





6th Oxford International Conference on the Science of Botanicals (ICSB).

"Critical Approaches to Pre-clinical Evaluation of Botanicals"

Sponsored by CFSAN/FDA, Shanghai Institute of Materia Medica/CAS, China and The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR - India).

Propagation and Germplasm Conservation of Zeyheria montana

Bianca W. Bertoni¹, Ana M.S. Pereira¹, Paulo S. Pereira¹, Carlos F. Damião-Filho², Antonicta N. Salomão¹, Suzilei C. França¹, Rita M. Moraes³ and Antonio L. Cerdeira⁴

Abstract

Roots of Zevheria montana Mart., a species native to the savanna (Cerrado) region of central Brazil, produce lapachol a naphthoquinone with anticancer properties. Lapachol is the precursor of β -lapachone, a novel drug candidate for preventive and adjuvant cancer therapies. This recent discovery on the potential prophylactic use of β -lapachone prompted this study on propagation and germplasm conservation of Z. montana. Ex sint procedures on seed germination and seed storage were conducted. This revealed that wing removal was a beneficial treatment for improving emergence and seedling survival. Being an orthodox seed, germplasm can be secured for long-term period using liquid nitrogen exposure. Further acknowledging the endangered status of Z. montana, germplasm in vitro techniques were used propagate and conserve elite plants. Multiple shoots were induced on Woody Plant (WP) media supplemented with 0.1 mg of thidiazuron (TDZ) per liter. Rooting was promoted on WP media containing 1mg/L of naphthalene acetic acid (NAA). Plantlet acclimatization to ex-vitro condition was done at 70 % success rate using different substrates with the following treatments: Unrefined sand, soil/sand at 1:1 v/v ratio and Plantimax*. a commercial substrate recommended for ornamental plants. No significant difference was noticed on the survival and growth rate among Z. montana acclimatization substrate. It was possible to store Z. montana cultures for six months in media containing 2% sucrose plus 4% sorbitol with or without spermidine.

University of Ribeirão Preto (UNAERP), Ribeirão Preto, SP, 14.096-380, Brazil.

²São Paulo State University (UNESP), Jaboticabal, SP, Brazil.

³National Center for Natural Products Research, The University of Mississippi, University, MS, USA.

Brazilian Department of Agriculture, Embrapa/Environment, C.P. 69, Jaguariúna, SP. Brazil.cerdeira@enpma.embrapa.br.