



Effects of inorganic salts concentration and alternative plant growth regulators on the *in vitro* organogenesis of a new hybrid *Cymbidium*

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Abstract

Hybrid *Cymbidium* is an important ornamental resource as an orchid pot plant and in cut flower markets, so any protocol that can lead to its improved productivity *in vitro* is always welcome. Based on a cultivar “Memoria Amelia Earhart” that has not been yet studied, the effects on *in vitro* organogenesis in response to diluted Murashige and Skoog (MS) medium inorganics and plant growth regulators [PGRs: Epin-Extra[®] (24-epibrassinolide, 24-EpiB), Ribav-Extra[®] (RE), kinetin (KIN), thidiazuron (TDZ), 6-benzyladenine (BA), and indole-3-acetic acid (IAA)], either alone or as combinations between cytokinins and IAA, were assessed. Whole protocorm-like bodies (PLBs) served as the initial explant source. While full-strength MS medium benefited shoot growth, half-strength MS was optimal for rooting and PLB formation. The optimum concentrations of 24-EpiB were 10⁴% and 10⁵% for shoot growth and 10⁶% for PLB multiplication, and the maximum shoot growth was induced by RE at 10⁴% and BA at 4.4 μM or 13.3 μM. The simultaneous application of a cytokinin and IAA in MS had the greatest impact on PLB-related parameters. The number of PLBs per explant was improved by 11.6 μM KIN and 2.9 μM IAA, while 0.5 μM KIN and 2.9 μM IAA improved PLB size. The number of regenerated shoots was maximum in MS medium supplemented with 10⁹ μM TDZ and 2.9 μM IAA, whereas the longest shoots formed in MS medium supplemented with 2.2 μM BA and 2.9 μM IAA. Using well-explored and unexplored PGRs, we devised an effective *in vitro* PLB-to-plantlet regeneration protocol for the hybrid *Cymbidium* “Memoria Amelia Earhart”.

Key words: benzyladenine, growth, kinetin, mineral salts, protocorm-like body, regeneration, thidiazuron

Introduction

The Orchidaceae is the largest plant family with 25 000–35 000 species (Sarmah et al., 2017), and the second most popular cut flower and potted floricultural crop (Albert et al., 2010; Hossain et al., 2010). Detailed global market statistics for the floricultural industry over the past decade are not easily available. Orchids are divided into three groups: epiphytes, terrestrial orchids, and saprophytic orchids (Hossain et al., 2013). Many commercial *Cymbidium* cultivars are hybrids of different colors (Albert et al., 2010) that often take several years to flower (Kostenyuk et al., 1999). Micropropagation,

which is the most commonly used form of propagation for hybrid *Cymbidium*, has been explored for this orchid genus (Teixeira da Silva, 2013a).

The mineral composition of the medium affects the *in vitro* production of hybrid *Cymbidium* protocorm-like bodies (PLBs). Generally, low concentrations of inorganics tend to favor PLB production (Teixeira da Silva et al., 2005), while a high concentration of organics positively influences the *in vitro* multiplication of *Cymbidium pendulum* protocorms and maximizes the production of shoots and plantlets (Kaur and Bhutani, 2012). Morel (1960) first produced *in vitro* cultures of hybrid *Cymbi-*

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dium, while Fonnesebech (1972) first estimated the importance of plant growth regulators (PGRs) in that process, especially the role of auxins and cytokinins (CKs). Using a wide range of PGRs, Teixeira da Silva (2014) showed that only five out of 26 PGRs were able to improve PLB production and show better results than those previously reported. Among PGRs, the most efficient CKs were 6-benzyladenine (BA) and kinetin (KIN) while thidiazuron (TDZ) favored shoot production. The absolute concentration of any single PGR and its relative amount when used with another PGR can be used to manipulate the organogenic outcome in the hybrid *Cymbidium* (Teixeira da Silva and Tanaka, 2006) and other *Cymbidium* species such as *Cymbidium faberi* (Tao et al., 2011) or *Cymbidium goeringii* (Park et al., 2018). Abiotic factors (Teixeira da Silva et al., 2006a) and biotic factors (Teixeira da Silva et al., 2006b) can affect the outcome of PLB formation. These differential responses are most likely related to the biochemical pathways within *Cymbidium* plants (Albert et al., 2010). Despite these advances, the response of hybrid cultivars and *Cymbidium ensifolium* (Chang and Chang, 1998; Chang and Chang, 2000) to *in vitro* conditions remains cultivar-dependent and most conditions related to the medium inorganic concentration and choice of PGRs need to be optimized for each genotype.

Currently, a large number of PGRs, such as natural PGRs or growth hormones, are used for the *in vitro* clonal propagation of plants. Natural PGRs, which can be used in low concentrations and are non-toxic to plants and to the environment, are a complex of bioactive compounds of plant origin or products derived from the metabolism of microorganisms. A natural PGR Ribav-Extra[®] (RE; “Selhozekoservis”, Moscow, Russia) is a product of the metabolism of mycorrhizal fungi isolated from ginseng (*Panax ginseng* C.A. Mey) roots. It is a 60% alcohol extract that contains numerous natural amino acids and biologically active substrates. Usually, RE is used in the field or greenhouses for seed treatment, spraying plants, or processing cuttings. This preparation stimulates the synthesis of phytohormones, growth processes, and can increase resistance to stressors such as an increased tolerance of maize plants to high (45 °C) and low (3 °C) temperature stress (Lukatkin and Pogodina, 2012) and of wheat plants to heavy metals (Gruznova et al., 2018). When used at 10⁵ %, during the *in vitro* clonal propagation of carnation (*Dianthus caryo-*

phyllus L.), RE significantly stimulated shoot growth and significantly increased the number of internodes/shoot at 10⁶ % (Lukatkin et al., 2017).

Epin-Extra[®] (“NEST-M”, Moscow, Russia) contains 50 µM of 24-epibrassinolide (24-EpiB) and is used in the field or under greenhouse conditions for seed conditioning, spraying plants, or processing cuttings. Brassinosteroids (BRs) are a group of phytohormones that influence growth, seed germination, rhizogenesis, and senescence and confer abiotic stress tolerance in plants (Yu et al., 2019). In particular, 24-EpiB is among the three bioactive BRs that are extensively used in physiological and experimental studies, where 24-EpiB differentially modulates antioxidant defense system components in stressed plants (Vardhini and Anjum, 2015). Maize or wheat seeds treated with 24-EpiB showed enhanced tolerance to both high and low temperature and heavy metals (Lukatkin et al., 2013a; 2013b; Bashmakov et al., 2016). In *in vitro* carnation, 24-EpiB in Murashige and Skoog (MS) medium (Murashige and Skoog, 1962) resulted in better shoot growth, shoot multiplication, and number of internodes/shoots of regenerated plants than obtained from untreated controls. Moreover, it was used to control hyperhydricity in *in vitro* carnation cultures (Lukatkin et al., 2017). 24-EpiB inhibited PLB formation in another hybrid *Cymbidium* cultivar (Teixeira da Silva, 2013b) but enhanced growth (improved rooting) in highbush blueberry (Kudryashova et al., 2012).

In this study, we aimed to establish, based on previous knowledge of other *Cymbidium* species and hybrids, a suitable *in vitro* propagation protocol for an as yet unexplored hybrid *Cymbidium* cultivar, “Memoria Amelia Earhart”, which is a highly decorative ornamental *Cymbidium* hybrid that blooms from late winter to summer. To induce *in vitro* organogenesis, we applied different concentrations of BA, KIN, and TDZ, in combination with 2.9 µM IAA, and also assessed the effectiveness of two new PGRs, Ribav-Extra[®] and Epin-Extra[®].

Materials and methods

Plant material and PGRs

We obtained *Cymbidium* ‘Memoria Amelia Earhart’ (syn. *C. Hazel Tyers* × *C. devonianum*) plants propagated *in vitro* from the Main Botanical Garden of the Russian Academy of Sciences (RAS). The PGRs used were BA (ICN Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Costa Mesa, USA), KIN

(Alfa Aesar, Heysham, UK), TDZ (Schering, Berlin, Germany), IAA (Alfa Aesar), Ribav-Extra[®] (“Selhozekoser-vis”, Moscow, Russia) and Epin-Extra[®] (NEST-M, Moscow, Russia).

Micropropagation conditions

For micropropagation, we used whole individual PLBs of similar size (3–5 mm). Moreover, explants (PLBs) were planted onto MS medium (Murashige and Skoog, 1962) (final pH = 5.6–5.8 after autoclaving before being solidified with 0.7% microbiological agar-agar (Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MI, USA). To this medium, 0.15% activated charcoal (Merck KGaA, Darmstadt, Germany) was added based on the recommendation of Teixeira da Silva (2013c). The first set of experiments diversified the basal concentration of MS micro- and macro-nutrients (full-strength MS; 1/2; 1/4; 1/8 dilutions), whereas the second set of experiments tested different PGRs individually in MS: BA (from 0.4 to 17.8 μM), Ribav-Extra[®] (from 10^7 to $10^2\%$), and Epin-Extra[®] (from 10^7 to $10^2\%$). The control in all treatments was PGR-free full-strength MS medium. The third set of experiments tested different CKs containing 2.9 μM IAA in MS: BA from 0.4 to 17.8 μM , TDZ from 10^9 M to 100 μM , and KIN from 0.5 to 18.6 μM .

Culture conditions

In vitro cultures were grown in glass jars (diameter = 50 mm, height = 70 mm, volume = 80 ml) for six weeks in a tissue culture chamber at $22 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$, illuminated by cold white fluorescent lamps (TLD 36W/89, Philips, Russia) under a 16-h photoperiod and at $120 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ photosynthetic photon flux density (PPFD) (illuminance = ~ 3000 lx). After six weeks, we measured shoot length (length of the lamina without PLBs), the number and size (diameter) of PLBs, and the number and length of roots.

Acclimatization

Plants from different treatments (90 in total), which developed an average of 2–3 roots, were removed from medium and washed, and then the basal parts of plantlets were placed in a solution of IAA at two concentrations (0.6 or 5.7 μM , based on initial trials) for 15 or 30 min for conditioning before planting in soil. Control plants were treated with tap water, and plants were planted in plastic cups containing 150 g of a mixture of

ground leaves, peat, coal, and pine bark (3:1:1:1 v/v), and then covered with a perforated plastic film to maintain humidity during acclimatization for 3–4 weeks before transferring them to a greenhouse. The plants were then grown at $22 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ and illuminated by cold white fluorescent lamps (TLD 36W/89, Philips, Russia) under a 16-h photoperiod and at $120 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ PPFD.

Statistical analysis

Each trial included 10 biological replicates (*in vitro* explants) for each treatment, and all experiments were conducted in triplicate. Both means and standard errors were calculated using Microsoft Excel 2010 and Biostat Statistica v. 2.6. Differences between means were assessed by Tukey’s multiple range test at $P \leq 0.05$.

Results

Medium mineral composition: effects on explant regeneration

Organogenesis (the formation of PLBs, shoots, and roots) was affected by the dilution of MS medium (Fig. 1), and diluting full-strength MS to 1/2, 1/4, and 1/8 MS significantly stimulated PLB production (Fig. 1A). We observed a similar trend in the number of shoots and roots with 1/2 and 1/4 MS being significantly superior to 1/8 MS and full-strength MS (Fig. 1A). Full-strength MS medium had a beneficial effect on shoot growth, while half-strength MS was optimal for root formation (Fig. 1B).

Individual PGRs influence *Cymbidium* organogenesis *in vitro*

RE and Epin-Extra[®] (24-EpiB) induced the formation of new PLBs and shoots (Fig. 2). When 24-EpiB was used, the maximum number of PLBs formed at a concentration of $10^6\%$ (17.54 PLBs/explant) (Fig. 3A), while maximum shoot length (13.43 and 11.78 mm) was observed at a concentration of $10^4\%$ and $10^5\%$, respectively (Fig. 3B). RE did not stimulate PLB formation more significantly than the control (6.2 vs 5.2 PLB/explant) (Fig. 4A) but it significantly stimulated shoot length (20.21 mm vs 6.87 mm) (Fig. 4B). BA, when applied alone, significantly stimulated the formation of more PLBs per explant (6.6 PLBs/explant at 6.7 μM) and shoot length (14.89 and 15.54 mm at 4.4 and 13.3 μM , respectively) compared to the control (Fig. 5A and Fig. 5B, respectively).

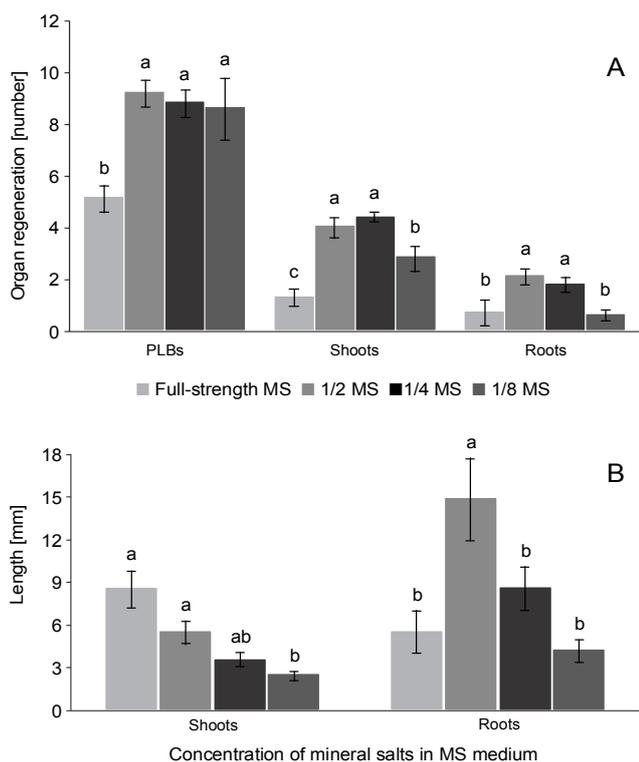


Fig. 1. Organogenesis in *Cymbidium hybridum* explants on an agarized medium with different dilutions of MS basal medium; bars indicate SE; different letters indicate significant differences at $P \leq 0.05$ (Tukey's multiple range test, $n = 10$)

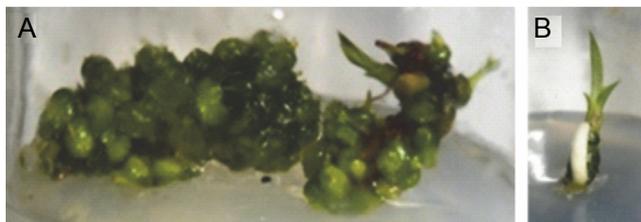


Fig. 2. Organogenesis in *Cymbidium hybridum* on MS medium supplemented with PGRs. A) formation of PLBs on medium supplemented with 10^{-6} % Epin-Extra; B) shoot growth on medium supplemented with 10^{-4} % Ribav-Extra

Cytokinin + auxin combination: mixed impact on *Cymbidium organogenesis in vitro*

When CKs were combined with $2.9 \mu\text{M}$ IAA, there was a mixed response on the formation of new organs. Using a PGR-free control, except for KIN (Table 2), which formed a statistically similar number of PLBs per explant (5.0 PLBs/explant) as the control (5.7 PLBs/explant), significantly fewer PLBs per explant formed when either BA (up to 3.7 PLBs/explant) (Table 1) or TDZ (up to 4.2 PLBs/explant) (Table 3) was used.

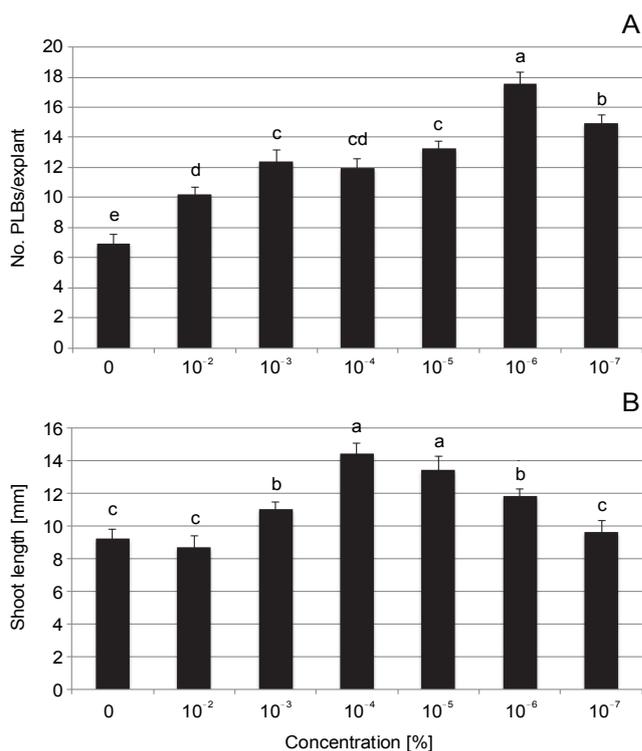


Fig. 3. Effect of varying concentrations of Epin-Extra in MS medium on *Cymbidium hybridum* organogenesis *in vitro*; bars indicate SE; different letters indicate significant differences at $P \leq 0.05$ (Tukey's multiple range test, $n = 10$)

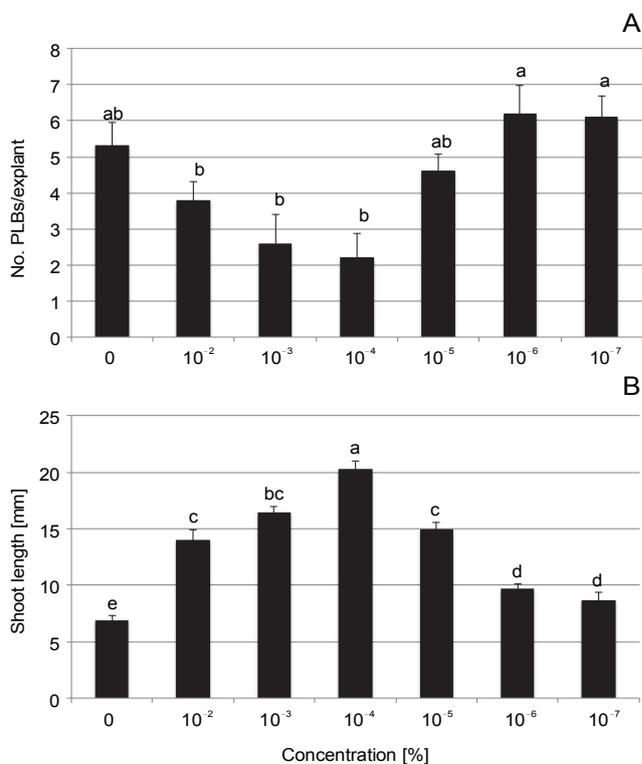


Fig. 4. The effect of different concentrations of Ribav-Extra on *Cymbidium hybridum* organogenesis *in vitro*; bars indicate SE; different letters indicate significant differences at $P \leq 0.05$ (Tukey's multiple range test, $n = 10$)

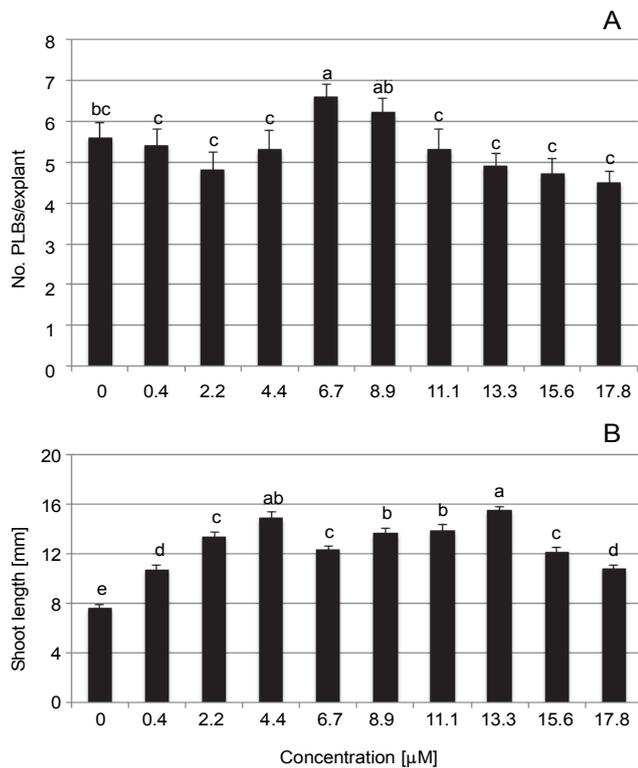


Fig. 5. Effect of different BA concentrations on hybrid *Cymbidium* "Memoria Amelia Earhart" organogenesis *in vitro*; bars indicate SE; different letters indicate significant differences at $P \leq 0.05$ (Tukey's multiple range test, $n = 10$)

However, in combination with IAA, either 2.2 µM BA or 0.5 µM KIN formed significantly larger PLBs (3.8 mm and 4.5 mm) than the PGR-free control (2.0 mm). TDZ, in combination with IAA, formed significantly more shoots per explant than the control (4.0 vs 1.7 shoots/explant), but the shoots were significantly shorter (max 6.0 mm vs 7.3 mm) (Table 1 and Table 2).

Influence of IAA concentration on rooting and acclimatization

The control plants that were treated with water showed very low survival (about 10%), and the survival rate of regenerated plants depended on the concentration of IAA and the exposure period to IAA. The most effective period with 60% survival was observed when plants were treated with 5.7 µM IAA for 15 min (Fig. 6). Acclimatized plants showed robust root and shoot growth (Fig. 7).

Discussion

Since the Orchidaceae is the largest among all plant species and has very decorative plants, species propaga-

tion is important, and biotechnological *in vitro* methods are essential (Sarmah et al., 2017). *Cymbidium* has multiple hybrids and cultivars, so propagation protocols for each can be extremely diverse. The optimization of micropropagation protocols for *Cymbidium* species, hybrids, and varieties depends on both the genotype and the growth and medium conditions. For example, 12 different basal medium formulations induced organogenesis (PLB formation, callus proliferation, or shoot and root development) to different extents with the most effective being full-strength MS (Teixeira da Silva et al., 2005). Because the primary pathways employed in *Cymbidium* micropropagation involve PLBs and *de novo* shoot formation, in this study, we assessed the effect of MS medium dilutions and novel PGRs on the *in vitro* organogenesis of a hybrid *Cymbidium* cultivar for which no *in vitro* protocol has been established to date.

The dilutions of MS medium had a positive effect on the number of organs formed in *Cymbidium* (Fig. 1A), and the differences relative to full-strength MS were significant in all cases except for the number of roots in 1/8 MS. The number of PLBs was almost the same when 1/2, 1/4, and 1/8 MS was used, while shoot number and root number were maximum in 1/2 and 1/4 MS, respectively. A reduction in MS medium salts, as a result of dilutions, can lead to a stress in explants, which then respond by forming more organs. However, shoot length was proportional to MS dilution and became shorter with a reduction in basal medium strength (Fig. 1B). This might be because of the limitation of a trophic factor (mineral nutrition), which would inhibit shoot growth. In contrast, root growth (length) was not inhibited when MS medium was diluted; moreover, in 1/2 MS, significantly longer roots were observed (Fig. 1B). This suggests that, unlike shoots, mineral nutrition was not limited; therefore, in the clonal micropropagation of this *Cymbidium* hybrid ("Memoria Amelia Earhart"), maximum PLB formation and shoot formation was observed for diluted MS, but the best shoot growth occurred when full-strength MS was used. However, Teixeira da Silva et al. (2005) reported that maximum PLB induction in several other *Cymbidium* hybrids was optimal in full-strength MS, reflecting genotypic differences (or epigenetic characteristics) of some species or cultivars.

PGRs play a major role in *Cymbidium* organogenesis and CKs such as BA, KIN, and TDZ, along with auxins such as IAA and NAA, are involved in this process

Table 1. Effect of various concentrations of BA (with 2.9 μM IAA) on *Cymbidium hybridum* organogenesis

Concentration [μM]	PLBs per explant [no.]	PLB size [mm]	Shoots per explant [no.]	Shoot length [mm]
0 (PGR-free)	5.7 \pm 0.3 ^a	2.0 \pm 0.2 ^{bc}	1.7 \pm 0.2 ^a	7.3 \pm 0.2 ^a
0.4	1.3 \pm 0.3 ^d	1.0 \pm 0.4 ^c	0.5 \pm 0.1 ^d	3.0 \pm 0.1 ^c
2.2	1.4 \pm 0.2 ^d	3.8 \pm 0.6 ^{ab}	1.0 \pm 0.2 ^c	7.7 \pm 0.3 ^a
4.4	2.3 \pm 0.4 ^{cd}	2.9 \pm 0.3 ^b	1.1 \pm 0.1 ^c	5.5 \pm 0.3 ^b
6.7	3.7 \pm 0.1 ^b	2.3 \pm 0.2 ^b	1.1 \pm 0.1 ^c	4.5 \pm 0.6 ^b
8.9	3.2 \pm 0.3 ^{bc}	2.0 \pm 0.4 ^{bc}	1.3 \pm 0.2 ^b	3.5 \pm 0.3 ^b
11.1	2.9 \pm 0.6 ^c	1.4 \pm 0.2 ^c	2.0 \pm 0.1 ^a	2.3 \pm 0.3 ^d
13.3	2.6 \pm 0.3 ^c	1.4 \pm 0.1 ^c	1.5 \pm 0.1 ^b	2.0 \pm 0.1 ^d
15.6	2.3 \pm 0.3 ^{cd}	1.2 \pm 0.2 ^c	1.3 \pm 0.1 ^b	1.7 \pm 0.3 ^d
17.8	2.3 \pm 0.4 ^{cd}	1.0 \pm 0.2 ^c	1.0 \pm 0.2 ^c	1.5 \pm 0.1 ^c

Different letters within each column indicate significant differences ($P \leq 0.05$; Tukey's multiple range test; $n = 10$)

Table 2. Effect of various concentrations of KIN (with 2.9 μM IAA) on *Cymbidium hybridum* organogenesis

Concentration [μM]	PLBs per explant [no.]	PLB size [mm]	Shoots per explant [no.]	Shoot length [mm]
0 (PGR-free)	5.7 \pm 0.2 ^a	2.0 \pm 0.1 ^c	1.7 \pm 0.2 ^a	7.3 \pm 0.2 ^a
0.5	1.0 \pm 0.1 ^d	4.5 \pm 0.3 ^a	0.5 \pm 0.1 ^c	2.0 \pm 0.1 ^c
2.3	1.0 \pm 0.1 ^d	3.0 \pm 0.1 ^b	0.7 \pm 0.2 ^b	2.5 \pm 0.3 ^b
4.7	1.3 \pm 0.2 ^d	2.3 \pm 0.1 ^{bc}	1.0 \pm 0.1 ^b	2.7 \pm 0.2 ^b
7.0	2.0 \pm 0.5 ^d	2.0 \pm 0.4 ^c	0.8 \pm 0.1 ^b	2.1 \pm 0.1 ^c
9.3	3.4 \pm 0.2 ^c	1.5 \pm 0.1 ^c	0 ^d	0 ^d
11.6	5.0 \pm 0.3 ^a	1.1 \pm 0.4 ^d	0 ^d	0 ^d
14.0	4.5 \pm 0.2 ^a	1.1 \pm 0.3 ^d	0 ^d	0 ^d
16.3	4.0 \pm 0.1 ^b	1.1 \pm 0.1 ^d	0 ^d	0 ^d
18.6	1.5 \pm 0.3 ^d	0.5 \pm 0.2 ^e	0 ^d	0 ^d

Different letters within each column indicate significant differences ($P \leq 0.05$; Tukey's multiple range test; $n = 10$)

(Ghosh et al., 2014; Sarmah et al., 2017). In *Cymbidium* micropropagation, CKs are generally used to promote PLB proliferation, axillary branching, and shoot elongation (Teixeira da Silva et al., 2006b), although the optimal CK concentration varies with the genotype used while higher CK concentrations inhibit shoot growth (Paek and Yeung, 1991; Chang and Chang, 2000a; Lu et al., 2001). Although CKs reduced the growth and number of shoots in *Cymbidium forrestii*, BA was able to induce shoots *in vitro* at 5 $\text{mg} \cdot \text{dm}^{-3}$ (Paek and Yeung, 1991). Moreover, BA at 0.5 $\text{mg} \cdot \text{dm}^{-3}$ inhibited shoot

elongation and root growth in *Cymbidium ensifolium* "Yuh Hwa", and BA supplied at 5 $\text{mg} \cdot \text{dm}^{-3}$ was sufficient to induce shoots but not shoot elongation (Lu et al., 2001). *Cymbidium sinense* Willd initiated shoot buds in the presence of 0.01–1 $\text{mg} \cdot \text{dm}^{-3}$ TDZ, although TDZ retarded rhizome proliferation (Chang and Chang, 2000). TDZ has multiple detrimental effects in plant *in vitro* culture (Dewir et al., 2018). In our study, BA itself stimulated the formation of more PLBs per explant at 6.7 μM and shoot length at 4.4 μM and 13.3 μM (Fig. 5A and Fig. 5B). However, CK in combination with IAA had

Table 3. Effect of various TDZ concentrations (with 2.9 μM IAA) on *Cymbidium hybridum* organogenesis

Concentration [μM]	PLBs per explant [no.]	PLB size [mm]	Shoots per explant [no.]	Shoot length [mm]
0 (PGR-free)	5.7 ± 0.2^a	2.0 ± 0.2^a	1.7 ± 0.1^b	7.3 ± 0.2^a
0.000000001*	1.0 ± 0.4^d	1.2 ± 0.3^b	4.0 ± 0.01^a	1.5 ± 0.1^f
0.0000001	1.5 ± 0.3^d	1.2 ± 0.2^b	1.8 ± 0.1^b	3.1 ± 0.2^d
0.00001	2.0 ± 0.3^d	1.3 ± 0.1^b	1.5 ± 0.2^{bc}	5.0 ± 0.3^c
0.001	2.5 ± 0.3^{cd}	1.4 ± 0.2^{ab}	1.3 ± 0.01^c	6.0 ± 0.2^b
0.1	2.7 ± 0.3^{cd}	1.4 ± 0.3^a	1.0 ± 0.03^d	3.0 ± 0.01^d
1	3.4 ± 0.3^c	1.5 ± 0.3^a	1.0 ± 0.1^d	2.1 ± 0.1^e
10	4.2 ± 0.2^b	1.7 ± 0.3^a	0.5 ± 0.1^e	1.0 ± 0.15^g
100	3.5 ± 0.3^c	0.8 ± 0.1^c	0^f	0^h

Different letters within each column indicate significant differences ($P \leq 0.05$; Tukey's multiple range test; $n = 10$); * previous initial trials indicated that low concentrations, as low as 10^{-15} M, could affect organogenesis, so this low concentration was tested

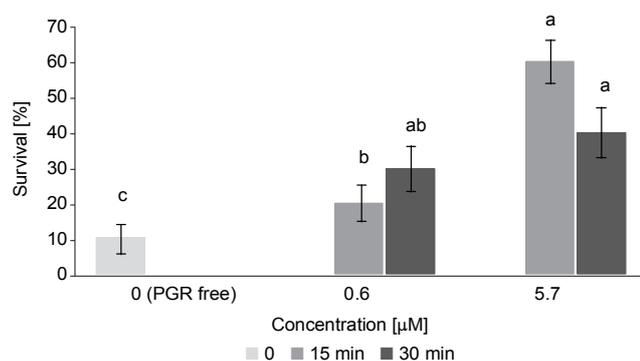


Fig. 6. The effect of IAA concentration and exposure period on the survival rate of regenerated plants of hybrid *Cymbidium* "Memoria Amelia Earhart"; different letters across all concentrations indicate significant differences at $P \leq 0.05$ (Tukey's multiple range test); $n = 10$

no positive effect on PLB formation but influenced the formation and length of shoots (Tables 1–3). KIN, unlike other CKs, promoted an increase in PBL size (Table 2).

The presence of CKs and auxins in basal medium is a common practice for micropropagating orchids (Teixeira da Silva, 2013a; Sarmah et al., 2017). Broadly, the micropropagation of several orchid species can be achieved when full-strength MS is supplemented with NAA (0.1 – $5.0 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{dm}^{-3}$), BA (0.1 – $2.5 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{dm}^{-3}$), or TDZ (4.54 – $18.16 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{dm}^{-3}$) (Sarmah et al., 2017). The highest frequency of secondary protocorm induction (96%) in a *Cymbidium* hybrid with a mean of 13.2 secondary protocorms per explant was obtained in full-strength MS



Fig. 7. Acclimatized hybrid *Cymbidium* "Memoria Amelia Earhart" plant (30-day-old) after treatment with $5.7 \mu\text{M}$ IAA for 15 min; one notch on ruler (black or white) = 1 cm

medium supplemented with $0.3 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{dm}^{-3}$ KIN and $0.1 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{dm}^{-3}$ NAA (Kim et al., 2017).

Park et al. (2018) explored the influence of 2,4-D (5 – $40 \mu\text{M}$), BA (1 – $8 \mu\text{M}$), and TDZ (1 – $8 \mu\text{M}$) on direct rhizome induction and shoot formation from the rhizome explants of *Cymbidium goeringii*. Moreover, direct ad-

ventitious shoot formation was achieved in full-strength MS medium that incorporated BA or TDZ. The number of adventitious shoots produced per explant (rhizome segment) significantly increased in the presence of 20 μM 2,4-D and 2 μM TDZ (Park et al., 2018).

Several CKs, auxins, and other PGRs were tested for the micropropagation of another *Cymbidium* cultivar (Teixeira da Silva, 2014). However, the wide-ranging effects and the lack of PGRs that can result in organogenic outcomes superior to currently optimized protocols calls for a new era in which novel PGRs are welcomed in plant tissue culture. In this study, we document the first ever use of commercial Epin-Extra[®] (with an 24-EpiB base) and RE as alternative PGRs. Previously, these natural PGRs were used only for seed treatment, spraying plants, or processing cuttings, and these treatments resulted in an enhanced tolerance to abiotic stresses (Lukatkin and Pogodina, 2012; Lukatkin et al., 2013a; 2013b; Bashmakov et al., 2016; Gruznova et al., 2018). We also showed that these PGRs may be used as alternative PGRs in the *in vitro* culture of carnation (*Dianthus caryophyllus* L.) (Lukatkin et al., 2017). However, the concentration dependence of these PGRs greatly varies in different experiments, and readers should be aware that the timing of sampling will affect the outcome of organogenesis as was reported for hybrid *Cymbidium* (Teixeira da Silva and Dobránszki, 2013).

The pretreatment of maize (*Zea mays* L.) seeds with 10^{-8} – 10^{-11} M 24-EpiB stimulated seed germination and seedling growth after treatment with heavy metals (zinc and nickel) and reduced heavy metal-induced electrolyte leakage from cells (Lukatkin et al., 2013a). Similarly, the pretreatment of bread wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.) seeds with 1.0 μM 24-EpiB protected seedlings from the negative impacts of heavy metals (Cu, Pb, Ni, Zn, or Sr), diminished oxidative stress and improved overall growth (Bashmakov et al., 2016). 24-EpiB increased catalase activity and subsequently controlled cellular $\text{O}_2\cdot^-$ and lipid peroxidation; therefore, it may be a plausible mechanism that eventually resulted in 24-EpiB-mediated improved root and shoot growth traits in wheat plants (Bashmakov et al., 2016). Similarly, Epin-Extra[®] had a positive effect on young maize plants affected by cold stress (3°C) and heat stress (43°C), and the most effective 24-EpiB concentrations maximizing thermal resistance of maize seedlings were 10^{-9} and 10^{-10} M for

3°C and 43°C, respectively (Lukatkin et al., 2013b). However, the optimum concentration of 24-EpiB in carnation micropropagation was 10^{-3} % for shoot growth, shoot multiplication, and number of internodes per shoot (Lukatkin et al., 2017).

Similar data were obtained when we used RE. A pre-sowing treatment of wheat seeds with RE (10 ppm or 10^{-3} %) decreased the negative impact of heavy metals (Cu, Zn, Ni, or Pb) by reducing oxidative stress by suppressing $\text{O}_2\cdot^-$ generation, lipid peroxidation intensity, and catalase activity. This suggests that wheat plants whose seeds had been treated with RE were more heavy metal-resistant than untreated plants (Gruznova et al., 2018). The treatment of maize seeds with RE changed parameters related to oxidative stress (the generation of superoxide anion and the intensity of lipid peroxidation) and stimulated increased antioxidative activity in maize seedlings under unfavorable temperatures. The best results were noted at a nano-concentration of RE (1 nl/l or 10^{-7} %) (Lukatkin and Pogodina, 2012). The maximum positive effect of RE supplementation to basal media in clonally propagated *in vitro* carnation was obtained at 10^{-5} %, which stimulated shoot growth, or 10^{-6} %, which increased the number of internodes per shoot (Lukatkin et al., 2017).

The most novel finding of this study is that PLB formation was enhanced by 24-EpiB compared to BA and that RE was ineffective. However, shoot growth was significantly enhanced by RE, and much more by BA or 24-EpiB. Moreover, no additional rooting step was required and rooting was spontaneous from PLBs, which is a general response of hybrid *Cymbidium* PLBs that are derived from treatments with these PGRs. This makes the protocol simpler than those previously published (Teixeira da Silva, 2013a). These are new and important findings for improving hybrid *Cymbidium* growth *in vitro*. Studies on the use of RE and Epin-Extra[®] for plant *in vitro* studies provide a new and exciting area of research for which no literature exists.

In vitro organogenesis (PLB and shoot induction) of the *Cymbidium* hybrid “Memoria Amelia Earhart” depends on the dilution of MS (in contrast, the optimum shoot growth requires a full-strength MS) and on the choice of PGRs. Acclimatization (60%) of this cultivar was possible when plants were treated with 5.7 μM IAA for 15 min.

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