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Either embryogenesis or indirect organogenesis in sugarcane: Are we missing the key points?

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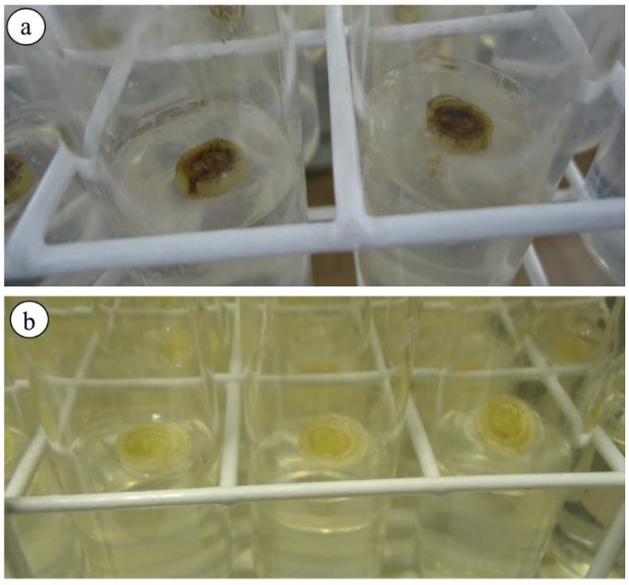
Supplementary Table

Table 1 Percentage of regeneration events of nodular white (NW), translucent friable (TF) and mucilaginous (M) calli in different subcultures (R2: 84 days; R3: 112 days and R4: 140 days).

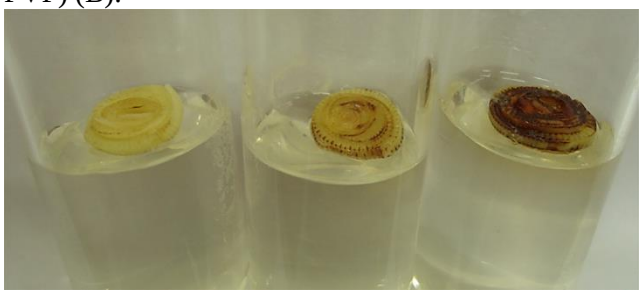
Callus type	Subcultures		
	R2	R3	R4
NW	100	35	0
TF	90	30	0
M	0	0	0

Supplementary Figures

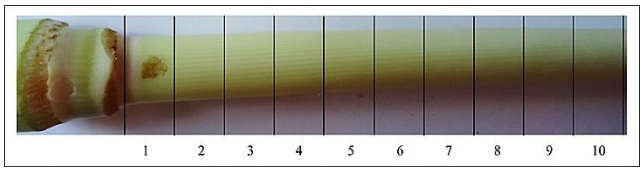
Supplementary Fig. 1 Different bacteria found during *in vitro* cultivation of sugarcane varieties (unidentified microorganisms).



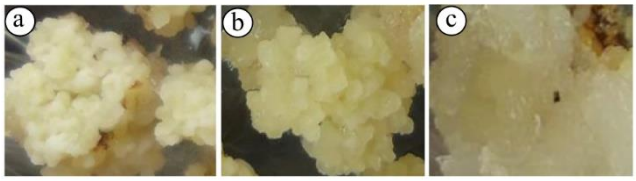
Supplementary Fig. 2 Freshly inoculated explants in MS medium with PVP after scalpel excision (A) and with bathing in an antioxidant solution (500 ppm PVP) (B).



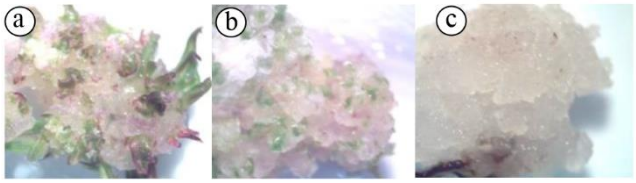
Supplementary Fig. 3 Oxidation pattern used to classify the explants as not oxidized (or normal oxidation), slightly oxidized (or oxidized), and very oxidized (or fully oxidized), represented from left to right, respectively.



Supplementary Fig. 4 Vegetative shoot apex division from sugarcane for oxidation level evaluation. The explant position is numbered from 1 to 10 from the shoot apex meristem base to its apex (upper region of the stalk known palm-heart, containing the meristematic tissue, and covered by immature leaves), for the determination of the classification oxidation levels.



Supplementary Fig. 5 Identified callus types. A - compact nodular white (NW); B - translucent friable (TF); C - mucilaginous (M).



Supplementary Fig. 6 Visual aspects of nodular white (A), translucent friable (B) and mucilaginous (C) calli after 15 days of exposure to light in regeneration medium (R2).