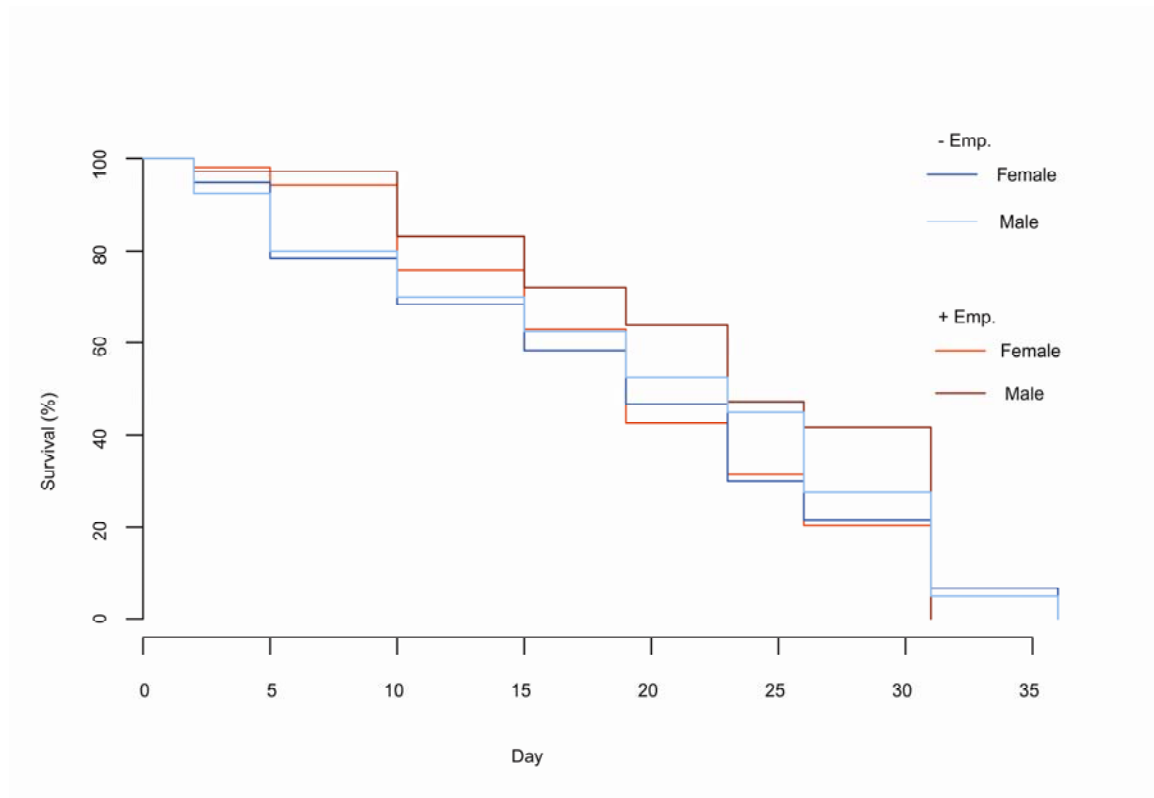


# 1 SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURES



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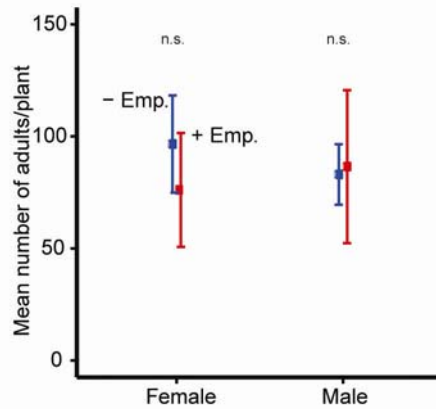
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4 **Figure S1. Survival curve of female and male *T. notatus* adults**

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6 Co- infestation with *Empoasca* sp. does not affect the survival rate of *T. notatus* adults on  
7 *N. attenuata* plants. Graph shows a standard Kaplan-Meier-survival curve of *T. notatus*. The  
8 survival rate of *T. notatus* was monitored on *N. attenuata* plants (as $LOX3$ ) when plants were,  
9 or were not simultaneously infested with *Empoasca* sp. The survival of female and male  
10 parents did not differ between treatments. Cox proportional hazard models; n = 9 plants in  
11 - Emp. treatment and n = 10 plants in + Emp. treatment, 10 (6 females + 4 males of *T. notatus*)  
12 insects/species/plant.

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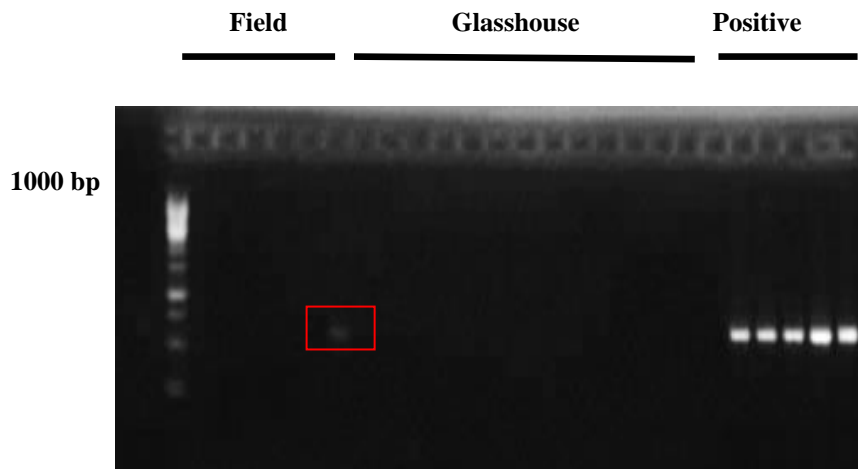
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16 **Figure S2. The number of female and male of *T. notatus* adult progeny is not affected by**  
17 ***Empoasca* sp. co-infestation on *asLOX3* plants**

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19 Graph show mean±SD. *N. attenuata* plants (*asLOX3*) were infested either with *T. notatus* or  
20 simultaneously with *Empoasca* sp. and *T. notatus*. The number of female and male adult  
21 progeny of *T. notatus* did not differ between treatments. GLM; n = 8 plants (in - Emp.  
22 treatment, one plant replicate died and thus, we excluded it from the experiment), 10 (6  
23 females + 4 males of *T. notatus*) insects/species/plant.

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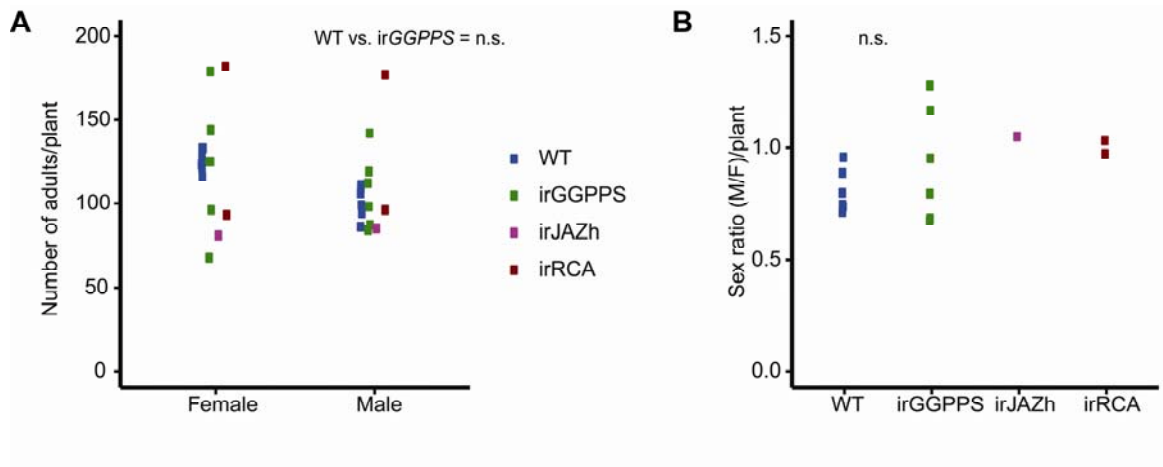
**Figure S3. Agarose gel electrophoresis of PCR screen for *Wolbachia* infection in**

29 ***T. notatus***

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31 The red box indicates a sample from the field that is infected with *Wolbachia*. Glasshouse  
32 samples of *T. notatus* and *Empoasca* sp. were not infected. *Drosophila melanogaster* infected  
33 with *W. pipientis* was used as a positive control.

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**Figure S4. The number of *T. notatus* adult progeny and their sex ratio on wild-type (WT) and different transgenic lines of *N. attenuata* plants**

Neither the sex ratio nor the number of female and male of *T. notatus* adult progeny differed on *irGGPPS*, *irJAZh* or *irRCA* plants versus WT. Graphs show counted male and female progeny as well as the sex ratio on each individual plant. (A) Control (WT), *irGGPPS*, *irJAZh* and *irRCA* plants of *N. attenuata* were infested with *T. notatus*. The number of female and male adult progeny of *T. notatus* and (B) the sex ratio did not differ between plants from the different genotypes. Since *irJAZh* and *irRCA* had low number of replicates ( $n = 1$  and  $n = 2$ , respectively), statistical test was carried only for the comparison between control (WT) and *irGGPPS* plants. GLM;  $n = 6$  plants, 10 (6 females + 4 males) insects/plant.