

## Supplemental Materials

### Supplemental Materials and Methods

#### Strain Construction

For construction of the  $\Delta mogR \Delta degU/p_{Hy}$  strain, the primer pair #366 and #780 were used with *Lm* EGDe genomic DNA to amplify ~0.8 kb of the region upstream of *mogR*. The 0.8 kb PCR product was purified, digested with *KpnI* and *EagI*, and ligated to plasmid pHPL3 (Gründling *et al.*, 2004) digested with the same restriction enzymes, and transformed into XL1-Blue to generate strain DH-E1878 carrying plasmid pHPL3-5'  $\Delta mogR$ . Primer #366 and #707 were used to amplify the 5'  $\Delta mogR$  DNA fragment and the  $p_{Hy}$  promoter from plasmid pHPL3-5'  $\Delta mogR$ . The  $p_{Hy}$  promoter is located at the 3' end of the 5'  $\Delta mogR$  fragment with transcription initiating at nucleotide 36 of *mogR* proceeding divergently towards the 5' start of *mogR* and *fliN*. Primers #706 and #368 were used to amplify ~1 kb of DNA downstream of *mogR*. The 5' and 3' PCR products were gel purified using the QIAquick gel extraction kit (Qiagen) and used as templates for a splicing by overlap extension (SOE) PCR reaction (Horton *et al.*, 1989). The flanking primers, #366 and #368, were used to amplify an ~1.8 kb PCR product containing an in-frame deletion of sequences encoding amino acids 13 to 295 of MogR and the  $p_{Hy}$  promoter sequence inserted between sequences encoding amino acid 12 and 296 oriented to initiate transcription towards amino acid 12 of *mogR*. The SOE PCR product was gel-purified, digested with *KpnI* and *BamHI* and ligated to plasmid pCON1 digested with the same restriction enzymes to generate plasmid pCON1- $\Delta mogR/p_{Hy}$ . The resulting plasmid was transformed into XL1-Blue to generate strain DH-E1819. Plasmid isolated from DH-E1819 was used to transform the conjugal mating strain SM10 to generate strain DH-E1821. pCON1- $\Delta mogR/p_{Hy}$  was transformed into the  $\Delta degU$  strain (DH-L1273) through conjugative transfer from strain DH-E182. Allelic exchange was then performed to generate strain  $\Delta mogR \Delta degU/p_{Hy}$  (DH-L1818).

To construct an in-frame deletion of *lmo1021*, primer pair #504 and #506 were used to amplify ~1 kb of the upstream sequence of *lmo1021*. Primer pair #505 and #507 were used to amplify ~1 kb of the downstream sequence of *lmo1021*. The resulting PCR products were mixed together with flanking primers #504 and #507 to amplify an ~2 kb DNA product by SOE PCR. The SOE PCR product was digested with *SpeI* and *KpnI*, ligated to pCON1 digested with *XbaI* and *KpnI*, and transformed into XL1-Blue to generate strain DH-E1352. The resulting plasmid, pCON1- $\Delta lmo1021$  was electroporated into EGDe, and allelic exchange was performed to generate strain DH-L1344 in which codons 13 to 334 of *lmo1021* have been deleted.

The *Lm* DegU D<sub>55</sub>N strain was constructed by allelic exchange in wild-type EGDe. Primer pair #464 and #484 were used with *Lm* EGDe genomic DNA to amplify ~1 kb of the region upstream of *Lm* DegU encoding amino acid 55 and primer pair #466 and #483 were used with *Lm* EGDe genomic DNA to amplify ~1 kb of DNA downstream of sequences encoding amino acid 55. Primers #483 and #484 contain the point mutant required for the amino acid change of D<sub>55</sub>N. The 5' and 3' PCR products were gel purified and used as templates for PCR SOE. The flanking primers, #464 and #466, were used to amplify a 2 kb PCR product containing the point mutant required for the amino acid change D<sub>55</sub>N of *Lm* DegU. The PCR SOE product was gel-purified and digested with *XbaI* and *KpnI*, ligated into plasmid pCON1 digested with the same restriction enzymes and transformed into CLG190 to generate strain DH-E1342. The resulting plasmid, pCON1-*Lm* DegU D<sub>55</sub>N, was transformed into the conjugal

mating strain SM10 and then conjugated into EGDe where allelic exchange was performed to generate the *Lm*DegU D<sub>55</sub>N strain (DH-L1339).

To generate the complementing constructs of DegU (*Lm*DegU, *Bs*DegU and *Lm*DegU Cterm), the pLOV site-specific integration vector was used (Shen *et al.*, 2006). DegU from *Lm* carrying an optimized *ermC* ribosome binding site (RBS) was amplified from EGDe genomic DNA using primers #485 and #486. *Bs*DegU carrying an optimized *ermC* RBS was amplified from *Bs* strain PY79 genomic DNA using primers #708 and #709. The C-terminal DNA binding domain of *Lm*DegU was amplified from *Lm* EGDe genomic DNA using the 5' primer #710 that contains an optimized *ermC* RBS followed by a start codon sequence and the 3' primer #486, together this primer pair amplifies *Lm*DegU sequences encoding from amino acid 133 to the stop codon. The resulting PCR products were gel purified and the *Lm*-derived constructs were digested with *PstI* and *Sall* and the *Bs* construct was digested with *Sall* and *KpnI*. All fragments were ligated into pLOV digested with the same restriction enzymes and transformed into CLG190 to generate strains DH-E1822, DH-E1823, and DH-E1824. The resulting plasmids (pLOV-*Lm*DegU, pLOV-*Bs*DegU, and pLOV-*Lm*DegU-Cterm) were sequenced and transformed into the *E. coli* conjugation strain SM10 to generate strains DH-E1825, DH-E1826, and DH-E1827. The SM10 strains were mated with *Lm*  $\Delta$ *degU* to integrate the plasmids in single copy into the tRNA<sup>Arg</sup> locus and generate strains DH-L1798, DH-L1865, and DH-L1799.

To produce the transcriptional reporter fusions, a reporter construct was generated using the pPL3 site integration vector (Gründling *et al.*, 2004). Primers #166 and #713 were used to amplify *gusA* from pNF470 plasmid DNA (Shetron-Rama *et al.*, 2003). The *gusA* PCR product was purified using QIAquick PCR purification kit (Qiagen), digested with *PstI* and *Sall* restriction enzymes, ligated into pPL3 digested with the same restriction enzymes, and transformed into XL1-Blue to generate strain DH-E1828. The resulting plasmid pPL3-*gusA* is a reporter construct that can be used to generate transcriptional fusions to  $\beta$ -glucuronidase. To generate the *pflin-gmaR* reporter constructs, truncations of the *pflin-gmaR* region DNA were amplified from *Lm* EGDe genomic DNA using 5' primers #715, #717 or #718 and 3' primer #716. The resulting PCR products (-278, -209, or -173 to +274 relative to the transcriptional start site) were gel purified, digested with *EagI* and *PstI*, ligated into pPL3-*gusA* digested with the same restriction enzymes and transformed into XL1-Blue to generate strains DH-E1829, DH-E1831, and DH-E1832. The resulting plasmids (pPL3-*p<sub>fliN</sub>gusA*-278, pPL3-*p<sub>fliN</sub>gusA*-209, pPL3-*p<sub>fliN</sub>gusA*-173) were sequenced and transformed into the conjugative mating strain SM10 to generate strains DH-E1833, DH-E1834, and DH-E1835. The *Lm* wild-type and  $\Delta$ *mogR* strains were transformed by electroporation, and the  $\Delta$ *mogR* $\Delta$ *degU* strain was transformed through conjugation with SM10 to generate the following strains: *p<sub>fliN</sub>gusA*-278 (DH-L1866),  $\Delta$ *mogR*/*p<sub>fliN</sub>gusA*-278 (DH-L1867),  $\Delta$ *mogR* $\Delta$ *degU*/*p<sub>fliN</sub>gusA*-278 (DH-L1868), *p<sub>fliN</sub>gusA*-209 (DH-L1869),  $\Delta$ *mogR*/*p<sub>fliN</sub>gusA*-209 (DH-L1871),  $\Delta$ *mogR* $\Delta$ *degU*/*p<sub>fliN</sub>gusA*-209 (DH-L1872), *p<sub>fliN</sub>gusA*-173 (DH-L1873),  $\Delta$ *mogR*/*p<sub>fliN</sub>gusA*-173 (DH-L1874),  $\Delta$ *mogR* $\Delta$ *degU*/*p<sub>fliN</sub>gusA*-173 (DH-L1811). Additional transcriptional fusions to *gusA* were generated as described above using genomic DNA from EGDe and primer pair #719 and #720 to produce a PCR product (*fliNgmaRgusA*-2) spanning ~2 kb from nucleotide 178 of *fliN* to nucleotide 127 of *flhB*; primer pair #721 and #722 to produce a PCR product (*fliNgmaRgusA*-3) spanning ~3 kb from nucleotide 127 of *flhB* to nucleotide 127 of *flhF*; primer pair #723 and #724 to produce a PCR product (*fliNgmaRgusA*-4) spanning ~3 kb from nucleotide -26 of *flhF* to nucleotide 154 of *lmo0684*; primer pair #725 and #726 to produce a PCR product (*fliNgmaRgusA*-5) spanning ~2.5 kb from nucleotide 170 of *lmo0684* to nucleotide 4 of *gmaR*; and primer pair #729 and #730 to produce a PCR product (*p<sub>cheY</sub>gusA*) spanning -175 nucleotides upstream of *cheY* to nucleotide 48 of *cheY*. The resulting PCR products were purified, digested with *EagI* and *PstI* restriction enzymes, ligated into pPL3-*gusA* that was previously digested with the same restriction enzymes, and transformed into XL1-Blue to generate strains DH-

E1836, DH-E1837, DH-E1838, DH-E1839, and DH-E1842. The resulting plasmids (pPL3-*fliNgmaRgusA*-2, pPL3-*fliNgmaRgusA*-3, pPL3-*fliNgmaRgusA*-4, pPL3-*fliNgmaRgusA*-5, and pPL3-*pcheYgusA*) were sequenced, transformed into *Lm* EGDe by electroporation and integrated into the *tRNA<sup>Arg</sup>* locus to generate strains DH-L1812, DH-L1813, DH-L1814, DH-L1815, and DH-L1817.

To clone N-terminally His<sub>6</sub>-tagged DegU derivatives, primer pair #535 and #486 was used with either EGDe or *Lm*DegU D<sub>55</sub>N genomic DNA to amplify the *degU* coding sequence or a *degU* coding sequence harboring a point mutation in codon 55 (resulting in Asp55 to Asn). The resulting PCR products were digested with *NdeI* and *Sall* and ligated to pET28a vector digested with the same enzymes. The ligations were transformed into XLI-Blue, generating strains DH-E1445 and DH-E1449. The resulting plasmids pET28a-*Lm*DegU and pET28a-*Lm*DegU D<sub>55</sub>N were transformed into JM109 (DE3) pLysS, yielding strains DH-E1446 and DH-E1451, respectively. For purification of *Bs*DegU, primer pair #559 and #560 were used with *Bs* PY79 genomic DNA to amplify the *Bs*DegU coding sequence. The resulting PCR product was digested with *NdeI* and *Sall* and ligated to pET28a digested with the same enzymes. Transformation of the ligation into XLI-Blue yielded strain DH-E1519 harboring pET28a-*Bs*DegU. Transformation of the plasmid into JM109 (DE3) pLysS generated strain DH-E1521, permitting IPTG-inducible expression of an N-terminally His-tagged *Bs*DegU in *E. coli*. To purify the *Bs* histidine kinase DegS, primer pair #561 and #562 was used to amplify the DegS coding sequence using *Bs* PY79 genomic DNA as the template. The resulting PCR product was digested with *NdeI* and *Sall*, ligated to pET28a digested with the same enzymes, and transformed into XLI-Blue to generate strain DH-E1522. The resulting plasmid, pET28-*Bs*DegS was transformed into JM109 (DE3) pLysS to generate strain DH-E1523, which permits tightly controlled IPTG-inducible expression of N-terminally His-tagged *Bs*DegS in *E. coli*.

### Gel mobility shift analysis

Gel mobility shift analysis was performed as previously described (Shen & Higgins, 2006). Primer pairs #715, #717, or #718 with primer #711 were used to generate the -278, -209, or -173 to +100 *pfliN-gmaR* DNA probes used for the *pfliN-gmaR* gel shift analysis. Identical DNA probes were used for analysis of *pcheY* and *pflaA* as previously described (Shen & Higgins, 2006).

**Supplemental Table 1. *Listeria monocytogenes* strains used in this study.**

<b>Strain</b>	<b>Genotype and relevant features</b>	<b>Strain Designation</b>	<b>Reference</b>
DH-L478	Wild-type <i>L. monocytogenes</i> strain EGDe	wild-type	M. Loessner
DH-L1156	<i>mogR</i> in-frame deletion in EGDe	$\Delta mogR$	(Gründling <i>et al.</i> , 2004)
DH-L1273	<i>degU</i> in-frame deletion in EGDe	$\Delta degU$	(Shen & Higgins, 2006)
DH-L1274	<i>degU</i> in-frame deletion in DH-L1156	$\Delta mogR \Delta degU$	(Shen & Higgins, 2006)
DH-L1339	D <sub>55</sub> N point mutation in <i>degU</i> in DH-L478	<i>LmDegU</i> D <sub>55</sub> N	This study
DH-L1344	<i>lmo1021</i> in-frame deletion in EGDe	$\Delta lmo1021$	This study
DH-L1798	pLOV- <i>LmDegU</i> in DH-L1273	$\Delta degU/LmDegU$	This study
DH-L1799	pLOV-Cterm in DH-L1273	$\Delta degU/Cterm$	This study
DH-L1865	pLOV- <i>BsDegU</i> in DH-L1273	$\Delta degU/BsDegU$	This study
DH-L1866	pPL3-p <sub><i>fliN</i></sub> <i>gusA</i> -278 in EGDe	p <sub><i>fliN</i></sub> <i>gusA</i> -278	This study
DH-L1867	pPL3-p <sub><i>fliN</i></sub> <i>gusA</i> -278 in DH-L1156	$\Delta mogR/p_{fliN}gusA$ -278	This study
DH-L1868	pPL3-p <sub><i>fliN</i></sub> <i>gusA</i> -278 in DH-L1274	$\Delta mogR \Delta degU/p_{fliN}gusA$ -278	This study
DH-L1869	pPL3-p <sub><i>fliN</i></sub> <i>gusA</i> -209 in EGDe	p <sub><i>fliN</i></sub> <i>gusA</i> -209	This study
DH-L1871	pPL3-p <sub><i>fliN</i></sub> <i>gusA</i> -209 in DH-L1156	$\Delta mogR/p_{fliN}gusA$ -209	This study
DH-L1872	pPL3-p <sub><i>fliN</i></sub> <i>gusA</i> -209 in DH-L1274	$\Delta mogR \Delta degU/p_{fliN}gusA$ -209	This study
DH-L1873	pPL3-p <sub><i>fliN</i></sub> <i>gusA</i> -173 in EGDe	p <sub><i>fliN</i></sub> <i>gusA</i> -173	This study
DH-L1874	pPL3-p <sub><i>fliN</i></sub> <i>gusA</i> -173 in DH-L1156	$\Delta mogR/p_{fliN}gusA$ -173	This study
DH-L1811	pPL3-p <sub><i>fliN</i></sub> <i>gusA</i> -173 in DH-L1274	$\Delta mogR \Delta degU/p_{fliN}gusA$ -173	This study
DH-L1812	pPL3- <i>fliN</i> <i>gmaRgusA</i> -2 in EGDe	<i>fliN</i> <i>gmaRgusA</i> -2	This study
DH-L1813	pPL3- <i>fliN</i> <i>gmaRgusA</i> -3 in EGDe	<i>fliN</i> <i>gmaRgusA</i> -3	This study
DH-L1814	pPL3- <i>fliN</i> <i>gmaRgusA</i> -4 in EGDe	<i>fliN</i> <i>gmaRgusA</i> -4	This study
DH-L1815	pPL3- <i>fliN</i> <i>gmaRgusA</i> -5 in EGDe	<i>fliN</i> <i>gmaRgusA</i> -5	This study
DH-L1817	pPL3-p <sub><i>cheY</i></sub> <i>gusA</i> in EGDe	p <sub><i>cheY</i></sub> <i>gusA</i>	This study
DH-L1818	pCON1- $\Delta mogR/p_{Hy}$ allelic exchange in DH-L1273	$\Delta mogR \Delta degU/p_{Hy}$	This study

**Supplemental Table 2. *Escherichia coli* strains used in this study.**

<b>Strain</b>	<b>Genotype and relevant features</b>	<b>Reference</b>
DH-E121	pET28a in BL21(DE3)	Novagen
DH-E278	JM109(DE3) pLysS	Novagen
DH-E474	SM10	(Simon <i>et al.</i> , 1983)
DH-E123	pCON1 in JM109	(Higgins, 2006)
DH-E182	XL1-Blue {F' <i>proAB lacI<sup>q</sup> Δ(lacZ)M15 Tn10</i> } <i>RecA1 endA1 gyrA96 thi-1 hsdR17 supE relA1 lac</i>	Stratagene
DH-E375	CLG190 (F' <i>lac, pro, lacI<sup>q</sup> ΔmalF3, ΔphoA, phoR, ΔlacX74, ΔaraΔleu7697, araD139, galE, galK, Str<sup>R</sup>, pcnB, zad::Tn10, recA</i>	D. Boyd
DH-E898	pPL3 in XL1-Blue	(Gründling <i>et al.</i> , 2004)
DH-E1225	pLOV in XL1-Blue	(Higgins, 2006)
DH-E1819	pCON1- <i>ΔmogR</i> /p <sub>Hy</sub> in XL1-Blue	This study
DH-E1821	pCON1- <i>ΔmogR</i> /p <sub>Hy</sub> in SM10	This study
DH-E1352	pCON1- <i>Δmo1021</i> in XL1-Blue	This study
DH-E1342	pCON1- DegU-D <sub>55</sub> N in CLG190	This study
DH-E1822	pLOV- <i>LmDegU</i> in CLG190	This study
DH-E1823	pLOV- <i>BsDegU</i> in CLG190	This study
DH-E1824	pLOV- <i>LmDegU</i> -Cterm in CLG190	This study
DH-E1825	pLOV- <i>LmDegU</i> in SM10	This study
DH-E1826	pLOV- <i>BsDegU</i> in SM10	This study
DH-E1827	pLOV- <i>LmDegU</i> -Cterm in SM10	This study
DH-E1445	pET28a- <i>LmDegU</i> in XL1-Blue	This study
DH-E1446	pET28a- <i>LmDegU</i> in JM109(DE3) pLysS	This study
DH-E1449	pET28a- <i>LmDegU</i> D <sub>55</sub> N in XL1-Blue	This study
DH-E1451	pET28a- <i>LmDegU</i> D <sub>55</sub> N in JM109(DE3) pLysS	This study
DH-E1519	pET28a- <i>BsDegU</i> in XL1-Blue	This study
DH-E1521	pET28a- <i>BsDegU</i> in JM109(DE3) pLysS	This study
DH-E1522	pET28a- <i>BsDegS</i> in XL1-Blue	This study
DH-E1523	pET28a- <i>BsDegS</i> in JM109(DE3) pLysS	This study
DH-E1828	pPL3- <i>gusA</i> in XL1-Blue	This study
DH-E1829	pPL3-p <sub>fliN</sub> <i>gusA</i> -278 in XL1-Blue	This study
DH-E1831	pPL3-p <sub>fliN</sub> <i>gusA</i> -209 in XL1-Blue	This study
DH-E1832	pPL3-p <sub>fliN</sub> <i>gusA</i> -173 in XL1-Blue	This study
DH-E1833	pPL3-p <sub>fliN</sub> <i>gusA</i> -278 in SM10	This study
DH-E1834	pPL3-p <sub>fliN</sub> <i>gusA</i> -209 in SM10	This study
DH-E1835	pPL3-p <sub>fliN</sub> <i>gusA</i> -173 in SM10	This study
DH-E1836	pPL3- <i>fliNgmaRgusA</i> -2 in XL1-Blue	This study
DH-E1837	pPL3- <i>fliNgmaRgusA</i> -3 in XL1-Blue	This study
DH-E1838	pPL3- <i>fliNgmaRgusA</i> -4 in XL1-Blue	This study
DH-E1839	pPL3- <i>fliNgmaRgusA</i> -5 in XL1-Blue	This study
DH-E1842	pPL3-p <sub>cheY</sub> <i>gusA</i> in XL1-Blue	This study
DH-E1878	pHPL3-5' <i>ΔmogR</i> in XL1-Blue	This study

**Supplemental Table 3. Oligonucleotides used in this study.**

Number	Sequence	Site <sup>a</sup>
133	CGCAGCAAATGCTGTTACCGCAATCCCAGCTGTAGCCGCG	
166	AA <u>ACTGCAG</u> AGGAGGAAAAATATGTTACGTCCTGTAGAAA	<i>PstI</i>
326	CTTGCGCTTGAGTCATGCCTTCGTTATTTTTACGAAG	
366	GGGGT <u>ACCGTCCAACA</u> AGCACTTGGTTGGGCGGCAAATTCG	<i>KpnI</i>
368	CGGGATCCGTAGAGTTTAACTAAAATACCTCAATAACATTTTG	<i>BamHI</i>
375	ACTAAAAAATAAGAAATTCCCGCAAGTACTGCCAAAAGTAC	
464	G <u>CTCTAGA</u> AATTCACAATAGTGGCTAG	<i>XbaI</i>
466	GGGGT <u>ACCCTTA</u> ATTCAAATGTTACTTCTGG	<i>KpnI</i>
483 <sup>b</sup>	AAACCAGATATTGTTTTAATG <u>A</u> ATATTAATATGCCAACTGTG	
484 <sup>b</sup>	CACAGTTGGCATATTAATAT <u>T</u> CATTAAAACAATATCTGGTTT	
485	AA <u>CTGCAG</u> GATAAGTGAAGGAGGAGTAG	<i>PstI</i>
486	ACGCG <u>TTCGAC</u> GAGATTTCTTTAGCGAATG	<i>Sall</i>
504	GG <u>ACTAGT</u> AATCAGATCCAGATGCCATTC	<i>SpeI</i>
505	CTGATGATGGCTGTTTGCTCAAGTGTAGAAATAAAAAATCCCA	
506	TGGGATTTTTATTTCTACACTTGAGCAAACAGCCATCATCAG	
507	GGGGT <u>ACCGGTAA</u> CGTATTTACGCCCCA	<i>KpnI</i>
535	GGAATTC <u>CATATGG</u> CACTCAAATCATGAT	<i>NdeI</i>
559	GGAATTC <u>CATATGG</u> TGACTAAAGTAAACATTGTTATTA	<i>NdeI</i>
560	CGGGATCCCTTATCTCATTCTACCCAGCCAT	<i>BamHI</i>
561	GGAATTC <u>CATATGA</u> ATAAAACAAAGATGGATTCC	<i>NdeI</i>
562	CGGGATCCCTTATTAAGAGATAACGGAACCTTA	<i>BamHI</i>
706	GATAAAGTCAACAACCTTTTTGGTATTCAAAGAAAATTATAAAC	
707	GTTTATAATTTTCTTTGAATACCAAAAAGTTGTTGACTTTATC	
708	ACGCG <u>TTCGAC</u> CAGGAGGAAAAATGTGACTAAAGTAAACATTG	<i>Sall</i>
709	GGGGT <u>ACCA</u> TATACTATCTCATTCTAC	<i>KpnI</i>
710	AAA <u>ACTGCAG</u> AGGAGGAAAAATATGAAATTAATTCGTGAATACC	<i>PstI</i>
711	CCATTCAAGTAAGGTAAATTCACCTTTCACTCCCTTC	
713	ACGCG <u>TTCGAC</u> TATTGTTTGCTCCCTGC	<i>Sall</i>
715	AGATACCGGCCGGCATAACAATCACATACCTCTC	<i>EagI</i>
716	AA <u>ACTGCAG</u> CCAGAAGAAGTGCACGTAAGTATG	<i>PstI</i>
717	AGATACCGGCCGGGTGTTAGTTGTGTAAAGGGAACGCGAG	<i>EagI</i>
718	AGATACCGGCCGGGATTGGGTATGAAGAACC	<i>EagI</i>
719	AGATACCGGCCGCATCAGTTACGTGCAGTTCTTCTGG	<i>EagI</i>
720	AA <u>ACTGCAG</u> GGAAGCCAGCTACAATTAGCAGTG	<i>PstI</i>
721	AGATACCGGCCGCCTGCTAATTGTAGCTGGGCTTC	<i>EagI</i>
722	AA <u>ACTGCAG</u> CAAGCTTTGTGACACGTTTCGTC	<i>PstI</i>
723	AGATACCGGCCGCTTGATGAGGGAGGGAATCCGTAGCAATG	<i>EagI</i>
724	AA <u>ACTGCAG</u> CTTTATCCCCGATTCATAGCCAAGT	<i>PstI</i>
725	AGATACCGGCCGGGACAAACCTGGACTCGCAGAACAAATTC	<i>EagI</i>
726	AA <u>ACTGCAG</u> GCATGAATCTTCCCTCTTTC	<i>PstI</i>
729	AGATACCGGCCGGTAAATGGGGCACAGAGCCAATG	<i>EagI</i>
730	AA <u>ACTGCAG</u> CATCGTACGCATGAACATCTGCATG	<i>PstI</i>
731	<b>Biotin</b> -CCATTCAAGTAAGGTAAATTCACCTTTCACTCCCTTC	

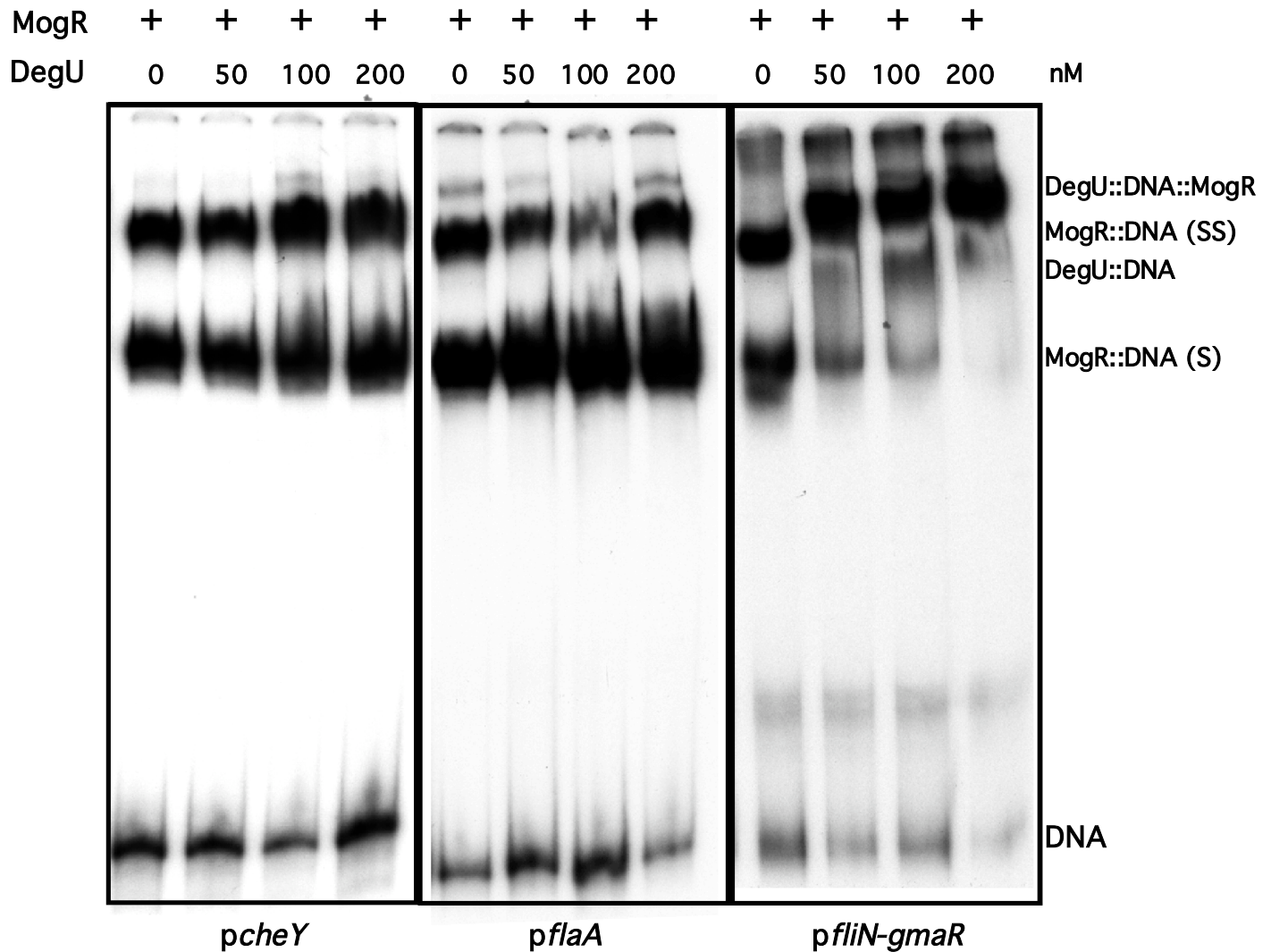
732 GCGAGTTTGCTGATTACTTATTG  
733 CCTTGTTTGGTCACTTCGTC  
734 GCAGAAGTGAAAACGGAAGC  
735 CTGTTTGTGTTGCGTTGCT  
736 AGATACCGGCCCCATTCAAGTAAGGTAAATTCACCTTTCACTCCCTTC  
780 AGATACCGGCCGAAGTAATTTCTTATTTCTGATTTAGGCAT

*EagI*  
*EagI*

- a. The indicated restriction endonuclease site is underlined within the oligonucleotide sequence.
- b. Deviations from the wild-type sequence are in bold and underlined within the oligonucleotide sequence.

### Supplemental References

- Gründling, A., L. S. Burrack, H. G. Bouwer & D. E. Higgins, (2004) *Listeria monocytogenes* regulates flagellar motility gene expression through MogR, a transcriptional repressor required for virulence. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* **101**: 12318-12323.
- Higgins, D. E., Buchrieser, C., Freitag, N. E., (2006) Genetic tools for use with *Listeria monocytogenes*. In: Gram-positive pathogens. V. A. Fischetti, R. P. Novick, J. J. Ferretti, D. A. Portnoy & J. I. Rood (eds). Washington, D.C.: ASM Press, pp. 620-633.
- Horton, R. M., H. D. Hunt, S. N. Ho, J. K. Pullen & L. R. Pease, (1989) Engineering hybrid genes without the use of restriction enzymes: gene splicing by overlap extension. *Gene* **77**: 61-68.
- Shen, A. & D. E. Higgins, (2006) The MogR transcriptional repressor regulates non-hierarchical expression of flagellar motility genes and virulence in *Listeria monocytogenes*. *PLoS Pathog.* **2**: e30.
- Shen, A., H. D. Kamp, A. Grundling & D. E. Higgins, (2006) A bifunctional O-GlcNAc transferase governs flagellar motility through anti-repression. *Genes Dev* **20**: 3283-3295.
- Shetron-Rama, L. M., K. Mueller, J. M. Bravo, H. G. Bouwer, S. S. Way & N. E. Freitag, (2003) Isolation of *Listeria monocytogenes* mutants with high-level *in vitro* expression of host cytosol-induced gene products. *Mol. Microbiol.* **48**: 1537-1551.
- Simon, R., U. Priefer & A. Pühler, (1983) A broad host range mobilization system for *in vivo* genetic engineering: transposon mutagenesis in Gram-negative bacteria. *Bio/Technology* **1**: 784-791.



**Figure S1. Gel shift analysis of MogR and DegU binding to *fliN-gmaR*, *cheY*, and *flaA* promoter region DNA.** Radiolabeled promoter region DNA fragments spanning  $-278$  to  $+100$  for *fliN-gmaR*,  $-108$  to  $+74$  for *cheY*, and  $-162$  to  $+8$  for *flaA* (relative to the transcriptional start sites) were incubated at room temperature (RT,  $18-25^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) with  $20\text{ nM}$  MogR-His<sub>6</sub> for 30 min. Increasing amounts of purified His<sub>6</sub>-tagged DegU were added for an additional 30 min at RT for a total incubation of 1 h. Binding reactions were separated by non-denaturing PAGE and detected by autoradiography. Shifted (S) and Super-shifted (SS) complexes of MogR::DNA were detected for *pfliN-gmaR*, *pcheY*, and *pflaA*. A DegU::DNA band and a DegU::DNA::MogR band were only detected for *pfliN-gmaR*.