Table S2 *Xenorhabdus* Antimicrobial Peptide-Rich Fractions Separated from EMA CFCM. Two of which (EMA_PF2 and EMA_{30} were selected for Liquid Bioassays in *Agrobacterium* Bioassays

Name Of Preparation	Origin	WAY OF PURIFICATION	Agar Diffusion Bioassay on			
			SA^R JE	EC HGB2226	XN HGB 1975	CA JE
EMAPF		AmberlitR XAD1180; Methanol elution	+++	+++	+++	+++
EMAPF1	EMAPF	Ultrafiltration; MW > 10,000 D fraction	+++	+++	+++	+++
EMAPF2		Ultraliltration; MW < 10,000 D fraction;	+++	+++	+++	+++
$EMA_{(30)}$ AF103*	CFCM	RPCC; Eluted with 30 % AN / 0.1% TFA	+++	+++	+++	+++
HPLC Fraction 40	AF103*	HPLC	+++	+++	+++	+++
HPLC Fraction 43		HPLC	+++	+++	+++	+++
HPLC Fraction 44		HPLC	+++	+++	+++	+++

Footnotes to Table S2: +++ = very strong antimicrobial activity; Abbreviations: EMA= *Xenorhabdus budapestensis* HGB033; CFCM = Cell-Free Culture Medium; PF = Peptide Rich Fraction; * = Name of HPLC Sample; RPCC = Reverse Phase Column Chromatography; Test organisms; CA =*Candida albicans*; SA = .*Staphylococcus aureus*; EC = *Escherichia coli* HGB2226; XN = a *Xenorhabdus nematophila* lab isolate which is extreme sensitive to *Xenorhabdus* antibiotics. **HGB1795** is a transposon-induced insertion mutant of the XNC1_2022 gene (Gene ID: 9430524; Gene Page Link: NCBI UniProtKB; Locus Tag: XNC1_2022 see gene page for GenePage for the XNC1_2022 gene EcoGene-RefSeq) from *X. nematophila* (strain ATCC 19061 / DSM 3370 / LMG 1036 / NCIB 9965 / AN6), provided by Prof. Helge Bode via Prof. Heidi Goodrich-Blair. We used this mutant since previously Bicornutin A was believed as the active EMA antibiotic molecule (Böszörményi et al., 2009) and the XNC1_2022 gene of *X. nematophila* was believed to be a homologue of *X. budapestensis Nrp*S (nrpS) gene, (GenBank: Accession Number is JX424818.1; gene synonym="bicA) which is responsible for the biosynthesis of Bicornutin A (Fuchs et al., 2012). It turned out that it is not the case. However, some role in the scenario related to antibiotics activity and self-resistance cannot be ruled out, since Bicornutin A and fabclavine coexist in our peptide-preparations.