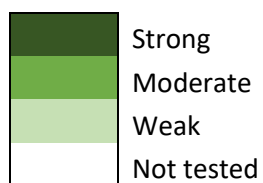


Supplementary material

Table S1: Antifungal activity of *Epichloë* spp. endophytes against selected grass pathogens.

Endophyte strain		Pathogen		
Strain ID	Taxon	<i>Colletotrichum graminicola</i>	<i>Ceratobasidium cereale</i>	<i>Drechslera brizae</i>
440364	<i>FaTG-1</i>	Strong	Strong	Strong
AR542	<i>FaTG-1</i>	Moderate	Strong	Strong
E34	<i>FaTG-1</i>	Weak	Strong	Weak
NEA13	<i>FaTG-1</i>	Moderate	Strong	Strong
NEA14	<i>FaTG-1</i>	Strong	Strong	Moderate
NEA15	<i>FaTG-1</i>	Moderate	Strong	Strong
NEA16	<i>FaTG-1</i>	Moderate	Strong	Strong
NEA22	<i>FaTG-1</i>	Strong	Moderate	Moderate
NEA27	<i>FaTG-1</i>	Weak	Weak	Moderate
NEA30	<i>FaTG-1</i>	Moderate	Strong	Strong
NEA17	<i>FaTG-2</i>	Moderate	Strong	Strong
NEA34	<i>FaTG-2</i>	Moderate	Strong	Strong
610918	<i>FaTG-3</i>	Moderate	Strong	Strong
AR510	<i>FaTG-3</i>	Weak	Strong	Not tested
NEA21	<i>FaTG-3</i>	Moderate	Moderate	Strong
NEA23	<i>FaTG-3</i>	Moderate	Strong	Strong
NEA33	<i>FaTG-4</i>	Moderate	Moderate	Weak
NEA18	<i>FaTG-5</i>	Moderate	Strong	Strong
NEA19	<i>FaTG-5</i>	Moderate	Strong	Strong
15285	<i>LpTG-1</i>	Not tested	Not tested	Weak
AR1	<i>LpTG-1</i>	Weak	Moderate	Weak
NEA10	<i>LpTG-1</i>	Weak	Weak	Weak
NEA3	<i>LpTG-1</i>	Weak	Weak	Weak
RU03001-60_E09	<i>LpTG-1</i>	Weak	Strong	Moderate
SE	<i>LpTG-1</i>	Weak	Strong	Strong
18-C1	<i>LpTG-2</i>	Weak	Not tested	Not tested
NEA11	<i>LpTG-2</i>	Weak	Moderate	Strong
FR15598_15310	<i>LpTG-3</i>	Strong	Strong	Moderate
NEA12	<i>LpTG-3</i>	Strong	Strong	Moderate
E1	<i>LpTG-4</i>	Weak	Moderate	Weak



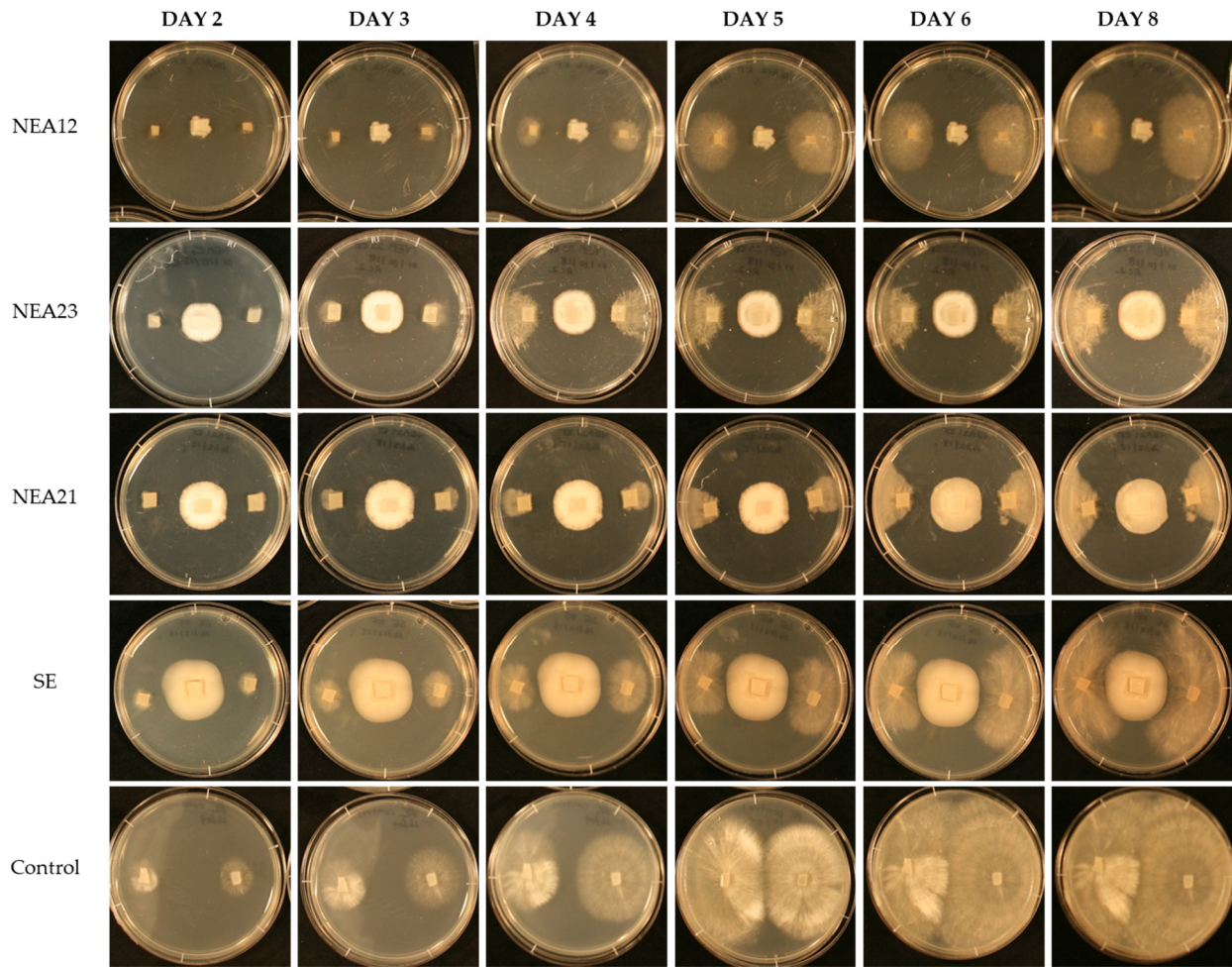


Figure S1: Dual culture assay for growth inhibition of pathogens *Ceratobasidium* sp. by four *Epichloë* spp. strains (in rows) NEA12 ($n=5$), NEA23 ($n=5$), NEA21 ($n=5$), positive control SE ($n=5$) and negative control (pathogen alone) ($n=5$). From left to right (in columns) it shows the growth of pathogen from day 2-8. The images are of a typical representative of the 5 replicates.

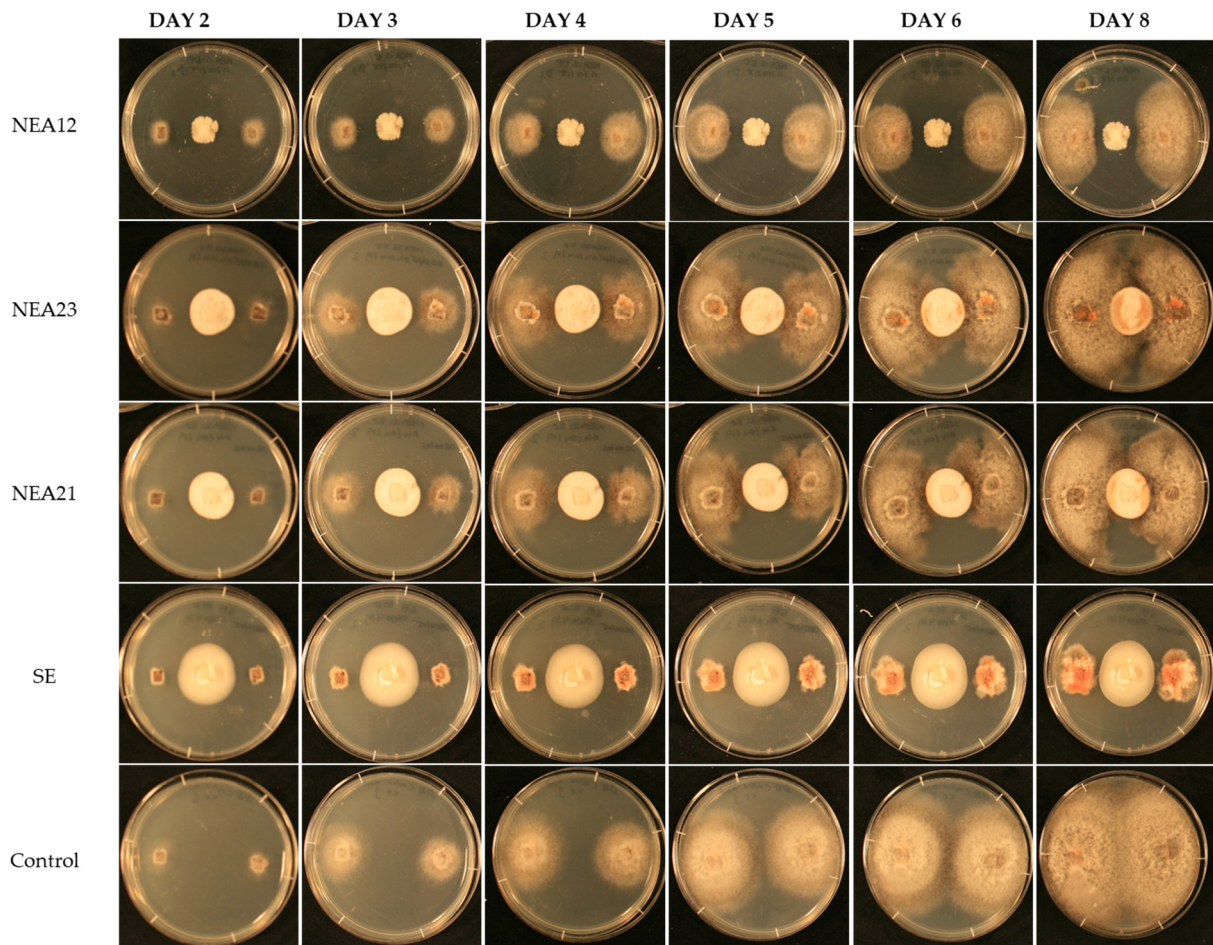


Figure S2: Dual culture assay for growth inhibition of pathogens *Drechslera* sp. by four *Epichloë* spp. strains (in rows) NEA12 ($n=5$), NEA23 ($n=5$), NEA21 ($n=5$), positive control SE ($n=5$) and negative control (pathogen alone) ($n=5$). From left to right (in columns) it shows the growth of pathogen from day 2-8. The images are of a typical representative of the 5 replicates.

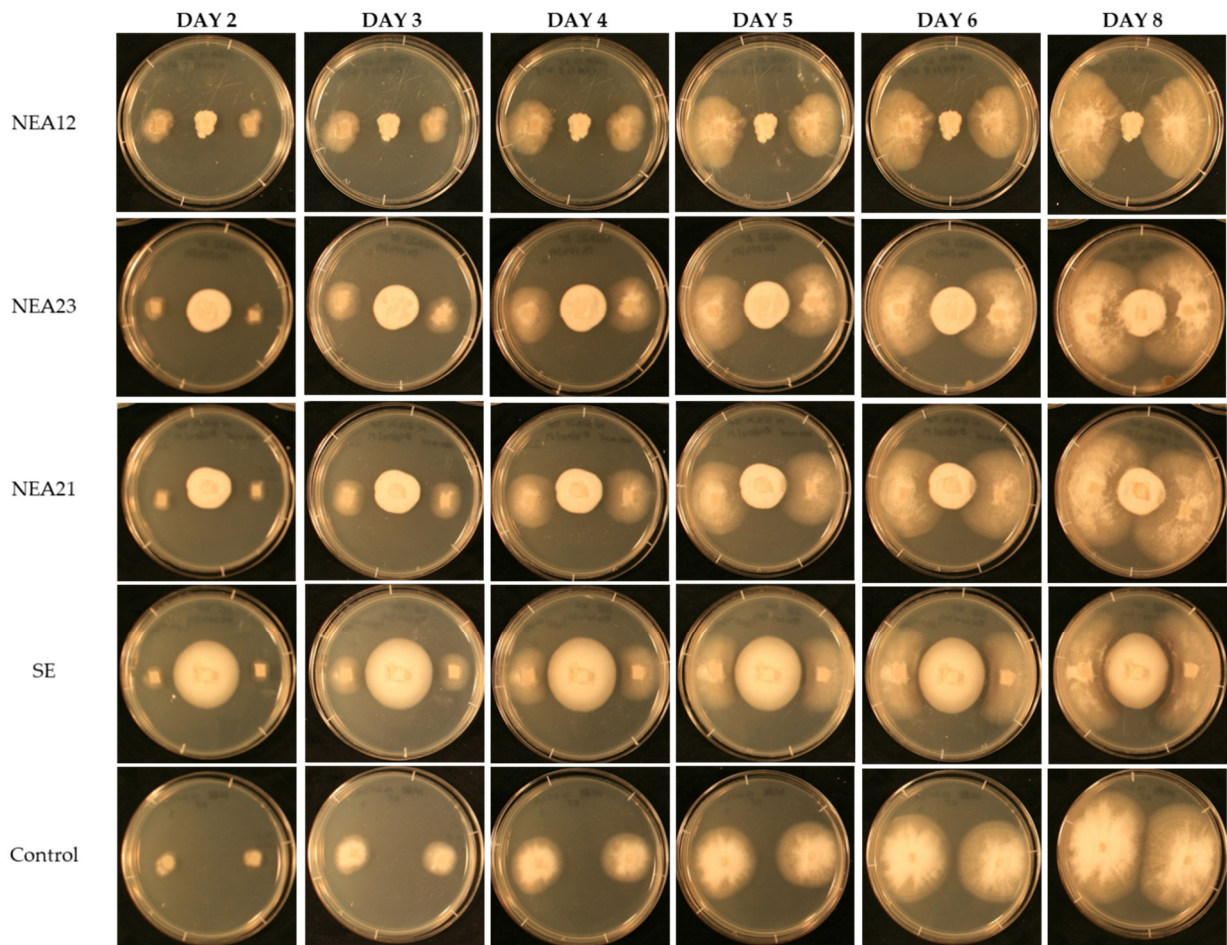


Figure S3: Dual culture assay for growth inhibition of pathogens *Fusarium* sp. by four *Epichloë* spp. strains (in rows) NEA12 ($n=5$), NEA23 ($n=5$), NEA21 ($n=5$), positive control SE ($n=5$) and negative control (pathogen alone) ($n=5$). From left to right (in columns) it shows the growth of pathogen from day 2-8. The images are of a typical representative of the 5 replicates.

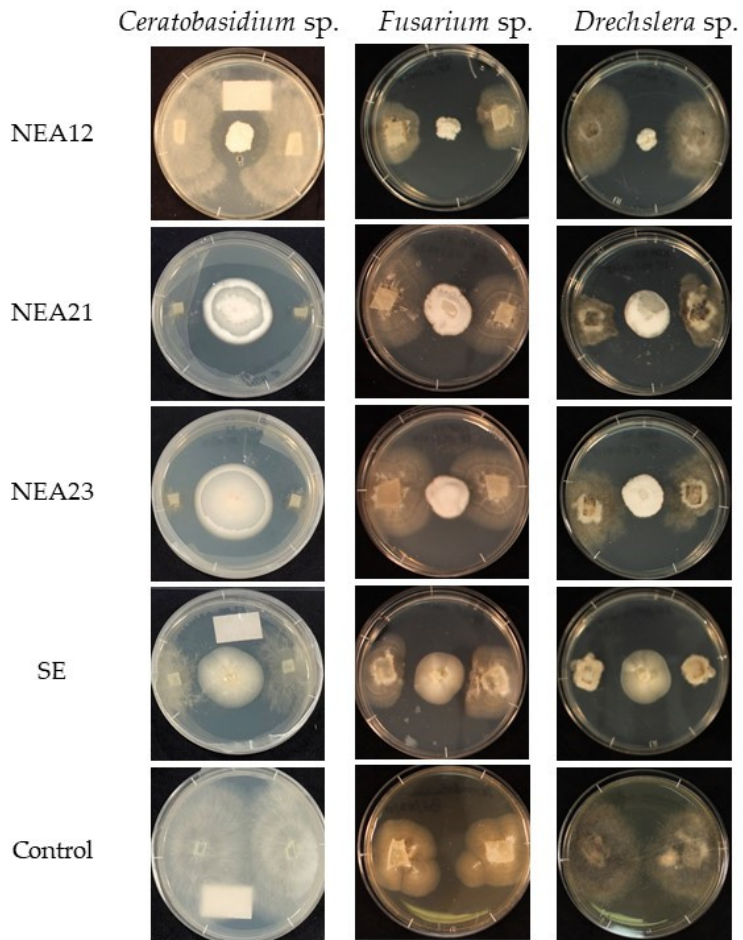


Figure S4: Dual culture assay for growth inhibition of pathogens *Ceratobasidium* sp., *Fusarium* sp. and *Drechslera* sp. by four *Epichloë* spp. strains (in rows) NEA12 ($n=3$), NEA23 ($n=3$), NEA21 ($n=3$), SE ($n=3$) and negative control (pathogen alone) ($n=3$).

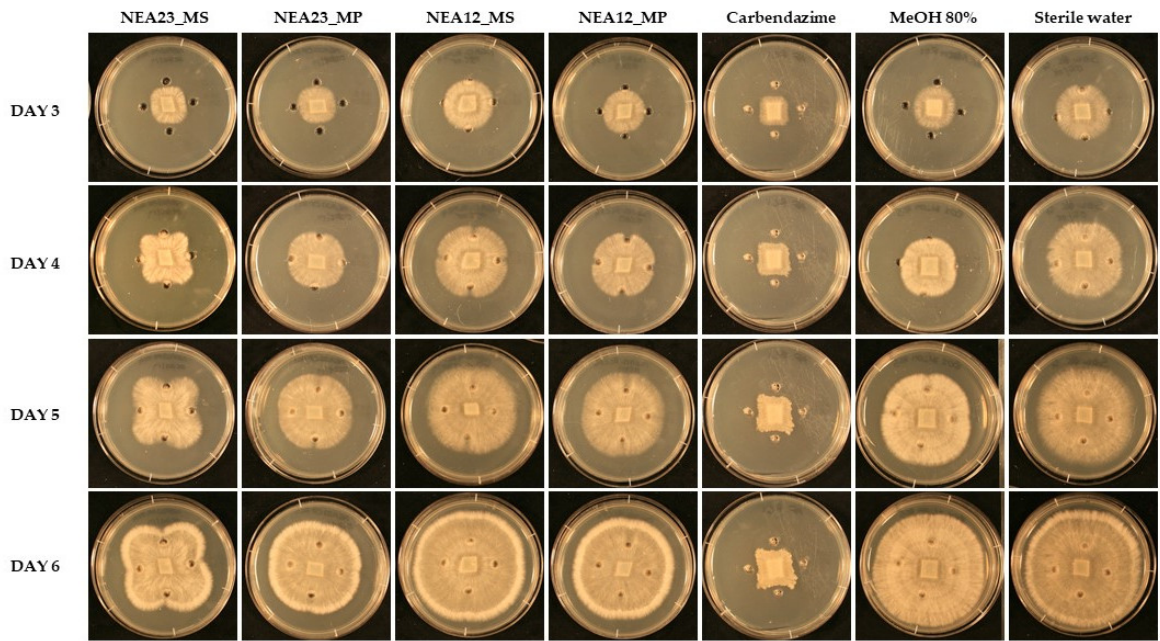


Figure S5: Agar-well diffusion assay for pathogens *Ceratobasidium* sp. in the presence of (from left to right): NEA23 MS ($n=5$); NEA23 MP ($n=5$); NEA12 MS ($n=5$); NEA12 MP ($n=5$); antifungal compound carbendazim (1 mg/ml) ($n=5$); 80% methanol ($n=5$); and sterile water ($n=5$). From top to bottom (in rows) it shows the growth of pathogen from day 3-6. The images are of a typical representative of the 5 replicates.

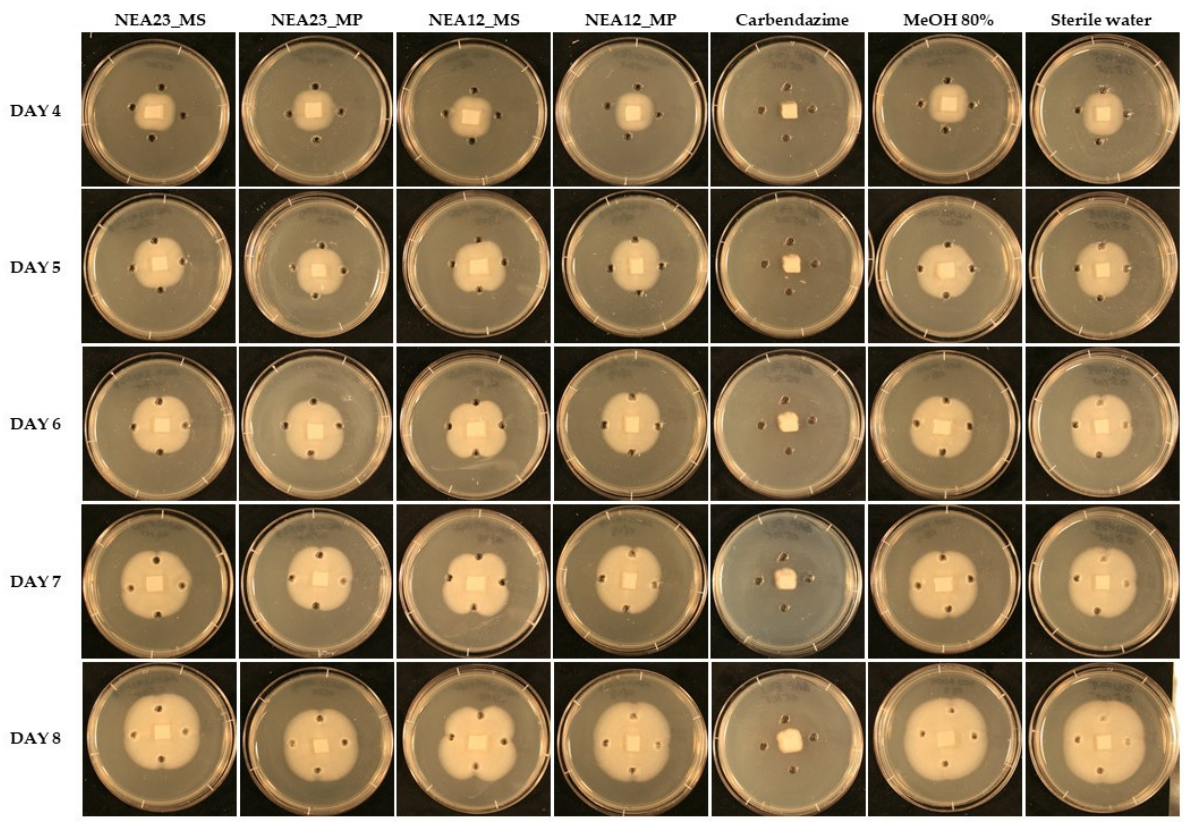


Figure S6: Agar-well diffusion assay for pathogens *Fusarium* sp. in the presence of (from left to right): NEA23 MS ($n=5$); NEA23 MP ($n=5$); NEA12 MS ($n=5$); NEA12 MP ($n=5$); antifungal compound carbendazim (1 mg/ml) ($n=5$); 80% methanol ($n=5$); and sterile water ($n=5$). From top to bottom (in rows) it shows the growth of pathogen from day 3-8. The images are of a typical representative of the 5 replicates.

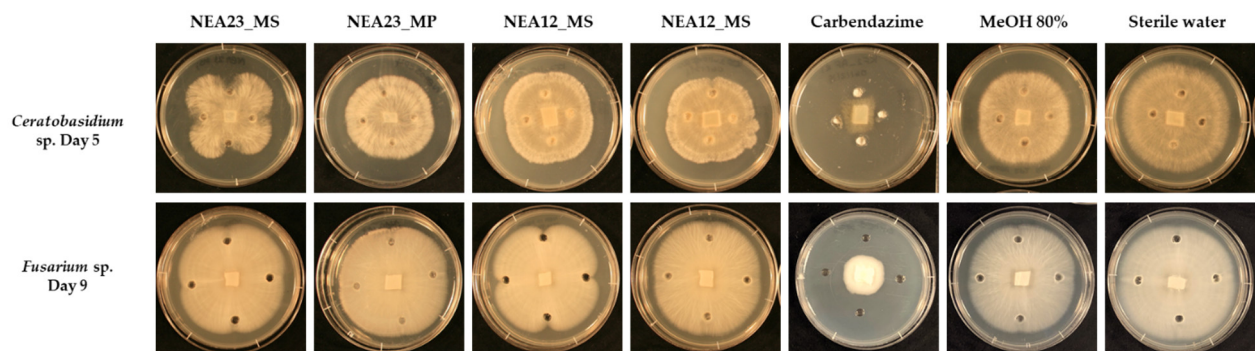
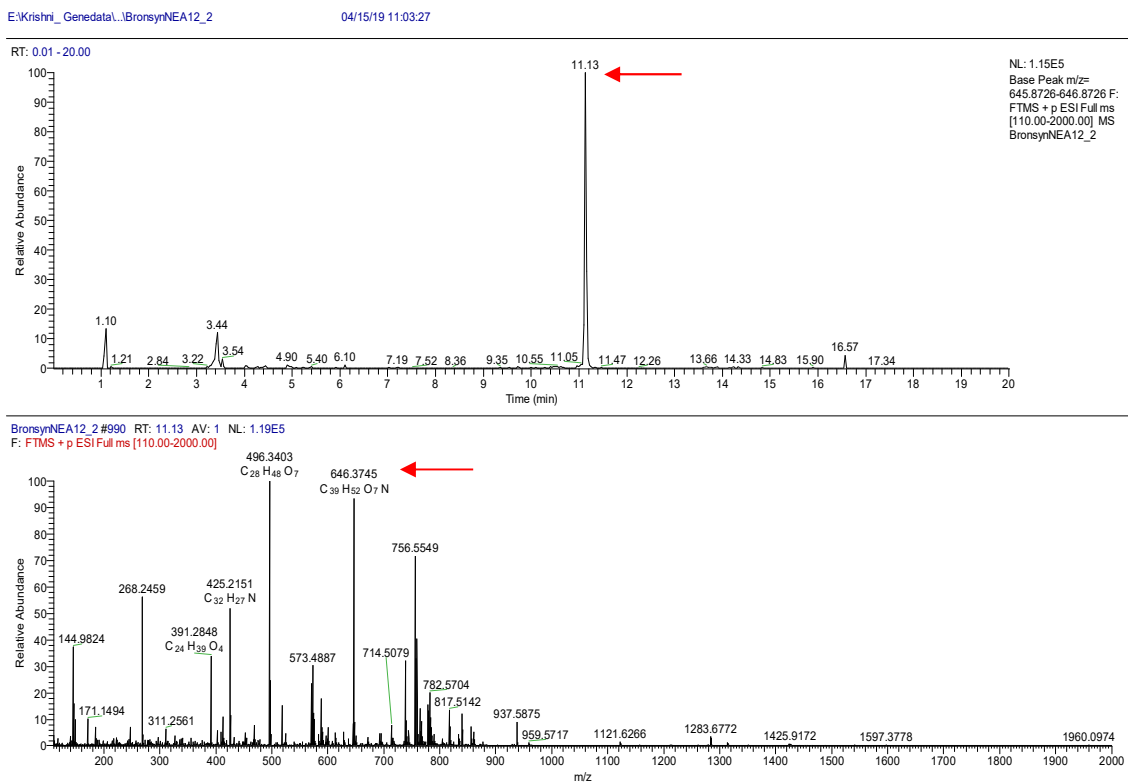


Figure S7: Agar-well diffusion assay for pathogens *Ceratobasidium* sp. (top panel) and *Fusarium* sp. (bottom panel) in the presence of (from left to right): NEA23 MS ($n=5$); NEA23 MP ($n=5$); NEA12 MS ($n=5$); NEA12 MP ($n=5$); antifungal compound carbendazim (1 mg/ml) ($n=5$); 80% methanol ($n=5$); and water ($n=5$). The images are of a typical representative of the 5 replicates.

a)



b)

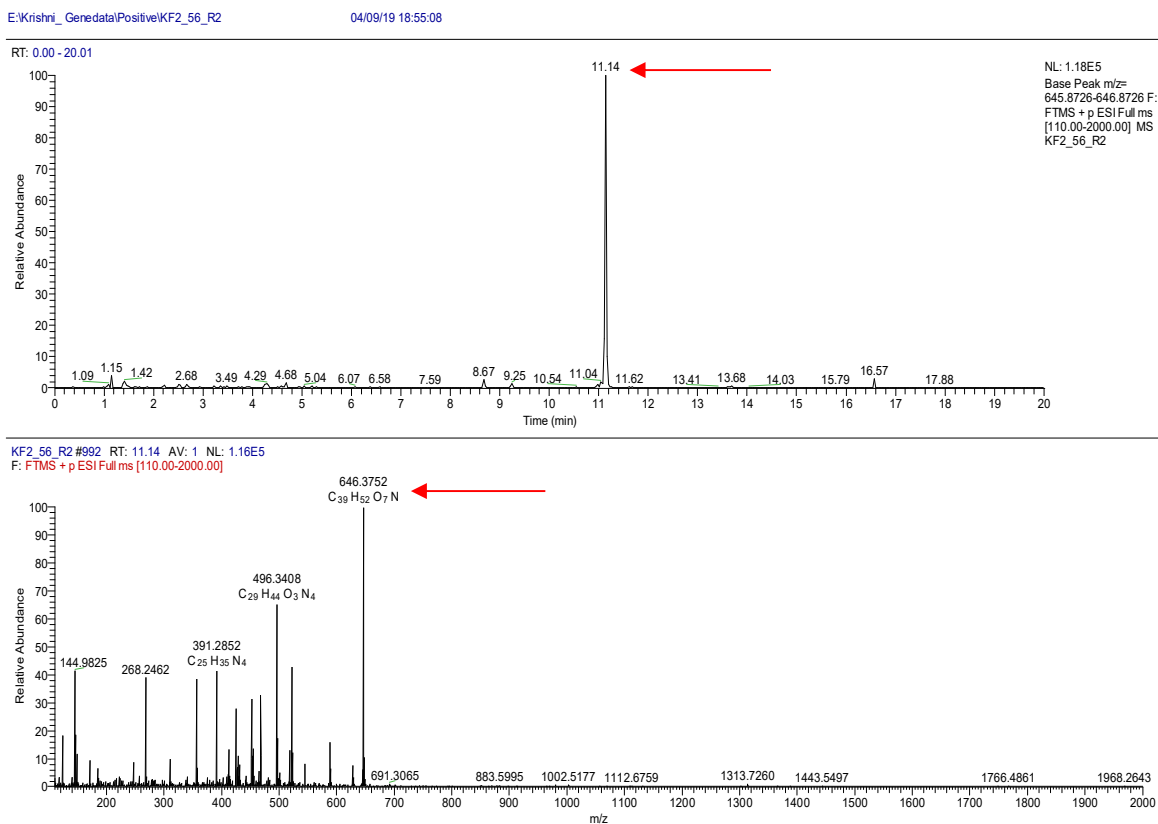
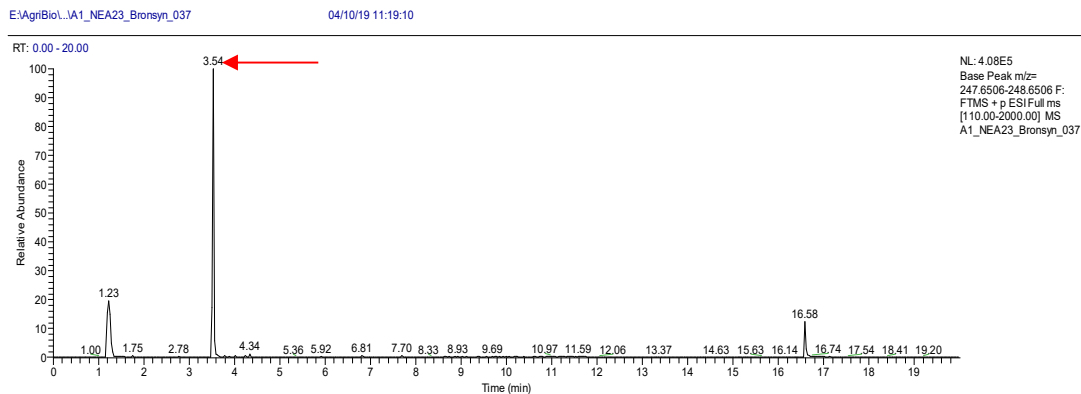
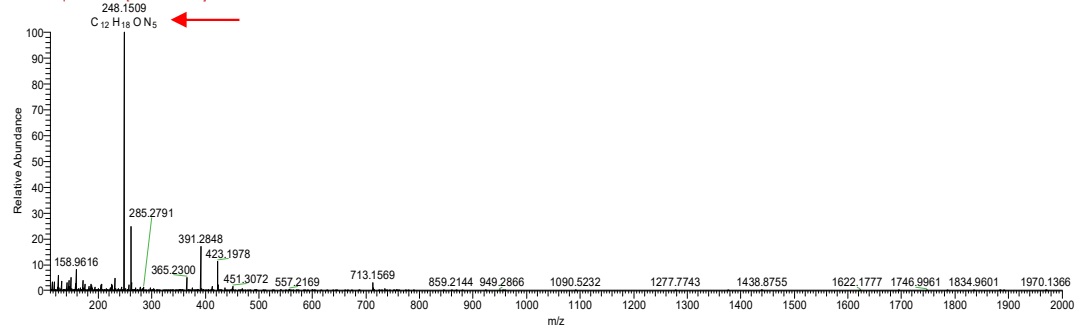


Figure S8: LCMS chromatograms of a) NEA12 in planta extract and b) NEA12 fungal culture extract showing the presence of epoxy janthitrem I ($C_{39}H_{52}O_7N$ m/z = 646.3752 Δ 2.5 ppm) eluting at 11.14 (\pm 0.02 min) [1].

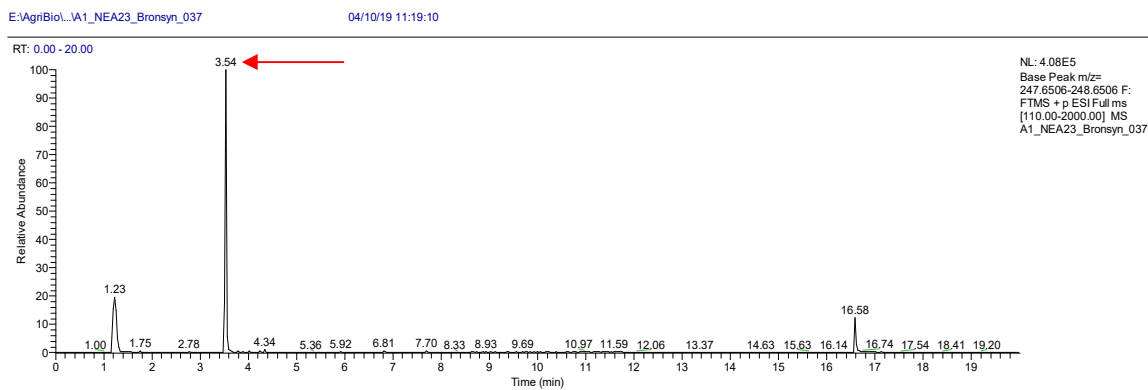
a)



A1_NEA23_Bronsyn_037 #308 RT: 3.54 AV: 1 NL: 4.05E5
F: FTMS + p ESI Full ms [110.00-2000.00]



b)



A1_NEA23_Bronsyn_037 #308 RT: 3.54 AV: 1 NL: 4.05E5
F: FTMS + p ESI Full ms [110.00-2000.00]

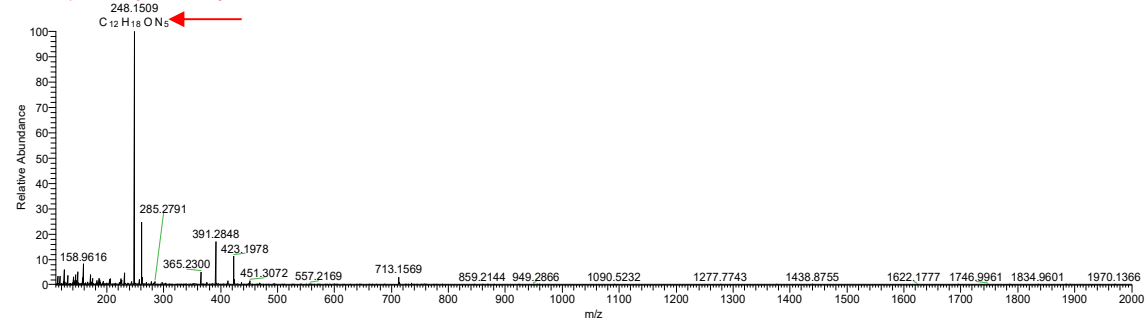


Figure S9: LCMS chromatograms of a) 80% methanol extract of perennial ryegrass plants with NEA23 b) 80% methanol extract of 2-week-old NEA23 PDB culture showing the presence of peramine ($C_{12}H_{18}ON_5$ – $m/z = 248.1509$) eluting at 3.52 (± 0.02 min) [2].

1. Ludlow, E.J.; Vassiliadis, S.; Ekanayake, P.N.; Hettiarachchige, I.K.; Reddy, P.; Sawbridge, T.I.; Rochfort, S.J.; Spangenberg, G.C.; Guthridge, K.M. Analysis of the Indole Diterpene Gene Cluster for Biosynthesis of the Epoxy-Janthitrem in *Epichloë Endophytes*. *Microorganisms* **2019**, *7*, 560.
2. Reddy, P.; Deseo, M.A.; Ezernieks, V.; Guthridge, K.; Spangenberg, G.; Rochfort, S. Toxic indole diterpenes from endophyte-infected perennial ryegrass *Lolium perenne* L.: isolation and stability. *Toxins (Basel)* **2019**, *11*, 16.