729 Supporting data

730 Supporting text

731 CBM50 (LysM) genes in L. maculans 'brassicae' and L. biglobosa 'canadensis'.

732 Three LysM genes were identified in each Leptosphaeria genome, Lema P070100.1, 733 Lema_P025400.1 and Lema_P102640.1 in Lmb, and Lbj154_P004290, Lbj154_P000691 and Lbj154_P003458 in Lbc (Figure S1). Individual LysM domains were identified within each protein 734 735 after alignment with CfECP6 from Cladosporium fulvum. Signal peptide sequences were identified 736 using SignalP. The predicted proteins contained multiple cysteine residues. Genes with several LysM 737 domains are hereafter referred to as 2LysM for a 2-domain gene, 3LysM for a 3-domain gene, etc. 738 LysM domains were of a consistent length, with four residues conserved in all sequences, two 739 flanking cysteines, an asparagine at position 33, and a proline at position 49. The LysM domain 740 sequences were aligned using ClustalW and a BLOSUM cost matrix (Gap open 10, gap extend 0.1), 741 then trimmed to the flanking cysteine residues.

A neighbour-joining phylogram was constructed from the alignment using Jules-Cantor genetic distance model and 50,000 bootstrap replicates (Figure S1 B). It revealed three broad groupings of domains, with sequence conservation primarily according to domain position in the mature protein rather than by the taxonomy of the organism. Lema_P070100.1 contained 5 LysM domains, which included three copies of the Position A type LysM domain. All other proteins contained one of each domain types A, B, and C. Lbc contained a gene with three LysM domains, similar to the CfECP6 gene, rather than to the Lmb gene, which had five LysM domains.

749

The RNA-seq data verified the manual annotation of these LysM genes. The expression of
Lm5LysM (Lema_P070100.1), Lm2LysM (Lema_P102640.1) and Lm4LysM (Lema_P025400.1)
during infection of cotyledons was determined independently by qRT-PCR (Figure S2) at 3, 7 and 14

dpi. Expression of all three Lmb genes was low at 3 dpi, but still higher than the expression *in vitro*.

Lm5LysM and Lm2LysM were more highly expressed at 7 dpi than at 14 dpi, and had lower

755 expression during growth in vitro. Lm4LysM was not as highly expressed in planta, but had low

- 756 expression during growth in vitro. Lm2LysM had the highest expression in vitro.
- 757

758

759

760 Supplementary bibliography

- 761 Marshall R, Kombrink A, Motteram J, Loza-Reyes E, Lucas J, et al. (2011) Analysis of two in planta
- 762 expressed LysM effector homologs from the fungus *Mycosphaerella graminicola* reveals novel
- functional properties and varying contributions to virulence on wheat. Plant Physiol. 2011
- 764 Jun;156(2):756-69.

Figure S1:

Α

В

	1	•	10	•	20	•	30	• 40	•	50
Lb3LysMa #2	CFG	VSSYV	VQSGD	SLNAI	AGDFN	ITLA	SVIAAND	INPDLIQ	VSQVIN	IPVC
Lm5LysM #4	CNG	VSSYN	IV R S G E	TLTII	AGNFN	VTLN	SVIAAND	IDPNVIS	PGQLIN	IPVC
Mg3LysM #2	CLG	VSTYI	VKSGD	SFSAI	ATSFN	ITLA	SLEARNQ	INYDLIE	PGQVIN	TPLC
Ecp6 #2	CPG	LGSYI	IVSGD	TLTNI	SQDFN	ITLD	SLIAANÇ	INPDAI	VGQITT	VPVC
Ecp6 #1	СSТ	SIKYI	VVKGD	TLTSI	AKKFK	SGIC	NIVSVNK	LNPNLIE	LGATLI	IPEC
Mg3LysM #1	СSТ	ΤΤΝΥΙ	VKAGD	TLGAI	AKQYN	SGVC	DIAKVNG	INPDYIK	PDQVLS	IPAC
Lm5LysM #3	CSS	LVDHV	VAANÇ	TLSLI	ASNYT	SGIC	DIASLNK	INPNFIQ	VGQVLR	IPTC
Lb3LysMa #1	CAN	GVSHI	IASGE	ITLETI	ATRYS	SGIC	DIASFNQ	INANVIE	AGATIN	VPTC
Lm5LysM #1	САТ	EQEVN	ILTGY	NLTYI	AQRYQ	SGIC	DIANFNG	INSDFIQ	AEWIIQ	VPKC
Lm5LysM #2	CAA	SARIÇ	IKRGE	TVYGY	SQREQ	SSIC	DIKNYNK	LDASRIT	AGDFIS	IPVC
Lb3LysMa #3	CDW	VGTYN	IKSGD	TFTAL	AKTYG	TTVG	QIKALNR	VDPSNIA	IDQQII	LPQC
Lm5LysM #5	CDW	IGTYE	IKSGD	TFAELZ	ARKMH	TTVG	QIMAVNK	VDPTKLA	IKQQII	LPAC
Ecp6 #3	CEA	VGTYN	IVAGD	LFVDL	AATYH	TTIG	QIKALNN	IVNPSKLK	VGQQII	LPQC
Mg3LysM #3	CDS	IGTYV	IESGD	IFYNL	AQSNN	VTVG	QLESLNN	IVNVTDIH	PGDIII	LPHC



#2 #3

#1

Ecp6 (C. fulvum) В С A #1 #2 #3 Mg3LysM (Z. tritici) А В С #1 #2 #3 Lb3LysMa (L. biglobosa) А в С #2 #3 #4 #5 #1 А А А В Lm5LysM (L. maculans) С Ø

С

Α

В





Figure S3: Response of *B. napus* secondary metabolism and large enzyme families to infection by *L. maculans* 'brassicae 'or L. biglobosa 'canadensis'



ratio in response to infection