



**Supplemental Fig. S2. Scheme showing chemical treatments and pathogen infections used in WT and *nadC* Arabidopsis plants for ROS quantifications** Intact leaves of WT (Col-0) and *nadC* were infiltrated with quinolinate to increase NAD contents (Pétriacq et al., 2012). 48 hours later (0 hpi), the same leaves were infected with the pathogens used in this study. ROS-induced fluorescence of 2,7-dichlorofluorescein diacetate (DCFH-DA) was measured at 20, 24 and 43 hpi, whereas luminol-based chemiluminescence of H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> was quantified at - 48, 20 and 48 hpi. For NADPH oxidase inhibitor assay, leaves were treated with diphenylene iodonium (DPI) one hour before pathogen infection (- 1 hpi), then ROS-induced fluorescence of DCFH-DA was monitored 20-24 hours later. For respiration and RBOH inhibition assays after direct NAD<sup>+</sup> treatment, KCN and DPI were co-infiltrated with NAD<sup>+</sup> and ROS-induced fluorescence of DCFH-DA was monitored 20-24 hours later.