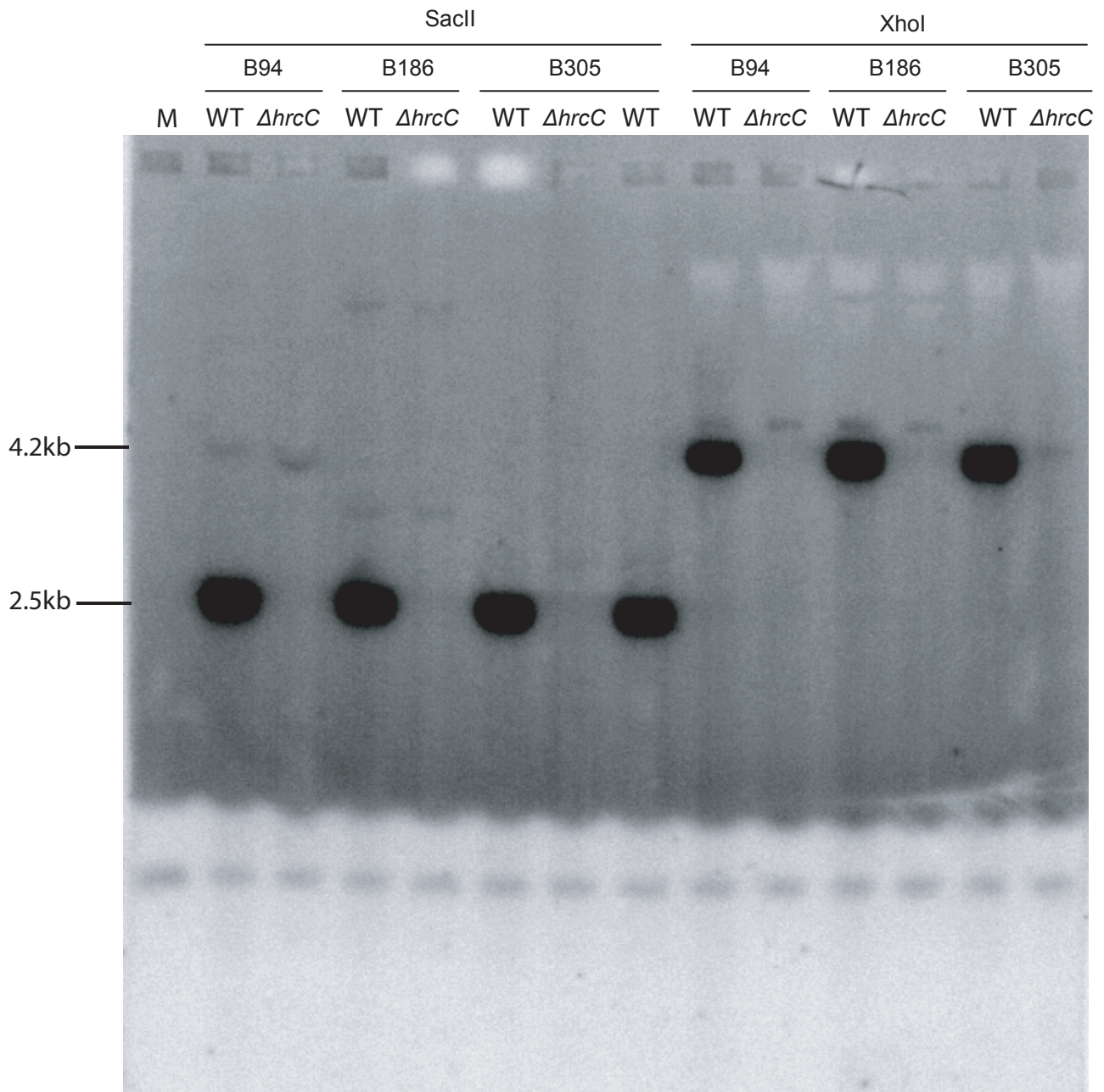


Supporting Fig. S1: Southern blot analysis indicated that Xcc B94, B186, and B305 have one copy of *hrcC*. M: Marker, WT: wildtype.



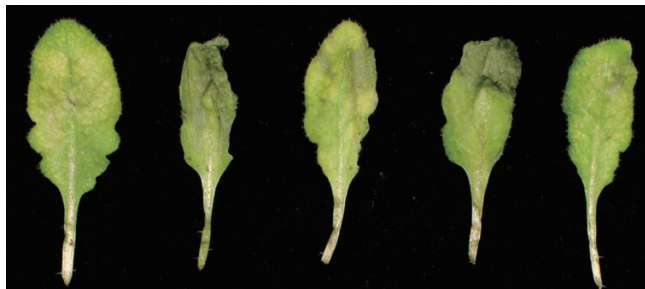
Supporting Fig. S2:

The symptom difference on Arabidopsis leaves after spray inoculation with Pst DC3000 (A) and Xcc strains (B). Note that DC3000 cause disease symptoms in the midst of leaves primarily through stomates, while Xcc cause disease symptoms at the margins of leaves primarily through hydathodes.

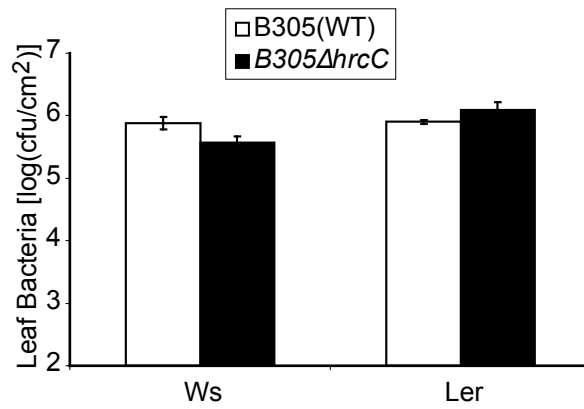
**A**



**B**



Supporting Fig. S3. Similar growth of Xcc strain B305 with or without a functional *hrcC* in the leaves of Arabidopsis ecotype Ws and Ler plants. All data are mean  $\pm$  std error.

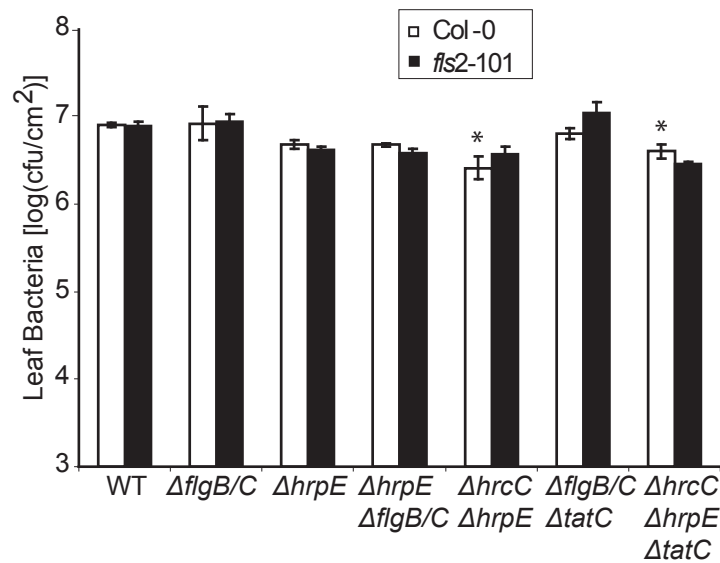


Supporting Fig. S4: In vacuum-infiltrated Arabidopsis leaves, growth of Xcc B305 was slightly impaired by  $\Delta hrcC$ , but not detectably impaired by  $\Delta hrpE$ ,  $\Delta flgB/C$ ,  $\Delta tatC$  single, double or triple gene deletions. All data are mean  $\pm$  std error. Asterisks are above bars that are significantly different from wild-type (WT) B305 on same plant genotype (ANOVA,  $p < 0.05$ ).

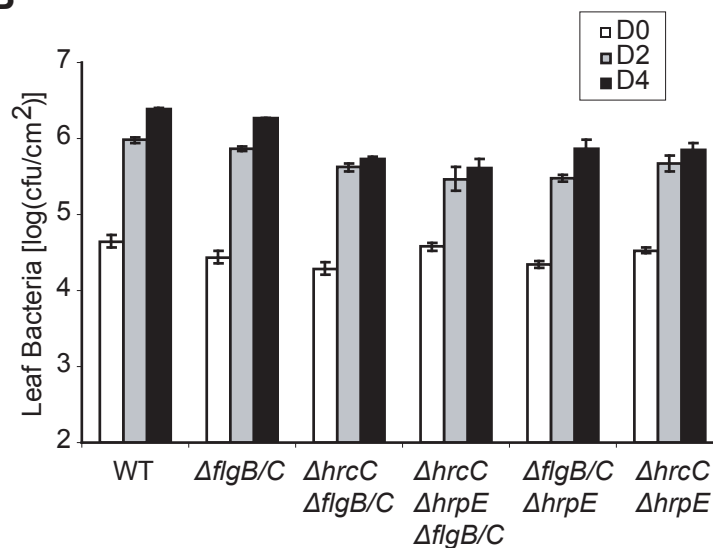
(A) Population sizes of B305 and mutants as noted, in vacuum infiltrated Arabidopsis Col-0 and Col-0 *fls2-101* leaves.

(B) Growth of B305 and mutants in Arabidopsis leaves (typically at least 10-fold within 2 days after inoculation) after vacuum infiltration.

**A**



**B**



Supporting Fig. S5: Elicitation of Arabidopsis basal defense responses by Xcc was impaired when *hrcC* gene was deleted. Xcc infiltration elicits callose deposits in *fls2-101* leaves, while flg22 treatment does not.

