

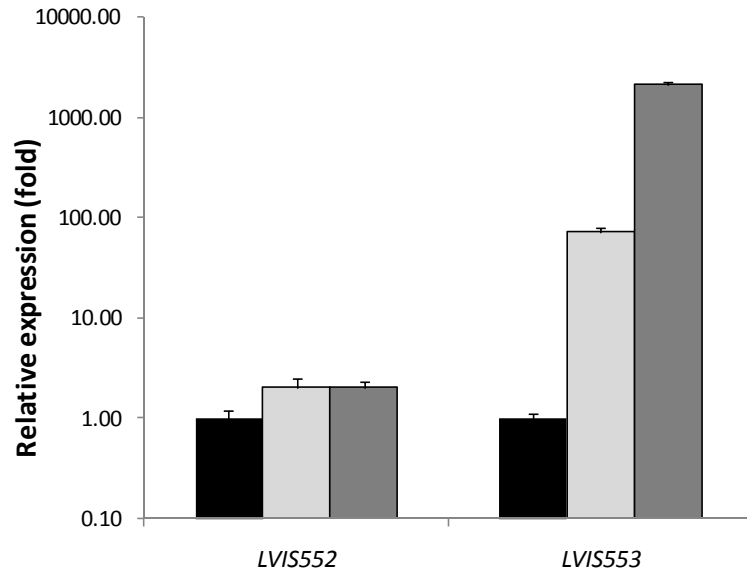
Supplementary Data

Figure S1. Effect of novobiocin on the expression of *LVIS553* measured by quantitative real-time PCR. *L. brevis* ATCC367 was grown in MRS broth with increasing concentrations of novobiocin (A) or coumermycin A1 (B). Novobiocin was added at a concentration of 1 μ M (light grey bars) or 5 μ M (dark grey bars) while coumermycin A1 was at 0.1 μ M (light grey bars), or 0.5 μ M (dark grey bars) concentrations. RNA extractions and qRT-PCR was performed as described under “Experimental Procedures”. The amplification values obtained were corrected with those obtained using *rpoD* as internal control. The values shown are relative to those observed for the same gene in cells grown in absence of novobiocin or coumermycin A1 (black bar).

Figure S2. Comparison of *LVIS553* with the closest sequence and structural homologs. (A) Model of *LVIS553* structure (in green) constructed using MTH313 (in blue) as template. In red is shown salicylate from MTH313. Residues within 4 Å of SAL1 are shown as sticks. (B) Sequence based alignment was performed using ClustalW (43) with the top two sequence homologs (Lpa, *L. plantarum*, gi|28378594; Cme, *Clostridium methylpentosum*, gi|225017503), the structural homolog MTH313 (*Methanothermobacter thermautotrophicus*, gi|15678341, pdb #3BPX) and MarR (*E. coli*, gi|89108371, pdb # 1JGS). The secondary structure of MTH313 is displayed on top of the alignment, α helices as rectangles and β barres as arrows. Similarly to MTH313, *LVIS553* binding site contains a high proportion of charged and polar residues.

Figure S1.

A



B

