



Supplementary Fig. 2. The impact of plant pathogens on soybean was investigated in disease control. Soybean plants were cultivated in a glass greenhouse under a 14-h light cycle and a temperature of $28 \pm 3^\circ\text{C}$. Before the pathogen treatment, inoculation using *S. bacillaris* wild type and mutant lines. Two distinct pathogens were employed, each prepared as conidia stock (10^5 spore/ml) or chlamydospore stock (10^5 spore/ml). (A) *C. truncatum* disease index. (B) Untreated. (C) *C. truncatum*. (D) C + ΔS8 . (E) C + $\Delta\text{salinomycin}$. (F) C + $\Delta\text{bottromycin}$. (G) C + $\Delta\text{atratumycin}$. (H) *Fusarium* sp. disease index. (I) Untreated. (J) *Fusarium* sp. (K) S8. (L) C + $\Delta\text{salinomycin}$. (M) C + $\Delta\text{bottromycin}$. (N) C + $\Delta\text{atratumycin}$.