

Proteo-metabolomic investigation of transgenic rice unravels metabolic alterations and accumulation of novel proteins potentially involved in defence against *Rhizoctonia solani*

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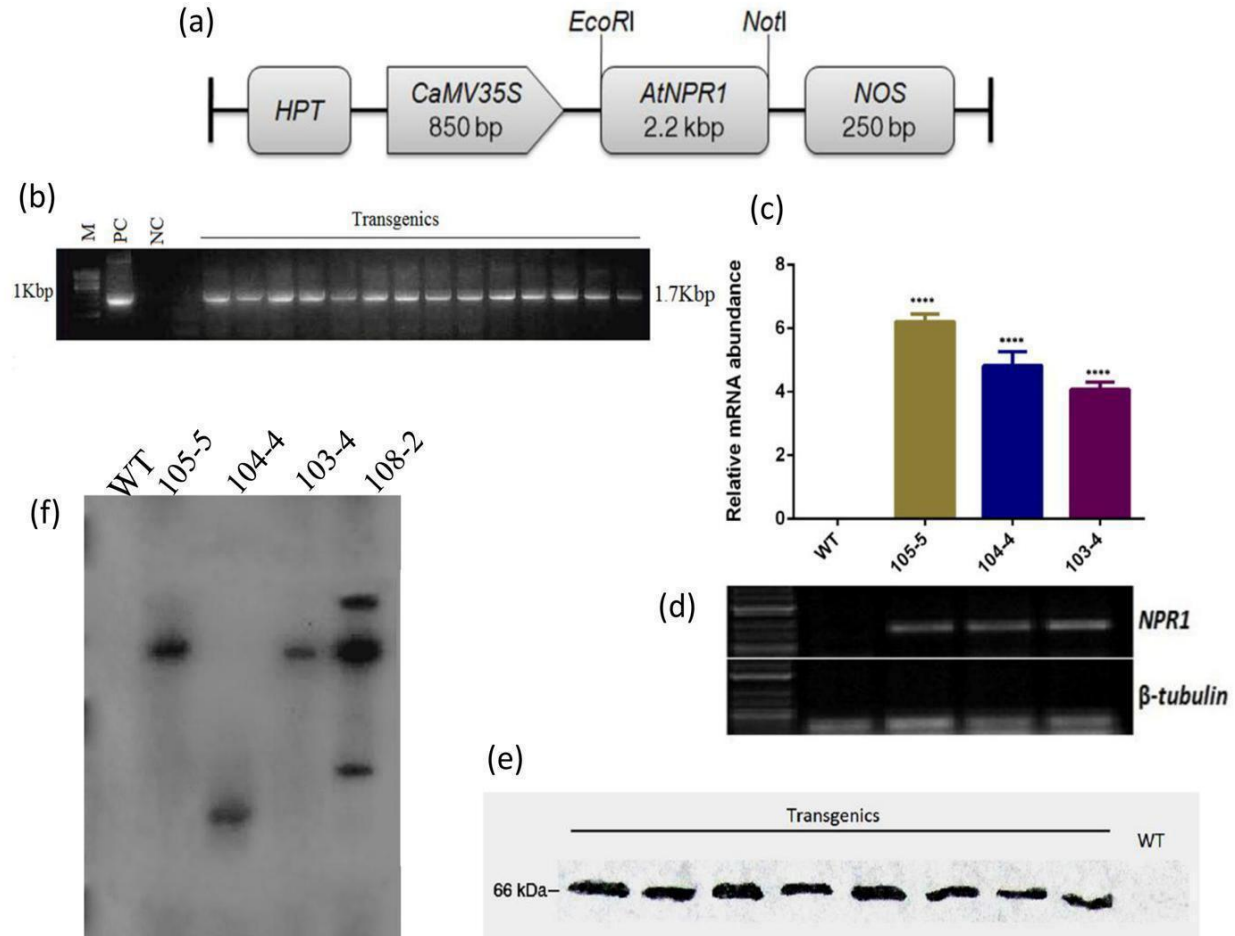
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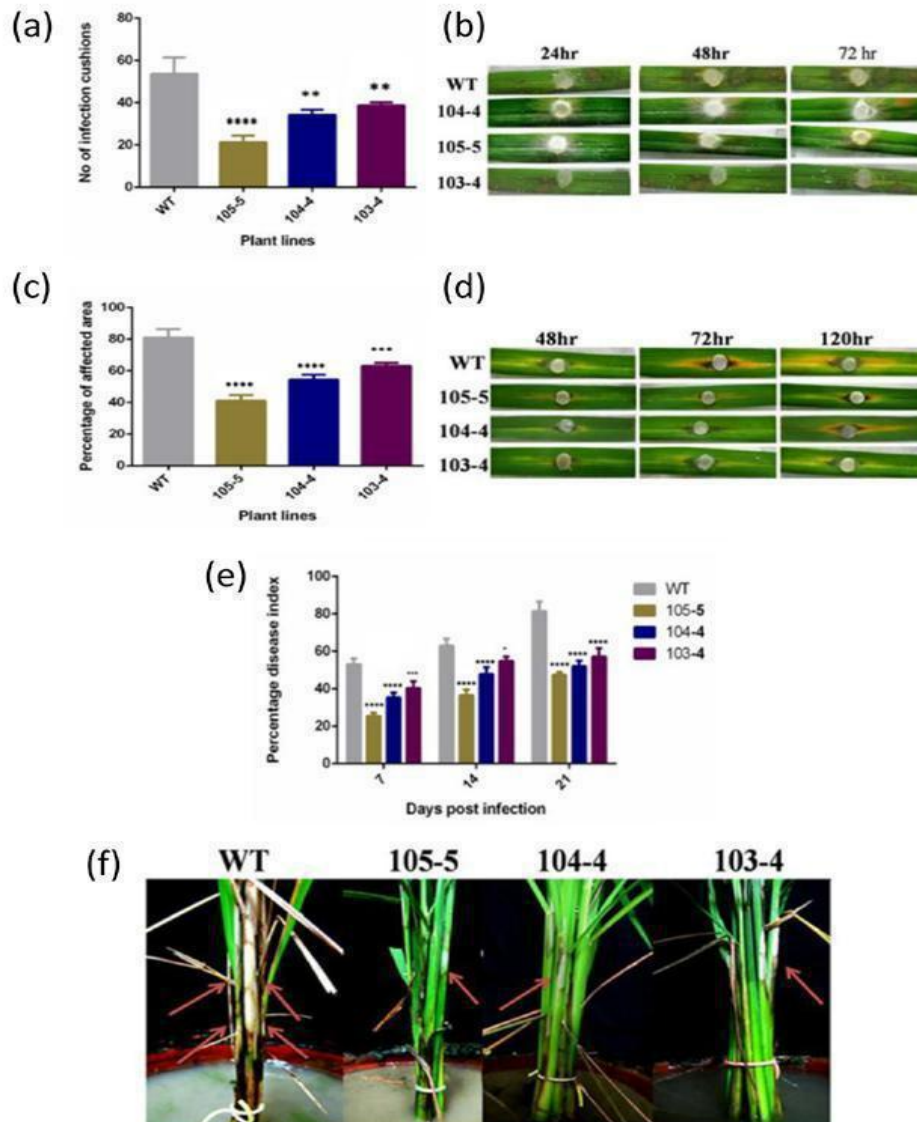
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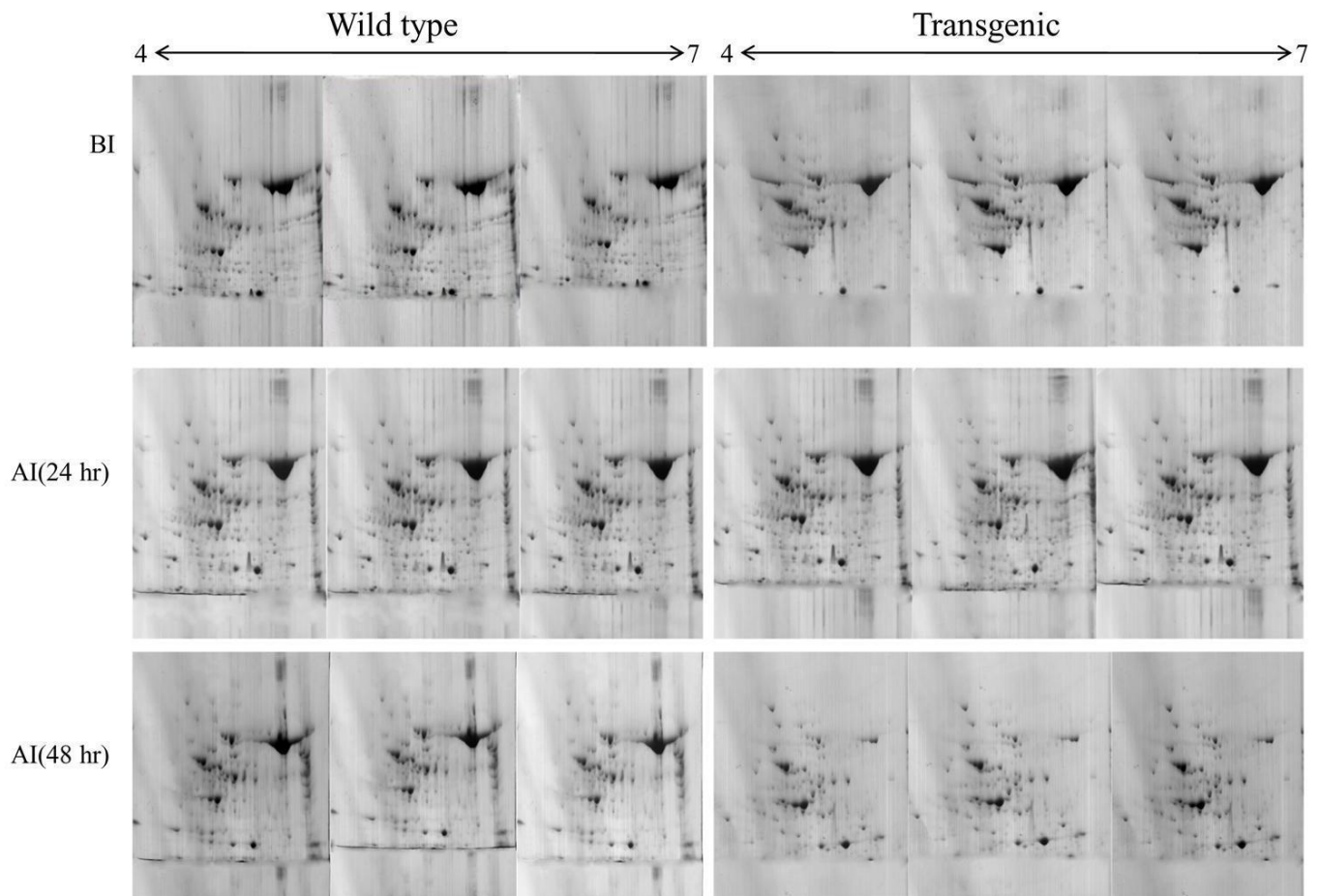
Supplementary Fig S1. Diagrammatic representation of gene constructs and molecular evaluation transgenic rice lines harbouring *AtNPR1* gene. (a) Schematic representation of T-DNA construct harboring *AtNPR1* gene under CaMV35s promoter for rice transformation. (b) PCR analysis of transgenic rice plants with partial gene-specific (*AtNPR1*) primers which amplified 1.7Kbp product. (c) Relative quantity of rice *AtNPR1* mRNA in leaves of transgenic and WT rice lines as determined by RT-PCR (Real time PCR). Result is the mean \pm standard error (SE) of three independent experiments. (d) Semi quantitative RT-PCR analysis of selected *AtNPR1* rice lines using gene specific primers taking β -tubulin as reference control. (e) Immunoblot analysis showing expression of 66 kDa NPR1 protein in transgenic plants but absent in WT. (f) Southern blot analysis: genomic DNA digested with *NotI* restriction enzyme and probed with 1.1 kbp *NPR1* gene fragment. WT represents wild type PC-Positive control and NC-Negative control.



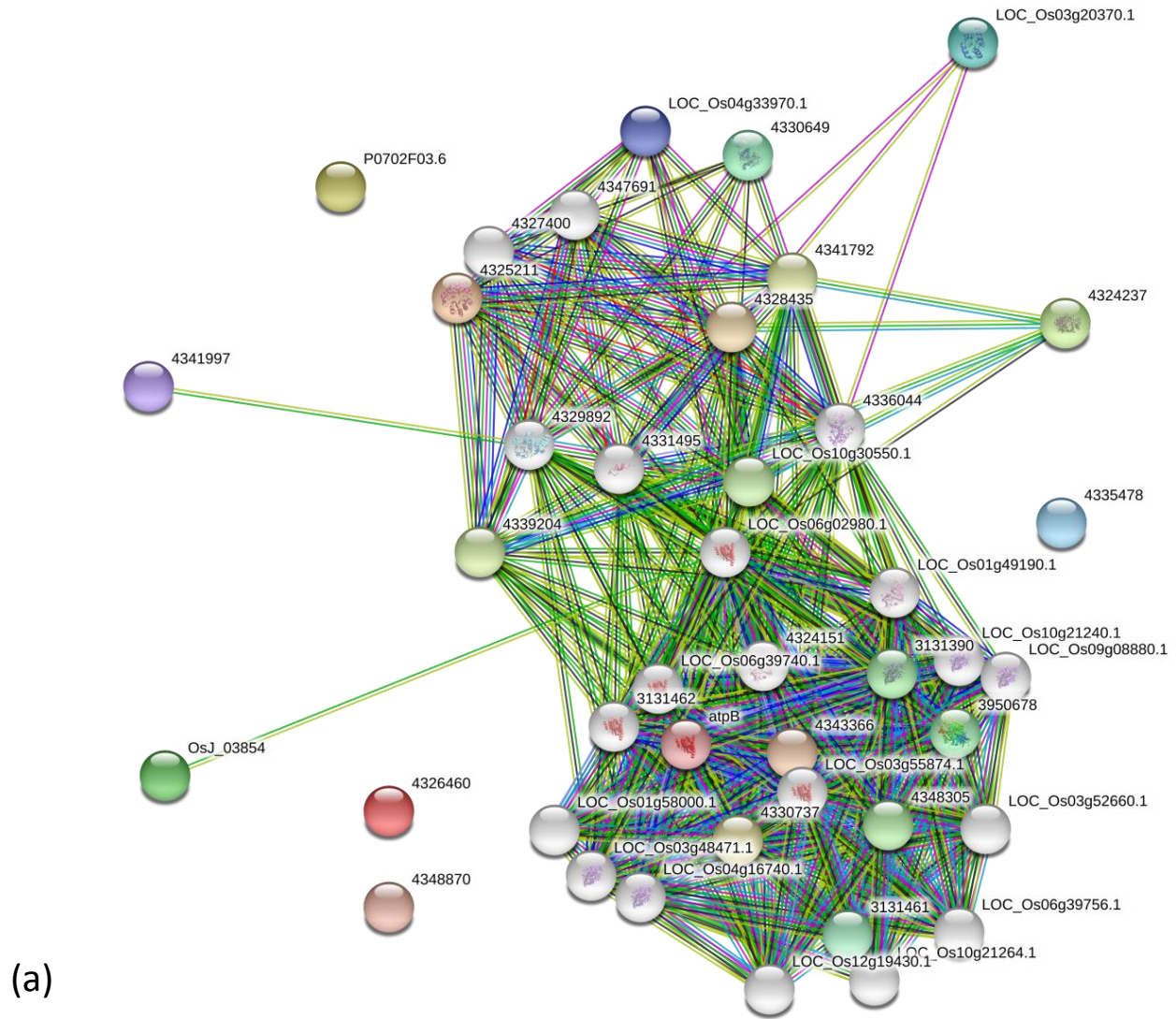
Supplementary Fig S2. Evaluation of transgenic rice lines against sheath blight disease along with non-transformed WT (Wild type) through *In vitro* and *In vivo* plant bioassay. (a) Bar diagram showing reduced infection cushion formation in transgenic lines than in the wild-type (WT). Experiments replicated three times. (b) Representative images of reduced lesion formation in transgenic leaves relative to WT in mycellial agar disc bioassay. (c) Bar diagram showing higher percentage of remaining green area after 72 hrs post infection in transgenic leaf samples than wild type (WT) in RS -toxin bioassay. (d) Images showing less affected area in transgenic leaves compared to WT control in the toxin bioassay. (e) Percent Disease Index (PDI) value in transgenic plants in respect to wild type control at 7, 14 and 21 dpi (days post inoculation). The values represent as the mean \pm SE (n = 15). (f) Representative images showing typical sheath blight symptoms development on rice tillers of transgenic and non transformed wild type IR-64 control. Pictures were taken at 21 dpi. Red arrows indicate sheath blight symptoms.

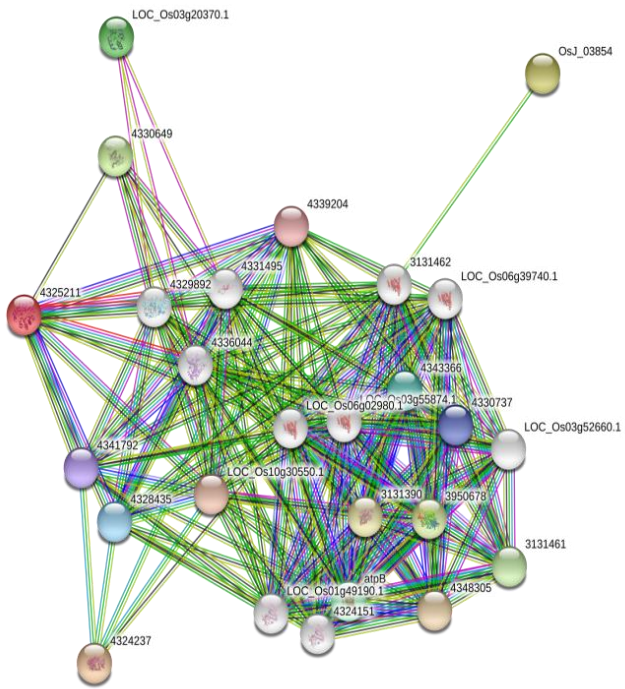


Supplementary Fig S3: Representative 2-DE replicated gel images of leaf proteins isolated from two sets of three plants (3 plants each from wild type and homozygous transgenic plants of 105-5 line) in three different time points [(BI): WT before infection, transgenic before infection, AI (24hr): WT after 24 hr infection, transgenic after 24 hr infection, AI (48 hr): WT after 48 hr infection, transgenic after 48 hr infection]. 800 μ g of total protein from each sample was loaded on IPG strips (17 cm), linear pH 4–7 gradient, and separated by 12% SDS PAGE.

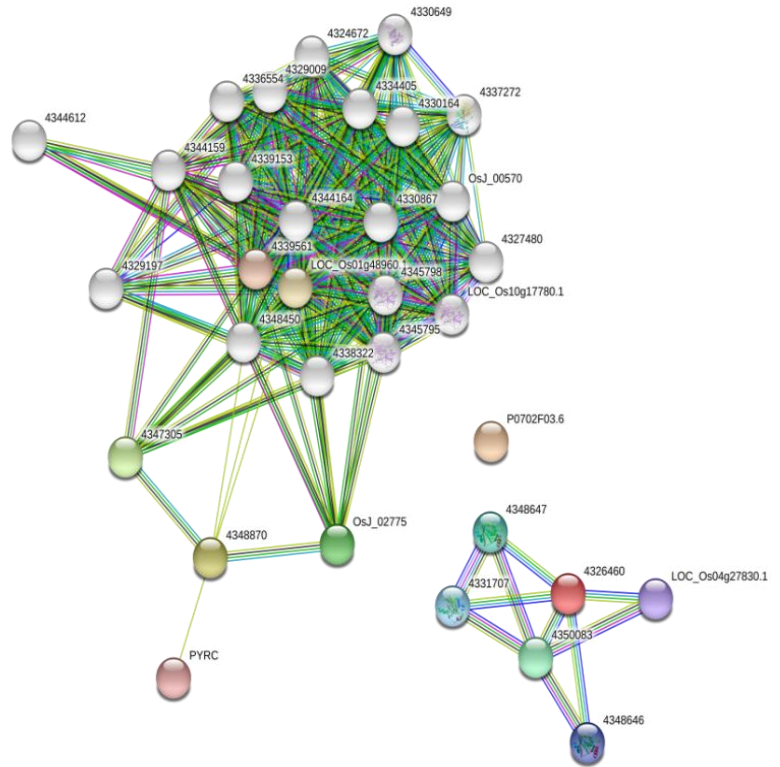


Supplementary Fig S4: Protein-protein interaction network analysis of identified proteins using STRING version 10.5 (available at <http://string-db.org/>)⁸⁰. (a) Interactions of different high abundant protein groups including energy and primary metabolism related proteins, stress and defense related group of proteins, to other low abundant proteins. Different line colors signifies the types of evidence for each association: red line, fusion evidence; green line, neighborhood evidence; black line, co-expression evidence; purple line, experimental evidence; blue line, co-occurrence evidence; light blue line, database evidence; light purple line, homology evidence; and yellow line, text-mining evidence; (b) Interaction among energy and primary metabolism related (c) Interaction among stress and defense related proteins.



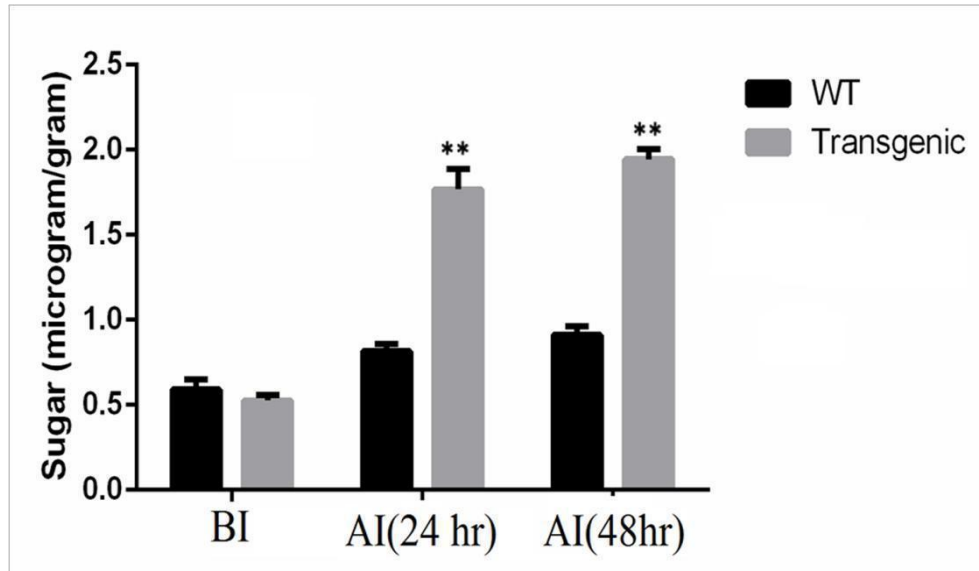


(b)



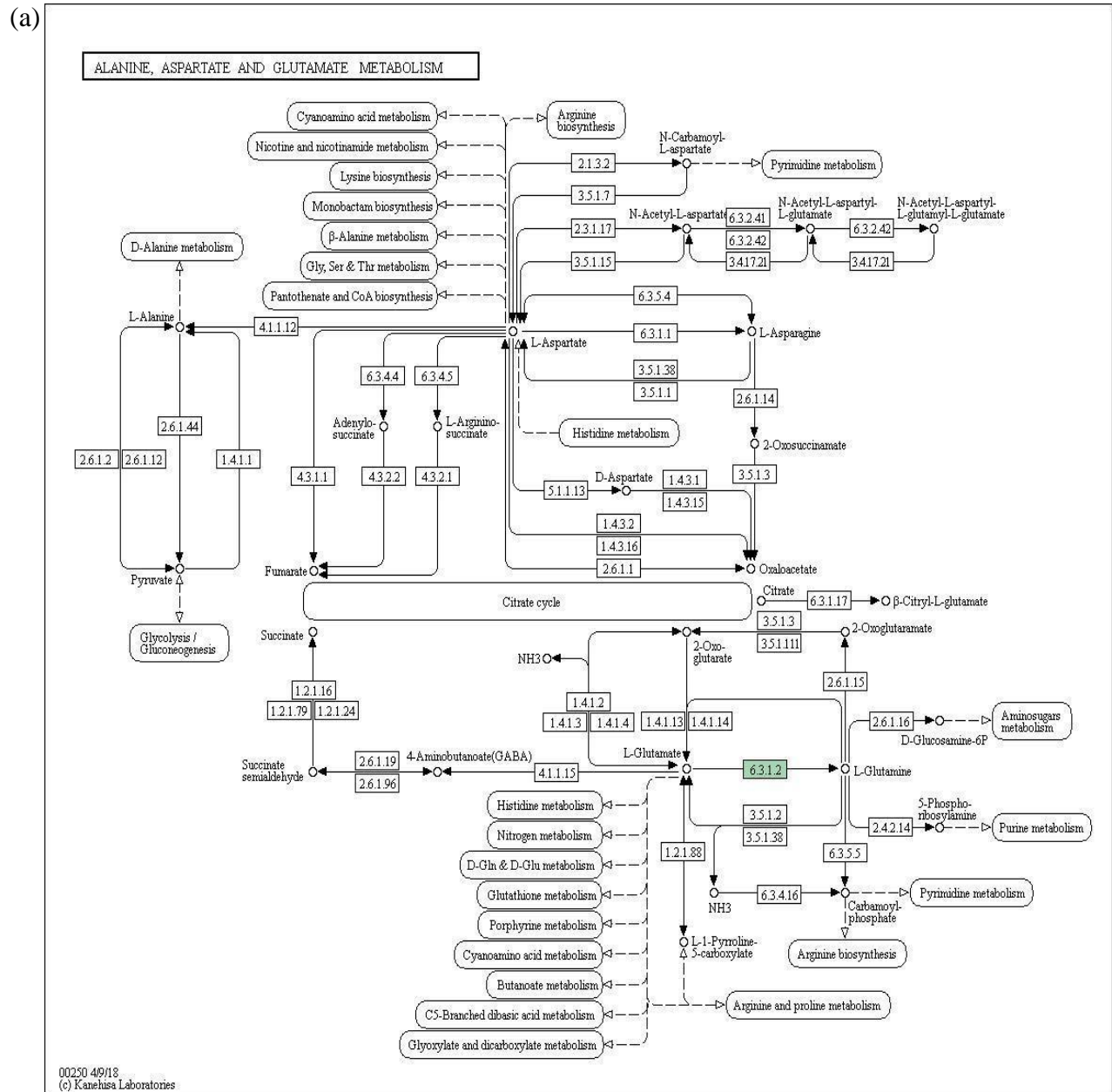
(c)

Supplementary Fig S5 Amount of total soluble sugar content in WT and transgenic *AtNPR1* overexpressing rice plants measured in three different time points [BI: Before infection, AI: After infection (24hr) and (48hr)]. The elevated amount of sugar content in transgenic plant after sheath blight pathostress in both time points represent an increment in carbohydrate metabolism. Data represent means \pm SE calculated from three replicates.

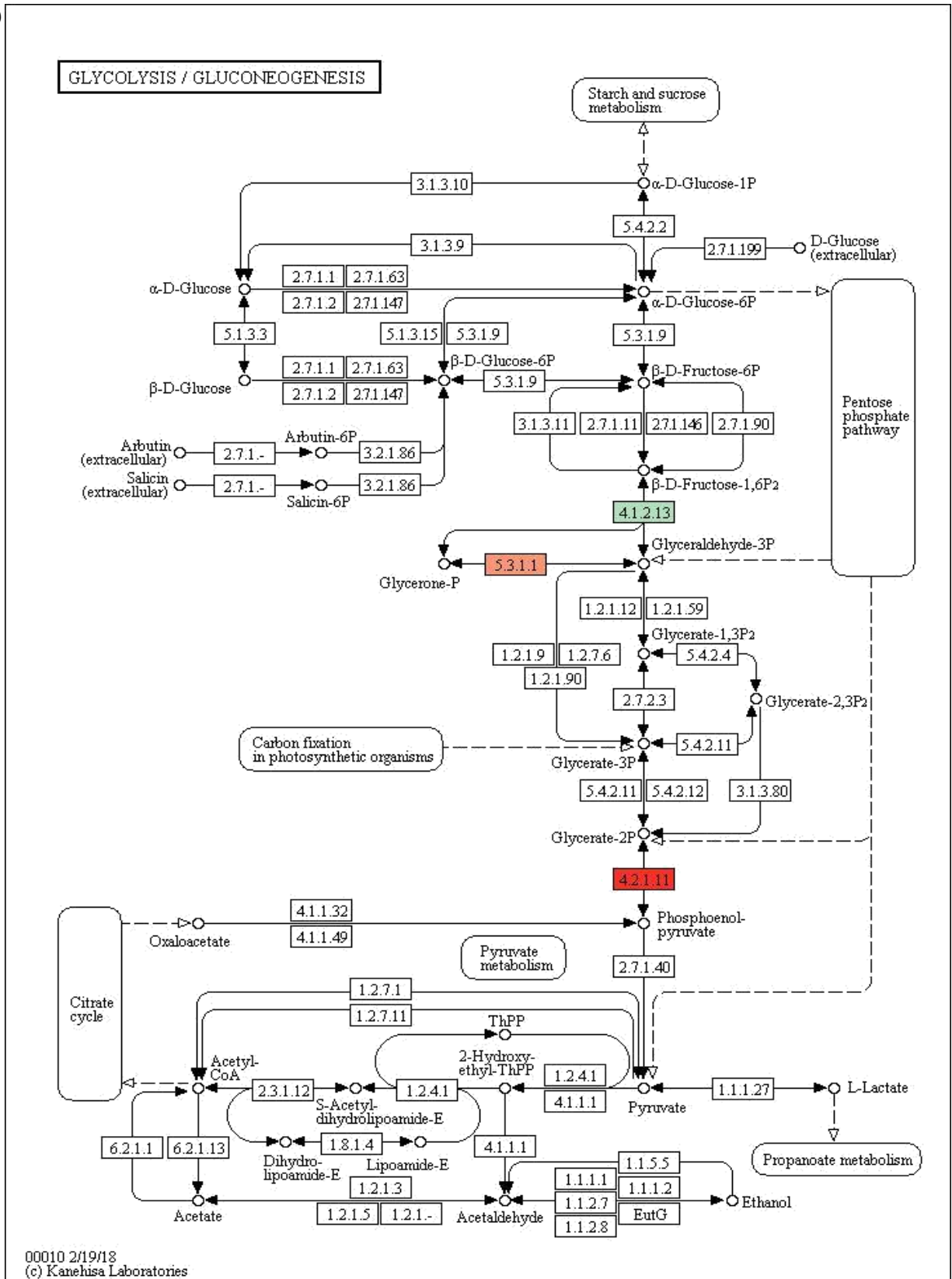


Supplementary Fig. S6

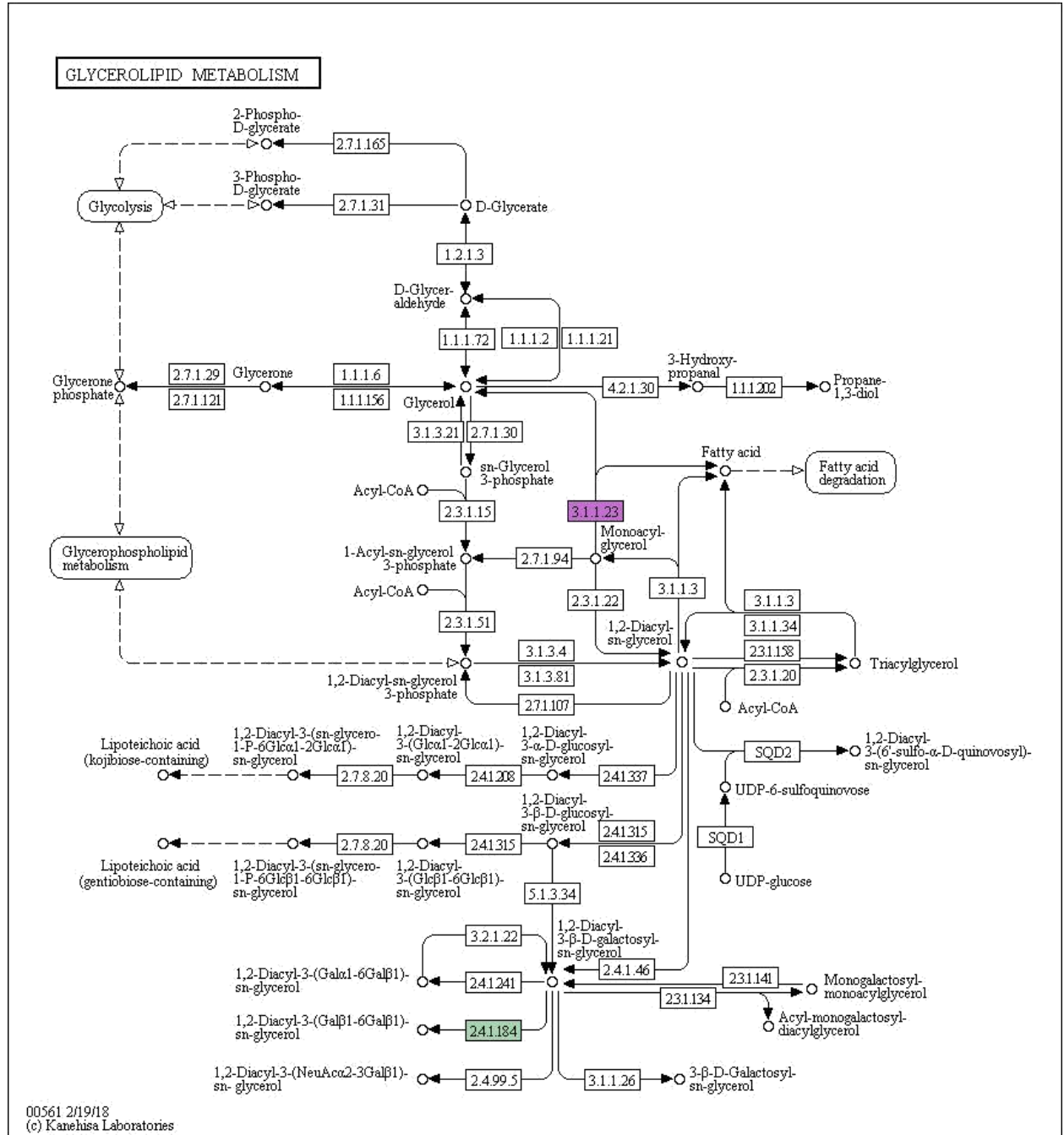
Several key enzymes identified through proteomic analysis were analyzed using KEGG (www.kegg.jp/kegg/kegg1.html)⁷⁷ metabolic pathway map. (a) Alpha- amino acid metabolism, (b) Glycolysis/Gluconeogenesis, (c)-(e) Lipid metabolism, (f) Drug metabolism, and (g) Cyanoamino acid metabolism. EC number with different colour indicates enzymes identified through proteomics participated in different metabolic pathways.



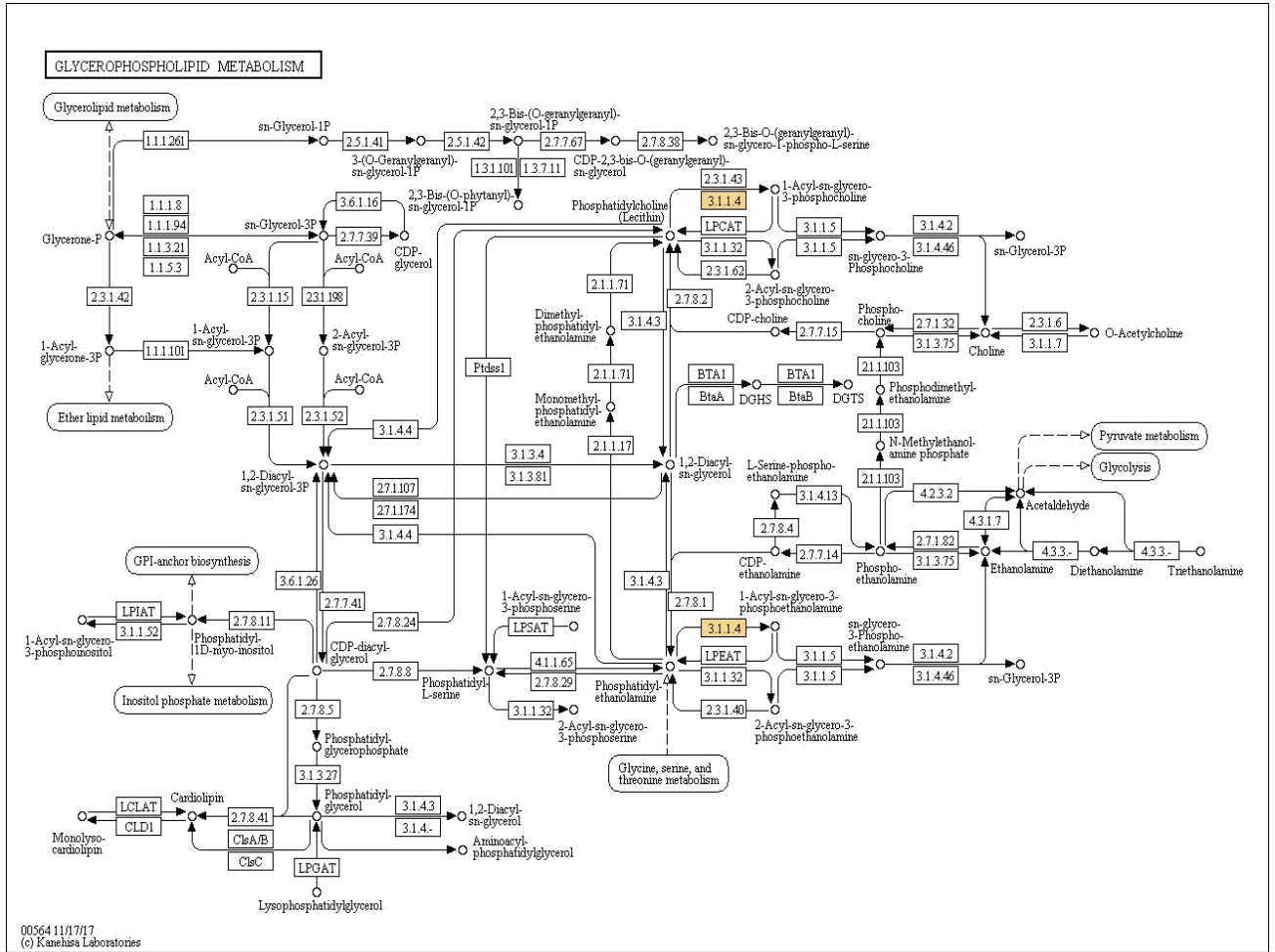
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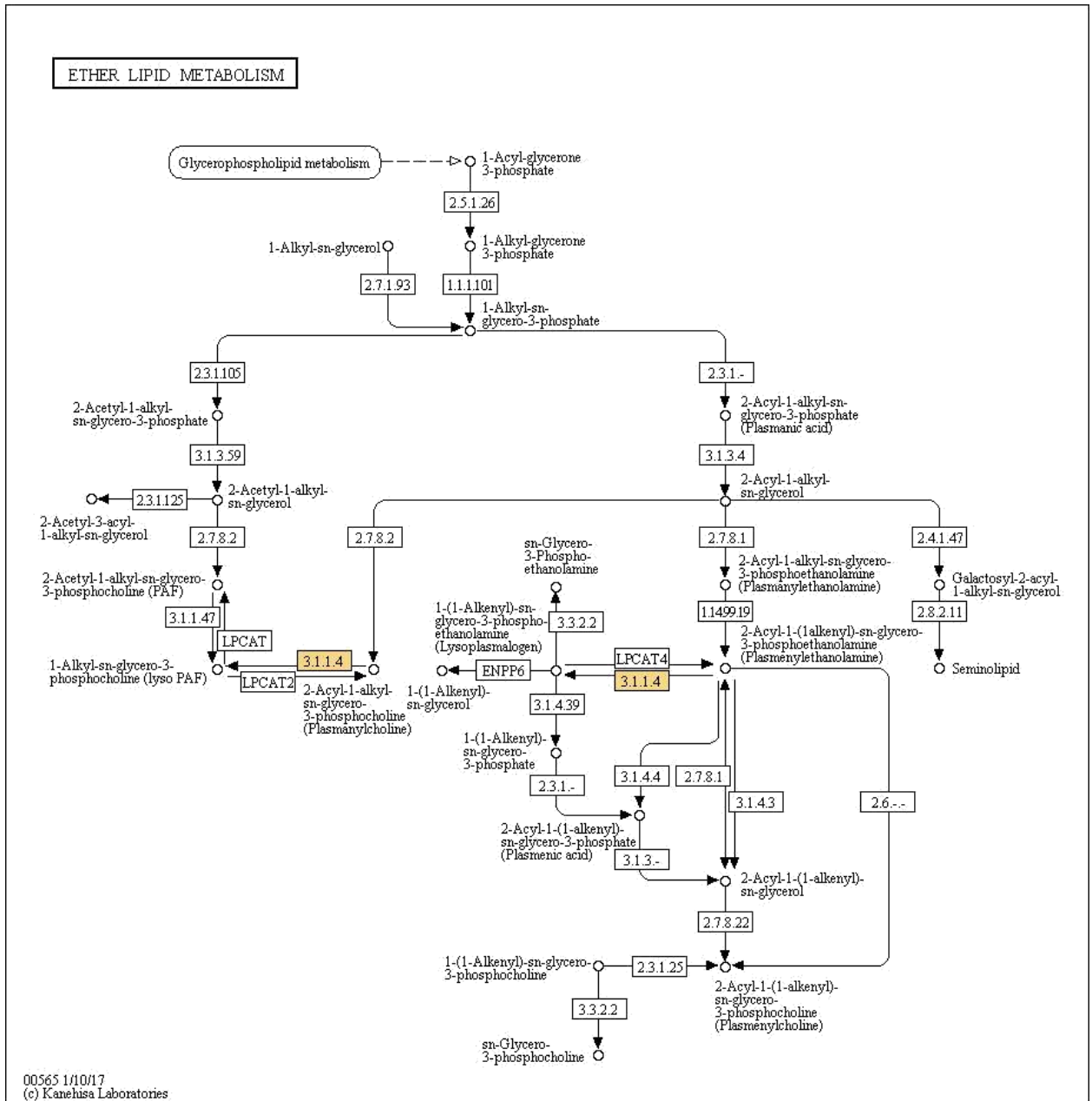
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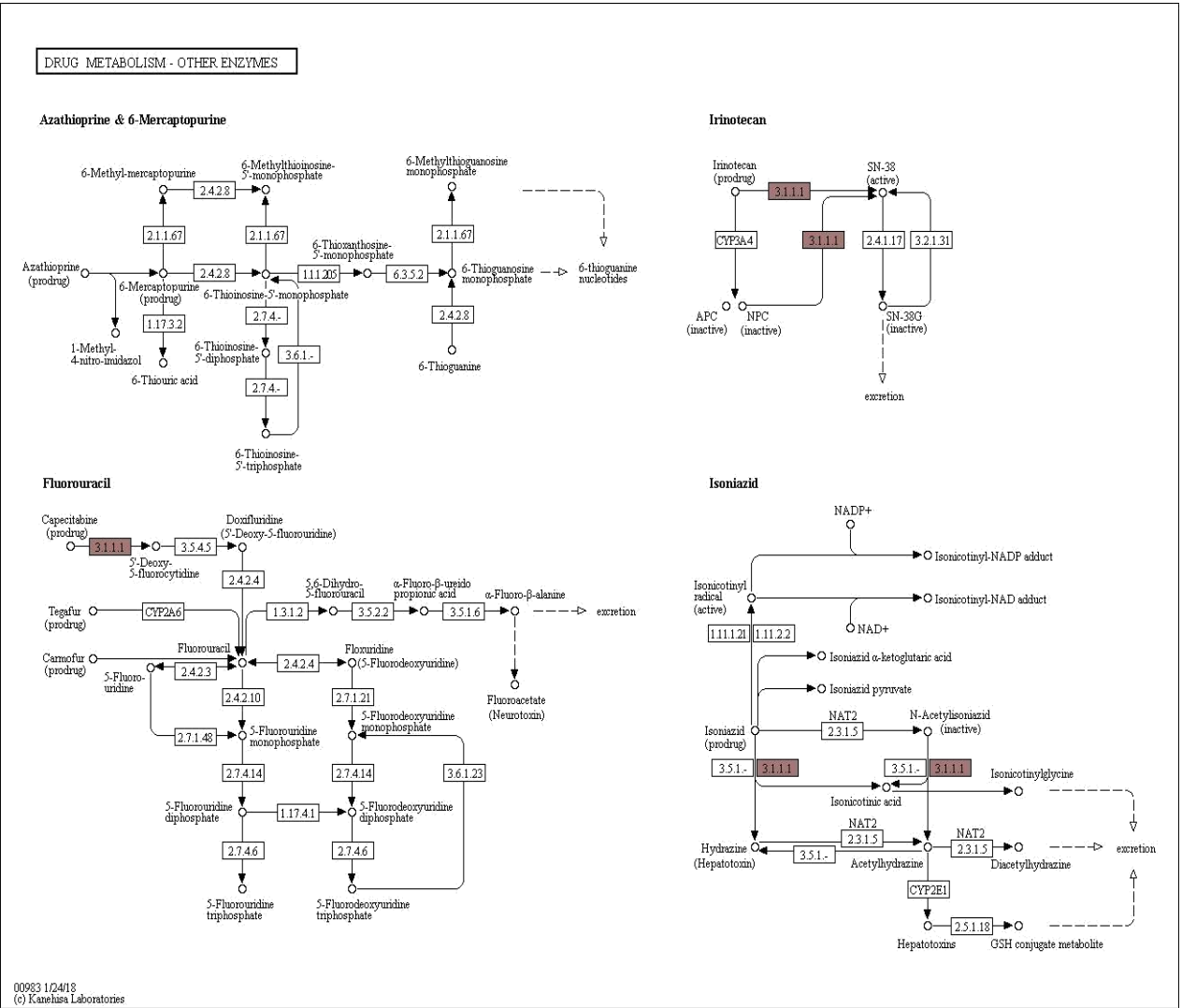
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(e)



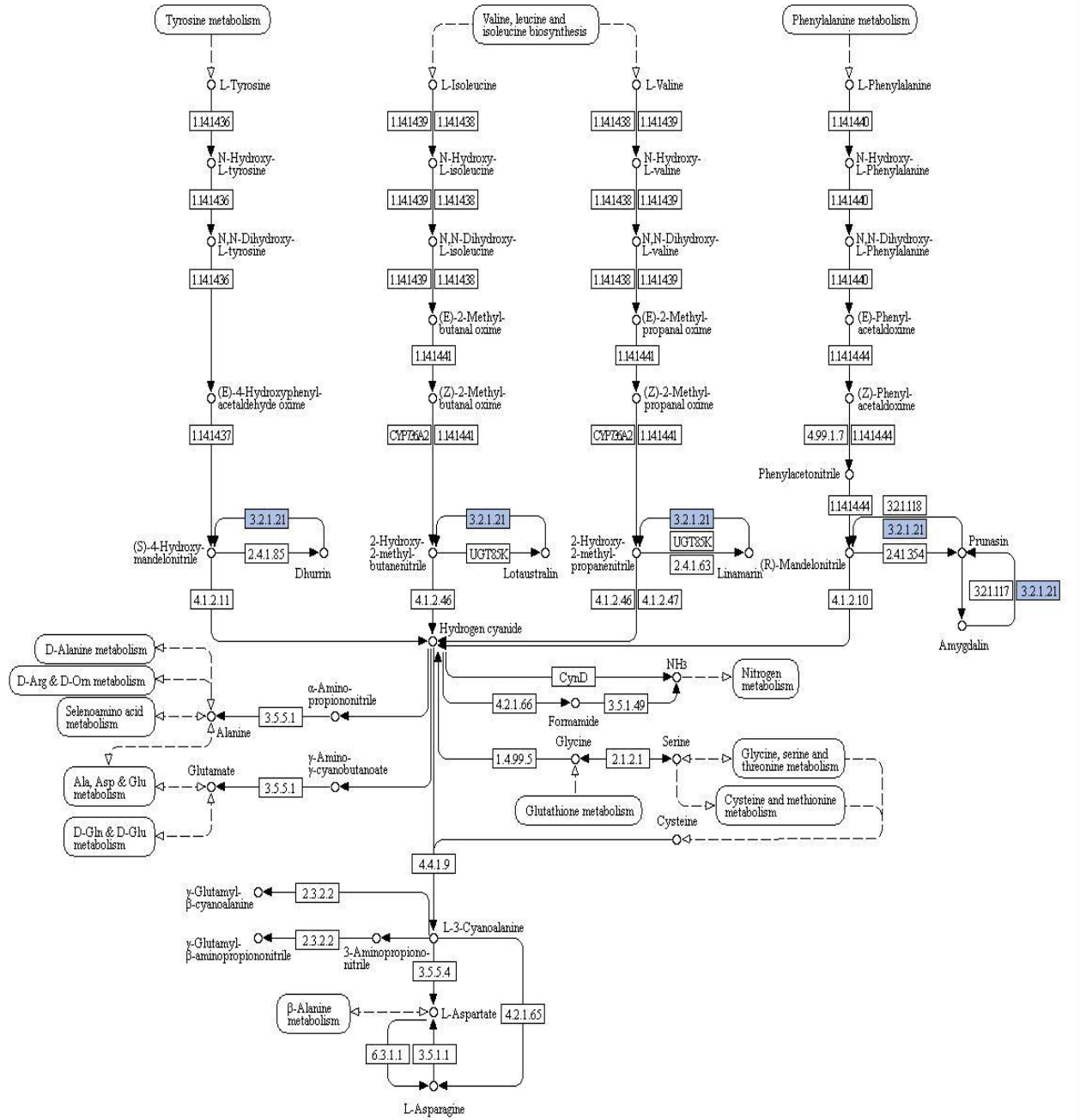
(f)



Irinotecan

(g)

CYANOAMINO ACID METABOLISM



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Table S1: Details of primers used for qRT-PCR analysis

Gene ID	Primers (5' to 3')	
	Sense	Anti-sense
<i>OsBG</i> (GI: 433213)	CCAAGGGGCTGTATGTATGG	GATGGACCCTGCACATTACC
<i>OsDOF</i> (GI: 1443091522)	ATGCCAAGGTTGGAGAGAGA	CAACCCCAACTCCAAGCTAA
<i>OsNAC6</i> (GI:13272280)	TGCGCACAGTTCTCTTCAGT	ATCAAGGTCACCCGGATCAT
<i>OsCAPD</i> (GI: 1443087711)	GACAGGAAATCTCTTGTTTGGTTT	TAGTAGTACTGTTGTCTGAAAGGCTAA
<i>OsMADS</i> (GI: 2961436)	CCTACAGCTGGTGGAGAAGC	AAGCCTCCTTAGCCGTTGAT
<i>OsLOX</i> (GI: 18448902)	CTCCATCAAGGAGTGGGTGT	ATGGTGGTCAGAACCTCGAC
<i>OsEIN2</i> (GI: 37622420)	TGGGTACATTGACCTCGGGA	CAATGCAAGCCGCGAGATAC
<i>OsAOS2</i> (GI:4332121)	AAGAAGGGGGAGATGCTGTT	TGCTTGTTGTCAACGCTAGG
<i>OsMAPK6</i> (GI: 38146077)	TATGTGCACTCGGCAAATGT	TCGATACCAACGAGTGACCA
<i>OsMAPK4</i> (GI: 4341956)	TCCAACCTCCTCATCGACTC	ACCTGCCCATGTAGAACTCG
<i>Osβ-tubulin</i> (GI: 508575)	GGAGTCACATGCTGCCTAAGGTT	TCACTGCCAGCTTACGGAGG

Table S2: Details of primers used for validation of proteomic data by qRT-PCR

Gene	Primers (5' to 3')	
	Sense	Anti-sense
2Cys-pex (2Cys-peroxiredoxin)	CGAGAAGTTGAACACTGAGA	GATCAAGACACCAAAGGACT
1Cys-pex (1Cys-peroxiredoxin)	ACACCTATGTCATCCTCTTCT	CGGTTCCCAGGCTTGT
FBP (Fructose bis-phosphatase aldolase)	CTTCACGTCAAGGACTACAA	CACAGGTTTCAGATTATTGCG
TPI (Triose phosphate isomerease)	GGCGAATCAAGTGATTTTGT	TGCAATAGCTTTAGTTTGCG
14-3-3GF-14f	AGGACATTGCTTTGGCTGAG	TTACTGCCCCTCGCTGGAG
PP2C1 (Protein phosphatase 2C1)	GCCGCAGCTCCGACAA	CTACAGCATCAGCTGGGTGACA

