

Supplementary figures

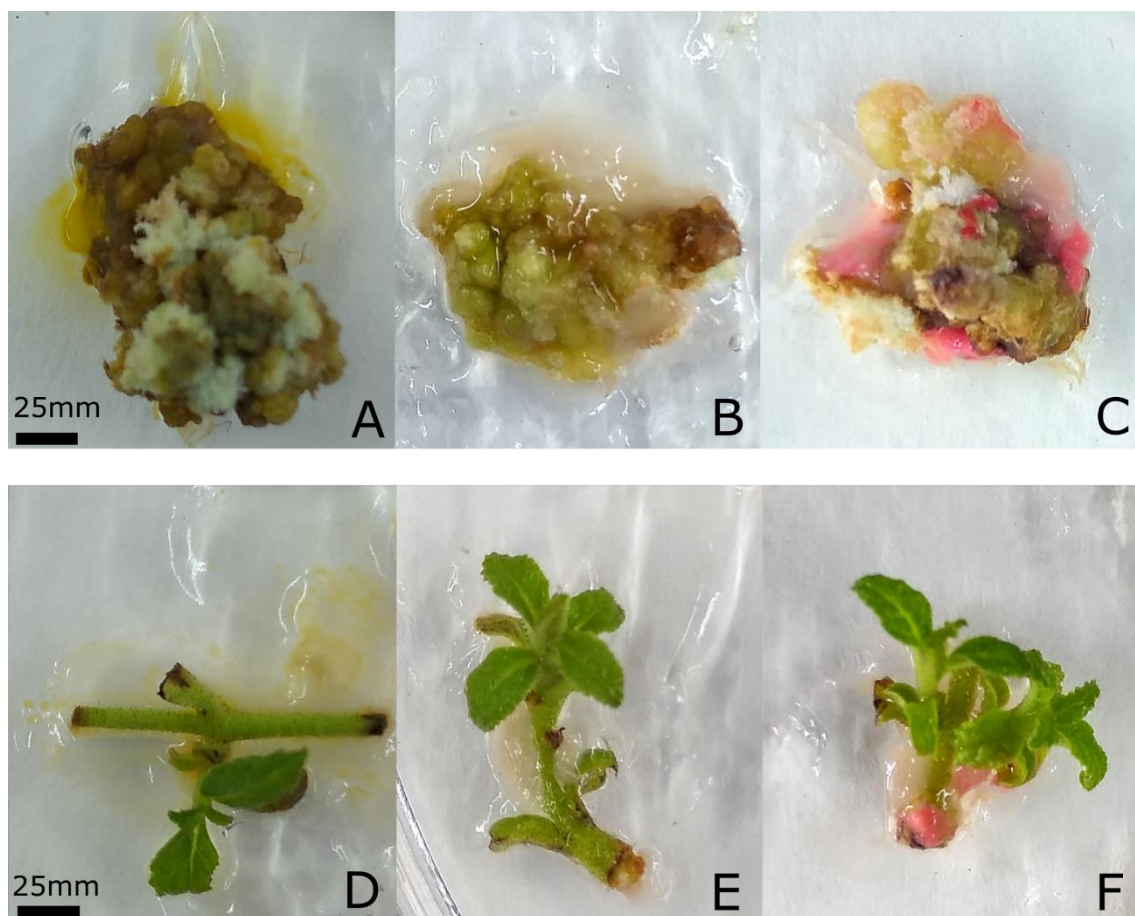


Figure S1. Endophytic bacteria in calluses (A-B) and stems (D-C) from A3 teak plants cultivated *in vitro*.

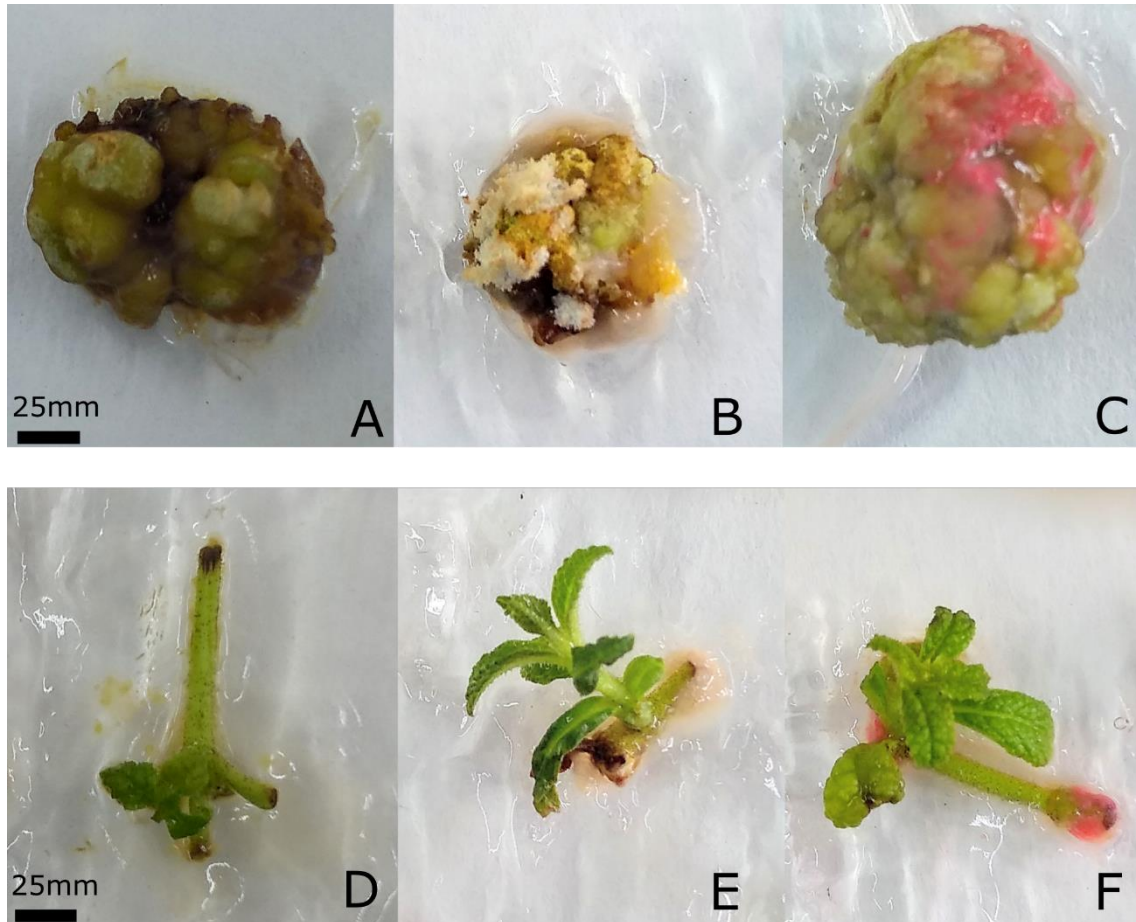


Figure S2. Endophytic bacteria in calluses (A-B) and stems (D-F) from E4 teak plants cultivated *in vitro*.

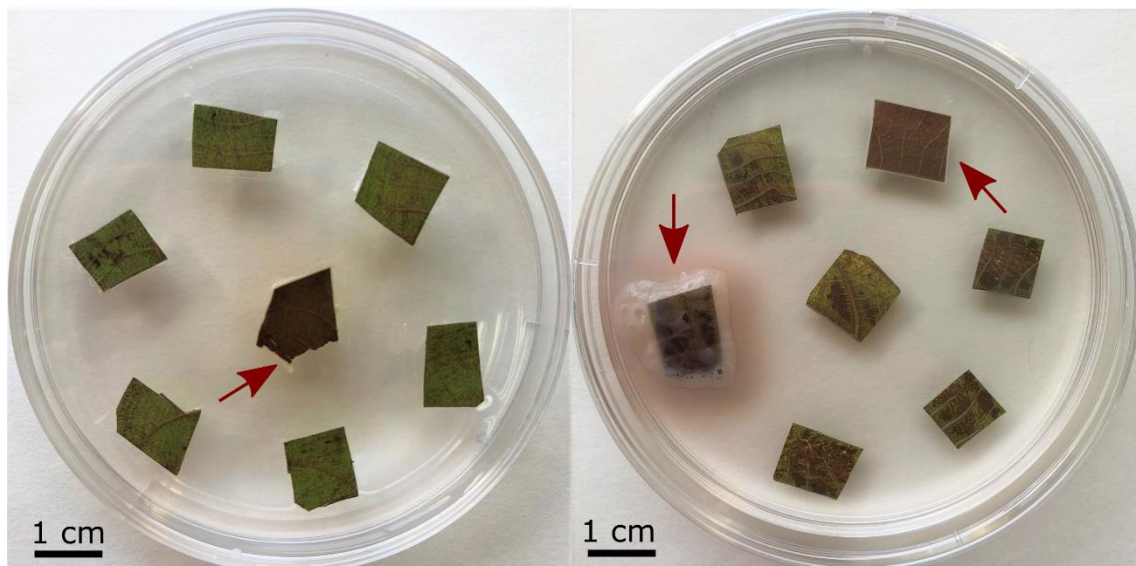


Figure S3. Endophytic bacteria in explants of leaves from teak plants cultivated *ex vitro*. The explants were thoroughly disinfested using sodium hypochlorite for 30 minutes prior inoculation. Red arrows indicate the presence of endophytic bacteria.



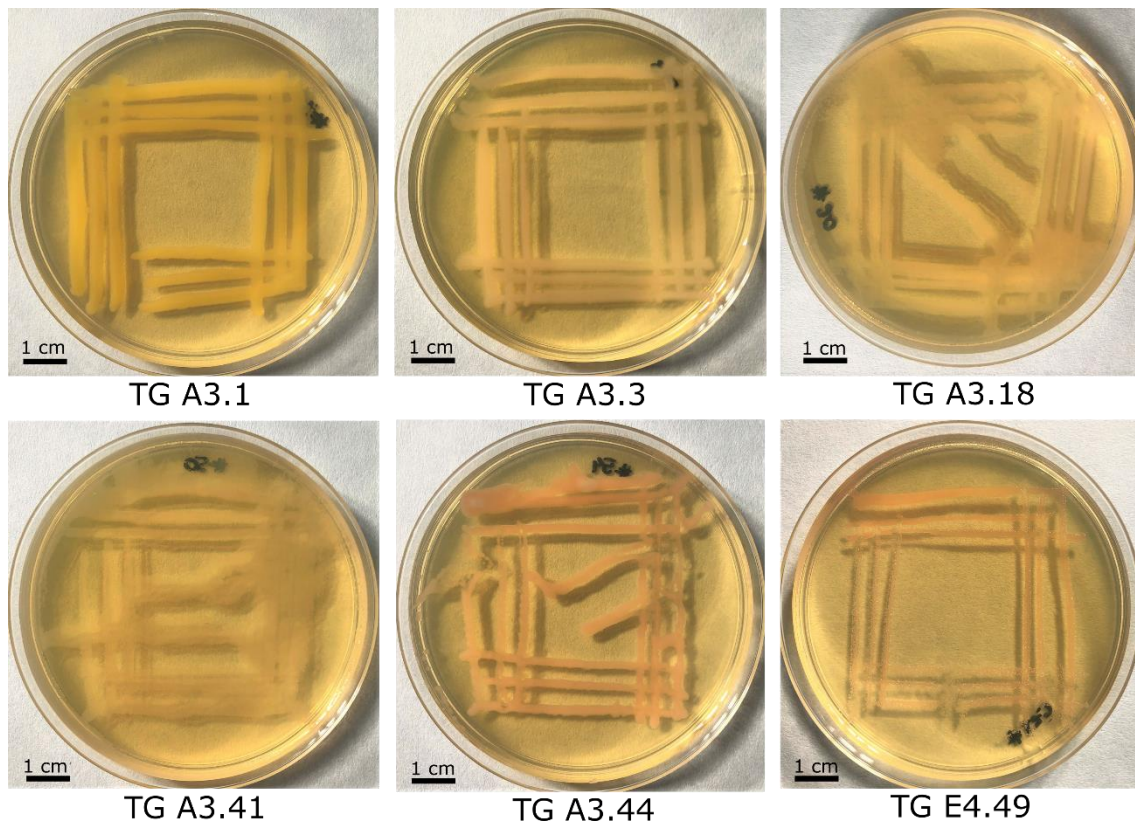


Figure S4. Samples of the teak endophytic bacteria identified by 16S-23S rDNA intergenic spacer region (IGS) amplification and sequencing. The bacteria were cultivated in NDLA medium for 72h at room temperature.

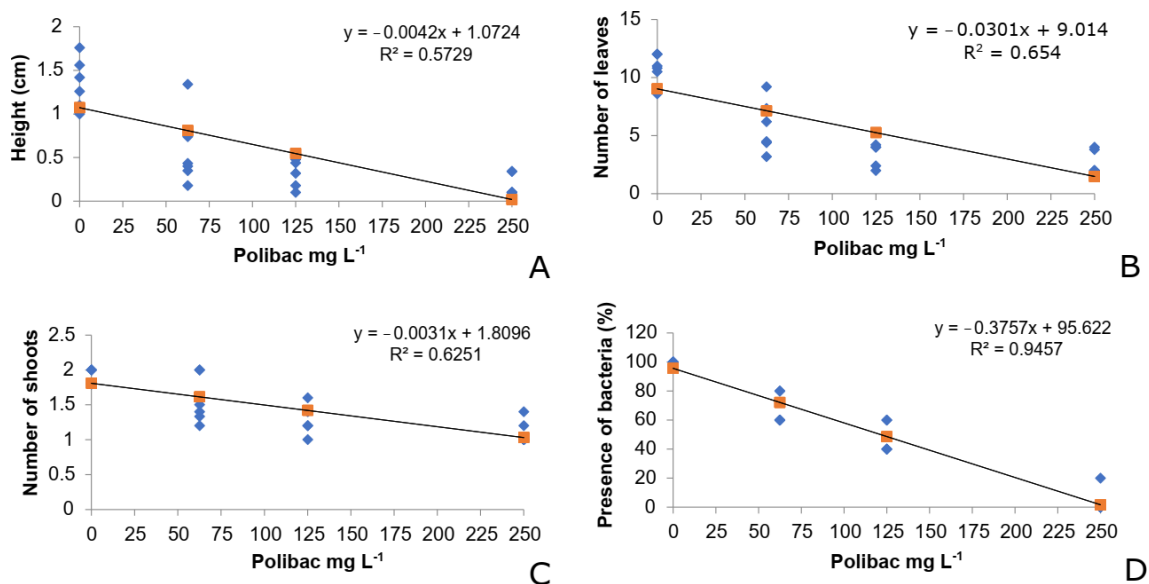


Figure S5. Development of teak E4 shoots and presence of endophytic bacteria in PT medium in the presence of different concentrations of isothiazolinones biocide (Polibac): 0, 62.5, 125 and 250  $\mu\text{L L}^{-1}$ . Figure A-C – Growth parameter (height, number of leaves and number of shoots) of teak E4 shoots cultivated for 30 days in the presence of different concentrations of isothiazolinones biocide (Polibac) in the medium: 0, 62.5, 125 and 250  $\mu\text{L L}^{-1}$ . (Figure A-C). Figure D – Presence of endophytic bacteria in the cultivation medium in different concentrations of isothiazolinones biocide (Polibac): 0, 62.5, 125 and 250  $\mu\text{L L}^{-1}$ . For all parameters analysed were used  $n=30$ .

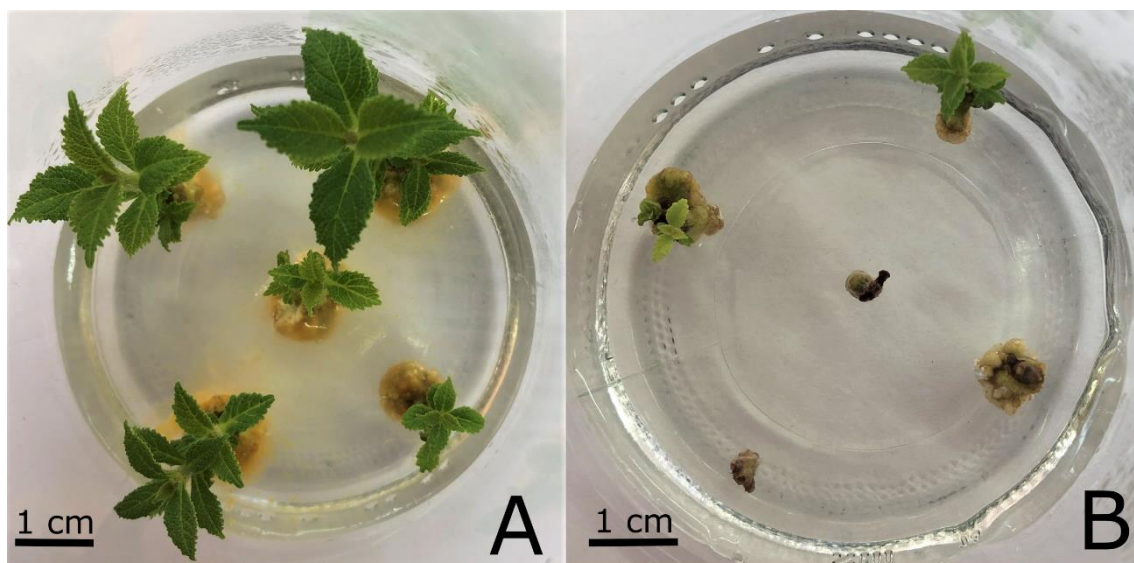


Figure S6. Differences of phenotype and presence of endophytic bacteria in the medium in the absence (A) or presence (B) of  $250 \mu\text{L L}^{-1}$  of isothiazolinones biocide (Polibac). A – Well developed shoots and presence of endophytic bacteria on the culture medium near the shoots base. B – Shoots with developmental delay in the presence of isothiazolinones biocide in the medium, absence of bacterial growth.