Supplementary Materials

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Effect of shock waves on the growth of Aspergillus niger conidia: evaluation of germination and preliminary study on gene expression

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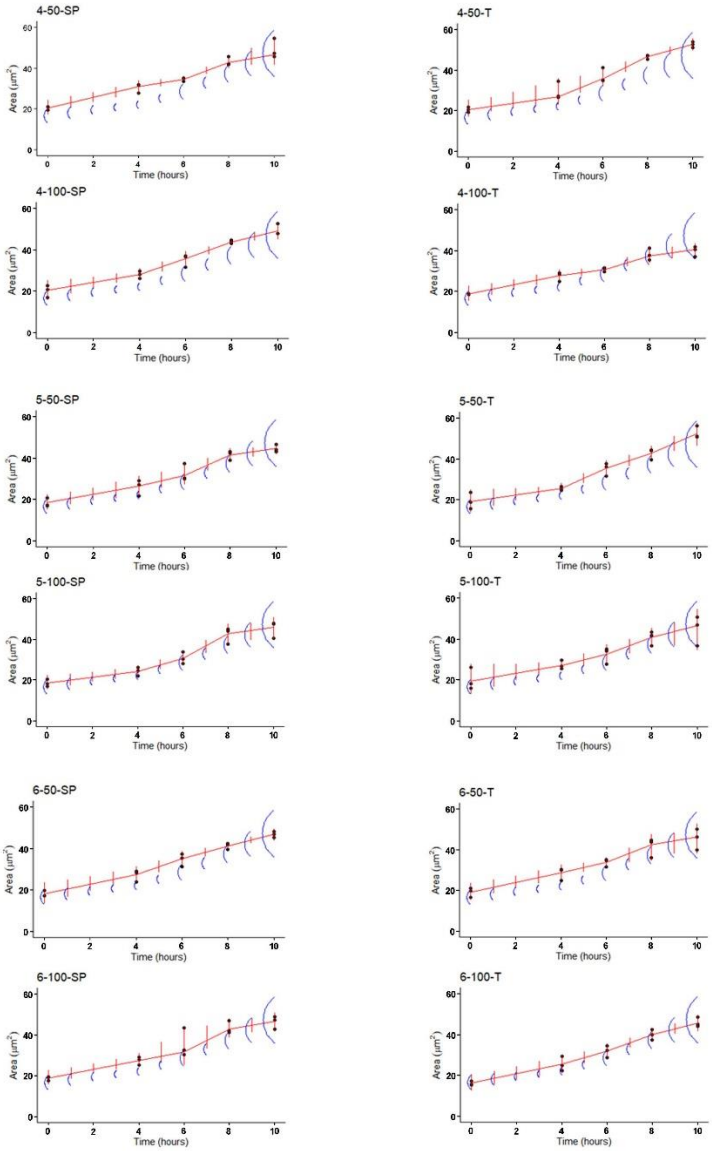

Figure S1 Swelling of conidia versus time after exposure to 50 and 100 single-pulse (SP) shock waves generated at 4 kV, 5 kV, 6 kV, and to 25 and 50 tandem (T) events (50 and 100 shock waves, respectively) generated at 4 kV, 5 kV, 6 kV. Dots indicate the average of 100 conidia measured, vertical lines represent 95% bootstrap intervals of the growth of shock wave-treated conidia, and arcs refer to the 95% bootstrap interval of the control experimental groups. Overlapping intervals indicate a nonsignificant difference.

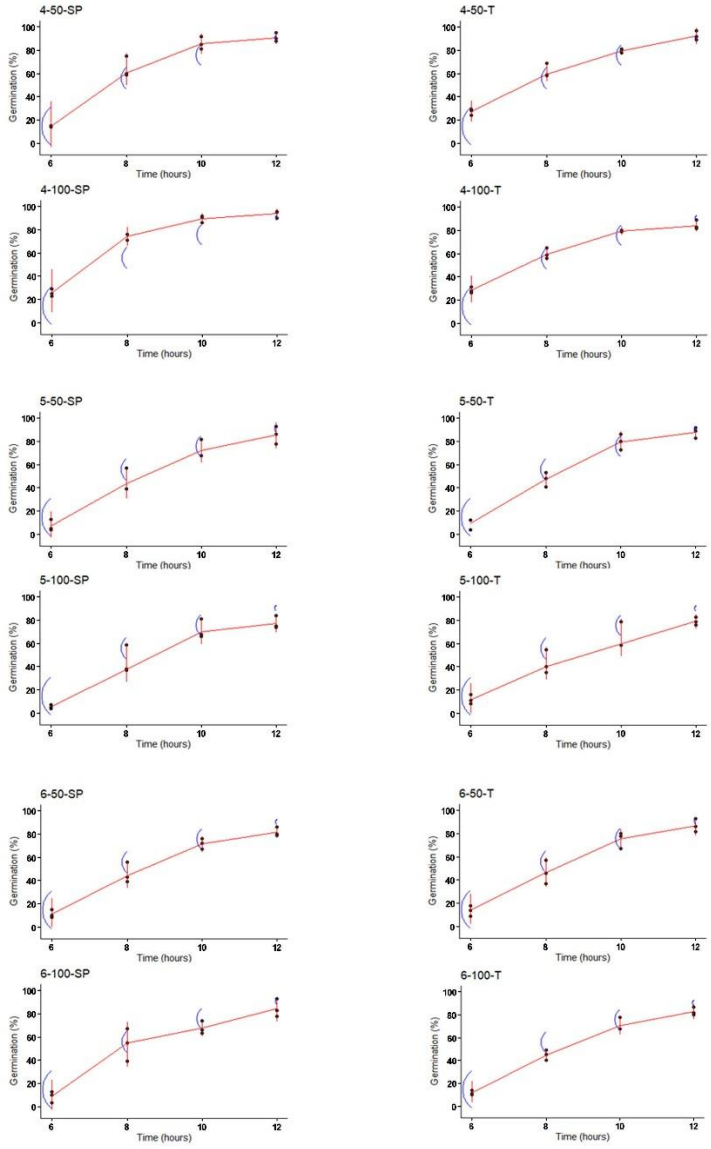

Figure S2 Percentage of conidia that formed a germ tube after being exposed to 50 and 100 single-pulse (SP) shock waves generated at 4 kV, 5 kV, 6 kV, and to 25 and 50 tandem (T) events (50 and 100 shock waves, respectively), generated at 4 kV, 5 kV, 6 kV. Dots indicate the average of 100 conidia measured, vertical lines represent 95% bootstrap intervals of the growth of shock wave-treated conidia, and arcs refer to the 95% bootstrap interval of the control experimental groups. Overlapping intervals indicate a nonsignificant difference.