

Article

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

Van Giap Do^{1,*}, Seonae Kim¹, Nay Myo Win¹, Soon-Il Kwon¹, Hunjoong Kweon¹, Sangjin Yang¹, Juhyeon Park¹, Gyungran Do² and Youngsuk Lee^{1,*}

¹ Apple Research Center, National Institute of Horticultural and Herbal Science, Rural Development Administration, Daegu 43100, Republic of Korea; seonaekim@korea.kr (S.K.); naymyowin@korea.kr (N.M.W.); topapple@korea.kr (S.-I.K.); kweonhj@korea.kr (H.K.); yangsangjin@korea.kr (S.Y.); wngus1113@korea.kr (J.P.)

² Planning and Coordination Division, National Institute of Horticultural and Herbal Science, Rural Development Administration, Wanju-gun 55365, Republic of Korea; microdo@korea.kr (G.D.)

* Correspondence: kongfo@korea.kr (Y.L.); giapbio@korea.kr (V.G.D.)

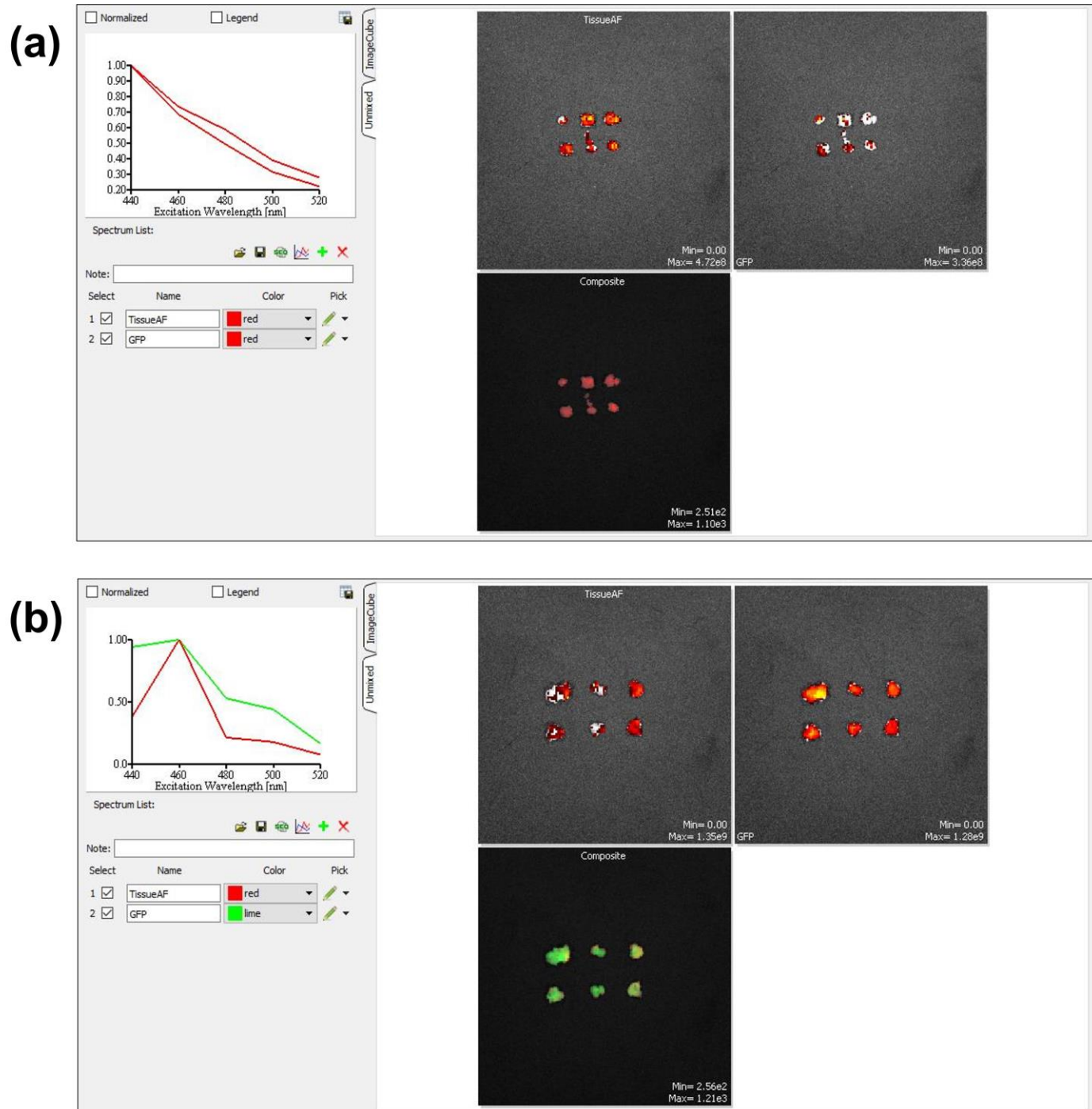


Figure S1. Observation of green fluorescent protein (eGFP) in rice calli of wildtype (a) and transgenic Ubi::Cas9-eGFP lines (b).

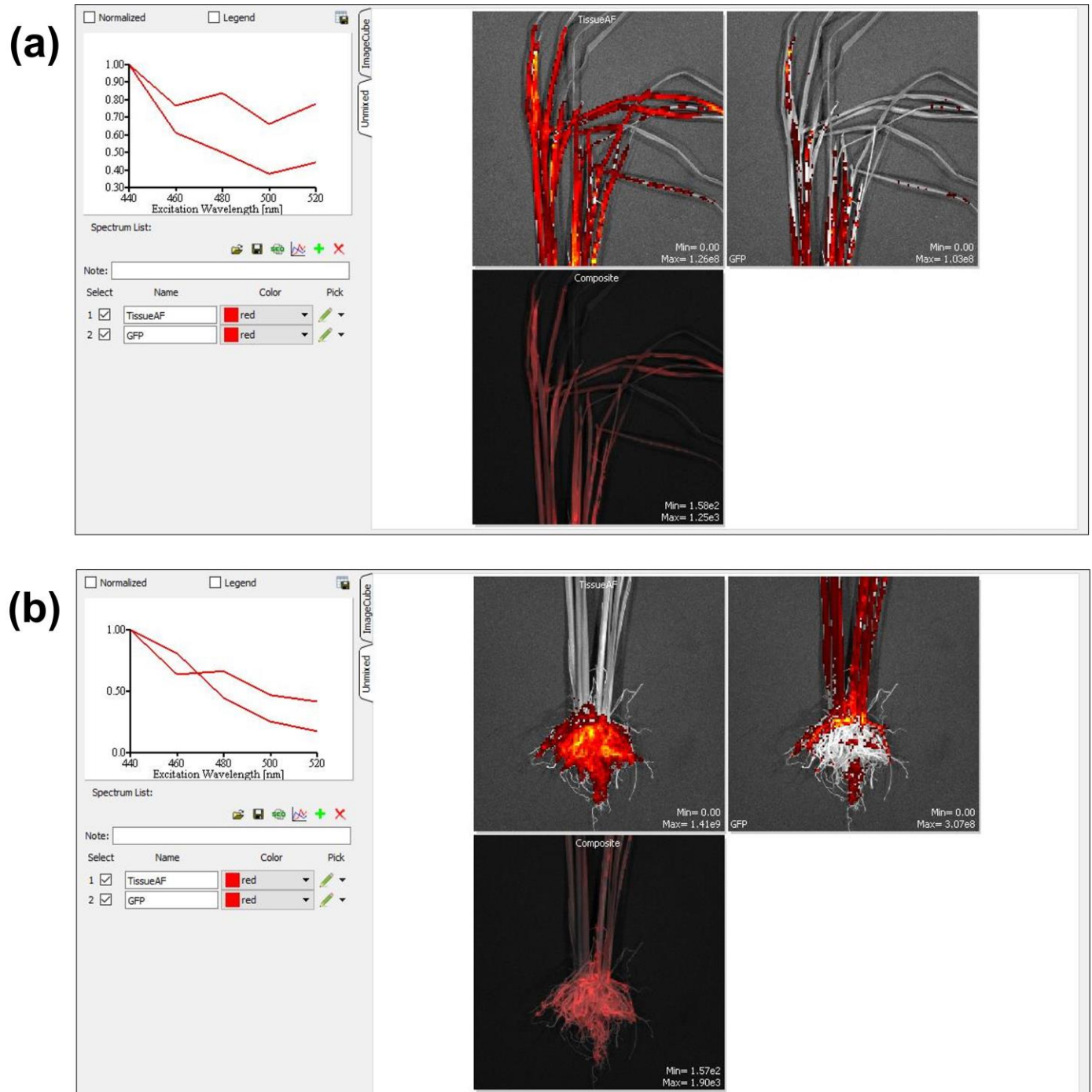


Figure S2. Observation of green fluorescent protein (eGFP) in different organs, including leaves (a), stems and roots (b) in wildtype rice plants (T1 seedlings).

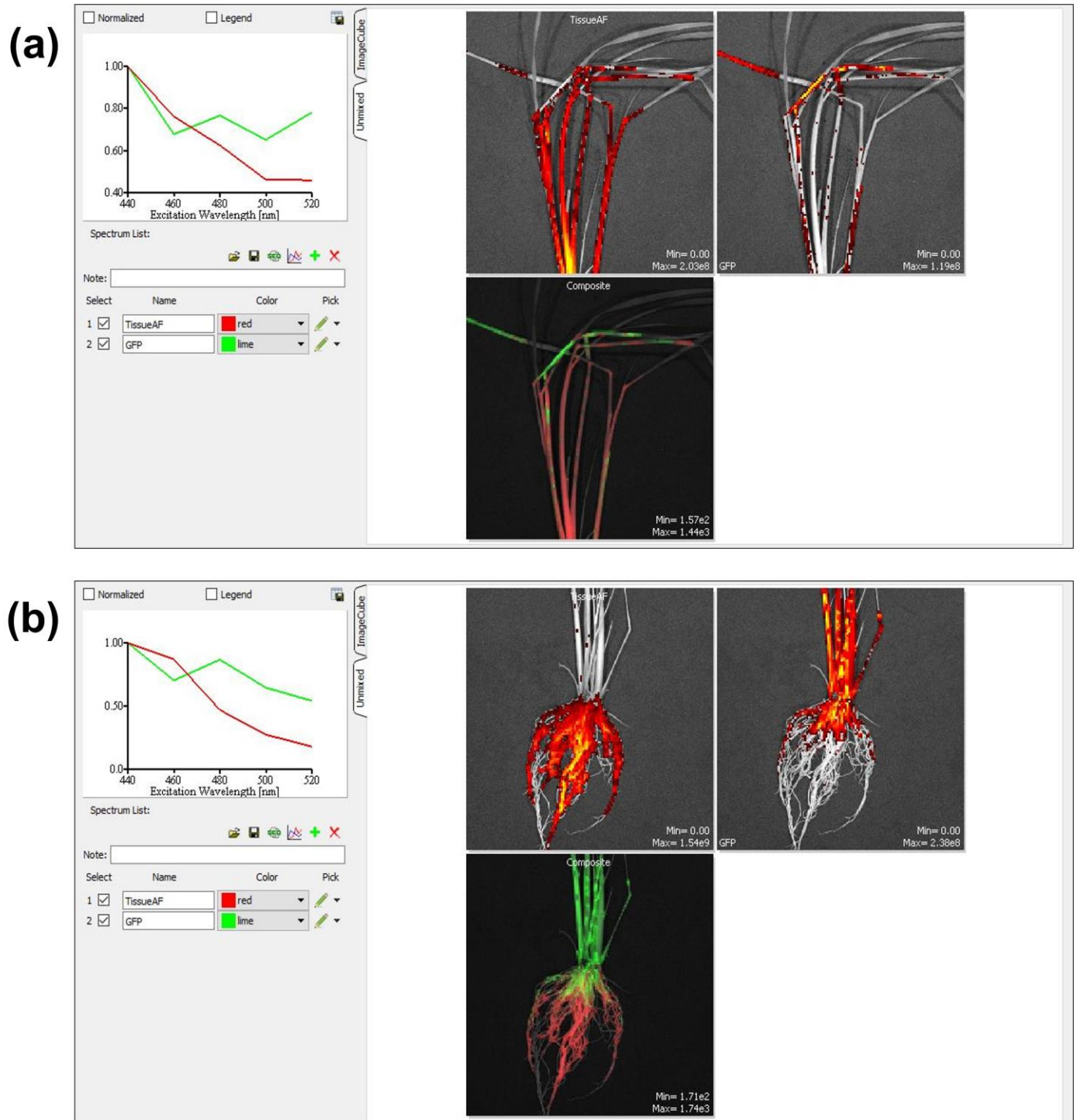


Figure S3. Observation of green fluorescent protein (eGFP) in rice plants (T1 seedlings) of transgenic Ubi::Cas9-eGFP lines in different organs including leaf (a), stem and root (b).