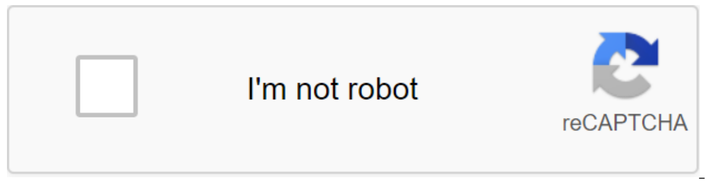

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Leia nosso Contrato do Usuario e Nossa Politics de Privacidade. O SlideShare ac a cookie para otimizar funcionalidade e o desempenho do site, assim como para apresentar publicidade mais relevante aos nossos usu'rios. Se voc' continuar o site, voc aceita o uso de cookies. Leia nossa polisica de privacide e nosso contrato do Usuario para obter mais detalhes. IntroductionCarrot (Daucus carota) is a winter seasoned biennial plant that is grown because of an edible tap. It is one of the most consumed and produced vegetables because of its dietary diversity in color, taste, fiber and vitamin A, as well as its consumption in both raw and cooked forms. More than 20 million tons are produced annually for human consumption. Fabric culture practices have been very popular in cloning plants. First study of carrot culture was registered in 1939 by Gauter and Nobecourt. However, Steward et al and Reinert reported, reported The first study of carrot embryogenesis; they tried to grow roots using cell suspension and callus crops. Somatic embryogenesis is an effective method of understanding and researching the biochemical, physiological and genetic aspects of plant cell culture. Many studies of carrot tissue culture have led to the development of a simple method of embryogenesis in carrots. According to the method, the growth of carrot crops can be caused simply by the removal of the hormone 2.4-D from the cultures of the cell suspension. Nowadays, carrots are often used as an experimental model for the analysis of somatic embryogenesis in various laboratories around the world. The material and equipment needed to create a culture-5 Friable Callus carrot culture is uncontaminated and maintained at 25 degrees Celsius (250 ml) containing a cultural environment with 5 x 10-8 g/ml 2, 4-D.5 measuring cylinders (100 ml) with foil lids.2 with a spatula.25 sheets of aluminum foil (100 x 100 mm).2 pieces of nylon, or a stainless steel sieve with a porous 250 micrometer that can be inserted into the hole of measuring cylinders.5 Petri-dishes. Non-sterilized materials Waterproof markings penRotary shaking machineBunsen burner1 Erlenmeyer flask (1 150 ml) containing 95% ethanolparafilm Procedure initiation and creating culture Take tube callus culture, sterilize the mouth of all 5 tubes and transfer the callus to a petri dish separately (5 calli in 5 cups). Take 250 ml of canonical flask containing cultural media and 2, 4-D.Transfer all 5 callies from petri dishes in 5 canonical flasks, separately. Flame/sterilize the mouth flasks and cover them with a lid. Cover with a parafilm. Place all the flasks containing culture on the rotary shaking machine in dark or low intensity light at 25 degrees Celsius.After 7 days, move the flasks from the shaker to the sterile room. Remove the parafilm and foil lid from each flask and flame/sterilize the mouth of the flask. Transfer the suspension of each flask to a sterile 100ml cylinder separately, passing through a sieve. Allow the contents to settle for 10 minutes and then give up the supernatant. Transfer the remnants of the cells left in the measuring cylinder to a 250 ml flask containing 60 ml of fresh environment. Repeat step 10 for each flask culture. Put all five flasks on the shaker again. After 7 days, repeat the procedure you did earlier (from step 6-10). However, this time only take 1/5th residual cells like inohulum. Repeat the procedure about 3-4 times. At the same time, only single cells or small units will remain in the carrot pendant. For the suspension of carrot cells, the number of appropriate cells ranges from 105 to 3 x 105 cells/ml or 100 and 300 mg (fresh weight) of inoculum in the volume of 60 ml of fresh medium containing carriers and g/ml, 2.4-D.A transfer period 7 7 Suitable for carrots to get solitary cages in suspension culture. Approximate EventTiming Culture Schedule (approximately) Beginning cell suspension and determining the total number of cells and PCV (packaged cell volume)Day 0First crop transferDDay 8Four translation of culturesDay 29ResultWhat you have to observe during experiments? Here are some points to remember, the scorn of your results. The date and duration of the experiment. The number of cultures and treatments used. Record morphology and the number of infected crops at three-week intervals. Identify the PCV (packaged cell volume) at the beginning and end of the culture transfer. Rate the total number of cells after 3 subcultures, on days 1, 2, 4 and 7, and build a graph over time. Examine the relationship between inoculum density and growth model. Suspension culture provides an advantage over other cultures because it allows the movement of fabrics in the cultural media, which facilitates gas exchange. In addition, it removes any polarity of the tissue and the gradient of nutrients inside and in the media. The application of culture fabric for carrots is to clone taproots. To study the mutant shape of carrots. To study the physiological reactions of carrots that can facilitate understanding of other plants as well. To study the growth and development of single-celled carrots. Study the stress reaction of carrots, which gives an idea of the reactions of other plants as well. To generate hundreds of transgenic plants from the suspension of single cells for any experimental purpose. Links by Reinert J. and Yeoman M. M. (1982). Culture of plant cells and tissues: laboratory guidance. Springer Verlag, Berlin Heidelberg, New York.Hardegger M., Shakya R. (2004) Carrot Transformation. In: Curtis I.S. (eds) Transgenic Cultures of the World. Springer, Dordrecht. and division of carrot cells into the culture of suspension. The physiology of plants and cells. DOI:10.1093/oxfordjournals.pcp.a074564. ... Do you have some PCT story to share? We'd love to hear your feedback and suggestions! Selected PCT product history will also be featured on our website. Don't forget some goodies can find a way to your home with it. Share your suggestions and story with me at anjali@plantcelltechnology.com our flagship product store now Fabric Culture Spread Banana Banana Tropical Fruits, which are consumed by individuals in raw and cooked forms. It is believed that it originated in Southeast Asia, in countries such as India, the Philippines, Malaysia, etc. Edie ... 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