

In vivo* functional characterisation of pheromone binding protein-1 in the silkworm, *Bombyx mori

Yusuke Shiota¹, Takeshi Sakurai^{1,2*}, Takaaki Daimon³, Hidefumi Mitsuno¹, Takeshi Fujii⁴, Shigeru Matsuyama⁵, Hideki Sezutsu⁶, Yukio Ishikawa⁴ & Ryohei Kanzaki¹

¹Research Center for Advanced Science and Technology, The University of Tokyo, 4-6-1 Komaba, Meguro-ku, Tokyo 153-8904, Japan

²Department of Agricultural Innovation for Sustainability, Faculty of Agriculture, Tokyo University of Agriculture, 1737 Funato, Atsugi, Kanagawa 243-0034, Japan

³Department of Applied Biosciences, Graduate School of Agriculture, Kyoto University, Kitashirakawa Oiwakecho, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto 606-8502, Japan

⁴Agricultural and Environmental Biology, Graduate School of Agricultural and Life Sciences, The University of Tokyo, 1-1-1 Yayoi, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113-8567, Japan

⁵Graduate School of Life and Environmental Sciences, University of Tsukuba, 1-1-1 Tennodai, Tsukuba, Ibaraki 305-8572, Japan

⁶Transgenic Silkworm Research Unit, Institute of Agrobiological Sciences, National Agriculture and Food Research Organization, 1-2 Owashi, Tsukuba, Ibaraki 305-8634, Japan

*Corresponding author

Takeshi Sakurai, Ph.D.

Department of Agricultural Innovation for Sustainability, Faculty of Agriculture, Tokyo University of Agriculture, 1737 Funako, Atsugi, Kanagawa 243-0034, Japan

TEL: +81-46-270-6124, Fax: +81-46-270-6124,

E-mail: ts206448@nodai.ac.jp

Fig. S1



Fig. S1

Representative DNA sequencing results for *BmPBP1*-/ *BmPBP1*- and wild-type male around the 4-bp deleted region in the *BmPBP1* gene of *Bombyx mori*.

Fig. S2

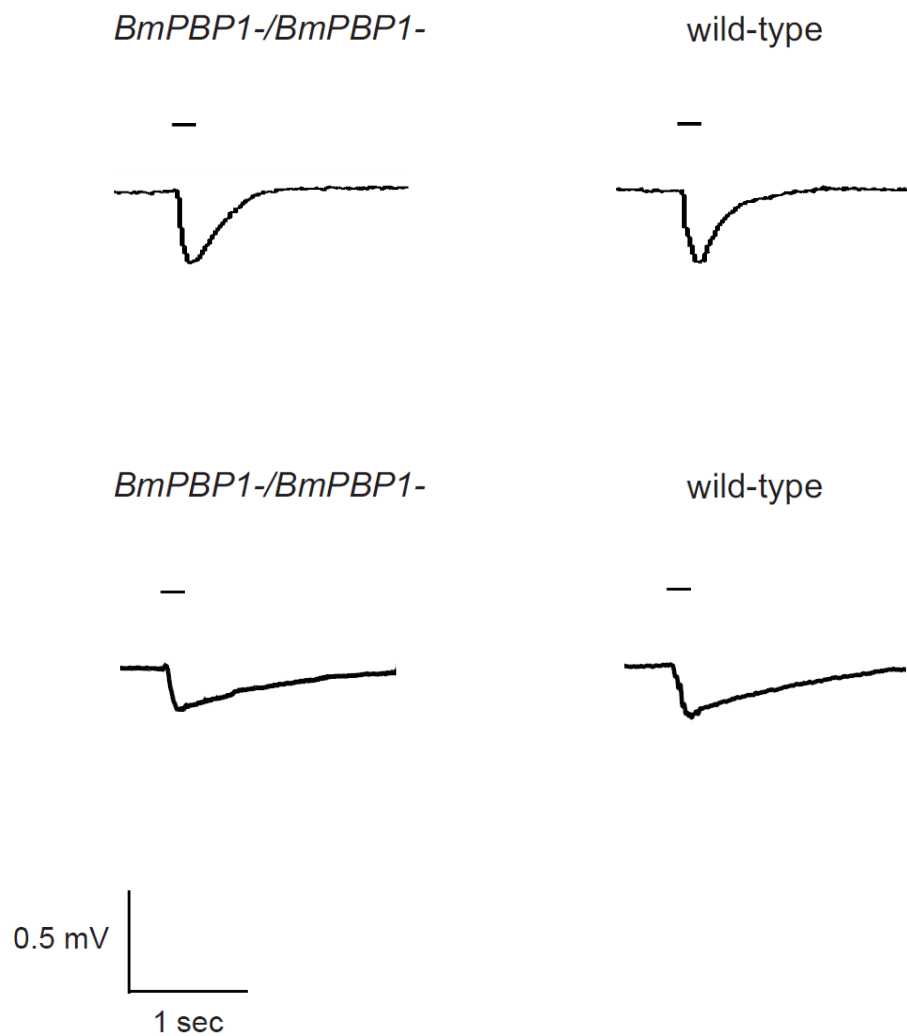


Fig. S2

Representative electroantennogram (EAG) responses of *BmPBP1*^{-/-} and wild-type male antennae to 10% linalool (top) and citral (bottom). The stimulus was applied for 200 ms, as indicated by the solid line on the trace.