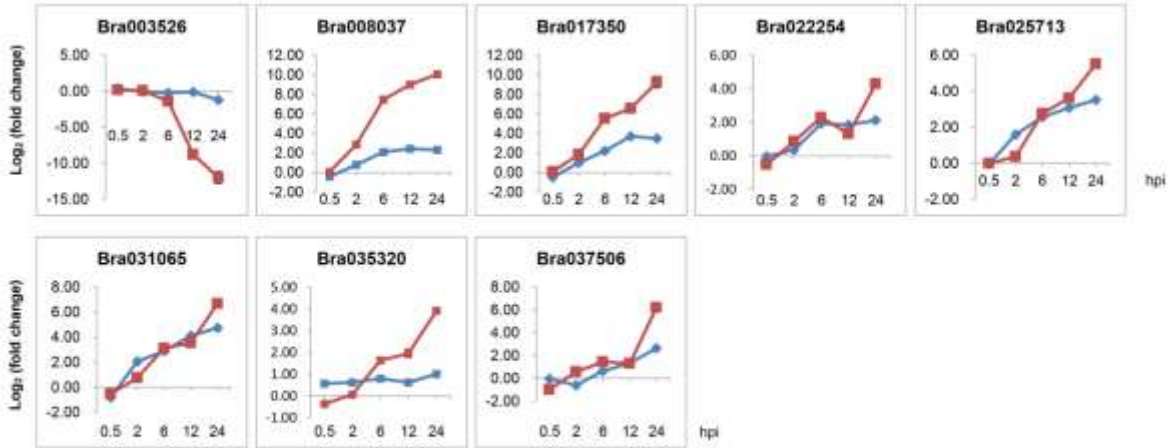


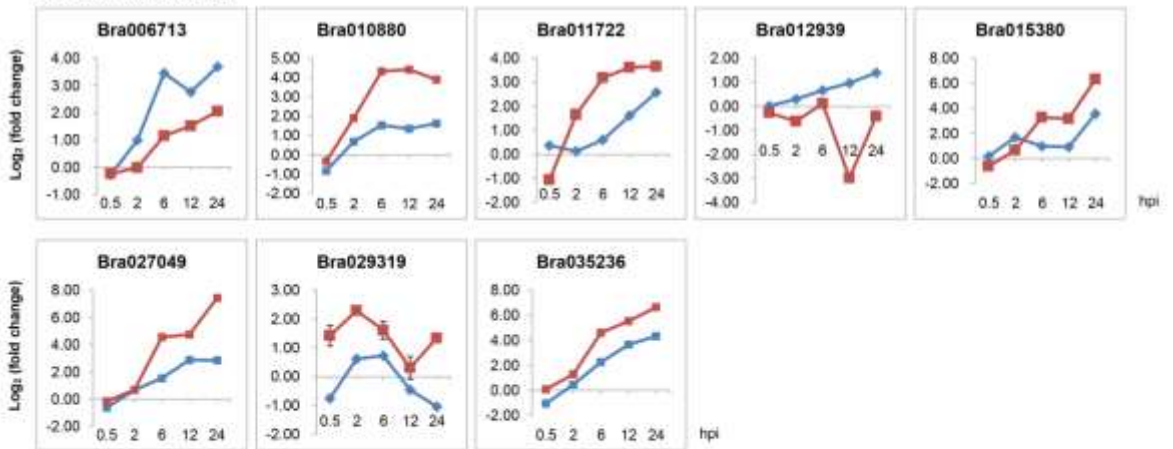
1

2 **Appendix D** The clustered expression patterns of differentially expressed genes (DEGs) in  
 3 Chinese cabbage induced by *Pectobacterium carotovorum* infection analyzed by  
 4 microarray. The three subclusters are indicated.

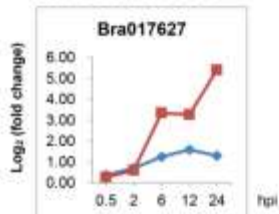
**JA related DEGs**



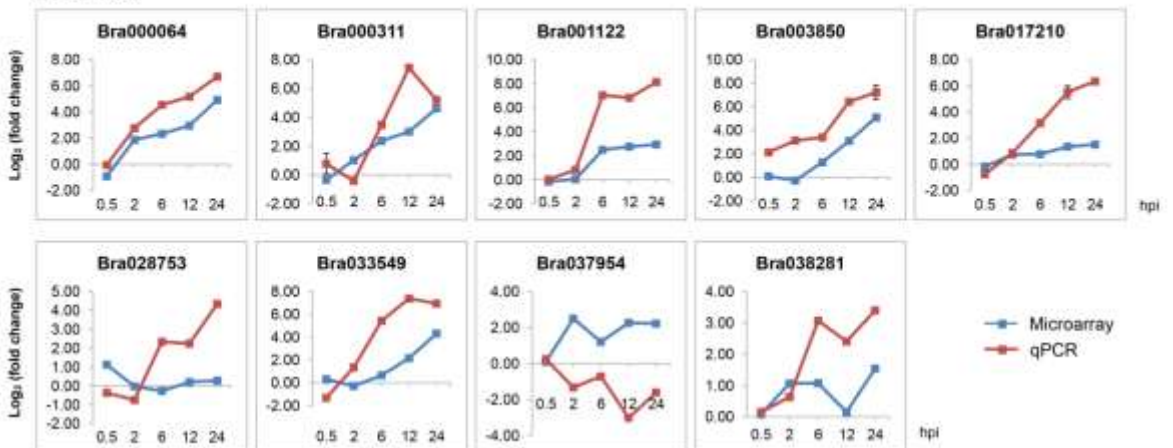
**Ethylene related DEGs**



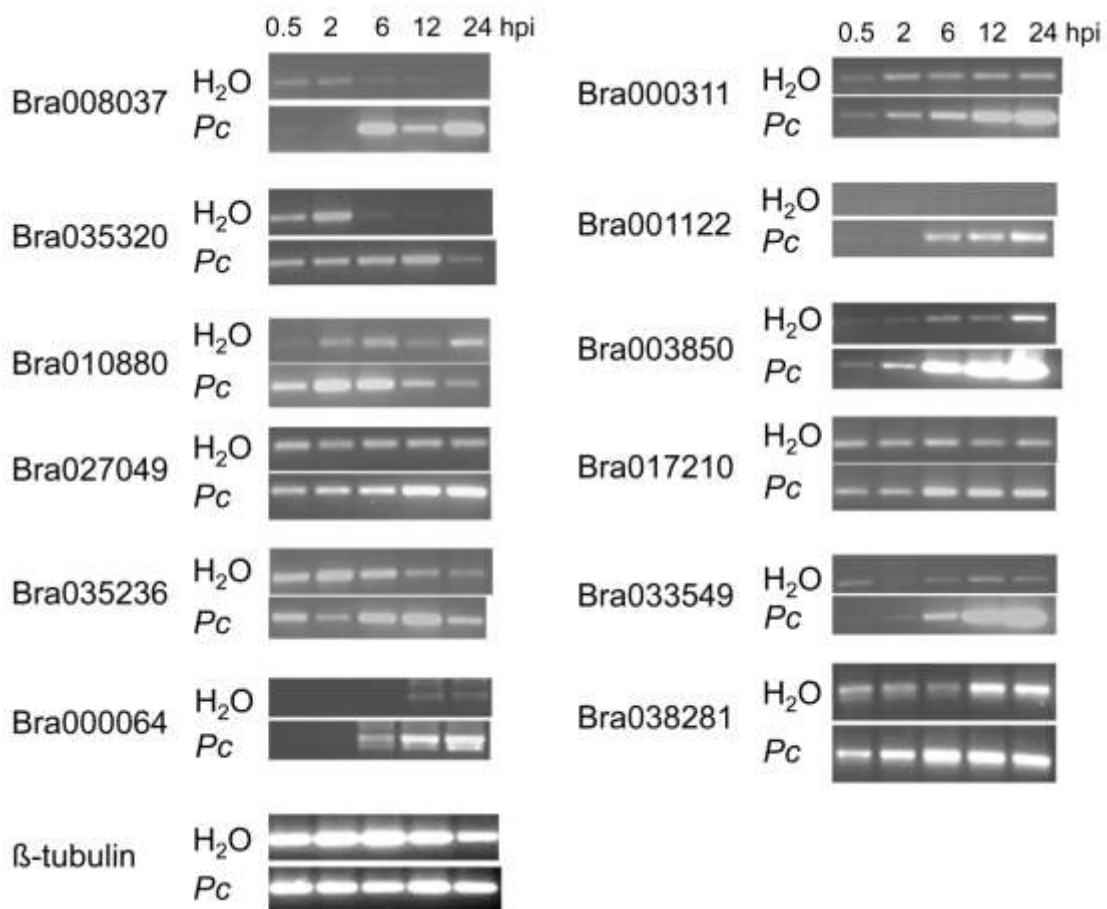
**JA & ET related DEG**



**Other DEGs**

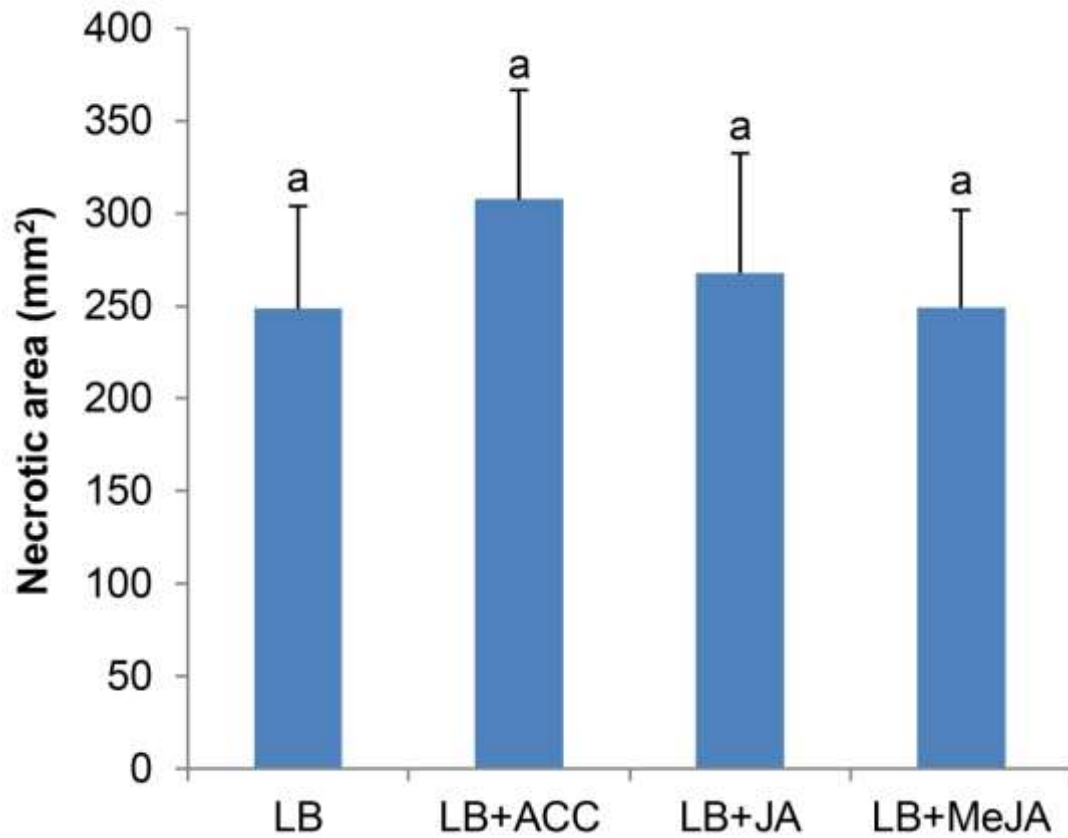


6 **Appendix E** Verification of gene expression regulation in Chinese cabbage infected with *P.*  
 7 *carotovorum* by qPCR. Twenty-six DEGs (including 8 JA-related DEGs, 8 ET-related DEGs,  
 8 1 JA & ET-related DEG, and 9 other randomly selected DEGs) were used to validate the  
 9 reliability of the microarray data. The fold change indicates the comparison of gene  
 10 expression level in Chinese cabbage infected with *P. carotovorum* with that in the  
 11 mock-inoculated control. JA, jasmonic acid; ET, ethylene.



12

13 **Appendix F** Verification of the expression levels of 12 selected genes in Chinese cabbage  
 14 infected with *P. carotovorum* revealed by semi-quantitative RT-PCR analysis and agarose  
 15 gel electrophoresis with  $\beta$ -tubulin as a reference gene.



16

17 **Appendix G** Direct effect of phytohormones on *Pc* virulence to Chinese cabbage petioles  
18 in vitro (n=9). Each column shows the mean and standard deviation. Statistical analyses  
19 were conducted by one-way ANOVA among different columns. The same letter indicates no  
20 significant difference among virulence of *Pc* cultures incubated in LB alone or addition with  
21 different phytohormones ( $P > 0.05$ ). JA, jasmonic acid; MeJA, methyl jasmonate; ACC,  
22 1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylate.

23