

Annex I: Plant transformation and selection

Plant transformation

A) Materials and methods

Detailed description of techniques introduced into the laboratory.

Section I: Plant transformation and selection

Section II: Molecular techniques

1. A 3' UTR signal sequence for gene expression with the gene
2. The right gene under the control of a 35S promoter (P35S/NPTII) with kanamycin resistance used as a selectable marker for transgenic tobacco plants
3. An iron-staining gene (*uidA*) encoding β -glucuronidase (β -GUS) under the control of a 35S promoter as a specific and easily detectable reporter for plant transformation.

For plant transformation, tobacco leaf disks were cut from a fully expanded leaf of tobacco plant (*Nicotiana glauca* L. var. Sunburst) using a scalpel. The disks were submerged into the *Agrobacterium* solution. After shaking gently with filter paper the excess of bacterial culture, disks were co-cultivated with bacteria for two days in the dark on a regeneration medium containing MS salts (Murphy and Skoog, 1962), 8 g/l boctogel (Difco Laboratories, Detroit, USA), 25 g/l sucrose and 1 mg/ml BAP (β -Benzylaminopurine). After co-cultivation, the tobacco disks were transferred to an identical tissue culture medium, but containing 500 mg/l carboxin to inhibit further *Agrobacterium* growth and 150 mg/l kanamycin for selection of transgenic material cultivation. Plates carrying the leaf disks were placed into a growth room with a growth temperature of 25°C and a 16/8 h light/dark cycle. Leaf disks were transferred to new MS medium containing BAP, kanamycin and carboxin.

Section I: Plant transformation and selection

Plant transformation

The standard procedure as outlined by Horsch et al. (1985) was followed to transform tobacco with *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* (C58pMP90) carrying the binary vector pKYOC1, which was obtained from L. Jouanin at INRA Versailles, France. The pKYOC-I plasmid encodes the gene for *OC-I* under the control of a double 35S promoter (P70) from cauliflower mosaic virus between the left border (LB) and right border (RB). Further present on the T-DNA are:

1. A Ω leader sequence for gene expression enhancement.
2. The *nptII* gene under the control of a 35S promoter (P35SNPTII) for kanamycin resistance used as a selectable marker for transgenic tissue /plants.
3. An intron-containing *gus* gene (*gus*) encoding β -glucuronidase (P35S GUSint) under the control of a 35S promoter as a specific and easily detectable reporter for plant transformation.

For plant transformation, tobacco leaf disks were cut from a fully expanded leaf of tobacco plant (*Nicotiana tabacum* L., var Samsun) using a scalpel and disks were submerged into the *Agrobacterium* solution. After blotting away with filter paper the excess of bacterial culture, disks were co-cultivated with bacteria for two days in the dark on a regeneration medium containing MS salts (Murashige and Skoog, 1962), 8 g/l bactoagar (Difco Laboratories, Detroit, USA) 20 g/l sucrose and 1 mg/ml BAP (6-Benzylaminopurine). After co-cultivation, the tobacco disks were transferred to an identical tissue culture medium, but containing 500 mg/l cefotaxime to inhibit further *Agrobacterium* growth and 150 mg/l kanamycin for selection of transgenic material cultivation. Plates carrying the leaf disks were placed into a growth room with a growth temperature of 25°C and a 16/8 h light/dark cycle. Leaf disks were transferred to new MS medium containing BAP, kanamycin and cefotaxime

after 4 weeks. This process was repeated until shoots derived from the leaf disks.

For root formation of selected, putative genetically engineered shoots, the shoots were placed on a medium containing half-strength MS medium, 100 mg/l kanamycin and 300 mg/l cefotaxime. Thirteen rooted and engineered shoots that grew on the kanamycin-containing medium and expressed *gus* were transferred to soil, grown in the greenhouse and tested for *OC-I* expression.

Analysis of genetically modified plant material

Histochemical GUS assay

Histochemical assay to screen for expression of β -glucuronidase (*gus*) activity in genetically modified plants was carried out according to the method of Jefferson et al. (1987). For analysis, leaf tissue was incubated in reaction buffer containing 50 mM NaH_2PO_4 (pH 7), 0.01% Tween 20, 10 mM Na_2EDTA and 0.3% (w/v) 5-bromo-4-chloro-3-indolyl glucuronide as a substrate for the enzyme. Tissue was incubated at 37°C overnight and screened for blue staining indicating *gus* activity under a stereo-microscope. A short treatment with methanol was carried out before visual examination to intensify the blue staining.

Detection of OC-I expression by PAGE

For *OC-I* determination, 0.2 g or 0.4 g of leaf material was homogenized in 10 mM Tris-HCl (pH 8) and after centrifugation for 10 minutes in a micro-centrifuge the extract was heated for 10 minutes at 75 minutes to denature proteins (Masoud et al., 1993). After heat treatment, the extract was centrifuged for 10 minutes to remove denatured protein and the supernatant

containing heat-stable *OC-I* was freeze-dried and dissolved in 0.02 ml of distilled water. For analysis, the *OC-I* containing extract was separated by polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (PAGE) in the presence of sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS) on a 15% gel as outlined by Laemmli (1970). Protein gels to detect *OC-I* expression were stained with Coomassie Brilliant Blue R 250 and the molecular mass markers were from Bio-Rad (Hercules, CA).

Detection of OC-I expression by immunoblotting

Western blots of denaturing PAGE to detect *OC-I* expression in genetically modified plants were done as described by Sambrook et al. (1989). *OC-I*-antiserum, which has been raised against recombinant purified *OC-I* produced in rabbit, was obtained from D. Michaud at Lavall University, Canada. The antiserum was used as the primary antibody to detect *OC-I* on Hybond C extra membranes (Amersham Life Science, UK). Anti-rabbit IgG horseradish peroxidase conjugate (Amersham Life Science, UK) was used as the secondary antibody. The protein was detected with the help of the ECL KIT (Amersham Life Science, UK) through the initiation of a photo-reaction and fluorescence detection on a Biomax MR film.

Detection of OC-I expression by cysteine proteinase assay

Total cystatin activity in genetically modified tobacco plants was measured according to the method of Barrett et al. (1982). A plant extract (10 μ l) was diluted in 500 μ l of a solution containing 0.1% Brij 35 and 250 μ l of a proteinase reaction buffer. For temperature equilibration and activation of the enzyme, the solution was placed at 30°C for 1 minute and after equilibration, 250 μ l of a 20 μ M of the cysteine proteinase substrate Z-Phe-Arg-Nmec was added to release after proteinase action the fluorescent compound 7-amino-4-methylcoumarin. After incubation for 10 minutes at 30°C, 1 ml of monochloroacetate stopping reagent was added and the fluorescence of the

free aminomethylcoumarin was determined in a fluorometer using 370 nm for excitation and 460 nm for emission.

Growth and selection of genetically modified plants

From all tested plantlets that derived from the transformation process, three plants were finally selected for self-fertilization because of their low endogenous cysteine proteinase activity, expressing *gus* and showing a band with the predicted size for *OC-1* on a SDS-PAGE and by immunoblotting. After seed collection (F_1 generation), 40 seeds of all three lines were tested for being genetically engineered by placing them on a half-strength MS medium containing 100 mg/l of kanamycin. Seeds that germinated and produced rooted dark-green plantlets on the antibiotic-containing medium were again tested for expression of *gus*, endogenous cysteine proteinase activity and presence of showing a band with the predicted size for *OC-1* on a SDS-PAGE. Three plants expressing *gus* and with low endogenous cysteine proteinase activity were selected. These plants were further tested by SDS-PAGE after heat treatment of plant extracts to remove the majority of proteins and concentrating the plant extract by freeze drying to confirm *OC-1* expression by detection of a protein band with a predicted size of about 12 kDa for *OC-1*. Three plants were finally selected based on their level of *OC-1* expression, which represented lines T4/3-1, T4/3-2 and T4/5. These plants were then self-fertilised again to produce the F_2 generation. Finally, 40 seeds produced by each of the three plants representing the different genetically engineered lines were again tested on a medium containing half-strength MS and 100 mg/l kanamycin to determine that at least 80% of seeds germinate and produce normal seedlings on the kanamycin containing medium. Two genetically modified plants growing on a kanamycin-containing medium and expressing *gus* of line T4/5 were randomly selected for representational difference analysis.

Section II: Molecular techniques

Plant material and growth

Transgenic tobacco plants (*Nicotiana tabacum* L.) used for molecular analysis derived from seeds supplied by Prof. Kunert at FABI/UP (genetically modified seeds of the cultivar 'Samsun'), the John Innes Institute, Norwich, UK (wild-type Samsun seeds) and the ARC Cotton and Tobacco Research Institute at Rustenburg, South Africa (wild-type 'Samsun' and CDL23 seeds). For genome analysis, seeds were germinated *in vitro* in a medium containing half-strength MS salts, 2% sucrose and 0.8% agar adjusted to pH 5.8. Plantlets were grown in a growth cabinet at 25°C in a 16h/8h light-dark cycle at 50 $\mu\text{mol m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$ light intensity to a height of about 10 cm and then harvested.

Genomic DNA isolation

Genomic DNA from tobacco plants to carry out the representational difference analysis (RDA) technique was extracted according to the method of Gawel and Jarret (1991). Tobacco leaves (1.5 g) were pre-chilled at -80°C and crushed in liquid nitrogen with a mortar and pestle. A pre-heated extraction buffer (10 ml) containing 100 mM Tris-HCl (pH 8); 1.4 mM NaCl; 20 mM EDTA; 0.1% mercaptoethanol and 2% CTAB was added to crushed leaf material. The mixture was incubated at 65°C for 30 min followed by addition of a chloroform:isoamyl alcohol (24:1) mixture (8 ml) and incubation of the homogenate for 15 min. After centrifugation for 5 min at 10 000 x g at room temperature, the aqueous phase was filtered through Miracloth to remove remaining cellular debris and an equal volume of ice-cold isopropanol was added to precipitate the DNA. The DNA was collected by centrifugation for 10 min at 4°C and the pellet was washed with 70% ethanol, dried and re-suspended in 250 μl sdH₂O (sterile distilled water). Any contaminating RNA was removed by addition of 2.5 μl of a 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ stock solution of RNase and incubation at 37°C for 30 min. DNA was recovered by the addition of 1/10

volume of 3M sodium acetate (pH 6.8) and 2 volumes of 96% ethanol to the DNA containing solution as outlined by Sambrook et al. (1989) and finally dissolved in 200 µl sdH₂O. To test for the quality and amount of isolated DNA, samples of isolated DNA (1 µl) were run on a 1% agarose gel in TAE buffer (0.04 M Tris-acetate; 1 mM EDTA, pH 8) as outlined by Sambrook et al. (1989). After staining of gel with ethidium bromide for 15 min, DNA quality was determined on a white/UV-transilluminator, photographed with a Grab-IT system (Vacutec, USA) and the DNA concentration of samples was visually determined using 4 different λ DNA amounts (25 ng, 50 ng, 100 ng and 250 ng DNA) for comparison.

Polymerase chain reaction (PCR)

Standard DNA amplifications by PCR were carried out in a 100 µl reaction mixture containing 500 mM KCL, 25 mM MgCl₂, 100 mM Tris-HCL, (pH 8.3), 25 mM dNTPs and 5U TaKaRa Taq DNA polymerase (Takara, City, Japan) in a GeneAmp PCR 9600 system (Perking Elmer, Palo Alto). Primers for PCR were designed using the online tools of Molecular Biology Shortcuts (MBS), program "Oligos and Primers" (www.mbshortcuts.com/biotools/index.htm). Primers used in this study were commercially purchased from MWG -Biotech AG (Germany). The standard PCR program consisted of 94°C (5 min) to denature the DNA. This was followed by 35 to 42 cycles of amplification consisting of denaturing DNA at 94°C (1 min), primer annealing at 55°C or higher depending on the primer pair (1 min), and extension of the DNA chain at 72°C (2 min). Extension at the last cycle was at 72°C for 7 min, and optional soak period at 4°C. Amplification products were separated on a 1.5 % agarose gel, stained with ethidium bromide and visualized under UV light.

Southern blot analysis

For Southern blot analysis, the general outline by Sambrook et al. (1989) was followed. Total isolated DNA* was digested with a respective restriction

enzyme, digested DNA was run on a 1% agarose gel in TAE buffer and then blotted onto a membrane. For probe labeling, the Gene Image random prime labeling kit was used (Amersham Life Science, UK). Labeled probes were hybridized to blotted DNA, which was pre-hybridized and hybridized at 60°C in a hybridization buffer containing 5% SSC, 0.1% SDS and 20-fold dilution of the liquid block provided overnight and washed at 60°C using a 1% SSC and 0.1% SDS solution followed by incubation in a liquid blocking solution as recommended by the supplier. Membranes were then incubated with a 5000-fold diluted anti-fluorescein-AP conjugate to obtain a fluorescence signal. After washing, fluorescence signals on the membrane were detected using a Gene Images CDP-Star detection kit (Amersham Life Science, UK). The membranes were finally exposed to Hyperfilm ECL (Amersham Pharmacia Biotech, UK) and the films developed which was followed by exposure to an X-ray film.

DNA sequencing

DNA sequencing analysis was carried out with the dideoxy chain termination method developed by Sanger et al. (1977). Recombinant plasmids were sequenced by primer walking using fluorescent dye terminators and AmpliTaq in a cycle sequencing protocol according to the recommendations of the manufacturer on a ABI377 automatic DNA sequencer (PE Applied Biosystems). Correctness of DNA sequences was confirmed by GATC Biotech AG (Germany). Sequence comparisons and database searches were done with the basic local alignment search tool for fast database searching (BLAST). BLAST emphasize regions of local alignment to detect relationships among sequences which share only isolated regions of similarity. The program, blastn was used to compare a nucleotide query sequence against a nucleotide sequence database. The database nr contain all non-redundant GenBank + EMBL + DDBJ + PDB sequences (but no EST, STS, GSS, or HTGS sequences).

Representational difference analysis (RDA)

Restriction endonuclease digestion of genomic DNA

For RDA, the technique outlined by Lisitsyn et al. (1993) with some modifications was followed. Figure A.1 outlines the single steps involved in the process.

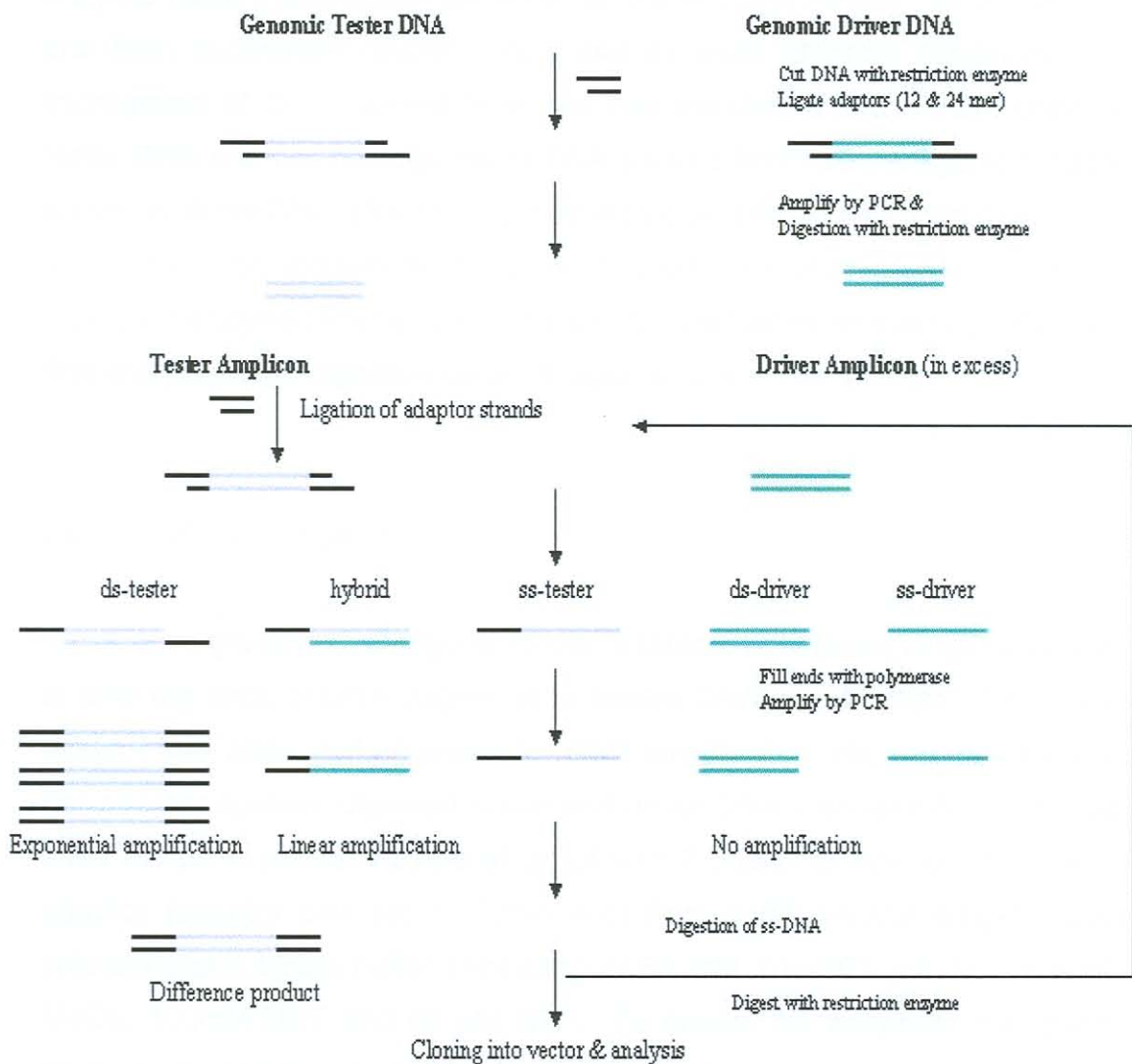


Figure A.1: Steps involved in the DNA subtraction procedure of Representational Difference Analysis.

To produce the representations for RDA, total cellular DNA was isolated from 1 g of tobacco leaves (Gawel and Jarret, 1991) and digested with the restriction enzymes *Hind*III (methylation-insensitive) and *Hpa*II (methylation-sensitive). For production of amplicons (representations), two micrograms of DNA derived from one non-modified tobacco plant used as driver DNA and two micrograms of DNA derived from two genetically modified tobacco plants as tester DNA after mixing their individual DNAs (1:1), were digested in the first and third experiments (experiment 1 and 3) with 80 units of either the enzyme *Hpa*II (methylation-sensitive) or the enzyme *Hind*III. In the second and fourth experiment (experiment 2 and 4) under identical conditions, two micrograms of DNA derived from one non-modified tobacco plant used as tester DNA and two micrograms of DNA derived from two transgenic tobacco plants as driver DNA after mixing their individual DNAs (1:1) were digested in 50 µl digestion mixture at 37°C for 1 h with 80 units of an appropriate restriction enzyme (Roche, Switzerland). Before further processing, DNA was first analyzed after digestion on a 1% agarose gel in TAE buffer.

Ligation of DNA adaptors

A pair of single-stranded oligonucleotide adaptors of different length was used to alter the ends of DNA fragments to enable DNA amplification. The longer adaptor was also used as primer for DNA amplification after adaptor ligation. For adaptor ligation, digested tester and driver DNA (between 0.5 and 1 µg) were mixed in a total volume of 30 µl with 7.5 µl of a 12-mer and 24-mer adaptor (adaptor pair set 1, Table A.1) from a 62 pmol/µl adaptor stock solution and a ligase buffer consisting of 66 mM Tris-HCl (pH 7.6); 6.6 mM MgCl₂; 10 mM DDT and 66 µM ATP. To anneal the adaptors, the ligation mixture was incubated at 55°C for 5 min in a heating block after which, the block was immediately placed into a cold room for approximately 1h until the temperature dropped in the ligation mixture to 10-15°C. The reaction tubes were incubated on ice for 3 min after which 4 µl (1U/µl) of T4 DNA ligase (Amersham Life Science, UK) was added to the mixture and then incubated overnight at 16°C for ligation.

Amplification of tester and driver DNA

For preparation of tester and driver amplicons by PCR, ligated DNA was diluted with 500 μ l TE buffer containing 10 mM Tris-HCl (pH 8) and 0.1 mM EDTA. For DNA amplification, a PCR tube containing an PCR amplification mixture (100 μ l), which contained 40 ng of ligated DNA; 372 pmol of the 24-mer adaptor (adaptor pair set 1, Table A.1); 10 mM dNTP's (4 μ l); 25 mM $MgCl_2$ (6 μ l) and PCR buffer consisting of 50 mM KCl; 10 mM Tris-HCl (pH 8.3); 1.5 mM $MgCl_2$ and 0.001% w/v gelatine, was placed into a pre-warmed (72°C) thermocycler (GeneAmp PCR System, Perkin Elmer, USA). To fill-in the 3'-recessed ends of the ligated fragments 6 units of Taq DNA polymerase (Amersham Life Science, UK) were added to the PCR amplification mixture. DNA amplification by PCR was carried out for 25 cycles (11 sec at 95°C; 2:07 min at 72°C) with the last cycle followed by a DNA extension period for 10 min at 72°C. Approximate total amount of DNA of amplified tester and driver amplicon was determined on a 1.5% agarose gel in TAE buffer with sheared herring sperm DNA as a standard. Amplified DNA was phenol/chloroform purified and after ethanol precipitation (Sambrook et al., 1989) amplicon DNA was dissolved in TE buffer to obtain a DNA concentration of about 0.5 μ g/ μ l.

To cleave adaptors from amplified DNA, driver DNA and tester DNA (40 μ g) were digested for 1 h at 37°C with the initially selected restriction enzyme (20 units enzyme/ μ g DNA). Yeast tRNA (10 μ g) was added to digested DNA, which was phenol/chloroform purified, ethanol precipitated and finally dissolved in 70 μ l of sdH_2O .

The tester amplicon DNA (1 μ g) from which adaptors were cleaved was then ligated to a second adaptor pair (adaptor pair set 2; Table A.1) following the procedure outlined under "Ligation of DNA adaptors". Ligated tester amplicon DNA was then amplified following the procedure outlined under "Amplification of DNA by PCR and adaptor removal" but with the addition of 10 extra DNA amplification cycles (35 cycles).

Kinetic enrichment of DNA

Ligated tester DNA was diluted to 50 ng/ μ l in a total volume of 70 μ l with TE buffer (10 mM Tris-HCl, pH8; 0.1 mM EDTA). For hybridization, diluted tester DNA (4 μ l) was mixed with driver amplicon DNA (8 μ l) and then 10 M ammonium acetate (3 μ l) solution and 96% ethanol (38 μ l) were added to the two DNAs and mixed with DNAs by sucking and blowing using an Eppendorf pipette. The mixture was chilled at -70°C for 10 min followed by an incubation period of 2 min at 37°C. DNA was precipitated by centrifugation for 10 min at 13 000 x g and the DNA containing pellet was washed twice with 70% ethanol and dried. The DNA pellet was resuspended in 4 μ l EE buffer containing 30 mM EPPS (N-(2-hydroxyethyl piperazine)-N-(3-propene sulfonic acid) (pH 8) and 3 mM EDTA. The DNA was overlaid with 35 μ l of sterile mineral oil and the sample was incubated at 98°C for 4 min to denature the DNA. A 5 M sodium chloride solution (1 μ l) was directly injected into the DNA drop and the mixture was incubated at 67°C overnight.

The mineral oil was removed and tRNA (10 μ g) was added to hybridized DNA and the DNA sample was diluted by adding 100 μ l TE buffer to the mixture. To fill the adaptor ends, diluted hybridized DNA (20 μ l) was added to 180 μ l standard PCR reaction mixture as outlined under "Polymerase chain reaction (PCR)". The solution was divided into 2 separate PCR tubes and 1 μ l of Taq DNA polymerase was added in each tube. The solution was incubated at 72°C for 5 min after which 5 μ l of 24-mer primer (adaptor pair set 2; Table A.1) was added to the solution. Ten cycles of PCR (1 min at 95°C and 3 min at 70°C) were performed using an extension at 70°C for 10 min after the last cycle. To evaluate the effectiveness of hybridization step, 20 μ l of the hybridization mixture was amplified for an additional 20 cycles of amplification and any amplification products were visualized on a 2% agarose gel in TAE buffer. If amplification products were visible, 20 μ l of the hybridization mixture was digested with 20 units of mung bean nuclease at 30°C for 30 min. The reaction was stopped by the addition of TE buffer (160 μ l). The digested product was amplified in a standard PCR reaction mixture containing 6 μ l of

the 24-mer primer (adaptor pair set 2; Table A.1). Amplified DNA subtraction products were purified with phenol/chloroform and precipitated with ethanol and finally dissolved in 100 μ l of sdH₂O.

For a second round DNA subtraction/kinetic enrichment the DNA subtraction products (5 μ g) was digested with 100 units of an appropriate restriction enzyme in a total volume of 100 μ l. The DNA was phenol/chloroform purified after addition of tRNA (10 μ g), ethanol precipitated and resuspended in sdH₂O to obtain a concentration of 20 μ g DNA/ml. DNA (100 ng) was ligated to a third set of adaptors (adaptor pair set 3; Table A.1) in a total volume of 30 μ l as described above. To ligated DNA 50 μ l of sdH₂O containing tRNA (20 μ g/ml) was added so that the mixture (80 μ l) contained about 100 ng of DNA. DNA hybridization and kinetic enrichment was carried out with 50 ng ligated DNA (40 μ l) and an appropriate amount of driver amplicon DNA as described above. For a third round DNA subtraction/kinetic enrichment the procedure was repeated but using a fourth adaptor pair set or reusing the first adaptor pair set.

Cloning of DNA subtraction products

RDA subtraction products were treated with appropriate restriction enzymes to remove ligated adaptors, separated on a 1.5% agarose gel in TAE buffer and visualized by ethidium bromide staining. DNA fragments were eluted from the agarose gel and purified using a Sephaglas BandPrep Kit following the protocol given by the supplier (Pharmacia Biotech, USA). Purified DNA fragments were cloned into the *EcoRV* vector pMOSBlue according to protocol of the supplier (Amersham Life Science, UK) with a ligation buffer (20 μ l) consisting of 66 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.6, 6.6 mM MgCl₂, 10 mM DDT, 66 μ M ATP, and 2 U T4 DNA ligase. Ligation was done at 16°C overnight and MOSBlue competent cells (Amersham Life Science, UK) were transformed with ligated plasmid DNA by heat shock treatment of cells for 40 seconds at 42° in a standard procedure as outlined by Sambrook et al. (1989).

Transformed cells were plated onto LB (Luria Bertani) agar plates containing 10 g/l NaCl, 10 g/l tryptone and 5g/l yeast extract. Plates were supplemented with 100 µg/ml ampicillin, 50 µl 10% X-gal (5-bromo-4-chloro-3-indolyl-β-D-galactoside) and 10 µl 100 mM IPTG (isopropyl-β-D-thiogalactopyranoside) to allow blue/white selection of colonies. White colonies containing the cloned DNA fragments were randomly picked and after plasmid purification from these colonies according to the method outlined by Sambrook et al. (1989), cloned DNA fragments were analyzed after restriction enzyme digest with *Bam*HI and *Hind*III by gel electrophoresis on a 1% agarose gel in TAE buffer.

Table A.1: Representational difference analysis adaptors.

Adaptor Pair Set	Name	Sequence
1	R Hind 24	5' AGC ACT CTC CAG CCT CTC ACC GCA 3'
	R Hind 12	5' AGC TTG CGG TGA 3'
2	J Hind 24	5' ACC GAC GTC GAC TAT CCA TGA ACA 3'
	J Hind 12	5' AGC TTG TTC ATG 3'
3	N Hind 24	5' AGG CAG CTG TGG TAT CGA GGG AGA 3'
	N Hind 12	5' AGC TTC TCC CTC 3'
1	R Hpa 24	5' AGC ACT CTC CAG CCT CTC ACC GAC 3'
	R Hpa 11	5' CGG TCG GTG AG 3'
2	J Hpa 24	5' ACC GAC GTC GAC TAT CCA TGA AAC 3'
	J Hpa 11	5' CGG TTT CAT GG 3'
3	N Hpa 24	5' AGG CAA CTG TGC TAT CCG AGG GAC 3'
	N Hpa 11	5' CGG TCC CTC GG 3'
4	S Hpa 24	5' ACT TCT ACG GCT GAA TTC CGA CAC 3'
	S Hpa 12	5' CGG TGT CGG AAT 3'

Construction of a genomic DNA library

Library construction

Two micrograms of genetically modified genomic tobacco plant DNA was digested with 60 units of the restriction enzyme, *Bam*HI and ligated into the *Bam*HI site of a pre-digested λ ZAP Express vector, which is part of the ZAP Express Predigested Vector Kit (Stratagene, USA). Packaging extracts were used to package the recombinant lambda phage following the instruction of the manufacturer (Gigapack III Gold Packaging Extract; Stratagene, USA). Of the resulting library, 3.0×10^5 plaque forming units (pfu) were plated onto NZY agar plates containing 5 g/l NaCl, 2 g/l $MgSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$, 5 g/l yeast extract, 10 g/l casein hydrolysate and 15 g/l agar (pH 7.5), using XL1-Blue MRF' bacteria strain as a phage host and incubated overnight at 37°C.

Library amplification

The library was amplified to prepare a large, stable quantity of a high-titer stock of the library. Aliquots of the library suspension containing 5×10^4 pfu of bacteriophage were plated out on 150 mm NZY agar plates and incubated overnight at 37°C. The plates were overlaid overnight with SM buffer consisting of 5.8 g/l NaCl, 2g/l $MgSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$, 1 M Tris-HCl (pH 7.5) and 2% gelatine to allow the phage to diffuse into the SM buffer. The bacteriophage suspension from each plate was then pooled into a sterile container and cell debris was removed by centrifugation for 10 min at 500 x g. The supernatant was recovered and transferred to a sterile polypropylene tube.

Plaque lifting

The library was plated out at 50 000 pfu/plate on large 150 mm NZY agar plates and incubated overnight at 37°C. A nitrocellulose membrane

(Stratagene, USA) was placed onto each NZY agar plate for 2 minutes to transfer the phage particles to the membrane. The plates were chilled at 4°C for 1 h before placement of membranes onto the agar to prevent the agar from sticking to the nitrocellulose membrane. A needle was used to prick through the membrane and agar for orientation. The membrane was denatured in a solution of 1.5 M NaCl and 0.5 M NaOH for 2 min, which was followed by neutralization for 5 min in 1.5 M NaCl and 0.5 M Tris-HCl, pH 8. The membrane was rinsed for 30 sec in a solution containing 0.2 M Tris-HCl (pH 7.5) and 2 x SSC solution buffer. The DNA was finally cross-linked to the membrane using an UV transilluminator.

Library screening

The genomic DNA library was screened by Southern blot analysis. Three DNA probes constructed from respective DNA subtraction products were labelled with a Gene Images random prime labelling kit (Amersham Life Science, UK) and used for screening. Any positive clones were picked and excised from the ZAP express vector as a recombinant pBK-CMV phagemid plasmid (Stratagene, USA). *In vivo* excision of the pBK-CMV phagemid vector was provided with the help of the ExAssist helper phage, which contains an amber mutation to prevent replication of the phage genome in the non-suppressing *E. coli* strain, *XLOLR*, supplied with the kit. Dilutions of the excised pBK-CMV phagemid vector were mixed with 200 µl *XLOLR* cells and incubated at 37°C for 15 min. After addition of 300 µl NZY broth, the mixture was incubated at 37°C for 45 min. Cell mixtures were plated onto LB plates containing 50 µg/ml kanamycin and incubated overnight at 37°C. Plasmids of individual colonies were confirmed to contain inserts by digestion of plasmid DNA with the restriction enzyme *Bam*HI restriction and detection of DNA fragments by gel electrophoresis on a 1% agarose gel in TAE buffer.

Tail PCR

Amplification of flanking sequences

To determine flanking sequences of RDA subtraction products in the genome, a two-step PCR reaction technique was applied using for amplification a biotinylated primer and degenerated primers. Amplified biotinylated DNA fragments were isolated with a Dynabeads M-280 Streptavidin system (Sorensen et al., 1993). Figure A.2 shows the procedure applied. All PCR reactions were carried out using the PCR protocol outlined under "Polymerase chain reaction" but with 42 cycles of amplification and primer annealing at 62°C. Genomic DNA was used as template in the first PCR reaction, whereas an aliquot from the first PCR reaction was used as a DNA template in the second PCR reaction.

Isolation of amplification products

After the first PCR reaction using a biotinylated primer, amplified, biotinylated DNA fragments were isolated by mixing 40 µl of the PCR mixture with 40 µl of 200 µg pre-washed Dynabead M280-streptavidin as recommended by the supplier (Dynal Biotech, Norway). Biotinylated DNA fragments were removed from the mixture using a Dynal magnetic particle concentrator. All binding and washing steps were done in the presence of a binding and washing buffer consisting of 10 mM Tris-HCl (pH 7.5), 1 mM EDTA and 2 M NaCl. After incubation for 15 min to remove the biotinylated DNA fragments from the mixture and washing in buffer, the Dynabead-bound DNA fragments were "melted" in 8 µl of 100 mM NaOH for 10 min. The supernatant containing the non-biotinylated strands was then neutralised with 4 µl of 200 mM HCl and 1 µl 1 M Tris-HCl, pH 8. After filling up to 30 µl with sdH₂O, 2 µl of the mixture was used as a DNA template in a second PCR reaction using a specific primer pair for amplification. Amplified and agarose gel-purified DNA fragments bands were finally cloned into the vector pMOSBlue and the

sequence of the cloned DNA fragments was finally analysed on an automated DNA sequencer.

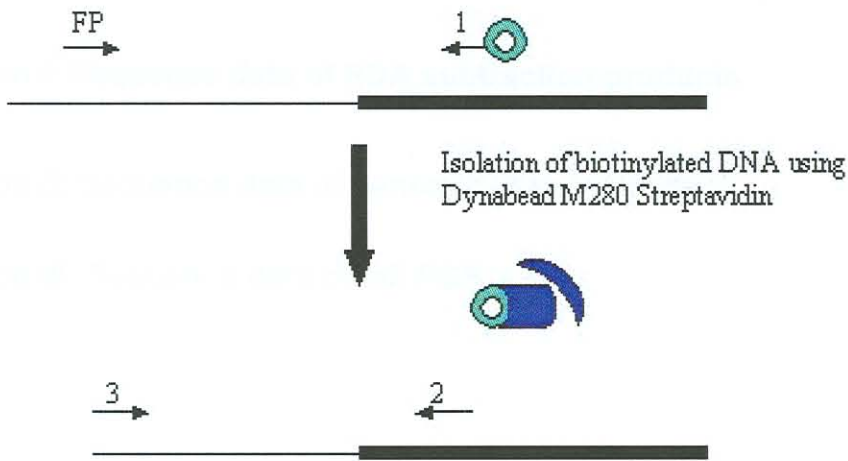


Figure A.2: Isolation of flanking DNA sequences in the genome by a two-step polymerase chain reaction and amplification of unknown DNA sequences (thin line) flanking a known DNA region (broad line). Arrows indicate biotinylated primer (primer 1), specific sequence primers (primers 2 and 3) and degenerated primers (primer FP). Green circle indicates biotin coupled to the 5' of the primer and both blue square and half moon indicate beads with streptavidin covalently bound to their surface.

B) Sequence data RDA subtraction products

General outline of all obtained DNA sequence data.

Section I: Sequence data of RDA subtraction products

Section II: Sequence data of genomic library clones

Section III: Sequence data of tail PCR

Section I: Sequence data of RDA subtraction products

Hp12 10 20 30 40 50 60
 GGAGGAGGCT AGGNTTAGCA CGAAAGATGG TTATCGGTTC AAGAACGTAA GGTGTCCCTG
 70 80 90 100 110 120
 CTTTGTTCAGG GTAAGAAGGG GTAGAGAAAA TGCCTCGAGC CAATGTTCGA ATACCAGGCG
 130 140 150 160 170 180
 CTACGGGCGCT GGAGTAACCC ATGCCGTACT CCCAGGAAAA GCTCGAACGA CTTTGAGCAA
 190 200 210 220 230 240
 GAGGGTACCT GTACCCGAAA CCGACACAGG CGGTAGGTAG AGAGTACCTA GGGGCGCGAG
 250 260 270 280 290 300
 ACAACTCTCT CTAAGGAACT CGGCAAAATA GCCCCGTAAC TTCGGGAGGA GGGGTGCCTC
 310 320 330
 CTCACAAAGG GGGTCGCAGT GACCAGGCC G

Hp14 10 20 30 40 50 60
 CGGGCCTGTC GGCCAAGGCT ATAAACTCGT TGAATACATC AGTGTAGCGC GCGTGCGGCC
 70 80 90 100 110 120
 CAGAACATCT AAGGGCATCA CGGACCTGTT ATTGCCTCAA ACTTCCGCGG CCTAAAAGGC
 130 140 150 160 170 180
 CGTAGTCCCT CTAAGAAGCT GGCCGCGAAG GGATACCTCC GCATAGCTAG TTAGCAGGCT
 190 200 210 220 230 240
 GAGGTCTCGT TCGTTAACGG AATTAACCAG ACAAATCGCT CCACCAACTA AGAACGGCCA
 250 260 270 280 290 300
 TGCACCACCA CCCATAGAAT CAAGAAAGAG CTCTCAGTCT GTCAATCCTT ACTATGTCTG
 310 320 330 340 350 360
 GACCTGGTAA GTTTCCCCGT GTTGAGTCAA ATCAAGCCGC AGGCTCCACT CCTGGTGGTG
 370 380 390 400 410 420
 CCCTTCCGTC AATTCCTTTA AGTTTCAGCC TTGCGACCAT ATTCCCCCA GAACCAAAA
 430 440
 ACTTTGATTT CTCATAAGGT GCCG

University of Pretoria etd – Van der Vyver C 2002

Hi30 10 20 30 40 50 60
AGCTTCATCC TATGGAATGA TTTCCCAAAA CTCCAATGTG AAAAGCGCGT CGGCATCCCG

 70 80 90 100 110 120
TAGGCCCCAA ACGTGTAAT GACATCCGAC GGACAAACCT CATAACGCAT CGGATAAAAA

 130 140 150 160 170 180
TCGAGCCCGA AATCCCTGGC CAATTGTGTC GTCTCTTCAA TACTTTGTTC AAGCGCGGCC

 190 200 210
ATCTCTTCGT TGTTTCATGA TAGTCGACGT CGGT

Section II: Sequence data of genomic library clones

Hp12L1T3

10	20	30	40	50	60
GGGCCGNTTC	TCTTCNNGCC	CCGGTTTTAG	CAATGGGAAA	ATCAAATGGA	GCACCTAACA
70	80	90	100	110	120
ACGCATCTTC	ACAGACCAAG	AACTACCGAG	ATCGCCCCTT	TCATTCTGGG	GTGACGGAGG
130	140	150	160	170	180
GATCCGTACC	ATTCGAGCCG	TTTTTTTCTT	GACTCGAAAT	GGGAGCAGGT	TTGAAAAAGG
190	200	210	220	230	240
ATCTTAGAGT	GTCTAGGGTT	GGGCCAGGAG	GGTCTCTTAA	CGCCTTCTTT	TTTCTTCTCA
250	260	270	280	290	300
TCGGAGTTAT	TTCACAAAGA	CTTGCCAGGG	TAAGGAAGAA	GGGGGGAACA	AGCACACTTG
310	320	330	340	350	360
GAGAGCCGCA	AGTACAACGG	AGAAGTTGTAT	GCTGCGTTC	GGGAAGGATG	AATCCGCTCC
370	380	390	400	410	420
CGAAAAGGAA	TCTATTGATT	CTCTCCCAAT	TGGGTTGGAC	CCGTAGGTGC	CGATGATTTA
430	440	450	460	470	480
CTTCACGGGC	CGAGGTCTCT	GGGTTCAAGT	CCAGGATGGG	CCCAGCTTGC	GCCAGGGAAA
490	500	510	520	530	540
AGAATAGAAG	AAGCATCTGA	CTACTTCATG	CATGCTCCAC	TTTGGCTCGG	GGGGGATATA
550	560	570	580	590	600
AGCTCAAGTT	TGGTAAGAAC	CTCCGCTCTT	GCAATTGGGG	GTCCGTTGCC	GATTACCNGG
610	620	630	640		
TTTGGGATGT	CTAAANTTGT	CCANGCCGGT	AAATGGAATA	AGTATCT	

University of Pretoria etd – Van der Vyver C 2002

HP12L1T7

10	20	30	40	50	60
GATCCCTCTT	GTTCTGTGTT	AGTCCCCTTC	ATTTTCGGAAG	CTGTTTCTAT	TTCTACATCT
70	80	90	100	110	120
CTTTCTTCT	CACTTTCCAC	CCTTTCTTCT	GTTTTTGAGG	CTTCTTTTAG	TTTCTTAGTA
130	140	150	160	170	180
AGAATGGGTG	AGGGTATTCT	GCCTAAATAG	TAGACACAGG	TAATAAATAA	GAGAATACTA
190	200	210	220	230	240
AAGATCCGAG	CCATAGAATT	TCTCAATTCT	AACACAAGGT	ACTTATTAGA	TCGAATGTAC
250	260	270	280	290	300
TTATTGATC	TAATAGAATG	ATTTTGCCGT	ATCCAGACTA	ATACCAATCC	AAGCCATTTT
310	320	330	340	350	360
ATGAATAAAA	TGTGACCAAT	TAACCAACCA	ACAAAACCAC	TTGTTACAAA	TAAGATCTTG
370	380	390	400	410	420
CTGTTGCATC	GAAAGAGATA	AATGTTGACT	AATCTGGCTA	ACATTGAACT	TGGTAAAATG
430	440	450	460	470	480
AAATGGTTGA	ATAATTGAAA	AATGAGATTA	TTCAGGAATA	CACATTGAAT	GCTGAGATTA
490	500	510	520	530	540
CGCATTGAAT	TTCTGGTAGT	AGATCCATAA	TCAAAAAAGT	GTTTGTGATT	GTTCCAGAAG
550	560	570	580	590	600
AAATGAAACA	AAAGATATGG	TAGAGCTAGG	ACAGTTATTG	NATGAGGTCT	ACCCATGCTA
610	620	630	640	650	
GATGCAGANG	CGCATAATAG	AATCGATATG	ACATCATGAG	CTGCCCCGTA	AT

University of Pretoria etd – Van der Vyver C 2002

Hp12L2T3 10 20 30 40 50 60
 GATCCGGGCG GTCCGGGGGG GACCACCACG GCTCCTCTCT TCTCGAGAAT CCATACATCC

 70 80 90 100 110 120
 CTTATCAGTG TATGGACAGC TATCTCTCGA GCACAGGTTT AGCAATGGGA AAATAAAATG

 130 140 150 160 170 180
 GAGCACCTAA CAACGCATCT TCACAGACCA AGAACTACGA GATCGCCCCT TTCATTCTGG

 190 200 210 220 230 240
 GGTGACGGAG GGATCGTACC ATTCGAGCCG TTTTTTCTT GACTCGAAAT GGGAGCAGGT

 250 260 270 280 290 300
 TTGAAAAAGG ATCTTAGAGT GTCTAGGGTT GGGCCAGGAG GGTCTCTTAA CGCCTTCTTT

 310 320 330 340 350 360
 TTTCTTCTCA TCGGAGTTAT TTCACAAAGA CTTGCCAGGG TAAGGAAGAA GGGGGGAACA

 370 380 390 400 410 420
 AGCACACTTG GAGAGCGCAG TACAACGGAG AGTTGTATGC TCGTTCGGG AAGGATGAAT

 430 440 450 460 470 480
 CGTCCCAGAA AAGGAATCTA TTGATTCTCT CCCAATTGGT TGGACCGTAA GTGCGATGAT

 490 500 510 520 530 540
 TTACTIONCAG GCGGAGGTCT CTGGTTCAAG TCCANGATGG CCACTGCGCC CGGGAAAAAA

 550 560 570 580 590 600
 TAAAANAAGC ATCTGACTAA TTCATGCATG CTCACTTGGG TCGGGGGGAT ATACTCAATT

 610 620
 GGTAANCTC CGCTCTTUNA ATTGGG

University of Pretoria etd – Van der Vyver C 2002

Hp12L2T7 10 20 30 40 50 60
 GATCCCTCTT GTTCCTGTTT AGTCCCCTTC ATTTCCGGAAG CTGTTTCTAT TTCTACATCT

 70 80 90 100 110 120
 CTTTCTTCCT CACTTTCAC CCTTTCTTCT GTTTTGGAGG CTTCTTTTAG TTTCTTAGTA

 130 140 150 160 170 180
 AGAATGGGTG AGGGTATTCT GCCTAAATAG TAGACACAGG TAATAAATAA GAGAATACTA

 190 200 210 220 230 240
 AAGATCCGAG CCATAGAATT TCTCAATTCT AACACAAGGT ACTTATTAGA TCGAATGTAC

 250 260 270 280 290 300
 TTATTGCATC TAATAGAATG ATTTTGCCGT ATCCAGACTA ATACCAATCC AAGCCATTTT

 310 320 330 340 350 360
 ATGAATAAAA TGTGACCAAT TAACCAACCA AAAAAACCAC TTGTTACAAA TAAGATCTTG

 370 380 390 400 410 420
 CTGTTGCATC GAAAGAGATA AATGTTGACT AATCTGGCTA ACATTGAACT TGGTAAAATG

 430 440 450 460 470 480
 AAATGGTTGA ATAATTGAAA AATGAGATTA TTCAGGAATA CACATTGAAT GCTGAGATTA

 490 500 510 520 530 540
 CGCATTGAAT TTCTGGGTAG TTAGATCCAT AAATCAAAAA AGTGTGGGTG ATTGGTCCNG

 550 560 570 580 590 600
 AANAAATGAA ACAAAGATT TGGGTANAGC TTAGGACAGT TATTGGTNTG AGGTCTTACC

 610 620 630 640 650 660
 CAATGCTAAA TGCANAAGGC GCTTAATNNA TCNATNNTGA ACATCATGAN CGGCCCCGTA

 ATNAAAC

University of Pretoria etd – Van der Vyver C 2002

Hp12L3T3 10 20 30 40 50 60
 GATCCTATAT TTTTAAATTT TTATTTATGT GTTATAAAATT ATTTTAGTAT TTTAAATTAA

 70 80 90 100 110 120
 TTTTCAGAAA CCAGTTACTA TTTTTTATAA ATTAGAAAGG GAAAATGGCT ATTTAAATTT

 130 140 150 160 170 180
 TAACCAAATT GGCTATCAAA TCTAACCCAA TTCCCTGGCC CAATTTCTAA TTAAACCCGA

 190 200 210 220 230 240
 GCCTAACCCCT TTTAAACCCT ACCCAAACCC GGATCCCCAC CTACCCCAT TAACTTAGGC

 250 260 270 280 290 300
 CGTTGATCAT TCAGATCAAC GACCCACCAT TCCACCTGCC TAAAATAAAC CCAAACGACC

 310 320 330 340 350 360
 CCCTTAACCT AAATCATTTT CACCAACCCG CTGCCCTTGA ATCCCCTTCC TCTCTAATCC

 370 380 390 400 410 420
 TCTCTGCAAC CCCACTCAAA CCCTATCCGC TACCATCCAA ACTAACCCTA ATCCCCTTCC

 430 440 450 460 470 480
 ATTCTCACCC AATCCATGGA CTCACATGGT TGTTTGAGAC GAGTACCAGT CTCTTATGTC

 490 500 510 520 530 540
 TCTTGTTGTC CTGTTTTTCGT GATTTTCATGG AAAGATCTCA AAAGGATCTA GTCCAGTCTT

 550 560 570 580 590 600
 TGCTCAATTT CTATCTATGG TCTTTTCCCG GCCATTCTAT CTATGGTCTT ACACATTCAA

 610 620 630 640 650 660
 ACTCTTTTTT TTTCTCTACT ACTTGTGCTA CTGCCTTGTC TAGTAGGCTG AAAGCCAAGA

 670 680 690 700 710 720
 CTAGACTGTG GAATTTTGAT TGCTTTACTT TCCTTTCCTG CACTTTGCTT CTTCAATTGGT

 730 740 750 760 770 780
 ATGTCCCTAG TTTAATTAGG AACTCACCTA TGTGTNCCTT GNTTTCATCA CTATCTTTCT

 790 800 810 820 830 840
 GACTGACTAT GGCTATGTNG TGCACNTTNG TTAGTGTTAC TAGATGCTAA ATTTGCCTNT

 850 860 870 880 890 900
 TGTCAATGAA TAGAGNTACT GTCCGTATGC CTACACTGAT TAGNCTGTAG CTTTGGGTTG

 910 920 930 940 950 960
 TNGGCNTGCC ACCCCCGTGA ACGANNCCCT GNGNNNGGG GCTCTCTANT TGGTTNGAAC

 970 980 990 1000
 TAGTAATNCC TGTAATNCC GNCTGCTCGC CAGCCTTTGC CGCCAGA

University of Pretoria etd – Van der Vyver C 2002

Hp12L3T7 10 20 30 40 50 60
 GATCCACTAG TGTAGTTCCC GGCCAGACGA TTTTGTGAA TTTGTGCAAT TAGCAAATAA

 70 80 90 100 110 120
 ACAAGTAAGC CTCAAGTAAT AGGGGATTTA AGTTTAAATA CACAAGTGTT TGAAAATAAT

 130 140 150 160 170 180
 TATTGAAAGG TGAAATTTTG AAAAGAGTTA TAATCTAAGG CATGCTTATG AATATAAAAG

 190 200 210 220 230 240
 GGGGTGTCCT AGGTTTGTTT GTAATATGGA TCATATCAAT GCAATACCCG GTATGACACT

 250 260 270 280 290 300
 CCTCAGAAGA GGGGATACAC GTGGTATTAG CGCACCGATC ATTATATCCA TATCTACCCT

 310 320 330 340 350 360
 TTCACGCCCC GTGAAGGTAA TTAAAGCGAG GGTGGTCTC GACCCCTATT GCATGTTGTT

 370 380 390 400 410 420
 ACTCGTCCCA TTTCTATCAG TCCCGGGGGA ATTTAGGACT CTTATTCCCTA TAAGAAGGAG

 430 440 450 460 470 480
 GTTCTAGTCA GATCCTCAGG TTTAAAGGAA AAAATACTAA AGCGACATAC AAAAAACATAT

 490 500 510 520 530 540
 AAGACTGCAC TTAGAGGGGA AAACATATAA GCAAGTAATA GGCTCATGCA TACCTCCACA

 550 560 570 580 590 600
 AATAATGCAC ATAGACAGCA TGACTAATAC ACAACTAAGG TCTGAATTTA AAATCCTAAA

 610 620 630 640 650 660
 GCAGGGTGTT TGAGTTGTTG CANCAGAACC AGATTTATTA CATGACTCAG ATAAGAAATC

 670 680 690 700 710 720
 TGAATCAGGC CTGCCTACTG GTTGTAACAG TTGATATTAA ACAAGGCAGT TCCATTTTNT

 730 740 750 760 770 780
 TTAANTATTA CCTANGCTTG CCTAGCNCAA GCNGANCANA NTTTTANATG TNAAAANTTG

 790
 GAGTNTCATA CT

University of Pretoria etd – Van der Vyver C 2002

Hp14L1T3 10 20 30 40 50 60
 TCGTTGAATA CATCAGTGTA GCGCGCGTGC GGCCCAAGAAC ATCTAAGGGC ATCACAGACC

 70 80 90 100 110 120
 TGTATTGCC TCAAACCTCC GCGGCCTAAA AGGCCGTAGT CCCTCTAAGA AGCTGGCCGC

 130 140 150 160 170 180
 GAAGGGATAC CTCCGCATAG CTAGTTAGCA GGCTGAGGTC TCGTTCGTTA ACGGAATTAA

 190 200 210 220 230 240
 CCAGACAAAT CGCTCCACCA ACTAAGAACG GCCATGCACC ACCACCCATA GAATCAAGAA

 250 260 270 280 290 300
 AGAGCTCTCA GTCTGTCAAT CCTTACTATG TCTGGACCTG GTAAGTTTCC CCGTGTGAG

 310 320 330 340 350 360
 TCAAATTAAG CCGCAGGCTC CACTCCTGGT GGTGCCCTTC CGTCAATTCC TTTAAGTTTC

 370 380 390 400 410 420
 AGCCTTGCGA CCATACTCCC CCCGGAACCC AAAAACTTTG ATTTCTCATA AGGTGCCCGC

 430 440 450 460 470 480
 GGAGTCCTAA AAGCAACATC CGCCGATCCC TGGTCGGCAT CGTTTATGGT TGAGACTAGG

 490 500 510 520 530 540
 ACGGTATCTG ATCGTCTTCG AGCCCCCACT TTCGTTCTTG ATTAATGAAA ACATNCTTGG

 550 560 570 580 590 600
 CAAATGCTTT CCAGTTGGTC GTCTTTTATA AATTCAAGAA TTTCACCTNT GCTATNAAAT

 610 620 630 640
 ACNAATGCCC CGACTGTCTT GGTAATAATA CTTGATCCC NAAGG

University of Pretoria etd – Van der Vyver C 2002

Hp14L1T7 10 20 30 40 50 60
 CCCATGCTCA TATTTGACGA TCGATTTGCA CGTCAGAACC GCTGCGAGCC TCCACCAGAG

 70 80 90 100 110 120
 TTTCCTCTGG CTTCCACCCTA TACAAGCATA GTTCACCTTC TTTCGGGTCC AACCCATAT

 130 140 150 160 170 180
 GCTCTTACTC AAATCCATCC GAGAACATCA GAATCGGTCC ATGATGCGCC GAAGCTCTCA

 190 200 210 220 230 240
 CCTACGTTCA CGTTCATTAC GCGCTGGGGT TTTACACCCA AACACTCGCA CATAAGGTTG

 250 260 270 280 290 300
 ACTCCTTGGT CCGTGTTCCTA AGACGGGTCC CTGATGACCA TTACGCCAAC ATCCTTGCCG

 310 320 330 340 350 360
 AAGCGCGGTC CTCAGTCTGC CGAATGGTAT TATGCAAAGG GCTATAACAC TCCCGAGGGA

 370 380 390 400 410 420
 GCCACATTCC CTAAGCCTTT CTCCCAAACA ACAAATGAT GTTGGCCTGT ACTGACAGAG

 430 440 450 460 470 480
 TAAACAAGTC CGAAAACAAG CAAAACGAC AGAAACAAGT CTGGTCATAG GCGCTTCCTT

 490 500 510 520 530 540
 TCAACAATTT CACGTGCTGG TTAACCTCTCT TTTCAAAGTG CTTTTCATCT TTCGATCACT

 550 560 570 580 590 600
 CTAACCTGNGC GCTATCGGTC TCTACCGGTA TTTAGCTTTA GAAGAGATAT ACCTTCCATT

 610 620 630 640 650 660
 TAGAGCAGCA NTTCCNAACT ACTCACTCGT TGAAGGACTA TACCAAAGGT TGGTGTCAAC

 CGG

University of Pretoria etd – Van der Vyver C 2002

Hp14L2T3 10 20 30 40 50 60
 AACAAAAGCT GGAGCTCGCG CGCCTGCAGG TCGACACTAG TGGATCCCAC CAATCAGCTT

 70 80 90 100 110 120
 CCTTACGCCT TACGGGTTTA CTCGCCCGTT GACTCGCACA CATGTCAGAC TCCTTGGTCC

 130 140 150 160 170 180
 GTGTTTCAAG ACGGGTCGAA TGGGGAGCCC ACAGGCCAGC GTCCGGAGCG CGCAGATGCC

 190 200 210 220 230 240
 GAAGCACGCC GGAGGCGCGC GCTGCCTACC ACAATCAAGG AGACGGCGTT CCACGGGCGT

 250 260 270 280 290 300
 ATCGAAAGCC CGGGCTTTGG CCGCCCCCCC AATCCACGCT GGTCCACGCC CCGAGTCGAT

 310 320 330 340 350 360
 CGGCGGACCG GCTCGTCACC GTTCCACATC CGACCGGGGC GCATCGCCGG CCCCCATCCG

 370 380 390 400 410 420
 CTTCCCTCCC GACAATTTCA AGCACTCTTT GACTCTCTTT TCAAAGTCCT TTTCATCTTT

 430 440 450 460 470 480
 CCCTCGCGGN ACTTGTTCCTC TATCGGTCTC TCGCCCGTAT TTAACCTTGG ACGGAATTCA

 490 500 510 520 530 540
 CCGCCCCGATT TGGGCTGNAT TCCAAACAAC CCGACTCGTA GACAGCGCCT TCGTGGTGCG

 550 560 570 580 590 600
 ACAGGGTNCN GGCACAACGG GGCTNNTACC CTNNTNTGGCG CCCCTTTCAA GGGACTTGGG

 610 620 630 640 650
 CCCGGTCCGC CGTTGAGGAC CTTNNTCAAA CTACAATTTG AACGGNGGAG NCC

University of Pretoria etd – Van der Vyver C 2002

Hp14L2T7 10 20 30 40 50 60
 TCGTTGAATA CATCAGTGTA GCGCGCGTGC GGCCCAAGAAC ATCTAAGGGC ATCACAGACC

 70 80 90 100 110 120
 TGTTATTGCC TCAAACCTCC GCGGCCTAAA AGGCCGTAGT CCCTCTAAGA AGCTGGCCGC

 130 140 150 160 170 180
 GAAGGGATAC CTCCGCATAG CTAGTTAGCA GGCTGAGGTC TCGTTCGTTA ACGGAATTAA

 190 200 210 220 230 240
 CCAGACAAAT CGCTCCACCA ACTAAGAACG GCCATGCACC ACCACCCATA GAATCAAGAA

 250 260 270 280 290 300
 AGAGCTCTCA GTCTGTCAAT CCTTACTATG TCTGGACCTG GTAAGTTTCC CCGTGTTGAG

 310 320 330 340 350 360
 TCAAATTAAG CCGCAGGCTC CACTCCTGGT GGTGCCCTTC CGTCAATTCC TTTAAGTTTC

 370 380 390 400 410 420
 AGCCTTGCGA CCATACTCCC CCCGGAACCC AAAAACTTTG ATTTCTCATA AGGTGCCGGC

 430 440 450 460 470 480
 GGAGTCCTAA AAGCAACATC CGCCGATCCC TGGTCGGCAT CGTTTATGGT TGAGACTANG

 490 500 510 520 530 540
 ACGGTATCTG ATCGTCTTCG AGCCCCAAC TTTCGTTCTT GATTAATGAA AACATCCTTG

 550 560 570 580 590 600
 GCAAATGCTT TCCAGTTGTT CGTCTTTCAT AAATNCAAGA ACTTCACCTN TTGACTATGA

 610 620 630 640
 AATACCAATG CCCCCGACTG NCCCTTGTTA ATCATTACTT CCATCCCA

University of Pretoria etd – Van der Vyver C 2002

Hp14L3T3 10 20 30 40 50 60
 AACAAAAGCT GGAGCTCGCG CGCCTGCAGG TCGACACTAG TGGATCCATT GGAGGGCAAG

 70 80 90 100 110 120
 TCTGGTGCCA GCAGCCGCGG TAATTCCAGC TCCAATAGCG TATATTTAAG TTGTTGCAGT

 130 140 150 160 170 180
 TAAAAAGCTC GTAGTTGGAC TTTGGGATGG GCCGGCCGGT CCGCCTTAGG TGTGCACCGG

 190 200 210 220 230 240
 TCGTCTCGTC CCTTCTGCCG GCGATGCGCT CCTGGCCTTA ATTGGCCGGG TCGTGCCTCC

 250 260 270 280 290 300
 GCGCTGTTA CTTTGAAGAA ATTAGAGTGC TCAAAGCAAG CCTACGCTCT GTATACATTA

 310 320 330 340 350 360
 GCATGGGATA ACATTATAGG ATTTTCGGTCC TATTACGTTG GCCTTCGGGA TCGGAGTAAT

 370 380 390 400 410 420
 GATTAACAGG GACAGTCGGG GGCATTCGTA TTTTCATAGTC AGAGGTGAAG TTCTTGGATT

 430 440 450 460 470 480
 TATGAAAGAC GAACAACGTC GAAAGCATTG GCCAAGGATG TTTTCATTAA TCAAAGAACC

 490 500 510 520 530 540
 AAAGTTNGGG GCTCGAAAAC GATCAAATAC CGTCTAATCT NAACCATAAA CCATGCCCNNA

 550 560 570 580 590 600
 CCAAGGATCN GCGGATGTTG CTTTTAAGAC TCCCCCGCNC CTTATGAAGA AAACNAAGTT

 610 620 630 640 650 660
 TTTGGGTTCC CGGGGGAGTT TGGTCNCNAG GNTNNAACTT NAAGGAAATG CCGGAAGGGC

University of Pretoria etd – Van der Vyver C 2002

Hp14L3T7 10 20 30 40 50 60
 ATCCCCGGCG CGCTCGCTCG CGTGCGTGAC GGGTGATTAA CGAACCCCGG CGCGGAAAGC

 70 80 90 100 110 120
 GCCAAGGAAT ACTAAATTGA AAGCCTGCCT CTCGCGCCCC GTTCGCGGTG CGCGCGGGGA

 130 140 150 160 170 180
 ACTTGTGCTT CTTTTGAAAC ACAAACGACT CTCGGCAACG GATATCTCGG CTCTCGCATC

 190 200 210 220 230 240
 GATGAAGAAC GTAGCGAAAT GCGATACTTG GTGTGAATTG CAGAATCCCG TGAACCATCG

 250 260 270 280 290 300
 AGTCTTTGAA CGCAAGTTGC GCCCGAAGCC ATTAGGCCGA GGGCACGTCT GCCTGGGCGT

 310 320 330 340 350 360
 CACGCATCGC GTCGCCCCCC GCACTCCGCG CCCAGAATCA TGGACGCGGT GGTGTCGCGG

 370 380 390 400 410 420
 GGCGGATACT GGCCTCCCGT GCGCCCCGAG CACGCGGTTG GCCTAAATGC GAGTCCACGG

 430 440 450 460 470 480
 CGACGGACGT CACGACAAGT GGTGGTTGAA ACTCAACTCT CGTAATGTCT CGGCTCCNGC

 490 500 510 520 530 540
 CCGTCGCACG TTTGGGCTTC ACGACCCTTG TTGCGCTTAN GCGCTTCGAC CGCGACCCCA

 550 560 570 580 590 600
 AGTCAGGCGG GACTACCCGC TGAGTTTAAG CATATNAATA AGCGGAGGAA AAGAAATTAC

 610 620 630 640 650 660
 AAGGATTCCC TATNACGGGA ACGAACCCGG AACAGCCACC TTANAATCGG GCNNGTTCGC

 CGTTC

Hi30L1T3

10	20	30	40	50	60
GATCCTAACC	TCTAAAATAA	TGTTTTCTAA	CAGGCTTGTG	GGGTGTGCCA	GCATTTCCCA
70	80	90	100	110	120
TTGCTGGGTA	TGCCCACTAG	CCTGTCCTTG	CCTCTTTGCC	ACTTCCCCTT	TCCCCGTCTC
130	140	150	160	170	180
AGAACTCTGC	ACTTACTACTC	ACTCTTAGCT	TCTAAGTTCT	GCCCCCCTTC	TATGAGCCTT
190	200	210	220	230	240
GCCTAGGGAC	CTCGAGTTCC	TTCTAAACTT	GGACACTTGA	GGGCTGGCCC	TTCCCACTG
250	260	270	280	290	300
CAGTATGACT	TAATACTGCA	ATACATTTGG	ATGAGAGCAC	TGCCCGGAGT	CCATATGAGG
310	320	330	340	350	360
CTCTTAGGGA	GCTCTGACAC	ATCCAAATGA	GAGAAAGGCT	TTGGATCTTG	ATCTTGGGAG
370	380	390	400	410	420
TTGGTTTACT	TCATACTTCA	GACAGGAAGT	CTGAATCAAG	CTCTCCTTGG	TTGTAATTTT
430	440	450	460	470	480
CAGTTTTTCG	ATGTATTTTC	TCTATTTTAT	TTTTGGAATG	TAATAACTTT	GTAATAAACT
490	500	510	520	530	540
TTTGGGGTGA	TTAGTGAAAA	GGGAGGGGTA	ACCATGCATG	CAAGGGGTAG	ATGTCCTGCT
550	560	570	580	590	600
CATAGGGTTT	TCTGCACTTT	TGCATTTATA	CATATACTCT	GCCTATAGTT	CCTGCACTTC
610	620	630	640	650	660
TACAATCATG	CAGATGTGCT	GCTCATAGGG	TTTTCTGCAC	TTCTGCATTT	ATACAGATAC
670	680	690	700	710	720
CCTGCCTATA	ATTTCTGCAC	TTCTGCATCA	TGTAGATGTC	TGNTANNGGN	TTCTGCCTCT
730	740	750	760	770	780
GATTATAGAN	CCTGCTTNGT	TTGCTTGATA	GGAAGCCTGN	ATGGGTTCGNT	NNATCAAAAC
790	800	810	820	830	840
TGCCCCATATC	NTCNAACTNN	GATGNTCCAA	ACGTAATGTG	ANGNATGTTA	CAANATAGAN

TCTA

University of Pretoria etd – Van der Vyver C 2002

Hi30L1T7

10	20	30	40	50	60
GATCCCAATC	ATCCTCTATT	TCATTCATGT	GAACACCTCC	ACCCTTATGG	TCTGATAGAG
70	80	90	100	110	120
GGTTGTTGCG	GACATTCNAA	GTAGGCTCCT	TTGCAACAAT	GATCTTGTTA	TCAATCAAAG
130	140	150	160	170	180
TCTGGATCTT	GTCTTTCANA	GAGCGGCATT	CATCAATGGN	ATGCCCTTTT	ATGCCNGAAT
190	200	210	220	230	240
GGNATGCATA	NGANTTATTT	GGATTAACCC	ACTGNNAAG	GNTTTCANGG	GNTATNNCAN
250	260	270	280	290	300
GGATNAGGGT	GACCTAATCG	GCAGGGTTGA	GCCTTTCATA	CAGCTGGTCA	ATCGGTTTCAG
310	320	330	340	350	360
CAATGGCGGT	ATACTGTTTG	GGGGGTCTGC	GATCAAAATT	TGGTCGAGGT	CTANGAAAAGT
370	380	390	400	410	420
TTTGACGTAT	GGGAGGTGAC	TGATAGTGGG	ATGGCTGAGC	ATTGTAGGCT	TGGTAGACAT
430	440	450	460	470	
GTGCGGGTTG	GGAATATTTG	GGTAAGGGNA	GGTTGTTATG	TNAGGANGGN	GGGGG

University of Pretoria etd – Van der Vyver C 2002

Hi30L2T3

10	20	30	40	50	60
GATCCTCCTT	CCTGGAAAGA	GCATCAGTTG	CAATGTTGTC	TTTGCCCTTT	TGTAAGAGAT
70	80	90	100	110	120
GGTATAATCA	TAACTAATA	GTTTGATTAA	CTATTTTGT	TGACTGGGAG	TGGTAATTTT
130	140	150	160	170	180
ATGTTCTAGT	AGATATTTGA	GAGTGTGATG	GTCAATCTTG	ATTACAAAGT	GTCTCCCTAG
190	200	210	220	230	240
TAGGTAAGGT	CTCCATTTTT	GGACTIONG	ACCCAATGCT	AGCAGCTCCC	TCTCATAGGC
250	260	270	280	290	300
TGATAGTGCT	TCGTTTTTCT	CTGATAAGCC	TTTGCTGAAG	AAAGCTATAG	GTCTGCTATC
310	320	330	340	350	360
TTGAGCCAGT	ACTACTCCAA	TGCCAGAACC	AGAAACATCA	GTTTCTACTA	CAAACCTCTT
370	380	390	400	410	420
GTTGAAACCA	GGTAGTACCA	GAACATGTGT	TGTAGTGAGT	GCCTTTTTCA	AGTCTTCAAC
430	440	450	460	470	480
TGTCTGAGTG	ACAGCAGAGT	TCCAGATGAA	ATTCCCTTGT	TTTAGCAGAT	CATGCAAGGG
490	500	510	520	530	540
TCTTGCAATA	ATACCATAACC	CCCTTATAACA	CCTTCTATAG	TACCTAGTGA	GACCTAAGAA
550	560	570	580	590	600
ACCCCTCAAG	CTCTTTTAGG	TAGTTGGTTG	AGGCCAGTTC	ACTACTACTT	CTACCTTCTG
610	620	630	640	650	660
ATGGTCCATA	GCAACTCTCT	CTTCAGAGAT	TACATGGCCT	AAGTAATATA	TATTTGTTTT
670	680	690	700	710	720
ACTCCAAAAG	CACACTTGTT	TTTCTTGACA	TAGAGCACAT	GTGATCTCAT	ACTTGAAAAG
730	740	750	760	770	780
CTTCCTCATG	TGAATTAGGT	GATCTGCCAG	CTNGCCTGTN	TTNAGGNTGT	CNTCAAGAAA
790	800	810	820	830	840
CCAGACTGNT	TTTTNNGGAG	TCTGAAATTC	TATTCTTNGG	TTGNATNNC	NGGGNNCTTT
850					
TTAGNCNAGG	GCTGAC				

University of Pretoria etd – Van der Vyver C 2002

Hi30L2T7

10	20	30	40	50	60
GATCCTCCTT	CCTGGAAAAGA	GCATCAGTTG	CAATGTTGTC	TTTGCCCTTT	TGTAAGAGAT
70	80	90	100	110	120
GGTATAATCA	TAACCTAATA	GTTTGATTAA	CTATTTTTGT	TGACTGGGAG	TGGTAATTTT
130	140	150	160	170	180
ATGTTCTAGT	AGATATTTGA	GAGTGTGATG	GTCAATCTTG	ATTACAAAGT	GTCTCCCTAG
190	200	210	220	230	240
TAGGTAAGGT	CTCCATTTTT	GGACTIONCAGT	ACCCAATGCT	AGCAGCTCCC	TCTCATAGGC
250	260	270	280	290	300
TGATAGTGCT	TCGTTTTTCT	CTGATAAGCC	TTTGCTGAAG	AAAGCTATAG	GTCTGCTATC
310	320	330	340	350	360
TTGAGCCAGT	ACTACTCCAA	TGCCAGAACC	AGAAACATCA	GTTTCTACTA	CAAACCTCTT
370	380	390	400	410	420
GTTGAAACCA	GGTAGTACCA	GAACATGTGT	TGTAGTGAGT	GCCTTTTTCA	AGTCTTCAAC
430	440	450	460	470	480
TGTCTGAGTG	ACAGCAGAGT	TCCAGATGAA	ATTCCCTTGT	TTTAGCAGAT	CATGCAAGGG
490	500	510	520	530	540
TCTTGCAATA	ATACCATACC	CCCTTATACA	CCTTCTATAG	TACCTAGTGA	GACCTAAGAA
550	560	570	580	590	600
ACCCCTCAAG	CTCTTTTAGG	TAGTTGGTTG	AGGCCAGTTC	ACTACTACTT	CTACCTTCTG
610	620	630	640	650	660
ATGGTCCATA	GCAACTCTCT	CTTCAGAGAT	TACATGGCCT	AAGTAATATA	TATTTGTTTT
670	680	690	700	710	720
ACTCCAAAAG	CACACTTGTT	TTTCTTGACA	TAGAGCACAT	GTGATCTCAT	ACTTGAAAAG
730	740	750	760	770	780
CTTCCTCATG	TGAATTAGGT	GATCTGCCAG	CTNGCCTGTN	TTNAGGNTGT	CNTCAAGAAA
790	800	810	820	830	840
CCAGACTGNT	TTTTNNGGAG	TCTGAAATTC	TATTCTTNGG	TTTGNATNNC	NGGGNNCTTT
850					
TTAGNCNAGG	GCTGAC				

University of Pretoria etd – Van der Vyver C 2002

Hi30L3

10	20	30	40	50	60
GATCCATCCG	GCCCAAGGCG	GAAGGCATGG	GCTATAGCAC	ACAAAAATTT	GGGACTCGCG
70	80	90	100	110	120
CGAATTTGTA	GTTTTATGGC	TGTAAAATGC	CAAAAGATAT	AATGTGGTAA	TTTAGAGTGG
130	140	150	160	170	180
GTGGAAATTG	TTTCTTATGC	CGTATTTGAT	ATCCGGGACA	AATATTAGGC	GATTCCTCGA
190	200	210	220	230	240
CGGATCCATC	CTGGCCCAAG	GCGGAAGGCA	TGGGCTATAG	CACACAAAAA	TTTGGGACTC
250	260	270	280	290	300
GCGCGGATTT	GCAGTTTTAT	GGCTATAAAA	TGCCAAAAAA	TATAATTTGG	TTATTTTCGAG
310	320	330	340	350	360
ATGGTGAAAA	TGGTTTCTTA	GGCCGTGTTT	GATGTCCGGG	ACAAATATTA	GGCGATTCCA
370	380	390	400	410	420
GGACGGATCC	ATCCGGGCCC	AAGGCGGAAG	GCATGGACTT	TAGCACACGA	AAATATGGGA
430	440	450	460	470	480
CTCGCGCGGA	TTTGCAATTT	TATGGCTGTA	AAATGCCAAA	AAATATAATT	GGTTATTTTCG
490	500	510	520	530	540
AGATGGTGGG	AATGGTTTCT	TAAGCCGTAT	TTGATGTCCG	GGACCAATAT	TAGGCGATTC
550	560	570	580	590	600
CAAGACGGAT	CAATCCGGGA	CCAAGGCGGA	AGGCATGGGC	TATAGCACAC	AAAAATTTGG
610	620	630	640	650	660
GACTCGCGCG	GATTTGCAAT	TTTATGGCTA	TAAAATGCCA	AAAAATATAA	TTTCGGTCATT
670	680	690	700	710	720
TCGGGGCGGT	GGNAATTGTT	TCTTAGGCCG	TATTTGATGT	CCGAGATAAA	TATTAGGCAN

TNCNGAA

University of Pretoria etd – Van der Vyver C 2002

Hi30L4T3

10	20	30	40	50	60
GATCCTGTGT	TAGTTCATTA	TAGGGATACC	ACCCTTTAGA	AGGAGAAGAC	ACTGTTTGAA
70	80	90	100	110	120
ATTATAGAAG	ATGGGGTCCT	CATATATCAA	GGACGATTAT	GTGTCCCTAA	TGTTGCAGCG
130	140	150	160	170	180
CTGCGTCAGT	AGGTTATGGG	GGAAACTCAC	TCTTCTCGTT	ATTCTATCCG	CCCTGGGTCA
190	200	210	220	230	240
ACAAAGATGT	ATCATGACAT	TAAGGAGGTG	TACTGGTGGG	ATGACATAAA	GAAGAACATT
250	260	270	280	290	300
GTTGAGTTTG	TCGCTCAGTG	TCCTAGTTGC	CAACAGGTGA	AGATAGAGCA	CCAGAAACCT
310	320	330	340	350	360
GGAGGGCTAA	TGTAGACTAT	AGAGATCCAG	ACATGGAAAT	GAGAGGTGAT	AAACATGAAC
370	380	390	400	410	420
TGTCATGGGT	TTACCTCATT	CTTATCGTAA	GTTCGATTCC	ATATAGGTAA	TAGTCAATAG
430	440	450	460	470	480
GCCCACGCAG	TCAGCTCATT	TCCTACCGGT	CAGATCTATA	TATACAATAG	AAGATTAGGC
490	500	510	520	530	540
AAAGTTATAT	ATTAAGAGAT	AGTGCGCTAT	CGGAGTCCAG	TATCTATTAT	ATTTGCCATG
550	560	570	580	590	600
GGCCAGTTAC	ACACATTTTG	AGTATTCAAG	AGNCNGGACT	AGGATTACCA	CTTATTCACT
610	620	630	640	650	660
GTACAGCAGG	CATAACCTAG	TGTCACTGGT	GTAAGGACCT	GNNGATCGNG	CGTNNCTGTN
670	680	690	700	710	720
GGCGCAANNN	CATGTGGNAG	AGCNTGNCGN	TTGCGANNTC	AGAAAATNGT	GANNAGTCAA

CATAAA

University of Pretoria etd – Van der Vyver C 2002

Section B
 Hi30L4T7

10	20	30	40	50	60
GATCCTCCTT	AATAGAACCC	ATGATCTCCG	ATGGGTCTAA	CTCTATAGTA	TACCTTATAT
70	80	90	100	110	120
CTCTTTATAA	CACCTTTGCA	GCCTTCTGAC	TGGTTCTAGC	GGCTGTAGTC	TTTGGAGTAT
130	140	150	160	170	180
CGCTGAAAAC	ATAACACGTC	GTTAAGAACA	TGAATCCTTA	TATCGCACGA	TGTAAGATAA
190	200	210	220	230	240
GAAGAGAGGA	TAACATCCTC	TATGCCCCGT	AGCCTCCTGT	CTATAAGTGT	GGTGCACAAC
250	260	270	280	290	300
ACACCTATAA	ACAAGACTCT	ACTAGACACG	GTCTGTAGAC	AACCCTAGGA	CAGAACTGCT
310	320	330	340	350	360
CTGATACCAC	TTTTGTGACA	ACCCAAACCA	ATGGGCCACG	ACGGATGCCC	GACTCCTACC
370	380	390	400	410	420
TGTCAGACAC	CCCTAAGCAT	GCTTCTAAGA	TATAAACCTG	AATAACATAT	GCTGAATTAC
430	440	450	460	470	480
GAGAATAATA	TACATGAAGG	AAACCTGCCC	AAAAGACATA	TATACATATA	CGTGCAACAT
490	500	510	520	530	540
ACGTAGGGCT	AGCCGACAAG	GCTGCTATAG	ACGACTATGT	ACCATAAAAT	TGNAGTCGGA
550	560	570	580	590	600
GGCCACATCT	ATCCACTAGA	CATCTTCNCA	GACTCTATGA	ANTATNGACA	AACGGGTGGC
610	620	630	640	650	
CGNATCATTT	TTCANTTGCA	ACANCNTCGC	ANGNCCNTTG	GCGCTAGCGT	CCGAGAGA

Ward A.J. and Kirchner H. 1982. *Carbagen B* - induced DNA methylation in *Arabidopsis thaliana*. *Methods in Enzymology* 97: 435-461.

Jefferson R.A., Kavanagh T.A. and Bevan M.V. 1987. *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* as a gene transfer vector into dicotyledonous hosts. *Plant Molecular Biology Reporter* 4: 390-397.

Gates N.J. and Jamb R.J. 1991. A modified CTAB DNA extraction protocol for *Musa* and *Ipomoea*. *Plant Molecular Biology Reporter* 8: 307-311.

Hershey R., Fry J.E., Harlan N.L., Elmeritz A., Rogers S.S. et al. 1985. A simple and general method for transferring genes into *Arabidopsis thaliana*. *Science* 227: 1229-1231.

Section III: Sequence data of tail PCR

Hi30RB

10	20	30	40	50	60
GCTCGGGAAT	GCCGACGCGC	TTTTACATT	GNCAGTTTTG	GGAAATCATT	CCATAGGATG
70	80	90	100	110	120
AAGCTTGTTT	ATGGATAGTC	GACGTCGGTA	TCCATATGAC	TAGTAGATCC	TCTAGAGTCG
130	140	150	160	170	180
ACCTGCAGGC	ATGCAAGCTT	TCCCTATAGT	GAGTCGTATT	AGAGCTTGGC	GTAATCATGG
190	200	210	220	230	240
TCATAGCTGT	TTCCTGTGTG	AAATCGTTAT	CCGCTCACAA	TCCACACAA	CATACGAGCC
250	260	270	280	290	300
GGAAGCATAA	AGTGTAAGC	CTGGGGTGCC	TAATGAGTGA	GCTAACTCAC	ATTAATTGCG
310	320	330	340	350	360
TTGCGCTCAC	TGCCCCCTTT	CCAGTCGGGA	AACCTGTCGT	GCCAGCTGCA	TTAATGAATC
370	380				
GGCCAGCGCC	CCACNCGAAN	TCCTGGAC			

References

- Barrett A.J. and Kirschke H. 1982. Cathepsin B, cathepsin H, and cathepsin L. *Methods in Enzymology* 80: 535-561.
- Jefferson R.A., Kavanagh T.A. and Bevan M.W. 1987. Gus fusions: β -glucuronidase as a sensitive and versatile gene marker in higher plants. *EMBO Journal* 6: 3901-3907.
- Gawel N.J. and Jarret R.L. 1991. A modified CTAB DNA extraction procedure for *Musa* and *Ipomoea*. *Plant Molecular Biology Reporter* 9: 262-266.
- Horsch R., Fry J.E., Hoffmann N.L., Eichholtz A., Rogers S.G. and Fraley R.T. 1985. A simple and general method for transferring genes into plants. *Science* 227: 1229-1231.

Laemmli U.K. 1970. Cleavage of structural proteins during the assembly of the head of bacteriophage T4. *Nature* 227: 680-685.

Lisitsyn N.A., Lisitsyn N.M. and Wigler M. 1993. Cloning the differences between two complex genomes. *Science* 259: 946-951.

Masoud S.A., Johnson L.B., White F.F. and Reeck G.R. 1993. Expression of a cysteine proteinase inhibitor (oryzacystatin-I) in transgenic tobacco plants. *Plant Molecular Biology* 21: 655-663.

Murashige T. and Skoog F. 1962. A revised medium for rapid growth and bioassays with tobacco tissue cultures. *Physiologia Plantarum* 15: 473-497.

Sambrook J., Fritsch E.F., Maniatis T. 1989. *Molecular cloning: A laboratory Manual*, 2nd ed. Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, NY.

Sanger F., Nicklen S. and Coulson A.R. 1977. DNA sequencing with chain-terminating inhibitors. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Science, U.S.A.* 74: 5463-5467.

Sorensen A.B., Duch M., Jorgensen P. and Pedersen F.S. 1993. Amplification and sequence analysis of DNA flanking integrated proviruses by a simple two-step polymerase chain reaction method. *American Society of Microbiology* 67: 7118-7124.