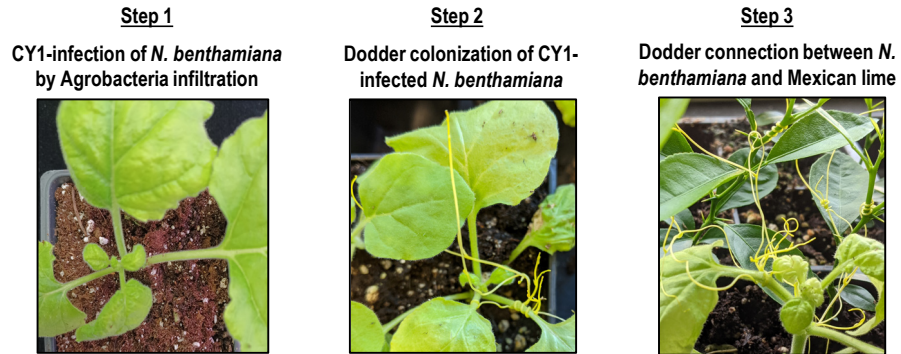
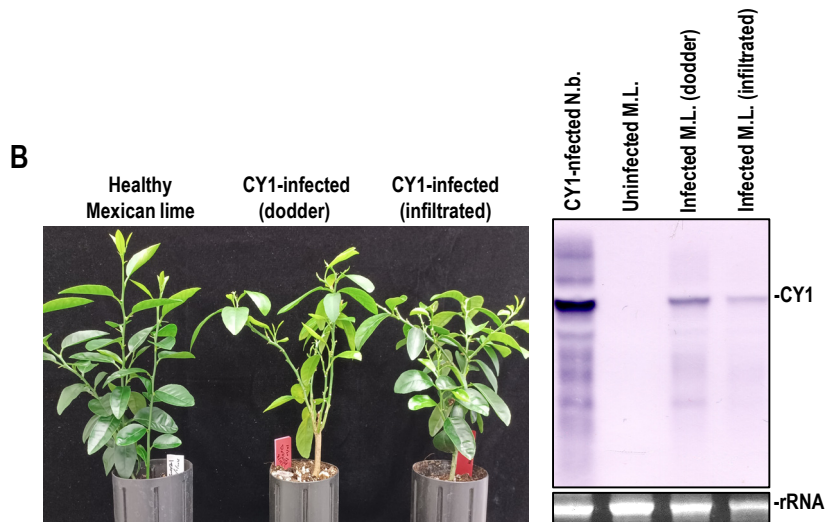
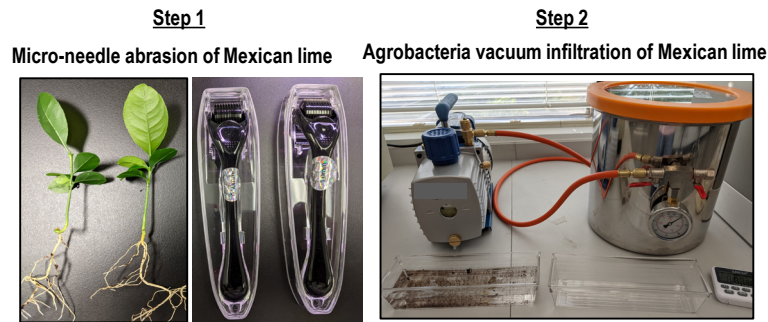


A 1. Dodder-mediated CY1 infection of Mexican lime:



2. Agrobacterium-mediated CY1 infection of Mexican lime



S2 Fig. CY1 systemically infected Mexican lime in the absence of a helper virus. **A.** Two approaches that were used to infect Mexican lime with CY1. Upper panel, two-week-old *N. benthamiana* were infiltrated with Agrobacterium containing a CY1-expressing Ti plasmid [step 1]. Fourteen days after infiltration, CY1-positive plants were colonized by dodder vines [step 2]. After detection of CY1 in dodder vines by RT-PCR, dodder tips were guided to colonize 2-month-old Mexican lime [step 3]. Lower panel, leaves and stems of 2-month-old Mexican lime were abraded using a Derma microneedle roller (Amazon:B0CH7SHD5T), and then vacuum-infiltrated with Agrobacterium containing a CY1-expressing Ti plasmid. **B.** Right, Northern blot used to detect CY1 in Mexican lime 15-months after dodder transfer or 12-months after vacuum infiltration. Left, infected plants at these times, and subsequently, did not display discernable systems. N.b., *Nicotiana benthamiana*; M.L., Mexican lime.