

(Prunus yedoensis Matsumura)

A Study on Mass Propagation of *Prunus yedoensis* Matsumura from
Cheju Using *In Vitro* Culture Techniques

.	.....	1
.	.....	3
.	.....	8
1.	.....	8
2.	.....	13
3.	.....	15
.	.....	18
1.	.....	18
1]	.....	18
2]	.....	29
3]	.....	42
4]	.....	49
2.	.....	58
1]	.....	58
2]	.....	66

3.	.....	69
1]	DNA	69
2]	.....	70
3]	.....	72
.	.....	78
	.....	84
	.....	98
Summary	.....	100

Media

B ₅	Gamborg <i>et al.</i> , 1968
GD	Gresshoff and Doy, 1972
MS	Murashige and Skoog, 1962
1/2MS	Half strength of salts of MS medium (full vitamins)
WPM	Lloyd and McCown, 1981

Plant Growth Regulators

BAP	6- benzylaminopurine
2,4- D	2,4- dichlorophenoxyacetic acid
GA ₃	Gibberlic acid
IBA	Indole- 3- butyric acid
Kinetin	6- furfurylaminopurine
NAA	- Naphthaleneacetic acid
Zeatin	6- [4- hydroxy- 3- methyl- 2- butenylamino]purine

Chemicals for Sterilization

HgCl ₂	Mercuric Chloride
NaOCl	Sodium Hypochloride

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(Bailey and Bailey, 1976;

Cronquist, 1981; Mabberley, 1987; Hotta *et al.*, 1989),

(*Prunus armenianca*)

(*Prunus persica* (L.) Stokes)

가

Prunus avium

가

가

가

가 가

가

가

(*Prunus yedoensis*

Matsumura)

가

(Park,

1965),

가

가

(, 1998).

가

가

가

가 가

가

가 .

(Chalupa, 1977; Wann *et al.*, 1988)

(Ahuja, 1987; Lloyd and McCown, 1981; Son and Hall, 1990; Wann and Einspahr, 1986),

(Ahuja, 1984; Barocka *et al.*, 1985; Park and Son, 1988; Son and Hall, 1990; Cheong and Yi, 1997), (*Quercus* spp.)(Moon *et al.*, 1987)

Abies(Bonga, 1977), *Picea*(Campbell and Durzan, 1975); Kim and Park(1987) 가

가 (Lee *et al.*, 1987; Youn *et al.*, 1992; Lee *et al.*, 1995).

(Kim *et al.*, 1993),

가

가
 가 가
 가
 . 1933 Tukey *P. avium*
 가
 Zdrujkovskaja- Richter(1983)가
 Hurby(1962) *P. avium* *P. cerasus*
 . Ivanicka Morkra(1982), Yenikev (1984)
 . Ramming(1985) *Prunus*
 sucrose 가
 Mante (1989) *P. persica* *P. domestica*, *P. cerasus*
 IBA TDZ가 가 MS
 IBA가
 (1997, 1998)

()

1.

Boxus(1971), Boxus Quoirin(1974; 1977), Quoirin (1977)

Quoirin (1977)

Rosati (1980)

MS

BA 1.0, GA₃ 0.1, IBA 0.1mg/ 가

7 8

15 20 가

IBA 1.0mg/ 가 가

Tricoli(1982)

P. serotina

BA, GA₃, IBA가

가 MS

Tricoli (1985) *P. serotina*

5

rutin

quercetin 가

Druart(1985) *P. avium*

, Boxus Druart(1985),

Bjarnason (1985) 0.1 0.3mm

가

Deogratias (1986)

. Snir(1982) Druart(1985) *P. avium*
 sour cherry가 가 .
 (1993)
 BAP GA₃가 가 3.4 , IBA가 가
 60% . *Prunus*
 가
 가 가
 가

2.

(Mathes, 1964; Lee and Kim, 1987, Chang *et al.*, 1989). *Prunus*
 Druart(1980)가 *Prunus*
 , BA 1.0, GA₃ 0.1mg/ 가
 가
 (Druart, 1981). Druart Boxus(1985)

3.

가 가

Agrobacterium (Choi *et al.*, 1988),

(Kim *et al.*, 1989; Lee *et al.*, 1989; Kim *et al.*, 1995)

가 .

Prunus

. Machado

(1992) *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* GUS marker poty pot

virus *P. armeniaca* 41

, PPV coat protein PCR .

James (1993) *Agrobacterium tumefaciens*

, Tiziana (1995) *Agrobacterium tumefaciens*

pBinGUSint vector NPT II GUS

P. amygdalus 48.6, 27.9% 가 .

Scorza (1995)

papaya ring spot virus coat protein .

4.

가 (Hyun

et al., 1986).

(Kim , 1983). *Prunus* 1972 Harn Kim

Prunus americana

. Seirlis (1979) sour cherry

가

가

Grout and Aston(1977) Shutter and Langhans (1979)

Wax

, Brainerd

(1981) Fuchigami (1981)

. Gilly (1997) Ivy

가

가

, Wetzstein

Sommer(1982) *Liquidambar styraciflua*

가

System

(Zimmerman and Fordham, 1985),

(Son and Hall, 1993).

•

1.

2

1 2cm

2

70%

1

, 2% NaOCl :

0.2% HgCl₂ = 2:1(w/w)

30

3

0.5 1cm

1]

1)

(NH₄NO₃)

10

2

WPM(Lloyd and McCown,

1984)

, WPM

NH₄NO₃ 1 (400mg/), 2 (800mg/), 3 (1,200

mg/) . Sucrose 30g/ 가 , pH 5.7, Agar

7g/ 가 10MØ

121 , 1.5 kg/ cm² 15 .

. 10Mℓ 121 , 1.5 kg/cm²
 , 4
 . BAP 가
 GA₃ BAP
 . 5 3 , 2
 가 BAP
 GA₃ 0.5, 1.0, 2.0, 3.0, 4.0, 5.0 mg/
 , SAS
 system ANOVA .

3)

가 . WPM + BAP 0.04 mg/ , GA₃ 0.4 mg/
 5mm
 BAP GA₃ 100Mℓ
 20Mℓ 15 .
 100rpm, 16 , 25 ±2 .
 , 1 .

3]

. WPM + GA₃ 0.4 mg/ , BAP 0.04 mg/ 가 가

MS + 2,4-D 1.0, 2.0 3.0mg/ + BAP 0.1mg/ , BAP, Zeatin GA₃ 1.0, 2.0, 3.0, 4.0, 5.0mg/ 가 GA₃ 0.4mg/ + BAP 0.04mg/ , GA₃ 2.0 mg/ + BAP 0.2mg/ GA₃ 4.0mg/ + BAP 0.4mg/ 가 WPM . WPM , pH 5.7, Gelrite 0.2% 가 , autoclave 20 Clean bench Petri-dish 20MØ , 5 , 5 .

4]

1)

WPM + GA₃ 4.0mg/ + BAP 0.4mg/ 2cm

B₅, GD, 1/2MS, MS, WPM

Sucrose 가

Agar

가

, 4

. 10 , 3 .

2) Sucrose

Sucrose가

. 가 가 MS

Sucrose 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10% .

가 , 10

3 .

3)

5 IBA NAA 0.05, 0.1, 0.5,

1.0, 2.0 mg/ 가 4 .

가 가 가

10 3 .

4) .

가

가

가

가

가

가

(Figure

1).



Figure 1. Types of shoots cultured *in vitro* (shoot with callus, shoot without callus, rooted shoot without callus, rooted shoot with callus and rooted shoot with callus from left to right).

Peatmoss, Vermiculite, Perlite, ,
 4가 Sigma Co. 5cm
 , Autoclave .
 가
 10 4

Table 1. The contents of soil used for *in vitro* root induction.

Soil	Contents(v/v)
A	Peatmoss : Vermiculite : Perlite = 1 : 1 : 1
B	A : sand = 1 : 1
C	A : scoria = 1 : 1

5)

3

4

2.

1]

1)

Figure 1

가

. Table 1 3

40 ×60

×20cm

10cm

1

5

$$(\%) = (\quad - \quad) / \quad \times 100$$

3cm

3000

lux

70%

가

4

ROOTING POWDER(IBA 0.8%)

ROOTON(NAA 0.4%)

2)

()

Peatmoss : Vermiculite : Perlite = 1 : 1 : 1

6 9

, 4

2]

50

(,), ,

4 9

SPAD 502(, Minolta)

3.

1]

DNA

CTAB (Taylor and Powell, 1982)

DNA

I-SSR PCR

UBC(University of British

Columbia)

primer set #9

, 2

primer(822 : TCT CTC TCT CTC TCT CA, 823 : TCT CTC TCT

CTC TCT CC)

20µl

10 ×

reaction buffer 2µl, 0.25% BSA 2µl, 25mM MgCl₂ 1.2µl, 2mM dNTP 2

$\mu\ell$, primer(40ng) $5\mu\ell$, Taq polymerase ($5U/\mu\ell$) , MJ Research
 PTC- 200 PCR , 94 5 denaturation ,
 94 30 , 52 30 , 72 60 40 72
 10 , 2% Agarose gel
 Band .

2]

	6 (6- 0)	12 (12- 0)	
6	4	(6- 4)	.
	105	30	80

가

mixer mill(MM- 2000, Retsch) 0.5mg

microwave digestion system(MLS- 1200 Mega, Milstone)

(HNO_3) $5M\ell$ 가 가

. 가 , No. 5C(Advantec)

100Mℓ volumetric flask .

volumetric flask , vortex(G- 560, Scientific

Industries) 3 .

ICP(ICPS- 1000 , Shimadzu) ,

K^+ , Ca^{2+} , Na^+ , Mg^{2+} Mn^{2+} 5가 .

3]

(SPAD502, Minolta)

10 , 3 .

4 2 4 0.05M Sodium cacodylate
buffer(pH 7.2) 2% Paraformaldehyde 2% glutaraldehyde
Karnovsky 1 0.05M sodium cacodylate
buffer(pH 7.2) 4 10 3 0.05M sodium cacodylate
buffer(pH 7.2) 1% Osmium tetroxide 4 2
2 4 0.5% uranyl
acetate 30 30, 50, 70, 80, 90, 100%
Dehydration , 15 100% propylene
oxide 2 Transition . Infiltration Propylene oxide : Spurr's
resin = 1:1 2 , 0:1 4 , 0:1
2 . 70 24
Ultramicrotome (MT- X, RMC, USA) 10 μ m .

5 . SEM
Confocal 350
5 가 23 ,
74% 5 , 10 , 15 , 20 , 30
, 45 , 60 , 120 , 150 , 180 .

· 結果 考察

1.

1]

1) (NH₄NO₃)

가

Prunus

가 (Boxus and Quoirin, 1974; Snir, 1982; Druart,

1985).

가

가

가

Prunus spp.

MS

가

1/2MS (Hammerschlag and Scorza, 1987)

가 가

NH₄NO₃

. MS

1

800mg NH₄NO₃가

, 1/2MS

400mg/ 가

가

WPM

. NH₄NO₃

NH₄NO₃

(Table 2).

Table 2. Differences of bud opening rate of *P. yedoensis* depending on the concentrations of NH_4NO_3 and collection time¹.

Concentration of NH_4NO_3 ² (mg/)	Collection time					Mean
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	
400	30	30	30	40	60	38.0
800	30	30	40	40	50	38.0
1,200	40	40	40	50	70	48.0
Mean	33.3	33.3	36.7	43.3	60.0	

¹ Culture period was 3 weeks under 16h photoperiods.

² Other nutrients and vitamins were based on WPM medium.

5
2 3 가
2 가
가
가 (1993)
WPM, MS GD 가
BAP 가

가
가
가
가 10 1 가 2
Rinne (1994) white
birch 10 가
3 4 가
가
Hammerschlag (1982) 가
2
2)
가

Figure 2, 3, 4

BAP가 가 2 3

가

IBA . IBA가 가

가 . IBA 가

(Figure 2). 2 IBA 1.0mg/ 가 가

10% 가

. 酒谷(1989) (*P. serrulata* var. *spontanea*)

MS BAP 1.0mg/ 가 가

, (1993) WPM BAP

가 , Snir(1982) sweet

cherry BA 1.0mg/ 가 *Prunus*

BAP

GA₃ ABA 가

가

가

GA₃ BAP

, GA₃ BAP가

2

GA₃가 가 가

BAP가 가 가

. Figure 5 2

BAP GA₃가 가

BAP 2.0mg/ 3.0mg/ 가 가

. GA₃가 가

GA₃

가 . GA₃ 3.0mg/

10mm 가 .

Bonga (1997) *Larix decidua*

. Broquedis (1998)

Sucrose

가

10

Raffinose

Sucrose ,

가

가

BAP가 가

BAP

가 .

4

가 .

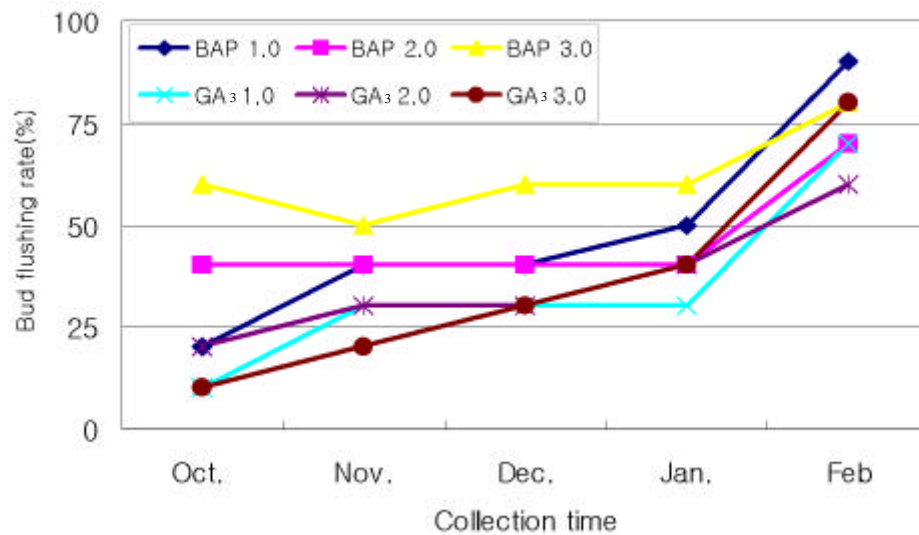


Figure 3. Differences of bud opening rate of *P. yedoensis* depending on the various plant growth regulators, concentrations and plating time. Culture period was 2 weeks under 16h/day photoperiods.

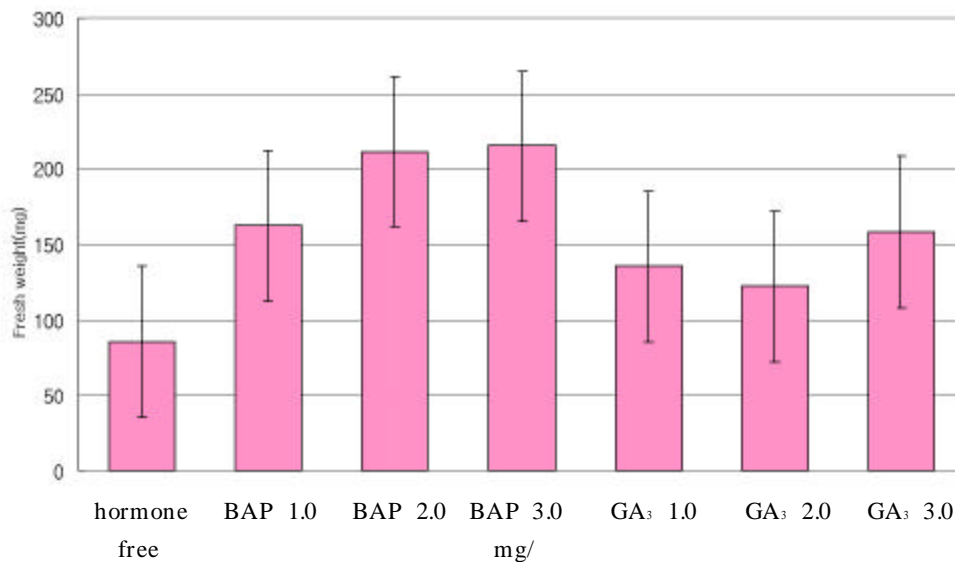


Figure 4. Fresh weight of the winter bud on the various concentrations of BAP or GA₃.

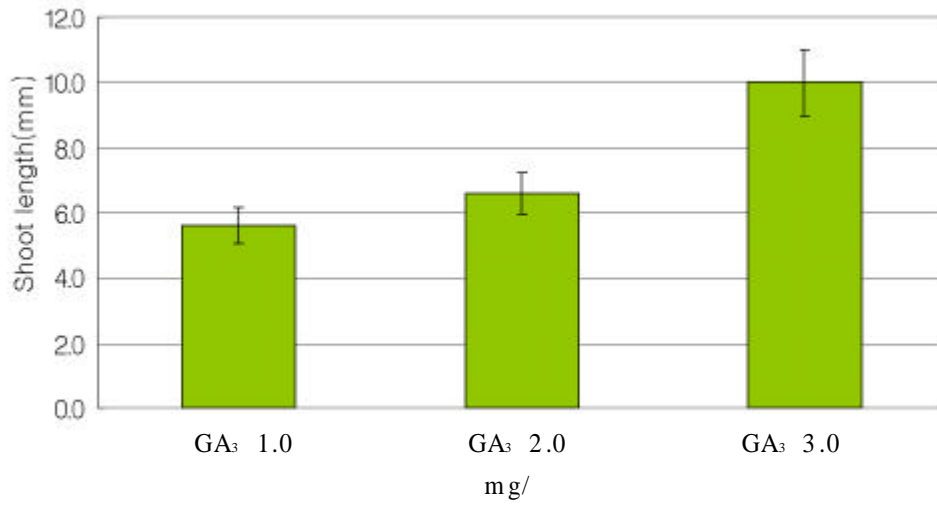
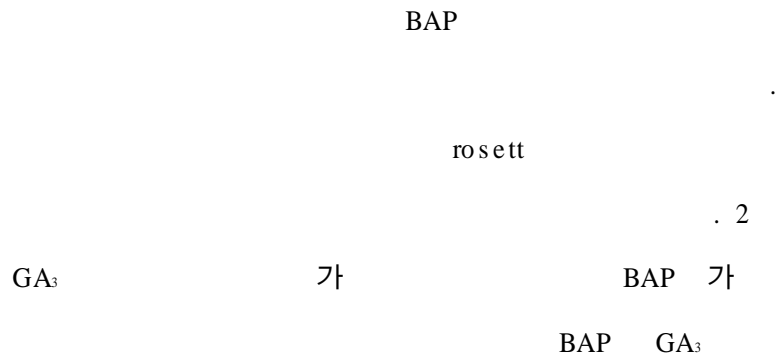


Figure 5. Shoots length induced from winter bud on the WPM media supplemented with GA₃.



(Figure 6, Table 3).

Table 3. Shoot length and fresh weight of bud differentiated from winter buds on the media supplemented with BAP and GA₃.

PGR's Concentration (mg/)	Shoot length(Mean ±SD) (cm)	Fresh weight (Mean ±SD) (mg)
BAP 1.0 + GA ₃ 0.5	2.5 ± 0.7b*	167.6 ± 30.4b
BAP 1.0 + GA ₃ 1.0	2.8 ± 1.3b	204.8 ± 67.9a
BAP 1.0 + GA ₃ 2.0	5.0 ± 2.2a	190.3 ± 63.0a

* Means with the same letter are not significantly different at the =0.05 following Duncan's multiple range test.

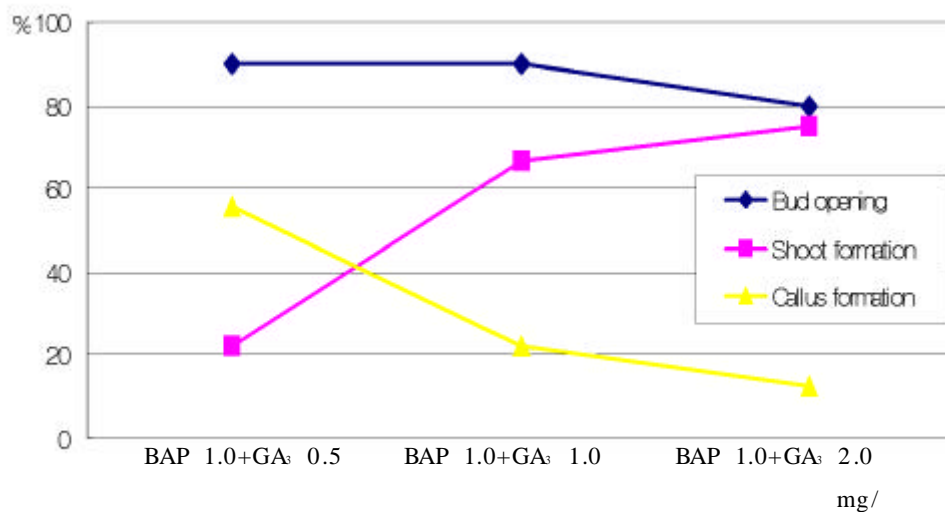


Figure 6. The rate of bud opening, shoot formation and callus formation of winter bud of *P. yedoensis* on the media supplemented with BAP and GA₃. Culture media was WPM, basal salts and vitamins, and culture period was 2 weeks.

BAP GA₃ 가

가

(1979) *P. avium* MS BA 1.0mg/ , IBA 0.1mg/ GA₃

- NH₄ 0.1mg/ 가 66% GA₃

가 GA₃ 가

3)

가

10

3 4 2 , 3 4 가

Figure 7

가 BAP 1.0mg/

. 2

29.1%, BAP 38.8%

3 4

BAP

4

BAP

가

Marino (1985)

2 4

2 4

Druart(1992)

가

10 가 가
가

Bonga (1997) *Larix decidua* 가 - 5 3
가 ,
가 ,

가 BAP

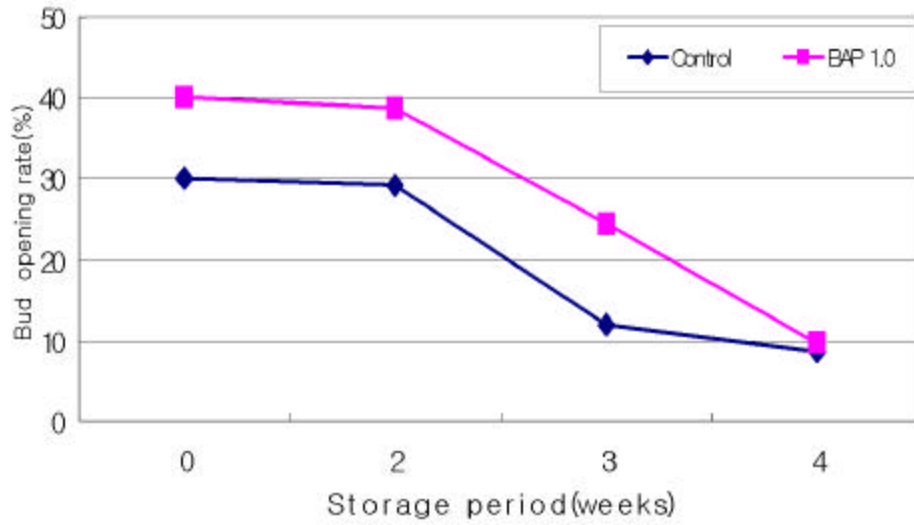


Figure 7. The change of bud opening rate depending on the cold storage period.

2]

1)

가 Sucrose 가 가

Table 4. Growth of the plants on the five media with or without sucrose¹.

Media	Sucrose	
	0%	2%
Control	2.9 ±1.1c ²	8.2 ±8.5c
B _s	7.5 ±3.2ab	44.8 ±34.6b
GD	6.9 ±3.3ab	48.4 ±30.4b
1/2 MS	7.1 ±5.0ab	51.3 ±30.0b
MS	9.0 ±4.8a	65.5 ±30.2a
WPM	5.2 ±2.6ab	42.8 ±25.8b

¹ Growth(g) = Fresh weight after 4 weeks - Fresh weight when the culture began.

² Means with the same letter are not significantly different at the $\alpha=0.05$.

Sucrose

20 30g/ 가 (Pierik, 1987). Sucrose

가 2% Sucrose 가

, 가

Sucrose가 가 가 , 가

, 가 가 가

MS 가

Sucrose 가 가

Tricoli (1985) *P. serotina*

Sucrose 3% 가

Sucrose 가

가

가

Sucrose

2)

Prunus spp.

가

BA가

IBA가

(Reeves *et al.*, 1983; Jona and Vigliocco, 1985; Almejde and Parfitt, 1986; Hammerschlag *et al.*, 1987).

가

GA₃

Reeves (1987) BA

BA

GA₃

가

BAP GA₃

Table 5

BAP

GA₃

가

GA₃ 25 30%

가 가

Table 5. The differentiation from the explants derived from winter bud of *P. yedoensis* on medium supplemented with various concentrations of BAP or GA₃¹.

PGRs ² (mg/)	No. of explants cultured	No. of explants inducing shoots	Shoot induction rate (%)	No. of rooted explants	rooting rate (%)
BAP 0.5	20	20	100	0	0
BAP 1.0	20	20	100	0	0
BAP 2.0	20	19	95	0	0
BAP 3.0	20	20	100	0	0
BAP 5.0	20	19	95	0	0
GA ₃ 0.5	20	0	0	5	25
GA ₃ 1.0	20	0	0	6	30
GA ₃ 2.0	20	0	0	5	25
GA ₃ 3.0	20	0	0	6	30
GA ₃ 5.0	20	0	0	6	30

¹ Culture medium was based on WPM basal salts and vitamins and culture period was 4 weeks under 16h/day photoperiods.

² Plant Growth Regulators.

가 BAP BAP
가 (Table 6).
BAP BAP 가 가
, 0.5mg/ 12mm 3.0mg/
가
. 5.0mg/
,
. Tricoli(1982) Tricoli
(1985) *Prunus serotina* BAP 가

1.0 mg/

Druart(1988)

가

Table 6. Number and growth of shoots regenerated on the WPM medium supplemented with BAP for 4 weeks ¹.

BAP (mg/)	No. of shoots induced (Mean \pm SD) ²	Shoot length (Mean \pm SD) (mm)	Fresh weight of explants (mg) (Mean \pm SD)
0.5	3.5 \pm 2.4a	12.0 \pm 6.0a	414.3 \pm 201.6ab
1.0	6.3 \pm 3.3ab	7.2 \pm 1.6b	640.0 \pm 294.5a
2.0	7.3 \pm 1.9ab	6.7 \pm 0.5b	586.0 \pm 347.2ab
3.0	9.0 \pm 0.8b	< 5mm	325.0 \pm 76.0ab
5.0	9.5 \pm 3.3b	< 5mm	223.3 \pm 40.4b

¹ Growth(g) = Fresh weight after 4 weeks - Fresh weight when culture began.

³ Means with the same letter are not significantly different at $\alpha=0.05$.

GA₃

가

BAP

. BAP GA₃

Table 7, 8

10mm

13.8 17.5mm 가

Duncan's multiple range test

가 , 가 가

Table 7. The shoot length(mm) cultured on media supplemented with various concentrations of GA₃ and BAP after 4 weeks.

GA ₃ (mg/)	BAP(mg/)		
	0.5	1.0	3.0
1.0	15.9 ±2.9	16.0 ±3.2	15.0 ±2.5
2.0	16.8 ±4.3	16.1 ±2.4	14.8 ±1.9
4.0	17.5 ±4.1	17.4 ±3.8	13.8 ±2.6

BAP GA₃
 가 BAP
 GA₃ 가 4.0mg/ GA₃가 가
 BAP 가 GA₃ 가
 BAP 가 가
 GA₃가 BAP
 BAP
 , 4.0mg/ GA₃가 가 가
 GA₃가 가
 Prunus GA₃가

(Snir, 1982).

BAP 3.0mg/

가

BAP GA₃

BAP가

GA₃

BAP

가

Table 8. The number and length of shoots induced on the media supplemented with various concentrations of GA₃ and BAP after 4 weeks.

BAP (mg/)	GA ₃ (mg/)	Number of shoots induced (Mean ±SD)	Length of induced shoots (Mean ±SD, mm)
0.5	1.0	8.8 ±0.9bc	13.7 ±2.2b
	2.0	8.2 ±1.7c	15.2 ±3.6ab
	4.0	11.7 ±2.1a	17.1 ±1.9a
1.0	1.0	8.0 ±2.0c	13.6 ±2.5b
	2.0	7.8 ±1.3c	13.6 ±2.1b
	4.0	12.4 ±3.7a	15.1 ±2.5ab
3.0	1.0	7.9 ±1.7c	8.9 ±0.9c
	2.0	9.9 ±3.3ab	8.7 ±0.9c
	4.0	11.6 ±3.6a	9.2 ±1.7c

가

가

가

가

(Figure 8).

가

(Table 9). 4

15.4

Prunus spp.

3

BAP

4 10

BAP 가 가

(Almehdhi and Parfitt, 1986) BAP

가 .

. 8 1 2 ,

. 12 가

가 .

12 ,

4 8 가 .

, 가 , 가

가 BA

(Figure 8). Reeves(1983) *Prunus persica*

pH 가 pH 5.8 1

8.3%, 2 62.5% 가 pH

. 2

,

Prunus persica 가

.

Table 9. The number and the length of shoots induced from the shoots originated from winter buds depending on the culture periods.

Culture Periods	Shoot regeneration	Number of shoots (Mean \pm SD)	Shoot length (Mean \pm SD,mm)
4 weeks	First	8.7 \pm 3.2	12.7 \pm 5.5
	Second	6.5 \pm 6.5	length 5
	Total	15.4 \pm 8.4	12.7 \pm 5.5
8 weeks	First	14.2 \pm 9.2	21.4 \pm 8.9
	Second	25.4 \pm 14.3	14.2 \pm 6.9
	Total	39.5 \pm 22.5	18.3 \pm 8.9
12 weeks	First	14.7 \pm 3.9	18.1 \pm 9.4
	Second	9.1 \pm 8.6	10.7 \pm 4.8
	Total	23.8 \pm 9.0	16.9 \pm 9.1

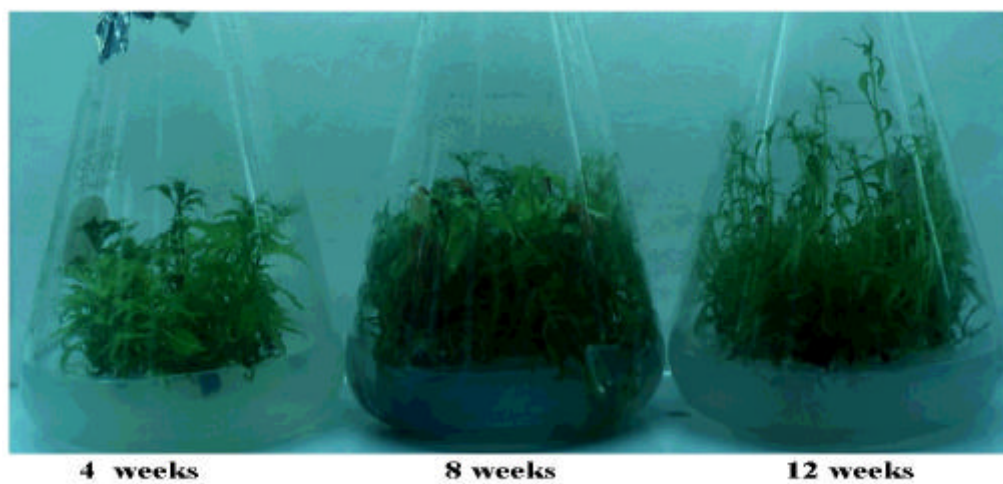


Figure 8. Comparison of the shoot growth depending on the culture periods.

3)

,
,
(selection pressure) 가 (, 1992).

가
가 .
,
, 가 .

12가 . 0 , 1 , 2
(Table 10).

1 1 2
.
2 3
가 , 2

. 1 2
41.4 118 가 . 1

BAP 가
2 BAP 0.8mg/ 가 가
가

. Hammerschlag(1982) *Prunus persica*

BAP 0.8 mg/ 가 가

가

1

가

4

가

1

2

가

(Figure 9).

가

(Figure 10).

가

. Reeves (1983)

Agar

1

Agar

4.5%,

20%

가

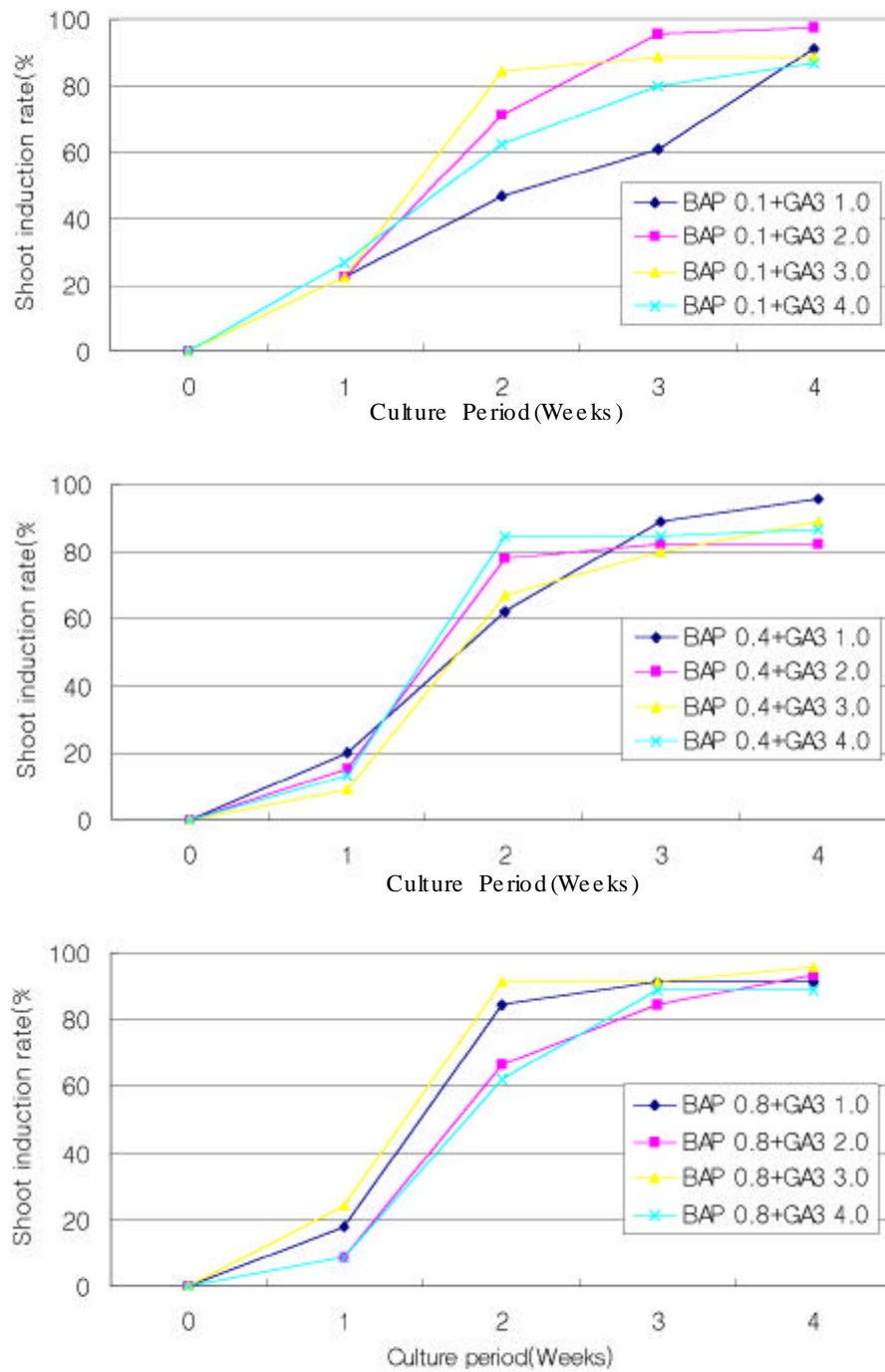


Figure 9. Shoot induction rate on the liquid media depending on the culture periods.

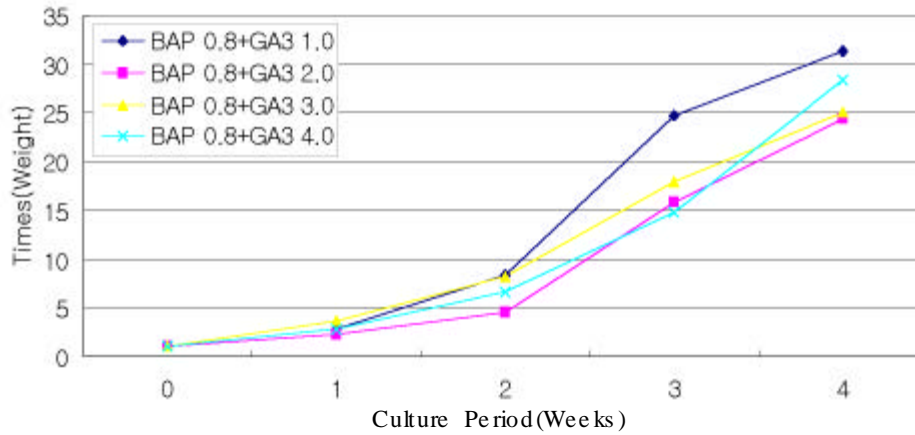
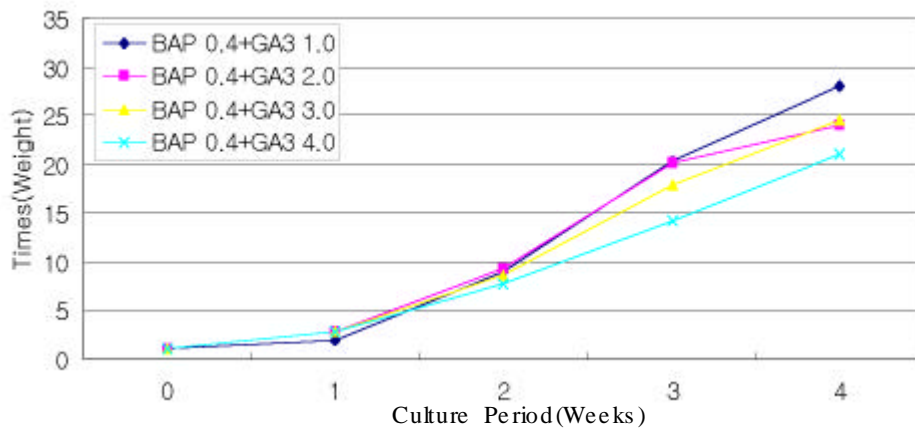
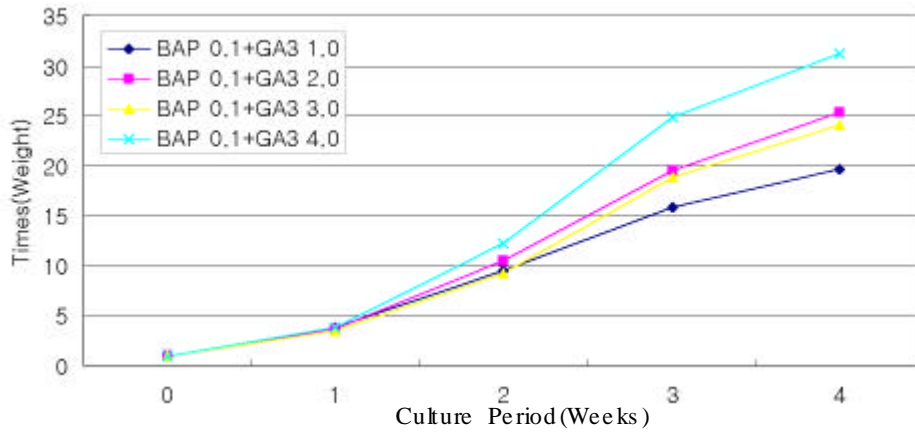


Figure 10. The relative growth of cultured shoot in liquid media.

* Fresh weight after suspension culture(g)/fresh weight of before suspension culture(g)

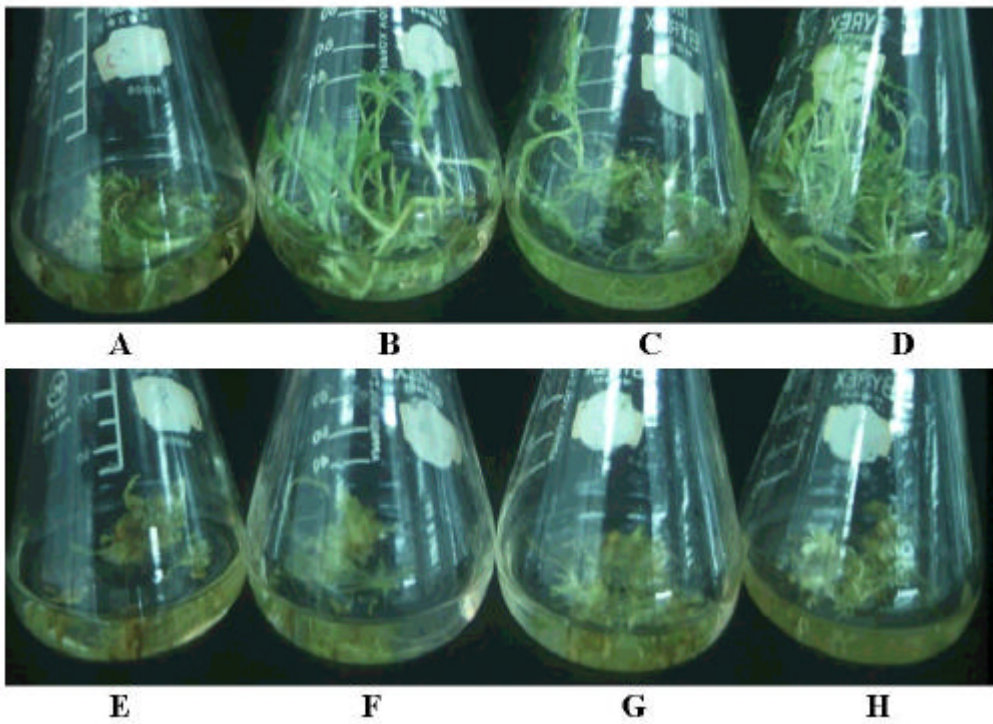


Figure 11. Shoot growth on liquid media with different treatments of BAP and GA₃.

A : BAP 0.1 + GA₃ 1.0, B : BAP 0.1 + GA₃ 2.0, C : BAP 0.1 + GA₃ 3.0, D : BAP 0.1 + GA₃ 4.0 E : BAP 0.8 + GA₃ 1.0, F : BAP 0.8 + GA₃ 2.0, G : BAP 0.8 + GA₃ 3.0, H : BAP 0.8 + GA₃ 4.0

3]

가

(Chalupa, 1987; Ostry and Skilling, 1988),

(Park and Son, 1988).

(Son and Hall, 1990).

1) 6 mg, 5 (Table

12). 가, 가

가 .

가 . NAA 2,4- D

가

, Kinetin 가

. NAA 2,4- D

, Kinetin BAP가 가

NAA 3.0 mg/

. NAA 3.0 mg/ 가

Kinetin 가 가 ,

2,4- D 1.0 mg/ 가 가 .

가 NAA

가 , 2,4- D가 가

, 가

2,4- D NAA가 가

.

2,4- D BAP NAA

BAP 가 , GA₃ BAP 가

(Koh *et al.*, 1997, 1998).

2,4- D NAA BAP

가

Table 11. Callus formation rate, fresh weight of callus and root formation rate on the different combination of NAA and kinetin on MS medium¹.

PGR ² Concentration (mg/)	Callus formation rate (%)	Fresh weight (mg)	Root formation rate (%)
NAA 1.0	70.0	24.6 ±2.5	10.6
NAA 2.0	93.3	54.9 ±2.2	36.7
NAA 3.0	90.0	85.9 ±11.6	83.3
NAA 1.0 + Kinetin 0.1	73.3	43.4 ±10.8	0.0
NAA 2.0 + Kinetin 0.1	96.7	50.1 ±1.9	6.7
NAA 3.0 + Kinetin 0.1	96.7	96.1 ±26.1	70.0
2,4- D 1.0	60	69.8 ±25.4	60
2,4- D 2.0	70	80.4 ±17.9	70
2,4- D 3.0	90	110.0 ±24.6	100
2,4- D 1.0 + BAP 0.1	100	85.2 ±35.2	10
2,4- D 2.0 + BAP 0.1	100	130.4 ±81.4	20
2,4- D 3.0 + BAP 0.1	100	161.2 ±72.2	40

¹ Culture period was 5 weeks under 16 h photoperiods.

² Plant Growth Regulators.

2)

NAA 3.0mg/ Kinetin 0.1mg/ 가 가

Sucrose

Sucrose

가

30mg/ 가 가 가 , 20

10mg/ 가 . Sucrose가 가

50mg/ 100mg/ 가

가 ,
 . Sucrose
 Sucrose 가
 가 (Coffin *et al.*, 1976; Song *et al.*,
 1991). 10 30mg/ 가
 , 50mg/

Table 12. Growth of embryogenic callus on MS medium supplemented with different concentrations of sucrose.

Sucrose (mg/)	Fresh weight(mg)	Growth ¹	Death rate(%)
0	106.4 ±15.9c ²	+	28.0 ±22.8
10	165.9 ±27.7c	++	0
20	281.7 ±70.6b	+++	0
30	493.7 ±183.3a	++++	0
50	261.1 ±68.2b	++	20.0 ±16.3
100	99.5 ±17.8c	+	56.0 ±16.7

¹ + : very poor, ++ : poor, +++ : good, ++++ : excellent

² Means with the same letter are not significantly different at =0.05

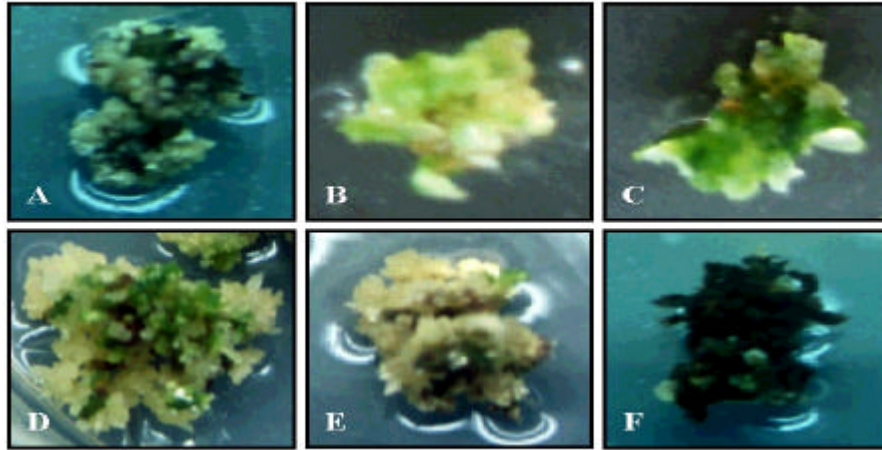


Figure 12. The comparison of the callus growth on the different concentrations of sucrose on MS medium. A: sucrose 0%, B:1%, C:2%, D:3%, E:5%, F:10%

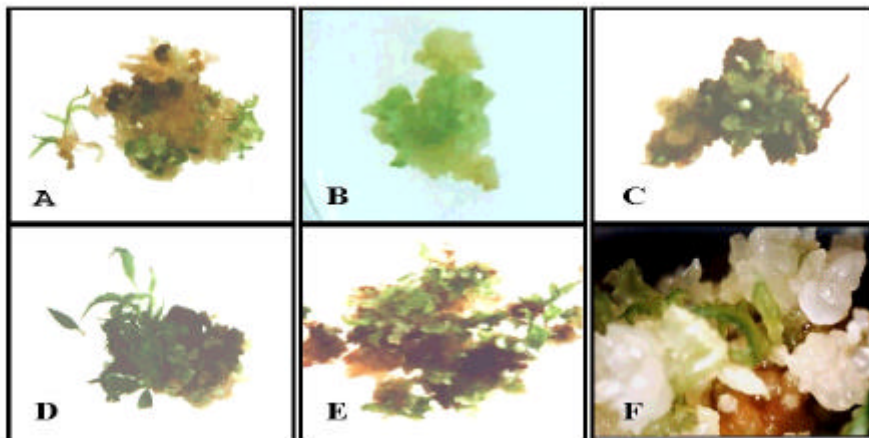


Figure 13. Callus and shoot induction on WPM medium supplemented with various plant growth regulators. A : BAP, B : Zeatin, C : GA₃, D :BAP 0.2 + GA₃ 2.0, E : BAP 0.4 + GA₃ 4.0, F: BAP 0.2 + GA₃ 2.0

3)

BAP, Zeatin, GA₃ 1.0, 2.0, 3.0, 4.0 5.0mg
/ 가 , GA₃ 4.0mg/ +BAP 0.4mg/ GA₃ 2.0mg/ +BAP
0.2mg/ , GA₃ 0.4mg/ +BAP 0.04mg/

(Figure 13, F).

.
,
,
가 .
(Koh *et al.*, 1997,
1998),

가 가
. Druart(1981) *Prunus incisa*
× *serrula* cultivate
가 가 .
BAP, Zeatin,
GA₃ , BAP GA₃ 가
가 (Table 13). Druart (1980) *Prunus*

BA 1.0mg/ , GA₃ 0.1mg/ 가
BAP GA₃ 가
GA₃

4]

1)

가

5 (Bs, GD, 1/2MS, MS, WPM)

Sucrose

가 4 , 2% Sucrose 가

가 , 가

가 Agar 2%

Sucrose 가 , Sucrose가 가

가 ,

2% Sucrose가 가 가

(Table 14).

가

55.6 67.4% ,

Sucrose 가

, Sucrose 2% 가

sucrose

가

MS 가

8.3 37.7%

Table 14. The rate of rooting, callus formation and rooting with callus of shoot on five different media.

Media	Root formation rate(%)	Rate of rooting with callus formation(%)	Callus formation rate(%)
Control 1 ¹	7.1 ±9.5c ³	0	0
Control 2 ²	28.3 ±6.9b	6.7 ±11.5	0
B _s	42.2 ±21.7ab	23.3 ±15.3	37.7 ±40.2
GD	60.0 ±13.3a	20.0 ±17.3	27.7 ±19.7
1/2 MS	66.7 ±11.3a	30.0 ±10.0	21.3 ±25.8
MS	53.3 ±21.2ab	43.3 ±32.1	24.7 ±31.4
WPM	46.7 ±17.9ab	3.3 ±5.8	8.3 ±14.4

¹ 0.7% agar medium without the macro- and micro-nutrients and sucrose.

² 0.7% agar medium without the macro- and micro-nutrients but with 2% sucrose.

³ Means with the same letter are not significantly different at the $\alpha=0.05$.

가 4

가 .

가 가 .

,

.

2) Sucrose

가 Sucrose 가

Sucrose

. 1/2MS

Sucrose

Sucrose 가

(Table 15). Sucrose 가 5% 90.9%

, 40 50%

3% 86% . Sucrose

. 1 2%

가 , 가 ,

. Sucrose

가 3% 가 , ,

가 .

.

Table 15. The rate of rooting and callus formation on media supplemented with different concentrations of sucrose¹.

Sucrose (g/)	Root formation rate(%)	Rate of rooting with callus formation(%)	Callus formation rate(%)
0	19.4c ²	0	0
10	40.9b	81.8	45.5
20	50.0ab	88.9	40.9
30	86.4a	94.7	90.9
40	77.3a	100.0	94.7
50	90.9ab	90.0	95.5

¹ Culture medium was based on MS and culture period was 4 weeks.

² Means with the same letter are not significantly different at the $\alpha=0.05$.

Minotta(1981) peach Sucrose
Prunus
 Sucrose가 . Sucrose
 가
 3) 가
 가 Table 16 .
 가
 NAA가 가 가
 가 , 가
 . IBA 가 가
 가 . NAA 0.5mg/ 가 가
 가 .

Table 16. Rooting rate of *P. yedoensis* on the five different media containing various concentrations of IBA and NAA.

Auxin	Concentration (mg/)	Rooting rate (%)					Mean
		Bs	GD	1/2MS	MS	WPM	
IBA	0.5	25	51	17	73	57	33.3
	1.0	80	65	36	52	75	46.8
	2.0	60	35	25	35	50	31.4
NAA	0.5	54	60	44	46	60	40.9
	1.0	42	52	32	42	54	33.8
	2.0	31	35	46	52	41	33.2

IBA 1.0 mg/ 가 가 가
. IBA가 가 가
, . NAA
가 0.5 mg/ 가 , 가
.
.
.
. IBA
. *Prunus* IBA(Skirvin et al., 1980;
Hmmerchlag, 1982) Ruzic and Cerovic(1985)
가 NAA 1.0 mg/ 90.6% 가
, IBA 4.0 mg/ 가 GD
60%
.
4) .
가
가 가
3가 4
.
가
. 10 5 , 4
. SAS system

Okimura (1961)

가

가

가

가

가

가

,

,

(Figure 14).

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

,

가

가

Sucrose

, IBA

WPM

17 80%

A

50 100%

가

,

가

가

(Tricoli, 1982; Tricoli *et al.*,

Table 18. Difference of number and length of roots induced from two kind of shoots on three types of soil *in vitro*.

Soil type	Shoots without callus		Shoots with callus	
	Number of roots induced (Mean \pm SD)	Length of root (cm)	Number of roots induced (Mean \pm SD)	Length of root (cm)
A ¹	2.8 \pm 0.42a ²	5.1 \pm 0.9b	1.9 \pm 0.88bc	4.2 \pm 3.0b
B	2.0 \pm 0.82b	5.5 \pm 2.1b	1.2 \pm 0.42c	4.0 \pm 2.6b
C	2.3 \pm 1.1ab	11.3 \pm 3.5a	1.8 \pm 0.92c	4.6 \pm 1.8b

¹ See table 1.

² Means with the same letter are not significantly different at $\alpha=0.05$.



Figure 14. The shoot with callus at the base part 4 weeks later after cutting.

Table 19

1.2 2.8 , A
 가 가 2.8 가 ,
 가 1.9 T- test
 가 가 ,
 가
 3.99 11.27cm ,
 가 가
 A
 가 , 가
 가 A , 가

5)

가 Table 19 .
 가 90 100% ,
 가 가 45.5% ,
 73.3 75.0% . 가
 16.7 26.7% 가
 , 가 17.1 21.9%

가

가

Table 19. Survival rate of the shoots in greenhouse established by cutting *in vitro*.

Soil type	Shoot condition			
	+R- C *	+R+C	- R- C	- R+C
A	92.1	75.0	18.2	21.1
B	100.0	45.5	16.7	17.1
C	90.0	73.3	26.7	21.9

+R- C : shoots with roots but without callus, +R+C : shoots with roots and callus, - R- C : shoots without roots and callus, - R+C : shoots with callus but without roots.

2.

1]

1)

가

(Figure 15).

가

1

5

62%, 54.7%

A

113%

A

가

가

가

(Hartmann *et al.*, 1990).

가

가

가

Sucrose

가

Hartmann Kester(1983)

가

가

가

가

Table 20. Survival rate of two different shoots on the three kinds of soil types.

Soil type	Shoot type	
	Shoots without callus	Shoots with callus
A ¹	59.5 ± 11.2a ²	54.2 ± 14.4a
B	42.3 ± 5.9b	28.3 ± 11.8b
C	50.5 ± 8.7ab	46.3 ± 18.9ab

¹ See table 1.

² Means with the same letter are not significantly different at $\alpha=0.05$

0.8% IBA 0.4% NAA 가

Table 21 .

Table 21. Rooting percent of the shoots were treated with growth regulators.

Rooting substance	Soil type		
	A ¹	B	C
Control	59.5	42.3	50.5
IBA 0.8%	30	42.5	42.5
NAA 0.4%	25	28.6	28.6

¹ See table 1.

IBA NAA
 B C 가
 A , NAA 0.4%
 NAA
 Peatmoss : Vermiculite : Perlite = 1:1:1
 2)
 6 9
 , 4 . 6
 가 , 9 가 ,
 (Figure 16). 가
 90% 가 . 가
 가 가
 가 6, 7, 8 9
 가 .

Figure 17

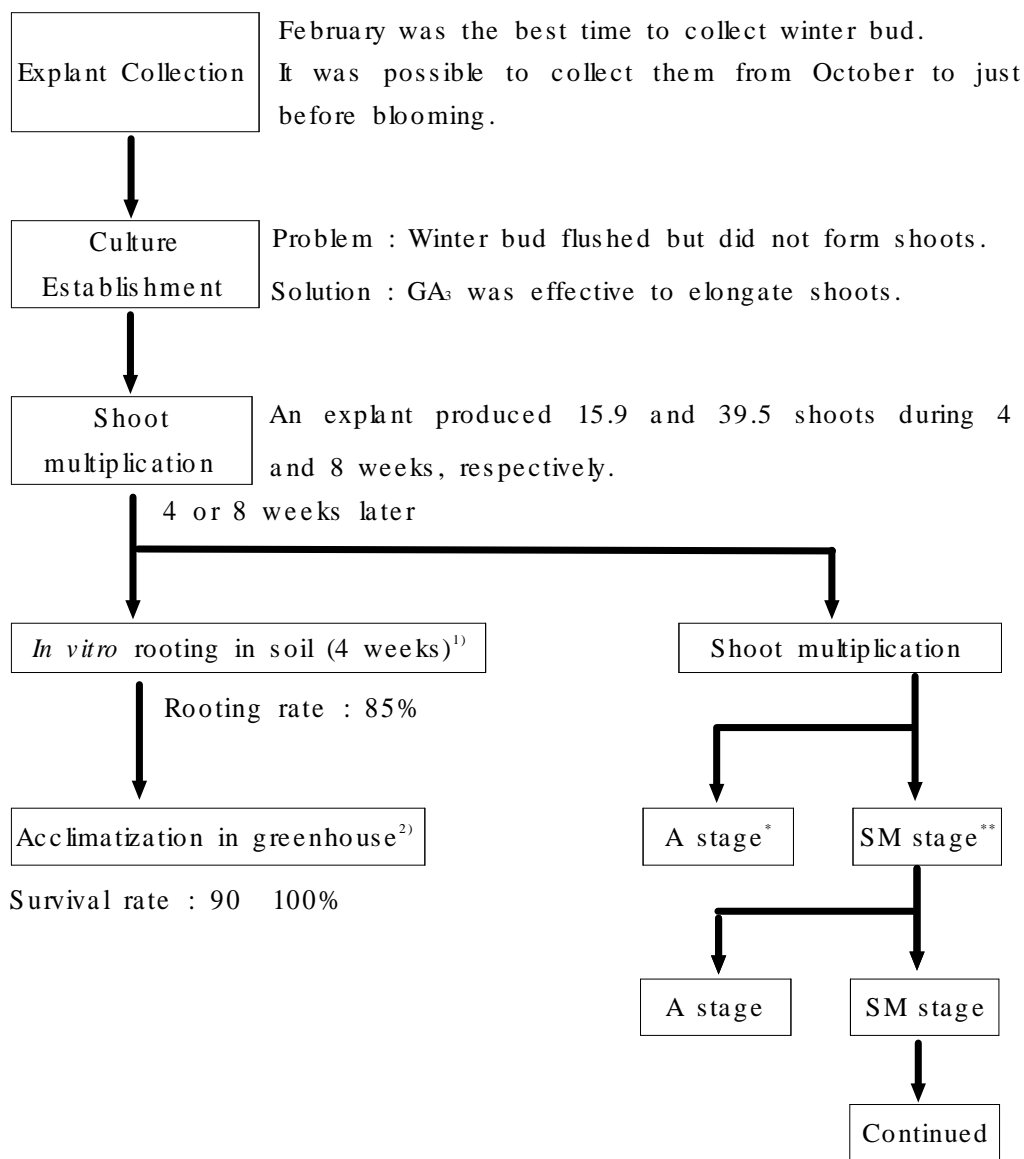


Figure 17. The flow chart of mass propagation system through *in vitro* culture of *Prunus yedoensis*.

* A stage : ^{1) + 2)} ; ** SM stage : Shoot multiplication.

Me rits

1. We could collect the winter buds from October to February.
2. Shoots directly elongated from winter buds by supplementing GA₃.
3. Shoot multiplication rate was very high.
4. Shoots were rooted in soil *in vitro*.
5. Survival rate of rooted shoots in soil *in vitro* in the greenhouse was almost 100%.

2]

50 (,) , 50 . . . SPAD 502 3 4 5 가 , 4 6 가 가 (Figure 18). 5 6 가 7 , 8 가

(Figure 19). , 4 6 가 , 47cm .

가 , 7, 8 가 (Figure 20),

가 7, 8 (Figure 21). 5 가 6 7, 8 . 7 9 .

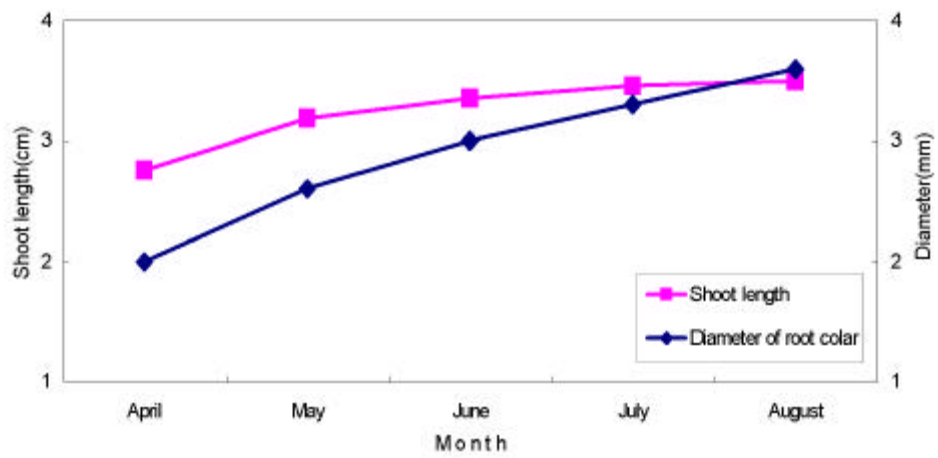


Figure 18. The growth of the shoots and root collar grown *in vitro* after acclimatization in the green house.

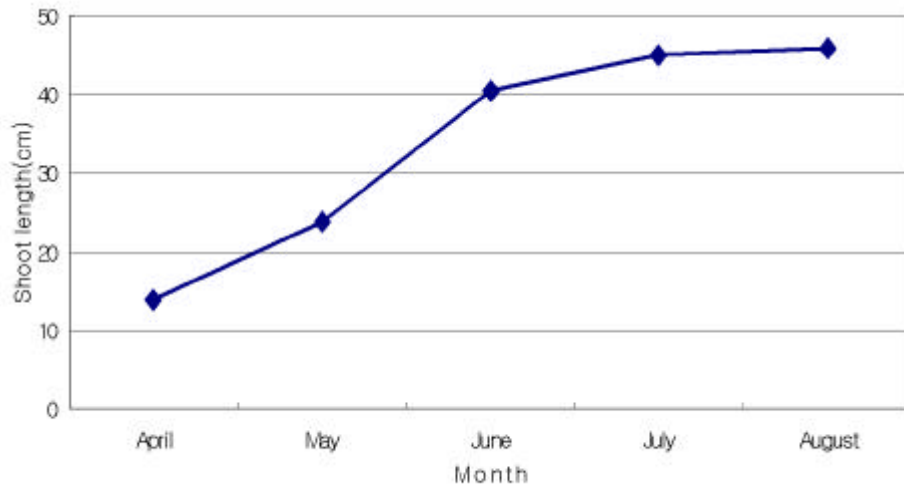


Figure 19. The growth of the shoots formed after acclimatization in the green house.

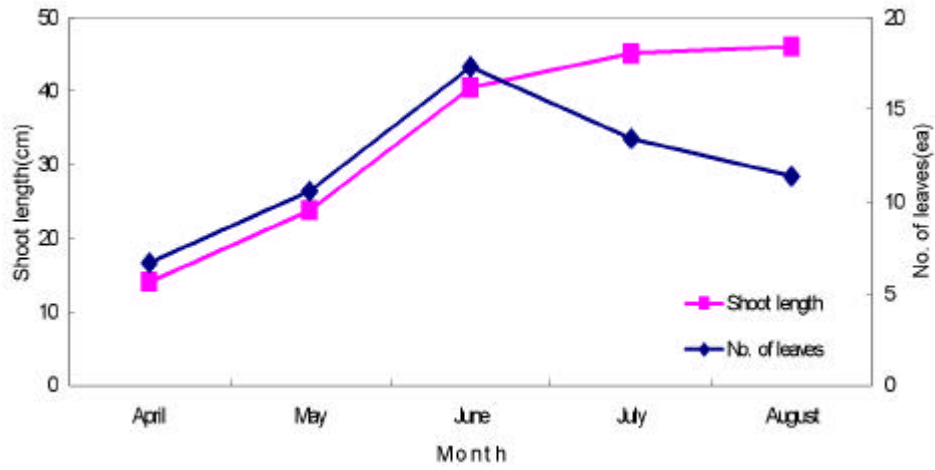


Figure 20. Growth of shoots formed after acclimatization and change of the number of leaves of the shoots.

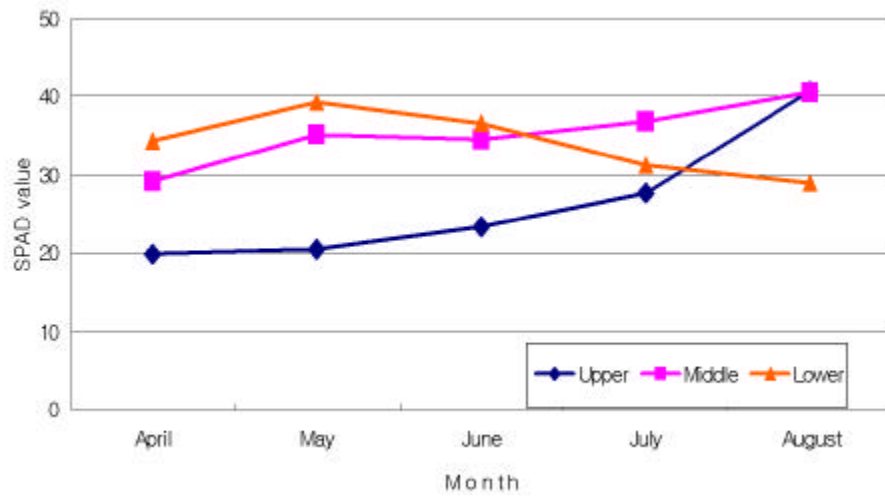


Figure 21. The change of the SPAD value of three different parts of the leaves after acclimatization in the greenhouse.

3.

1]

DNA

가

가

가

(1992)

가

가

DNA

Genomic DNA

RAPD

DNA

DNA

가 Primer

Band

가

Primer

가

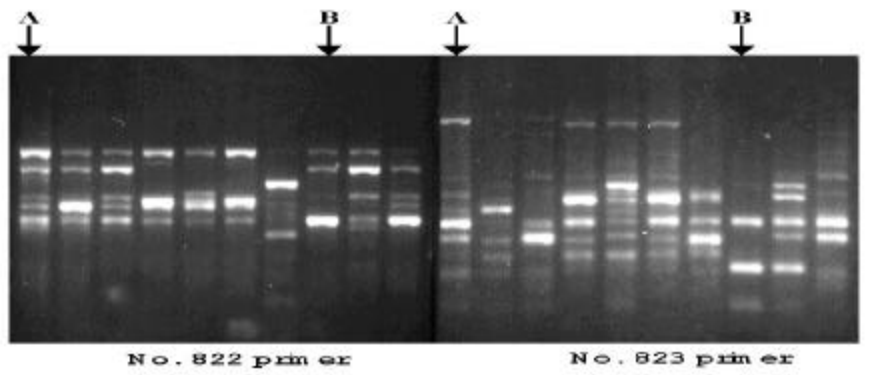


Figure 22. DNA analysis between plants grown in field and *in vitro*
 A: Tissue cultured plant, B: Tree grown in field

2]

가 가 . Ca^{2+} , K

(Hartman *et al.*,

1990). K^+

K^+ Ca^{+2}

(Table 22).

K^+

. 6

K^+

2.67

2

2.80 12 K⁺

1.97 K⁺ Ca²⁺ 가

Ca²⁺ 가 Ca²⁺ 가

가 , Na⁺ , Mg²⁺ Ca²⁺

가 , Mn²⁺

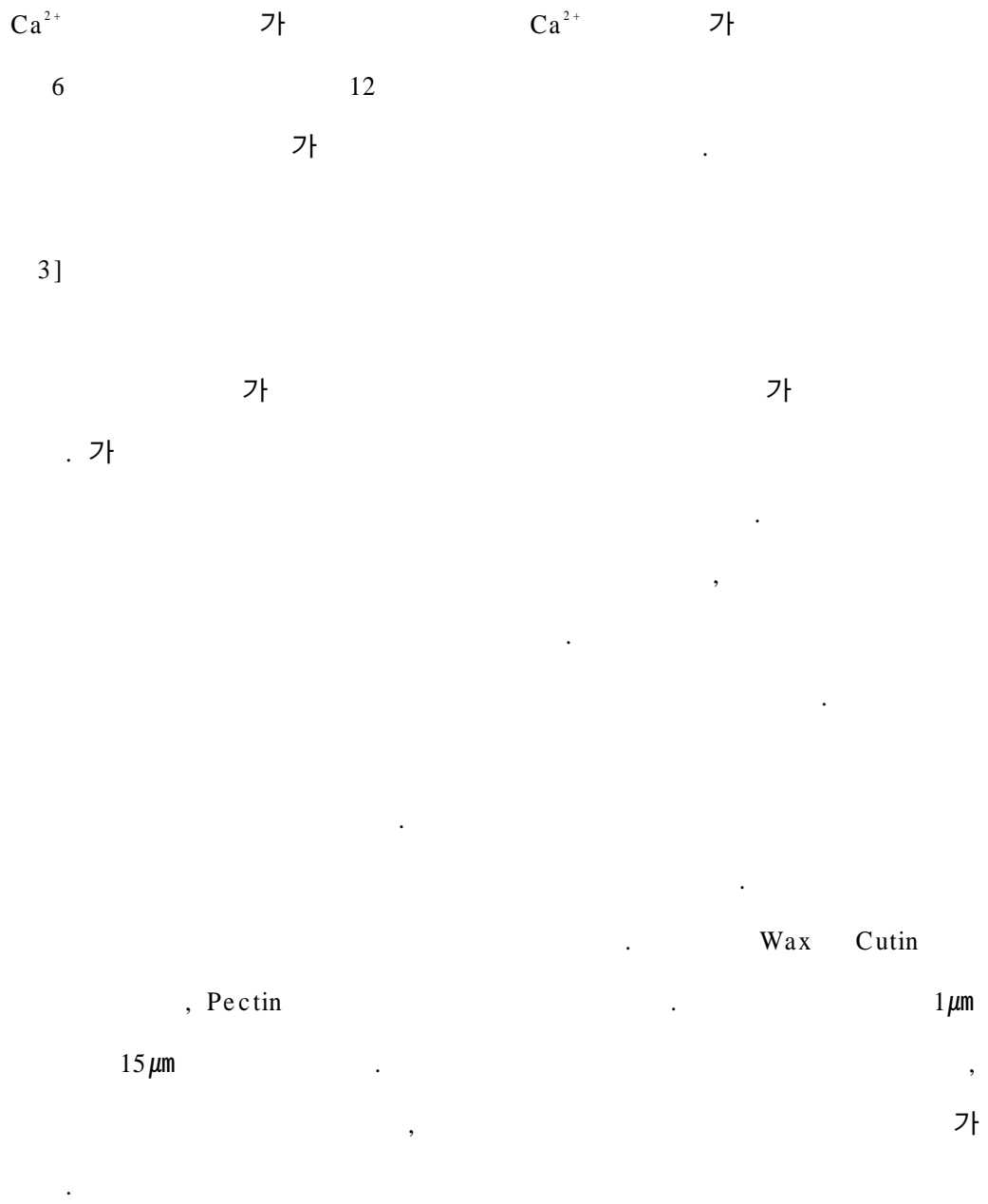
12-0 6-4

Table 22. The content of K⁺, Ca²⁺, Na⁺, Mg²⁺ and Mn²⁺ of leaves and stems on the different stages of growth.

Tissue	Stage	K ⁺	Ca ²⁺	Na ⁺	Mg ²⁺	Mn ²⁺
Leaf	6-0*	2.67	0.28	0.34	1.65	0.18
	12-0	2.80	0.52	0.33	1.84	0.29
	6-4	1.97	1.24	0.30	3.17	0.27
Stem	6-0	2.77	0.26	0.37	11.58	0.09
	8-0	0.15	0.29	0.66	1.04	0.10
	6-4	1.03	1.01	0.50	2.25	0.12
Callus	6-0	1.88	0.22	0.34	1.00	0.13

(1999)

가 K⁺



(Kozłowski and Pallardy. 1997).

(SPAD 502 value)

(Table 23, Table 24),

Table 25

Figure 23

Table 23. The dry weight/ fresh weight ratio of shoot cultures at the different stages grown on the different environment.

Culture periods (weeks) ¹	Plant tissue	
	Leaf	Stem
6- 0	0.13 ±0.02	0.12 ±0.03
12- 0	0.24 ±0.05	0.22 ±0.06
6- 4	0.28 ±0.01	0.29 ±0.01

¹ F - B : F - Culture periods *in vitro*, B - Culture periods *ex vitro*

Table 24. The value of SPAD 502 of the leaves in the different stage.

Culture period (weeks)	6- 0 ¹	12- 0 ¹	6- 4 ¹
SPAD value	21.1 ±5.9b ²	35.3 ±7.8a ²	40.1 ±10.4a ²

¹ F - B : F - Culture periods *in vitro*, B - Culture periods *ex vitro*

² Means with the same letter are not significantly different at =0.05

Table 25. Thickness of leaves and epidermis depending on the culture periods.

Culture periods(weeks) ¹	Thickness of leave(μm)	Thickness of epidermis(μm)
6- 0	6.8 \pm 0.9	1.4 \pm 0.13
12- 0	10.0 \pm 0.9	1.9 \pm 0.28
6- 4	9.4 \pm 0.5	2.3 \pm 0.25

¹ F - B : F - Culture periods *in vitro*, B - Culture periods *ex vitro*

가 .
 가 .
 , 가 .
 가
 .
 0.12 0.13,
 0.22 0.24
 ,
 0.28 0.29 .
 가 ,
 . 가
 ,

가

Grout and Aston(1977) Shutter and Langhans (1979)

wax

, Brainerd

(1981) Fuchigami (1981)

가 . 6-0 8-0

가

. Wetzstein

Sommer(1982) *Liquidambar styraciflua*

Mexican

pepper

(Biles et

al., 1993). Gilly (1997) Ivy

가

가

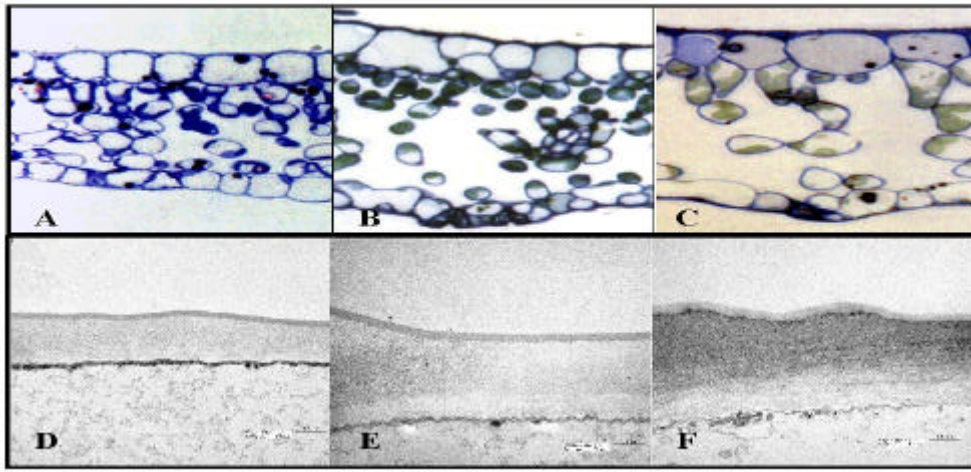


Figure 23. Photographs of cross section of leaves depending on the different culture periods.

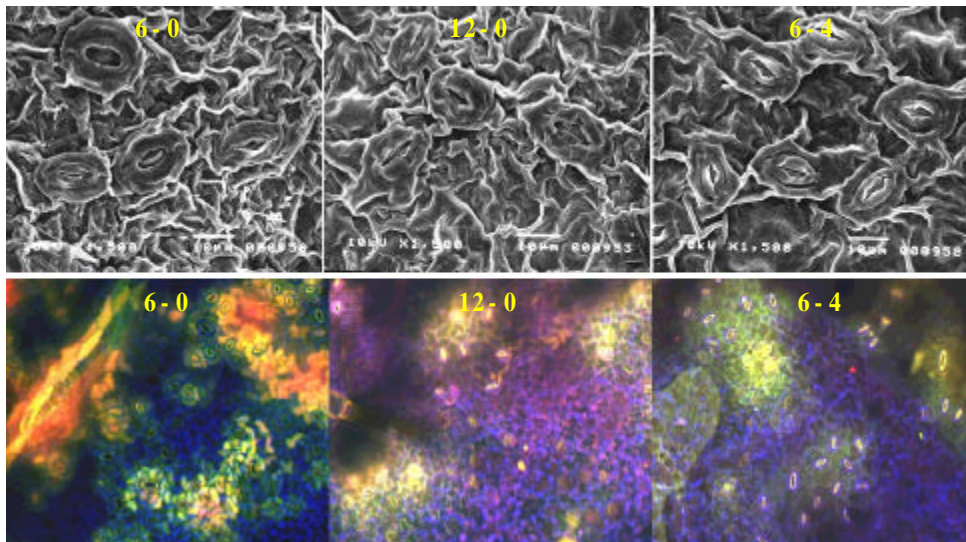


Figure 24. Stoma of leaves depending on the different culture periods

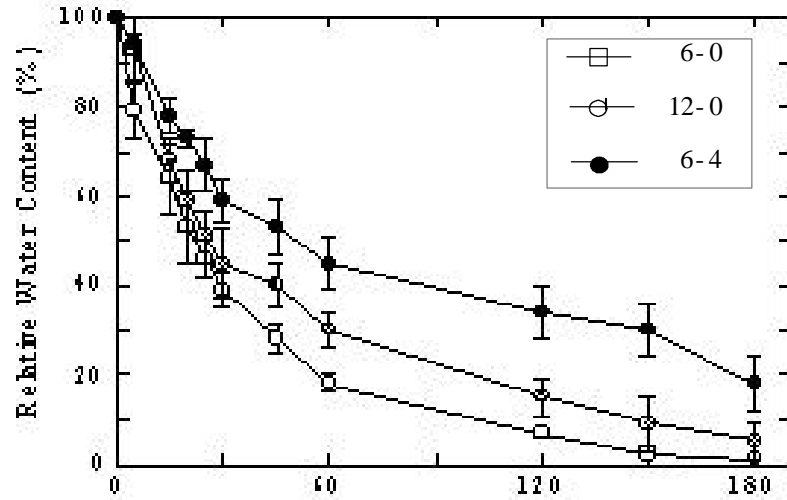


Figure 25. The change relative water content of the detached leaves of the plants among the culture stages and acclimatization.

6

(Figure 25).

가

12

가

가

Sucrose 가 가 .

BAP GA₃ 가 가 .

가 가 .

가 .

BAP GA₃ BAP .

1:10 (BAP : GA₃) BAP GA₃ .

가 .

가 8 가 ,

가 12

가 가

가 4 8 가 .

3. BAP GA₃ 12가

2 3

1 2

41.4 118 가 가 .

가 2 3 가 가 , 4

가

4.

NAA 2,4-D

가

,

가

, Kinetin

BAP가

가

, 2,4-D가

가

NAA가

가

.

Sucrose

30 mg/

가

, Sucrose가

가

50 mg/

.

19가

Zeatin, GA₃

가

,

BAP가

가

.

BAP

GA₃가

,

1/2

BAP

GA₃

.

1/2

BAP 0.2 mg/ , GA₃ 2.0 mg/

가

.

5. 가

Sucrose가

가

, 2%

Sucrose가

가

55.6

67.4%

,

.

가

.

MS

, WPM

. Sucrose 가
 . Sucrose 가
 5%가 가 90.9% 가 , Sucrose가 3%
 가 86% . Sucrose 가
 . IBA NAA
 IBA 1.0mg/ 가 가
 NAA 0.5mg/
 가
 .
 6. 가
 가
 가 ,
 Peatmoss, Vermiculite, Perlite가 59.5%
 , 가 42% 가
 . 가
 가
 90 100% 가 73.3
 75.0% , 가 45.5%
 가 가
 . 가
 가

7. 가
 가 29.2%, 가 16.1%
 , Peatmoss, Vermiculite, Perlite 가
 가
 가 6, 7, 8 9
 .
 . 6, 7, 8,
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A Study on Mass Propagation of *Prunus yedoensis*
Matsumura from Cheju Using *In Vitro* Culture Technique

Cheong, Eun Ju

Department of Forestry
Graduate School, Kangwon National University

Summary

Prunus yedoensis Matsumura is popular as ornamental species because it has not only beautiful flowers but also tolerance to various pollutants in the cities. This species has straight and tall stem which is available for furniture or ship. Most of them, however, were planted at the road side in Korea. They were supposed to be originated from a clone. There is no much information about their variation. However, *Prunus yedoensis* growing in Mt. Halla has various unique characteristics of flower color, blooming time and etc. We need to select good trees and propagate for conservation of genetic resources. Most of trees in Mt. Halla are too old to propagate by clonal propagation methods such as cutting. This study was performed to investigate the mass propagation method using *in vitro* culture techniques.

1. *In vitro* culture system was established using winter buds growing in Mt. Halla. They were collected every month from October to February and cultured on the media that were modified in the concentrations of NH_4NO_3 from WPM medium. The bud flushing rate showed slightly different among the media and collecting time. After leaf flushing, shoots did not develop from the buds. BAP was more effective to flush leaves than GA_3 and IBA. The winter buds collected on February showed good responses on the media. Shoots were directly developed from the winter buds on the medium supplemented with BAP and GA_3 . The buds stored at 4 °C for several weeks showed poor response. The ability of organogenesis of the buds was reduced gradually with the storage period.

2. Five media were tested for growth of *P. yedoensis*. Fresh weight of the shoots on the MS medium was higher than any other media, i.e. B₅, GD, 1/2MS and WPM. There was a significant difference between the media with sucrose or without. BAP was effective to produce new shoots. Most of the length of shoots induced were short on the medium with high concentrations of BAP. To produce large number of shoots, it took from 4 weeks at least to 12 weeks on WPM medium supplemented with BAP and GA_3 . During 8 weeks in culture, an explant produced 35.9 shoots on average. Over 12 weeks, some of shoot tips turned yellow and became dead.

3. *In vitro* shoots were divided into two parts, shoot tip and stem with an axillary bud. They were cultured in liquid media which induced BAP and GA₃. Shoot tips grew very fast and the fresh weight reached 41.4 118 times from the original weight within two weeks. However, stem with an axillary bud responded slow. Most explants produced adventitious shoots within 4 weeks. It was the problem that vitrification occurred during the culture in liquid media. While shoot tip culture in liquid media might be the way to produce many shoots in a short time, stem culture should be modified to protect the vitrification of shoots.

4. Roots of *in vitro* shoots were used for callus induction. NAA and 2,4-D, when used with BAP or kinetin, were effective to induce callus from the roots. The roots showed different responses to the auxins. The best combination was 3.0mg/ NAA with 0.1mg/ kinetin. Callus growth was the best on the medium with 3% sucrose. Over 5% sucrose, callus turned brown and dead. In organogenesis from the callus, the combination of BAP and GA₃ was effective. When it cultured on the medium with BAP only, abnormal leaves were developed without shoots. Callus which cultured on the medium with GA₃ only, no shoots or leaves developed from the callus. The best combination for organogenesis was 0.2mg/ BAP and 2.0mg/ GA₃.

5. *In vitro* rooting, there were no differences among the media but sucrose affect root induction. As the concentration was increased, callus forming rate was also increased. 90.9% of shoots rooted on the medium with 5% sucrose. Rooting rate was not increased by addition of IBA or NAA. As the concentration of NAA was increased, rooting rate was decreased but callus forming rate increased.
6. Another method for rooting *in vitro* was achieved by using soil as a medium instead of agar medium. 84% of the shoots were rooted on the mixture of peatmoss, vermiculite, perlite(1:1:1, v/v). The soil which was mixed with sand was not adequate for rooting. Rooting rate of shoots with callus at the basal end was very poor compared with the shoots without callus. 90 100% of shoots which rooted on soil *in vitro* survived after transferred in the greenhouse. Rooted shoots *in vitro* appeared to be hard to survive the media containing sand, as they showed 45.5% of survival ratio. Shoots unable to root *in vitro* were difficult to survive after transfer in the greenhouse and almost all of them died.
7. Shoots without callus rooted 29.2% and shoots with callus 16.1% survived on the soil in the greenhouse. Soil mixture of peatmoss, vermiculite and perlite(1:1:1, v/v) was most desirable for rooting as shown in rooting of *in vitro*. Shoots with or without roots were

transferred to the greenhouse monthly from June to September. Rooting ratio was higher in September than any other months.

8. After acclimatization, shoots were grown in the greenhouse. The growth of the shoots which were formed *in vitro*, grew fast in April and May than in any other months. New shoots formed after acclimatization vigorously elongated between May and June. The growth rate was gradually decreased from July. It was from April to June that shoots grow vigorously. It was appeared that the contents of the chlorophyll of the leaves increased as time went on.

9. The differences were observed among the plants based on the different stage of propagation and acclimatization. The chlorophyll contents was low when they were cultured *in vitro* for 6 weeks. The ratio of the dry weight to the fresh weight were increased depending on the culture period and acclimatization. The cuticle layer on the epidermis was less developed in the case of 6 week culture. After acclimatization, however, plants showed thicker on the epidermis than *in vitro* condition. While the concentration of K^+ of the leaves were decreased as plants grew bigger, the concentration of Ca^{2+} were increased. There was no significant differences between the mother plant and shoots produced *in vitro* according to the DNA bands amplified by PCR with two primers.