

B Intestinal flora in the fourth generation of adult flies



SupFigure 1



SupFigure 2



SupFigure 3

Supplemental legends of

Bacillus thuringiensis var. kurstaki induces developmental defects in non-target *Drosophila melanogaster* larvae

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Supfigure 1: Commensal flora of Canton S adult Drosophila melanogaster

(A) Monitoring of whole intestinal commensal flora over 19 generations during the generation of the axenic strain. We considered that axenic flies were obtained at the 5th generation. We used axenic the flies from the 7th generation onwards to perform our experiments. (B) Intestinal commensal flora of young (5 days old) and aged (4 weeks old) adult flies of the 4th generation during the axenic establishment procedure. Error bars represent SEM.

Supfigure 2: Evaluation of the crystal amount

Western Blot (WB) using a Rabbit antiCry1A antibody (1/5000, Babin et al., 2019). Equal amounts (2, 5, 10 and $20\mu g$) of Delfin (left part of the WB) and purified crystal (right part of the WB) were deposited on an SDS PAGE. We estimated that Crystals represent between 25% and 30% of the Delfin weight. The band at 130kDa corresponds to the Cry1A protoxins (upper arrow). MW: Molecular Weight in kiloDalton (kDa).

Supfigure 3: Caspase 3 activity in the L3 midgut

(A-F) *myo1A>Casp::GFP* larvae raised on control a medium (A nd B) or on a medium contaminated with $Btk^{\Delta Cry}$ 10X (C and D) or Delfin 10X (E and F). Arrows point enterocytes in which Caspase 3 is activated. Anterior is toward the left.