Daucus carota L. – Wild carrot



Origin: segments of roots,

pRi T-DNA Agrobacterium rhizogenes ATCC R1601.

Morphology: intensively branching thin roots.

Culture conditions: submerged culture



the Gamborg nutrient medium (B 5) at +25°±3°C, in the dark transplantation on the fresh medium after 3 weeks.

Stock culture: solid nutrient medium B 5 at 17-18°C, under fluorescent lighting (8h/d).

Area of application: cocultivation with arbuscular mycorrhizal (AM) fungi; biotechnology.

Fam. Apiaceae

Daucus carota L. – Wild carrot



Origin: segments of roots,

pRi T-DNA Agrobacterium rhizogenes ATCC R1000.

Morphology: intensively branching thin lateral roots structural heterogeneity between different orders of root.

Culture conditions: submerged culture



the Gamborg nutrient medium (B 5) at $+25^{\circ}\pm3^{\circ}$ C, in the dark

transplantation on the fresh medium after 3 weeks.

Stock culture: solid nutrient medium B 5 at 17-18°C, under fluorescent lighting (8h/d).

Area of application: cocultivation with arbuscular mycorrhizal (AM) fungi; biotechnology.

Fam. Apocynaceae

Apocynum cannabinum L. – Indian Hemp



Origin: segments of seedling's stem,

pRi T-DNA Agrobacterium rhizogenes ATCC R1601.

Morphology: intensively branching thick roots.

Culture conditions: submerged culture the Murashige and Skoog nutrient medium (MS 1/2N) at +25°±3°C, in the dark

transplantation on the fresh medium after 5 weeks.



Stock culture: solid nutrient medium MS 1/2N at 17-18°C, under fluorescent lighting (8h/d).

Secondary metabolites: cardiac glycosides.

Fam. Apocynaceae

Rauwolfia serpentina L. (Benth.) – Snakeroot



Origin: leaves of seedlings,

pRi T-DNA Agrobacterium rhizogenes ATCC A 4.

Morphology: intensively branching roots.

Culture conditions: submerged culture the Gamborg nutrient medium (B 5) at +25°±3°C, in the dark

transplantation on the fresh medium after 3 weeks.



Stock culture: solid nutrient medium B 5 at 17-18°C, under fluorescent lighting (8h/d).

Secondary metabolites:

indole alkaloids (ajmaline, vinorine, vomilenine, perakine).

Area of application: enzymology of indole alkaloid biosynthesis; biotechnology.

Fam. Asteraceae

Senecio jacobaea L. – Ragwort



Morphology: intensively branching roots with deep downiness.

Culture conditions: submerged culture the Gamborg nutrient medium (B 5) at +25°±3°C, in the dark transplantation on the fresh medium after 4 weeks.

Sen. jac.



Secondary metabolites: supposedly - pyrrolizidine alkaloids.

Stock culture: solid nutrient medium B 5

at 17-18°C,

under fluorescent lighting (8h/d).

Fam. Asteraceae

Tagetes patula L. – French marigold



Origin: hypocotyl of seedlings,

pRi T-DNA Agrobacterium rhizogenes ATCC R 1601.

Morphology: intensively branching roots with nigrescent basal parts.

Culture conditions: submerged culture



the Murashige and Skoog nutrient medium (MS 1/2N) at +25°±3°C, in the dark

transplantation on the fresh medium after 4 weeks.

Stock culture: solid nutrient medium MS 1/2N at 17-18°C, under fluorescent lighting (8h/d).

Secondary metabolites: essential oil and thiophenes.

Area of application: cocultivation with arbuscular mycorrhizal (AM) fungi; biotechnology.

Fam. Caryophyllaceae

Silene vulgaris L. – Bladder Campion



Origin: hypocotyl of seedlings, pRi T-DNA *Agrobacterium rhizogenes* ATCC A 4.

Morphology: thin intensively branching roots.

Culture conditions: submerged culture



the Gamborg nutrient medium (B 5) at +25°±3°C, in the dark transplantation on the fresh medium after 4 weeks.

Stock culture: solid nutrient medium B 5 at 17-18°C, under fluorescent lighting (8h/d).

Secondary metabolites: unknown.

Area of application: biotechnology; accumulation of high-density metals.

Fam. Convolvulaceae Convolvulus krauseanus Regel et Schmalh. – Bindweed



Origin: hypocotyl of seedlings,

pRi T-DNA Agrobacterium rhizogenes ATCC 15834.

Morphology: too law rhizogenesis, with capacity to intensive calligenesis.

Culture conditions: submerged culture



the Gamborg nutrient medium (B 5) at +25°±3°C, in the dark transplantation on the fresh medium after 5 weeks.

Stock culture: solid nutrient medium B 5 at 17-18°C, under fluorescent lighting (8h/d).

Secondary metabolites: unknown.

Fam. Crassulaceae

Rhodiola rosea L. – Golden Root

Origin: hypocotyl and leaves of seedlings, pRi T-DNA *Agrobacterium rhizogenes* ATCC A 4.

Morphology: intensively branching thin roots.

Culture conditions: submerged culture the Street nutrient medium (S) at +25°±3°C, in the dark transplantation on the fresh medium after 3 weeks.



Stock culture: solid nutrient medium at 17-18°C, under fluorescent lighting (8h/d); artificial seeds - preservation under +4°C during 6 weeks.

Secondary metabolites:

phenylpropane glycosides.



Fam. Cruciferae

Armoracia lapathifolia Gilib. – Horseradish



Origin: leaves of plant, pRi T-DNA Agroba

pRi T-DNA Agrobacterium rhizogenes ATCC A 4.

Morphology: intensively branching thin roots; spontaneous consequence of stem organogenesis.

Culture conditions: submerged culture



the Murashige and Skoog nutrient medium (MS 1/2N) at +25°±3°C, in the dark

transplantation on the fresh medium after 3 weeks.

Stock culture: solid nutrient medium MS 1/2N at 17-18°C, under fluorescent lighting (8h/d).

Secondary metabolites: mustard oils.

Hedysarum theinum Krasnob. – Hedysarum

Origin: hypocotyl and leaves of seedlings, pRi T-DNA *Agrobacterium rhizogenes* ATCC A 4.

Morphology: intensively branching short-cut and thick roots.

Culture conditions: submerged culture the Street nutrient medium (S) at +25°±3°C, in the dark

transplantation on the fresh medium after 5 weeks.

Stock culture: solid nutrient medium S at 17-18°C, under fluorescent lighting (8h/d); artificial seeds - preservation under +4°C during 6 weeks.

Secondary metabolites: isoflavones (ononin, malonyl ononin, formononetin).





Hedysarum ehaffae B.Sultaniva – Hedysarum

Origin: hypocotyl and leaves of seedlings, pRi T-DNA *Agrobacterium rhizogenes* ATCC 15834.

Morphology: intensively branching roots with friable periderm.

Culture conditions: submerged culture the Street nutrient medium (S) at +25°±3°C, in the dark transplantation on the fresh medium after 6 weeks.

> Stock culture: solid nutrient medium S at 17-18°C, under fluorescent lighting (8h/d).

Secondary metabolites: isoflavones (ononin, malonyl ononin, formononetin).





Hedysarum daraut-kurganicum B.Sultanova – Hedysarum



Origin: hypocotyl and leaves of seedlings, pRi T-DNA *Agrobacterium rhizogenes* ATCC 15834.

Morphology: intensively branching short-cut roots.

Culture conditions: submerged culture



the Street nutrient medium (S) at +25°±3°C, in the dark transplantation on the fresh medium after 6 weeks.

Stock culture: solid nutrient medium S at 17-18°C, under fluorescent lighting (8h/d).

Secondary metabolites: isoflavones.

Hedysarum parvum B. Sultanova – Hedysarum



Origin: hypocotyl and leaves of seedlings, pRi T-DNA *Agrobacterium rhizogenes* ATCC 15834.

Morphology: intensively branching short-cut roots.

Culture conditions: submerged culture the Street nutrient medium (S) at +25°±3°C, in the dark transplantation on the fresh medium after 6 weeks.



Stock culture: solid nutrient medium S at 17-18°C, under fluorescent lighting (8h/d).

Secondary metabolites: isoflavones.

Hedysarum santalaschi B. Fedsch. – Hedysarum



Origin: hypocotyl and leaves of seedlings, pRi T-DNA *Agrobacterium rhizogenes* ATCC 15834.

Morphology: intensively branching roots, which secrete some yellow secondary metabolites into the medium.

Culture conditions: submerged culture



the Street nutrient medium (S) at +25°±3°C, in the dark transplantation on the fresh medium after 6 weeks.

Stock culture: solid nutrient medium S at 17-18°C, under fluorescent lighting (8h/d).

Secondary metabolites: isoflavones.

Glycyrrhiza uralensis L. – Licorice



Origin: hypocotyl of seedlings, pRi T-DNA *Agrobacterium rhizogenes* ATCC 15834.

Morphology: intensively branching short-cut roots with elements of callus in the apical part of roots.

Culture conditions: submerged culture



the Gamborg nutrient medium (B 5) at $+25^{\circ}\pm3^{\circ}$ C, in the dark transplantation on the fresh medium after 5 weeks.

Stock culture: solid nutrient medium B 5 at 17-18°C, under fluorescent lighting (8h/d).

Secondary metabolites: phenolic compounds (absence of glycyrrhizin acid).

Lupinus polyphyllus L. – Lupine



Origin: leaves of seedlings,

pRi T-DNA Agrobacterium rhizogenes ATCC 15834.

Morphology: intensively branching long and thick roots.

Culture conditions: submerged culture



the Gamborg nutrient medium (B 5) at +25°±3°C, in the dark transplantation on the fresh medium after 3 weeks.

Stock culture: solid nutrient medium B 5 at 17-18°C, under fluorescent lighting (8h/d).

Secondary metabolites: phenolic compounds.

Ononis arvensis L. – Restharrow



Origin: hypocotyl of seedlings,

pRi T-DNA Agrobacterium rhizogenes ATCC R 1601.

Morphology: intensively branching roots.

Culture conditions: submerged culture



the Gamborg nutrient medium (B 5) at +25°±3°C, in the dark transplantation on the fresh medium after 3 weeks.

Stock culture: solid nutrient medium B 5 at 17-18°C, under fluorescent lighting (8h/d).

Secondary metabolites: isoflavonoids.

Ononis arvensis L. – Restharrow



Origin: hypocotyl of seedlings, pRi T-DNA *Agrobacterium rhizogenes* ATCC A 4.

Morphology: intensively branching roots, which secrete some yellow secondary metabolites into the medium.

Culture conditions: submerged culture



the Gamborg nutrient medium (B 5) at +25°±3°C, in the dark transplantation on the fresh medium after 3 weeks.

Stock culture: solid nutrient medium B 5 at 17-18°C, under fluorescent lighting (8h/d).

Secondary metabolites: isoflavonoids.

Ononis spinosa L – Restharrow



Origin: hypocotyl of seedlings, pRi T-DNA *Agrobacterium rhizogenes* ATCC 15834.

Morphology: intensively branching roots, with nigrescent basal parts.

Culture conditions: submerged culture



the Gamborg nutrient medium (B 5) at +25°±3°C, in the dark transplantation on the fresh medium after 3 weeks.

Stock culture: solid nutrient medium B 5 at 17-18°C, under fluorescent lighting (8h/d).

Secondary metabolites: isoflavonoids.

Sophora korolkovii Koehne – Sophora



Morphology: intensively branching and rapidly nigrescent roots.

Culture conditions: submerged culture the Gamborg nutrient medium (B 5) at +25°±3°C, in the dark transplantation on the fresh medium after 4 weeks.



Stock culture: solid nutrient medium B 5 at 17-18°C, under fluorescent lighting (8h/d).

S. kor.

Secondary metabolites: phenolic compounds.

Thermopsis turkestanica Gand. – Thermopsis

Origin: hypocotyl and leaves of seedlings, pRi T-DNA *Agrobacterium rhizogenes* ATCC 15834.

Morphology: intensively branching short-cut roots.





Th. turk.

Secondary metabolites: unknown.



Trifolium repens L. – White Clover



Origin: hypocotyl of seedlings,

pRi T-DNA Agrobacterium rhizogenes ATCC 15834.

Morphology: intensively branching roots.

Culture conditions: submerged culture



the Murashige and Skoog nutrient medium (MS 1/2N) at $+25^{\circ}\pm3^{\circ}C$, in the dark transplantation on the fresh medium after 3 weeks.

Stock culture: solid nutrient medium MS 1/2N at 17-18°C, under fluorescent lighting (8h/d).

Area of application: cocultivation with arbuscular mycorrhizal (AM) fungi; biotechnology.

Fam. Lamiaceae

Salvia officinalis L. – Sage



Origin: hypocotyl and leaves of seedlings, pRi T-DNA *Agrobacterium rhizogenes* ATCC R 1000.

Morphology: intensively branching roots.

Culture conditions: submerged culture



the Gamborg nutrient medium (B 5) at +25°±3°C, in the dark transplantation on the fresh medium after 4 weeks.

Stock culture: solid nutrient medium B 5 at 17-18°C, under fluorescent lighting (8h/d).

Secondary metabolites: phenolic compounds.

Fam. Lamiaceae

Scutellaria baicalensis Georgi. – Skullcap



Origin: hypocotyl of seedlings,

pRi T-DNA Agrobacterium rhizogenes ATCC A 4.

Morphology: intensively branching roots with rapid growth.

Culture conditions: submerged culture

the Gamborg nutrient medium (B 5) at +25°±3°C, in the dark transplantation on the fresh medium after 4 weeks.

Stock culture: solid nutrient medium S

at 17-18°C, under fluorescent lighting (8h/d); artificial seeds, preservation under +4 °C during 6 weeks.



Secondary metabolites: phenolic compounds – flavones (baicalein, baicalin, wogonin, wogonoside, chrisin)

Area of application: medicinal and food industry, cosmetology

Fam. Lamiaceae

Scutellaria andrachnoides Vved. – Skullcap

Origin: hypocotyl and leaves of seedlings, pRi T-DNA *Agrobacterium rhizogenes* ATCC 15834.

Morphology : thin roots with poor growth, which have quickly changed into the undifferentiated intensively growing callus culture with capacity for becoming green under lighting.

Culture conditions: submerged culture

the Gamborg nutrient medium (B 5) at +25°±3°C, in the dark transplantation on the fresh medium after 4 weeks.

Scut. andr.



Stock culture: solid nutrient medium B 5 at 17-18°C, under fluorescent lighting (8h/d).

Secondary metabolites: phenolic compounds (acteoside).

Fam. Linaceae

Linum usitatissimum L. var. Atalante –

Flax



Origin: cotyledons of seedlings, pRi T-DNA *Agrobacterium rhizogenes* ATCC LBA 9402.

Morphology: intensively branching roots.

Culture conditions: submerged culture



the Gamborg nutrient medium (B 5) at +25°±3°C, in the dark transplantation on the fresh medium after 4 weeks; has a poor growth on the solid nutrient medium.

Secondary metabolites: cianogenic glycosides, lignanes.

Area of application: biotechnology; biochemistry of cianogenic glycoside synthesis and transport.

Fam. Rubiaceae

Rubia tinctorum L. – Madder



Origin: hypocotyl of seedlings, pRi T-DNA *Agrobacterium rhizogenes* ATCC 15834.

Morphology: intensively branching coloured roots.

Culture conditions: submerged culture



the Gamborg nutrient medium (B 5) at +25°±3°C, in the dark transplantation on the fresh medium after 3 weeks.

Stock culture: solid nutrient medium B 5 at 17-18°C, under fluorescent lighting (8h/d).

Secondary metabolites: anthraquinones (alizarin, purpurin and their derivatives).

Area of application: enzymology of anthraquinone biosynthesis; biotechnology.

Fam. Rutaceae

Ruta graveolens L. – Garden Rue

Origin: hypocotyl and leaves of seedlings, pRi T-DNA *Agrobacterium rhizogenes* ATCC 15834.

Morphology: intensively branching roots with rapid growth.

Culture conditions: submerged culture



the Gamborg nutrient medium (B 5) at +25°±3°C, in the dark transplantation on the fresh medium after 4 weeks, has a poor growth on the solid nutrient medium.

R. gr.

Stock culture: artificial seeds, preservation under +4 °C during 12 weeks.

Secondary metabolites: flavonoids; furanocoumarines; furoquinoline, quinoline, and acridone alkaloids; essential oil.

Area of application: enzymology of coumarine and acridone alkaloid biosynthesis; distribution of secondary metabolites in the root tissues; viability and cytochemistry of border cells. Fam. Zygophyllaceae

Peganum harmala L. – Syrian Rue



Origin: hypocotyl of seedlings, pRi T-DNA *Agrobacterium rhizogenes* ATCC A 4.

Morphology: intensively branching short-cut roots.

Culture conditions: submerged culture



the Gamborg nutrient medium (B 5) at +25°±3°C, in the dark transplantation on the fresh medium after 4 weeks.

Stock culture: solid nutrient medium B 5 at 17-18°C, under fluorescent lighting (8h/d).

Secondary metabolites:

ß-carboline alkaloids (harmine, harmaline, harmol, harmalol) and 5-hydroxytryptamine (serotonin).

Area of application: biogenesis of serotonin and ß-carboline alkaloids.