

Abstract guideline

The title for abstract should be in Times New Roman, font size 14, bold, with center alignment.

Name of author(s), coauthor(s) in Times New Roman, font size 12, with center alignment. Separate each author with a comma (,), author's affiliation should be superscripted above the name¹. **Underline presenter's name and bold**. Corresponding author should be marked with asterisk (name*).

¹*Author's affiliation in Times New Roman, font size 11, italic, center alignment.*
If there are more than 1 affiliation, each affiliation should be in its own line and number.
**Corresponding author: email address*

Abstract (Times New Roman, font size 12, bold, center alignment)

Content (12 font size, Times New Roman, single space and single paragraph, alignment justify)

Introduction: Indicated problem and significance of research.

Objective: State the objective(s) of the study.

Method: State the study design and measurement.

Results: Summarized the main finding and statistical analysis.

Conclusion: Indicate the significance and application of the research finding.

Abstract should not be more than **300 words**.

Keywords: (5 keywords)

Example:

Effects of Precursor Supplementation on the Production of Triterpenes by *Centella asiatica* Callus Cultures

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Abstract

Production of the four targeted triterpenes, asiatic acid, madecassic acid, asiaticoside and madecassoside in leaf derived callus and cell suspension cultures of *Centella asiatica* was compared with its production in whole plant from field and in vitro shoot cultures. In callus a cultures, production was found the highest during the third week of culture and the contents declined gradually. The glycosides, madecassoside and asiaticoside contents were found higher than the asiatic acid and madecassic acid in callus cultures. Four triterpenes precursors, squalene, Farnesyl Pyrophosphate (FPP), Isopentenyl Pyrophosphate (IPP) and

leucine, which are involved directly or indirectly in the triterpene biosynthetic pathway, were used to increase the triterpenes production. Squalene was found the best precursor in promoting triterpenes production in callus cultures. Squalene treated callus also produced the highest biomass production compared to the other precursors tested.

Keywords: Centella asiatica, precursor, triterpenes, secondary metabolites, in vitro cultures

1. All abstracts should be sent to our submission link (<https://www.nottingham.edu.my/Conferences/IBS/Abstract-submission.aspx>) by the given deadline (**22nd April 2019**).
2. Please adhere to the format and requirement.
3. Ensure that the abstract file is in **PDF** format.
4. Please include the particulars along with your submission. The details required are:
 - a. Name
 - b. Institution
 - c. Category (oral/poster)
5. You are advised to submit your abstract in earlier for reviewing purposes.