

Modulation of flavonoid metabolites in *Arabidopsis thaliana* through overexpression of the *MYB75* transcription factor affects plant responses to specialist tissue-chewing and phloem-feeding herbivores

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Supplementary data

Supplementary Figure legends

Figure S1. Overexpression of *MYB75* in *Arabidopsis* increases anthocyanin accumulation. (A) Overexpression of *MYB75* (ox*MYB75*) results in purple veins against a green background of the leaves when grown under short-day (8 h of light) conditions. (B) deep-purple leaves as reported in Borevitz *et al.* (2000) are observed when ox*MYB75* plants grow under long-day (16 h of light) conditions. (C) Relative transcript abundance of *MYB75* (mean \pm SE, n = 5) in undamaged WT and ox*MYB75* plants grown under long day conditions. (D). Anthocyanin accumulation (mean \pm SE, n = 5) in aerial tissues of undamaged WT and ox*MYB75* plants grown under long-day conditions. The expression level of *MYB75* and anthocyanin accumulation were compared between WT and ox*MYB75* plants by Student's *t*-test; asterisks indicate significant differences* $p \leq 0.05$; ** $p \leq 0.001$.

Figure S2. Aliphatic glucosinolate levels in aerial tissues of WT and ox*MYB75* plants in control and feeding damage by *P. brassicae* caterpillars or by *B. brassicae* aphids. Levels of individual aliphatic glucosinolate (mean \pm SE, n = 5) in WT and ox*MYB75* plants after 4 d feeding of *P. brassicae* caterpillar (A) or after 7 d feeding of *B. brassicae* aphid (B). Values of glucosinolates were compared between WT and ox*MYB75* plants and between control and herbivory treatment by ANOVA; mean values having no letters in common differ significantly (Tukey HSD *post hoc* test; $p \leq 0.05$). Abbreviations: 3MSOP, 3-methylsulfinylpropylglucosinolate; 4MSOB, 4-methylsulfinylbutylglucosinolate; 5MSOP, 5-methylsulfinylpentylglucosinolate; 7MSOH, 7-methylsulfinylheptylglucosinolate; 4MTB, 4-methylthiobutylglucosinolate; 8MSOO, 8-methylsulfinyloctylglucosinolate; DM, dry mass.

Figure S3. Indolic glucosinolate levels are increased as a response to caterpillar feeding but reduced after aphid feeding in WT and ox*MYB75* plant. Levels of individual indolic glucosinolates (mean \pm SE, n = 5) in WT or ox*MYB75* plants after 4 d of feeding damage by *P. brassicae* caterpillars (A) or after 7d of feeding

damaged by *B. brassicae* aphids (B). Levels of indolic glucosinolates were compared between WT and oxMYB75 plants and between control and herbivory treatment by ANOVA, mean values having no letters in common differ significantly (Tukey HSD *post-hoc* test; $p \leq 0.05$). Abbreviations: I3M, indoyl-3-methylglucosinolate; 4OHI3M, 4-hydroxy indoyl-3-methylglucosinolate; 4MOI3M, 4-methoxy indoyl-3-methylglucosinolate; 1MOI3M, 1-methoxy indoyl-3-methylglucosinolate; DM, dry mass.

Figure S4. Relative expression of selected indolic glucosinolate biosynthetic genes and β -thioglucoside glucohydrolases in WT and oxMYB75 plants after feeding by *P. brassicae* caterpillars or *B. brassicae* aphids. Relative transcript abundance (mean \pm SE, $n = 5$) of indolic glucosinolate biosynthetic genes (*CYP79B2* and *CYP79B3*) and β -thioglucoside glucohydrolases 1 and 2 (*TGG1* and *TGG2*) in WT and oxMYB75 plants after caterpillar feeding (A-D) or after aphid feeding (E-H) at different time points. The transcription levels were compared between WT and oxMYB75 plants at the correlated time point by Student's *t*-test, asterisks indicate significant difference; * $p \leq 0.05$, ** $p \leq 0.01$.

Figure S5. Sinapoyl malate accumulation in WT and oxMYB75 plants in response to *P. brassicae* or *B. brassicae* feeding. Sinapoyl malate concentration (mean \pm SE, $n = 5$) in WT and oxMYB75 plants after 4 d of *P. brassicae* caterpillar (A) or after 7 d feeding of *B. brassicae* aphid (B). Sinapoyl malate concentration was calculated based on an external standard curve determined for sinapic acid.

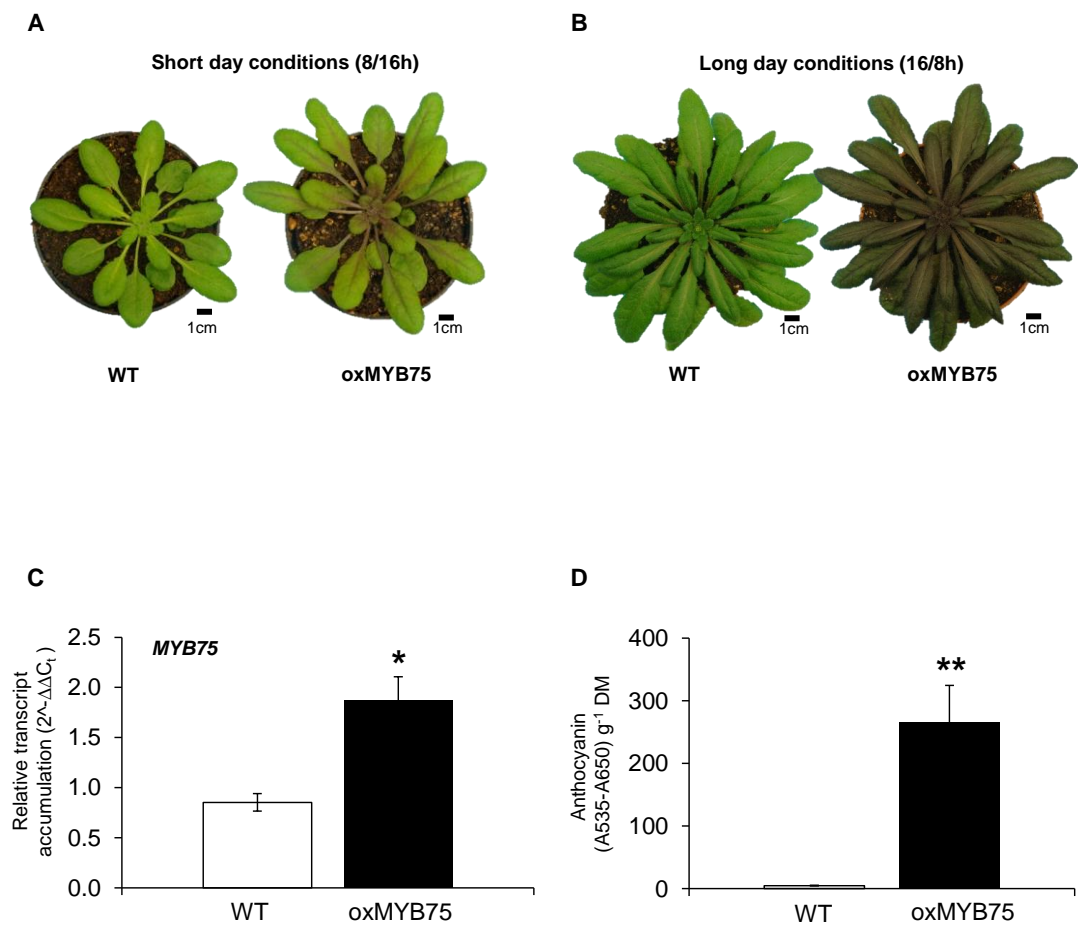


Figure S1.

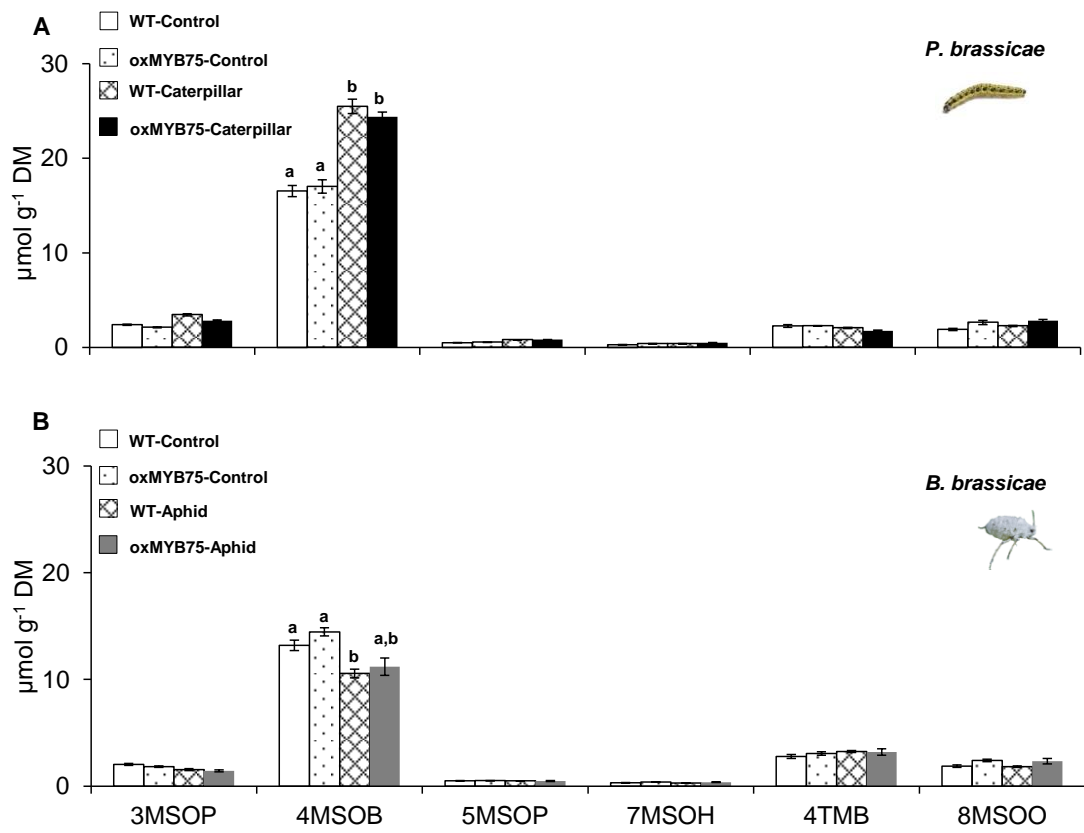


Figure S2.

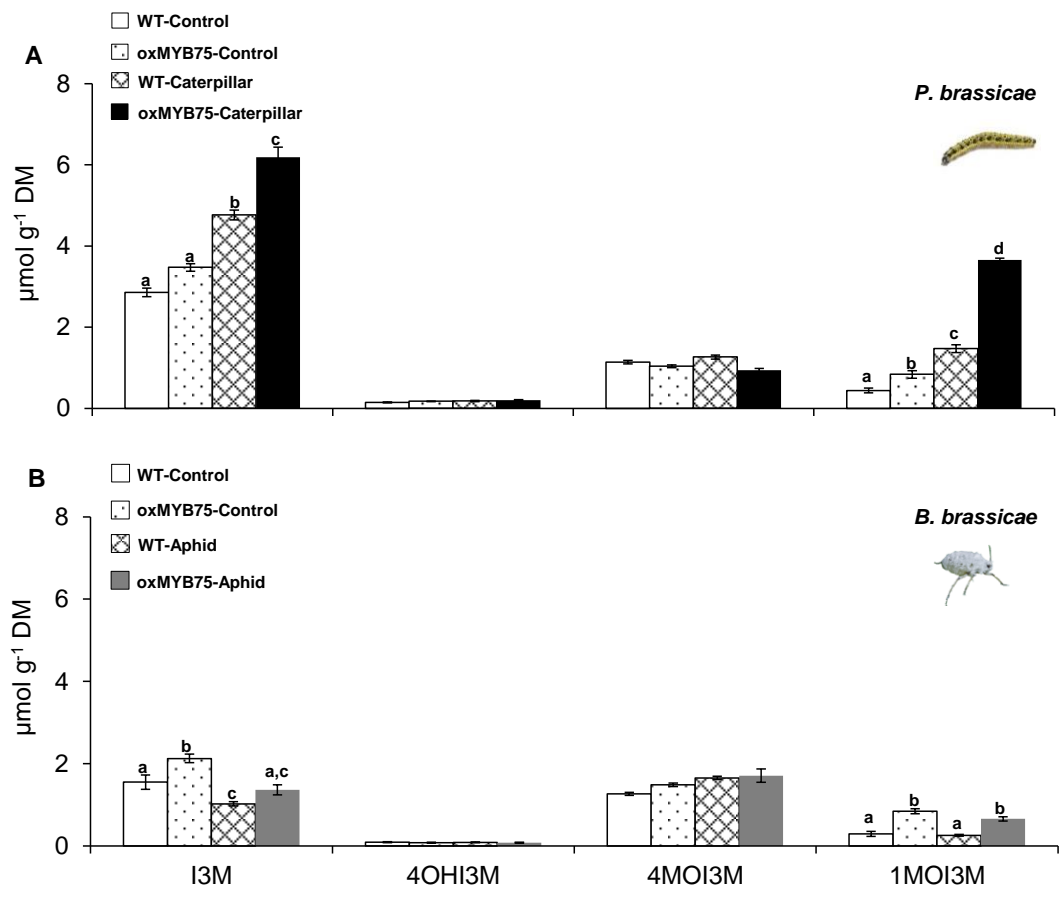


Figure S3.

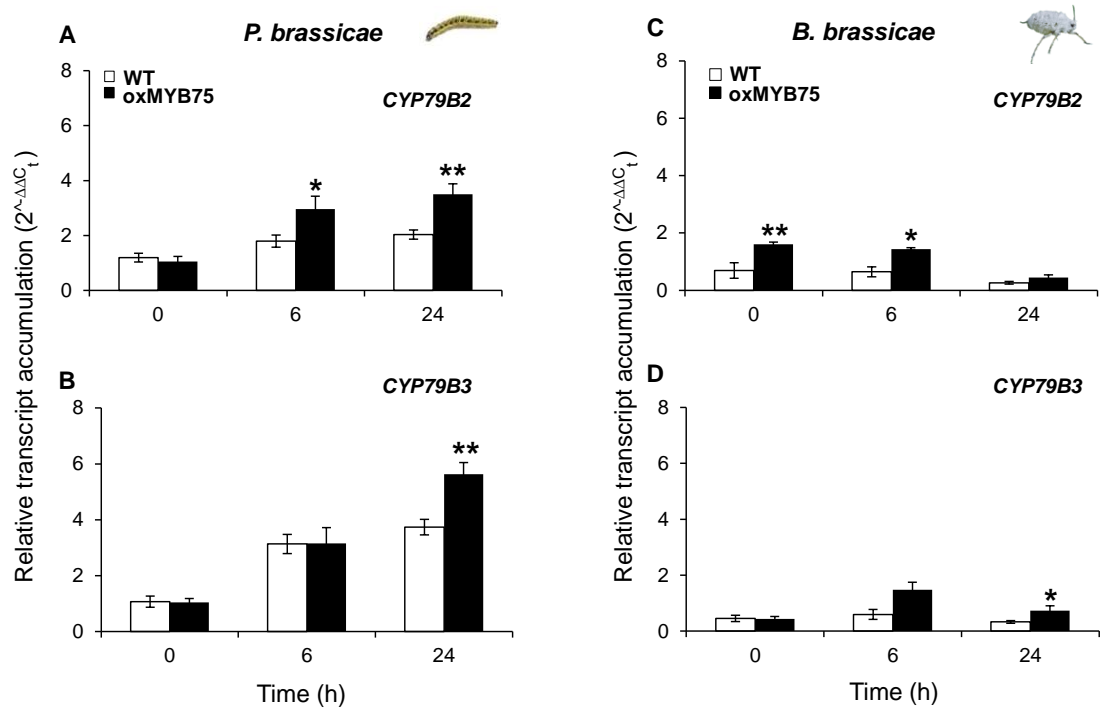


Figure S4.

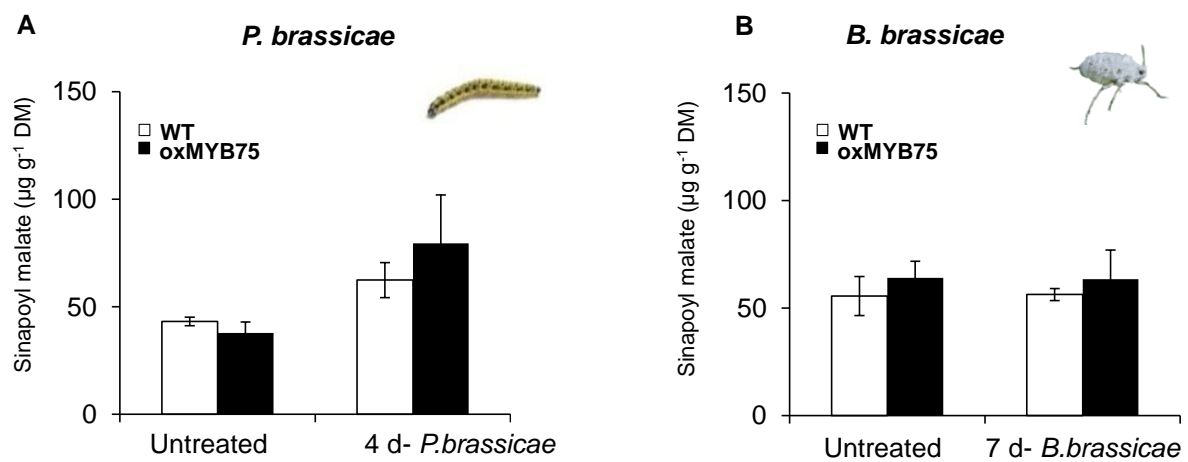


Figure S5.

Table S1. Specific primers used for quantitative real-time PCR. Primer sequences indicated as 5' → 3'.

Gene	Sequence (5'→3')
MYB75-Forward	GCGAAAAGGTGCTTGGACT
MYB75-Reverse	CTAGAAGCCTATGAAGGCGAA
LOX2-Forward	ACTTGCTCGTCCGGTAATTGG
LOX2-Reverse	GTACGGCCTTGCTGTGAATG
DFR-Forward	GATTCGCCGAAGAGAAAGGA
DFR-Reverse	TGGCGGCTGCTTGTTCG
FLS-Forward	ACGGTGGATAAAGAGAAGACGA
FLS-Reverse	CACTTCCTATTCCACAACCACA
CHS-Forward	CTGACACATCTGTCGGAGAG
CHS-Reverse	CAGAAGAGGGAGTTCCAGTC
F3'H-Forward	CTCTCGCCGGAGTATTCAAC
F3'H-Reverse	CTCCGTCACCGTCAAGATC