



Figure S5. Effects of the protein synthesis inhibitor cycloheximide (CHX) on expression kinetics of targets of *X. oryzae* pv. *oryzicola* BLS256 (Xoc) TAL effectors. Shown are results of RT-PCR performed on rice (cv. Nipponbare) leaf tissue harvested at 0, 8, 16, 24, and 36 hours after infiltration (hai) with Xoc, Xoc plus 50 μ M CHX, or 50 μ M CHX alone. Targets are indicated at right, by locus ID, omitting the prefix “LOC_Os”. Pathogenesis-related genes *PR1a* (07g03710), *PR1b* (01g28450), *PAL* (02g41630), and *EL2* (03g01740), previously observed to be induced by biotic stresses [1-3] and *05g42150*, the most significantly Xoc-induced gene in our dataset (Table S1) and not predicted to be a TAL effector target, were used as controls for the effect of CHX treatment. An actin gene, which was insensitive to any treatment, is included as a reference for relative transcript abundance across samples. Experiments were repeated once with 50 μ M and once with 100 μ M CHX using the 24 time point, and showed similar results.

References

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