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Article

Development and Validation of SNP and InDel Markers for Pod-Shattering Tolerance in Soybean

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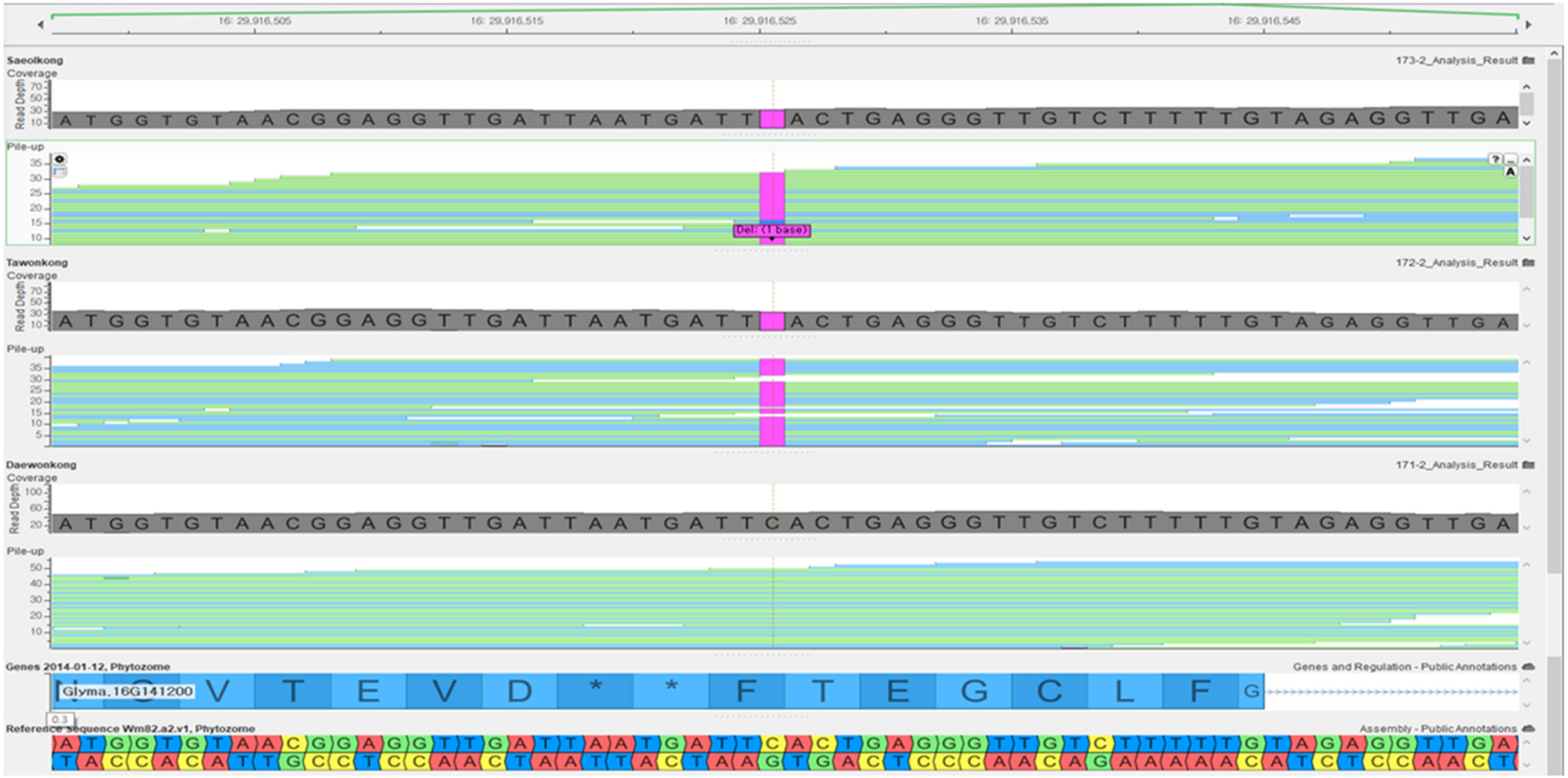

Figure S1. Target sequence of the *KASP-PS-1* marker (*Glyma.16g141200*, 1 bp deletion).

Figure S2. Target sequence of the *KASP-PS-2* marker (*Glyma.16g141500*, 1 bp mutation; A > C).

Figure S3. Target sequence of the InDel marker (*Glyma.16g076600*, 18 bp insertion).

Fufure S4. Genotyping of the recombinant inbred line (RIL) populations using the InDel marker: (A) DT (Daewonkong × Tawonkong) population consisting 3 parental and 154 RILs and (B) DS (Daewonkong × Saeolkong) population consisting 3 parental and 153 RILs. DW, TW, and SO on the left indicates genotyping of Daewonkong, Tawonkong, and Saeolkong, respectively, and succeeding blocks are for RILs.

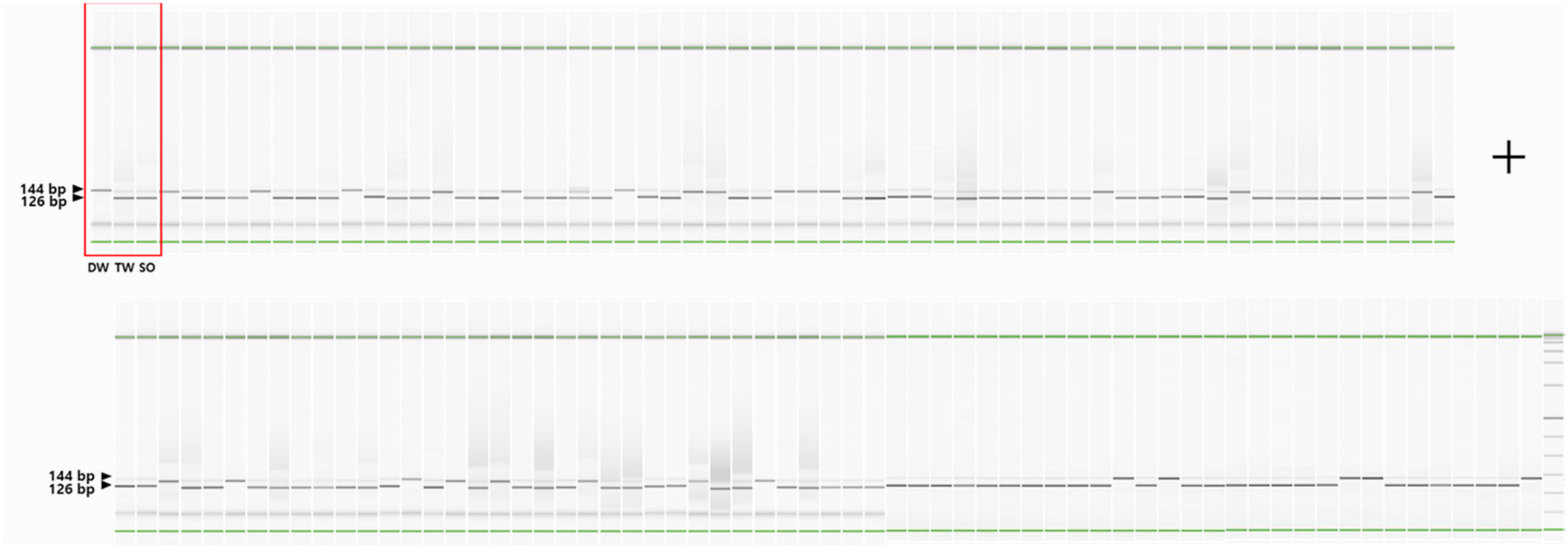

Figure S5. Genotyping of 120 varieties and elite lines using the InDel marker. DW, TW, and SO on the left indicates genotyping of Daewonkong, Tawonkong, and Saeolkong, respectively, and succeeding blocks are for the varieties and elite lines.

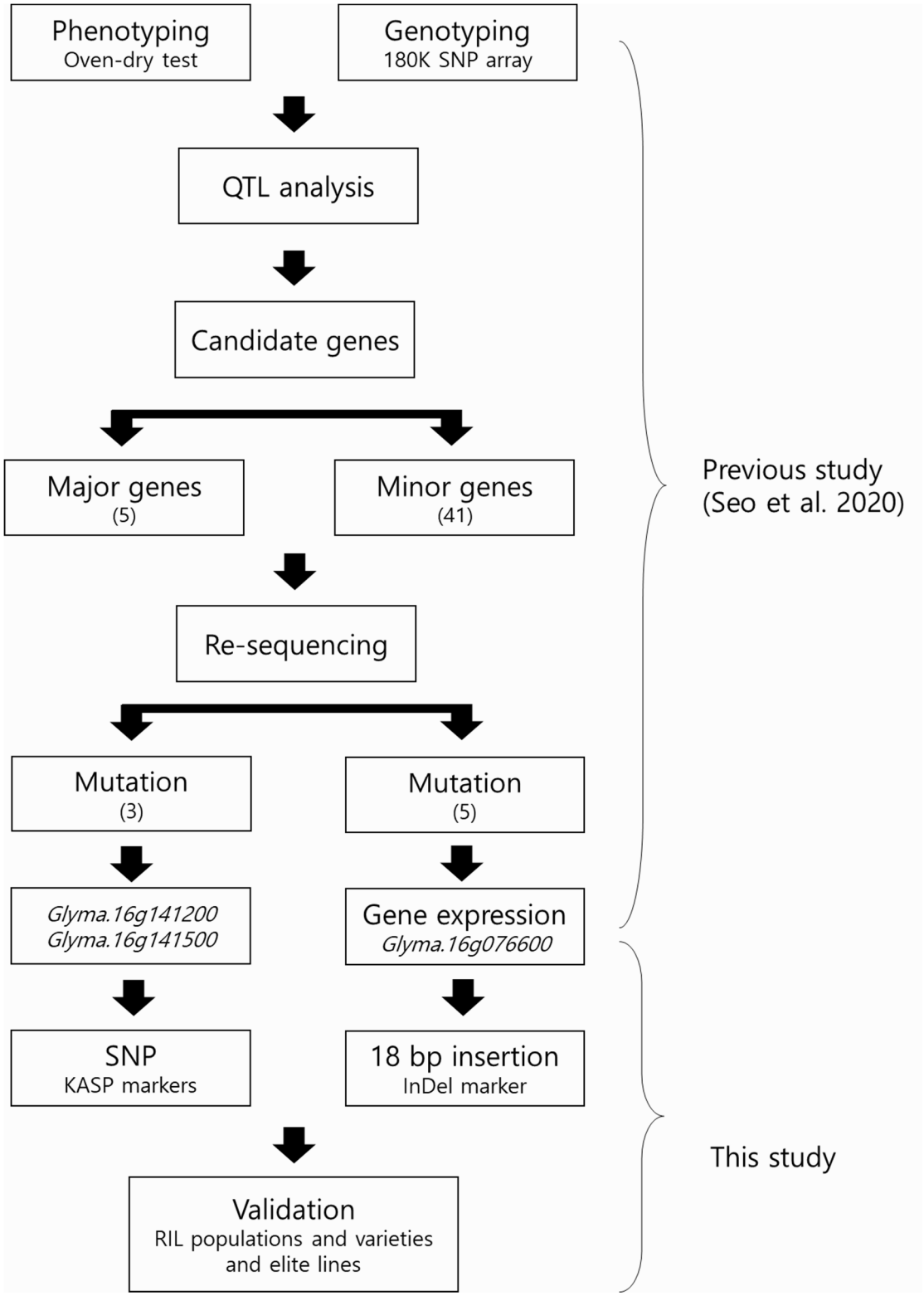

Figure S6. Schematic diagram of study design.

Figure S7. Pods of shattering-tolerant Daewonkong and shattering-sensitive Tanwonkong and Saeolkong after 72 hours of oven-drying.