## НАЦИОНАЛЬНАЯ АКАДЕМИЯ НАУК БЕЛАРУСИ

Отделение биологических наук Центральный ботанический сад Совет ботанических садов стран СНГ при МААН

# Настоящее и будущее биотехнологии растений

Материалы Международной научной конференции, посвященной 65-летию деятельности Отдела биохимии и биотехнологии растений ГНУ «Центральный ботанический сад НАН Беларуси»

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В материалы Международной научной конференции «Настоящее и будущее биотехнологии растений» включены статья о деятельности в разные годы трех академиков — Т. Н. Годнева, А. С. Вечера, В. Н. Решетникова; информация о сформированной за 65 лет школе биохимии и биотехнологии растений, научные сообщения, посвященные молекулярно-биологическим, биохимическим и цитологическим особенностям культивируемых растений и культурам *in vitro*, полученным на их основе. Рассматриваются вопросы регуляции морфогенеза клеток *in vitro*, формирования и содержания биотехнологических коллекций, микроклональное размножение, а также культура клеток растений в промышленной биотехнологии.

Сборник материалов предназначен для широкого круга специалистов в области физиологии и биохимии растений, биотехнологии растений, преподавателей и студентов соответствующего профиля.

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### Biochemical characterization of *Physalis alkekengi* Chizhik O. V.¹, Kozlova O. N.¹, Reshetnikov V. N.¹, Hoang Le Tuan Anh²

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The aim of our research work is to evaluate the activities of isolated compounds from *Physalis alkekengi* growing in Belarus and Vietnam.

In medicine physalis is practically not used, but it is very popular in traditional medicine. Physalis contains a wide range of biologically active substances (BAS) which determines the antitumor properties of the extracts, especially physalines, have been of particular interest. At the same time, the reserves of most medicinal plants in nature are limited; for a number of species, in vivo propagation technologies have not been developed (or are impossible), so it is important to obtain in vitro (or callus) culture.

The effect of various types of auxins / cytokinins combinations in the cultivation medium on the morphogenesis and callusogenesis induction from different types of physalis explants was studied. It was shown that the most effective callusogenesis was observed on MS medium containing 2 mg / L 2,4-D and 2 mg / L kinetin when stem explants were used. The NAA usage with BAP caused 100% root regeneration. It has been shown that the optimal medium for physalis callus cultures is the MS medium with 3 mg / l 2iP.

The total content of biologically active substances (BAS) — flavonoids, hydroxycinnamic acids, the total content of phenolic compounds and physalactone, ARA activity — in the leaf tissue of *in vitro* and *in vivo* physalis plants (*Physalis angulate* (from Vietnam) and *Physalis alkekengi* (Belarus)) was estimated.

It was determined that the BAS content in the *Ph. alkekengi* leaf tissue exceeds that in *Ph. angulata*. Thus, the flavonoids content in the leaf tissue of *Physalis alkekengi* was higher than in *Physalis angulata* plants on 45.6%, hydroxycinnamic acids — on 30.8%, and phenolic compounds — on 6.1% higher than in *Ph. angulata* plants. However, the physalactone content in the leaf tissue of *Ph. alkekengi* was on 4.7% lower than that of *Ph. angulata*.

Comparative biochemical analysis of *in vitro* physalis plants showed that in *Ph. alkekengi* the flavonoids, hydroxycinnamic acids, phenolic compounds and physalactone content was also exceeded that in *Ph. angulata* samples on 40.5; 36.4, 44.2 and 27.8%, respectively.

2-D electrophoresis of physalis plants have been carried out in the first time. Proteomic maps of the total pool of proteins from *Physalis angulata* and *Physalis alkekengi* leaf tissue were obtained and their comparative analysis was carried out. We revealed the similar groups of proteins for both physalis species (5 zones) claiming the role of the *Physalis* genus markers. Proteome's screening is also revealed a differentially expressed proteins that are specific to *Ph. angulata* or *Ph. alkekengi*. That proteins can claim the role of species-specific markers of the Physalis plants genus.

Based on the data obtained, it can be concluded that *Physalis* plants are characterized by higher content of BAS and the higher levels of protein expression. These data determins the *Ph. alkekengi* prospects in the further biotechnological research. Extracts obtained from plant tissue and callus cultures will allow us to consider physalis as a promising culture for further study as a source of medicinal raw materials/

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