

Association of SNP in a novel DREB2-like gene SiDREB2 with stress tolerance in foxtail millet [*Setaria italica* (L.)]

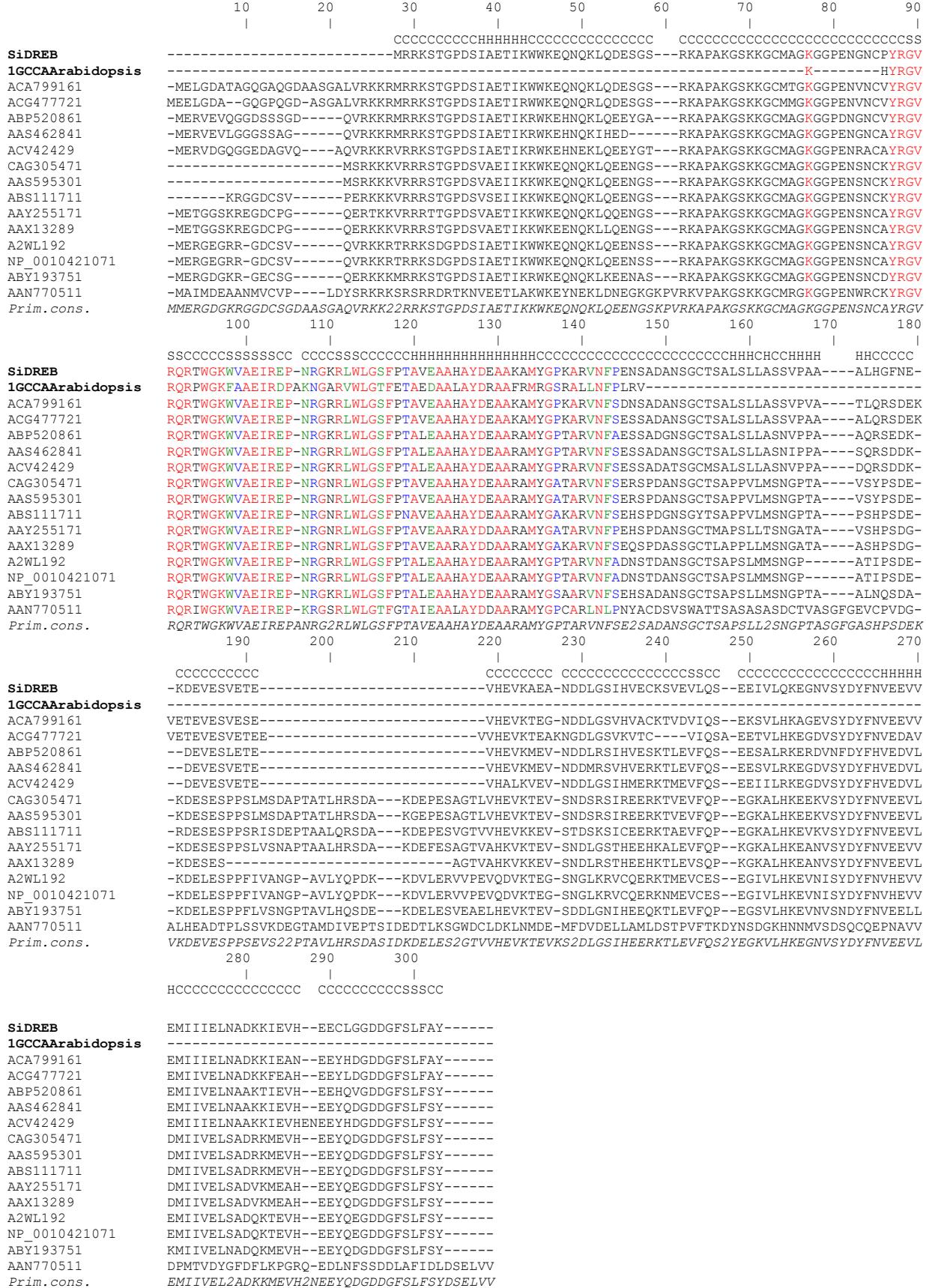
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Supplementary Material

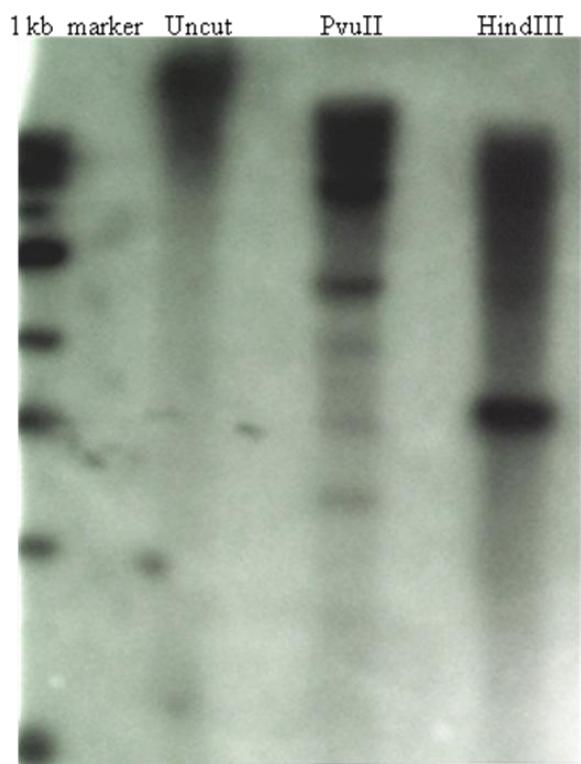
Figure S1. Sequence alignment of full length SiDREB2 protein with other DRE-binding transcription factors: *Sorghum* SbDREB2 (ACA79916), maize ZmDREB2A (ACG47772), *Buchloe* BdDREB (ABP52086), *Cynodon* CdDREB1 (AAS46284), *Zoya* ZjDREB1 (ACV42429), *Festuca* FaDREB2A (CAG30547), *Poa* PpDREB (AAS59530), oat AsDREB2 (ABS11171), barley HvDREB1 (AAV25517), wheat DREB6, rice OsDREB2A (A2WL19.2), OsDREB2 (NP_001042107), *Phyllostachys* PeDREB2 (ABY19375), tomato SiDREB (AAN77051). Identical amino acid residues at the DNA binding domain are coloured red, strongly similar in green and weakly similar in blue. Predicted secondary structures, helix (H), sheet (S), and coil (C) are also shown.

Figure S2. Southern gel blot analysis of *SiDREB2* cDNA. 10 µg of foxtail millet genomic DNA was digested with *Pvu*II and *Hind*III and fractioned in a 1% agarose gel. The *SiDREB2* ORF (705 bp) was used as a probe.

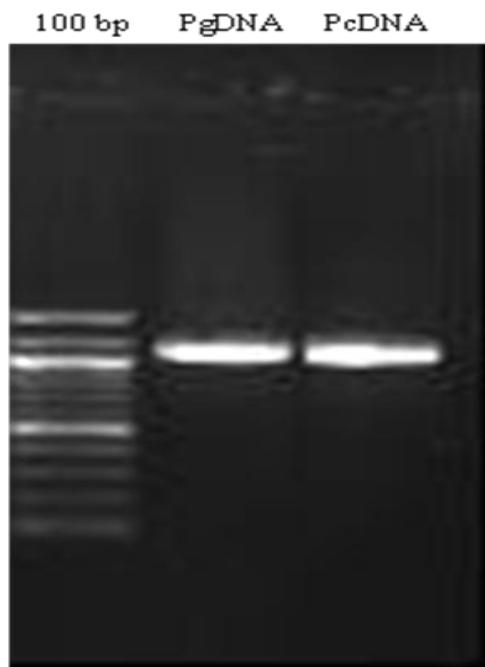
Figure S3. Genome organization of *SiDREB2*. The 1,103 bp genomic clone as well as cDNA clone was PCR amplified using the primer pair, SiDREB2 FL_F and SiDREB2 FL_R and electrophoresed on 0.8% agarose gel.



Supplementary Fig. S1



Supplementary Fig. S2



Supplementary Fig. S3