



## Improvement of friable callus production of *Boerhaavia paniculata* Rich and the investigation of its lipid profile by GC/MS

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### ABSTRACT

In this study, a protocol to induce high amount of friable callus of *Boerhaavia paniculata* RICH and a lipidomics technique were applied to investigate the profile of lipids to relate to those present in the roots of this plant that presented anti-inflammatory activity in the crude hexane extract. The callus culture was induced from seeds in solidified Murashige and Skoog medium containing different amounts of glucose and different concentrations of 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid. The explants were kept in a germination chamber at 30±2°C with a photoperiod of 16 h under light intensity of 27 μmol m<sup>-2</sup>s<sup>-1</sup> for 4 weeks. The best results for friable callus formation and development of the biomass were obtained in the treatment containing 2.26 μM 2,4-D and glucose (1.5 %; w/v). Lipidomics techniques were applied in hexane fraction showing higher concentrations of the steroids β-sitosterol (3.53 mg/100 g dc-dry cells), and fatty acids, especially 2-hydroxy-tetracosanoic acid (0.34 mg/100 g dc), eicosanoic acid (86.25 mg/100 g dc), stearic acid (420.83 mg/100 g dc), tetradecanoic acid (10.74 mg/100 g dc) and linoleic acid (100.61 mg/100 g dc). The lipid profile of callus versus that found in the roots of wild plant is described in this work.

**Key words:** anti-inflammatory lipids, *Boerhaavia paniculata*, callus culture, lipid profile, medicinal plant.

### Abbreviations

FW	Fresh Weight
DW	Dry Weight
DC	Dry callus
MS	Murashige and Skoog medium
2,4-D	2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid

### INTRODUCTION

The culture of plant cells has emerged as a promising alternative for the production of plant metabolites *in vitro*, and this is because plant cells

in the culture media present a large variety of growth characteristics for secondary metabolites production. In this sense, the relation of cell proliferation and product formation is the focus for the production of bioactive compounds *in vitro*. In general, the cells proliferation and compounds biosynthesis are separated phenomena, following each one its own favorable conditions.

Plant tissue culture represents a continuous effort to produce secondary metabolites under controlled conditions, favoring the attainment of higher amounts of active compounds, inducing and accumulating the metabolites of interest in

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a short period of time without interference of the environment (climate, soil, infestations and seasonality), without damaging the mother plant, and allowing the selection of cultivars with high production of metabolites of interest (Dicosmo and Misawa 1995, Ramachandran Rao and Ravishankar 2002, Mulabagal and Tsay 2004), although bioactive compounds production can be responses to the external stimuli on the cells.

Since the beginning of the human history, plants have been the main sources of medicine and nowadays are widely used for more than 80% of the world population (Mhaskar et al. 2010). This is because many plants produce metabolites with biological activities of great interest, and frequently, only the major metabolites produced by the organism that are more easily isolated because they have technical feasibility of being exploited and marketed as drugs, chemicals, fragrances, food additives and pesticides (Balandrin and Klocke 1988). Moreover, the metabolites presented in small concentrations suggest potential activities higher than those with higher concentrations; however, few studies have been addressed to this aspect of the biological and chemical plant metabolites. In recent years, traditional medicine has become a matter of global importance in terms of natural resources being exploited widely and many species of medicinal plants have been scientifically evaluated because of their potential medical applications, but the natural habitats of medicinal plants are rapidly disappearing. In the same way, the ethnopharmacological information is disappearing too, and this is more pronounced in industrialized countries (Weldegerima 2009). Also, most of the active compounds in these species are usually found in low concentrations (Mulabagal and Tsay 2004), and to solve this problem several techniques have been developed (Jiao et al. 2002, Van Ruth et al. 2003), being the production of these metabolites *in vitro* one of the interesting alternative.

The species *Boerhaavia paniculata* Rich belongs to the Nyctaginaceae family and has several botanical synonyms as *Boerhaavia coccinea* and *Boerhaavia diffusa* (Sá 2011, Tropicos 2011), and has been popularly used in the treatment of kidney and bladder ills, biliary fever, malaria, jaundice, congestion of the liver and spleen, dropsy, as anti-hemorrhagic and especially on urinary and uterine system inflammations (Iqbal et al. 2011). Thus, several studies have been performed on plants of the genus *Boerhaavia* which were found to present pharmacological properties such as antimicrobial activity, anti-inflammatory, anti-fibrinolytic and anti-convulsive actions (Méndez et al. 2001). Despite the reported studies, the chemistry of bioactive compounds and its pharmacological properties is still poorly understood. Recent studies in our laboratories indicated that a fraction from hexane extract of *B. paniculata* presented high biological activity acting as anti-inflammatory, being responsible for the pharmacological effects found in this plant, even though, nothing has been written about the lipid profile of this species. Few studies with species of Nyctaginaceae applying biotechnology techniques are found in the literature, being few related with the *in vitro* production of metabolites and biomass development behavior, mainly of the genus *Boerhaavia* (Gupta et al. 2004, Rownaq and Hossain 2010, Roy 2008, Santos et al. 2007, Sudarshana et al. 2008, Zaccai et al. 2007).

The development of an efficient protocol for induction of friable calli involved the suitability of many factors such as adjustment of culture medium, type of explant and conditions of maintenance of the *in vitro* culture. However to study the *in vitro* production of metabolites besides the development of an efficient protocol for callus induction, it was firstly necessary to obtain large amounts of calli biomass. For this reason, the present study was developed to establish an efficient protocol for callus induction, friable biomass production and studying the *in vitro* production of

metabolites to investigate the lipid profile and its similarity with the anti-inflammatory activity of the lipids fraction from the wild roots of *B. paniculata*.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

### PLANT SOURCE

Seeds of *B. paniculata* Rich. were collected in the Garden of medicinal plants at EMBRAPA Amazônia Oriental. The plants were identified and voucher number of the specimen was registered (code IAN No. 184191), in the IAN Herbarium of EMBRAPA Amazônia Oriental, Belém-Pará, Brazil.

### PREPARATION OF EXPLANTS FOR THE INOCULUM

Seeds of *B. paniculata* were rinsed with two drops of Tween 80<sup>®</sup> and washed thoroughly under running tap water, then immersed in sodium dodecyl sulfate (5%; w/v) for 2 min under agitation, and washed with sterile distilled water. The seeds were immersed in 75% ethanol for 1 minute, then in a solution of sodium hypochlorite (5%; w/v) containing two drops of Tween 80<sup>®</sup> for 20 min under stirring, and washed three times in sterile distilled water under aseptic conditions. The seeds were left in a solution containing 50 mgL<sup>-1</sup> of tetracycline under stirring (50-100 rpm) for 4 h. After this, the seed coats were removed, and were immersed in 0.5% sodium hypochlorite, and solution of tetracycline 50 mg L<sup>-1</sup>, dried on sterile filter paper (adapted from Brasileiro and Lacorte 1998, Sambrook et al 1989), (Seed Aseptic Procedure: SA-Procedure), and inoculated into bottles containing the culture medium for callus induction.

### INOCULUMS AND FRIABLE CALLUS INDUCTION FROM SEEDS OF *B. paniculata*

After the sterilization procedures as described above, explants were inoculated into cylindrical flasks (10x5 cm) containing 30 ml of culture medium for callus induction.

In preliminary experiments developed in our laboratories, the culture medium ½ MS and MS (Murashige and Skoog 1962), with different

concentrations and combinations of the growth regulators BAP (Benzylaminopurine) and 2,4-D, the influence of the sources carbon concentrations (glucose and sucrose), culture medium with and without coconut water (10%; v/v), and different types of explants (seeds without tegument, hypocotyl and leaf segments from seedlings germinated *in vitro*) were investigated. The results showed that ½ MS medium, seeds without tegument, glucose as carbon source and coconut water were the most suitable for further experiments to obtain callus induction. Based on this preliminary investigation, seeds without tegument were inoculated in half strength MS basal medium (½ MS) supplemented with different concentrations of 2,4-D (0.0, 2.26 µM and 4.53 µM), different glucose concentrations (0.0 ; 1.5% and 3%; w/v) supplemented with coconut water (10% v/v) and solidified with agar (0.8% w/v) (Himedia Co., Mumbai, India). The pH was adjusted to 5.8 before autoclaving at 121°C for 15 min. The explants were kept in a germination chamber at 30 ± 2°C with a photoperiod of 16 h under light intensity of 27 µmol m<sup>-2</sup> s<sup>-1</sup> for 4 weeks. Callus induction was investigated for 30 days.

### CALLUS PRODUCTION AND ACCUMULATION OF METABOLITES *IN VITRO*

To produce friable calli and increase the biomass, calli formed from seeds were sub-cultured every month in ½ MS medium with 1.5% (w/v) glucose, 10% (v/v) coconut water, 2.26 µM of 2,4-D and solidified with agar 0.8% (w/v). The calli were sub-cultured in a germination chamber in the same way as described above. The calluses were observed for 30 days, with removal of three cylindrical flasks every 5 days (sacrifice sampling). During this period, measurements of FW (fresh weight) and DW (dry weight) were taken.

### EVALUATION OF CALLI BIOMASS GROWTH

The growth of friable calli was determined by sampling sacrifice. Initially, the mass of calluses were measured and inoculated into cylindrical flasks

containing ½ MS to increase the biomass, added glucose (1.5%; w/v), coconut water (10%; v/v), 2.26 µM of 2,4-D and solidified with agar (0.8%; w/v). The calli were observed for 30 days, with removal of three cylindrical flasks every five days (sacrifice sampling). During this period, measurements of FW (fresh weight) and DW (dry weight) were taken. Every five days, cylindrical flasks containing the callus were removed from the culture and the FW was measured. Later, calli collected were dried in an oven at 60°C for 48 h and the DW was determined. It was also determined the growth rate (GR) as the factor that describes how many times the biomass grew compared to the initial inoculum. The calli were stored at -4°C for further analysis.

#### PROCEDURE TO OBTAIN THE ORGANIC FRACTIONS FROM CALLI

The study of metabolites induction was evaluated in the biomass callus by sacrifice sampling during exhaustion of the carbon source. The calli were collected and dried in an oven at 60°C for 48 h. After, they were crushed to a powder, 100 mg was transferred to a glass column (1cm x 30 cm), previously packed with Silica 60 mesh (2 g) used as stationary phase. The elution was done using organic solvents in increasing order of polarity: hexane (100%), ethyl acetate (100%) and hydroethanol solution at 80% (v/v). Each fraction was performed with two replicates each 24h, and fractions of the same solvent were pooled. The extracts were collected in vials and the solvent was evaporated. The dried extracts were stored at -4°C for further analysis.

#### EVALUATION OF THE LIPID PROFILE FROM CALLUSES

The analyses of the chemical profile of the hexane fraction from calli of *B. paniculata* were performed by GC/MS. The data were obtained on Agilent 5975C GC/MS system. The fraction was analyzed after derivatization as described here: an aliquot of 10 mg of extract was dissolved in 500 µl of methanol acidified with 2% sulfuric acid (H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>) in microtube

and heated at 90°C for 2 h. After cooling, the solution was extracted with 500 µl of n-hexane three times. The combined fractions were washed with sodium bicarbonate (NaHCO<sub>3</sub>) 4% in water. The mixture was passed through a Pasteur pipette containing 100 mg of anhydrous sodium sulfate (Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>). After evaporating the solvent with Speed-vac, the mixture was silylated in 50 µl of pyridine and 50 µl of *N,O*-bis(trimethylsilyl) trifluoroacetamide (BSTFA). After this procedure, it was added 300 µl of chloroform, and 1 µl of the mixture was analyzed by GC/MS. The system was operated under the following conditions: Oven was maintained at a temperature program which started with 100°C for 2 min, with ramp 15°C for 1 min, rising to 180°C for 1 min and remained with the second ramp 5°C for 1 min, raising up to 300°C and kept at this temperature for 10 min. The injection mode was 1 µl of split (1:5). The linear velocity carrier gas was 1.2 ml min<sup>-1</sup>, using helium as carrier gas. The column used was HP 5MS (5% Phenyl Methyl Silox - 30 m x 0.25 mm id x 0.25 µm film thickness). The heater and the transfer line was kept at 250°C. The compounds were identified by comparison of their mass spectra with those of the lipid library, NIST 05 database, and online available plant-specific database (The Golm Metabolome Database; [http://csbdb.mpimp-golm.mpg.de/csbdb/gmd/home/gmd\\_sm.html](http://csbdb.mpimp-golm.mpg.de/csbdb/gmd/home/gmd_sm.html)). The measured mass spectra were deconvoluted by the Automated Mass Spectral Deconvolution and Identification System (AMDIS) before comparison with the databases. The spectra of individual components were transferred to the NIST Mass Spectral Search Program MS Search 2.0 where they were matched against reference compounds.

#### EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN AND DATA ANALYSIS

The experiment of callus induction was performed with a completely randomized design with 3x3 factorial designs, resulting in nine treatments with a minimum of 10 replicates and all experiments were repeated three times. Statistical analysis was done with the MINITAB 14 software. The Tukey test

was used to compare the means with significance level of  $P \leq 0.05$ . The treatments were analyzed by the percentage of callus induction (CI), percentage of friable callus induction (FC) and the average fresh weight (FW) of sacrifice sample. Data were expressed as mean  $\pm$  standard error. For all analyses, the student's *t*-test was used in a multi comparison between control and samples.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### INDUCTION OF FRIABLE CALLUS FROM SEEDS OF *B. paniculata*

The seeds of *B. paniculata* treated as SA-Procedure were not contaminated *in vitro*. Contrariwise, in a preliminary aseptic procedure using only ethanol and sodium hypochlorite with different concentrations and time of exposure, had presented high levels of bacterial and fungal contamination (80%), and the ones not contaminated had low formation of callus, mostly hard and nodular callus, with high rate of oxidation and low friability. The best results were obtained with seed aseptically prepared and without tegument as explant, ½ MS in the culture medium, glucose as carbon source and coconut water as source of vitamins, amino acids and phytohormones. The wide application of coconut water in plant tissue culture is justified by its unique chemical composition, it has been widely used as a growth supplement of calli in the culture medium stimulating rapid amount of biomass and friability (Souza 2012). Further, coconut water promotes improved growth of calli and friability. Apart from coconut water has a complex variable chemical composition, it has been widely used in the plant tissue culture industry as a growth-promoting component in the formulation of tissue culture media (Yong et al. 2009). From a scientific point of view, the use of coconut water is not reproducible in concentration of its chemical components as it precludes the possibility for investigation the effects of individual components of the medium with any degree of accuracy, but independently of its complexity, its

use presents good effect on the friability of calli due to presenting growth regulatory properties, and the most significant chemical group is the phytohormone, being kinetin *N*-furfuriladenine, a cytokinin, the main constituent. The procedure described here is relatively simple and consistent with the development of calli biomass and friability.

Using these results we performed an assay to obtain a culture medium for callus induction, the most suitable in *Boerhaavia*. Table I presents treatments with different concentrations of glucose and 2,4-D in ½ MS medium supplemented with 10% (v/v) of coconut water for adjustment of the culture medium for callus induction.

With these results it can be seen that the seeds, without the coats, used as explants, favored the induction and production of calli. This phenomenon occurred after one week of cultivation and all treatments induced callus with color ranging from beige to light brown, indicating that the explants, medium and culture conditions were suitable to induce friable callus. The cells biomass grew vigorously in the treatment 5 [½ MS, 10% (v/v) coconut water + 1.5% (w/v) glucose and 2.26 µM of 2,4-D], which showed 100% of friability rate and high growth amount of calli represented by fresh weight of 545 mg per sample (presented in a cylindrical flask). As a comparison, Gupta et al. (2004) obtained calli from stem, leaf and root segments of *B. diffusa* plantlets produced *in vitro* on modified MS medium (MS1) supplemented with 0.5 mg l<sup>-1</sup> BA, 1.0 mg l<sup>-1</sup> NAA and 2.0 mg l<sup>-1</sup> 2,4-D. However, the best results were obtained in stem explants subcultured on the same medium but supplemented with decreased concentration of 2,4-D (1.0 mg l<sup>-1</sup>).

Any plant tissue can be used as explants *in vitro* due to the totipotency of cells. In general, hypocotyls, endosperm of seeds, young leaves, immature embryos or inflorescences that have a higher proportion of meristematic tissue and greater ability to express totipotency are preferred (Grattapaglia and Machado 1998, Lindsey and Jones 1992), and that

**TABLE I**  
**Callus induction of *Boerhaavia paniculata* Rich in ½ MS medium**  
**supplemented with 10%(v/v) coconut water and**  
**different concentrations of glucose and 2,4-D.**

TREATMENTS	CALLI INDUCTION (%) (Average + S.E.)	FRIABLE CALLI (%) (Average+ S.E.)	FRESH WEIGHT (mg) (Average+ S.E.)
1 ½ MS	95,0 ± 15,8 a	100,0 ± 0,0 a	150,7 ± 97,2 bc
2 ½MS + 2,265µM 2,4-D	65,0 ± 41,2 ab	80,0 ± 42,2 a	309,7 ± 69,2 b
3 ½MS + 4,53µM 2,4-D	89,0 ± 16,5 ab	88,9 ± 33,3 a	161,8 ± 82,5 bc
4 ½MS + 1,5 % glucose	55,0 ± 36,9 b	80,0 ± 42,2 a	198,7 ± 66,6 bc
5 ½MS + 1,5 % glucose + 2,265µM 2,4-D	63,0 ± 28,6 ab	100,0 ± 0,0 a	545,0 ± 13,7 a
6 ½MS + 1,5 % glucose+ 4,53µM 2,4-D	80,8 ± 35,0 ab	87,5 ± 35,4 a	290,7 ± 155,8 b
7 ½MS + 3,0 % glucose	63,0 ± 41,5 ab	33,3 ± 50,0 b	79,6 ± 4,3 c
8 ½MS + 3,0 % glucose+ 2,265µM 2,4-D	95,0 ± 15,8 a	54,5 ± 47,8 ab	132,4 ± 53,8 c
9 ½MS + 3,0 % glucose+ 4,53µM 2,4-D	84,1 ± 28,0 ab	63,6 ± 45,2 ab	115,6 ± 53,9 c
<i>p</i> -value	0,019*	0,003**	0,00**

Means followed by the same lower case letters do not differ in Tukey test;

Callus induction rate and percentage of friable callus are given in percentage; fresh calli weight is given in milligram;

SE = Standard Deviation. \*0.01 < *p* < 0.05 differences are significant at 5%; \*\* *p* < 0.01 significant differences at 1% and 5%.

is why seed may be good source of explants. Wang and Ha (2007) reported that seeds and seedlings had higher rate of callus induction when compared with young leaves or stems. Callus formation from explants is accompanied by a number of structural changes, and in cell metabolism which results in dedifferentiation of tissue. The morphology of the callus may be described as friable (loosely aggregated cells, with lower density) or compact (aggregated cells are thicker, with higher density) (Lindsey and Jones 1992). The friable calluses have different cell types with different structural and histochemical characteristics, mainly characterized by the presence of cells in rapidly small growing, isodiametric, with high frequency of cell divisions (Souza et al. 2011). These results are observed when callus formation showed a high degree of dedifferentiation and friability, which showed that the source of explants presented high meristematic system. The modified MS medium showed good

results for several species, also *B. paniculata* presented excellent friability and biomass growth in this medium. The growth conditions, related to light and temperature are variable that depend on plant species, and the *in vitro* cultivation of *B. paniculata* was more effective at high temperatures and photoperiods of 16 h of light. The results for the rate of induction showed significant differences in the level of 5% in the Tukey test, and the rate of mass of friable calluses showed significant difference at 1% and 5% levels.

In the treatment 1 (½ MS; coconut water 10% v/v) were observed high rate of callus induction (95%) and friability (100%), without the presence of growth regulator and glucose; even though with low average mass of callus (150 mg). These results differ from our preliminary experiments with seed without tegument in the same medium without addition of coconut water that did not show any callus induction, indicating that the presence

of coconut water in the culture medium improved the induction and especially the growth of callus *in vitro*. Coconut water presents a complex mixture of minerals and organic compounds, as glucose, fructose, amino acids, kinetin, kinetin derivatives and other compounds that may act individually or synergistically (Ge et al. 2004, 2005, Campbell-Falck et al. 2000). However, coconut water is a complex mixture that remains widely used as additive in plant tissue culture with excellent results demonstrated in recent studies (Abraham et al. 2012, Ge et al. 2005, Kanwar et al. 2010, Karthikeyan et al. 2012). Here are two examples of applications: Peixe et al. (2007) have achieved success in the micropropagation of olives using coconut water and BAP in the culture; Roy (2008) also reported that the addition of coconut water in the medium increased both the number of buds and segments explants from nodal meristems of *B. diffusa*. As observed, the presence of kinetin and other cytokinins in coconut water as major phytohormones suggests its effectiveness as a supplement for culture growth and development of plant cells and tissues.

Analyzing the isolated effect of glucose in the treatment, without the presence of 2,4-D (treatments 4 and 7) showed that the percentage of callus induction was lesser than the medium without glucose, and this percentage was decreased with the increasing of glucose concentration. The same occurred with the friability of the callus and biomass development. In treatment 4 ( $\frac{1}{2}$  MS with 10% coconut water and 1.5% glucose) can be observed the lowest rate of induction of all treatments, except for the induced callus that had a high friability and growth. Treatment 7 ( $\frac{1}{2}$  MS with 10% coconut water and 3% glucose) had a lowest rate friability (33%) and less growth of the callus (79.6 mg) compared to all treatments. Probably, the absence of growth regulators and higher glucose concentration influenced these results, which suggest that the presence of carbohydrates

had no positive effect in the medium associated with coconut water, and that the medium without carbohydrate, and only coconut water added was more efficient for induction callus formation. Sucrose is the most widely carbohydrate used in the nutritive media, supplying high growth rates in most species, however, addition of carbohydrate higher than 25g/L influences the osmotic potential of the culture medium which also has a strong influence on the morphogenesis of cells cultivated *in vitro* (Fuentes et al. 2000, Petersen et al. 1999).

According to Paiva Neto and Otoni (2003) the glucose concentration at 1.5% (w/v) has lower osmotic potential -0.205 MPa than glucose and sucrose at a concentration of 3% (w/v), which have osmotic potential of -0.410 MPa and - 0.237 MPa, respectively. The increase of the osmotic potential (concentration of solute) in the cells induces a reducing potential of water in the cells, promoting toxic effect. These differences in the osmotic potential can explain the best induction of *calli* of *B. paniculata* in the culture medium containing 1.5% glucose (lower osmotic potential).

Regarding the isolated effect of the growth regulator 2,4-D in the culture medium without carbohydrate (treatments 2 and 3), the calli exhibited a reduction in the percentage of induction and growth, but remained highly friable. Treatment 6, with an intermediate concentration of glucose (1.5% w/v), presented high friability (87.5%) and good growth of callus that was represented by the fresh weight (290.7 mg). In high concentrations of glucose (treatments 8 and 9), was observed a slight increase in the rate of callus induction in relation to the intermediate doses (1.5% w/v), however, the rates of friability and biomass were lower than the other treatments with concentrations of 1.5% (w/v) and 0% (w/v) of glucose. These results indicated that the presence of high concentrations of carbohydrate in the medium interferes with the growth and friability of calli.

The stage of calli induction and biomass production is very difficult. Gopi and Vatsala (2006) achieved better results for callus induction in leaves and stems of *Gymnema sylvestre* on MS medium with 0.5 mg.L<sup>-1</sup> of 2,4-D (2.26 mM). Antognoni et al. (2007) induced callus from leaves of *Passiflora* spp in MS basal medium supplemented with kinetin and 2,4-D. In this case, the synthetic auxin is essential to initiate calluses without metabolite production. There are few reports of calli cultivated *in vitro*, especially in the genus *Boerhavia*. Santos et al. (2007) induced callus from leaves and stems of *B. coccinea* in MS medium supplemented with various growth regulators, including 2,4-D. Sudarshana et al. (2008) obtained better results in callus formation from leaf explants of *B. diffusa* in MS supplemented with 2,4-D. Rownaq and Hossain (2010) induced callus of *B. repens* from nodal segments in MS medium containing 1.0 mg l<sup>-1</sup> NAA and 1.0 mg l<sup>-1</sup> BAP. The use of synthetic 2,4-D induces calluses without metabolites production, although BAB or NAA slightly induces metabolite production. The importance of this phenomenon is that the metabolite accumulation delays the growth development.

The species *B. paniculata* appears to be sensitive to culture media with higher osmotic potential, and when cultured in ½ MS treatments and coconut water (10% v/v) without glucose, the induction of callus is best evidenced. In the same way, only inorganic salts of MS basal medium have a high osmotic potential (-0.212 MPa), and associated with the sugar should further increase this potential in the culture medium (George et al. 2008, Campbell-Falck 2000). This may explain why treatments with the addition of glucose presented a reduction in the induction of calli in culture of cells from this species.

#### PRODUCTION OF CALLUS BIOMASS

The ½ MS medium with glucose 1.5% (w/v), 2.26 µM of 2,4-D and coconut water 10% (w/v) favored the increase of callus biomass of *B. paniculata*, and has kept the friability and intense growth with

beige and brown color (Figure 1). Furthermore, the subcultured callus under these conditions became dark brown and the growth slowed considerably, showing that the cells started to produce secondary metabolites. The metabolites accumulation was induced by the lack of carbon source on prolonged cultivation that comes as a function of the stress caused by the lack of nutrients in the culture medium. The type and concentration of growth regulators in the culture medium are factors in the growth and development patterns of calli in most *in vitro* systems (Hartmann et al. 2002). The positive action of auxins, especially 2,4-D on calluses induction in explants of different species has been observed by several authors (Antognoni et al. 2007, Gopi and Vatsala 2006, Sudarshana et al. 2008, Thomas and Maseena 2006), and 2,4-D, as known, is the synthetic auxin which has the function of speeding up the division of cells, leading to rapid growth of the *B. paniculata*'s callus (Santos et al. 2007).

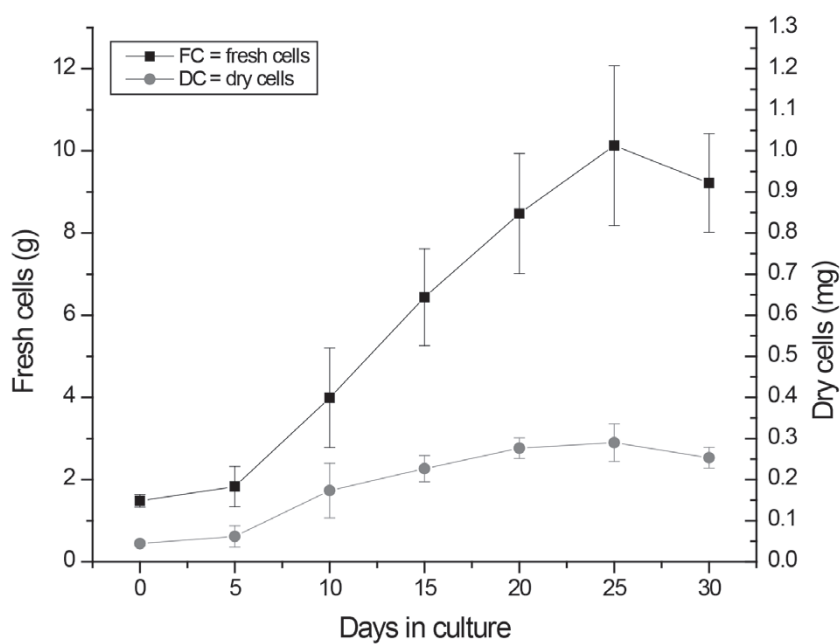
#### PRODUCTION OF BIOMASS

The growth of callus biomass of *B. paniculata* versus time was investigated to check the influence of nutrient consumption. Approximately 1.5 g of friable callus growing actively were used as inoculum in a maintenance medium (½MS medium with glucose 1.5% (w/v), 2.26 µM of 2,4-D and coconut water 10% (v/v). At the beginning of the culture, the callus grew slowly; from the 5th day there was a rapid growth of biomass up to 25 days. After this period, it could be observed a reduction of the biomass growth. The maximum increase in fresh biomass was observed at 25 days of cultivation (Figure 2). The calluses remained friable and beige colored during 30 days, then began the process of browning, probably a result of depletion of the source of carbohydrates and nutrients in the culture medium. The callus showed high amount of water that can be seen by the ratio FW/DW, confirming the friability. Similar results were obtained by Gopi and Vatsala (2006) in callus culture of *Gymnema sylvestre*.





**Figure 1** - Callus of *Boerhavia paniculata* Rich. from seed without coats in  $\frac{1}{2}$ MS medium supplemented with 10% (v/v) coconut water and 1.5% of glucose and 2.265  $\mu$ M of 2,4-D (w/v) sub-cultivated after 60 days.



**Figure 2** - Curve of calli growth of *Boerhavia paniculata* Rich in  $\frac{1}{2}$  MS medium supplemented with 1.5% glucose (w/v), 2.265 $\mu$ M of 2,4-D (w/v) and 10% coconut water (v/v). Fresh weight (FW) and dry weight (DW) measured during 35 days by sacrifice sampling.

LIPID PROFILE OF CALLUS OF *B. Paniculata*

The callus' hexane fraction was analyzed and the lipid profile showed fatty acids and steroids as major substances. Thus PUFAs are presented and seem to be the important group with anti-inflammatory activity, although the major compounds related are: octadecanoic acid (26.3%), octadecenoic acid (6.9%), octadecadienoic acid (6.3%), eicosanoic acid (5.4%), hexadecanoic acid (2.5%) and docosanoic acid (1.2%), hexadecanoic acid methyl ester (47.4%),  $\beta$ -sitosterol (0.2%) and stigmaterol (0.04%; 0.67  $\mu$ g). In general, all the compounds present in the profile are found in little amount and are related with plant metaboloma. It is noteworthy that the hexane fraction from roots of *B. paniculata* presented anti-inflammatory activity, been found the PUFAs as the principal responsible for the anti-inflammatory effect. However, these compounds were not investigated separately. In general, the presence of unsaturated fatty acids and steroids can have great influence on this activity. One of the characteristic features of lipids is the protective effect against atherosclerosis, cardiac arrhythmias, inflammatory conditions and immune dysfunction. Other studies show that n-3 PUFA has presented clinical benefit in diseases such as rheumatoid arthritis (Porter, 2010) and long-chain n-3 PUFA are present in the profile of hexane fraction. Table II shows the lipid profile of the hexane fraction found in callus cultures of *B. paniculata*. The total yield of lipid in hexane fraction was 1.8 mg of lipid per 100 mg of callus dry weight.

The total lipid contents either in the callus and wild roots plant did not differ, emphasizing that the compounds present could be produced in the callus culture. The lipid fraction of wild plant reduced 77.3% of inflammatory cells compared with control and presented similar profile, this result is described by Souza (2012) and has been deeply investigated by our research group. In this sense, it is important to highlight the application of metabolomics to identify the substances present

in the lipidic fraction of this callus. Although the most important results presented on this paper are the goals for the protocol to induce and produce high amount of friable callus using seeds from species of Nyctaginaceae as explant, only now the report of the chemical profile of the hexane extract of callus culture from *Boerhaavia's* genus and the anti-inflammatory activity are being related for the first time.

## CONCLUSION

The present study showed the effectiveness of the protocol to induce and improve calli of *Boerhaavia*. The current finds highlighted the differential effects of 2,4-D, coconut water and carbohydrate interaction on the proliferation of calli. These results indicated that  $\frac{1}{2}$  MS medium supplemented with coconut water (10%), 2.265  $\mu$ M of 2,4-D and glucose (1,5% w/v) was the best composition to induce calli from seeds without tegument, been obtained high amount of friable callus. The lipid profile obtained from callus of *B. paniculata* confirms the presence of fatty acids; esters and phytosterols indicating that calli have similar chemical substances as the profile of the hexane extract of wild species. This work contributes to the development of an efficient protocol for callus induction, increasing knowledge about the *in vitro* cultivation of the species *B. paniculata*.

Further studies must be performed on the qualitative and quantitative changes of lipids, stability of production during a cycle of culture and research on biological activities in callus cultures of this species.

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**TABLE II**  
**Lipid profile of calli hexanic fraction from *Boerhaavia***  
***paniculata* Rich analyzed by GC-MS.**

CLASSIFICATION	RI	Roots µg	Callus µg*
<b>FATTY ALCOHOL AND OTHER COMPOUNDS</b>			
Glycerol	1279	tr	0.63
Octadecanol	2159	tr	0.04
1-Hexadecanoilglycerol	2601	0.20	0.26
<b>HYDROXYLATED FATTY ACIDS OR ESTER</b>			
2-hydroxy-tetracosanoic acid	2920	tr	0.34
Methyl hexadecanoate	1927	805.40	757.91
<b>SATURATED FATTY ACIDS (FA)</b>			
Tetradecanoic acid	1724	0.90	1.11
Pentadecanoic acid	1826	0.33	0.47
Hexadecanoic acid	1925	2.10	2.28
Heptadecanoic acid	2028	7.30	5.58
Octadecanoic acid	2128	516.30	420.83
Eicosanoic acid	2331	95.40	86.25
Heneicosanoic acid	2631	tr	0.14
Docosanoic acid	2532	11.20	19.09
Tricosanoic acid	2629	2.10	1.16
Tetracosanoic acid	2733	12.70	10.74
Pentacosanoic acid	2833	tr	0.46
Hexacosanoic acid	2928	tr	0.70
<b>MONOUNSATURATED FATTY ACIDS (MUFA)</b>			
7-Hexadecenoic acid	1905	42.50	39.66
<i>Cis</i> 10-Heptadecenoic acid	2028	3.10	2.08
Octadecenoic acid	2105	15.0	109.69
Octadecenoic acid (isomer)	2110	-	18.12
Eicosenoic acid	2308	0.40	6.81
<b>POLYUNSATURATED FATTY ACIDS (PUFA)</b>			
Octadecadienoic acid	2098	86.30	100.61
Octadecadienoic acid (Isomer)	2108	-	10.07
<b>STEROLS (ST)</b>			
Stigmasterol	3307	1.9	0.67
Sitosterol (Unknown)	3380	-	0.16
Sterol (Unknown)	3274	-	0.62
β-Sitosterol	3371	3.3	3.53
*µg of compounds per 100 mg of dry cells. RI-Retention index, tr < 0.05.		<b>Total amounts</b>	<b>1606.43</b>
			<b>1600.01</b>

## RESUMO

Neste estudo, um protocolo para induzir maiores quantidades de calos friáveis de *Boerhaavia paniculata* RICH e uma técnica de lipidômica foram aplicados para investigar o perfil dos lipídios e serem comparados com aqueles presentes nas raízes desta planta, os quais apresentaram atividade anti-inflamatória no extrato hexânico bruto. A cultura de calo foi induzida a partir de sementes em meio sólido contendo sais de Murashige e Skoog com diferentes quantidades de glicose e diferentes concentrações de ácido 2,4-diclorofenoxiacético. Os frascos foram mantidos em câmara de germinação a  $30 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ , com fotoperíodo de 16h sob intensidade luminosa de  $27 \mu\text{mol m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$  durante 4 semanas. Os melhores resultados para a formação de calo friável e desenvolvimento da biomassa foram obtidos no tratamento contendo  $2,26 \mu\text{M}$  de 2,4-D e de glicose (1,5 % ; m/v). Técnica de lipidômica foi aplicada na fração hexânica mostrando as concentrações mais elevadas de esteróides  $\beta$ -sitosterol (3,53 mg/100 g de cs - células seca), e ácidos graxos; especialmente o ácido 2-hidroxi-tetracosanoico (0,34 mg/100 g cs), ácido eicosanoico (86,25 mg/100 g cs), ácido esteárico (420,83 mg/100 g cs), ácido tetradecanoico (10,74 mg/100 g cs) e ácido linoléico (100,61 mg/100 g cs). O perfil lipídico do calo *versus* aquele encontrado nas raízes da planta silvestre é descrito neste trabalho.

**Palavras-chave:** lipídios anti-inflamatórios, *Boerhaavia paniculata*, cultura de calos, perfil lipídico, planta medicinal.

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