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Plant Regeneration Capacity of Calluses Derived from Mature Seed of Five Indonesian Rice Genotypes

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Abstract: Establishment of a suitable system for plant regeneration of rice calluses derived from mature seed is a prerequisite for genetic transformation using callus as the target tissue. Selecting the most suitable medium and assessing the genotype performance for *in vitro* response are essential requirement for this purpose. The experiment with five Indonesian rice genotypes showed that callus-proliferation capacity (CPC) and callus-growth capacity were significantly affected by genotype and CPC by medium. The shoot-regeneration capacity and plantlet-regeneration capacity were affected by the interaction effect between genotype and medium. However for green plant-regeneration capacity, it was affected independently by genotype and medium. Culture media D1 and NB₅ were the most suitable media for callus subculture and plant regeneration, respectively. Genotypes Fatmawati and BP-140 consistently performed best in the callus subculture and plant regeneration.

Keywords: Embryogenic calluses, Plant regeneration, Rice, Subculture



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