

**PRODUCTION OF AZADIRACHTIN (BIOPESTICIDE)  
FROM PLANT CELL SUSPENSION CULTURE OF  
*AZADIRACHTA INDICA* A. JUSS. (NEEM)**

by

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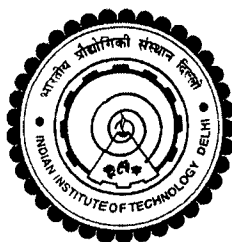
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## Certificate

This is to certify that the thesis entitled “**Production of Azadirachtin (Biopesticide) from Plant Cell Suspension Culture of *Azadirachta indica* A. Juss. (Neem)**”, being submitted by **Ms. Gunjan Prakash** to the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi, for the award of the degree of “**Doctor of Philosophy**” is a record of the bonafide research carried out by her, which has been prepared under my supervision in conformity with rules and regulations of the “Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi”. The research reports and results presented in the thesis have not been submitted for any degree or diploma in any other University or Institutes.



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## ABSTRACT

Plants are the source of important agrochemical and pharmaceutical compounds. The neem tree (*Azadirachta indica* A. Juss, family Meliaceae) is one of the most valuable, multipurpose trees of present time. Azadirachtin is the principal secondary metabolite of neem seed extract and has been established as an efficient biopesticide worldwide. Currently, Azadirachtin is isolated by solvent extraction of the seeds of *A. indica*. There are various limitations in obtaining Azadirachtin from plants, majorly due to its limited availability/short shelf life of seeds, degradation during storage and considerable genotypic/environmental variation in its content from different sources. Therefore, plant cell and tissue cultivation have been investigated as an alternative source for the production of Azadirachtin.

In the present study, the seeds of *A. indica* were collected from different parts of India and callus cultures were initiated in order to select a high Azadirachtin producing cell line. A cell line with high initial yield of Azadirachtin (1.9 mg/g Dry Cell Weight) originating from Trivandrum seed kernels (Kerela, India) was selected.

Suspension cultures were developed from the selected cell line on Murashige & Skoog medium with 30 g/L Sucrose + NAA (2.0 mg/L) + BA (1.0 mg/L). In order to select the effective Carbon and Nitrogen source, different concentrations of Carbon (Sucrose/Glucose) and Nitrogen ( $\text{NO}_3^-/\text{NH}_4^+$  ratio) sources were studied in *A. indica* suspension culture respectively in shake flask. Glucose and Nitrate turned out to be a

better Carbon and Nitrogen sources respectively yielding high Biomass and Azadirachtin content.

Plackett-Burman design was adopted to select the most important nutrients influencing the growth and Azadirachtin accumulation in shake flask suspension culture. After identifying effective nutrients, Central Composite Design was used to establish the optimum concentrations of the key nutrients for higher growth and Azadirachtin production in shake flask. A maximum of 15.0 g/L Biomass and 3.0 mg/g Azadirachtin was produced using optimum nutrient(s) concentration and cultivation conditions (Glucose: 37.5 g/L; Phosphate: 1.0 mM; Nitrate: 56.2 mM, Inoculum level: 5 g/L Dry Cell Weight, pH: 5.8, temperature: 27.0 °C). Nimbin (2.4 µg/g; 0.03 mg/L) and Salanin (1.2 µg/g; 0.01 mg/L) were also identified in the suspension culture grown cell extract along with Azadirachtin. Among different growth regulators studied, Indole Butyric Acid and Benzyl Adenine in the ratio of 4:1 yielded the highest Biomass (15.2 g/L) and Azadirachtin (48.7 mg/L) accumulation in shake flask. Maximum cell viability (>95 %) was obtained at 125 rpm.

Addition of elicitor(s) was attempted in shake flask to enhance growth and product formation. The highest increase in Azadirachtin was obtained with individual addition of elicitors; Chitosan (8.9 mg/g at 50 mg/L), Salicylic acid (8.2 mg/g at 70 mg/L) and Jasmonic acid (7.7 mg/g at 10 mg/L) as compared to the control cultures (3.2 mg/g). Combined addition of elicitors; Chitosan, Salicylic Acid and Jasmonic Acid (optimum concentration; 16.5, 137.3 and 2.9 mg/L respectively by statistical design) resulted in 5-fold enhancement of Azadirachtin (15.9 mg/g) as compared to non-elicited cultures (3.2 mg/g).

Different precursors of Azadirachtin biosynthetic pathway were added in culture medium to study their influence on Azadirachtin accumulation in shake flask. Among all the precursors added, Sodium Acetate (100 mg/L) resulted in highest increase in Azadirachtin accumulation (9.6 mg/g) in shake flask.

Effect of the addition of different concentrations of organic solvents (*n*-Hexadecane, Di *n*-Butyl Phthalate and Decanol at 2, 5, 10 and 15 %) was studied for the release of Azadirachtin in the shake flask culture medium. *n*-Hexadecane at 5 % concentration resulted in 13 % Azadirachtin release in the medium with no reduction in cell viability.

Different modes of cultivation (batch, fed batch and continuous) of *A. indica* cells were conducted for the production of Azadirachtin in optimized medium and cultivation conditions. Batch kinetics was studied in Stirred Tank (with low shear Setric and Centrifugal Impeller) and Bubble Column Bioreactor. Cultivation with Setric Impeller resulted in 15.5 g/L Biomass and 50 mg/L Azadirachtin production in 10 days. A higher Biomass of 18.7 g/L and 72.1 mg/L of Azadirachtin production were obtained in Centrifugal Impeller Bioreactor in similar cultivation period. Azadirachtin accumulation was further increased (82 mg/L in 12 days) when *A. indica* cells were cultivated in Bubble Column Bioreactor. Batch cultivation in Stirred Tank Bioreactor (Setric Impeller) with elicitor(s) addition (Chitosan: 16.5 mg/L; Salicylic acid: 137.3 mg/L and Jasmonic Acid: 2.9 mg/L on 8<sup>th</sup> day) resulted in more than 3 folds higher Azadirachtin accumulation (161.1 mg/L) than without elicitor addition (50 mg/L) in 10 days of cultivation.

A mathematical model was developed by using the batch kinetics (with Setric Impeller) and extrapolated to identify suitable feeding strategies for fed-batch and continuous cultivation with cell retention.

For fed batch cultivation, model based feeding strategy (MS salts with Glucose (500 g/L) + Phosphate (1.0 g/L) from 8-12 days and Nitrate (35.0 g/L) + Phosphate (0.5 g/L) from 13-14 days of cultivation @ 0.05 L/d) was experimentally implemented. A maximum of 20.0 g/L Biomass and 82 mg/L Azadirachtin accumulation was obtained in fed-batch cultivation in 14 days.

Model derived offline optimized continuous cultivation with cell retention (feeding of Glucose (75 g/L), Nitrate (10 g/L) and Phosphate (0.5 g/L) at a feed rate of 0.5 L/d ( $D = 0.33 \text{ d}^{-1}$ ) resulted in an improvement in cell growth (88.2 g/L) and Azadirachtin content (280 mg/L) in 26 days of cultivation.

Application of a cell retention continuous cultivation process (from 8-40 days) involving precursor addition (Sodium Acetate: 100 mg/L on 2<sup>nd</sup> day), nutrient(s) and elicitor(s) renewal (MS salts with Glucose: 75 g/L; Nitrate: 10 g/L; Phosphate: 0.5 g/L; Chitosan: 16.5 mg/L; Salicylic Acid: 137.3 mg/L; Jasmonic Acid: 2.9 mg/L @ 0.5 L/d from 8-40 days) and permeabilization (*n*-Hexadecane: 5 % v/v on 40<sup>th</sup> day) in Stirred Tank Bioreactor (with Setric Impeller) resulted in 61.4 g/L Biomass and 751.9 mg/L Azadirachtin production with ~14 % release (105.0 mg/L) in the culture medium.

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