



**UNIVERSITI PUTRA MALAYSIA**

**ESTABLISHMENT OF A REGENERATION SYSTEM THROUGH CALLUS FORMATION  
AND GENETIC ANALYSIS BASED ON RAPD FOR DETECTION OF SOMACLONAL  
VARIATION IN *DENDROBIUM* SERDANG BEAUTY**

**ALIREZA KHOSRAVI**

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**MASTER OF SCIENCE  
UNIVERSITI PUTRA MALAYSIA**

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**By**

**ALIREZA KHOSRAVI**

This thesis submitted to the School of Graduate Studies, Universiti Putra Malaysia, in Fulfilment  
of the Requirements for the Degree of Master of Science

**OCTOBER 2008**



## **DEDICATION**

I would like to dedicate my thesis to my parents, who are very encouraging and contributing much in all my life. Meanwhile, I would also like to dedicate to my brother, for his continuous support throughout the duration of my study.

Thanks God

Alireza Khosravi



Abstract of thesis presented to the Senate of Universiti Putra Malaysia  
in fulfilment of the requirement for the degree of Master of Science

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By

**ALIREZA KHOSRAVI**

**OCTOBER 2008**

**Chairman: Associate Professor Mihdzar Abdul Kadir, PhD**

**Faculty : Agriculture**

Flowers of the *Orchidaceae* family are highly variable in shape, color and smell, which make orchids the most important cut flowers in the market. Among the orchid varieties, *Dendrobium* hybrids have high regards in the cut flower industry. This study was aimed at establishing a plant regeneration system of *Dendrobium* Serdang Beauty and the characterization of colchicine-induced mutation by RAPD.

The first part of the study was to develop a plantlet regeneration system for *D. Serdang* Beauty. Callus was induced from protocorm- like bodies (plbs), and cultured on media supplemented with different auxins of various concentrations for plantlet regeneration.



Highest fresh weight in callus induction and proliferation was obtained on MS medium containing 1.5 mg/L IBA.

Calli proliferated on medium supplemented with 1.5 mg/L IBA were used as explants for plantlet regeneration. The highest percentage of plantlet regeneration was obtained in treatments with 1 mg/L KIN and 1.5 mg/L NAA (90%).

In the acclimatization study, plants were cultured *in vivo* in different media under the same environment. All media gave high percentage of plant survival. Medium M1 (charcoal), M2 (charcoal mixed with broken rock) and M5 (sawdust mixed with charcoal) produced the highest percentage of plant survival (100%).

Following the callus induction study, calli obtained were cultured on media containing different concentrations of colchicine (0, 5, 10, 20 and 25 mg/L). Colchicine treatment at 5 mg/L significantly gave the highest fresh weight of regenerated plantlets (3.43 g).

Subsequently, the resulting calli from colchicine treatments were analyzed for somaclonal variation and characterized using RAPD. The study indicated that somaclonal variation existed and was polymorphic in nature. Based on the analysis, *D. Serdang Beauty V* showed 25% differentiation with the mother plant. In a further analysis, *D. Serdang Beauty V* was also characterized with other *Dendrobium* species. *D. Serdang Beauty V* showed high dissimilarity with other *Dendrobium* varieties.



In conclusion, the result showed that IBA in low concentration was effective to induce and proliferate more callus. In the regeneration study, KIN alone or in combination with other auxin was useful to regenerate more plantlets. Meanwhile in the acclimatization study, charcoal was useful to growth of *Dendrobium*. Also colchicine induced mutation method was useful for the production of mutated *Dendrobium* and the RAPD technique appeared to be useful for the detection of variation between species and varieties.



Abstrak tesis yang dikemukakan kepada Senat University Putra Malaysia  
sebagai memenuhi keperluan untuk ijazah Master Sains

**PENGASASAN SISTEM REGENERASI MELALUI PEMBENTUKAN KALUS  
DAN ANALISIS GENETIK MENGIKUT KAEDAH RAPD INTUK  
PENGECAMAN KEPELBAGAIAN KLON-SOMA DALAM *DENDROBIUM*  
SERDANG BEAUTY**

**Oleh**

**ALIREZA KHOSRAVI**

**OCTOBER 2008**

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Bunga dari keluarga *Orchidaceae* mempunyai kepelbagaian bentuk, warna dan wangiannya yang terserlah, dan ini menjadikan keratan bunga orkid sebagai keratan bunga terpenting di pasaran. Diantara varieti-varieti orkid yang dipasarkan, orkid *Dendrobium* merupakan varieti yang diutamakan dalam industri tersebut. Kajian ini bertujuan membentuk satu sistem regenerasi pokok bagi orkid *Dendrobium* Serdang Beauty dan mengenalpasti mutasi yang dihasilkan oleh kesan rawatan kolcisina, melalui teknik RAPD.

Bahagian pertama kajian ini adalah untuk pembentukan sistem regenerasi *D. Serdang Beauty*. Kalus yang dihasilkan dari plbs (protocom-like bodies), dikultur dalam media





yang mengandung pelbagai kepekatan auksin untuk menggalakkan regenerasi. Pembentukan kalus dan berat segar yang tertinggi didapati pada MS media yang mengandung 1.5mg/L IBA. Kalus ini telah digunakan sebagai eksplan dalam kajian regenerasi. Peratus regenerasi pokok dari kalus yang tertinggi didapati dari media MS a yang mengandung 1 mg/L KIN dan 1.5 mg/L NAA (90%).

Dalam kajian aklimatisasi anak pokok yang terhasil telah dibiasakan pertumbuhannya di nurseri dalam pelbagai media tanaman yang dikaji. Semua media menghasilkan peratus penyuaian pokok yang tinggi. Medium M1 (kayu arang), M2 (kayu arang dengan pecahan batu) dan M5 (habuk kayu dengan kayu arang) menghasilkan peratus penyuaian pokok yang tertinggi (100%).

Menuruti ujian induksi kalus, kalus yang dihasilkan telah dikultur dalam medium mengandung berbagai paras kepekatan kolcicina 0 (kawalan), 5, 10 dan 15 mg/L. Rawatan 5 mg/L kolcicina menghasilkan purata berat basah pokok yang tertinggi (3.43 g).

Seterusnya, teknik analisis RAPD telah digunakan untuk mengenalpasti variasi somatik dalam kalus hasil dari rawatan kolcicina. Analisis tersebut menunjukkan bahawa perbezaan *D. Serdang Beauty V* (dari kesan rawatan kolcicina) dari pokok induknya adalah 25%.



Seterusnya, dalam analisis terakhir, pelbagai genera orkid telah dibandingkan dengan *D. Serdang Beauty V*. Di sini, *D. Serdang Beauty V* menunjukkan perbezaan yang tinggi dari varieti-varieti tersebut tetapi masih mengekalkan tahap persamaan yang tinggi dengan pokok induknya.

Kesimpulannya, aplikasi rawatan IBA pada kepekatan rendah berkesan dalam pembentukan dan pertumbuhan kalus. Kajian regenerasi pokok dari kalus pula berkesan dibawah rawatan KIN sahaja atau bersama auxin. Seterusnya, kajian penyuaian pokok-pokok tersebut paling berkesan dalam medium arang kayu. Rawatan kolcicina untuk menjanakan mutasi merupakan teknik yang berkesan dalam menghasilkan variasi dalam *Dendrobium* dan teknik RAPD merupakan teknik yang sesuai untuk mengenalpastikan perbezaan antara spesis dan varieti.



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I certify that an Examination Committee has met on ----- to conduct the final examination of Alireza Khosravi on his Master Science thesis entitled “Establishment of a Regeneration System through Callus Formation and Genetic Analysis Based on RAPD for Detection of Somaclonal Variation in *Dendrobium* Serdang Beauty” in accordance with Universiti Pertanian Malaysia (Higher Degree) Act 1981 and Universiti Pertanian Malaysia (Higher Degree) Regulation 1981. The committee recommends that the candidate be awarded the relevant degree. Member of Examination Committee are as follows:

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## DECLARATION

I declare that the thesis is based on my original work except for quotations and citations which have been duly acknowledged. I also declare that it has not been previously and is not concurrently submitted to any other degree at Universiti Putra Malaysia or at any other institutions.

---

ALIREZA KHOSRAVI

Date: 27 February 2009



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<b>Page</b>
<b>DEDICATION</b>	I
<b>ABSTRACT</b>	II
<b>ABSTRAK</b>	V
<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS</b>	VIII
<b>APPROVAL</b>	IX
<b>DECLARATION</b>	XI
<b>LIST OF TABLES</b>	XV
<b>LIST OF FIGURES</b>	XVII
<b>LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS</b>	XX

### CHAPTERS

<b>1</b>	<b>INTRODUCTION</b>	1
<b>2</b>	<b>LITERATURE REVIEW</b>	5
2.1	Orchid Background	5
2.2	Taxonomy	6
2.3	<i>Dendrobium</i>	7
	2.3.1 <i>Dendrobium</i> Cultivation	9
2.4	World Orchid Industry	9
2.5	Orchid in Malaysia	11
2.6	<i>In Vitro</i> Propagation	14
	2.6.1 Orchid <i>In Vitro</i> Propagation	15
	2.6.2 Callus	17
	2.6.3 Plant Growth Regulators	18
2.7	Somaclonal Variation in Plant	20
	2.7.1 Colchicine	21
2.8	Type of DNA Markers	23
	2.8.1 Molecular Markers in Plants	25
	2.8.2 Application of Molecular Marker in Orchid	27
	2.8.3 PCR Based Markers	28
	2.8.4 Random Amplified Polymorphic DNA (RAPD)	30
	2.8.5 Random Amplified Polymorphic in Orchid	32
	2.8.6 Comparison of RAPD with Other Commercial markers and Advantages of RAPD	33



### **3 PLANT REGENERATION FROM CALLUS OF *DENDROBIUM* SERDANG BEAUTY ORCHID**

3.1	Introduction	36
3.2	Material and Methods	36
	3.2.1 Location of Study	36
3.3	Callus Induction	37
	3.3.1 Pre Culture Preparation	37
	3.3.2 Nutrient Stock Solution	37
	3.3.3 Stock Solution of Plant Growth Regulator	37
	3.3.4 Media Preparation	38
	3.3.5 Explant Materials	38
	3.3.6 Surface Sterilization Procedure	39
	3.3.7 Treatments	40
3.4	Callus Proliferation	41
	3.4.1 Explant Preparation	41
	3.4.2 Treatments	41
3.5	Plant Regeneration	41
	3.5.1 Explant Material	41
	3.5.2 Treatments	42
3.6	Plant Acclimatization	44
	3.6.1 Plantlet Material	44
	3.6.2 Treatments	44
3.7	Statistical Analysis	45
3.8	Result and Discussion	45
	3.8.1 Callus Induction from Leaf, Root and Plbs	45
	3.8.2 Callus Proliferation	54
	3.8.3 Plantlet Regeneration	56
	3.8.4 Plant Acclimatization	67

### **4 INDUCTION OF SOMACLONAL VARIATION AND DETECTION OF VARIATION BY RANDOMLY AMPLIFIED POLYMORPHIC DNA (RAPD) MARKER**

4.1	Introduction	74
4.2	Location of Study	76
4.3	Material and Methods	76
	4.3.1 Induction of Somaclonal Variation	76
	4.3.2 Somaclonal Variation Detection by Randomly Amplified Polymorphic DNA (RAPD) Marker	78
4.4	Results and Discussion	93
	4.4.1 Induction Somaclonal Variation	93
	4.4.2 Detection Somaclonal Variation by Randomly Amplified Polymorphic DNA (RAPD) Marker	97





<b>5</b>	<b>GENERAL DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS</b>	121
	<b>REFERENCES</b>	127
	<b>APPENDICES</b>	146
	<b>BIODATA OF THE STUDENT</b>	159



## LIST OF TABLES

Table		Page
2.1.	Phylogeny and Classification of the orchid Family	6
2.2.	Production of cut flowers and foliage plants in Malaysian 2002	12
2.3.	Production of orchids by genus in Malaysia, 2000 – 2002	13
2.4.	Export and re-export of orchid, fresh (RM '000 and % of total), 2000 – 2004	13
2.5.	Summary comparison table of molecular method methods	34
3.1.	The effect of different cytokinin types	43
3.2.	Effect of auxin types on growth of plbs derived callus growth (%)	48
3.3.	Effects of auxin types on fresh weight of plbs derived callus (g)	49
4.1.	Mutated sample materials derived from <i>Dendrobium</i> Serdang Beauty by colchicine treatments	81
4.2.	Sample materials of various <i>Dendrobium</i> species and hybrids	81
4.3.	Sample materials of various orchid species and hybrids	82
4.4.	List of primers used to optimize orchid DNA amplification	88
4.5.	List of ten primers used for RAPD-PCR on mutated <i>D.</i> Serdang Beauty	88
4.6.	List of ten primers used for RAPD-PCR on mutated samples, different orchid species and hybrid	89
4.7.	List of ten primers used for RAPD-PCR on mutated samples, different orchid species and hybrid	89
4.8.	The purity DNA ratio and concentration on 30 different orchid's DNA based on spectrophotometer analysis	101



4.9.	Polymorphic DNA by RAPD Analysis on Putative Mutated plants and Mother plant	103
4.10.	The coefficient of similarity on somaclonal variation based on mutated plants and mother plant	103
4.11.	(RAPD) Analysis on <i>D. Serdang Beauty V</i> (mutated) and 14 <i>Dendrobium</i> species and hybrid	107
4.12.	The unique band produced from 10 primers used on 15 <i>Dendrobium</i> species and hybrids based on RAPD marker	110
4.13.	Cluster distribution of <i>D. Serdang Beauty V</i> (mutated), Mother Plant and 13 other <i>Dendrobium</i> Species and hybrids	112
4.14.	Polymorphic DNA by RAPD analysis on <i>D. Serdang Beauty V</i> (mutated <i>Dendrobium</i> ), <i>D. Serdang Beauty</i> (mother plant) and 13 orchid species	115
4.15.	Cluster distribution of <i>D. Serdang Beauty V</i> (mutated <i>Dendrobium</i> ), <i>D. Serdang Beauty</i> (mother plant) and 13 Orchid species	116
4.16.	The unique band produced from 10 primers used on mutated plant (( <i>D. Serdang Beauty V</i> ), <i>D. Serdang Beauty</i> (mother plant) and 13 orchid varieties	118



## LIST OF FIGURE

Figure		Page
2.1.	Wholesale values of orchids within the United States for the last five years (USDA Agricultural Statistics)	10
2.2.	Wholesale values of flowering potted plants within the United States for 2000 (USDA Agricultural Statistics)	10
2.3.	Percentage of Orchid Production in Some part of the World. U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Presented by: USDA. 2004, World Trade Atlas.	11
2.4.	Auxins promote growth of tissues and root development	19
3.1.	Flow chart of callus induction and shoot regeneration	39
3.2.	Flow chart of explants Sterilization	40
3.3.	Plbs explant cultured onto callus induction medium containing auxin treatment; The plb explant started to form callus after 30 days of culture	46
3.4.	A leaf explant cultured onto callus induction medium contain in auxin treatment; The explant died and was not produce any callus formation on all treatments tested	46
3.5.	Root explant was cultured onto callus induction medium containing auxin treatment; The explants died and did not produce any callus formation on all treatments tested	47
3.6.	Effect of various auxin and their concentrations on mean fresh weight of callus of <i>D. Serdang Beauty</i> plbs after the 16 <sup>th</sup> week of culture	51
3.7.	Developmental stages of callus derived Plb formation.	53
3.8.	Effect of subculture on fresh weight of callus in MS medium containing 1.5 mg/L IBA from the first subculture to the fourth subculture.	54



3.9.	Effect of subculture on callus growth development	55
3.10.	Plantlet formation from callus of <i>D. Serdang Beauty</i>	57
3.11.	Effect of different kinetin concentrations, on percentage plantlet formation (%) after 16 weeks of culture.	58
3.12.	Effect of different kinetin concentrations, on mean number of plantlets produced after 16 <sup>th</sup> week of culture.	60
3.13.	Effect of different kinetin concentrations, on mean fresh weight of cultures after 16 <sup>th</sup> week of culture.	61
3.14.	Effect of different BAP concentrations, on plantlet formation from callus (%) after 16 weeks of culture.	64
3.15.	Effect of different BAP concentrations, on plantlet formation after 16 weeks of culture.	65
3.16.	Effect of different BAP concentrations alone, on mean fresh weight after 16 weeks of culture.	66
3.17.	Plantlets ready to be transferred for acclimatization	67
3.18.	Effect of different acclimatization media on percentage of plant survival after 16 weeks of acclimatization.	68
3.19.	Effect of different acclimatization media on mean number of leaves per plant after 16 weeks of acclimatization.	69
3.20.	Effect of different acclimatization media on mean leaf length per plant after 16 weeks of acclimatization.	70
3.21.	Effect of different acclimatization media on mean number of roots per plant after 16 weeks of acclimatization.	71
3.22.	Plant survival during acclimatization.	73
4.1.	Four of the fifteen samples of <i>Dendrobium</i> used for molecular detection (RAPD): <i>D. Sharifan Fatimah</i> (A), <i>D. nobile</i> (B), <i>D. Burana Sombati</i> (C), <i>D. Boddy Mesina</i> (D).	79
4.2.	Four of the fifteen samples of <i>Dendrobium</i> used for molecular detection (RAPD): <i>D. Lucky Lady</i> (E), <i>D. crumenatum</i> (F), <i>D. Sonia</i> (G) and <i>D. Thongchia</i> (H).	80



4.3.	Callus started to enlarge and greenish nodular structures grew from the callus surface after six weeks of culture	94
4.4.	Regenerated plantlets were produced from callus after the 16 <sup>th</sup> week of culture.	94
4.5.	The effect of mutagenic agent (colchicine) on the percentage of callus derived from plbs that explants regenerated to plantlet (%) after 16 weeks of culture.	95
4.6.	The effect of different concentrations of mutagenic agent (colchicine) on fresh weight of regenerated plants after 16 weeks of culture.	96
4.7.	Total DNA products which were extracted by CTAB method from different orchid samples.	98
4.8.	The DNA samples with smear fragment (unwanted DNA products)	99
4.9.	Comparison between DNA samples and several $\lambda$ DNA dilutions.	100
4.10.	The unique band of amplification based on RAPD marker of putative mutated plants and mother plant.	104
4.11.	The dendrogram of cluster analysis based on the Jaccard's coefficient of similarity on mutated and <i>D. Serdang Beauty</i> mother plant.	106
4.12.	Polymorphics DNA amplifications on 13 other <i>Dendrobium</i> species and hybrids (1-10) using RAPD primer.	109
4.13.	Dendrogram on UPGMA clustering analysis on mutated plant <i>D. Serdang Beauty V</i> (mutated), mother plant and 13 <i>Dendrobium</i> species and hybrids.	113
4.14.	Dendrogram on UPGMA clustering analysis of 15 different orchid varieties.	120



## LLIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

A260:	Absorbance at 260nm in spectrophotometer
A280:	Absorbance at 280nm in spectrophotometer
AFLP:	Amplified Fragment Length Polymorphism
ANOVA:	Analysis of variance
Asc:	<i>Asco</i>
BA:	N <sup>6</sup> -benzyladenine
BAP:	N <sup>6</sup> -benzylaminopurine
bp:	Base pair
CTAB:	Cethyltriaminobromide
DAF:	DNA amplification fingerprinting
<i>D.:</i>	<i>Dendrobium</i>
DGGE:	Denaturing gradient gel-electrophoresis
dH <sub>2</sub> O:	Distilled deionized water
DNA:	Deoxyribonucleic acid
dNTP:	Deoxynicotinamide triphosphate
DOA:	Department of Agriculture
EDTA:	Ethylenediamine tetra-acetic acid
Ethanol:	Ethyl alcohol
FAO:	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nation



GMO:	Genetically Modified Organisms
HCl:	Hydrochloric acid
hrs:	Hours
IAA:	Indole-3-Acetic Acid
IBA:	Indole-3-Butyric Acid
IPUC:	International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry nomenclature
ISSR:	Inter Simple Sequence Repeats
Kb:	Kilo base
KIN:	6-Fururylaminopurine
M:	Molar
MgCl <sub>2</sub> :	Magnesium chloride
Min:	Minute
mM:	Milimolar
MS:	Murashige and Skoog
NAA:	1-Naphthaleneacetic Acid
NaCl:	Sodium chloride
ng:	Nanogram
OD:	Optical Density
<i>Onc:</i>	<i>Oncidium</i>
PCR :	Polymerase Chain Reaction
pH:	Negative logarithm of hydrogen ion concentration





<i>Phil:</i>	<i>Philonopsis</i>
Plbs:	Protocorm-like bodies
RAPD:	Random Amplified Polymorphic DNA
RFLP:	Restriction Fragment Length Polymorphisms
RNA:	Ribonucleic acid
RNAase:	Ribonuclease
rpm:	Revolution per minute
SCARs:	Sequence characterized amplified region
SSR:	Simple Sequence Repeats
STSs:	Sequence-Tagged site
Taq:	<i>Thermus aquaticus</i>
TDZ:	<i>N</i> -phenyl- <i>N</i> _-1,2,3-thiadiazol-5-yl urea
TE:	Tris-EDTA
Tris:	Tris aminoethane
USDA:	United State Department of Agriculture
UV:	Ultraviolet
v/v:	Volume for volume
<i>Van:</i>	<i>Vanda</i>
w/v:	Weight for volume
µg:	Microgram
µl:	Microliter

