

School of Life Sciences and Technology, Bandung Institute of Technology

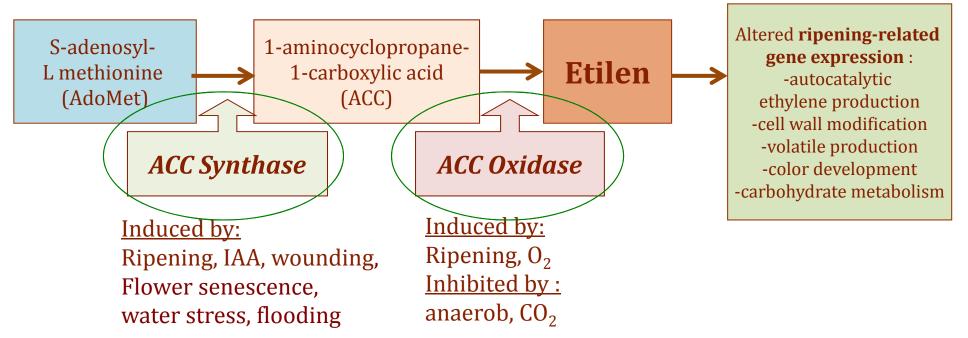
Indonesia National Institute of Aeronautics and Space (LAPAN)

# Background

- 2005: APRSAF (Asia Pacific Regional Space Agency Forum),
   Fukuoka, Jepang, 2005 JAXA (Japan Aerospace Exploration
   Agency) offer little experiment (< 5 kg) at JEM 'KIBO'</li>
- LAPAN –ITB accepted the offer and proposed a research proposal
- 2007: Feasibility study at ITB
- 2008: Preliminary Experiment at JAXA
- 2009-2012: Ground based experiment

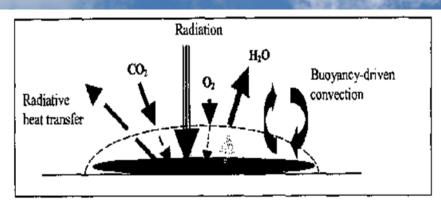
### Fruit Ripening Process





Taiz & Zeiger, 2002; Alexander & Grierson, 2002

# Earth and Space Environment is Different



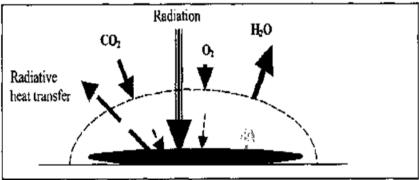


Fig. 6. On Earth (1g, top), buoyancy-driven convective mixing causes boundary layers around plant organs to be smaller than in microgravity (bottom). At 1g, the boundary layers are thin enough so that metabolic processes like respiration and transpiration are rarely diffusion-limited.

Elevated levels of ethylene or CO<sub>2</sub>, reduced levels of available O2, all contributed factors to metabolic stress in plants, are all common in closed environments such as those experienced in orbital vehicles

### 3D clinostat

- Research on the effect
   of space environment in
   ripening process has
   not been conducted.
- 3D clinostat, equipped with 2 rotation axes and closed chamber made from glass was made to mimic microgravity.



3D clinostat developed at ITB

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Topics

# The Effect of Clinorotation to the Growth of Tomato (Lycopersicon esculentum) and Mung Bean (Vigna radiata) Seedlings

By Leonita SWANDJAJA<sup>1)</sup>, Rizkita Rachmi ESYANTI<sup>1)</sup>, KHAIRURRIJAL<sup>2)</sup>, Fenny M. DWIVANY<sup>1)</sup> and Chunaeni LATIEF<sup>3)</sup>

<sup>1)</sup>School of Life Sciences and Technology, Institut Teknologi Bandung, Bandung, West Java, Indonesia
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Plant growth and development are affected by abiotic factors such as light, temperature, water and gravity. Gravity ensures primary shoot grows upward towards sunlight to optimize photosynthesis, while the primary root grows downward into the soil to find water and mineral supply. Plants with impaired gravity response are poorly fit for survival in nature, since the roots may not be able to absorb the nutrient and the shoot may not be able to track sunlight. In the first study, the tomato seedlings on agar medium were treated on clinostat in light and dark condition. In dark, the tomato seedlings on the clinostat responded by bending their shoot and coiled their root. In the light condition, the shoot bending and root coiling were reduced significantly compare to the plants grew in the dark after seven days in clinorotation, which might indicate that phototropic response was stronger than gravitropic response in tomato seedlings. The mung bean on hanging mesh was tested on clinostat without light. Under this condition, instead of coiling, the root grew staight to the wet rockwool. The condition might indicate that mung bean seedling has stronger hidrotropic response compare to gravitropic response, as moisture gradient may trigger statolith degradation in columella cells.

Key Words: Microgravity, 3D Clinostat, Gravitropism, Tomato, Mung Bean

# Objective

To study the effect of microgravity in banana ripening process using 3D clinostat

# **Hypothesis**

3D clinostat will affect fruit ripening process

# Method

#### Sample selection

• Green Cavendish banana (Musa acuminata AAA. Group)



#### Packaging

Carbon-lining pouch



#### **Placement**

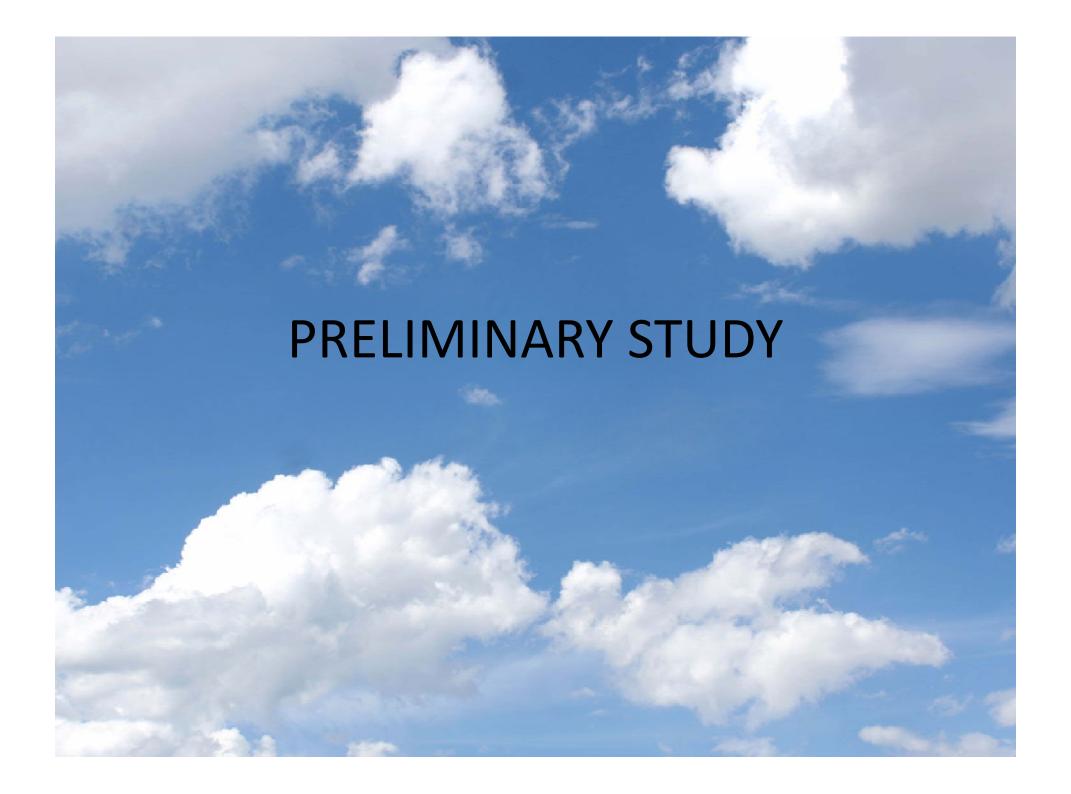
• Earth gravity and microgravity simulation



# Physiological measurement and Molecular Analysis

- Respiration, peel color, starch content
- MaACS and MaACO gene expression profile





Fruit Ripening at Open Chamber

# Effects of extreme conditions on *MaACS1* gene expression ripening stage











Close Ground
Close Clinostat



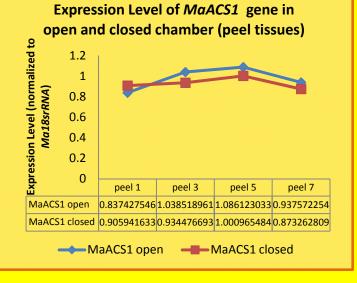
(developed at ITB)

Open Ground
Open Clinostat

• Banana fruit ripening process in clinostat (microgravity condition) was much slower than normal condition (earth gravity).

• Moreover, pulp condition in clinostat was more juicy and non-edible.

#### Expression Level of MaACS1 gene in open and closed chamber (pulp tissues) Expression Level (normalized to 1.4 1.2 Ma18srRNA) 0.8 0.6 0.4 0.2 pulp 1 pulp 3 pulp 5 pulp 7 MaACS1 open 1.014858841 1.024404249 1.181240545 0.904323827 MaACS1 closed 0.93697565 0.983920212 0.985024631 0.895821623





# **Experiment Design**

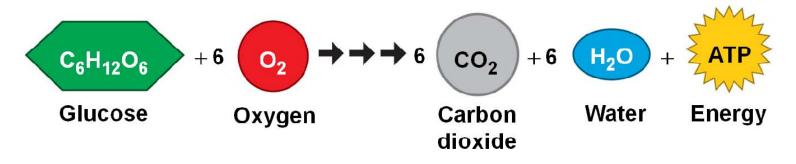
Control: Banana placed on ground

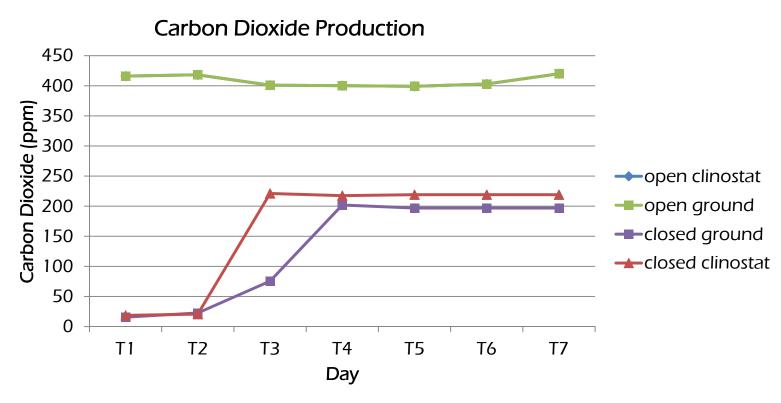




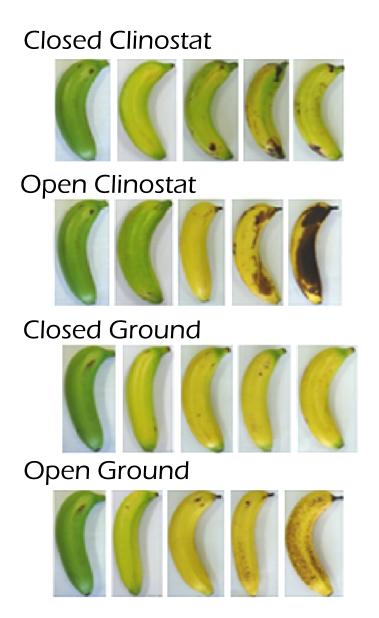
Treatment:
Banana
placed on
3D
clinostat

### Respiration

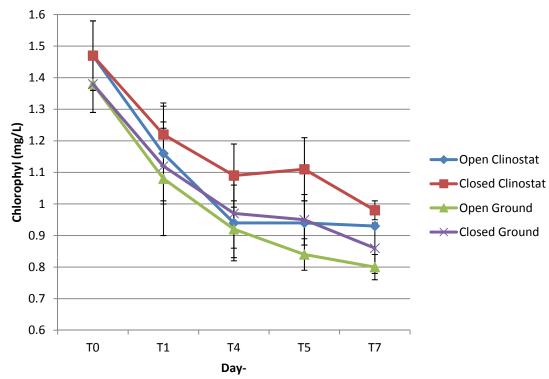




### Peel Color and Chlorophyll

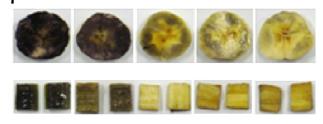


Peel color changes gradually from green to yellow.

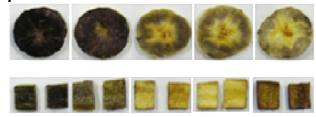


Clorophyll decreases over time, as it normally does in ripening process. It indicates changes of peel color from green to yellow.

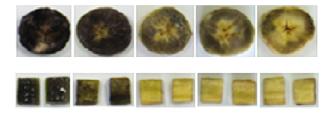
#### Open Ground



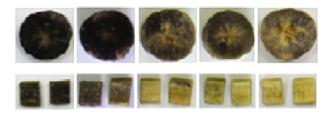
#### **Open Clinostat**



#### Closed Ground



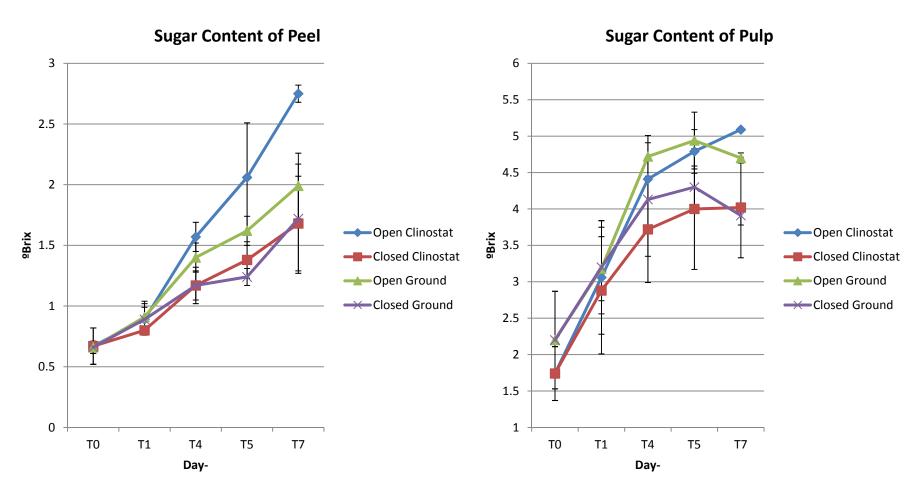
#### **Closed Clinostat**



### Starch Content

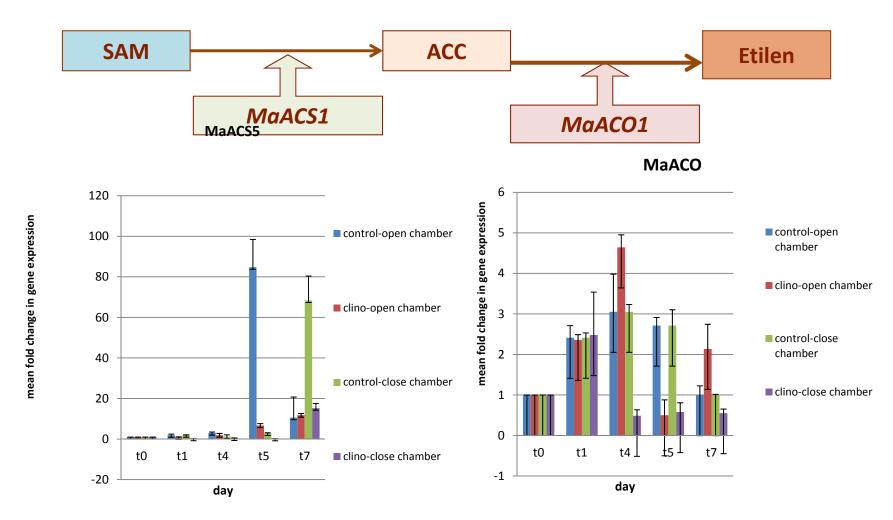
- Black color from iodine reaction shows the presence of starch.
- As sugar content increases in ripen banana, starch decreases.

## Sugar Content



- Ripening is indicated by increase of sugar content.
- Rapid increase of sugar content is observed in open group.

### Gene Expression



Microgravity simulation using 3D clinostat can affect the *MaACO1* and *MaACS1* gene expression. Following approach of this research is transcriptomics study.

### Conclusion

- The result showed that banana shelf life was longest at microgravity simulation condition
- Microgravity simulation using 3D clinostat can affect the ripening related gene expression.



Built networking with researchers and research institutions in Japan and other Asia Pacific countries to conduct fruit ripening process study in real microgravity condition.

# Acknowledgement



National Institute of Aeronautics and Space (LAPAN), Indonesia



Japan Aerospace eXploration Agency



Indonesian Directorate General for Higher Education



Bandung Institute of Technology, Indonesia

# **Newspaper Publications**

Tempo Newspaper, November 8<sup>th</sup>, 2012



## Tempo Magazine, January 2014



# Published & Incoming Paper from Ground Based Experiment

### **Environment Effect on Fruit Ripening Related Gene to Develop a New Post Harvest Technology**

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Abstract. Ripening process of fruits is a very complex process, which involves ethylene production, causing alteration on molecular and physiology level. Environmental stress caused by biotic and abiotic stress conditions (such as pathogen, mechanical stress, physical and physiology stress) can stimulate ethylene production. High levels of ethylene in turn can also inhibit growth, cause premature ripening and induce the onset of senescence, which then potentially reduce plant productivity. The ACC Synthase (ACS) and ACC Oxidase (ACO) genes are genes that have role in the ethylene production. By regulating those genes, especially ethylene biosynthesis genes, we might improve the quality of fruit at post harvest condition. Therefore, in this research we studied fruit ripening related genes expression on banana such as MaACS family at different environment

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#### Effect of Microgravity Simulation using 3D Clinostat on Cavendish Banana (Musa acuminata AAA Group) ripening process

Fenny Martha Dwivany<sup>1</sup>, <u>Rizkita</u> R. Esyanti<sup>1</sup>, Adeline Prapaisie<sup>1</sup>, Listya Puspa Kirana<sup>1</sup> and <u>Chunaeni</u> Latief<sup>2</sup>

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#### Abstract ¶

This research aimed to determine the effect of simulated microgravity by 3D clinostat on Cavendish banana (Musa acuminataAAA group) ripening process. It has been studied that microgravity conditions resulting in a change in the composition of O2 and CO2 as well as movement of heat and water vapor in the surface around the plant since air convection is limited. Ripening process in climacteric fruit such as banana are marked by rise in respiration and increasing of ethylene. Ethylene is an important hormone which has a role in fruit ripening process. Ethylene biosynthesis depends on two important enzymes, ACC oxidase and ACC synthase which are encoded by ACO gene and ACS gene family, respectively. The expression of these two gene families is regulated by various environmental factors, such O2 and CO2. In this study, we used ethylene treated bananas that have been placed in four different conditions for seven days control speed chamber (falsed dursiele such as bananas in general) control. closed













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