



## **UNIVERSITI PUTRA MALAYSIA**

#### IMPROVEMENT IN ORGANOGENESIS AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF A TRANSFORMATION PROCEDURE FOR CUCUMBER AND MUSKMELON

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FSMB 1998 20

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By

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Dissertation Submitted in Fulfilment of the Requirements for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the Faculty of Food Science and Biotechnology, Universiti Putra Malaysia.

December 1998



Specially Dedicated Jo My

Jather (Alhajj Md. Lutful Hoque) Mother (Jahera Hoque) Jather-in-law (Md. Salimullah) Mother-in-law (Masuma Salim) and Wife (Mazneen Salim)



#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

First and foremost, my deepest thanks to **ALLAH** for He has guided me through and provided me wisdom, strength and comfort to complete the degree successfully.

I would like to extend my sincere gratitude to my supervisors, Dr. Suhaimi Napis, Dr. K. Harikrishna, Dr. Zaliha Christine Abdullah, Dr. M. Kamal Uddin Chowdhury and Dr. Tan Siang Hee for all their guidance, help, tutelage and invaluable advice during my Ph. D. project and the preparation as well as completion of this thesis. Their criticisms and suggestions have been most constructive and are highly appreciated. Their patience, trust and enthusiasm have left depth of feeling that could not be expressed in words. I express my sincere thanks to Professor Marziah Mahmood for her advice too.

I am profoundly indebted to my parents, father and mother-in-law, brothers, sisters and wife for their sacrifices and encouragement to do higher study in the field of Plant Biotechnology and would like to express my sincere thanks and deepest gratitude to them for their invaluable love and prayers throughout the years to complete my study. I dedicated this work to my parents, father and mother-in-law, with all my love. To my wife, whose love, help, understanding, and encouragement has been the biggest motivation in completing this degree, I dedicated this work to her, with all my love, too. My daughter, **Ramisa** also deserves appreciation for her patience and sacrifice. A special thanks to Professor Md. Sharif, Ex. Chairman and Head of Department of Botany, Jagannath University College, Bangladesh, Assistant Professor Dr. Md. Imdadul Hoque, Department of Botany, University of Dhaka, Bangladesh and Mrs. Nurjahan Begum, Lecturer, Department of Botany, Jagannath University College, Bangladesh for their valuable advice and help.



Accordingly, I would like to say thank to the Ministry of Science, Technology, and the Environment, Malaysia for financial support (Graduate Assistantship) (IRPA Grants, 50304 and 51267) which gave me the opportunity to pursue my Ph. D. degree in Malaysia. I also express my sincere thanks to the Government of The People's Republic of Bangladesh for providing me one way plane fare. Indeed, I wish to thank the Rubber Research Institute of Malaysia (RRIM) for providing *Agrobacterium* strains.

I would also like to thank my friends, entire staff of Faculty of Food Science and Biotechnology and Graduate School, Universiti Putra Malaysia and staffs of Tissue Culture and Genetic laboratory, Biotechnology Department for their friendship, invaluable help, and encouragement throughout my endeavour here.

I hope any who are not mentioned by name will recognise my gratitude for their kindness, advice, and moral support on completion of my degree at Universiti Putra Malaysia. To all others who have contributed as well as assisted me in providing different inputs in one way or another to the successful completion of my study throughout my student life, they are conferred my appreciation.



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

|                 |   | Page     |
|-----------------|---|----------|
| ACKNOWLE        | DGEMENTS  | iii      |
| LIST OF TABLES  |   |          |
| LIST OF FIGURES |   | X        |
|                 |   | xvi      |
| LIST OF PLA     | TES   | xix      |
| LIST OF ABE     | BREVIATION  | xxi      |
|                 | ***   |          |
|                 |   | XXIII    |
| ABSTRAK         |   | xxvi     |
| CHAPTER         |   |          |
| 1               | GENERAL INTRODUCTION  | 1        |
|                 | Plant Genetic Manipulation  | 1        |
|                 | Study on Cucumber and Muskmelon   | 3        |
|                 | Justification of the Study  | 4        |
|                 | Objectives of the Study   | 5        |
| II              | LITERATURE REVIEW   | 7        |
|                 | Study of Tissue Culture on Cucumber and Muskmelon                         | 7        |
|                 | Organogenesis   | 7        |
|                 | Somatic Embryogenesis   | 9        |
|                 | Effect of Hormone on Organogenesis  | 11       |
|                 | Effect of Hormone on Somatic Embryogenesis                                | 14       |
|                 | Effect of Carbohydrates on Shoot Regeneration Physical State of the Media | 17       |
|                 | Effect of Physical Environment  | 18<br>19 |
|                 | Somaclonal Variation in Cucumber  | 19       |
|                 | Somaclonal Variation in Muskmelon   | 20       |
|                 | Study on Ethylene Inhibitors AgNO <sub>3</sub> and CoCl <sub>2</sub>      | 21       |
|                 | AgNO <sub>3</sub> and CoCl <sub>2</sub> Action on Cucumber                | 22       |
|                 | AgNO <sub>3</sub> and CoCl <sub>2</sub> Action on Muskmelon               | 23       |
|                 | Study on Infection of Oncogenic Agrobacterium                             | 23       |
|                 | Virulence Consideration   | 23       |
|                 | Crown Gall and Hairy Root Induction                                       | 24       |
|                 | Study on Plant Genetic Transformation                                     | 24       |
|                 | Physical Methods for Plant Gene Transfer                                  | 25       |
|                 | Agrobacterium-mediated Transformation                                     | 26       |
|                 | Biology of Agrobacterium  | 27       |
|                 | Recombinant Vector Plasmids   | 29       |
|                 | Genes Required for Transformation Study                                   | 30       |
|                 | Intron-containing Reporter Gene   | 31       |
|                 | Identification of Transgenic Plants                                       | 31       |
|                 | Genetic Selection   | 31       |



| Conformation of Transformation and Stability of DNA            |
|--|
| OPTIMIZATION OF RAPID SHOOT ORGANOGENESIS                      |
|  |
| Preface  |
| Materials and Methods  |
| Seed Surface Sterilisation                                     |
| Seed Germination   |
| Explant Preparation  |
| Experiments  |
| Culture Conditions and Shoot Primordia Induction               |
| Shoot Primordia Elongation                                     |
| Studies on Phenotypical Normal and Abnormal                    |
| Shoots   |
| Root Induction   |
| Dark Incubation  |
| Statistical Analysis   |
| Acclimatisation of Regenerants                                 |
| Results (Part I)   |
| Callus Induction   |
| Effect of BAP on Cucumber Shoot Primordia                      |
| Induction  |
| Effect of BAP and 2,4-D on Cucumber Shoot                      |
| Primordia Induction  |
| Effect of BAP and NAA on Cucumber Shoot                        |
| Primordia Induction  |
| Shoot Primordia Elongation                                     |
| Effect of Hormone on Phenotypically Normal Shoot<br>Production |
| Effect of Hormone on Phenotypically Abnormal Shoo              |
| Production   |
| Effect of Auxin (IBA) on Root Induction                        |
| Effect of Dark Incubation on Root Induction                    |
| Results (Part II)  |
| Effect of BAP on Muskmelon Shoot Primordia                     |
| Induction  |
| Shoot Primordia Elongation                                     |
| Effect of BAP and 2,4-D or NAA on Muskmelon                    |
| Shoot Primordia Induction                                      |
| Shoot Primordia Elongation                                     |
| Phenotypical Normal Muskmelon Shoot Production-                |
| Phenotypically Abnormal Shoot Production of                    |
| Muskmelon  |
| Effect of Auxin on Muskmelon Root Induction                    |
| Effect of Dark Incubation on Root Induction                    |
| Acclimatisation of Cucumber and Muskmelon                      |
| Regenerants  |
| Discussion   |
|  |



| Preface   | 1 |
|---|---|
| Materials and Methods   | 1 |
| Source of Explants  | 1 |
| Preparation of Shoot Primordia Induction Medium                 | 1 |
| Experiments   | 1 |
| Results (Part I)  | 1 |
| Effect of ÁgNO <sub>3</sub> on Cucumber Callus Induction        | 1 |
| Effect of AgNO <sub>3</sub> with SGM on Cucumber Shoot          |   |
| Regeneration  | 1 |
| Effect of AgNO <sub>3</sub> in SPI Medium on Cucumber           |   |
| Shoot Regeneration  | 1 |
| Effect of AgNO <sub>3</sub> in SGM and SPI Medium on            |   |
| Cucumber Shoot Regeneration                                     | 1 |
| Shoot Primordia Elongation                                      | 1 |
| Effect of AgNO <sub>3</sub> on the Production of Normal Shoots- | 1 |
| Root Induction  | 1 |
| Effect of AgNO <sub>3</sub> on Muskmelon Shoot Regeneration     | 1 |
| Discussion  | 1 |
| Results (Part II)   | 1 |
| Effect of CoCl <sub>2</sub> on Cucumber Callus Induction        | 1 |
| Effect of CoCl <sub>2</sub> in SGM on Shoot Regeneration        | 1 |
| Effect of CoCl <sub>2</sub> in SPI Medium on Cucumber Shoot     |   |
| Regeneration  | 1 |
| Effect of CoCl <sub>2</sub> in SGM and SPI Medium on            |   |
| Cucumber Shoot Regeneration                                     | 1 |
| Shoot Primordia Elongation                                      | 1 |
| Effect of CoCl <sub>2</sub> on Production of Morphologically    |   |
| Normal Shoots   | 1 |
| Root Induction  | 1 |
| Effect of CoCl <sub>2</sub> on Muskmelon Shoot Regeneration     | 1 |
| Discussion  | 1 |
| IDENTIFICATION OF SUSCEPTIBILITY OF DIFFERENT                   |   |
| AGROBACTERIUM STRAINS   | 1 |
| Preface   | 1 |
| Materials and Methods   | 1 |
| Germination of Seedlings  | 1 |
| Medium for <i>Agrobacterium</i> Culture                         | 1 |
| Agrobacterium Strains   | 1 |
| Experiments   | 1 |
| Statistical Analysis  | 1 |
| Results   | 1 |
|   |   |
| Crown-gall Induction in Cucumber and Muskmelon Plants           | 1 |
| 1 101113  |   |

IV

V



| Effect of Dark Incubation on Crown Gall and Hairy<br>Root Induction  | '      |
|--|--------|
| Effect of Light Intensity on Crown Gall and Hairy R  | Root   |
| Induction<br>Effect of Acetosyringone on Crown Gall<br>Induction   |        |
| Effect of Acetosyringone to Hairy Root   |        |
| Production   |        |
| UDIES ON GENETIC TRANSFORMAT   |        |
| eface  |        |
| aterials and Methods   |        |
| Plant Materials  |        |
| Agrobacterium Strain and Vector Plasmid  |        |
| Agrobacterium Culture  |        |
| Feeder Layer Preparation   |        |
| Determination of Minimal Inhibitory Concentration  |        |
| (MIC) of Kanamycin   |        |
| Preparation of Regeneration Medium   |        |
| ExperimentsStatistical Analysis  |        |
| Olanoliou, / malyolo   |        |
|  |        |
| esults   |        |
| Role of Pre-culture Medium   |        |
| Role of Pre-culture Medium<br>Effect of Co-cultivation Period on Cucumber and  |        |
| Role of Pre-culture Medium<br>Effect of Co-cultivation Period on Cucumber and<br>Muskmelon Shoot Regeneration  |        |
| Role of Pre-culture Medium<br>Effect of Co-cultivation Period on Cucumber and<br>Muskmelon Shoot Regeneration<br>Role of Feeder Layer on Cucumber and Muskmelo                       | on     |
| Role of Pre-culture Medium<br>Effect of Co-cultivation Period on Cucumber and<br>Muskmelon Shoot Regeneration<br>Role of Feeder Layer on Cucumber and Muskmelo<br>Shoot Regeneration | on     |
| Role of Pre-culture Medium<br>Effect of Co-cultivation Period on Cucumber and<br>Muskmelon Shoot Regeneration<br>Role of Feeder Layer on Cucumber and Muskmelo                       | on<br> |

VI

# VII ANALYSIS OF TRANSFORMANTS------ 195 Preface------- 195

| Preface                                     | 195 |
|---|-----|
| Materials and Methods                       |     |
| Analysis of GUS Enzyme Activity             | 195 |
| GUS Assay                                   | 195 |
| Components of GUS Extraction Buffer         | 196 |
| Genetic Analysis                            | 196 |
| DNA Isolation from Plants and Agrobacterium | 196 |
| Primer Selection                            | 196 |
| Polymerase Chain Reaction and Gel           |     |
| Electrophoresis                             | 197 |
| Southern Blotting                           | 197 |
| Results                                     | 198 |
| Confirmation of Transformation Through GUS  |     |



|             | Expression   | 198 |
|-------------|--|-----|
|             | Effect of Feeder Layer on GUS Expression                 | 198 |
|             | Effect of Acetosyringone on GUS Expression               | 198 |
|             | Confirmation of Transformation Through Genetic           | 150 |
|             | Analysis   | 200 |
|             |  |     |
|             | PCR Analysis   | 200 |
|             | Southern Blot Analysis                                   | 200 |
|             | Discussion   | 202 |
| VIII        | GENERAL DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION                        | 205 |
|             | Experimental Approach                                    | 205 |
|             | Overview on Cucumber and Muskmelon                       | 205 |
|             | Organogenesis  | 205 |
|             | Overview on the Improvement of Cucumber Shoot            | 200 |
|             | Organogenesis by AgNO <sub>3</sub> and CoCl <sub>2</sub> | 207 |
|             |  | 207 |
|             | Overview on Agrobacterium Susceptibility to              |     |
|             | Cucumber and Muskmelon                                   | 207 |
|             | Overview on Cucumber and Muskmelon                       |     |
|             | Transformation and Confirmation Study                    | 208 |
|             | Conclusion   | 210 |
|             | Strategies for Further Study                             | 211 |
| REFFERENCES |  | 213 |
|             |  |     |
| APPENDIX    | <u></u>  | 227 |
| Α           | Murashige and Skoog (MS) Medium                          | 228 |
| B           | Tobacco Suspension Culture Medium and B5 Vitamins        | 229 |
| Ċ           | LB and YMB Medium  | 230 |
| D           | Additional Tables  | 231 |
| U           |  | 201 |
| VITA        |  | 242 |
|             | List of Publication in Refereed Journals                 | 243 |
|             | List of Publication in Proceedings                       | 243 |



#### LIST OF TABLES

| Table |  | Page |
|-------|--|------|
| 3.1   | Effect of BAP on Multiple Shoot Primordia Induction from Proximal Cotyledons and Hypocotyls of SS, SC, SL, TL and TG cultivars of cucumber | 45   |
| 3.2   | Different Numbers of Shoots Induced from Explants of SS, SC, SL, TL and TG Cultivars at Different BAP Levels                               | 45   |
| 3.3   | Effect of BAP and 2,4-D on Shoot Primordia Induction from Explants of SS, SC, SL, TL and TG Cultivars                                      | 49   |
| 3.4   | Variation on Numbers of Shoots Induced from Explants of Five<br>Cucumber Cultivars at Different BAP and 2,4-D Combinations                 | 51   |
| 3.5   | Influence of BAP and NAA on Shoot Primordia Induction from<br>Explants of SS, SC, SL, TL and TG Cultivars                                  | 54   |
| 3.6   | Effects of BAP and NAA on Number of Shoot Primordia Induced<br>from Explants of Cucumber Cultivars   | 56   |
| 3.7   | Comparison of Percentage of Elongated Shoots Derived from<br>Explants of Five Cucumber Cultivars on Elongation Medium                      | 60   |
| 3.8   | Effects of BAP and Combinations of BAP with 2,4-D or NAA on<br>Phenotypically Normal Shoot Induction from Cucumber Explants                | 63   |
| 3.9   | Effects of IBA on Root Induction from Regenerated Shoots of Cucumber Cultivars, Namely SS, SC, SL, TL and TG                               | 71   |
| 3.10  | Influence of Dark Incubation on Root Induction from Non-rooted<br>Shoots of Five Cucumber Cultivars SS, SC, SL, TL and TG                  | 71   |
| 3.11  | Effect of BAP on Shoot Primordia Induction from Different Explants of Muskmelon  | 75   |
| 3.12  | Variation on Numbers of Shoot Primordia Induced from Different<br>Explants of Muskmelon by BAP   | 75   |
| 3.13  | Influence of BAP on Elongation of 10, 15, and 20-day-old Shoot<br>Primordia, Derived from Explants of Muskmelon                            | 79   |
| 3.14  | Effect of BAP on Height of 10, 15, and 20-day-old Elongated Shoots, Derived from Different Explants of Muskmelon                           | 79   |
| 3.15  | Influence of Combinations of BAP-2,4-D and BAP-NAA on<br>Muskmelon Shoot Primordia Induction   | 82   |
| 3.16  | Variations on Number of Shoots Induced from Muskmelon<br>Explants by Hormone Combinations of BAP+2,4-D and<br>BAP+NAA                      | 84   |
| 3.17  | Effect of BAP on Elongation of 15-day-old Shoot Primordia<br>Induced from Medium Containing BAP Either with 2,4-D or NAA                   | 87   |
| 3.18  | Influence of BAP Added to Elongation Medium on Phenotypical<br>Normal Shoot Production from Muskmelon Explants Which                       |      |
|       | Cultured on SPI Medium Containing BAP  | 87   |



| 3.19 | Effect of BAP on Production of Phenotypical Normal Shoots<br>Derived from Explants of Muskmelon on SPI Medium Containing<br>BAP either with 2,4-D or NAA |
|------|--|
| 3.20 | Effect of NAA on Root Induction from Different Explants of Muskmelon cv. Birdie  |
| 3.21 | Effect of Dark Incubation on Root Induction from Non-rooted Shoots of Muskmelon  |
| 3.22 | Variation on Rates of Cucumber Plantlets Acclimatised to Ambient<br>Environment and Survived in Soil   |
| 3.23 | Variation on Rates of Muskmelon Plantlets Acclimatised to Ambient Environment and Survived in Soil   |
| 4.1  | Effect of AgNO <sub>3</sub> with SGM on Shoot Primordia Induction from Different Explants of SS  |
| 4.2  | Influence of AgNO $_3$ with SGM on Shoot Primordia Induction from Different Explants of TG   |
| 4.3  | Effect of $AgNO_3$ in SPI Medium on Shoot Regeneration from Different Explants of SS   |
| 4.4  | Influence of AgNO <sub>3</sub> in SPI Medium on Shoot Regeneration from Explants of TG   |
| 4.5  | Effect of AgNO <sub>3</sub> in SGM and SPI Medium on Shoot Regeneration from Different explants of SS  |
| 4.6  | Influence of $AgNO_3$ in the SGM and SPI Medium on Shoot Regeneration from Different explants of TG  |
| 4.7  | Shoot Primordia Elongation Ability of Cucumber Obtained from<br>Different Explants of SS and TG Cultivars on MSO   |
| 4.8  | Influence of AgNO <sub>3</sub> on Production of Morphologically Normal Cucumber Shoots   |
| 4.9  | Rotting Ability of Cucumber Shoots Derived from Different Explants of SS and TG Cultivars at 0.5 mg/I IBA  |
| 4.10 | Shoot Regeneration of Muskmelon $cv$ . Birdie at Different AgNO <sub>3</sub> Concentration Levels  |
| 4.11 | Effect of CoCl <sub>2</sub> in SGM on Shoot Primordia Induction from<br>Different Explants of SS   |
| 4.12 | Influence of CoCl <sub>2</sub> in SGM on Shoot Primordia Induction from Different Explants of TG   |
| 4.13 | Effect of CoCl <sub>2</sub> in SPI Medium on Shoot Primordia Induction from<br>Different Explants of SS  |
| 4.14 | Influence of CoCl <sub>2</sub> in SPI Medium on Shoot Primordia Induction from Different Explants of TG  |
| 4.15 | Effect of CoCl <sub>2</sub> in Both SGM and SPI Medium on Shoot Primordia Induction from Different Explants of SS  |



| 4.16 | Influence of CoCl <sub>2</sub> in Both SGM and SPI Medium on Shoot<br>Primordia Induction from Different Explants of TG 135                      |
|------|--|
| 4.17 | Variation on Cucumber Shoot Elongation Ability of DifferentExplants of SS and TG on MSO Medium141  |
| 4.18 | Effect of CoCl <sub>2</sub> on Production of Morphologically Normal<br>Cucumber Shoots Derived from Different Explants of SS and TG<br>Cultivars |
| 4.19 | Percentage of Rooting in Shoots Derived from Different Explants<br>of SS and TG on Medium Containing IBA at 0.5 mg/l 143                         |
| 4.20 | Effect of CoCl <sub>2</sub> on shoot primordia induction from different<br>explants of muskmelon cv. Birdie 143                                  |
| 5.1  | Strain-dependent Variation in Numbers of Hairy Root Induction on<br>Cucumber cv. SS and muskmelon cv. Birdie (BD)158                             |
| 6.1  | Effect of Co-cultivation Period on Shoot Regeneration of<br>Cucumber and Muskmelon 185   |
| 6.2  | Effect of feeder layer Incubation on Cucumber and Muskmelon Shoot Regeneration   |
| 6.3  | Effect of feeder layer on the Rates of Survival of Cucumber and<br>Muskmelon Regenerants in Selection Medium 189                                 |
| 6.4  | Role of Acetosyringone (20, 40, 100 μM) on Shoot Regenerationof Cucumber and Muskmelon Explants Cultured onMS+cefotaxime for 2-3 days189         |
| 6.5  | Effect of acetosyringone (20, 40, 100 μM) on Shoot Regeneration<br>of Cucumber and Muskmelon Explants Cultured on<br>MS+Cefotaxime+Kanamycin     |
| 6.6  | Effect of Acetosyringone on the Rates of Cucumber and<br>Muskmelon Survival Regenerants in Selection Medium 191                                  |
| 7.1  | Effect of Feeder Layer Incubation on Variation of Numbers of Shoots Showed <i>GUS</i> Expression 199   |
| 7.2  | Effect of Acetosyringone on Variation of Numbers of Shoots<br>Showed GUS Expression  |



#### Additional

Table

| 1  | Analysis of Variance for the Effect of Treatment (BAP<br>Concentration) on Shoot Primordia Induction (Variable) from<br>Different Cultivars of Cucumber                         | 231 |
|----|---|-----|
| 2  | Analysis of Variance for the Effect of Treatment (BAP+2,4-D<br>Concentration) on Shoot Primordia Induction (Variable) From<br>Different Cultivars of Cucumber                   | 231 |
| 3  | Analysis of Variance for the Effect of Treatment (BAP+NAA<br>Concentration) on Shoot Primordia Induction (Variable) From<br>Different Cultivars of Cucumber                     | 231 |
| 4  | Analysis of Variance for the Effect of Treatment (MSO) on Shoot<br>Primordia Elongation (Variable) of Cucumber  | 232 |
| 5  | Analysis of Variance for the Effect of Treatment (Hormone) on Induction of Cucumber Phenotypically Normal Shoots (Variable)   | 232 |
| 6  | Analysis of Variance for the Effect of Treatment (Hormone) on Root Induction (Variable) of Cucumber Regenerated Shoots  | 232 |
| 7  | Analysis of Variance for the Effect of Treatment (Dark Incubation) on Root Induction (Variable) of Cucumber Regenerated Shoots  | 233 |
| 8  | Analysis of Variance for the Effect of Treatment (hormone Concentration or combination) on Muskmelon Shoot Primordia Induction (Variable)                                       | 233 |
| 9  | Analysis of Variance for the Effect of Treatment hormone<br>Concentration or combination) on Elongation (Variable) of 10, 15<br>and 20-day-old Muskmelon Shoot Primordia        | 233 |
| 10 | Analysis of Variance for the Effect of Treatment (hormone Concentration or combination) on Induction of Phenotypically Normal Muskmelon Shoots (Variable)                       | 234 |
| 11 | Analysis of Variance for the Effect of Treatment (hormone Concentration or combination) on Induction of Phenotypically Normal Muskmelon Shoots (Variable)                       | 234 |
| 12 | Analysis of Variance for the Effect of Treatment (Silver Nitrate $[AgNO_3]$ , Added to Seed Germination Medium) on Shoot Primordia Induction (Variable) of Cucumber cv. SS      | 234 |
| 13 | Analysis of Variance for the Effect of Treatment (Silver Nitrate $[AgNO_3]$ , Added to Seed Germination Medium) on Shoot Primordia Induction (Variable) of Cucumber cv. TG      | 235 |
| 14 | Analysis of Variance for the Effect of Treatment (Silver Nitrate [AgNO <sub>3</sub> ], Added to Regeneration Medium) on Shoot Primordia Induction (Variable) of Cucumber cv. SS | 235 |
| 15 | Analysis of Variance for the Effect of Treatment (Silver Nitrate $[AgNO_3]$ , Added to Regeneration Medium) on Shoot Primordia Induction (Variable) of Cucumber cv. TG          | 235 |
| 16 | Analysis of Variance for the Effect of Treatment (Silver Nitrate [AgNO <sub>3</sub> ], Added to Seed Germination Medium and Regeneration  |     |



|    | Medium) on Shoot Primordia Induction (Variable) of Cucumber cv.   | 236 |
|----|---|-----|
| 17 | Analysis of Variance for the Effect of Treatment (Silver Nitrate [AgNO <sub>3</sub> ], Added to Seed Germination Medium and Regeneration Medium) on Shoot Primordia Induction (Variable) of Cucumber cv. TG           | 236 |
| 18 | Analysis of Variance for the Effect of Treatment (Silver Nitrate [AgNO <sub>3</sub> ]) on Shoot Primordia Elongation (Variable) of Cucumber cvs. SS and TG  | 236 |
| 19 | Analysis of Variance for the Effect of Treatment (Silver Nitrate [AgNO <sub>3</sub> ]) on Induction of Phenotypically Normal Shoots (Variable) from Cucumber cvs. SS and TG   | 237 |
| 20 | Analysis of Variance for the Effect of Treatment (Silver Nitrate [AgNO <sub>3</sub> ]) on Root Induction (Variable) from Cucumber Shoots cvs. SS and TG   | 237 |
| 21 | Analysis of Variance for the Effect of Treatment (Silver Nitrate<br>[AgNO <sub>3</sub> ]) on Shoot Primordia Induction (Variable) from<br>Muskmelon cv BD   | 237 |
| 22 | Analysis of Variance for the Effect of Treatment (Cobalt Chloride<br>[CoCl <sub>2</sub> ], Added to Seed Germination Medium) on Shoot Primordia<br>Induction (Variable) of Cucumber cv. SS                            | 237 |
| 23 | Analysis of Variance for the Effect of Treatment (Cobalt Chloride<br>[CoCl <sub>2</sub> ], Added to Seed Germination Medium) on Shoot Primordia<br>Induction (Variable) of Cucumber cv. TG                            | 238 |
| 24 | Analysis of Variance for the Effect of Treatment (Cobalt Chloride<br>[CoCl <sub>2</sub> ], Added to Regeneration Medium) on Shoot Primordia<br>Induction (Variable) of Cucumber cv. SS                                | 238 |
| 25 | Analysis of Variance for the Effect of Treatment (Cobalt Chloride<br>[CoCl <sub>2</sub> ], Added to Regeneration Medium) on Shoot Primordia<br>Induction (Variable) of Cucumber cv. TG                                | 238 |
| 26 | Analysis of Variance for the Effect of Treatment (Cobalt Chloride [CoCl <sub>2</sub> ], Added to Seed Germination Medium and Regeneration Medium) on Shoot Primordia Induction Variable) of Cucumber cv. SS           | 239 |
| 27 | Analysis of Variance for the Effect of Treatment (Cobalt Chloride<br>[CoCl <sub>2</sub> ], Added to Seed Germination Medium and Regeneration<br>Medium) on Shoot Primordia Induction (Variable) of Cucumber cv.<br>TG | 239 |
| 28 | Analysis of Variance for the Effect of Treatment (Cobalt Chloride<br>[CoCl <sub>2</sub> ]) on Shoot Primordia Elongation (Variable) of Cucumber<br>cvs. SS and TG   | 239 |
| 29 | Analysis of Variance for the Effect of Treatment (Cobalt Chloride<br>[CoCl <sub>2</sub> ]) on Induction of Phenotypically Normal Shoots (Variable)<br>from Cucumber cvs. SS and TG                                    | 240 |
| 30 | Analysis of Variance for the Effect of Treatment (Cobalt Chloride<br>[CoCl <sub>2</sub> ]) on Root Induction (Variable) from Cucumber Shoots cvs.<br>SS and TG  | 240 |



| 31 | Analysis of Variance for the Effect of Treatment (Cobalt Chloride<br>[CoCl <sub>2</sub> ]) on Shoot Primordia Induction (Variable) from Muskmelon<br>cv BD   | 240 |
|----|--|-----|
| 32 | Analysis of Variance for the Effect of Co-cultivation Period on<br>Shoot Regeneration from Explants Cultured on Medium<br>Containing Cf Either with or without Km (Variable)                                 | 240 |
| 33 | Analysis of Variance for the Effect of Feeder Layer Incubation on<br>Shoot Regeneration from Explants of Cucumber and Muskmelon<br>Cultured on Medium Containing Cf Either with or without Km<br>(Variable)  | 241 |
| 34 | Analysis of Variance for the Effect of Acetosyringone on Shoot<br>Regeneration from Explants of Cucumber and Muskmelon Co-<br>cultured for 10 and 20 min (Variable) and subsequently cultured<br>on MS+Cf    | 241 |
| 35 | Analysis of Variance for the Effect of Acetosyringone on Shoot<br>Regeneration from Explants of Cucumber and Muskmelon Co-<br>cultured for 10 and 20 min (Variable) and subsequently cultured<br>on MS+Cf+Km | 241 |
|    |  |     |



## LIST OF FIGURES

| Figure |   | Page |
|--------|---|------|
| 3.1    | Effect of BAP on Shoot Regeneration from Proximal Cotyledon and Hypocotyl of Cucumber Cultivars                                   | 48   |
| 3.2    | Effect of BAP on Number of Shoots Induced Per Proximal Cotyledon and Hypocotyl of Cucumber Cultivars                              | 48   |
| 3.3    | Effect of BAP and 2,4-D on Shoot Regeneration of Cucumber   | 52   |
| 3.4    | Effect of BAP and 2,4-D on Numbers of Shoots Induced From Explants of Various Cucumber Cultivars                                  | 52   |
| 3.5    | Effect of BAP and NAA on Induction of Shoot Primordia from Explants of Cucumber Cultivars   | 57   |
| 3.6    | Effect of BAP and NAA on Number of Shoots Induced from Cucumber Explants  | 57   |
| 3.7    | Effect of BAP or in Combinations with 2,4-D or NAA on<br>Elongation of Shoots Obtained from Cucumber Explants                     | 61   |
| 3.8    | Effect of BAP or in Combinations with 2,4-D or NAA on Height of<br>Elongated Shoots Obtained from Cucumber Explants               | 61   |
| 3.9    | Effect of BAP or in Combinations with 2,4-D or NAA on Induction of Phenotypically Normal Shoots Obtained from Cucumber Explants   | 65   |
| 3.10   | Effect of BAP or in Combinations with 2,4-D or NAA on Height of<br>Phenotypical Normal Shoots Induced from Explants of Cucumber-  | 65   |
| 3.11   | Effect of BAP or in Combinations with 2,4-D or NAA on Induction of Phenotypically Abnormal Shoots Obtained from Cucumber Explants | 69   |
| 3.12   | Effect of BAP or BAP+2,4-D or BAP+NAA on Height of<br>Phenotypical Normal Shoots Obtained from Cucumber Explants                  | 69   |
| 3.13   | Effect of IBA on Root Induction from Cucumber Shoots  | 72   |
| 3.14   | Effect of IBA on Average Number of Roots Induced from Cucumber Shoots   | 72   |
| 3.15   | Effect of Dark Incubation on Root Induction from Non-rooted Cucumber Shoots   | 73   |
| 3.16   | Effect of Dark Incubation on Induction of Average Number of Roots per Shoot   | 73   |
| 3.17   | Effect of BAP on Shoot Regeneration from Muskmelon Explants   | 78   |
| 3.18   | Effect of BAP on Average Number of Shoots Induced per Explant   | 78   |



| 4.1  | Increase of Shoot Regeneration from Proximal Cotyledon and Hypocotyl of SS and TG Cultivars by AgNO <sub>3</sub>                             |
|------|--|
| 4.2  | Enhancement of Number of Shoots Induced from Proximal<br>Cotyledon and Hypocotyl of SS and TG Cultivars                                      |
| 4.3  | Enhancement of Shoot Regeneration from Explants of SS and TG Cultivars   |
| 4.4  | Enhancement of Number of Shoots Induced from Explants of SS and TG Cultivars   |
| 4.5  | Effect of AgNO $_3$ on Shoot Regeneration from Explants of SS and TG Cultivars   |
| 4.6  | Highest Average Numbers of Shoots Induced from Explants of SS and TG Cultivars   |
| 4.7  | Increase of Shoot Regeneration from Proximal Cotyledon and Hypocotyl of SS and TG Cultivars by CoCl <sub>2</sub>                             |
| 4.8  | Enhancement of Number of Shoots Induced from Proximal Cotyledon and Hypocotyl of SS and TG Cultivars   |
| 4.9  | Enhancement of Shoot Regeneration from Explants of SS and TG Cultivars   |
| 4.10 | Enhancement of Number of Shoots Induced from Explants of SS and TG Cultivars   |
| 4.11 | Effect of CoCl <sub>2</sub> on Shoot Regeneration from Explants of SS and TG Cultivars   |
| 4.12 | Effect of CoCl <sub>2</sub> on Average Numbers of Shoots Induced from<br>Explants of SS and TG Cultivars                                     |
| 5.1  | Strain-dependent Variation in Crown Gall Induction on Cucumber, Explants cv. SS  |
| 5.2  | Strain-dependent Variation in Crown Gall Induction on Muskmelon<br>Explants cv. BD   |
| 5.3  | Variation in hairy root Induction Percentage on Cucumber cv. SS Inoculated with <i>A. rhizogenesis</i>                                       |
| 5.4  | Variation in Hairy Root Induction Percentage on Muskmelon Explants cv. BD Inoculated with <i>A. rhizogenesis</i>                             |
| 5.5  | Variation in Hairy Root Induction Percentage under Dark<br>Incubation on Muskmelon Explants Inoculated with <i>A.</i><br><i>rhizogenesis</i> |
| 5.6  | Effect of Dark Incubation on Induction of Average Numbers of Hairy Roots from Muskmelon Explants Inculated with <i>A rhizogenesis</i>        |
| 5.7  | Effect of Acetosyringone on Crown Gall Induction from Stem<br>Explants of Cucumber   |
| 5.8  | Effect of Acetosyringone on Crown Gall Production from Petiole Explants of Cucumber  |



| 5.9  | Effect of Acetosyringone on Crown Gall Induction from Stem of<br>Muskmelon   |
|------|--|
| 5.10 | Effect of Acetosyringone on Crown Gall Induction from Petiole Explants of Muskmelon  |
| 5.11 | Effect of Acetosyringone on Hairy Root Induction from Stem Explants of Cucumber, cv. SS  |
| 5.12 | Effect of Acetosyringone on Hairy Root Induction from Petiole Explants of Cucumber, cv. SS   |
| 5.13 | Effect of Acetosyringone on Hairy Root Induction from Stem Explants of Muskmelon   |
| 5.14 | Effect of Acetosyringone on Hairy Root Induction from Petiole Explants of Muskmelon  |
| 5.15 | Variation on Number of Hairy Roots Induced from Cucumber Stem Inoculated by <i>A. rhizogenes</i> Grown with Acetosyringone                           |
| 5.16 | Variation on Number of Hairy Roots Induced from Cucumber<br>Petiole Explants Inoculated by <i>A. rhizogenes</i> Strains Grown with<br>Acetosyringone |
| 5.17 | Variation on Numbers of Hairy Roots Induced from Muskmelon<br>Stem Inoculated by <i>A. rhizogenes</i> Strains Grown with<br>Acetosyringone           |
| 5.18 | Variation on Numbers of Hairy Roots Induced from Muskmelon Petioles Inoculated by <i>A. rhizogenes</i> Grown with Acetosyringone                     |
| 6.1  | A Schematic Diagram of T-DNA Region of a Binary Vector<br>Plasmid <i>p35SGUSINT</i> Used in the Transformation Study of<br>Cucumber and Muskmelon    |



#### LIST OF PLATES

| Plate |  | Page |
|-------|--|------|
| 3.1   | Shoot Primordia Induction in Cucumber  | 47   |
| 3.2   | Induction of Cucumber Shoots   | 58   |
| 3.3   | Elongation of Cucumber Shoot Primordia   | 62   |
| 3.4   | Phenotypical Abnormalities in Cucumber   | 66   |
| 3.5   | Root Induction in Cucumber Shoots  | 70   |
| 3.6   | Shoot Primordia Induction in muskmelon   | 77   |
| 3.7   | Shoot Primordia Elongation   | 83   |
| 3.8   | Induction of Phenotypical Normal and Abnormal Shoots   | 89   |
| 3.9   | Root Induction   | 94   |
| 3.10  | Acclimatisation of Cucumber and Muskmelon Plantlets  | 95   |
| 5.1   | Callus Initiated from Wound Site of Cucumber Stem (a) and Crown Gall Formed in Muskmelon Petiole (b) After Infection with <i>Agrobacterium tumefaciens</i> Strain LBA 4404   | 153  |
| 5.2   | Hairy Root Initiated from Wound Site of Cucumber Stem (a) and Muskmelon Stem (b) 14 Days After Infection with <i>Agrobacterium rhizogenes S</i> train 8196   | 157  |
| 5.3   | Callus Initiated from Wound Site of Muskmelon Stem at 39.3 $\mu$ mol m <sup>-2</sup> s <sup>-1</sup> (a) Subsequently Formed Hairy Roots at 23.6 $\mu$ mol m <sup>-2</sup> s <sup>-1</sup> (b) 14 Days After Infection with <i>A. rhizogenes</i> strain A 105  | 162  |
| 5.4   | (i) Hairy Roots Initiated from Inoculated site of Cucumber Stem<br>(a) Muskmelon Stem (b) Petiole (c) 21 Days After Infection with <i>A.</i><br><i>Rhizogenes S</i> train 8196 with Acetosyringone. (ii) Hairy Roots<br>Elongated on Hormone Free MS Medium (a) and Elongation<br>Stopped on MS Medium with 2,4-D (b). | 170  |
| 6.1   | The Muskmelon Regenerated Shoots Died on Medium Containing Kanamycin   | 188  |
| 6.2   | The Transformed cucumber shoots survived on Rooting medium (MS+kanamycin)  | 188  |
| 7.1   | The Leaves of Putative Transformed Shoots Derived from Proximal Cotyledon of Cucumber Showed GUS Expression After  |      |



|     | Staining (Left). Control Leaves were Unresponsive (Right)   | 201 |
|-----|---|-----|
| 7.2 | PCR Amplification of the <i>GUS</i> Gene from Genomic DNA Isolated<br>from Transgenic Cucumber (lane 3) and Muskmelon (lane 6)<br>Plants. No Bands Obtained from Negative Control Plants (lane 4<br>and 5). Lane 2 is the Positive Vector Control and Lane 1 is 1kb |     |
|     | Ladder  | 201 |
| 7.3 | Southem Blot Hybridisation of <i>Hind</i> III Restricted DNA from Transgenic Cucumber (Iane 2), Muskmelon (Iane 5) and Untransformed Control Plants (Iane 3, 6). Lanes 1 and 4  | 201 |
|     | are the Positive Control (vector DNA)   | 201 |



#### LIST OF ABBREVIATION

| ANOVA     | analysis of variance               |
|-----------|------------------------------------|
| BAP       | 6-benzylaminopurine                |
| Вр        | base pair                          |
| CaMV      | cauliflower mosaic virus           |
| CAT       | chloramphenicol acetyl transferase |
| Cf        | Cefotaxime                         |
| CPA       | p-chlorophenoxyacetic acid         |
| CV        | cultivar                           |
| CVS       | cultivars                          |
| d         | day                                |
| DMRT      | duncan multiple range test         |
| 2,4-D     | 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid     |
| 9         | gram                               |
| GUS       | β-glucuronidase                    |
| h         | hour                               |
| IAA       | indole acetic acid                 |
| IBA       | indole-3-butyric acid              |
| 2iP       | 6-(γ-γ-dimethylallylamino) purine  |
| Kg        | Kilogram                           |
| Km        | kanamycin                          |
| L         | liter                              |
| LB        | left border                        |
| LB medium | Luria-Bertani medium               |
| М         | molar                              |
| Min       | minute                             |
| ml        | millilitre                         |



| MS             | Murashige and Skoog                  |
|----------------|--------------------------------------|
| MUG            | 4-methyl umbelliferyl glucuronide    |
| NAA            | naphthalene acetic acid              |
| NOS            | nopaline syntheses                   |
| nptll          | neomycin phosphotransferase II       |
| OD             | optimal density                      |
| PCR            | polymerase chain reaction            |
| P <sup>H</sup> | hydrogen ion concentration           |
| RB             | right border                         |
| Rf             | rifampicin                           |
| Ri             | root-inducing                        |
| SAS            | statistical analysis system          |
| s              | second                               |
| 2,4,5-T        | 2,4,5-trichlorophenoxyacetic acid    |
| TDZ            | thidiazuron                          |
| Ті             | tumour-inducing                      |
| v/v            | volume/volume                        |
| w/v            | weight/volume                        |
| X-gluc         | 5-bromo-4-chloro-3-indolyglucuronide |
| μ              | micro                                |



Abstract of dissertation submitted to the Senate of Universiti Putra Malaysia in fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

## IMPROVEMENT IN ORGANOGENESIS AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF A TRANSFORMATION PROCEDURE FOR CUCUMBER AND MUSKMELON

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December 1998

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A comprehensive study was carried out to optimise and improve a direct shoot organogenesis system to facilitate the transfer of reporter genes (*GUSINT* and *nptll*) into cucumber (*Cucumis sativus* L.) and muskmelon (*C. melo* L.) plants. The studies carried out were: (i) a comparative study on direct and indirect shoot regeneration <sup>'</sup>(ii) the improvement of a direct shoot regeneration system by using an ethylene action inhibitor, silver nitrate and an ethylene biosynthesis inhibitor, cobalt chloride (iii) identification of suitable strains of *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* and *A. rhizogenes* that are able to infect cucumber and muskmelon plants (iv) development of an *intron* containing gene transformation system for both cucurbit species through *A. tumefaciens* and (v) analysis of transformants.

For the comparative study of direct and indirect shoot regeneration, four different types of explants from five elite commercial cucumber cultivars namely Spring Swallow, Suyo Cross, Suyo Long, Tasty Glory, Tasty Green and one muskmelon cultivar called Birdie were used. Explants from both species were cultured onto Murashige and Skoog medium containing different concentrations of *6*-benzylaminopurine alone and in combination with either 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid or naphthalene acetic acid. *6*-benzylaminopurine alone at 1.0 or 2.0 mg/l significantly (p < 0.05) induced shoot primordia



from the largest number of proximal cotyledon and hypocotyl explants of all cucumber cultivars and muskmelon explants tested. However, the addition of either 2,4dichlorophenoxyacetic acid or naphthalene acetic acid to 6-benzylaminopurine, resulted in a reduction of the shoot primordia induction rate.

Higher number of shoots induced from explants as well as high numbers of morphological normal shoots were obtained when explants were cultured on medium containing 6-benzylaminopurine alone. Specific concentrations of indole-butyric acid and naphthalene acetic acid significantly (p<0.05) contributed to root initiation from the largest number of cucumber and muskmelon shoots, respectively. Dark treatment was sufficient to significantly induce root formation from the non-rooting cucumber and muskmelon shoots.

The addition of either silver nitrate or cobalt chloride to the seed germination medium or shoot primordia induction medium caused a significant (p<0.05) enhancement of shoot regeneration rate from cucumber cv. SS and TG explants compared to the control. The regeneration rate was further enhanced when these two ethylene inhibitors were added to both SGM and SPI media. Furthermore, the number of shoots induced from explants of both Spring Swallow and Tasty Green cultivars was also enhanced upon the same treatment. However, muskmelon shoot induction and regeneration were reduced when the same treatment was employed.

In the Agrobacterium-mediated transformation experiments inoculation of cucumber cultivar Spring Swallow and muskmelon cultivar Birdie explants with A. *tumefaciens* and A. *rhizogenes* wild type strains revealed the different degrees of virulence of both bacteria. It was found that the virulence of both Agrobacterium species was enhanced when acetosyringone was added to the culture of inoculum

xxiv