

Supplementary Materials: Comparative analysis of secondary metabolites produced by *Ascochyta fabae* under *in vitro* conditions and their phytotoxicity on the primary host, *Vicia faba*, and related legume crops

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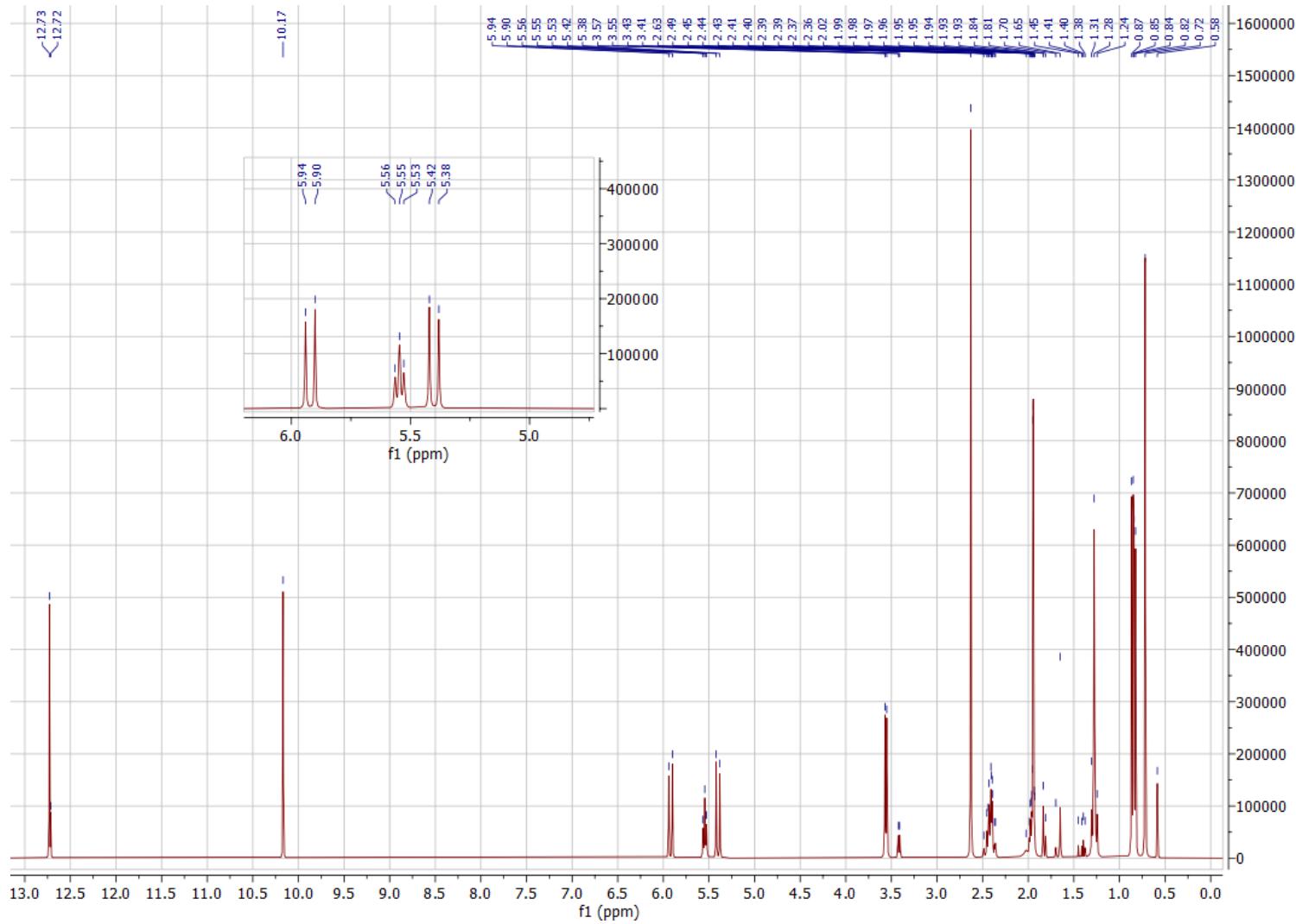
Supplementary Figure 14. ESI/MS (+) spectrum of ascosalitoxin (**7**).

Supplementary Figure 15. Symptoms developed on detached leaves of several legume hosts treated as follow: (a) uninoculated, (b) water, (c) methanol (MeOH 5%), (d) ascochlorin, (e) ascofuranol, (f) (*R*)-mevalonolactone, (g) ascosalipyrone, (h) benzoic acid, (i) tyrosol and (j) ascosalitoxin.

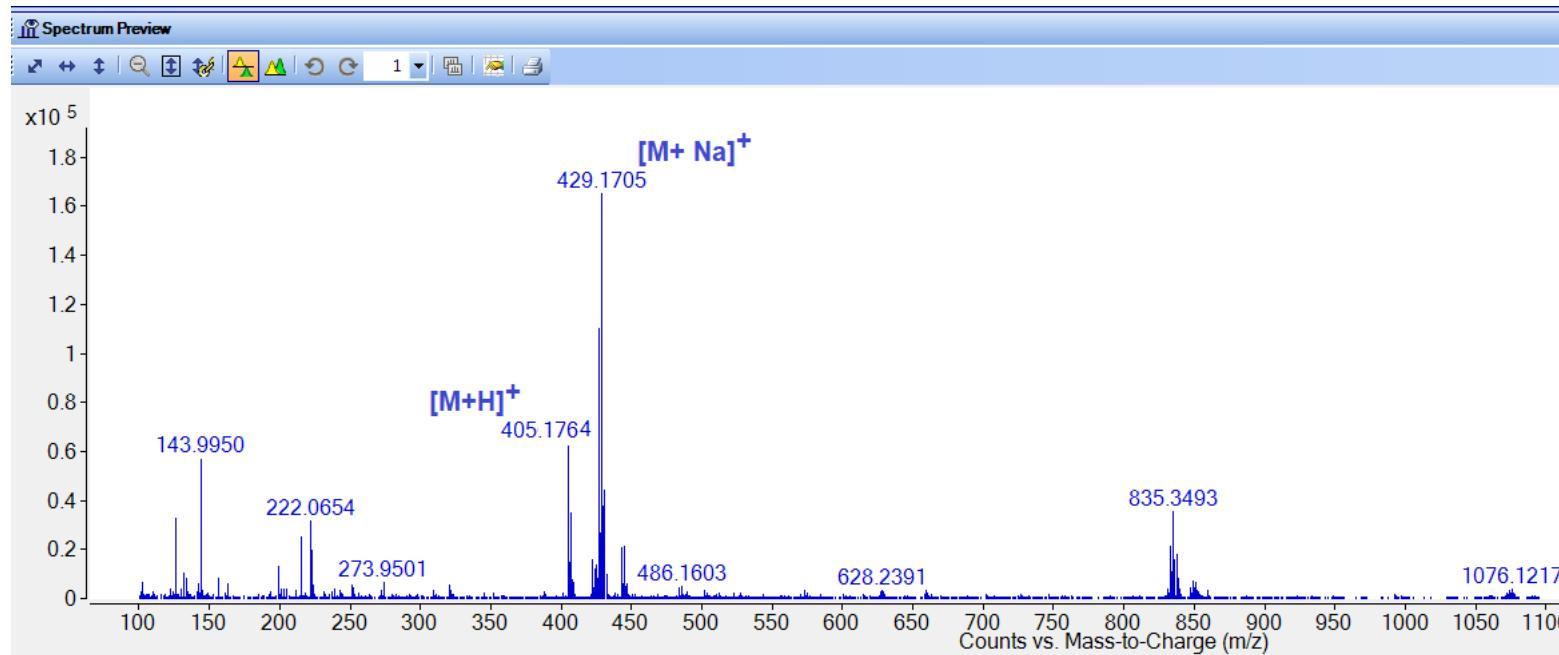
Supplementary Table 1. Diseased area (mm^2) measured on detached leaves of several legume crops with exudates from the fungus *Ascochyta fabae* growth *in vitro* on 3 different culture media (Czapek-Dox = CD, Potato Dextrose Broth = PDB and rice) at concentrations of 0.5, 1 and 2 mg/mL. Negative (blank untreated, water and MeOH 5%) controls were also included. The experiment was repeated four times.

Supplementary Table 2. Diseased area (mm^2) measured in leaves detached from various legume crops with metabolites produced by the exudate of the *Ascochyta fabae* fungus from the three-growth media at concentrations of 1, 10 and 100 μM . Negative controls (untreated blank, water and MeOH 5%) were also included. *P*-value compared with value from MeOH 5% control.

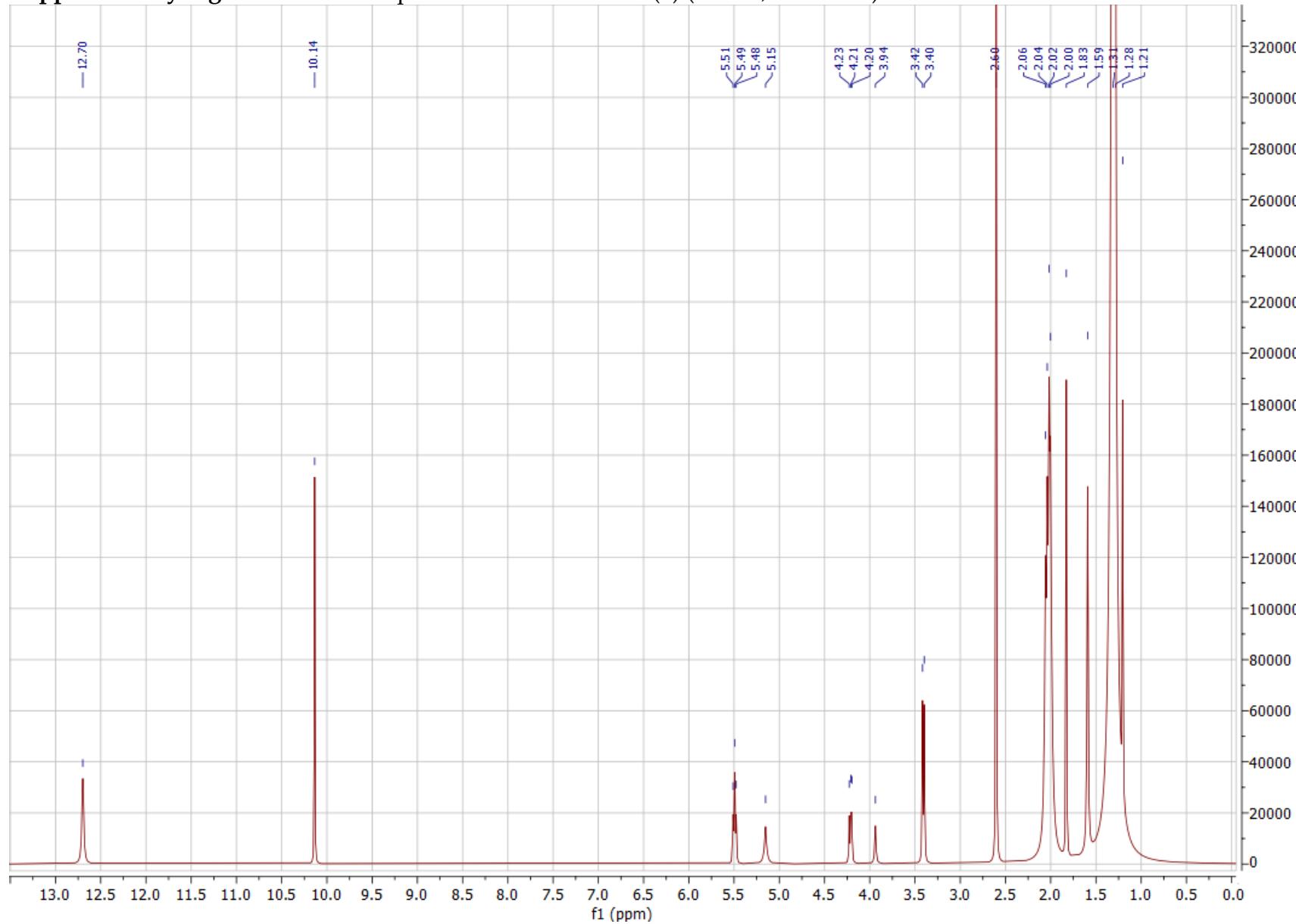
Supplementary Figure 1. ^1H NMR spectrum of ascochlorin (**1**) (CDCl_3 , 400 MHz).



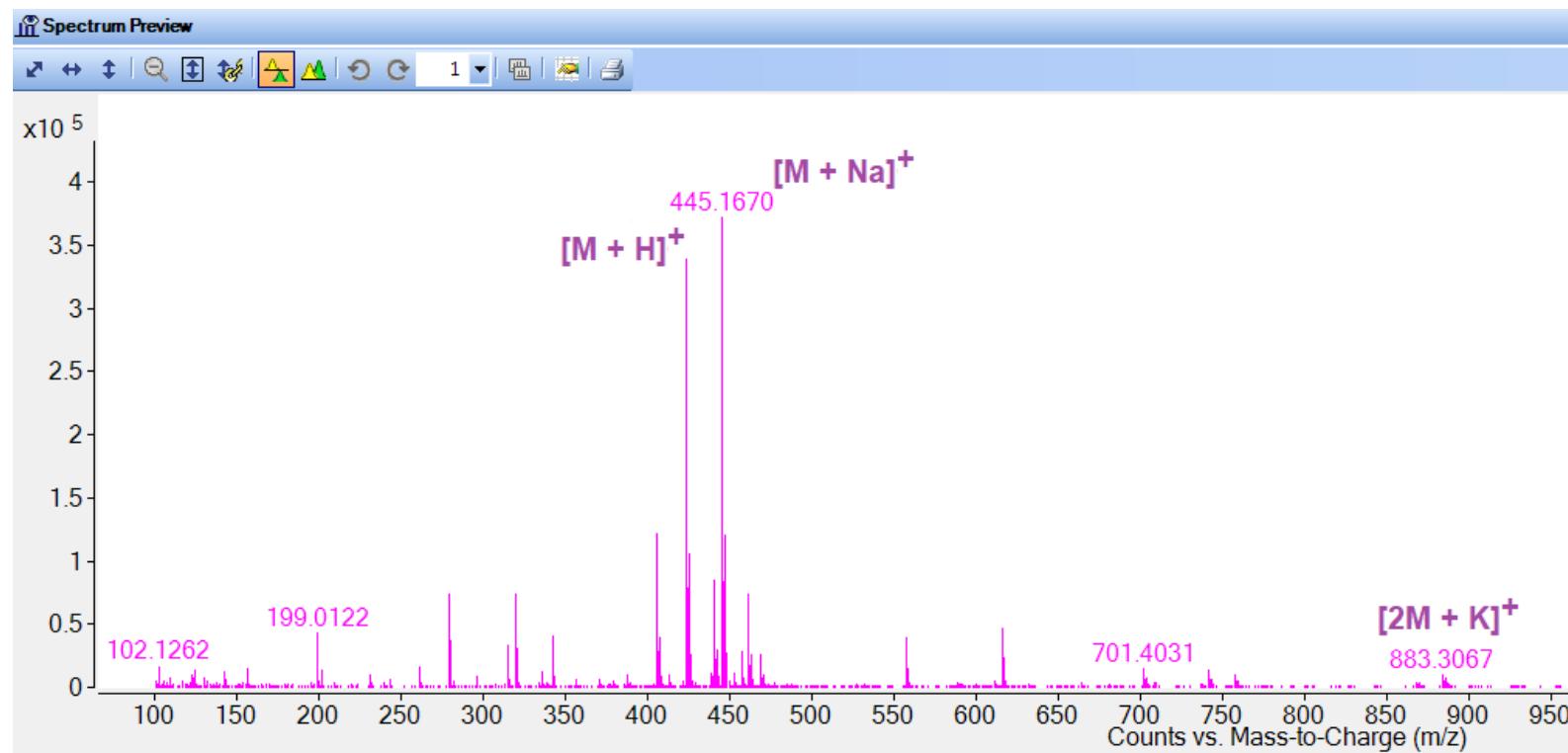
Supplementary Figure 2. ESI/MS (+) spectrum of ascochlorin (**1**).



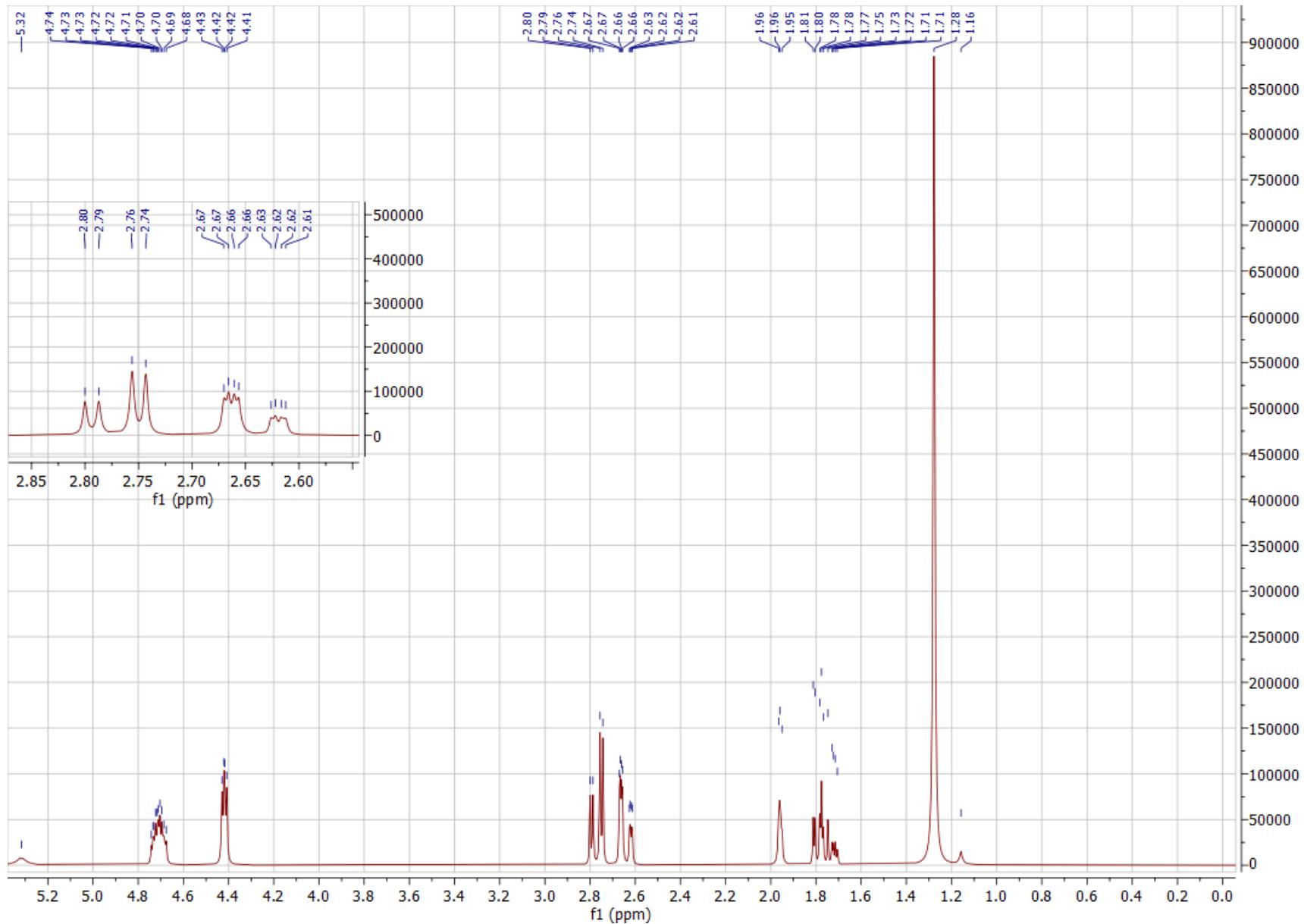
Supplementary Figure 3. ^1H NMR spectrum of ascofuranol (**2**) (CDCl_3 , 400 MHz).



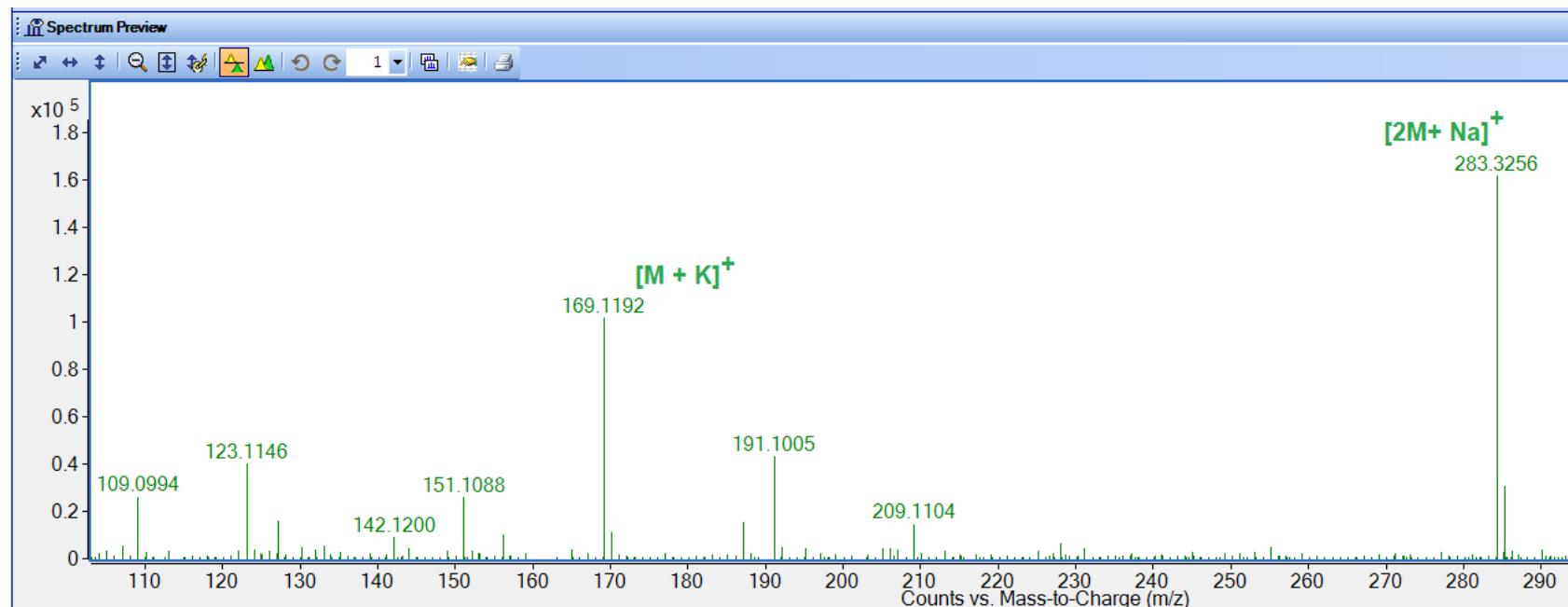
Supplementary Figure 4. ESI/MS (+) spectrum of ascofuranol (**2**).



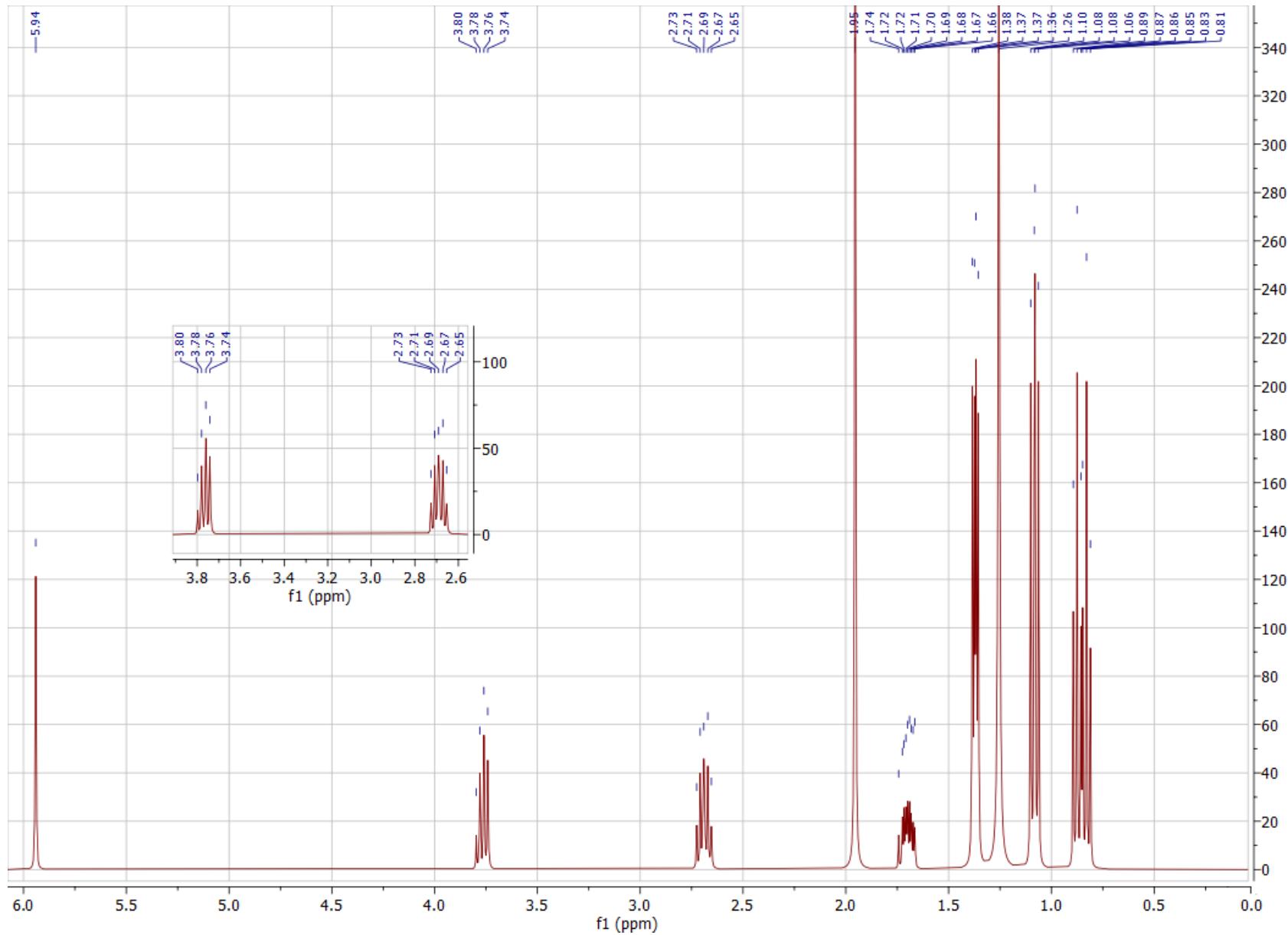
Supplementary Figure 5. ^1H NMR spectrum of (*R*)-mevalonolactone (**3**) (CDCl_3 , 400 MHz).



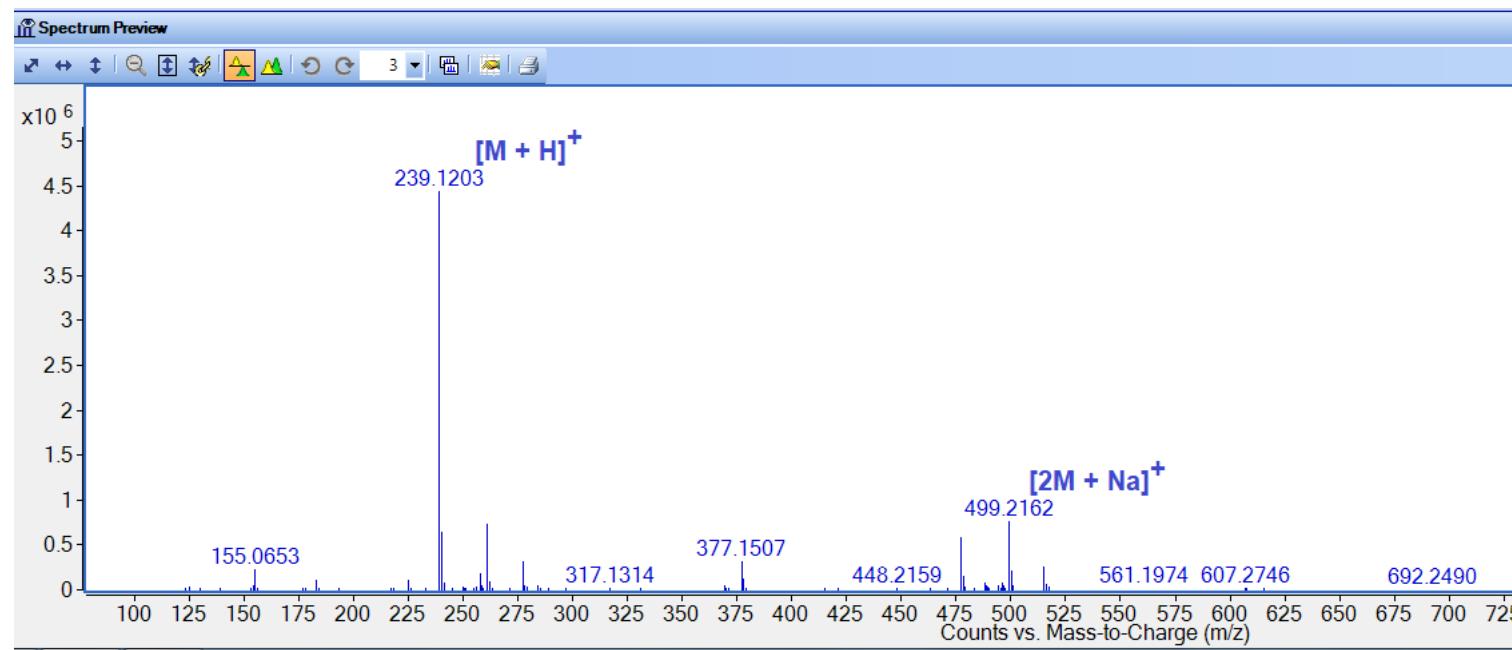
Supplementary Figure 6. ESI/MS (+) spectrum of (*R*)-mevalonolactone (**3**).



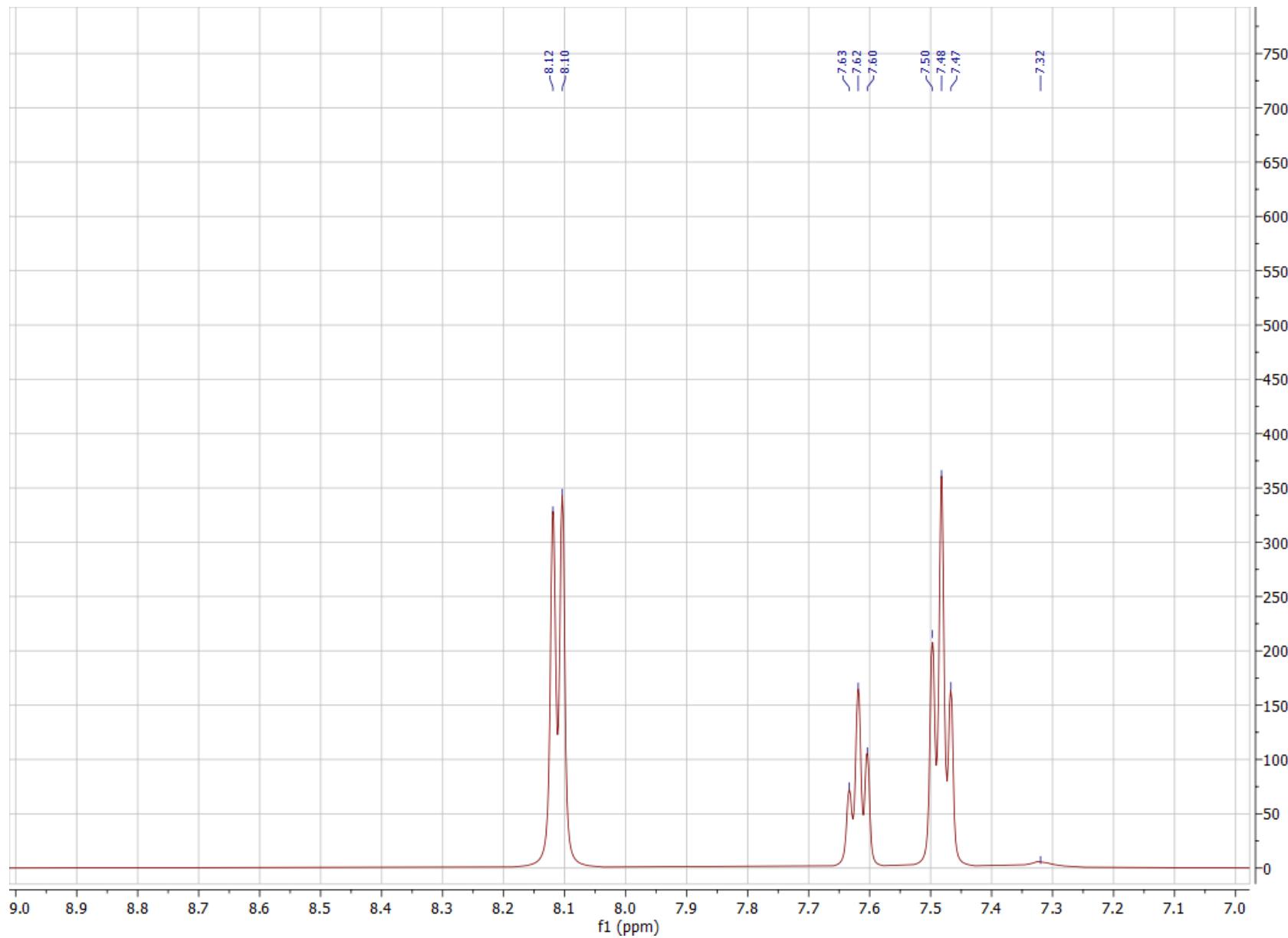
Supplementary Figure 7. ^1H NMR spectrum of ascosalipyrone (**4**) (CDCl_3 , 400 MHz).



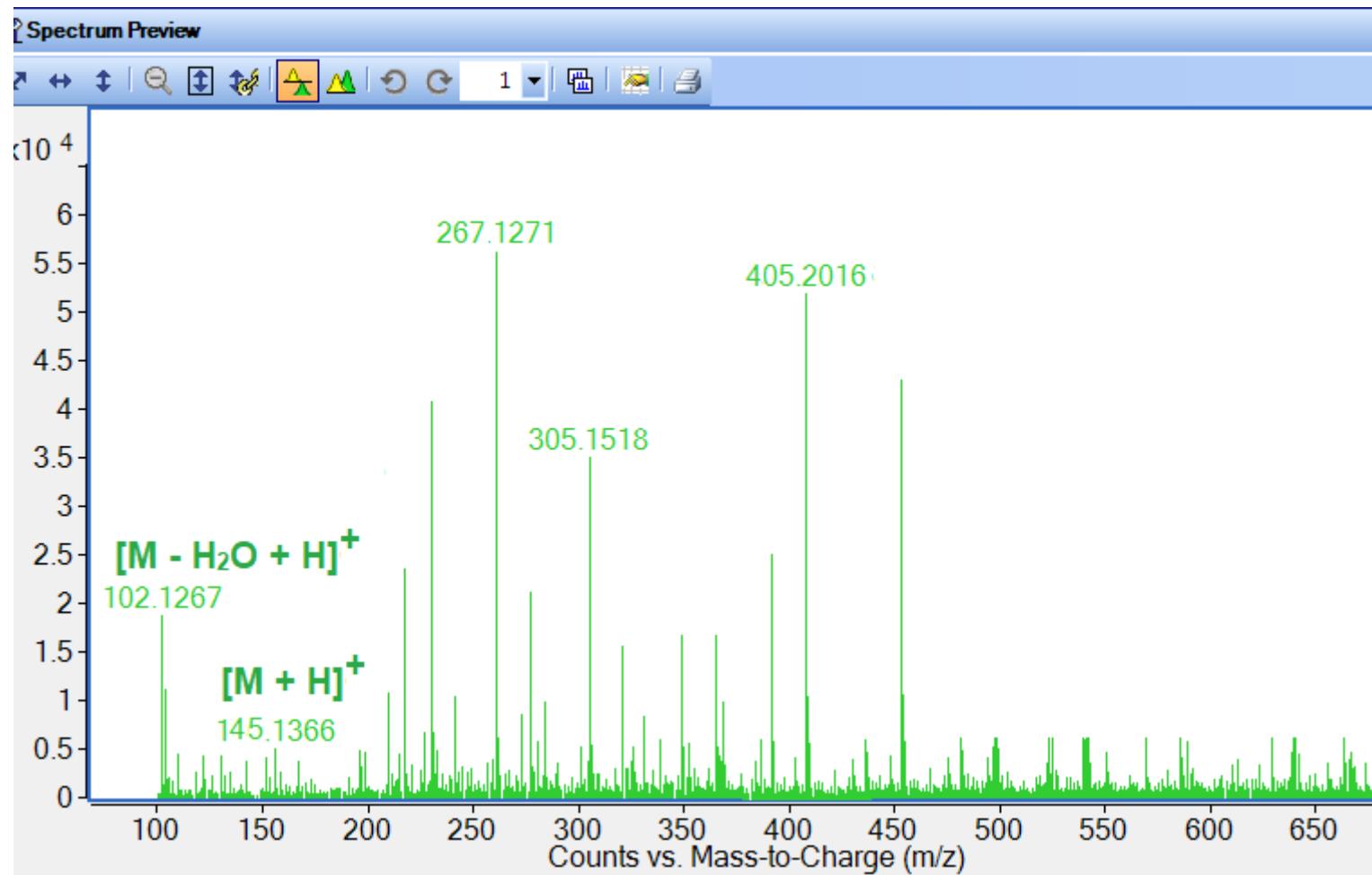
Supplementary Figure 8. ESI/MS (+) spectrum of ascosalipyrone (**4**).



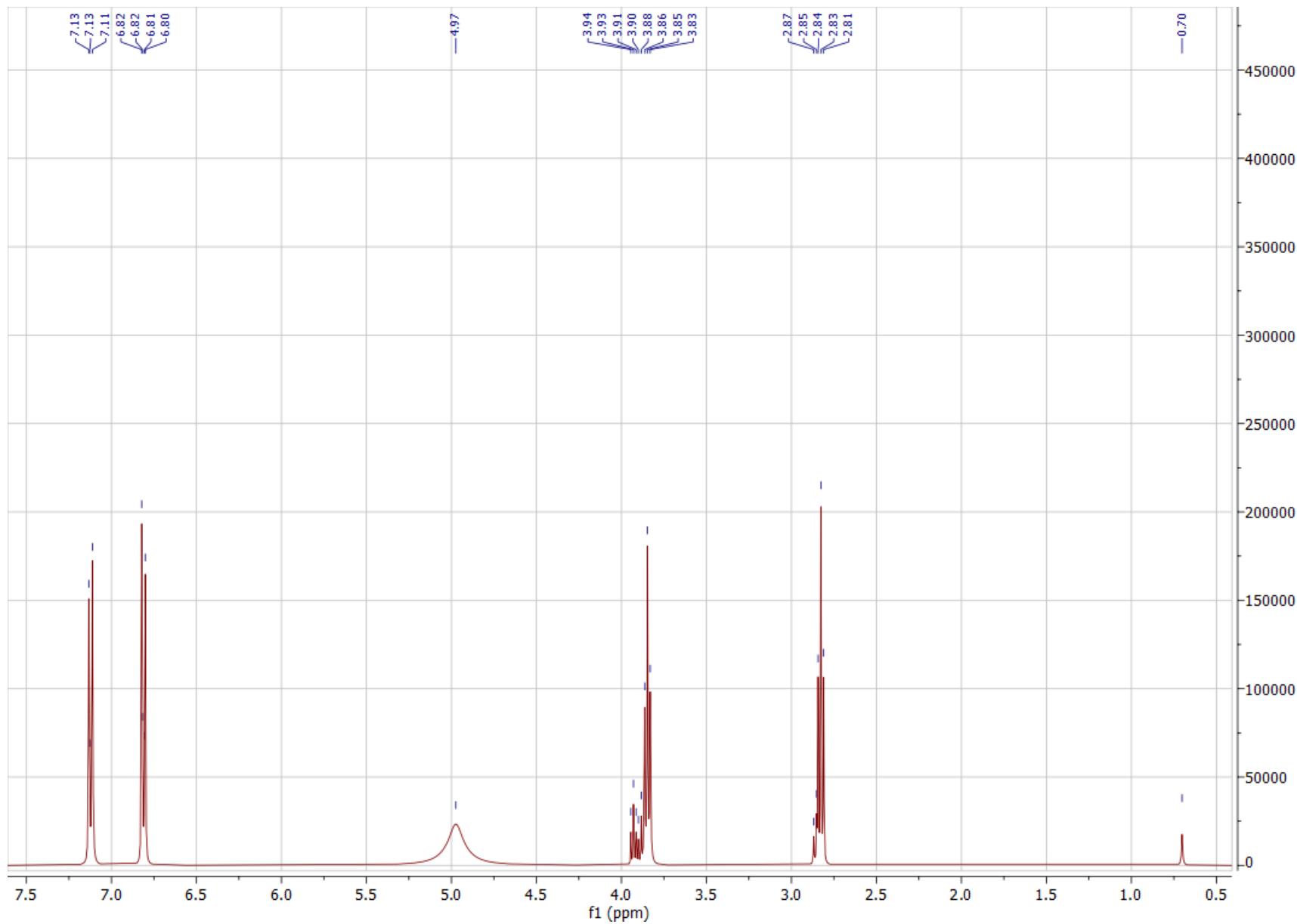
Supplementary Figure 9. ^1H NMR spectrum of benzoic acid (**5**) (CDCl_3 , 400 MHz).



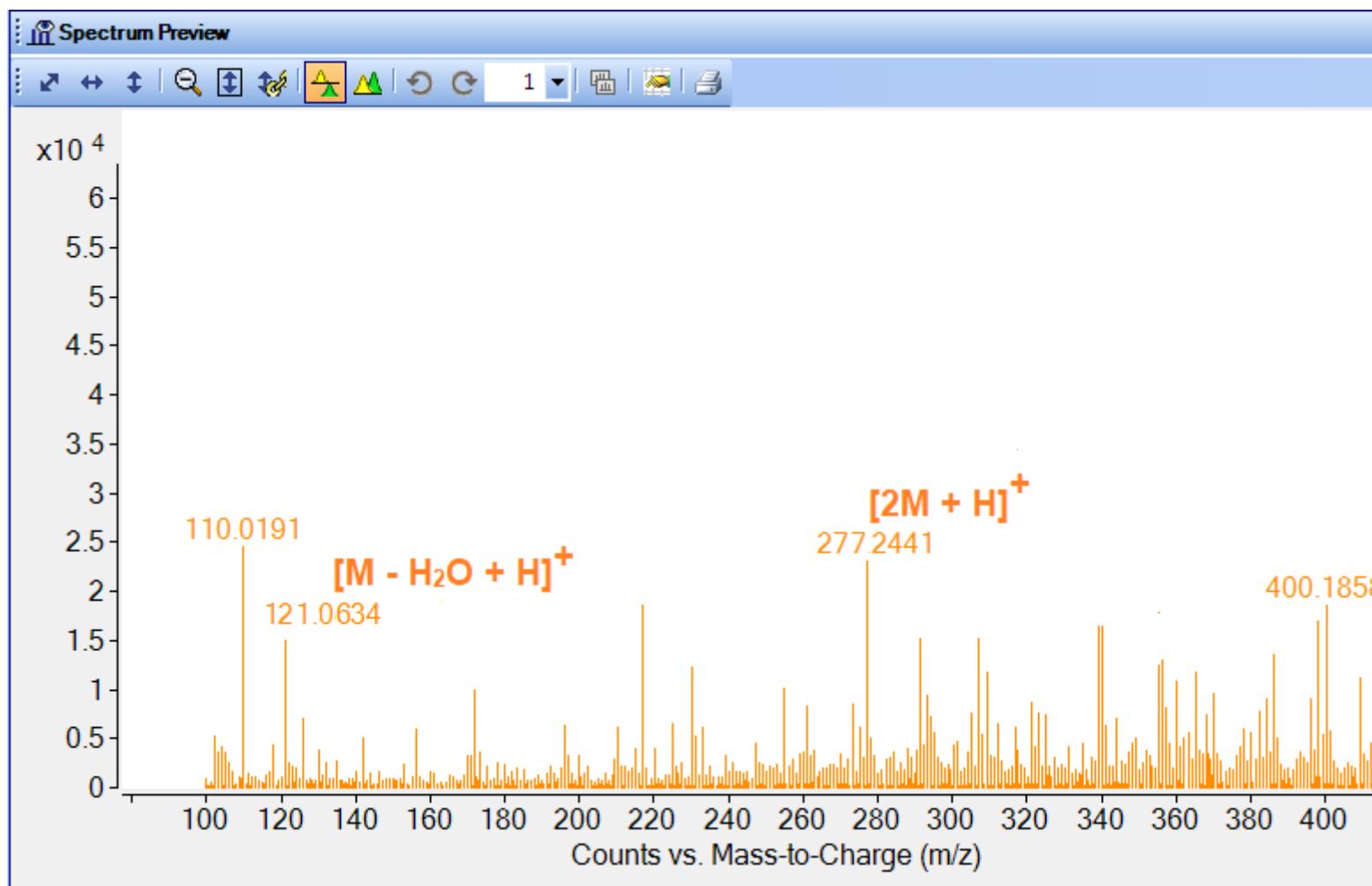
Supplementary Figure 10. ESI/MS (+) spectrum of benzoic acid (5).



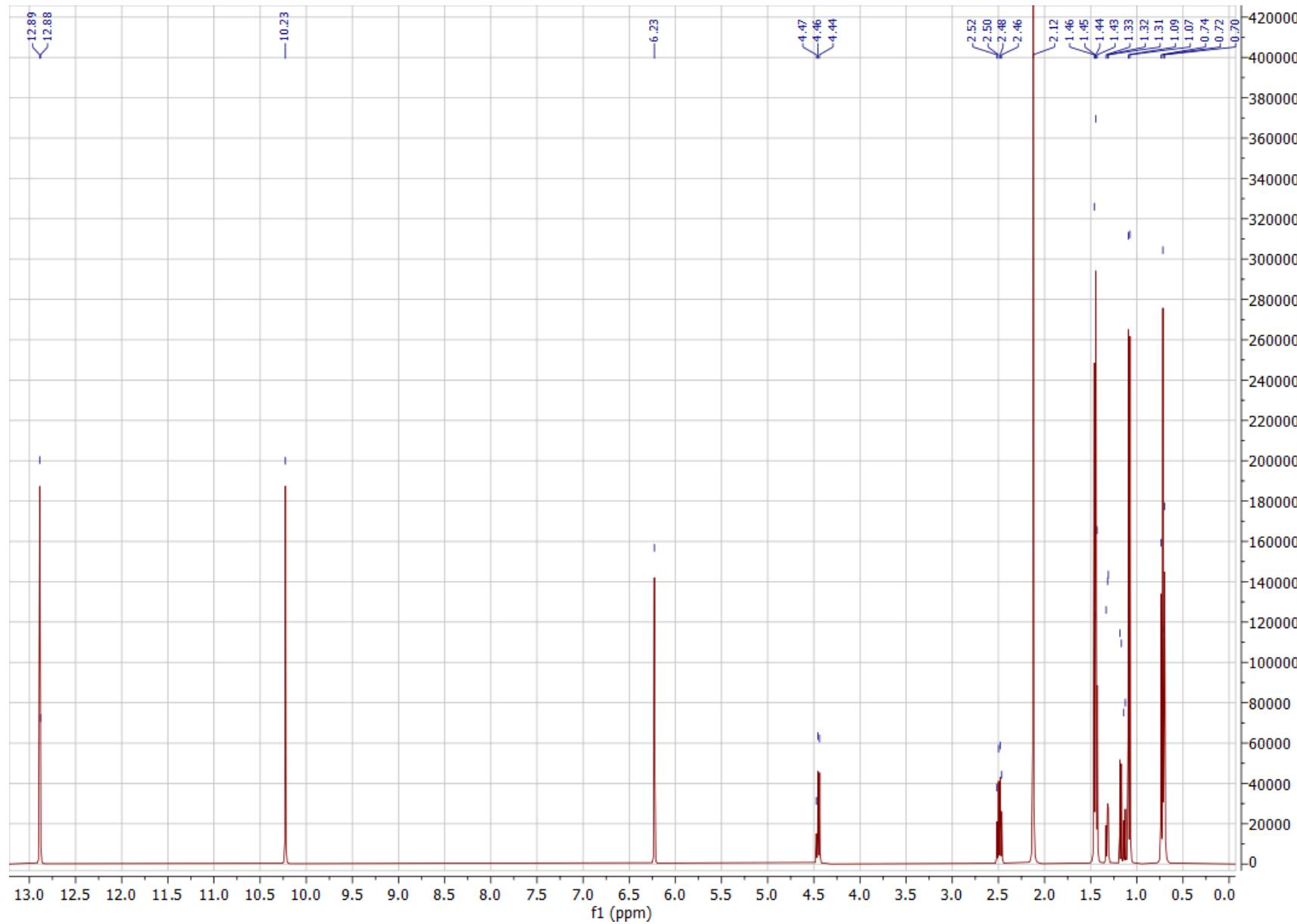
Supplementary Figure 11. ^1H NMR spectrum of tyrosol (**6**) (CDCl_3 , 400 MHz).



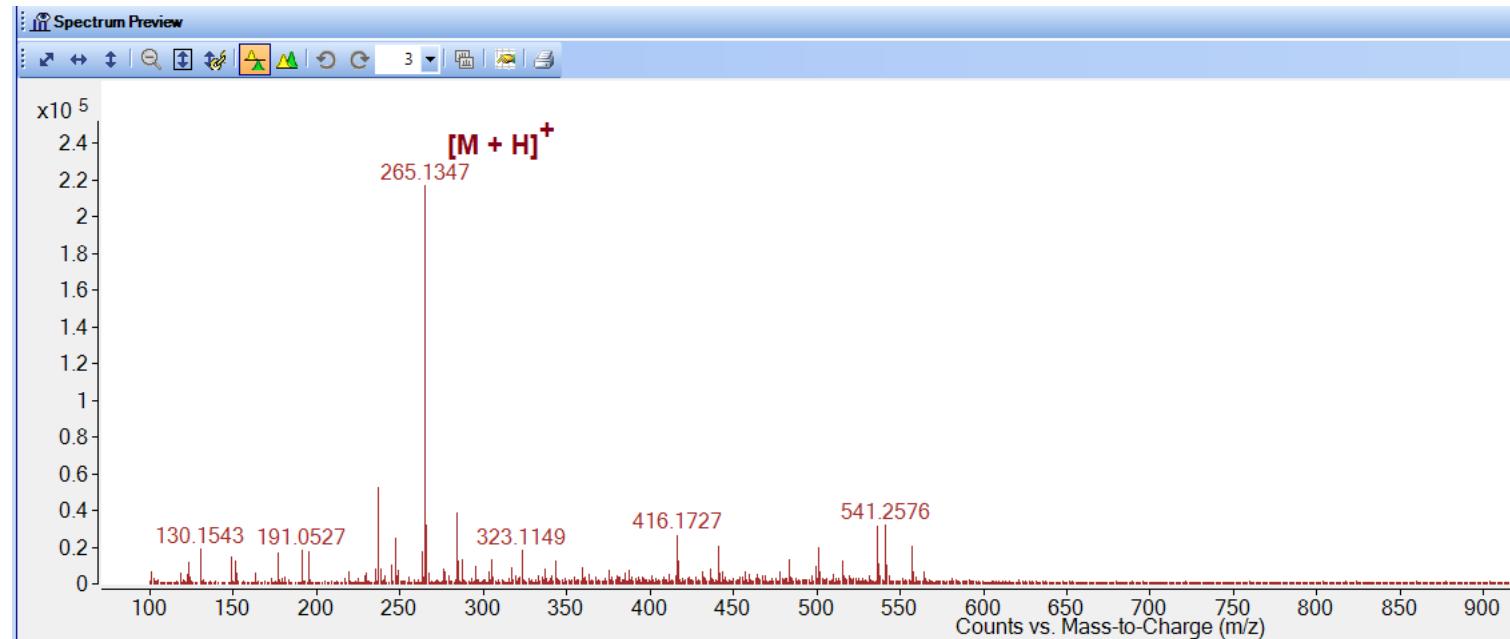
Supplementary Figure 12. ESI/MS (+) spectrum of tyrosol (6).



Supplementary Figure 13. ^1H NMR spectrum of ascosalitoxin (**7**) (CDCl_3 , 400 MHz).



Supplementary Figure 14. ESI/MS (+) spectrum of ascosalitoxin (7).



Supplementary Figure 15. Images of the symptoms of each of the compounds.

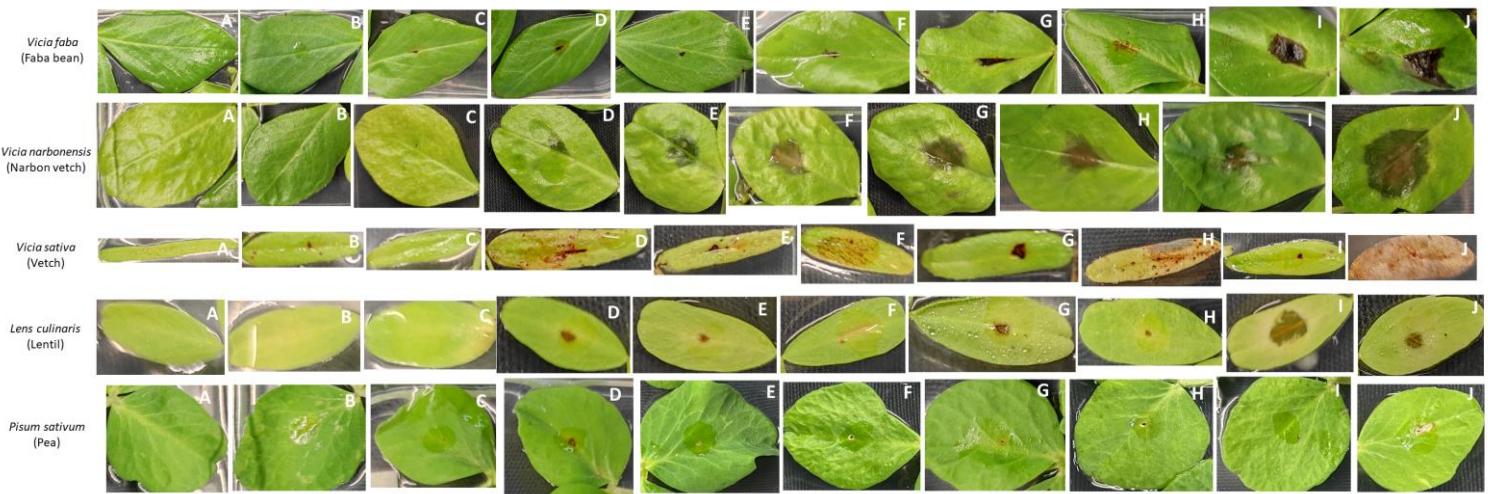


Figure 15. Symptoms developed on detached leaves of several legume hosts treated as follow: (a) uninoculated, (b) water, (c) methanol (MeOH 5%), (d) ascoclorin, (e) ascofuranol, (f) (*R*)-mevalonolactone, (g) ascosalipyrone, (h) benzoic acid, (i) tyrosol and (j) ascosalitoxin.

Supplementary Table 1. Diseased area (mm^2) measured on detached leaves of several legume crops with exudates from the fungus *Ascochyta fabae* growth in vitro on 3 different culture media (Czapek-Dox = CD, Potato Dextrose Broth = PDB and Rice) at concentrations of 0.5, 1 and 2 mg/mL. Negative (blank untreated, water and MeOH 5%) controls were also included. The experiment was repeated four times.

Treatment	Host plant								
	Faba bean	Narbon vetch	Common vetch	Lentil	Pea				
Concentration 0.5 mg/mL									
Blank	0.0±0.0	b	0.0±0.0	d	0.0±0.0	b	0.0±0.0	b	0.0±0.0
Water	0.0±0.0	b	2.9±1.6	d	0.2±0.1	b	0.0±0.0	b	0.3±0.2
MeOH	3.4±1.5	b	17.3±3.3	c	0.2±0.2	b	0.5±0.5	b	0.4±0.2
CD	45.2±11.1	a	65.3±17.1	a	25.6±4.7	a	16.1±8.5	a	16.1±3.6
PDB	63.8±29.1	a	53.5±8.9	a	16.8±9.2	a	0.0±0.0	b	9.9±6.5
Rice	61.7±16.3	a	36.9±4.7	b	3.9±3.4	b	0.0±0.0	b	7.8±2.6
Concentration 1 mg/mL									
Blank	0.0±0.0	c	0.0±0.0	d	0.0±0.0	b	0.0±0.0	b	0.0±0.0
Water	0.0±0.0	c	2.9±1.6	d	0.2±0.1	b	0.0±0.0	b	0.3±0.2
MeOH	3.4±1.5	c	17.3±3.3	c	0.2±0.1	b	0.6±0.5	b	0.4±0.2
CD	58.7±10.2	a	65.9±6.4	a	27.4±14.6	a	21.5±9.5	a	18.1±2.6
PDB	43.3±8.3	b	36.5±5.5	a	19.0±7.4	a	4.2±3.9	ab	8.1±4.4
Rice	82.3±24.5	a	47.6±19.3	b	30.1±10.4	a	16.9±7.5	a	12.3±4.4
Concentration 2 mg/mL									
Blank	0.0±0.0	b	0.0±0.0	b	0.0±0.0	c	0.0±0.0	c	0.0±0.0
Water	0.0±0.0	b	2.9±1.6	d	0.2±0.1	b	0.0±0.0	b	0.3±0.2
MeOH	3.4±1.5	c	17.3±3.3	c	0.2±0.2	b	0.5±0.4	b	0.4±0.3
CD	215.0±65.4	a	144.4±1.8	a	37.3±7.8	ab	20.6±7.8	a	80.7±57.4
PDB	157.0±25.33	a	43.9±7.9	b	44.2±12.9	a	1.6±0.8	bc	4.0±1.9
Rice	94.4±22.8	b	31.9±2.8	b	26.0±11.7	b	11.5±4.8	ab	9.2±3.4

Values, per column and treatment, followed by different letters differ significantly at $P < 0.01$.

Table 2. Diseased area (mm^2) measured in leaves detached from various legume crops with compounds produced by the exudate of the *Ascochyta fabae* fungus from the three-growth media at concentrations of 1, 10 and 100 μM . Negative controls (untreated blank, water and MeOH 5%) were also included. *P*-value compared with value from MeOH 5% control.

Damage Area (mm^2)		<i>Vicia faba</i> (cv. Baraca)		<i>Vicia narbonensis</i> (cv. Saoret)		<i>Vicia sativa</i> (cv. Buzzza)		<i>Lens culinaris</i> (cv. Pardina)		<i>Pisum sativum</i> (cv. Messire)	
		Mean	p value	Mean	p value	Mean	p value	Mean	p value	Mean	p value
Blank		1.0 \pm 0.1	-	0.7 \pm 0.01	-	2.9 \pm 0.7	-	0.1 \pm 0.1	-	0.3 \pm 0.1	-
Water		5.0 \pm 0.9	-	3.6 \pm 0.8	-	2.6 \pm 0.5	-	0.9 \pm 0.2	-	1.3 \pm 0.2	-
MeOH		6.0 \pm 1.1	-	3.8 \pm 0.9	-	3.3 \pm 0.7	-	1.3 \pm 0.3	-	1.2 \pm 0.2	-
Ascochlorin (1)	1 μM	12.1 \pm 2.9	0.011*	17.8 \pm 3.5	<0.001*	5.6 \pm 2.5	0.154	1.7 \pm 0.2	0.394	1.7 \pm 0.4	0.157
	10 μM	12.7 \pm 4.2	0.004*	16.0 \pm 4.8	<0.001*	1.4 \pm 0.3	0.183	1.0 \pm 0.2	0.409	1.7 \pm 0.4	0.169
	100 μM	14.0 \pm 1.9	<0.001*	22.9 \pm 4.0	<0.001*	2.0 \pm 0.8	0.35	1.3 \pm 0.1	0.871	1.9 \pm 0.3	0.067
Ascofuranol (2)	1 μM	4.7 \pm 1.4	0.508	16.0 \pm 5.9	<0.001*	0.9 \pm 0.1	0.253	1.6 \pm 0.3	0.554	1.4 \pm 0.2	0.598
	10 μM	8.5 \pm 2.5	0.179	18.2 \pm 2.1	<0.001*	5.8 \pm 3.4	0.213	1.8 \pm 0.4	0.295	1.5 \pm 0.4	0.456
	100 μM	10.8 \pm 2.7	0.011*	41.9 \pm 7.4	<0.001*†	8.3 \pm 4.5	0.019*	2.3 \pm 0.7	0.055	3.0 \pm 1.2	<0.001*†
(R)-mevalonolactone (3)	1 μM	11.7 \pm 3.6	0.25	8.0 \pm 2.5	0.221	0.8 \pm 0.1	0.066	1.8 \pm 0.4	0.387	1.6 \pm 0.2	0.176
	10 μM	12.9 \pm 2.5	0.148	10.1 \pm 4.3	0.067	1.2 \pm 0.2	0.112	1.6 \pm 0.5	0.552	1.6 \pm 0.3	0.255
	100 μM	20.6 \pm 11.5	0.003*	30.5 \pm 9.7	<0.001*†	2.4 \pm 0.9	0.491	1.7 \pm 0.5	0.457	1.5 \pm 0.4	0.245
Ascosalipyrone (4)	1 μM	9.9 \pm 4.1	0.229	5.3 \pm 2.6	0.696	1.8 \pm 1.0	0.237	2.3 \pm 0.6	0.073	1.8 \pm 0.4	0.272
	10 μM	12.7 \pm 4.6	0.063	7.4 \pm 2.2	0.328	2.4 \pm 1.0	0.48	2.2 \pm 0.4	0.104	2.0 \pm 0.5	0.175
	100 μM	18.4 \pm 6.5	<0.001*	46.1 \pm 11.9	<0.001*†	2.4 \pm 1.1	0.498	2.5 \pm 0.8	0.067	4.2 \pm 1.5	<0.001*†
Benzoic acid (5)	1 μM	7.2 \pm 2.2	0.712	25.5 \pm 9.8	<0.001*	1.7 \pm 0.8	0.658	2.3 \pm 0.7	0.193	1.4 \pm 0.2	0.608
	10 μM	11.8 \pm 3.6	0.002*	24.4 \pm 9.2	<0.001*	5.6 \pm 3.0	0.498	2.0 \pm 0.7	0.370	1.5 \pm 0.3	0.501
	100 μM	16.6 \pm 6.3	0.003*	27.3 \pm 6.6	<0.001*	16.5 \pm 9.6	<0.001*†	4.0 \pm 1.8	<0.001*†	3.1 \pm 1.3	<0.001*†
Tyrosol (6)	1 μM	18.5 \pm 4.1	0.008*	27.2 \pm 5.3	<0.001*	2.2 \pm 0.8	0.415	1.3 \pm 0.4	0.945	1.1 \pm 0.2	0.653
	10 μM	17.7 \pm 6.3	0.016*	24.2 \pm 6.4	<0.001*	1.7 \pm 0.5	0.209	1.6 \pm 0.3	0.786	0.8 \pm 0.1	0.177
	100 μM	20.5 \pm 8.8	<0.001*	31.9 \pm 5.8	<0.001*	3.3 \pm 1.6	0.977	7.3 \pm 3.2	<0.001*†	0.9 \pm 0.1	0.413
Ascosalitoxin (7)	1 μM	9.9 \pm 2.3	0.187	39.1 \pm 4.8	<0.001*	5.0 \pm 3.2	0.597	0.9 \pm 0.4	0.375	1.6 \pm 0.3	0.293
	10 μM	29.8 \pm 6.4	<0.001*	40.6 \pm 5.1	<0.001*	3.9 \pm 1.4	0.829	1.3 \pm 0.5	0.882	1.2 \pm 0.1	0.856
	100 μM	26.2 \pm 5.7	<0.001*†	36.5 \pm 15.9	<0.001*	20.0 \pm 7.8	<0.001*†	1.7 \pm 0.3	0.438	3.7 \pm 0.7	<0.001*†

Asterisk (*) indicates values significantly different from control MeOH 5%. Within each metabolite, the symbol (†) indicates significant differences between the concentrations tested.