

PDA 2,4- D (Nigella sativa L.)

(2006/9/4 2006/5/14)

(MS)

-2.4 10 1010 -6
(PDA) 10 1010 -6 (2,4-D)
(GDH)
1010 . PDA 2,4-D
PDA 2.81 5.72 2,4-D MS
2,4-D . 45
/ 1.116 1.050 PDA
GDH
Tris- . 23
30 8.6 100 HCl
20 (NAD)
27 (Km) - . ° 35
. -
GDH
22.3 21.3 PDA 2,4-D
. / /
. 302000

2,4-D

PDA

Partial Purification of Glutamate Dehydrogenase from the Callus of Stems of (*Nigella sativa* L.) in the Presence of 2,4- D or PDA

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ABSTRACT

The study included initiation and growth of callus from stem *Nigella sativa* L. using Murashige and Skoog (MS) medium containing 10^{-6} molar 2,4 -dichlorophenoxy acetic acid (2,4-D) or pentadienoic acid (PDA). Glutamate dehydrogenase (GDH) was partially isolated from the initiated callus on the nutrient medium containing variable concentrations of potassium and ammonium nitrates. In addition, a comparative study of the enzyme activity was performed in the presence of 2,4-D or PDA.

The results revealed that best medium for initiation and growth of callus was obtained in the presence of 10^{-6} M of 2,4-D or PDA. The fresh weight of the callus grown on MS medium in the presence of 2,4-D or PDA was 5.72 gm and 2.81 gm respectively after 45 days of culturing. However, the protein content of the callus was 1.050 and 1.116 mg / gm fresh weight grown on media containing 2,4 -D or PDA, respectively.

The results also predicted that the specific activity of GDH was increased by 23 folds after partial purification. The optimum conditions for GDH activity were obtained using: 100 mmole of Tris – HCl buffer, at 35°, pH of 8.6, 1 μ mole of NAD, 20 μ g of protein as a source for the enzyme and 30 μ mole of glutamate as a substrate. Using Linweaver – Burk plot, the value of Michaelis – Menten constant (k_m) was 27 μ mole. The results also revealed that the specific activity of GDH isolated from the callus where 2,4–D or PDA was added is 21.3 and 22.3 μ mole / min / mg protein, respectively using the optimum conditions.

The comparative molecular weight of GDH was determined using gel filtration chromatography and found to be in the range of 302000 dalton.

Based on the results from the current study it was concluded that PDA could be used instead of 2,4-D in plant tissue culture of *Nigella sativa* L. Its action is similar somehow to the standard auxin. Therefore, PDA could be considered as a synthetic auxin and used in plant tissue culture for several plants.

(EC.1.4.1.2) (GDH)

.(Smith et al., 1975)

(NADP) (NAD)

.(Sukalovic, 1990)

.(Sanwal and Lata, 1961)

(Arnold and Maier, 1971)

(Sukalovic, 1990)

(Fowler et al., 1974)

(Errel et al., 1973)

.(Baars et al., 1995)

(Kanamori et al., 1972)

.

(DNA)

.(Street, 1977) (1987)

(2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid) 2,4-D

(Kamo, 1987; Poli et al.,1989)

(Mohammad et al., 1997) 1997

(Pentadienoic acid) PDA

.(1998 1999 b 1999a)

GDH

(2,4-D)

(PDA)

.

:

.*(Nigella sativa L.)*

(%96)

) (5-4) (: 2:1) (Sodium hypochlorite, NaOCl)

.(2002

.(Arnon and Hoagland, 1940; 1944) (Arnon and Hoagland)

1 (30-25)

10-6 PDA 2,4-D MS 3 25

:**GDH**

2,4-D 10-6

15 . 35 PDA 10-6

(Tris-HCl) 50 3 20

(0.4) (KCl) (EDTA) (1mM)

(Higa et al., 1979, Sukalovic, 1990) 7.6

/ 20000

30 (3000 X g)

340

(Higa et al., 1979, Sukalovic, 1990)

G-200 (Lyophilizer)

Sephadex

.(Andrews, 1964)

...

:

MS

PDA
(2,4-D)

.PDA
MS

2,4-D

PDA

.(35)

.(1998)

/ 1.116

2,4-D PDA

PDA

.(1)

/ 1.050

PDA

(Bayliss et al.,1979)

.(Wareing and Phillips, 1978)

(/)

()

:1

| () | | | | MS |
|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|------------|
| / | | () | | |
| (±) | | (±) | | |
| 45 | 30 | 45 | 30 | |
| 1.050 ±0.002 | 0.560 ±0.013 | 5.72 ±0.031 | 3.651 ±0.081 | 10-6 2,4-D |
| 1.116 ±0.022 | 0.465 ±0.022 | 2.81 ±0.113 | 1.410 ±0.120 | 10-6 PDA |

:GDH

GDH

10-6 PDA 2,4-D
(2)

GDH

GDH :2

(3)

| | | |
|--------------|------------|--|
| 3 /U+ | 340 | |
| 32.2 | / | |
| 33.8 | 0.20 | |
| 1.6 | 0.21 | |
| | 0.01 | |

(50)

3 (1)

*

(1)

(20) (pH 8.6)

(Tris-HCl)

(30)

(5)

(NAD)

3 (0.05)

:U+

(100 X 2.5)

(1)

3 440 3 330

(Sephadex G-200)

340

GDH

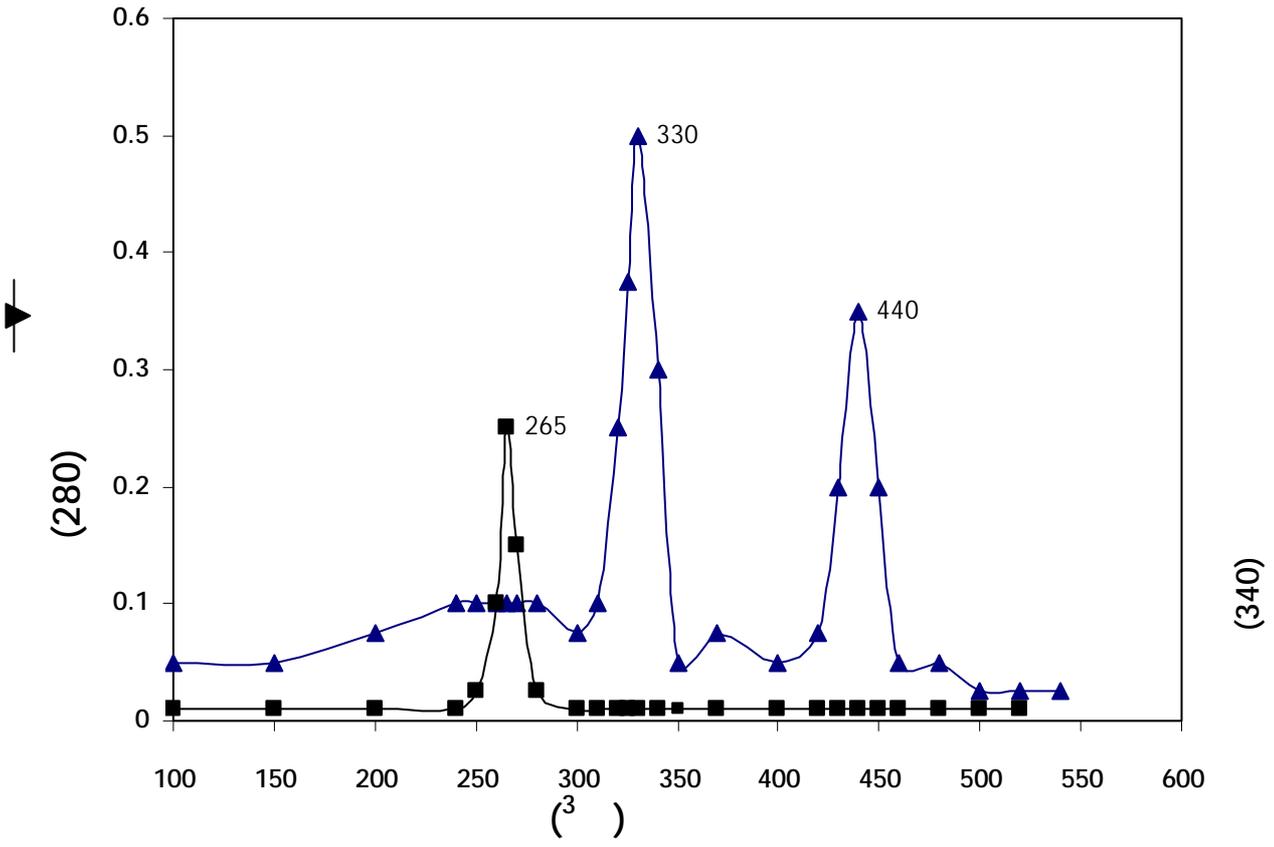
(1) 3 265

55 50

GDH

55-50

...



: 1

.(Sephadex G-200)

(100 X 2.5)

GDH

(3)

23

.(Sephadex G-200)

:3

| | % | ** /U+ | T.A U+ | * /U+ 3 | T.P | 3 | (3 /) |
|-----|-----|-----------------|-----------|---------------|------|----|-----------------|
| 1 | 100 | 14.6 0.031± | 869 | 32.2 | 59.4 | 27 | 2.2 0.031± |
| 1.1 | 97 | 17.8 0.110 ± | 845 | 33.8 | 47.5 | 25 | 1.9 0.020 ± |
| 1.4 | 69 | 20.7 0.009 ± | 600 | 60 | 29 | 10 | 2.9 0.041 ± |
| 23 | 43 | 336 0.106 ± | 370 | 37 | 1.1 | 10 | 0.11 0.051 ± |

: (U+)

3

*

**

T.A

T.P

:GDH

(Andrews, 1964)

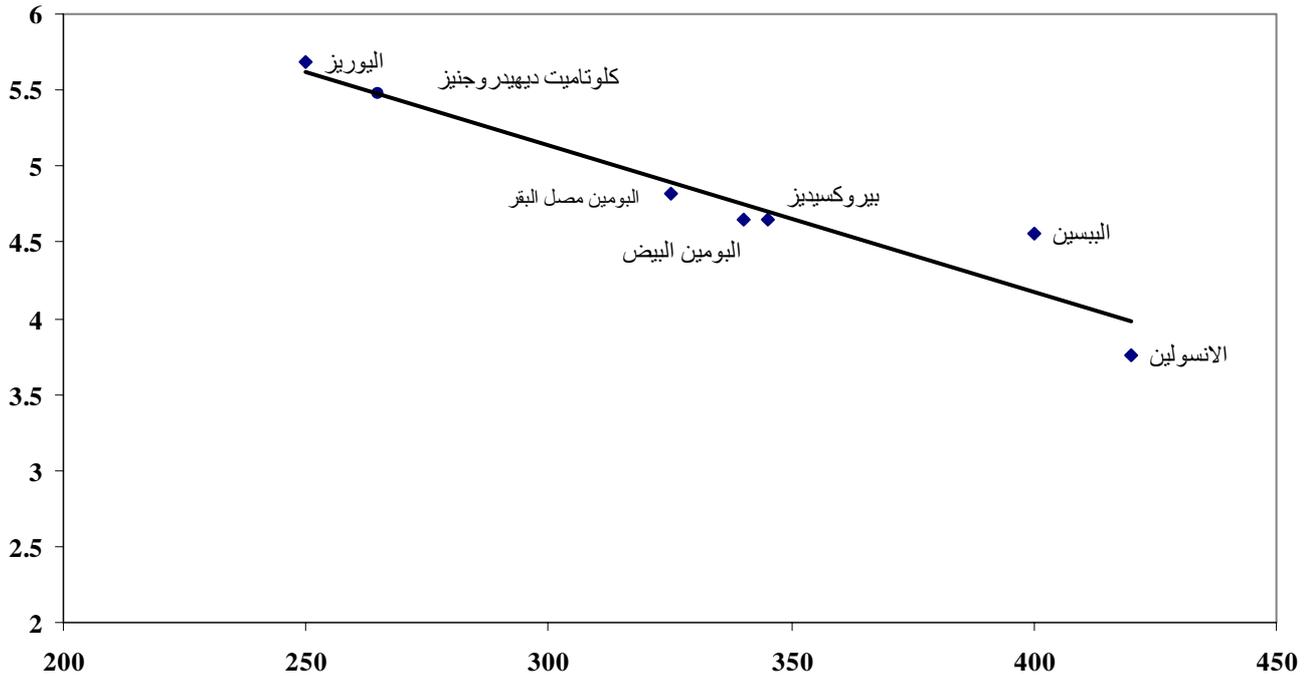
GDH

(302000)

(Baars et al., 1995)

(Stone et al., 1979; Higa et al., 1979)

...



(³)

: 2

(100 X2.5)

. (Sephadex G-200)

:GDH

:

(GDH)

(4)

(35)

Dougall and Blach,)

(GDH)

(25)

.(Sukalovic, 1990)

(1976

:

(pH)

(GDH)

(4)

.(8.6)

(50)

(Tris-HCl)

(Higa et al., 1979) (*Grithidia fasciculata*)

Errel et al., 1973; Sukalovic,)

.(1990

(Tris-HCl) :
 .(4)

GDH 250-50

100
 .(Sukalovic, 1990)

: **NAD**

() (GDH) (4)

(NAD) (20)

(NAD)

(NAD)

:

(30) GDH

(90) GDH Vmax (4)

(27) Km –

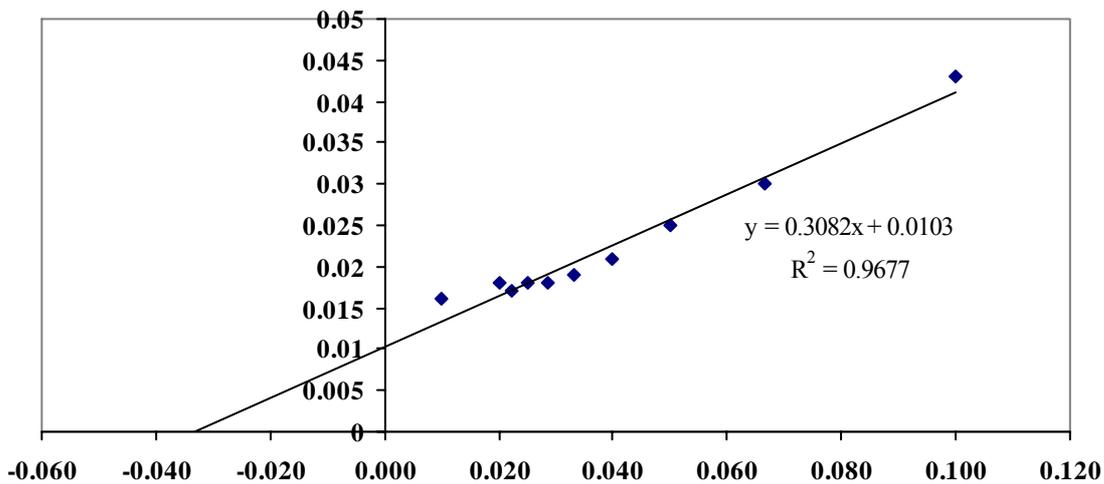
(Baars et al., 1995)

(Stone et al., 1979) (14-1) (Km)

(1.5) (Km) .(Sukalovic, 1990)

.(Kremeckova et al., 1992).

...



() /1

- - :3

(GDH) (Glutamic acid)

GDH

(4)

GDH

: 4

| | | | | | |
|----|----|------------|-----|-------------|----|
| | | NAD | | (pH) | |
| 30 | 20 | 1 | 100 | 8.6 | 35 |

(GDH)

(%20)

(2,4-D)

.(5)

(%20)

(PDA)

:5

| | 2,4-D | MS | |
|----|----------------|----------------|---------------------|
| % | * | * | |
| 20 | 21.3 0.012± | 17.8 0.011± | MS 2,4-D 10-6 |
| 20 | 22.3 0.021± | 18.6 0.031± | MS PDA 10-6 |

: *

PDA

.2,4-D

PDA

.2002

Nigella sativa L.

PDA

.1998

Lactuca sativa L.

PDA,)

.1999a

(Pentadienoic acid

.12-1 2 10

...

.1999b

(PDA, Pentadienoic acid)

-13 2 10

.25

.1987

.1998

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