Micropropagation of Canola shoots

The medium consists of inorganic salts and vitamins of MS medium, 30 g/L sucrose, 100 mg/L myo-inositol and 8 g/L agar Using:

- powdered MS medium (salts and vitamins) 4.4 g/L
- Sucrose
- Myo-inositol stock solution (10 mg/ml).
- Agar

The pH is 5.8

Calculations

MS Powder

4.4 g
$$\longrightarrow$$
 1000 ml
X g \longrightarrow 100 ml

$$X = \frac{4.4 *100}{1000} = 0.44 g$$

Sucrose

<u>Agar</u>

8 g
$$\rightarrow$$
 1000 ml
X g \rightarrow 100 ml

$$X = \frac{8*100}{1000} = 0.8 g$$

Steps:

In 250 ml clean beaker, put 50 ml distilled water and dissolve:

0.44 g powdered MS medium (weigh using 3 digits electric balance)

3 g sucrose

1 ml myo-inositol stock solution (10 mg/ml) (using 1 ml glass Pipette or 1000 μ l micropipette)

Up to 90 ml with distilled water (using 100 ml measuring cylinder)

Adjust pH to 5.8 using KOH and HCl

Up to 100 ml with distilled water (using 100 ml measuring cylinder)

Add 0.8 g Agar and boil with continuous stirring till disappearance of Agar

Divide into 2 jars

Autoclave for 20 minutes at 121 °C.

Method:

- Seven-day old seedlings were used as a source for explants.
- Explants (terminal buds along with cotyledons) were placed, aseptically, on shoot multiplication medium.
- Another group of explants were placed on MS medium (control).
- Cultures were incubated for 2 weeks at 25 °C under cool-white fluorescent light (2000 Lux irradiance) with 16-hour photoperiod.

Results

	MS medium	MS + 4.5 mg/L BA
Contamination %		
Shoot regeneration %		
Av No. of shoots per		
explant		

Some other measurements can describe the results including

- Fresh weight of shoots
- Dry weight of shoots
- Leaf area
- Photosynthetic pigments content
- Genetic fidelity can be assessed using PCR-based techniques eg: RAPD.

Comment