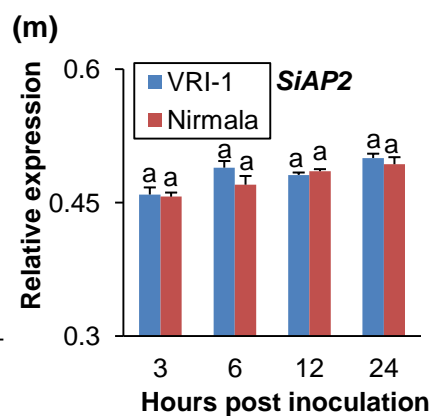
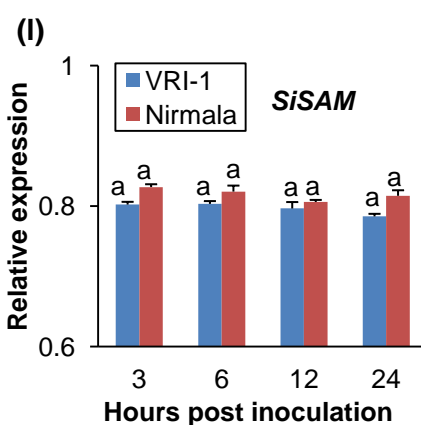
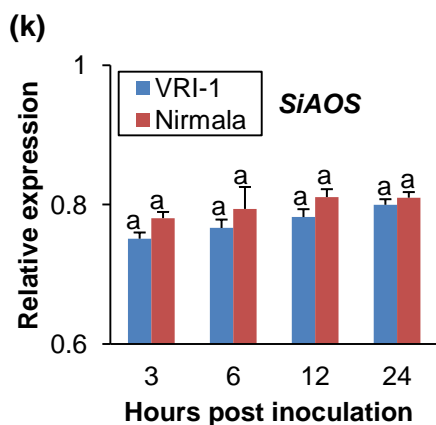
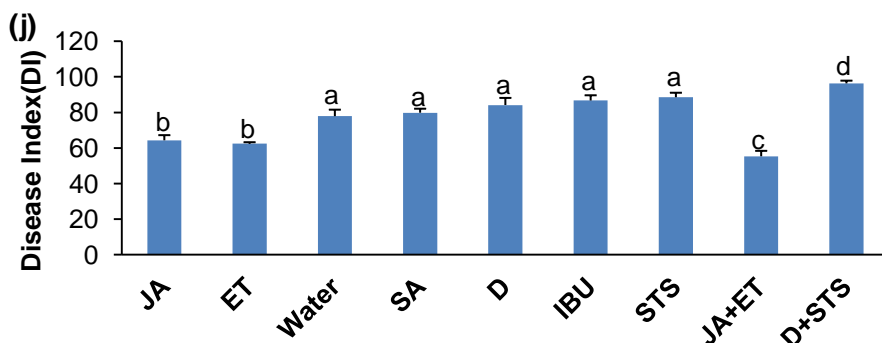
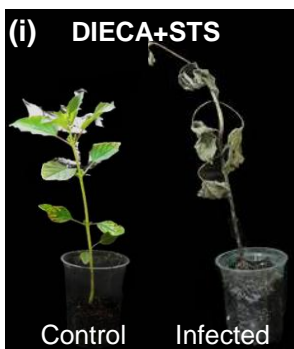
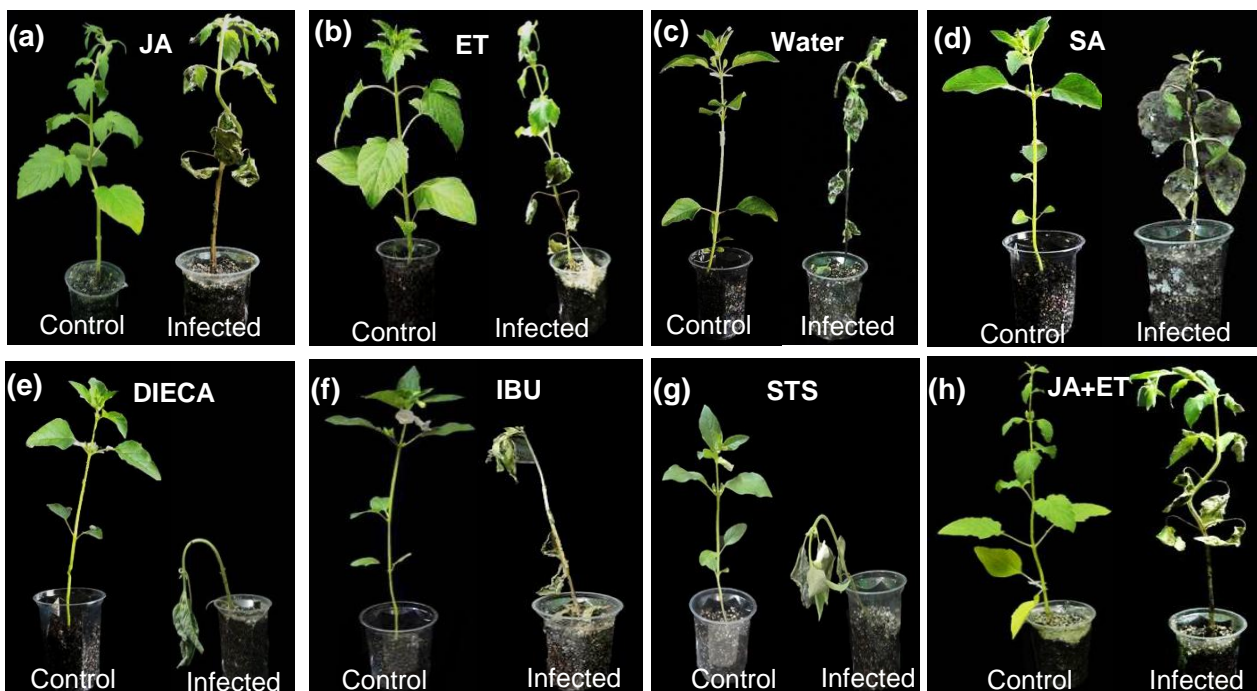


**Biotrophy-necrotrophy switch in pathogen
evoke differential response in resistant and
susceptible sesame involving multiple
signaling pathways at different phases**

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Supplemental Figure S1

Supplemental figure S1: Phytohormone priming experiments by treatment of sesame (susceptible variety VRI-1) with different phytohormones and their inhibitors to assay effect on tolerance against *Macrophomina phaseolina*. Plants treated with different chemicals 24hrs prior to infection with *M. phaseolina* and pictures were taken 14 days post inoculation. (a) 100µM Methyl jasmonate (b) 500µM Ethepon (c) water (d) 200µM salicylic acid (e) 100µM DIECA (f) 20µM Ibuprofen (IBU) (g) 20mM STS (h) 100µM Methyl jasmonate +500µM Ethepon (i) 20mM STS+100µM DIECA (j) Disease index for inoculated sesame under different chemical treatment. RT-qPCR analysis of defense genes of sesame (k) *SiAOS* (l) *SiSAM* (m) *SiAP2* under mock inoculation in susceptible and resistant varieties. Bars represent standard error (SE) of the mean (n = 3). Different letters indicate significant differences among treatments at $p < 0.05$, according to Duncan's multiple range test.