



Figure S9 Agarose gel migration of candidate *vic* allele-specific PCR fragments. The relative migration positions of PCR products for *vic4-2* (3,456 bp from strain EP155 DNA) and *vic4-1* (6,884 bp strain EP146 DNA) are shown in Panel A. The candidate *vic6* allele-specific PCR product *vic6-1* (3,780 from strain EP146 and *vic* tester strain EU-21 DNAs) migrates slightly faster than the *vic6-2* PCR product (3,948 bp from EP155 DNA) as indicated in Panel B. Confirmatory nucleotide sequence analysis of PCR fragments was performed when differentiation based on relative migration was in doubt. The migration positions for candidate *vic7* allele-specific PCR products for *vic7-2* (1,053 bp from EP155 DNA) and *vic7-1* (954 bp from EP146 DNA) are shown in Panel C. Nucleotide sequence differences were also used to distinguish the candidate *vic2-1* and *vic2-2* alleles and the adjacent *sec9*-like gene alleles *vic2-1a* and *vic2-2a*. The lanes marked M contained the 1 Kbp DNA ladder size markers (Fermentas, Glen Burnie, MD).