

Fig. 1. Inhibitory effect of chemicals on growth of *Ralstonia solanacearum* Rs1002. (a) Structure of chemical compounds. Number 1 was screened from the pilot library, and numbers 2–9 are its analogues. (b) Activities of each compound to inhibit the growth of *Rs1002*. Number and name of compounds used are number 1 (NPD252), 2 (NPD5838), 3 (NPD5839), 4 (NPD8268), 5 (NPD8269), 6 (NPD10580), 7 (NPD8265), 8 (NPD8264) and 9 (NPD5835). Overnight-cultured *Rs1002* in 3 ml of BG medium was centrifuged, then bacterial density was adjusted to $OD_{600} = 0.1$ with fresh BG medium. One hundred and fifty μ l of *Rs1002* suspension was added to each well of a 96-well microtitre plate. As a control treatment 0.5 μ l of DMSO was added, and 0.5 μ l of each compound (3 mg/ml, DMSO) was added to obtain a final concentration of 10 μ g/ml. After incubation for 24 h at 27° C in microtitre plates, the absorbance at OD_{600} was measured. The relative absorbance (OD_{600}) of the DMSO control was set to '1'. The results shown are means of three independent experiments with three replicates. Error bars represent standard deviations, and asterisks indicate that results are statistically significant compared to the DMSO control (* $P < 0.001$). The final concentration of kanamycin (Km) was 50 μ g/ml.

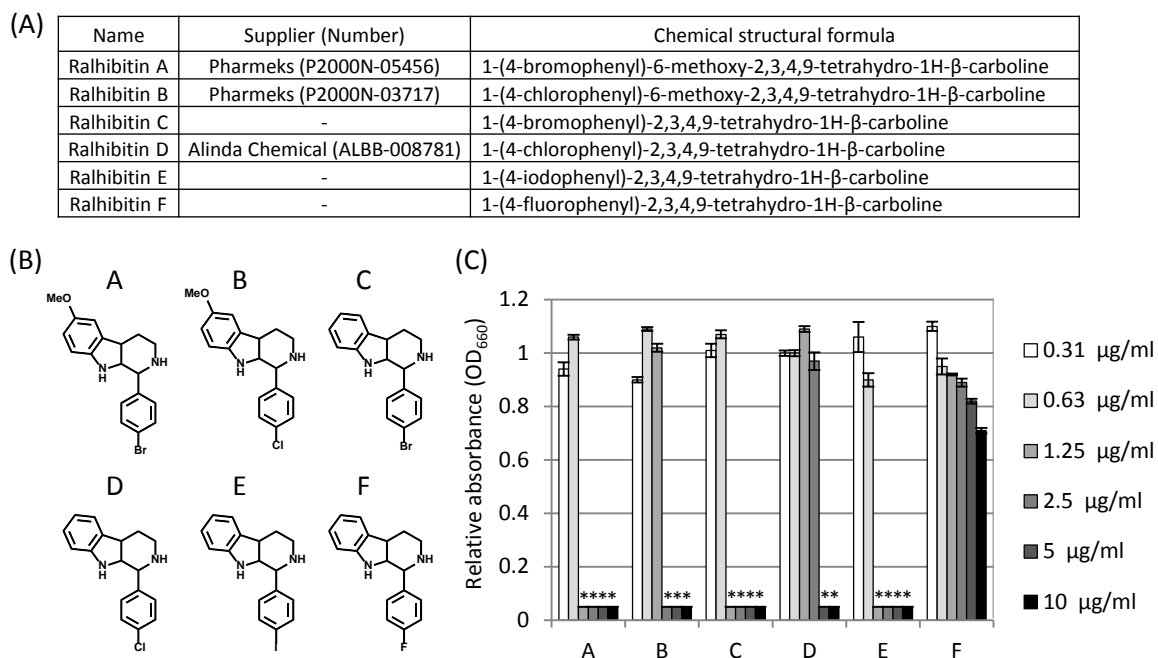


Fig. 2. Dose-dependent inhibition of *Rs1002* by ralhibitins. (a) Supplier and chemical structural formula of each ralhibitin. (b) Structures of six ralhibitins. (c) Activity of each ralhibitin to inhibit the growth of *Rs1002*. *Rs1002* was incubated in 3 ml of BG medium without or with one ralhibitin for 24 h at 27° C in a glass tube, then the absorbance at OD₆₆₀ was measured. The relative absorbance (OD₆₆₀) of the DMSO control was set to '1'. The results shown are means of three independent experiments with three replicates. Error bars represent standard deviations. Mean differences at **P*<0.05 were considered significant.

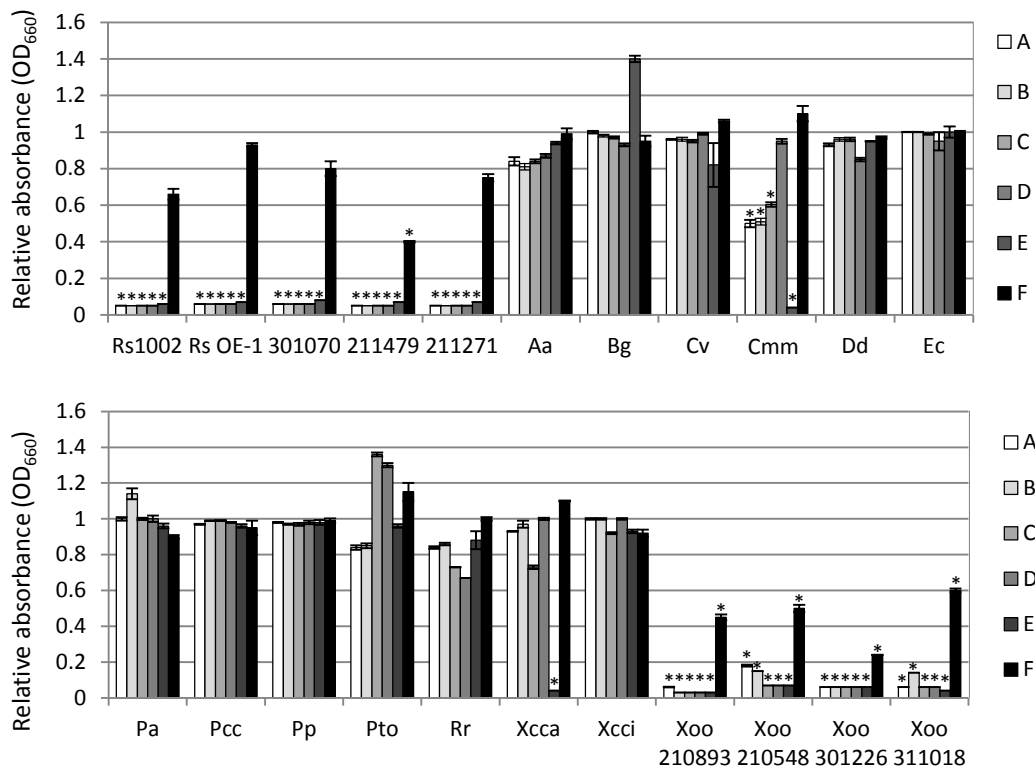


Fig. 3. The growth inhibition effect of ralhititins on various bacterial strains. Various bacterial strains listed in supplementary Table S1 were incubated in 3 ml of medium with or without ralhititins at 10 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ for 24–48 h at 27° C in a glass tube, then the absorbance at OD₆₆₀ was measured. The relative absorbance (OD₆₆₀) of the DMSO control was set to '1'. Results shown are means of three independent experiments with three replicates. Error bars represent standard deviations. Mean differences at * $P < 0.05$ were considered significant.

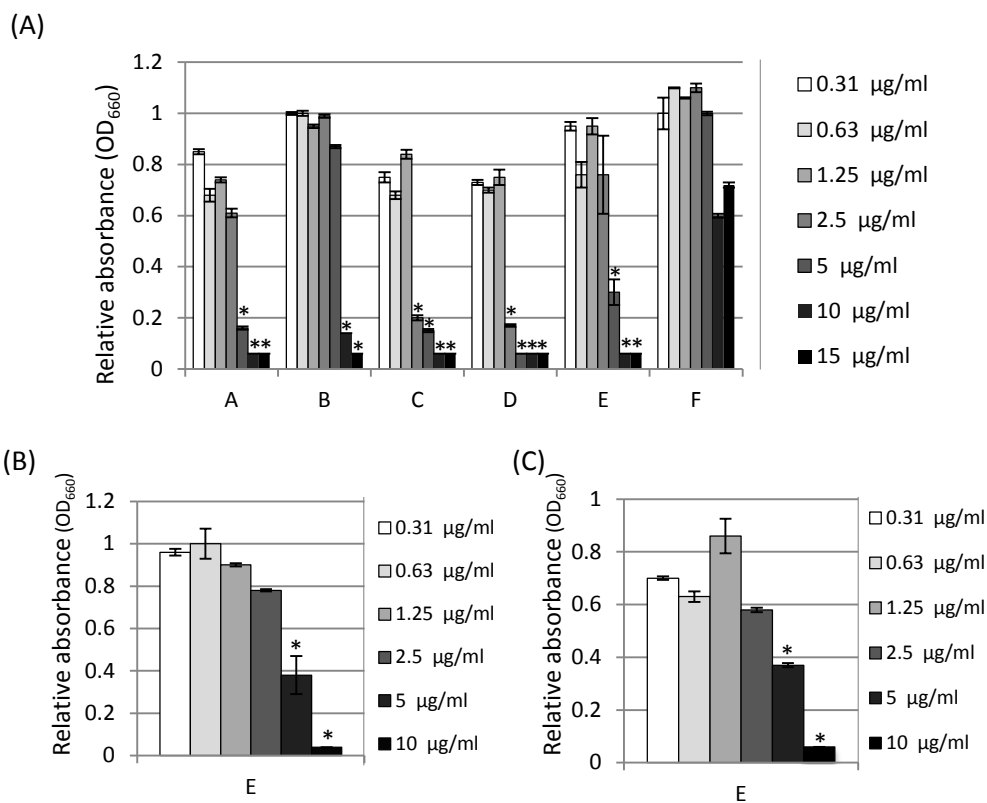


Fig. 4. Dose-dependent activity of ralhibitins to inhibit the growth of *Xoo* T7174 (a), *Xcca* (b), and *Cmm* (c). The relative absorbance (OD_{660}) of the DMSO control was set to '1'. Results shown are means of three independent experiments with three replicates. Error bars represent standard deviations. Mean differences at $*P < 0.05$ were considered significant.

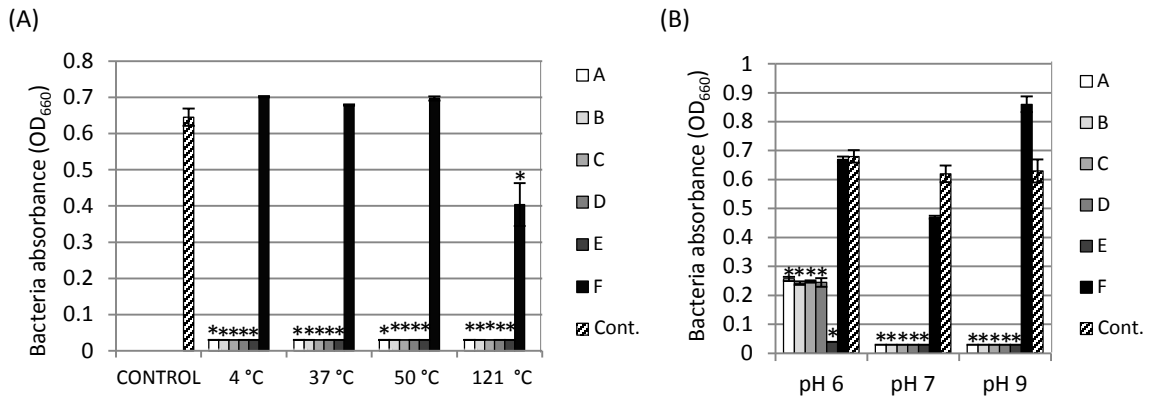


Fig. 5. Stability of ralhibitins. (a) Effect of temperature on inhibition of the growth of *Rs1002* by ralhibitins. Control means treatment with DMSO that is not exposed to different temperatures (b) Activity of ralhibitins on inhibition of the growth of *Rs1002* at different pH of BG medium. Control means treatment with DMSO at respective pH. Ralhibitins were applied at a final concentration of 10 µg/ml. After incubation for 24 h at 27° C in a glass tube, the absorbance at OD₆₆₀ was measured. The results shown are means of three independent experiments with three replicates. Error bars represent standard deviations. Mean differences at * $P < 0.05$ were considered significant.

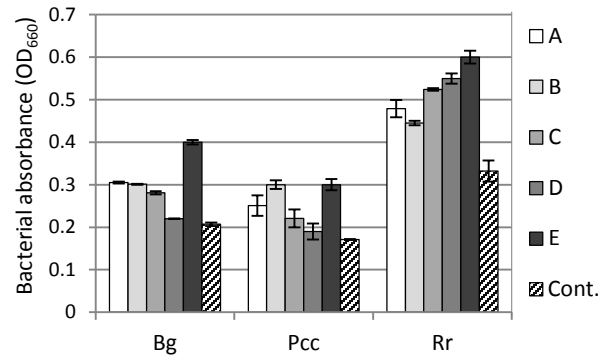


Fig. 6. Inhibitory effect of pre-culture with ralhibitins. Three bacteria (*Pcc*, *Bg*, and *Rr*) were incubated with 10 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ ralhibitins overnight. Then the filtrate of each culture supernatant was used for the medium of *Rs1002*. Controls were precultured medium without ralhibitins.