

Comparative transcriptomic analysis reveals osmotic and ionic stress key genes contributing to salt tolerance differential in two pak choi cultivars

Xueling Du, Rugang Yu, Changqian Shi, Ying Wang, Rui Meng, Wenwen Shi, Mengyao Jin, Xiuqi Wei, and Tao Sun

Additional file 1: This PDF contains all of the additional material (Figures S1-S5) associated with the manuscript. Figure numbers and titles are listed below:

Figure S1. Investigation of the characteristics of NaCl stress resistance in Pak choi (S and T) seedlings.

Figure S2. The length distribution of assembled unigenes.

Figure S3. The results of unigenes annotated in NR, NT, Swissport, KEGG, COG, Pfam and GO.

Figure S4. The length distribution of the CDS of the assembled full-length transcripts.

Figure S5. Gene ontology classification of DEUs identified.

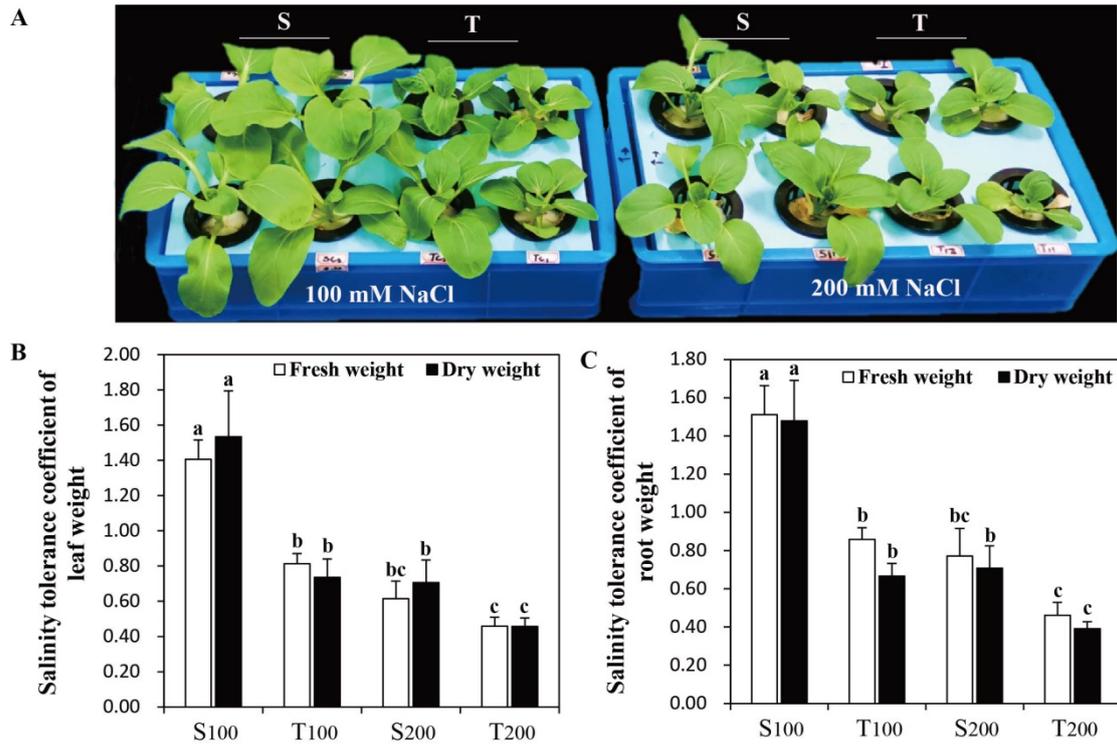


Figure S1. Investigation of the characteristics of NaCl stress resistance in Pak choi (S and T) seedlings. 14 days-old pak choi seedlings were treated with NaCl treatments for 14 days. Growth performances (A), leaf fresh and dry weight (B), and root fresh and dry weight (C) were measured in two pak choi cultivars. The values with different letters indicate significantly different at $P < 0.05$. Three biological replicates were performed.

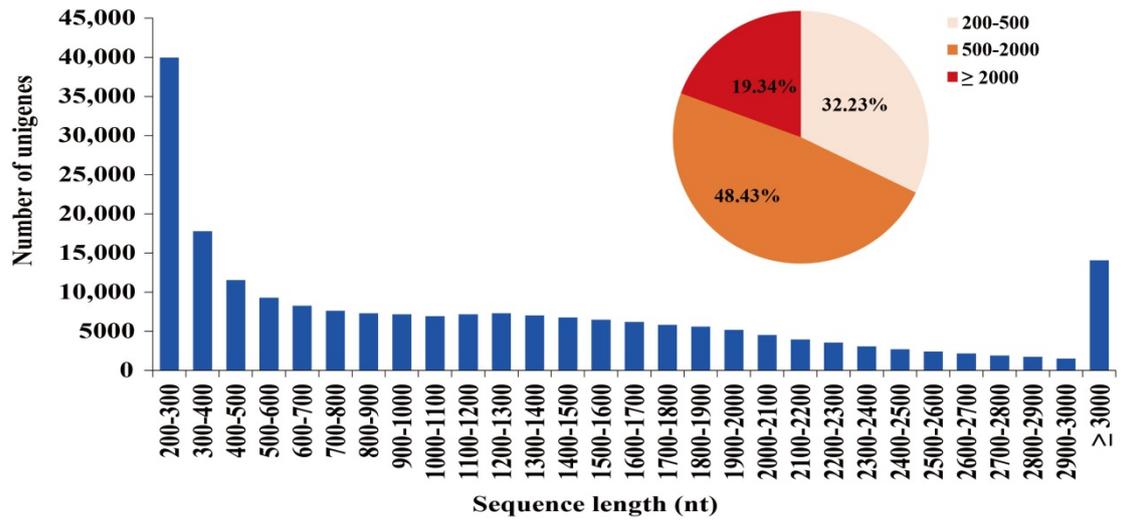


Figure S2. The length distribution of assembled unigenes.

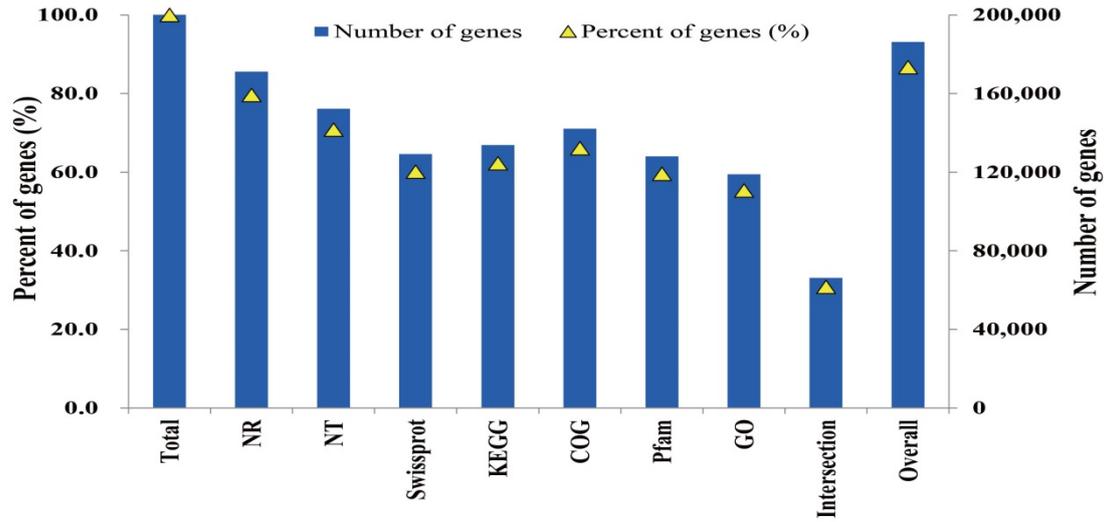


Figure S3. The results of unigenes annotated in NR, NT, Swissprot, KEGG, COG, Pfam and GO.

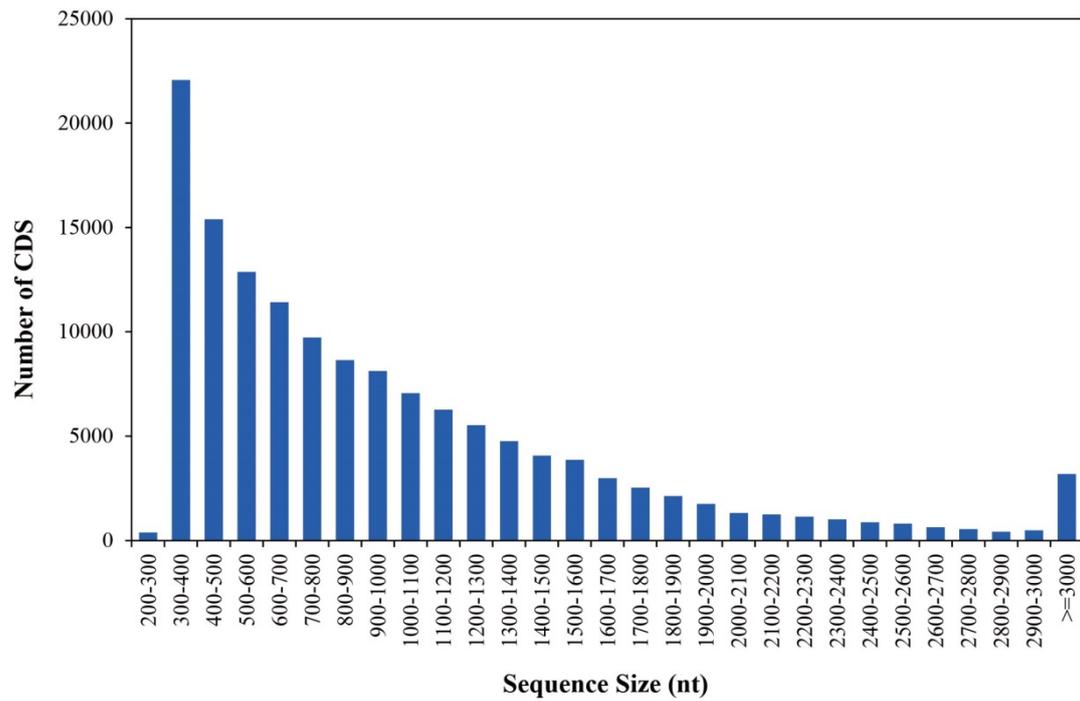


Figure S4. The length distribution of the CDS of the assembled full-length transcripts.

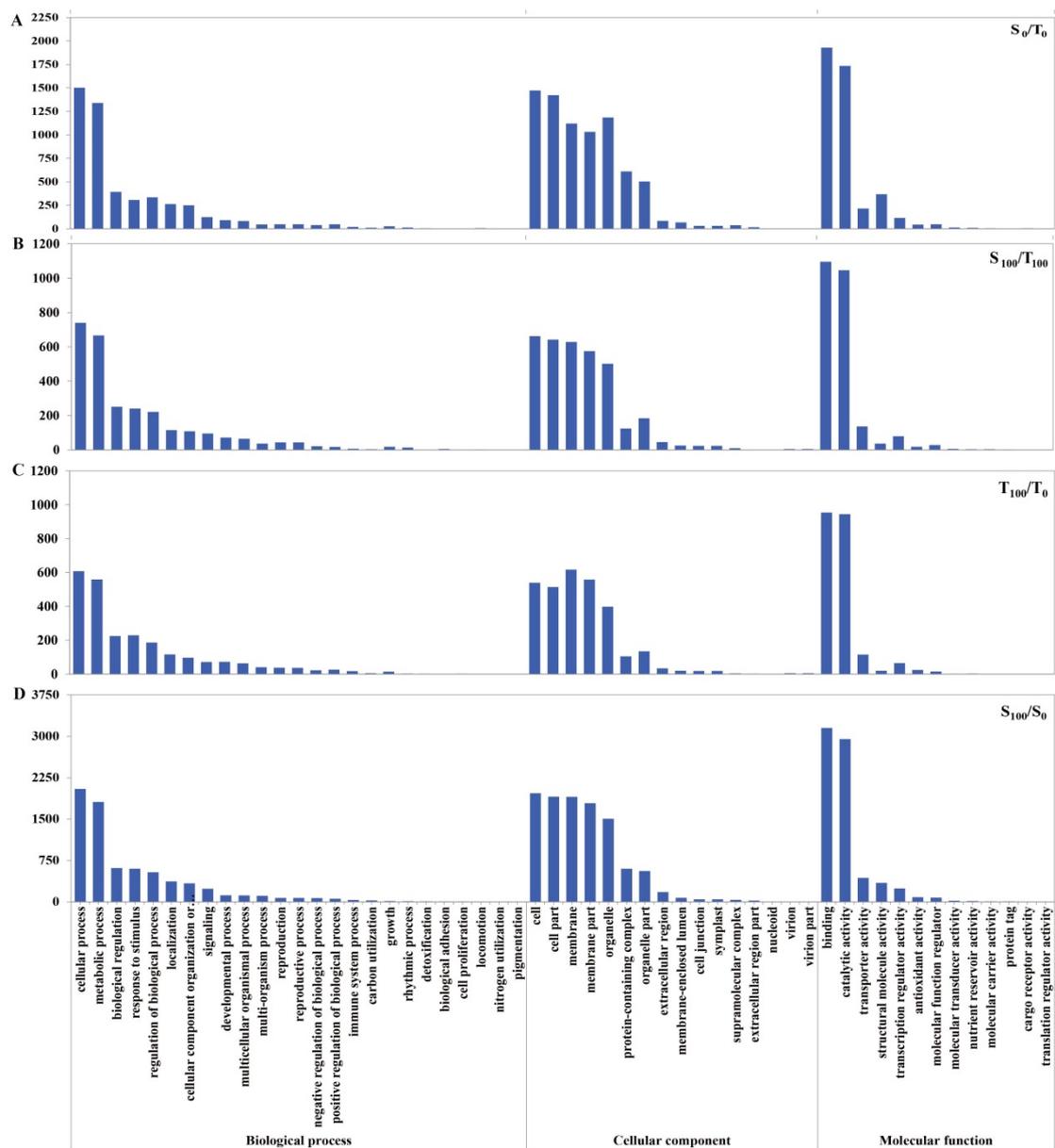


Figure S5. Gene ontology classification of DEUs identified. The matched biological process, cellular component and molecular function GO terms of DEUs between Shanghaijimaocai and Te'aiqing under CK and NaCl-treated conditions (a and b) and salt-responsive DEGs in two pak choi cultivars (c and d). The x-axis represents the GO term; the y-axis denotes the number of genes.