

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Influence of Chloroplast Defects on Formation of Jasmonic Acid and Characteristic Aroma Compounds in Tea (*Camellia sinensis*) Leaves Exposed to Postharvest Stresses

Jianlong Li ^{1,†}, Lanting Zeng ^{2,3,†}, Yinyin Liao ^{2,3}, Dachuan Gu ^{2,3}, Jinchi Tang ^{1,*}, Ziyin Yang ^{2,3,*}

¹ Tea Research Institute, Guangdong Academy of Agricultural Sciences & Guangdong Provincial Key Laboratory of Tea Plant Resources Innovation and Utilization, Dafeng Road 6, Tianhe District, Guangzhou 510640, China; skylong.41@163.com (J.L.)

² Guangdong Provincial Key Laboratory of Applied Botany & Key Laboratory of South China Agricultural Plant Molecular Analysis and Genetic Improvement, South China Botanical Garden, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Xingke Road 723, Tianhe District, Guangzhou 510650, China; zenglanting@scbg.ac.cn (L.Z.); honey_yyliao@scbg.ac.cn (Y.L.) ; gdcawang@126.com (D.G.)

³ College of Advanced Agricultural Sciences, University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, No. 19A Yuquan Road, Beijing 100049, China

† These authors contributed equally to this work.

* Correspondence: tangjinchi@126.com; Tel.: +86-20-8516-1049 (J.T.) ; zyyang@scbg.ac.cn; Tel.: +86-20-3807-2989 (Z.Y.)

Table S1. The primers used for quantitative real time PCR (qRT-PCR) in the study.

	Accession number	Forward primer 5'-3'	Reverse primer 5'-3'
CsEF1	KA280301.1	TTGGACAAGCTCAAGGCTGAA CG	ATGCCAGGAGCATCAAT GACAGT
CsLOX1	EU195885	GCTGACTGGACAACCGATGA	CAACATATGCTCTATGAAAAA TGC
CsLOX2	FJ418174	GTTTGTCAAATCATTGGT	TTCTCAAACCTCAAGTTG
CsLOX3	FJ794853	GGGACAAACACTGTATGGG	CCAGAGTCATGAGCAAGGG
CsLOX4	MG708225	ACTTGAAGAATAGATGTGGAG C	TCTTACAAATGCATTCACTTCT C
CsLOX6	MG708227	GACCCAAGCCTCACAAATAG	GCTTCATTTATGCTACTCACA C
CsLOX7	MG708228	ATTTCTCTCTCACTCTCAC	GAACACCTCTCCATCACACT
CsAOS2	AHY03308.1	GTTTCAACC GTT GCG ACCA	GTTTCAACC GTT GCG ACCA
CsAOC	GEFQ01049691.1	GCAGAACGGTTGGAAAT	CACCA GT CACAGCGAGATAAC
CsOPR1	KA281144.1	ACTTGCTCTGTAGAGGAGATTGG A	AACCGATTGTAGATGCTGTTC AT
CsOPR2	GEFQ01093164.1	ATGTTCCACCACCTCCAGTAT	TCATCTACGAGCAAGCCTATA TCA
CsNES1	KY033151	CAGCACAAACGAAATTCCCT	CATTCCATGACCCAAGAGAA
CsNES2	-	GAATGACAATCCAGGCATTG	TGGTGAGAATGGATTGGAG
CsLIS	KF006849	TCCAACCCCTCAATACAGAAAG ACTATC	TTGGCTTGTAGAAGTGTCTTC AATCTC
CsTSA	KX022968	ACCACACCTACTACTCCAACA	CTTACAGATAACGAGCACC AG
CsTSB2	KX022970	CCTTATCTCCACGCCACTA	ACGACTATGCCGACTTGAAG
CsHPL	GW342656	ATCCCCTAACACCGCCATCG	CCTTGGAACCAAGAGTAGTC
CsMYC2a	KU892079	ATCCC GGTTTCAGGTCCAC	ATT CGAATCATCGCGTCCCA
CsMYC2b	KU892080	TTGCCCTTGATACCCACC	TT CGCGT GAAAATGCTGCAA
CsMYC2c	KU892081	TGCAACAAGCCAAGTCACTG	AGCTCAGATTGGCATTGGT

EF1, encoding elongation factor 1; *LOX*, lipoxygenase; *AOC*, allene oxide cyclase; *AOS*, allene oxide synthase; *OPR*, 12-oxo-phytodienoic acid reductase; *NES*, (E)-nerolidol synthase; *LIS*, linalool synthase; *TSA*, tryptophan synthase α -subunit; *TSB*, tryptophan synthase β -subunit; *HPL*, hydroperoxide lyase.

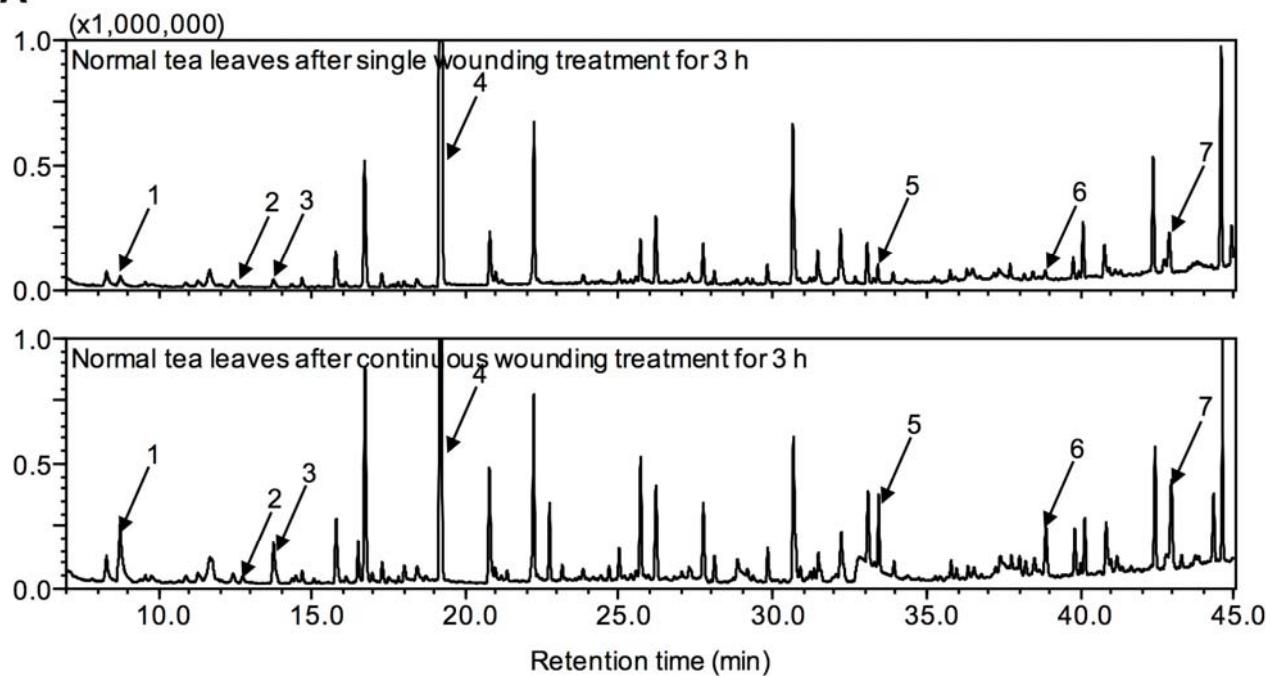
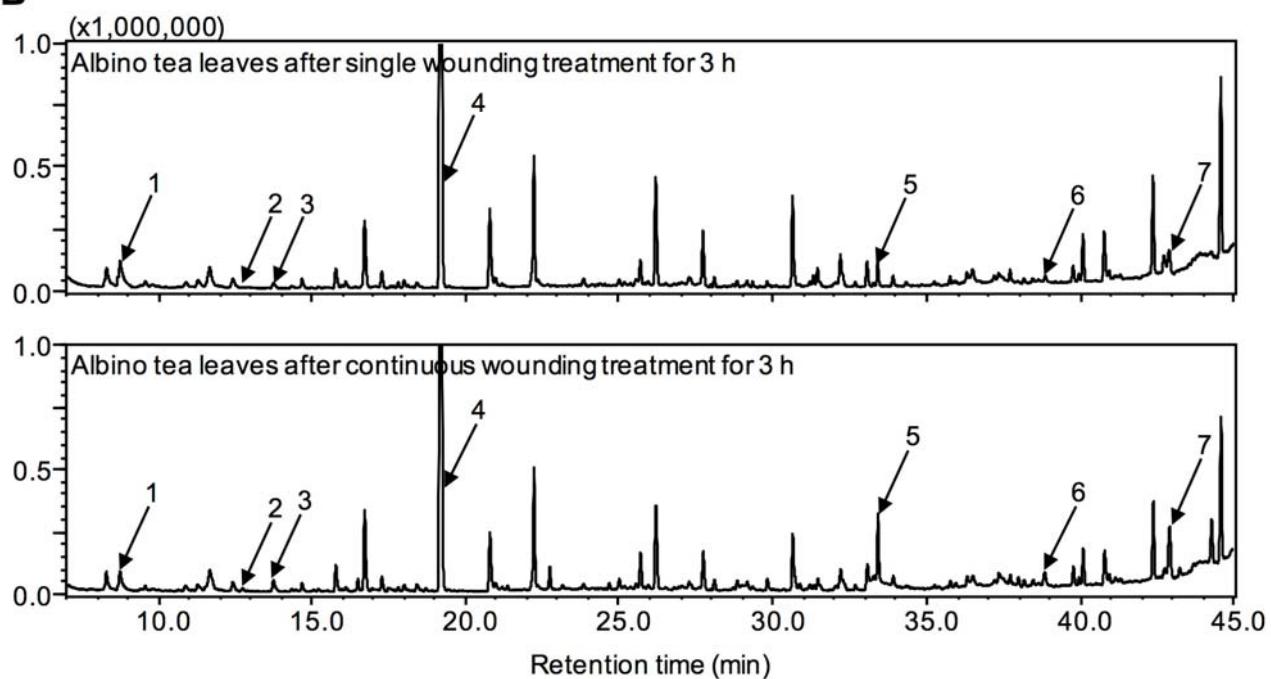
A**B**

Figure S1. GC-MS chromatograms of aroma compounds in normal tea leaves (A) and albino tea leaves (B) exposed to single wounding treatment and continuous wounding treatment. 1, 2-Hexenal; 2, 1-Hexenol; 3, (Z)-3-Hexenol; 4, Linalool; 5, (*E*)-Nerolidol; 6, Jasmine lactone; 7, Indole. These aroma compounds were investigated in the study.