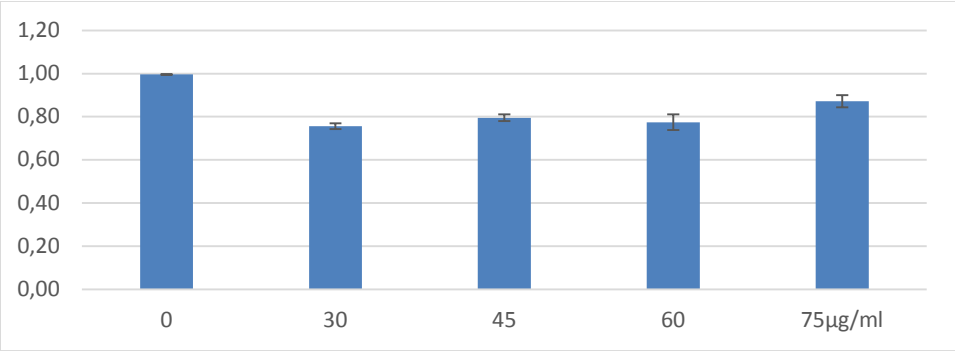
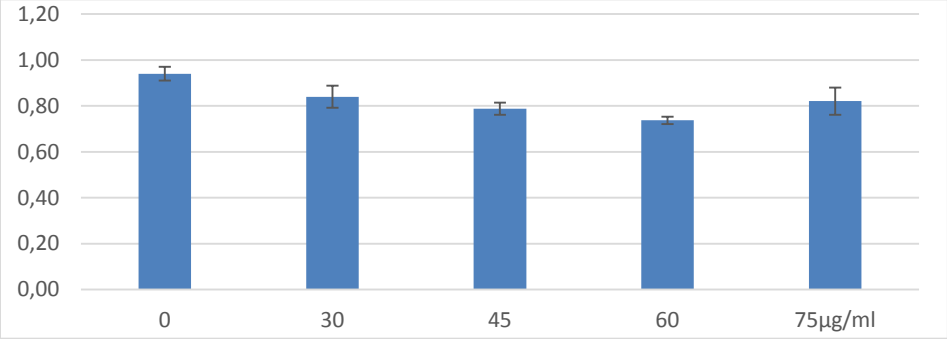
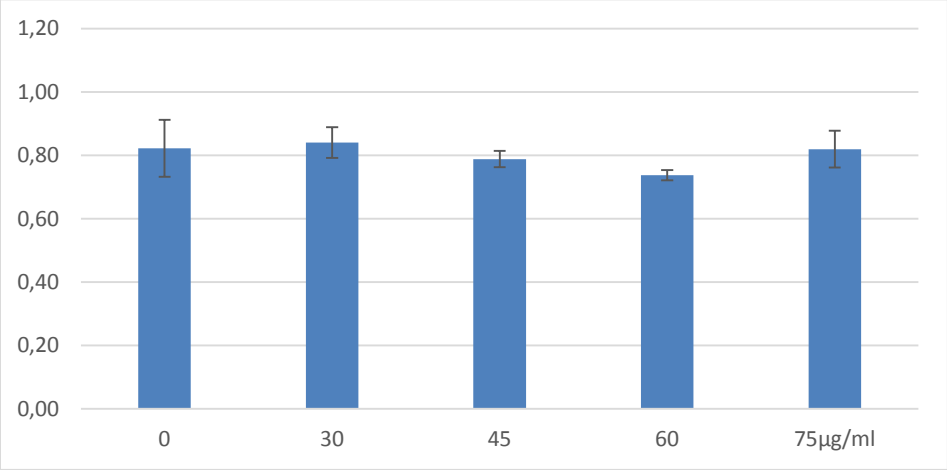
Fig S3 OD values of EMA_PF2 in vitro liquid bioassays on NOP strains



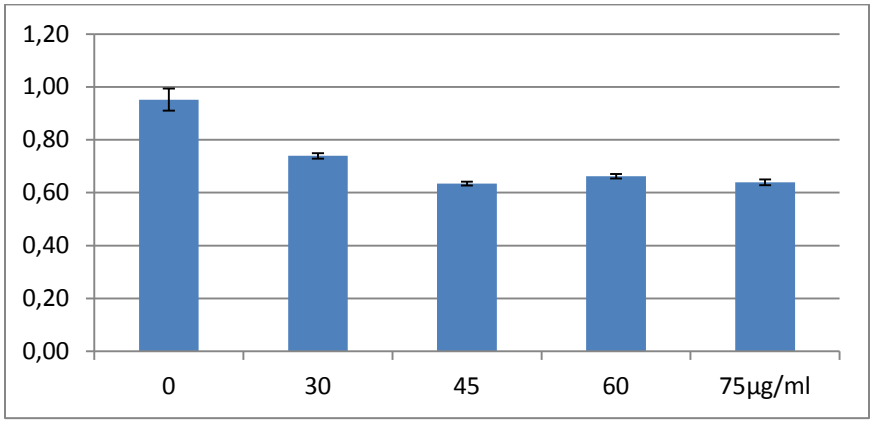
A. HP1843 C58C1* Nal (R) (Duncan's Group A)



B. SZL4 GV3101::pMP90RK C58 C1*Rif $^{(R)}$ (pTiC58DT-DNA) (Duncan's Group A)



C. HP1842 C58C1* Nal (R) (Duncan's Group A)



D. HP1836 C58C1* Nal$^{(R)}$ (Duncan's Group B)

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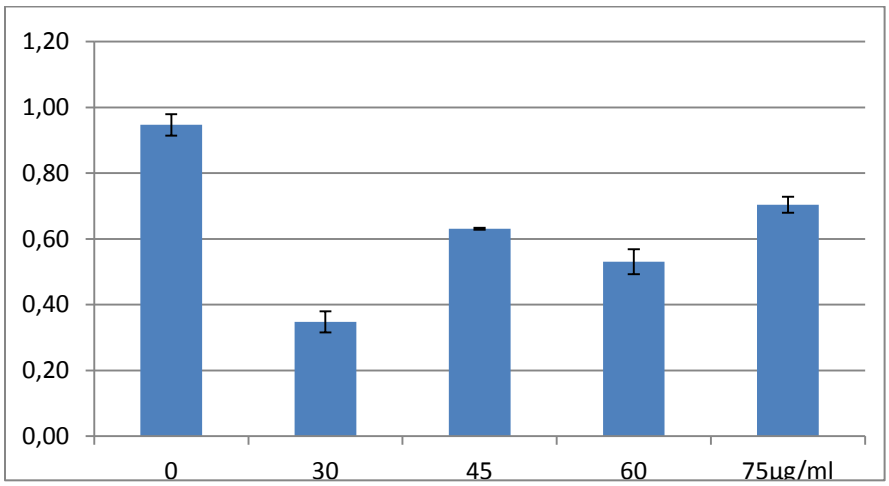

E. HP 1840 C58 C1*Rif (R) (Duncan's Group C)

Fig S3 OD Values of EMA PF Resistant Nopaline – Catabolizing (NOP) *Agrobacterium* strain

Legends /Footnotes to Fig S3: Comparison of OD values obtained in liquid bioassays of EMA PF (antimicrobial active peptide fraction from cell-free media of early stationary phase cultures of Xenorhabdus Xenorhabdus. budapestensis, EMA) on nopaline – catabolizing (NOP) Agrobacterium strains HP1843, HP1842, HP1836, HP1840, HP1841, and SZL4. The tests were carried out in LB liquid cultures of 200 µl final volumes, inoculated with 5 µl O/N culture of the respective test bacterium and incubated at 30 o C for 24h. Note that although the OD values of the PF-treated cultures were significantly lower than those in the respective untreated (control) ones, there was no detectable dose dependence within the range of 30 -75 µg/ml. None of the doses 30, 45, 60 and 75 µg/m exerted a cytotoxic but cytotoxic effect on them. On the basis of

their significantly different OD values, these strains could be scored to different Duncan's Groups (Duncan's Group A, B, C, D, respectively), which reflects differences in the cytostatic effect of EMA PF on them. The Duncan Multiple Range test was carried out as a part of the ANOVA Procedure conductedarried out withby SAS 9.4 software.

A Comment on Results of NOP strains:

The OD patterns of the two *Agrobacterium* nopaline strains (HP1843, SZL4, HP1842, HP1836, HP1840 and HP1841 treated with EMA PF are shown in **FigS3 A, B, C, D, E, F**, respectively.

When comparing the six NOP strains, it could be seen that the OD values both in the control, (measured at 0 µg/ml dose), and in those measured in the treated (with 30, 45, 60 and 75 ug/ml doses) cultures are high and variable. But the distribution patterns of the control and in the treated cultures are not the same. Furthermore, the distribution of the OD values determined the within the 30 -75 µg/ml dose range are very similar to each other. (Compare (Fig 6007 A, B and C, respectively).

This indicates that EMA PF was unambiguously were active in the NOP strains too, but definitely were less active than in the OCT or ARG strains examined.

The OD values of the same strain measured at 30, 45, 60 and 75 ug/ml doses practically did not differ from each other significantly (**FigS3A**) providing a single pool of data ($OD_{30\text{-}75}$) to compare them to those of the untreated controls.

The statistical comparison (GLM procedure) of the OD values of control and treated A. tumefaciens nopaline (NOP) strains are given in Table **FigS3**B.

It unambiguously proves that EMA PF exerted significant but quantitatively different cytostatic, but no detectable cytotoxic effect on each of the NOP strains examined.

The comparison of the results obtained in liquid cultures of the Ti-free (plasmid-cured) HP1843, HP1842, HP1836, HP1840 and HP1841) and the helper plasmid. (pMP90) harboring (SZL4) strains, no significant difference could be demonstrated in their sensitivities to EMA PF. But in the agar diffusion assay both SZL4 and SZL5 was sensitive to the CFCM of EMA and EMC (**FigS3**)

The missing information is the S/RF phenotype of a wild NOL strain to EMA PF.