**Effects of *Trichoderma harzianum* and *Bacillus subtilis* on the root and soil microbiomes of the soybean plant INTACTA RR2 PRO™**

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**Supplementary Material**

**Transformation of *Trichoderma harzianum* mediated by *Agrobacterium tumefaciens***

To evaluate *T. harzianum* colonization in soybean roots, we performed the transformation of fungal lineages mediated by *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* to introduce specific markers. For this, we used a disarmed *A. tumefaciens* strain EHA05 containing the plasmids pFAT-GFP (Montoya et al., 2021) and pCAM-DsRed (Villena et al., 2020), provided by Prof. Dr. Maria Caroline Quecine Verdi from the University of São Paulo (ESALQ/USP). The pFAT-GFP vector includes the hygromycin B resistance gene (*hph*) driven by the glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase (*gpd*) promoter from *Glomerella cingulata* and the green fluorescent protein (*gfp*) gene from *Aequorea victoria*. The pCAM-DsRed vector contains the *hph* gene driven by the *gpd* promoter from *Aspergillus nidulans* and the red fluorescent protein gene (*DsRed*) from *Discosoma* sp.

The transformed *A. tumefaciens* EHA05 cells were cultured in YEP media (10 g yeast extract, 10 g peptone, 5 g NaCl, 15 g agar, and 1000 mL distilled water; pH 7.0) with spectinomycin and rifampicin (100 μg/mL each). Prior to transformation, fungal strains were assessed for hygromycin B susceptibility by cultivating them on PDA for 7 days and then transferring 8 mm discs to PDA plates with various hygromycin B concentrations (0, 5, 10, 25, 50, 100, 200, 400 μg/mL) at 26°C for 7 days. The concentration that completely inhibited growth was chosen for transformation.

For transformation, the *A. tumefaciens* culture with binary vectors was incubated in YEP media (25 mL) with 300 μg/mL spectinomycin and 100 μg/mL rifampicin for 24 h at 26°C ± 2°C under 200 rpm agitation (Bernardi-Wenzel et al., 2016). The culture was diluted to an OD of 0.2 at 660 nm in induction medium (MI) containing 10 mM K2HPO4, 10 mM KH2PO4, 2.5 mM NaCl, 2 mM MgSO4, 0.7 mM CaCl2, 9 μM FeSO4, 4 mM NH4SO4, 10 mM glucose, 0.5% glycerol (pH 5.3), 40 mM MES, and 200 μM acetosyringone. The mixture was incubated under the same conditions for 6 h or until reaching an OD of 0.6 at 660 nm. At the target OD, the bacterial culture was mixed with a conidial suspension (106 conidia/mL) of each fungus at a 1:1 ratio. Aliquots of 200 μL were applied to filter paper (8 μm, J. Prolab, Brazil) and/or nylon membranes (0.45 μm Amersham Hybon N+ or GE Healthcare) on MI plates (with 1.5% agar) with 200 μM acetosyringone. Plates were incubated at 25°C ± 2°C for 96 h, then transferred to PDA plates with the selected hygromycin B concentration and 300 μg/mL cefoxitin sodium to eliminate bacterial cells. Transformant growth was observed after 7 to 20 days at 28°C. Transformants were analyzed using fluorescence microscopy. Mycelia were cultured on PDA with hygromycin B, and after 4–7 days at 28°C, coverslips were mounted on slides with sterile distilled water and sealed for microscopic analysis using 480 nm filters for GFP and 545 nm filters for *DsRed*.

Transformation was further confirmed by colony PCR to amplify the *gfp*, *DsRed*, and *hph* genes using specific primers: glGFP5 and glGFP3 (Fitzgerald et al., 2003) for *gfp*, U61 and U62 (Eckert et al., 2005) for *DsRed*, and hph1 and hph2 (Ghadmagahi et al., 2022) for *hph*. PCR reactions were conducted in 25 μL volumes with 0.2 mM dNTPs, 3.7 mM MgCl2, 1× buffer (50 mM KCl; 20 mM Tris-HCl; pH 8.4), Taq DNA polymerase (0.05 U/μL), 0.2 μM primers, and template DNA. The program was 94°C for 5 min; 30 cycles of 94°C for 1 min, 60°C for 1 min, 72°C for 1 min; and a final extension at 72°C for 7 min, followed by analysis on a 1.2% agarose gel. The mitotic stability of transformants was tested by subculturing for five generations on PDA without hygromycin B from monosporic cultures grown on PDA with the antibiotic. Stability was confirmed by regrowth on PDA with hygromycin B after five transfers. After the plant experiment, root material was collected and taken to the Epigenetics Laboratory of the Genetics Department of ESALQ/USP for imaging to verify colonization, as shown in the figure below.

**Supplementary Mat. Figure 1**. Colonization of soybean roots by GFP-modified *Trichoderma harzianum*.



**References**

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