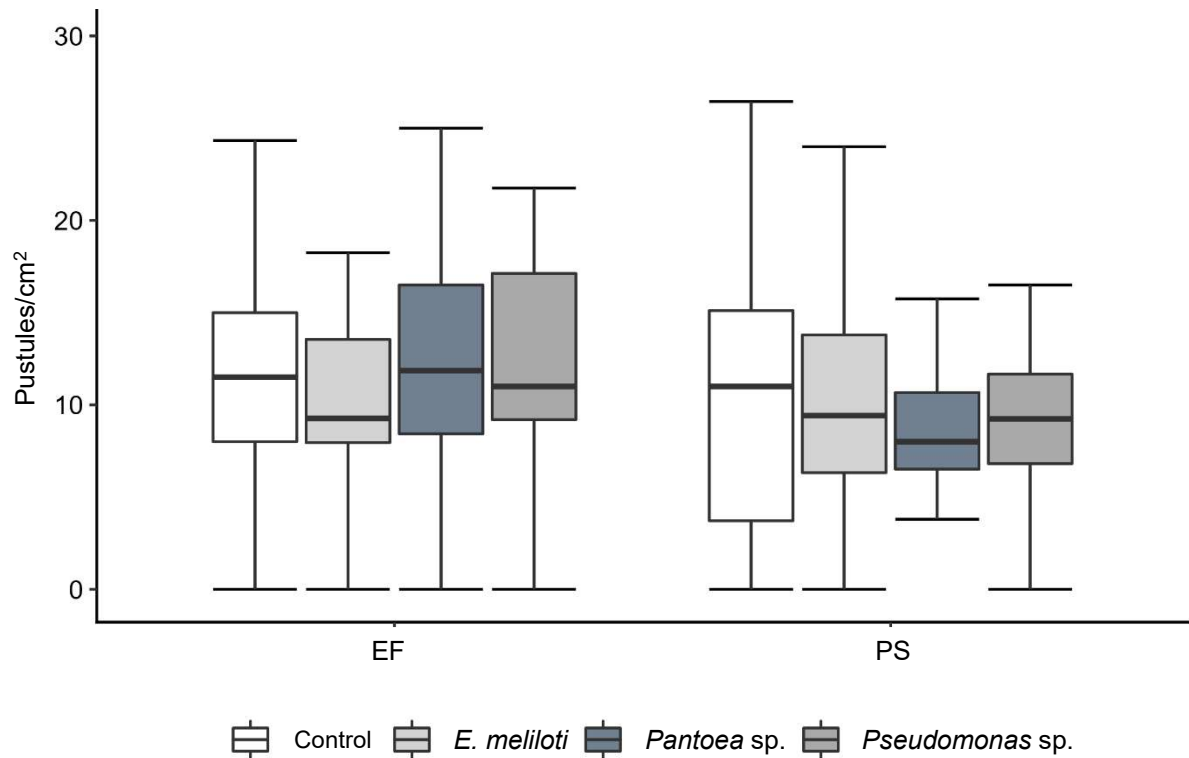


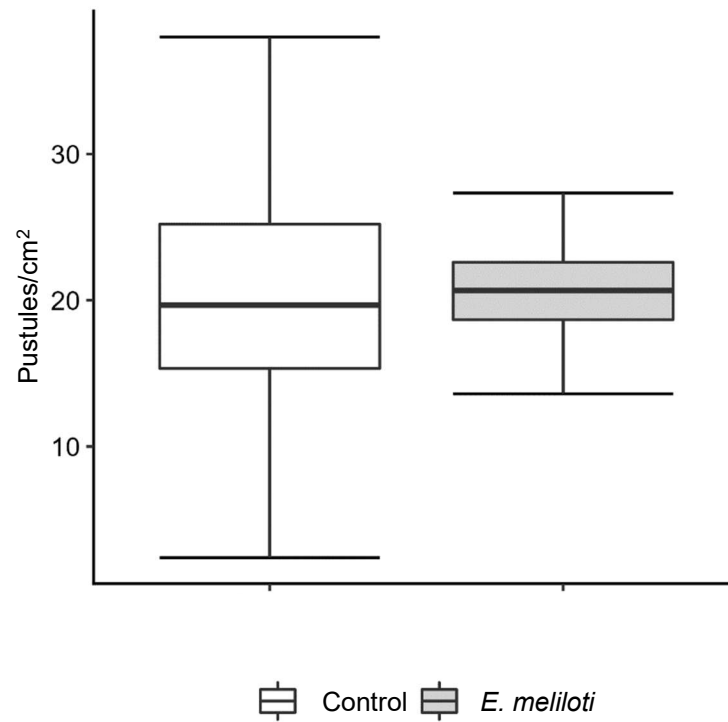
Supplementary Fig. S1



Supplementary Figure S1. The enhanced resistance was lost in the next generation of greenhouse-grown barley

Barley seeds were harvested from endophyte-free (EF) and potting substrate barley (PS) plants, inoculated with *E. meliloti*, *Pantoea* sp., *Pseudomonas* sp., or 10 mM MgCl_2 as a control. The resistance against *Blumeria graminis* f. sp. *hordei* was assessed in the resulting plants. No differences were observed in the 2nd generation plants. Statistical analysis was performed with Student's *t*-test, $n = 50$.

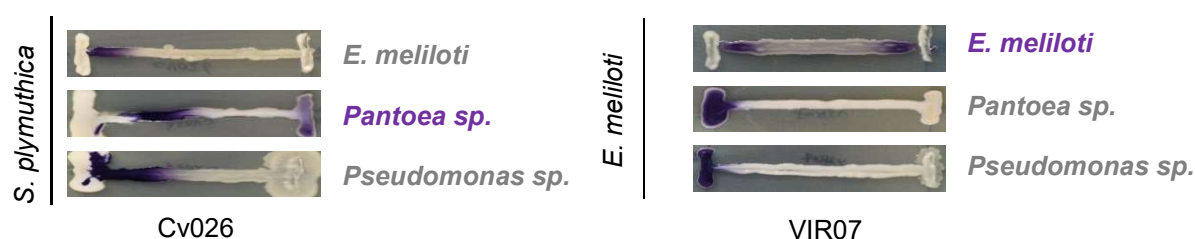
Supplementary Fig. S2



Supplementary Figure S2. The enhanced resistance was lost in the next generation of field-grown barley

Barley seeds were harvested from field-grown (FG) barley plants inoculated with *E. meliloti* or 10 mM MgCl₂ used as a control. The resistance against *Blumeria graminis* f. sp. *hordei* was assessed in the resulting plants. No differences were observed in the 2nd generation plants. Statistical analysis was performed with Student's *t*-test, *n* = 50.

Supplementary Fig. S3



Supplementary Figure S3. The AHL-biosensor strains *Chromobacterium violaceum* Cv026 and VIR07 respond to potential *N*-acyl homoserine lactone (AHL)-producing bacteria

Serratia plymuthica was used as a positive AHL-producing control for *C. violaceum* Cv026 and *E. meliloti* was used as a positive control for *C. violaceum* VIR07. The positive controls and the tested bacteria were placed at two ends of *C. violaceum* culture. The biosensor color was evaluated after 36 h of cocultivation. Violacein of CV026 is inducible by AHL with *N*-acyl side chains from C4 to C8, whereas violacein production in VIR07 can be induced by long-chain AHL (C10–C16), but is inhibited by short-chain AHL (C4–C8). Violet coloration is indicative of AHL production.