

# **N-acyl homoserine lactones and Lux solos regulate social behaviour and virulence of *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *actinidiae***

Microbial Ecology

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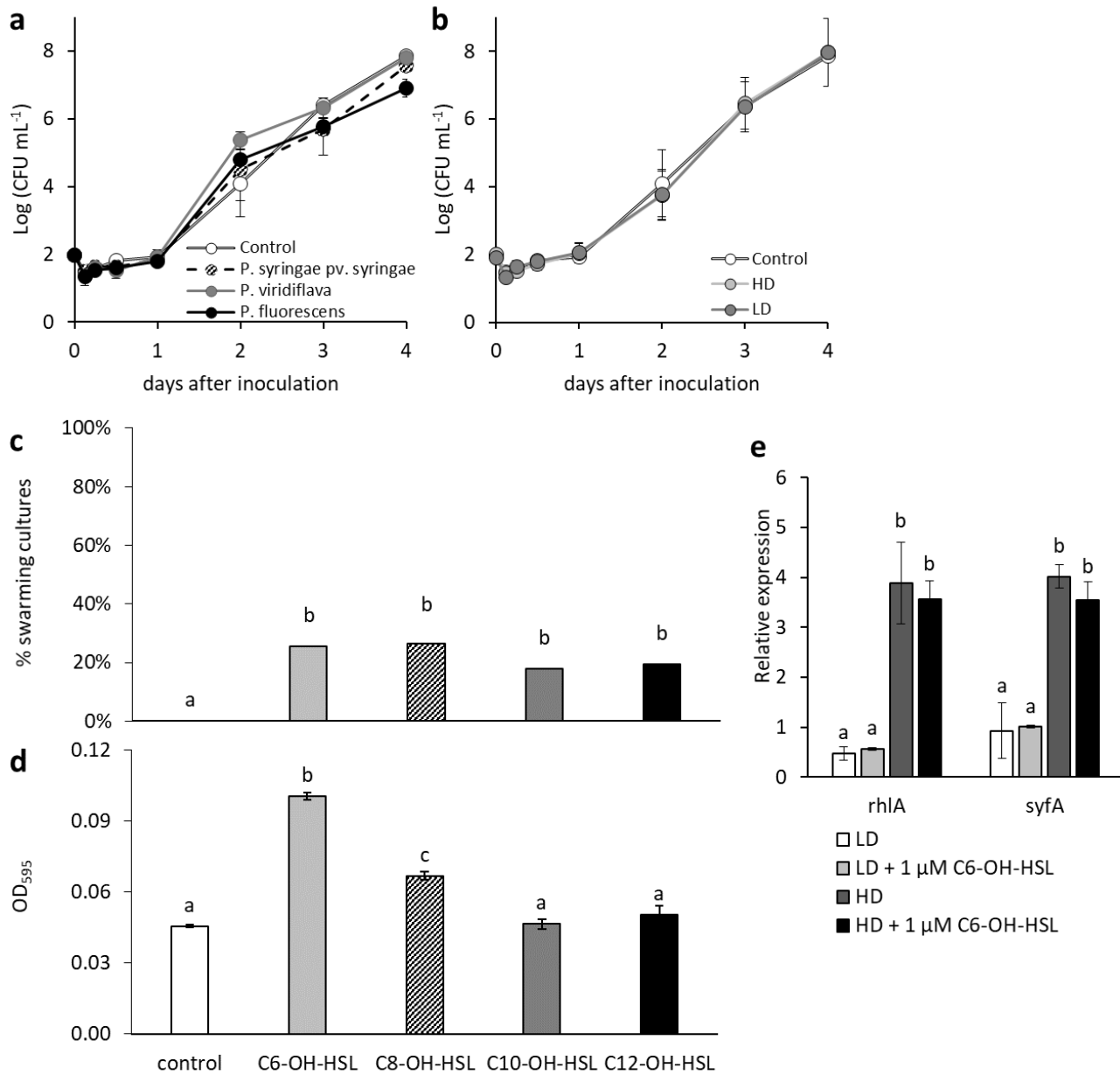
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## **Online Resource 2**

(a) Growth of *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *actinidiae* (Psa) in cell-free supernatants of *P. putida* strain IBE3, *P. syringae* pv. *syringae*, *P. viridiflava* and *P. fluorescens*. (b) Growth of Psa in cell-free supernatants of low density (LD) or high density (HD) Psa cultures. (c) percentage of Psa cultures showing swarming motility after treatment with 1  $\mu$ M C6-OH-, C8-OH-, C10-OH- or C12-OH-homoserine lactone (HSL) solutions in phosphate buffer saline. (d) production of biofilm by Psa after treatment with 0.25  $\mu$ M C6-OH-, C8-OH-, C10-OH- or C12-OH-HSL. (e) expression of genes related to biosurfactant production in wild-type Psa grown in LD or HD culture supernatants, and in presence/absence of 1  $\mu$ M C6-OH-HSL, indicated as relative amount of transcript compared to the housekeeping genes *recA* and *rpoD*. (f) table of *p* values obtained by two-way

ANOVA on gene expression data presented in fig. 5, considering concentration (0, 0.25 or 1  $\mu\text{M}$ ) and molecule (C6-OH- or C8-OH-HSL) as the factors. Significant effects ( $p \leq 0.05$ ) are highlighted in bold. ANOVA followed by Tukey's test (a, b, d, e) or Marascuilo's test (c) were performed. Different letters indicate significant differences



<b>f</b>	fliP	rpoN	pilA	pilC	pilO	algD	wssB	wspR	hopZ5	avrPto1	hopD1	hopS2	psaR1	psaR2	psaR3
Concentration	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.001</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.014</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.008</b>	<b>0.006</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.062</b>	0.114	0.518	0.159
Molecule	0.051	0.097	0.071	0.140	<b>0.014</b>	0.980	0.431	<b>0.002</b>	0.076	0.052	0.195	0.503	0.783	0.242	0.135
Interaction (Concentration × Molecule)	<b>0.045</b>	0.129	0.051	<b>0.034</b>	<b>0.007</b>	0.872	0.575	<b>0.002</b>	0.267	<b>0.028</b>	0.553	0.878	0.129	0.409	0.307