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FACULTY OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY

Course: B. Tech Biotechnology Sub Code: BBT-515 Semester: 5th Sub Name: Plant Biotechnology

LECTURE 4

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Steps involved in induction and selection of Somaclonal Variations



Causes of Somaclonal Variations

Physiological Cause

- Exposure of culture to plant growth regulators.
- Culture conditions

Biochemical Cause



- ✤ Lack of photosynthetic ability due to alteration in carbon metabolism
- Biosynthesis of starch via carotenoid pathway
- Nitrogen metabolism
- ✤ Antibiotic resistance.

Genetic Cause

- 1. Change in chromosome number
 - aneuploidy gain or loss of one or more chromosomes
 - polyploidy gain or loss of an entire genome
 - translocation arms of chromosomes switched
 - inversion piece of chromosome inverted
- 2. Change in chromosome structure
 - Deletion
 - Inversion
 - Duplication
 - Translocation
- 3. Gene Mutation
 - Transition
 - Transversion
 - Insertion
 - ✤ Deletion
- 4. Plasmagene Mutation
- 5. Transposable element activation
- 6. Change in DNA sequence



Advantages of Somaclonal Variations

- ✓ Help in crop improvement
- ✓ Creation of additional genetic variations
- ✓ Increased and improved production of secondary metabolites
- ✓ Selection of plants resistant to various toxins, herbicides, high salt concentration and mineral toxicity
- ✓ Suitable for breeding of tree species

Disadvantages of Somaclonal Variations

- A serious disadvantage occurs in operations which require clonal uniformity, as in the horticulture and forestry industries where tissue culture is employed for rapid propagation of elite genotypes
- ✓ Sometime leads to undesirable results
- ✓ Selected variants are random and genetically unstable
- ✓ Require extensive and extended field trials
- \checkmark Not suitable for complex agronomic traits like yield, quality etc.
- \checkmark May develop variants with pleiotropic effects which are not true.