

Product Information Sheet

S829 D-Sucrose, Ultra-Pure

Synonym: β -D-Fructofuranosyl- α -D-glucopyranoside; Cane Sugar

CAS: 57-50-1 Formula: $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$ Molecular Wt: 342.34

Properties

Form: Powder

White Crystalline Appearance: Carbohydrate Source Application:

Solubility: Water

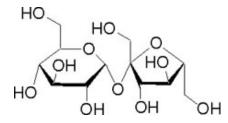
Typical Working

10 to 30 g/L

Concentration:

Storage Temp: Room Temperature

Other Notes: Plant Tissue Culture Tested



Application Notes

D-Sucrose is derived from cane sugar. It is commonly used in plant tissue culture as a carbohydrate source. Various concentrations of sucrose can be used in plant tissue culture; however, it has been reported that growth and morphogenesis of related plant species can differ when subcultured on the same optimal sucrose concentrations.2

Sucrose concentrations of 15 and 30 g/L have been reported to be optimal concentrations for plant growth of Calanthe hybrid 'Bukduseong' x 'Hyesung', while a high concentration of 60 g/L enhanced root growth but root tissues were abnormal.3 Furthermore, it has been reported that a concentration as high as 80 g/L of sucrose helped induce microtubers in potato culture.4

PhytoTechnology Laboratories® also carries D-Sucrose, Product No. S391.

References

- 1. Merck 13, 8966
- 2. George G. 1993. Plant Propagation by Tissue Culture, Part 1: The Technology, England: Exegetics Limited, 574 pp.
- 3. Baque, Md. Abdullahil, Shin, Yun-Kyong, Elshmari, Turkey, Lee, Eun-Jung, and Paek, Kee-Yoeup. 2011. Effect of light quality, sucrose and coconut water concentration on the microporpagation of Calanthe hybrids ('Bukduseong' x 'Hyesung' and 'Chunkwang' x 'Hyesung'). Australian Journal of Crop Science. 5(10):1247-1254.
- 4. Kanwal, Amina, Ali Amir, and Kunwar Shoaib. 2006. In vitro microtuberization of potato (Solanum tuberosum L.) cultivar kuroda – a new variety in Pakistan. International Journal of Agriculture & Biology. 8(3):337-340.

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