SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL

Table SI: Gene IDs and annotations, and direction change of significant genes. Most gene IDs and annotations are ascribed to TIGR LeGI. Some genes were hand annotated using NCBI databases. Genes significantly up-regulated and repressed (respectively) in statistical comparisons are indicated and regulation of genes can be compared across different treatment discussed in the text.

Table SII: Keywords used to identify gene groups. Gene annotations or identities assigned from the TIGR database or hand annotated using NCBI database and annotations were searched with keywords to identify groups of genes known or suspected to be involved in feeding site and gall formation. Gene, HMM, and GO tables are annotated with letters on the left if the gene fits into the category.

Table SIII: Interproscan [ftp://ftp.ebi.ac.uk/pub/software/unix/iprscan] was used to locate predicted protein motifs in tomato array gene sequences. Components of the search programs of InterProScan (PANTHER, PFAM, PRINTS, PROSITE, PRODOM, SEG, SMART, SUPERFAMILY) were used with default parameters. InterProScan was run locally to search translated contig consensus sequences versus all InterPro protein domains (as of Sept 2005). A total of 1040 motifs were predicted, and represented 3714 times. Predicted protein motifs were tallied for all genes and in genes found to be significantly up-regulated and repressed in different comparisons and were tabulated and can be compared to determine how the same motif is 'regulated' (according to regulation of the gene in which they were found).

Table SIV: Gene IDs and annotations, direction change of significant genes, and p- and q-values associated with each gene for each statistical comparison. Annotations are as described above.

Table SV: RT-PCR primers for tomato genes used in quantitative PCR analysis.

Table SVI: RT-PCR ΔCTs for genes used in quantitative PCR analysis.

Figure S1-S4: Experimental designs for age and variety comparisons, non-synchronously infected roots compared to uninfected roots, roots at onset of nematode reproduction compared to uninfected roots, and tissue comparisons made over the first 72 post infection in susceptible and resistant roots compared to uninfected tissue.

Figure S5: Photograph depicting typical symptoms of TRV infection on tomato, an indication that VIGS infection is successful.

Figure S6: Photograph of tomato seedlings grown in growth pouches, ready for inoculation with RKN.