

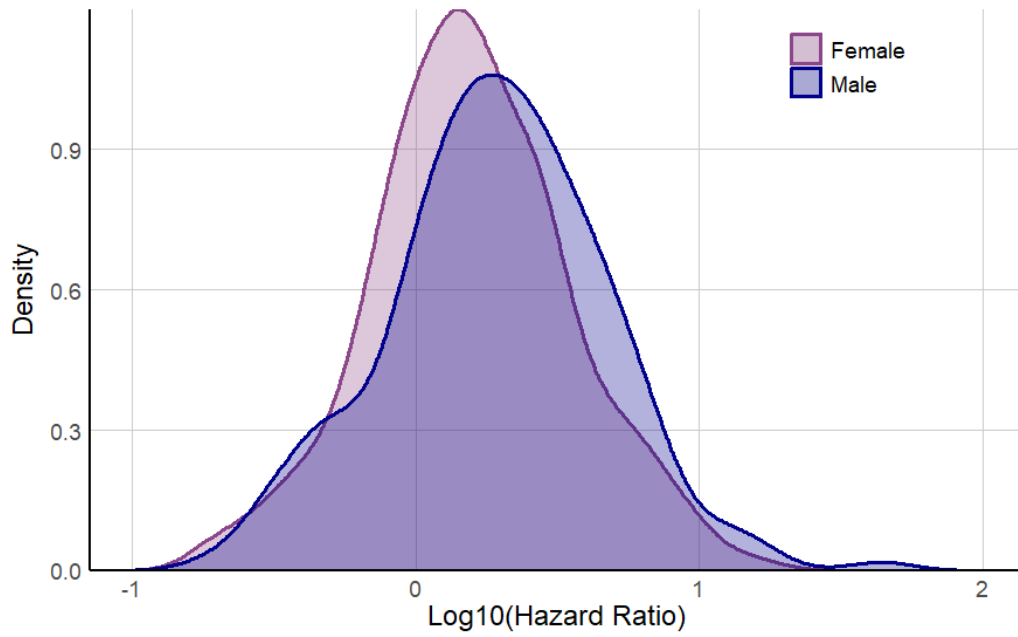
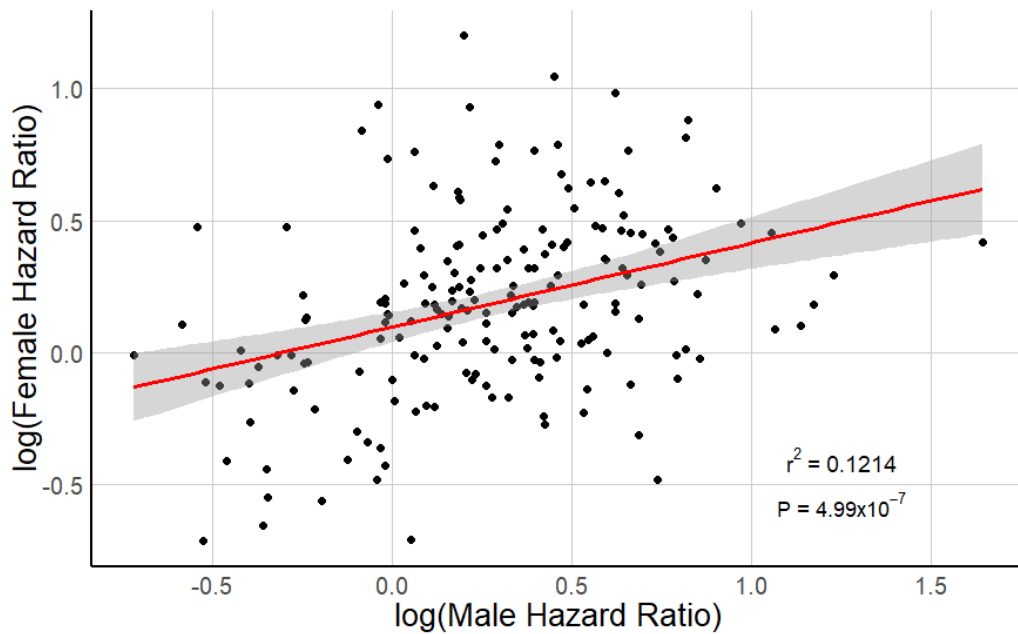
A**B**

Figure S1. Susceptibility to *C. burnetii* infection is sex-dependent. Male and female DGRP hazard ratios were log₁₀ transformed to construct a A) smoothed density plot and B) XY scatterplot for linear regression analysis. R² values were obtained using R and P-value from paired T-test.

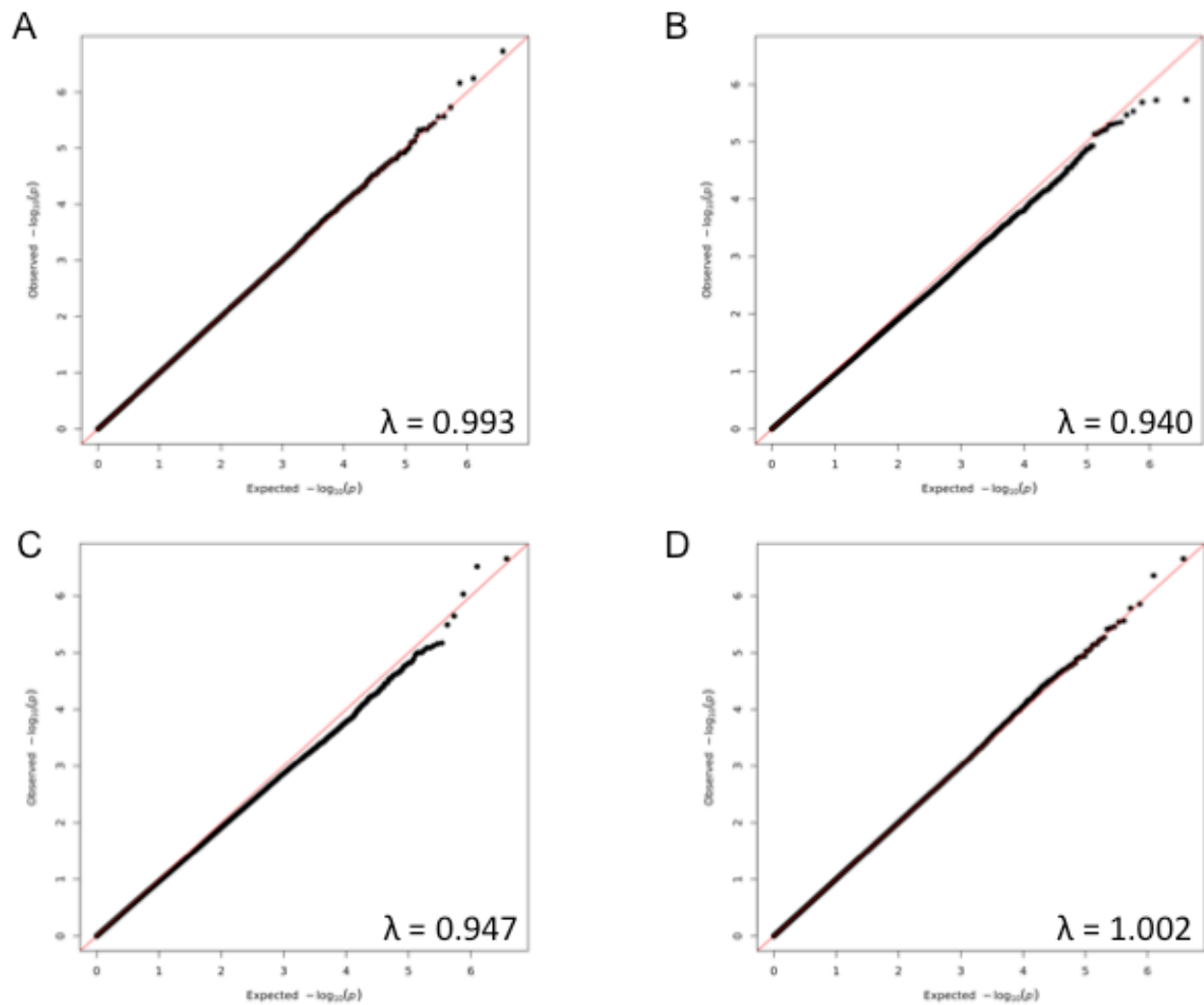


Figure S2. QQ plots from GWA analyses using *C. burnetii* log transformed hazard ratios. Log₁₀ transformed hazard ratios for A) male, B) female, C) average, and D) difference traits from the dgrp2 pipeline. Genomic inflation values (λ) were calculated using R. λ values and Q-Q plots indicate little to no inflation of P-values.

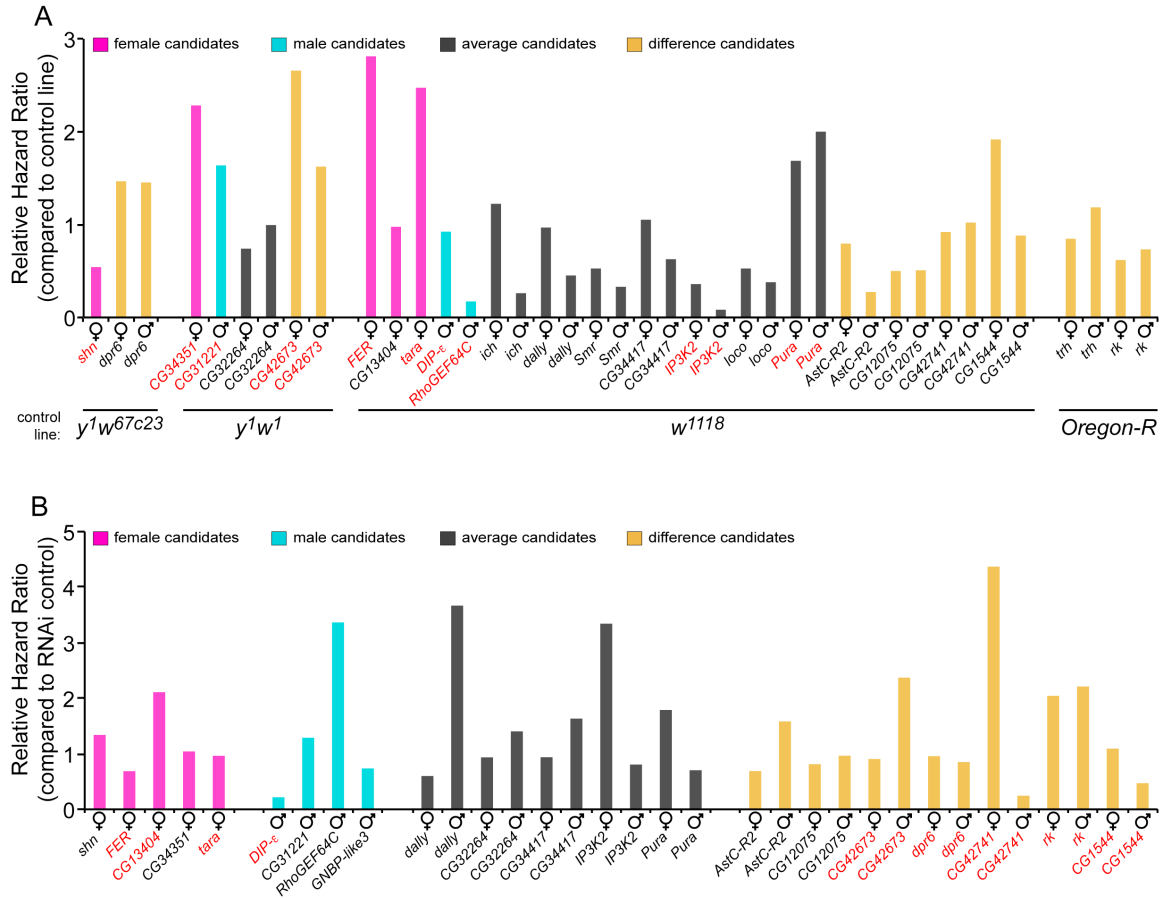


Figure S3. Relative hazard ratios of gene candidates compared to their genetic controls. Data from Tables S6-7 were used to calculate relative hazard ratios for gene candidates using A) null mutant and B) RNAi knockdown flies. Null mutants are compared to their respective genetic control line and RNAi knockdown flies are compared to their sibling progeny flies carrying the CyO balancer. Genes highlighted in red validated and are shown within one of the sets in Figure 3A.