SUPPLEMENTARY APPENDIX

This appendix has been provided by the authors to give readers additional information about their work.

Supplement to:
Isolation and identification of *Burkholderia gladioli* on *Cymbidium* orchids in Korea

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Supplementary Appendix

Figure S1. Sequence alignment of 1.5-kb fragment of the 16S rDNA of isolate 2-9, *B. gladioli* pv. *galioli* (*Bga*) and *B. gladioli* pv. *galio* (*Bgg*).

Note: Gene products amplified with fD1 and rD1 were constructed using MegAlign software (Clustal W method). DNA sequences recognized by *Hinfl* restriction endonuclease are boxed. A dashed line indicates a region displaying relatively high diversity among isolates 2-9 and reference controls.
Figure S2. Reisolation of isolate 2-9 from inoculated Cymbidium plants.
(A) Experimentally infected Cymbidium leaves with isolate 2-9 and B. gladioli pv. alliiicoli (Bga).
Note: Pictures were taken 12 days after inoculation.
(B) Reisolation of bacteria from Cymbidium leaves inoculated with isolate 2-9 and B. gladioli pv. alliiicoli (Bga).
Note: 0.5 to 1 cm pieces of experimentally infected Cymbidium tissue were cultured on the TSA plates for two days.
(C) Bacteria identification confirmed with species-specific oligonucleotide primers, CMG16-1 and G16-2, amplifying an approximately 470-bp fragment. L: size marker; P: genomic DNA extracted from B. gladioli pv. aliiicola as a positive control; 2-9: bacterial isolate 2-9-inoculated Cymbidium tissue; Bga: B. gladioli pv. alliiicoli-inoculated Cymbidium tissue.

Figure S3. Comparison of cross-inoculation studies of isolate 2-9 and B. gladioli on a possible alternative host, onion.
Note: Onion bulbs were inoculated with 10 μL of B. gladioli pv. aliiicola (Bga), B. gladioli pv. gladioli (Bgg) and isolate 2-9 at 1.0 × 10^10 cfu/mL. Pictures were taken 10 days after inoculation.