

KARYOTYPIC VARIATION IN TWO SPECIES OF THE GENUS *CERCIS* IN IRAN

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Cercis L. belongs to *Caesalpinaceae* family. Two species of the genus grow in Iran. Four populations of two *Cercis* species namely *C. siliquastrum* (one population) and *C. griffithii* (three populations) were selected based on their morphological characteristics to investigate their karyotypes. The results confirm no differences among the different species for the number of chromosomal stocks ($x=7$). All species were diploid with $2n=2x=14$.

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Key words: *Cercis*; *Caesalpinaceae*; Chromosome numbers; karyology; Iran

تنوع کاریوتیپی در گونه های جنس ارغوان در ایران

سارا صادقیان: کارشناس پژوهشی مرکز تحقیقات و آموزش کشاورزی و منابع طبیعی فارس، سازمان تحقیقات، آموزش و ترویج کشاورزی
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گیاه ارغوان (*Cercis*) متعلق به خانواده *Caesalpinaceae* است. دو گونه از این جنس به نامهای *C. siliquastrum*، *C. griffithii* در ایران حضور دارند. در این پژوهش ۴ جمعیت از گونه های *C. siliquastrum* (۱ جمعیت) و *C. griffithii* (۳ جمعیت) مورد مطالعه سیتوژنتیکی قرار گرفت و پارامترهای کروموزومی در هر جمعیت بررسی شد. کلیه جمعیتها با عدد پایه کروموزومی $n=7$ دیپلوئید و دارای فرمول کاریوتاییبی $2n=2x=14$ بودند.

INTRODUCTION

Cercis species are ornamental plants widely cultivated in the world. The genus includes about 10 species which are distributed in Mediterranean region, Atlantic, N-America to Mexico and Asia (Rechinger 1986). In flora of Iran, it is represented with two species. It contains small deciduous trees or large shrubs commonly known as Redbuds. The bright white to reddish pink flower of different plant cultivars is especially attractive to gardeners and

garden lovers in early spring. This genus is distinctive in showing the cauliflory, the flowers appear directly on the stem or trunk before the growth of leaves. They are characterized by simple, rounded to heart-shaped leaves (Fatih 2009). The chromosom numbers for the *Cercis* species growing in Iran have not been reported yet. So in this study we investigate the karyotypes of *C. griffithii* and *C. siliquastrum* from Iran.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Four populations of two *Cercis* species: *C. griffithii*, with three populations and *C. siliquastrum* with one population were selected. The studied populations are listed in table 1. Vouchers deposited

in the Herbarium of Fars Agricultural and Natural Resources Research and Education Centre. The mature seeds of the two taxa were taken from the herbarium materials.

Table 1. Karyotypic characters of different *Cercis* taxa and populations. 2n: Diploid chromosome numbers A₁: intrachromosome asymmetry index, A₂: interchromosome asymmetry index, TF%: total form percentage, DRL: difference of relative length, VRC: value of relative chromatin, symmetry classes (SC) of Stebbins and karyotype formula (K.F.).

Taxon (population)	Locality	2n	A ₁	A ₂	%TF	DRL	VRC	SC	K.F.
<i>C. griffithii</i> Boiss. (1)	Iran, Fars, Abadeh, Khoun khoreh	14	0.500	0.137	32.890	5.933	2.135	3A	7 sm
<i>C. griffithii</i> (2)	Iran, Fars, Shiraz	14	0.492	0.155	33.206	6.255	2.694	2A	1m+6sm
<i>C. griffithii</i> (3)	Iran, Fars, Sarvestan	14	0.550	0.132	30.543	5.559	2.411	3A	7sm
<i>C. siliquastrum</i> L.	Iran, Ilam	14	0.531	0.160	31.219	6.636	3.196	3A	1m+6sm

For cytological study, rootlets were collected from germinated seeds on wet filter paper in petri dishes at 22°C temperature, when they reached 1–1.5 cm in length, rootlets were collected. The root tips meristems treated with 0.5% saturated α -Bromo naphthalene at 4°C for 4-5 h, fixed in 10% formaldehyde and chromium trioxide (1:1) for 16 to 20 h at 4°C. Then the root tips were rinsed for 3 h in distilled water. Hydrolysis was carried out with NaOH (1 Normal) at 60°C for 25-30 min and used hematoxylin-iron for chromosome staining for 1-2 h at room temperature. Root tips were squashed in a droplet of 45% acetic acid and lactic acid (10:1). The preparations were observed with an optical microscope (BH2 Olympus supplemented Digital color video camera) at a magnification of 2000x.

RESULTS

There was no difference between basic chromosome number of the species ($x=7$). The somatic chromosome numbers (2n), karyotype formulae and parameters for the studied species are summarized in table 2. All species were diploid with $2n=2x=14$. The chromosomes were mostly sub-metacentric (sm) in all populations (table 1). It means that there is karyotypic asymmetry among them. According to the Stebbin's bilateral table, populations

of *C. griffithii* (Pop. 3) included the highest value regarding the intra-chromosomal asymmetry index (0.55 μ m) and was classified as group 3A and population of *C. griffithii* (Pop. 2) included the lowest value regarding the intra chromosomal asymmetry index (0.49 μ m) and was classified as group 2A. The mean value of chromosome's long arm varied from 2.19 μ m in *C. siliquastrum* to 1.43 μ m in *C. griffithii* (Pop. 1). Averages of chromosome's short arm were different from 0.99 μ m in *C. siliquastrum* to 0.70 μ m in *C. griffithii* (Pop. 1). The total length of the chromosome varied from 3.19 μ m in *C. siliquastrum* to 2.13 μ m in *C. griffithii* (Pop. 1) and the mean value of chromosome's arm ratio was in range from 2.28 in *C. griffithii* (Pop. 3) to 2.03 in *C. griffithii* (Pop. 2) (table 2). Symmetry type of Stebbins (1971) and asymmetry indices of Romero-Zarco (1986) are given in (table 1).

The results showed that the highest VRC amongst all populations was obtained for *C. siliquastrum* and the lowest was obtained for *C. griffithii* (Pop. 1). Based on intra-chromosomal asymmetry, some populations had the most asymmetrical karyotype. According to inter-chromosomal asymmetry, *C. siliquastrum* had the most asymmetrical karyotype in all populations.

Table 2. Mean of chromosomes analysis of *Cercis* populations. TL: total length of chromosome, LA: long arm, SA: short arm, AR: arm ratio, CI: centromeric index, DRL: difference of relative length, TF%: total form percentage, A₁: intra-chromosome asymmetry index, A₂: inter-chromosome asymmetry index.

Populations	TL	LA	SA	AR	CI	A ₁	A ₂	DRL	%TF
<i>C. griffithii</i> (1)	2.135 c	1.433 c	0.702 c	2.044 a	0.329 a	0.500a	0.137a	5.933 a	32.890 a
<i>C. griffithii</i> (2)	2.694 b	1.798 b	0.897 ab	2.031 a	0.332 a	0.492a	0.155a	6.255 a	33.206 a
<i>C. griffithii</i> (3)	2.411 bc	1.675 bc	0.736 bc	2.282 a	0.305 a	0.550a	0.132a	5.559 a	30.543 a
<i>C. siliquastrum</i>	3.196 a	2.199 a	0.997 a	2.209 a	0.312 a	0.531a	0.160a	6.636 a	31.219 a

Difference in the relative length percentage (DRL) of the highest and the smallest chromosomes varied from 6.58 μm in *C. siliquastrum* to 5.55 μm in *C. griffithii* (Pop. 3). According to table 1, *C. griffithii* (Pop. 3) was placed in 3A and had the highest values

of intra-asymmetry chromosomal index. It had the lowest TF%. The TF% and A₁ values had inverse ratio (table 1). It presented different scheme of symmetry for the populations. The lower DRL showed more symmetric karyotypes (fig. 1, table 1).

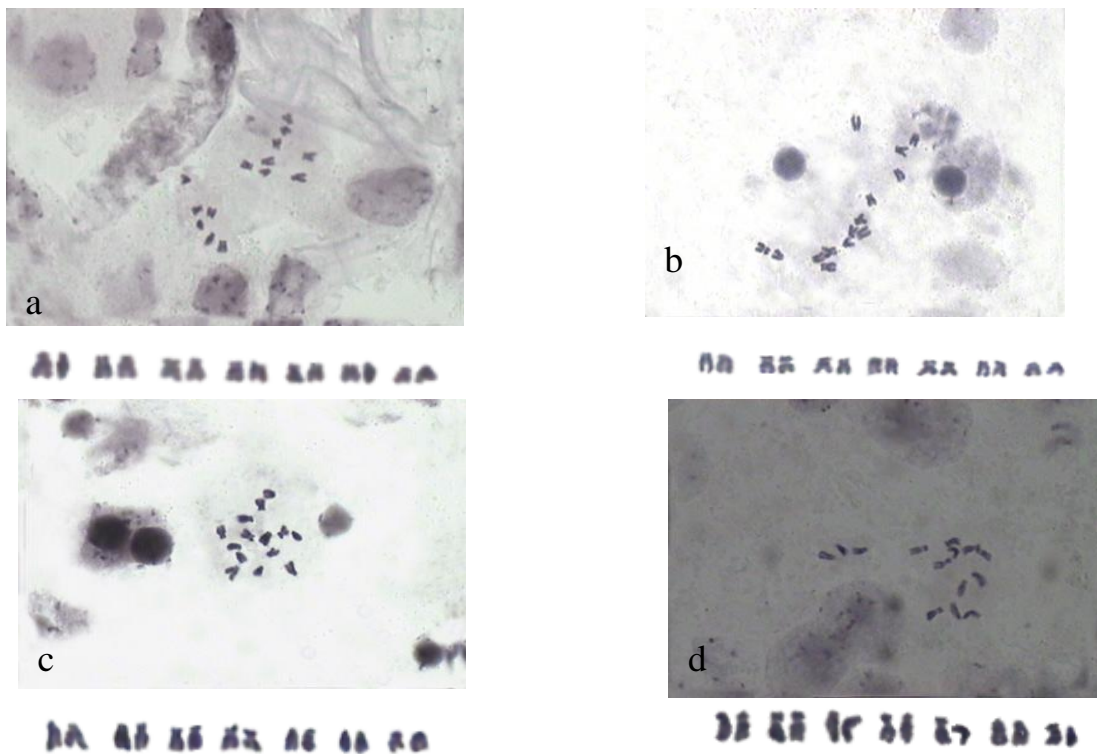


Fig. 1. Somatic metaphases in *C. griffithii* (a,b,c) and *C. siliquastrum* (d).

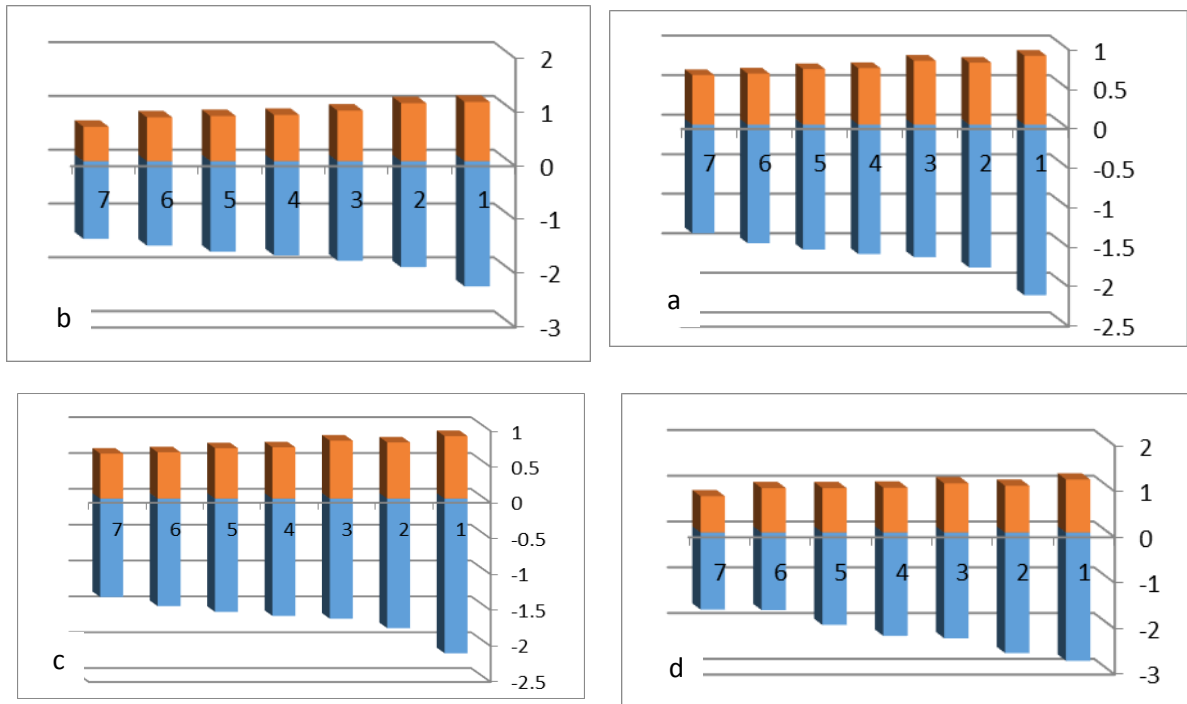


Fig 2. Idiograms of *C. griffithii* (a,b,c) and *C. siliquastrum* (d).

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