A plant immune receptor mediates tritrophic interactions by linking caterpillar detection to predator recruitment

Authors: Natalia Guayazán Palacios[1]†, Patrick Grof-Tisza[2,3]†, Brian Behnken[1], Carla Marques Arce[2], Di Wu[1], Antonio F. Chaparro[1,4], Eric A. Schmelz[5], Ted C.J. Turlings[6,7,8], Betty Benrey[2,6,8], Adam D. Steinbrenner[1]*

Affiliations:

[1] Department of Biology, University of Washington. Seattle, WA, USA

[2] Laboratory of Evolutionary Entomology, Institute of Biology, University of Neuchâtel, Neuchâtel, 2000 Switzerland

[3] Department of Natural Sciences, Converse University, Spartanburg, 29032 SC, USA

[4] Department of Plant & Microbial Biology, University of California Berkeley. Berkeley, CA, USA

[5] Section of Cell and Developmental Biology, University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, CA, USA

[6] State Key Laboratory of Crop Stress Adaptation and Improvement, State Key Laboratory of Cotton Bio-breeding and Integrated Utilization, School of Life Sciences, Henan University, Kaifeng, 475004, China

[7] Laboratory of Fundamental and Applied Research in Chemical Ecology, University of Neuchâtel, Neuchâtel 2000, Switzerland

[8]Department of Entomology, The Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pennsylvania, USA

†These authors contributed equally to this work

*Corresponding author. Email: astein10@uw.edu

Abstract

Plants deploy direct and indirect defenses in response to insect herbivory. The specific antiherbivore responses involve cell surface immune receptors that recognize herbivore associated molecular patterns (HAMPs), yet the ecological relevance of this molecular interplay remains unexplored. We demonstrate that the Inceptin Receptor (INR) encoded by common bean, upon recognition of inceptin, a HAMP in caterpillar oral secretions, orchestrates a tritrophic interaction. Laboratory and field experimentation in Mexico using a naturally occurring inceptin-insensitive mutant and its near-isogenic wild type equivalent, revealed that inceptin recognition by INR activates an herbivore-specific immune pathway, and triggers the emission of a volatile blend that recruits predatory wasps. These findings provide a novel molecular-to-ecological link, revealing how an immune receptor mediates ecologically relevant plant–insect–predator interactions in nature.

Main

Plants defend themselves against antagonists through complex immune responses that are initiated when cell surface receptors recognize conserved molecular patterns[1–7]. These include

herbivore-associated molecular patterns (HAMPs) present in the oral secretions and eggs of herbivorous insects and that are deposited during feeding and oviposition[6–8]. The presence of HAMPs can activate direct defenses in the form of chemical and physical changes that directly reduce herbivore performance[9,10], as well as indirect defenses like the emission of volatiles that attract natural enemies of the herbivores[11,12]. Several defense-eliciting HAMPs have been identified from insect oral secretions, including β-glucosidases[13], fatty acid-amino acid conjugates[14], caeliferins[15], mucin-like proteins[16], vitellogins[17] and inceptins[18]. Yet, how plants perceive these HAMPs has long remained unclear. Recently the Inceptin Receptor (INR), a leucine-rich repeat receptor-like protein (LRR-RLP) found in various Phaseoloid legumes, was identified as the receptor of inceptins, including the 11 amino acid peptide In11[19,20]. In11 is a fragment of the chloroplast ATP synthase γ-subunit that is generated upon ingestion of leaf tissue by caterpillars and perceived at picomolar concentrations by the leaves of legumes[18]. While biochemical and molecular studies have elucidated INR's role in initiating immune signaling and transcriptional reprogramming[19,21,22], the broader ecological implications of inceptin perception remain unknown. Here, we exploit natural variation in In11 perception to demonstrate in laboratory and field experiments that INR mediates direct defense activation as well as the emission of specific volatile blends that recruit natural enemies in a realistic agricultural setting. Our findings establish a direct link between the molecular recognition of herbivores and ecologically relevant tritrophic outcomes, providing insight into the ecological processes that shape the evolution of plant immune systems.

Natural variation in In11-induced defense is associated with a deletion in the INR gene

The lack of efficient gene transformation or silencing methods in common bean has limited reverse genetic study of INR's role in induced defenses. Instead, we aimed to identify naturally occurring In11-insensitive common bean varieties. We screened a panel of Mesoamerican landraces for characteristic induced ethylene gas accumulation in response to wounding (w + H_2O) and application of In11 (w + In11)[18]. While 89 varieties had In11/H_2O induced ethylene ratio of 1.2 or higher, two insensitive landraces, Honduran landrace W6 13807 and Argentinian landrace W6 17491, did not produce induced ethylene in response to In11 (In11/$H_2O \leq 1$) (Extended data Table 1). We focused on Honduran landrace W6 13807 and, to facilitate crossing and generation of germplasm, we also identified a sexually compatible, closely related landrace PI 311785 with standard In11-induced ethylene response (Fig. 1a, Extended data Fig. 1a).

The emission of specific blends of herbivore-induced volatiles (HIPVs) to attract natural enemies has been recognized as an important form of indirect plant defense[23–26], as HIPVs induced by live herbivores or artificial hormone treatment can reduce oviposition and increase predation rates in the field[27–29]. The perception of In11 in a related species (cowpea) results in induced expression of biosynthetic terpene synthase (TPS) genes and the accumulation of specific volatile blends that include the homoterpenes (E)-4,8-dimethyl-1,3,7-nonatriene (DMNT) and (3E,7E)-4,8,12-trimethyl-1,3,7,11-tridecatetraene (TMTT)[18,21], important signaling compounds known to mediate indirect plant defenses[30–32]. We hypothesized that HIPV emission is impaired in In11-insensitive common bean plants. Indeed, we found that the responsive variety PI 311785 emitted a distinct volatile profile in response to wounding plus In11 compared to wounding alone, whereas W6 13807 responded with a much-reduced emission that was consistent with lack of In11 recognition (Extended data Fig. 1b and c). Specifically, methyl salicylate (MeSA) was significantly higher in PI 311785 but not W6 13807 in response to In11, while the less abundant TMTT was uniquely present in In11-treated PI 311785, and DMNT showed a similar trend (Fig.

1b and Fig. 1c). These volatiles are known to serve as foraging cues for natural enemies, contributing to indirect plant defenses[28,30,33].

We additionally measured MAPK3/6 phosphorylation, a canonical marker of plant pattern triggered immunity (PTI)[34,35], in response to spray application of In11. We found that MAPK3 and MAPK6 orthologs were phosphorylated in PI 311785 but not in W6 13807 15 minutes after elicitation with In11 (Fig. 1d). Together, these results suggested a lack of activation in the In11-specific signaling cascade upstream of MAPK phosphorylation that might be required for HIPV emission in W6 13807.

To identify the potential genetic basis of In11 insensitivity, we generated short read re-sequencing data for W6 13807. Mapping to the Mesoamerican reference genome *P. vulgaris* cv. Labor Ovalle revealed a candidate 103 base pair (bp) deletion in W6 13807 without read support in the LRR domain of the Inceptin Receptor (INR) (Fig. 1e). The resulting protein product is expected to be truncated at the last LRR before the island domain (Fig. 1f), indicating that attachment to the plasma membrane and ligand-induced interaction with co-receptors is impaired[36,37]. Furthermore, F2 populations from the W6 13807 x PI 311785 cross showed segregation of inducible ethylene accumulation, indicating that sensitivity to In11 is conferred by a simply inherited locus. Genotyping of F2 individuals revealed co-segregation of the 103-bp deletion with response to In11 (Extended data Fig. 1d). Consistent with these phenotypic observations for common bean, in a previous study the presence of a functional INR homolog corresponded with In11 sensitivity across 20 diverse legume species[20]. Thus, we conclude that In11 insensitivity in common bean landrace W6 13807 is associated with a naturally occurring null allele, which we termed *inr-1*.

<u>Direct defenses are impaired in *inr-1* deletion lines</u>

To directly compare the effect of the *inr-1* allele on direct and indirect defenses, we generated three sets of near-isogenic lines (NILs) through independent W6 13807 x PI 311685 crosses, followed by six recurrent backcrosses with PI 311785, and final selection of *inr-1/inr-1* and *INR/INR* genotypes (Extended data Fig. 2a). Consistent with data from parent lines and F2 individuals, the *inr-1/inr-1* NILs did not produce In11-induced ethylene (Fig. 2a) but retained the ability to recognize the bacterial peptide flg22 (Extended data Fig. 2b), indicating that insensitivity to In11 is not due to a downstream signaling component required for immune responses. Importantly, *Spodoptera exigua* larval growth rate was 72.7% higher on *inr-1/inr-1* relative to *INR/INR* sibling NILs over a 5-day feeding time course (Fig. 2b). Together, these results imply that a functional allele of *INR* is needed for In11 to induce direct defense responses that enhance herbivore resistance in common bean.

To identify downstream components of the INR-dependent immune pathway, we generated RNA sequencing data from *P. vulgaris* cv. Red Hawk 1 hour after treatment with wounding + In11 compared to mock treatment (w + H_2O). Our analysis revealed In11-specific gene expression (Extended data Fig. 3a and Supplementary Table 1) defined by 527 genes that were up-regulated by In11 treatment relative to wounding alone (Extended data Fig. 3b). From these, 29.6% belonged to Gene Ontology (GO) categories associated with protein phosphorylation and regulation of transcription (Extended data Fig. 3c and Supplementary Table 2). We selected the transcription factor *PvMYB* as an induced marker gene and found that it was highly upregulated in *INR/INR* but not in *inr-1/inr-1* NILs 1 hour after In11 treatment (Fig. 2c), suggesting that recognition of In11 by INR results in rapid herbivore-specific transcriptional reprogramming.

128 *Impaired In11-induced volatile emissions in inr-1deletion lines negatively impacts predatory*
129 *wasp attraction in a Mexican field*

130 In their natural environments, plant's emission of specific blends of HIPVs recruit natural
131 enemies[12] that serve as indirect defenses by predating or parasitizing herbivorous pests[38]. To
132 determine if *INR* mediates the emission of specific HIPV blends we measured and characterized
133 In11-induced volatiles in the common bean NILs grown under laboratory conditions.

134 We found that *inr-1/inr-1* NILs did not emit the typical HIPV blend that is normally induced
135 upon In11 treatment, but rather emitted volatiles that bean plants release after wounding alone. In
136 contrast, *INR/INR* NILs produced the characteristic blend of volatiles in response to treatment
137 with a physiologically relevant concentration of In11 alone[18] or total oral secretions (OS) derived
138 from bean-fed fall armyworm (*Spodoptera frugiperda*) caterpillars (Fig. 3a). Among other
139 compounds, DMNT, MeSA, and TMTT were predominantly detected in the headspace of In11-
140 or OS-treated *INR/INR* NILs (Fig. 3b) and at significantly higher levels than those with the w +
141 H_2O treatment (Fig. 3c), thus contributing to the distinct volatile blends observed between the
142 NIL genotypes. These results are consistent with previous reports that In11 is the primary elicitor
143 of plant responses found in OS[18], and indicate that INR is required for specific volatile emission
144 in response to synthetic and natural In11 found in the caterpillar OS.

145 Lastly, we hypothesized that a functional INR would mediate the recruitment of natural enemies
146 to plants treated with In11 or herbivore-derived OS. To test this in nature, we adapted a sentinel-
147 prey field assay[39] and recorded predatory wasp visitation to pairs of common bean NILs (Fig. 3d)
148 treated with wounding plus water, OS or a physiologically relevant concentration of In11 in an
149 experimental agricultural field in Oaxaca, Mexico over two field seasons in 2023 and 2024.
150 There was considerable wasp activity across both seasons as indicated by plot visitation rates
151 ranging from 55.1% to 86.9% (Fig. 3e). From the plots visited in 2023, we found that pairs of the
152 responsive parent PI 311785 and *inr-1/inr-1* NIL plants treated with OS derived from bean-fed
153 fall armyworm demonstrated 40% reduction of attack to sentinel caterpillars by predatory
154 *Polybia sp and Mischocyttaurus sp* wasps to *inr-1/inr-1* plants. Similarly in 2024, pairs of NILs
155 treated with a physiologically relevant concentration or excess of In11 showed a 40% reduction
156 of attack to *inr-1/inr-1* across two independent experiments, while there was no difference in
157 visitation for mock treated plants (w + H_2O) (Fig. 3f and g). These results demonstrate that INR
158 mediates the In11-triggered recruitment of natural enemies in the field.

159 Taken together, our laboratory and field assays using the response to In11 in common bean
160 landraces and near-isogenic lines (NILs) demonstrate that the defense responses upon In11
161 detection by the INR receptor mediate the interactions between plants, herbivorous pests, and
162 predatory wasps in an agricultural ecosystem. In agreement with previous findings, we report
163 that In11 is the primary elicitor of induced defenses found in herbivore OS, and that
164 physiologically relevant concentrations of In11 elicit HIPV emission. The recruitment of
165 predatory wasps to In11- or OS-treated plants in the field requires a functional INR receptor and
166 is associated with the emission of specific volatile blends. Our findings confirm the ecological
167 function of receptor-mediated HIPV emissions in legumes and represent further evidence that
168 inducible plant volatiles can be harnessed for sustainable crop protection[40–43].

Materials and Methods

Plant growth

Seeds from all common bean lines (*Phaseolus vulgaris*) were sown on Sunshine mix No. 4 and germinated in a reach-in PGC-FLEX growth chamber (Argus/Conviron) at 26ºC, 70% relative humidity, and 500 µMol of light with a 12/12 h light/dark photoperiod. On day 13, plants with a fully expanded first trifoliate were transferred to a walk-in PGW40 chamber (Conviron) at 25°C, 50% relative humidity, and 500 µMol m^{-2} s^{-1} light with a 12/12 h light/dark photoperiod prior to experimentation.

Genotyping and Resequencing

Samples were taken from primary leaves of common bean plants and flash frozen in liquid nitrogen. Frozen samples were then ground to a fine powder using a mixer mill (Retsch MM400, 2008, Part No. 20.745.0001) and genomic DNA extraction was performed using the NucleoSpin® Plant II kit (Machery-Nagel, 740770.520) according to the manufacturer's instructions. The concentration and quality of the extracted DNA was assessed by NanoDrop One (ThermoFisher Scientific ND-ONE-W) and gel electrophoresis. Common bean accessions were genotyped using gene-specific primers (Extended data Table 2) flanking a ~1000 bp region that contained a 103 bp indel in the PvINR locus. PCR reactions were performed using gene-specific primers with DreamTaq PCR MasterMix (Thermo Fisher Cat. No. K1081). The PCR products were loaded onto a 1.5% agarose gel and run for 60 minutes at 120 V.
For resequencing, Illumina libraries were synthesized and 150 bp paired-end reads were sequenced with the NovaSeq 6000 instrument by Novogene Inc. Reads were mapped to the *Phaseolus vulgaris* reference genome using BWA-MEM (v 1.2.3) with default settings. Polymorphisms were called with FreeBayes (v 1.1)[44] and relatedness calculated with TASSEL[45]

Generation of near-isogenic lines (NILs)

Mature anthers from opened flowers of *Phaseolus vulgaris* W6 13807 containing the 103-base pair (bp) deletion in the *PvINR* locus (*inr-1*) were excised and used to pollinate the immature stigma from unpollinated, unopened host flowers of *Phaseolus vulgaris* PI 311785 without a deletion (*INR*). The resulting seeds were planted and genotyped as described. Heterozygous plants were kept and crossed with the recurrent line, PI 311785. This procedure was repeated until backcross six (BC6) lines were generated. For the BC five and six lines, heterozygous plants were allowed to self-pollinate and their offspring genotyped to select homozygous individuals with *INR/INR* or *inr-1/inr-1* genotypes.

In11-induced ethylene gas production and gene expression on common bean

The In11 peptide (ICDINGVCVDA) was synthesized (GeneScript Inc) based on the cATP synthase sequence from cowpea (*Vigna unguiculata*) [18] and reconstituted in water.
For ethylene gas measurements, the left and middle leaflet of the first trifoliate or the two primary leaves of a common bean plant were lightly wounded on both sides of the main vein using a fresh razor blade to remove the cuticle, and 10 µL of water alone or 1 µM In11 in 10 µL of water were distributed between the wounds using the tip of a pipette. After 1 hour, leaflets or primary leaves were excised at the petiole using a razor blade and placed in sealed tubes for 1 hour before sampling 1 mL of the headspace. Ethylene gas was measured as previously described[46] with a gas chromatograph (HP 5890 series 2, supelco #13018-U, 80/100 Hayesep Q

211 3FT x 1/8IN x 2.1MM nickel) with flame ionization detection and quantified using a standard
212 curve (Scott, 99.5% ethylene, Cat. No 25881-U).
213 For gene expression analyses, the middle leaflet of the first trifoliate or the primary leaves of a
214 common bean plant were lightly wounded on both sides of the main vein using a fresh razor
215 blade to remove the cuticle, and 10 µL of water alone or 1 µM In11 in 10 µL of water were
216 distributed between the wounds using the tip of a pipette. After 1 hour, leaf samples were
217 collected by removing the treated area with a 0.6 cm^2 cork borer and flash frozen in liquid
218 nitrogen. All samples were stored at -80ºC until RNA extraction.

219 In11-induced MAPK phosphorylation and immunoblotting

220 To measure In11-induced MAPK phosphorylation, we sprayed the first fully expanded trifoliate
221 of 17-day-old common bean landraces and NILs with approximately 3 mL of a 0.01% Silwet L-
222 77 (PhytoTech) solution with or without 1 µM In11. Leaf punches were collected from the three
223 leaflets 15 minutes after treatment, alongside untreated controls, and combined before freezing in
224 liquid nitrogen.
225 Total proteins were extracted using a 3X Laemmli (50 mM Tris-Cl pH 6.8, 6% SDS, 30%
226 glycerol, 16% β-mercaptoethanol, and 0.006% bromophenol blue sample buffer) and separated
227 by SDS-PAGE before transfer to a nitrocellulose membrane. To detect phosphorylated MAPK
228 proteins, we used an anti phospho-p44/42 MAPK (Erk1/2) (Thr202/Tyr204) antibody (Cell
229 signaling, #4370) at 1:2000 diluted in 1% Tris-buffered saline with Tween-20 (TBST) buffer,
230 with secondary antibody anti-rabbit IgG-HRP conjugate (Sigma) at 1:10,000, followed by
231 chemiluminescent visualization. Ponceau S solution (Sigma-Aldrich) staining was used to verify
232 equal loading. The molecular weight of MAPK3 (42.66 kDa) and MAPK6 (45.06 kDa) were
233 estimated based on their amino acid sequence.

234 In11-induced volatile production

235 The seeds of the parental landrace and NILs were germinated on wet cotton in a Petri dish closed
236 with Parafilm and covered with aluminum foil at 28°C for 48 hours. Subsequently, the seedlings
237 were transplanted in individual cylindrical plastic pots filled with commercial soil
238 (Einheitserdewerke Patzer Gebrüder Patzer GmbH & Co KG, Germany) and kept in a controlled
239 growth chamber (L16:D8 light, 26°C 2, and 60% R.H.) until they were had two fully expanded
240 trifoliates. The plants were watered every other day.
241 The three leaflets of a trifoliate in 12–16-day old plants were mechanically damaged by
242 scratching the upper leaf surface with a razor blade and applying water (w + H_2O) or 10 µL of 45
243 nM or 150 nM In11. The plants received the treatment twice: at 3:00 PM in the afternoon before
244 the experiment and at 8:00 AM on the day of the experiment. The volatiles were collected as
245 previously described[47] 1 hour after the second treatment, for 3 hours. Briefly, the plants were
246 individually placed in a glass bottle with clean and humidified air pushed inside through Teflon
247 tubing at a rate of 0.8 L/min and the volatiles were trapped using 25mg of 80-100 mesh of
248 HayeSep Q absorbent (Sigma, Switzerland) that was connected via Tygon tubing to a vacuum
249 pump that pulled out the air at a rate of 0,5L/min. After 3 hours of volatiles collection each
250 trapping filter was eluted with 100 µL of dichloromethane (Honeywell, Riedel-de Haën, DE) and
251 200 ng of n-nonyl acetate in 10 µL dichloromethane was added as internal standard. Finally, all
252 the samples were stored in a -80°C freezer before analysis.
253 The samples were analyzed using a gas chromatograph (Agilent 7890B) coupled to a mass
254 spectrometer (Agilent 5977B GC/MSD) in TIC mode. 2 µL of each sample was injected in
255 pulsed spitless mode onto an Agilent HP-5MS column (30 m length x 0.25 mm diam. and 0.25m

256 thick). After injection, the temperature program was the following: 40°C for 3min, increased to
257 100°C at a rate of 8°C/min and subsequently at 5°C/min until reaching 200°C and a post run of 3
258 min at 250°C. Helium was used as a carrier gas with a constant flow of 1.1 mL/min. For the
259 identification of the volatiles, the mass spectrum of each compound was compared with the ones
260 from two reference databases, NIST mass spectral library and PBM Quicksearch library (U.S.
261 Department of Commerce). Identifications were further confirmed based on the spectra and
262 retention times of authentic standards. The relative quantities (ng/h) of the most relevant
263 compounds were calculated considering their response factors and internal standards peak areas.

264 flg22-induced reactive oxygen species (ROS) accumulation

265 The flg22 peptide was synthesized (Genescript Inc) according to canonical flagellin sequence[48]
266 and reconstituted in water. For the assay, punches were taken from the primary leaves of
267 common bean NILs with a 4 mm biopsy punch and floated overnight in 150 µL of H_2O using
268 individual cells of a white 96-well white bottom plate (BRANDplates F pureGrade S white).
269 After overnight incubation, ROS production was measured upon addition of a 100 µL assay
270 solution which contained 10 µg/mL luminol-horseradish peroxidase, 17 µg/mL luminol and H_2O
271 or flg22 to a final concentration of 2 µM. Luminescence was quantified with a TECAN SPARK
272 plate reader every minute for 1 hour using an integration time of 500 ms, and the average ROS
273 production for each plant was the mean of four leaf discs at each time point.

274 Transcriptomics

275 To characterize transcriptional changes in response to wound and In11 treatment in common
276 bean plants, we treated the middle leaflet of the first fully expanded trifoliate of *Phaseolus*
277 *vulgaris* cv. Red Hawk by scratch wounding and adding water (w + H_2O) or 1 µM In11 (w +
278 In11). Samples were collected 1 hour later and flash frozen in liquid nitrogen. Total RNA
279 extraction was performed using the Spectrum Plant RNA kit (Sigma) and mRNA was isolated
280 with the NEBNext High Input Poly(A) mRNA Isolation Module (New England BioLabs).
281 Paired-end Illumina 2x150 bp libraries were prepared with NEBNext Ultra™ RNA Library Prep
282 Kit (New England BioLabs) and multiplexed with NEBNext® Multiplex Oligos for Illumina®
283 (Index Primers Set 1). The sequencing was performed by Novogene Inc. For gene expression
284 analyses, the reads were mapped to the reference *Phaseolus vulgaris* v2.1 genome available in
285 Phytozome13[49] and quantified using the –quantMode in STAR[50]. Differential gene expression
286 analyses were performed using DESeq2[51] implemented in R.

287 RNA extraction, cDNA synthesis and qRT-PCR

288 Total RNA was extracted using the Trizol (Invitrogen) method. Briefly, frozen samples were
289 ground to a fine powder using a mixer mill (Retsch MM400, 2008), and 900 µL of Trizol were
290 added and homogenized using a vortex. The cell debris was separated by centrifugation, and the
291 supernatant recovered in a clean tube. 200 µL of chloroform were added to the supernatant for
292 phase separation. After centrifugation, the aqueous phase (top layer) was recovered, and the
293 RNA was precipitated using an equal amount of isopropanol. RNA pellets were washed using
294 70% ethanol and resuspended in water. The concentration and quality of the extracted RNA was
295 assessed by NanoDrop One (ThermoFisher Scientific ND-ONE-W) and gel electrophoresis,
296 respectively. As DNA contamination was evident from the gel electrophoresis, the RNA was
297 treated with TURBO DNA-free kit (Invitrogen) following manufacturer's instructions. cDNA
298 was synthesized using 1µg of RNA using the SuperScript IV Reverse Transcriptase Kit (Thermo
299 Fisher, Cat. No. 18090050). qPCR reactions were performed using gene-specific primers with

Power SYBR Green PCR Master Mix (Thermo Fisher, Cat. No. 4367659). Relative expressions were quantified using the ΔΔCq method, with ΔCq values normalized to the common bean UBQ gene and made relative to w + H_2O treatment.

Herbivory assays

First instar beet armyworm (*Spodoptera exigua*) larvae were obtained from Benzon Research Inc (Carlisle, PA). Upon receipt, larvae were incubated in their original packaging (with artificial diet) under dark conditions at 28°C for 36-48 hours to accelerate molting. 2nd instar larvae were weighed using a digital scale (Mettler Toledo International Inc) and placed in plastic cups without artificial diet. Once all larval masses were recorded, one single larva was placed on the first trifoliate or primary leaf of *INR/INR* and *inr-1/inr-1* plants, and leaves were enclosed in a transparent mesh bag to contain the larva. Infested plants were kept in a growth chamber at 25°C, 50% RH, and 500 µMol m^{-2} s^{-1} light, and larvae weights were recorded again 5 days later.

Sentinel-prey field assay

Field assays were conducted in 2023 and 2024 in a 925 m^2 agricultural field near Bajos de Chila, Oaxaca, Mexico (15,91818° N, 97,16401° W) (Fig. 3).
For the 2023 field season, seeds of the parental PI 311785 landrace and the *inr-1/inr-1* NIL were sown 1.5 L plastic pots containing field-collected soil. To prevent herbivory, plants were grown in large mesh cages (2 x 2 x 4 m; BioQuip, CA, USA) for 13 days and watered every other day. Plants were treated by removing 2 cm^2 of cuticle on the adaxial side of an expanded leaflet with sandpaper and adding water (w + H_2O) or fresh oral secretions (w + OS) derived from bean-fed fall armyworm larvae (*Spodoptera frugiperda*). The treatments were imposed the evening before and the morning of the experiment. After the second damage treatment, one randomly selected freeze-killed caterpillar (defrosted) was pinned to the center of each leaf (two caterpillars per plant). At 9:00 am, pairs of potted PI 311785 and *inr-1/inr-1* treated by either wounding and adding water (w + H_2O) or OS (w + OS) and with pinned caterpillars were arranged in six spatial blocks in plots within the experimental field. Paired pots were approximately 30 cm apart. Blocks were visited continuously over 90 min, and the order in which sentinel caterpillars from the different treatments were subject to committed visits by one or more wasps in each block was recorded. The experiment was repeated a second day using the same plants but arranged in different treatment pairs.
For the 2024 field season, seeds of *INR/INR* and *inr-1/inr-1* sibling NILs were grown as described above. 13-day old plants were treated at 7:30 am by removing 2 cm^2 of cuticle on the adaxial side of two opposing leaflets on the 1st fully expanded trifoliate with a razor blade and adding 45 nM In11 (w + In11) or water (w + H_2O). After imposing the same treatment 24 hours later, freeze-killed fall armyworm caterpillars were pinned to the treated leaflets as described above.
Beginning at approximately 08:00 am, treatment pairs (w + In11 $_{INR/INR}$ and w + In11 $_{inr\text{-}1/inr\text{-}1}$) were observed for wasp visitation in five spatial blocks of the experimental field. For each pair, we recorded the time of the first wasp visit, defined as a committed attack on a larva, as well as the species of the first wasp to arrive. Following the initial visit in each block, we recorded the number of wasps on each plant at 5, 15, 30, 45, 60, 75, and 90 minutes. The experiment was repeated on a second day using the same plants, but with treatments reassigned to new pairings. Three days later, the trial was repeated on a new set of In11-treated plants, and seven days after that with plants that were only water treated after the razorblade-inflicted damage.

344 Statistical analysis

345 All statistical analyses were conducted in R (R version 4.3.2 or 4.3.3, R Core Team 2023). We
346 first confirmed that the residuals fulfilled assumption of normality using a Shapiro Wilk Test and
347 qq plots and then implemented t-test to detect differences in the mean ethylene gas accumulation,
348 gene expression, and mean growth rate of beet armyworm caterpillars feeding on *inr-1/inr-1* or
349 *INR/INR* NILs. Generalized linear models were used to assess the effect of treatments on volatile
350 emissions. A Gamma error distribution was used to account for the non-normality of emission
351 data. Estimated marginal means were calculated using the emmeans package (Lenth, 2023), and
352 pairwise comparisons were conducted with a false discovery rate (FDR) correction for multiple
353 testing.
354 To visualize overall differences in volatile profiles across treatments, we conducted principal
355 component analysis (PCA). Volatile compound emissions were log-transformed and scaled to
356 unit variance prior to analysis.
357 Generalized linear mixed models using the glmmTMB package[52] were used to assess the effect
358 of treatment (2023, OS; 2024, In11 and H_2O) on the removal of sentinel caterpillars from bean
359 plant pairs in the field. To account for the hierarchical structure of the experiment, we included
360 random effects for plots (plant pairs) nested within spatial blocks, which were in turn nested
361 within each trial. Date was included as a fixed effect in the model, as only two trial days were
362 used and random effects with fewer than five levels are generally discouraged due to unstable
363 variance estimates[53].

364 **Data availability**

365 All re-sequencing and transcriptomics data is available at the National Center for Biotechnology
366 Information (NCBI) under PRJNA1278804 and PRJNA1272629, respectively. All other data are
367 available in the manuscript or the supplementary materials**.**

368 **References**

369 1. Howe, G. A. & Jander, G. Plant immunity to insect herbivores. *Annu Rev Plant Biol* **59**, 41–66
370 (2008).
371 2. Schuman, M. C. & Baldwin, I. T. The Layers of Plant Responses to Insect Herbivores. *Annu Rev*
372 *Entomol* **61**, 373–394 (2016).
373 3. Erb, M. & Reymond, P. Molecular Interactions between Plants and Insect Herbivores. *Annu Rev*
374 *Plant Biol* **70**, 527–557 (2019).
375 4. Boller, T. & Felix, G. A renaissance of elicitors: Perception of microbe-associated molecular
376 patterns and danger signals by pattern-recognition receptors. *Annu Rev Plant Biol* **60**, 379–407
377 (2009).
378 5. DeFalco, T. A. & Zipfel, C. Molecular mechanisms of early plant pattern-triggered immune
379 signaling. *Mol. Cell* **81**, 3449–3467 (2021).
380 6. Snoeck, S., Guayazán-Palacios, N. & Steinbrenner, A. D. Molecular tug-of-war: Plant immune
381 recognition of herbivory. *Plant Cell* **34**, 1497–1513 (2022).
382 7. Felton, G. W. & Tumlinson, J. H. Plant-insect dialogs: complex interactions at the plant-insect
383 interface. *Curr Opin Plant Biol* **11**, 457–463 (2008).
384 8. Reymond, P. Perception, signaling and molecular basis of oviposition-mediated plant responses.
385 *Planta* **238**, 247–258 (2013).
386 9. Green, T. R. & Ryan, C. A. Wound-Induced Proteinase Inhibitor in Plant Leaves: A Possible
387 Defense Mechanism against Insects. *Science* **175**, 776–777 (1972).
388 10. Karban, R. & Baldwin, I. T. *Induced Responses to Herbivory*. *University of Chicago Press* (1997).
389 11. Turlings, T. C. J., McCall, P. J., Alborn, H. T. & Tumlinson, J. H. An elicitor in caterpillar oral
390 secretions that induces corn seedlings to emit chemical signals attractive to parasitic wasps. *J. Chem.*
391 *Ecol.* **19**, 411–425 (1993).
392 12. Kessler, A. & Baldwin, I. T. Defensive function of herbivore-induced plant volatile emissions in
393 nature. *Science* **291**, 2141–2144 (2001).

13. Mattiacci, L., Dicke, M. & Posthumus, M. A. beta-Glucosidase: an elicitor of herbivore-induced plant odor that attracts host-searching parasitic wasps. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A.* **92**, 2036–2040 (1995).
14. Alborn, H. T. *et al.* An elicitor of plant volatiles from beet armyworm oral secretion. *Science* **276**, 945–949 (1997).
15. Alborn, H. T. *et al.* Disulfooxy fatty acids from the American bird grasshopper Schistocerca americana, elicitors of plant volatiles. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A.* **104**, 12976–12981 (2007).
16. Shangguan, X. *et al.* A mucin-like protein of planthopper is required for feeding and induces immunity response in plants. *Plant Physiol* **176**, 552–565 (2018).
17. Zeng, J. *et al.* The N-terminal subunit of vitellogenin in planthopper eggs and saliva acts as a reliable elicitor that induces defenses in rice. *New Phytologist* **238**, 1230–1244 (2023).
18. Schmelz, E. A. *et al.* Fragments of ATP synthase mediate plant perception of insect attack. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A.* **103**, 8894–8899 (2006).
19. Steinbrenner, A. D. *et al.* A receptor-like protein mediates plant immune responses to herbivore-associated molecular patterns. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A.* **117**, 31510–31518 (2020).
20. Snoeck, S. *et al.* Evolutionary gain and loss of a plant pattern-recognition receptor for HAMP recognition. *Elife* **11**, e81050 (2022).
21. Steinbrenner, A. D. *et al.* Signatures of plant defense response specificity mediated by herbivore-associated molecular patterns in legumes. *Plant J.* **110**, 1255–1270 (2022).
22. Guayazán Palacios, N., Imaizumi, T. & Steinbrenner, A. D. The circadian clock regulates receptor-mediated immune responses to an herbivore-associated molecular pattern. *bioRxiv* (2024) doi:10.1101/2024.11.06.622352.
23. Turlings, T. C. J. & Erb, M. Tritrophic Interactions Mediated by Herbivore-Induced Plant Volatiles: Mechanisms, Ecological Relevance, and Application Potential. *Annu Rev Entomol* **63**, 433–452 (2018).
24. Schuman, M. C. & Baldwin, I. T. The Layers of Plant Responses to Insect Herbivores. *Annu Rev Entomol* **61**, 373–394 (2016).
25. Heil, M. Herbivore-induced plant volatiles: Targets, perception and unanswered questions. *New Phytologist* **204**, 297–306 (2014).
26. Dicke, M. & Baldwin, I. T. The evolutionary context for herbivore-induced plant volatiles: beyond the 'cry for help'. *Trends Plant Sci* **15**, 167–175 (2010).
27. Kessler, A. & Heil, M. The multiple faces of indirect defences and their agents of natural selection. *Funct Ecol* **25**, 348–357 (2011).
28. Gouinguené, S., Pickett, J. A., Wadhams, L. J., Birkett, M. A. & Turlings, T. C. J. Antennal electrophysiological responses of three parasitic wasps to caterpillar-induced volatiles from maize (Zea mays mays), cotton (Gossypium herbaceum), and cowpea (Vigna unguiculata). *J Chem Ecol* **31**, 1023–1038 (2005).
29. Kappers, I. F. *et al.* Genetic engineering of terpenoid metabolism attracts bodyguards to Arabidopsis. *Science* **309**, 2070–2072 (2005).
30. Zhou, S. & Jander, G. Molecular ecology of plant volatiles in interactions with insect herbivores. *J Exp Bot* **73**, 449–462 (2022).
31. Li, W. *et al.* Overexpression of the homoterpene synthase gene, OsCYP92C21, increases emissions of volatiles mediating tritrophic interactions in rice. *Plant Cell Environ* **44**, 948–963 (2021).
32. Li, F. *et al.* Expression of lima bean terpene synthases in rice enhances recruitment of a beneficial enemy of a major rice pest. *Plant Cell Environ* **41**, 111–120 (2018).
33. Rodriguez-Saona, C., Kaplan, I., Braasch, J., Chinnasamy, D. & Williams, L. Field responses of predaceous arthropods to methyl salicylate: A meta-analysis and case study in cranberries. *Biological Control* **59**, 294–303 (2011).
34. Sun, T. & Zhang, Y. MAP kinase cascades in plant development and immune signaling. *EMBO Rep.* **23**, e53817 (2022).
35. Ligterink, W., Kroj, T., zur Nieden, U., Hirt, H. & Scheel, D. Receptor-mediated activation of a MAP kinase in pathogen defense of plants. *Science* **276**, 2054–2057 (1997).
36. Sun, Y. *et al.* Plant receptor-like protein activation by a microbial glycoside hydrolase. *Nature* **610**, 335–342 (2022).
37. Snoeck, S., Garcia, A. G. K. & Steinbrenner, A. D. Plant Receptor-like proteins (RLPs): Structural features enabling versatile immune recognition. *Physiol. Mol. Plant Pathol.* **125**, 102004 (2023).

38. Turlings, T. C. J. & Erb, M. Tritrophic interactions mediated by herbivore-induced plant volatiles: Mechanisms, ecological relevance, and application potential. *Annu. Rev. Entomol.* **63**, 433–452 (2018).
39. Grof-Tisza, P., Turlings, T. C. J., Bustos-Segura, C. & Benrey, B. Field evidence for the role of plant volatiles induced by caterpillar oral secretion in prey localization by predatory social wasps. *Biol Lett* **20**, (2024).
40. Khan, Z. R., Midega, C. A. O., Bruce, T. J. A., Hooper, A. M. & Pickett, J. A. Exploiting phytochemicals for developing a 'push-pull' crop protection strategy for cereal farmers in Africa. *J. Exp. Bot.* **61**, 4185–4196 (2010).
41. Benrey, B., Bustos-Segura, C. & Grof-Tisza, P. The mesoamerican milpa system: Traditional practices, sustainability, biodiversity, and pest control. *Biol. Control* **198**, 105637 (2024).
42. Grof-Tisza, P., Muller, M. H., Gónzalez-Salas, R., Bustos-Segura, C. & Benrey, B. The Mesoamerican milpa agroecosystem fosters greater arthropod diversity compared to monocultures. *Agric Ecosyst Environ* **372**, (2024).
43. Grof-Tisza, P. *et al.* Associational resistance in the milpa: herbivore-induced maize volatiles enhance extrafloral nectar-mediated defenses in common bean via shared parasitoids. *New Phytologist* (2025) doi:10.1111/nph.70029.
44. Garrison, E. & Marth, G. Haplotype-based variant detection from short-read sequencing. *arXiv* Preprint at https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv.1207.3907 (2012).
45. Bradbury, P. J. *et al.* TASSEL: Software for association mapping of complex traits in diverse samples. *Bioinformatics* **23**, 2633–2635 (2007).
46. Schmelz, E. A., Alborn, H. T., Banchio, E. & Tumlinson, J. H. Quantitative relationships between induced jasmonic acid levels and volatile emission in Zea mays during Spodoptera exigua herbivory. *Planta* **216**, 665–673 (2003).
47. Alborn, H. T., Turlings, T. C. J., Jones, T. H., Stenhagen G and Loughrin, J. H. & Tumlinson, J. H. An Elicitor of Plant Volatiles from Beet Armyworm Oral Secretion. *Science* (1997).
48. Felix, G., Duran, J. D., Volko, S. & Boller, T. Plants have a sensitive perception system for the most conserved domain of bacterial flagellin. *Plant Journal* **18**, 265–276 (1999).
49. Goodstein, D. M. *et al.* Phytozome: a comparative platform for green plant genomics. *Nucleic Acids Res.* **40**, D1178–86 (2012).
50. Dobin, A. *et al.* STAR: ultrafast universal RNA-seq aligner. *Bioinformatics* **29**, 15–21 (2013).
51. Love, M. I., Huber, W. & Anders, S. Moderated estimation of fold change and dispersion for RNA-seq data with DESeq2. *Genome Biol.* **15**, 550 (2014).
52. Brooks, M. E. *et al.* glmmTMB balances speed and flexibility among packages for zero-inflated generalized linear mixed modeling. *R Journal* **9**, 378–400 (2017).
53. Zuur, A. F., Ieno, E. N., Walker, N., Saveliev, A. A. & Smith, G. M. *Mixed Effects Models and Extensions in Ecology with R*. (Springer New York, 2009). doi:10.1007/978-0-387-87458-6.

Acknowledgments

We thank members of the Nemhauser, Imaizumi and Di Stilio labs for conversation and feedback, and Elly Poretsky and Yezhang Ding for manuscript comments. We thank Jim Kelly for providing *Phaseolus vulgaris* cv. red hawk seeds. **Funding:** This research was supported by NIH 5R35GM151272 and NSF 2139986 to ADS, and Swiss National Science Foundation (SNSF) (Project No: 310030-197463) awarded to BB. NGP and ADS were supported by start-up funding from the University of Washington (UW). NGP is supported by the USDA-AFRI predoctoral fellowship Grant #2023-67011-40362 and was partially supported by the UW Royalty Research Fund grant #A161929 and the Hereensperger and Walter and Margaret Sargent Awards**.**

Author contributions

N.G.P. and P.G-T contributed equally to this work. A.D.S, T.C.J.T, B.B, N.G.P and P.G-T conceived the project. A.F.C and B.B (UW) generated NILs. N.G.P characterized the NILs in the laboratory. C.M.A and P.G-T collected and characterized the volatiles. D.W performed the

MAPK phosphorylation assay. A.D.S, B.B (UW), T.C.J.T, P.G-T and B.B recorded wasp visitation in the field. N.G.P and P.G-T analyzed the data and generated the figures. N.G.P and A.D.S wrote the manuscript with contributions from all authors. All authors read and edited the manuscript**.**

Competing interests

The authors declare no competing interest.

Figures

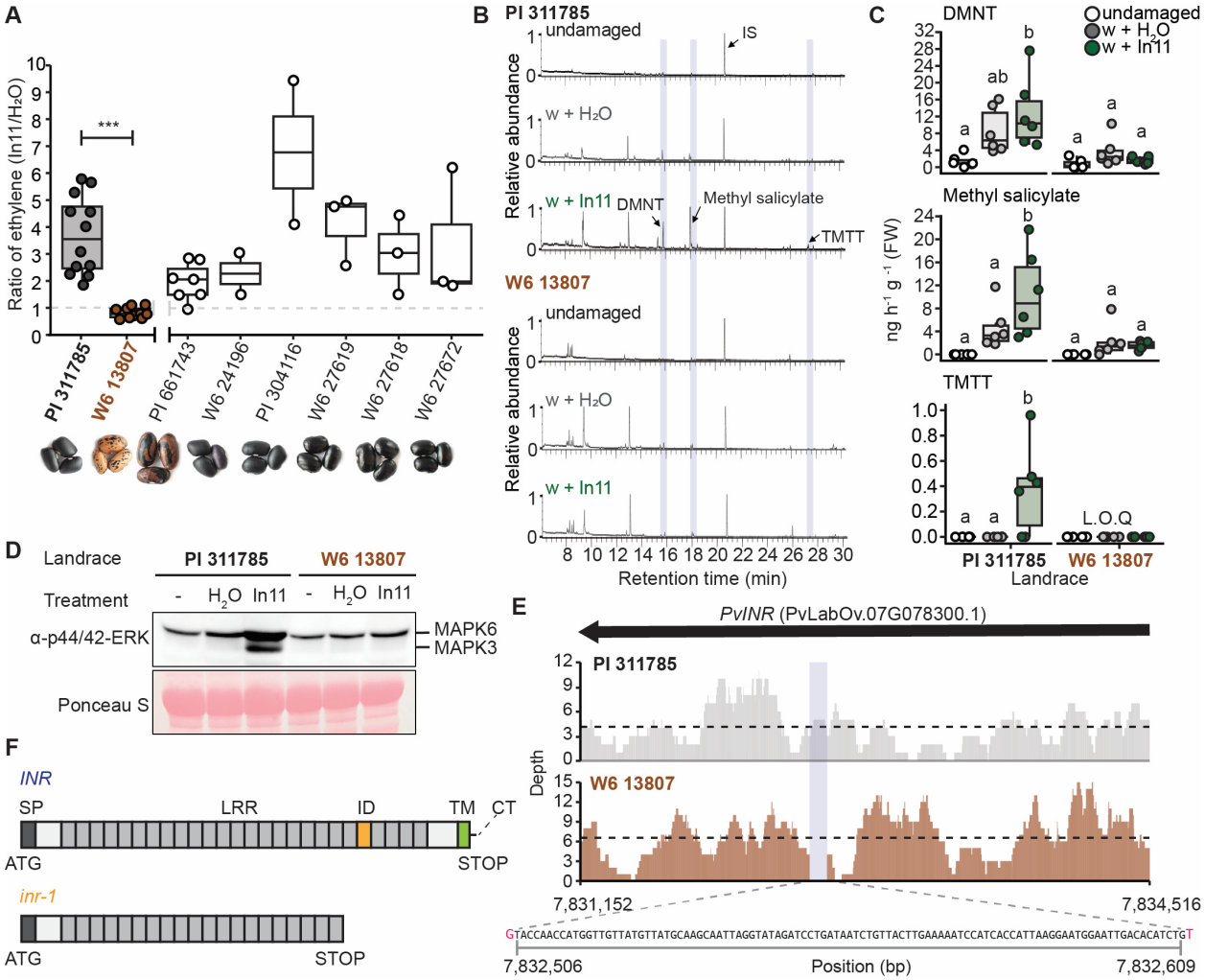


Figure 1. *inr-1* is a naturally occurring deletion allele among Honduran bean landraces. (A) Ratio of ethylene gas induced by wounding (w) + 1 µM In11 treatment relative to mock treatment (w + H_2O) for select common bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris*) landraces. Seed coat diversity among landraces is shown. Boxplots represent the 1st and 3rd quantile and the median. Each dot represents an independent plant. Comparing varieties PI 311785 and W6 13807 used for crossing and introgression, significant differences in the mean were determined by a two-sided t-test (n = 10-12, α= 0.05), ***, p<0.001. **(B)** Representative GC-MS chromatograms of volatiles collected from bean varieties PI 311785 and W6 13807 after the plants had either been left unharmed (undamaged), wounded and treated with water (w + H_2O), or wounded and treated with 1 µM In11

(w + In11). (**C**) Quantified concentrations of individual volatile organic compounds. Different letters indicate significant differences within treatments of each variety. Linear model [family, Gaussian] followed by pairwise comparisons of least squares means. L.O.Q = Limit of quantification. (**D**) MAPK 3 and 6 phosphorylation measured 15' after spraying H_2O or 1 µM In11 on indicated landraces. Protein loading is shown by Ponceau stain. (**E**) Read depth coverage of re-sequenced PI 311785 and W6 13807 landraces mapped to the *PvINR* locus in the Mesoamerican (Guatemalan) *Phaseolus vulgaris* Labor Ovalle v1.1 genome. The average read depth is shown as dashed lines. The sequence and position of the 103-base pair (bp) deletion is also indicated with a vertical bar. The nucleotides flanking the deletion are shown in magenta. (**F**) Domain architecture of INR receptor and *inr-1* deletion variant with resulting frameshift mutation. SP: signal peptide, ID: Island domain, TM: Transmembrane domain, CT: Cytoplasmic tail.

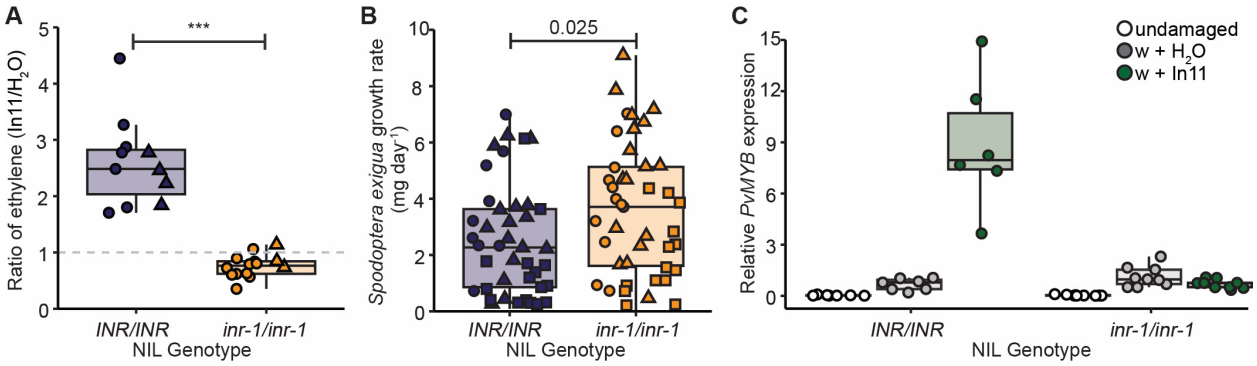


Figure 2. *inr-1* is associated with reduced In11-induced defense responses and increased herbivore growth in near-isogenic lines. (A) Ratio of ethylene gas induced by wounding (w) + 1 µM In11 treatment relative to mock treatment (w + H_2O) for common bean near-isogenic lines (NILs) with *INR/INR* or *inr-1/inr-1* genotype. Each dot represents an independent plant (n=11-15). Boxplots represent the 1st and 3rd quantile and the median. Significant differences in the mean were determined by a two-sided t-test (n = 11-13, α= 0.05), ***, p<0.001. (**B**) Growth rate of 2nd instar *Spodoptera exigua* larvae feeding on common bean NILs for 5 days. Each dot represents one larva feeding on an individual plant. Significant differences in the mean were determined by a two-sided t-test (n = 40-43, α= 0.05). Symbols in panels A and B indicate data from independent experiments using a mixture of NILs 3, 4 and 8 (Extended data Fig. 2c). (**C**) *PvMYB* (*Phvul.001G215100*) marker gene expression 1 hour after wounding and adding water or 1 µM In11. Gene expression was normalized against *PvUBQ*.

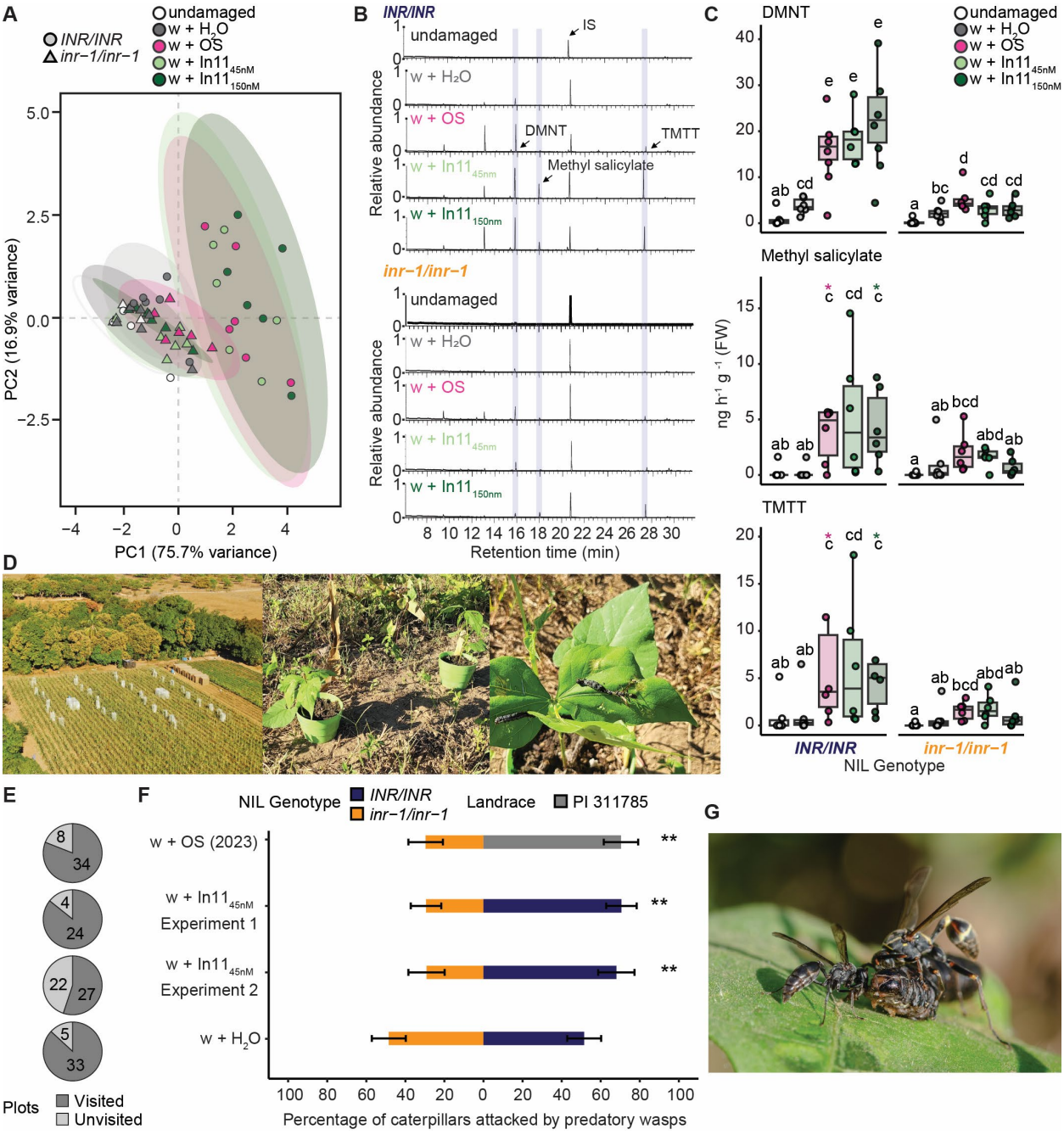
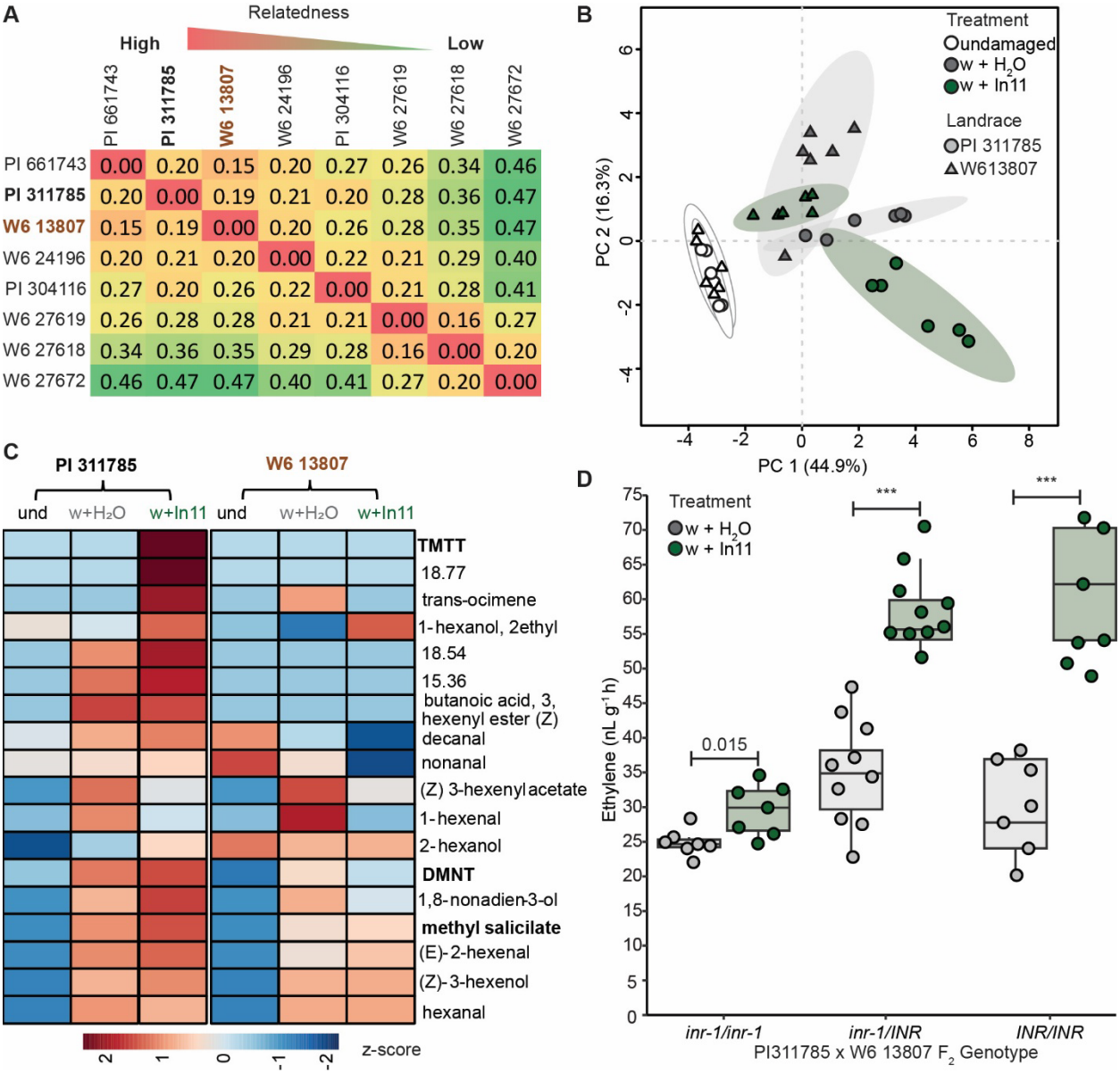


Figure 3. *inr-1* is associated with impaired In11-induced volatile emission and reduced attraction of predatory wasps in near-isogenic lines of common bean plants in Mexico. Panels **A–C** show results from a shared headspace volatile collection experiment comparing NILs (INR/INR and *inr-1/inr-1*) subjected to five treatments: undamaged, mechanical wounding (w + H_2O), wounding with fall armyworm (FAW, *Spodoptera frugiperda*) oral secretions (w + OS), a physiologically relevant concentration of In11 (45 nM, w + $In11_{45nM}$), or an excess of In11 (150 nM, w + $In11_{150\ nM}$) (n = 6). (**A**) PCA ordination plot of VOC profiles, illustrating treatment- and genotype-driven separation. Ellipses represent 95% confidence intervals. (**B**) Representative GC-MS chromatograms of headspace induced volatile organic compounds

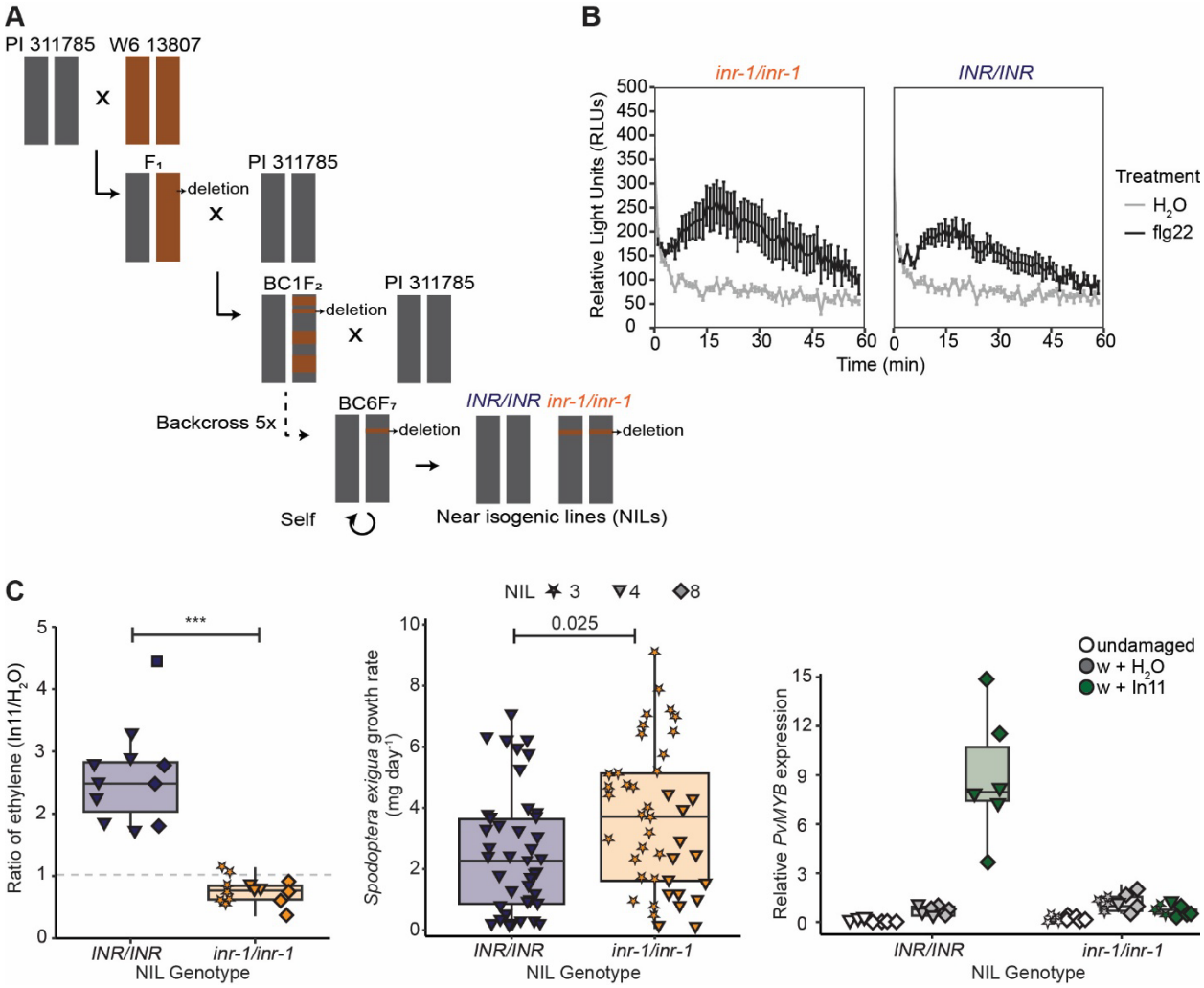
(VOCs) (**C**) Boxplots of selected VOCs, known to be important in the indirect defenses of plants, 1 hour after treatment. Letters denote significant differences from a generalized linear model (Gamma error) with pairwise least squares means comparisons (α = 0.05). Asterisks indicate extreme values not shown for clarity. (**D**) Field experimental setup in Oaxaca, Mexico, showing block layout of where wasp visits were monitored, treatment-assigned NIL pairs, and pinned sentinel FAW caterpillars. **(E)** Visitation rates to each NIL/treatment pair. (**F**) Bar plots show the mean percentage of caterpillars attacked by social wasps across treatments and two field seasons (2023, 2024). Statistical analysis was performed using a binomial generalized linear mixed model. **, p<0.01. (**G**) Representative image of a committed attack by *Polybia sp* and *Mischocyttaurus sp* on a sentinel FAW caterpillar.

Extended data

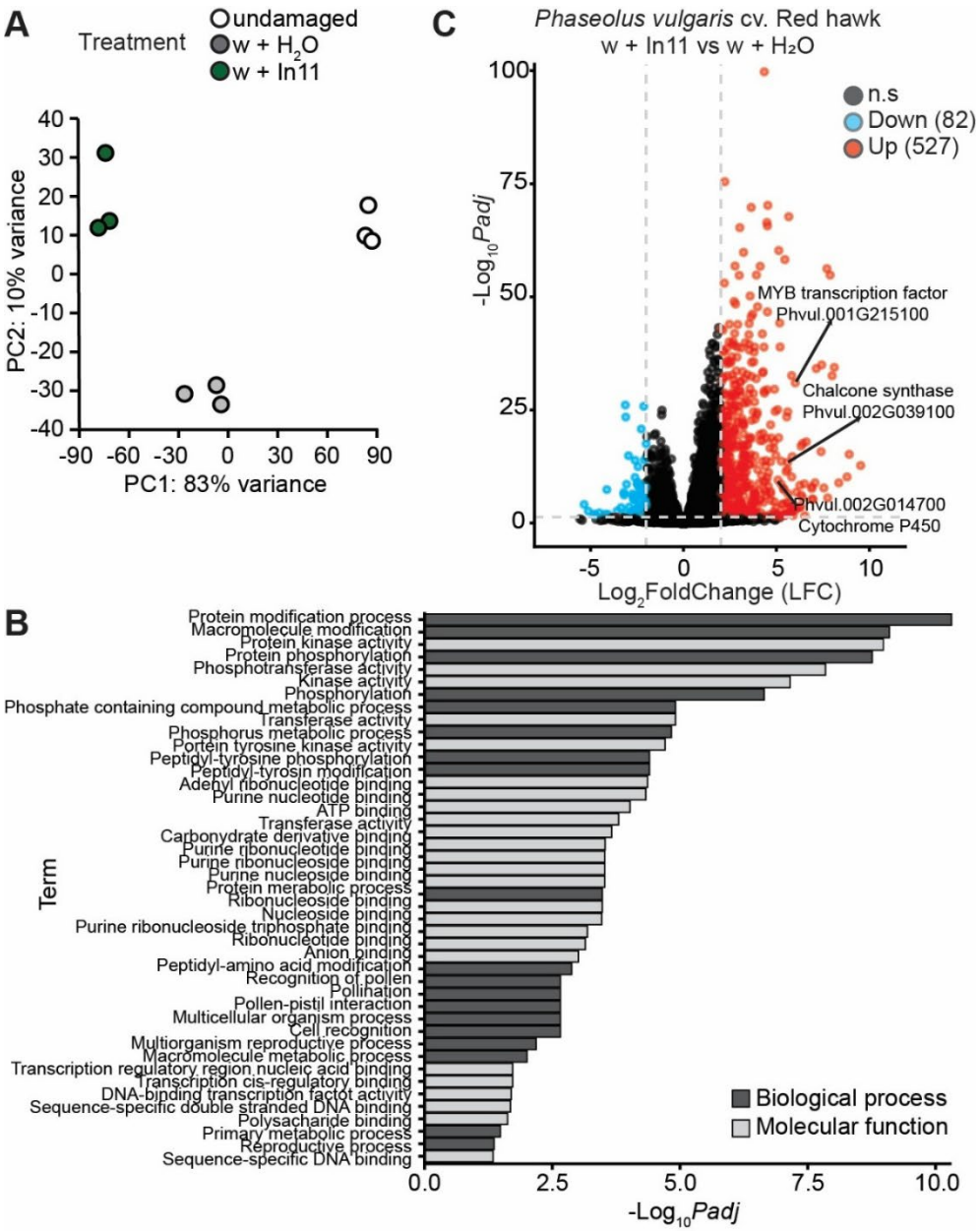


Extended data Figure 1. (**A**) Relatedness matrix of Honduran common bean landraces used in the ethylene screen. Cross-compatible In11-responsive (PI 311785) and non-responsive (W6 13807) landraces are indicated in bold. (**B**) Principal component analysis (PCA) of the volatile

575 profiles from undamaged and 2 hours after wounding (w + H_2O) or In11 (wound + In11)
576 treatment in selected common bean landraces (n=6). (**C**) Relative abundance of specific
577 compounds in the volatile blends. **D.** Ethylene production of F2 individuals from a PI 311785 x
578 W6 13807 cross.
579



580
581 **Extended data Figure 2. flg22-induced reactive oxygen species (ROS) burst in common**
582 **bean NILs. (A)** Back-crossing scheme of sexually compatible In11-responsive (PI 311785) and
583 non-responsive (W6 13807) landraces to generate *INR/INR* and *inr-1/inr-1* near-isogenic lines
584 (NILs) in the PI 311785 background. NILs labeled as lines 3, 4, and 7 derived from three
585 independent initial crosses are used in the work, each unresponsive to In11. (**B**) Oxidative burst
586 produced by primary leaves from common bean NIL 4 treated with 2 µM flg22 peptide and
587 measured in relative luminescence units (RLU). Results shown are means ± s.d. (n = 3 plants)



Extended data Figure 3. RNAseq analysis of In11-treated common bean plants. (**A)** Principal component (PC) analysis of differentially expressed genes (DEGs) across all samples. (**B)** Volcano plot of DEGs 1 hour after wounding (w) + 1 µM In11 vs wounding alone (w + H2O) treatment in *Phaseolus vulgaris* cv. Red Hawk. Selected marker genes *PvMYB*, *PvCHS*, and *PvCYP* are indicated. (**C)** Enriched Gene Ontology (GO) categories among In11-upregulated genes.

Extended data Table 1.

Ethylene response ratios of *Phaseolus vulgaris* plants scratch wounded and treated with wounding (w) + H_2O or w + In11.

Variety	w + In11 / w + H_2O
W6 13807	0.7051507095
W6 17491	0.7453989813

PI 638866	1.243128964
pi 309831	1.288296976
PI 550055	1.316718588
PI 570661	1.356811961
W6 21064	1.38740458
PI 430199	1.454239507
PI 476742	1.499436253
PI 209493	1.516271532
PI 432617	1.642282661
PI 313536	1.673658614
PI 535272	1.679866869
PI 318694	1.736723542
PI 325669	1.789803615
PI 313293	1.83336787
PI 632862	1.914207886
PI 638873	1.98050087
PI 413673	1.985270114
PI 313502	2.019751588
W6 27747	2.099041534
w6 18811	2.116945814
W6 27621	2.226574136
PI 163120	2.376400387
PI 310511	2.492743214
PI 642111	2.731270054
PI 395776	2.739277503
PI 186492	2.740451047
PI 313462	2.777926358
PI 196299	2.781456729
PI 583354	2.871189599
PI 310573	2.910958904
PI 476693	2.940380315
PI 200963	2.955424685
PI 638869	3.025578812
PI 53713	3.114577362
W6 13744	3.209294302
W6 27749	3.301886792
PI 550027	3.331991952
PI 310524	3.409215866
PI 325672	3.417773238
PI 309696	3.452404514
PI 263598	3.588614024
W6 27750	3.599863004
PI 638853	3.70171144
PI 209493	3.768890894

PI 313340	3.774676749
PI 325689	3.849158957
PI 200967	3.959417388
PI 352750	4.060400933
PI 313316	4.066894561
PI 304116	4.097433655
PI 621064	4.282001477
pi 304112	4.2989178
W6 27753	4.325791855
PI 313315	4.401146784
PI 441831	4.455930053
PI 1325672	4.507188498
pi 661818	4.510982792
PI 262893	4.66915814
Red Hawk	4.683830317
PI 535363	4.7744713
PI 313446	4.801101467
PI 592898	4.889059597
PI 308893	4.948415259
PI 430213	5.135408788
PI 262893	5.138841672
PI 325678	5.429767255
PI 1313498	5.61631427
PI 406789	5.746853999
PI 406788	5.824502621
PI 577682	5.85562933
PI 561473	5.979487179
PI 196466	6.089983467
PI 196466	6.090614887
PI 313380	6.437524691
W6 35979	6.497070652
PI 313498	7.454761905
PI 1549860	7.522222222
PI 151615	8.167234948
PI 549870	8.245726496
PI 638835	8.524903715
PI 549876	8.953109969
PI 310911	9.854140915
Black Valentine	10.22581817
pi 441834	10.86619027
PI 310891	14.74923547
PI 549860	15.13686667
PI 470938	15.22044728
PI 638903	16.48559671

PI 352745	16.83826026

Extended data Table 2.

List of primers used in this study.

Name	Gene id	Forward (5'-3')	Reverse (5'-3')	Size (bp)	Type
PvMYB	Phvul.001G215100	TCGACGTGGGAACATAACCC	TATTTTCGACCACCTGTTGCC	82	qPCR
PvUBQ	Phvul.007G270100	AGAAAAGCCCCCAAGTGTTC	CTGCCATCTCCTTCTTCAGC	161	qPCR
PvINR	Phvul.007G077500	GGGCAAAATTCCATCAGGGACCC	TGGAGCTCCACAGAGGCTAGGA	79	qPCR
PvINR_indel	PvLabOv.07G078300	TGGCATGCCTCGTATATCACC	ATGCATGTAAGCATGGTTGCATC	1092-1195	Genotyping