

Savinee Laithong 2012: *In Vitro* Culture of *Afgekia mahidoliae* Burt et Chermisr.  
Master of Science (Botany), Major Field: Botany, Department of Botany. Thesis  
Advisor: Associate Professor Malee Nanakorn, Ph.D. 58 pages.

*In vitro* shoot multiplication of *Afgekia mahidoliae* Burt et Chermisr. was conducted by using nodal explants and cultured on  $\frac{1}{2}$ MS semi-solid medium supplemented with 0.0-4.0  $\mu$ M TDZ or BA for 4 weeks followed by sub-culturing on the same medium without growth regulator for 4 weeks. TDZ at 0.5-4.0  $\mu$ M gave higher shoot number (3.0-3.8 shoots) than BA 0.5-4.0  $\mu$ M (1.6-3.0 shoots) and 1.0  $\mu$ M TDZ gave the highest shoot length of 11.8 mm. However, new shoots were too short; therefore, two methods for shoot elongation with GA<sub>3</sub> were studied: 1) cultured nodes on  $\frac{1}{2}$ MS semi-solid medium supplemented with 2.0  $\mu$ M TDZ for 4 weeks followed by sub-culturing on the same medium supplemented with 0.0–15.0  $\mu$ M GA<sub>3</sub> for 4 weeks 2) cultured nodes on semi-solid MS medium supplemented with 2  $\mu$ M TDZ in combination with 0.0-10.0  $\mu$ M GA<sub>3</sub> for 4 weeks. The results showed that the first method, cultured the explants on TDZ and followed by using 10  $\mu$ M GA<sub>3</sub> gave the highest shoot length of 14.0 mm or the shoot length was 1.8 folds higher than when cultured on GA<sub>3</sub> free medium and it also showed better result than the second method. For root induction, *in vitro* shoot were cultured on  $\frac{1}{2}$ MS semi-solid medium supplemented with 0.0-15.0  $\mu$ M NAA or IAA for 4 weeks or dipped the shoot end in 0.0-5.0 mM NAA or IAA solution for 5 minutes and implanted on growth regulator free  $\frac{1}{2}$ MS semi-solid medium for 4 weeks. Only 15.0  $\mu$ M NAA was able to induce root at 12.5 % and root length of 12.3 $\pm$ 3.3 mm.

Internodes of *A. mahidoliae* were cultured on MS semi-solid medium supplemented with 0.0–15.0  $\mu$ M 2,4-D, NAA or IAA for 4 weeks. NAA at 5  $\mu$ M gave the highest callus weight of 1.223 g but callus could not develop to any structures.

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Student's signature

Thesis Advisor's signature