Supporting Information for

Three methods for inoculation of viral vectors into plants

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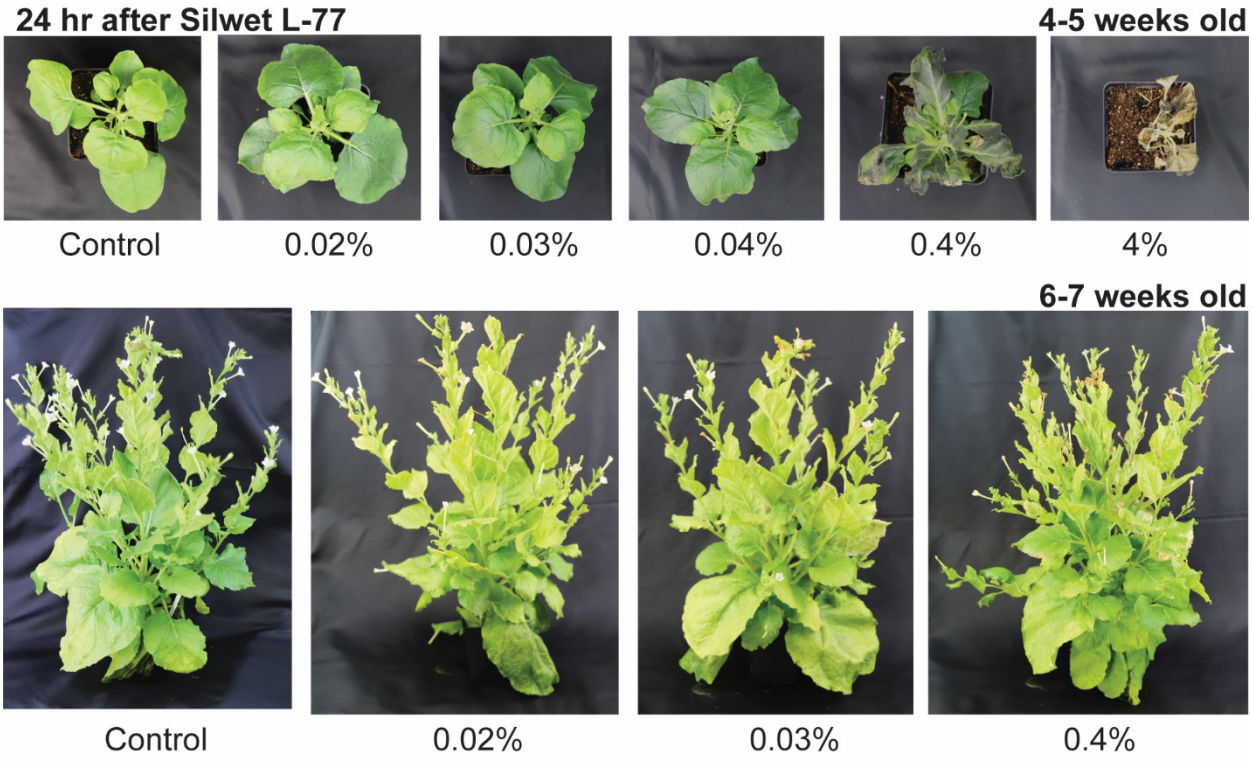

Figure S1. Photographic documentation of the effects of Silwet L-77 spray on *N. benthamiana* 24 hours post treatment. 4-5 weeks old plants tolerated concentrations below 0.04% Silwet L-77. Silwet L-77 treatment caused discoloration and darkening of the leaves which was prevalent at 0.4% Silwet L-77. Using 4% Silwet L-77 caused necrotic tissue. Older plants (6-7 weeks old) were more resistant to the effects of the surfactant, with almost no adverse effects observed for up to a 0.4% of Silwet L-77 (higher concentrations were not tested).

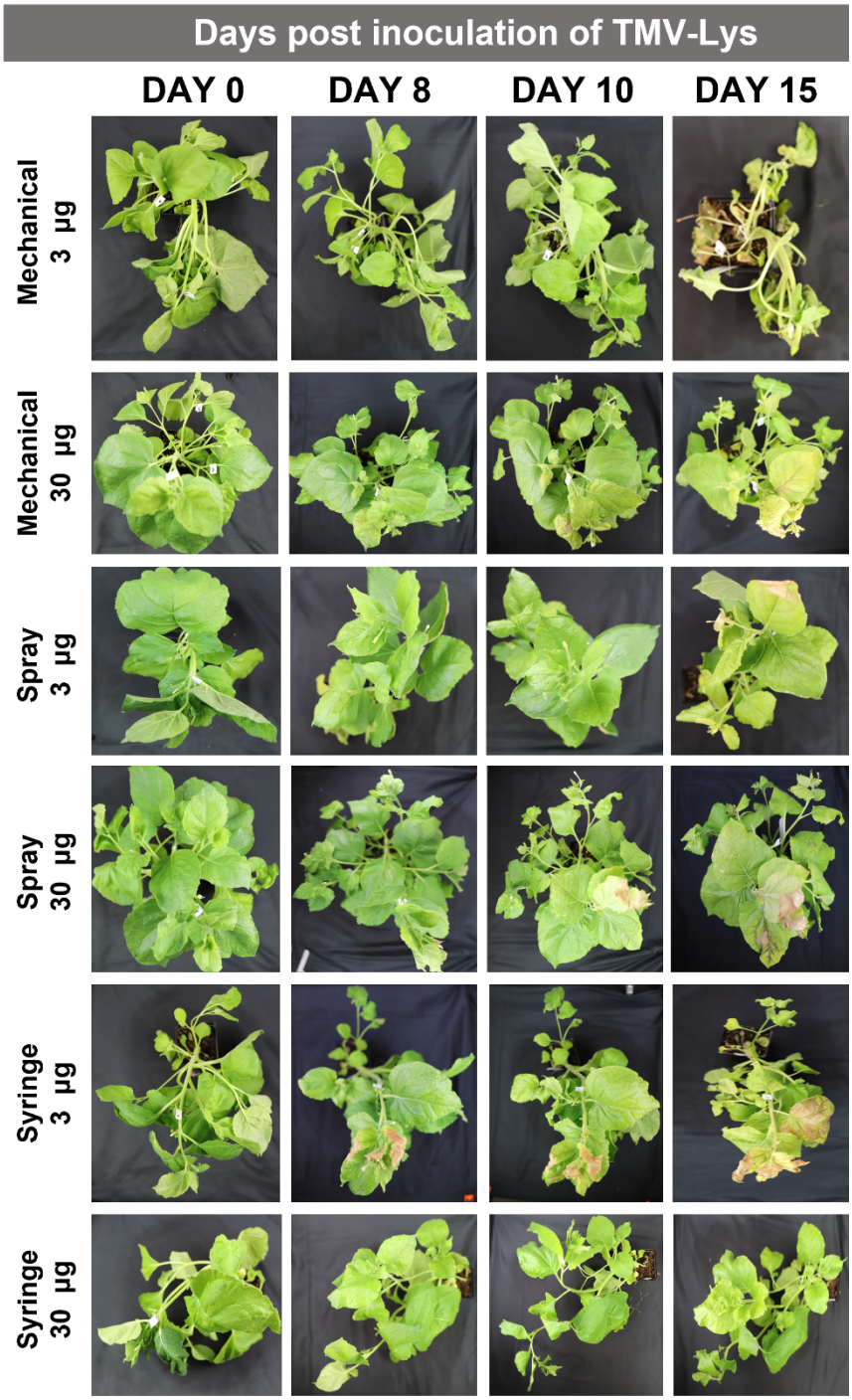

Figure S2. Photographs of *N. benthamiana* from day 0 to day 15 TMV-Lys days post inoculation (dpi) via mechanical [3, 30 µg], spray [3, 30 µg], and syringe [3, 30 µg] inoculation using TMV-Lys. The experiments were done in duplicate and 10 plants were used per treatment.

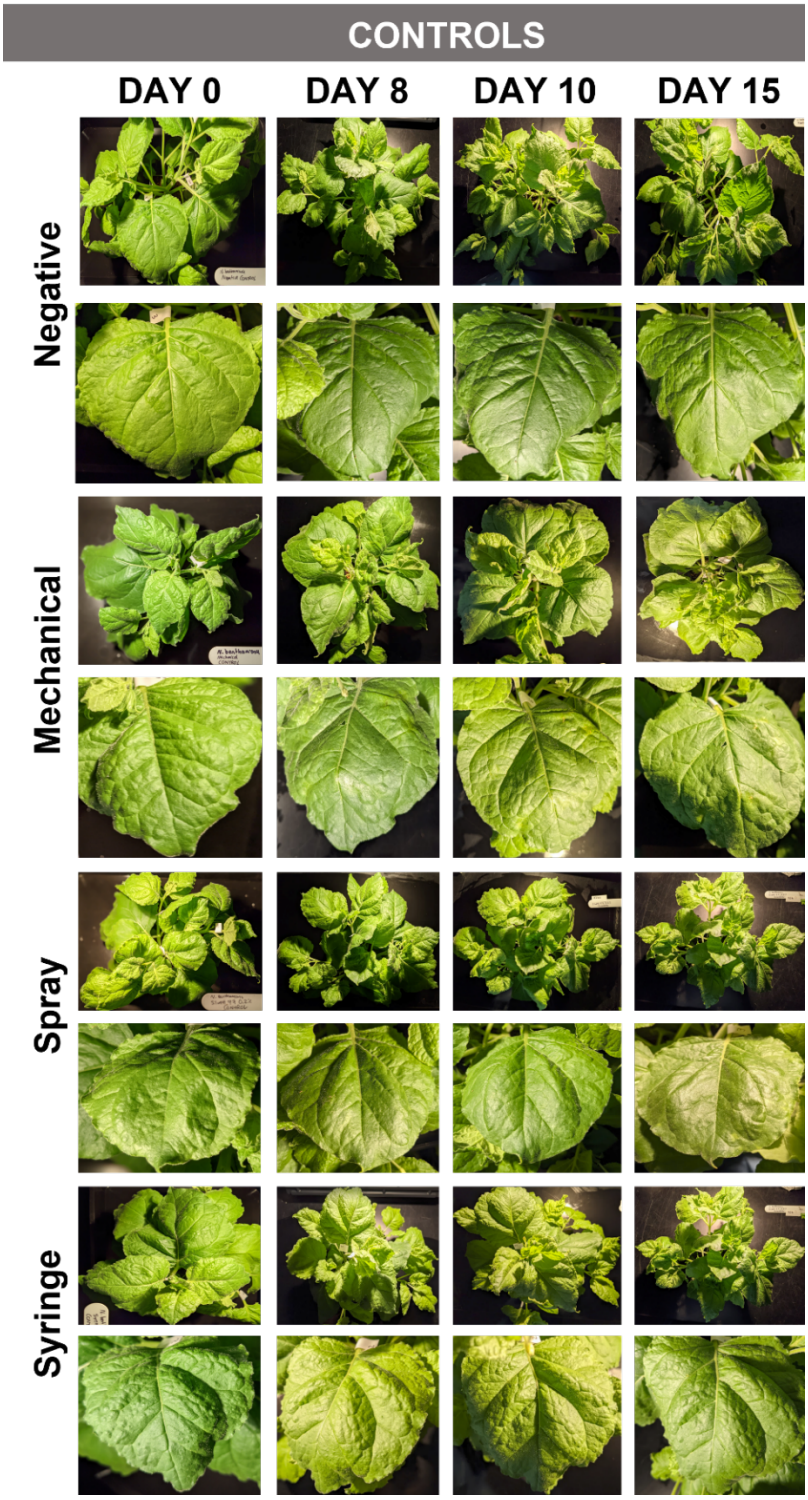

Figure S3. Representative photographs of *N. benthamiana* from day 0 to day 15 post inoculation – these are the negative controls: mechanical control are plants rubbed with carborundum, spray control is treated with 0.03% Silwet L-77, and the syringe control was injected with NaPB at the petiole and stem.

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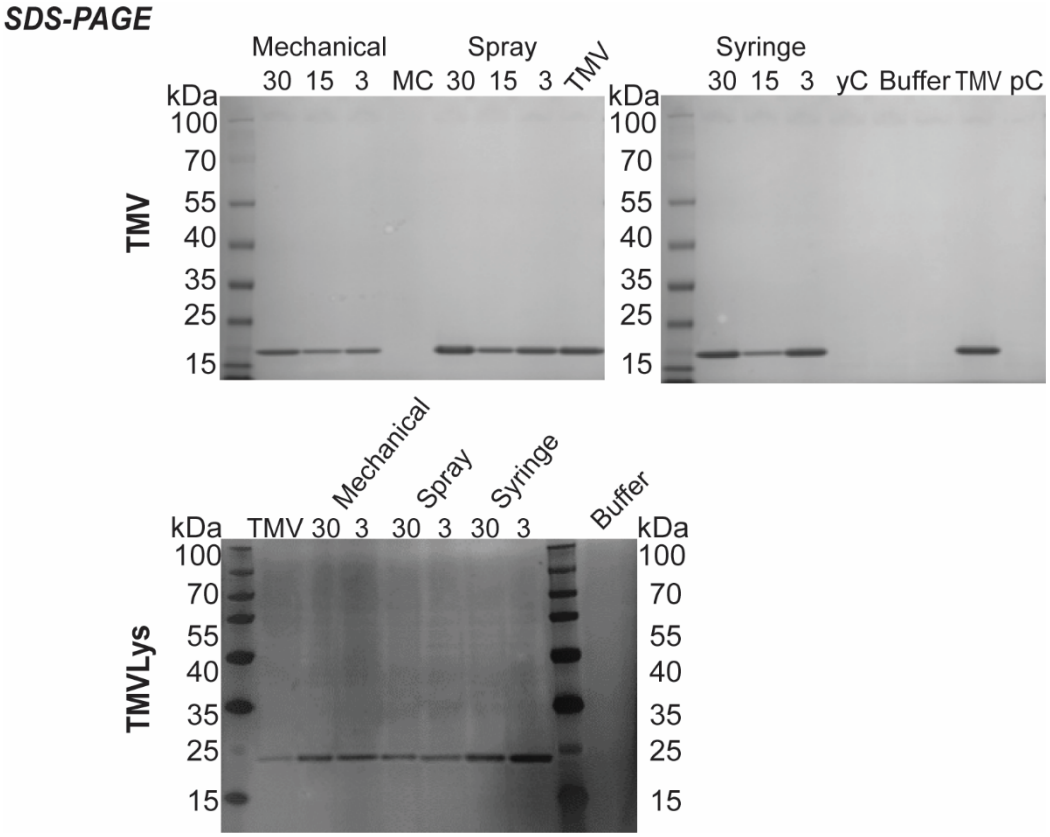

Figure S4. SDS-PAGE of the extracted TMV and TMV-Lys, the presence of its coat protein (17.5 kDa) was consistent in all samples.