

Transcriptional responses of the bacterium *Burkholderia terrae* BS001 to the fungal host *Lyophyllum* sp. strain Karsten under soil-mimicking conditions

Irshad Ul Haq* Francisco Dini-Andreote and Jan Dirk van Elsas

Microbial Ecology Group, Groningen Institute of Evolutionary Life Sciences (GELIFES), Nijenborgh 7, 9747 AG, University of Groningen, The Netherlands.

*Corresponding author: Irshad Ul Haq, Microbial Ecology, Groningen Institute of Evolutionary Life Sciences (GELIFES), Nijenborgh 7, 9747 AG, University of Groningen, The Netherlands.

E-mail address: i.u.haq@rug.nl

Microbial Ecology

Figure S4 Differentially expressed genes of strain BS001 at T2 (day 5) following confrontation with *Lyophyllum* sp. strain Karsten. a) shows volcano plot, b) shows MA plot and c) shows bar charts indicating fold changes on log scale for individual genes (red: upregulated, blue: downregulated) grouped into broad functional COG classes, showing differential expression after fungal confrontation ($P < 0.05$; DESeq).

COG classes: C– energy production and conversion; E– amino acid transport and metabolism; G– carbohydrate transport and metabolism; H– coenzyme transport and metabolism; I– lipid transport and metabolism; K– transcription; L– replication, recombination and repair; M– cell wall/membrane/envelope biogenesis; O– posttranslational modification, protein turnover, chaperones; P– inorganic ion transport and metabolism; Q– secondary metabolites biosynthesis, transport and catabolism; R– general function prediction; S– functions unknown; T– signal transduction mechanisms; U– intracellular trafficking, secretion, and vesicular transport; V– defense mechanisms.

