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The Brazilian grapevine variety called 'Peverella' corresponds to the 'Boschera' variety

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Supplementary material

Genomic DNA extraction – method described by Lodhi et al., (1994), with some modifications

A 1 cm^2 fragment of the young leaf was transferred to 1 ml of extraction buffer [1% hexadecyl trimethyl-ammonium bromide (CTAB), Sigma; 0.4 M LiCl, 50 mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.0, 50 mM EDTA, 2% PVP, 0.5 mL TWEEN 20 and 10% 2-mercaptoethanol] and taken to the sonicator for 45 s. After this time, the samples were incubated in a water bath at 65 °C for at least 15 min. Half a volume of chloroform-isoamyl alcohol (24:1) was added and the sample was stirred for 30 minutes on broken ice. Samples were centrifuged at 1200 g for 5 min. The resulting supernatant (0.8 mL) was transferred to a clean microtube. One volume of ice-cold 2-propanol was added to the resulting aqueous phase and the tubes were incubated at 20 °C for at least 30 min. The tubes were centrifuged at 14,000 g for 3 min, the liquid phase was discarded, and the resulting pellet was dried under vacuum at room temperature.

Table S1: The optimized Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) protocol for grapevine fingerprinting.

SSR marker	Chromosome	Fluorescence	Multiplex	Bibliography	T (°C)
VVS2	11	HEX		(Thomas and Scott, 1993)	50
VVMD25	11	NED	**1**	(Bowers *et al.*, 1999)	56
VRZAG79	5	HEX		(Sefc *et al.*, 2000)	50
VVMD5	16	FAM		(Bowers *et al.*, 1996)	56
VVMD7	7	HEX	**2**	(Bowers *et al.*, 1996)	52
VVMD27	5	NED		(Bowers *et al.*, 1999)	56
VRZAG62	7	HEX		(Sefc *et al.*, 2000)	50
VVMD32	4	FAM	**3**	(Bowers *et al.*, 1999)	56
VVMD28	3	NED		(Bowers *et al.*, 1999)	56

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