Efficient Micropropagation of Genetically Stable *Panax ginseng* Meyer by Somatic Embryogenesis

Supplementary Materials

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Table S1. List of primers used for detecting the genetic stability of regenerated plant from somatic embryogenesis of *P. ginseng*.

Type	Primer code	Sequence (5′–3′)	Number of amplicon	Amplicon size range (bp)
SSR	*gws218*	(F) TCAAATAATCATATCACACCCATCA (R) ACCAAAATAAAGATTAGCGACAATG	3	50–150
	gws450	(F) TGGTAATAGTTGAGACAAAATTGCAT (R) GGTTTGTTCATTGTATATGCTCCTG	4	60–200
	gws454	(F) AAGGAATACAAGAAAGAGGGAGAA (R) TAAAGAATTTGGATCCACCTACAAA	3	100–140
	gws936	(F) AGAGTAGCAGACTAGCAGTGGAGAG (R) TGTTCTTTTAGGCATTCGGTATGTA	1	75
	gws1070	(F) TTCCAAACATAAAAGAAAACTGACC (R) GTCTTGAAAACTTACCGAATTGAAA	1	78
RAPD	*UBC536*	GCC CCT CGT C	4	400-900
	UBC540	CGG ACC GCG T	1	380
	UBC594	AGG AGC TGG C	4	440–600

SSR, simple sequence repeats; RAPD, random amplified polymorphic DNA.

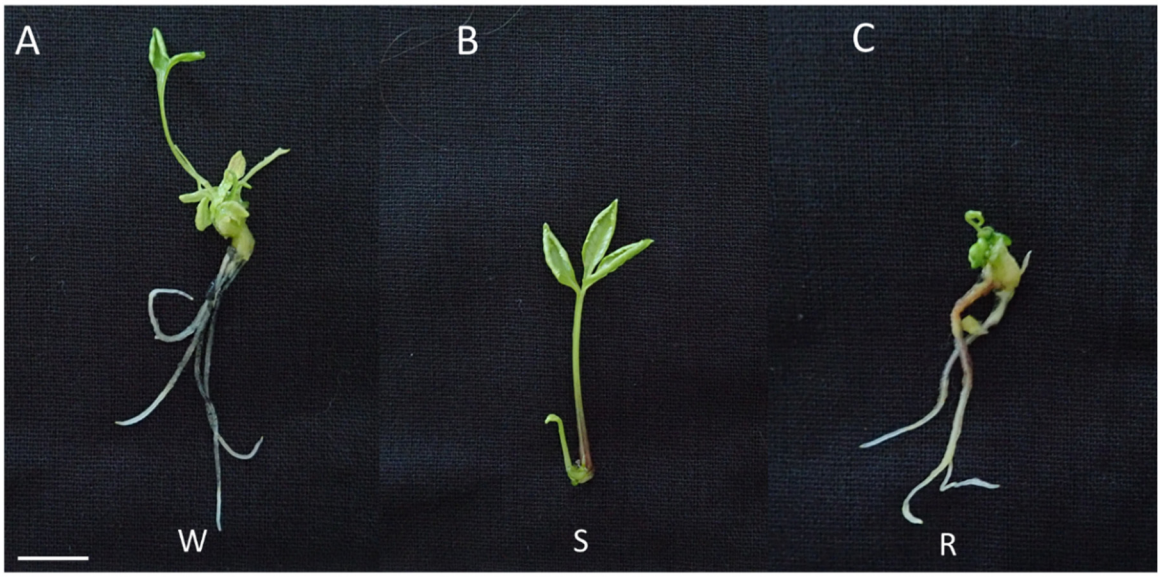

Figure S1. Classification of regenerated plants into three types according to their morphology (A) W: Whole plant (B) S: Shoot only (C) R: Root with rhizome. Scale bar, 1 cm.

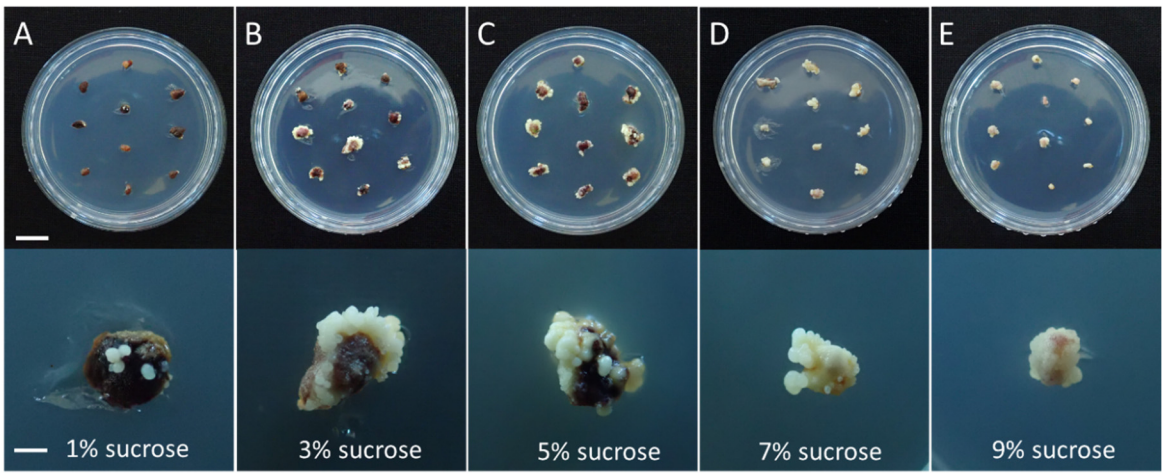

Figure S2. Somatic embryogenesis according to sucrose concentration in *P. ginseng* 60 days after inoculation. (A) 1%, (B) 3%, (C) 5%, (D) 7%, and (E) 9% sucrose. Scale bars, upper 1 cm; lower 1 mm.

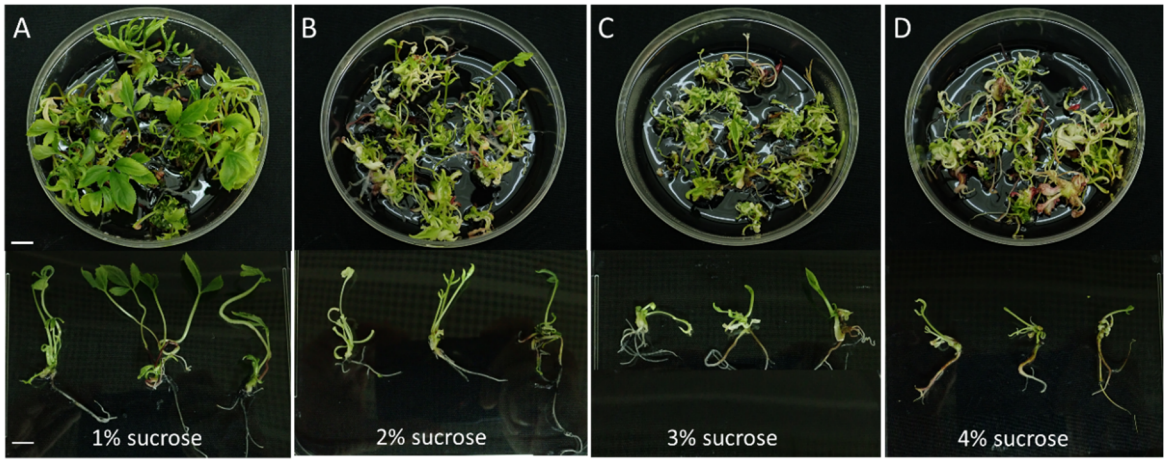

Figure S3. Plant regeneration according to sucrose concentration in the germination medium 60 days after transfer to elongation medium. (A) 1%, (B) 2%, (C) 3%, and (D) 4% sucrose. Scale bars, 1 cm.