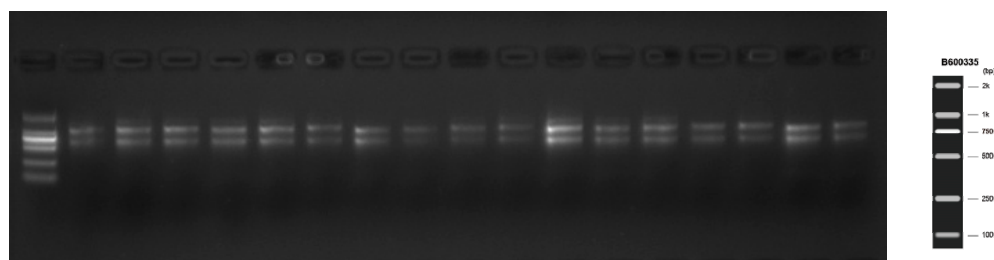


Supplementary figures

Sample: 1-17



Sample: 18-24

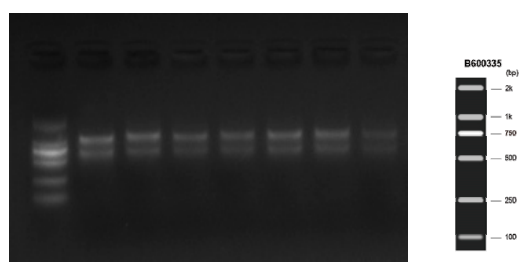


Figure S1 Electropherograms of RNA extract from 24 samples. Samples 1-5 were the total RNA extracted from different tissues (leaves, green fruit, flower, root and stem). Sample 6-9 were the total RNA extracted from pepper leaves in different times (0, 3, 6 and 12 h) without treatment. Samples 10-12, 13-15, 16-18, 19-21, 22-24 were extracted from pepper leaves treated with salt (200 mM NaCl), drought (15% w/v PEG6000), cold (4°C), ABA (100 μ M), and MeJA (100 μ M) for 3, 6 and 12 h respectively.

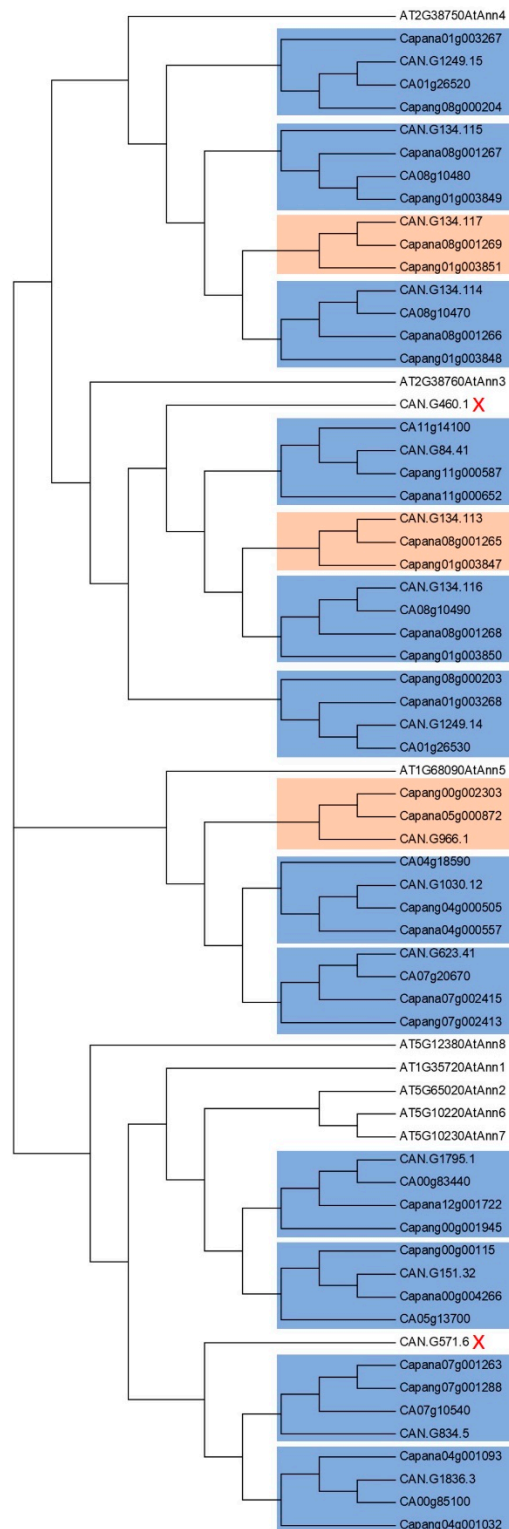


Figure S2 Phylogenetic analysis of pepper CaAnn protein sequences from four genome databases. The amino acid sequences of 45 full-length protein sequences from 4 plant species were aligned with Clustal W, and the phylogenetic tree was constructed in MEGA-6 using the neighbor-joining method.

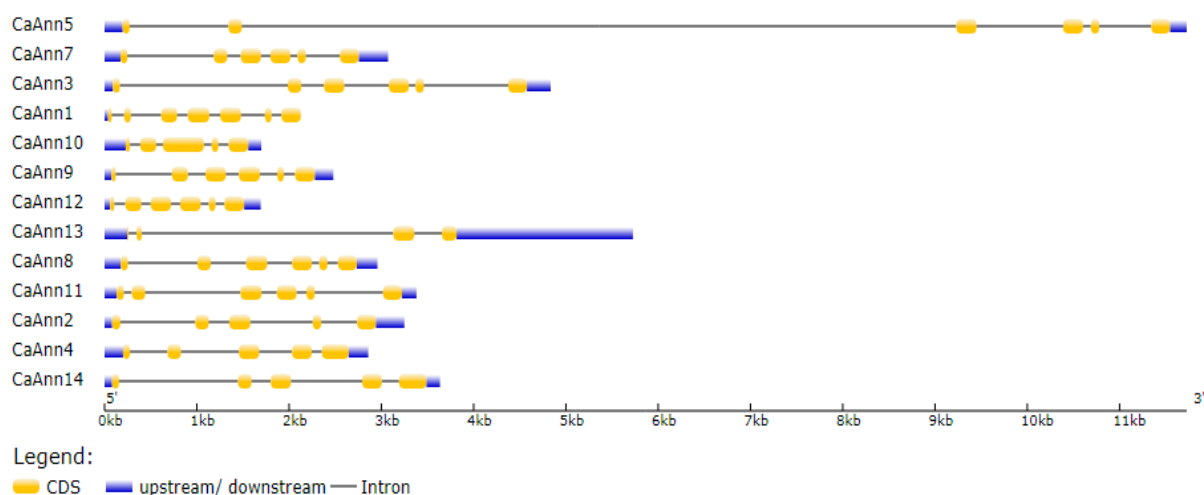


Figure S3. Gene structure of pepper *CaAnn* genes. Gene structures were generated from GSDS (<http://gsds.cbi.pku.edu.cn/>). Introns and exons are represented by black lines and orange boxes, respectively.

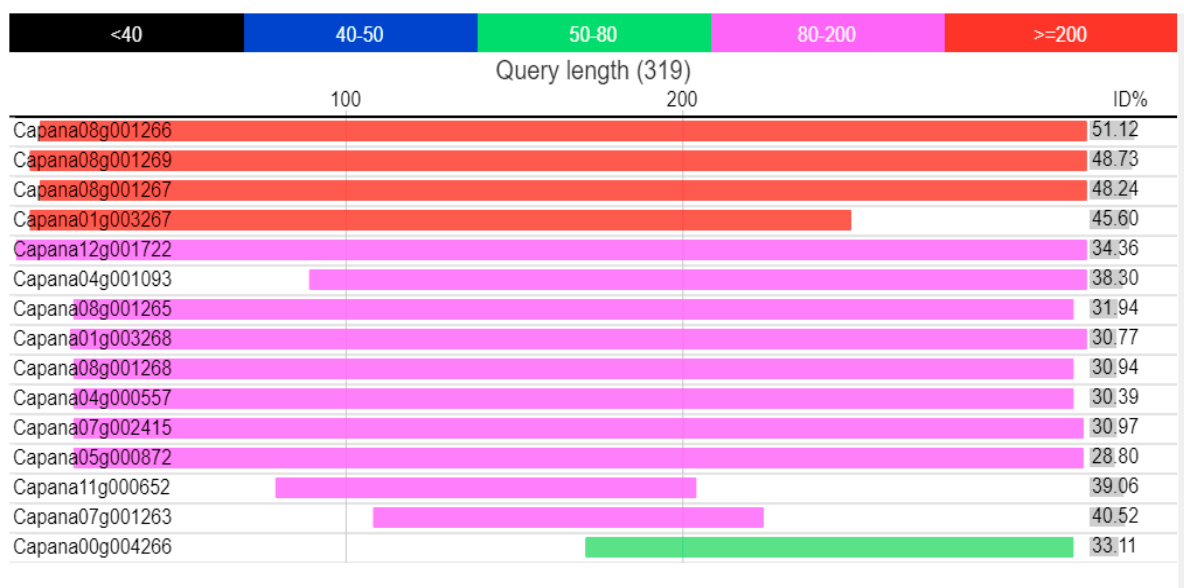


Figure S4. Homologous proteins with *Arabidopsis thaliana* AtAnn4 in pepper genome database. Homology comparison comes from pepper protein sequence databases zunla v2.0.