

Article

Efficient Regeneration of Transgenic Rice from Embryogenic Callus via *Agrobacterium*-Mediated Transformation: A Case Study using *GFP* and Apple *MdFT1* Genes

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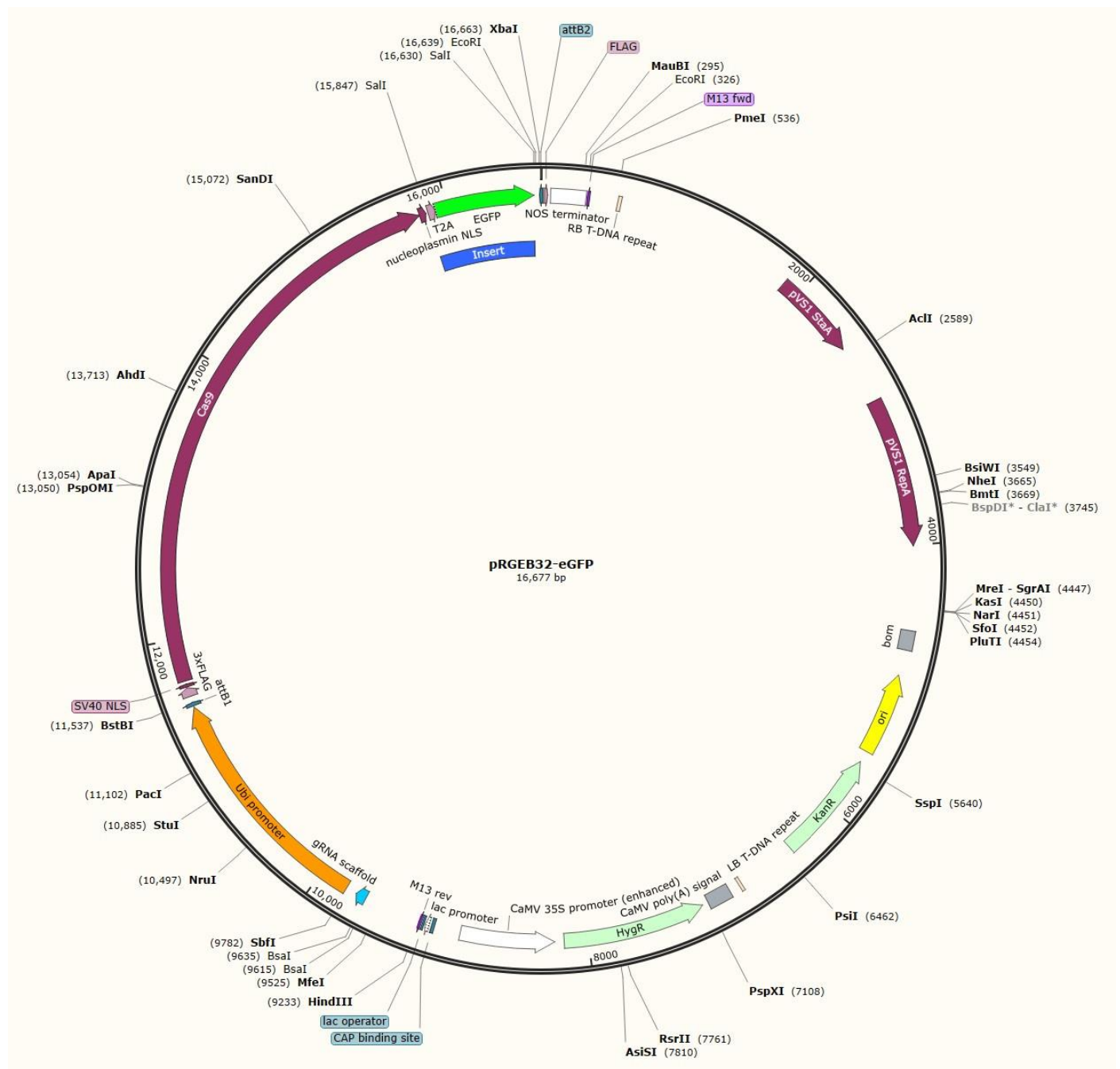


Figure S1. Full map of the recombinant expression vector Ubi::Cas9–eGFP.

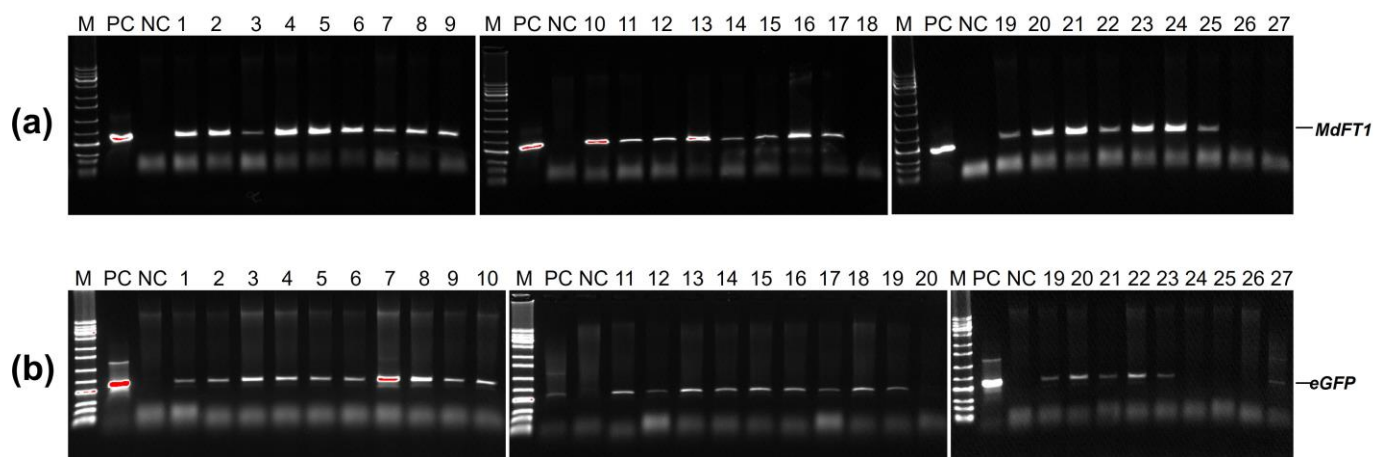


Figure S2. PCR-based screening of transgenic rice callus lines expressing Ram3D::MdFT1 (a) and Ubi::Cas9-eGFP (b). For screening of transgenic rice callus lines, 27 putative transgenic rice callus lines of each expression vector (which grown on the selection medium N6SE), were selected for genomic DNA PCR. **M**, 1 Kb plus DNA ladder; **PC**, plasmid DNA of 3D::MdTFL1 and Ubi::Cas9-eGFP (isolated from *E. coli*) as positive control; **NC**, genomic DNA of WT callus lines as negative control.

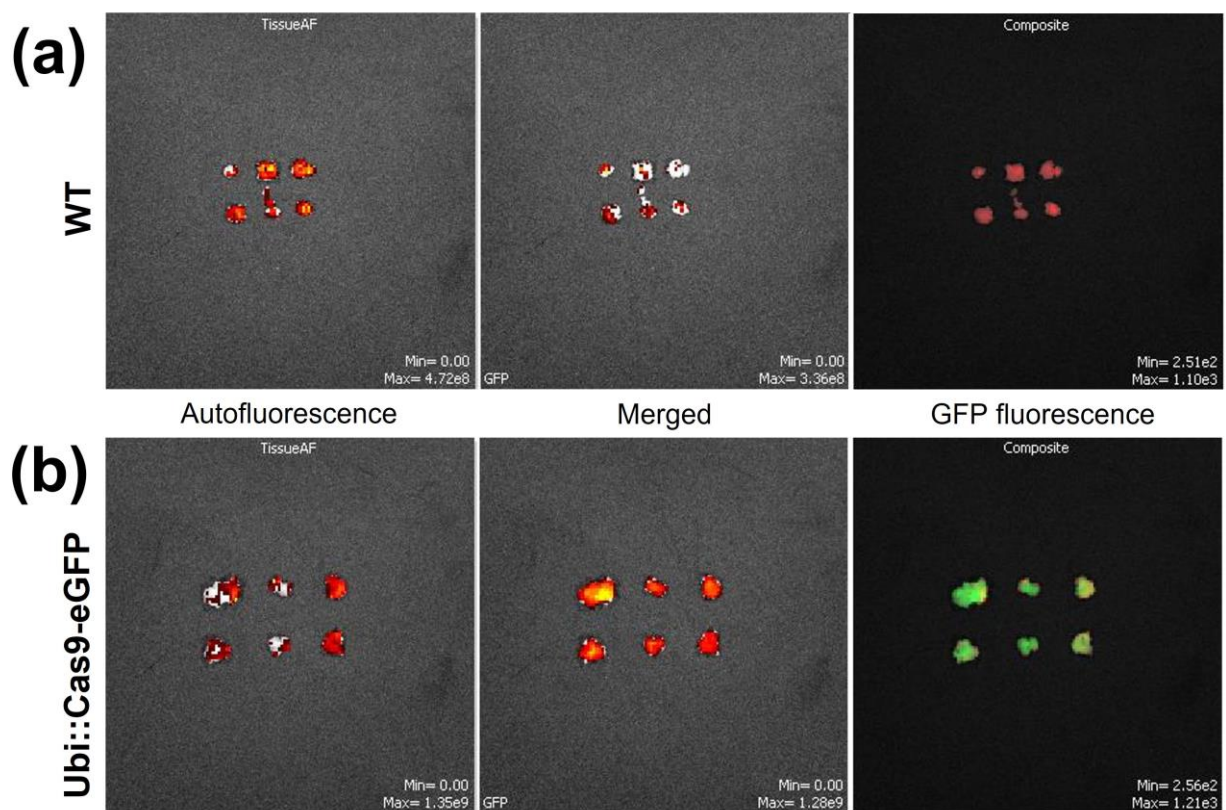


Figure S3. Observation of green fluorescent protein (eGFP) in rice calli of WT (a) and transgenic Ubi::Cas9-eGFP lines (b).

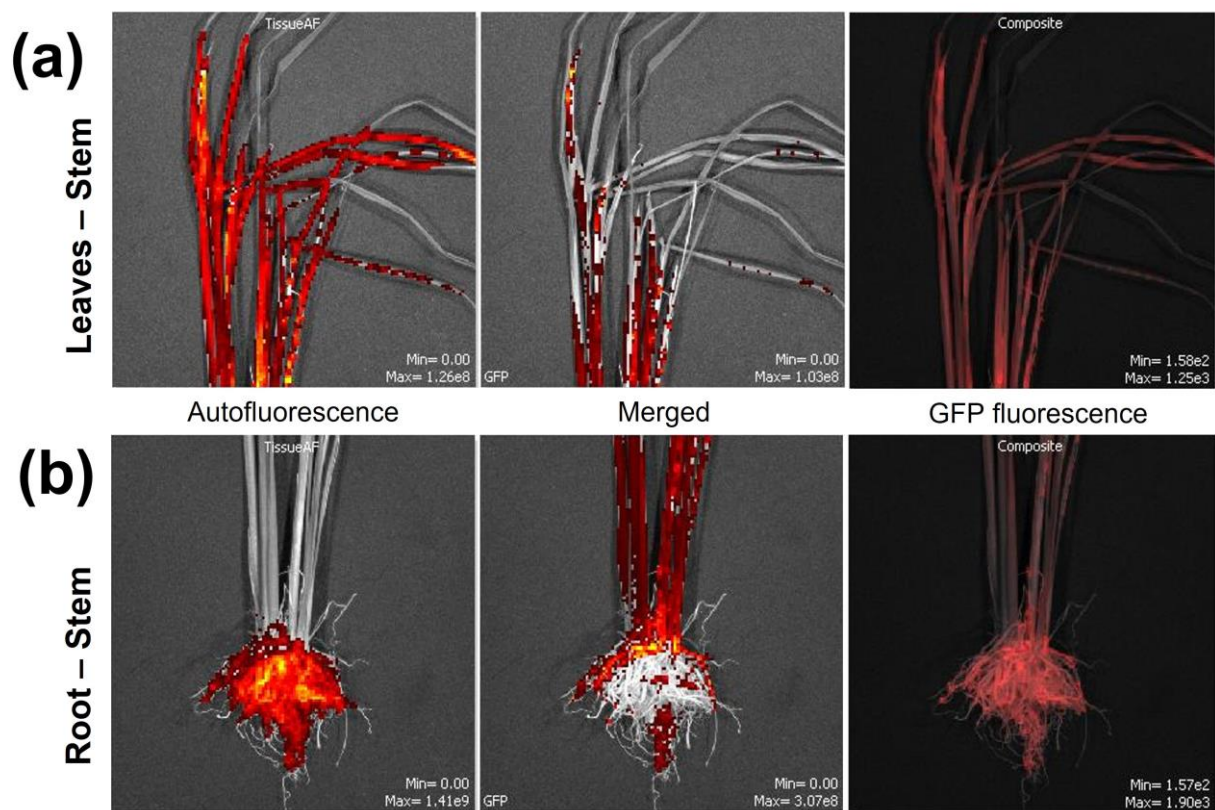


Figure S4. Observation of green fluorescent protein (eGFP) in different organs, including leaves–stem (a) and root–stems (b) in WT rice plants (T1 seedlings).

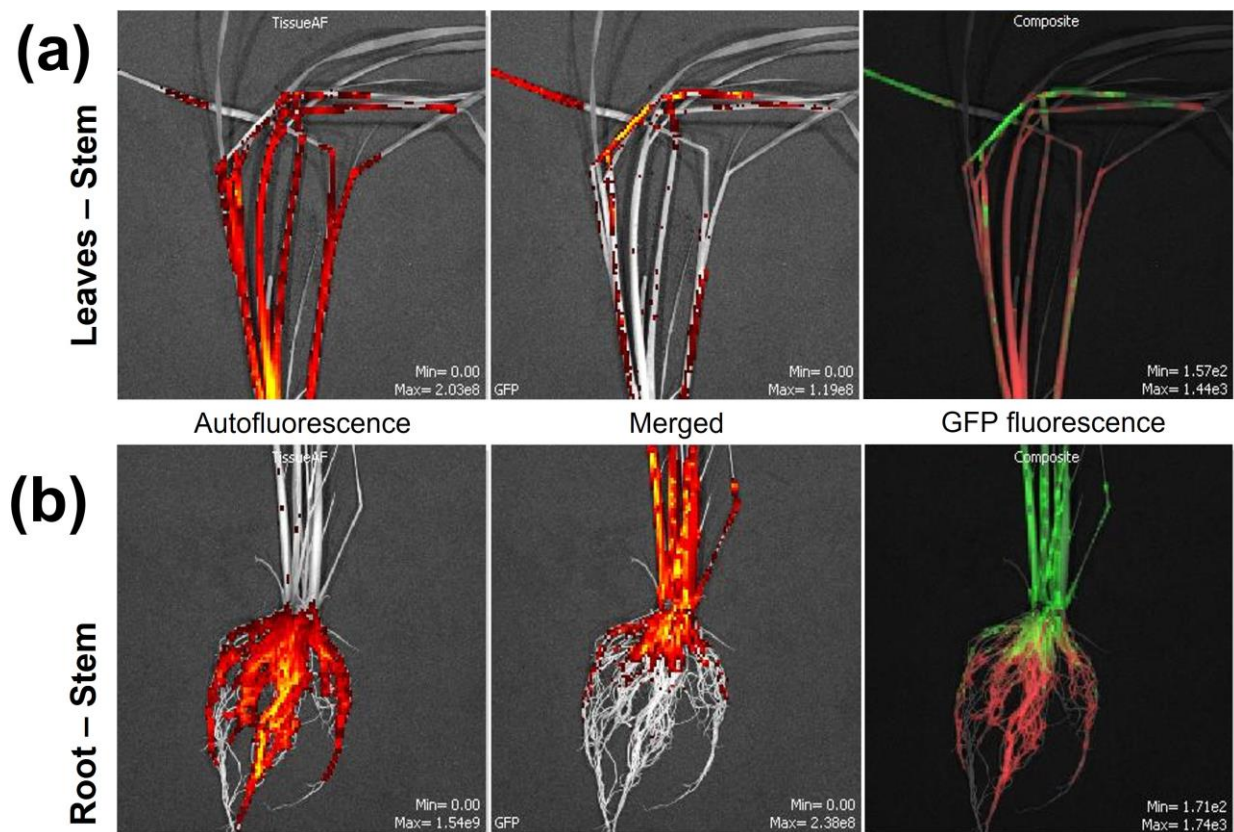


Figure S5. Observation of green fluorescent protein (eGFP) in different organs, including leaves–stem (a) and root–stems (b) in transgenic Ubi::Cas9–eGFP rice plants (T1 seedlings).