

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

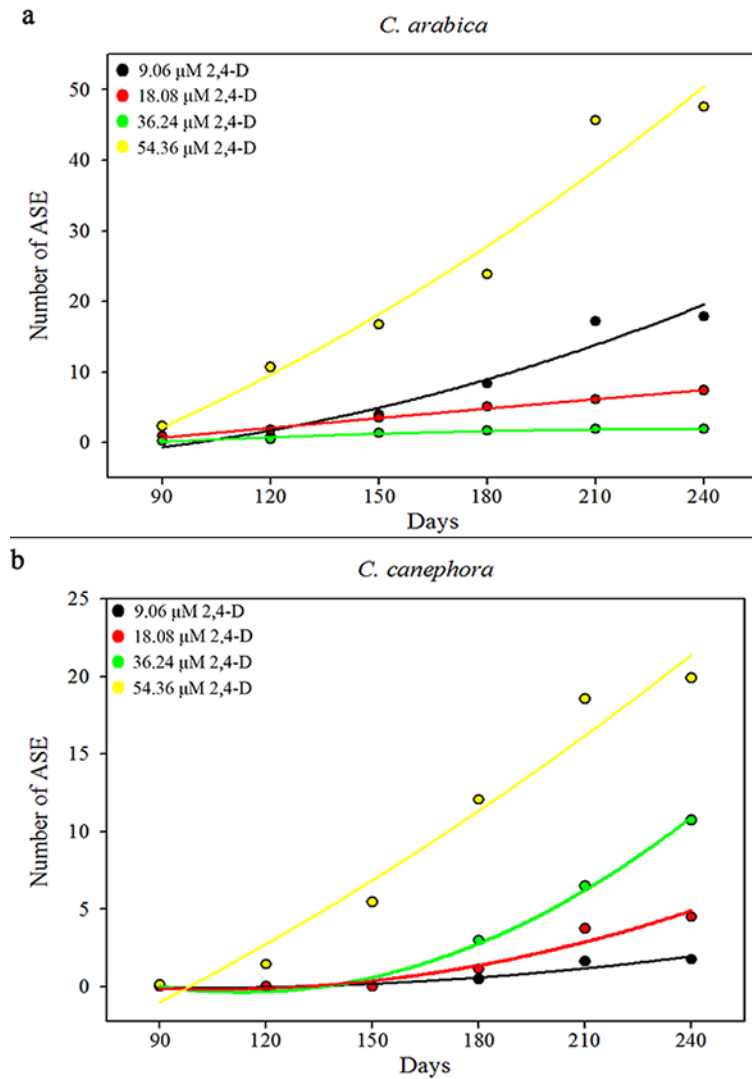
Title: Embryonic abnormalities and genotoxicity induced by 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid during indirect somatic embryogenesis in *Coffea*

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Supplementary Figure 3 – ASE regeneration from *C. arabica* and *C. canephora* friable callus. In *C. arabica*, the adjusted model was significant ($P < 0.05$) by the regression analysis for 9.06 ($Y = 0.4152X^2 + 1.1323X - 2.1950$, $R^2 = 94$), 18.08 ($Y = -0.0123X^2 + 1.4422X - 0.7240$, $R^2 = 99$), 36.24 ($Y = -0.0657X^2 + 0.8300X - 0.6300$, $R^2 = 95$) and 54.36 ($Y = 0.5470X^2 + 5.8264X - 4.2330$, $R^2 = 95$) μM 2,4-D (**a**). In *C. canephora*, the adjusted model was significant ($P < 0.05$) by the regression analysis for 9.06 ($Y = 0.0914X^2 - 0.2360X + 0.0860$, $R^2 = 91$), 18.08 ($Y = 0.2541X^2 - 0.7822X + 0.4470$, $R^2 = 94$), 36.24 ($Y = 0.6295X^2 - 2.2277X + 1.6250$, $R^2 = 99$) and 54.36 ($Y = 0.1830X^2 + 3.1945X - 4.3650$, $R^2 = 96$) μM 2,4-D (**b**).