

Supplementary Materials: The Commonly Used Bactericide Bismethiazol Promotes Rice Defenses against Herbivores

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Table S1. Primers and probes used for QRT-PCR of target genes.

Gene	RGAP ID	Primer (5'-3')	Probe (5'-3')
<i>OsACT</i>	Os03g50885	F: TGGACAGGTATCACCATTGGT R: CCGCAGCTTCCATTCCTATG	CGTTTCCGCTGCCCTGAGGTCC
<i>OsAOS1</i>	Os03g55800	F: CGAGCTCTTCTCCGATACG R: GTCAGAAGGTGGCCTTCTTGAG	ACCTCCACGCTCGGCTCATCTGTC
<i>OsAOS2</i>	Os03g12500	F: GCGCACGGGCTATTTT R: CGATCACCGTTCACGATGAA	CGAGTAGTTAGGCGTCCAAAGTTTCGGGA

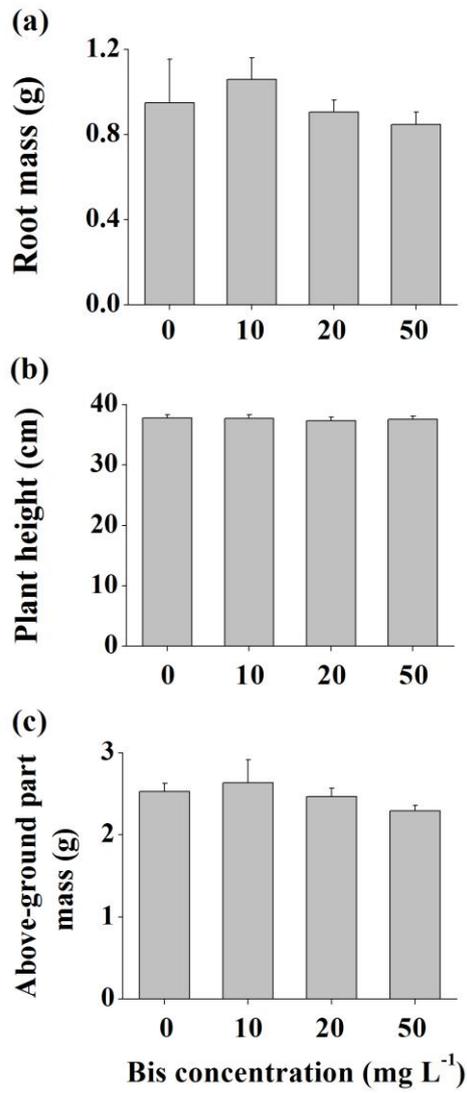


Figure S1. Growth phenotypes of bismethiazol-treated and control rice plants. Mean root mass (a), plant height (b) and above-ground part mass (c) (+ SE, $n = 6$) of rice plants that had been grown in nutrient solution with different concentrations of bismethiazol for 10 days.

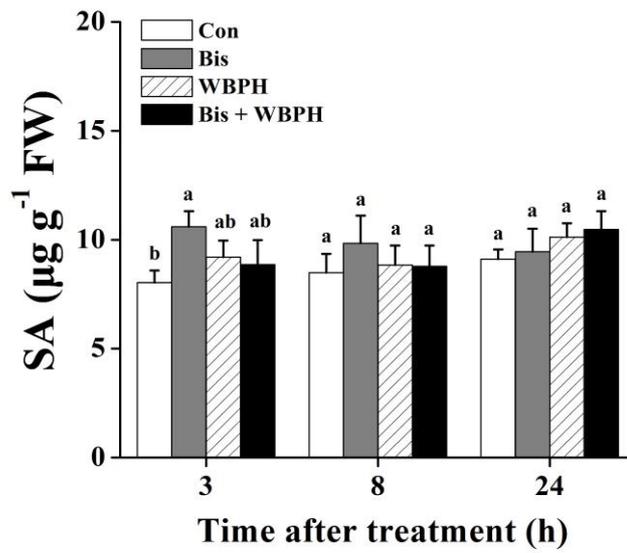


Figure S2. Mean levels (+ SE, $n = 5$) of SA in leaf sheaths of rice plants with different treatments. Con, control plants; Bis, bismethiazol-treated plants; WBPH, WBPH-infested plants; Bis + WBPH, bismethiazol + WBPH-treated plants. These treatment methods are described in Materials and Methods. Letters indicate significant differences between different treatments ($p < 0.05$, Duncan's multiple-range test).

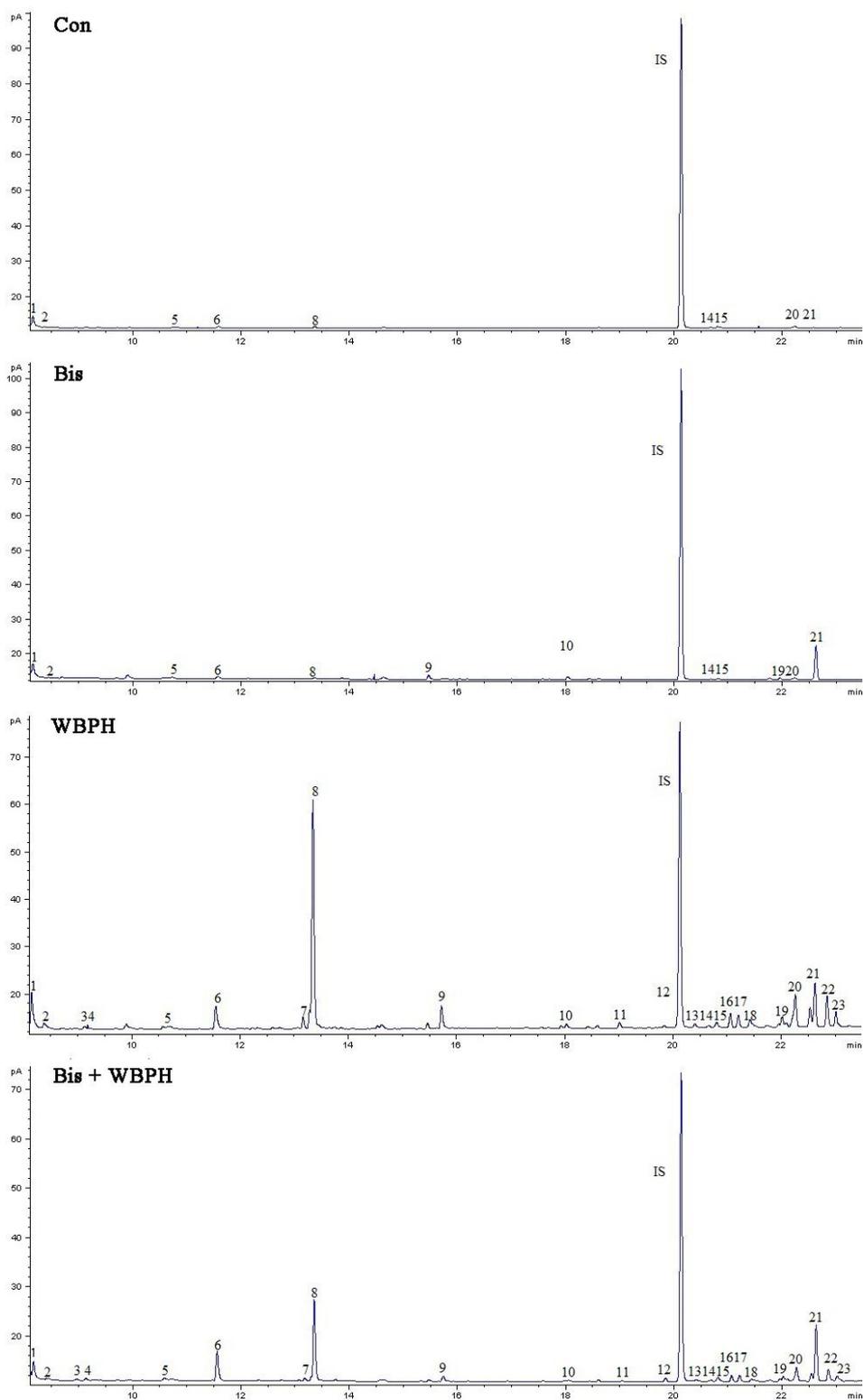


Figure S3. Typical chromatograms obtained by head space collections from plants with different treatments. Con, control plants; Bis, bismethiazol-treated plants; WBPH, WBPH-infested plants; Bis + WBPH, bismethiazol + WBPH-treated plants. These treatment methods are described in Materials and Methods. Numbers represent chemicals that are the same as in Table 1.