

Supplementary File S1

Zinc Oxide Nanoparticles Improve Salt Tolerance in Rice Seedlings by Improving Physiological and Biochemical Indices

Abhishek Singh ^{1,*}, Rakesh Singh Sengar ^{1,*}, Vishnu D. Rajput ², Tatiana Minkina ²
and Rupesh Kumar Singh ^{3,4}

¹ Department of Agricultural Biotechnology, College of Agriculture, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel University of Agriculture and Technology, Meerut 250110, Uttar Pradesh, India

² Academy of Biology and Biotechnology, Southern Federal University, 344090 Rostov-on-Don, Russia; rajput.vishnu@gmail.com (V.D.R.); tminkina@mail.ru (T.M.)

³ Department of Protection of Specific Crops, InnovPlantProtect Collaborative Laboratory, Estrada de Gil Vaz, Apartado 72, 7350-999 Elvas, Portugal; rupeshbio702@gmail.com

⁴ Centre of Molecular and Environmental Biology, Department of Biology, Campus of Gualtar, University of Minho, 4710-057 Braga, Portugal

* Correspondence: intmsc.abhi@gmail.com (A.S.); sengarbiotech7@gmail.com (R.S.S.); Tel.: +91-880-095-56-71 (A.S.); +91-941-247-22-92 (R.S.S.)

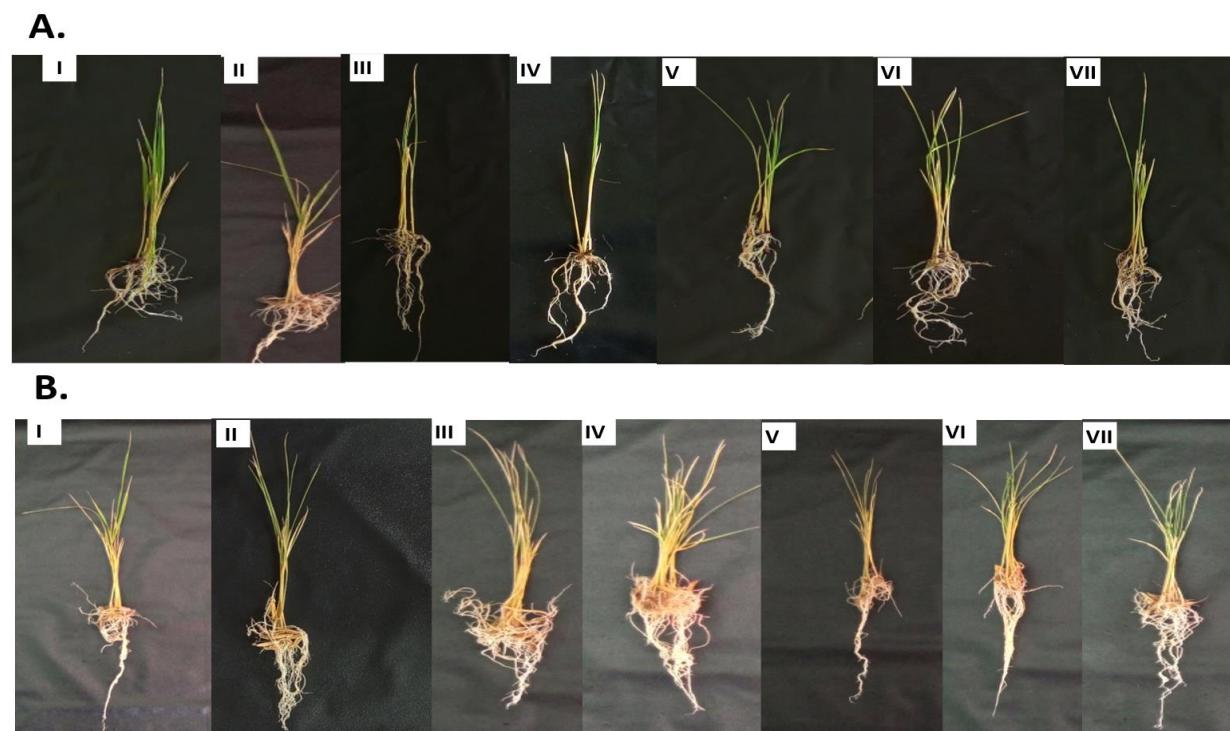


Figure S1. Growth of (A) Kargi and (B) CSR 30 rice genotype after 2 weeks of treatments. I,II, III, IV,V,VI and VII represents control, treated with 60mM NaCl, 80mM NaCl, 100mM NaCl, 60mM NaCl+ ZnO-NPs (50mg/L), 80mM NaCl+ZnO-NPs (50mg/L), 100mM NaCl+ ZnO-NPs (50mg/L) images respectively.