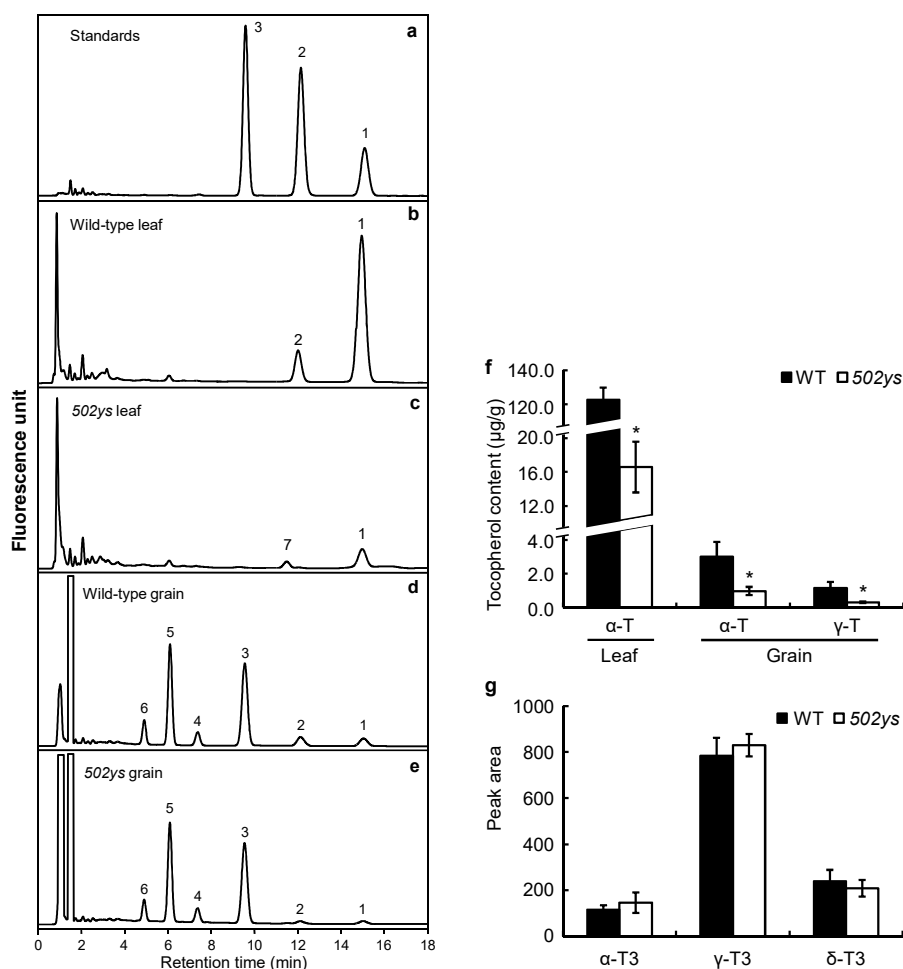




Additional file 13: Figure S9. Analysis of vitamin E in leaves and grains of 502ys. Elution profiles of the tocopherol standards (a), tocopherols in leaves of wild-type Nipponbare (b) and 502ys (c), tocopherols and tocotrienols in grains of Nipponbare (d) and 502ys (e) were detected by fluorescence with excitation at 290 nm and emission at 330 nm. (f) Tocopherol contents in leaves and grains of Nipponbare and 502ys were quantified by using tocopherol standards. (g) The peak area of tocotrienols in grains of Nipponbare (WT) and 502ys. α -T, α -tocopherol; γ -T, γ -tocopherol. The tocopherol standards were prepared as described in Figure 5. α -T3, γ -T3 and δ -T3 represent α -tocotrienol, γ -tocotrienol and δ -tocotrienol, respectively. Peaks 1 and 2 represent α -tocopherol and γ -tocopherol; Peak 3 is δ -tocopherol which doesn't exist in rice and was used as control. Peaks 4, 5 and 6 represent α -tocotrienol, γ -tocotrienol and δ -tocotrienol, respectively. Peak 7 might be the isomer of γ -tocopherol. Error bars represent standard errors of three independent biological replicates. Asterisks indicate statistically significant differences compared with the wild-type at $P < 0.01$.