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## Metabolic Profiling of *Ac/Ds* inserted rice(*Oriza sativa* L.) mutants using GC-FID

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### Objectives

*Ac/Ds* based two-element transposon tagging system is a powerful tool to establish a database of gene function with activation tagging in plants. Additionally, the advantage of GC-FID is that it can separate a large number of metabolites in plants. The main aim of this research was to use metabolite profiling based on GC-FID to access the alterations in the composition and concentration of metabolites, caused by *Ac/Ds* insertion in rice. We are establishing analytical method reproducible profiling of metabolites

### Materials and Methods

We used rice leaf (*Ac/Ds* insertion line) as plant material. 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> leaf from each mutant line was immediately frozen in liquid nitrogen, lyophilized, weighed and pulverized with a mortar and pestle and stored at -80°C. About 0.5g of rice leaves were extracted with 10ml of a solution of CHCl<sub>3</sub>:MeOH(4:1) at room temperature for 1hr. The extracts were derivatised chemically and demanded separation by GC-FID in order to screen metabolites. Data set was analyzed by Matlab software with PCA (Principal Component Analysis).

### Results and Discussion

The most significant differences occurred in the retention time 30-40 minute. PCA score correlation plots deduced from these chromatogram differences gave clues as to nature of genuine differences among *Ac/Ds* insertion line in rice. To obtain reproducible data, Analytical methodology must be established. GC-FID enables the rapid comparison of derivatised compounds in metabolic profiles. Major peaks for chromatogram per plant samples were being identified by GC-FID/MS.

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