

Effect of Basal Media and Sugar Types on *in Vitro* Regeneration of *Grammatophyllum speciosum* Blume

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Abstract

Protocorms of *Grammatophyllum speciosum* Blume. were initiated from immature seeds on solid MS medium containing 15% (v/v) coconut water (CW) and 3% (w/v) sucrose. Protocorms, 2-4 mm in length were used as explants and subcultured to MS and VW (Vacin and Went, 1949) media containing 15% (v/v) CW and 2 or 3% (w/v) sucrose. Protocorms gave the highest formation of PLBs (protocorm-like bodies) at 3.1 PLBs/explant on MS solid medium containing 15% CW and 2% sucrose. For the test with different carbon sources, protocorms were cultured in liquid MS medium supplemented with 4 kinds of sugar, namely sucrose, glucose, sorbitol and mannitol at 2, 4, 6 or 8% (w/v) and cultured for 1, 2, 3 or 4 weeks. They were then transferred to MS solid medium containing 15% CW and 2% sucrose. Results revealed that after 4 weeks in MS liquid medium, sucrose and glucose had an inhibitory effect and 8% glucose gave a high percentage of protocorm browning. In contrast, sorbitol and mannitol were effective for protocorm regeneration and both sugar alcohols had a positive effect on the formation of PLBs and the development of PLBs into plantlets.

Keywords: carbon sources, protocorms, regeneration, tiger orchid

Introduction

The genus *Grammatophyllum* contains twelve species. *Grammatophyllum speciosum* is the only species of the genus *Grammatophyllum* that is native to Thailand (Sopalun *et al.*, 2010). Its major distribution regions range from South East Asia to New Guinea. This orchid is also known as the tiger orchid or giant orchid. Its flower is yellow with dark red spots and can remain in bloom for 2 months. It is valued for its attractive flowers and used in traditional medicine in Thailand (Sopalun *et al.*, 2010).

Micropropagation of the orchid through formation of PLBs has been reported using various kinds of explants such as shoot tips, axillary buds, flower stalk buds and protocorms (Tokuhara and Mii, 2003). The protocorm is an early stage in the germination of the orchid seed. It is round or oval in shape with a root and shoot meristem that has the capacity to develop into plantlets directly (Chang *et al.*, 2005). Sugar is a very important component in the culture medium as a carbon source because of the low CO₂ concentration present in *in vitro* conditions. An appropriate type and concentration of sugar is needed to promote seed germination and regeneration of plant growth (Faria *et al.*, 2004). Sugars have essential roles acting in a hormone-like manner to affect photosynthesis, respiration and metabolic activity (Rolland *et al.*, 2002). In this paper, we studied the basal media and different sugar types required to induce PLBs from protocorms and the subsequent regeneration of *G. speciosum*.

Material and methods

Effect of media

Protocorms about 2-4 mm in length were cultured on MS and VW supplemented with 15% (v/v) coconut water (CW) and 2 or 3% (w/v) sucrose. The pH of the medium was adjusted to 5.5 before adding 8 g/l agar. The culture vessels were incubated at 25±1°C with a 16 h photoperiod. The formation of PLBs was determined after 4 weeks of culture. This part resulted in a medium that was suitable for the induction of PLBs.

Effect of types and concentrations of sugar

Protocorms were cultured on MS (Murashige and Skoog, 1962) liquid media supplemented with 15% CW and several sugars namely sucrose, glucose, sorbitol and mannitol at concentrations of 0, 2, 4, 6 or 8% (w/v) in 2 ml eppendorf tubes and incubated at 25±1°C with a 16 h photoperiod for 1, 2, 3 or 4 weeks. After each period, protocorms were transferred to the induction medium and the data were collected by counting the surviving protocorms and PLBs.

Results and discussion

Effect of media

After 4 weeks of culture of *G. speciosum* protocorms on MS solid medium containing 15% (v/v) coconut water and 2% (w/v) sucrose most of the protocorms had a

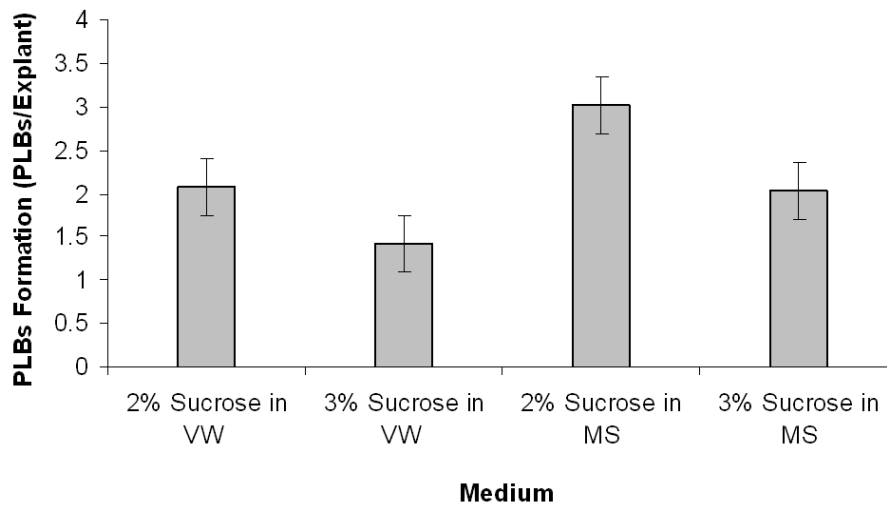


Fig. 1. Formation of PLBs after 4 weeks in media with different basal medium and concentrations of sucrose. All media contained 15% (v/v) of coconut water. In each treatment 100 explants were studied. Bar = standard error

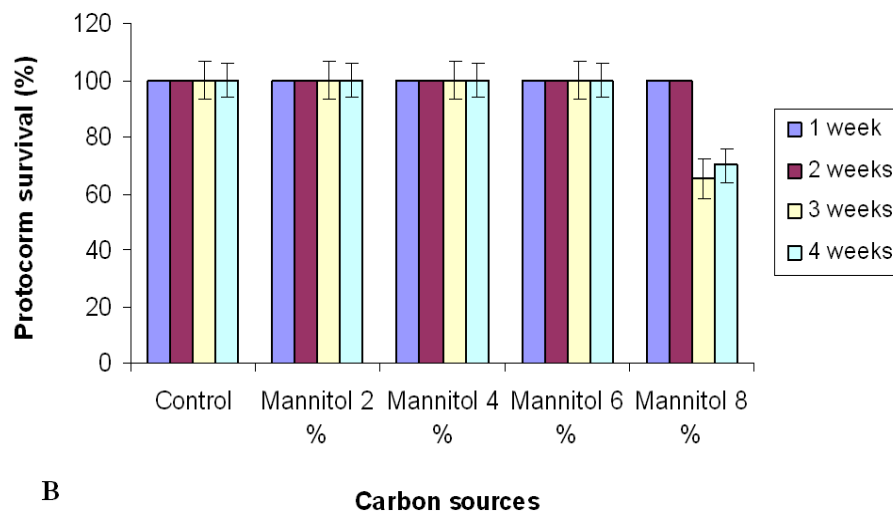
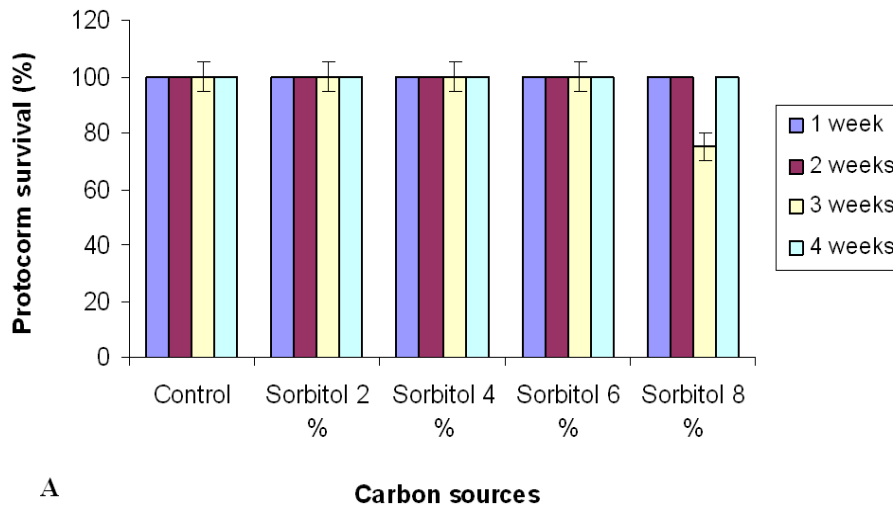


Fig. 2. Regeneration of protocorms after 4 weeks in media with different types and concentrations of sugar. In each treatment 20 explants were studied. Bar = standard error

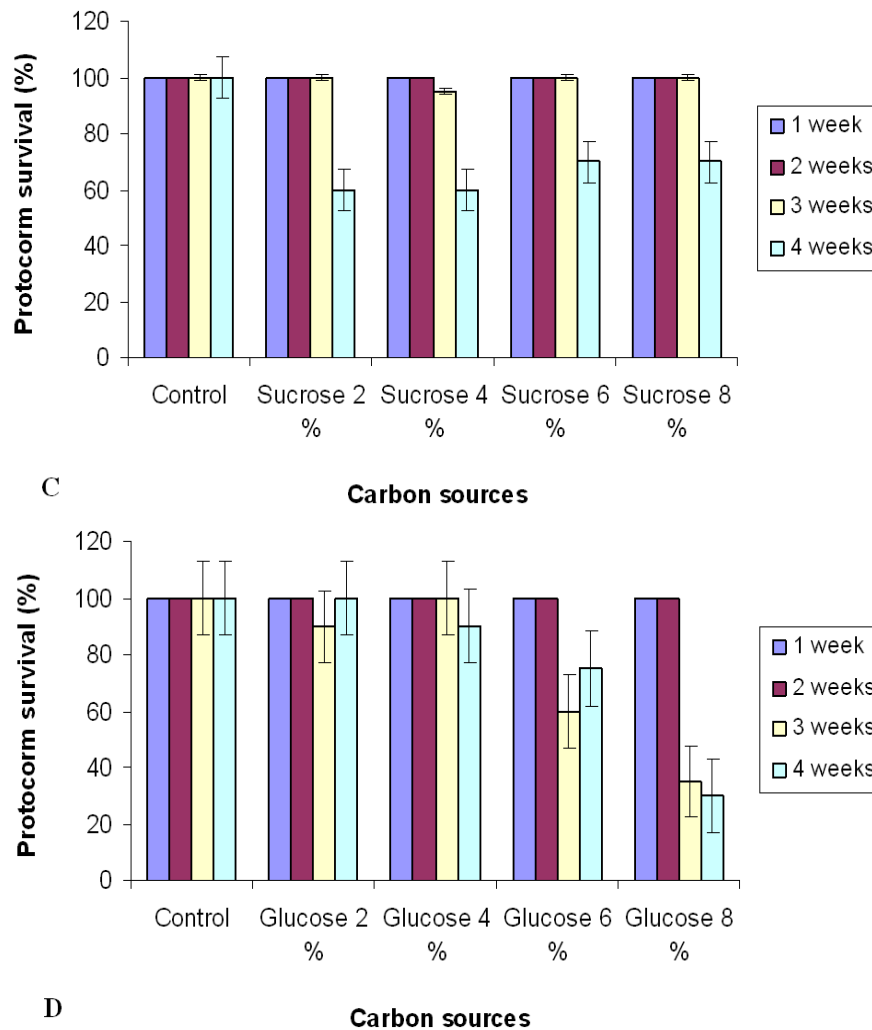


Fig. 2. Regeneration of protocorms after 4 weeks in media with different types and concentrations of sugar. In each treatment 20 explants were studied. Bar = standard error

high survival rate (84%) and produced PLBs (3.1 PLBs/explant). The lowest formation of PLBs (1.46 PLBs/explant) was found when cultured on VW medium containing 15% CW and 3% sucrose (Fig. 1). This result showed that MS medium was suitable for the formation *G. speciosum* PLBs and was similar to the results reported by Sopalun *et al.* (2010) that shoot tips of *G. speciosum* cultured on three different basal media including VW, MS and $\frac{1}{2}$ MS produced the highest survival rates of 23%. For *Vanda dearie*, growth of the protocorms was superior in $\frac{1}{2}$ MS medium followed by KC and VW media with the highest percentage of protocorms producing leaves (65%) and roots (21.67%) (Jawan *et al.*, 2010). Seeds of *Satyrium nepalense* were germinated on MS, KC and modified KC media and the highest percentage of seed germination was observed on MS medium (86.7%) followed by modified KC and KC (Mahedran and Narmatha, 2009).

Effect of types and concentrations of sugar

Fig. 2 shows the effect of different types and concentrations of sugar on regeneration of protocorms, MS medium supplemented either with mannitol or sorbitol gave 100% regeneration of green protocorms and produced PLBs (Fig. 2A, B). Sucrose and glucose had an inhibitory effect on the growth of protocorms and 8% glucose gave the lowest survival of protocorms (30%) (Fig. 2D) when most of the protocorms turned brown and did not regenerate to plantlets. The results have shown that different carbon sources and concentrations had a significant effect on the regeneration of plants, which is in agreement with the finding of Hong *et al.* (2007). They cultured plantlets derived from leaf somatic embryos of *Oncidium* on hormone-free $\frac{1}{2}$ MS medium supplemented with 5 kinds of sugars, and showed that cellobiose had an inhibitory effect but fructose, glucose, sucrose and maltose were all effective for the direct induction of embryos. Tokuhara and Mii

(2003) tested carbohydrate sources and concentrations on the formation of PLBs from cell suspensions of the *Phalaenopsis* orchid and they reported that glucose was the best carbohydrate source for producing PLBs, sucrose was suitable for callus proliferation and sorbitol for growth of PLBs. Therefore the development of PLBs from cell suspensions of *Phalaenopsis* could be controlled by changing the types and concentrations of sugars.

In summary, this study has shown that the growth of *G. speciosum* protocorms was enhanced by MS medium containing sorbitol and mannitol. Higher concentrations of glucose and sucrose had an inhibitory effect.

Acknowledgements

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