## (a) Wild type Nod factor

$$C_{16:2}$$
 $C_{16:3}$ 
 $C_{16:3}$ 

## (b) nodF/nodL Nod factor

HO OH OH OH OSO<sub>3</sub>H

$$C_{18:1}$$
 OH OH OSO<sub>3</sub>H

 $C_{18:1}$  OH OSO<sub>3</sub>H

 $C$ 

C<sub>16:3</sub>

HO NH HO NH HO NH HO OH

C<sub>16:1</sub> CH<sub>3</sub> CH<sub>3</sub> CH<sub>3</sub> CH<sub>3</sub>

**Supporting Information Fig. S1** Structures of Nod factors made by WT, *nodF/nodL* or *nodL* or mutants of *S. meliloti* 

The WT Nod factors (a) are oligomers of 4 or 5 (not shown)  $\beta$ -1-4-linked N-acetyl glucosamines carrying O-linked acetyl (red) and sulfate (blue) groups and  $C_{16:1}$ ,  $C_{16:2}$  or  $C_{16:3}$  N-linked acyl groups (green). Mutation of nodL (b and c) blocks attachment of the acetyl group and mutation of nodF (b) results in Nod factors carrying a  $C_{18:1}$  (rather than  $C_{16:1}$ ,  $C_{16:2}$  or  $C_{16:3}$ ) linked acyl group (green)