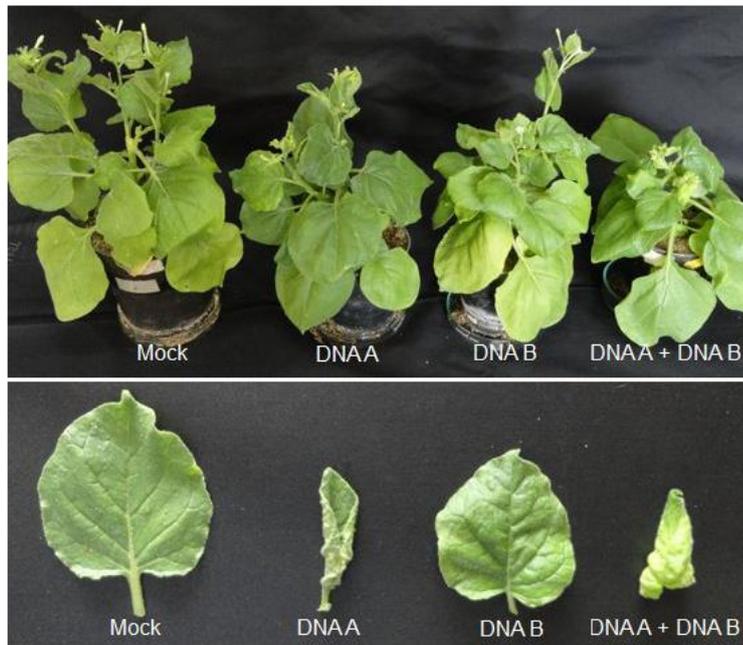


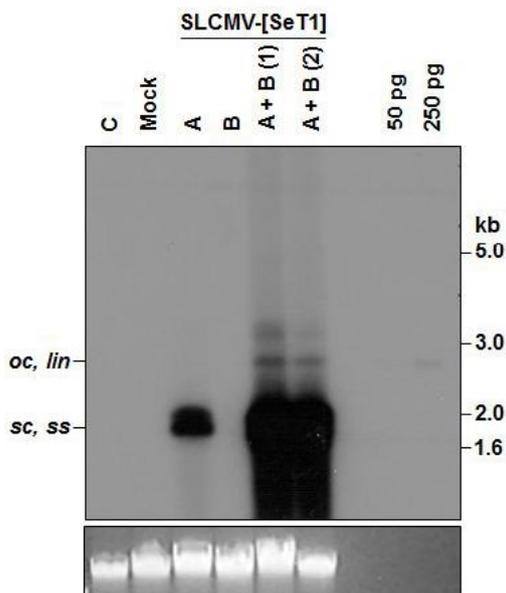
Supplementary Materials: Emergence of a Latent Indian Cassava Mosaic Virus from Cassava Which Recovered from Infection by a Non-Persistent Sri Lankan Cassava Mosaic Virus

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a



b



c

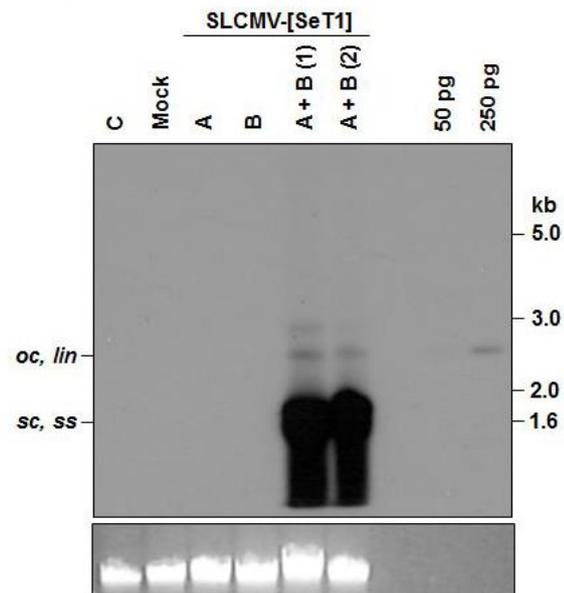


Figure S1. Infectivity analysis of Sri Lankan cassava mosaic virus (SLCMV)-[SeT1] partial dimers in *Nicotiana benthamiana* plants. **(a)** Symptoms displayed by *N. benthamiana* plants agroinoculated with the partial dimers of SLCMV-[SeT1]. Bottom half shows individual leaves of the tested plants. **(b)** Southern blot analysis using SLCMV-[SeT1] DNA-A (without common region [Δ CR]) labelled with

[α -³²P]dCTP as the probe. The plasmid pBS-SLCMV-Tv-A digested with PstI (50 pg and 250 pg) was used as the positive control. (c) Southern blot analysis using [α -³²P]dCTP-labelled SLCMV-[SeT1] DNA-B (Δ CR) as the probe. The plasmid pBS-SLCMV-Ma-B digested with BamHI (50 pg and 250 pg) was used as the positive control. In (b) and (c), DNA (1 μ g) from uninfected plant (C), plant mock infected with the *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* strain Ach5 (Ach5), plant agroinoculated with the partial dimers of DNA-A alone (A), DNA-B alone (B) and plants co-agroinoculated with the partial dimers of DNA-A + DNA-B (A + B) (in duplicates) were loaded in the respective lanes. Positions of different forms of viral DNA-single stranded (*ss*), super-coiled (*sc*), open circular (*oc*) and linear (*lin*) are marked. Ethidium bromide stained high molecular weight plant DNA is shown for loading control at the bottom.