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Cover illustration: A single-insertion T-DNA vector can suppress transgenic lines with repetitive transgene insertions. When T-DNA is integrated as multiple-copy repeats, the promoter (P) near the T-DNA borders (RB or LB) initiates transcription that proceeds into the neighboring T-DNA and ends at the transcriptional terminator (T), generating hairpin RNA (hpRNA) against the selectable marker gene (SM). This silences SM and the corresponding cell lines are sensitive to the selective agent in the regeneration medium. Transformed cell lines with repetitive T-DNA insertions are less likely to regenerate into plants than those with single-copy or dispersed multiple-copy transgenes. (See Chen *et al.* pp. 671–681.)