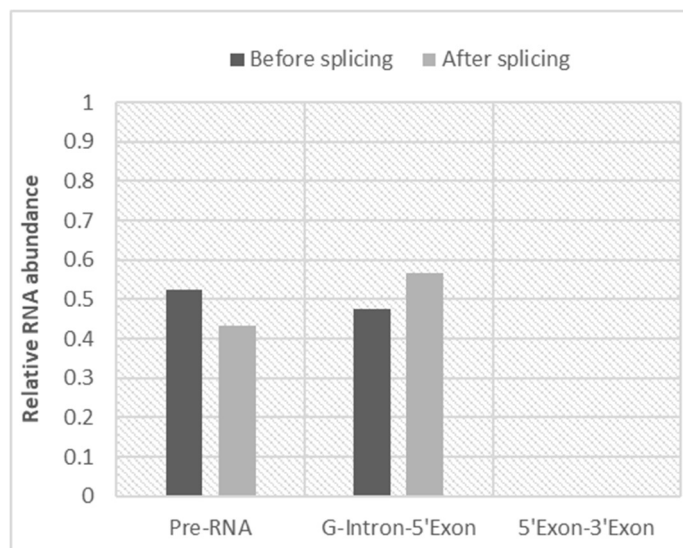
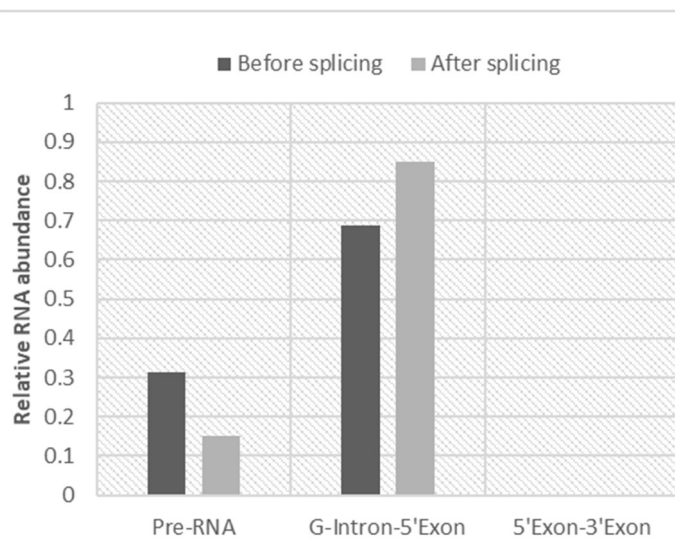


**Figure S1:** *In vitro* self-splicing activity of 10 fungal group I introns, assessed by automated electrophoresis (Experion). From left to right, before and after self-splicing reactions.

**A****B**

**Figure S2:** Quantitative Reverse Transcription PCR (qRT-PCR) of reaction products before and after splicing for (A) *Botrytis cinerea* cob (4) and (B) *Phakopsora pachyrhizi* cob (1). Representative result of three independent experiments, based on three technical replicates.

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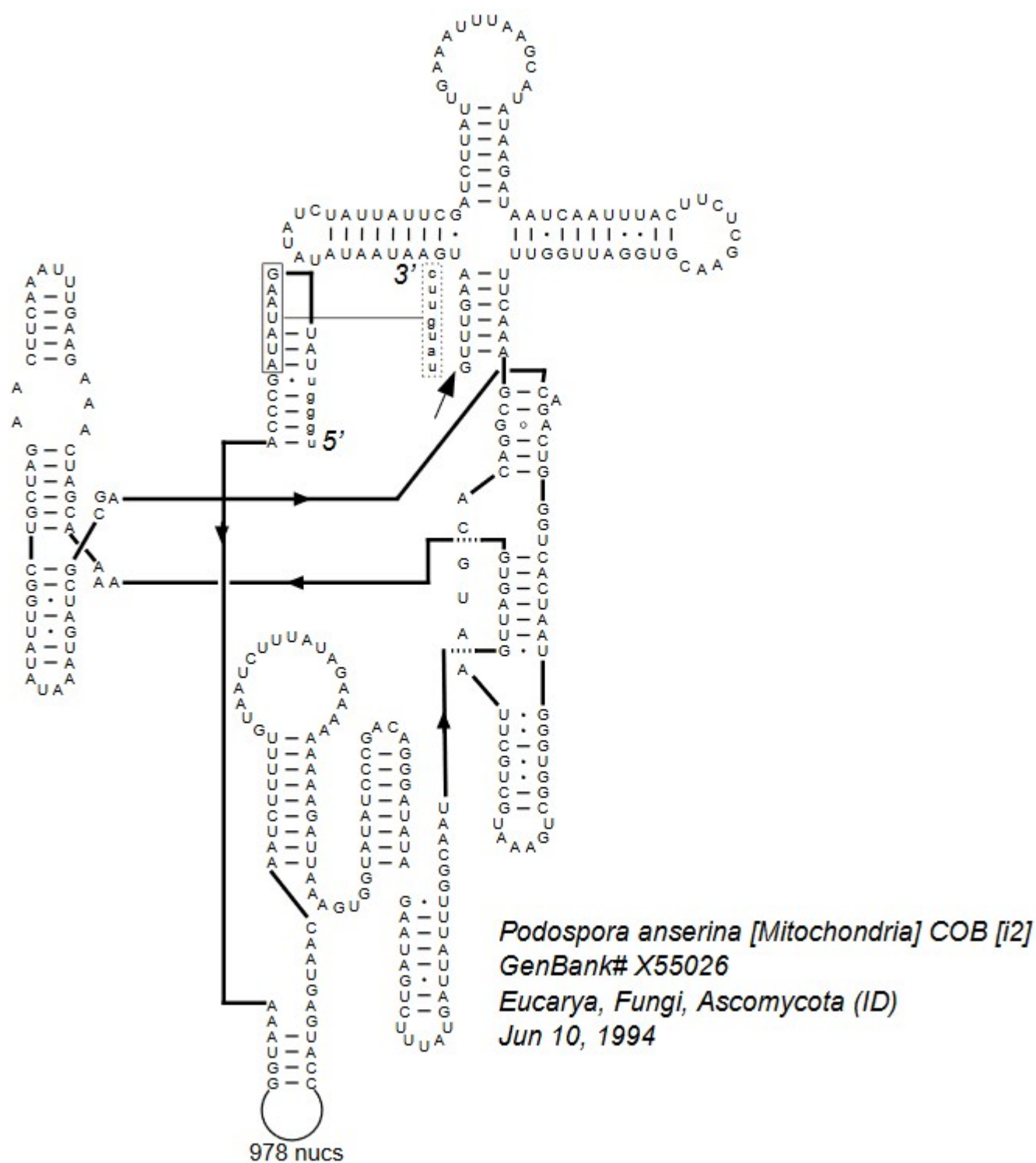
      *           *           *           *           *           *           *           *           *
1  gcaccaagaacattgacatgagttataggtacaataatccttatcggttatgatagttacaggattcctgggttatggtttaccttatggacaaatgtcat 100
   |||||
1  gaacc-----ttgacatgagttataggtacaataatccttatcggttatgatagttacaggattcctgggttatggtttaccttatggacaaatgtcat 93
      *           *           *           *           *           *           *           *           *

      *           *           *           *           *
101 tatgaggtgctacagttattactaatttaattagtgtctgttccttgaattgga 153
    |||||
94  tatgaggtgctacagtt 110
      *           *

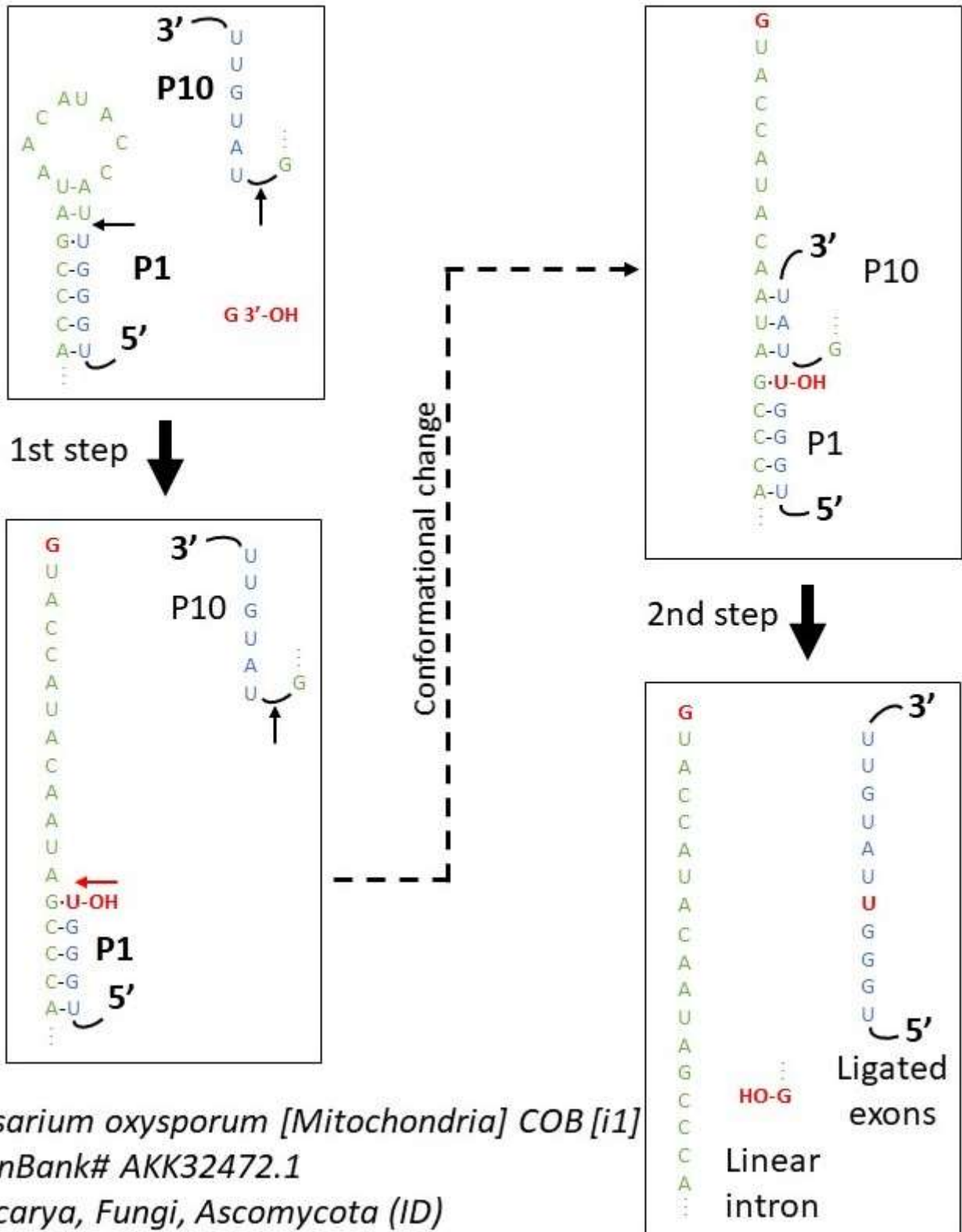
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**Figure S3:** Sanger sequencing result of *Fusarium* cob 5'Exon-3'Exon after *in vitro* cis-splicing and RT-PCR aligned with expected sequence.

On top, the expected 5'Exon-3'Exon sequence with forward and reverse primers used for RT-PCR in red and splice site in blue. Below, Sanger sequencing result using the reverse primer for amplification.



**Figure S4:** *Podospora anserina* cob secondary structure prediction from the Gutell Lab's Comparative RNA Website (<https://crw-site.chemistry.gatech.edu/>).



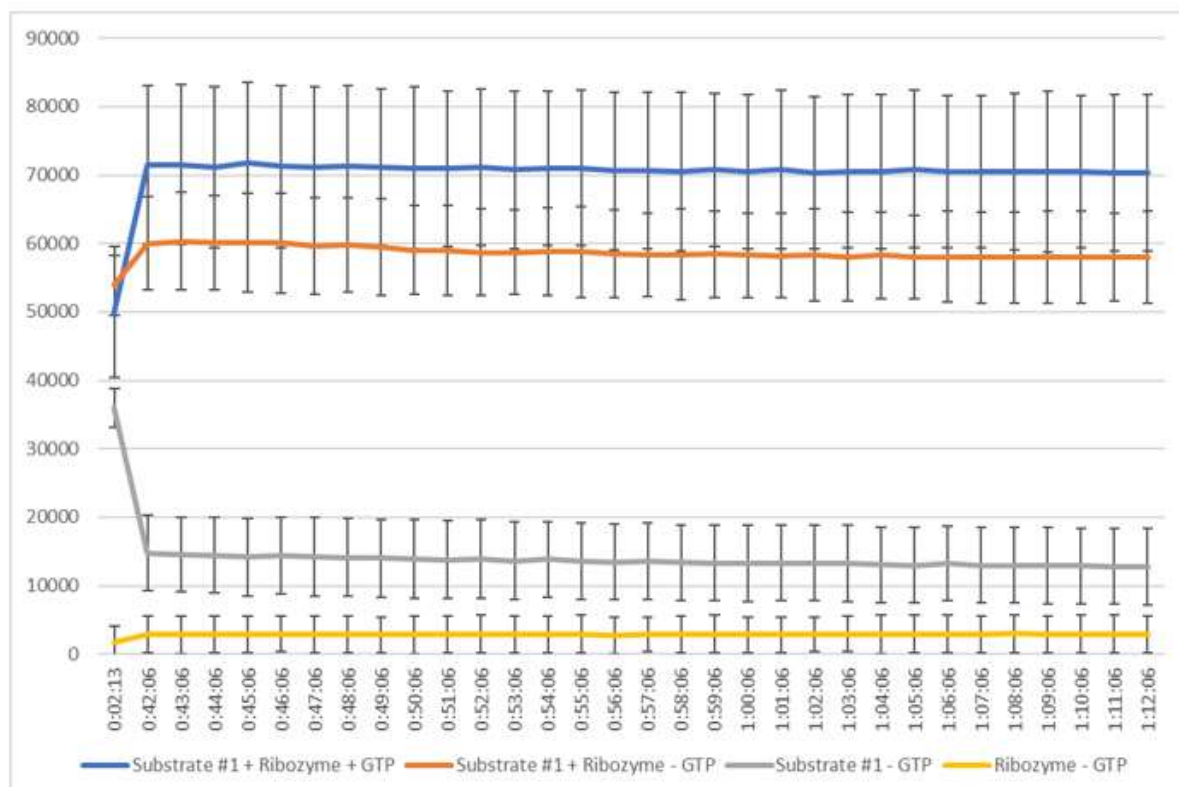
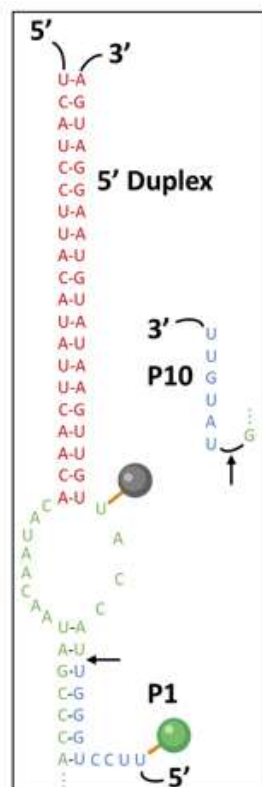
**Figure S5:** Putative splicing mechanism of *Fusarium cob* (1) intron (inspired from Vicens & Cech, 2006). The green sequence corresponds to the intron, the blue sequence to the exons, the red sequence to the guanosine co-factor and the black arrow to the splice sites.

1 gtgcatgcttctctgggTtatgttttaccttatggacaaatgtcattatgaggtgctacagttattactaatttaattagtgtgttctctgaattgga 99  
 53 gtgcatgcttctctgggTtatgttttaccttatggacaaatgtcattatgag-----t~~~ 1

**Figure S6:** Sanger sequencing result of *Fusarium* cob 5'Exon-3'Exon after *in vitro* trans-splicing and RT-PCR aligned with expected sequence.

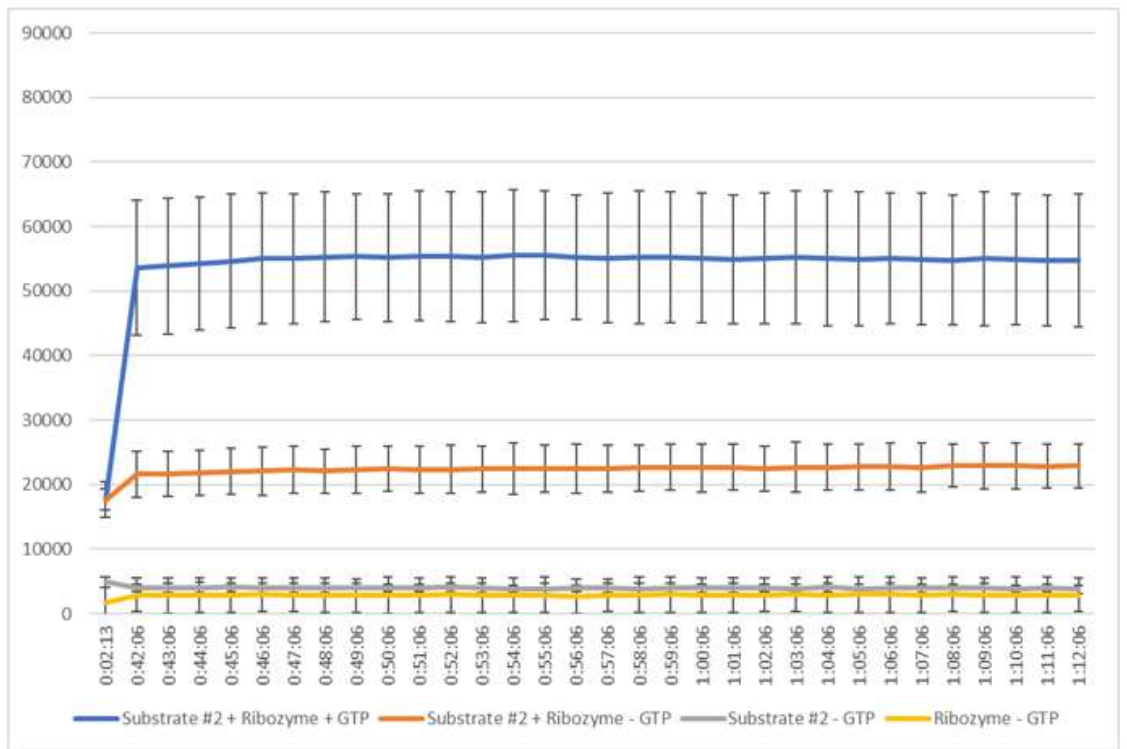
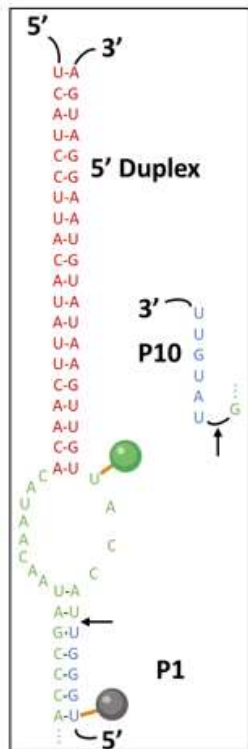
On top, the expected 5'Exon-3'Exon sequence with forward and reverse primers used for RT-PCR in red and splice site in blue. An extra tail was added in 5' of the forward primer (5'-GTGCATGCG...) completed with a specific sequence stopping before the splice site to ensure specificity (...TTCCTGGGT-3'). Below, Sanger sequencing result using the reverse primer for amplification.

**A**

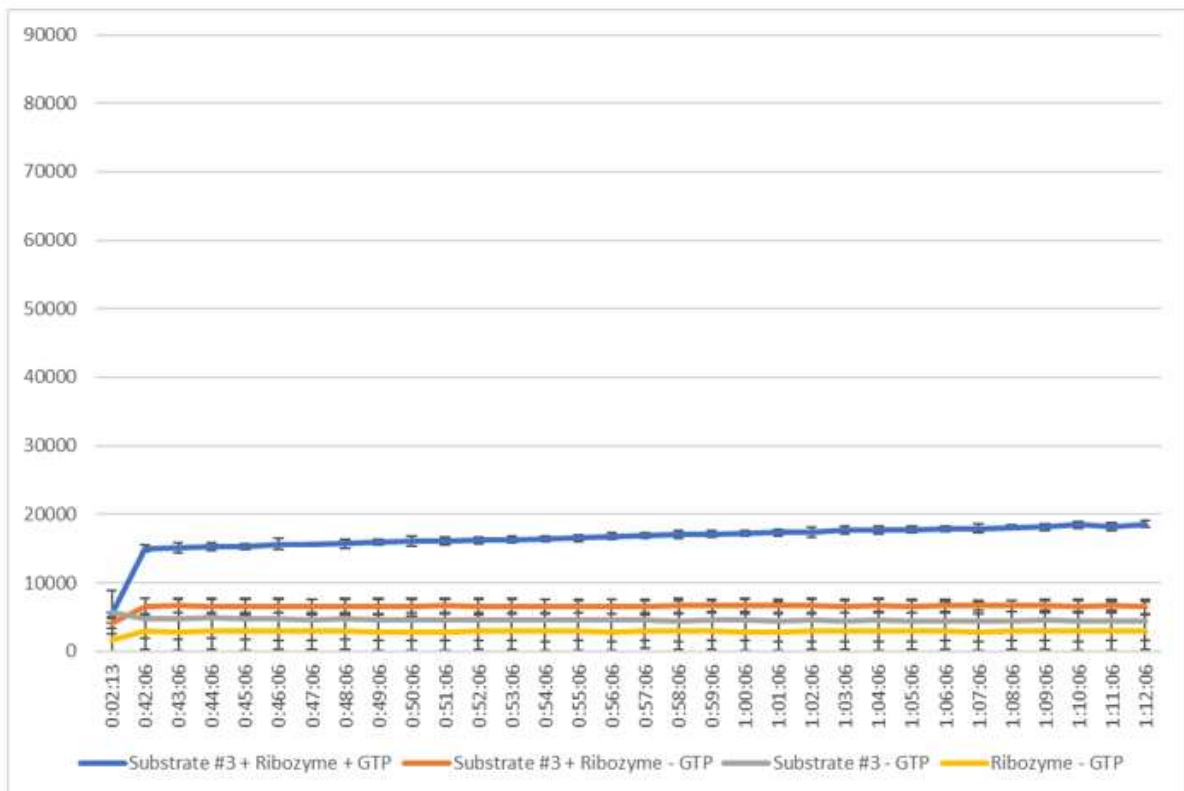
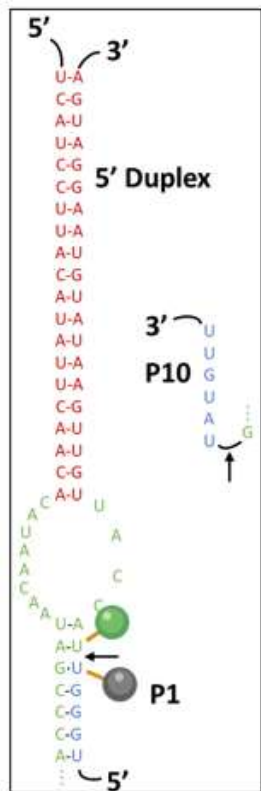




# B

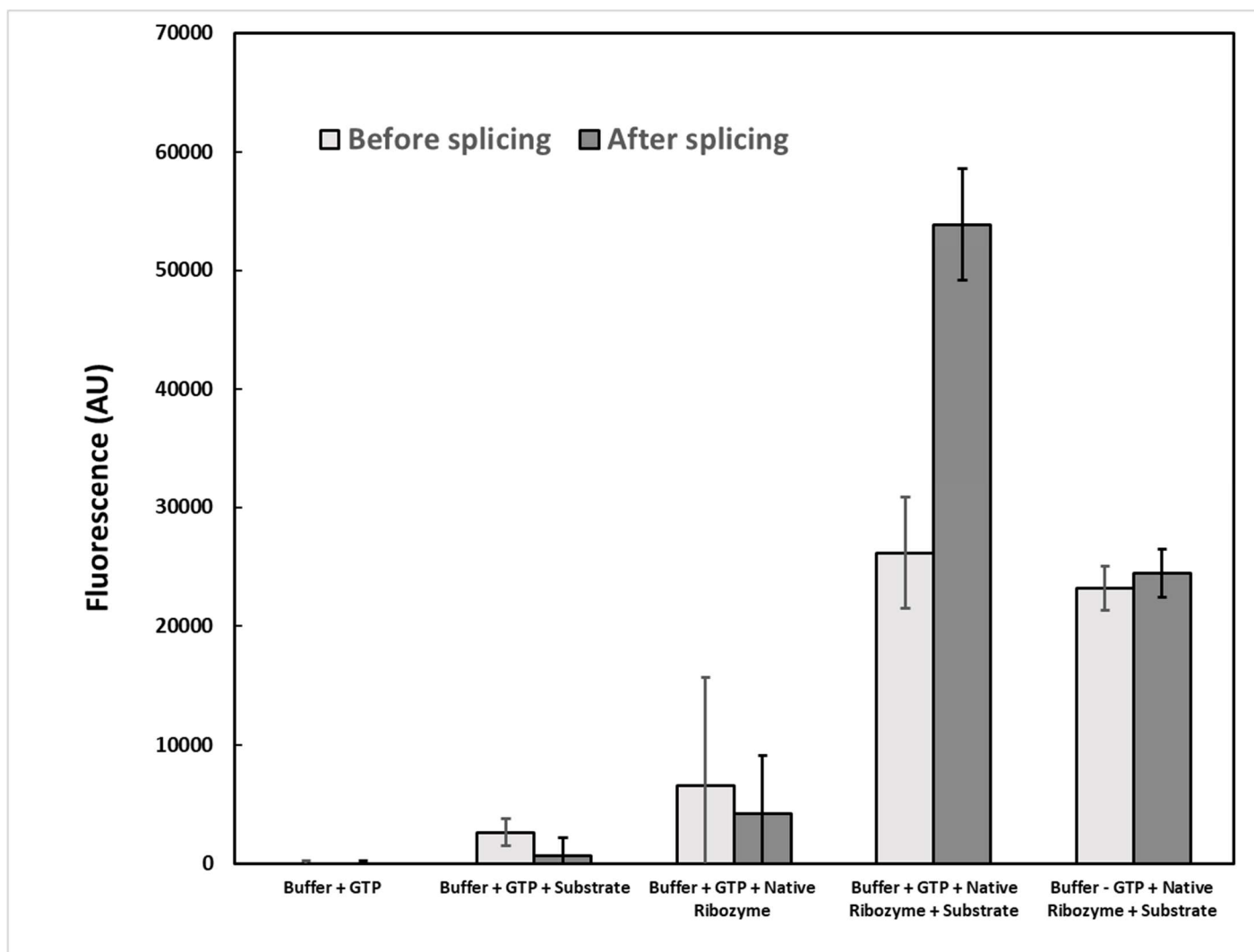


**C**



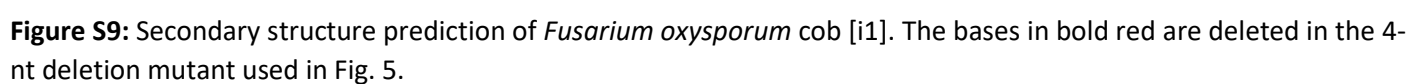
**Figure S7:** Comparison between fluorescent substrates used in this work. Blue line corresponds to a classical self-splicing reaction, composed of ribozyme, substrate, salts and GTP; orange line corresponds to the same reaction without GTP; grey line corresponds to substrate and salts and yellow line ribozyme and salts. (A) Substrate #1 is composed of a FAM fluorophore in green (maximum excitation: 495nm ; maximum emission: 515nm) and a DABdT quencher in grey (maximum absorbance: 475nm); (B) Substrate #2 and (C) #3 are composed of a 5' Iowa Black® Fluorescence Quencher in grey (maximum absorbance: 531nm) and an Internal-6-FAM fluorophore in green (maximum excitation: 495nm ; maximum emission: 515nm). All reactions were performed and monitored as described in "Materials and Methods". The black arrow corresponds to the splice site. Error bars correspond to standard deviation.





**Figure S8:** Fluorescence signal before (light grey) and after 1h at 37°C (dark grey). Fluorescence is only observed when the ribozyme and the substrate are co-incubated, with a twofold increase in signal under proper reaction conditions. Error bars correspond to standard deviation.

*Eucarya, Fungi, Ascomycota (ID)*



**Table S1:** List of fungal Group I introns tested in this work.

Organism name	Intron location	Gene <sup>1</sup> (position)	Subgroup <sup>2</sup>	Self-splicing activity <sup>3</sup>	Intron length (nt)	GC content (%)	Genome Genbank
<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>	Mitochondrion	cob (2)	ID	Not detected	1358	28%	KC832409.1
<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>	Mitochondrion	cob (4)	IA	Partial <sup>4</sup>	1245	28%	KC832409.1
<i>Fusarium oxysporum</i>	Mitochondrion	cob (1)	ID	Detected	1238	27%	KR952337.1
<i>Phakopsora pachyrhizi</i>	Mitochondrion	cob (1)	ID	Partial <sup>4</sup>	1337	37%	GQ332420.1
<i>Phakopsora pachyrhizi</i>	Mitochondrion	cox1 (1)	IB	Not detected	1120	34%	GQ332420.1
<i>Phakopsora pachyrhizi</i>	Mitochondrion	cox1 (2)	ID	Not detected	935	36%	GQ332420.1
<i>Phakopsora pachyrhizi</i>	Nuclear	rnl (1)	IB	Not detected	366	38%	GQ332420.1
<i>Ustilago maydis</i>	Mitochondrion	cox1 (4)	ID	Not detected	1397	33%	DQ157700.1
<i>Ustilago maydis</i>	Mitochondrion	cox1 (6)	IB	Not detected	1349	31%	DQ157700.1
<i>Ustilago maydis</i>	Mitochondrion	cox1 (8)	IA	Not detected	1208	39%	DQ157700.1

<sup>1</sup>rnl: large subunit rRNA; cob: cytochrome b; cox1: cytochrome oxidase subunit 1

<sup>2</sup>Based on RNAWeasel predictions (Lang et al., 2007).

<sup>3</sup>Assessed with qRT-PCR and/or automated electrophoresis

<sup>4</sup>Correspond to the first step of the self-splicing reaction

**Table S2:** List of primers used for T7 PCR amplification.

Underlined sequences correspond to T7 promoter.

Organism name	Gene type (position)	Forward primer (5' -> 3')	Reverse primer (5' -> 3')
<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>	cob (2)	<u>TAATACGACTCACTATAG</u> GGCGAGTAACACAGCTTCAGC	CTCACAGTGACATTTGCC
<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>	cob (4)	<u>TAATACGACTCACTATAG</u> GGTTATTACAAATCTTATGAGTGCTG	GGTTACCAGAACCTGCACTATC
<i>Fusarium oxysporum</i>	cob (1)	<u>TAATACGACTCACTATAG</u> TCTTAATAGAGACCAAGAAC	TCCAATTCAAGGAACAGCACTA
<i>Phakopsora pachyrhizi</i>	cob (1)	<u>TAATACGACTCACTATAG</u> GGCGATTGGAGTAATTATTC	TCTATTAGAGTCGCATTACTTACACTGAAACCC
<i>Phakopsora pachyrhizi</i>	cox1 (1)	<u>TAATACGACTCACTATAG</u> GGTTTGACTGCTATGCCCG	ATCCCCGCTAGATGTAGAGAAAAAATTACACAATC
<i>Phakopsora pachyrhizi</i>	cox1 (2)	<u>TAATACGACTCACTATAG</u> GGTAACAGACAGGAATTCAAC	ACTGCCTTACCACTAACTG
<i>Phakopsora pachyrhizi</i>	rnl (1)	<u>TAATACGACTCACTATAG</u> GGTATAAAGTGTTTTAGG	ACTAGCATACATGTTAAGACAGCTAGAGCATC
<i>Ustilago maydis</i>	cox1 (4)	<u>TAATACGACTCACTATAG</u> GGGACTCCTTAGAGCTTTTGTTAC	TGTTTTTGAGAATAGGTGTTGATAAAG
<i>Ustilago maydis</i>	cox1 (6)	<u>TAATACGACTCACTATAG</u> GGCAGGTAAACCAGTATTTG	GTAGGAACAGCAATAATCATTGTAGCAGC
<i>Ustilago maydis</i>	cox1 (8)	<u>TAATACGACTCACTATAG</u> GGAAACCATCTACCTATCTCG	TGCAGTAGCACTACAGATACTAG

**Table S3:** List of primers used for qRT-PCR.

Organism name	Gene type (position)	Name	Sequence (5' -> 3')
<i>Fusarium oxysporum</i>	cob (1)	F1	GCACCAAGAACATTGACATGAGT
<i>Fusarium oxysporum</i>	cob (1)	R1	ACGTGAGAACGAAGTCTCCT
<i>Fusarium oxysporum</i>	cob (1)	F2	AGTTGTAGTCCTGCGAGTATAAAG
<i>Fusarium oxysporum</i>	cob (1)	R2	GACCCAGTCTGTCGCGATTA
<i>Fusarium oxysporum</i>	cob (1)	F3	ACTAATGGGTGGCTGAAATGC
<i>Fusarium oxysporum</i>	cob (1)	R3	TCCAATTCAAGGAACAGCACTA
<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>	cob (4)	F1	TGAGTGCTGTACCATGAATTGGA
<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>	cob (4)	R1	ACCTATTAGAGGTAGCATCGTTAAA
<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>	cob (4)	F2	GAGTGGGGTTTACAATGGCT
<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>	cob (4)	R2	ACTCTTTGTACGTCGGCCTT
<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>	cob (4)	F3	CTCGACACGAATGCCCTACA
<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>	cob (4)	R3	AAGCCGCTAAAACGAAAGGT
<i>Phakopsora pachyrhizi</i>	cob (1)	F1	AGCGACAGCGTTTATAGGTT
<i>Phakopsora pachyrhizi</i>	cob (1)	R1	ACTGCATGTGAGGCGGTC
<i>Phakopsora pachyrhizi</i>	cob (1)	F2	TTTGCTTTTCTCAAGCCGGG
<i>Phakopsora pachyrhizi</i>	cob (1)	R2	TAGCGATCACTCACCCCTCT
<i>Phakopsora pachyrhizi</i>	cob (1)	F3	CAGGGTCATGTATTGGGGGC
<i>Phakopsora pachyrhizi</i>	cob (1)	R3	TCCAATTCAGGGAATCGCACT