

Multiple phytohormone signaling pathways modulate disease resistance of tomato plants to *Alternaria alternata* f. sp. *Lycopersici*.

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SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

Figure S1. Transcription patterns of the JA-biosynthetic genes *AOS2* (A) and *LOXD* (B) and the JA-regulated gene *PI-II* (C) in the leaves of *jail* and CM at 0, 1, 3, and 5 d post AAL infection. Error bars indicate standard deviation.

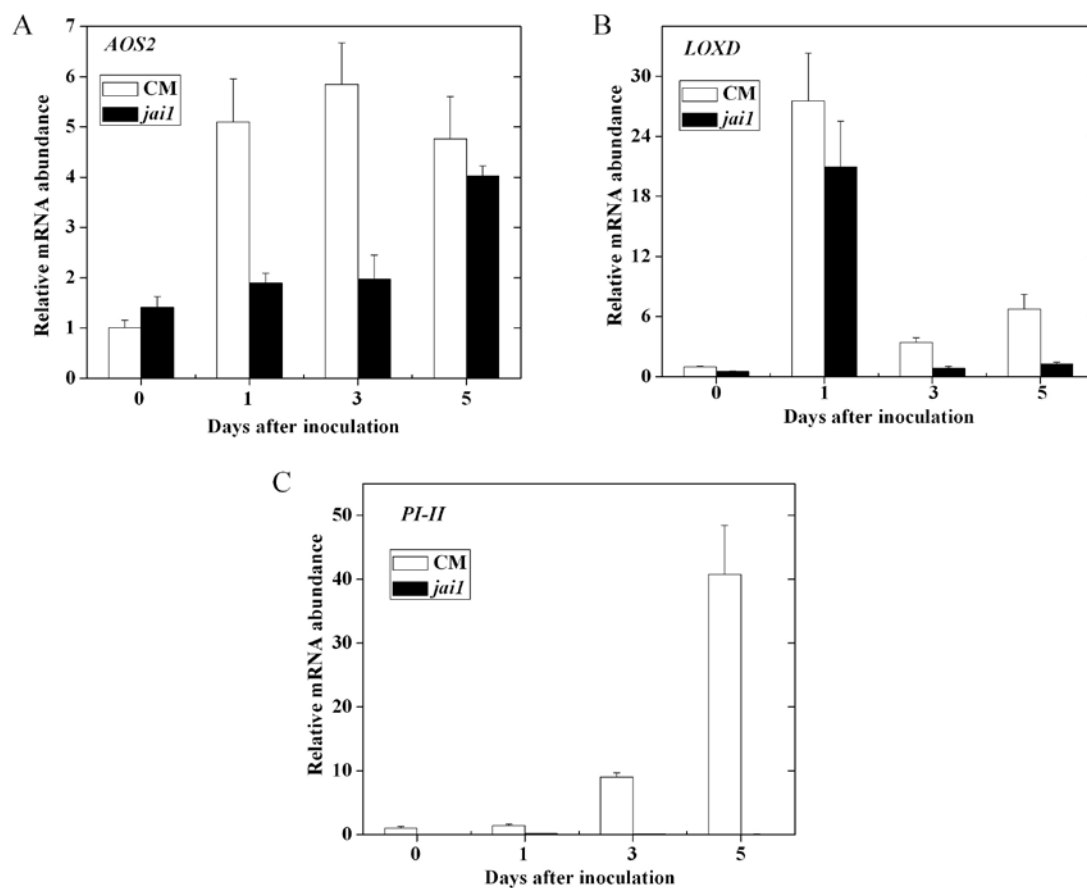


Figure S2. The effect of various concentrations of CoCl₂ (A) and STS (B) application on the disease development in CM plants. Error bars indicate standard deviation from the mean of three replicates. Asterisks indicate significant differences as compared with the water-treated control at the same time point (**P* < 0.05; Student's *t*-test). The experiment was repeated twice and similar results were obtained.

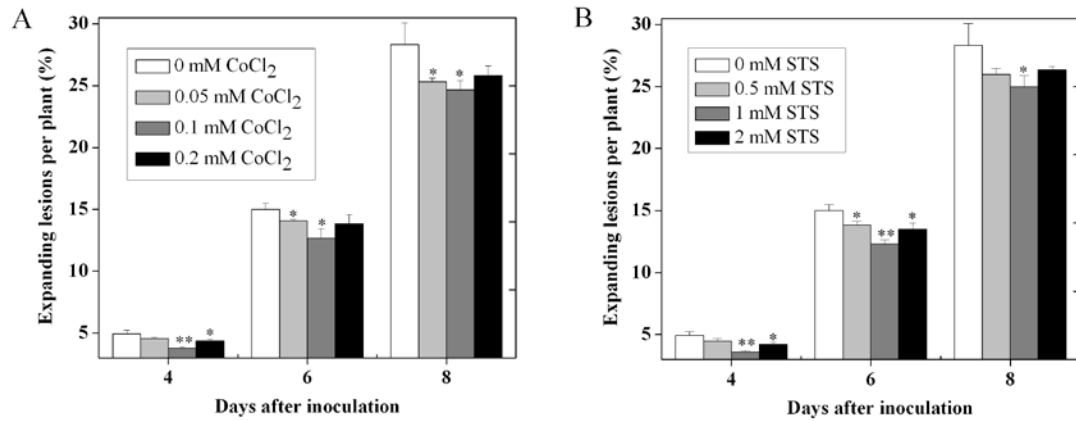


Figure S3. Symptom of CM leaflets after 0.2 μM AAL-toxin application or co-treatment with AAL-toxin and 0.2 mM SA. Detached leaflets were incubated under continuous light at 25 °C for 72 h.



Figure S4. Transcription patterns of SA-biosynthetic genes (*PAL* and *ICS*) and JA-regulated genes (*NPR1* and *PR1a*) in the leaves of *jail* and CM at 0, 1, 3, and 5 d post AAL infection. Error bars indicate standard deviation.

