Supplementary material

Response of tomato wilt pathogen *Ralstonia solanacearum* to the volatile organic compounds produced by a biocontrol strain *Bacillus amyloliquefaciens* SQR-9

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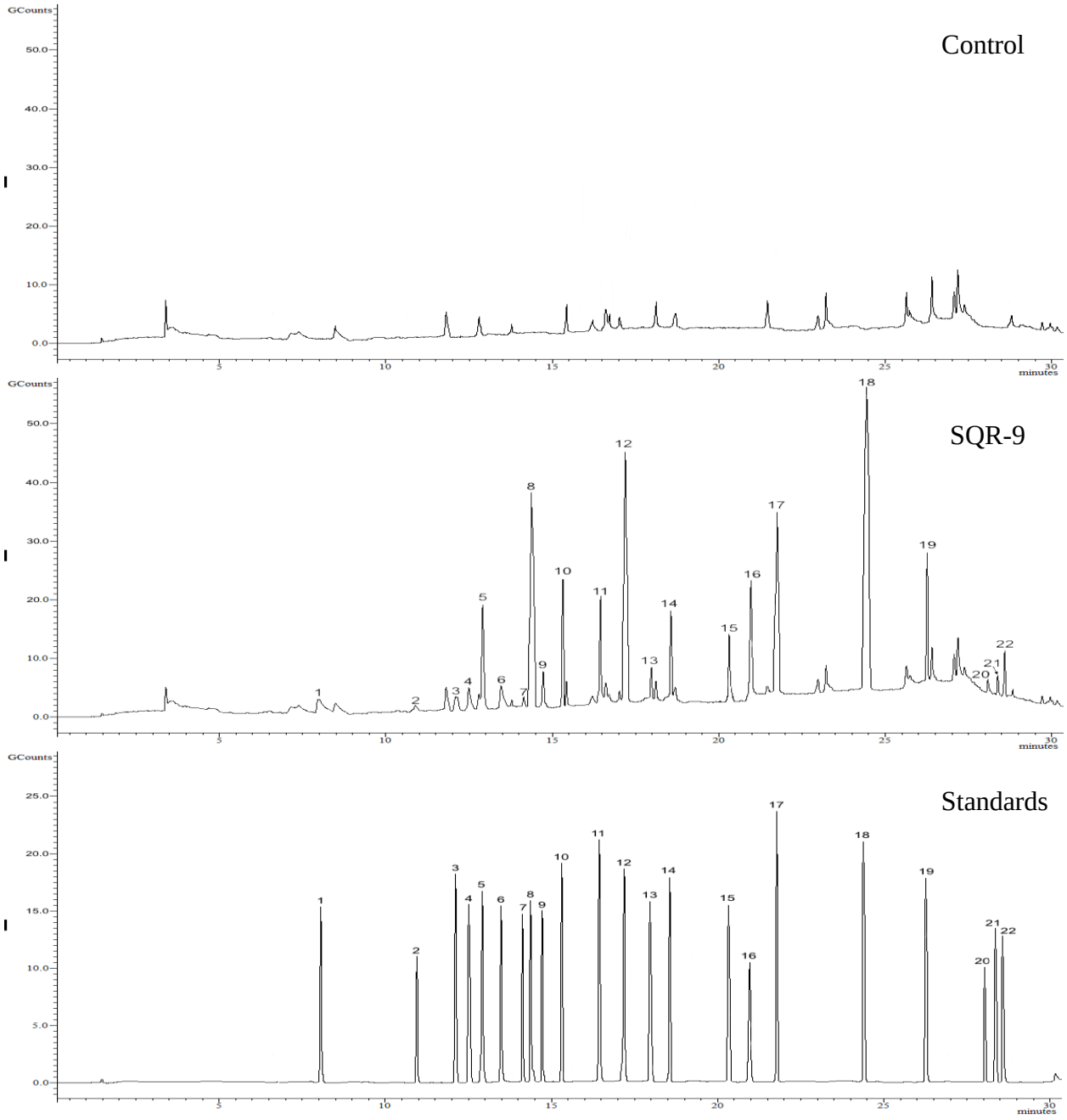

Figure S1: GC chromatograph of volatile organic compounds in control, produced by strain *Bacillus amyloliquefaciens* SQR-9 and standard volatile organic compounds.

1= Furan 2-ethyl-5-methyl; 2 = Nonanal; 3 = Dodecane; 4 = Tridecane; 5 = 2-nonanone; 6 = Phenyl ethyl alcohol; 7 = 2-decanone; 8 = Undecanal; 9 = Hexadecanal; 10 = Pentadecane; 11 = 2-tetradecanone; 12 = 2-undecanone; 13 = 2-pentadecanone; 14 =2-nonadecanone; 15 = 2-dodecanone; 16 = n-hexanoic acid; 17 = 2-tridecanone; 18 = Heptadecane; 19 = Hexadecanoic acid; 20 = Trans-13-octadecanoic acid; 21 = Oleic acid; 22 = Phenol 4, 4-(1-methylethylidene) bis

The pure standard compounds were purchased from Sigma, Tokyo Chemical Industry Co., Ltd. (TCI, Japan) and Aladdin Reagent Database, Inc. (Shanghai, China).

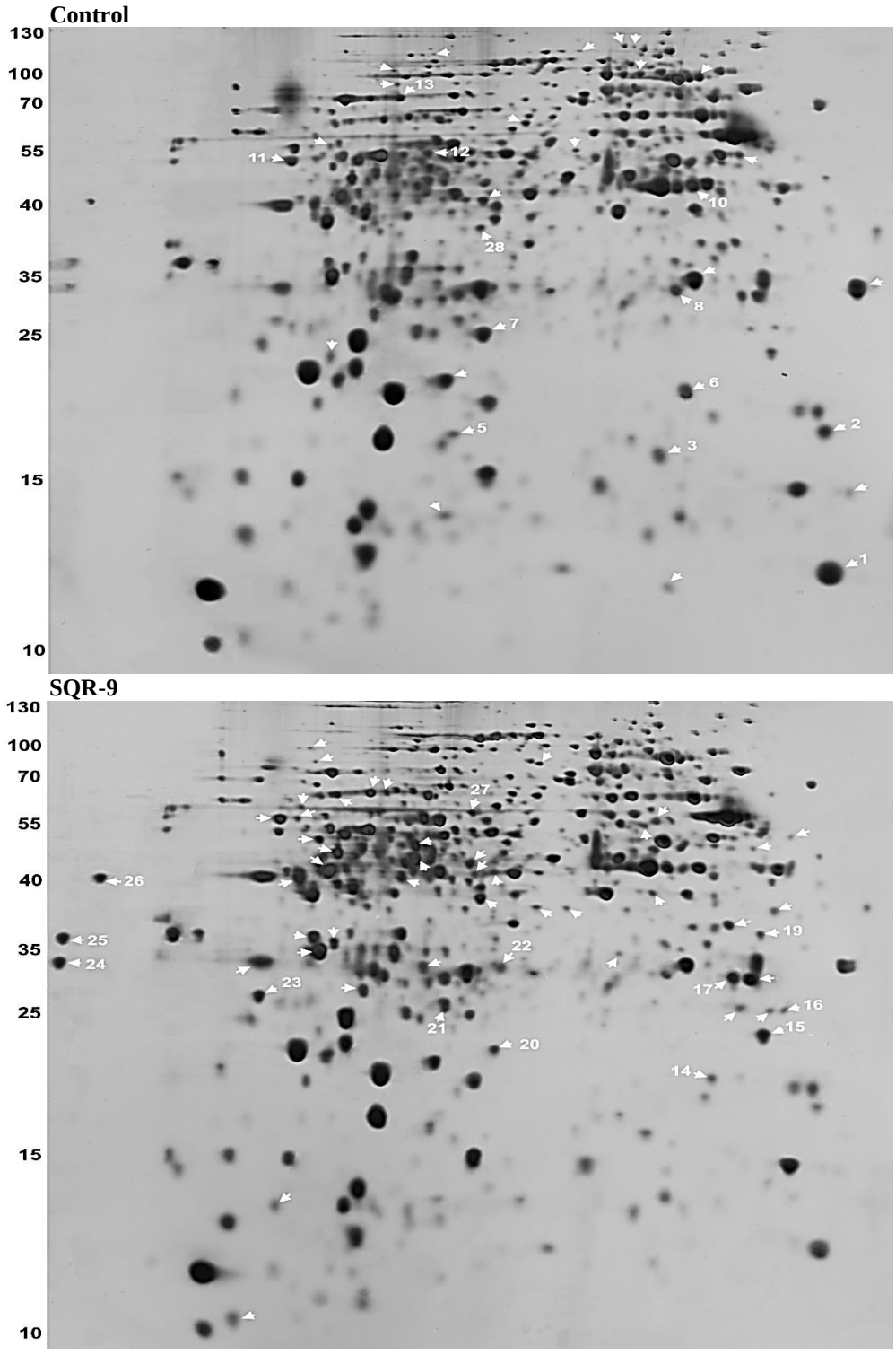

Figure S2: 2D analysis of cellular proteins of *Ralstonia solanacearum* with and without exposure to the volatile compounds produced by *Bacillus amyloliquefaciens* SQR-9. The proteins marked with white arrows indicate the change in expression levels while numbered proteins indicated increased expression levels by two or more than two times in corresponding treatment. The numbered proteins were sequenced for identification. Numbers of the left side indicate the protein markers (KDa).