# **Supporting Information**

## **Coyne** *et al.* **10.1073/pnas.0804220105**

#### **SI Materials and Methods**

**Assessment of in Vitro Growth Under Various Conditions.** The bile salt mixture was an  $\sim$  50:50 mix of sodium cholate and sodium deoxycholate. The conjugated bile salts were in the form of porcine bile extract. The porcine bile extract, hexadecyltrimethylammonium bromide, benzalkonium chloride, and deoxycholic acid were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich Co. Basal medium was prepared, autoclaved, and supplemented as usual, but at  $2\times$ concentration. Appropriate amounts of the additives to be tested were dissolved in this medium, and the final volume was adjusted with sterile water. Serial 2-fold dilutions were made with  $1\times$ supplemented basal medium to produce a range of concentrations for testing, and the aliquots were filter sterilized. Strains to be tested were grown overnight in basal medium, and these cultures were used to inoculate the anaerobic test medium. Primary growth in the test medium was assessed after incubation anaerobically overnight at 37°C.

Vigorously resuspended overnight cultures of the strains to be compared for growth rate were used to inoculate anaerobic basal medium in  $16 \times 100$ -mm screw-capped tubes. Growth was monitored by recording absorbance at 600 nm every hour using a Genesys 20 spectrophotometer (Thermo Electron Corp.). The readings for several replicate cultures were averaged and plotted to arrive at an accurate assessment of growth rate.

Sensitivity to acid pH was assessed by inoculating pH-adjusted basal medium or pH-adjusted normal saline with growth from overnight basal-medium cultures. Samples were removed from the normal saline cultures after exposure to acid conditions for 2, 4, 6, and 24 h and were used to inoculate the anaerobic basal medium. Growth of these postexposure cultures was assessed after overnight anaerobic incubation.

- 1. Bolstad B, Irizarry R, Astrand M, Speed T. (2003) A comparison of normalization methods for high density oligonucleotide array data based on bias and variance. *Bioinformatics* 19(2):185–193.
- 2. Irizarry RA, *et al*. (2003) Exploration, normalization, and summaries of high density oligonucleotide array probe level data. *Biostatistics* 4(2):249–264.

**Gene Expression Analysis.** Triplicate cultures of *B. fragilis* 9343 wild type and Δ*ungD1*Δ*ungD2*ΔPSH were grown overnight, diluted 1:100 into fresh supplemented basal medium, and allowed to reach mid-log phase ( $OD_{600} \sim 0.8$ ). Total RNA was extracted from each culture using the RNeasy Mini Kit and RNAprotect reagent (Qiagen) according to the manufacturer's instructions. The RNA samples were subjected to on-column DNase digestion using the RNase-free DNase kit (Qiagen) as suggested. RNA quality and concentration was determined using an Agilent 2100 bioanalyzer at the Harvard Medical School-Partners Healthcare Center for Genetics and Genomics (Cambridge, MA).

For gene expression analysis, high-density oligonucleotide microarrays (14 24-mer primer pairs per gene, 3-fold technical redundancy per chip, using design 2005–08-12\_B\_fragili\_24mer) were purchased from NimbleGen Systems. Array synthesis, Cy3 labeling, hybridization, and array scanning were performed by NimbleGen (Roche NimbleGen). Data extraction, background correction, quantile normalization (1), and RMA analysis (2) were performed using the NimbleScan software package, version 2.4.27.

The normalized, 3-per-gene replicate expression levels for each chip were averaged to reduce the data set to 1 expression level per gene per chip. These averaged data were log 2 transformed and analyzed by 1000 permutations of rank products (3), using a custom Perl script based on the Perl implementation of the rank products procedure as provided by the Bioinformatics Research Centre at the University of Glasgow. A fold-change score also was assigned to each gene by computing the ratio of the average of the 3 mutant expression values to the average of the 3 wild-type expression values. A gene was considered differentially expressed if its false discovery rate as calculated by rank products was  $\leq 0.05$  and if its fold-change ratio satisfied  $0.5 \le x \ge 2.0$ .

- 3. Breitling R, Armengaud P, Amtmann A, Herzyk P. (2004) Rank products: A simple, yet powerful, new method to detect differentially regulated genes in replicated microarray experiments. *FEBS Lett* 573:83–92.
- 4. Tatusov RL, Koonin EV, Lipman DJ (1997) A genomic perspective on protein families. *Science* 278:631–637.

UDP-2-acetamido-4-amino-2,4,6-trideoxy-D-galactose (UDP-AATGal)



UDP-2-acetamido-2,6-dideoxy-D-glucose<br>(UDP-QuiNAc)

**Fig. S1.** Proposed involvement of UngD2 (E1, UDP-2-acetamido-2-deoxy-D-glucose 4,6-dehydratase) in the formation of a UDP-2-acetamido-4-keto-2,4,6 trideoxy-D-glucose intermediate, with subsequent formation of UDP-2-acetamido-4-amino-2,4,6-trideoxy- D-galactose or UDP-2-acetamido-2,6-dideoxy- Dglucose by the actions of a aminotransferase (E2) or a 4-reductase (E3), respectively. In the pyroxidal-5'-phosphate (P5'P)-dependant aminotransferase reaction, L-glutamate (L-Glu) is converted by oxidative deamination to  $\alpha$ -ketoglutarate.



**Fig. S2.** Complement-mediated killing of wild-type *B. fragilis* and the *ungD1ungD2*PSH acapsular mutant. The viability of bacteria incubated for 1 h in 10% normal human serum (NHS) was compared with bacteria incubated for 1 h in heat-inactivated normal human serum (HI-NHS), and the results are reported as fold change of viable bacteria. The results of 2 separate experiments are shown for each strain.

#### **Table S1. Distribution among cluster of orthologous group (COG) categories of** *B. fragilis ungD1ungD2***PSH genes with altered expression levels relative to** *B. fragilis* **9343/**



\*Genes whose expression level in *ungD1ungD2*PSH was greater (up column) or less than (down column) that in wild type with a false discovery rate 0.05 and an average fold-change of  $\leq$  0.5 or  $\geq$  2.0.

### **Table S2. List of genes with differential expression levels in** *ungD1ungD2***PSH compared with wild type**







Abbreviations: COG, cluster of orthologous groups.

#### **Table S3. Primers used in this study**

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Primer sequence (5'->3') The set of the sequence (5'->3') S' addition The Sequence (5'->3') ATTTCCGAAAGCATTGAAGTCTAA AA GAGCTC (*Sst* I) Delete *ungD1*, upstream flank GCAACTCGCGATGAAAGATACTTA **AT CTGCAG** (*Pst* I) TTTGTAAGCAAGAATTCGGAGTTT TT CTGCAG (Pst I) TT CTGCAG (Pst I) Delete *ungD1*, downstream flank AATCCTGATCACCTCCTACAAGAA AA GAGCTC (*Sst* I) AGAGGTTCAAAGAACAGACGATG GT GGATCC (*Bam* HI) Delete *ungD2*, upstream flank AGTACCTTCGCAGAAAGATACCG GC GAATTC (*Eco* RI) GTGAGCAAAAACTCTTGTTTTGAG GA GAATTC (*Eco* RI) Delete *ungD2*, downstream flank AAATATCAACCACTTCCGTCAGTT TT GGATCC (*Bam* HI) CGTTGAAACTAGCATCTCGTACTC CTCA GGATCC (*Bam* HI) Delete PSH, upstream flank TTATGAAGTTTAAAGGGGTCAAGC CGAA ACGCGT (*Mlu* I) TGCAAAGAAAAGATGTCCATTAAA **AAAT ACGCGT (Mlu I)** Delete PSH, downstream flank CTTTCAGAAAAGAAAAAGCATTCC CCTT GGATCC (*Bam* HI) TGAAATGTTTATAAAATAAAAAGGTTAGGG TA GGATCC (*Bam* HI) Clone *ungD1* CATTTATTTCATTCCTAAGTTTTCG GC GGATCC (*Bam* HI) ACCGCCTAAAACAAAAACTGTAAA AA GGATCC (*Bam* HI) Clone *ungD2* ACGATCAGTCTTTCTTATCCAACG GC GGATCC (*Bam* HI) GTCAAATAAAAACGCACGTGTTAG **Detect** *ungD2* deletion AACGTTTCAAGTTACACGAACAAA AAAAAGAAGATGACAAGCTCCCTAT PSH promoter orientation TGGGATCCTCCTGTCACACGCACACGCTG