

Title	Role of the Photorhabdus Dam methyltransferase during interactions with its invertebrate hosts
Authors	Payelleville, Amaury;Blackburn, Dana;Lanois, Anne;Pagès, Sylvie;Cambon, Marine C.;Ginibre, Nadege;Clarke, David J.;Givaudan, Alain;Brillard, Julien
Publication date	2019-10-09
Original Citation	Payelleville, A., Blackburn, D., Lanois, A., Pagès, S., Cambon, M. C., Ginibre, N., Clarke, D. J., Givaudan, A. and Brillard, J. [2019] 'Role of the Photorhabdus Dam methyltransferase during interactions with its invertebrate hosts', PLOS ONE, 14(10), e0212655. (14pp.) doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0212655
Type of publication	Article (peer-reviewed)
Link to publisher's version	10.1371/journal.pone.0212655
Rights	©2019 Payelleville et al. This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. - http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/
Download date	2024-04-24 06:13:03
Item downloaded from	https://hdl.handle.net/10468/9293



UCC

University College Cork, Ireland
Coláiste na hOllscoile Corcaigh

Fig. S2

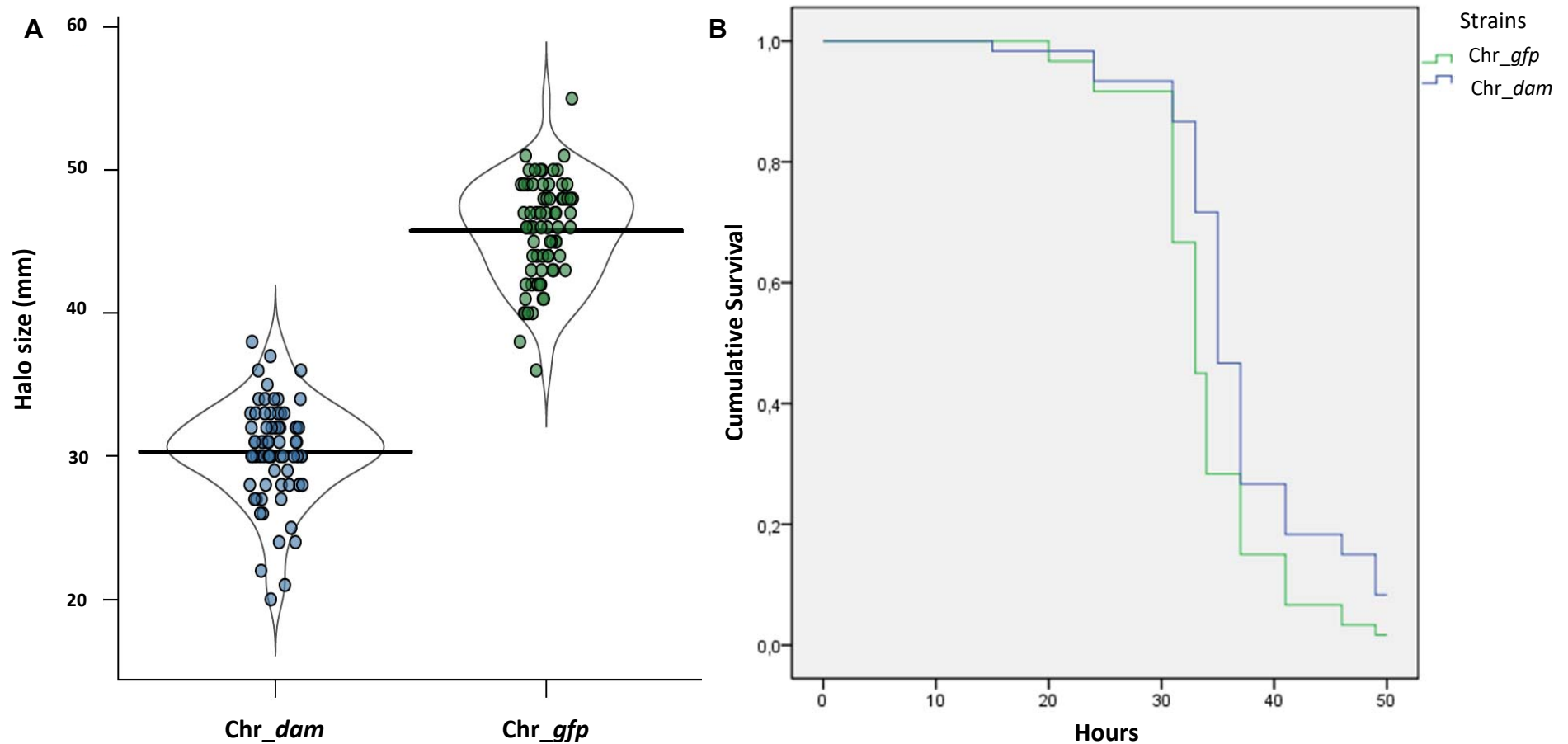


Figure S2. Motility and pathogenicity of *Chr_dam* strain.

(A) Violin-plot of motility halo size for *Chr_dam* and *Chr_gfp* strain after 36 hours of growth on motility medium. The difference between the two strains was significant (Wilcoxon test, p -value < 0.001). (B) Survival of *S. littoralis* larvae after injection of 10^4 CFU of *Chr_gfp* (green) or *Chr_dam* (blue). *Chr_dam* strain was significantly delayed (2 hours) in the time needed to kill 50% of the larvae (Wilcoxon test, p -value < 0.001).