

Supplementary information

Reduced Translocation Confers Paraquat Resistance in *Plantago lanceolata*

Vhuthu Ndou^{1*}, Deon Kotze², Biljana Marjanovic-Painter³ Ethel E. Phiri¹ Petrus J. Pieterse¹ and Molahlehi S. Sonopo³

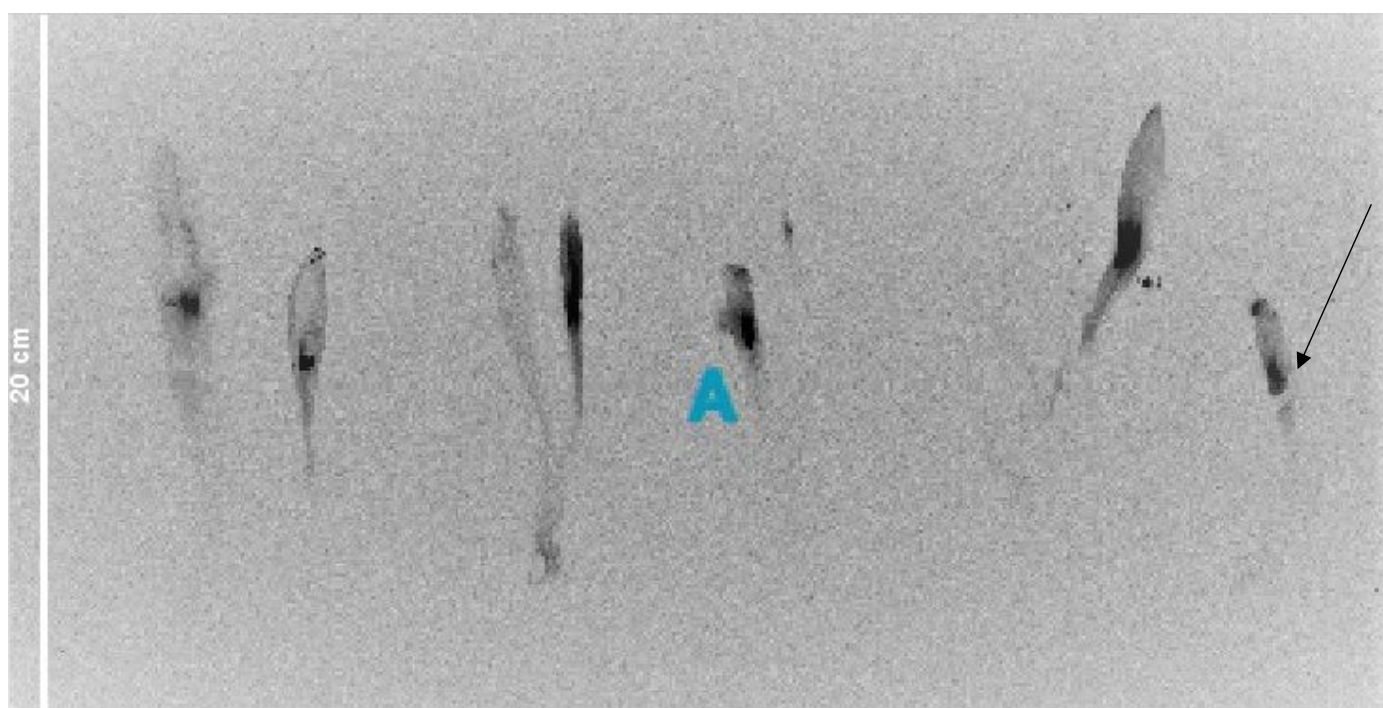
¹ Department of Agronomy, University of Stellenbosch, Stellenbosch 7600, South Africa

² Radioanalysis, South African Nuclear Energy Corporation, Pelindaba 0240, South Africa

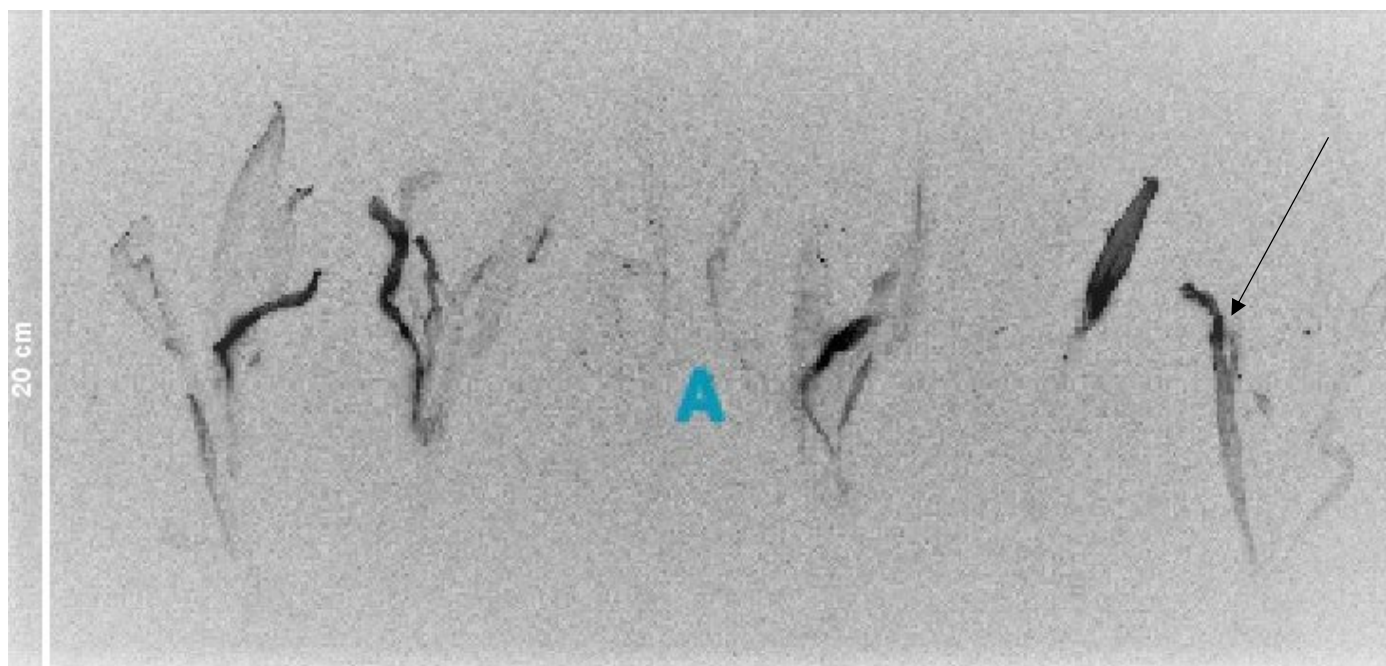
³ Radiochemistry, South African Nuclear Energy Corporation, Pelindaba 0240, South Africa

* Correspondence: nvhuthu@gmail.com or vhuthu.ndou@necsa.co.za

Figure S1. Translocation pattern of [¹⁴C]-paraquat in six individual plants of (S1a) resistant (R) and (S1b) susceptible (S) *Plantago lanceolata* biotypes. The [¹⁴C]-labelled paraquat was applied as a 1 µL droplet to the midrib (arrowed) of one leaf of each plant. Three to six-week-old (8-15 cm) plants were treated with [¹⁴C]-paraquat and harvested one day after treatment for phosphor imaging. The scan area is denoted by the blue letter A and was automatically generated by the Amersham Typhoon biomolecular imager control software.



(S1a)



(S1b)