

Research Article



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## 들깨 종자 활력 수준별 초저온 동결보존 후 발아율 및 Ascorbate Peroxidase 활성 변화

이영이<sup>1\*</sup>, 이명희<sup>2</sup>, 이정윤<sup>1</sup>, 이태윤<sup>3</sup>, 손은호<sup>1</sup>, 박홍재<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>

<sup>2</sup>

<sup>3</sup>

### Response of Germination Rate and Ascorbate Peroxidase Activity to Cryopreservation of Perilla (*Perilla frutescens*) Seeds with Variable Initial Viabilities

Young-yi Lee<sup>1\*</sup>, Myeong-hee Lee<sup>2</sup>, Jung-yoon Yi<sup>1</sup>, Tae-yoon Lee<sup>3</sup>, Eun-ho Son<sup>1</sup> and Hong-jae Park<sup>1</sup> (<sup>1</sup>National Agrobiodiversity Center, National Institute of Agricultural Science, Rural Development Administration, Suwon 16613, Korea, <sup>2</sup>Department of Southern Area Crop Science, National Institute of Crop Science, Rural Development Administration, Miryang 27709, Korea, <sup>3</sup>Department of Environmental Horticulture, College of Natural Science, University of Seoul, Seoul 02504, Korea)

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ORCID

Young-yi Lee

<http://orcid.org/0000-0002-8452-8157>

### Abstract

**BACKGROUND:** Seed of perilla (*Perilla frutescens* var. japonica Hara) is short-lived in conventional storage conditions. For long-term conservation of plant species, cryopreservation is the method currently available. This study was performed to find out reliable methods for a long-term storage of seeds of perilla as a genetic resource.

**METHODS AND RESULTS:** Using seeds of 9 perilla cultivars, the effects of desiccation, aging, and cryopreservation on seed germinability and ascorbate peroxidase activity in the seeds were investigated. Initial germinability of the seeds was various, and dry seeds of all cultivars survived cryopreservation without loss of viability. The highest germination was achieved at 4-5% moisture content, and stimulatory effect of cryogenic temperature on the seed germination was observed in some cultivars. Accelerated aging of perilla seeds led to reduction in germination and ascorbate peroxidase activity, and the susceptibility of seeds to aging was different among the tested cultivars. No significant difference in germination was observed for the aged seeds of control and liquid nitrogen exposed.

**CONCLUSION:** The results of this study suggest that cryopreservation at 4-5% moisture content would be a suitable method for long-term conservation of perilla seeds without detrimental effects on germination.

**Key words:** Ascorbate peroxidase, Cryopreservation, Germination, Perilla, Seed

### 서론

(*Perilla frutescens* var. japonica Hara)  
(Labiatae) 1 (Nitta *et al.*, 2005),

A, B<sub>2</sub>, C  
(Asif, 2012; Duke and Duke, 1978).

omega-3  
가 (Asif, 2011;  
Chang *et al.*, 2008; Shin and Kim, 1994).

가 Central Himalaya  
(Negi *et al.*, 2011),

\*Corresponding author: Young-yi Lee

Phone: +82-31-299-1804; Fax: +82-31-299-1894;

E-mail: [youngyi@korea.kr](mailto:youngyi@korea.kr)

(Arora, 1997),  
 (-196°C)  
 (Benson and Withers, 1998),  
 (Engelmann, 2004; Fatima *et al.*, 2009).  
 somatic zygotic  
 embryo (Sakai *et al.*, 1990;  
 Gray *et al.*, 1993; Fatima *et al.*, 2009; Yi *et al.*, 2013).  
 가

(Pritchard and Prendergast, 1986; Wesley-Smith *et al.*, 1992; Chandel *et al.*, 1995),  
 가 (Berjak *et al.*, 1993; Farrant *et al.*, 1986; Finch-Savage, 1992; Hong and Ellis, 1996; Tompsett and Pritchard, 1993).

(Hong and Ellis, 1996),  
 가

(Ellis and Hong, 2006),  
 가  
 (Vertucci and Roos, 1990; Walters, 1998).

가  
 (Lee and Kim, 2004).

(genetic integrity)

**재료 및 방법**

종자시료

2015 9

**Table 1. Perilla seeds collected for the experiment**

Accession No.	Cultivar	Moisture content, %
1	Collected (Jeju)	6.83
2	Collected (Miryang)	6.32
3	Collected (Daegu)	7.98
4	Deulsaem	8.00
5	Bora	7.72
6	Namchon	7.85
7	Dayu	7.22
8	Danjo	6.90
9	Yeobsil	7.85

(Table 1).

4°C

. Accession 1-6

, accession 7-9

**건조처리 및 종자 수분함량 측정**

가 15°C 10-12%  
 3-8%

(International Seed Testing Association) 103°C 24

$$(g) = \frac{(100 - \%)(g)}{(100 - \%)} \times$$

**인위노화 처리**

7, 8, 9 4-5% accession

40°C 1-3 95% (Lee and Kim, 2004).

**초저온 보존 및 해동**

5 mL cryovial 150

, 24

가  
Liquid zone  
(-196°C)  
종자 발아 실험  
가  
70%  
3  
100  
20°C  
21, 5, 7, 1, 21

Ascorbate peroxidase 활성 분석  
20°C 21  
ascorbate peroxidase  
Lee (2001)  
0.2 g 1 M ascorbic acid 100 mM potassium  
phosphate buffer (pH 7.4) 2 mL 가  
12,000g 3 60 µL  
(H<sub>2</sub>O 2.34 mL, pH 6.5 1 M potassium  
phosphate buffer 300 µL, 10 mM ascorbic acid 180 µL,  
5 mM H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> 120 µL) 290 nm  
30 H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>  
4°C 5  
dehydroascorbate

결과 및 고찰

종자 건조  
(Table 1), 7% accession  
1, 2 72 3.5%  
, 7%  
4% (Fig. 1).  
, 10% 15°C 24  
4-5%

수집 종자의 초기 발아율  
accession 1-6  
6.3-8.0%  
(Fig. 2).  
Accession 1 94% 가, Accession  
6 40% 가  
GA<sub>3</sub> 95%

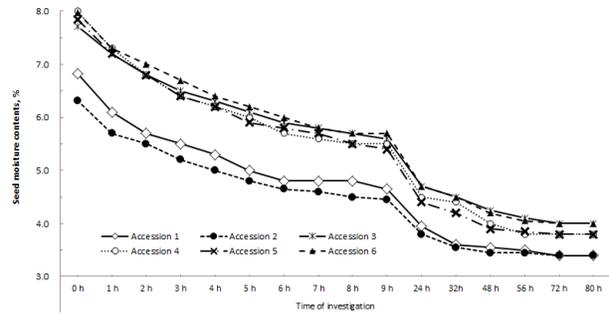


Fig. 1. Changes of seed water content of 6 perilla accessions during desiccation. The seeds were desiccated in airflow chamber at 15 and 10-12% of relative humidity.

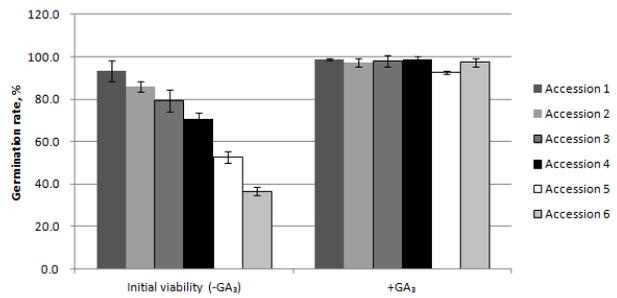


Fig. 2. Seed germination rate of 6 perilla accessions with the initial moisture content of 6.3-8.0%. In the treatment of GA<sub>3</sub>, seeds were immersed in GA<sub>3</sub> solution of 100 mg/L for 1 hour before the germination test. Data represent mean±SD (n=5).

가  
가  
(Masumoto and Ito, 2010).  
가  
(Lee and Kim, 2004). GA<sub>3</sub>  
가  
가  
GA<sub>3</sub>  
가

수분 함량별 종자의 초저온 처리 후 발아율

3 Fig.

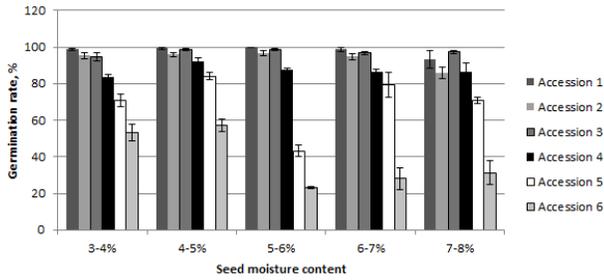


Fig. 3. Effect of cryopreservation on the germination of perilla seeds of various water contents. Data represent mean±SD (n=5).

가  
4-5%  
가  
-10℃  
(Nagamine *et al.*, 2000).  
(15℃)  
(Fig. 1).  
5%  
가 50  
2-3

인위노화 종자의 초저온 처리 후 발아율

Accession 1, 2, 3  
3-7%  
95%  
Accession 5  
6

Table 2

accession 6  
5-7% 40% 4-5% 55%  
4-5% 3-4%  
accession 4, 5, 6  
4-5%  
7-8%  
accession 3, 4, 5  
가 accession 1, 2, 6  
가  
66

Fig. 2

Accession 9  
Accession  
Accession 7 3  
81.3%  
Accession 7 Accession  
가 가  
(Masumoto and Ito, 2010),  
80%  
65% 9  
가  
가  
(Nagamine  
*et al.*, 2000).

(Salomao, 2002),  
가

가  
가  
(accession 1-6)  
가

Table 2. Germination rate of perilla seeds submitted to artificial aging and cryopreservation treatments

Artificial aging	Cryopreservation	Germination rate, %		
		Accession 7	Accession 8	Accession 9
Control	Control	94.0±1.63	72.0±2.16	71.3±4.78
	Liquid nitrogen	89.3±1.89	80.0±3.56	79.3±1.70
1 day	Control	86.7±3.40	71.3±5.56	55.3±5.44
	Liquid nitrogen	78.5±8.26	82.7±4.64	52.7±1.89
2 days	Control	88.0±1.41	74.0±2.16	54.0±1.63
	Liquid nitrogen	92.7±0.47	73.3±4.19	50.7±8.08
3 days	Control	81.3±4.50	37.3±11.1	51.3±5.56
	Liquid nitrogen	85.3±3.86	42.0±5.35	55.3±4.71

Accession 8 37.3% ascorbate peroxidase accession 7  
 . Accession 9 , 2 ,  
 54% 50.7% 4% ascorbate peroxidase  
 . 10% 가 peroxidase Table 2 ascorbate  
 가 , 1 accession 8 9  
 ascorbate peroxidase  
 National Center for Genetic Resource Preservation (NCGRP) , 80%  
 가 10% accession 8 ascorbate peroxidase  
 (Yi and Lee, 2014). Fig. 2 Table 2 가 ,  
 가 accession 9 peroxidase  
 70% (Scialabba *et al.*, 2002), H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>  
 GA<sub>3</sub> peroxide (Sung and  
 인위노화처리 종자의 항산화 효소 활성 Jeng, 1994; Sung and Chiu, 1995).  
 가 가 가  
 (Shaban, 2013). 가 (Chen *et al.*, 2015).  
 가 ascorbate peroxidase 가  
 catalase, superoxide dismutase 가  
 (Caverzan *et al.*, 2012; Sung and Chiu, 1995).  
 ascorbate peroxidase 가  
 Table 3 . Ascorbate peroxidase 가  
 . Accession 7 **요 약**  
 ascorbate peroxidase  
 , accession 8 9 ascorbate  
 peroxidase 2

**Table 3. Ascorbate peroxidase activities of perilla seedlings produced from seeds submitted to artificial aging and cryopreservation treatments**

Artificial aging	Cryopreservation	Dehydroascorbate mg/g seedling		
		Accession 7	Accession 8	Accession 9
Control	Control	0.30±0.03	0.39±0.04	0.21±0.02
	Liquid nitrogen	0.46±0.02	0.65±0.03	0.90±0.08
1 day	Control	2.36±0.14	0.01±0.08	0.30±0.02
	Liquid nitrogen	2.59±0.12	0.08±0.05	ND
2 days	Control	4.35±0.23	ND	ND
	Liquid nitrogen	4.30±0.59	ND	ND

40-95%  
3-8%  
4-5%  
가  
가  
ascorbate peroxidase  
가  
4-5%  
가

### Notes

The author declare no conflict of interest.

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