GENETIC TRANSFORMATION OF LABISIA PUMILA USING AGROBACTERIUM TUMEFACIENS

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ABSTRACT

The present protocol was aimed to establish a routine transformation procedure via Agrobacterium tumefaciens for Labisia pumila var. pumila. The effect of different factors on T-DNA transfer by measuring transcient expression levels of a disarmed strain LBA 4404 harbouring the binary vector pBI121 carrying chimeric glucuronidase (GUS) and neomycin phosphotransferase (NPTII) genes examined. Parameters optimized were light influence, types of wounding, types of explant, co-cultivation period, bacterial concentration, shaking influence, addition of glucose, pH, temperature, addition of acetosyringone and addition of sucrose. Improved transformation frequencies were blained with an A. tumefaciens strain carrying kanamycin-type vir genes and when leaves were infected with Agrobacterium cells in the early log growth phase. Optimized cocultivation was performed in the presence of 25µq/l of kanamycin. Methods used have expressed up to 77.62% positive transformants. This result were done using leaf explants co-cultivated for two days using a batch of Agrobacterium grown until giving the reading of 0.9 absorbance taken at 600nm wavelength. The leaves were poked using sterile needle and cocultivated with Agrobacterium at room temperature with the addition of 0.02mg/l of acetosyringone, 5g/l of glucose and 15g/l of sucrose in the pH 7 medium. The mixture was left with 24h lighting and 100rpm aggitation. Expression and presence of transgene was assayed by histochemical test and later confirmed with polymerase chain reaction. Seven percent transgenic plants were micropropagated and successfully acclimatised. The protocol is yet t be proven t enable it t be reproducible.

