USE OF INK FOR STAINING AM STRUCTURES IN HEPATICS

Anu Sharma* and Eshan Sharma

Dept of Botany, University of Jammu, Jammu 180 006.

Received-02.12.2017, Revised-19.12.2017

Abstract: Commonly available inks were used to stain AM fungal structures in rhizoids of three liverwort species so as to find a suitable replacement for carcinogenic stains like trypan blue. None of the inks were found to be suitable.

Keywords: Ink, Stain, Chemicals, AM fungi

REFERENCES

Phillips, J.M. and Hayman, D.S. (1970). Improved procedures for clearing roots and staining parasitic and vesicular-arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi for rapid assessment of infection. *Trans. Br. Mycol. Soc.* 55,158–161.

International Agency for Research on Cancer.

(1975). IARC Monogr. Eval. Carcinog. Risks Man 29:295.

Arena, J.M. (1986). Poisoning, 5th ed. Charles C. Thomas, Springfield, Ill.

Vierheilig, H., Coughlan, A.P., Wyss, U. and Piche, Y. (1998). Ink and vinegar, a simple staining technique for arbuscular-mycorrhizal fungi. *Applied* and Environmental Microbiology. 64(12), 5004-5007.

Walker, C. (2005). A Simple Blue Staining Technique for Arbuscular Mycorrhizal and Other Root-Inhabiting Fungi. *Inoculum* 56(4), 68-69.

Cao, M.Q., Qiang-Sheng, W. and Ying-Ning, Z. (2013). An Improved Ink-acetic Acid Technique for Staining Arbuscular Mycorrhizas of *Citrus. Int. J. Agric. Biol.* 15(2), 386-88.

Chhetri, B.K. and Maharjan, S. (2012). Evaluation of some locally available inks in Nepal for staining arbuscular mycorrhiza. *Kathmandu University Journal of Science, Engineering and Technology*.8, 33-35.

*Corresponding Author

Journal of Plant Development Sciences Vol. 9 (12): 1139-1140. 2017