

Negative cross-resistance between structurally different *Bacillus thuringiensis* toxins may favor resistance management of soybean looper in transgenic Bt cultivars

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Supplementary information

Table S1. Summary of the susceptibility profile obtained in the diet-surface Cry1Ac bioassays against larvae of a soybean looper a population selected for resistance to Cry1Ac using the Bt toxin on the artificial diet.

Generation of selection	Slope \pm SE	Cry1Ac LC ₉₀ (95% FL)	χ^2	<i>P</i>
1	2.15 \pm 0.19	215.7 (176.7 - 276.8)	4.73	0.450
2	1.82 \pm 0.21	535.0 (288.6 - 1768.1)	7.70	0.173
3	2.74 \pm 0.32	1568.4 (1180.3 - 2378.5)	1.33	0.931
4	3.20 \pm 0.41	1868.2 (1410.6 - 2711.7)	1.21	0.943
5	3.12 \pm 0.42	3003.6 (2276.3 - 4469.0)	1.85	0.763
6	2.38 \pm 0.27	4057.9 (2457.5 - 10716.0)	8.52	0.130
7	Nd	> 2000	Nd	Nd

In the column head, LC₉₀ is the lethal concentration (ng/cm²) that causes 90% mortality of the population and its 95% fiducial limits, estimated through probit analysis using Polo-Plus. χ^2 is the chi-square statistic with its *P* value for the goodness-of-fit to the probit model. Nd, not determined due to insufficient concentration-response (i.e., the range toxin concentration tested, up to 2000 ng/cm², did not cause mortality to estimate the regression line).