

Supplemental materials:

Table S1: Bacterial Strains

*Bacterial Strains	Relevant Characteristics	Reference or Source
<i>Pectobacterium</i> species		
Ecc71	Wild Type	[1]
Ecc193	Wild Type	[2]
Eca12	Wild Type	[2]
SCRI193	Wild Type	[2]
Ecc7	Wild Type	Lab collection
EC153	Wild Type	[3]
DB61	Wild Type	Lab collection
DB193	Wild Type	Lab collection
DB192	Wild Type	Lab collection
AH2	Wild Type	[4]
SCRI1043	Wild Type	Lab collection
Ecb11129	Wild Type	Lab collection
AH2552	Wild Type	[4]
Sc3193	Wild Type	[5]
<i>Dickeya</i> Species		
Dd3937	Wild Type	[6]
Ec16	Wild Type	[7]
Ec183	Wild Type	Lab collection
D1	Wild Type	Lab collection
D4	Wild Type	Lab collection
D9	Wild Type	Lab collection
D10	Wild Type	Lab collection
D14	Wild Type	Lab collection
<i>Erwinia tracheiphila</i>		
MISpSp	Wild Type	[8]
<i>Escherichia coli</i>		
MC4100	Wild Type	Lab collection
<i>Pseudomonas syringae pv tomato</i>		
DC3000	Wild Type	[9]
<i>Pantoea stewartii</i>		
DC283	Wild Type	[10]
<i>Agrobacterium tumefaciens</i>		
GA012	Wild Type	Lab collection
<i>Salmonella enterica</i> subsp. <i>enterica</i> serovar <i>Typhimurium</i>		

LT2	Wild Type	Lab collection
-----	-----------	----------------

*Because of continuing revision in the taxonomy and nomenclature of soft rot bacteria, we have decided not to assign species to the strains. Thus, we are grouping all *Pectobacterium* strains together and all *Dickeya* strains together.

Table S2: Proteins whose coding sequences were used to design primers

Source Genome	*Protein	Accession	Genus detected
			<i>Dickeya</i> and
<i>Dickeya dadantii</i> Ech586	Dd586_0685 global regulatory protein	YP_003332283.1	<i>Pectobacterium</i>
<i>Pectobacterium wasabiae</i> WPP163	Pecwa_1592 hypothetical protein	YP_003258989.1	<i>Pectobacterium</i>
<i>Pectobacterium wasabiae</i> WPP163	Pecwa_3132 hypothetical protein	YP_003260481.1	<i>Pectobacterium</i>
<i>Pectobacterium wasabiae</i> WPP163	Pecwa_0772 hypothetical protein	YP_003258198.1	<i>Pectobacterium</i>
<i>Dickeya dadantii</i> Ech586	Dd586_1497 hypothetical protein	YP_003333070.1	<i>Dickeya</i>
<i>Dickeya dadantii</i> Ech586	Dd586_0422 hypothetical protein	YP_003332023.1	<i>Dickeya</i>

*Identified by Naushad HS, Lee B, and Gupta RS [11].

Figure S1: Amplification with *Dickeya* specific primer (Dda1F-Dda1R). All *Dickeya* strains yielded a product with the expected size of 157-bp. Seven *Pectobacterium* strains yielded products in the range size of 220-bp DNA fragment. Other seven *Pectobacterium* strains, two Entrobacteriaceae, two Erwiniaceae and two non Enterobacteriales strains did not yield any fragment. Fifteen μ l reactions were carried out in 45 cycles with annealing at 56.6 °C for 1 min and extension at 72 °C for 1 min.

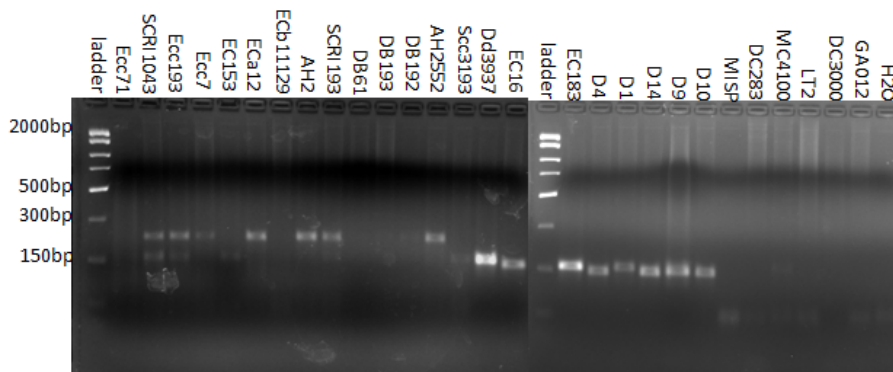


Figure S2A: Standard curves showing real-time PCR assay C_T values vs. template DNA concentrations from Ecc71 with Pcc3F-Pcc3R primer set. Here Y = threshold cycles (C_T) of target DNA detected, x = amount of target DNA (pg) used as a template to generate each data point in the standard curve. Twenty-five μ l reactions were carried out in 40 cycles with annealing at 49.9 °C for 1 min and extension at 72 °C for 1 min. Red color represents target samples and green color represents positive control. The R^2 for the plot is 0.89.

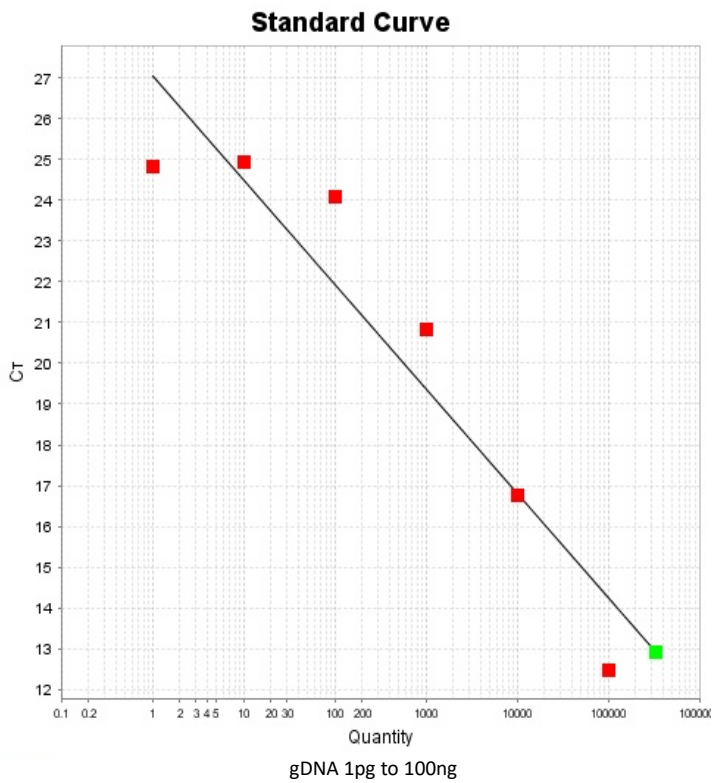
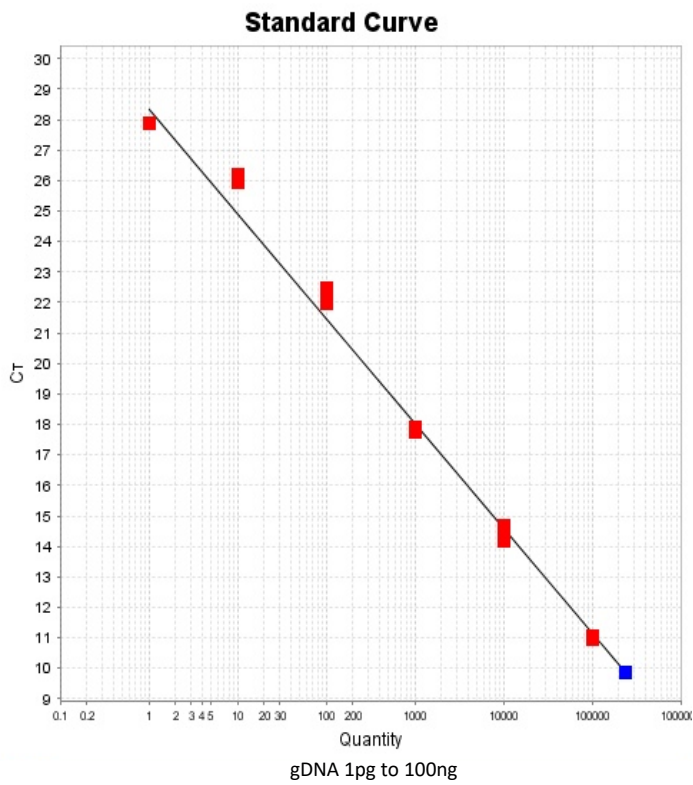


Figure S2B: Standard curves showing real-time PCR assays. C_T values vs template DNA concentrations from Dd3937 with Dda1F-Dda1R primer set. Here Y-axis represents threshold cycles (C_T) of target DNA detected and the X-axis represents amount of target DNA (pg) used as a template to generate each data point in the standard curve. Twenty-five μ l reactions were carried out in 40 cycles with annealing at 56.6 $^{\circ}$ C for 1 min and extension at 72 $^{\circ}$ C for 1 min. Blue color represents positive control and red color represents positive control. The R^2 for the plot is 0.99.



References

1. Zink, R.T.; Kemble, R.J.; Chatterjee, A.K. Transposon Tn5 mutagenesis in *Erwinia carotovora* subsp. *carotovora* and *Erwinia carotovora* subsp. *atroseptica*. *J. Bacteriol.* **1984**, *157*, 809–814.
2. Salmond, G.P.C.; Hinton, J.C.D.; Gill, D.R.; Perombelon, M.C.M. Transposon mutagenesis of *Erwinia* using phage λ vectors. *Mol. Gen. Genet.* **1986**, *203*, 524–528.
3. Kraght, A.J.; Starr, M.P. Fermentation of galacturonic acid and glucose by a strain of *Erwinia carotovora*. *J. Bacteriol.* **1952**, *64*, 259–264.
4. Frederick, R.D.; Chiu, J.; Bennetzen, J.L.; Handa, A.K. Identification of a pathogenicity locus, *rpfA*, in *Erwinia carotovora* subsp. *carotovora* that encodes a two-component sensor-regulator protein. *Mol. Plant-Microbe Interact.* **1997**, *10*, 407–415.
5. Pirhonen, M.; Flego, D.; Heikinheimo, R.; Palva, E.T. A small diffusible signal molecule is responsible for the global control of virulence and exoenzyme production in the plant pathogen *Erwinia carotovora*. *EMBO J.* **1993**, *12*, 2467–2476.
6. Kotoujansky, A.; Diolez, A.; Boccara, M.; Bertheau, Y.; Andro, T.; Coleno, A.; van der Wolf, J.M.; Kastelein, P.; Van Beckhoven, J.R.C.M.; Van Den Brink, M. Molecular cloning of *Erwinia chrysanthemi* pectinase and cellulase structural genes. *EMBO J.* **1985**, *4*, 781–785.
7. Chatterjee, A.K.; Buchanan, G.E.; Behrens, M.K.; Starr, M.P. Synthesis and excretion of polygalacturonic acid trans-eliminase in *Erwinia*, *Yesinia*, and *Klebsiella* species. *Can. J. Microbiol.* **1979**, *25*, 94–102.
8. Rojas, E.S.; Dixon, P.M.; Batzer, J.C.; Gleason, M.L. Genetic and virulence variability among *Erwinia tracheiphila* strains recovered from different cucurbit hosts. *Phytopathol.* **2013**, *103*, 900–905, doi:10.1094/PHYTO-11-12-0301-R.
9. Xin, X.F.; He, Y.H. *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. tomato DC3000: A model pathogen for probing disease susceptibility and hormone signaling in plants. *Annu. Rev. Phytopathol.* **2013**, *51*, 473–498.
10. Dolph, P.J.; Majerczak, D.R.; Coplin, D.L. Characterization of a gene cluster for exopolysaccharide biosynthesis and virulence in *Erwinia stewartii*. *J. Bacteriol.* **1988**, *170*, 865–871.
11. Naushad, H.S.; Lee, B.; Gupta, R.S. Conserved signature indels and signature proteins as novel tools for understanding microbial phylogeny and systematics: Identification of molecular signatures that are specific for the phytopathogenic genera *Dickeya*, *Pectobacterium* and *Brenneria*. *Int. J. Syst. Evol. Microbiol.* **2014**, *64*, 366–383, doi:10.1099/ijs.0.054213-0.

Commented [KD1]: These were previously in the main document. We decided to separate them from those of the main manuscript. Accordingly, the number of references in the main manuscript has reduced.