

Biological activity of biobras and Pectimorf-6 in each of the phases of micropropagation of banana (*Musa* spp.)

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ABSTRACT:

The use of biotechnology in the propagation of plantain and banana (*Musa* sp.) of great importance to induce, tolerant to plant genotypes for diseases and high yield potentials. However, auxins and cytokinins should be used, which are expensive and can sometimes cause changes in the regenerants obtained. Both traditional growth regulators (auxins and cytokinins) and non-traditional growth regulators (brassinosteroid analogues and mixtures oligogalacturonide) are used in the *in vitro* propagation of crops, but much progress has been hindering due to the sufficient knowledge and impact of different phases prevailing in the micropropagation of banana hybrid 'FHIA-18' (AAAB) is present hitherto. This work was performed in order to evaluate the biological activity of an analogue of brassinosteroids (Biobras-6) [ABr] and a mixture of oligogalacturonide with the degree of polymerization between 9 and 16 (Pectimorf) [mOLG]. The effect of ABr and mOLG are determined as a substitute or complement of auxin (IBA or IAA) and cytokinin (6-BAP) for the establishment of *in vitro* multiplication and rooting of plantlets and in the acclimatization phase. Non-traditional regulators phenolization decrease the explant growth in the establishment phase of *in vitro* propagation; but increased the number of shoots per explants (above 3.5) and improved survival of vitro plant during the acclimatization phase.

Keywords:

Brassinosteroid analogues, *in vitro* and *ex vitro* culture oligopectatos