Table S1 Percent infection rate of "*Ca.* L. asiaticus" and *Wolbachia* and mean copy number of non-exposed *Diaphorina citri* using qPCR in both nymphs and adults, including individual guts and whole bodies[1]

	Non-Exposed				
	Stage	Bacteria	Ct < 35 (%)	Ct > 35 (%)	Mean Copy #[2]
Whole Body[1]	Nymph (5th)	"*Ca.* L. asiaticus"	0.0	100.0	0.0
		Wolbachia	100.0	0.0	110062.8
	Adult	"*Ca.* L. asiaticus"	0.0	100.0	0.0
		Wolbachia	100.0	0.0	201125.9
Gut[3]	Nymph (5th)	"*Ca.* L. asiaticus"	0.0	100.0	0.0
		Wolbachia	100.0	0.0	64300.1
	Adult	"*Ca.* L. asiaticus"	0.0	100.0	0.0
		Wolbachia	100.0	0.0	1506884.8

[1]Each sample was tested for both "*Ca*. L. asiaticus" and *Wolbachia* titer. For each life stage, 30 samples were used and each sample had three technical replicates which were averaged for a final Ct-value. Those samples with an average technical replicate value of Ct < 35 contributed to the percent infection rate, (e.g. whole body nymphs tested had 21/30 samples with Ct < 35, or 70% "*Ca*. L. asiaticus" infection rate). Since all these samples are non-exposed it is expected that all would be 100% uninfected (Ct > 40) for "*Ca.* L. asiaticus".

[2]Mean copy number is the average of individual sample copy numbers with Ct < 35. Cycle threshold values was converted to copy number using a standard curve.

[3]The individuals used for guts and whole bodies were taken from separate generations of the same colonies. Exposed nymphs and adults were fed on "*Ca*. L. asiaticus"-infected citrus trees for one or more generations.

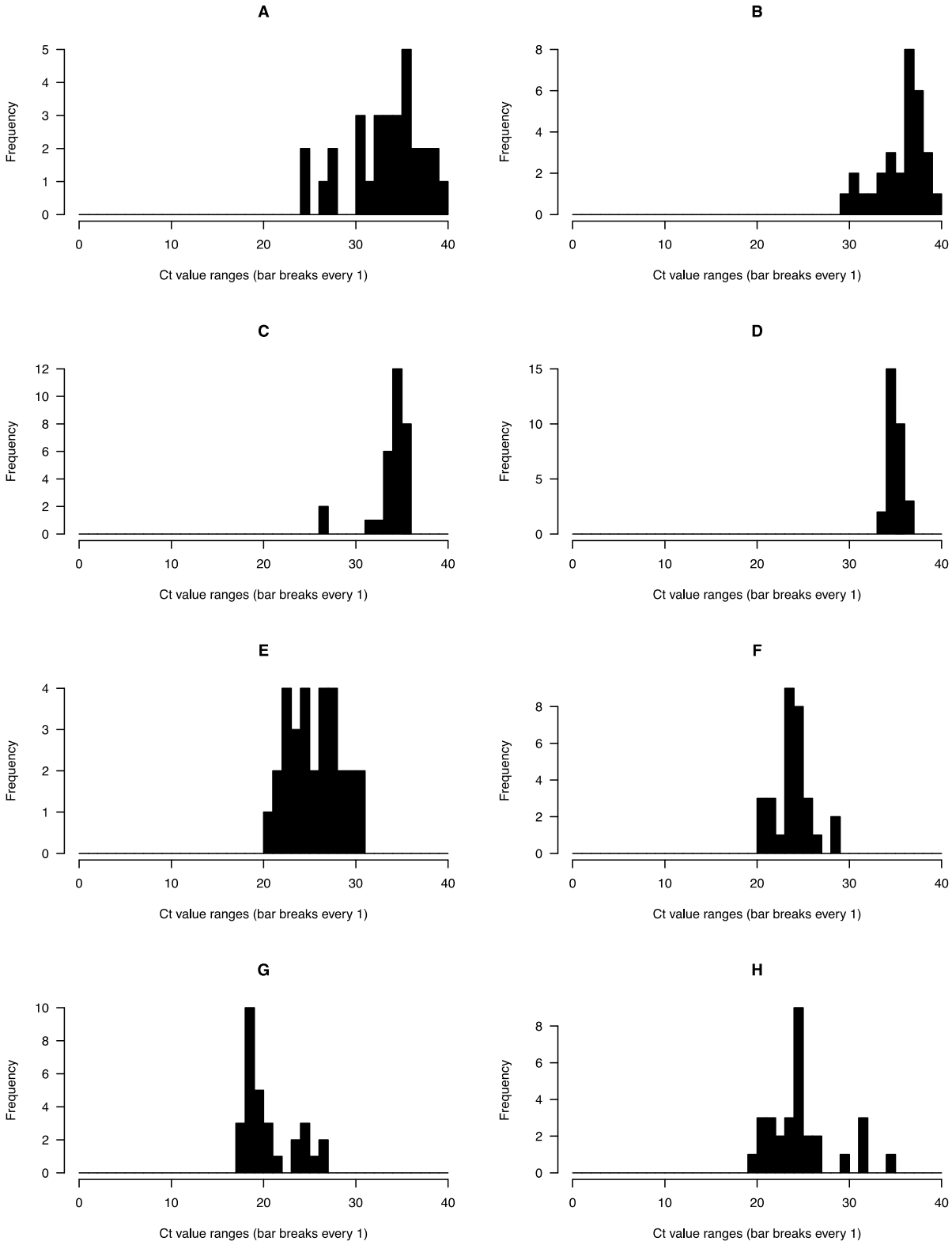

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FIG S1 Frequency histograms of both "Ca. L. asiaticus" Ct-values and *Wolbachia* Ct values for "*Ca.* L. asiaticus"-exposed samples. The frequency of samples with Ct below 35 is visible for each treatment. The y-axis is frequency (or the number of samples falling within each given range of data values), while the x-axis is the range of Ct values from 0-40. The number of bars was chosen to show optimal data distribution. Graphs A-D are "Ca. L. asiaticus" Ct values, while graphs E-H are *Wolbachia* Ct values from only "Ca. L. asiaticus"(+) samples. Graphs A-B and E-F are gut samples (showing adults and nymphs, respectively), while graphs C-D and G-H are whole body samples (showing adults and nymphs, respectively).

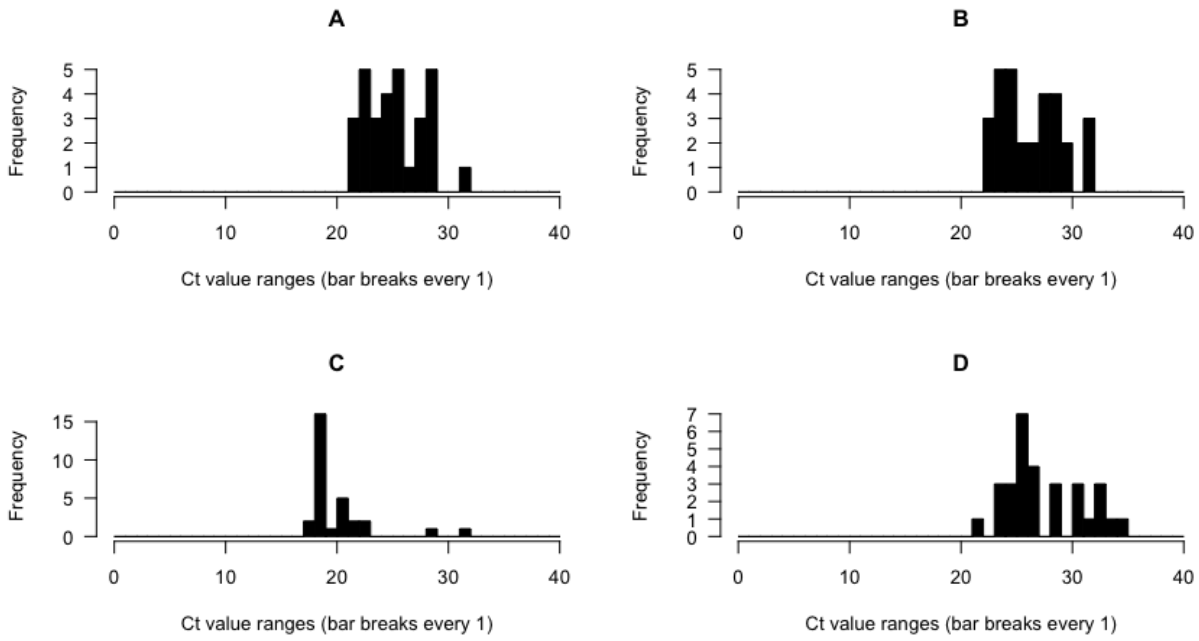


FIG S2 Frequency histograms of *Wolbachia* Ct values in non-exposed samples used in the Mann-Whitney-U statistical test. The frequency of samples with Ct below 35 is visible for each treatment. The y-axis is frequency (or the number of samples falling within each given range of data values), while the x-axis is the total range of Ct values displayed by the data. The number of bars was

chosen to show optimal data distribution. Graphs A-B are whole body (adults and nymphs, respectively), while graphs C-D are guts (adults and nymphs, respectively).

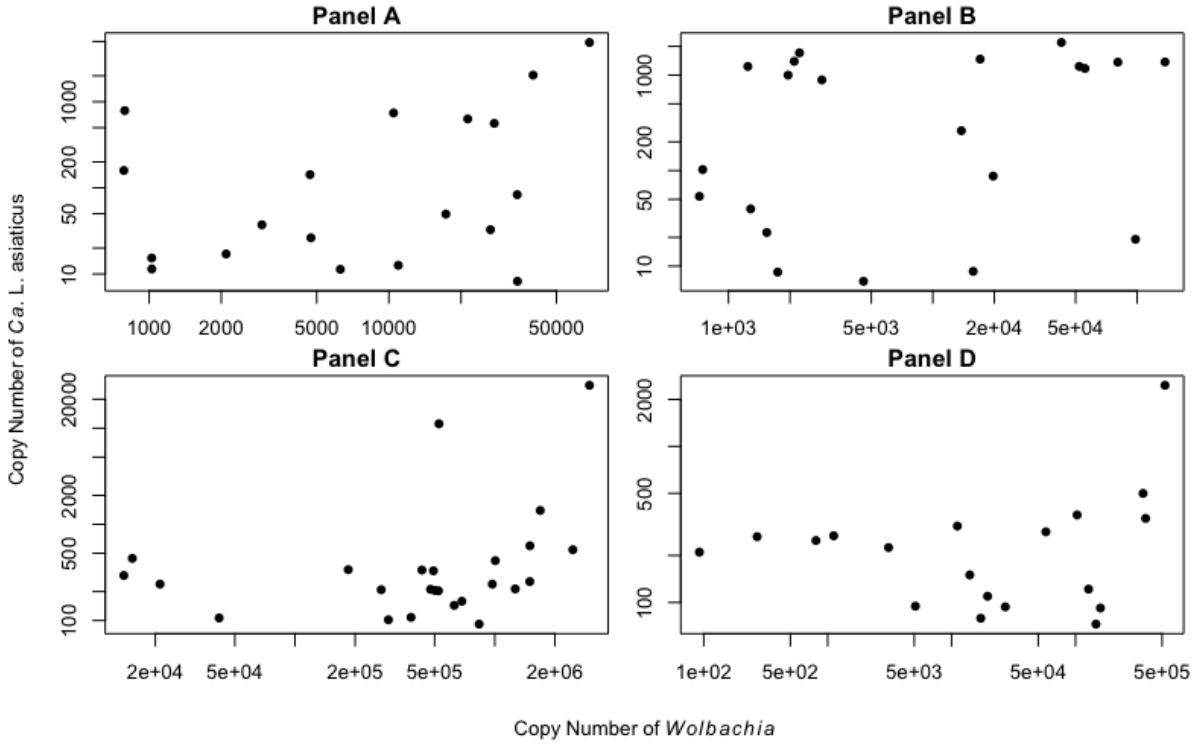
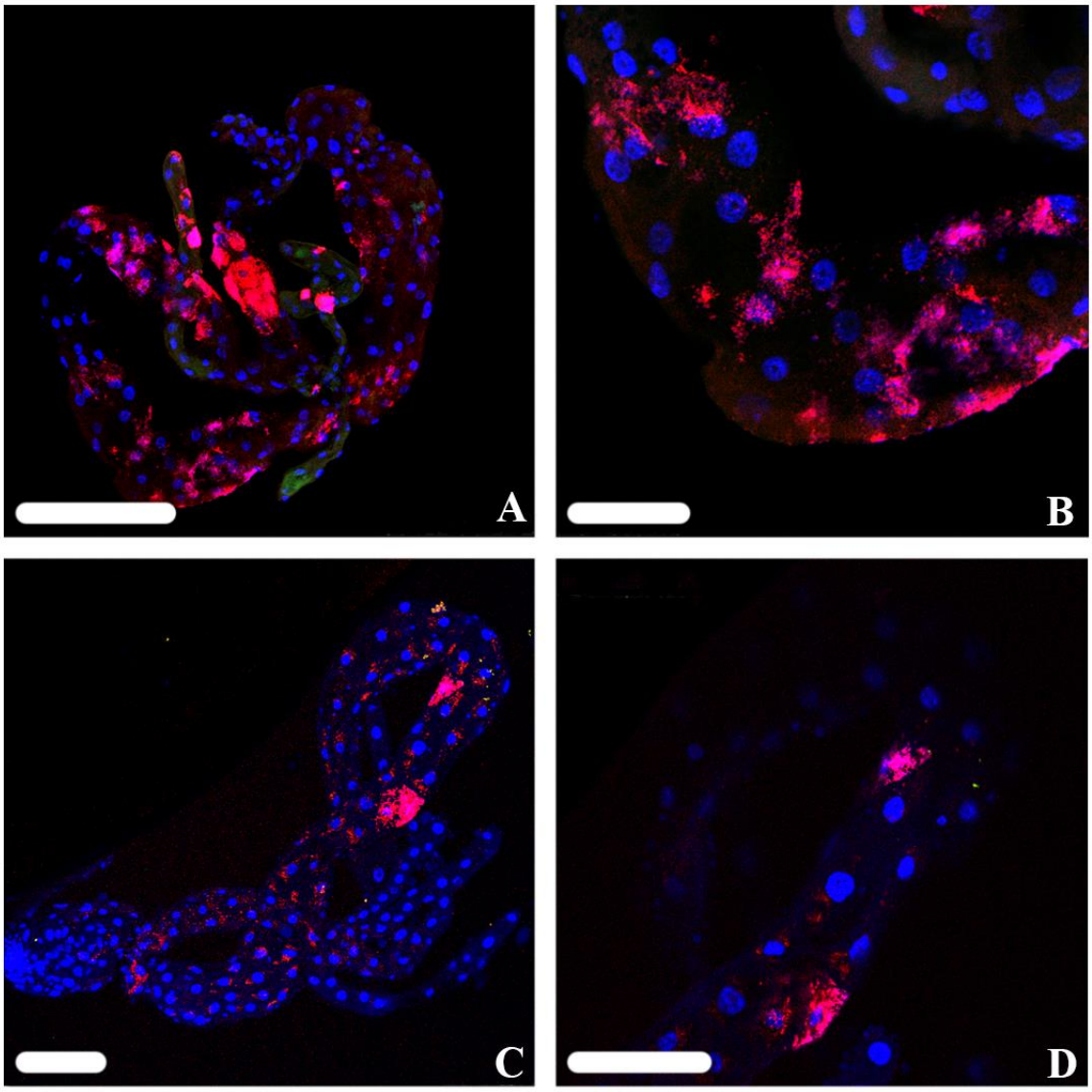


FIG S3 Distribution of "*Ca.* L. asiaticus" and *Wolbachia* copy numbers in "*Ca.* L. asiaticus"(+) adult guts (panel A), "*Ca.* L. asiaticus"(+) nymph guts (panel B), "*Ca.* L. asiaticus"(+) whole body adults (panel C) and "*Ca.* L. asiaticus"(+) whole body nymphs (panel D). The y-axis is individual "*Ca.* L. asiaticus" copy number, and the x-axis is individual *Wolbachia* copy number, and both axes are log scale. (Panel A, $p < 0.05$, cor = 0.56; Panel B, $p < 0.05$, cor = 0.77; Panel C, $p < 0.05$, cor = 0.76; Panel D, $p = 0.49$, cor = 0.16).



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44 **FIG S4** Localization of *Wolbachia* (red) in non-exposed *D. citri* gut cells with DAPI staining of
45 nuclei (blue). Non-exposed adult guts (A-B) and non-exposed nymph guts (C-D) are stained using
46 Fluorescent *in situ* Hybridization (FISH). The scale bar lengths are as follows: A, C: 250 um and
47 B, D: 75 um.

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