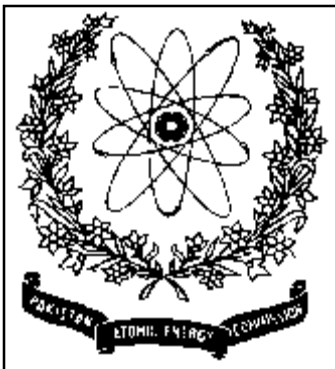




Exploitation of *in vitro* culture techniques for the development of new genetic combinations in sugarcane



NIA-2004



NIA-2010

Dr. Imtiaz A. Khan
Pr. Scientist /
PI sugarcane and
molecular marker
group



NIA-2012



NIA-2011

What is *in vitro* culture techniques?

How about some definitions

General Definition

**The application of technology to improve
a biological organism**

Detailed Definition

**The application of the technology to modify the
biological function of an organism by genes
modification**

What controls this natural variation?

Allelic differences at *genes* control a specific trait

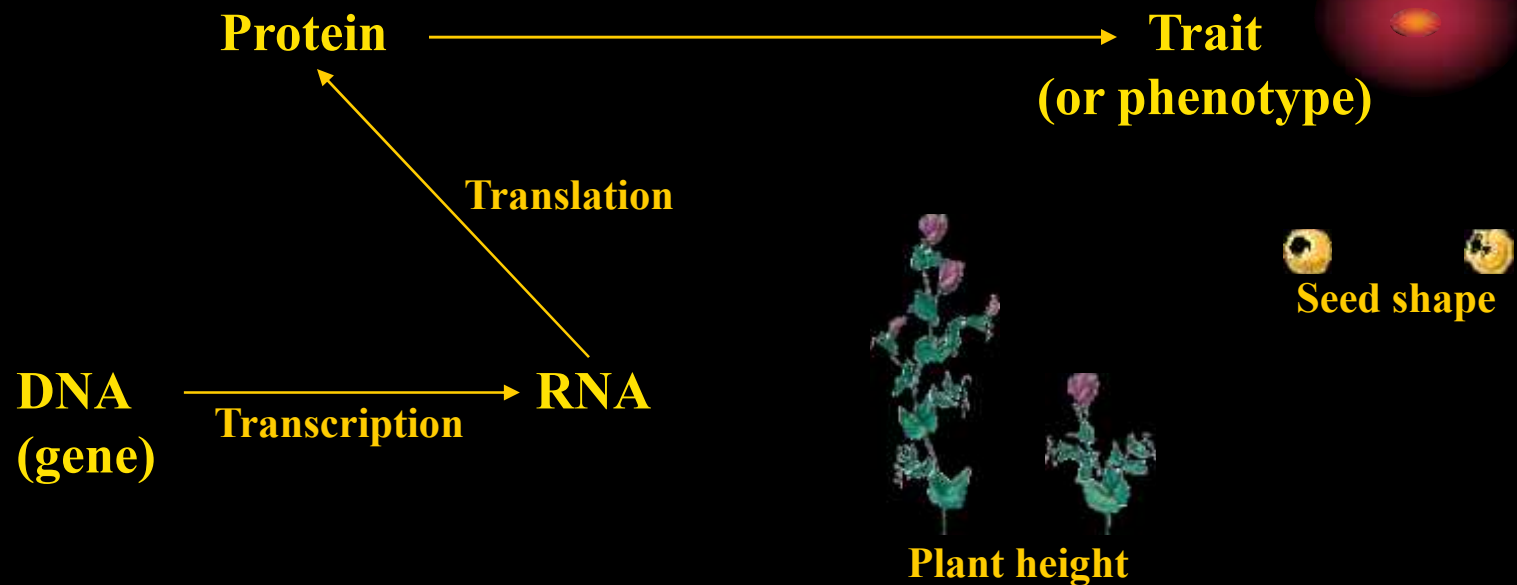
Definitions are needed for this statement:

**Gene - a piece of DNA that controls the
expression of a trait**

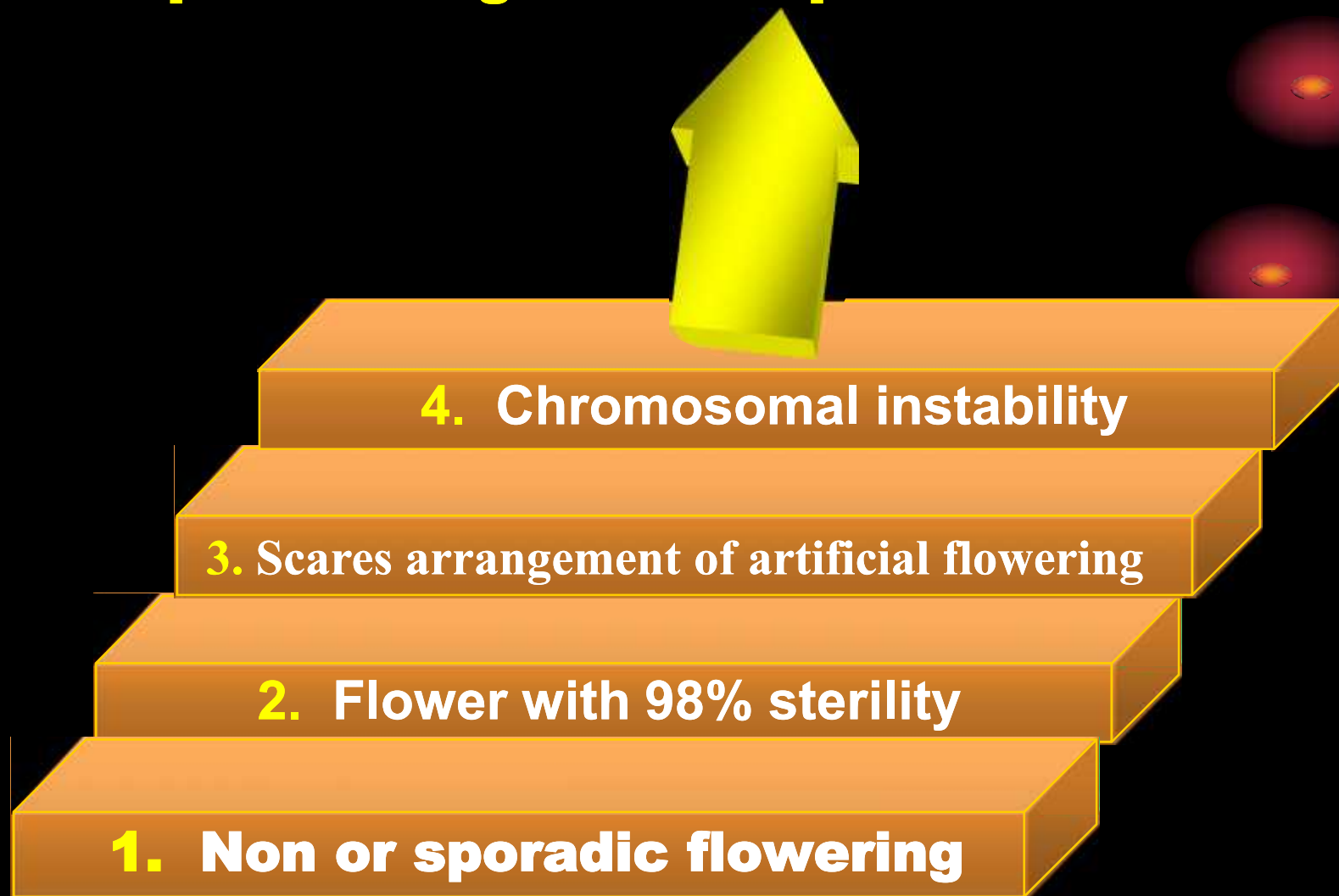
Allele - the alternate forms of a gene

Central Dogma of Molecular Genetics

(The guiding principle that controls trait expression)



Rational of applying biotechnological techniques for sugarcane improvement



Sugarcane improvement through biotechnological techniques

Callus culture

In vitro mutagenesis



Micropropagation

Direct regeneration

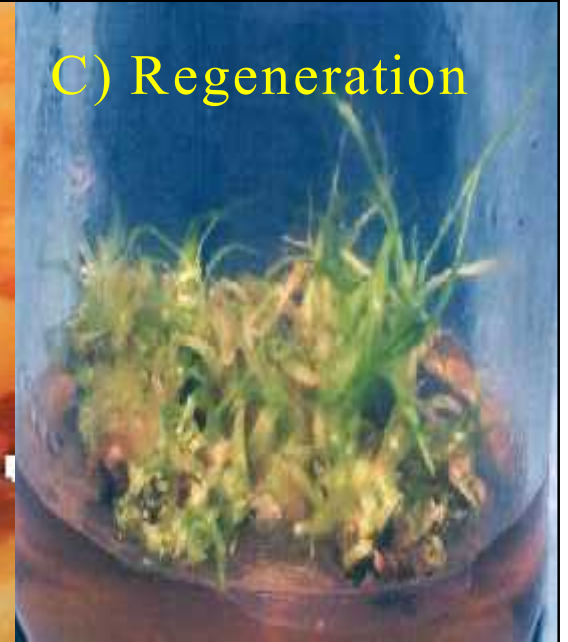
Callus culture studies



A) Explant



B) Callus



C) Regeneration



D) Rooted plantlets



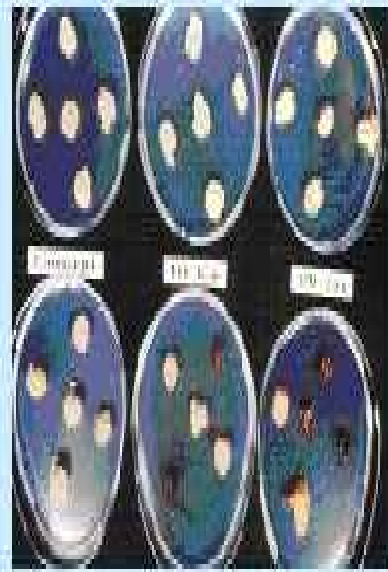
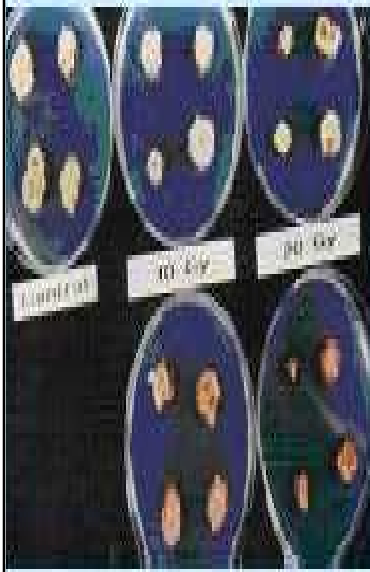
E) Plantlets in earthen pot



F) Plants in the field

MICROPROPAGATION IN SUGARCANE





Explant of sugarcane



Callus induction type A

In vitro mutagenesis studies



Non-regenerative
Type B





Parent

Somaclone



Plantlets regenerated through callus culture

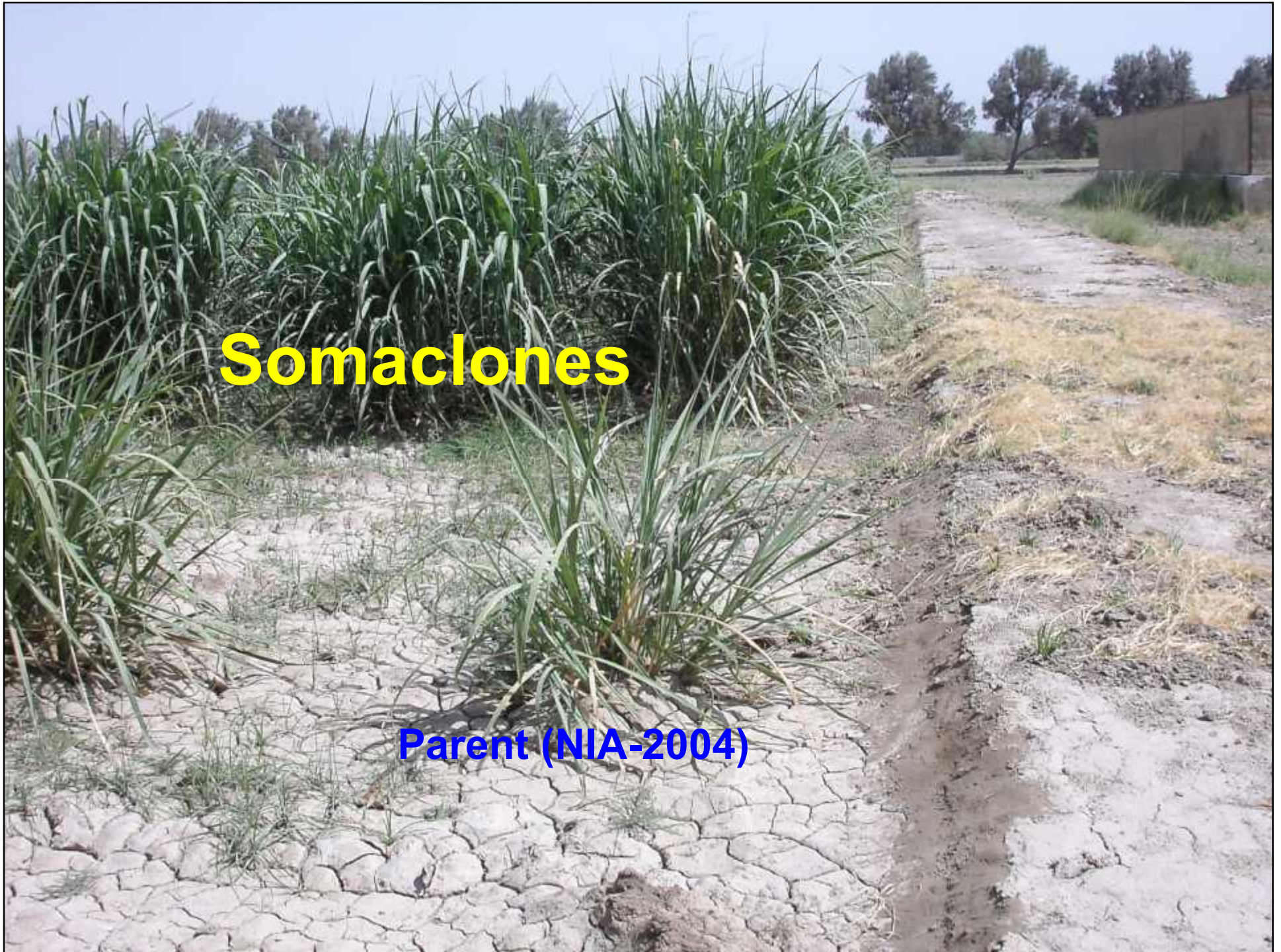


Plantlets regenerated through in vitro mutagenesis



Somaclones

Parent (NIA-2004)



Plantlets Regenerated Through Direct Regeneration Method



Variability observed in the mutants of CPF - 237

Characters	Parent	Mutants (range)	% of variation
Stalk/stool (no.)	5.11	4.50-8.97	-11.93 to 75.53
Cane length (cm)	325	240-290	-26.50 to -10.77
Cane thickness (cm)	2.60	2.33-2.63	-10.38 to 1.55
Cane weight (kg)	0.82	0.77-0.97	-6.09 to 18.29
Cane yield (t/ ha)	192.8	139.3-207	-27.75 to 7.36
CCS %	10.63	12.55-13.07	18.06 to 22.95
Fiber %	12.68	12.90-12.91	1.73 to 1.81
Sugar yield (t/ha)	20.50	17.76-27.08	-13.36 to 32.09

Variability observed in the somaclone of NIA96-792

Characters	Parent	Mutants (range)	% of variation
Stalk/stool (no.)	4.00	4.00-8.94	0 to 123.5
Cane length (cm)	201	254-316	26.36 to 57.21
Cane thickness (cm)	2.32	2.46-2.67	6.03 to 15.08
Cane weight (kg)	0.67	0.76-0.84	13.43 to 25.35
Cane yield (t/ ha)	120	135-202	12.5 to 68.33
CCS %	14.87	12.93-14.29	-13.04 to -3.90
Fiber %	11.32	11.29-12.81	-0.26 to 13.16
Sugar yield (t/ha)	17.84	17.52-28.86	-1.79 to 61.77

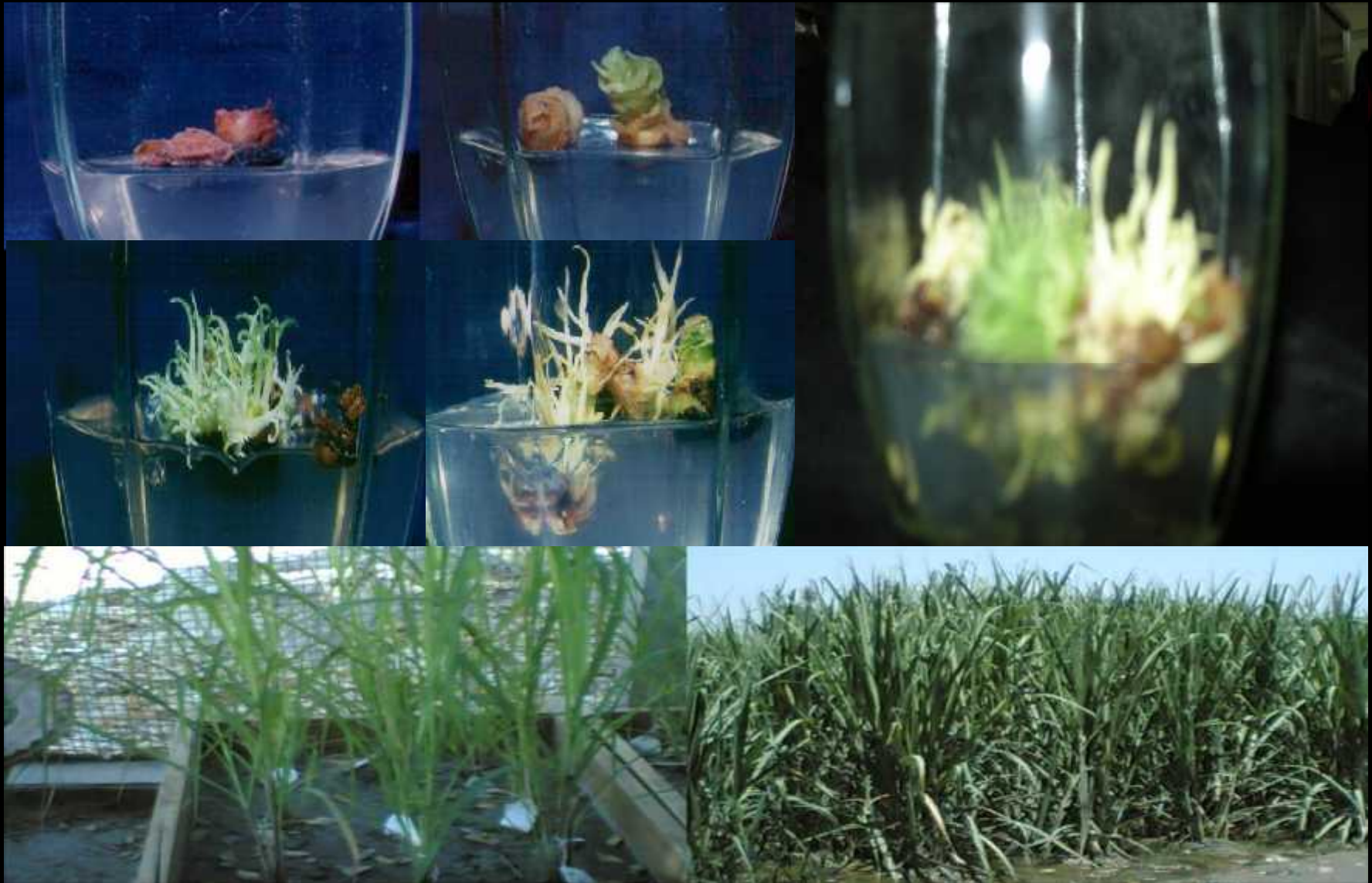
Variability observed in the somaclones of CP67-1026

Characters	Parent	Mutants (range)	% of variation
Stalk/stool (no.)	3.60	4.25-8.40	18.05 to 133.33
Cane length (cm)	290.0	185-318	-36.20 to 9.65
Cane thickness (cm)	3.20	3.10-3.33	-3.12 to 4.06
Cane weight (kg)	0.98	0.64-1.07	-34.69 to 9.18
Cane yield (t/ ha)	156.8	130-217	-17.09 to 38.39
CCS %	13.18	9.63-14.65	-26.93 to 11.15
Fiber %	12.58	12.43-13.87	-1.19 to 10.25
Sugar yield (t/ha)	20.67	12.55-31.84	-39.28 to 54.03

DIRECT REGENERATION IN SUGARCANE



DIRECT REGENERATION IN SUGARCANE



Variability observed in the direct regenerants of Thatta-10

Characters	Parent (Th-10)	Variants (range)	% of variation
Stalk/stool (no.)	6.88	4.50-8.88	-34.59 to 29.07
Cane length (cm)	252	240-276	-4.76 to 9.52
Cane thickness (cm)	2.50	2.33-2.60	-6.8 to 4.00
Cane weight (kg)	0.90	0.78-0.98	-13.33 to 8.88
Cane yield (t/ ha)	169	146-203	-13.60 to 20.11
CCS %	12.30	12.48-13.06	1.46 to 6.17
Fiber %	12.95	12.91-12.78	-0.31 to -.1.31
Sugar yield (t/ha)	20.78	18.96-26.54	-8.76 to 27.72

Variability observed in the direct regenerants of SPSG-26

Characters	Parent (SPSG- 26)	Variants (range)	% of variation
Stalk/stool (no.)	4.00	4.00-9.00	0 to 125
Cane length (cm)	201	256-315	27.36 to 56.72
Cane thickness (cm)	2.32	2.35-2.58	1.29 to 11.20
Cane weight (kg)	0.67	0.65-0.83	-2.98 to 23.88
Cane yield (t/ ha)	120	129-200	7.50 to 66.66
CCS %	14.87	12.79-14.15	-13.98 to -4.84
Fiber %	11.32	11.19-12.68	-1.15 to 12.01
Sugar yield (t/ha)	17.84	16.59-28.33	-7.00 to 58.80

Variability observed in the direct regenerants of L-116

Characters	Parent (L116)	Variants (range)	% of variation
Stalk/stool (no.)	3.60	4.16-8.00	15.55 to 122.22
Cane length (cm)	290.0	175-313	-39.65 to 7.93
Cane thickness (cm)	3.20	2.93- 3.23	-8.43 to 0.93
Cane weight (kg)	0.98	0.74-1.05	-24.49 to 7.14
Cane yield (t/ ha)	156.8	138-216	-11.99 to 37.75
Sucrose %	17.17	12.62-19.05	-26.49 to 10.95
Fiber %	12.58	12.37-13.35	-1.67 to 6.12
Sugar yield (t/ha)	20.67	12.58-31.70	-39.14 to 53.36

SUGAR MILLS CO-ORDINATED TRIAL

Mehran sugar Mills Farm, Tando Allahyar

Matiari Sugar Mills Farm, Matiari

Faran Sugar Mills Farm, Sheikh Berkio

Pangrio Sugar Mills Farm, Pangrio

Mirpurkhas Sugar Mills

Habib Sugar Mills, Nawabshah

Ranipur Sugar Mills

Genotype Planted

NIA-2004

NIA-2010

NIA81-0819/P5

CPF-237/SPF-234

Thatta-10

Two years Pooled data of Sugar Mills

Sugar Mills Coordinated trial

Clones / Locations	Stalk / stool (Nos)	Cane length (cm)	Cane girth (cm)	Weight/ stool (kg)	Cane yield (t/ha)	CCS %
NIA82- 0819/P5	5.8ab	276.6 a	2.57 c	5.67 b	136.67 a	16.14 a
NIA-2010	5.3bc	230.8 b	2.38 d	5.23 b	137.0a	14.27 b
NIA-2004	5.0c	215.0 c	2.43 d	4.55 c	125.25 ab	15.56 b
CPF-237	6.4a	226.6b c	3.03 a	5.31 b	109.50 b	14.48 b
Thatta-10	4.8c	214.1 c	2.75 b	6.68 a	118.83 ab	13.67 c







NIA-2011



NIA-2010



Visit of sugarcane Expert from Sri Lanka and AARI Faisalabad







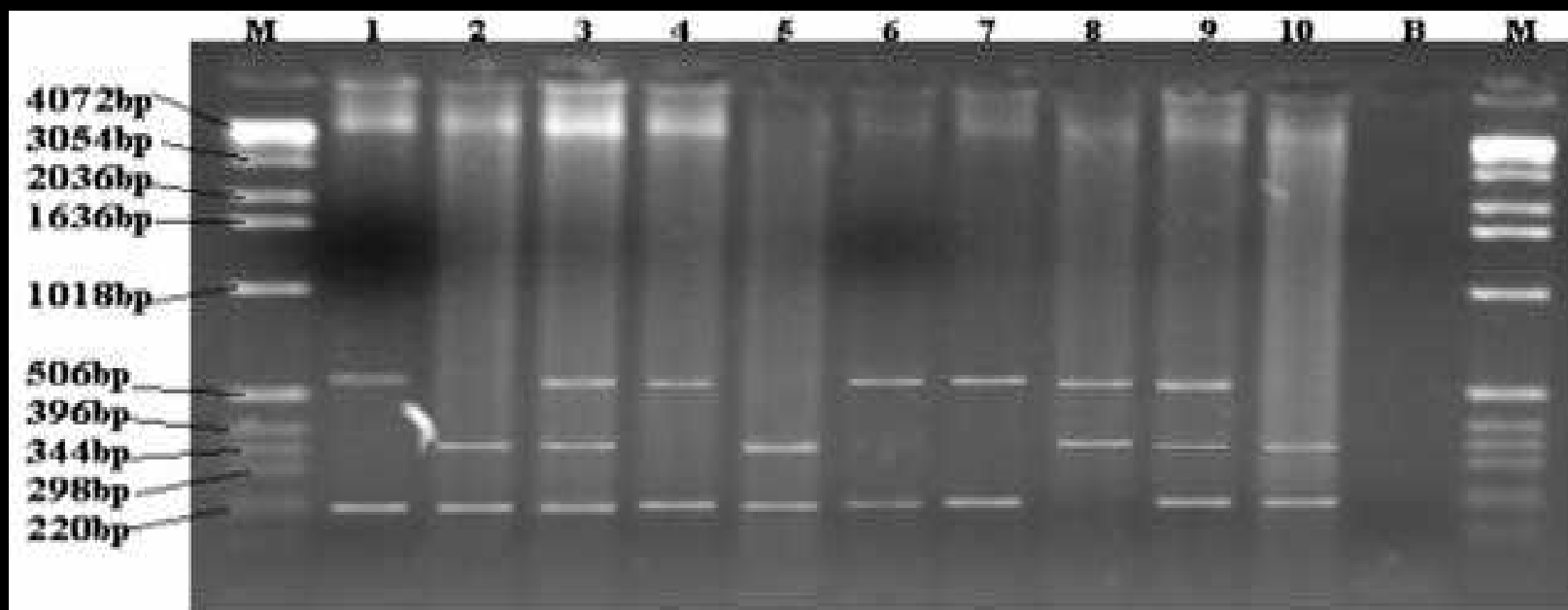


Figure 1. TRAP profile of sugarcane genotype using surose synthase; M=DNA marker, 1= AEC82-1026, 2= GT-11, 3= AEC92-105, 4= AEC71-2011, 5= Thatta-10, 6= AEC82-223, 7= AEC81-0819, 8= NIA-2004,9= AEC86-328, 10= L116, B= Blank

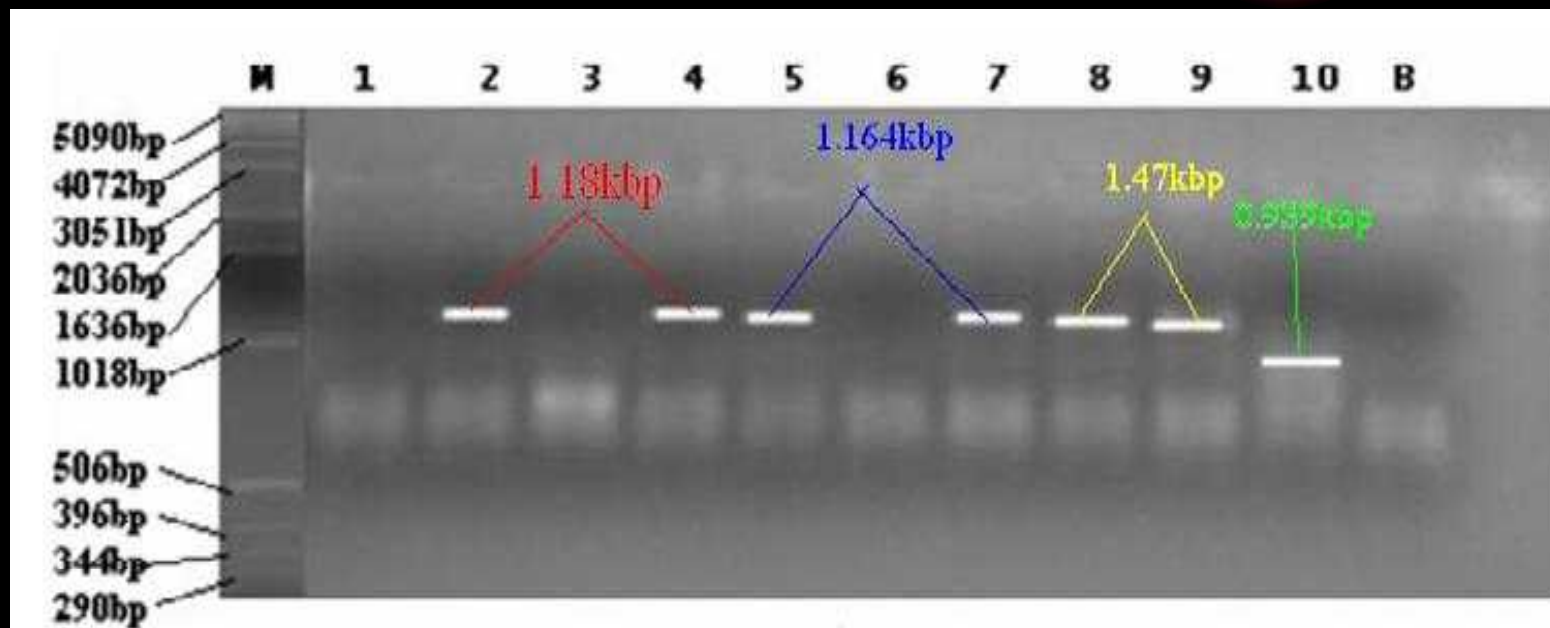
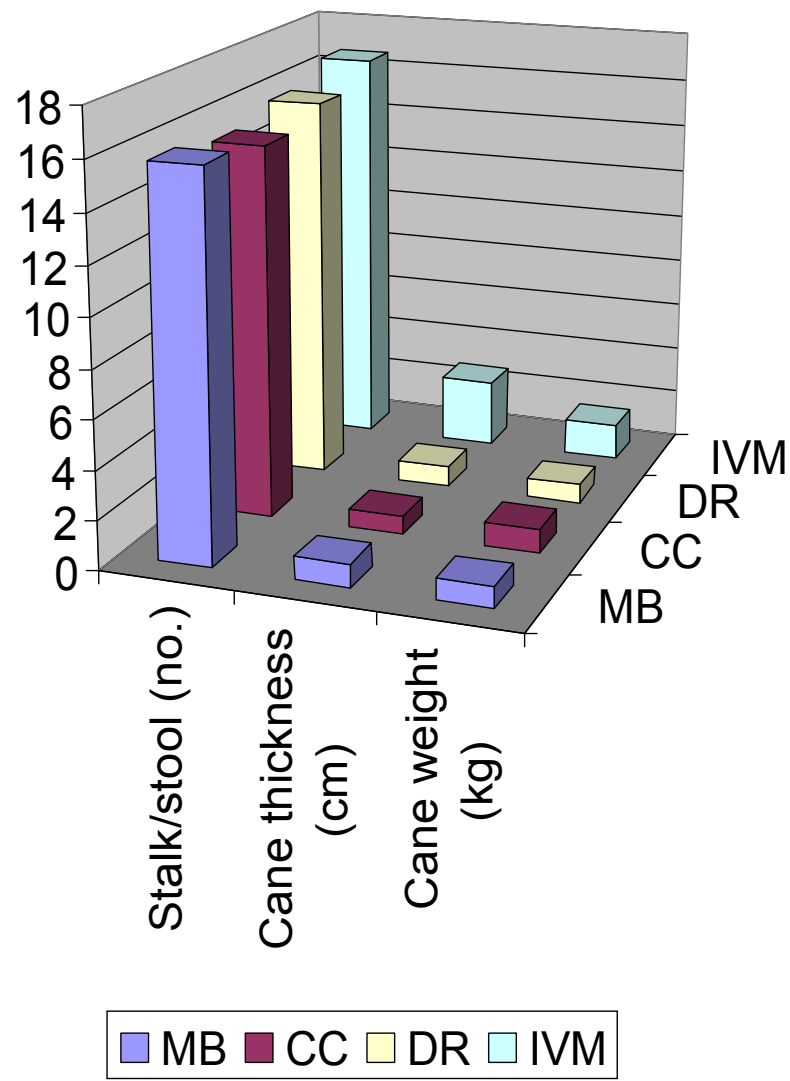
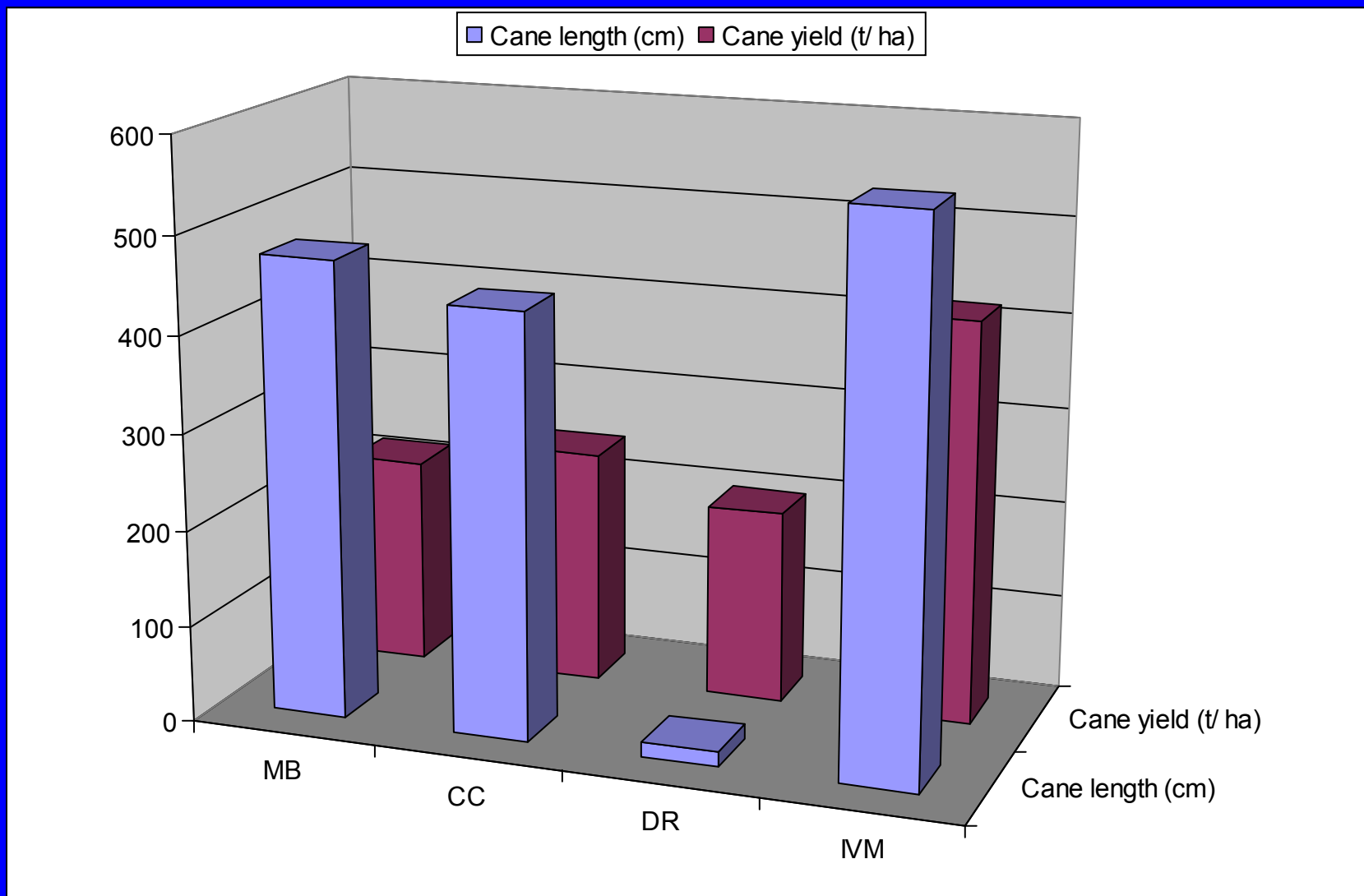


Figure 2. STS profile of sugarcane genotype using DREB sequence; M=DNA marker, 1= AEC82-1026, 2= GT-11, 3= AEC92-105, 4= AEC71-2011, 5= Thatta-10, 6= AEC82-223, 7= AEC81-0819, 8= NIA-2004, 9= AEC86-328, 10= L116, B= Blank

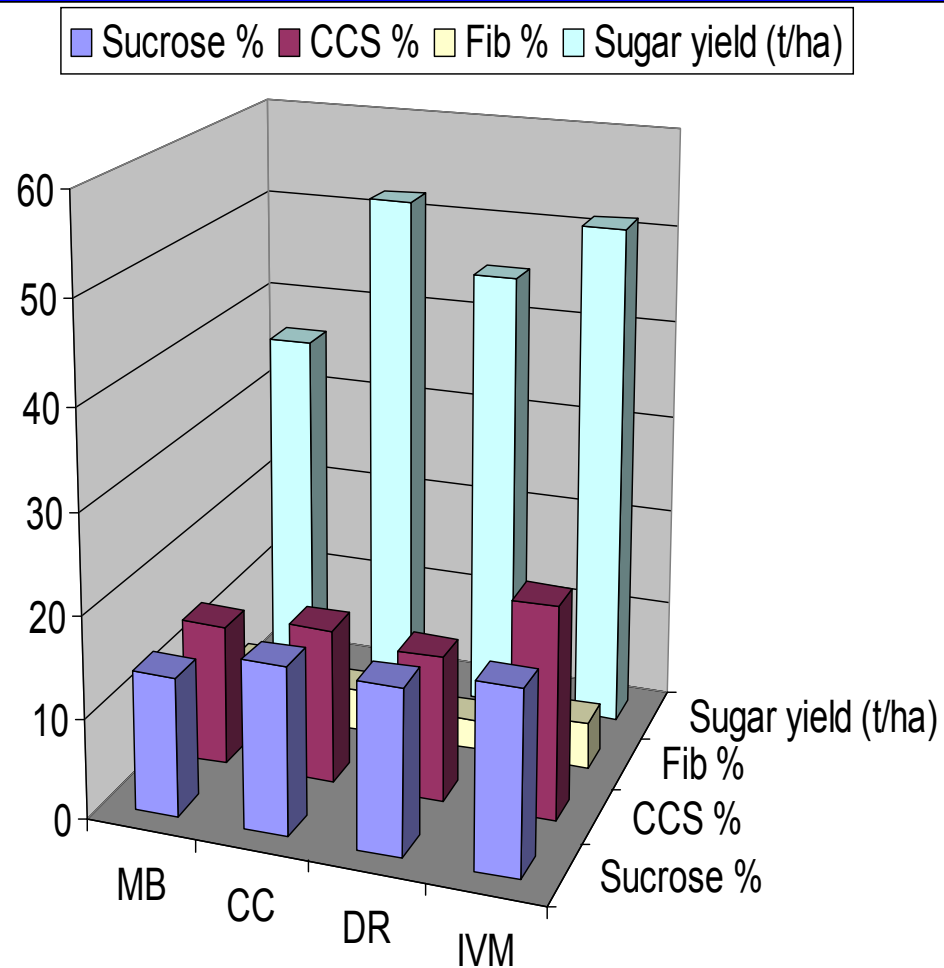
Genetic variability in sugarcane developed through biotechnological techniques



Genetic variability in sugarcane developed through biotechnological techniques



Genetic variability in sugarcane developed through biotechnological techniques



Accession number**Status**

NIA-2013**Sugar Mills coordinated Trial****NIA-2012****Sugar Mills coordinated Trial****NIA-2014****Sugar Mills coordinated trial****NIA-03/2011****Will be advanced to zonal trial next
year****BL4-P70 (somaclone)****Sugar Mills coordinated trial****15 promising clones
are in different stages
of evaluation****In different stages of evaluation**

**Thanks for patience listening
Your Questions Please**

