

Supplementary Materials: *Bacillus thuringiensis* Spores and Cry3A Toxins Act Synergistically to Expedite Colorado Potato Beetle Mortality

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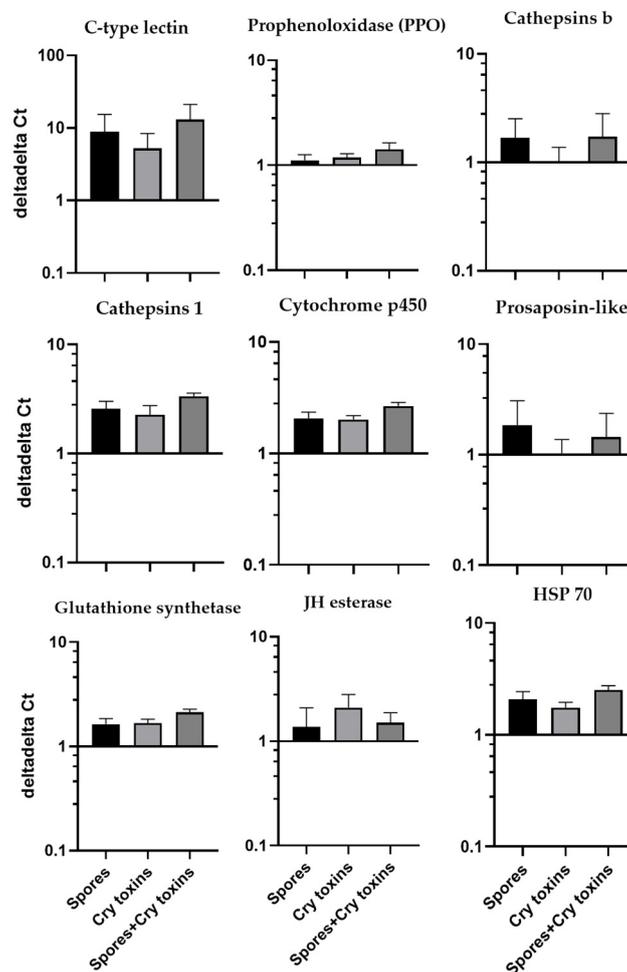


Figure S1. Candidate gene expression in the midgut of Colorado potato beetle larvae exposed orally to *Bacillus thuringiensis* spores and Cry3A toxins. mRNAs were extracted at 48 h post inoculation. Data represent fold change ($\Delta\Delta\text{Ct}$ value of three independent blocks is reported) relative to the control (PBS) treatment. C-type lectin, prophenoloxidase (PPO), cathepsins b and 1, proactivator polypeptide prosaposin-like, cytochrome p450, glutathione synthetase, juvenile hormone (JH) esterase, heat-shock protein (HSP 70).

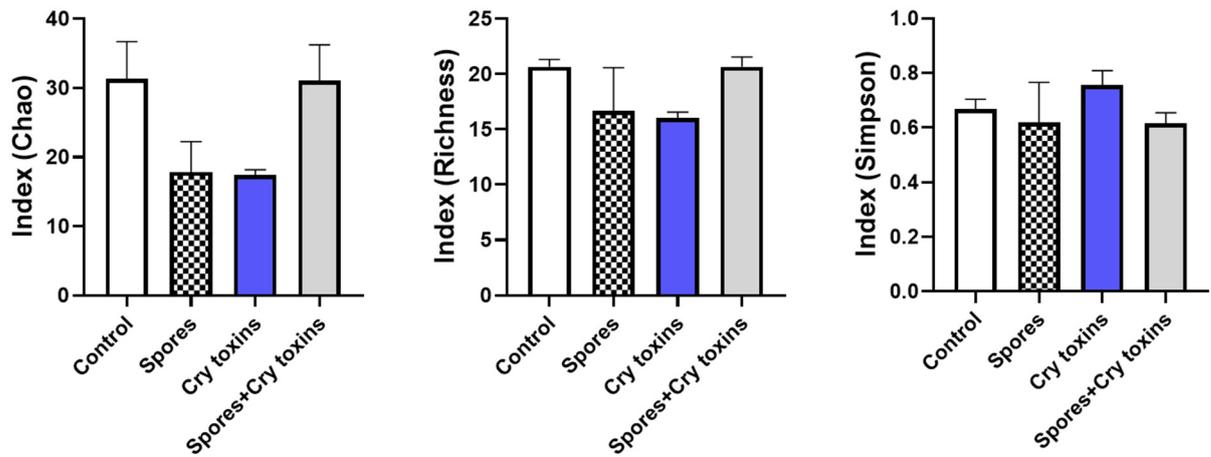


Figure S2. Richness and diversity indices for bacteria in midgut of Colorado potato beetle larvae at 48 h post treatments with *Bacillus thuringiensis* spores, Cry3A toxins, mixture spores with Cry3A toxins and PBS (Control). Chao (A) and Richness (B) community quantitative index reflecting richness (i.e., different bacterial phylotypes) in a dataset. Simpson (C) index reflecting diversity of bacterial communities. Data presented as Mean ± SE.

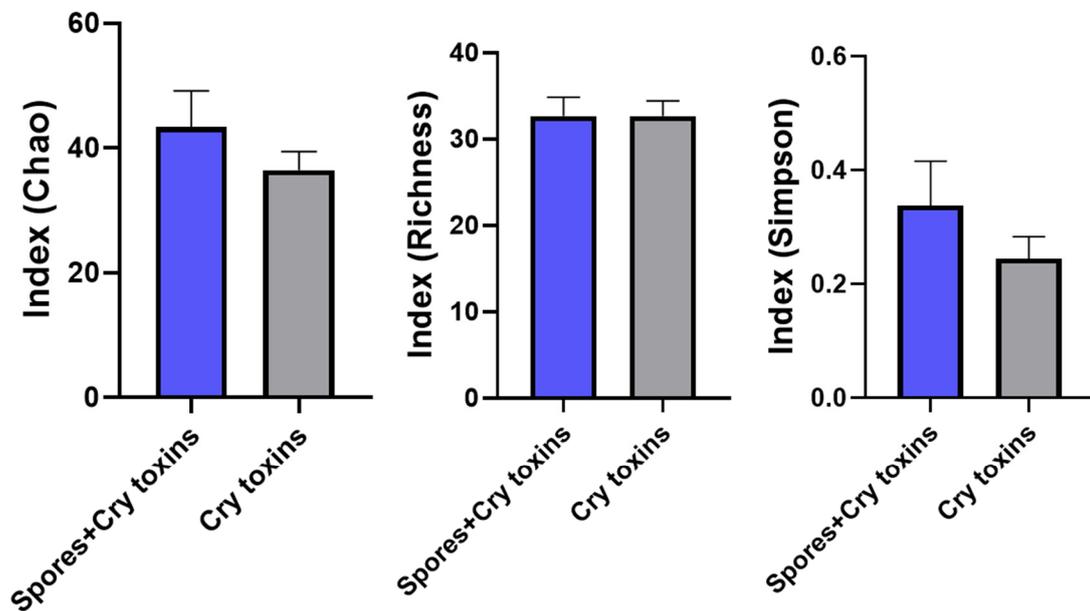


Figure S3. Richness and diversity indices for bacteria in cadavers at 48 h post treatment of Colorado potato beetle larvae with *Bacillus thuringiensis* spores, Cry3A toxins, mixture spores with Cry3A toxins and PBS (Control). Chao (A) and Richness (B) community quantitative index reflecting richness (i.e., different bacterial phylotypes) in a dataset. Simpson (C) index reflecting diversity of bacterial communities. Data presented as Mean ± SE.