Supplementary Table 1. Primers used for RT-PCR to verify virus detected in sRNA sequencing

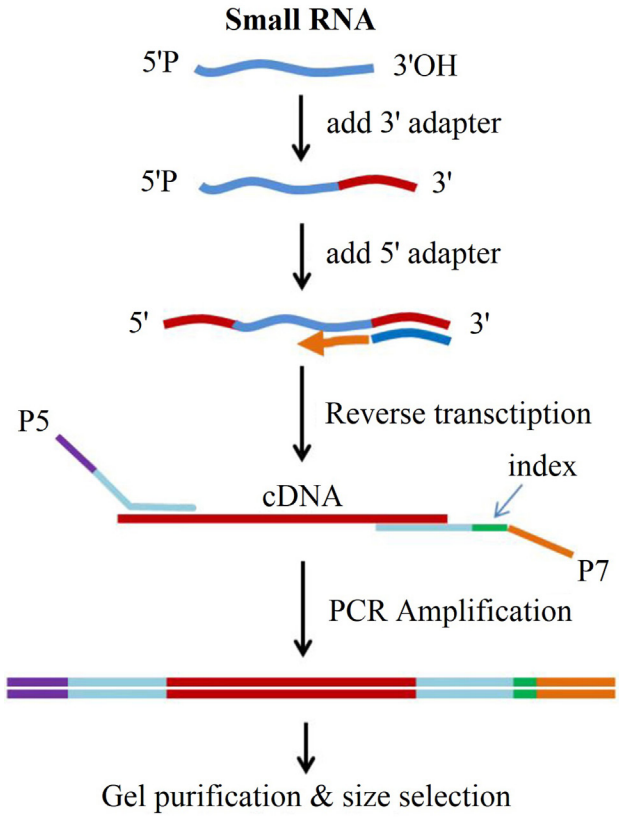
Virus	Primer name	Sequences (5'-3')	Fragment length (bp)	Annealing temperature	Reference
TFMV	TFMV-F	CCATATGGCTGATAGGACAGAACAAATT	807	67	Wu et al. (2013)
	TFMV-R	GGGATCCTCACATTCTAATACCCAACAT			
LMoV	LMoV-F	CCATATGAATGAGACACTCAATGCTGGAG	821	65	
	LMoV-R	GGGATCCTTACATAGAAATTCCAAGTAAGG			
FVY	FVY-F	CCATATGTCAGGATCAGGTGAAGT	822	65	
	FVY-R	GGGATCCCTGCATGGGGTTCATCCCAA			
HYV	HYV-F	TTGACGACAGACTACGATCTTCCATTG	250	67	According to contig sequence
	HYV-R	ACTCGGTAACGCAACTCAGAACATC			
ASGV	ASGV-F	CTGCAAGACCGCGACCAAGTTT	524	68	Mackenzie et al. (2007)
	ASGV-R	CCCGCTGTTGGATTTGATACACCTC			

RT-PCR, reverse transcriptase-polymerase chain reaction; TFMV, Thunberg fritillary mosaic virus; LMoV, lily mottle virus; FVY, fritillary virus Y; HYV, hop yellow virus; ASGV, apple stem grooving virus.

References

Mackenzie, D. J., Mclean, M. A., Mukerji, S. & Green, M. 1997. Improved RNA extraction from woody plants for the detection of viral pathogens by reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction. *Plant Dis.* 81:222-226.

Wu, Q. Y., Wei, C. B. & Li, J. H. 2013. Prokaryotic expression of TFMV, FVY and LMoV CP gene, antiserum preparation and virus detection. *Bull. Bot. Res.* 33:73-79.



Supplementary Fig. 1. A schematic diagram for library construction of two sRNA libraries for leaves and bulbs by using an NEB Next Multiplex Small RNA Library Prep Set.