

4. In most cases, it is possible and convenient to analyze gene expression products by ELISA (*II*). It is usually used for determining expression in segregating  $R_1$  progeny. Saving the highest  $R_1$  expressors for seeds greatly increases the chances for selecting plants with two gene copies, which will produce homozygous lines. Confirmation of homozygosity is also done via ELISA, usually by analyzing expression of about 30  $R_2$  progeny plants. In case of difficulties in reliably detecting virus-resistance genes, it is convenient to locate transformed plants by assaying for the presence of selectable marker proteins (i.e., NPTII) or scorable proteins (i.e., GUS) by ELISA.

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