Rapid identification of an Arabidopsis NLR gene conferring susceptibility to Sclerotinia sclerotiorum using time-resolved automated phenotyping

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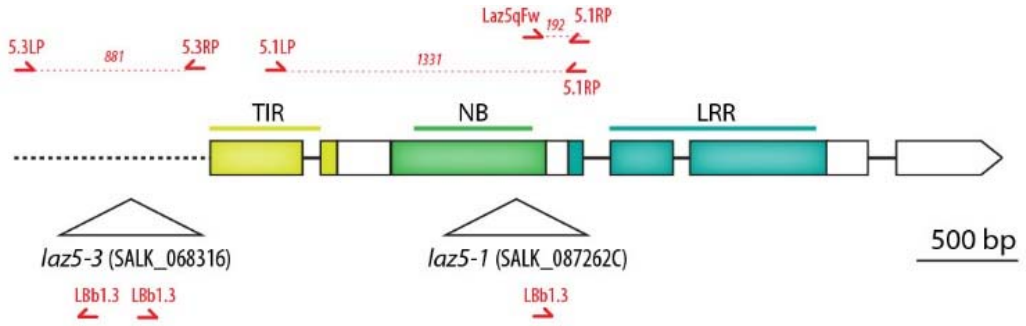
Supplementary File 1.

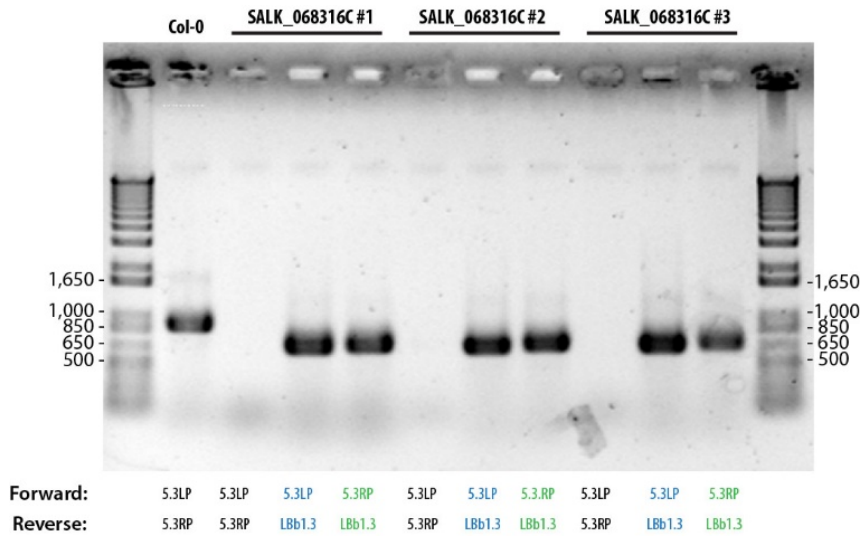
The oligonucleotide primers used is this work were as follows:

Name	Sequence	Use
5.3LP	5'-GCGATTTCCGATTCCTCTATC-3'	Forward primer for genotyping of SALK_068316
5.3RP	5'-CCGCGGGTTAAATCCTAGTAG-3'	Reverse primer for genotyping of SALK_068316
LBb1.3	5'-ATTTTGCCGATTTCGGAAC-3'	T-DNA primer for genotyping SALK lines
5.1LP	5'-GAAGGTAAAAGCAAACGACCC-3'	Forward primer for genotyping of SALK_087262C
5.1RP	5'-GCTTGTGAAGCAAGTTCCTTG-3'	Reverse primer for genotyping of SALK_087262C, and *LAZ5* Q-RT-PCR
Laz5qFw	5'-CGTCGCATGTTTCTTCAAATC-3'	Forward primer for *LAZ5* Q-RT-PCR
csaLP	5'-CAACCTTCCAAGTAATGCTGC-3'	Forward primer for genotyping of SALK_023219C
csaRP	5'-GGCTGAAATTCCCGTTAAAAG-3'	Reverse primer for genotyping of SALK_023219C

Which hybridized as follows at the LAZ5 genomic locus:



The PCR reaction used for mutant lines genotyping was 95°C 2 min; (95°C 30 sec.; 60°C 30 sec.; 72°C 1 min.) x 35 cycles; 72°C 5 min. Three primer pairs were tested on each plant as shown in the example below.



The PCR products obtained from one homozygous line were then sequenced using each of the three genotyping primers.