

Table S1. Bacterial strains, plasmids and primers used in this study. Potential indicator strains are listed in Table S2.

| Strain, plasmid or primer | Origin or relevant characteristic | Source or reference |
|--|--|---------------------|
| Bacteria | | |
| <i>Pseudomonas</i> sp. LMG 2338 | WLIP producer and white line indicator | BCCM ^a |
| <i>P. putida</i> | | |
| RW10S2 | Rice rhizosphere isolate, Sri Lanka | 20 |
| CPMG2130, CPMG2131, CPMG2132, CPMG2133, CPMG2134, CPMG2135, CPMG2136 | RW10S2 mutant, <i>gacS</i> ::TnMod, Km ^R | This study |
| CMPG2173 | RW10S2 mutant, <i>wlpR</i> ::TnMod, Km ^R | This study |
| CMPG2170, CMPG2171, CMPG2172 | RW10S2 mutant, <i>wlpA</i> ::TnMod, Km ^R | This study |
| CMPG2165, CMPG2166, CMPG2167, CMPG2168, CMPG2169 | RW10S2 mutant, <i>wlpB</i> ::TnMod, Km ^R | This study |
| CMPG2120, CMPG2121, CMPG2122, CMPG2123, CMPG2124, CMPG2125, CMPG2126, CMPG2127 | RW10S2 mutant, <i>wlpC</i> ::TnMod, Km ^R | This study |
| CMPG2173 (pCMPG6125) | CMPG2173 complemented strain, containing pCMPG6125, Km ^R , Tet ^R | This study |
| CMPG2173 (pCMPG6116) | CMPG2173 complemented strain, containing pCMPG6116, Km ^R , Tet ^R | This study |
| CMPG2134 (pCMPG6113) | CMPG2134 complemented strain, containing pCMPG6113, Km ^R , Tet ^R | This study |
| CMPG2134 (pCMPG6203) | CMPG2134 complemented strain, containing pCMPG6203, Km ^R , Tet ^R | This study |
| RW10S2PMRI | RW10S2 mutant, <i>pmrI</i> ::Km, Km ^R | 17 |
| RW10S2PMRR | RW10S2 mutant, <i>pmrR</i> ::Km, Km ^R | 17 |
| <i>P. tolaasii</i> CH36 | <i>Agaricus bisporus</i> isolate, Belgium | 4 |
| Plasmids | | |
| pHERD26T | <i>Pseudomonas</i> expression vector (P _{BAD} <i>araC</i>), Tet ^R | 14 |
| pJB3Tc20 | Broad-host-range cloning vectore, Ap ^R , Tet ^R | 2 |
| pCMPG6113 | pJB3Tc20 with <i>gacS</i> from <i>P. putida</i> RW10S1 | 10 |
| pCMPG6116 | pHERD26T with <i>xtlR</i> from <i>P. putida</i> BW11M1 cloned in <i>XbaI/EcoRI</i> sites | 9 |
| pCMPG6125 | pJB3Tc20 with <i>wlpR</i> from <i>P. putida</i> RW10S2 cloned | This study |

| | | |
|----------------|---|------------|
| pCMPG6203 | in <i>Xba</i> I/ <i>Eco</i> RI sites pJB3Tc20 with <i>gacS</i> from <i>P. putida</i> RW10S2 cloned in <i>Hind</i> III/ <i>Xba</i> I sites | This study |
| Primers | | |
| PGPRB-6231 | 5'-CCACGGCATTGATTCAGGCGCA-3' | This study |
| PGPRB-6232 | 5'-AGGGCGTGGATTCGTGGCTGTT-3' | This study |
| PGPRB-6233 | 5'-CGGCGCAACTGCCGGAATTCAT-3' | This study |
| PGPRB-6234 | 5'-GGCTGGCAAAGGCGAATTGCGA-3' | This study |
| PGPRB-6353 | 5'-TGTGCCAGCAGCCGCGGTAATA-3' | This study |
| PGPRB-6354 | 5'-TGACGACAGCCATGCAGCACCT-3' | This study |
| PGPRB-6551 | 5'-TTGCTCTAGATCAGGCACCGGCCATCCATC-3' | This study |
| PGPRB-6552 | 5'-CTCGGAATTCGACTCAAGGATGAACAGGAC-3' | This study |
| PGPRB-7317 | 5'-TTGCAAGCTTTCAGGCACTCAGGTGCGCCT-3' | This study |
| PGPRB-7318 | 5'-CTCGTCTAGACCACTCGCGACGGCCCGCAC-3' | This study |
| PGPRB-7319 | 5'-GGACACCTTGGGCAGCAACTCC-3' | This study |
| PGPRB-7320 | 5'-CAGACAGCCTTTTCCCTCGGCG-3' | This study |
| PGPRB-7321 | 5'-CCTGGCACAGGCCGATTACAGC-3' | This study |
| PGPRB-7322 | 5'-TGACCTTCAGCGAGCGCAACTG-3' | This study |
| PGPRB-7323 | 5'-TCGAAGTGCCCAACCCTGACCA-3' | This study |
| PGPRB-7324 | 5'-GTCCATGTTCGCGGGTTTCCTGG-3' | This study |
| PGPRB-7325 | 5'-ATGAAGGAGAAAACCTCACCGAGGC-3' | This study |
| PGPRB-7326 | 5'-GGCAATCAGGTGCGACAATCTATC-3' | This study |

^a BCCM/LMG: Belgian Co-ordinated Collection of Micro-organisms
(<http://bccm.belspo.be/index.php>) / Laboratory of Microbiology Ghent University

Table S2. Strains used in analysis of antagonistic activity spectrum of *P. putida* RW10S2

| Strain | Origin or relevant characteristic | Source or reference |
|---|--|---------------------|
| α-Proteobacteria | | |
| <i>Azospirillum brasilense</i> Sp245 | Wheat rhizosphere isolate | 5 |
| <i>Sphingomonas wittichii</i> RW1 | River isolate | 11 |
| β-Proteobacteria | | |
| <i>Bordetella avium</i> 197N | Domesticated turkey isolate | 15 |
| <i>Burkholderia vietnamensis</i> LMG 10927 | Rice rhizosphere isolate | BCCM ^a |
| <i>Variovorax paradoxus</i> LMG 1797 | Type strain | BCCM |
| γ-Proteobacteria | | |
| <i>Aeromonas hydrophilia</i> ATCC7966 | Milk tin isolate | ATCC ^b |
| <i>Citrobacter freundii</i> ATCC8090 | Type strain | ATCC |
| <i>Enterobacter aerogenes</i> ATCC13048 | Type strain | ATCC |
| <i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i> ATCC13883 | Neotype strain human serotype 3 | ATCC |
| <i>Proteus vulgaris</i> LMM2011 | | |
| <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> PA14 | Clinical isolate | 8 |
| PAO1 | Clinical isolate | 18 |
| <i>P. fluorescens</i> LMG 1794 | Type strain | BCCM |
| <i>P. putida</i> KT2440 | Restriction-deficient isolate of <i>P. putida</i> mt-2 | 13 |
| <i>P. savastanoi</i> pv. <i>savastanoi</i> LMG 5484 | <i>Olea europaea</i> isolate, France | BCCM |
| <i>P. stutzeri</i> LMG 2333 | Type strain, spinal fluid isolate | BCCM |
| <i>P. syringae</i> pv. <i>tomato</i> DC3000 | Rifampicin-resistant derivative of strain DC52 | 3 |
| <i>P. tolaasii</i> CH36 | <i>Agaricus bisporus</i> isolate, Belgium | 4 |
| <i>P. viridiflava</i> LMG 2352 | Type strain | BCCM |
| <i>Salmonella enteritidis</i> ATCC13076 | | ATCC |
| <i>Serratia entomophila</i> DSM12358 | | DSMZ ^c |
| <i>Shigella flexneri</i> LMG 10472 | Serotype 2b | BCCM |
| <i>Xanthomonas</i> sp. pv. <i>zinnia</i> LMG 8692 | <i>Zinnia elegans</i> isolate, Australia | BCCM |
| <i>X. albilineans</i> LMG 494 | <i>Saccharum officinarum</i> isolate, Fiji | BCCM |
| <i>X. alfalfae</i> pv. <i>alfalfa</i> LMG 497 | <i>Medicago sativa</i> isolate, Sudan | BCCM |
| <i>X. axonopodis</i> pv. <i>manihotis</i> LMG 784 | <i>Manihot esculenta</i> isolate, Brazil | BCCM |

| | | |
|--|--|------|
| <i>X. campestris</i> pv. <i>campestris</i> LMG 582 | <i>Brassica</i> sp. isolate, Belgium | BCCM |
| <i>X. campestris</i> pv. <i>pelargonii</i> 10342 | <i>Pelargonium zonale</i> isolate, France | 1 |
| <i>X. citri</i> pv. <i>malvacearum</i> LMG 761 | <i>Gossypium</i> sp. isolate, Sudan | BCCM |
| <i>X. hortorum</i> pv. <i>hederae</i> LMG 7411 | <i>Hedera helix</i> isolate, USA | BCCM |
| <i>X. oryzae</i> pv. <i>oryzae</i> PXO99 | <i>Oryzae sativa</i> isolates, Philippines | 19 |
| PXO112 | | |
| PXO340 | | |
| <i>X. sacchari</i> LMG 471 | <i>Saccharum officinarum</i> isolate, Guadeloupe | BCCM |
| <i>X. translucens</i> LMG 12921 | <i>Anthurium andreanum</i> isolate, USA | BCCM |
| <i>X. translucens</i> pv. <i>cerealis</i> LMG 679 | <i>Bromus inermis</i> isolate, USA | BCCM |
| <i>X. translucens</i> pv. <i>graminis</i> LMG 726 | <i>Dactylis glomerata</i> isolate, Switzerland | BCCM |
| <i>X. translucens</i> pv. <i>hordei</i> LMG 737 | <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> isolate, India | BCCM |
| <i>X. vasicola</i> pv. <i>holcicola</i> LMG 736 | <i>Sorghum bicolor</i> isolate, New Zealand | BCCM |
| <i>Yersinia enterocolitica</i> LMG 7899 | Glanders-like infection isolate, France | BCCM |
| Actinobacteria | | |
| <i>Mycobacterium smegmatis</i> DSM43756 | | DSMZ |
| <i>Rhodococcus erythropolis</i> N11 | Soil isolate | 12 |
| Firmicutes | | |
| <i>Bacillus megaterium</i> ATCC13632 | | ATCC |
| <i>Bacillus subtilis</i> LMG 7135 | Type strain | BCCM |
| <i>Lactobacillus rhamnosus</i> LMG 6400 | Type strain | BCCM |
| <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> ATCC6358 | | ATCC |
| Fungi, Ascomycetes | | |
| <i>Candida albicans</i> CAI4 | | 7 |
| <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> W303-1A | | 6 |

^a BCCM/LMG: Belgian Co-ordinated Collection of Micro-organisms / Laboratory of Microbiology Ghent University

^b ATCC, American Type Culture Collection

^c DSMZ: Leibniz Institute DSMZ-German Collection of Microorganisms and Cell Cultures

Table S3. Phenotypic characterization of *P. putida* RW10S2 and representative mutants affected in WLIP production.

| Assays | WT | <i>wlpA</i> | <i>wlpB</i> | <i>wlpC</i> | <i>wlpR</i> | <i>wlpR</i> ⁺ | <i>wlpR</i> [*] | <i>gacS</i> | <i>gacS</i> ⁺ | <i>gacS</i> [*] |
|-------------------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Antagonism ^a | 8.3 ± 0.6 | ND | ND | ND | ND | 8.6 ± 0.3 | 7.6 ± 0.3 | ND | 7.3 ± 0.6 | 3.6 ± 0.8 ^d |
| Hemolysis ^b | 8.8 ± 0.8 | ND | ND | ND | ND | 8.3 ± 0.6 | 6.6 ± 0.3 | ND | 7.6 ± 0.6 | 7.3 ± 0.6 |
| Swarming ^c | 13.0 ± 1.0 | ND | ND | ND | ND | 12.0 ± 1.0 ^e | 12.0 ± 1.0 | ND | 12.0 ± 1.0 | 12.0 ± 1.0 ^e |

^a Antagonism against *X. citri* pv. *malvacearum* LMG 761

^b Hemolysis on horse blood TSA agar plate

^c Swarming on 0.8% TSA agar

^d Turbid halo

^e Pattern different from wild type

WT: RW10S2 wild type; *wlpA* through *wlpR*: mutants CMPG2170, CMPG2169, CMPG2120, CMPG2173, respectively; *wlpR*⁺: mutant CMPG2173 with pCMPG6125 containing *wlpR* from *P. putida* RW10S2; *wlpR*^{*}: mutant CMPG2173 with pCMPG6116 containing *xtlR* from *P. putida* BW11M1; *gacS*: mutant CPMG2134; *gacS*⁺: mutant CMPG2134 with pCMPG6203 containing *gacS* from *P. putida* RW10S2; *gacS*^{*}: mutant CMPG2134 with pCMPG6113 containing *gacS* from *P. putida* RW10S1. ND: not detected. Each value (radius in mm) is the mean ± SD of three repeats.

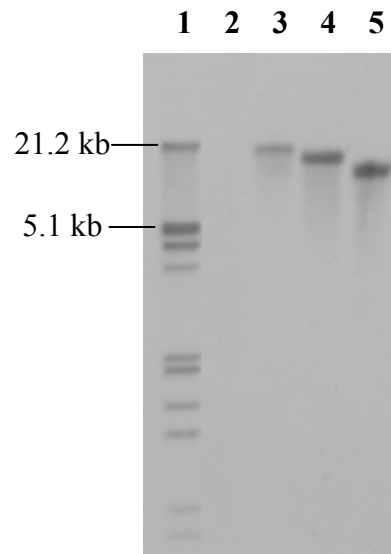


Fig. S1. Southern blot analysis of *Eco*RI-digested genomic DNA from RW10S2 wild type (2), *wlpA* (3, CMPG2170), *wlpB* (4, CMPG2169) and *wlpC* (5, CMPG2120) mutants using a probe targeting the Tn*Mod*-OKm' plasposon. DIG-labeled DNA marker III (0.1, 0.5, 0.8, 0.9, 1.3, 1.5, 1.9, 2.0, 3.5, 4.2, 4.9, 5.1, 21.2 kb) was used in lane 1.



Fig. S2. Cladogram of Neighbor-Joining tree inferred from amino acid alignment of adenylation (A) domains extracted from functionally characterized *Pseudomonas* NRPSs. Lipopeptide-specific codes used for NRPS enzymes: Arf (arthrofactin, *Pseudomonas* sp. MIS38); Etl (entolysin, *P. entomophila* L48); Mass (massetolide, *P. fluorescens* SS101); Ofa (orfamide, *P. fluorescens* Pf-5); Pso (putisolvin, *P. putida* PCL1445); Syf (syringafactin, *P. syringae* DC3000); Syp (syringopeptin, *P. syringae* pv. *syringae* B301D); Syr (syringomycin, *P. syringae* pv. *syringae* strain B301D); Visc (viscosin, *P. fluorescens* SBW25); Wlp (WLIP, *P. putida* RW10S2; in bold). For each domain the amino acid substrate specificity is indicated in parentheses using the standard three-letter code. Non-protein amino acids are annotated as follows: *allo*-threonine (aTHR); 2,3-dehydro-2-aminobutyric acid (DHB); 2,4-diaminobutyric acid (DAB); 3-hydroxyaspartate (OH-ASP). Some residues that have not yet been unequivocally identified in entolysin and putisolvin II are indicated with XLE (LEU or ILE). Clusters with WLIP domains are highlighted in different colors. The tree was rooted with the divergent SyrB1 domain.

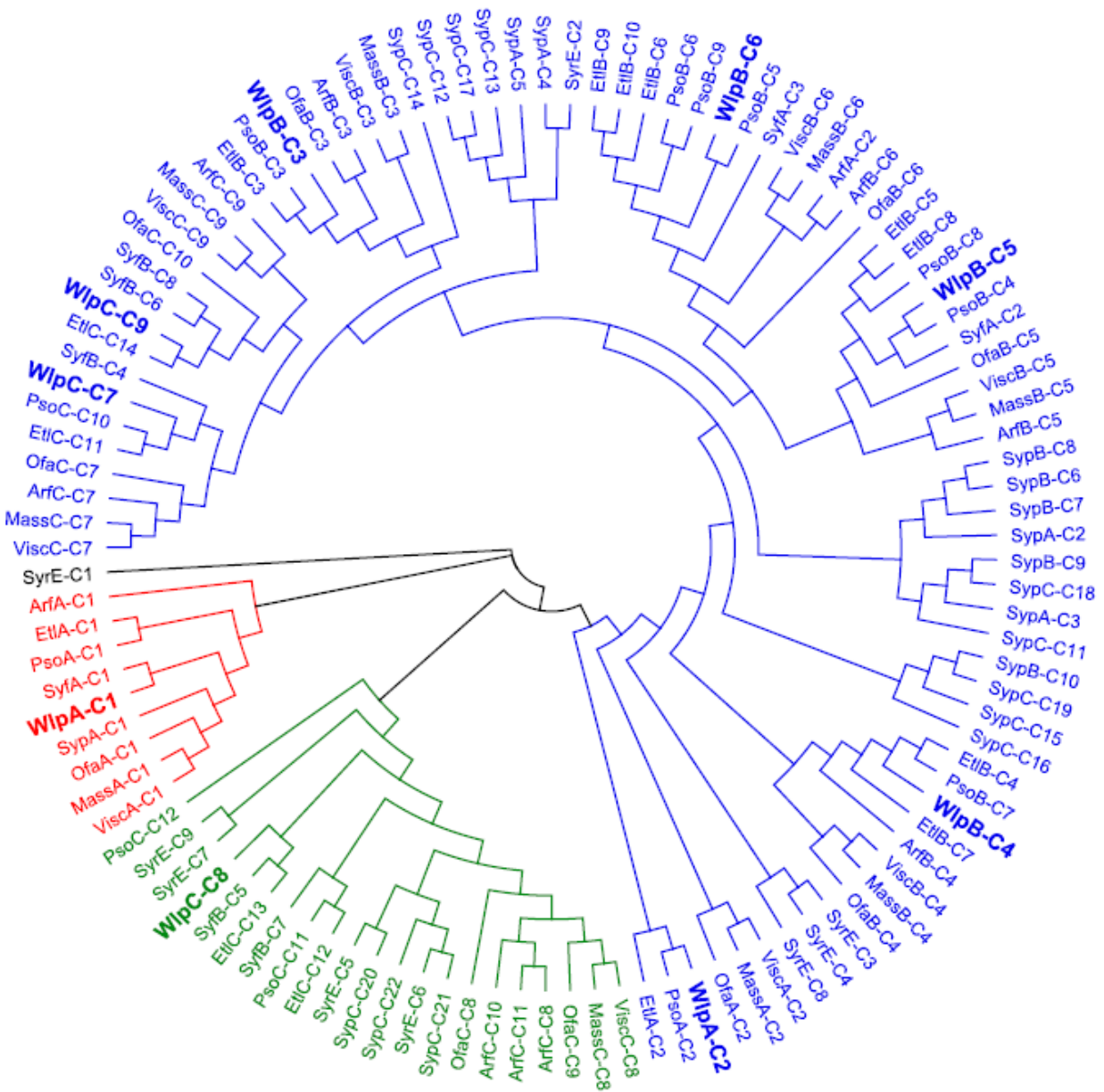
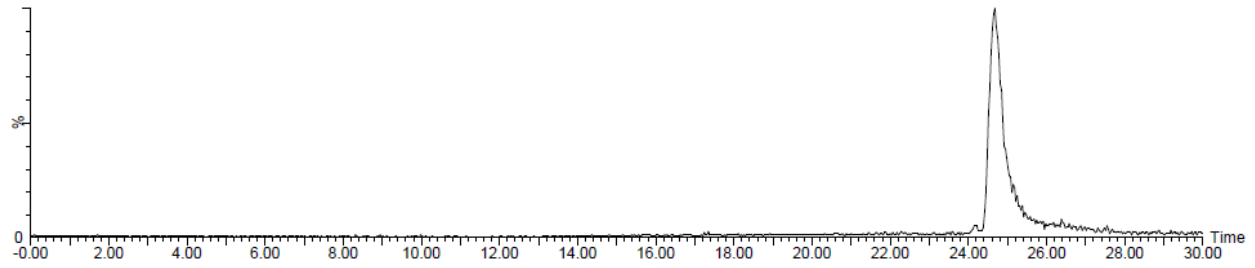
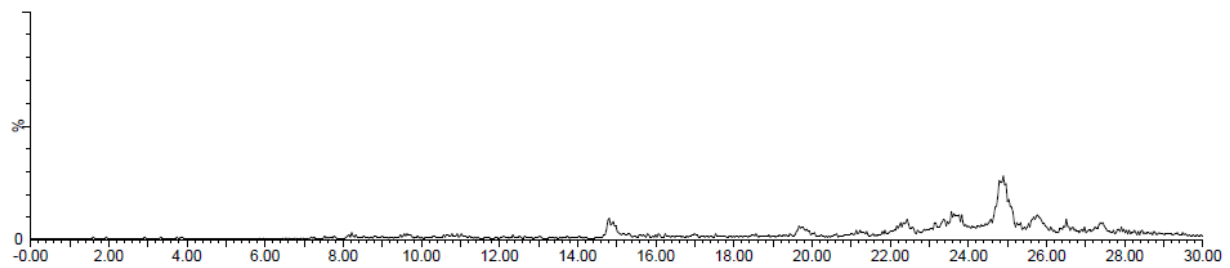


Fig. S3. Cladogram of Neighbor-Joining tree inferred from amino acid alignment of condensation (C) domains extracted from functionally characterized *Pseudomonas* NRPSs. Lipopeptide-specific codes as in supplementary figure 2. Clusters with predicted conventional domains (green), dual epimerization/condensation domains (red), and N-acylation domains (blue) are shown in different colors. The tree was rooted with the divergent C1 domain of SyrE (in black).

A



B



C

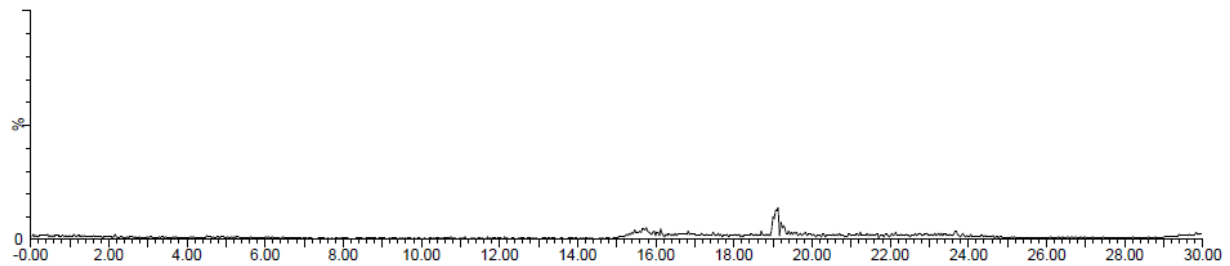


Fig. S4. HPLC chromatograms of the lipopeptide extracts from *P. putida* RW10S2 wild type (A), *gacS* mutant CMPG2134 (B), and *wlpC* mutant CMPG2120 (C). The major peak in wild-type extract, absent in the mutants, showed anti-*Xanthomonas* and hemolytic activities.

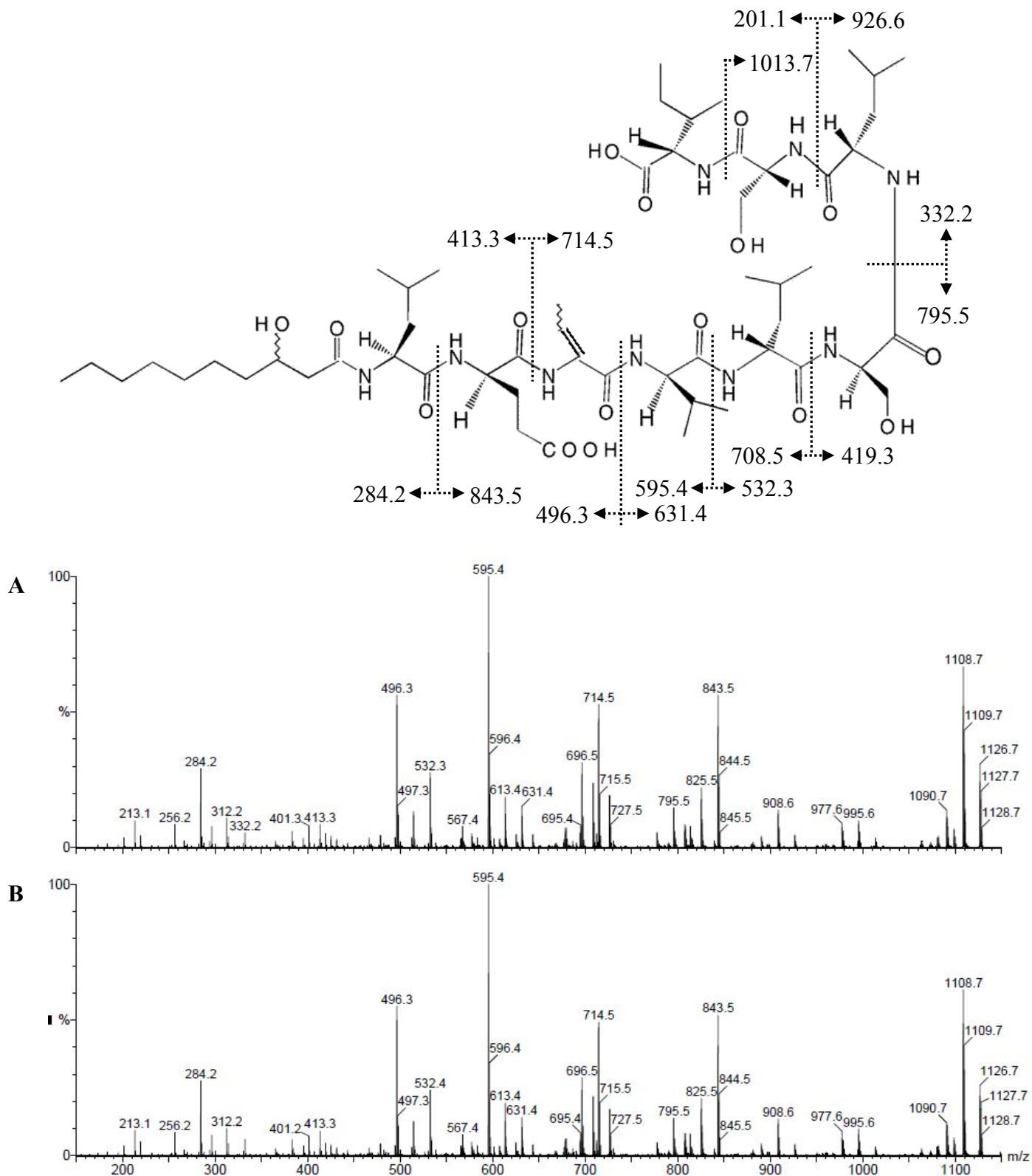


Fig. S5. MS fragmentation fingerprints of WLIP from reference WLIP producer *Pseudomonas* sp. LMG 2338 (A) and the *P. putida* RW10S2 LP (B). The ion peaks at m/z 1126.7 correspond to the protonated ion of WLIP. The other protonated ions obtained from fragmentation are indicated on the WLIP structure.

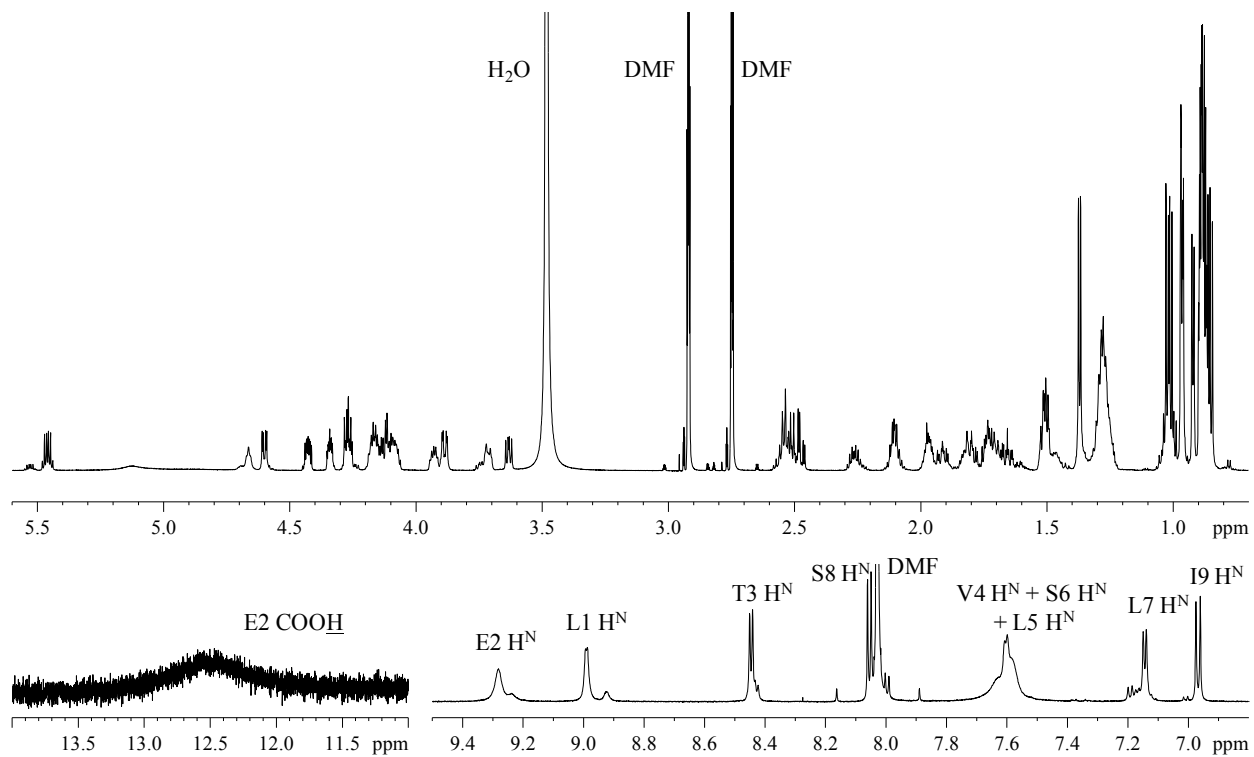


Fig. S6. 700 MHz 1D ¹H spectrum of WLIP in dimethylformamide (DMF-d₇) solution at 25°C.

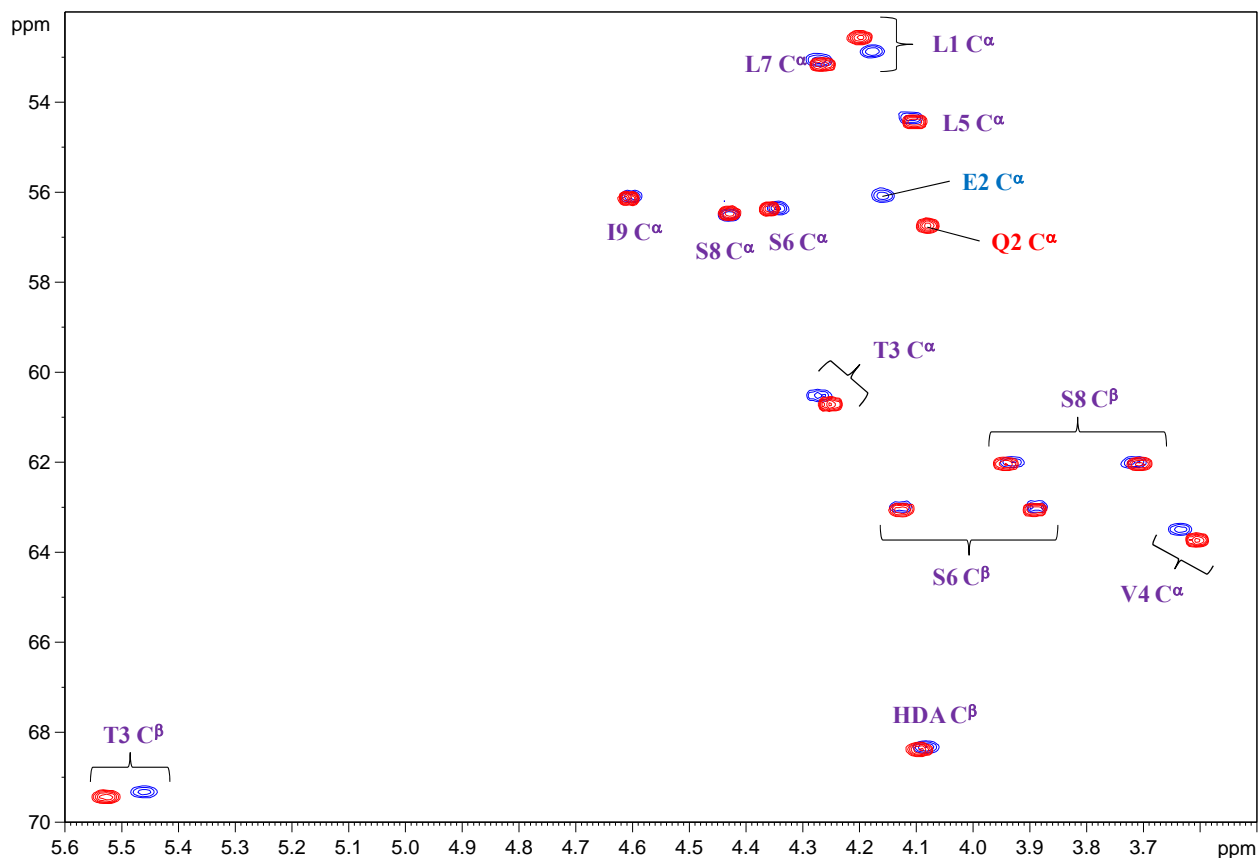


Fig. S7a. Overlay of the 700 MHz 2D ^1H - ^{13}C HSQC spectrum of the LP of *P. putida* RW10S2 (blue) with that of pseudodesmin A (red), both measured in dimethylformamide (DMF) solution at 25°C. Only the CH^α region is shown here. Pseudodesmin A is a member of the viscosin group that differs from WLIP only by a D-glutamine instead of a D-glutamate as the second amino acid (16). All cross-peaks are labeled according to one-letter amino acid codes. No significant differences are visible in the chemical shifts between the two compounds, indicating a similar conformation and thus stereochemistry. The main difference is at the level of the Glu2→Gln2 substitution between both compounds.

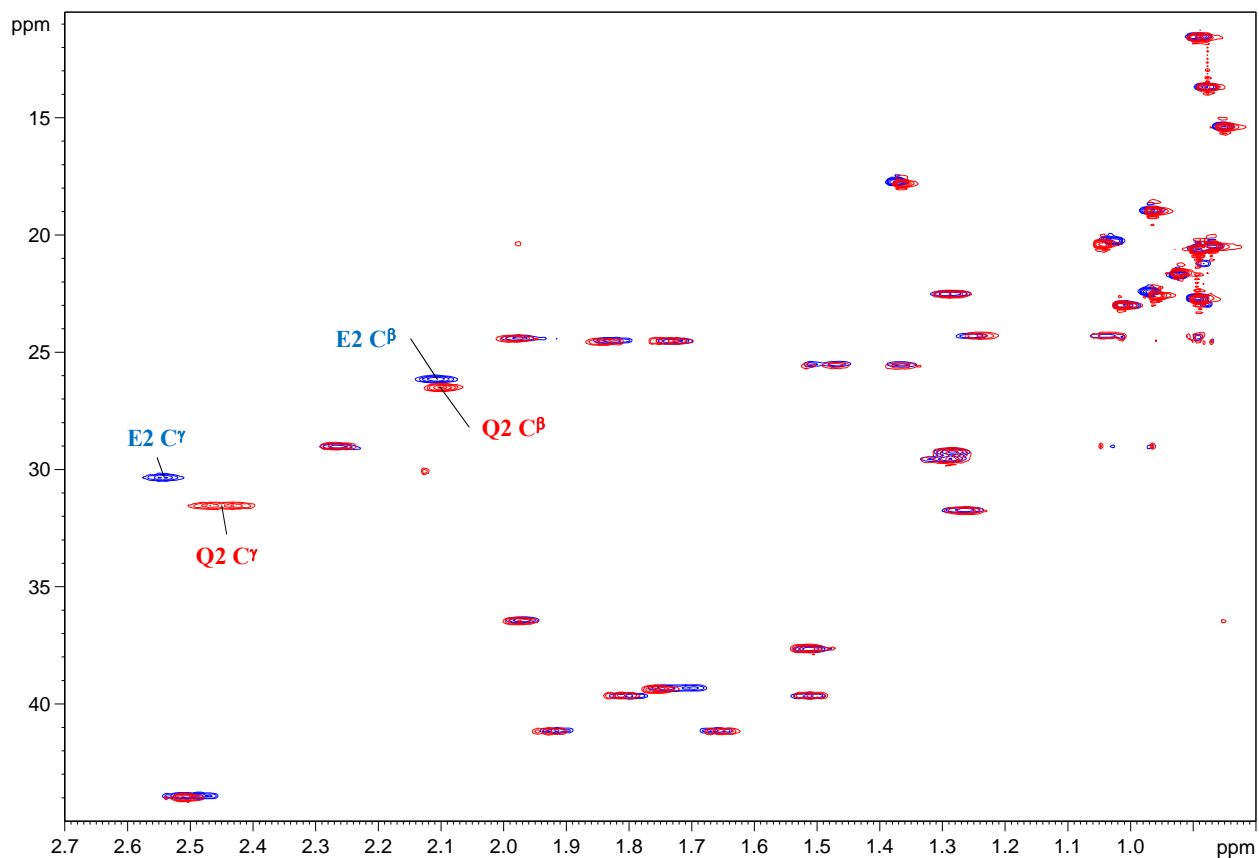


Fig. S7b. Overlay of the 700 MHz 2D ^1H - ^{13}C HSQC spectrum of the LP of *P. putida* RW10S2 (blue) with that of pseudodesmin A (red), both measured in dimethylformamide (DMF) solution at 25°C. Only the aliphatic region is shown here. Pseudodesmin A is a member of the viscosin group that differs from WLIP only by a D-glutamine instead of a D-glutamate as the second amino acid (16). Only the cross-peaks originating from these residues are labeled on the spectrum. Other than these Glx residues, no significant differences are visible in the chemical shifts between the two compounds.

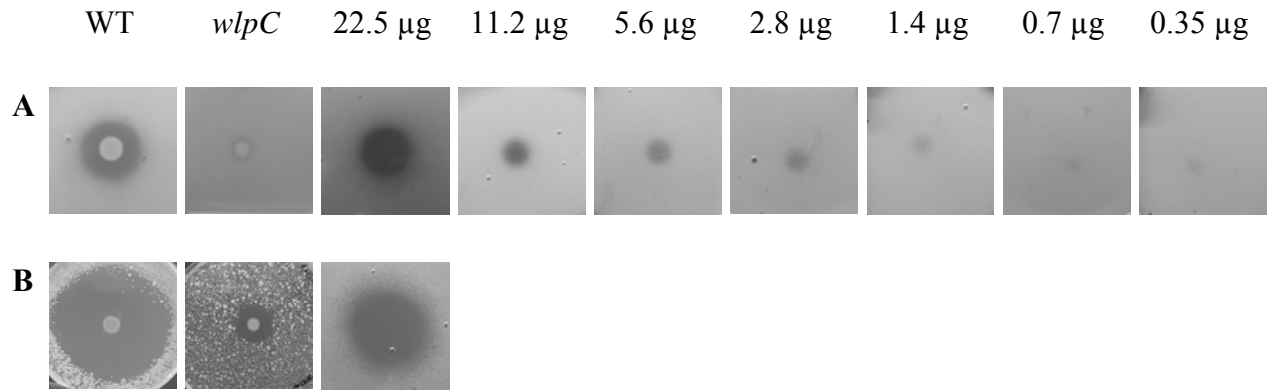


Fig. S8. Antagonistic activity of *P. putida* RW10S2 and of purified WLIP (serially diluted samples applied on plate) against (A) *X. axonopodis* pv. *manihotis* LMG 784 and (B) *B. megaterium* ATCC13632. WT: *P. putida* RW10S2 wild type; *wlpC* insertion mutant CMPG2120.

Interestingly, the WLIP-deficient *wlpA* mutant CMPG2170 produced a residual halo in a *B. megaterium* cell lawn, suggesting that some additional inhibitory substance is produced by *P. putida* RW10S2.

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