

rpc00059

***Duboisia myoporoides* Dm callus culture****Components**

- A 9-cm plastic Petri dish, containing cells placed on semi-solid medium

**Notice**

- Subculture the cells to fresh medium immediately after arrival [Notes I].
- Do not store the cell culture in a refrigerator and a freezer.
- Maintain aseptic conditions of the cell culture, and work in a laminar flow cabinet.

**Method**

- Culture medium: MS medium, 1 mg/L 2,4-D, 0.01 mg/L kinetin, 0.8% (w/v) agar, pH 5.8 (medium no. 47) [Materials III]
- Culture conditions: 27°C, dark [Methods II]
- Subculture: 28-day intervals [Methods I]

**Citation of cell line**

When results obtained by using this cell line are published in a scientific journal, it should be cited in the following manner: “*Duboisia myoporoides* Dm cell line (rpc00059) was provided by the RIKEN BRC through the National BioResource Project of the MEXT, Japan.”

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## Introduction

Dm cell line was established from a stem of *Duboisia myoporoides* R.Br. (Miura *et al.* 1985). The Dm callus culture has the capacity for naringenin glycosylation (Miura *et al.* 1986), tropine acetylation (Kitamura *et al.* 1986), and L-rhamnose-to-D-glucose conversion (Miura *et al.* 1985). The Dm cells are grown on a Murashige and Skoog (MS) medium supplemented with 1 mg/L 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4-D) and 0.01 mg/L kinetin, and solidified with 0.8% (w/v) agar, pH 5.8. Our Dm cell culture has been maintained in the dark at 27°C and subcultured at 28-day intervals.

## Materials

### Chemicals and stock solutions

(All stock solutions are stored at 4°C)

A) MS salt mix

Murashige and Skoog Plant Salt Mixture, FUJIFILM Wako Pure Chemical Corporation (#392-00591)

B) Sucrose

C) MS\_VT

Nicotinic acid	0.5 mg/mL
Pyridoxine·HCl	0.5 mg/mL
Thiamine·HCl	0.1 mg/mL
Glycine	2 mg/mL

D) MS\_inositol

<i>myo</i> -Inositol	40 mg/mL
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E) 2,4-D (0.2 mg/mL)

2,4-D sodium monohydrate	0.236 mg/mL
(2,4-Dichlorophenoxy)acetic acid sodium salt monohydrate, Sigma-Aldrich (D6679)	

F) Kinetin (0.2 mg/mL)

Kinetin	0.2 mg/mL
Dissolve kinetin in small volume of KOH (1 N), and fill up with distilled water	

G) Agar, powder

Agar, powder, Junsei Chemical (#24440-1201)

H) KOH (1 N)

## Glassware and equipment

- A) Erlenmeyer flask (100 mL), capped with two layers of aluminum foil
- B) Forceps, sterilized before use

## Preparation of MS medium (medium no. 47)

1. Dissolve the following chemicals in approximately 800 mL of distilled water.

MS salt mix	1 bag (1 L)
Sucrose	30 g

2. Add following stock solutions, and fill up to approximately 950 mL with distilled water.

MS_VT	1 mL
MS_inositol	2.5 mL
2,4-D (0.2 mg/mL)	5 mL
Kinetin (0.2 mg/mL)	0.05 mL

3. Adjust the pH of the solution to 5.8 with KOH (1 N), and fill up to 1 L with distilled water.
4. Pour 40 mL of the medium into a 100-mL flask containing 0.32 g of agar.
5. Autoclave the flask at 121°C for 20 min.

## Methods

1. Pick up an appropriate amount of callus cells from a 28-day-old culture with a forceps and place the cells onto fresh MS medium.
2. Incubate cell cultures under the dark condition at 27°C.

## Notes

- We send Dm cells on semi-solid MS medium in a 9-cm disposable Petri dish. The cells should be subcultured to fresh MS medium immediately after arrival.
- In order to maintain Dm callus culture stably, it is essential to observe the growth of cells carefully. Because proliferation of Dm cells is affected by culture conditions, such as a room temperature, aeration conditions of the culture and so on, an amount of cells transferred to fresh medium and the subculture intervals may vary from one lab to another. We usually inoculate three to four pieces of Dm callus (about 3–5-mm in diameter) on 40 mL of MS medium in a 100-mL flask, and culture them for 28 days.

## References

- Kitamura Y, Miura H, Sugii M (1986) Esterification of tropine in cultured tissues of *Duboisia myoporoides*. *Phytochemistry* 25: 2541–2542. DOI: [10.1016/S0031-9422\(00\)84504-5](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0031-9422(00)84504-5)
- Miura H, Kitamura Y, Sugii M (1985) Conversion of L-rhamnose to D-glucose in *Duboisia myoporoides*. *Shoyakugaku Zasshi* 39: 334–336.
- Miura H, Kitamura Y, Sugii M (1986) Glycosylation of naringenin in *Duboisia myoporoides* cultured cells. *Shoyakugaku Zasshi* 40: 113–115.

## Appendix A: Formulation of culture medium

Table A.1. Murashige and Skoog medium  
(medium no. 47)

Chemical	Concentration (mg/L)
KNO <sub>3</sub>	1900
NH <sub>4</sub> NO <sub>3</sub>	1650
CaCl <sub>2</sub> ·2H <sub>2</sub> O	440
MgSO <sub>4</sub> ·7H <sub>2</sub> O	370
KH <sub>2</sub> PO <sub>4</sub>	170
H <sub>3</sub> BO <sub>3</sub>	6.2
MnSO <sub>4</sub> ·4H <sub>2</sub> O	22.3
ZnSO <sub>4</sub> ·7H <sub>2</sub> O	8.6
KI	0.83
Na <sub>2</sub> MoO <sub>4</sub> ·2H <sub>2</sub> O	0.25
CuSO <sub>4</sub> ·5H <sub>2</sub> O	0.025
CoCl <sub>2</sub> ·6H <sub>2</sub> O	0.025
FeSO <sub>4</sub> ·7H <sub>2</sub> O	27.8
Na <sub>2</sub> -EDTA	37.3
Nicotinic acid	0.5
Pyridoxine·HCl	0.5
Thiamine·HCl	0.1
Glycine	2
<i>myo</i> -Inositol	100
Sucrose	30000
2,4-D sodium monohydrate	1.18
Kinetin	0.01
Agar	8000