

( ) = ( ). – 2015. – 1 (84). –  
.17-24

**IN VITRO**

• • • , • • • ,  
• • • , • • • ,  
• • •

(*Pisum sativum L.*)  
in  
vitro ( PEG-6000)

• • • - ,  
( PEG-6000)  
,  
• • • ,  
- ,  
• • • : *Pisum sativum L.* - , in vitro ,  
,  
• • • ,  
• • • ,  
• • • ,  
- , - ,  
,  
[1].  
(*Pisum sativum L.*)  
9000  
,  
[2].  
,

30% [3, - ,

4]. ,

2005-2009

66,0 .

55,0 .

0,1 / [5].

CGIAR 30-50% .

(Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research) ,

37%- ,

(<http://singer.cgiar.org>) [6]. -

XII-XV .

2009 12

43,5 2010

- 13,5 . FAO ,

2010 60

0,1 2010

10 000,0 , - . [9].

11,1 /

4-5 , *vitro* . *In*

23,2 /

- 45,5 / ( -6000 - 8000)

[7]. - , [10].

4 -6000

[8]. ,

12, 13]. , , . [11, , 15, 20 25% 5  
( ) , ,

[17].  
-  
[14].

-  
[16].

[15]. [16].

[16].

*in vitro*

(Pisum sativum L.), 6-8 50  
 / 0,01 / 5  
 - / 1/2 2  
 10% 16  
 1/2 , 80%,  
 20 μmol/ 2/ 22°C,  
 3-5 R<sub>0</sub>  
 3-5  
 0,5-1  
 / 0,1 / 0,5  
 2,4-  
 ( )  
 , NaCl  
 PEG-6000  
 28°  
 Binder  
 KBWF-240 ( )

(%)

(1 ).

831-1, 771-1

1 -

		,	, %	,
831-1	+2%	60	75,0	47,6±1,2
	+2% NaCl	66	72,7	52,2±2,0
	( )	58	86,2	60,9±2,7
771-1	+2%	80	66,3	37,2±2,8
	+2% NaCl	75	58,7	30,7±1,8
	( )	90	80,0	50,8±2,4
838-3	+2%	63	92,1	41,2±3,1
	+2% NaCl	65	92,3	54,5±2,6
	( )	82	97,6	64,8±3,8

838-3

0,01 /

2,4-  
5 /

(%)

(%).

-6000

838-3      21%      , 831-1

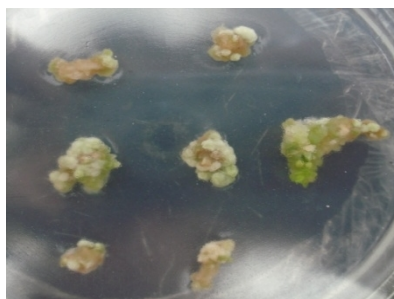
54%

(1    ).

,    -6000-    2%

43,5%-73,4%

838-3



1 сурет – 838 -3 асбұршақ гибридiнiң морфогенез индукциясы

Бұл аталған гибридтің ерекшелігіне байланысты болуы мүмкін, сондай-ақ морфогенез индукциясы қоректік ортасы үшін фитогормон типі мен концентрациясын таңдау қажет екенін көрсетеді (2 кесте).

2 кесте - Асбұршақтың морфогенез үрдісіне селективті агенттердің әсері.

		, %	, %	'	, %
831-1	-3 ( )	98,0	81,3	79,2±3,3	+30,1
	-3+2% NaCl	73,4	55,1	61,0±3,1	+16,9
	-3+2% -6000	54,0	27,4	58,8±4,4	+23,5
771-1	-3 ( )	97,2	80,7	101,3±8,4	+99,4
	-3+2% NaCl	65,9	52,7	37,9±3,0	+23,5
	-3+2% -6000	41,3	19,8	42,8±2,6	+15,1
838-3	-3 ( )	76,3	58,0	88,9±2,7	+37,2
	-3+2% NaCl	43,5	28,3	58,4±2,6	+7,2
	-3+2% -6000	21,1	12,2	56,7±4,5	+37,6

(3 ) .

:

,

PEG-6000

10

4 /

0,1 /

. *In vitro*

2





120-135



2 сурет – топырақта өсіп тұрған асбұршақтың өсімдік регенеранты

13 -6000, 5

59

7

«

»



(*Pisum sativum* L.),

« . . . . . ».

.- ., 2006. . 2. – . 177-184.

17 Muehlbauer F.J., Cho S., Sarker A., McPhee K.E., Coyne C.J., Rajesh P.N., Ford R. Application of biotechnology in breeding lentil for resistance to biotic and abiotic stress // *Euphytica*. – 2006. Vol. 147. P. 149-165.

18 Malmberg R.L. The inheritance of the ability to regenerate plants from cell cultures of *Pisum sativum* L. Preliminary analysis // *The Pisum Newsletter*. – 1982. Vol. 14. P. 39-40.

19

//

. – 2007. – .

177-181.

20 Kosturkova G., Mehandjiev A., Mihov M., Noveva S., Rodeva R. Some results from the investigations in genetic improvement of pea (*Pisum sativum* L.). – 2006. Vol.3, 3. . 397-403.

*sativum* L.). (*Pisum*

*in vitro*

(NaCl, -6000).

-6000)

(NaCl,

-6000

, NaCl

«

».

## SUMMARY

The objective of this research is study of various hybrids of pea (*Pisum sativum* L.). The aim of this research is obtaining plants regenerants using methods *in vitro* selection for resistance to abiotic stress (NaCl, PEG 6000). The effect of these selection agents on

processes of pea callus genesis, differentiation and organogenesis has been investigated. Different effects of applied selective agents on biomass growth of callus, frequency of morphogenetic and regeneration potential, as well as the reaction of pea genotypes on the impact of selective factors have been revealed. The selective agents (NaCl, PEG 6000) influenced the growth of biomass more strongly compared to callus formation. Comparative evaluation of NaCl and PEG-6000 agents showed that NaCl is the most toxic stressor, which significantly inhibits morphogenesis and regeneration processes. Following the result of the research fertile plants have been obtained for reproduction to A.I. Barayev Grain Farming Research and Production Center.