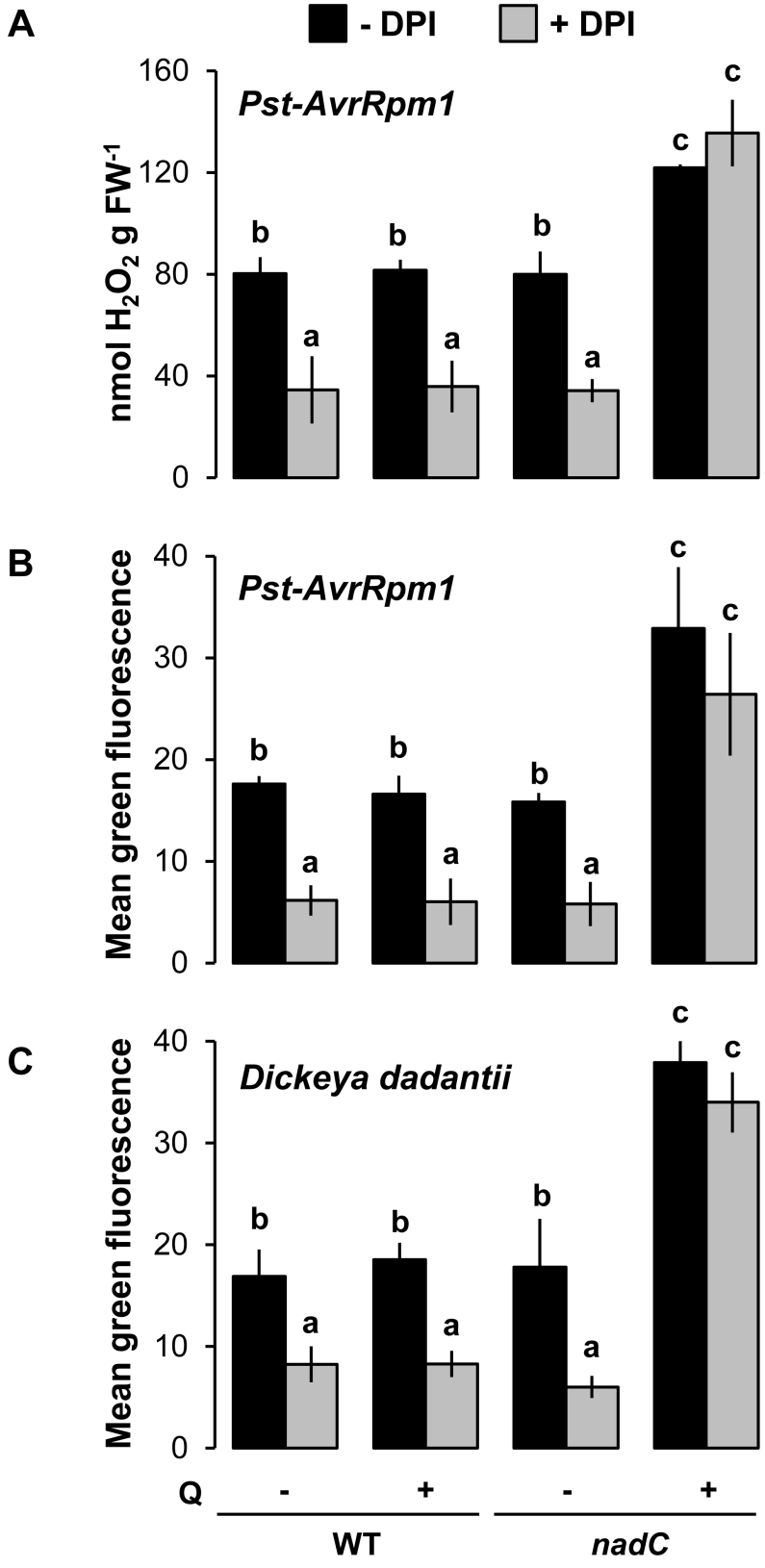

Supplemental Fig. S4. The NAD-induced oxidative burst is insensitive to NADPH oxidase inhibitor WT (Col-0) and *nadC* illuminated leaves were infiltrated with (+) or without (-) 5 mM quinolinate (Q) to increase NAD contents (max 48 hours post treatment) and 47 hours later the same leaves were infiltrated with 25 μM DPI. An hour after DPI treatment, leaves were infected with *Pst-AvrRpm1* (**A**, **B**) or *Dickeya dadantii* (**C**), and ROS were quantified at 20 hpi by luminol chemiluminescence (**A**; $n = 4$, ± SEM) and DCFH-DA fluorescence (**B** and **C**; $n = 12$, ± SEM). For both pathogens, mock conditions were monitored in parallel (data not shown). Letters indicate statistically significant differences ($P < 0.05$, *t*-test).