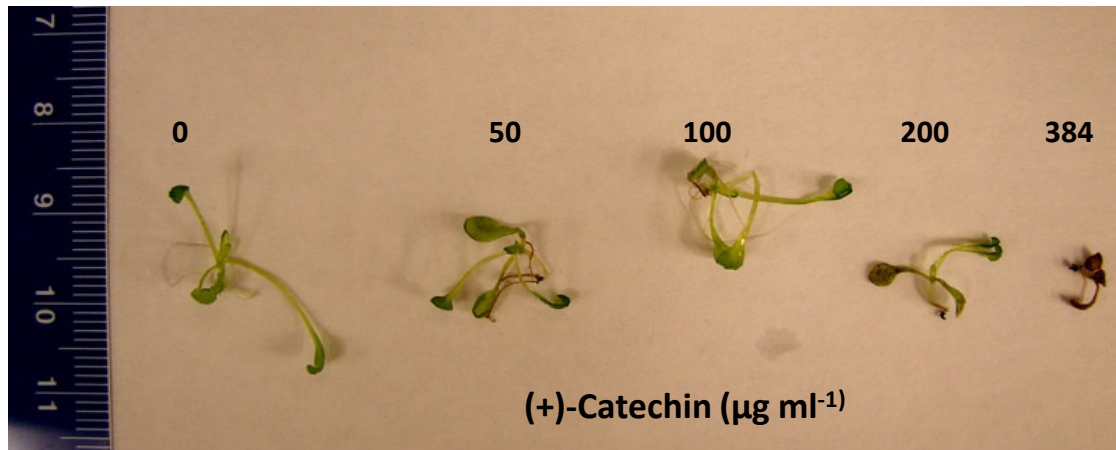
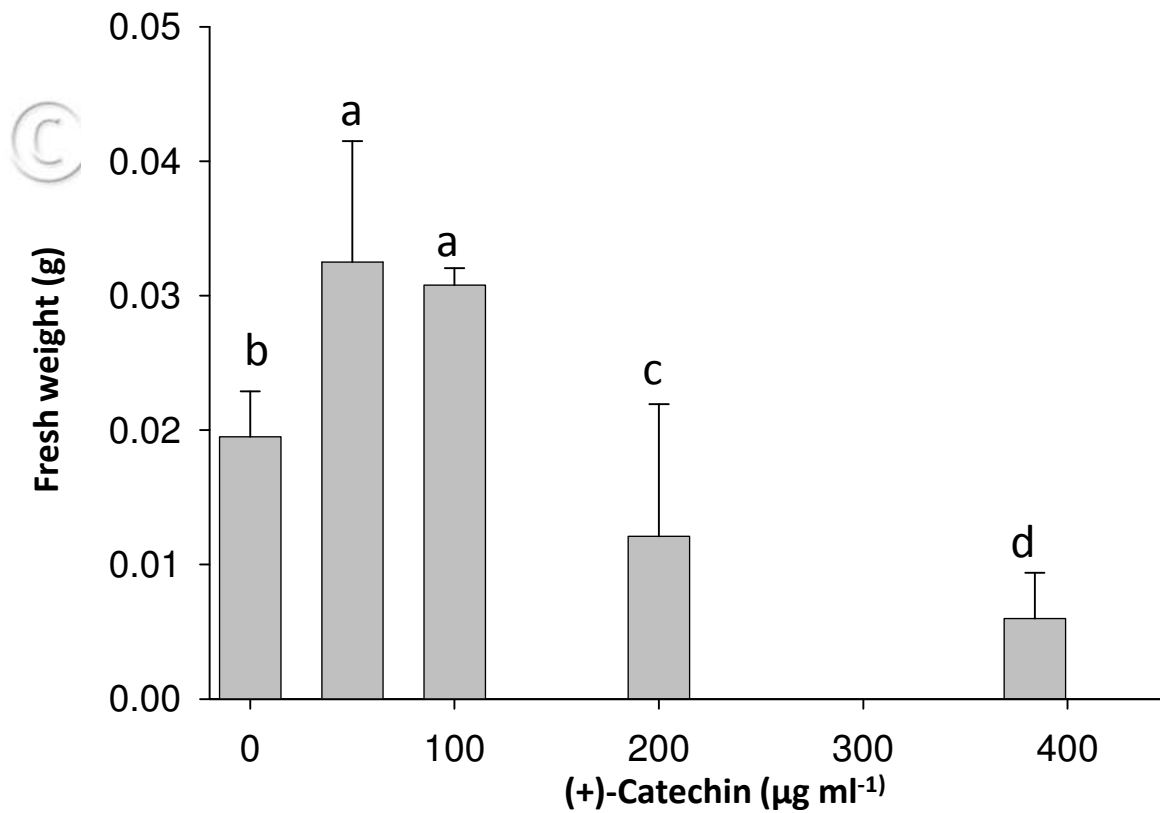
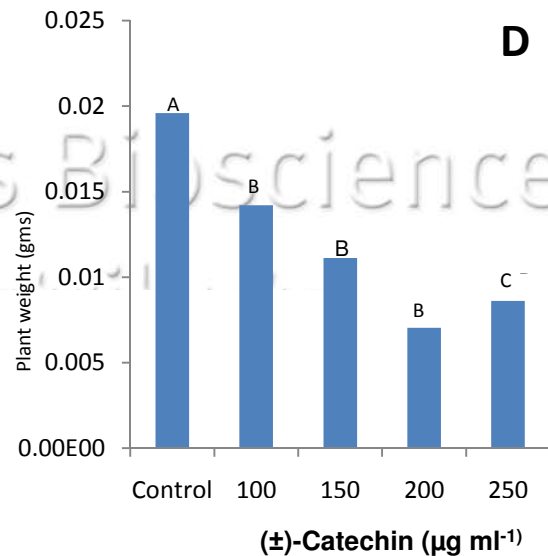
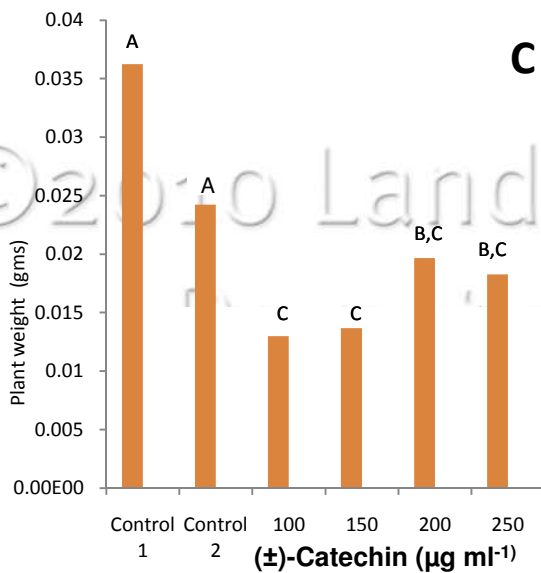
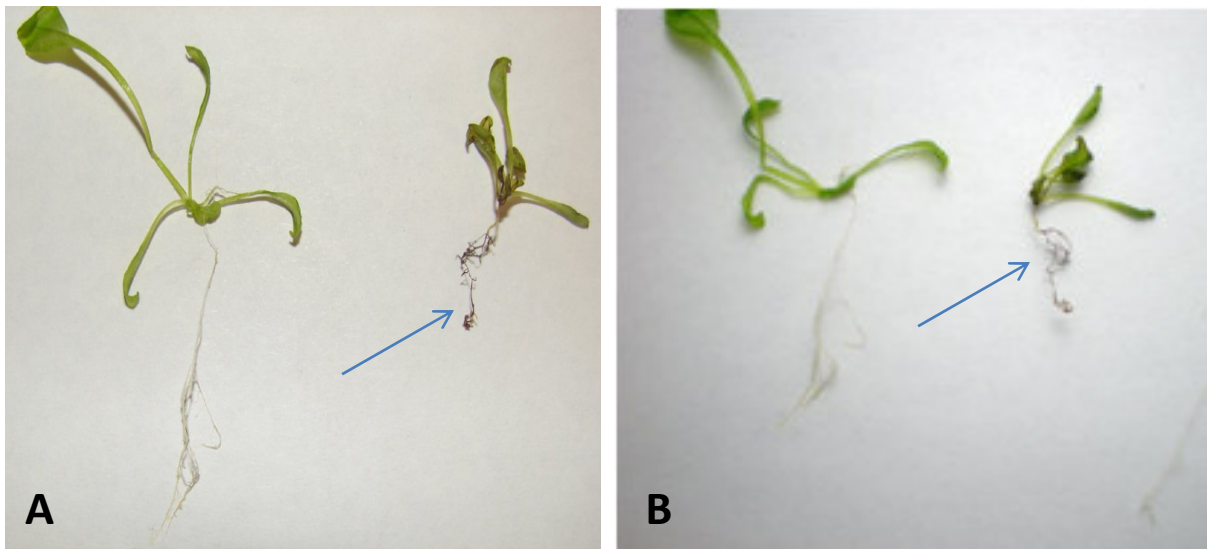
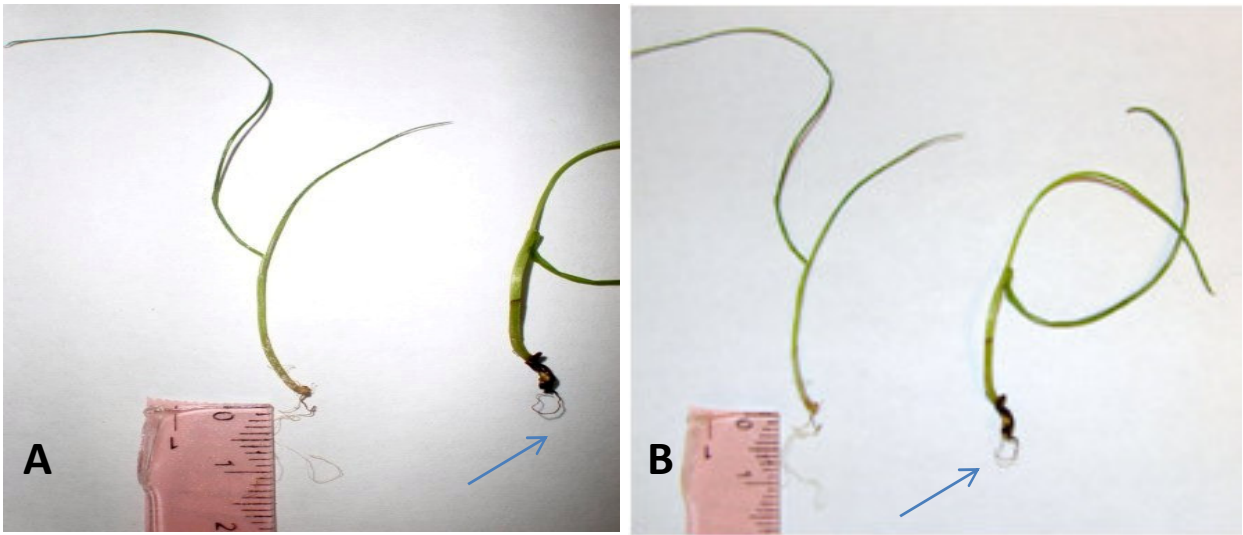


A**B**

SOM Figure 1: Phytotoxic response of (+)-catechin isomer on *A. thaliana* seedlings. A) Pictorial evidence to show the catechin's phytotoxicity on *A. thaliana* plants. B) *A. thaliana* plants growing in liquid MS half strength media were supplemented with different concentrations of (+)-catechin [0-384 $\mu\text{g ml}^{-1}$]. Post seven days of treatment plants were evaluated for catechin phytotoxicity by representation of total biomass (Fresh weight basis All data presented are the mean values of five replicates, and the data have been presented as means with standard errors of the means. Means with different letters are significantly different at $P \leq 0.05$, according to Duncan's multiple-range test.



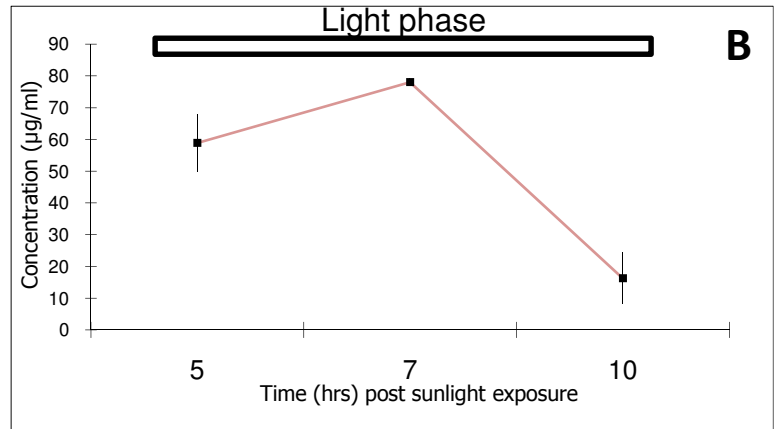
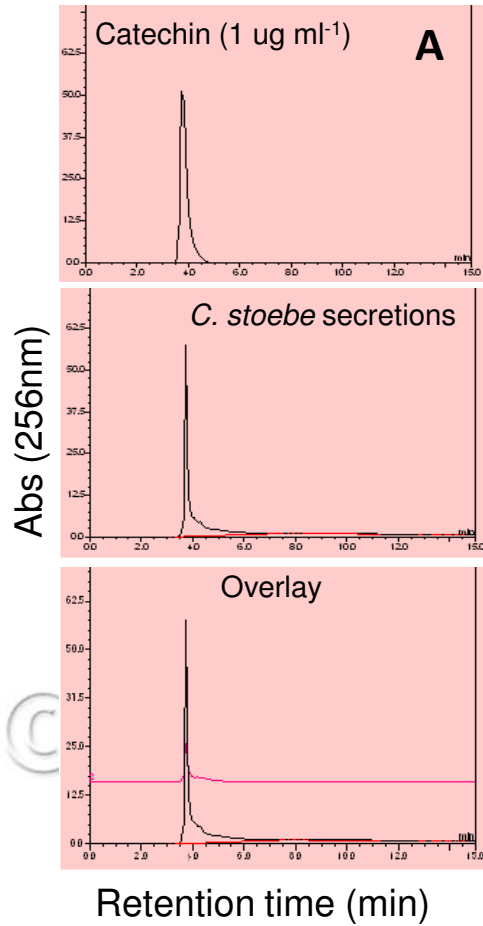
Supplementary Figure 2: Phytotoxicity response of (±)-catechin (100 µg ml⁻¹) against *A. thaliana*. Panel A shows *A. thaliana* plants treated with catechin dissolved in methanol (0.02% v/v). Panel B shows *A. thaliana* plants treated with catechin dissolved in water. Under both cases the plants treated with catechin showed significantly reduced biomass and root length (arrows in the panel). Panel C and D show the data for *A. thaliana* plants growing in liquid MS strength media were supplemented with different concentrations of (±)-catechin [100-250 µg ml⁻¹]. Control 2 in panel C represents methanol control (0.02% v/v). (±)-Catechin stocks were made in methanol (panel C) and in water (panel D). Post seven days of treatment plants were evaluated for catechin phytotoxicity by representation of total biomass (Fresh weight basis). All data presented are the mean values of five replicates, and the data have been presented as means with standard errors of the means. Means with the same letter are not significantly different from each other (Tukey–Kramer test, P<0.05)



Supplementary Figure 3: Phytotoxicity response of (\pm)-catechin ($100 \mu\text{g ml}^{-1}$) against *F. idahoensis*. Panel A shows *F. idahoensis* plants treated with catechin dissolved in methanol (0.02% v/v). Panel B shows *A. thaliana* plants treated with catechin dissolved in water. Under both cases the plants treated with catechin showed significantly reduced biomass and root length (arrows in the panel).

©2010 Landes Bioscience.

Published online in Wiley InterScience (www.interscience.wiley.com). DOI: 10.1002/ajb.10000



Supplementary Figure 4: High performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) profiles of the standard catechin and *C. stoebe* secretions. A stock solution of catechin (1-µg µl⁻¹) prepared in methanol was used for standard injections. Panel B shows the quantitative data exhibiting the amount of catechin produced by *C. stoebe* secretions in a time course experiment. The data presented in panel B are the mean values of five replicates, and the data have been presented as means with standard errors of the means.