

**Ri**

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**المستخلص**

/				/
28.0	<i>Agrobacterium rhizogenes</i>	Ri		
	<i>Trigonella</i>	Ri	50	<sup>3</sup> / <sup>4</sup> 10× 37.0
50/	250	200		<i>foenum-graecum</i> L.
				<i>Agrobacterium rhizogenes</i> R1601

(HPLC)

(IR)

%161.8

%297.7

Ri

:

(2004 Tsay Mulabagal)

.(1985 Mantell )

.(2009 Karuppusamy )

*Trigonella foenum-graecum* L.

. تاريخ استلام البحث 2013 / 6 / 19

. تاريخ قبول النشر 2013 / 9 / 29



**A. rhizogenes**

**Ri**

*A. rhizogenes* R1601  
 (Kana.<sup>Res+</sup>) Kanamycine  
 (1987 Morgan) APM (Carb.<sup>Res+</sup>) Carbenicilline  
 (1979) Doly Brinboim Ri

DNA concentration(µg /ml )= Absorbance<sub>260</sub>×50×Dilution Factor  
 :50:

DNA purity= Absorbance<sub>260</sub>/Absorbance<sub>280</sub>  
 (1989 Sambrook)

**Ri**

10<sup>3</sup> / 10<sup>4</sup> × 37.0 28.0  
 NAA<sup>1-</sup> 1000 1.0 + BA<sup>1-</sup> 2.0 + MS 10 50  
 250 200 .Ri 50  
 10 %3 NAA<sup>1-</sup> 1.0 + BA<sup>1-</sup> 2.0 + MS  
 45  
 (2013 )  
 NAA<sup>1-</sup> 1.0+BA<sup>1-</sup> 2.0 + MS 20

**Agropine**

Agropine

Ri

(1981 Tempe Tepfer)

48 " " 200V/50msec Ri  
 60°  
 (1978) Baccou Sauvaire  
 Gloria) Salkowski

(1998)

**.IR**

IR

C-O-C C=C C-H= OH-

**.HPLC**

Retention time  
 0.02 ( )  
 250 ,ODS-2 10  
 Mobile 5 4.6  
 1.0 Flow rate : %10 % 90 phase  
 254 35 20 /  
 : .(1998 Ortuno)  

$$100 \times \frac{T}{S}$$
 : T  
 ( ) : S

**Ri-p-DNA**

*A. rhizogenes* R1601 Ri  
 1.69 / 1245  
 .RNA

**Ri-p-**

**DNA**

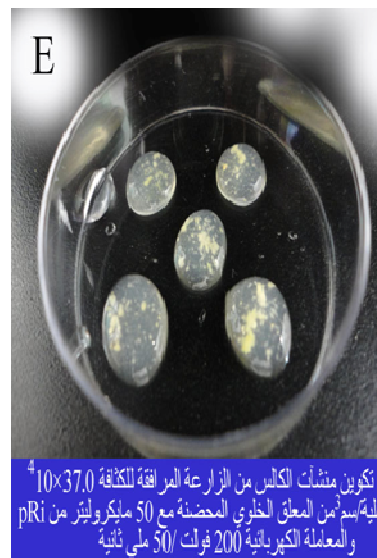
pRi (1 )  
 50  
 × 37.0 28.0 / 15.0 - 6.0  
 5.0 3 / 410  
 pRi /  
 pRi 50  
 20 -17  
 35-30

.1

**50 T. foenum-graecum L.**

	<b>.NAA<sup>1-</sup></b>	<b>1.0+ BA<sup>1-</sup></b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>Ri MS</b>
(%)	/	/		(V/msec)
<sup>3</sup> / <sup>4</sup> 10× 28.0				
10.2	5.0	48.8		
13.0	13.0	99.3		<b>200 / 50</b>
8.1	6.0	73.3		<b>250 / 50</b>
<sup>3</sup> / <sup>4</sup> 10× 37.0				
8.7	5.0	57.3		
14.8	15.0	101.0		<b>200 / 50</b>
10.4	8.0	76.6		<b>250 / 50</b>

.pRi  
(A. 1 )  
50/ 200 Ri  
(B. 1 )  
50 / 250 Ri  
(C.1 )  
<sup>3</sup> / <sup>4</sup>10×37.0  
50 / 200  
(D. 1 )  
17 -15  
(E. 1 ) 30 Ri  
50/ 250  
(F.1 )



$10 \times 28.0$  /  $10^3$   
*T. foenum-graecum* L.

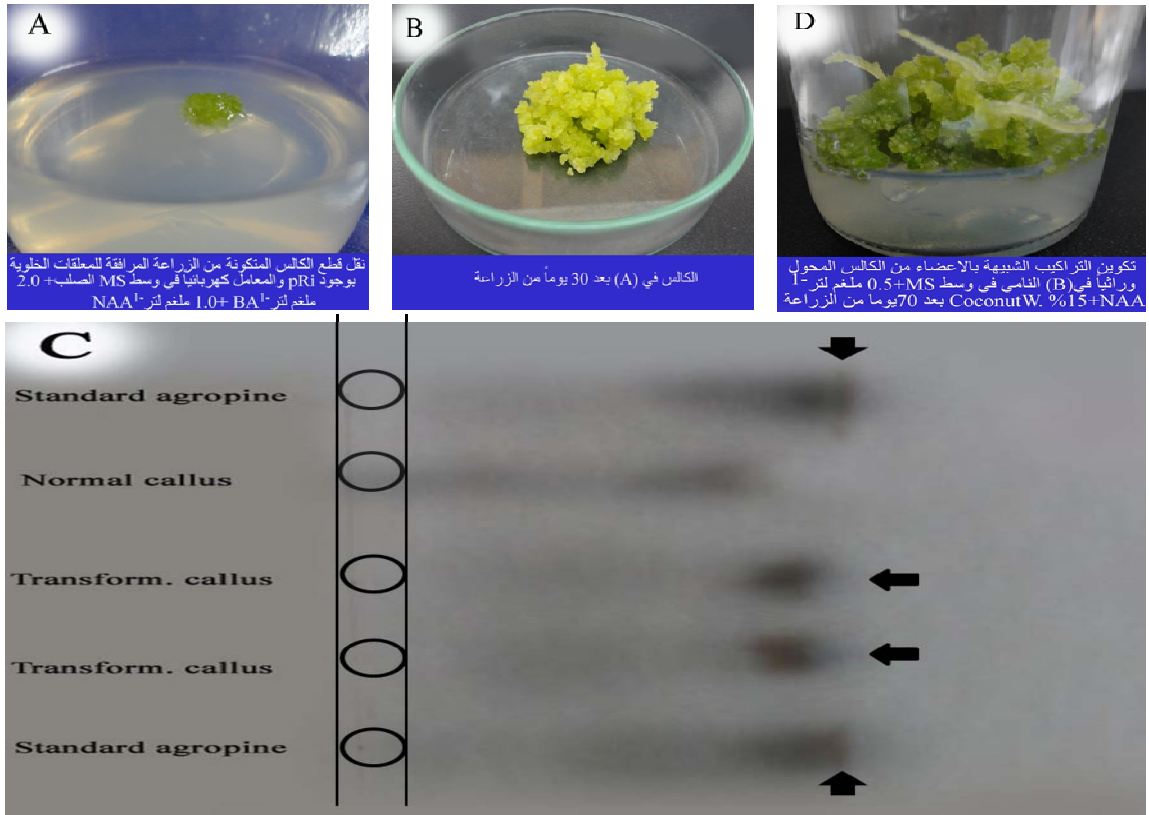
Ri

$10 \times 37.0$  /  $10^3$  .1  
50

Ri

1.0 + BA<sup>1-</sup>      2.0 +MS  
(B.2      )

(A.2      )  
NAA<sup>1-</sup>



2.

Ri *T. foenum-graecum* L.

MS)	50/	200	Ri
	(C.2)	(	15%+ NAA <sup>1-</sup> 0.5+
		(D.2)	

Salkowski

. IR

(IR)

1-	3649.9	1-	3609.4	
		(-OH)		
1-	3008.3	(C-H)	1-	2925.4
1-	1647.0			





.2

Ri

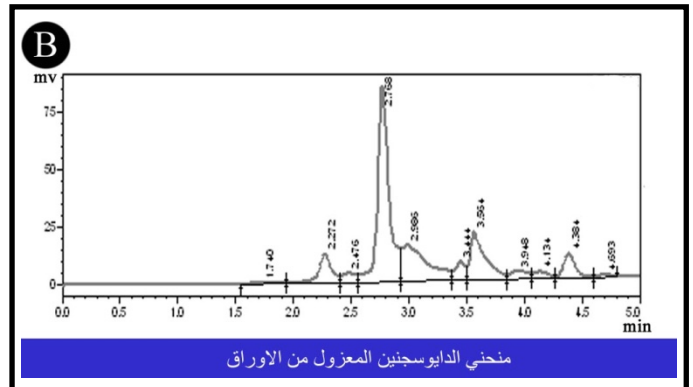
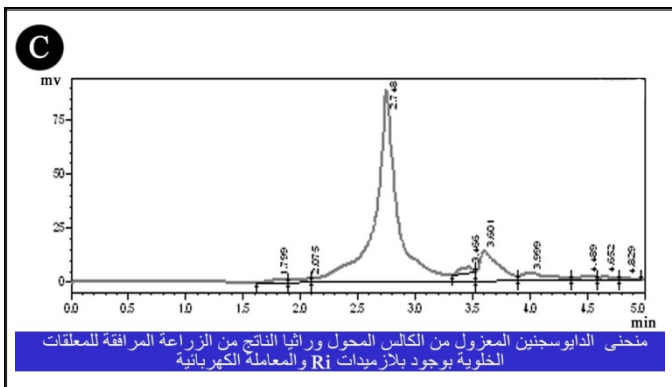
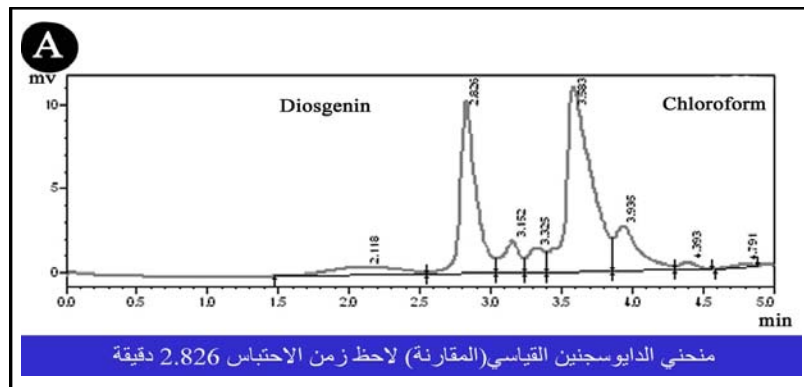
. *T. foenum-graecum* L.

(%)	(%)	( )	
100	27.109	2.826	
161.8	43.889	2.768	
297.7	80.717	2.748	Ri

(B.4 )

.% 161.8

(A.4 )



Ri  
.HPLC (B)

*T. foenum-graecum* L. (A)

(C) .4

(C.4 ) Ri 1.8

(2013 Al-Mahdawe)

Rech) Ri (2002 ) (1988 Co-cultivation

50 Ri

(2000 Meyer) Ri

(1982 Michael ) Ri DNA

Ri-T-DNA (2001 Kunik)

Ri T-DNA  $T_R$  (1998 Dessaux) Joersbo )

*A. rhizogenes* R1601 Opines

(2006 )

Kamm) *A. rhizogenes* Ri (2002

Ri T-DNA

T-DNA DNA

(2011 Alvarez) *Onco genes* T-DNA *rolC rolB*

*rolA*

(2008 Bulgakov)

- .2006.  
*Agrobacterium* .107-92 :(9)17 *Solanumnigrum* L.  
*.rhizogenes* R1601
- .2002.  
*Agrobacterium* .  
*.rhizogenes* R1601  
 /26-25 .
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*graecum* L.
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**CO-CULTIVATION OF CELL SUSPENSION-DERIVED FROM  
COTYLEDON NODE OF *Trigonella foenum-graecum* L. WITH Ri  
PLASMIDS UNDER ELECTRICAL SHOCK AND ISOLATION OF  
DIOSGENIN FROM GENITICALLY MODIFIED CALLUS.**

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**ABSTRACT**

This study was carried out in a laboratory tissue culture and genetic applications in the Department of Life Sciences / College of Education / Univ. of Mosul , it aims to get the tissue *Trigonella foenum-graecum* L. genetically modified from Co-cultivation with cell suspensions Ri plasmids isolated from bacteria *Agrobacterium rhizogenes* under the influence of electric shock and Valuation the content of diosgenin. Co-cultivation results of the densities 28.0 , 37.0 × 10<sup>4</sup> cell/cm<sup>3</sup> of cell suspension derived from callus of cotyledon node of *Trigonella foenum-graecum* L. with 50 µL of Ri plasmids, isolated from *Agrobacterium rhizogenes* R1601.This mixture exposed to 200 or 250 volt./50 msec. shocks and embedded in agar drops indicate the formation of microcalli, Assessment of opine proved the separation of agropine spots. This is indicate that callus is genetically transformed. The data indicated the presence of diosgenin in these cultures when assessed by Infrared Ray (IR) spectrum and High Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC) compared with standard samples. This genetically transformed callus have high content of diosgenin achieved 297.7%, that equaling twice of its quantity 161.8% present in leaves of fenugreek plants produced from seeds.

**Key words:** co-cultivation, cell suspension, *Trigonella foenum-graecum*, Ri plasmids, diosgenin.