

SUPPLEMENT

Table S1. Chemical structures, common names and abbreviations of camalexin and GS.

Table S2. Primers used for quantitative RT-PCR analysis.

Supplementary Figure legends

Figure S1. Transcriptional changes in tryptophan pathway-related genes in response to *P. brassicae*.

(a) Quantitative RT-PCR analysis of basal expression levels of target genes in 4-week-old non-infected Col-0 plants. Expression levels were normalized relative to the expression level (dashed line) of the reference gene *PTB* (At3g01150). The values represent the mean (\pm SE) of 3 independent experiments.

(b) Quantitative RT-PCR analysis of pathogen-induced transcriptional changes at 6 hpi and 24 hpi in leaves of 4-week-old plants. The dashed line indicates no change of expression, while values below and above stand for down- and up-regulation of the given gene, respectively. The values represent the mean (\pm SE) of 3 independent experiments (** $P < 0.001$, * $P < 0.05$, ns = not significant; randomization test (Pfaffl *et al.*, 2002)).

Figure S2. Analysis of foliar thiol levels in uninfected Col-0, *cyp79B2 cyp79B3* and *pad2-1* plants.

Glutathione and cysteine levels were analysed in 5-week-old plants. The values represent the mean (\pm SE) of 4 independent replicates. Bars with different letters differ at $P < 0.05$ (Tukey's HSD test).

Figure S3. Effect of mutations in the camalexin- or GS-pathway on the accumulation of selected tryptophan-derived secondary metabolites.

Four-week-old plants were inoculated with zoospores of *P. brassicae* and secondary metabolites were analysed 48 hpi.

(a) and (b) Accumulation of the major iGS I3M and 4MO-I3M in camalexin-deficient mutants (*pad3-1* and *cyp71A13*) compared to *myb51* with partially reduced iGS levels. The values represent the mean (\pm SE) of 3 independent experiments, each with triplicate samples of 5-8 leaves of 5-8 plants. I3M = indol-3-yl-methyl GS; 4MO-I3M = 4-methoxy-indol-3-yl-methyl GS. The mutants *pad3-1* and *cyp71A13* (all with $P > 0.05$) didn't show altered levels of I3M and 4MO-I3M upon *P. brassicae* infection compared to Col-0 (genotype-treatment effect, factorial ANOVA). The levels of I3M and 4MO-I3M in the mutant *myb1* were significantly lower than wild type levels ($P < 0.05$, genotype effect; factorial ANOVA).

(c) Accumulation of camalexin in *myb51* and camalexin-deficient mutants. Values (\pm SE) report the results of 3 independent experiments, each with triplicate samples of 5 mock- or zoospore-inoculated leaves of 5 different plants. nd = not detected (detection limit of 1 pmol camalexin). The mutants *pad3-1*, *cyp71A13* and *myb51* accumulate camalexin after *P. brassicae* challenge significantly different to the parental background Col-0 (all mutants with $P < 0.05$, genotype-treatment effect; factorial ANOVA).

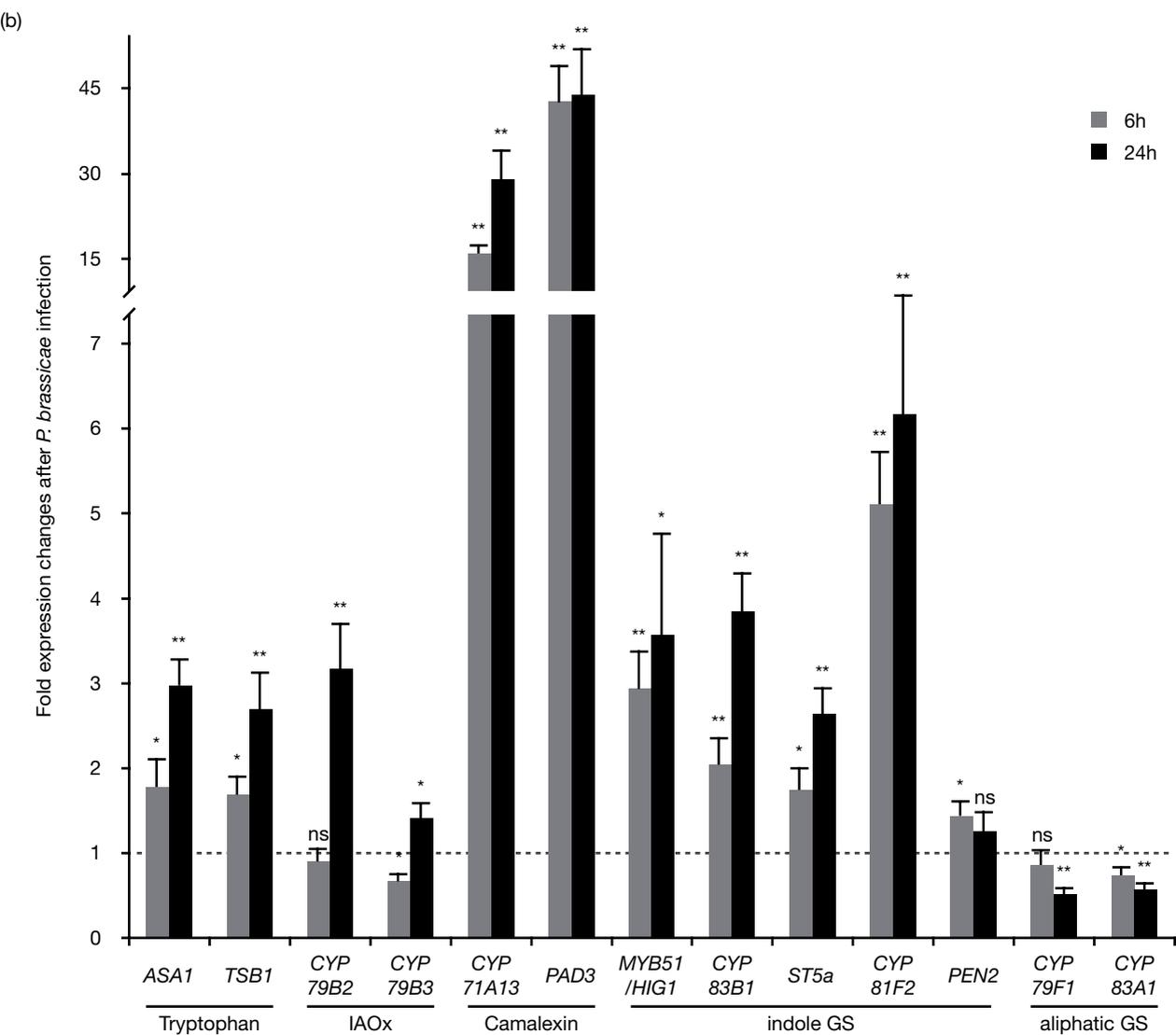
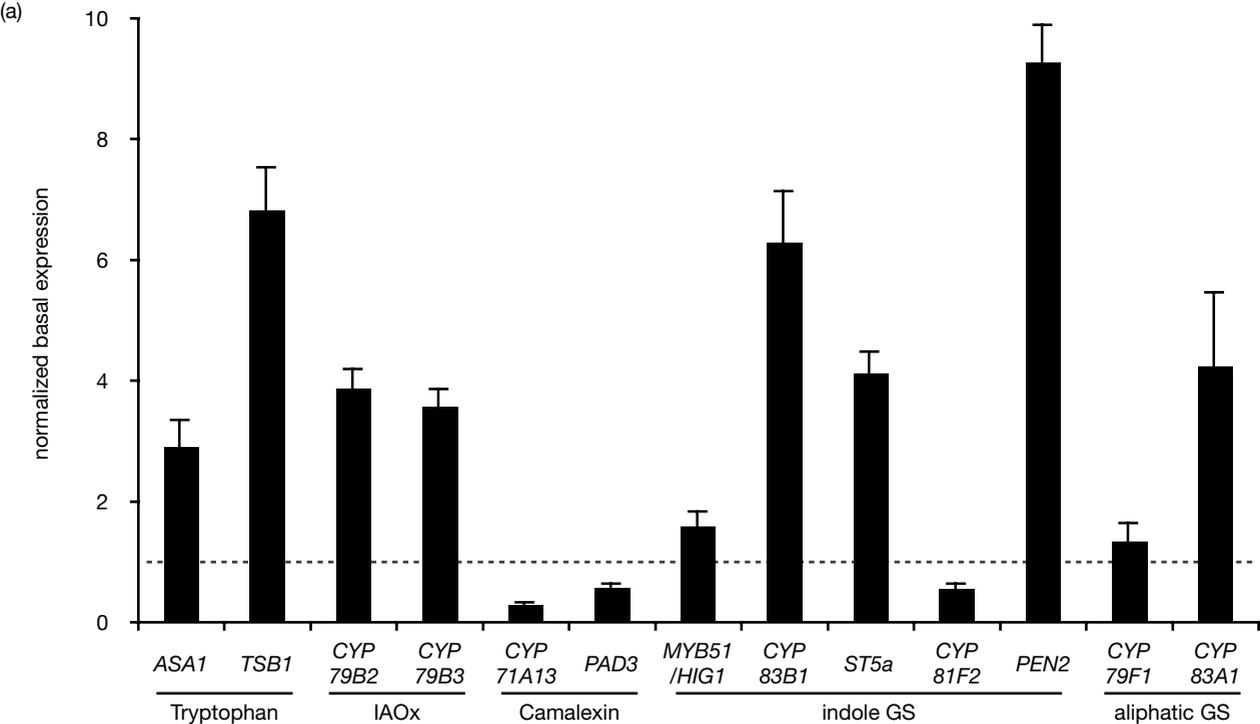
Figure S4. Comparison of transcript accumulation of genes involved in indole metabolism between *pad2-1* and Col-0.

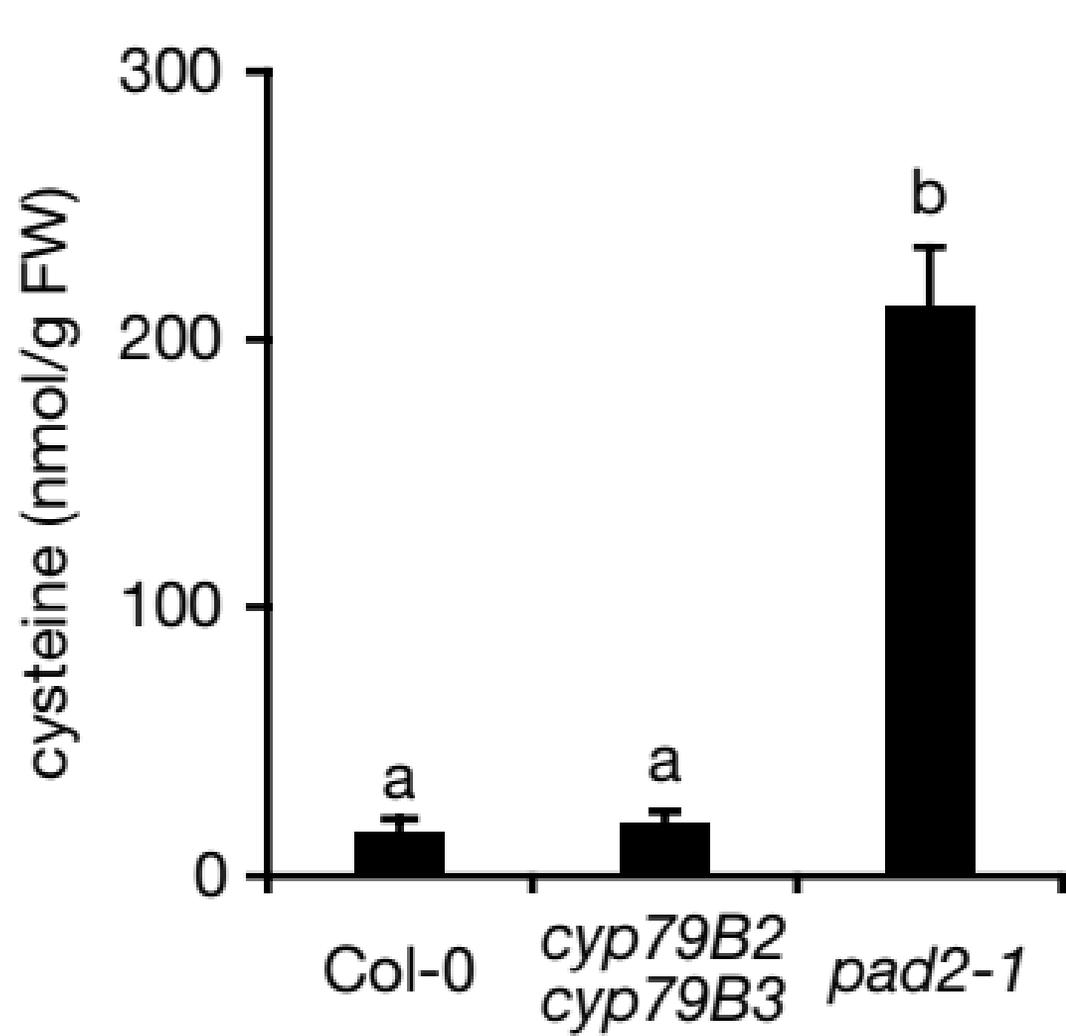
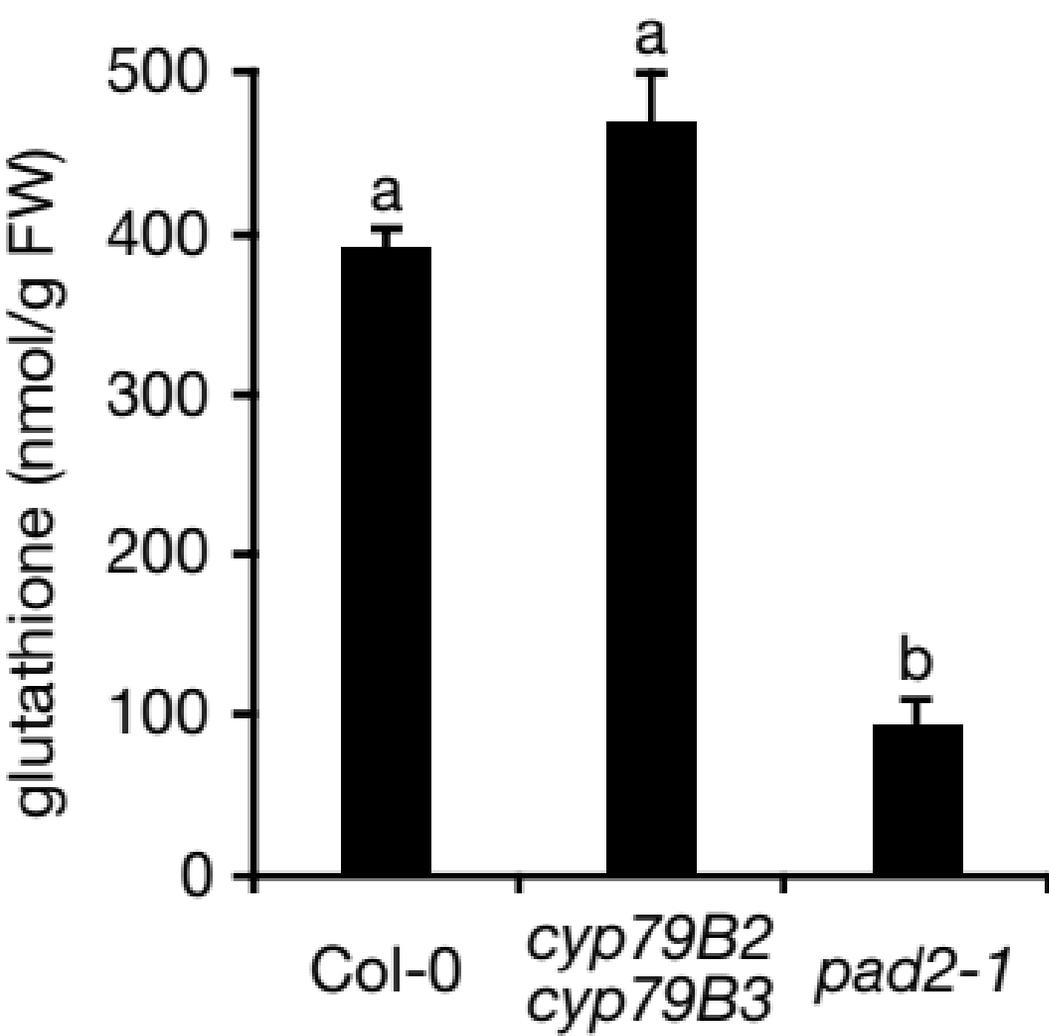
Quantitative RT-PCR analysis of pathogen-induced transcriptional changes at 24 hpi in leaves of 4-week-old plants. Expression levels were normalized to the expression level of the reference gene *PTB* (At3g01150). The values represent the mean (\pm SE) of 3 independent experiments, each with triplicate samples ($*P < 0.05$, ns = not significant, treatment effect; factorial ANOVA). The tested genes *MYB51*, *CYP83B1*, *ST5a* and *PEN2* are not differentially expressed in *pad2-1* compared to wildtype ($P > 0.05$, genotype-treatment effect; factorial ANOVA).

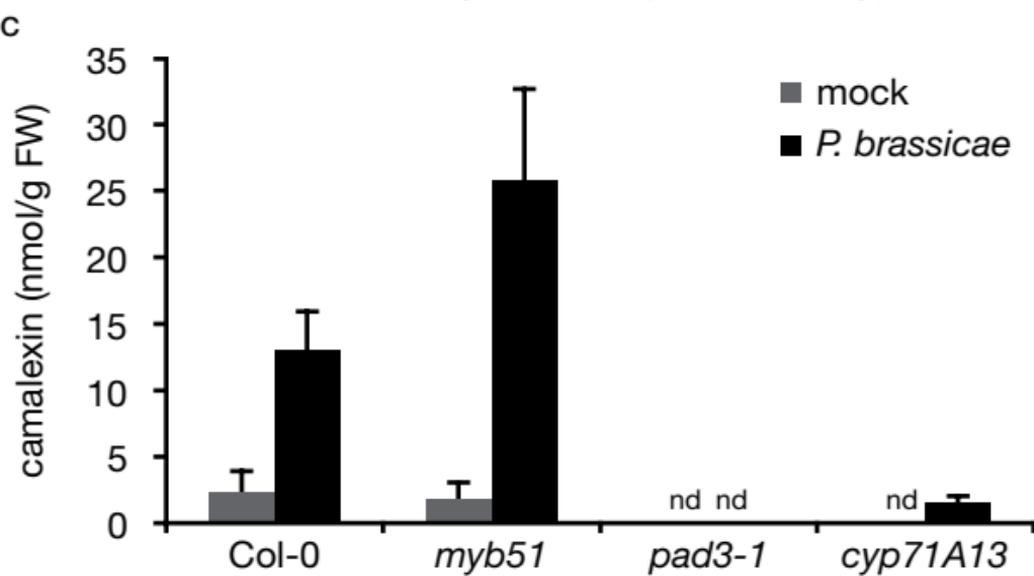
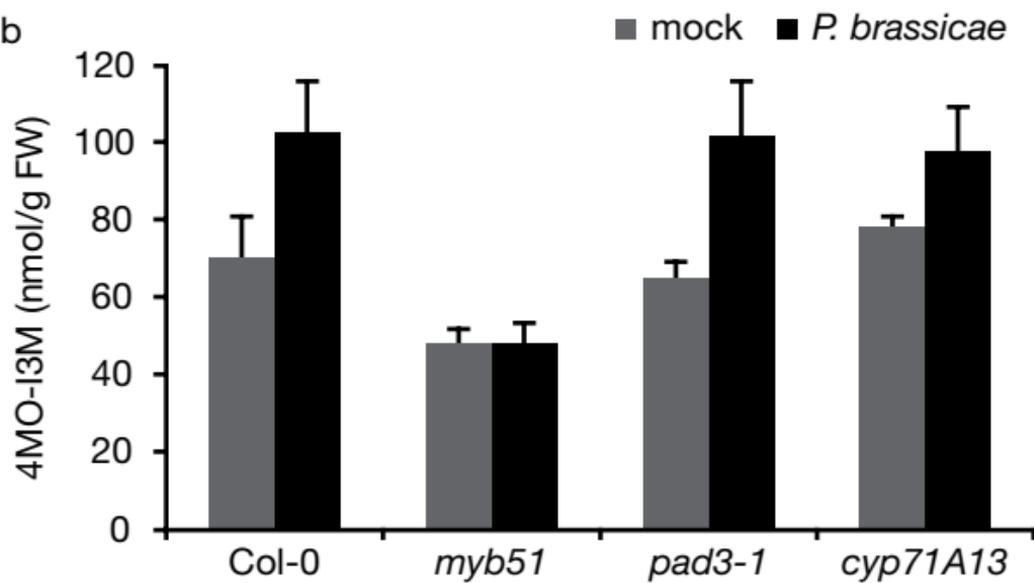
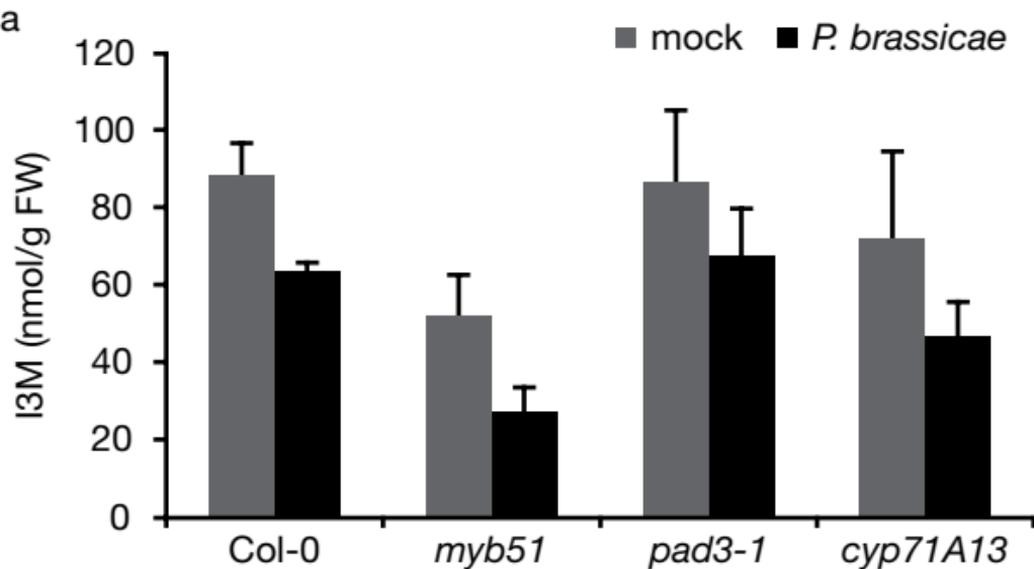
Figure S5. Analysis of antimicrobial activity of GS and camalexin towards *P. brassicae*.

(a) Growth inhibition of *P. brassicae* by leaf extract containing GS extracted from wildtype Arabidopsis. Zoospores of *P. brassicae* were allowed to germinate on V8-agar plates for 1h before filter discs containing test solutions were applied. Inhibition zones around the filter discs were recorded 5 days later. The leaf extract containing GS was applied separately and in combination with either commercial myrosinase or protein extract from Arabidopsis. The physiological concentration present in a leaf corresponds to 1x while 4x corresponds to a 4-fold concentrated solution and 0.5x corresponds to a 2-fold dilution.

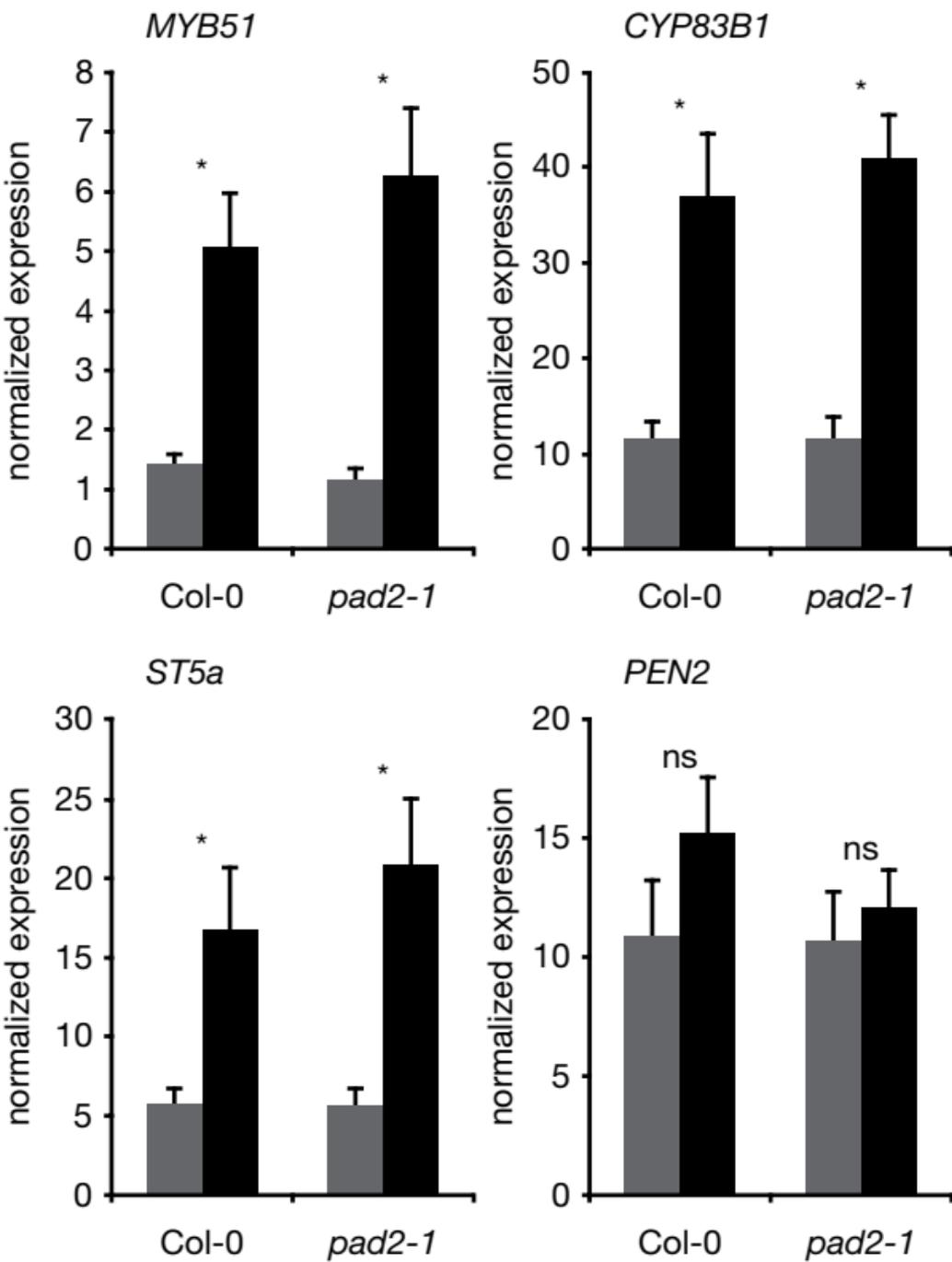
(b) Growth inhibition of *P. brassicae* by camalexin was tested in V8-agar plates containing different concentrations of camalexin. The diameter of the colonies was recorded after 4 days. The values represent the mean (\pm SE) of 6 replicates. The effects at all concentrations differ from each other at $P < 0.05$ (Tukey's HSD test).



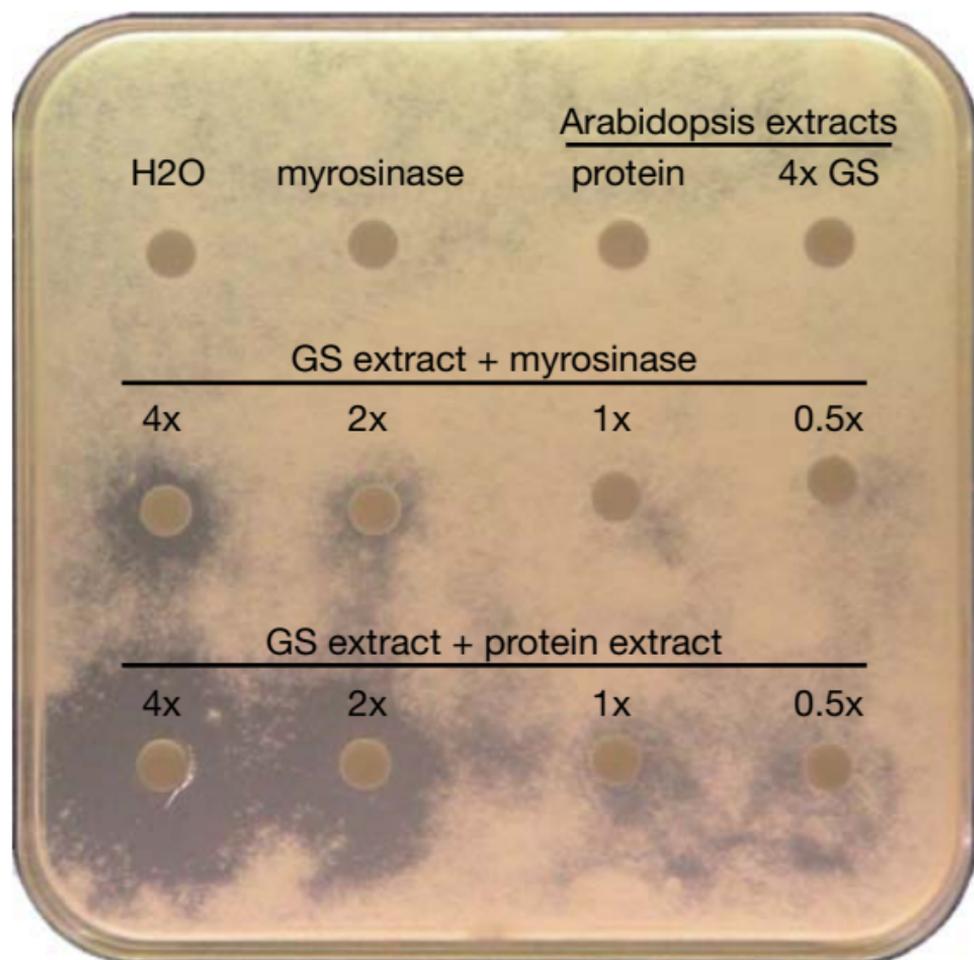




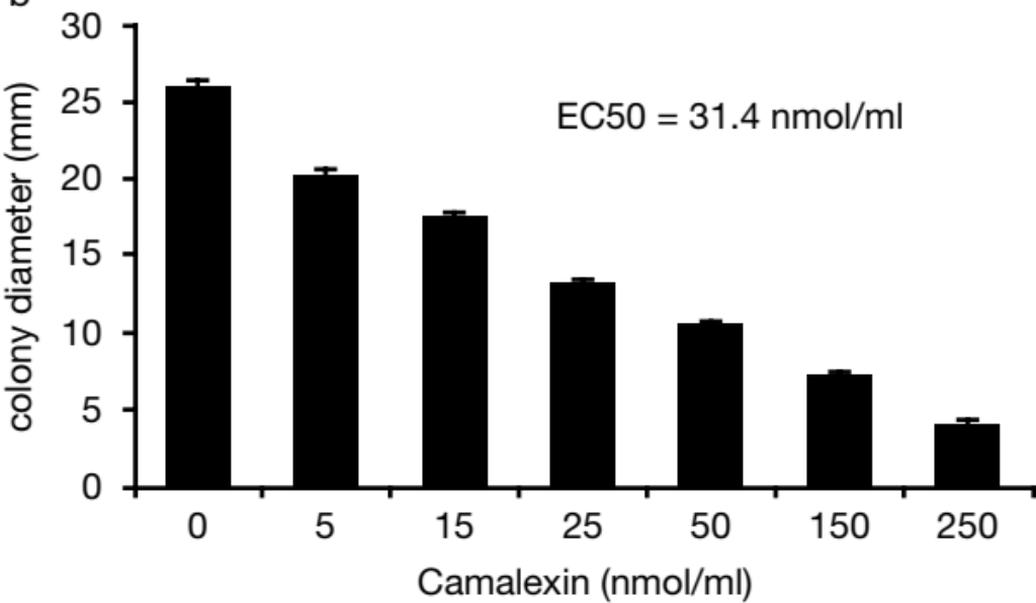
■ mock ■ *P. brassicae*



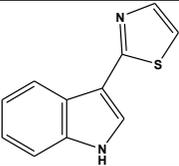
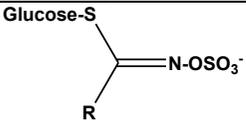
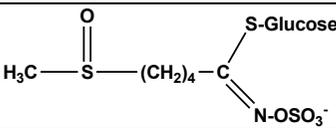
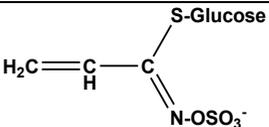
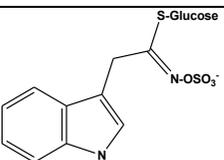
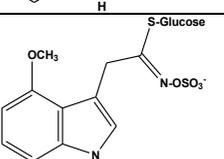
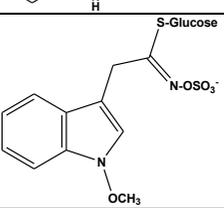
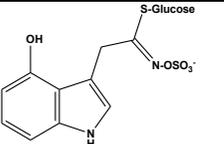
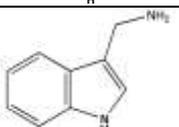
a



b



Supplementary Table S1

Abb.	Systematic name	Common name	Structure
	3-thiazol-2'-yl-indole	Camalexin	
GS	β -thioglucoside- <i>N</i> -hydroxysulfates	Glucosinolates	 <p>(general structure; R = amino acid derivative)</p>
4MSB	4-methyl-sulphinyl-butyl GS	Glucoraphanin	
Sin	Prop-2-enyl GS	Sinigrin	
I3M	indole-3-yl-methyl GS	Glucobrassicin	
4MO-I3M	4-methoxy-indole-3-yl-methyl GS	4-Methoxy Glucobrassicin	
1MO-I3M	1-methoxy-indole-3-yl-methyl GS	Neoglucobrassicin	
4HO-I3M	4-hydroxy-indole-3-yl-methyl GS		
I3A	Indol-3-ylmethylamine		

Supplementary Table S2

Gene	Description	AGI#	Primer pair	
<i>EXPG¹</i>	<i>Expressed gene</i>	At4g26410	5'-GAGCTGAAGTGGCTTCCATGAC-3'	5'-GGTCCGACATACCCATGATCC-3'
<i>PTB¹</i>	<i>Polypyrimidine tract-binding</i>	At3g01150	5'-GATCTGAATGTAAAGGCTTTTAGCG-3'	5'-GGCTTAGATCAGGAAGTGTATAGTCTCTG-3'
<i>PPR¹</i>	<i>similar to pentatricopeptide repeat-containing protein</i>	At1g62930	5'-GAGTTGCGGGTTTGTGGAG-3'	5'-CAAGACAGCATTTCAGATAGCAT-3'
<i>SAND¹</i>	<i>Sand family protein</i>	At2g28390	5'-AACTCTATGCAGCATTGATCCACT-3'	5'-TGATTGCATATCTTTATCGCCATC-3'
<i>TSB1</i>	<i>Tryptophan synthase beta-subunit1</i>	At5g54810	5'-GCTTACCTCGAGAAGCTATGTCC-3'	5'-CCACTGTCTGAACATCTTTATCTCC-3'
<i>ASA1</i>	<i>Antranylate synthase alpha 1</i>	At5g05730	5'-AACGATGTTGAAAGGTTACG-3'	5'-CGTCCCAGCAAGTCAAACC-3'
<i>CYP79B2</i>	<i>Cytochrome-P450-79B2</i>	At4g39950	5'-CTCGCGAGACTTCTTCAAGG-3'	5'-CCATAACCAACGGTTTAGCC-3'
<i>CYP79B3</i>	<i>Cytochrome-P450-79B3</i>	At2g22330	5'-ACGTACGGCGAGGATAATTC-3'	5'-CAAAAGGACAAAACCGAAC-3' 5'-CTTCTCCCTCCACAACCTGG-3'
<i>CYP83A1</i>	<i>Cytochrome-P450-83A1</i>	At4g13770	5'-AGAGAGTCAAGCCCGAAACC-3'	5'-TTCCCGCCACTACAATATCC-3'
<i>CYP83B1</i>	<i>Cytochrome-P450-83B1</i>	At4g31500	5'-TTCATGAACGAGCACAAAGG-3'	5'-CATTGCAATCCCAAGATGC-3'
<i>MYB51/ HIG1</i>	<i>Myb transcription factor 51/ high indole glucosinolates 1</i>	At1g18570	5'-TCGAACTTTGACGTTGATGG-3'	5'-CGAAATTATCGCAGTACATTAGAGG-3'
<i>ST5a</i>	<i>Sulfotransferase-5a</i>	At1g74100	5'-ATGGCTGCTCGTATTGATGG-3'	5'-CCGCACCAAATAACAGAAGG-3'
<i>CYP81F2</i>	<i>Cytochrome-P450-81F2</i>	At5g57220	5'-TGGCTATGCGTAAACTCGTG-3'	5'-CCGGTAAACTTCAAATGGTG-3'
<i>PEN2</i>	<i>Penetration2</i>	At2g44490	5'-CGAGTGGAACAGTGGATATGG-3'	5'-CATTTTCGGGTATCGTCTAAGC-3'
<i>CYP71A13</i>	<i>Cytochrome-P450-71A13</i>	At2g30770	5'-ACTCGTCTTATTAGTGTTCATAGC-3'	5'-CCATTGGTATCGATGTTTGC-3'
<i>Cyp71B15/ PAD3</i>	<i>Cytochrome-P450-71B15/ Phytoalexin-deficient 3</i>	At3g26830	5'-GGGTACCATACTTGTGAGATGG-3'	5'-TTGATGATCTCTTTGGCTTCC-3'

¹Primer pairs from:

Czechowski, T., Stitt, M., Altmann, T., Udvardi, M. K. and Scheible, W. R. (2005)

Genome-wide identification and testing of superior reference genes for transcript normalization in Arabidopsis. *Plant Physiol*, **139**, 5-17.