

In vitro production of plant material from fructans-producing species

Abstract

The objective of this work was to obtain plant material *in vitro* from different fructan producing species. Mother plants of *Dahlia australis*, *Dahlia cordifolia*, onion (*Allium cepa*), asparagus (*Asparagus officinalis*) and dahlia were used. The disinfection protocol was established for the *in vitro* establishment of each species. The plants of dahlia and those obtained by seeds were micropropagated with axillary buds as explants. The *Dahlia australis* were the most easily multiplied by obtaining 4.5 shoots per explant, this being the highest average. The explants of all the species used were cultivated in the culture medium Murashige and Skoog (MS) and subjected to different combinations of plant growth regulators 2,4-D and BAP, at different levels, for the induction of callus and its establishment in suspension. The explants of onion and dahlia, callus formation was not obtained, in the case of asparagus, callus formation was observed in concentrations of 2mg/L of 2,4-D and 1.5mg/L of BAP, being observed higher biomass in the first and its cell culture was established in suspension at 104rpm, at 23±3°C and photoperiod of 12h light 12h dark. Case of asparagus if it was observed in concentrations of 2mg/L of 2,4-D and 1.5mg/L of BAP, being observed higher biomass in the first and its cell culture was established in suspension at 104rpm, at 23±3°C.

Keywords: callus, fructans, dahlia, onion, asparagus

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Abbreviations: IAA, indoleacetic acid; BAP, benzylaminopurine; ANA, naphthaleneacetic acid; BAP, benzylaminopurine

Introduction

Fructans are food ingredients with various health and industrial benefits, so their use is growing.^{1,2} Their chemical structure makes them metabolizable sugars only for colon microorganisms, making them excellent prebiotics and also, for its sweet taste, as a substitute for sucrose. The obtaining of this type of compounds at the industrial level is still limited to only some plants whose cultivation is not done in México and is carried out in a traditional way. There is special interest in agaves since they are known for their content in fructans, however their cultivation involves long periods and remains difficult *in situ* and *in vitro*. However, there are other plants that contain these compounds³ that can be explored for their production.

Plant biotechnology offers us techniques such as the cultivation of tissues, organs and plant cells that allows us to obtain material under controlled conditions, in relatively short times, reduced spaces and free of pathogens, as well as the rapid multiplication of plants and generation of biomass in any season of the year.⁴ This can help us look for alternatives to obtain other sources of plant material.

In this work, the technique of cultivating plant tissues is used to obtain material from the fructan producing plants *Dahlia australis*, *Dahlia cordifolia*, onion (*Allium cepa*) and asparagus (*Asparagus officinalis*). Tests are presented for disinfection, *in vitro* establishment, micropropagation, callus induction and the establishment of cell suspensions in MS medium, using combinations of plant growth regulators, in order to know their feasibility to obtain biomass and that can use new sources to obtain fructans.

Objective

Cultivate *in vitro* different plant species producing fructans to obtain plant material.

Method

Plant material

The seeds of onion and asparagus were from the supplier Hortaflo contained in hermetically sealed envelopes. The seeds and plants of *Dahlia australis* were acquired in nurseries in the state of Zacatecas, Zac., Mexico and *Dahlia cordifolia* was donated by the M. in C. José Mejía Muñoz of the Autonomous University of Chapingo.

The viable seeds were identified by the precipitation method in water, where those that were found in the bottom of the container were chosen and those that floated were discarded. Subsequently, the viable seeds were subjected to imbibitions with distilled water for 12hours.

Disinfection

Seeds and Dahlia internodes were washed with 200mL tap water and 5mL detergent Axion, followed by rinsing in 70% ethanol for one minute to continue with disinfection whit chlorine. After this step we worked on a laminar flow hood where they underwent different treatments for disinfection with commercial chlorine Cloralex (sodium hypochlorite 6%) at different dilutions and times in light and continuous agitation (Table 1 & Table 2). After the disinfection time, they were rinsed four times with 100mL sterile distilled water for 1minute.

Table 1 Treatments for seed disinfection

Treatment	Disinfection time	Dilution of commercial Chlorine
s1	10 minutes	10%
s2	30 minutes	10%
s3	20 minutes	20%

Table 2 Treatments for disinfection of dahlia

Treatment	Disinfection time	Dilution of commercial Chlorine
d1	20 minutes	10%
d2	30 minutes	15%

In vitro establishment

The seeds and explants of the different plant species were cultured in semi-solid medium with the complete salts of MS medium (Murashige and Skoog, SIGMA-ALDRICH, St. Louis, CO, USA) medium and supplemented with thiamine (0.1mg/L), nicotinic acid, pyridoxine HCl (0.5mg/L), commercial sucrose (30g/L) and solidified with phytigel (2g/L). Its incubation was in artificial culture conditions with white light lamps of 1200 Lumen (Philips T2 18W), in a photoperiod of 16h light 8h of darkness at 23°C±5°C. The seedlings that were generated *in vitro* from seeds were used to obtain new explants of approximately 3cm long, for the seedlings from the onion plants, leaves were used, and for asparagus plants, axillary buds were used. In the case of new dahlia explants, axillary buds were also used.

Callus induction

The explants of all the species were cultivated in MS liquid medium with different treatments. The combinations of the plant growth regulators (RCV) 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4-D) and benzylaminopurine (BAP) are shown in Table 3. The experiment was done both in light circumstance and in the dark.

Table 3 Combinations of plant growth regulators

Treatment*	2,4-D (mg/L)	BAP (mg/L)
c3	2	1.5
c2	3	0.3
c1	3	1

*Half of the experimental units of each treatment were subjected to darkness.

Cell culture in suspension

Cell suspensions were initiated from the friable callus obtained. They were established from the treatments that presented the best response in semi-solid medium, using a volume of 25ml of the same medium but without the addition of phytigel, that is, in liquid medium. Subcultures were made every 15days under sterile conditions and were maintained in an incubator with continuous agitation at 104rpm, under white light illumination of 1200 Lumens (Philips T2 18W), at 23°C±3°C and with a long photoperiod of 16h light and 8h dark.

Design of experiments

In the case of seeds, each treatment (culture flask) consisted of 5 explants per species, for the specific case of the Dahlia explants each treatment consisted of 4 explants.

For the micro propagation and callus induction, the new explants obtained *in vitro* from the first cultures were used; for each treatment (culture flask), 4 explants were used.

The treatments were performed in triplicate and each explant was considered an experimental unit.

Results

Disinfection

The efficiency of each disinfection treatment for each species was evaluated, considering the number of contaminated and non-contaminated seeds with respect to the total). Likewise, it was observed that s3 treatment was efficient for all seed species (Figure 1–4), since 100% of experimental units were obtained without contamination. This treatment was the longest time of immersion and concentration of sodium hypochlorite, that is, 20% of sodium hypochlorite for 20min. On the other hand, the results show that at lower concentration and contact time with the disinfectant agent, the plant materials used showed greater contamination (analyze the treatment s1 in Figures 1–4).

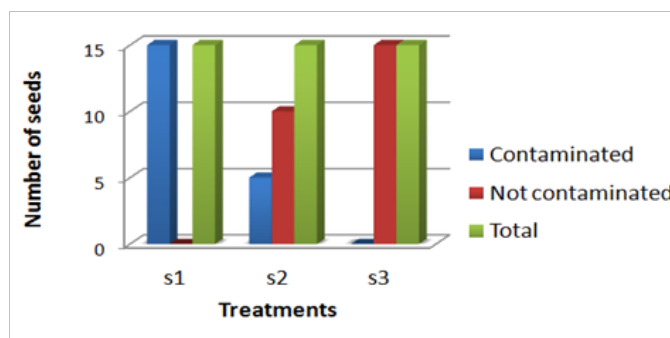


Figure 1 Disinfection of dahlia seeds.

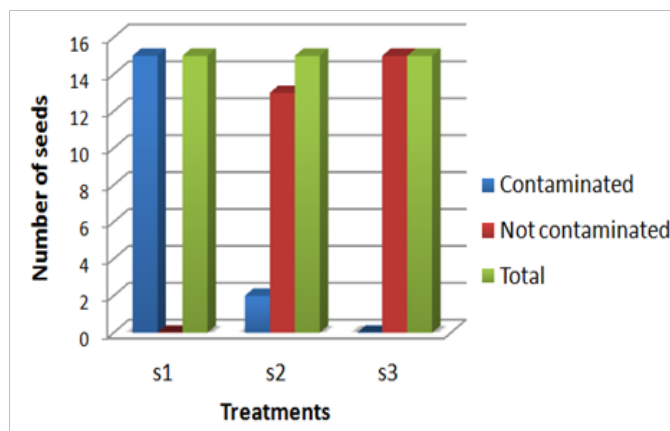


Figure 2 Disinfection of asparagus seeds.

The results obtained for the disinfection of the dahlia explants were different among the different species. Figure 4 shows that *Dahlia cordifolia* had a higher number of contaminated explants compared with *Dahlia australis*. In addition, it was evidenced that the d2 treatment eliminated superficial contamination of the plant tissues in both dahlia species, since fewer contaminated experimental units were observed (Figure 4) and 83.33% were non-contaminated.

In vitro establishment

Seeds

The seeds planted *in vitro* presented different percentages of germination according to the species (Table 4). Those of dahlia did not germinate those of the rest of the species that did it, developed seedlings in relatively short times. In the case of asparagus, seedlings

were observed in two week of 10cm in height, compared to the onion which took up to three weeks to reach the same height (Figure 5).

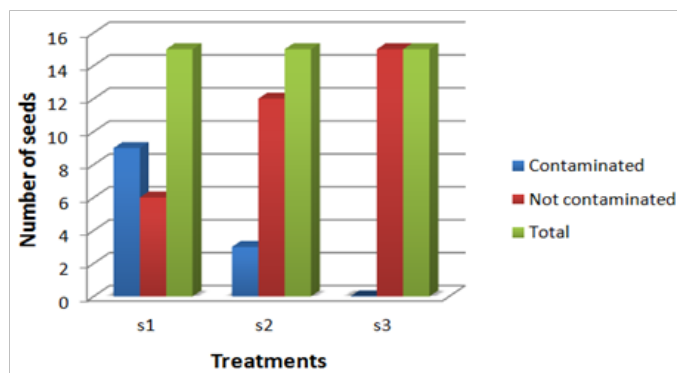


Figure 3 Disinfection of onion seeds.

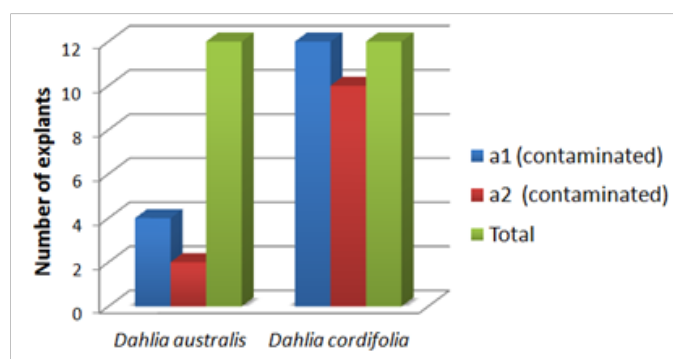


Figure 4 Disinfection of *Dahlia australis* and *D. cordifolia*. The comparison between the disinfection treatments d1 and d2 (table 2) and the number of contaminated explants is shown.

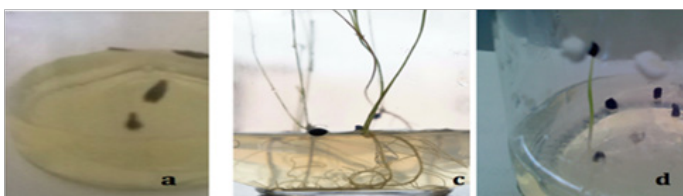


Figure 5 Seed germination *in vitro* in semi-solid MS medium after one week of incubation. (a) *Dahlia*, (c) *Asparagus* and (d) *Onion*.

All the seedlings developed *in vitro* had roots that were covering the entire culture medium. The seedlings grew until the glass bottles allowed it and were used as donors of explants.

Table 4 Germination percentages of seeds grown *in vitro*

Seed germination <i>in vitro</i>		
Plant	Germination percentage	Germination time
Asparagus	90%	7 days
Dahlia	0%	Unanswered
Onion	90%	5 days

Mother plants of *Dahlia australis* and *Dahlia cordifolia*

Since no seedlings were obtained by seed germination to obtain dahlia explants, two mother plants of two species, *Dahlia australis* and

Dahlia cordifolia, were used. For the case of *D. cordifolia*, meristem explants were obtained, and for both, axillary buds were used.

To isolate the meristems (Figure 6) a motic stereomicroscope BA-310 was used and these were cultured in semi-solid MS medium. With this technique healthy plants were obtained but without root formation. Subcultures were necessary for their accommodation and adequate growth. Its growth was observed for 40weeks before sub culturing (Figure 7). It was incubated up to 5months without presenting microbial contamination.



Figure 6 *Dahlia cordifolia* meristem after dissection. Stereoscopic microscope image with the objective of increasing 1x.

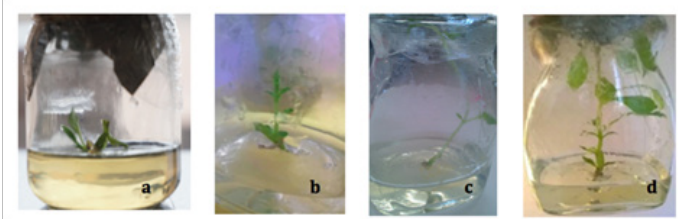


Figure 7 *In vitro* seedling growth obtained from *Dahlia cordifolia* meristem. (a) one week of incubation, (b) two weeks of incubation, (c) 3 weeks of incubation and (d) 4 weeks of incubation.

In the explants of *Dahlia cordifolia* when axillary buds were used, shoot development was observed, first stem growth and then small leaves for *Dahlia australis*, under the same growing conditions as *D. cordifolia*, new buds with higher growth were obtained, had larger leaves, in greater quantity and with a more intense greenness in comparison with *D. cordifolia* (Figure 8). The new shoots presented a favourable growth in the measure that the bottle of culture allowed it. These outbreaks were used as donors of explants to continue with the micro propagation. It was evident that the most efficient species was *Dahlia australis* (Figure 8).

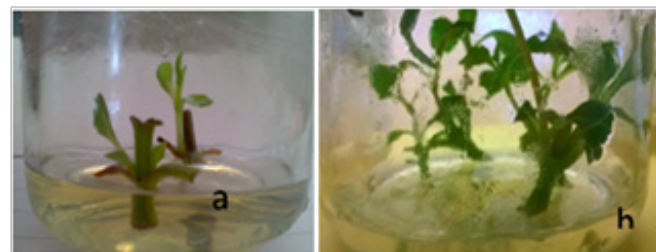


Figure 8 Development of shoots in explants of axillary buds of *Dahlia cordifolia* (a) and *Dahlia australis* (b) after one week of incubation.

Multiplication of plant material

The micro propagation of dahlia was carried out from the developed buds of the axillary buds. For *Dahlia cordifolia*, the

explants that were cultivated in semi-solid MS medium did not survive, they were very thin, so they were cultivated in liquid medium (Figure 9). Here, growth and depletion of nutrients from the culture medium after 8 weeks of culture was observed (Figure 9). From the results obtained it is observed that this technique was the best option for the micro propagation of this species, also considering that less medium is required and there is greater availability of nutrients for the plant, however care is required since if the explant touches the wall of the test tube the explant may die (Figure 9).

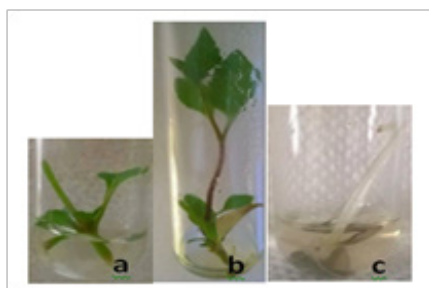


Figure 9 Development of axillary buds of *Dahlia cordifolia* in liquid medium, at the start of incubation (a), after 8 days (b) and its death by the conditions of the culture vessel.

In the case of *Dahlia australis*, the micro propagation was efficient in semi-solid MS medium using the axillary buds as explants. New shoots were obtained after 8 days of incubation and from these new explants were generated that were grown for the multiplication of the plant material. To make the subcultures it was necessary to dissect the leaves and part of the petiole so that the explants were less heavy. These shoots were used as donors of explants for the induction of callus. The new explants when cultivated presented root formation, without the need to add plant growth regulators (Figure 10). The *Dahlia australis* presented better growth characteristics to continue with its multiplication due to the vigor of the obtained seedlings and the root formation in comparison with the *Dahlia cordifolia*.

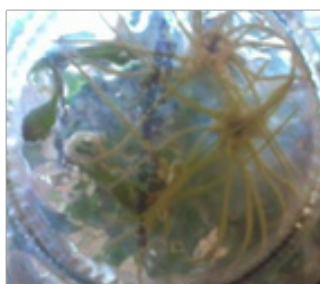


Figure 10 Root growths in young explants of *Dahlia australis*.

The multiplication of the onion was not efficient, the explants showed no growth. Asparagus presented new buds from the axillary buds and a good growth response was observed in semi-solid MS medium. The number of buds obtained by each species is concentrated in Figure 11.

Callus induction

The specie with the best response to the three treatments proposed in Table 3 was asparagus, since there was callus formation in all the explants (Figure 12a & b), with c3 being the one that showed the best response (Table 5). The onion and dahlia explants showed no callus formation.

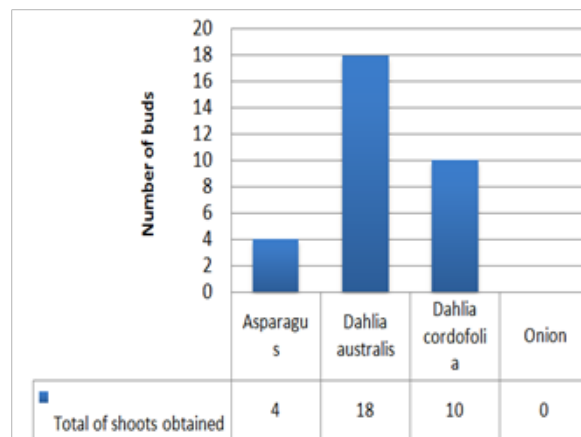


Figure 11 Number of buds obtained by species.

Cell culture in suspension

The dissection was performed to fragment the friable calli and establish the cells in suspension (Figure 12c–f). Once the biomass increased, they were subculture to fresh culture medium for expansion and maintenance. In the case of asparagus, greater growth and greenery were observed (Figure 12e & f). It should be mentioned that antioxidants were not used. There is little information on the establishment of cell suspensions of these species and in the experimental conditions used they present a good response, so they can be an option to obtain biomass of these species in a short time.

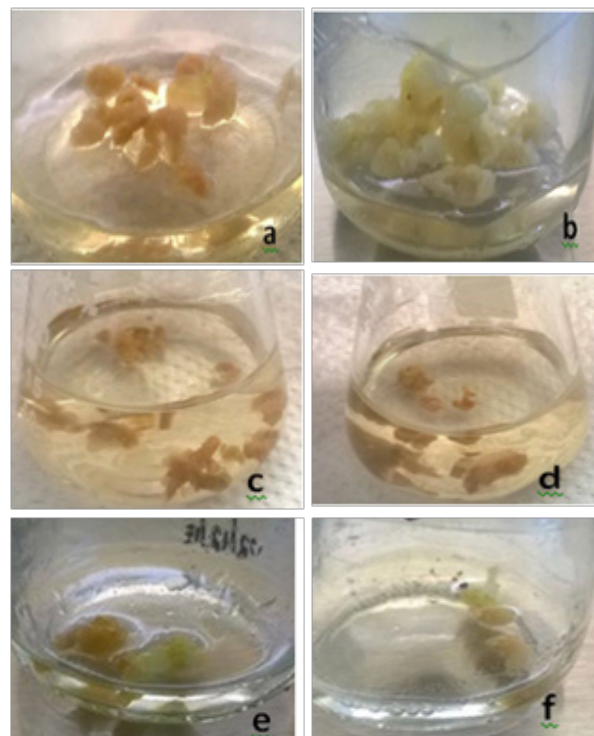


Figure 12 Growth of callus of broccoli (a) and asparagus (b) in c3 treatment at three weeks of incubation in semi-solid medium and its cell suspensions (c and d broccoli; e and f asparagus) in 25ml of liquid medium.

Table 5 Percentage of viable callus in the plants used. See table 3 for meaning of c1-3

Treatment	Asparagus	Onion	Dahlia
c1	50%	0%	0%
c2	100%	0%	0%
c3	100%	0%	0%

Discussion

In this work the experimental conditions were investigated to cultivate *in vitro* to the plants of onion, asparagus and dahlia, that propagate with traditional practices of agriculture, to be able to establish a method with which sufficient biomass is generated for a later obtaining of fructans. It began with the determination of the exposure time and the concentration of the highly oxidizing agent that was used, sodium hypochlorite. The levels and the extension of the contact time that this was with the plant tissues depended on the resistance structures naturally contained in them, which allowed them to remain viable after the treatments tested. Reason why it was not possible to eliminate surface contamination of the dahlia plants (Figure 4), since the susceptibility to the disinfecting agent was considerable in the peripheral cells to the axillary buds. On the other hand, in the seeds of all the plants worked, 100% elimination of surface contamination was achieved with the disinfection treatments (Figure 1–4), which shows the protection provided by their testa to the embryo of the seeds before the oxidizing power of the disinfectant. Notwithstanding the known toxicity of sodium hypochlorite contained in the commercial chlorine that was used, it is a resource that is obtained easily, because there are other even more toxic disinfectants with greater difficulty in obtaining them.⁵ However, sodium hypochlorite (NaOCl) from 0.6% to 5% contained in products for domestic use is very used.^{6–8} Different authors have reported the use of the commercial agent used in this experiment (Cloralex□) in solutions from 15% to 30%v/v,^{9,10} it was decided to make solutions within this range and lower to it, to cause as little damage as possible to the explants and decrease their oxidation.

The combined treatment of choice of viable seeds by the flotation method together with the imbibitions in water resulted in a good mixture to favour the percentage of germination in the plants worked in a reduced time (Table 4). However, for the case of dahlias seeds, it was not like that, the unfavourable results in this species may be due to the fact that they have been reported to lose viability rapidly and have been generally considered as sterile¹¹ and this is the reason why axillary buds of a dahlia mother plant were used like buds.

With the results obtained in relation to the number and vigor of the outbreaks originated with the two species tested (Figure 10) (Figure 11) it is clear that there is a differential response between them. This response is related to the phenotype of the plants, that is, *D. codifolia* is a plant with stems and leaf area characteristically thin and reduced, respectively. And *in vitro* culture showed a lower number of shoots. In comparison, *D. australis* is a plant with stems of greater thickness, prominent foliage and the *in vitro* response was superior to *D. codifolia*. Due to the above, it is possible to make the choice of mother plants donating explants according to the vigor they show. This remains to be confirmed with research with more species of dahlias. It has been reported that the effect of gibberellic acid on the *in vitro* multiplication of *Dahlia spp.* and the concentration of 1mg.l-1

in the culture medium, caused an increase in the height of the plant, as well as the number of segments/explant,¹² also De Klerk & Brugge,¹³ reported that growth of dahlia (*Dahlia hybrida*) shoots *in vitro* was ca. 4 times faster in liquid medium than on solidified medium, in liquid standard medium (3% sucrose, macroelements according to Driver–Kuniyuki Walnut medium, microelements according to Murashige–Skooog medium, 0.44M benzylaminopurine).

In relation to the negative results in the micropropagation of onion plants, they were possibly due to the type of explant used, which was not adequate for the species. The propagation of this has been reported using meristems and flowers as explants.¹⁴ The results obtained with respect to the induction of callus were encouraging with asparagus (Table 5) and were corroborated when establishing their cultures in suspension with them (Figure 12 c–f). For dahlia and onion, possibly the lack of callus development is due to the type of growth regulator used and the type of explants. Other authors report callus response in these species using naphthaleneacetic acid (ANA) and BAP and with onion explants such as meristems and for dahlia cotyledon leaves and hypocotyl explants,^{14,15} has also been reported the obtaining of *Dahlia sp.* calli with stem explants with 0.5mg/L benzylaminopurine (BAP) and 1mg/L indoleacetic acid (IAA) and calli suspension cultures were achieved with stirring at 88rpm and the same plant growth regulators. Combinations that were obtained for calli formation.^{16,17}

No significant differences were observed in the callus induction in the dark, thanks to this, the treatments were continued under natural light conditions, however the growth rate and the friability characteristics depend on each species, the hormonal balance and others factors.

Conclusion

- It was possible to establish and multiply *in vitro* the fructan-producing plants of asparagus (*Asparagus officinalis*), onion (*Allium cepa*) and dahlia (*Dahlia australis* and *D. codifolia*).
- The protocol for disinfection was established according to the needs of the managed species. For *Dahlia australis* was the treatment d2, for the seeds of asparagus (*Asparagus officinalis*) and onion (*Allium cepa*) was the s3.
- The *in vitro* culture was established and seedlings of the species of dahlia, asparagus (*Asparagus officinalis*) and onion (*Allium cepa*) were obtained. The seeds of dahlia did not germinate.
- Dahlia was obtained free of contamination when the explant was meristem.
- The amount of plant material of *Dahlia australis*, asparagus (*Asparagus officinalis*) was multiplied. The latter one developed on average 3days faster than the others.
- Dahlia australis* obtained the highest average number of shoots, 4.5 shoots per explant and showed great root formation, followed by asparagus.
- Production of asparagus (*Asparagus officinalis*) was induced with the treatment (2mg/L of 2,4-D and 1.5mg/L of BAP).
- Cellular suspensions of callus obtained from asparagus (*Asparagus officinalis*) were obtained in treatment c3, greater viability was observed in the case of asparagus.

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Conflict of interests

The author declares there is no conflict of interest.

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