



Ephedrine production from suspension cultures of *Ephedra alata* L. callus

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Abstract

Ephedra alata is an important Egyptian medicinal plant with enormous applications in pharmaceutical industry. Shake-flask suspension cultures of *E. alata* were established from internodal segment-derived callus. The suspension cultures were treated with two biotic elicitors, namely *Aspergillus niger* and yeast extract, to enhance the synthesis of ephedrine – the bioactive constituent of *E. alata*. Ephedrine was quantified using the high performance liquid chromatography technique. Ephedrine concentration was not directly related to biomass production. *Aspergillus niger* and yeast extract enhanced the production of ephedrine by 2.5- to 7-fold after different durations of incubation as compared to ephedrine content in the mother plant. Treatment with the fungal elicitor *A. niger* extract induced the maximum accumulation of ephedrine at the concentration of 1.67%; it also increased ephedrine biosynthesis by 7-fold in 24-day-old culture as compared to the ephedrine content in the mother plant and caused higher ephedrine biosynthesis than that in the control treatment without elicitors. The present protocol could be applicable for the large-scale production of ephedrine from *E. alata*.

Key words: shake-flask culture, *in vitro*, alkaloid, biotic elicitor, *Aspergillus niger*, yeast extract

Introduction

Ephedra alata L. is an Egyptian natural plant species found mainly in Sinai desert and Eastern Mediterranean coastal region (Boulos, 2009). It is a pharmaceutically important plant, which belongs to the Ephedraceae family of gymnosperms and is known to have a number of medicinal properties. *Ephedra alata* shows antimicrobial, antioxidant, and hypoglycemic activities (Soltan and Zaki, 2009; Parsaeimehr et al., 2010; Chebouat et al., 2014; Al-Snafi, 2017). In general, plants in the genus *Ephedra* have been used in traditional medicine to treat allergy, bronchial asthma, chills, cold, cough, edema, fever, flu, nasal congestion, and headache (Parsaeimehr et al., 2010).

Phytochemical analysis of *E. alata* indicated the presence of tannins, cardiac glycosides, alkaloids, phenolics, reducing sugars, and flavonoids (Jaradat et al., 2015). Additionally, *Ephedra* species contain alkaloids such as ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, norephedrine, norpseudoephedrine, methylephedrine, methylpseudoephedrine,

ephedroxane, and ephedradine A-D. Phenolic compounds including chlorogenic acid, rutin, catechin, quercetin, and coumaric acid and various flavonoids have also been isolated from *E. alata*. The total amount of alkaloids isolated from *E. alata* aerial parts was 0.2–0.22% (Al-khateeb et al., 2014), and the amount of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine was 0.05–0.19% and >0.5%, respectively (Al-Snafi, 2017).

Ephedrine is a naturally occurring alkaloid in different species of *Ephedra*. It is used as a drug and has structure and activity similar to those of adrenaline, which raises blood pressure, heart rate, and respiratory capacity (Limberger et al., 2013). Ephedrine produces several pharmacological effects such as cardiovascular effect (it increases the arterial pressure by peripheral vasoconstriction and cardiac stimulation), bronchodilation, nasal decongestion, mydriasis, nocturnal enuresis, spinal anesthesia, appetite suppressant and weight loss, cytotoxic effects, and many other (Al-Snafi, 2017).

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Most of the ephedrine produced today for medical use is obtained by chemical synthesis, because the process of extracting and isolating from the plant is difficult and economically costly (Limberger et al., 2013). Therefore, it is necessary to find an effective, practical, and economically feasible method to provide a continuous, natural, and pure source of ephedrine in large quantities as an alternative to the synthesized one that causes negative side effects. Therefore, attention should be given to isolate natural compounds instead of producing synthetic ones (Khan et al., 2017).

Plant cell and tissue cultures have been used for the production of various valuable phytochemicals, including important alkaloids. They provide a pure continuous source of secondary metabolites independent of geographical or climatic conditions and within a short time period as compared to the extraction from wild plants (Gonçalves and Romano, 2018). *In vitro* culture systems act as an alternative method for the production of secondary metabolites, thereby conserving the natural sources (Ahmad et al., 2013). In addition to enabling the cultivation of many plants with products of high medicinal value, plant cell cultures are considered as a promising source for the sustainable production of pharmaceutically valuable secondary metabolites. However, the commercialization of the cell suspension-mediated synthesis of secondary metabolites for industrial production is often limited by low yield (Yue et al., 2016).

The accumulation of secondary metabolites in plants is a part of their defense mechanism against pathogen attack and also play important roles in the interaction of the plant with its environment (Taha et al., 2009; Ramirez-Estrada et al., 2016). The defense of the plant is triggered and activated by elicitors, which are signal compounds of plant defense responses. Hence, the treatment of plant cells with elicitors has been one of the most useful strategies to effectively enhance secondary metabolite production quantitatively and qualitatively (Verma et al., 2016 and Narayani and Srivastava, 2017).

Elicitors are compounds of biological or nonbiological origin. Abiotic elicitors have nonbiological origin and are grouped into physical, chemical, and hormonal factors. Biotic elicitors have biological origin and are derived from the pathogen or from the plant itself (Shakya et al., 2017). The mechanism of elicitation is complex and depends on various factors, including specificity of elicitor, duration of treatment, cell or tissue growth phase,

elicitor concentration, medium composition, light, etc. However, it is well known that elicitors activate signaling pathways and transcription factors, which leads to the production of secondary metabolites in plants (Schlutenhofer and Yuan, 2015). *Aspergillus niger* and yeast extract are among the most effective elicitors in enhancing the production of valuable secondary metabolites *in vitro*, especially alkaloids (Roat and Ramawat, 2009; Taha et al., 2009; Udomsuk et al., 2011; Mendhulkar and Vakil, 2013; Pirian and Piri, 2013; Vakil and Mendhulkar, 2013; Ahmed and Baig, 2014; Gadzovska et al., 2015; Nadeem et al., 2018). Therefore, in the present study, two biotic elicitors, namely *A. niger* and yeast extract, were screened for the enhancement of ephedrine accumulation in suspension cultures of *E. alata*. This study is the completion of the previous research study on the production of callus from *E. alata* and the extraction of ephedrine (Hegazi and El-Lamey, 2011). To the best of our knowledge, this is the second report on the *in vitro* production of ephedrine and the first one on the induction of suspension culture of *E. alata*.

Materials and methods

Induction of callus cultures

Ephedra alata terminal actively growing shoots were collected from El-Zohria Botanical Garden in Cairo. Plant specimens were identified by Dr. Omran Ghaly, Head of Plant Taxonomy Unit, Desert Research Center, Egypt. Voucher Herbarium specimens were given the number CAIH-1007-R and were deposited in the Herbarium of Desert Research Center (CAIH). They were washed under running tap water and a detergent for 5 min. Then, they were sterilized for 30 min in 20% (v⁻¹) commercial bleach solution (Clorox containing 1% sodium hypochlorite) and rinsed five times with sterile distilled water. The wound terminal ends were trimmed, and 1.0 cm internodal segments were used as explants.

For the induction of callus, internodal segments were cultured on ready-made Murashige and Skoog basal medium (MS; Murashige and Skoog, 1962; Duchefa, Haarlem, the Netherlands) supplemented with 3% (wv⁻¹) sucrose, 4.52 μM of 2,4-dichlorophenoxy acetic acid (2,4-D), and 4.6 μM kinetin (Kn) (Sigma Cell Culture, min. 90%, St. Louis, USA). The pH of the medium was adjusted to 5.7–5.8 using 0.1N HCl or NaOH and solidified with 0.25% (wv⁻¹) phytagel (Duchefa), before

autoclaving at a pressure of $1.06 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2}$ and 121°C for 15 min. Subcultures were continued every 60 days for five times, and the callus was incubated under fluorescent light (2500–3000 lux) at $25 \pm 2^\circ \text{C}$ with a 16-h photoperiod (Hegazi and El-Lamey, 2011).

Establishment of suspension cultures

Shake-flask culture

Suspension cultures were established using 3.0 g of fresh friable callus, obtained from the internodal segments, in 100 ml Erlenmeyer flasks containing 30 ml of the liquid-optimized MS medium supplemented with $4.52 \mu\text{M}$ of 2,4-D and $4.6 \mu\text{M}$ of Kn, in addition to the different treatments of two biotic elicitors without phytagel. The pH of the medium was adjusted to 5.7–5.8 before autoclaving, as mentioned previously. The suspension cultures of *E. alata* were grown in Erlenmeyer flasks as mentioned above, and the elicitors were added on the 14th day to the cultures during the stationary phase of growth.

Elicitation

Preparation of A. niger extract

The fungus *A. niger* was obtained from the Department of Botany and Microbiology, Al-Azhar University, Cairo, Egypt. It was grown in potato dextrose broth in a shake flask (1000 ml) with 200 ml medium on a rotary shaker (120 rpm) at room temperature. After 3 weeks, the fungal cultures were harvested. They were autoclaved along with the media, and the fungal mycelial mat was then removed carefully, washed with distilled water, and left to dry in hot air oven at 40°C until a constant dry weight was obtained. The dried mycelial mat was ground into powder using a mortar and a pestle. Five grams of the dried mycelial powder was added to 500 ml of acidified distilled water (pH 2) and boiled for 40 min. Then, the culture was filtered, and the pH of the filtrate was adjusted to 5.0 using 1.0N NaOH. The volume was then adjusted to 500 ml with distilled water. This solution was autoclaved at $1.06 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2}$ and 121°C for 15 min (Vakil and Mendhulkar, 2013).

Preparation of yeast extract

Yeast extract was prepared according to the method of Peltonen et al. (1997). One gram of yeast powder (Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, USA) was dissolved in 100 ml of distilled water, autoclaved at $1.06 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2}$ and 121°C for 15 min, before being added to the culture medium at different concentrations.

Application of elicitors

Aspergillus niger extract at concentrations of 1.67%, 3.33%, and 5% and yeast extract at concentrations of 5%, 10%, and 15% were added to the culture medium in order to increase the yield of ephedrine. The control treatment was made without elicitors. Flasks were closed with cotton plugs, and two layers of aluminum foil were loosely placed on the top to leave sufficient space for gas exchange. The flasks were incubated on a rotary shaker (DAIHAN Scientific, Korea) at the speed of 100 rpm at $25 \pm 2^\circ \text{C}$ under 16-h photoperiod in the growth room. Cultures were collected at each growth stage up to the 24th day of incubation at 6-day intervals. They were filtered using a filter paper to remove excess water, and fresh weight was determined. Dry weight was determined after drying the cultures in an oven at 60°C until a constant weight was obtained. Ephedrine concentration was determined in the dry matter. The yield of ephedrine was also calculated in relation to the dry weight of cultures for each treatment.

Extraction and determination of ephedrine concentration

Ephedrine was extracted from 0.5 g dry powdered samples of callus and tissue of *E. alata* in 5.0 ml ethanol (HPLC grade) by grinding and then filtration with Whatman No. 1 filter paper. Acidic substances were removed from the filtrate by the application of aliquots of plant extracts to Accell Plus QMA Sep-Pak cartridges (Waters) after dilution with an equal volume of water. Ephedrine level in the aqueous eluent was determined by HPLC (Agilent 1100 series) coupled with the UV-Vis detector G1322A and G1315B DEGASSER by using a method by Barkan et al. (1981). Samples were chromatographed on a ZORBAX-EclipseXDB-C₁₈ column ($4.6 \times 250 \text{ mm}$, particle size $5 \mu\text{m}$) using 1% acetonitrile in 0.05 mol monobasic sodium phosphate at $1.0 \text{ ml} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$. Substances in the peaks detected at 210 nm were identified by comparison of retention times and UV spectra with those of authentic compounds.

Experimental design and statistical analysis

Experiments were subjected to a completely randomized design with at least three replicates per treatment. Variance analysis of data was carried out using ANOVA program for statistical analysis. The differences among mean values for treatments were tested for signi-

ficance at 5% level by using Duncan's multiple range test (Duncan, 1955) as modified by Snedecor and Cochran (1990).

Results and discussion

The present study was performed to investigate the effect of elicitor concentration and duration of exposure for optimizing ephedrine production and accumulation in suspension culture of *E. alata*. Callus was successfully induced and proliferated from stem internodal segments of *E. alata* on MS medium supplemented with 4.52 μM of 2,4-D and 4.6 μM of Kn and used as a material for the suspension culture experiment (Fig. 1A). These two plant growth regulators (PGRs) at the same concentration yielded callus in a previous study on callus induction and ephedrine production from *E. alata* (Hegazi and El-Lamey, 2011). Both PGRs were also used at different concentrations for callus induction from *Ephedra foliata* (Lodha et al., 2014). Callus induction is necessary as the first step for the initiation of suspension cultures for the production of active constituents in tissue culture experiments (Bhatia, 2015). It has been shown that the induction of secondary metabolite production is more effective in the stationary growth phase. Hence, it is necessary to establish a two-stage culture, in which callus biomass is first established in an optimal medium for biomass formation, and cell suspensions are then derived from the callus when transferred to an optimal production medium that stimulates the synthesis of secondary compounds (Ramirez-Estrada et al., 2016). Suspension culture system is used for large-scale culturing of plant cells from which secondary metabolites can be produced and accumulated in large amounts. The advantage of this method is that it can ultimately provide a continuous, reliable source of natural products, thus avoiding the limited availability and complexity of chemical synthesis or extraction from whole plants. Suspension culture has been effectively utilized commercially for the production of valuable secondary metabolites such as taxol, resveratrol, naphthodianthrones, total phenolics, flavonoids, anthocyanins, artemisinin, ginsenosides, and ajmalicine (Xu et al., 2011; Gadzovska et al., 2015; Gonçalves and Romano, 2018). In recent years, suspension culture is viewed as an alternative to traditional agriculture for the industrial production of plant secondary metabolites (Yue et al., 2014).

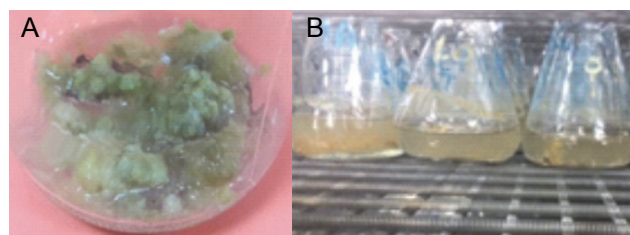


Fig. 1. A) Callus of *Ephedra alata* induced from internodal segment explants and B) established shake-flask suspension cultures

Aspergillus niger and yeast extracts were chosen in this study for their positive effect on secondary metabolite production as reported in many studies. Mendhulkar and Vakil (2013) reported a significant increase of flavonoid accumulation in suspension cultures of *Andrographis paniculata* after elicitation with an *A. niger* extract. *Aspergillus niger* extract also increased the synthesis of psoralen in cell cultures of *Psoralea corylifolia* (Ahmed and Baig, 2014). Gadzovska et al. (2015) reported a significant increase in naphthodianthrones, total phenolics, flavonoids, and anthocyanins in *Hypericum perforatum* cell suspensions by adding *A. niger* extract. Yeast extract application improved the production of stilbenes in *Cayratia trifolia* (Roat and Ramawat, 2009). Yeast extract also effectively enhanced the production of isoflavones and noradrenaline in *in vitro* cultures of *Pueraria candollei* and *Portulaca oleracea*, respectively (Udomsuk et al., 2011; Pirian and Piri, 2013). Recently, yeast extract was proved to enhance secoisolariciresinol diglucoside, lariciresinol diglucoside, and dehydrodiconiferyl alcohol glucoside biosynthesis in *Linum usitatissimum* cell cultures (Nadeem et al., 2018).

The effect of elicitation with the two biotic elicitors at different concentrations in suspension cultures of *E. alata* on callus fresh weight and ephedrine production was investigated as shown in Table 1 and Figure 1B. On the basis of the results, no linear correlation was observed between callus weight and different concentrations of the tested elicitors and durations of exposure. For each treatment, an increase in the duration of exposure increased the fresh weight of callus. *Aspergillus niger* extract at 3.33% and 5% concentrations and yeast extract at 15% concentration increased the fresh weight of callus after some exposure time, but nonsignificantly. However, a large variation was observed in the accumulation of ephedrine in the suspension culture in response to the tested elicitors.

Table 1. Effect of different concentrations of *Aspergillus niger* and yeast extract on the callus weight and accumulation of ephedrine in callus cultures of *Ephedra alata* on MS medium supplemented with 4.52 μ M of 2,4-D and 4.6 μ M of Kn

Elicitor concentration [%]	Time [days]	Fresh weight [g]	Concentration of ephedrine [%]	Yield of ephedrine (conc. \times dry wt.)
Control 0.0	0	3.000 ^d	1.529	1.070
	6	3.597 ^c	2.377	1.851
	12	3.763 ^{bc}	2.762	2.362
	18	3.889 ^{bc}	1.344	1.037
	24	4.487 ^{abc}	3.244	2.748
<i>A. niger</i> extract 1.67	6	3.938 ^{bc}	1.772	1.498
	12	4.424 ^{abc}	3.091	2.695
	18	4.470 ^{abc}	2.396	2.226
	24	4.707 ^{abc}	3.533	3.271
<i>A. niger</i> extract 3.33	6	4.038 ^{abc}	1.901	1.601
	12	4.858 ^{abc}	2.476	1.877
	18	5.432 ^{abc}	2.170	2.026
	24	5.450 ^{abc}	1.979	1.775
<i>A. niger</i> extract 5.00	6	3.621 ^c	2.287	1.946
	12	3.726 ^{bc}	2.137	1.735
	18	4.367 ^{abc}	1.903	1.633
	24	6.008 ^{ab}	2.268	2.322
Yeast extract 5	6	3.903 ^{bc}	1.827	1.476
	12	4.247 ^{abc}	1.593	1.423
	18	5.191 ^{abc}	1.685	1.545
	24	5.279 ^{abc}	1.747	1.581
Yeast extract 10	6	3.429 ^c	1.577	1.244
	12	3.612 ^c	2.093	1.298
	18	3.862 ^{bc}	1.290	1.057
	24	4.371 ^{abc}	1.081	0.927
Yeast extract 15	6	4.194 ^{abc}	2.174	1.761
	12	5.446 ^{abc}	1.247	1.060
	18	5.984 ^{ab}	1.803	1.577
	24	6.270 ^a	2.375	2.589
Mother plant			0.505	

Values followed by the same superscripted letter in a column are not significantly different ($P > 0.05$), according to Duncan's multiple range test

The production of ephedrine varied according to the two tested elicitors. Regarding the concentration of ephedrine and its yield, the highest content of ephedrine of 3.533% in terms of yield of 3.271 mg in total dry wt. was obtained after 24 days in *E. alata* suspension cultures treated with 1.67% of *A. niger* extract. The control

treatment without elicitors was at the second spot, with ephedrine content of 3.244% in terms of yield of 2.748 mg in total dry wt. The *A. niger* extract concentration of 3.33% yielded highest ephedrine content of 2.476% after 12 days of exposure, which decreased by decreasing or increasing exposure time. The addition of

5% *A. niger* extract showed the highest ephedrine accumulation only after 6 days and then decreased after prolonged exposure.

Regarding the effect of yeast extract on ephedrine accumulation, the data showed that the highest accumulation of ephedrine was recorded at the concentration of 15% after 24 days of exposure, reaching the value of 2.375% in terms of yield of 2.589 mg in total dry wt. However, yeast extract at 10% concentration showed the highest accumulation of ephedrine only after 12 days of exposure (2.093%), which decreased with increasing time and reached values lower than the control treatment (1.290% and 1.081% after 18 and 24 days, respectively). The addition of 5% yeast extract gave the highest ephedrine accumulation only after 6 days (1.827%), which then decreased after prolonged exposure.

Figure 2 illustrates the effect of different concentrations of the tested elicitors on ephedrine content for different treatment durations in suspension cultures of *E. alata* (by folds) in comparison to its content in the mother plant. Among the different treatments, the production of ephedrine was stimulated by the *A. niger* extract at the concentration of 1.67% up to 7-fold within 24 days as compared to the ephedrine content in the mother plant, followed by the control treatment without elicitation after 24 days of exposure by 6.427-fold. For yeast extract at 15% concentration, ephedrine concentration was increased up to 4.707-fold within 24 days of culture as compared to the ephedrine content in the mother plant. In general, for the best treatment, the results obtained reveal that the longer treatment duration is most favorable for the production of ephedrine using both biotic elicitors. Similar results were obtained by Vakil and Mendhulkar (2013), who found that the elicitation treatment with the fungal elicitors *A. niger* extract was observed to be most suitable for eliciting andrographolide production in the cell suspension culture of *Andrographis paniculata* and enhanced its accumulation by 6.94-fold.

The results of the present study illustrate the success in increasing ephedrine content in *E. alata* suspension culture even in the control medium as compared to that obtained in the previous study of Hegazi and El-Lamey (2011), who obtained a maximum ephedrine content of 1.406% of dry weight of callus cultured on the same control medium, but in the solid state. The authors found that feeding the culture medium with different concentrations of L-phenylalanine as a precursor or ca-

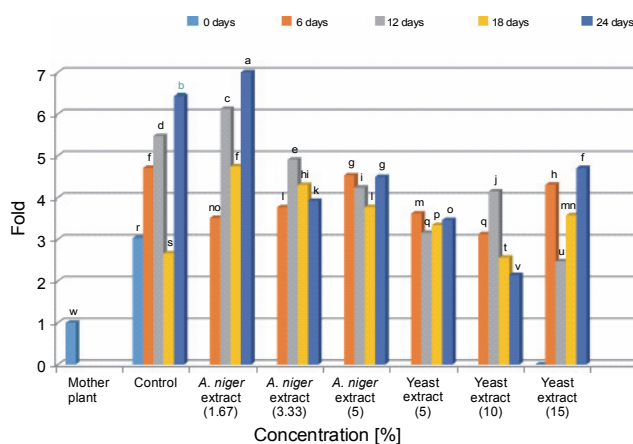


Fig. 2. Comparison of ephedrine content (in fold) between the mother plant and different elicitor treatments (*Aspergillus niger* and yeast extract) and durations of *Ephedra alata* suspension culture; values followed by the same superscripted letter are not significantly different ($P > 0.05$), according to Duncan's multiple range test

sein hydrolysate as an elicitor did not increase ephedrine accumulation.

Plant cells interact with elicitors at the metabolic level. After treatment with elicitors, defense responses are induced in plants, including the accumulation of various secondary metabolites, at high levels. Mendhulkar and Vakil (2013) hypothesized the elicitation mechanism as the binding of the elicitor to plasma membrane receptors, which initiates signaling processes that activate plant defense. Fungal elicitors have been widely used to increase the accumulation of natural products in plant cell cultures, and this strategy has been effective in stimulating the production of many chemical classes of secondary metabolites such as alkaloids (Taha et al., 2009), phenolics, flavonoids, anthocyanins (Mendhulkar and Vakil, 2013; Gadzovska et al., 2015), and glucosides (Nadeem et al., 2018). In the present study, the *A. niger* extract was found to be useful for the enhancement of ephedrine accumulation. It was observed that treatment with the lowest concentration of *A. niger* extract caused the highest elicitation; thus, elicitor concentration and the exposure time are very critical for the elicitation of ephedrine production. This result agrees with that reported by Taha et al. (2009), who found that 0.25% of *A. niger* extract resulted in the production and accumulation of the highest amount of total alkaloids, vinblastine, and vincristine in the callus culture of *Catharanthus roseus*. Mendhulkar and Vakil (2013) also reported

a significant increase in flavonoid accumulation in suspension cultures of *Andrographis paniculata* after elicitation with an *A. niger* extract. Moreover, Gadzovska et al. (2015) observed a significant increase in naphthodianthrones, total phenolics, flavonoids, and anthocyanins in *Hypericum perforatum* cell suspensions treated with *A. niger* extract. However, as reported in the present study, increasing the concentration of *A. niger* extract showed less ephedrine accumulation. This may be because the mycotoxins have hindered ephedrine production and its biosynthetic pathway was negatively affected. Similar results were reported by Mathur (2018), who found a considerable decrease in secondary metabolite production and growth of *Commiphora wightii*, *Zingiber officinale*, and *Daucus carota* cell suspension cultures when *A. niger* extract was used as an elicitor.

The positive effect of yeast extract on the accumulation of ephedrine is consistent with the results of other authors such as Udomsuk et al. (2011) and Pirian and Piri (2013), who found that yeast extract was the most effective elicitor for the production of isoflavones and noradrenaline in cultures of *Pueraria candollei* and *Portulaca oleracea*, respectively. Nadeem et al. (2018) also reported enhanced biosynthesis of secoisolariciresinol diglucoside, lariciresinol diglucoside, and dehydrodiconiferyl alcohol glucoside in *Linum usitatissimum* cell cultures, when yeast extract was used as an elicitor. It is assumed that the effect of yeast extract as an elicitor may be associated with the presence of some cations in it, such as Zn, Ca, and Co, which act as abiotic elicitors (Srivastava and Srivastava, 2014). On the other hand, the presence of amino acids, vitamins, and minerals in the yeast extract complex may play a role in the regulation of enzyme activity in the pathway of ephedrine biosynthesis (Srivastava and Srivastava, 2014).

From the results, it is apparent that in many instances, the amount of ephedrine in the control treatment was higher than that when using elicitors. This was especially observed for yeast extract at 10% and 15% concentrations; this finding may be attributed to the consideration that some elicitor concentrations and durations of exposure could be sub- or supra-optimum to achieve high ephedrine production as compared to that obtained in the control treatment. Moreover, other factors such as culture conditions and environmental and physical factors (light, pH, temperature, shaking speed, etc.) need to be optimized to achieve a high production

(Cusido et al., 2014; Ramirez-Estrada et al., 2016). Furthermore, a suitable elicitor and its concentration are important for cell growth and product yield in the plant suspension culture process. Optimum use of elicitors depends on different factors such as elicitor specificity, its concentration, time and duration of exposure, culture growth stage, growth regulation, and nutrient composition. Because of such high specificities of actions, the failure of one elicitor does not necessarily mean that the metabolic pathway cannot be triggered, thus indicating that a large number of elicitors need to be screened for accomplishing effective elicitation process (Patel and Krishnamurthy, 2013). Gonçalves and Romano (2018) reported that the incomplete knowledge of the metabolic pathways of the biologically active compounds limits the success of scaling up their production. The authors emphasized that modern molecular biology techniques are needed to enhance the production of secondary metabolites by engineering their biosynthetic pathways in plant tissues, in addition to the use of new promising elicitors.

In general, the accumulation of ephedrine was promising and varied largely according to the applied elicitors. Ephedrine accumulated in huge amounts as compared to that in the mother plant (7-fold) and the control treatment without elicitation after 24 days of exposure (6.427-fold). These results are very promising for the large-scale production of this valuable bioactive compound. The present investigation could be scaled up for the production of commercially feasible levels of ephedrine by using suspension cultures of *E. alata*.

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