การเพาะเลี้ยงเนื้อเยื่อมะบามแบกและการวิเคราะห์หาปริมาณ แอนทราควิโนนในเนื้อเยื่อเพาะเลี้ยงและในฝักมะบามแบก



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TISSUE CULTURES OF Cassia angustifolia VAHL AND QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS OF ANTHRAQUINONES IN THE CULTURES AND SENNA PODS



Ms. Supreeya Pomprasirt

A Thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements

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TISSUE CULTURES OF Cassia angustifolia

QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS OF

ANTHRAQUINONES IN THE CULTURES

SENNA PODS.

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สุปรียา ป้อมประเล่ริฐ : การเพาะเลี้ยงเนื้อเยื่อมะขามแขกและการวิเคราะห์หาปริมาณ แอนทราควิโนนในเนื้อเยื่อเพาะเลี้ยง และในฝักมะขามแขก (TISSUE CULTURES OF Cassia angustifolia VAHL AND QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS OF ANTHRAQUINONES IN THE CULTURES AND SENNA PODS. อ.ที่ปรึกษา : ผค่.ดร.วันขัย ดีเอกนามกูล,

1 to . 1 to

การสร้างเนื้อเยื่อเพาะเลี้ยงและเซลล์เพาะเลี้ยงจากใบอ่อนของมะขามแขก สำมารถทำได้ โดยการเปลี่ยนแปลงชนิดและปริมาณของฮอร์โมนพีซ่ในสู่ตรอาหาร B5 โดยพบว่าฮอร์โมน BA 1 mg/1 และ 2,4-D 0.5 mg/1 มีความเหมาะสมในการซักนำให้เกิดเนื่อเยื่อเพาะเลี้ยงของมะขามแขก เนื้อเยื่อ เพาะเลี้ยงนี้ได้ถูกนำมาประเมินหาศักยภาพในการสร้างสำรในกลุ่ม anthraquinones ซึ่งเป็นสำรสำคัญ ในมะขามแขก จากการตรวจสอบสำร anthraquinones ในเนื้อเยื่อเพาะเลี้ยง พบว่าเป็น chrysophanol และ physcion ในการวิเคราะห์เข็งปริมาณของ anthraquinones ทั้งส่องชนิดนี้ ได้ใช้วิธี solid-phase extraction และ spectrophotometry ซึ่งได้ถูกพัฒนาขึ้นในการศึกษา ครั้งนี้ วิธีนี้ให้ค่าของปริมาณ anthraquinones ที่แม่นยำเชื่อถือได้ และสำมารถใช้วิเคราะห์หาปริมาณ sennosides ในฝักมะขามแขกได้เป็นอย่างดี



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Cell suspension and tissue cultures were successfully established from young leaf explant of <u>Cassia angustifolia</u> Vahl by manipulation of plant growth regulators in B5 medium. The callus and suspension cultures were maintained in B5 supplemented with 1 mg/l BA and 0.5 mg/l 2,4-D and evaluated for their potential in producing anthraquinones, the constituents in <u>C. angustifolia</u> plant. The anthraquinones found in the suspension cultures were chrysophanol and physcion. Quantitative analysis of anthraquinones was performed by solid-phase extraction and spectrophotometric method which was developed in this study. This method was rapid, accurate and reproducible and could also be used for the quantitative analysis of total pod sennosides in C. angustifolia plant.



ภาควิชาเภลัยเวท	ลายมือชื่อนิสิต 🖟
สาขาวิชา	ลายมือชื่ออาจารย์ที่ปรึกษา
ปีการศึกษา ²⁵³⁵	ลายมือชื่ออาจารย์ที่ปรึกษาร่วม

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ABBREVIATIONS

2,4-D = 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid

B5 = Gamborg media (1976)

BA = 6-Benzylaminopurine

°C = Degree Celsius

ca = about

cm = Centimeter

conc = Concentration

et. al. = et alii

EtOH = Ethanol

Fig = Figure

fl. = Flower

g = Gram

Glu = Glucose

HPLC = High-performance liquid chromatography

IAA = Indole-3-acetic acid

IR = Infrared

1 = Liter

lb/in² = Pound per square inch

lf. = leaf

m = Meter

m/z = Mass to charge ratio

mg = milligram

min = Minute

ml = Milliliter

mm = Millimeter

MS = Mass spectrometry

MS = Murashige and Skoog media (1962)

MW = Molecular weight

NAA = α -Napthalene acetic acid

nm = Nanometer

no = Number

p. (pp.) = Page (s)

pH = The negative logarithm of the concentration

of hydrogen ions

ppm = part per million

Rf = Rate of flow in chromatography

Rt = Retention time

SD = Standard deviation

St. = Stem

TLC = Thin layer chromatography

UV = Ultraviolet

Vol. (Vols.) = Volume (s)

w/v = weight/volume (concentration)

 μ g = Microgram

μl = Microliter

 μ m = Micrometer

 λ max = Maximum absorption wavelength.