Supplementary Information

Inter-family transfer of a plant pattern recognition receptor confers broad-spectrum bacterial resistance

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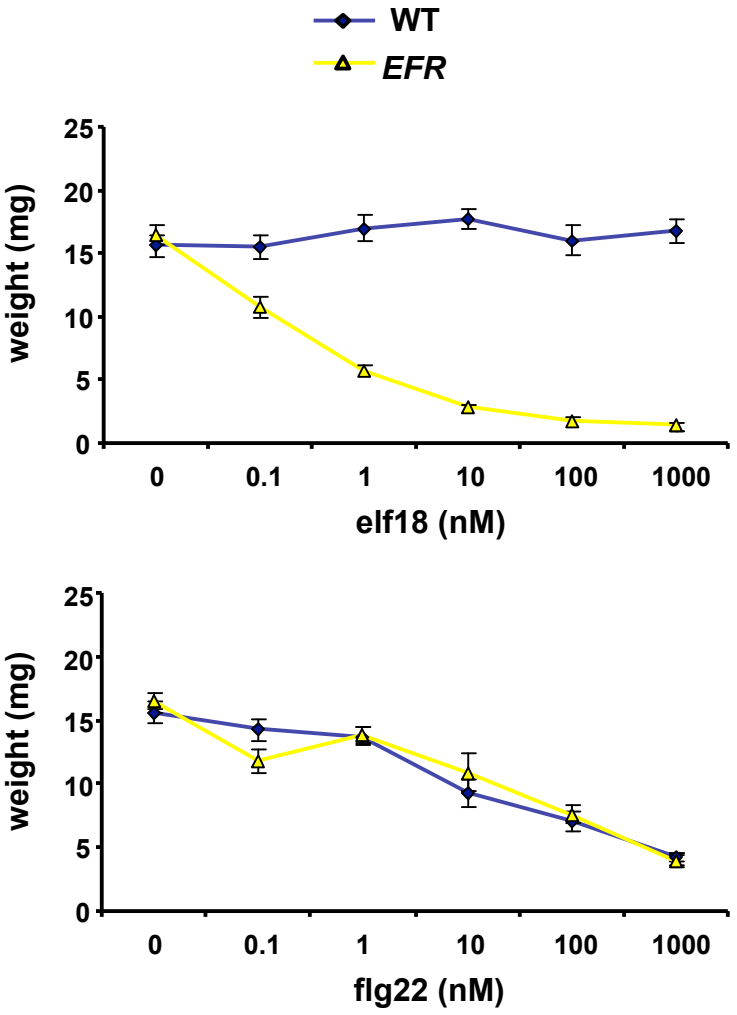
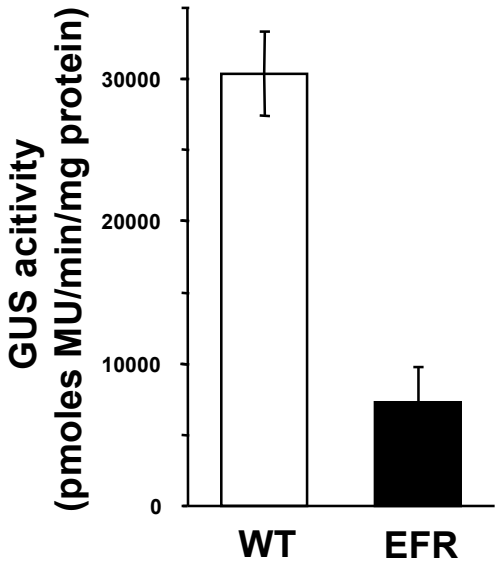
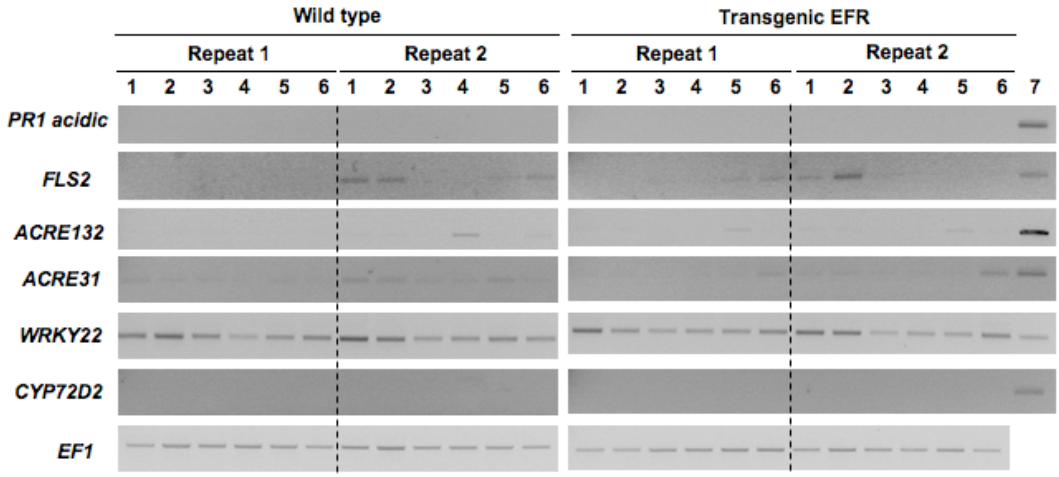


Supplementary Figure 1 Seedling growth inhibition triggered by elf18 (top) or flg22 (bottom) in wild-type (blue) and transgenic EFR (yellow) *N. benthamiana* seedlings. Seedling fresh-weight was measured 10 days following transfer into the peptide solutions. Results are average ± s.e. (n=8). The experiment was repeated at three times with similar results.

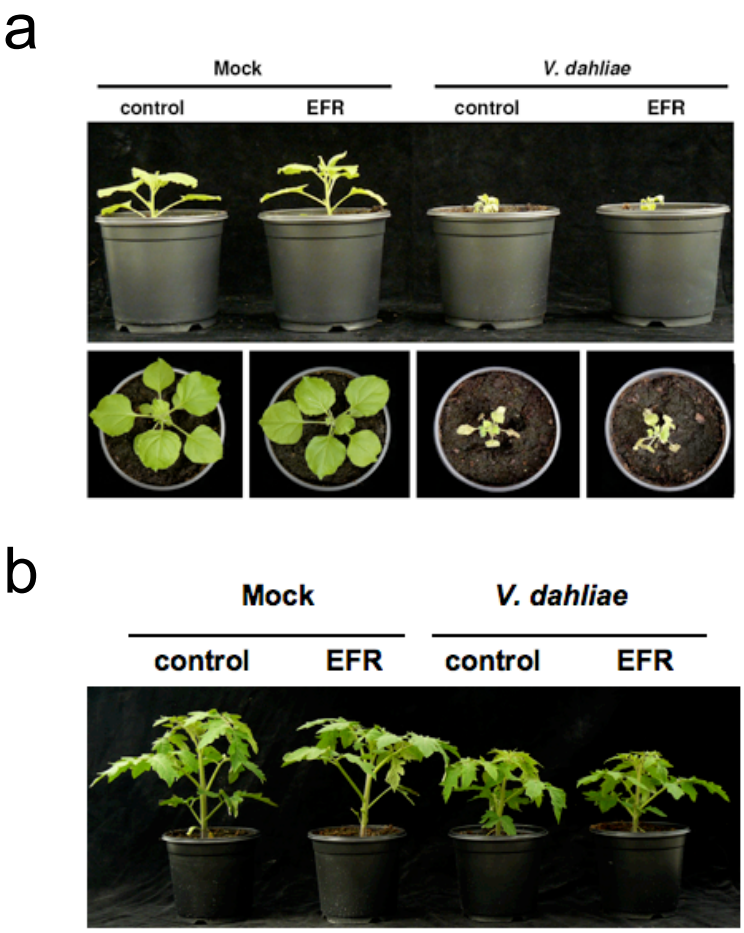


Supplementary Figure 2 Transgenic EFR pl ants are less amenable to Agrobacterium-mediated transient expression. Quantitative GUS assay was performed on extracts from wild-type and transgenic EFR *N. benthamiana* leaves 2 days after infiltration with 2.10^8 cfu/mL *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* GV3101pMP90 carrying *pBIN19-35S::GUS:HA*. Results are average ± s.e. (n=6). The experiment was repeated at least two times with similar results.

Supplementary Figure 3 Disease symptoms of t omato leaves infected with *X. perforans* T4-4B. Photographs were taken at 14-day post-inoculation.



Supplementary Figure 4 Expression of defense marker genes in wild-type and transgenic EFR *N. benthamiana*. Seedlings were first grown for 2 weeks in sterile conditions on agar plates and then transferred to non-sterile soil. Leaf samples were collected every week for RNA extraction. 1, 1 week-old seedlings (sterile conditions); 2, 2 week-old seedlings (sterile conditions); 3, 3 week-old leaves (soil); 4, 4 week-old leaves (soil); 5, 5 week-old leaves (soil); 6, 6 week-old leaves (soil); 7, positive control (4 week-old leaves infected with *Pta* 11528, 3 days post-infection).



Supplementary Figure 5 Disease susceptibility to *Verticillium dahliae* in wild-type and transgenic EFR *N. benthamiana* (**a**) or tomato (**b**) plants. Photographs were taken at 21-day post-inoculation for *N. benthamiana*, and 14-day post-inoculation for tomato.