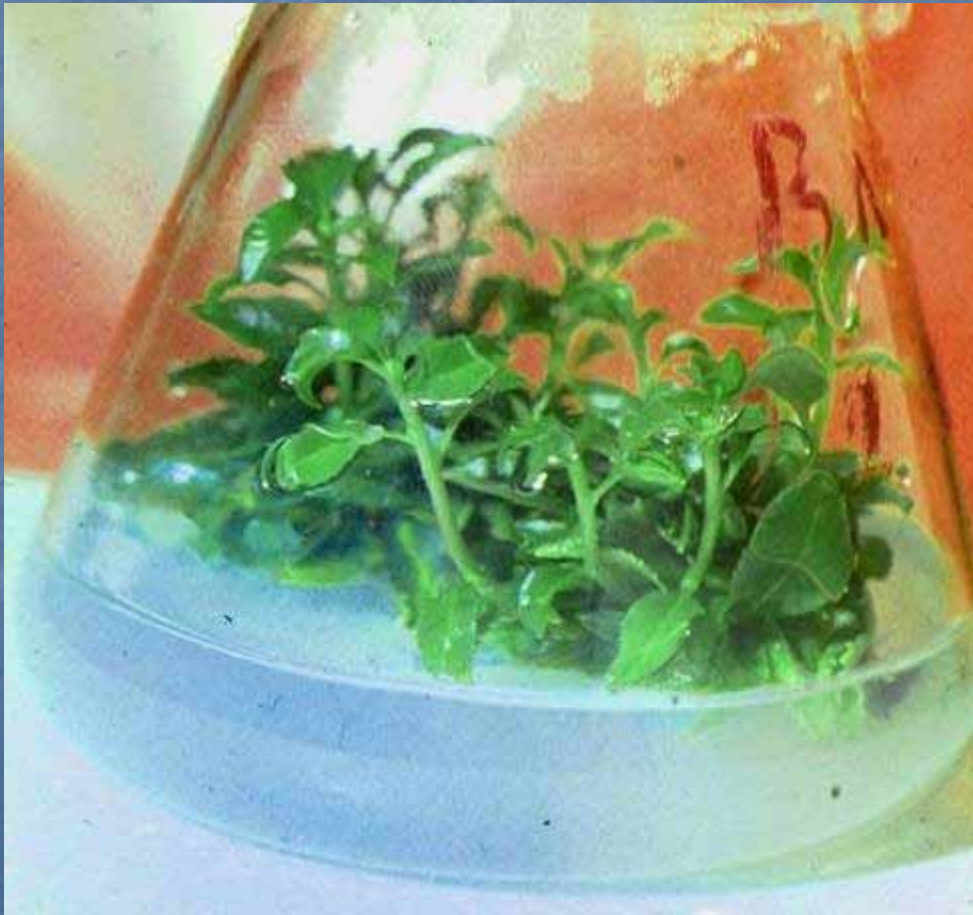


# The Use of Biotechnological Technique for Creating of New Genotypes of Horticultural Plants



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## The main advantages of biotechnological techniques:

- ❑ - obtaining of hybrid seedlings from embryos of early development stages (especially in case of distant hybridization);
- ❑ - obtaining of somaclonal variants with valuable characteristics;
- ❑ - obtaining of somatic hybrids;
- ❑ - creation of transgenic organisms;
- ❑ - identification and passport system of varieties and forms by means of molecular-genetic marking and phylogenetic relationship determination;
- ❑ - reliable pathogen testing on the base of specific proteins and/or nucleic acids;
- ❑ - gene's expression control;

## The main advantages of biotechnological techniques:

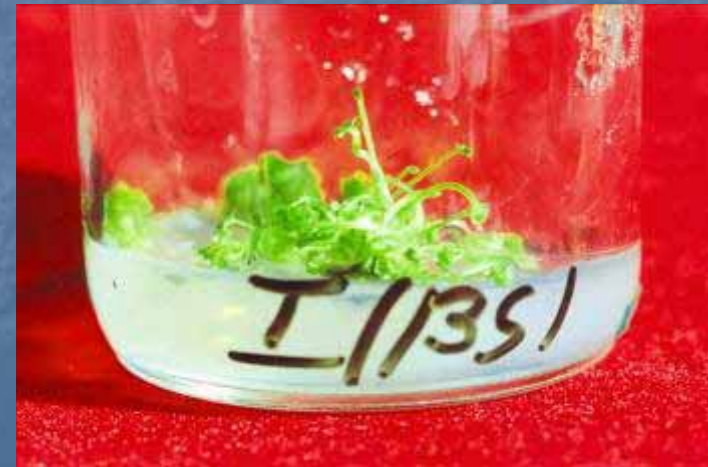
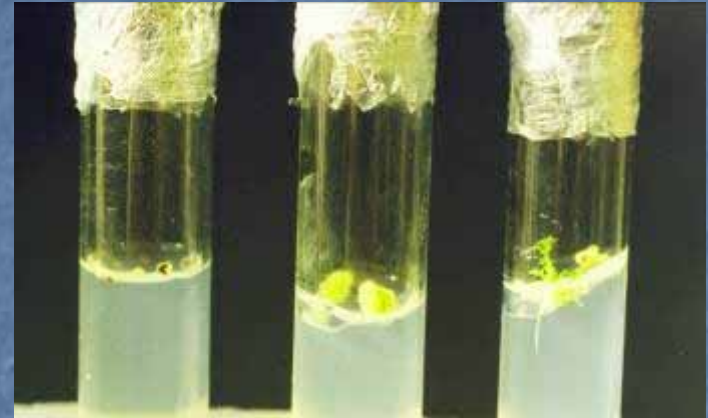
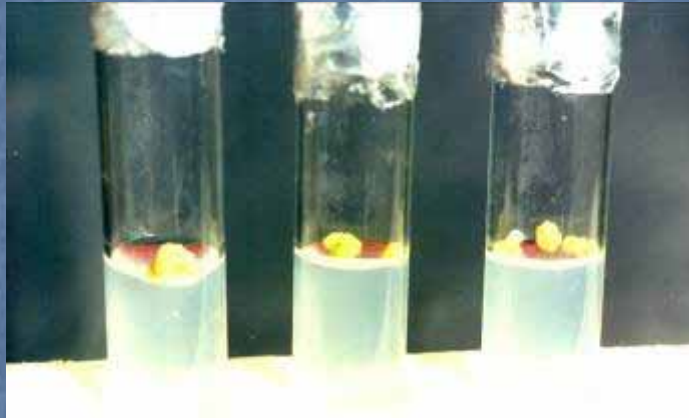
- ❑ - the possibility of healthy plant material obtaining;
- ❑ - rapid propagation of valuable clones;
- ❑ - progeny obtaining for difficultly propagated forms;
- ❑ - the possibility to work during whole year and planning of material realizing to determinate term;
- ❑ - seedlings mass propagation on juvenile stage;
- ❑ - long term *in vitro* material storage.

# The possibilities of genetic base widening for horticultural plants:

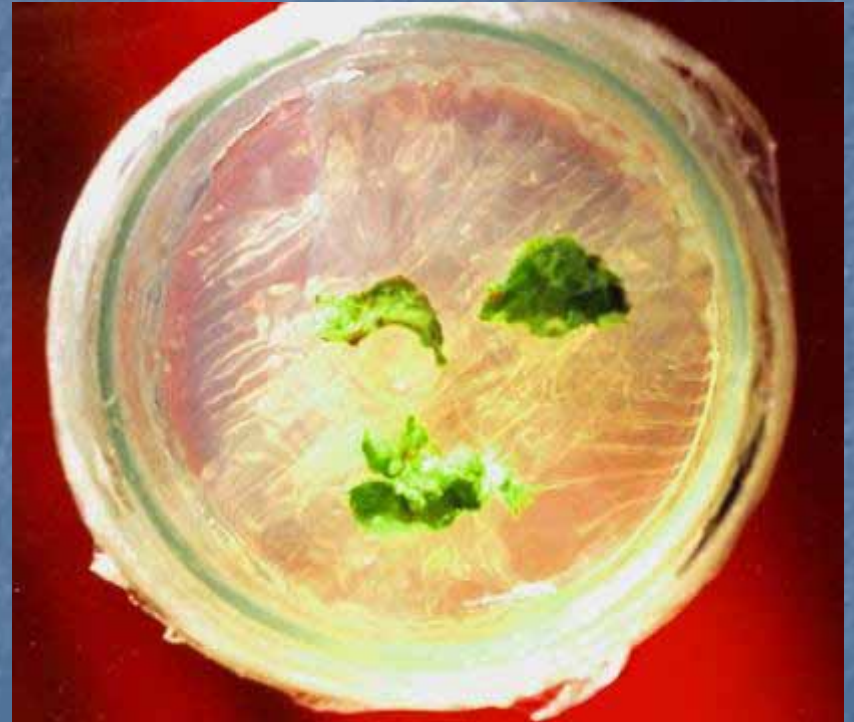
- isolated embryo culture for hybrid progeny obtaining during distant crossing;
- plant regeneration and/or independent organs in complex explants culture for obtaining somaclonal or gametoclonal variants;
- mutagenesis *in vitro* with the following plants regeneration;
- manipulations with ploidy for obtaining of organisms with alternated chromosome number;
- protoplasts culture (transformation, somatic hybridization);
- agrobacterial transformation.



# Strawberry plants regeneration in anther and leaf discs culture



# Sour cherry shoots regeneration in callus tissue and leaf discs culture





# Raspberry shoots regeneration during agrobacterial transformation





# Regenerants obtaining from specially prepared shoots



# Ri-phenotype expression in sour cherry



# Traditional technique of embryo culture





# Improved isolated embryo culture technique





# Hybrid of sour cherry (B-101), obtained by means of embryo culture



# Shoots regeneration from cotyledons of hybrid plum forms





# Shoots regeneration in isolated cotyledons culture

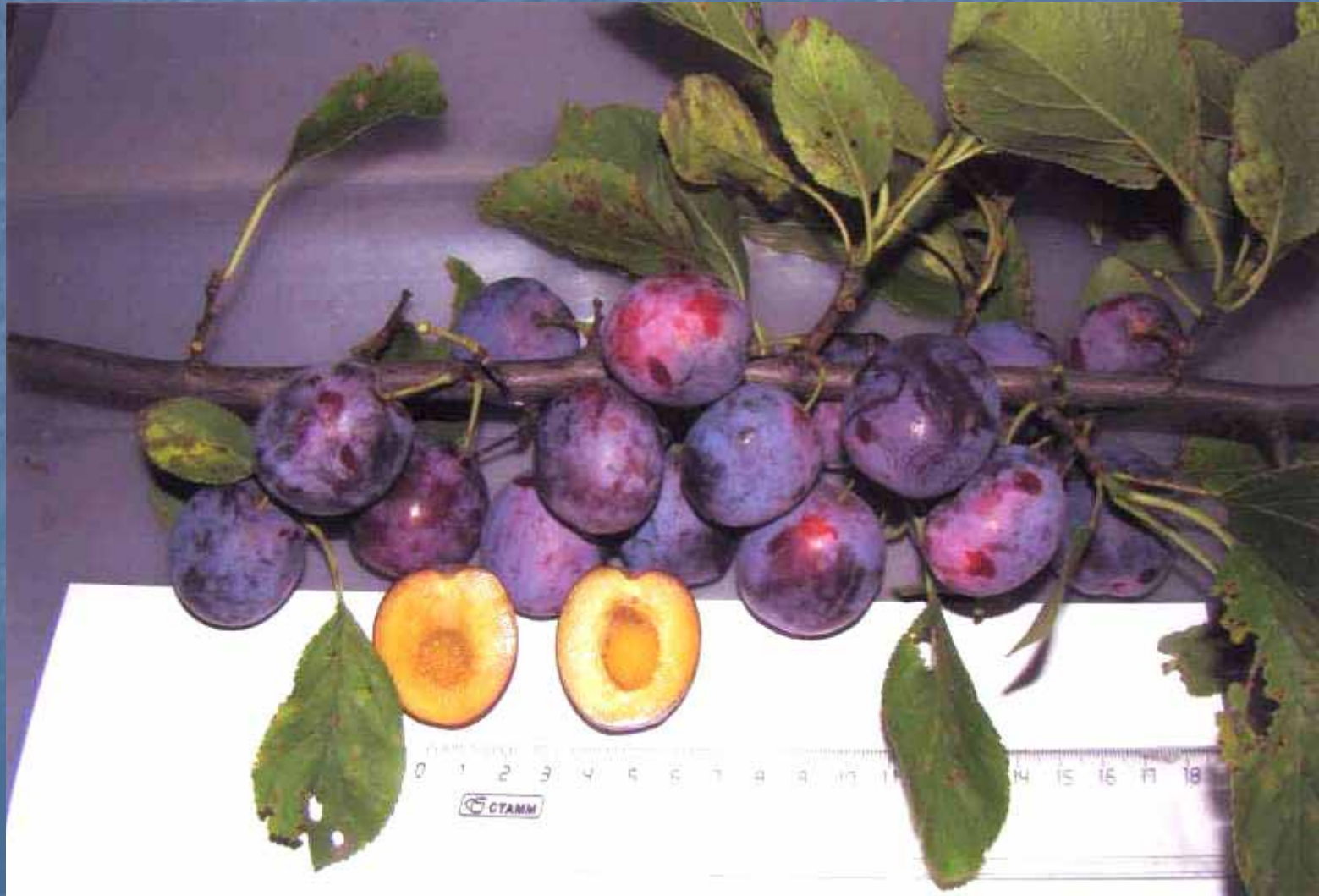




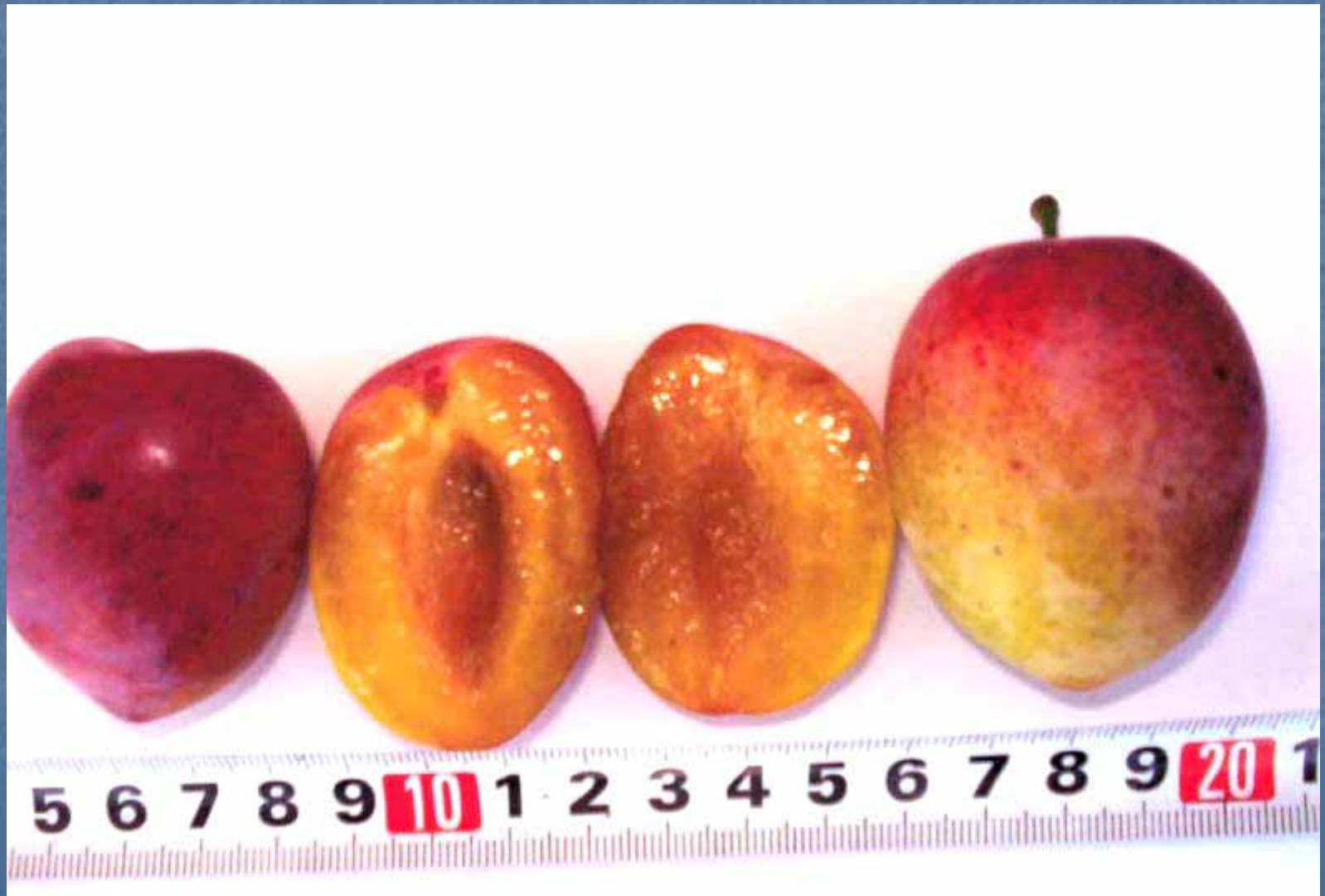


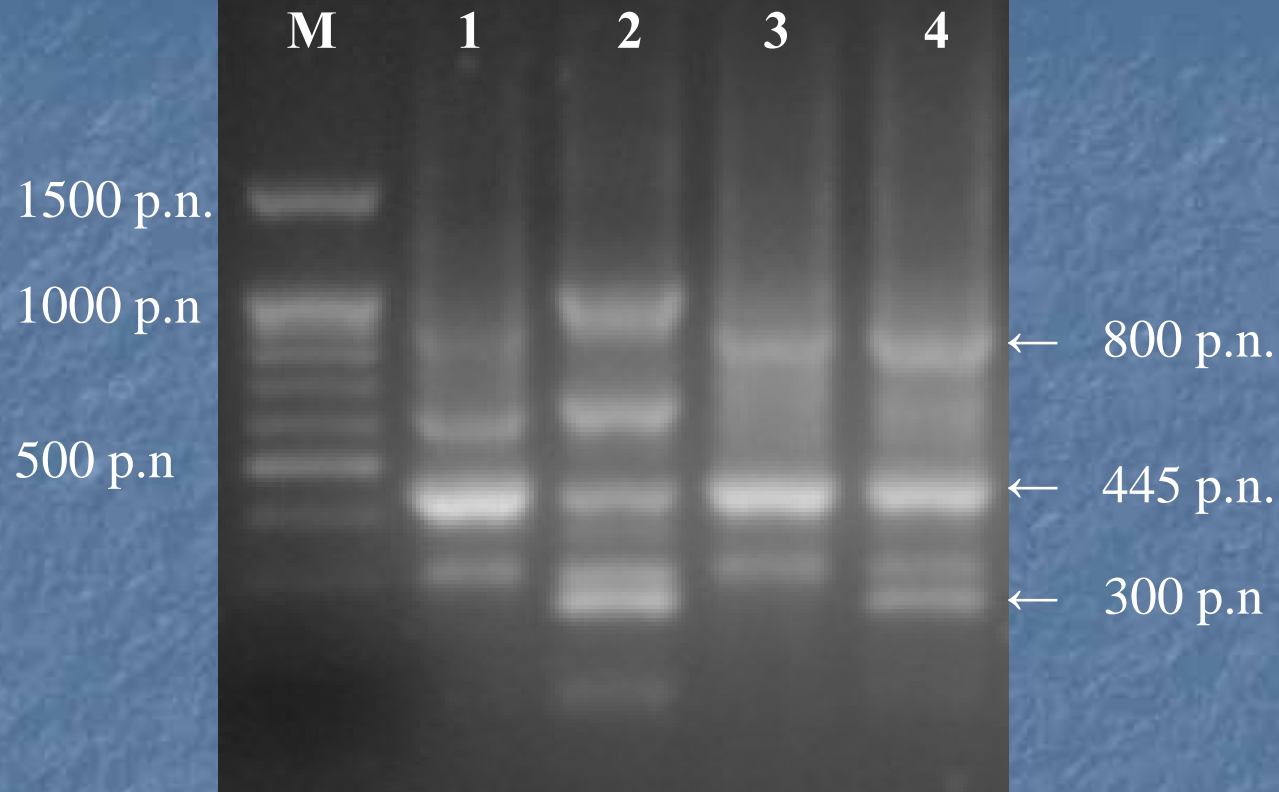


New hybrid from crossing *Prunus domestica* X *Prunus divaricata*



# Fruits of plum Tulitsa





DNA fragments of plum, obtained by means of primer Paw S5 amplification. M – marker of molecular mass 100 bp + 1,5 Kb.  
1 – Tulitsa (Kubanskaya kometa × Naratch), 2 – Kubanskaya kometa, 3 – Naratch, 4 – Velitchavaya (Kubanskaya kometa × Naratch). Pointer shows fragments inherit from parents.



# Culture storage *in vitro*



The background features a warm orange-to-brown gradient. Overlaid on this are several stylized, semi-transparent leaf patterns in a slightly darker shade of orange, creating a textured, autumnal effect.

**THANK YOU FOR YOUR  
ATTENTION!**