

Comparative Study of Old Culture (14 Years Old) and Newly Established (8 Months Old) in *Catharanthus Roseus* (L.) G. DON

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Abstract—Different strategies were developed globally to conserve plant germplasm by propagating plants. One most important strategy is invitro propagation and preservation via tissue culture techniques. In several plants investigated till date, the long invitro conservation is limited by different problems like genetic variations, developmental errors induced due to stress etc. This provoked us to conduct a comparative study of *Catharanthus roseus* maintained for a long time (14 years) and a newly established culture (8 months old). The proteomic study revealed more than 120 high abundance or upregulated proteins in old culture as compared to newly established one. The upregulated proteins identified were, heat shock proteins (HSP), stress protein 69, pyruvate dehydrogenase, isocitrate dehydrogenase and others. These proteins were involved in stress related activities, antioxidant activities, a few were related to respiration. Our study reveals 51.94%, 78.8% and 61% higher superoxide dismutase, ascorbate peroxidase and catalase activities in older cultures (S1) as compared to newly established tissues (S2). The strong antioxidant defense system developed in old cultures in the culture conditions for years adds resilience and enables culture to revive growth quickly (within 1-2 days) following transfer to new medium as compared to new culture (7-10 days). The fresh biomass accumulation was observed more (37.08 %) in old tissues as compared to newly established culture. No ploidy level changes were noted in old culture as the 2C DNA content of old culture regenerants was 1.516 picogram, which is very similar to new culture regenerants and field grown plants.

Keywords: Long term cultures, invitro stress, dead cell analysis, antioxidant defense proteins.