

## Article

The Botrytis cinerea effector BcXYG1 suppresses

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Figure 2. BcXYG1 interacts with FvBPL4 at the plasma membrane. A



**Figure 3.** Overexpression of *F* BPL4 promotes *B. c. e ea* infection in *N. abac* and *F. e ca*. **A. C** FvBPL4-GUS and GUS were overexpressed in *N. abac* and *F. e ca* by leaf discs method. Transgenic plants were identified using GUS staining. **B. D** Leaves of *N. abac* and *F. e ca* overexpressing *F* BPL4 were inoculated with 15  $\mu$ l drop *B. c. e ea* spores (n=3) and images of infected leaves were taken after 5 days to assess necrosis. Lesion areas on *N. abac* and *F. e ca* leaves were measured at 120 hpi. Asterisks indicate significant differences between means (LSD, \*\*P < 0.01).



**Figure 4.** FvACD11 binds to FvBPL4 and BcXYG1 in yeast and N. be. *a a. a.* **A** Yeast two-hybrid assay demonstrating that FvACD11 can interact with BcXYG1 and FvBPL4 in N. be. *a a. a.* epidermal cells. The vectors pSPYNE-FvBPL4/pSPYCE-FVACD11 and pSPYNE-FvACD11/pSPYCE-BcXYG1were transiently co-expressed in N. be. *a a. a.* leaf. Bright-field (BF) and YFP fluorescence images were taken using a confocal laser-scanning microscope (514 nm excitation) and merged. A more detailed picture is shown in Supplementary Data Fig. S5. **C** LCI assay demonstrating that FvACD11 can interact with BcXYG1 and FvBPL4 in N. be. *a a. a.* leaves. The vectors pCAMBIA1300-FvBPL4-NLuc/pCAMBIA1300-FvACD11-CLuc and pCAMBIA1300-FvACD11-NLuc/pCAMBIA1300-BcXYG1-CLuc were transiently co-expressed in N. be. *a a. a.* leaf.

and FvACD11 through a novel mechanism. Silencing of F BPL4 or F ACD11 in F. e ca leaves resulted in reduced susceptibility to B. c. e ea (Fig. 6). We also show that FvBPL4 can stabilize FvACD11 (Fig. 6

А



## Total RNA extraction and qPCR

Total RNA was extracted from all plants using the Plant Total

21. Li Q, Ai G, Shen D. e a. A P 🔐 a cq + c effector targets