

Article

# Detection of *Xylella fastidiosa* in host plants and insect vectors by droplet digital PCR

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## Supplementary files:

-**Supplementary Figure S1:** Evaluation of the optimal amount of olive and insect extracts to set up ddPCR reactions.

-**Supplementary Figure S2:** Calibration curves of qPCR

- **Supplementary Figure S3:** Linear regression curves of the ddPCR assay

**Citation:** Amoia, S.S.; Minafra, A.; Ligorio, A.; Cavalieri, V.; Boscia, D.; Saponari, M.; Loconsole, G.

Detection of *Xylella fastidiosa* in Host Plants and Insect Vectors by Droplet Digital PCR. *Agriculture* **2023**, *13*, 716. <https://doi.org/10.3390/agriculture13030716>

Academic Editor: Filippo De Curtis

Received: 28 December 2022

Revised: 10 February 2023

Accepted: 17 March 2023

Published: 20 March 2023



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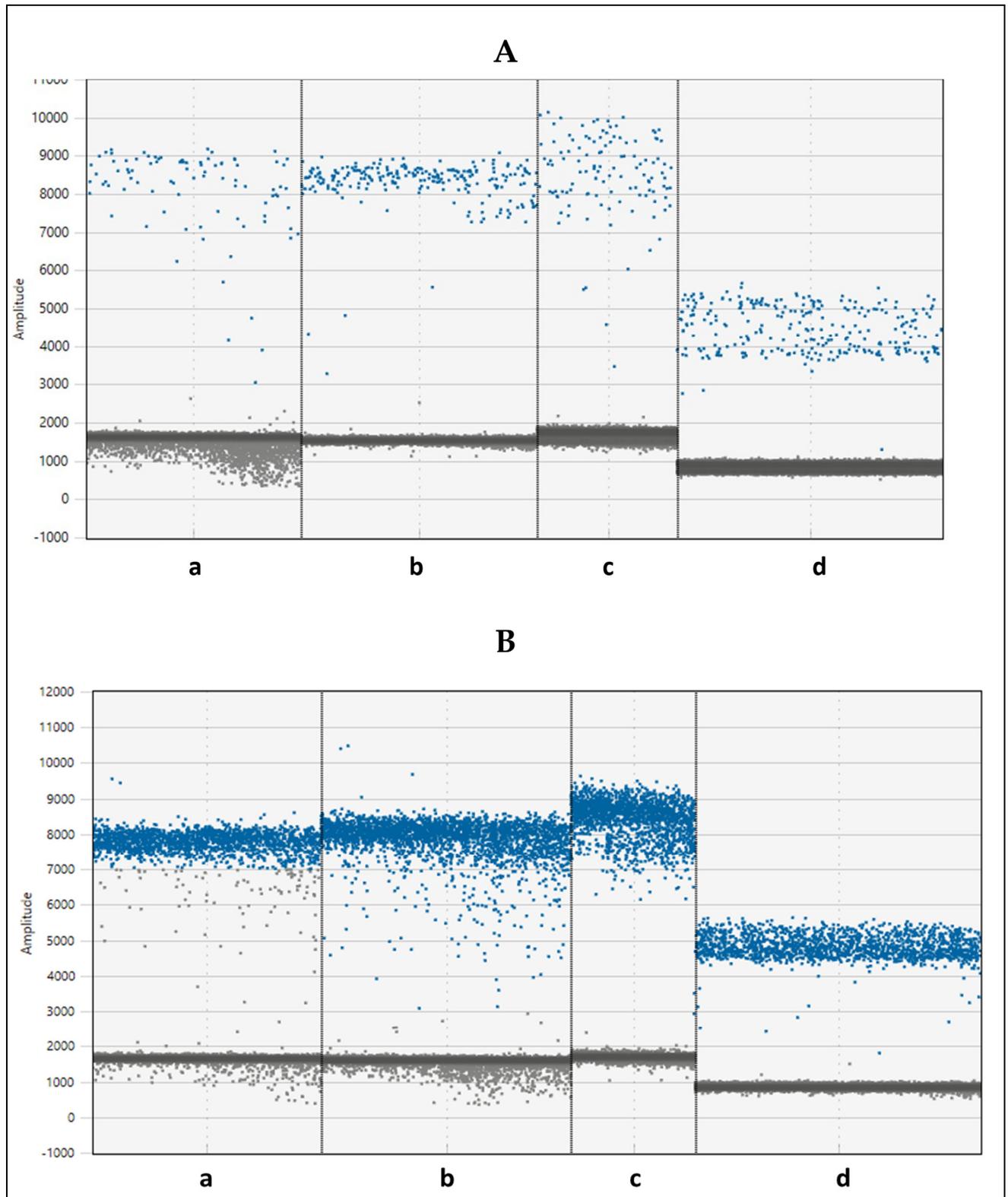
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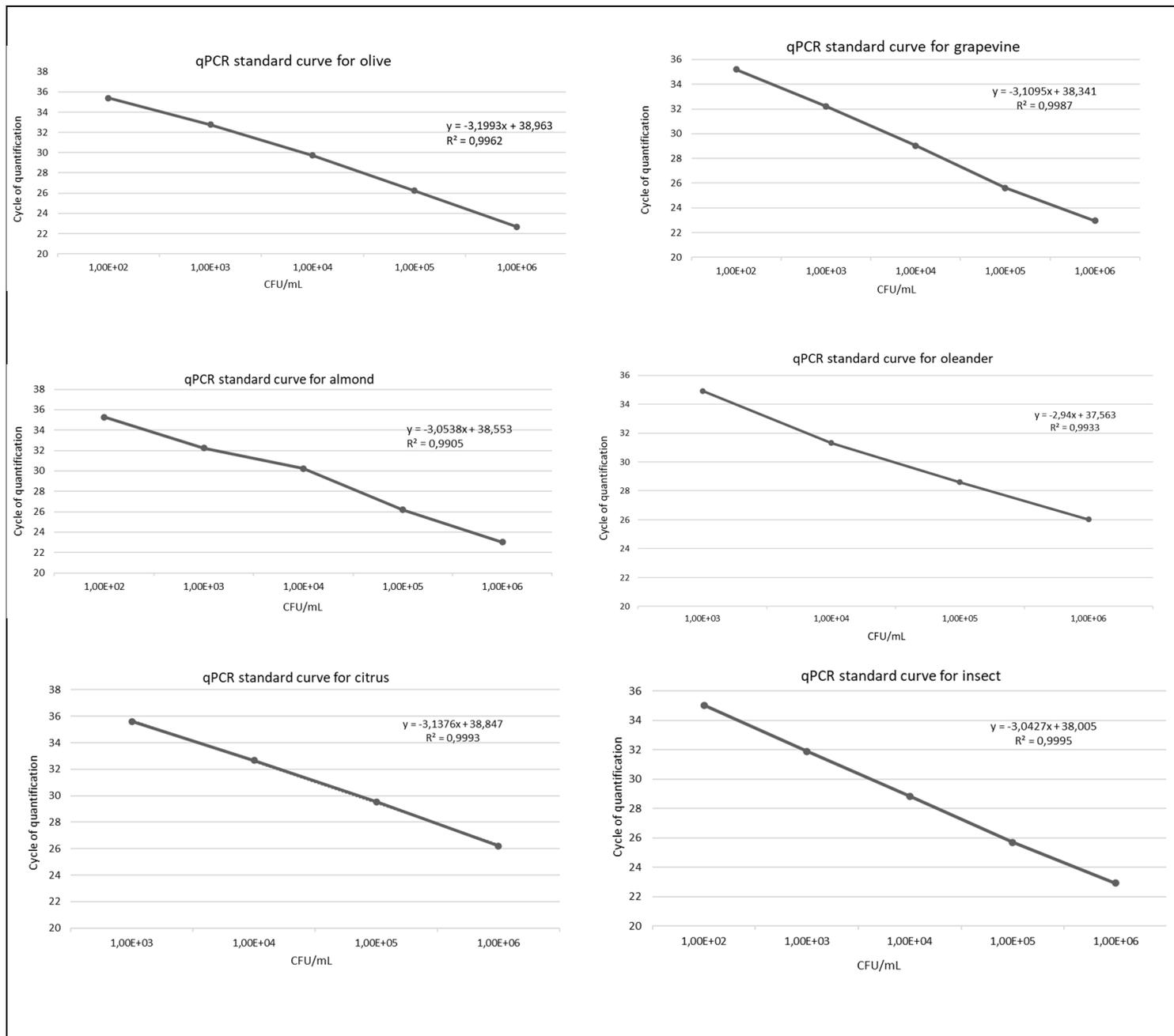
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**Supplementary Figure S1.** Evaluation of the optimal amount of olive (A) and insect extracts (B) using the ddPCR conditions reported by Dupas *et al.*, 2019. On x-axis: Amplitude value. On y-axis: DNA amounts tested; a: 2  $\mu$ L; b : 4  $\mu$ L; c: 6  $\mu$ L; d: 8  $\mu$ L. The best positive and negative droplet separation was achieved employing 4  $\mu$ L and 6  $\mu$ L of purified DNA for plant and insect, respectively.



**Supplementary Figure S2.** Standard curves of qPCR assays on purified DNA from ten-fold serial dilutions of bacterial cell suspension (from 10<sup>6</sup> to the limit of detection, LOD) spiked in plant and insect matrices. Slopes and determination coefficients (R<sup>2</sup>) are indicated in the figures.



**Supplementary Figure S3.** Linear regression curves of the ddPCR assay, for the plant and insect matrices evaluated, were constructed employing the same ten-fold dilution series tested with the qPCR assay. The vertical axis shows the measured copies/ $\mu$ L of the ddPCR reaction mixture.

