



**UNIVERSITI PUTRA MALAYSIA**

***AGROBACTERIUM TUMEFACIENS*-MEDIATED TRANSFORMATION  
OF CABBAGE (*BRASSICA OLERACEA* SUBSP. *CAPITATA*) CV. KY  
CROSS WITH *ATHSP101* GENE**

**ARASH RAFAT**

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**By**

**ARASH RAFAT**

**Thesis Submitted to the School of Graduate Studies, Universiti Putra  
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Science**

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In The Name of Allah, the Most Gracious, the  
Most Merciful

Specially dedicated to:

My kind parents  
Nader and Masoumeh



Abstract of thesis presented to the senate of Universiti Putra Malaysia in fulfilment of the requirement for the degree of Master of Science

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**December 2007**

**Chairperson: Associate Professor Maheran Abdul Aziz, PhD**

**Faculty: Agriculture**

An *Agrobacterium tumefaciens*-mediated transformation was developed for cabbage (*Brassica oleracea* subsp. *capitata*) cultivar KY Cross by introduction of the *AtHSP101* gene.

The *AtHSP101* cDNA was cloned in place of *gusA* in pCAMBIA1301 binary vector to produce an effective binary vector construct of *AtHSP101* gene for transformation work. The construct named pCAMHSP and the successful cloning was confirmed by both restriction enzymes analysis and Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) assay. Electrophoresis of double digestion product of pCAMHSP binary vector (~12.5Kb) showed both the expected band sizes of ~9800 bp and



~2750 bp. Also, PCR analysis produced a ~2750 bp band which indicated the presence of the *AtHSP101* inside the pCAMHSP designed binary vector.

Before transformation, the minimum inhibitory concentration of hygromycin was determined for hypocotyl and shoot tip explants of cabbage cv. KY Cross to be used in the selection of putative transformants. Hygromycin B at 3.5 and 10 mg/L were selected as the minimum inhibitory concentrations for causing the death of hypocotyl and shoot tip explants respectively.

Two different *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* strains (C58 and GV2260) were co-cultivated with the two types of explants (hypocotyl and shoot tip) to optimize factors that could contribute to the improvement of the *Agrobacterium tumefaciens*-mediated transformation of cabbage cv. KY Cross.

The effect of preculture and acetosyringone on improvement of transformation frequency was determined by using three preculture treatments (without preculturing, preculturing on Callus Inducing Medium, and preculturing on Shoot Regeneration Medium) in combination with two different acetosyringone concentrations (0 and 100  $\mu$ M). The duration of three days preculture on the Callus Induction Medium in combination with 100  $\mu$ M acetosyringone applied in



the *Agrobacterium* culture medium resulted the highest percentage of transformation from hypocotyl explants (15% and 30% using *A. tumefaciens* strain C58 and GV2260 respectively). Meanwhile, the highest percentages of transformation from shoot tip explants (12.5% and 17.5% using *A. tumefaciens* strain C58 and GV2260 respectively) were observed by the application of 100  $\mu$ M acetosyringone in the *Agrobacterium* culture medium but without preculturing.

The effect of bacterial dilution and inoculation time on improvement of transformation frequency was also determined. Three different bacterial dilution rates (1:5, 1:10, and 1:15) and three different inoculation times (5, 10, and 20 min) were assessed. It was found that 1:10 *Agrobacterial* dilution and 5 minutes inoculation period resulted in the highest transformation frequency in both hypocotyl (20% and 35% using *A. tumefaciens* C58 and GV2260 respectively) and shoot tip explants (15% and 17.5% using *A. tumefaciens* C58 and GV2260 respectively).

A shoot induction system after cocultivation was established. Multiple shoot formation from hypocotyls and shoot tip explants of cabbage (*Brassica oleracea* subsp. *capitata*) cultivar KY Cross was evaluated after cocultivation on MS medium containing 500 mg/L carbenicillin and different concentrations of BAP (0, 1, 2, 3 and 5 mg/L). The highest percentage of shoot formation and mean



number of shoots for both hypocotyl (87.5% and 90% using *A. tumefaciens* C58 and GV2260 respectively) and shoot tip explants (92.5% and 95% using *A. tumefaciens* C58 and GV2260 respectively) were obtained on 2 mg/L BAP. The highest mean number of shoots for both hypocotyl (5.60 using both *A. tumefaciens* C58 and GV2260) and shoot tip explants (3.0 and 3.17 using *A. tumefaciens* C58 and GV2260 respectively) were also obtained on 2 mg/L BAP.

Confirmation of the transformed lines was determined by PCR using primers of *AtHSP101* gene. Observation of the expected sized fragment of 196 bp in some putative transformant lines confirmed the integration of *AtHSP101* gene into the transformed plants genome. The highest percentages of transformation from hypocotyl and shoot tip explants were 45% and 32.5% respectively.



Abstrak tesis dikemukakan kepada senat Universiti Putra Malaysia sebagai memenuhi keperluan Ijazah Master Sains

**TRANSFORMASI MELALUI PERANTARAAN *AGROBAKTERIUM* BAGI  
KOBIS (*BRASSICA OLERACEA* SUBSP. *CAPITATA*) KV. KY CROSS  
DENGAN MEMASUKKAN GEN *ATHSP101***

Oleh

**ARASH RAFAT**

**December 2007**

**Pengerusi : Profesor Madya Maheran Abdul Aziz, PhD**

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Satu kaedah transformasi melalui perantaraan *Agrobacterium* telah dibangunkan bagi kobis (*Brassica oleracea* subsp. *capitata*) kultivar KY Cross dengan memasukkan gen *AtHSP101*.

cDNA daripada *AtHSP101* telah diklonkan pada tempat *gusA* pada vektor binari pCAMBIA1301 untuk menghasilkan satu binaan vektor binari bagi gen *AtHSP101* yang berkesan untuk transformasi. Binaan tersebut dinamakan





pCAMHSP dan kejayaan pengklonan telah disahkan dengan analisis enzim penyekat dan ujian Tindakbalas Polimerase Berantai (PCR). Elektroforesis daripada hasil pencernaan gandadua vektor binari pCAMHSP (~12.5Kb) menunjukkan saiz jalur yang telahpun dijangka iaitu ~9800bp dan ~2750bp. Juga, analisis PCR telah menghasilkan suatu jalur ~2750 bp yang menunjukkan kehadiran *A $\alpha$ HSP101* di dalam vektor binari pCAMHSP yang telah direkabentuk.

Sebelum transformasi, kepekatan perencatan minima higromisin telah ditentukan untuk eksplan hipokotil dan tunas pucuk kobis kv. KY Cross untuk digunakan dalam pemilihan transforman putatif. Higromisin B pada paras 3.5 dan 10 mg/L telah dipilih sebagai kepekatan perencatan minima yang menyebabkan kematian masing-masing pada eksplan hipokotil dan tunas pucuk.

Dua strain *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* yang berbeza (C58 dan GV2260) dikultur bersama dengan dua jenis eksplan (hipokotil dan tunas pucuk) untuk mengoptimalkan faktor yang dapat menyumbang kepada peningkatan transformasi kobis kv. KY Cross melalui perantaraan *Agrobacterium tumefaciens*.

Kesan daripada prakultur dan asetosiringon ke atas peningkatan kekerapan transformasi telah ditentukan dengan menggunakan tiga rawatan prakultur (tanpa



prakultur, prakultur ke atas Medium Induksi Kalus, dan prakultur ke atas Medium Regenerasi Tunas) yang dikombinasikan dengan dua kepekatan asetosiringon yang berbeza (0 dan 100  $\mu$ M). Prakultur selama tiga hari di atas Medium Induksi Kalus yang dikombinasikan dengan pemberian 100 $\mu$ M asetosiringon telah meningkatkan kekerapan transformasi pada eksplan hipokotil (masing-masing 15% pada *A. tumefaciens* strain C58 dan 30% pada GV2260). Manakala, peratusan transformasi paling tinggi daripada eksplan tunas pucuk (masing-masing 12.5% pada *A. tumefaciens* strain C58 dan 17.5% pada GV2260) telah diamati dengan penggunaan 100  $\mu$ M asetosiringon dalam media kultur *Agrobacterium* tetapi tanpa prakultur.

Kesan daripada pencairan bakteria dan masa inokulasi ke atas peningkatan kekerapan transformasi telah juga ditentukan. Tiga purata pencairan bakteria yang berbeza (1:5, 1:10 dan 1:15) yang dikombinasikan dengan tiga masa inokulasi yang berbeza (5, 10 dan 20 minit) telah diuji. Didapati bahawa pencairan *Agrobacteria* 1:10 dengan masa inokulasi 5 minit menghasilkan kekerapan transformasi paling tinggi pada kedua-dua eksplan hipokotil (masing-masing 20% dengan menggunakan *A. tumefaciens* strain C58 dan 35% pada GV2260) dan tunas pucuk (masing-masing 15% dengan menggunakan *A. tumefaciens* strain C58 dan 17.5% pada GV2260).



Suatu kaedah induksi tunas setelah pengkulturan bersama telah dipastikan. Pembentukan tunas berganda daripada eksplan hipokotil dan tunas pucuk kobis (*Brassica oleracea* subsp. *capitata*) kultivar KY Cross telah dikaji setelah pengkulturan bersama di atas medium MS yang mengandungi 500 mg/L karbenisilin dan kepekatan BAP yang berbeza (0, 1, 2, 3 dan 5 mg/L). Peratus paling tinggi pembentukan tunas pada kedua-dua eksplan hipokotil (masing-masing 87.5% dengan menggunakan *A. tumefaciens* strain C58 dan 90% pada GV2260) dan tunas pucuk (masing-masing 92.5% dengan menggunakan *A. tumefaciens* strain C58 dan 95% pada GV2260) telah diperolehi pada 2 mg/L BAP. Peratus paling tinggi purata bilangan tunas pada kedua-dua eksplan hipokotil (5.60 dengan menggunakan kedua-dua *A. tumefaciens* strain C58 dan GV2260) dan eksplan tunas pucuk (3.0 dengan menggunakan *A. tumefaciens* strain C58 dan 3.17 pada GV2260) juga telah diperolehi pada 2 mg/L BAP.

Pengesahan jalur transformasi telah ditentukan melalui PCR menggunakan primer gen *AtHSP101*. Pengamatan saiz serpihan 196 bp pada transforman putatif telah mengesahkan integrasi gen *AtHSP* ke dalam genom tanaman yang telah ditransformasi. Peratus transformasi paling yang tinggi daripada eksplan hipokotil dan tunas pucuk masing-masing adalah 45% dan 32.5%.



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I certify that an Examination Committee has met on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2008 To conduct the final examination of Arash Rafat on his Master of Science thesis entitled “*Agrobacterium Tumefaciens*-Mediated Transformation of Cabbage (*Brassica Oleracea* Subsp. *Capitata*) cv. KY Cross with *Athsp101* Gene” in accordance with Universiti Pertanian Malaysia (Higher Degree) Act 1980 and Universiti Pertanian Malaysia (Higher Degree) Regulations 1981. The committee recommends that the student be awarded the Master Science.

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## **DECLARATION**

I declare that the thesis is my original work except for quotations and citations which have been duly acknowledged. I also declare that it has not been previously, and is not concurrently, submitted for any other degree at Universiti Putra Malaysia or at any other institution.

---

**ARASH RAFAT**  
Date: 28 April 2008





## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<b>Page</b>
<b>DEDICATION</b>	ii
<b>ABSTRACT</b>	iii
<b>ABSTRAK</b>	vii
<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS</b>	xi
<b>APPROVAL</b>	xiii
<b>DECLARATION</b>	xv
<b>LIST OF TABLES</b>	xix
<b>LIST OF FIGURES</b>	xxi
<b>LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS</b>	xxv
<b>CHAPTER</b>	
<b>1 INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2 LITERATURE REVIEW</b>	
2.1 Taxonomy and importance of cabbage	4
2.2 Origin of cabbage	6
2.3 Cabbage Cultivation	7
2.4 <i>In Vitro</i> Culture of Cabbage	9
2.5 Genetic Improvement of Cabbage	10
2.5.1 Haploid and doubled-haploid cabbages	10
2.5.2 Protoplasts fusion in cabbage	11
2.5.3 Conventional breeding of cabbage	11
2.5.4 <i>Agrobacterum</i> -mediated transformation	12
2.5.5 Other transformation techniques	22
2.6 High Temperature Stress (HTS)	23
2.6.1 High Temperature Stress in Cabbage	24
2.7 Heat Shock Proteins	26
2.8 Heat Shock Proteins Function	29
2.8.1 Small heat shock proteins (sHSPs)	30
2.8.2 Heat shock protein 60 family	31
2.8.3 Heat shock protein 70 family	31
2.8.4 Heat shock protein 90 family	32
2.8.5 Heat shock protein 100 family	32
2.9 Heat Shock Transcription Factors	33
<b>3 CONSTRUCTION OF A BINARY VECTOR CONTAINING THE <i>ATHSP101</i> CDNA</b>	
3.1 Introduction	34



3.2	Materials and Methods	35
3.2.1	Isolation of AtHSP101 cDNA region from AZ105 vector	36
3.2.2	Double digestion of PCR product	39
3.2.3	Double digestion of pCAMBIA1301 vector	39
3.2.4	Ligation of the insert to the vector	40
3.2.5	Transformation of <i>E.coli</i> with pCAMHSP	41
3.2.6	Confirming the successful cloning	42
3.3	Results	43
3.3.1	Isolation of AtHSP101 cDNA region from AZ105 vector	43
3.3.2	Preparation of AtHSP101 insert for cloning	45
3.3.3	Preparation of <i>gusA</i> -less pCAMBIA1301 vector for cloning	45
3.3.4	Cloning	48
3.3.5	Confirmation of successful cloning	50
3.4	Discussions	53
<b>4</b>	<b>DETERMINATION OF MINIMUM INHIBITORY CONCENTRATION (MIC) OF HYGROMYCIN</b>	
4.1	Introduction	55
4.2	Materials and Methods	56
4.2.1	Plant material	56
4.2.2	Seed surface sterilization procedure	57
4.2.3	Explant preparation	57
4.2.4	Treatments and procedure	59
4.3	Results	61
4.3.1	Determination of minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) of hygromycin B for hypocotyl explants	61
4.3.2	Determination of minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) of hygromycin B for shoot tip explants	63
4.4	Discussion	66
<b>5</b>	<b>OPTIMIZATION OF AGROBACTERIUM TUMEFACIENS-MEDIATED TRANSFORMATION OF CABBAGE</b>	
5.1	Introduction	68
5.2	Materials and Methods	71
5.2.1	Effect of Preculture and Acetosyringone on Transformation Frequency	71



5.2.2	Effect of Bacterial Dilution and Inoculation Time of Transformation Frequency	79
5.2.3	Optimization of Multiple Shoot Formation from Shoot tip and Hypocotyl Explants after Co-cultivation with <i>Agrobacterium tumefaciens</i>	83
5.3	Results	87
5.3.1	Effect of Preculture and Acetosyringone on Transformation Frequency	87
5.3.2	Effect of Bacterial Dilution and Inoculation Time on Transformation Frequency	95
5.3.3	Optimization of Multiple Shoot Formation from Shoot tip and Hypocotyl Explants after Co-cultivation with <i>Agrobacterium tumefaciens</i>	107
5.4	Discussion	112
5.4.1	Effect of Preculture and Acetosyringone on Transformation Frequency	112
5.4.2	Effect of Bacterial Dilution and Inoculation Time on Transformation Frequency	116
5.4.3	Optimization of Multiple Shoot Formation from Shoot tip and Hypocotyl Explants after Co-cultivation with <i>Agrobacterium tumefaciens</i>	117
<b>6</b>	<b>GENERAL DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION</b>	
6.1	Construction of Binary Vector Which Contains the <i>AtHSP</i> cDNA	120
6.2	Optimization of <i>Agrobacterium Tumefaciens</i> -mediated Transformation of Cabbage	122
6.3	Multiple Shoot Regeneration from Hypocotyl and Shoot Tip Explants after Co-cultivation with <i>Agrobacterium Tumefaciens</i>	125
6.4	Future Prospects	126
	<b>REFERENCES</b>	128
	<b>APPENDICES</b>	160
	<b>BIODATA OF STUDENT</b>	178



## LIST OF TABLES

Table		Page
2.1	Examples of crops affected by high temperature stress	25-26
3.1	pCAMBIA1301 binary vector characteristics	38
4.1	The hygromycin B treatments for determination of minimal inhibitory concentration (MIC) for hypocotyl explants	59
4.2	The hygromycin B treatments for determination of minimal inhibitory concentration (MIC) for shoot tip explants	60
4.3	Mortality rate of hypocotyl explants after three weeks of culture on SRM supplemented with different concentrations of hygromycin B.	62
4.4	Mortality rate of shoot tip explants after three weeks of culture on SRM supplemented with different concentrations of hygromycin B.	64
5.1	The combination of preculture and acetosyringone treatments for transformation of cabbage cv. KY Cross explants.	75
5.2	The combination of <i>Agrobacterium</i> dilution rates and inoculation periods for transformation of cabbage cv. KY Cross explants.	81
5.3	The concentrations of BAP for induction of shoots on hypocotyl and shoot tip explants of cabbage cv. KY Cross after co-cultivation with <i>Agrobacterium</i>	85
5.4	Effect of preculture and acetosyringone on percentage of transformant production on hypocotyl and shoot tip explants of cabbage cv. KY Cross using C58 and GV2260 strains of <i>Agrobacterium tumefaciens</i>	95



5.5	Effect of bacterial dilution and inoculation time on percentage of transformants production on hypocotyl and shoot tip explants of cabbage cv. KY Cross using <i>Agrobacterium tumefaciens</i> strains C58 and GV2260	106
5.6	Shoot formation and percentage of transformation on hypocotyl explants co-cultivated with <i>A.tumefaciens</i> strain C58 after 6 weeks of culture on shoot regeneration medium with different BAP concentrations	109
5.7	Shoot formation and percentage of transformation on shoot tip explants co-cultivated with <i>A.tumefaciens</i> strain C58 after 6 weeks of culture on shoot regeneration medium with different BAP concentrations	109
5.8	Shoot formation and percentage of transformation on hypocotyl explants co-cultivated with <i>A.tumefaciens</i> strain GV2260 after 6 weeks of culture on shoot regeneration medium with different BAP concentrations	111
5.9	Shoot formation and percentage of transformation on shoot tip explants co-cultivated with <i>A.tumefaciens</i> strain GV2260 after 6 weeks of culture on shoot regeneration medium with different BAP concentrations	112



## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure		Page
2.1	Origin of Cabbage is shown in green colour	7
3.1	Diagram of the AZ105 vector. The <i>AtHSP</i> cDNA is cloned in the <i>EcoRI</i> site of the pBluescriptSK vector.	37
3.2	Isolation of <i>AtHSP101</i> cDNA from AZ105 vector. M-Marker; 1- Amplified <i>AtHSP101</i> band (~2750 bp).	44
3.3	The result of double digestion of <i>AtHSP101</i> cDNA ends by <i>NcoI</i> and <i>BstEII</i> restriction enzymes after purification using PCR purification kit. M- Marker; 1- Intact <i>AtHSP101</i> insert (~2750 bp).	46
3.4	Double digestion of pCAMBIA1301 with <i>NcoI</i> and <i>BstEII</i> restriction enzymes. M- Marker; 1- The two segments are, 9787 bp and 2050 bp.	47
3.5	Diagram of the T-DNA region of the binary vector pCAMHSP. The <i>AtHSP101</i> was inserted into the <i>gusA</i> -less pCAMBIA1301 vector to be transcribed by the CaMV35S promoter.	48
3.6	The pCAMHSP binary vector obtained in this study. M-Marker; 1- pCAMHSP vector (~12.5Kb).	49
3.7	Confirmation of successful cloning of <i>AtHSP101</i> cDNA into <i>gusA</i> -less pCAMBIA1301 by restriction analysis. M-Marker; 1- Products of double digestion of pCAMHSP with <i>NcoI</i> and <i>BstEII</i> restriction enzymes; Two segments, ~9800 bp ( <i>gusA</i> -less pCAMBIA1301) and ~2750 bp ( <i>AtHSP101</i> ).	51
3.8	Confirmation of successful cloning of <i>AtHSP101</i> cDNA into <i>gusA</i> -less pCAMBIA1301 by PCR assay. M- Marker; 1- Product of PCR (~2750 bp <i>AtHSP101</i> ).	52



4.1	Explant preparation. A- Excised hypocotyl explant (bar=0.36 cm). B- Excised shoot tip explant (bar=0.36 cm). C- Nine day old <i>in vitro</i> seedlings of cabbage cultivar KY Cross (bar=0.5 cm)	58
4.2	Sign of bleaching on surface of hypocotyl explants placed on SRM supplemented with 3.5 mg/L hygromycin B. (bar=1.28 cm)	63
4.3	A hundred percent survival of shoot tip explants on SRM without supplementation with hygromycin (control) (bar=1.38 cm).	65
4.4	Hygromycin B at 10 mg/L selected as the minimum inhibitory concentration that caused 100% death of shoot tip explants (bar=1.38cm).	65
5.1	Effect of Preculture and Acetosyringone on production of putative transformants on hypocotyl explants of cabbage cv. KY Cross inoculated with <i>A.tumefaciens</i> strain C58 after 6 weeks of culture on selection medium (SRM supplemented with 500 mg/L carbenicillin and 3.5 mg/L hygromycin B).	89
5.2	Effect of Preculture and Acetosyringone on production of putative transformants on shoot tip explants of cabbage cv. KY Cross inoculated with <i>A.tumefaciens</i> strain C58 after 6 weeks of culture on selection medium (SRM supplemented with 500 mg/L carbenicillin and 10 mg/L hygromycin B).	90
5.3	Effect of Preculture and Acetosyringone on production of putative transformants on hypocotyl explants of cabbage cv. KY Cross inoculated with <i>A.tumefaciens</i> strain GV2260 after 6 weeks of culture on selection medium (SRM supplemented with 500 mg/L carbenicillin and 3.5 mg/L hygromycin B).	91



- 5.4 Effect of Preculture and Acetosyringone on production of putative transformants on shoot tip explants of cabbage cv. KY Cross inoculated with *A.tumefaciens* strain GV2260 after 6 weeks of culture on selection medium (SRM supplemented with 500 mg/L carbenicillin and 10 mg/L hygromycin B). 92
- 5.5 Polymerase chain reaction analysis of DNA from putatively transformed cabbage plants using primers of *AtHSP101* gene. M-Marker; 1-Negative control; 2, 3 and 7- Transformed lines; 4, 5 and 6- Non-transgenic lines. 93
- 5.6 Effect of bacterial dilution and inoculation time on production of putative transformants on hypocotyl explants of cabbage cv. KY Cross inoculated with *A.tumefaciens* strain C58 after 6 weeks of culture on selection medium (MS supplemented with 1 mg/L BAP, 500 mg/L carbenicillin and 3.5 mg/L hygromycin B). 97
- 5.7 Effect of bacterial dilution and inoculation time on production of putative transformants on shoot tip explants of cabbage cv. KY Cross inoculated with *A.tumefaciens* strain C58 after 6 weeks of culture on selection medium (MS supplemented with 1 mg/L BAP, 500 mg/L carbenicillin and 10 mg/L hygromycin B). 98
- 5.8 Regeneration of putatively transformed shoots on selection medium (SRM supplemented with 500 mg/L carbenicillin and 3.5 mg/L hygromycin B) from hypocotyl explant. The hypocotyl segment was precultured on a CIM medium for three days before inoculation with 1:10 dilution of *A.tumefaciens* strain C58 supplemented with 100  $\mu$ M acetosyringone for 5 minutes (bar=0.28 cm). 100
- 5.9 Regeneration of putatively transformed shoots on selection medium (SRM supplemented with 500 mg/L carbenicillin and 10 mg/L hygromycin B) from shoot tip explant. The shoot tip explant without preculture was inoculated with 1:10 dilution of *A.tumefaciens* strain C58 supplemented with 100  $\mu$ M acetosyringone for 5 minutes (bar=0.5 cm). 100





- 5.10 Effect of bacterial dilution and inoculation time on production of putative transformants on hypocotyl explants of cabbage cv. KY Cross inoculated with *A.tumefaciens* strain GV2260 after 6 weeks of culture on selection medium (SRM supplemented with 500 mg/L carbenicillin and 3.5 mg/L hygromycin B). 101
- 5.11 Effect of bacterial dilution and inoculation time on production of putative transformants on shoot tip explants of cabbage cv. KY Cross inoculated with *A.tumefaciens* strain GV2260 after 6 weeks of culture on selection medium (SRM supplemented with 500 mg/L carbenicillin and 10 mg/L hygromycin B). 102
- 5.12 Regeneration of putatively transformed shoots on selection medium (SRM supplemented with 500 mg/L carbenicillin and 3.5 mg/L hygromycin B) from hypocotyl explant. The hypocotyl segment was precultured on a CIM medium for three days before inoculation with 1:10 dilution of *A.tumefaciens* strain GV2260 supplemented with 100  $\mu$ M acetosyringone for 5 minutes (bar=0.28 cm). 104
- 5.13 Regeneration of putatively transformed shoots on selection medium (SRM supplemented with 500 mg/L carbenicillin and 10 mg/L hygromycin B) from shoot tip explant. The shoot tip explant without preculture was inoculated with 1:10 dilution of *A.tumefaciens* strain GV2260 supplemented with 100  $\mu$ M acetosyringone for 5 minutes (bar=0.6 cm). 104

