1 Supplemental information



Supplemental Fig. 1. Construction of GFP-*F. columnare* G₄ strain and sampling locations of
trout skin. (A) Map of the plasmid pCP23-gfp. (B) Growth curves for wild-type *F. columnare* and

- 8 and the whole unilateral skin was sampled for collecting mucus or cells. Data are representative of at
- 9 least three independent experiments (mean \pm SEM).

⁵ the GFP-*F. columnare*. (C) Survival curves of fish infected with wild-type G₄ and the GFP-*F*.

⁶ *columnare* (n = 30). (D) The anterior dorsal skin was sampled for histology study, the posterior

⁷ dorsal skin was sampled for extracting DNA or RNA, the ventral skin was sampled for coating plates,



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Supplemental Fig. 2. Immune responses in trout spleen and head kidney following F. 11 12 columnare infection, and validation of transcriptomic data by PCR. (A and B) Heat map illustrates results from qRT-PCR of mRNAs for selected immune markers in F. columnare-infected 13 fish versus control fish measured at 1, 2, 4, 7, and 14 dpi in trout head kidney (A) and spleen (B) (n =14 6). Data are representative of three different independent experiments (mean \pm SEM). (C–F) 15 Transcriptomic differential expressed genes in experimental groups at 2 (C and D) and 14 days (E 16 and F) post infection were randomly chosen and detected using qPCR to validate RNA-seq. Positive 17 numbers in the Y axis mean up-regulated, while negative values mean down-regulated (n = 6). Data 18 are representative of three different independent experiments (mean \pm SEM). 19





