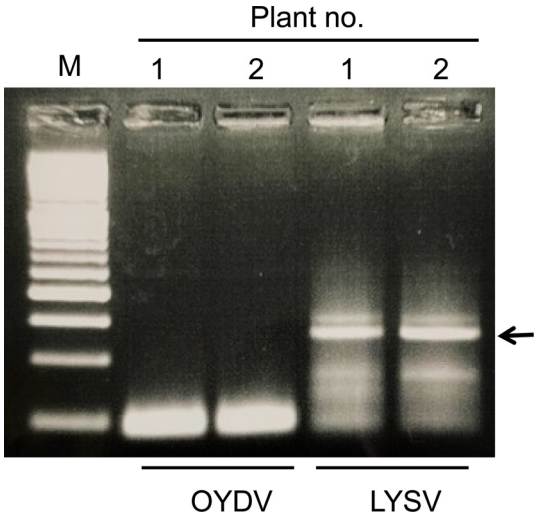
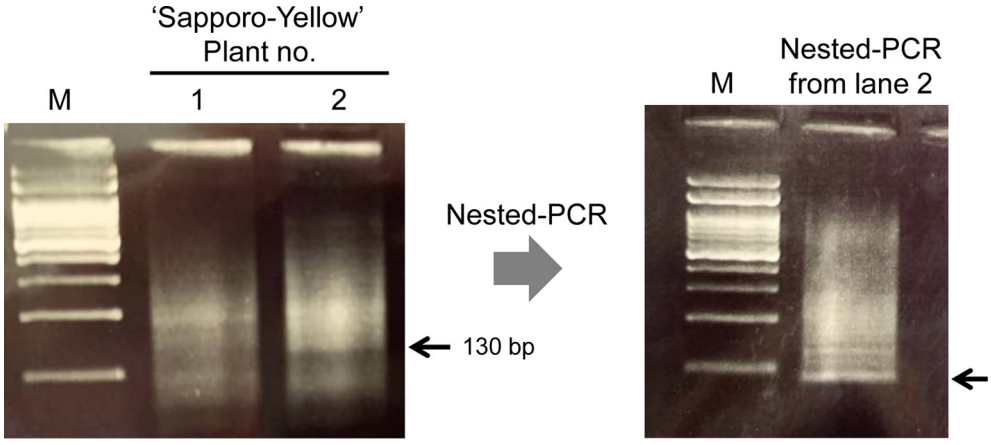
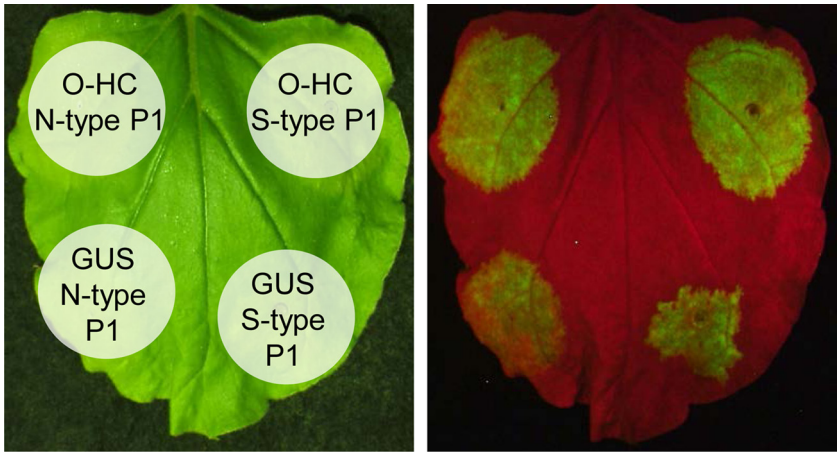


Supplementary Fig. 3. Detection of leek yellow stripe virus (LYSV) in onion (cv. Fresh-Red) mechanically inoculated with the sap from China garlic infected with LYSV-S. At 21 days postinoculation, the partial sequence of LYSV was reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction-amplified from the upper leaf using primer pair LYSV-5-130/LYSV-3-130. The detected bands (arrow) were excised and sequenced to confirm the S-type P1 sequence. Onion yellow dwarf virus (OYDV) was not detected in this onion at 21 days postinoculation. M, 50 bp DNA ladder.



Supplementary Fig. 4. Detection of leek yellow stripe virus (LYSV) in onion seedlings purchased from the market. LYSV was detected as a faint band (arrow, left gel) by the first-round reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction using primer pair LYSV5-130/LYSV3-130, but a distinct band was detected at the expected position (arrow, right gel) by the nested-polymerase chain reaction using primer pair LYSV5-nest200/LYSV3-130. The band was excised and sequenced, revealing that LYSV actually had S-type P1. M, 100 bp DNA ladder.



Supplementary Fig. 5. RNA silencing suppressor (RSS) activity of LYSV P1 proteins in the presence of LYSV-S-derived HC-Pro (O-HC). *Nicotiana benthamiana* leaves were coinfiltrated with *Agrobacterium* suspensions carrying GFP, O-HC and P1 at the same ratio (OD_{600} = 0.6). GUS was used as a negative control. Image with GFP fluorescence was taken at 5 days post agroinfiltration.