Supplementary Material

Overexpression of a pepper CaERF5 gene in tobacco plants enhances resistance to Ralstonia solanacearum infection

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Fig. S1. Transient expression analysis of the interaction between CaERF5 and GCC box. (a) Diagrammatic representation of the effector and reporter plasmids used in transient assays. The reporter plasmid contains $2 \times \text{GCC}$-box and CaMV 35S TATA box (–46 to +8 bp) fused to GUS reporter gene. Nos-T denotes the terminator of the nopaline synthase gene. The effector plasmid contains the full-length CaERF5 cDNA under the control of the $2 \times \text{CaMV} \ 35S$ promoter. (b) Transient assay in onion epidermal cells with bombardment. The empty pBT10-GUS plasmid was used as the negative control of the reporter. Bar = 100 μm.
Fig. S2. qRT-PCR analysis of CaERF5 transcripts levels after ABA and cold stress (4°C). (A) Analysis of CaERF5 transcripts in pepper leaves (4-leaf stage) after sprayed with ABA. (B) Analysis of CaERF5 transcripts in pepper leaves (8-leaf stage) after cold stress (4°C). The transcript values of mock-treated seedlings (for ABA treatment) or control seedlings (for cold treatment) at each time points were used as the control and assigned a value of 1. Relative transcript levels were normalized using the CaActin transcripts. Data represents the average of three independent biological replicates ± s.e. * and ** denotes the transcript levels are significant difference between treatment and mock as determined by Student-Newman-Kuels (SNK) test ($P<0.05$, $P<0.01$).