

Inter simple sequence repeats separate efficiently hemp from marijuana (*Cannabis sativa* L.)

Erdogan E. Hakki*

Department of Field Crops
Faculty of Agriculture
Selcuk University
42079, Campus, Konya-Turkey
Tel: 90 332 223 28 63
Fax: 90 332 241 01 08
E-mail: eehakki@selcuk.edu.tr

Seyit A. Kayis

Department of Animal Sciences
Biometry-Genetics Unit
Faculty of Agriculture
Selcuk University
42079, Campus, Konya-Turkey
Tel: 90 332 223 28 30
Fax: 90 332 241 01 08
E-mail: skayis@selcuk.edu.tr

Emine Pinarkara

Department of Animal Sciences
Biometry-Genetics Unit
Faculty of Agriculture
Selcuk University
42079, Campus, Konya-Turkey
Tel: 90 332 223 28 11
Fax: 90 332 241 01 08
E-mail: eminepinarkara@hotmail.com

Ayla Sag

Institute of Forensic Sciences
Istanbul University
Istanbul, Turkey
Adli Tip Kurumu, Cobancesme
Yeni Bosna, 34196
Istanbul, Turkey
Tel: 90 212 414 30 00
Fax: 90 212 588 00 11
E-mail: aylasag@yahoo.com

Financial support: Research grants from Turkish State Planning Organization (YUUP-DPT2004K120750) and The Scientific and Technical Research Council of Turkey (TUBITAK-Kariyer-1040547) and that of The Scientific Research Coordination Center of Selcuk University (BAP-06701059) are gratefully acknowledged.

Keywords: *Cannabis sativa*, cluster analysis, hemp, ISSR, marijuana, principle coordinate analysis.

Abbreviations: CBD: Cannabidiol
EU: European Union
HPLC: High Performance Liquid Chromatography
ISSRs: Inter Simple Sequence Repeats
PCoA: Principal Coordinate Analysis
PCR: Polymerase Chain Reaction
RAPD: Randomly Amplified Polymorphic DNA
RFLP: Restriction Fragment Length Polymorphism
THC: Δ^9 -tetrahydrocannabinol
UPGMA: Unweighted Pair-group Method Using Arithmetic Average

***Cannabis sativa* L. is a multiple-use plant that provides raw material for the production of seed oil, natural fiber for textiles, automotive and pulp industries. It has also been used in insulating boards, ropes, varnishes, animal**

*Corresponding author

feed, and as medicinal agents. *Cannabis* has potential to be used for phytoremediation: however, its cultivation is strictly controlled due to its psychoactive nature and usage in producing drugs such as marijuana, and hashish. In this study, psychoactive type *Cannabis* samples, which were seized from 23 different locations of Turkey, and nine hemp type *Cannabis* accessions, as well as an unknown accession were used. Our interest was to identify the genetic relatedness of the seized samples and to separate drug and hemp type plants. Inter Simple Sequence Repeats (ISSRs) were employed for analysis based on single plant material (SET1) and bulked samples of them (SET2). Data was analysed via cluster analysis and principal coordinate analysis (PCoA). PCoA analyses, by using SET1 and SET2, were able to efficiently discriminate the seized samples from the fiber type accessions. However, separation of the plants was not clear via unweighted pair-group method using arithmetic average (UPGMA) dendrogram in SET1, while they were clearly separated in SET2. Hemp type accessions showed high levels of variation compared to drug type *Cannabis* both in SET1 and SET2.

Cannabis sativa L. is a plant that provides food and oil from its seeds, fiber for rope, fabric from its stems, and psychoactive drugs from its flowers and leaves. Hemp seeds have high levels of oil (up to 35%), which are rich in linoleic acid (18:2 omega-6; n6) and alpha-linolenic acid (18:3 omega-3; n3), that are essential dietary fatty acids. Furthermore, with their ratio (n6/n3) being somewhere around 2:1 to 3:1, it resembles traditional Mediterranean diets, where the incidence of coronary heart disease is

known to be very low (Callaway, 2004). Hemp seeds oil can also be used for fuel and as raw material for plastics as well as feed for livestock or as a fertilizer (Karus and Vogt, 2004).

Hemp cultivation is considered as an environmental friendly activity that can support sustainable agriculture. It has the potential to be used in phytoremediation to remove heavy metal contaminants from the soil. Additionally, it can be used to prevent soil erosion due to long tap root development, while improving soil by means of crop in rotation (Ranalli and Venturi, 2004).

Beside the economical properties, mentioned above, some varieties of *Cannabis* have psychoactive potency as well. *Cannabis* plants that contain low Δ^9 -tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) content, a low THC:Cannabidiol (CBD) ratio and are cultivated for fiber and/or achenes (e.g. seeds) are called hemp. On the other hand, *Cannabis* plants that have high THC content, high THC:CBD ratio and are used for their psychoactive potency are known as marijuana (Alghanim and Almirall, 2003; Elsohly and Slade, 2005; Hillig, 2005). For hemp, European Union (EU) has assigned the upper levels of THC and CBD to THC ratio as 0.2% and 2, respectively.

Cannabis plant was used as a fibre source during the last three centuries. However, because of its potential use as a drug, its cultivation was either ceased (in North America as well as other countries such as Turkey), or limited (in Europe) due to strict regulations. In addition, with the large production of cotton and development of synthetic material, its farming was reduced.

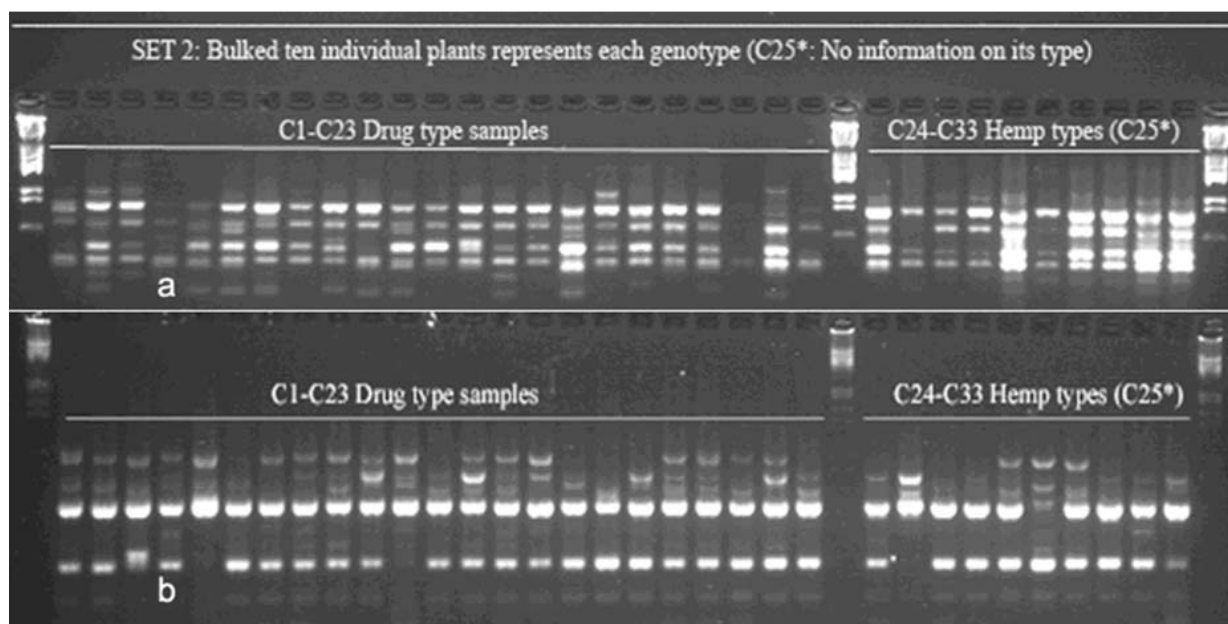


Figure 1. A representative agarose gel where PCR products of SET2 were run. Patterns were generated by using the primers ISSR 10 (part a, top) and ISSR 6 (part b, bottom).

Table 1. Cannabis accessions used in the study and their origin.

Sample ID ^a	Paralel ID ^b	Settlement seized ^c	Geographical region	Sample type ^d
C1	3102	Tekirdag	Marmara	D
C2	492784175	Gevye	Marmara	D
C3	04-62927/5432 ND	Tekirdag	Marmara	D
C4	05/002598/315	Edirne	Marmara	D
C5	04/409/5782	Susehri ili, Sivas	Central Anatolia	D
C6	058576/5057	Tekirdag	Marmara	D
C7	056012/4833	Kocaeli	Marmara	D
C8	065364/5645	IST CS/Golcuk	Marmara	D
C9	06530?/5683	Tekirdag NAB	Marmara	D
C10	4243-2	Ferizli	Marmara	D
C11	4243	Ferizli	Marmara	D
C12	2075/1	Salihli	Aegean	D
C13	758/9	İzmir DGM	Aegean	D
C14	847/1-C-1	Denizli	Aegean	D
C15	677/2	Didim	Aegean	D
C16	315/2	Aydin	Aegean	D
C17	676/2 A	Didim	Aegean	D
C18	678/10	Didim (IST)	Aegean	D
C19	04 4047	Osmaniye	Mediterranean	D
C20	AT 05/1458	Kadirli	Mediterranean	D
C21	AT 05/678	G. Antep	South Eastern Anatolia	D
C22	AT 04/4114	Hatay Dortyol	Mediterranean	D
C23	AT 04/3933	G. Antep	South Eastern Anatolia	D
C24	TR 50158	Kutahya-Gediz-Ilicasu	Aegean	H
C25	YK 3	Konya Selcuk Univ.	Central Anatolia	?
C26	TR 42079	Van-Central	Eastern Anatolia	H
C27	TR 50192	Burdur-Central Askeriye village	Mediterranean	H
C28	TR 49157	Amasya-Gumushacikoy-Cetmi	Black Sea	H
C29	TR 37297	Kastamonu-Taskopru	Black Sea	H
C30	TR 67260	Amasya-Hamamozu-Sarayozu	Black Sea	H
C31	TR 67265	Kutahya-Firdan village	Aegean	H
C32	TR49250	Samsun-Vezirkopru-Asaginarli village	Black Sea	H
C33	TR 50164	Kutahya-Saphane-Inceyiz village	Aegean	H

^aSample name used in this study.

^bFile code in seized samples and accession number in hemp plants.

^cThe region where sample was seized or the site of collection in hemp accessions.

^dThe sample type (D denoting drug types, H denoting hemp types and ? No information on its type)

On the other hand, with the help of the EU subsidies, *Cannabis* was rediscovered in 1990's with novel applications (such as automotive industry, insulation mats for construction sector etc.). During this time, molecular techniques found wide applications in many plant species for different purposes such as genetic characterization and/or marker assisted selection.

Molecular studies were well-accepted also in *Cannabis* research. In a study conducted on the molecular level, the genetic diversity of *C. sativa* cultivars/accessions from 5 European countries, including Italy, that once had a fruitful breeding and selection program of *Cannabis*, and one accession from Korea were assessed and high levels of polymorphism was observed (Faeti et al. 1996). Gillan et al.

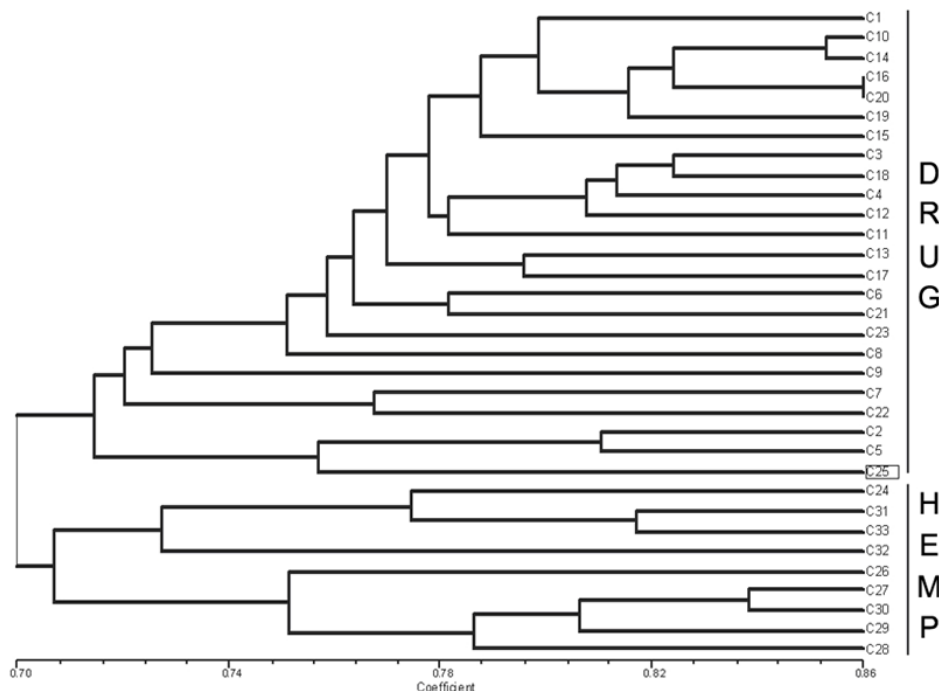


Figure 2. Dendrogram showing the genetic relationship among the marijuana and hemp type samples and the discrimination power of ISSR method. Analysis was conducted by using only the SET2 data.

(1995) reported the differentiation of *C. sativa* samples with the use of RAPDs when HPLC analysis was inefficient. In a RAPD assay conducted with 51 *C. sativa* samples, 43 of which were Australian samples and 8 were from Papua-New Guinea, Jagadish et al. (1996) were able to distinguish between the samples from distinct sources. Genetic analysis using RAPD and restriction fragment length polymorphism (RFLP) methods in combination were also found to be useful in distinguishing between drug type, fiber type and intermediate drug type strains (Shirota et al. 1998). In a very recent study conducted by Datwyler and Weiblen (2006), it was reported that it was possible to discriminate illegal, potent marijuana cultivars from hemp plants by using AFLP markers. In that study, three hemp populations were also distinguished efficiently by principal coordinates analysis (PCoA). In a preliminary work conducted with three strains of *C. sativa* from different sources, Kojoma et al. (2002) reported that different samples were identified by means of inter simple sequence repeat (ISSR).

ISSR is a technique offering the simplicity of RAPDs with an increased level of reliability. It involves PCR amplification of regions between adjacent, inversely oriented microsatellites using a single simple sequence repeat primer. The use of the tandem repeat motifs of di-, tri-, or tetranucleotides that are abundant in all eukaryotic genomes produces a high number of polymorphic fragments, especially in plants (Hamada et al. 1982). Since it is simple, fast, cost-effective, highly discriminant and highly reliable, in recent studies, it is widely applied in

plant genetic analyses (Liu and Wendel, 2001; Reddy et al. 2002; Arnau et al. 2003; Galvan et al. 2003; Vijayan and Chatterjee, 2003).

The objectives of the present study are: (1) to analyze the high number of seized *Cannabis* samples together with hemp plants by means of ISSR, a procedure simple enough to be adapted by every lab with the basic molecular biology knowledge and infrastructure (2) to compare two different approaches (in the first, a single plant represents an accession and in the second, a set of ten different plants of the same accession bulked equally represent the specific accession) for discriminating hemp and marijuana type plants *via* their accessions (3) to obtain information on the genetic variation of both groups that will be helpful for breeding studies and forensic investigations in order to support drug enforcement efforts by acquiring useful information on the sources and distribution networks of these illicit substances.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Plant material

In this study, psychoactive *Cannabis* samples were seized from 23 different locations (C1-C23) representing three geographically distinct and problematic areas of Turkey (South and West Coastal Regions with the exception of C5 from Central Anatolia), namely Mediterranean, Aegean and Marmara. Hemp type *Cannabis* samples (9 accessions; C24, C26-C33) were obtained from the Aegean Agricultural Research Institute, Izmir and from a local

population (one accession; C25) from Konya Selcuk University, Faculty of Agriculture Seed Stocks. No information was available on psychoactive nature of accession C25. All the information relevant to the seized samples and accessions are shown in Table 1. Ten seeds were planted from each accession to produce material for DNA extraction. Plants were grown in a fully automated greenhouse.

DNA extraction from leaf

Leaves collected from three week old seedlings were shock-frozen in liquid nitrogen and stored at -80°C until DNA isolation was performed. DNAs were extracted individually from a total of 330 samples. Total DNAs of the samples were extracted using a standard 2X CTAB protocol with minor modifications (Rogers and Bendich, 1988). For each accession, 100 mg of leaf sample from 10 different plants were used and DNAs were isolated individually. After concentrations were determined, by an Eppendorf BioPhotometer, sample DNAs were diluted to the working concentration of 20 ng/μL.

Primers

In this study, 50 ISSR primers were used for initial screening. Out of the 50 primers, 18 of them that gave the most informative patterns (in terms of repeatability, scorability and the ability to distinguish between varieties) were selected for identification. The selected 18 primers were 14-23-mers based on various di- tri- or pentanucleotide SSR repeats. They were anchored at the 5' end or 3' end, by zero nucleotide or by one to three partially degenerated selective nucleotides.

PCR amplification of the DNA with ISSR primers

Each reaction contained 2.0 mM MgCl₂; 10 mM Tris-HCl (pH 8.8); 50 mM KCl; 0.8% Nonidet P40; 200 mM of each of the dNTPs; 0.5 μM primer; 20 ng DNA template and 0.4 units of Taq DNA Polymerase (Fermentas Life Sciences) in a final reaction volume of 25 μl. After a pre-denaturation step of 3 min at 94°C, amplification reactions were cycled 35 times at 94°C for 1 min, at annealing temperature (Table 2) for 50 sec and 72°C for 1 min in Eppendorf Mastercycler gradient thermocycler. A final extension was allowed for 10 min at 72°C. Upon completion of the reaction, amplified products were loaded onto a 2.0% agarose/1x Tris-Borate EDTA gel and electrophoresed at 4 V/cm.

Many factors of PCR amplification influence pattern quality. MgCl₂ used at final concentration of 2.0 mM was generally found to generate bands of high intensity with minimum background. However, in the PCR of two primers (ISSR 9 and 10), 2.5 mM MgCl₂ concentration was found to produce better banding pattern. Thus, conditions were optimised for every primer. Template DNA concentration was also found to influence band intensity. From 5, 10, 20 and 50 ng DNA concentrations tested, 20 ng gave the best amplification products. Primer concentration of 0.5 μM resulted in higher number of bands as compared that of 0.3 μM. This was especially effective in the lower weight area.

In the ISSR assay, two sets of PCR amplifications were constituted. In the first set (SET1), every accession was represented by a randomly selected single plant DNA. In the second set (SET2), a total of ten individual plants represented each accession (the one individual used in the first set was also included).

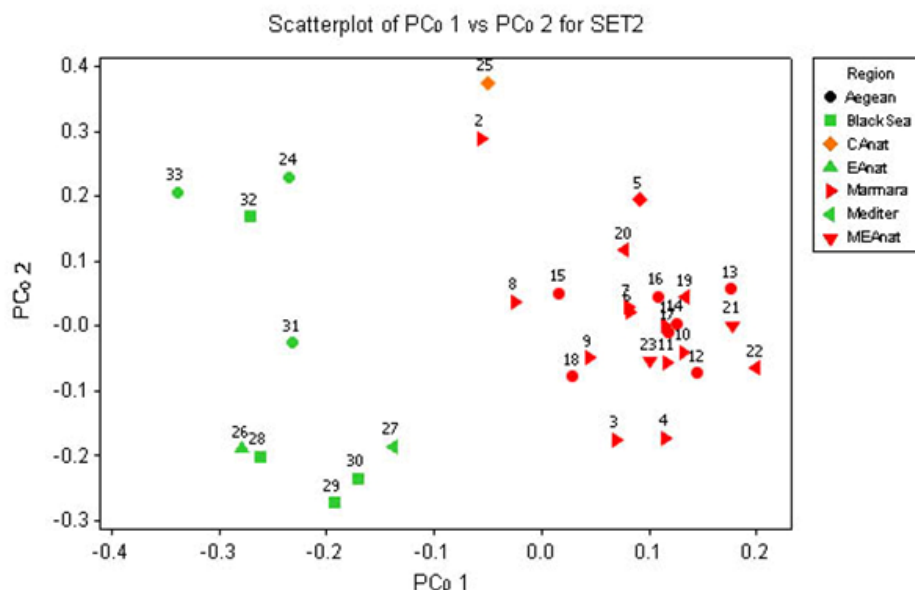


Figure 3. Scatter plot of PCo1 vs PCo2 for plant types (SET2). Symbols show the regions. Colours differentiate drug (red), hemp (green) and unknown (orange) *Cannabis* types.

Every primer was amplified for the two sets simultaneously. Then the resultant products were run in agarose gel and evaluated (Figure 1). Amplifications were repeated at least twice (in different time periods) for each primer, using the same reagents and procedure.

Data collection and statistical analysis

Each DNA fragment generated was treated as a separate character and scored as a discrete variable, using 1 to indicate presence, and 0 for absence. Accordingly, a rectangular binary data matrix was obtained and statistical analysis was performed using the NTSYS-pc (Rohlf, 1992) statistical package. A pairwise similarity matrix was generated by means of simple matching coefficient (*via* SIMQUAL procedure of NTSYS-pc) and unweighted pair-group method using arithmetic average (UPGMA). Cluster analysis was performed (*via* SAHN procedure of NTSYS-pc) to develop a dendrogram. Then, PCoA was performed using a batch mode of NTSYS-pc to show the inter-relationship among the samples both for SET1 and SET2. A matrix comparison of Mantel test (Mantel, 1967), for the correspondence of the similarity matrices of SET1 and

SET2, was performed *via* the MXCOMP procedure of NTSYS-pc. In addition, a genetic similarity matrix was calculated according to Nei and Li (1979).

RESULTS

ISSR amplification and analysis

The GC contents of the selected ISSR primers used in this study were all 50% or above (up to 68.4%) and the annealing temperatures used were generally above 55°C. They resulted in a number of polymorphic fragments both in fiber type and drug type plant DNAs (Figure 1). However, the number of fragments generated from a single plant set was higher in almost all of the primers used. Total number of bands scored in SET2 was 153, 86.9% of which were polymorphic. A total of 205 fragments were scored in SET1, of which 192 were polymorphic (93.7%). This was attributed to the relatively high concentration of the DNA coming from an individual plant sample. While the total content of DNA in both of the sets was 20 ng, contribution of every individual in the bulked sample was only 2 ng. Hence, the partially faint bands observed in the SET1 were

Table 2. ISSR primers used in the study and the number and the type of fragments they amplified.

Primer	Primer sequence	Tm (°C)	bp	GC (%)	Annealing temp. (°C)	Single plant analysis			Bulk analysis			Fragment size range (bp)	
						No. of Scored bands	No. of polymorphic bands	% of polymorphic bands	No. of Scored bands	No. of polymorphic bands	% of polymorphic bands	Single plants	Bulk plants
ISSR 1	(AGC) ⁶ -G	63.1	19	68.4	62	16	16	100	9	9	100	50-1600	50-1600
ISSR 2	(ACC) ⁶ -G	63.1	19	68.4	61	17	17	100	8	7	87.5	50-1000	50-800
ISSR 3	(AGC) ⁶ -C	63.1	19	68.4	62	10	7	70	9	6	66.66	50-1500	50-1500
ISSR 4	(CA) ¹⁰ -C	59.8	21	52.4	59	7	6	85.71	6	6	100	50-2300	50-1300
ISSR 5	(GA) ⁹ -C	56.7	19	52.6	56	11	11	100	8	8	100	50-1200	50-850
ISSR 6	GT-(CAC) ⁷	67.8	23	65.2	66	12	12	100	8	7	87.5	50-930	50-930
ISSR 7	(AG) ⁹ -C	56.7	19	52.6	56	12	11	91.66	9	8	88.88	50-1000	50-1000
ISSR 8	(AC) ⁹ -G	56.7	19	52.6	56	12	12	100	6	6	100	50-2300	50-2300
ISSR 9	(AC) ⁸ -CG	56	18	55.6	55.5	11	11	100	14	14	100	50-1100	50-1250
ISSR 10	(AC) ⁸ -CC/T	54.8	18	52.8	55.5	19	19	100	15	13	86.66	50-1300	50-1000
ISSR 11	(CAC) ⁵	53.3	15	66.7	52.5	-	-	-	2	0	0	-	300-750
ISSR 12	(GACAC) ⁴	61.4	20	60	60.5	18	18	100	11	11	100	50-1300	50-1000
ISSR 13	(CA) ⁶ -A/GG	44.8	14	53.6	42.5	9	9	100	10	9	90	50-1200	50-1200
ISSR 14	(CA) ⁶ -RY	43.4	14	50	43	16	13	81.25	12	9	75	100-1100	100-2300
ISSR 15	(CA) ⁸ -AG	53.7	18	50	55.5	6	6	100	5	5	100	50-1250	50-950
ISSR 16	(CA) ⁸ -GC	56	18	55.6	55.5	18	16	88.88	11	9	81.81	50-1400	50-1000
ISSR 17	CAG-(CA) ⁸	56.7	19	52.6	56	5	3	60	3	1	33.33	100-950	100-950
ISSR 18	CGT-(CA) ⁸	56.7	19	52.6	56	6	5	83.33	7	5	71.42	100-780	50-1050

repressed and invisible in SET2 (Bulked set) due to the concentration effect. However, using bulked samples resulted in much more constant and reliable amplifications due to the fact that the sharper bands supplied by every individual always were scored.

Results from statistical analysis of genotypic data

Results from PCoA of ISSR marker accessions by using SET1 and SET2 showed that it is possible to discriminate efficiently the seized samples from the fiber type accessions. However, discrimination of the seized marijuana samples from the fiber type accessions was better with SET2. Separation of hemp and drug type *Cannabis* was not clear via UPGMA dendrogram in SET1, while they were separated clearly in SET2. The genetic relationships among *Cannabis sativa* L. accessions, in SET2, are presented in a dendrogram (Figure 2). All accessions were clearly grouped into two major branches. However, similarity of the two main groups was also high (about 70%) based on simple matching similarity index. C25 accession, which is the population obtained from the Selcuk University Faculty of Agriculture seed stocks, was grouped into the drug type of *Cannabis sativa* L. in SET2. The dendrogram generated via SET1 data (Appendix 1) was inefficient in discriminating effectively hemp and drug type plants. Related to the PCoA results, the first two dimensions of the PCo plot indicate the presence of well-separated clusters for plant types both in SET1 and SET2. However, distinction was more efficient with SET2 (Figure 3) than with SET1 (Figure 4). Hemp type accessions showed high levels of variation compared to drug type *Cannabis* both in SET1 and SET2. The C25 accession was separated from hemp and drug type plants in both sets; however, it was very close to drug type plants in SET2, while it was close to hemp type plants in SET1. The first

two dimensions of the PCo plot for geographical regions (Figure 3 and Figure 4) were not sufficient to separate the samples clearly, but this does not necessarily mean that these samples (drug types) are unrelated. Result from matrix comparison of similarity matrices of SET1 and SET2 produced a weak correlation ($r = 0.37, P = 0.99$).

Genetic similarity matrices, calculated from SET1 and SET2 according to Nei and Li (1979) were given in Appendix 2. Accessions genetic distance matrix for bulked samples shows a similarity range from 0.08 to 0.33 with a mean of 0.21 (Appendix 2b). This shows that the accessions tested in this study are divergent at the DNA level. The smallest similarity value of 0.08 was observed between accession C2 and accessions C12, C15, C22, C25, C29, and C32. On the other hand, the biggest similarity of 0.33 was observed between the accessions C26 and C28.

DISCUSSION

This study was conducted on two independent SETs, by using ISSR markers, which were analysed simultaneously. Complete discrimination of hemp type accessions from drug type seized samples, via both cluster and PCoA, was only possible in SET2, while the distinction in SET1 was possible only via PCoA. The reason of better separation via PCoA might be that of PCoA is a translation of dissimilarities between objects into the actual distances between objects in multidimensional space. However, in cluster analysis, once a group or cluster is formed from two or more objects, that group can not be broken later in the process. As a result, the dendrogram is not a representation of all pairwise dissimilarities between objects (Legendre and Anderson, 1999). Disadvantages of cluster analysis were also stressed by Ruanet et al. (2005) and usage of artificial neural networks (ANNs) was proposed. The

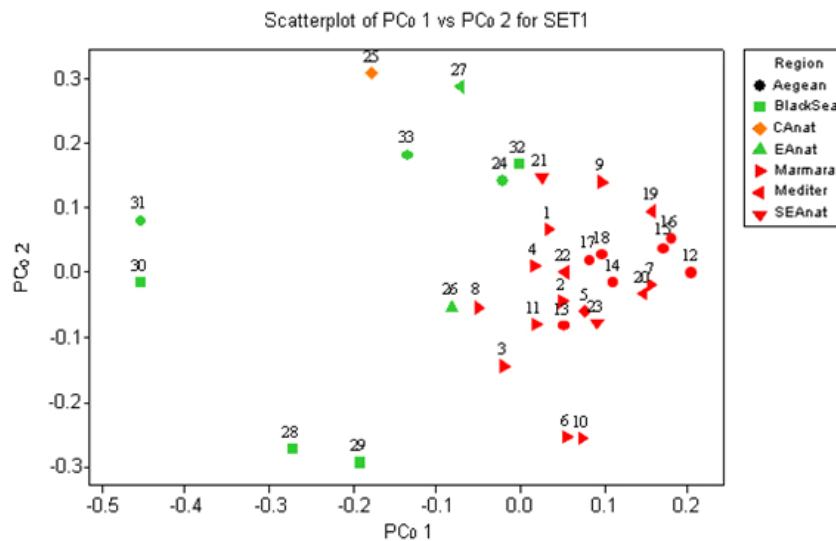


Figure 4. Scatter plot of PCo1 vs PCo2 for plant types (SET1). Symbols show the regions. Colours differentiate drug (red), hemp (green) and unknown (orange) *Cannabis* types.

difference in the results between SET1 and SET2 might have resulted from a weak correlation between similarity matrices of SET1 and SET2, which resulted from matrix comparison via the Mantel test. This might be due to the template effect, where amplification of faint fragments failed in bulked samples. Hence, more consistent bands were amplified and the specific accessions were better represented.

In the analysis of SET2, all accessions were clearly clustered into two major branches in UPGMA dendrogram. However, similarity of the two main groups was also high (about 70%) based on simple matching similarity index. The C25 accession was grouped into the drug type of *Cannabis sativa* L. in SET2. We can speculate that this sample is an intermediate type with relatively high levels of THC; however this should be confirmed with HPLC analysis.

In preliminary work conducted by Kojoma et al. (2002), three strains of *C. sativa* from different sources reported similar results. However, we noted that their sample size was very small. We did not come across any other *Cannabis* study done by using ISSR genetic markers. This was the first, to our best knowledge, study where a high number of seized samples were analysed together with hemp type accessions from different geographical regions.

In a study performed by Shiota et al. (1998) RAPD and RFLP methods in combination were found to be useful in distinguishing between drug type, fiber type and intermediate drug type strains. There are studies that reported the differentiation of *C. sativa* samples with RAPD markers (Gillan et al. 1995; Faeti et al. 1996; Jagadish et al. 1996; Hakki et al. 2003). However, the low level of reproducibility of data obtained by RAPD analysis makes this simple procedure unreliable. That is the reason RAPD markers were used to construct specific primers in a number of studies. Hence, male associated DNA sequences were generated (Sakamoto et al. 1995; Mandolino et al. 1999).

AFLP was also utilized for male associated DNA sequence generation (Flachowsky et al. 2001; Peil et al. 2003). Datwyler and Weiblen (2006) reported that it was possible to discriminate illegal, potent marijuana cultivars from hemp plants via PCoA of AFLP variation. In that study, they were also able to distinguish the hemp groups very efficiently. That study was promising to help distinguishing licit cultivars from the illicit ones (due to its high forensic and agricultural utility, especially where the cultivation of industrial hemp is permitted, like Canada and Europe). However, it should be noted that their samples belong to only a small number of populations (3 hemp and 1 drug types).

Microsatellites are widely used effective marker systems in crops (Hakki et al. 2001), but their utility in *C. sativa*

remains limited due to the low number of primers available (Gilmore et al. 2003). Although microsatellite primer identification is very difficult (Hakki and Akkaya, 2000), in the long run, microsatellites are more promising. Efforts of different research groups are expected to increase the number of presently available useful polymorphic microsatellite loci in the near future (Alghanim and Almirall, 2003; Gilmore and Peakall, 2003; Hsieh et al. 2003). However, cost effectiveness, reliability, and simplicity of the ISSR are strong advantages against the complicated multistep AFLP procedures, which have been proven to be useful in separating licit from illicit *Cannabis* cultivars (Datwyler and Weiblen, 2006). This is especially important for breeding studies and forensic applications in the countries where industrial hemp production is permitted. In the world drug smuggling routes, Turkey is one of the most important international transit routes between the major production areas of Asia and the main targets of the drugs in Europe. Hence, the control of the plantation and trafficking in Turkey becomes even more important.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The authors thank Prof. Sait Gezgin for providing the controlled greenhouse while growing the plants. We thank Dr. U. Baykal for her help with the English language and the critical reading of the manuscript.

REFERENCES

- ALGHANIM, H.J. and ALMIRALL, J.R. Development of microsatellite markers in *Cannabis sativa* for DNA typing and genetic relatedness analyses. *Analytical and Bioanalytical Chemistry*, August 2003, vol. 376, no. 8, p. 1225-1233.
- ARNAU, G.; LALLEMAND, J. and BOURGOIN, M. Fast and reliable strawberry cultivar identification using inter simple sequence repeat (ISSR) amplification. *Euphytica*, January 2003, vol. 129, no. 1, p. 69-79.
- CALLAWAY, J.C. Hempseed as a nutritional resource: an overview. *Euphytica*, January 2004, vol. 140, no. 1-2, p. 65-72.
- DATWYLER, Shannon L. and WEIBLEN, George D. Genetic variation in hemp and marijuana (*Cannabis sativa* L.) according to amplified fragment length polymorphisms. *Journal of Forensic Sciences*, March 2006, vol. 51, no. 2, p. 371-375.
- ELSOHLY, Mahmoud A. and SLADE, Desmond. Chemical constituents of marijuana: The complex mixture of natural cannabinoids. *Life Sciences*, December 2005, vol. 78, no. 5, p. 539-548.
- FAETI, V.; MANDOLINO, G. and RANALLI, P. Genetic diversity of *Cannabis sativa* germplasm based on RAPD

- markers. *Plant Breeding*, November 1996, vol. 115, no. 5, p. 367-370.
- FLACHOWSKY, H.; SCHUMANN, E.; WEBER, W.E. and PEIL, A. Application of AFLP for the detection of sex-specific markers in hemp. *Plant Breeding*, August 2001, vol. 120, no. 4, p. 305-309.
- GALVAN, M.Z.; BORNET, B.; BALATTI, P.A. and BRANCHARD, M. Inter simple sequence repeat (ISSR) markers as a tool for the assessment of both genetic diversity and gene pool origin in common bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris* L.). *Euphytica*, July 2003, vol. 132, no. 3, p. 297-301.
- GILLAN, R.; COLE, M.D.; LINACRE, A.; THORPE, J.W. and WATSON, N.D. Comparison of *Cannabis sativa* by random amplification of polymorphic DNA (RAPD) and HPLC of cannabinoids: a preliminary study. *Science and Justice - Journal of the Forensic Science Society*, July-September 1995, vol. 35, no. 3, p. 169-177.
- GILMORE, Simon; PEAKALL, Rod and ROBERTSON, James. Short tandem repeat (STR) DNA markers are hypervariable and informative in *Cannabis sativa*: implications for forensic investigations. *Forensic Science International*, January 2003, vol. 131, no. 1, p. 65-74.
- GILMORE, Simon and PEAKALL, Rod. Isolation of microsatellite markers in *Cannabis sativa* L. (marijuana). *Molecular Ecology Notes*, March 2003, vol. 3, no. 1, p. 105-107.
- HAKKI, Erdogan E. and AKKAYA, Mahinur S. Microsatellite isolation using amplified fragment length polymorphism markers: no cloning, no screening. *Molecular Ecology*, December 2000, vol. 9, no. 12, p. 2152-2154.
- HAKKI, Erdogan E.; SAVASKAN, Cigdem and AKKAYA, Mahinur S. Genotyping of Anatolian doubled-haploid durum lines with SSR markers. *Euphytica*, November 2001, vol. 122, no. 2, p. 257-262.
- HAKKI, Erdogan E.; UZ, Elif; SAG, Ayla; ATASOY, Sevil and AKKAYA, Mahinur S. Genotyping of *Cannabis sativa* L. accessions from Turkey using RAPD and AFLP markers. *Forensic Science International*, 2003, vol. 136, no. 1, p. 31.
- HAMADA, Horoshi; PETRINO, Marianne G. and KAKUNAGA, Takeo. A novel repeated element with Z-DNA-forming potential is widely found in evolutionarily diverse eukaryotic genomes. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, November 1982, vol. 79, no. 21, p. 6465-6469.
- HILLIG, Karl W. Genetic evidence for speciation in *Cannabis* (Cannabaceae). *Genetic Resources and Crop Evolution*, March 2005, vol. 52, no. 2, p. 161-180.
- HSIEH, Hsing-Mei; HOU, Rur-Jyun; TSAI, Li-Chin; WEI, Chih-Sheng; LIU, Su-Wen; HUANG, Li-Hung; KUO, Yi-Chen; LINACRE, Adrian and LEE, James Chun-I. A highly polymorphic STR locus in *Cannabis sativa*. *Forensic Science International*, January 2003, vol. 131, no. 1, p. 53-58.
- JAGADISH, Vidya; ROBERTSON, James and GIBBS, Adrian. RAPD analysis distinguishes *Cannabis sativa* samples from different sources. *Forensic Science International*, May 1996, vol. 79, no. 2, p. 113-121.
- KARUS, Michael and VOGT, Dominik. European hemp industry: Cultivation, processing and product lines. *Euphytica*, January 2004, vol. 140, no. 1-2, p. 7-12.
- KOJOMA, Mareshige; IIDA, Osamu; MAKINO, Yukiko; SEKITA, Setsuko and SATAKE, Motoyoshi. DNA fingerprinting of *Cannabis sativa* using inter-simple sequence repeat (ISSR) amplification. *Planta Medica*, January 2002, vol. 68, no. 1, p. 60-63.
- LEGENDRE, Pierre and ANDERSON, Marti J. Distance based redundancy analysis: testing multispecies responses in multifactorial ecological experiments. *Ecological Monographs*, February 1999, vol. 69, no. 1, p. 1-24.
- LIU, B. and WENDEL, J.F. Intersimple sequence repeat (ISSR) polymorphisms as a genetic marker system in cotton. *Molecular Ecology Notes*, September 2001, vol. 1, no. 3, p. 205-208.
- MANDOLINO, G.; CARBONI, A.; FORAPANI, S.; FAETI, V. and RANALLI, P. Identification of DNA markers linked to the male sex in dioecious hemp (*Cannabis sativa* L.). *Theoretical and Applied Genetics*, January 1999, vol. 98, no. 1, p. 86-92.
- MANTEL, Nathan A. The detection of disease clustering and a generalized regression approach. *Cancer Research*, February 1967, vol. 27, no. 2, p. 209-220.
- NEI, Masatoshi and LI, Wen-Hsiung. Mathematical model for studying genetical variation in terms of restriction endonucleases. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, October 1979, vol. 76, no. 10, p. 5269-5273.
- PEIL, A.; FLACHOWSKY, H.; SCHUMANN, E. and WEBER, W.E. Sex-linked AFLP markers indicate a pseudoautosomal region in hemp (*Cannabis sativa* L.). *Theoretical and Applied Genetics*, June 2003, vol. 107, no. 1, p. 102-109.
- RANALLI, Paolo and VENTURI, Gianpietro. Hemp as a raw material for industrial applications. *Euphytica*, January 2004, vol. 140, no. 1-2, p. 1-6.
- REDDY, M.P.; SARLA, N. and SIDDIQ, E.A. Inter simple sequence repeat (ISSR) polymorphism and its application

Hakki, E.E. et al.

in plant breeding. *Euphytica*, November 2002, vol. 128, no. 1, p. 9-17.

ROGERS, Scott O. and BENDICH, Arnold J. Extraction of DNA from plant tissues. *Plant Molecular Biology Manual*, 1988, vol. A6, p. 1-10.

ROHLF, F.J. *NTSYS-pc: Numerical taxonomy and multivariate analysis system. Version 2.0*. State University of New York, Stony Brook, NY, 1992. 45 p.

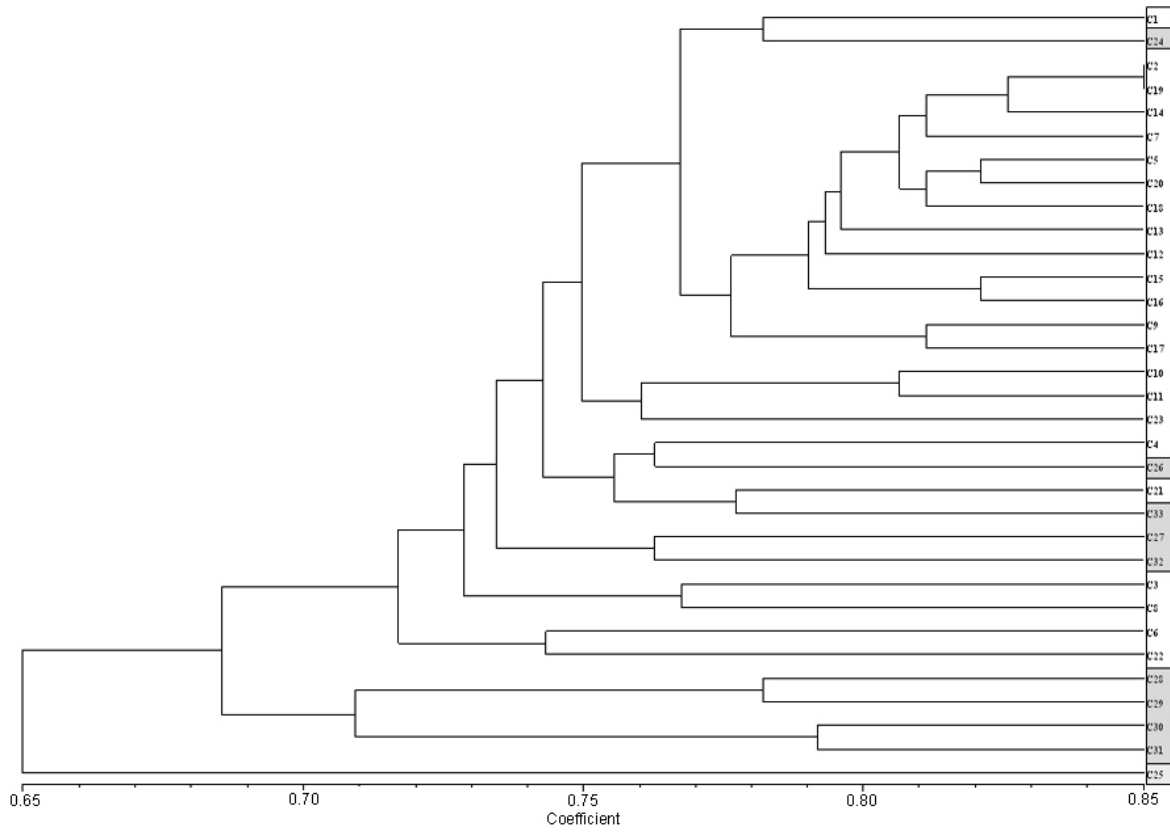
RUANET, V.V.; KOCHIEVA, E.Z. and RYZHOVA, N.N. Kohonen network study of the results of RAPD and ISSR analyses of genomic polymorphism in the genus *Capsicum* L. *Genetika*, February 2005, vol. 41, no. 2, p. 269-278.

SAKAMOTO, Koichi; SHIMOMURA, Koichiro; KOMEDA, Yoshibumi; KAMADA, Hiroshi and SATOH, Shinobu. A male-associated DNA sequence in a dioecious plant, *Cannabis sativa* L. *Plant and Cell Physiology*, December 1995, vol. 36, no. 8, p. 1549-1554.

SHIROTA, O.; WATANABE, A.; YAMAZAKI, M.; SAITO, K.; SHIBANO, K.; SEKITA, S. and SATAKE, M. Random amplified polymorphic DNA and restriction fragment length polymorphism analyses of *Cannabis sativa*. *Natural Medicines*, 1998, vol. 52, no. 2, p. 160-166.

VIJAYAN, K. and CHATTERJEE, S.N. ISSR profiling of Indian cultivars of mulberry (*Morus* spp.) and its relevance to breeding programs. *Euphytica*, May 2003, vol. 131, no. 1, p. 53-63.

APPENDIX



Appendix 1. Dendrogram showing the genetic relationship among the marijuana and hemp type samples according to SET1 data. Hemp samples were given in grey and drug samples were given in white boxes.

C1 1.00
 C2 0.18 1.00
 C3 0.20 0.18 1.00
 C4 0.19 0.16 0.20 1.00
 C5 0.17 0.17 0.18 0.16 1.00
 C6 0.18 0.16 0.20 0.19 0.15 1.00
 C7 0.18 0.18 0.19 0.21 0.18 0.20 1.00
 C8 0.15 0.17 0.22 0.18 0.16 0.17 0.20 1.00
 C9 0.18 0.18 0.18 0.20 0.17 0.18 0.21 0.20 1.00
 C10 0.18 0.20 0.20 0.18 0.17 0.21 0.20 0.20 0.18 1.00
 C11 0.20 0.19 0.18 0.18 0.15 0.17 0.18 0.18 0.17 0.22 1.00
 C12 0.19 0.18 0.19 0.19 0.17 0.19 0.22 0.19 0.21 0.20 0.20 1.00
 C13 0.19 0.20 0.19 0.19 0.17 0.19 0.21 0.21 0.20 0.22 0.19 0.21 1.00
 C14 0.16 0.17 0.18 0.16 0.16 0.16 0.20 0.17 0.18 0.18 0.17 0.18 0.19 1.00
 C15 0.17 0.18 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.21 0.18 0.20 0.20 0.18 0.21 0.21 0.18 1.00
 C16 0.17 0.17 0.18 0.17 0.17 0.16 0.23 0.19 0.20 0.20 0.17 0.21 0.21 0.19 0.22 1.00
 C17 0.15 0.16 0.18 0.16 0.16 0.16 0.19 0.18 0.21 0.16 0.16 0.17 0.18 0.17 0.19 0.18 1.00
 C18 0.18 0.19 0.17 0.19 0.17 0.18 0.21 0.20 0.21 0.20 0.18 0.20 0.20 0.17 0.21 0.21 0.19 1.00
 C19 0.18 0.20 0.18 0.18 0.17 0.18 0.22 0.19 0.19 0.18 0.19 0.22 0.20 0.19 0.19 0.21 0.19 0.21 1.00
 C20 0.20 0.19 0.24 0.20 0.20 0.19 0.23 0.20 0.20 0.21 0.20 0.22 0.21 0.20 0.20 0.21 0.18 0.22 0.21 1.00
 C21 0.18 0.18 0.18 0.18 0.15 0.17 0.19 0.17 0.17 0.19 0.20 0.18 0.16 0.19 0.20 0.16 0.19 0.20 0.20 1.00
 C22 0.18 0.16 0.21 0.20 0.16 0.22 0.22 0.22 0.19 0.17 0.21 0.20 0.18 0.20 0.20 0.20 0.20 0.20 0.23 0.20 1.00
 C23 0.15 0.16 0.16 0.17 0.17 0.16 0.19 0.15 0.18 0.20 0.19 0.18 0.18 0.17 0.18 0.18 0.15 0.16 0.15 0.18 0.16 0.15 1.00
 C24 0.16 0.14 0.17 0.13 0.14 0.11 0.17 0.16 0.15 0.13 0.13 0.17 0.16 0.14 0.14 0.16 0.13 0.15 0.16 0.18 0.15 0.14 0.13 1.00
 C25 0.15 0.13 0.14 0.13 0.10 0.11 0.13 0.11 0.15 0.12 0.12 0.12 0.15 0.11 0.11 0.13 0.11 0.12 0.14 0.14 0.15 0.14 0.11 0.10 1.00
 C26 0.20 0.18 0.23 0.21 0.18 0.20 0.20 0.20 0.21 0.23 0.19 0.21 0.21 0.18 0.18 0.20 0.19 0.19 0.18 0.21 0.22 0.22 0.17 0.18 0.15 1.00
 C27 0.16 0.15 0.15 0.17 0.13 0.14 0.16 0.16 0.21 0.16 0.16 0.17 0.18 0.15 0.18 0.15 0.15 0.17 0.16 0.16 0.17 0.17 0.15 0.14 0.15 0.19 1.00
 C28 0.16 0.18 0.20 0.18 0.17 0.21 0.19 0.20 0.19 0.22 0.18 0.18 0.21 0.19 0.17 0.19 0.18 0.19 0.17 0.18 0.17 0.20 0.19 0.15 0.14 0.24 0.17 1.00
 C29 0.15 0.18 0.19 0.16 0.16 0.19 0.18 0.18 0.16 0.19 0.18 0.18 0.20 0.15 0.17 0.15 0.16 0.17 0.16 0.20 0.16 0.17 0.14 0.13 0.11 0.18 0.14 0.24 1.00
 C30 0.17 0.17 0.19 0.18 0.15 0.15 0.18 0.19 0.17 0.16 0.17 0.15 0.18 0.15 0.15 0.16 0.15 0.18 0.16 0.17 0.18 0.19 0.15 0.15 0.14 0.20 0.17 0.23 0.21 1.00
 C31 0.14 0.13 0.15 0.15 0.13 0.13 0.16 0.19 0.15 0.15 0.16 0.14 0.17 0.13 0.16 0.16 0.15 0.17 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.16 0.13 0.14 0.13 0.18 0.15 0.20 0.17 0.25 1.00
 C32 0.15 0.13 0.17 0.15 0.14 0.15 0.16 0.17 0.17 0.15 0.14 0.16 0.15 0.16 0.16 0.16 0.14 0.16 0.16 0.18 0.17 0.17 0.13 0.14 0.10 0.17 0.17 0.15 0.13 0.16 0.14 1.00
 C33 0.16 0.16 0.17 0.18 0.13 0.14 0.17 0.16 0.16 0.15 0.16 0.16 0.16 0.15 0.16 0.15 0.14 0.16 0.18 0.19 0.19 0.18 0.13 0.15 0.13 0.19 0.18 0.18 0.15 0.17 0.17 0.15 1.00

Appendix 2a. Genetic similarity matrix among 33 *Cannabis* accessions, based on ISSR data from SET1 (computed using the Nei and Li's formula).

C1 1.00
 C2 0.10 1.00
 C3 0.25 0.11 1.00
 C4 0.27 0.10 0.28 1.00
 C5 0.20 0.11 0.17 0.21 1.00
 C6 0.23 0.10 0.24 0.25 0.20 1.00
 C7 0.22 0.09 0.20 0.23 0.17 0.15 1.00
 C8 0.23 0.11 0.21 0.27 0.20 0.20 0.21 1.00
 C9 0.21 0.10 0.25 0.23 0.17 0.21 0.21 0.22 1.00
 C10 0.25 0.11 0.25 0.28 0.22 0.26 0.20 0.23 0.23 1.00
 C11 0.21 0.09 0.25 0.26 0.17 0.22 0.18 0.22 0.21 0.26 1.00
 C12 0.23 0.08 0.23 0.26 0.17 0.20 0.20 0.22 0.22 0.23 0.22 1.00
 C13 0.21 0.12 0.25 0.26 0.20 0.25 0.20 0.25 0.25 0.27 0.26 0.23 1.00
 C14 0.23 0.11 0.23 0.26 0.20 0.22 0.20 0.25 0.23 0.28 0.23 0.23 0.26 1.00
 C15 0.20 0.08 0.20 0.23 0.18 0.22 0.17 0.23 0.18 0.24 0.21 0.20 0.23 0.23 1.00
 C16 0.25 0.10 0.22 0.25 0.20 0.23 0.20 0.23 0.20 0.26 0.22 0.22 0.24 0.24 0.23 1.00
 C17 0.21 0.10 0.23 0.26 0.20 0.23 0.22 0.23 0.23 0.26 0.23 0.21 0.27 0.23 0.21 0.25 1.00
 C18 0.23 0.11 0.28 0.30 0.19 0.24 0.25 0.26 0.28 0.28 0.26 0.26 0.29 0.26 0.23 0.25 0.26 1.00
 C19 0.24 0.11 0.24 0.27 0.20 0.23 0.23 0.23 0.24 0.28 0.23 0.23 0.26 0.25 0.22 0.26 0.25 0.29 1.00
 C20 0.23 0.11 0.23 0.26 0.22 0.23 0.20 0.24 0.21 0.26 0.22 0.20 0.27 0.26 0.23 0.26 0.25 0.26 0.26 1.00
 C21 0.23 0.10 0.23 0.26 0.20 0.25 0.20 0.22 0.22 0.28 0.23 0.22 0.26 0.23 0.23 0.23 0.24 0.26 0.25 0.24 1.00
 C22 0.23 0.08 0.25 0.25 0.17 0.20 0.25 0.22 0.22 0.25 0.26 0.20 0.26 0.23 0.21 0.23 0.25 0.26 0.22 0.23 0.25 1.00
 C23 0.26 0.10 0.23 0.30 0.23 0.23 0.21 0.26 0.23 0.29 0.24 0.24 0.26 0.26 0.25 0.26 0.26 0.27 0.26 0.26 0.27 0.24 1.00
 C24 0.17 0.09 0.16 0.18 0.14 0.15 0.17 0.18 0.17 0.18 0.15 0.14 0.18 0.17 0.17 0.16 0.19 0.21 0.19 0.20 0.16 0.16 0.17 1.00
 C25 0.11 0.08 0.11 0.14 0.12 0.14 0.11 0.14 0.11 0.12 0.14 0.11 0.15 0.12 0.13 0.13 0.14 0.16 0.14 0.15 0.14 0.13 0.15 0.13 1.00
 C26 0.23 0.11 0.25 0.28 0.19 0.23 0.21 0.25 0.23 0.27 0.24 0.23 0.23 0.26 0.24 0.23 0.25 0.28 0.24 0.23 0.25 0.24 0.28 0.21 0.14 1.00
 C27 0.23 0.11 0.25 0.26 0.17 0.21 0.21 0.25 0.23 0.23 0.23 0.22 0.21 0.23 0.23 0.23 0.23 0.26 0.23 0.22 0.21 0.21 0.24 0.17 0.11 0.29 1.00
 C28 0.22 0.11 0.26 0.28 0.19 0.26 0.20 0.25 0.25 0.28 0.24 0.22 0.26 0.25 0.26 0.23 0.26 0.29 0.25 0.26 0.26 0.23 0.29 0.22 0.13 0.33 0.29 1.00
 C29 0.20 0.08 0.26 0.27 0.15 0.21 0.19 0.20 0.21 0.22 0.20 0.20 0.21 0.20 0.18 0.20 0.21 0.26 0.20 0.20 0.20 0.22 0.22 0.17 0.11 0.28 0.26 0.29 1.00
 C30 0.23 0.10 0.26 0.26 0.17 0.21 0.20 0.25 0.21 0.23 0.22 0.21 0.23 0.23 0.21 0.24 0.23 0.24 0.23 0.22 0.21 0.23 0.25 0.17 0.11 0.29 0.29 0.31 0.29 1.00
 C31 0.21 0.11 0.23 0.24 0.18 0.22 0.21 0.26 0.23 0.26 0.23 0.20 0.26 0.24 0.23 0.22 0.23 0.29 0.23 0.26 0.24 0.23 0.27 0.23 0.14 0.32 0.25 0.30 0.25 0.26 1.00
 C32 0.17 0.08 0.17 0.18 0.15 0.18 0.12 0.20 0.15 0.19 0.17 0.13 0.18 0.16 0.17 0.18 0.16 0.20 0.17 0.18 0.15 0.17 0.17 0.16 0.10 0.23 0.17 0.23 0.17 0.18 0.20 1.00
 C33 0.18 0.09 0.17 0.17 0.15 0.17 0.16 0.20 0.17 0.19 0.16 0.15 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.19 0.17 0.21 0.19 0.20 0.16 0.14 0.20 0.20 0.14 0.23 0.20 0.24 0.18 0.20 0.26 0.21 1.00

Appendix 2b. Genetic similarity matrix among 33 *Cannabis* accessions, based on ISSR data from SET2 (computed using the Nei and Li's formula).