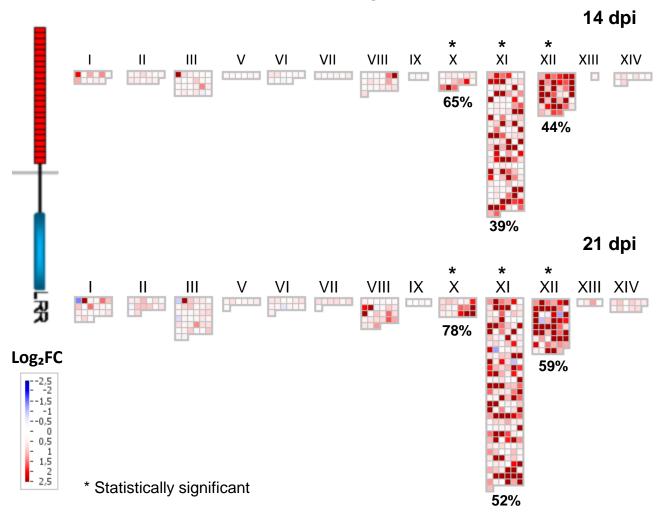


Additional file 4: FigS4A

LRR-RLKs



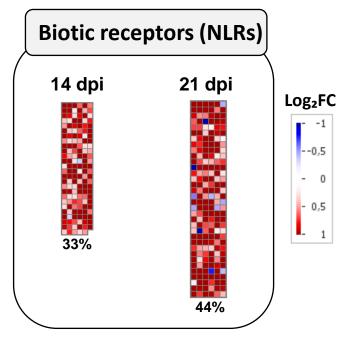
Additional file 4: FigS4B

RLCKs

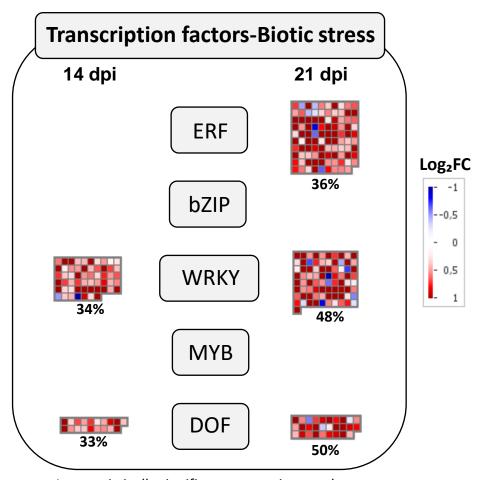
Receptor like cytoplasmatic kinases VIII I II III IV V VI IX X 14 dpi Log₂FC 36% vii VIII IX X I II III IV 21 dpi * Statistically significant

Additional file 4: FigS4C

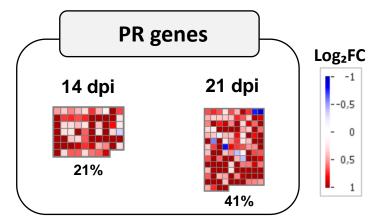
54%



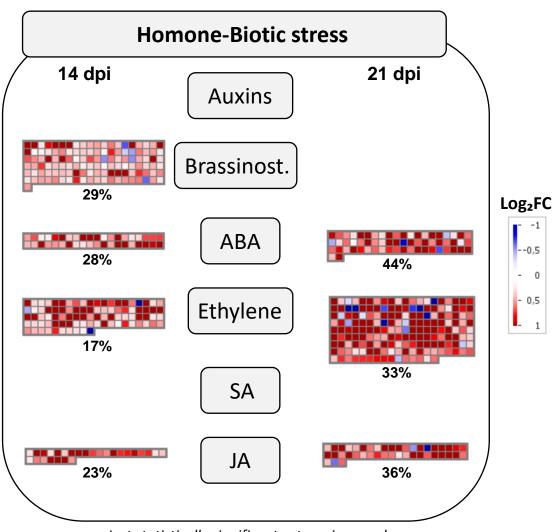
Additional file 4: FigS4D



Additional file 4: FigS4E



Additional file 4: FigS4F



Additional file 4: FigS4G

Additional file 4: Fig. S4. Immunity-related categories (MapMan ontology) enriched in upregulated genes in response to TYLCV infection at 14 and 21 dpi. A) Receptor-like kinases (RLKs) (BIN 30.2 signaling.receptor kinases). B) Leucine rich RLKs (LRR-RLKs) (BIN 30.2 signaling.receptor kinases). Classes IV and XV from LRR-RLKs are excluded in MapMan representation. C) Receptor like cytoplasmic kinases (RLCK) (BIN 29.4.1 protein.postranslational modification.kinase). D) Biotic receptors NLR proteins (BIN 20.1.2 stress.biotic.receptors). E) Biotic stress-related transcription factors (BIN 27.3 RNA.regulation of transcription). F) Pathogenesis-related (PR) proteins proteins (BIN 20.1.7 stress.biotic.PR-proteins). G) Biotic stress-related homones (BIN 17 hormone metabolism). Only statistically significant MapMan BINs are shown in D) E) F) and G). Statistically significant MapMan BINs are identified with a * in A), B) and C) (Wilcoxon test and Benjamini-Hochberg correction adjusted p-values ≤ 0.05). Each square corresponds to the Log₂FC of a DEG, and the color represents its upregulation (red) or downregulation (blue). The percentage of gene enrichment for each MapMan ontology term is shown.