

Expression of a *Bacillus thuringiensis* toxin (*cry1Ab*) gene in cabbage (*Brassica oleracea* L. var. *capitata* L.) chloroplasts confers high insecticidal efficacy against *Plutella xylostella*

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Published online: 17 June 2008
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Erratum to: Theor Appl Genet (2008) 117:75–88
DOI 10.1007/s00122-008-0754-y

Unfortunately during writing up the “Materials and methods” a mixing of two protocols took place. We regret this mistake. Here we state the exact protocol used: transformation procedures were as follows: explants were plated onto L1 medium (MS supplements, 3% sucrose, 0.04% MES, 0.05 mg/l AgNO₃ and 0.7% Bacto-agar pH 5.7), and cultured in dark conditions. Two days later, transformed samples were cut into 9 mm² pieces and were transplanted to new L2 medium containing 50 mg/l spectinomycin for

The online version of the original article can be found under
doi:10.1007/s00122-008-0754-y.

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callus-induction and primary antibiotic selection. Transformed explants were sub-cultured every 2 weeks until new shoots appeared. Over 4–6 weeks, the tissue was then transferred onto new L2 medium containing 100 mg/l spectinomycin dihydrochloride for recipient leaf section bleaching. Survival shoots were transferred to L3 medium (MS supplements, 3% sucrose, 0.04% MES, 0.1 mg/l Picloram, 0.2 mg/l BA, 0.05 mg/l AgNO₃, 200 mg/l spectinomycin, 200 mg/l streptomycin, and 0.7% Bacto agar pH 5.7) for rooting. After screening, the rooted shoots were further transferred to L4 medium (MS supplements, 3% sucrose, 0.04% MES, and 0.6% Bacto agar pH 5.7) for full plantlet formation. Finally, the surviving transformants were transplanted and hardened off in L5 medium (1/2 MS basic medium, 3% sucrose, and 0.6% Bacto agar pH 5.7). Hardened plants with sufficient shoots, leaves and roots were finally transferred to potted soil and grown in growth chambers.

The preparation of the gold particles was performed according to the Biolistic PDS-1000/He Particle Delivery System.pdf files (Bio-Rad).