

**PHYSIOLOGICAL, PHYTOCHEMICAL AND
BIOTECHNOLOGICAL STUDIES ON ANISE
(*Pimpinella anisum* L.) PLANT**

By

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ABSTRACT

The present work aimed to study the effect of inoculation *Pimpinella anisum* L. seeds with biofertilizer [arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi (my) and/or microbein (mi)] and/or plants were spray with Thidiazuron (TDZ) combined with chemical fertilizer at half or full dose of NPK on number of spores Am fungi per kg soil, AM fungi colonization , enzymatic activities (dehydrogenase & Nitrogenase), growth parameters , chemical composition and active constituents . Also, some molecular studies (protein electrophoresis) were studied.

This work was carried out during two successive seasons 2012-2013 and 2013-2014 at Biotechnology Department, Phytochemistry Department and Farm of Applied Research Center of Medicinal Plants (ARCMP) affiliated to the National Organization for Drug Control And Research (NODCAR), ministry of health, Egypt. The most important results could be summarized as follow:

The results in both seasons showed that, the highest values of number of AM fungi spores per kg soil in anise (*Pimpinella anisum* L.) roots, AM fungi colonization %, enzymatic activities, growth parameters, chemical composition and active constituent obtained at inoculated seeds with mixture of mycorrhizal spores and microbein at full dose of NPK.

The profile of SDS-PAGE showed appearance and disappearance of some protein bands occurred after chemical , bio fertilizers and foliar sprayed by TDZ of anise plant compared to the control. The highest number of bands (up to 19 bands) were observed with the inoculated anise (*Pimpinella anisum* L.) seeds with mixture of mycorrhizal and microbein.

Key words. Anise, *Pimpinella anisum* L., chemical fertilizer, biofertilizer, mycorrhizae, microbein, TDZ.

DEDICATION

I dedicate this work to whom my heartfelt thanks; to my father Dr. Abdel Halim Sallam , my mother, my husband Amr Basha , my son Malek, my brothers Amr and Walid and my friends Samir Sabry and Nora Ahmed for all the support they lovely offered along the period of my post graduation.

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CONTENTS

	Page
INTRODUCTION.....	1
REVIEW OF LITERATURE.....	5
1. Anise plant	5
2. chemical fertilizer	12
3. Biofertilizers	18
4. Effect of bio and chemical fertilizer on plants.....	27
5.Effect of Thidiazuran (TDZ) on plants.....	35
MATERIALS AND METHODS	40
1. MATERIALS.....	40
2. METHODS.....	43
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION.....	58
A) Microbial activity.....	58
1) Effect of mineral and/or biofertilizer as well as TDZ on number of AM fungi spores per kg soil and AM fungi colonization (%)......	58
2) Effect of mineral and/or biofertilizer as well as TDZ on Enzymatic activities determinations of <i>Pimpinella anisum</i> L. plant	61
B) Physiological studies.....	65
1) Fruit germination percentage.....	65
2) Effect of mineral and/or biofertilizer as well as TDZ on vegetative growth of <i>Pimpinella anisum</i> L. plant.....	65
3) Effect of mineral and/or biofertilizer as well as TDZ on chemical composition of <i>Pimpinella anisum</i> L. plant.....	80
C) Phytochemical studies.....	96
D) Molecular studies.....	105
SUMMARY.....	112
CONCLUSION.....	116
REFERENCES	117
ARABIC SUMMARY	

LIST OF TABLES

NO.	Title	Page
1.	Chemical and physical characteristics of the experimental soil.....	41
2.	Chemical composition of <i>Pimpinella anisum</i> L. essential oil extracted from fruits.....	51
3.	Effect of mineral and/or biofertilizer as well as TDZ on mean number of AM fungi spores per Kg soil after 50 days of planting anise fruits during 2012/2013 and 2013/2014 seasons.....	59
4.	Effect of mineral and/or biofertilizer as well as TDZ on mean mycorrhizal colonization (%) after 50 days of planting anise fruits during 2012/2013 and 2013/2014 seasons.....	60
5.	Effect of mineral and/or biofertilizer as well as TDZ on mean dehydrogenase activity ($\mu\text{g TPF/g dry soil/day}$) after 50 days of planting anise fruits during 2012/2013 and 2013/2014 seasons...	62
6.	Effect of mineral and/or biofertilizer as well as TDZ on mean nitrogenase activity ($\text{nmo C}_2\text{H}_4/\text{g rhizosphere/ hour}$) after 50 days of planting anise fruits during 2012/2013 and 2013/2014 seasons.....	64
7.	Effect of mineral and/or biofertilizer as well as TDZ on mean fresh weight of shoots (g/plant) of anise plant during 2012/1013 and 2013/2014 seasons.....	66
8.	Effect of mineral and/or biofertilizer as well as TDZ on mean fresh weight of roots (g/plant) of anise plant during 2012/2013 and 2013/2014 seasons.....	69
9.	Effect of mineral and/or biofertilizer as well as TDZ on mean dry weight of shoots (g/plant) of anise plant during 2012/2013 and 2013/2014 seasons.....	71
10.	Effect of mineral and/or biofertilizer as well as TDZ on mean dry weight of roots (g/plant) of anise plant during 2012/2013 and 2013/2014 seasons.....	73
11.	Effect of mineral and/or biofertilizer as well as TDZ on mean plant height (cm) of anise plant during 2012/2013 and 2013/2014 seasons.....	75

12.	Effect of mineral and/or biofertilizer as well as TDZ on mean number of umbel/plant of anise plant during 2012/2013 and 2013/2014 seasons.....	77
13.	Effect of mineral and/or biofertilizer as well as TDZ on mean weight of fruits (g/plant) of anise plant during 2012/2013 and 2013/2014 seasons.....	79
14.	Effect of mineral and/or biofertilizer as well as TDZ on mean chlorophyll (a) (mg/g F.W.) of anise plant during 2012/2013 and 2013/2014 seasons.....	81
15.	Effect of mineral and/or biofertilizer as well as TDZ on mean chlorophyll (b) (mg/g F.W.) of anise plant during 2012/2013 and 2013/2014 seasons.....	82
16.	Effect of mineral and/or biofertilizer as well as TDZ on mean caratenoides (mg/g F.W.) of anise plant during 2012/2013 and 2013/2014 seasons.....	83
17.	Effect of mineral and/or biofertilizer as well as TDZ on mean nitrogen % in dry shoots of anise plant during 2012/2013 and 2013/2014 seasons.....	85
18.	Effect of mineral and/or biofertilizer as well as TDZ on mean phosphorus % in dry shoots of anise plant during 2012/2013 and 2013/2014 seasons.....	87
19.	Effect of mineral and/or biofertilizer as well as TDZ on mean potassium % in dry shoots of anise plant during 2012/2013 and 2013/2014 seasons.....	90
20.	Effect of mineral and/or biofertilizer as well as TDZ on mean carbohydrates % in dry shoots of anise plant during 2012/2013 and 2013/2014 seasons.....	92
21.	Effect of mineral and/or biofertilizer as well as TDZ on mean crude protein % in dry shoots of anise plant during 2012/2013 and 2013/2014 seasons.....	94
22.	Effect of mineral and/or biofertilizer as well as TDZ on mean yield of volatile oil (ml/Kg dry fruits) of anise plant during 2012/2013 and 2013/2014 seasons.....	97

23.	Effect of mineral and/or biofertilizer as well as TDZ on mean specific gravity of volatile oil in dry fruits of anise plant during 2012/2013 and 2013/2014 seasons.....	99
24.	Effect of mineral and/or biofertilizer as well as TDZ on mean refractive index of volatile oil in dry fruits of anise plant during 2012/2013 and 2013/2014 seasons.....	99
25.	Effect of mineral and/or biofertilizer as well as TDZ on mean linalool% of volatile oil in dry fruits of anise plant during 2012/2013 and 2013/2014 seasons.....	100
26.	Effect of mineral and/or biofertilizer as well as TDZ on mean estragole% of volatile oil in dry fruits of anise plant during 2012/2013 and 2013/2014 seasons.....	100
27.	Effect of mineral and/or biofertilizer as well as TDZ on mean alpha-terpineol % of volatile oil in dry fruits of anise plant during 2012/2013 and 2013/2014 seasons.....	101
28.	Effect of mineral and/or biofertilizer as well as TDZ on mean trans anethole % of volatile oil in dry fruits of anise plant during 2012/2013 and 2013/2014 seasons.....	101
29.	Effect of mineral and/or biofertilizer as well as TDZ on mean anisaldehyde % of volatile oil in dry fruits of anise plant during 2012/2013 and 2013/2014 seasons.....	102
30.	Effect of mineral and/or biofertilizer as well as TDZ on mean of total phenols content (mg/g) in dry fruits of anise plant during 2012/2013 and 2013/2014 seasons.....	103
31.	Effect of mineral and/or biofertilizer as well as TDZ on mean total flavonoides content (mg/g) in dry fruits of anise plant during 2012/2013 and 2013/2014 seasons.....	105
32.	protein profile of produced anise fruits resulting from plants after inoculated with biofertilizer and/or plants were sprayed with TDZ at half recommended dose of NPK, broad range protein marker was used to detect M.W. of extracted proteins.....	108
33.	Protein profile of produced anise fruits resulting from plants after inoculated with biofertilizer and/or plants were sprayed with TDZ at full recommended dose of NPK, broad range protein marker was used to detect M.W. of extracted proteins.....	109

LIST OF FIGURES

No.	Title	Page
1.	Chromatographic profiles of <i>Pimpinella anisum</i> L. fruits essential oil	52
2.	proteine profile of produced anise fruits resulting from plants inoculated fruits with biofertilizer and/or plants were sprayed with TDZ at half recommended dose of NPK.....	106
3.	proteine profile of produced anise fruits resulting from plants inoculated fruits with biofertilizer and/or plants were sprayed with TDZ at full recommended dose of NPK.....	107

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

a.i.	Active ingredient
AM	Arbscular Mycorrhizae
ARCMP	Applied Research Center of Medicinal Plants
Caro.	Carotenoides
Chl. A	Chlorophyll a
Chl. B	Chlorophyll b
Cm	Centimeter
DAP	Day after planting
dd	distilled deionized
DPPH	2,2'-diphenyl,1-picryl hydrazyl
Fad	Fadden
FM or FYM	Farmyard manure
FRAP	Ferric reducing ability of plasma
F. W.	Fresh weight
g	Gram
GA ₃	Gibberellic acid
GAE	Gallic acid equivalents
Ha	Hectare
IAA	Indole acetic acid
IBA	Indole butyric acid
K	Potassium
KDa	Kilo dalton

Kin.	Kintein
ml	Milli liter
mM	Milli Mole
M. W.	Molecular weight
N	Nitrogen
NODCAR	National Organization for Drug Control And Research
PGPR	Plants growth promoting rhizobacteria
P	Phosphorus
Ppb	Part per billion
Ppm	Part per milllion
PSB	Phosphate solublizing bacteria
PTZ	Pentyleneentetrazol
RBC	Red blood cells
TDZ	Thiodiazuran
TPF	Triphenyl formazon
TTC	Triphenyltetrazolium
VAM	Vesicular arbscular mycorrhizae

INTRODUCTION

Pimpinella anisum L. (Apiaceae) is an annual herb, grassy with white flowers and small green to yellow seeds, which grows in the Mediterranean region, India and many other warm regions in the world. *Pimpinella anisum* L. is primarily grown for its fruits (seeds) that are currently used for flavoring and for different purposes (Rajeshwari *et al.*, 2011^b). The essential oil from *Pimpinella anisum* L. seeds is used in food preparation, traditional medicine and perfumery industry. Shojaii and Fard, (2012) reported that anise seeds has several therapeutic effects on several conditions such as digestive, neurologic, cough (Haggag *et al.*, 2003) and respiratory disorders. The essential oil is obtained by steam distillation of seeds and varies between 1.5% - 6% v/w and contains mainly trans-anethole (80-95%), also contains much smaller amounts of estragole, cis-anethole, p-anisaldehyde and pseudoisoeugenyl-2-methylbutyrate (Hänsel *et al.*, 1994).

Anise seeds are used in middle east as appetizer and is specially known for its digestive properties (Amad *et al.*, 2011). Anise seeds extract of water when consumed after meals helps in the process of digestion. Among the reported pharmacological effects we can find anise extracts active as antiulcer (Al Mofleh *et al.*, 2007 and Robles *et al.*, 2011), Antispasmodic (Tirapelli *et al.*, 2007) , Antibiotic (Al-Bayati, 2008) , Performance enhancement (immunomodulation) (Durrani *et al.*, 2007), Insecticidal (Burgess *et al.*, 2010).

A biofertilizer is a substance which contains living microorganisms which, when applied to seed, plant surface, or soil, colonizes the rhizosphere or the anterior of the plant and promotes growth by increasing the supply or availability of primary nutrients to the host plant (Gaur, 2010).

Biofertilizers are supposed to be safe alternative to chemical fertilizers to minimize the ecological disturbance. Biofertilizers are cost effective, eco-friendly and when they are required in bulk, can be generated at the farm itself. They increase crop yield by 10-40% and fix nitrogen up to 40-50%. They improve soil texture, pH, and other properties of soil (Anonymous, 2012).

Benefit of biofertilizers were cheap source of nutrients , suppliers of microelements, suppliers of micro nutrients, Suppliers of organic matter , counteracting negative impact of chemical fertilizers and secretion of growth hormones (Gaur, 2010).

Thiodiazuran was classified as a type of cytokinin that induces many responses that were similar to the responses induced by natural cytokinins. TDZ, unlike traditional phytohormones, individual fulfilled the requirements of various regenerative responses of many different plant species. The morpho-regulatory potential of TDZ has led to its application in plant tissue culture for the development of feasible morphogenetic systems. TDZ emerged as an effective bioregulant in cell and tissue cultures in wide array of plant species (Li *et al.*, 2000; Hosseini and Rashid, 2000; Svetla *et al.*, 2003 and Matand and Prakash, 2007).