## BOOK REVIEW/

Plant Tissue Culture: Applications and Limitations, 1990, S.S. Bhojwani (ed.). Elsevier Science Publishers, Amsterdam. 461 pages. \$120.00.

Plant Cell and Tissue Culture, 1991, Angela Stafford and W. Warren (eds.). Open University Press, Milton Keynes, U.K., 251 pages. Hardback \$74.25, £45.00. Paperback \$29.70, £17.99.

Progress in Plant Cellular and Molecular Biology, 1990, H.J.J. Nijkamp, L.H.W. Van der Plas, and J. Aartrijk (eds.). Kluwer Academic Publishers. 810 pages.

Plant Tissue Culture: A Classified Bibliography 1985-1989, 1990, S.S. Bhojwani, V. Dhawan, and R. Arora (eds.). Elsevier Science Publishers, Amsterdam. 406 pages. \$125.00.

T he science and technology of plant cell and tissue culture developed over the past twenty-five years have had a profound effect on plant/science-related industries. These four books neatly illustrate the range of applications and interest in the field.

*Plant Cell and Tissue Culture* describes the theory behind plant cell and tissue culture techniques and processes, but essentially ignores any practical problems.

Bhojwani's Plant Tissue Culture: Applications and Limitations, on the other hand, tackles the practical problems in some depth. Aimed at those needing hands-on experience, fourteen of its nineteen chapters describe some applications of plant tissue culture as well as their limitations in four key areas of agriculture.

One of the primary forces in the transformation of plant tissue culture from an art to an industrial technology is micropropagation. According to Prakash and Pierik (unpublished), in 1990 approximately 500 million plants were produced through micropropagation in 60 industrial micropropagation units throughout the world. The growth in commercialization of micropropagation literature. *Plant Tissue Culture: A Classified Bibliography (1985-1989)* illustrates that during the period surveyed, there were more research papers published on micropropagation than on any other plant tissue culture discipline, including areas such as physiology, biochemistry, and genetic engineering.

The rapid application of the tools and techniques of biotechnology to agriculture in the 1980s has aroused wideranging expectations, especially in developing countries. The basic research has largely been carried out in universities and publicly-funded laboratories. However, work on the transformation of scientific information into economically viable products and technologies has been largely undertaken in the private sector. The question of whether the fruits of such research will be available to only those who can afford to pay for them was discussed at some length in a section of *Progress in Plant Cellular and Molecular Biology* titled, "Biotechnology and Developing Countries." An important conclusion drawn in the book suggests that the risk/benefit ratio of agricultural biotechnology appears very different from a developing country's perspective.

Jitendra Prakash is Director of Biotechnology, Indo-American Hybrid Seeds, Post Box 7099, Bangalore-560 070, India.

## Superior Throughput is the Other Half.

## Take the Sartorius Throughput Challenge and see for yourself.

Once again, a side by side comparison proves that not only do our capsule filters flow faster they flow longer.

What makes Sartorius capsules so special? Superior throughput performance is achieved via the low protein-adsorption and high void volume of our cellulose acetate membranes. And unparalleled serial filtration is achieved with a double membrane geometry. The first membrane acts as a prefilter, the second, finer pore-sized membrane acts as a final filter.

The results:

- Get better product yields
- Handle tough-to-filter media with ease
- Save time, money and material in the process

So stop settling for less—take the Sartorius Throughput Challenge and get more: Superior flow rate *and* better throughput. No other capsule even comes close! Call (800) 368-7178

Sartorius Corporation Filtration Products Division 140 Wilbur Place Bohemia, NY 11716

art

Circle No. 266 on Reader Service Card

ONC