

Supplementary Information

Stingless Bee Larvae Require Fungal Steroid to Pupate

Camila R. Paludo¹, Cristiano Menezes^{2,3}, Eduardo A. Silva-Junior¹, Ayrton Vollet-Neto³, Andres Andrade-Dominguez⁴, Gleb Pishchany⁴, Lily Khadempour^{5,6}, Fabio S. do Nascimento³, Cameron R. Currie⁵, Roberto Kolter⁴, Jon Clardy^{7*}, Mônica T. Pupo^{1*}

¹School of Pharmaceutical Sciences of Ribeirão Preto, University of São Paulo, Ribeirão Preto, São Paulo, 14040-903, Brazil;

²Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation, Embrapa Amazônia Oriental, Belém, 66095-100, Brazil;

³Department of Biology, FFCLRP, University of São Paulo, Ribeirão Preto, São Paulo, 14040-901, Brazil;

⁴Department of Microbiology and Immunobiology, Harvard Medical School, Boston, Massachusetts, MA 02115, USA;

⁵Department of Bacteriology, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, WI 53706, USA;

⁶Department of Zoology, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, WI 53706, USA;

⁷Department of Biological Chemistry and Molecular Pharmacology, Harvard Medical School, Boston, Massachusetts, MA 02115, USA.

*Correspondence and requests for materials should be addressed to JC (email: jon_clardy@hms.harvard.edu) or MTP (email: mtpupo@fcfrp.usp.br).

Supplementary Figures:

Figure 1. Characterization of the microorganism eaten by *S. depilis* larvae. (a) Phylogenetic tree of 18S rRNA of the white fungus collected directly from *S. depilis* brood cells (KX999556), *Zygosaccharomyces* sp. SDBC30G1 (KX999554) and *Monascus ruber* SDCP1 (KX999557), using NS1 and NS4 primers. (b) Agarose gel electrophoresis of amplicons from 18S region of *Zygosaccharomyces* sp. SDBC30G1 (Z), white fungus collected directly from *S. depilis* brood cells (WF) and *Monascus ruber* SDCP1 (M) using specific primers to *Zygosaccharomyces* sp. SDBC30G1 (18S - Z) and specific primers to *M. ruber* SDCP1 (18S - M).

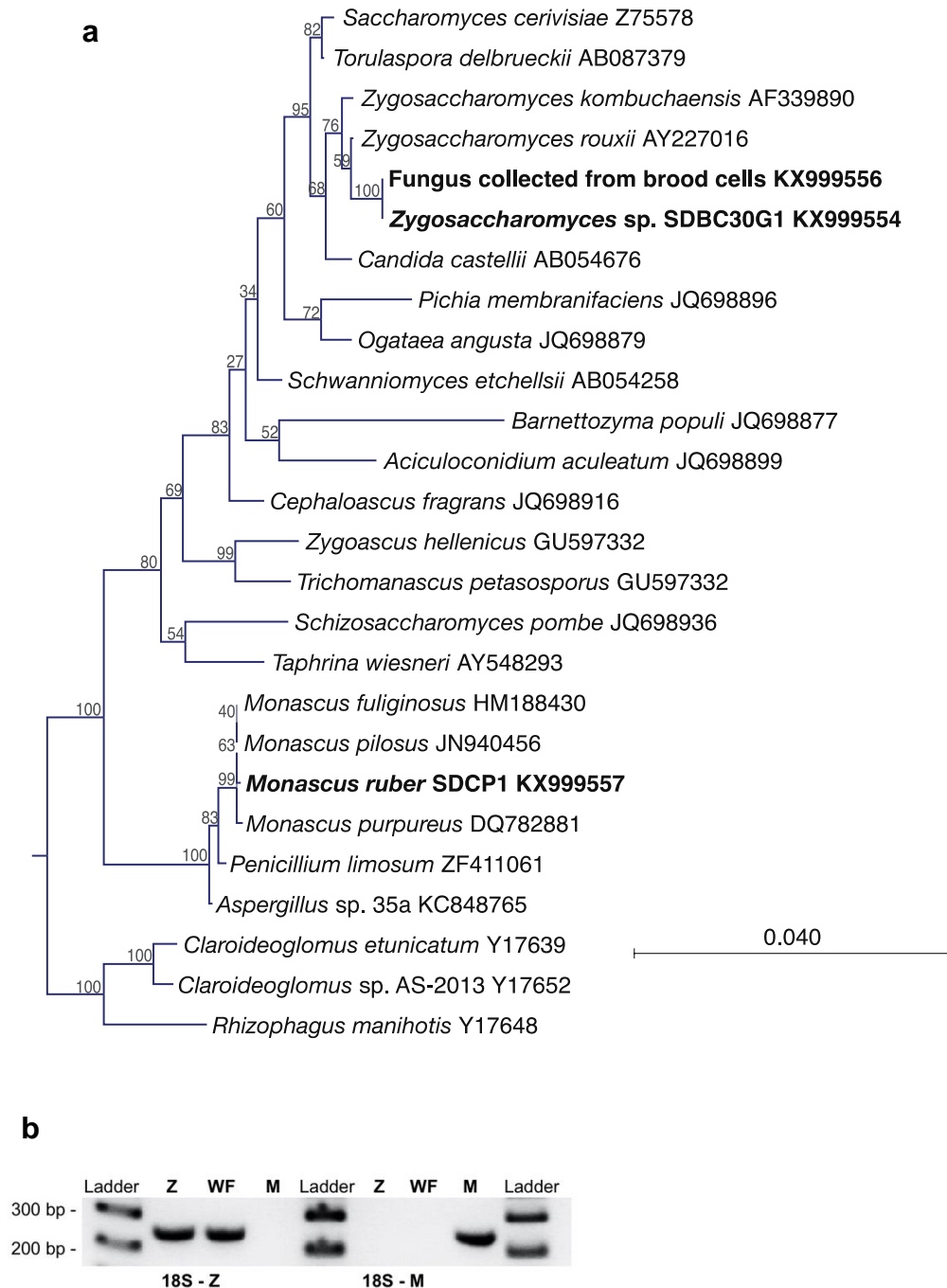


Figure 2. Larval *in vitro* culturing assay using eggs from three different *S. depilis* colonies. **(a)** Larvae reared without fungus inoculation. **(b)** Larvae reared with fungus collected directly from *S. depilis* brood cells. **(c)** Larvae reared with *Zygosaccharomyces* sp. SDBC30G1. # Problem with egg hatching. X Pupation failed.

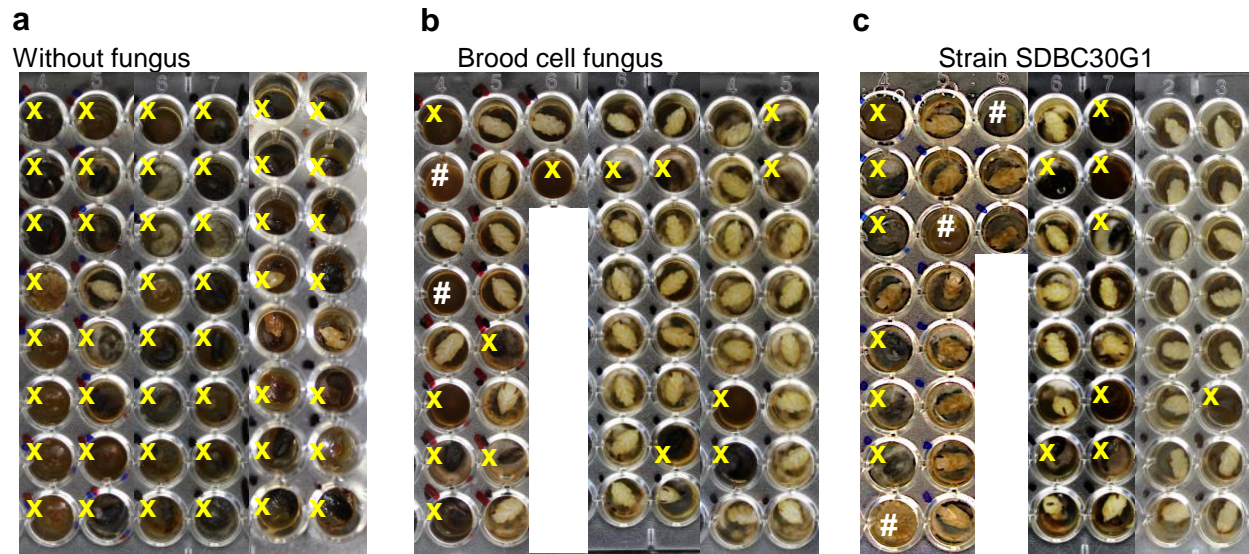


Figure 3. (a) GC-MS analysis of *Zygosaccharomyces* sp. SDBC30G1 sterols. (b) Identification of ergosterol (30.58 min) using *NIST 11*. Fatty acids detected around 20 min.

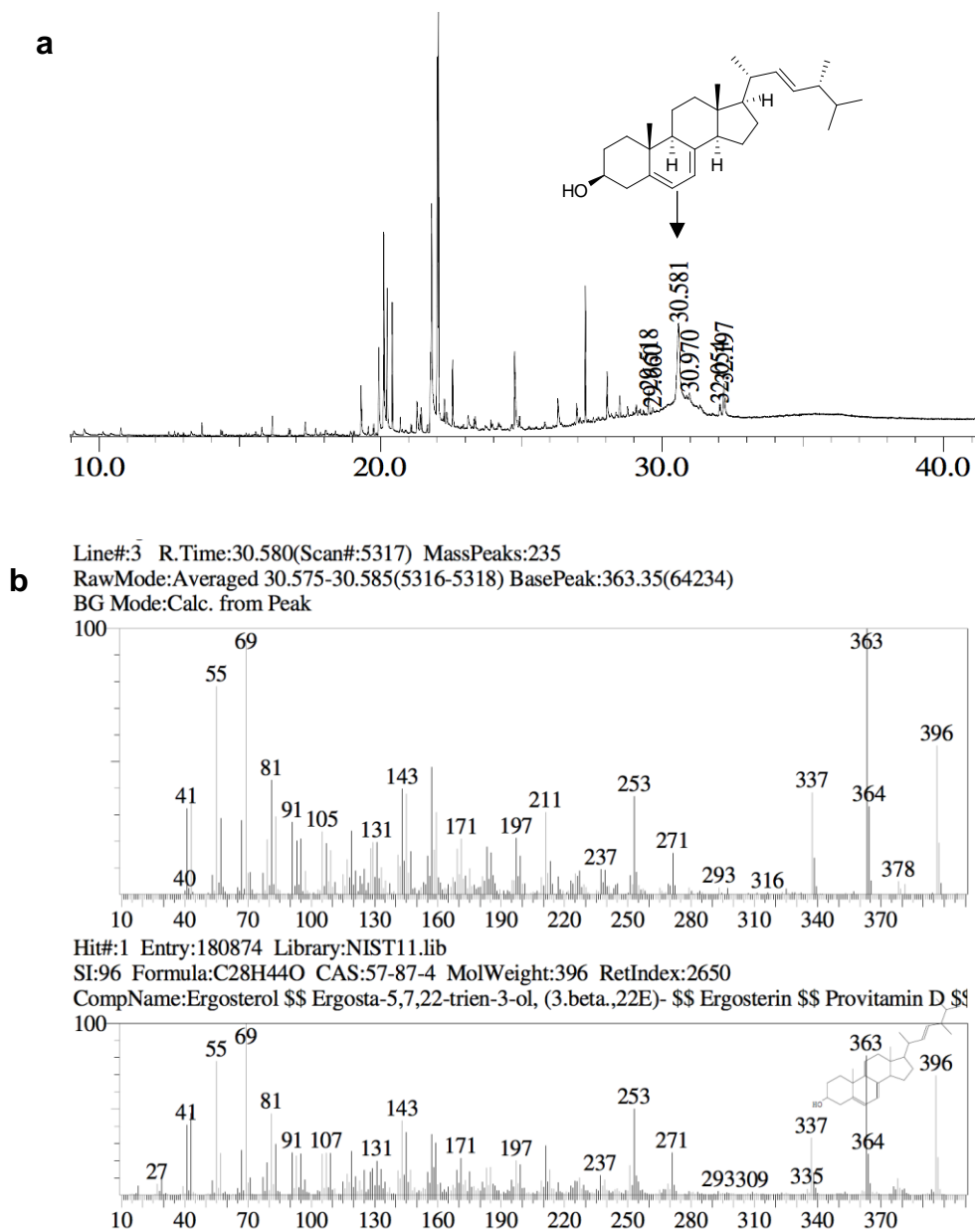


Figure 4. Larval *in vitro* culturing assay using eggs from three different *S. depilis* colonies. (a) Larvae reared without fungus or sterol inoculation. **(b)** Larvae reared with fungus collected directly from *S. depilis* brood cells. **(c)** Larvae reared with ergosterol at 2.5 μM in the larval food. X Pupation failed.

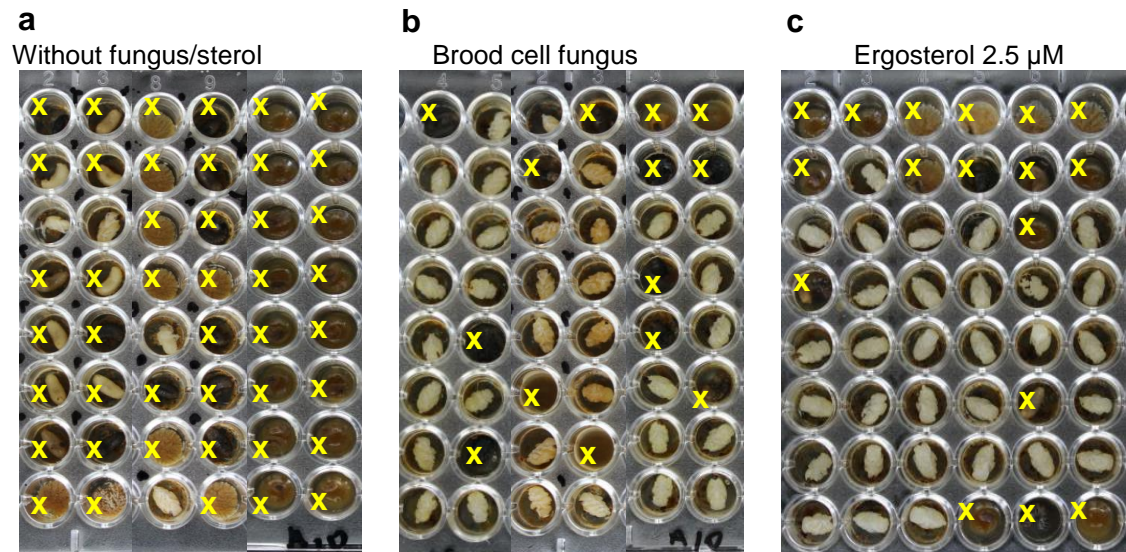


Figure 5. (a) Extracted ion chromatogram of *S. depilis* pupae extracts from three different colonies (m/z 495.3316). (b) HRESIMS of MaA or epi-MaA (m/z 495.3314, $C_{28}H_{47}O_7$ $[M+H]^+$, error 0.5 ppm). (c) MS/MS of *S. depilis* pupae MaA or epi-MaA.

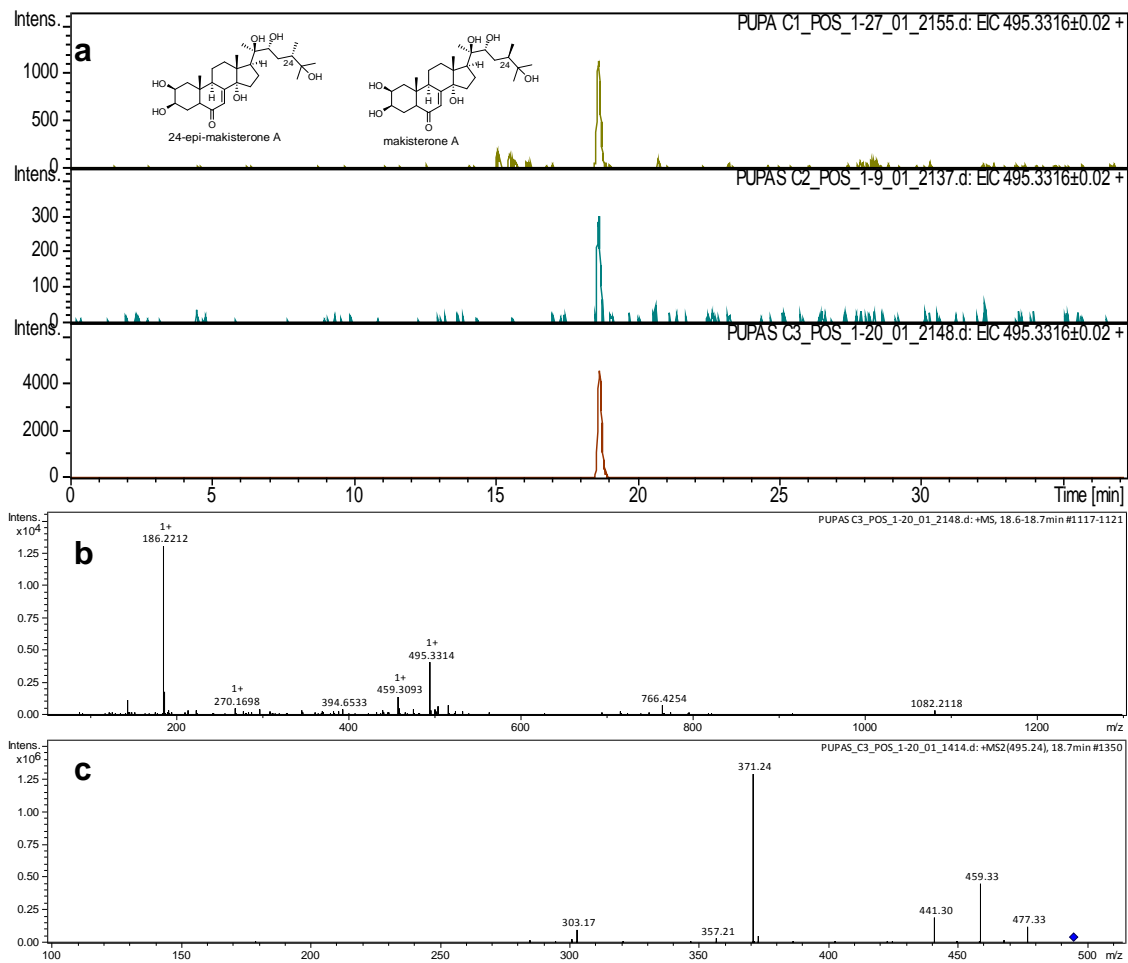
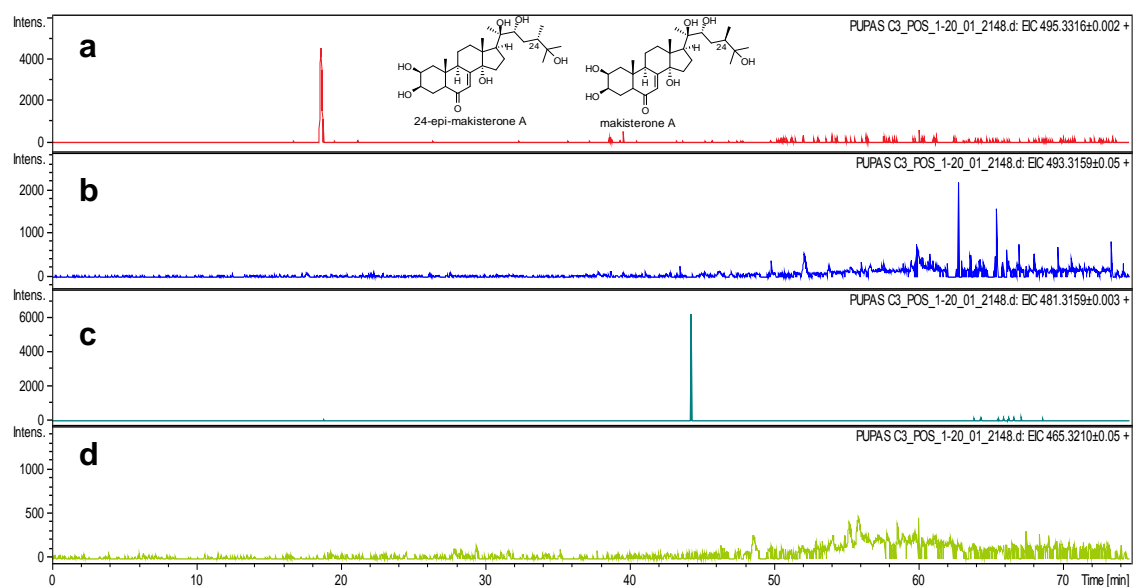


Figure 6. Extracted ion chromatogram from *S. depilis* pupae extract (a) m/z 495.3316 for MaA or epi-MaA. (b) m/z 493.3159 for dhMaA. (c) m/z 481.3159 for 20E. (d) m/z 465.3210 for ecdysone.



Supplementary table

Table S1. Specific primers for 18S region of *Zygosaccharomyces* sp. SDBC30G1 and *M. ruber* SDCP1.

Microorganism	Designed primer
<i>Zygosaccharomyces</i> sp. SDBC30G1	FMZ 5'-GCATGGAATAATAGAATAGGACG-3' RZ 5'-TGGGTCAGTAAATAAACACCAC-3'
<i>Monascus ruber</i> SDCP1	FMZ 5'-GCATGGAATAATAGAATAGGACG-3' RM 5'-GGTCATCATAGAAACCCGT-3'

Supplementary movie

Movie S1. Time lapse of the flotation phenomenon of *Zygosaccharomyces* sp. SDBC30G1 cells in 15GF broth, pH 4.5.