

Xa1 Allelic R Genes Activate Rice Blight Resistance Suppressed by Interfering TAL Effectors

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ABSTRACT

Xanthomonas oryzae pathovar *oryzae* (Xoo) uses transcription activator-like effectors (TALEs) to cause bacterial blight (BB) in rice. In turn, rice has evolved several mechanisms to resist BB by targeting TALEs. One mechanism involves the nucleotide-binding leucine-rich repeat (NLR) resistance gene Xa1 and TALEs. Reciprocally, Xoo has evolved TALE variants, C-terminally truncated versions (interfering TALEs or iTALEs), to overcome Xa1 resistance. However, it remains unknown to what extent the two co-adaptive mechanisms mediate Xoo–rice interactions. In this study, we cloned and characterized five additional Xa1 allelic R genes, Xa2, Xa31(t), Xa14, CGS-Xo1₁₁, and Xa45(t) from a collection of rice accessions. Sequence analysis revealed that Xa2 and Xa31(t) from different rice cultivars are identical. These genes and their predicted proteins were found to be highly conserved, forming a group of Xa1 alleles. The XA1 alleles could be distinguished by the number of C-terminal tandem repeats consisting of 93 amino acid residues and ranged from four in XA14 to seven in XA45(t). Xa1 allelic genes were identified in the 3000 rice genomes surveyed. On the other hand, iTALEs could suppress the resistance mediated by Xa1 allelic R genes, and iTALE genes were prevalent (~95%) in Asian, but not in African Xoo strains. Our findings demonstrate the prominence of a defense mechanism in which rice depends on Xa1 alleles and a counteracting mechanism in which Xoo relies on iTALEs for BB.

Keywords: Xa2, Xa14, Xa45(t), TAL effector, iTAL effector, bacterial blight

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INTRODUCTION

Major food crops suffer significant yield losses to an average of 20% due to damage caused by pathogens and pests (Savary et al., 2019). To ward off infections caused by microbial pathogens, host plants depend on defense responses that are induced upon the recognition of pathogen-derived molecules by plant immune receptors. The receptors are either intracellular nucleotide-binding leucine-rich repeat receptor proteins (NLRs) or plasma membrane-bound receptor proteins. NLRs recognize effectors inside plant cells that are delivered by pathogens, whereas membrane immune receptors recognize a wide range

of extracellular pathogen-derived signals at the plant–pathogen interface (Boller and Felix, 2009; Cook et al., 2015; Monteiro and Nishimura, 2018). The extracellular signals include general pathogen-associated molecular patterns or compounds released from plant cells during infection, and the recognition by membrane immune receptors activates basic and broad immunity to plants. To establish successful infections,

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pathogens have evolved a diverse repertoire of effectors that are delivered into plant cells to interfere with immunity by acting as virulence factors. However, these effectors can be recognized by NLRs and the recognition triggers effector-specific immunity, including the hypersensitive response (HR) at the infection site (Boller and Felix, 2009; Cook et al., 2015). Pathogens can also use virulence mechanisms to prepare the host for pathogen infection by evading or suppressing the effector triggered immunity (Jackson et al., 1999; Feng and Zhou, 2012).

Bacterial blight (BB), caused by *Xanthomonas oryzae* pathovar *oryzae* (*Xoo*), is one of the most important diseases in rice. BB also provides a well-established model for studying host-microbe interactions (Niño-Liu et al., 2006). *Xoo* causes blight disease by colonizing and spreading along the vascular tissue of rice leaves, causing severe yield loss and damaging grain quality (Mew et al., 1993; Niño-Liu et al., 2006). Host resistance bestowed by genetically inheritable *R* genes is one of the most economically and environmentally sustainable approaches to control diseases, other than the use of chemicals and antibiotics (White and Yang, 2009). Forty-four *R* genes for BB have been identified, and several have been cloned and characterized (He et al., 2012; Triplett et al., 2016; Dilla-Ermita et al., 2017; Kim, 2018). The cloned *R* genes for BB can be classified into five groups based on their structural characteristics and mechanisms of action. They are receptor-like kinase genes (e.g., *Xa21*), NLR genes (e.g., *Xa1*), executor genes (e.g., *Xa27*), recessive *R* genes derived from the sugar transporter SWEET genes (e.g., *xa13*), and a variant of the transcription factor gamma subunit gene (*xa5*) (Song et al., 1995; Yoshimura et al., 1998; Iyer and McCouch, 2004; Gu et al., 2005; Chu et al., 2006). Unfortunately, an increasing number of *R* genes, such as *Xa10*, *Xa4*, and *Xa21*, when used as single major BB-resistant genes in rice breeding, were defeated in fields due to the rapidly emerging virulent strains of *Xoo* (Adhikari et al., 1999; Lee et al., 1999; Vera Cruz et al., 2000). Altering *R* gene recognizable avirulence (*avr*) genes and recruiting new virulence factors or resistance suppressors are two common mechanisms used by *Xoo* to evade and counteract rice immunity (Jiang et al., 2020).

Transcription activator-like effectors (TALEs), from *Xanthomonas* and *Ralstonia* bacteria, comprise the largest family of type III effector proteins in bacteria. TALEs are highly conserved and differ from each other by the number of central 34-amino acid (aa) repeats and the composition of two amino acids at positions 12 and 13 of each repeat, two unique features that determine the specificity of DNA binding to the promoters of host target genes (Boch et al., 2009; Moscou and Bogdanove, 2009). In addition, the C termini of TALEs contain nuclear localization signals and transcription activation domains, characteristic of eukaryotic transcription activators. A group of atypical TALE variants lacking C-terminal transcription activation domains, the so-called iTALEs (interfering TALEs [Ji et al., 2016]) or truncTALEs (truncated TALEs [Read et al., 2016]) have been identified. iTALEs exist in two forms; type A iTALEs are characterized by the C-terminal truncation of 103 aa due to a premature stop codon introduced by a C-to-T change in the coding sequence of the genes, whereas type B iTALEs are characterized by a loss of 229 aa and an addition of 10 aa due to a large deletion and frameshift of the coding sequence at the 3' end of the genes (Salzberg et al., 2008; Ji et al., 2016; Read et al., 2016).

Xa1 Allelic *R* Genes Activate Rice Blight Resistance

Members of the NLR superfamily, the critical components of the innate immune system in plants and animals, can detect a variety of microbial pathogens and protect hosts from the threat of disease (Jones et al., 2016; Bentham et al., 2017). *Xa1* is the only cloned NLR gene against BB from rice, and it can confer race-specific resistance to certain *Xoo* strains (Yoshimura et al., 1998). *Xa1* resistance is triggered by TALEs but suppressed by iTALEs (Ji et al., 2016), resulting in race specificity that is determined by the presence or absence of both TALEs and iTALEs, particularly in the *Xoo* strain (Ji et al., 2016). *Xa1* plants, including transgenic rice plants expressing *Xa1*, were resistant to *Xoo* strains lacking iTALE genes (e.g., *ΔTal3*, a mutant of *PXO99^A* with its iTALE genes inactivated), and resistance was suppressed in the presence of *iTal3a* or *iTal3b* (Ji et al., 2016). Resistance responses include the HR (brown coloring at the inoculation site). Similar to *Xa1*, *Xo1*, which has not yet been cloned, in the Carolina Gold Select (CGS) rice variety was shown to confer resistance against several African *Xoc* (*Xanthomonas oryzae* pathovar *oryzicola*) strains in a TALE-dependent manner, and resistance was suppressed by truncated TALEs (Read et al., 2016; Triplett et al., 2016). It has been reported that *Xo1* in CGS is located within a region harboring 14 NLR *R* genes, and hypothesized that one of them (CGS-*Xo1*₁₁, allelic to *Xa1*) might be *Xo1* (Read et al., 2020).

The main feature of the predicted protein encoded by *Xa1* includes six nearly identical leucine-rich repeats at the C terminus, and the leucine-rich repeat (LRR) region is hypothesized to function in pathogenic molecule recognition and protein–protein interactions. It has been reported that all TALEs are the avirulent triggers for *Xa1* resistance, and they are widely present in *Xanthomonas* strains (Ji et al., 2016). iTALEs, probably the evolutionary derivatives of TALEs, share unique and conserved functional protein structures, namely two internal deletions at the N terminus and the lack of transcription activation domains at the C terminus. However, further studies are needed to determine how *XA1* recognizes TALEs to initiate resistance and how iTALEs suppress *Xa1* resistance to *Xoo* in rice (Zuluaga et al., 2017).

We previously reported that *Xa1* is a broad-spectrum *R* gene that recognizes TALEs independent of the TALE central repeat regions. However, the function of this presumably excellent *R* gene was masked by iTALEs (Ji et al., 2016). In this study, we report the cloning of *Xa1* allelic genes from different rice varieties and show that they have high variations at their C termini, mainly in the LRR regions. Surprisingly, iTALEs have different suppression profiles compared with *Xa1* allelic *R* genes. Although the resistance of *Xa1* *R* alleles can be defeated by new virulence factors, an investigation into the structural and resistance features of *Xa1* *R* alleles can help us to understand the resistance mechanism and suppression basis of iTALEs, and potentially help us to engineer new *R* genes for an expanded spectrum of BB resistance.

RESULTS

Four Rice Varieties, Each with an *R* Gene, Display a Resistance Spectrum Similar to *Xa1*

Previous studies have mapped *Xa2* in IRBB2 (He et al., 2006), *Xa14* in IRBB14 (Bao et al., 2010), *Xa31(t)* in Zhachanglong

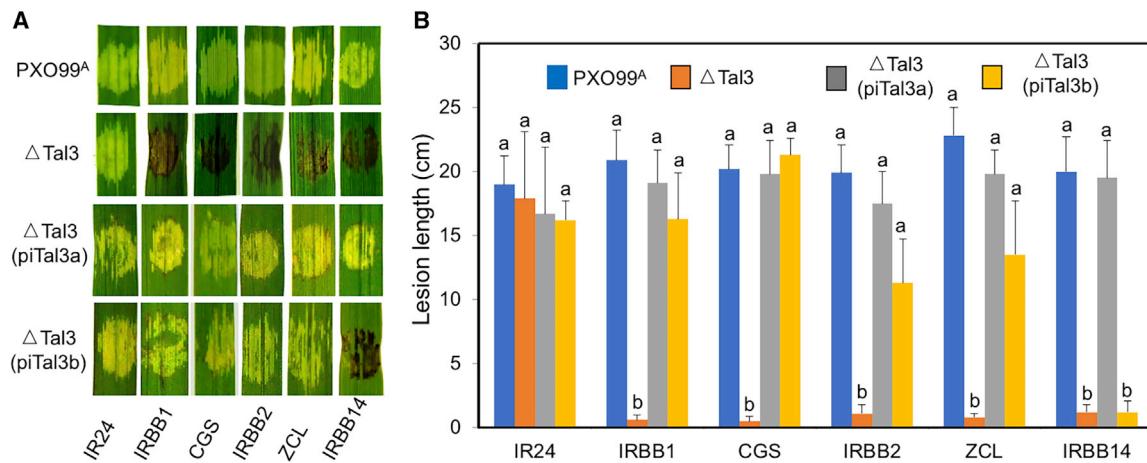


Figure 1. Several Rice Varieties Show Disease (Resistant or Susceptible) Responses to Xoo Strains Lacking or Carrying iTALE Genes.

(A) Hypersensitive responses (dark brown inoculation spots) or water soaking symptoms (clear inoculation spots) in different rice varieties. CGS, Carolina Gold Select; ZCL, Zhachanglong.

(B) Lesion length measurements of different rice varieties infected with Xoo strains as indicated. Error bars indicate standard deviations. Identical lower-case letters indicate no significant difference ($p < 0.01$). The experiments were repeated three times with similar results.

(ZCL) (Wang et al., 2009), and *Xo1* in CGS (Triplett et al., 2016) within the regions corresponding to the *Xa1* locus in IRBB1. We asked whether these loci, in which all four respective *R* genes have not yet been cloned, could confer disease responses similar or different from that of *Xa1*, i.e., susceptible to PXO99^A and resistant to its mutant strain ΔTal3. As shown in Figure 1 and Table 1, rice varieties (IRBB2, CGS, ZCL, and IRBB14), such as IRBB1, were resistant to ΔTal3 and susceptible to PXO99^A in terms of the HR and lesion length. Except for IRBB14, their resistance to ΔTal3 could be suppressed by the introduction of *iTal3a* or *iTal3b*. Their resistance spectra were also examined with an additional 24 Xoo isolates that contained different iTALE genes as confirmed by PCR with iTALE gene-specific primers and the analysis of their available genome sequences. Five Xoo strains (KXO85, JW89011, T7174, Aust-2013, and Aust-R3) were avirulent to the five rice varieties (IRBB1, IRBB2, CGS, ZCL, and IRBB14), whereas a PXO86 mutant containing only a type B iTALE gene and PXO112 were incompatible with IRBB14. The African strain AXO1947, which contains no known iTALE gene, was avirulent to IRBB1 and CGS, but virulent to three rice varieties (IRBB2, ZCL, and IRBB14). The remaining Xoo strains were virulent to the five varieties, which exhibited a susceptible phenotype, such as IR24, a rice variety that contained no known dominant *R* gene and served as a control (Table 1). These findings indicate that the four rice varieties are similar to IRBB1 (*Xa1*) in response to TALE- and iTALE-containing Xoo strains, except for IRBB14 (*Xa14*).

Xa2, Xa31(t), CGS-Xo1₁₁, and Xa14 Confer Xa1-like Resistance

We hypothesized that the *R* genes in the four tested rice varieties that conferred resistance to ΔTal3 and susceptibility to PXO99^A were allelic to *Xa1*. To test this hypothesis, we PCR-amplified the respective genomic fragments from IRBB2, IRBB14, and ZCL using primers 53120-F4b and 53120-R4b, and from CGS, we used 53120-F6b as the forward primer, which was specific to both *Xa1* in IRBB1 and *xa1* in Nipponbare, and 53120-R4b

as the reverse primer (see sequence information in Supplemental Table 1). The individual genomic fragments were sequenced and used to transform Kitaake, a *japonica* variety susceptible to most Xoo strains (Oliva et al., 2019). The transgenic T0 plants, as long as they were positive for transgenes as verified by PCR, were resistant to ΔTal3, with the lesion length ranging from 0.1 to 0.7 cm, whereas the wild-type control and transgene-negative lines were susceptible to ΔTal3, with the lesion length ranging from 11.3 to 14.7 cm (Supplemental Figure 1). Similar results were obtained by the segregation analysis of transgenes and resistance phenotypes in selected T1 and T2 families derived from more than two independent resistant T0 plants. The transgenic plants also showed resistance or susceptibility to the 26 Xoo strains, similar to their donor rice (Table 1). These results demonstrate that the genes from these four rice varieties are allelic to *Xa1* and function similar to *Xa1*, in that they are resistant to Xoo strains lacking iTALE genes.

Xa1, Xa2, Xa31(t), CGS-Xo1₁₁, and Xa14 Form a Group of Xa1 Allelic R Genes

We then analyzed the sequences derived from the genomic clones that complemented Kitaake with resistance to ΔTal3. The clone from IRBB2 contained 8997 nucleotides with a predicted gene structure similar to that of *Xa1*, consisting of two introns and three exons. The predicted amino acid sequences of XA2 consisted of an N-terminal zinc finger BED (zfBED) domain, an NB-ARC domain, and strikingly, the C-terminal, a highly conserved tandem repeat of 93-aa residues within the LRR region (Supplemental Figure 2). XA2 had five 93-aa repeats, whereas XA1 contained six 93-aa repeats (Figure 2). In addition to the repeat regions, the remaining 1244 aa were identical between XA2 and XA1 (Supplemental Figure 2). By comparison, Xa31(t) encoded a protein almost identical to XA2 (with only a 1-aa difference in the entire 1709-aa predicted protein), including the five 93-aa tandem repeats. In addition, the CGS clone contained a gene encoding five 93-aa repeats. It was 99.6% identical to

Xoo strain	iTALE type A	iTALE type B	IR24	IRBB1	CGS	IRBB2	ZCL	IRBB14	Kit	Kit-Xa1	Kit-CGS-Xo1 ₁₁	Kit-Xa2	Kit-Xa31(t)	Kit-Xa14
PXO99 ^A	+	+	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
ΔTal3	-	-	S	R	R	R	R	R	S	R	R	R	R	R
ΔTal3/ iTAL3a	+	-	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
ΔTal3/ iTAL3b	-	+	S	S	S	S	S	R	S	S	S	S	S	R
PXO86	+	+	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
PXO83ΔTal3	-	+	S	S	S	S	S	R	S	S	S	S	S	R
PXO83ΔTal6	+	-	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
PXO61	+	+	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
PXO79	+	+	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
PXO112	-	+	S	S	S	S	S	R	S	S	S	S	S	S
KXO85	-	-	S	R	R	R	R	R	S	R	R	R	R	R
JW89011	-	+	S	R	R	R	R	R	S	R	R	R	R	R
K202	+	+	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
T7174	-	+	S	R	R	R	R	R	S	R	R	R	R	R
H75373	+	+	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Xoo2	+	-	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
A3842	+	+	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
PbXo7	+	-	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
IXO56	+	+	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
NXO260	+	+	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
CIAT1185	+	+	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
ZHE173	+	-	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
C1	-	+	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
GD1358	+	+	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
HB21	-	+	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Aust-2013	-	+	S	R	R	R	R	R	S	R	R	R	R	R
Aust-R3	-	+	S	R	R	R	R	R	S	R	R	R	R	R
AXO1947	-	-	S	R	R	S	S	S	S	R	R	S	S	S

Table 1. Disease Spectrum of Cultivars and Transgenic Plants Containing the Genomic Clones of Xa1 Allelic R Genes.

Note: CGS, Carolina Gold Select; ZCL, Zachanglong; Kit, Kitaake. The disease scores were determined by lesion length, followed by leaf tip clipping. R represents the disease reaction with a lesion length shorter than 5 cm, whereas S indicates the reaction with a lesion length longer than 5 cm (usually longer than 10 cm).

Xa2 and 99.2% identical to XA2, and very similar to CGS-Xo1₁₁, as reported by [Read et al. \(2020\)](#). Our CGS-Xo1₁₁ differed from that of [Read et al., 2020](#) in 17 nucleotides, which corresponded to 7 aa all occurring within the repeat region, probably due to sequencing errors. For example, the CGS-Xo1₁₁ of [Read et al., 2020](#) had a frameshift "A" deletion at position 78 in the fourth repeat. Due to the high similarity, we refer to the gene in our genomic clone as CGS-Xo1₁₁ ([Supplemental Figure 2](#)). It is obvious that Xa2 and Xa31(t) are identical, whereas CGS-Xo1₁₁ is not. Furthermore, Xa14 encodes a protein that is slightly different from XA1 in terms of structure ([Figure 2](#)). XA14 contains an imperfect first repeat of 135 aa, followed by three 93-aa repeats. Beyond their repeat regions, XA14 and XA1 are 96% (1199/1245 aa) identical ([Supplemental Figure 2](#)).

Prevalence of Xa1 Allelic R Genes in Rice

Based on the conserved sequences between xa1 (susceptible) and Xa1 (resistant) alleles in the database, as well as our newly cloned Xa1 allelic R genes, the significant difference between the resistant and susceptible alleles was an insertion of 1305 bp preceding the first 279-bp (for 93-aa) repeat in xa1 ([Figure 2C](#)). We therefore chose a 36-bp sequence (5'-tctctgccaccccgca/atcagtggttatggagaa-3') that spanned the junction of the first 279-bp repeat and its preceding region as the feature sequence for the functional Xa1 allelic R genes. The 36-bp feature sequence was used to scan 3000 rice genome sequences to identify rice accessions that contained the feature sequence. A total of 463 accessions were found to contain at least ten reads with perfect

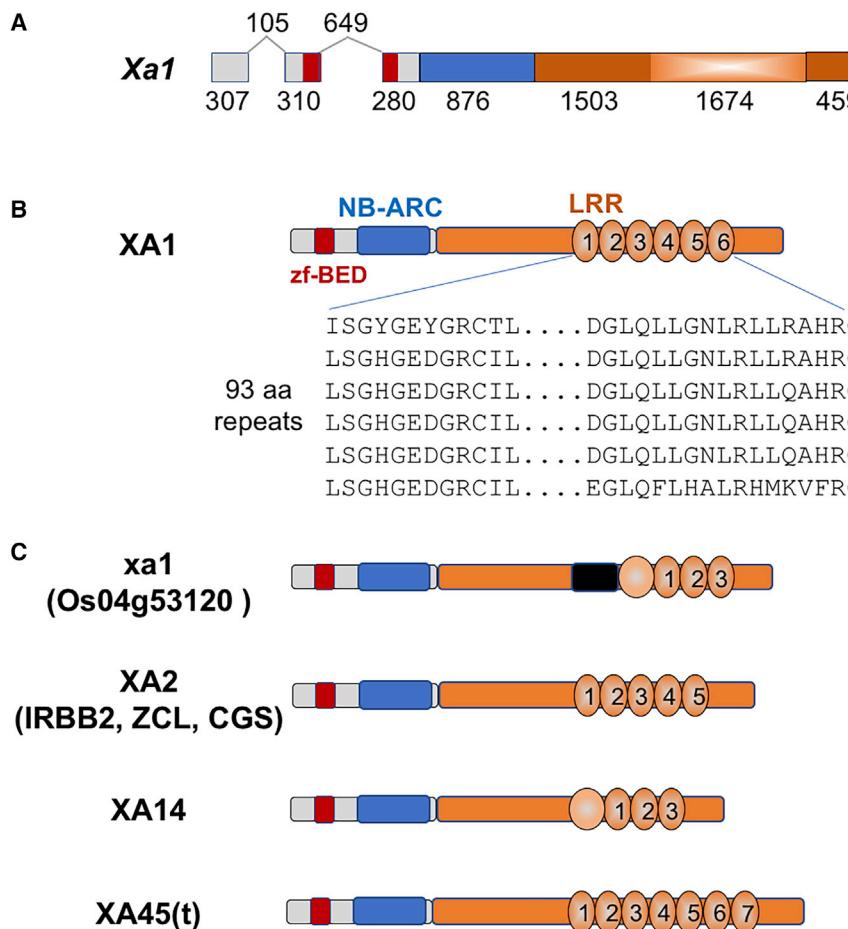


Figure 2. Gene and Protein Domain Structures of XA1 Allelic Members.

(A) Xa1 consists of three exons (bars) and two introns (lines). Sequences encoding zf-BED, NB-ARC, and LRR are denoted as red, blue, and orange bars, respectively. Nucleotide numbers are shown below the bars or above the lines.

(B) Domains of XA1 are presented as zf-BED, NB-ARC, and LRR. Partial sequences of 99 amino acids are denoted below the numbered circles.

(C) Domains of XA1 alleles similar to XA1 are presented. x_a1 from Nipponbare contains a sequence (black bar) upstream of the first imperfect repeat.

was PCR-amplified with 53120-F4b and 53120-R4b from one accession (*Oryza nivara*-1, IRGC 102463), similar to the approach used to clone the other Xa1 allelic genes. The genomic clone in pCAMBIA1300 was introduced into Kitaake and the primary transgenic plants were assessed for resistance. As expected, the transgenic plants (T0 and T1 generations) that were positive for the transgene were resistant to ΔTal3 but susceptible to PXO99^A (Figure 4). The genomic clone was Sanger sequenced and found to contain a gene allelic to Xa1 (Supplemental Figure 2). We named the new gene Xa45(t).

Prevalence of iTALE Genes in *Xanthomonas oryzae* Pathovars

The wide spread of Xa1 allelic R genes in nature might create significant selection

pressure for the adaptation of *Xanthomonas oryzae* (Xo) pathogens, particularly Xoo populations in rice fields. It is believed that cognate iTALE genes exist in the two Xo pathovars. To survey the prevalence of iTALE genes among Xo isolates that represent the geographic and genetic relatedness of the pathogens (Oliva et al., 2019), we surveyed the database for the presence of iTALE genes among the Xo genome sequences deposited in NCBI (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov>, Supplemental Table 5 for a list of strains with a prevalence of iTALE genes). Out of 42 Xoo strains from Asia and Australia, 40 (~95%) strains contained type A, type B, or both types of iTALE genes, whereas none of the 33 African Xoo genomes contained iTALE genes (Supplemental Table 5). On the other hand, ten (100%) Xoc genomes from Asia contained either type B or both A and B iTALE genes, whereas two out of three African Xoc strains contained type B iTALE genes (Supplemental Table 5). These findings reveal the prevalence of both Xa1 allelic R genes in Asian rice and iTALE genes in *Xanthomonas oryzae* populations in Asia, as well as the co-adaptation of pathogens and host plants in BB and leaf streak diseases in Asia.

We next screened our collection of rice accessions using a PCR approach with two pairs of primers that specifically detect the presence of the Xa1 feature sequence (XaL-F1 and XaL-R1). We also determined the number of repeat sequences (XaL-F2 and XaL-R2) (Figure 3A). As shown in Supplemental Table 3, 16 out of 87 accessions were positive for the Xa1 signature sequence. Among them, the repeats ranged from four to seven, with the majority of accessions having five or six repeats (Figure 3B). To determine whether alleles confer BB resistance similar to Xa1, 22 accessions, including several accessions lacking the Xa1 signature sequence, were inoculated with PXO99^A, ΔTal3, and the complemented strains of ΔTal3 with either iTal3a or iTal3b. Indeed, accessions that contained Xa1 allelic genes exhibited the HR phenotype in response to ΔTal3, and the disease phenotype (water soaking) after the inoculation of both PXO99^A and ΔTal3 with either iTal3a or iTal3b (Figure 3C and 3D and Supplemental Table 3), indicating that the resistance by Xa1 allelic R genes was specifically suppressed by iTALEs.

To further confirm whether the gene predicted to encode the seven 93-aa LRR repeats was indeed functional, the genomic fragment

DISCUSSION

In this study, we identified several rice varieties that were resistant to the Xoo strain (ΔTal3) lacking iTALE genes, and the resistance was suppressed by Xoo strains carrying

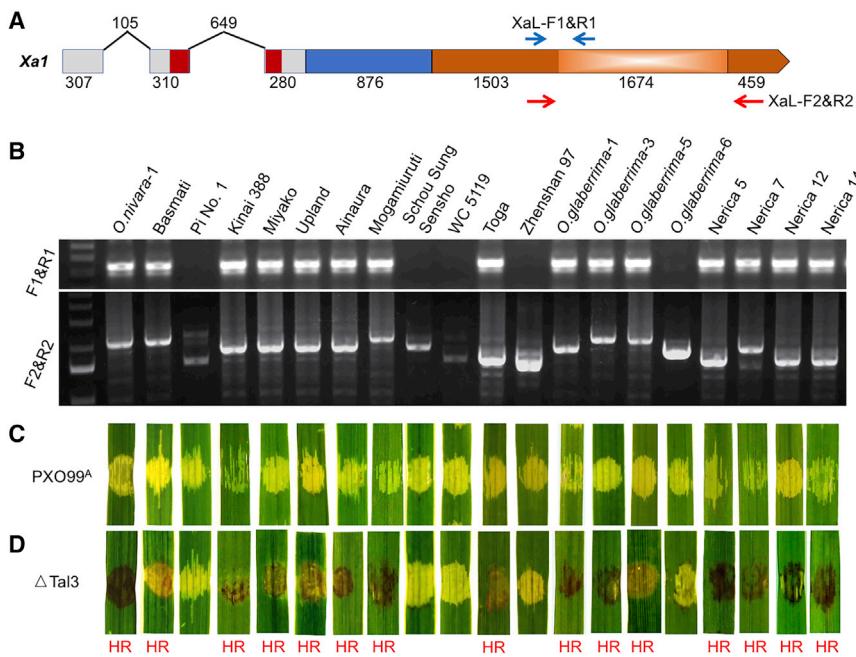


Figure 3. Prevalence of Xa1 Allelic Genes in Representative Rice Accessions.

(A) Gene structure of Xa1 in which two pairs of primers were used to detect the signature sequences of Xa1 alleles in 20 rice varieties.

(B) Gel images of PCR amplicons of the junction of the first repeat of 279 nucleotides and its upstream region derived from primers XaL-F1 and XaL-R1 (upper panel), as well as the whole repeat region derived from primers XaL-F2 and XaL-R2 (lower panel).

(C) Water soaking (susceptible) phenotypes of 20 rice varieties in response to PXO99^A inoculation through the syringe infiltration of leaves.

(D) Hypersensitive reaction (HR) and water soaking phenotypes of 20 rice varieties in response to ΔTal3 inoculation through the syringe infiltration of leaves.

iTALE genes. The resistance was mediated by several previously identified but as-yet uncloned *R* genes allelic to Xa1. These genes are highly conserved on both nucleotide and predicted amino acid levels, and the most distinguishable feature is the variable repeat number of the C-terminal 93-aa residues, with the repeats ranging from four in XA14 to seven in XA45(t). Based on the signature sequence of Xa1 allelic members, a search of 3000 rice genome sequences revealed that approximately 15% of the accessions contained the Xa1 allelic *R* genes. Reciprocally, most Asian *Xoo* and *Xoc* strains (>95%) contained iTALE genes, probably due to co-adaptation or arms races between the host plant and its pathogens.

The cloning of a gene usually involves mapping of the gene and functional complementation of the lines otherwise lacking the gene or the functional allele. For Xa2, Xa31(t), and Xa14, all three *R* genes were mapped in their respective donors within the regions, wherein Xa1 in IRBB1 was cloned (He et al., 2006; Wang et al., 2009; Bao et al., 2010). The transgenic Kitaake plants containing putative Xa2, Xa31(t), and Xa14 genomic clones were resistant to *Xoo* strains lacking iTALEs and were susceptible to *Xoo* strains carrying iTALE genes. The phenotypes of resistance and susceptibility of the transgenic plants to the tested *Xoo* strains were identical to the donors, IRBB2, Zhachanglong, and IRBB14, respectively. These data evidence the functional identities of the three *R* genes. As Xa2 and Xa31(t) are identical, we refer to them as Xa2. However, it remains to be determined whether CGS-Xo1₁₁ is Xo1, which confers resistance to *Xoc*. We currently do not have the avirulent *Xoc* strains used by Triplett et al. (2016) to determine the *Xoc* resistance spectrum of the Kitaake CGS-Xo1₁₁ transgenic plants. However, CGS-Xo1₁₁ is at least an NLR gene resistant to *Xoo*, which is supported by the notion that the Kitaake transgenic plants with CGS-Xo1₁₁ had the same resistance spectrum against the tested *Xoo* strains as the donor CGS.

Xa1 alleles represent a unique *R* gene group of the NLR superfamily that encodes proteins with a set of typical NLR domains, such as the NB-ARC, CC (coiled coil), and LRR domains, as well as the characteristic

features of the zfBED domain flanked by two nuclear localization signals and variable 93-aa tandem repeats in the LRR region. The XA1 allelic members are highly conserved and can be distinguished by the number of 93-aa repeats. It remains to be determined whether repeat number plays a role in the functionality and specificity of the members. It is also unknown whether the 93-aa repeats play a role in the recognition of TALEs for the initiation of resistance to BB. As TALEs and iTALEs contain variable numbers of 34-aa repeats, it is reasonable to speculate that there are physical interactions between XA1 allelic members and TALEs for resistance and the interference of the interaction by iTALEs as a decoy for susceptibility.

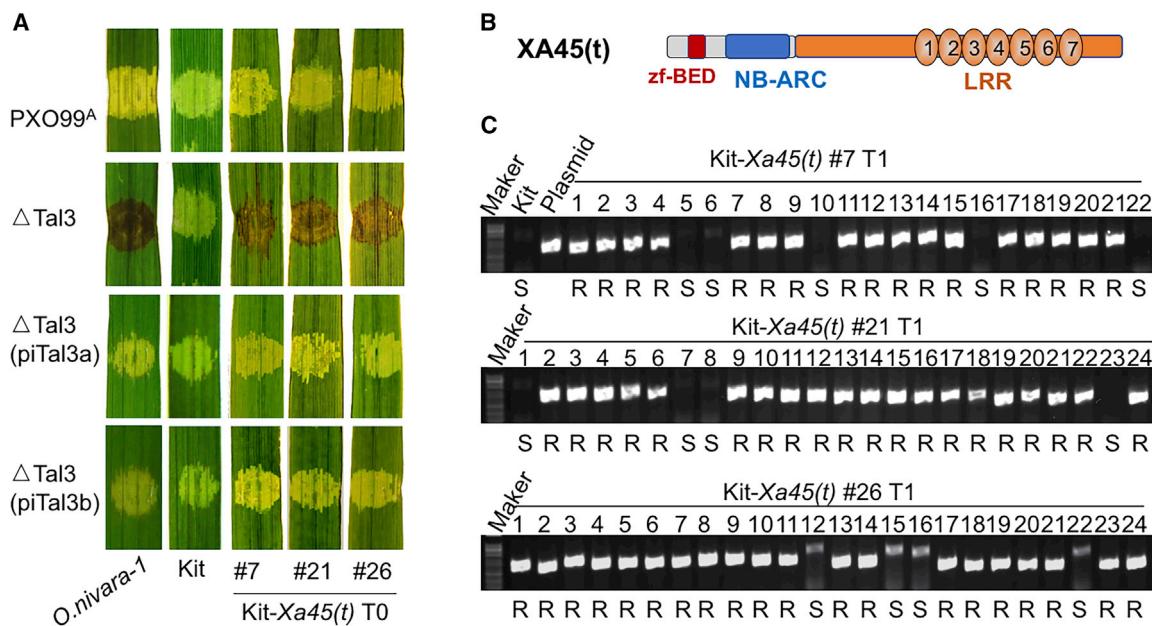
The prevalence of both Xa1 allelic *R* genes in rice and TALE genes in *Xoo* creates an extraordinary challenge for *Xoo* to proliferate in rice, which is the only known host. Therefore, it is important to further investigate the prevalence of iTALE genes in *Xoo*, particularly in Asia where conditions are more conducive to BB and where epidemics of blight disease frequently occur (Niño-Liu et al., 2006). To understand how iTALEs interfere with the resistance activated by the recognition of TALEs by Xa1 or its allelic members will provide the basis for the production of broad-spectrum resistance against iTALE-containing *Xo* pathogens and mitigate the yield loss caused by the pathogens in rice.

METHODS

Plant Materials, Bacterial Strains, Medium, and Growth Conditions

The seeds of several rice varieties (Supplemental Table 3) used in this research were kindly provided by the International Rice Research Institute and the U.S. National Small Grains Collection.

All plants were grown in a greenhouse and growth chamber at 30°C with a 12-h light period and at 28°C with a 12-h dark period and relative humidity of 60%–75%. *Escherichia coli* strains were grown in Luria-Bertani medium supplemented with appropriate antibiotics at 37°C. *Agrobacterium*

**Figure 4. Functional Complementation of Xa45(t).**

(A) Three transgenic Kitaake (Kit) lines of the first generation (T0) in response to the inoculation of different *Xoo* strains as indicated on the left side of each panel. The hypersensitive response (dark brown inoculation spots) or water soaking (clear inoculation spots) symptoms were scored 3 days after inoculation.

(B) Predicted domains of XA45(t) as indicated by zf-BED, NB-ARC, and LRR with seven 93-aa repeats.

(C) Association of genotypes and phenotypes of Xa45(t) transgenic Kitaake plants in the T1 generation. Gel images of PCR amplicons specific for Xa45(t) of individual progeny plants from three lines. Disease reactions are characterized as "S" for susceptibility to bacterial infection when lesion lengths were >10 cm and "R" for resistance when lesion lengths were <5 cm 12 days after leaf tip clipping inoculation with ΔTal3.

tumefaciens strains were grown at 30°C in the dark. All *Xoo* strains were grown at 28°C in TSA medium (10 g/l tryptone, 10 g/l sucrose, 1 g/l glutamic acid). Antibiotics were used at the following concentrations if required: 100 µg/ml ampicillin, 10 µg/ml cephalaxin, 25 µg/ml chloramphenicol, 25 µg/ml kanamycin, 100 µg/ml spectinomycin, and 10 µg/ml tetracycline. Bacterial strains and DNA plasmids used in this study are listed in *Supplemental Table 4*.

Rice Transformation with the Genomic Fragments of R Genes

For the functional complementation of *R* genes, with *Xa2* as an example, an 8997-bp genomic sequence containing a 1596-bp promoter sequence, the entire coding region (5885 bp) of *Xa2*, and a 1516-bp downstream sequence, were PCR-amplified using primers 53120-F4b and 53120-R4b (*Supplemental Table 1*), cloned into the binary pCAMBIA1300 vector, and linearized with *Eco*RI and *Hind*III using the Gibson Assembly Master Mix (New England BioLabs, Ipswich, MA, USA). After Sanger sequencing, the pCAMBIA1300-*Xa2* plasmid was electroporated into the *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* EHA105 strain and introduced into calli that were induced from the immature embryos of the *japonica* variety, Kitaake. The rice transformation method was used as described previously (Hiei et al., 1997). Transgenic plants were genotyped with primers BB2-F1 and M13F (*Supplemental Table 1*). The genomic fragments of the other *R* genes (*Xa31(t)*, CGS-*Xo1_11*, *Xa14*, and *Xa45(t)*) were PCR-amplified and introduced into Kitaake by *Agrobacterium*-mediated transformation as indicated.

iTa13 and *iTa6* Deletion in PXO86

Based on the PXO86 genomic sequence (NCBI accession, CP007166.1), two pairs of primers, 86TalKDF1/86TalKDR1 and 86TalKDF2/86TalKDR2 (*Supplemental Table 1*), were used to amplify the upstream and downstream regions flanking *iTa13* (a type A iTALE gene) and *iTa6* (a type B iTALE gene) using PXO86 genomic DNA as the template. A pair of primers, KD13-F and KD13-R, was used to amplify the whole expres-

sion cassette of the kanamycin resistance gene from plasmid pKD13 (NCBI accession, AY048744.1). The three fragments were fused by overlapping PCR, and the resulting fragment was inserted into the pBluscript SK vector at the *Eco*RV site. The plasmid was introduced into the competent cells of PXO86 by electroporation, and the transformants were grown on TSA plates supplemented with kanamycin. Single colonies with deletions were identified by PCR using two pairs of primers, 86TAL3-F2/R2 and 86TAL6-F2/R2.

Disease Assays

The assay for the HR through leaf infiltration using a needleless syringe and the assay for the lesion length through leaf tip clipping were performed as described previously (Yang and Bogdanove, 2013). In brief, *Xoo* stocks, preserved in a -80°C freezer, were streaked on TSA plates supplemented with appropriate antibiotics and incubated at 28°C for 2–4 days. Cells were harvested from the plates, suspended in sterilized water and washed twice, re-suspended in water, and adjusted to an optical density of 0.5 at 600 nm. Bacterial cells in suspension were infiltrated into the leaves of 3-week-old rice plants through a blunt (needleless) syringe pressed against the underside of the leaf. The inoculation spot turned brown, and bacterial spread was restricted in resistant plants 2–3 days after infiltration, whereas the symptoms in susceptible plants were much stronger, with water soaking extending in both directions and bacterial exudate appearing at the inoculation spot. Fully expanded leaves of rice plants (6–8 weeks old) were inoculated using the leaf tip clipping method. Scissor blades were immersed in *Xoo* suspension and used to clip approximately 1–2 cm from the leaf tip. The lesion length was measured 12–14 days after inoculation. Three replications with approximately ten leaves from two to five plants per replicate were inoculated per strain. One-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) was conducted on all measurements. The Tukey honestly significant difference test was used for post-ANOVA pairwise tests for significance, which was set at 5% ($p < 0.05$).

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Xa1 Feature Sequence searching in 3000 Rice Genomes

The raw read data of 3000 rice genomes were downloaded from the Sequence Read Archive (Wang et al., 2018). Reads were subjected to adaptor clipping and quality trimming with Trimmomatic software (v0.36), keeping trimmed reads longer than 50 bp (Bolger et al., 2014). The resistant Xa1 allele-associated sequence 5'-tctctggccacccatccgca/atcagtttatggagaa-3' (36 bp) was used to identify rice accessions potentially harboring resistant alleles. Reads carrying perfectly matched sequences were counted and normalized to the number of total reads. The sequence was absent in the reference genome (IRGSP-1.0) that carried the susceptible allele. Reads were also directly aligned to the 279-bp repeat sequence that encoded the first 93-aa LRR repeat of XA1. Alignments were conducted with the mem module of bwa (0.7.12-r1039) (Li and Durbin, 2009). Read alignments required matches of at least 50 bp with identities of 95%. Aligned reads were counted and normalized to the number of total reads.

Sequence Analysis of iTALE Genes in Sequenced Xo Genomes

The complete or partial genome sequences of Xoo and Xoc strains were obtained from the NCBI (Supplemental Table 5) via BLASTn using a 690-bp sequence at the 5' coding region of *iTal3a* from PXO99^A. Distinctive C-terminal sequences of iTALE genes (*iTal3a* and *iTal3b*) of PXO99^A were used to categorize the iTALE genes as type A and type B. All annotations were performed through NCBI Blast and further confirmed using SnapGene software.

ACCESSION NUMBERS

The NCBI GenBank accession numbers for Xa2, Xa31(t), CGS-Xo1₁₁, Xa14, and Xa45(t) are as follows: MT395899, MT395900, MT395901, MT395902, and MT395903, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Supplemental Information is available at *Plant Communications Online*.

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AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

C.J., S.L., G.C., and B.Y. conceived the experiments. C.J., Z.J., H.C., B.L., and H.L. performed the experiments. C.J., Z.J., and B.Y. wrote the manuscript with input from all other co-authors.

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Supplemental Information

Xa1 Allelic R Genes Activate Rice Blight Resistance Suppressed by Interfering TAL Effectors

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SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Xa1 allelic R genes activate rice blight resistance suppressed by interferingTAL effectors

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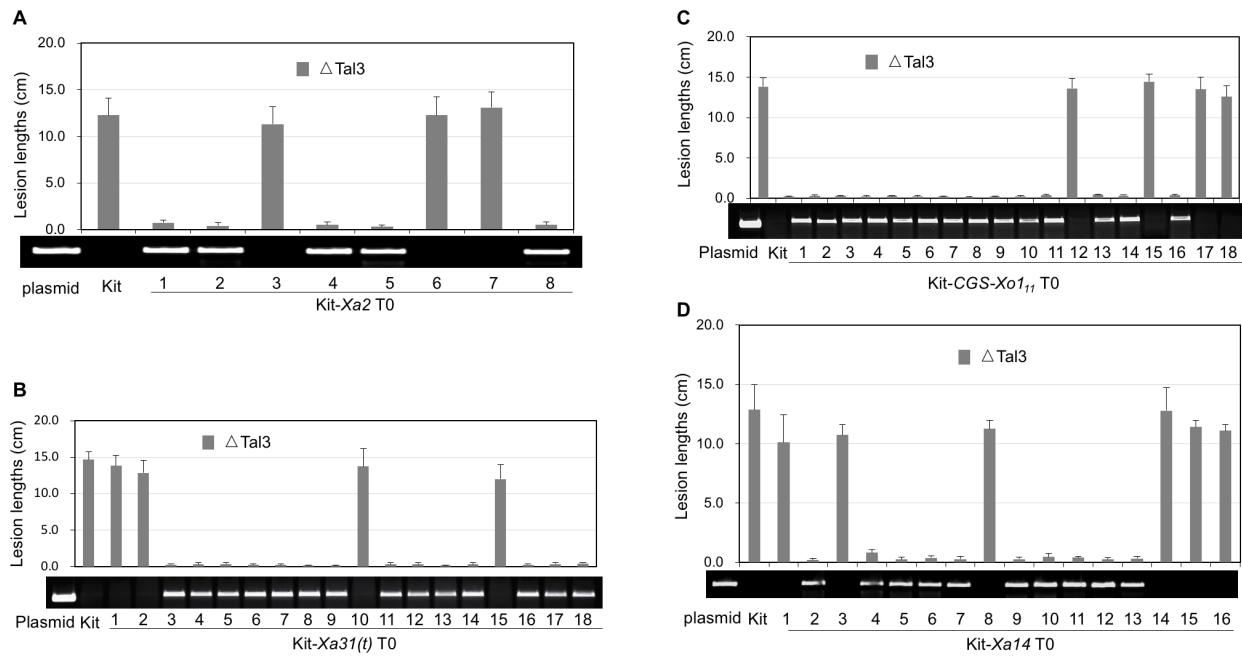
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Contain:

Supplemental Figure 1

Supplemental Table 1 to 5.



Supplemental Figure 1. Association of genotypes and phenotypes of the *Xa2*, *Xa31(t)*, *CGS-Xo111* and *Xa14* transgenic Kitaake plants in T0 generation. Lesion lengths (centimeter) derived from inoculation of Δ Tal3 are presented above the gel images of PCR-amplicons from individual plants with gene specific primers.

Supplemental Figure 2 Nucleotide sequences of and predicted amino acid sequences encoded by Xa2, Xa14, Xa31(t), CGS-Xo11 and Xa45(t). The genomic fragments cloned into pCAMBIA1300 were Sanger sequenced. The promoter sequences are in green lower letters. The sequence for start and stop codons are red and shaded in yellow; between them are introns in blue lower letters shaded in grey, the sequences encoding for 93 amino acids repeats are alternating red and blue upper letters. The terminator sequences are in black lower letters. The predicted amino acids sequences follow the DNA sequences of individual genes.

>Xa2

TCTAAGAAGTTCCATTGTCTTAGATGATGTGGAAATCCGTACAGATGACTGGAAAAACTACTGGCTCCTT
AAGACCTAATGATCAGGTGAATTCACTCACAGGAAGAGGCAACAGGTAATATGATAATTGACAACCGTATACAGA
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GCATTATAAAGAGTGAAGAATGGAAATCCCTGCAACAAGCTTATGGCATCATGCAAGCGCTGAAGTTGAGCTATGAT
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ACTAATACAAATATGGATTGCTCAAGGATTGTTAGAAGATCCAGTGAGAAGTTGGAGAGAAAGGATGGAAATATC
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cgtgggctcggtcaggcgatcaagctgtgttaattccattggcgaatgacgacccctcagaaccgttacacaatac
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gacagaatcactagagaagactaacgcacaaaattctttcaattctgtggtaaaaactcactaactccgcat
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tcagaatagccacaaaagccagttcactcgctacaaaattaatcttgcattttcaacaaacagataccactc
tcaacttacaaaacacccatcactttgtgtctcacaccaccaatcacacaaaaggaaattaatcatccaccaact
cgtatcctactgttagaatggagggcattgcacccaccaatggggcattgcagattctgagacactgtcc
ccctga

>XA45(t)

MEEVEAGLLEGGIRWLAETILDNLADKLDEWIQRQIRLAADTEKLRAEIEKVDGVVAAVKGRAIGNRSIARSLGLRLLYDADDADVEDELDFRLQQVEGGVTTRFEAEETVGDGAEDEDDIPMDNTDVPEAVAAGSSKKRSKAWEHFTTVEFTADGKDLSKARCKYCHKDLCCSTSNGTSALRNHNVCRKRVSTDQPVNPSSAGEGASNATGNSVGRKRMRDGTSHHEAVSTHPWNKAELSNRIQCMTHQLEAVNEVMRLCRSSSNQSRQGTPPATNATTSSYLPEPIVYGRAAEMETIKQLIMSNRSNGITVLPIVGNGGIGKTTLAQLVCKDLVIKSQFNVKIWVYVSDFDVKITRQILDHVSNSQSHEGISNLDTLQQDLEEQMKSKKFLIVLDDWWEIRTDWKLLAPLRPNQVNSSQEEATGNMIIILTTRIQSIAKSLGTVQSIKLEALKDDDIWSLFKVHAFGNDKHDSSPGLQVLGKQIASELKGNPLAAKTVGSLLGNTLTDHWDSIIKSEEWKSLQQAYGIMQALKLSYDHLSNPLQQCVSYCSLPKGYSFSKAQLIQIWIAQGFVEESSEKLEQKGWKLALEVNSGFLQQVESTRFSSEYFVMHDLMLHDLAOKVSOYEATIDGSECTELAPSIRHLSIVTDSAYREKEYRNISRNEVFKEKRLMKVKS

SKLRSVLIGQYDHFVFKDAFKEAQHLRLQITATYADSDSFLSSLVNSTHRLYKIVTEESGRTLPRSLRKYY
 HLQVLDIGYRFGIPRISNDINNLLSLRHLVAYDEVCSSIANIGKMTSLQELGNFIVQNNLSGFETQLKSMNKLVQL
 SVSQLENVRTQEEACGAALKDKQHLEKLHLSWKDAWNGYDSDESYEDEYGSMDNIETEGEELSGDANGAQSLQHHS
 NISSELASSEVLEGLEPHHGLKYLRISGYNGSTSPTWLPSLTCLQTLHLEKCGKWQILPLERLGLLVKLVLIKMRN
 ATELSIPSLEELVLIALPSLNTCSCTSIRNLNSSLKVLKIKNCVLFPLFEISQKFEIERTSSWLPHLSKLTIYN
 YPLSCVHSSLPPSA
 ISGGYGEYGRCTLPQSLEELYIHEYSQETLQPCFSGNLTLLRKLHVLGNSNLVSLQLHSCTALEELIIQSCESSLD
 GLQLLGNLRLLQAHR
 LSGHGEDGRCILPQSLEELYIHEYSQETLQPCFSGNPTLLRKLHVLGNSNLVSLQLHSCTALEELIIQSCESSLD
 GLQLLGNLRLLQAHR
 LSGHGEDGRCILPQSLEELYIHEYSQETLQPCFSGNLTLLRKLHVLGNSNLVSLQLHSCTALEELIIQSCESSLD
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 LSGHGEDGRCILPQSLEELYIHEYSQETLQPCFSGNLTLLRKLHVLGNSNLVSLQLYSCTALEELIIQSCESSLD
 GLQLLGNLRLLQAHR
 LSGHGEDGRCILPQSLEELYIHEYSQETLQPCFSGNLTLLRKLHVLGNSNLVSLQLHSCTALEVLIQSCESSLD
 GLQLLGNLRLLQAHR
 LSGHGEDGRCILPQSLEELYIHEYSQETLQPCFSGNLTLLRKLHVLGNSNLVSLQLHSCTALEVLIQSCESSLD
 GLQLLGNLRLLPAHRC
 LSGHGEDGRCILPQSLEELFISEYSLETLQPCFLTNLTCLKQLRVSGTTSFKSLELQSCTALEHLKIQGCASLATLE
 GLQFLHALRHMEVFRC
 PGLPPYLGSSEQGYELCPRLERLDIDDP SILTTSFCKHLSLQRLENYCGSEVARLTDEQERALQLLTSQELRF
 KYCYNLIDLPAGLHSLSLERLEIRSCRSIARLPEKGLPPSFEELDIACSNELAQQCRTLASTLKVKINGGYVN

Supplemental Table 1. List of PCR primers used and their applications

Primer	Sequence (5' to 3')	Usage
53120-F4b	AGCTATGACATGATTACGAATT CAGGAAGACGGGACTGA	Amplification of genomic regions (promoter, coding, terminator sequences) of <i>Xa1</i> allelic members
53120-R4b	AACGACGGCCAGTGCCAAGCT TCAGGGAGCTCAAAGGACAG	Along with primer 53120-R4b to amplify genomic regions of <i>CGS-Xo1_{II}</i>
53120-F6b	AGCTATGACATGATTACGAATT CTCGAGGGTATAGACCAT	Along with primer M13F to genotype transgenic plants of <i>Xa1</i> allelic genes
BB2-F1	TGCCACAGTTACAATCACCCA	To screen <i>Xa1</i> alleles in a collection of rice accessions
XaL-F1	ATCAGGAACCTGAACCTCCAG	To amplify the LRR region of <i>Xa1</i> alleles
XaL-R1	AACCACTGATTGCGGAAGG	Along with primer XaL-F1 to screen <i>Xa14</i> in a collection of rice accessions
XaL-F2	CCTTCCGCAATCAGTGGTT	
XaL-R2	AATGTAGCAAGCGACGCACA	
Xa14L-R1	AGGGAATCAACATAAGTTAAC	
Cambia-F	TGAGCGGATAACAATTACACAC AG	Sequence the whole genomic regions of <i>Xa1</i> allelic <i>R</i> genes (<i>Xa2</i> , <i>Xa14</i> , <i>Xa31(t)</i> , <i>CGS-Xo1_{II}</i> and <i>Xa45(t)</i>) cloned in pCAMBIA1300.
BB2-F2b	ACACCCCTTGTCTCCTGCT	
Xa1-F2	CCCTCTTGCACACGCCATTGG	
Xa1upT-F	CGTGTAAACAAGTACTGACCA	
Xa14-F4	GAGGCTATGTCGATCCTCA	
gXa1BE-R4	CATTGTCTTAGATGATGTGT	
Xa1C-F	TCCAGTGAGAAGTTGGAGCA	
Xa14-R4	TGTGCACACAGGAAAGAGGA	
Xa1L-F	TCAGGAACCTGAACCTCCAG	

Xa1L-R4	TCGAGTGCAGTGCATGATTG	
Xa37d-R1	ACGGTTCTGAAGGTCGTCA	
BB2-R2	GAAATTGGCTGATCCGAG	
M13F	TGTAAAACGACGCCAGT	
86TalKDF1	TTCGGGGAAAGTAGCAGTGA G	Amplification of the upstream regions flanking sequences of <i>iTal3</i> and <i>iTal6</i> from PXO86
86TalKDR1	AATATCCGGGTAGGCGCAATC ACTCTACCGATGCGTGTCTAA G	
86TalKDF2	AGCCTACACAATCGCTCAAGAC GTACGTGAACGAACGCCTCTAC	Amplification of the downstream regions flanking sequences of <i>iTal3</i> and <i>iTal6</i> from PXO86
86TalKDR2	TGACCTGTTCCAGCAGAGCTTG	
KD13-F	ACGTCTTGAGCGATTGTGTAGG CT	Amplification of kanamycin resistance gene
KD13-R	AGTGATTGCGCCTACCCGGATA TT	
86TAL3-F2	CAGACGTAAACGGTCCT	detection of the deletion of <i>iTal3</i> in PXO86 mutant
86TAL3-R2	ACGCTGCCAGGTGGCAACC	
86TAL6-F2	GCATTCAAGGAAGAGGAAA	detection of the deletion of <i>iTal6</i> in PXO86 mutant
86TAL6-R2	AGTGTCTACCGAACCCCTG	

Supplemental Table 2. Prevalence of *Xa1* allelic *R* genes in 3k rice

In a separate Excel file.

Supplemental Table 3. Prevalence of *Xa1* allelic *R* genes and disease reactions in 87 rice accessions.

Rice line	Source	Accession	Presence of <i>Xa1</i> marker	Number of 93 aa	PXO99 ^A	ΔTal3	ΔTal3 (piTal3a)	ΔTal3 (piTal3b)
Kitaake			-		S	S	S	S
IRBB1	IRGC	418736	+	6	S	R	S	S
IRBB2	IRGC		+	5	S	R	S	S
Basmati	NSGC	Clor 12524	+	7	S	R		
Chikanari 2	NSGC	Clor 12452	-					
Taichung 65	NSGC	PI 275428	-					
Toyohikari	NSGC	Clor 12449	-					
Nagate Eikou	NSGC	Clor 12447	-					
Pi No. 1	NSGC	Clor 12445	-		S	S	S	S
Somewake	NSGC	Clor 12423	-					
Shinriki 1	NSGC	Clor 12401	-					
Palman	NSGC	Clor 12219	-					
Safed	NSGC	Clor 12218	-					
Jhona	NSGC	Clor 12217	-					
Mushkan	NSGC	Clor 12216	-					
Ziri	NSGC	Clor 12214	-					
Kinai 388	NSGC	Clor 12199	+	6	S	R		
Miyako	NSGC	Clor 12066	+	6	S	R		
Upland	NSGC	Clor 12001	+	6	S	R	S	S

Kinai Early	NSGC	Clor 12197	-						
No. 70									
Aikoku Kinai	NSGC	Clor 12196	-						
Vansi	NSGC	Clor 12222	-						
Ainaura	NSGC	Clor 12252	+	6	S	R			
Mogamiuruti	NSGC	Clor 12254	+	7	S	R	S	S	
Santaro	NSGC	Clor 12285	-						
Guneki	NSGC	Clor 12274	-						
Schou Sung	NSGC	Clor 12286	-		S	S			
Sensho									
Maratelli	NSGC	Clor 12294	-						
Dosan 50	NSGC	Clor 12398	-						
WC 5119	NSGC	Clor 12399	-		S	S			
Norin 23	NSGC	Clor 12400	-						
Shiokari	USDA	GSOR 300031	-						
Murasaki	USDA	GSOR 310168	-						
Daikoku									
P 79	USDA	GSOR 310380	-						
Toga	USDA	GSOR 310788	+	5	S	R	S	S	
Zhongyu No.6	USDA	GSOR 311449	-						
Minghui 63	USDA	GSOR 311461	-						
NERICA 1	NSGC	WAB0007739	+						
NERICA 2	NSGC	WAB0018053	-						
NERICA 3	NSGC	WAB0037218	-						
NERICA 4	NSGC	WAB001802	-						
NERICA 5	NSGC	WAB0018042	+	5	S	R			
NERICA 6	NSGC	WAB0018092	-						
NERICA 7	NSGC	WAB0018095	+	6	S	R	S	S	
NERICA 8	NSGC	WAB0019617	-						
NERICA 9	NSGC	WAB0019618	-						
NERICA 10	NSGC	WAB0019619	-						
NERICA 11	NSGC	WAB0019620	-						
NERICA 12	NSGC	WAB0019621	+	5	S	R			
NERICA 13	NSGC	WAB0019622	-						
NERICA 14	NSGC	WAB0019624	+	5	S	R			
NERICA 15	NSGC	WAB0019623	-						
O.glaberrima-1	IRGC	100854	-						
O.glaberrima-2	IRGC	100983	-						
O.glaberrima-3	IRGC	102277	-						
O.glaberrima-4	IRGC	102500	-						
O.glaberrima-5	IRGC	103700	-						
O.glaberrima-6	IRGC	103445	-						
O.glaberrima-7	IRGC	104033	-						
O.glaberrima-8	IRGC	104200	-						
O.glaberrima-9	NPGS	PI 369455	+	6	S	R			
O.glaberrima-10	NPGS	PI 450252	-						
O.glaberrima-11	NPGS	PI 450298	+	7	S	R	S	S	
O.glaberrima-12	NPGS	PI 450353	-						
O.glaberrima-13	NPGS	PI 450363	-						

<i>O.glaberrima</i> -14	NPGS	PI 450396	-		S	S	S	S
<i>O.glaberrima</i> -15	NPGS	PI 450438	-					
<i>O.nivara</i> -1	IRGC	102463	+	7	S	R	S	S
<i>O.nivara</i> -2	IRGC	105722	-					
<i>O.nivara</i> -3	IRGC	105732	-					
<i>O.nivara</i> -4	IRGC	81825	-					
<i>O.barthii</i> -1	IRGC	100119	-					
<i>O.barthii</i> -2	IRGC	101248	-					
<i>O.barthii</i> -3	IRGC	106291	-					
<i>O.barthii</i> -4	IRGC	101937	-					
<i>O.officinalis</i> -1	IRGC	105081	-					
<i>O.officinalis</i> -2	IRGC	105080	-					
<i>O.officinalis</i> -3	IRGC	105223	-					
<i>O.officinalis</i> -4	IRGC	102386	-					
<i>O.officinalis</i> -5	IRGC	81972	-					
<i>O.officinalis</i> -6	IRGC	80730	-					
<i>O.minuta</i> -1	IRGC	101133	-					
<i>O.minuta</i> -2	IRGC	105132	-					
<i>O.minuta</i> -3	IRGC	105128	-					
<i>O.minuta</i> -4	IRGC	101097	-					
<i>O.rhizomatis</i> -1	IRGC	103421	-					
<i>O.rhizomatis</i> -2	IRGC	105949	-					

Supplemental Table 4. Bacterial strains used in this study

Strains or Plasmids	Relevant characteristics	Reference/Source
Strains		
<i>Escherichia coli</i>		
XL1-Blue	<i>recA1 endA1 gyrA96 thi-1 hsdR17 supE44 relA1 lac</i> [F' <i>proAB lacI^q ZΔM15 Tn10</i> (Tetr)]	Stratagene
Trans1-T1	F- φ80(<i>lacZ</i>)ΔM15 Δ <i>lacX74</i> hsdR(r _K ⁻ , m _K ⁺) Δ <i>recA1398 endA1 tonA</i>	TransGen Biotch
<i>Agrobacterium tumefaciens</i>		
EHA105	C58 (<i>rifR</i>) Ti pEHA105 (pTiBo542DT-DNA) Succinamopine	(Hood et al., 1993)
<i>Xanthomonas oryzae</i> <i>pv. oryzae</i>		
PXO99 ^A	Philippine race 6	This study
ΔTal3	<i>iTal3a</i> and <i>iTal3b</i> knock-out mutant of PXO99 ^A	(Ji et al., 2016)
PXO86	Philippine race 2	This study
PXO86ΔiTal3	iTALE A type gene knock-out mutant of PXO86	This study
PXO86ΔiTal6	iTALE B type gene knock-out mutant of PXO86	This study
PXO61	Philippine strain	This study
PXO79	Philippine strain	This study
PXO112	Philippine strain	This study

KXO85	Korean strain	This study
JW89011	Korean strain	This study
K202	Korean strain	This study
T7174	Japanese strain	This study
H75373	Japanese strain	This study
Xoo2	Thai strain	This study
A3842	Indian strain	This study
PbXO7	Indian strain	This study
IXO56	Indonesian strain	This study
NXO 260	Nepalese strain	This study
CIAT1185	Colombian strain	This study
ZHE 173	Chinese strain	This study
C1	Chinese strain	This study
GD1358	Chinese strain	This study
HB21	Chinese strain	This study
Aust-2013	Australian strain	This study
Aust-R3	Australian strain	This study
AXO1947	Cameroon strain	This study
Plasmids		
pCAMBIA1300	Binary T-DNA vector for rice transformation	CAMBIA
piTal3a	pHM1 expressing iTal3a under lacZ promoter with FLAG in pZW	This study
piTal3b	pHM1 expressing iTal3b under lacZ promoter with FLAG tag in pZW	This study
piTal3aFb	iTal3a variant containing iTal3b C-terminus in pHZW	This study
piTal3bFa	iTal3b variant containing iTal3a C-terminus in pHZW	This study

Hood, E.E., Gelvin, S.B., Melchers, L.S., and Hoekema, A. (1993). New *Agrobacterium* helper plasmids for gene transfer to plants. Transgenic research 2:208-218.

Ji, Z., Ji, C., Liu, B., Zou, L., Chen, G., and Yang, B. (2016). Interfering TAL effectors of *Xanthomonas oryzae* neutralize R-gene-mediated plant disease resistance. Nature communications 7:13435.

Supplemental Table 5. Prevalence of iTALE genes in Xoo and Xoc genomes.
In a separate Excel file.