## Supplementary Materials: Triflumizole as a Novel Lead Compound for Strigolactone Biosynthesis Inhibitor

Kojiro Kawada <sup>1</sup>, Yuya Uchida <sup>1</sup>, Ikuo Takahashi <sup>2</sup>, Takahito Nomura <sup>3</sup>, Yasuyuki Sasaki <sup>1</sup>, Tadao Asami<sup>2</sup>, Shunsuke Yajima <sup>1</sup> and Shinsaku Ito <sup>1,\*</sup>

- <sup>1</sup> Department of Bioscience, Tokyo University of Agriculture, Setagaya, Tokyo 156-8502, Japan
- <sup>2</sup> Graduate School of Agricultural and Life Sciences, The University of Tokyo, Bunkyo, Tokyo 113-8657, Japan
- <sup>3</sup> Center for Bioscience Research and Education, Utsunomiya University, Utsunomiya, Tochigi 321-8505, Japan
- \* Correspondence: s4ito@nodai.ac.jp; Tel.: +81-3-5477-2365



Figure S1. Three groups of chemicals known as Strigolactone biosynthesis inhibitor.



Figure S2. Structure of tested compounds used for screening.



**Figure S3.** Effect of triflumizole on *Striga* germination rate. In the absence of plants, we extracted hydroponic culture media containing 10  $\mu$ M triflumizole with ethyl acetate twice. T and T+GR24 means triflumizole-containing extract and the triflumizole-containing extract and 0.1  $\mu$ M GR24, respectively.



Sterile water



**GR24** 

Figure S4. Striga seeds.