



Article

Transcriptome Remodeling in Response to Leaf Removal and Exogenous Absciscic Acid in Berries of Grapevine (*Vitis vinifera* L.) Fruit Cuttings

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Appendix A

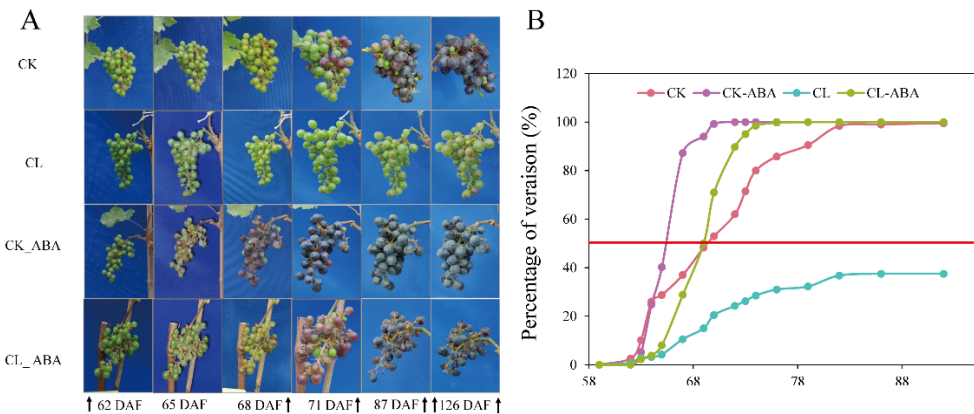


Figure S1. The change of pigment and percentage of veraison of berries during different development stages under carbon limitation and exogenous ABA treatments.

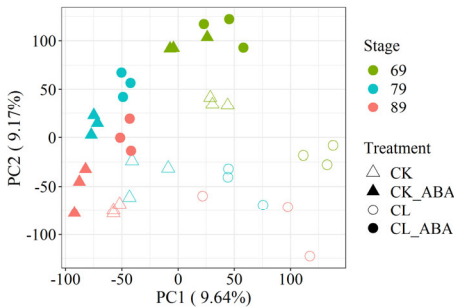


Figure S2. Principal component analysis of berries under different carbon supplies and exogenous ABA treatment during the first three development stages with transcriptome data ($n=3$). Different colors indicated the different treatments and different shapes indicated the different development stages.

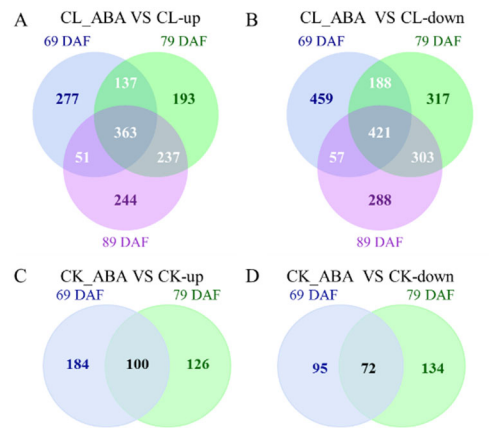


Figure S3. Venn diagram presenting the number of DEGs under ABA treatment with different carbon supplies.

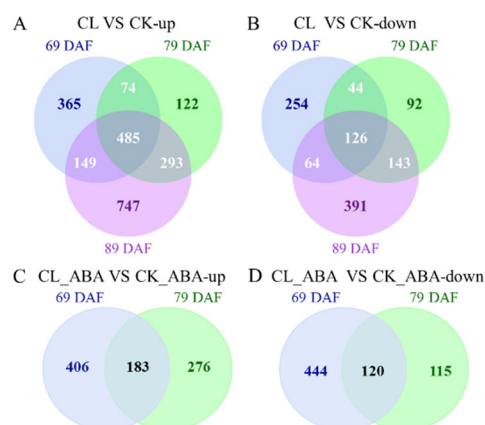


Figure S4. Venn diagram presenting the number of DEGs under carbon limitation with ABA or non-ABA treatment.

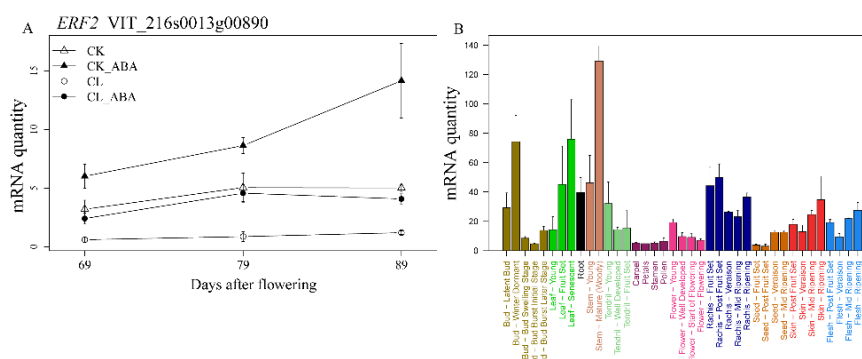


Figure S5. The mRNA quantity of *ERF2* in fruiting cuttings (A) and in different organs during different development stages based on the online transcriptome data (B).

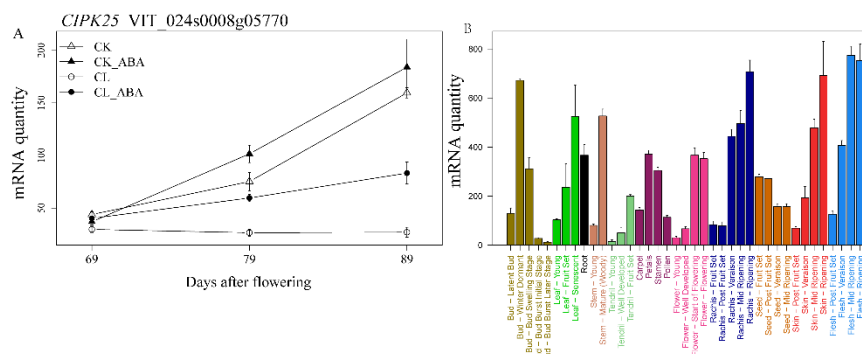


Figure S6. The mRNA quantity of *CIPK25* in fruiting cuttings (A) and in different organs during different development stages based on the online transcriptome data (B).