

Figure S1. Multiple protein sequence alignment of B. pertussis FbpA with ferric iron binding protein sequences from representative Gram-negative bacteria. A solute-binding protein family 1 signature sequence [(LIVA)X₂(LIVW)(GAIV)(KDQ)X(FY)(ETN)X(DEA)X $_{(0,1,0R\ 2)}$ (GND)(IVPY) \underline{K} (VI)X(VLP)] is underlined in the B. pertussis FbpA protein. Iron atom contact residues in the B. pertussis holo-FbpA protein are boxed. Source species of FbpA proteins: Ngo, Neisseria gonorrhoeae; Nme, Neisseria meningitidis; Hin, Haemophilus influenzae; Sma, Serratia marcescens; Cje, Campylobacter jejuni; Bpe, Bordetella pertussis. Accession numbers are shown in parentheses.

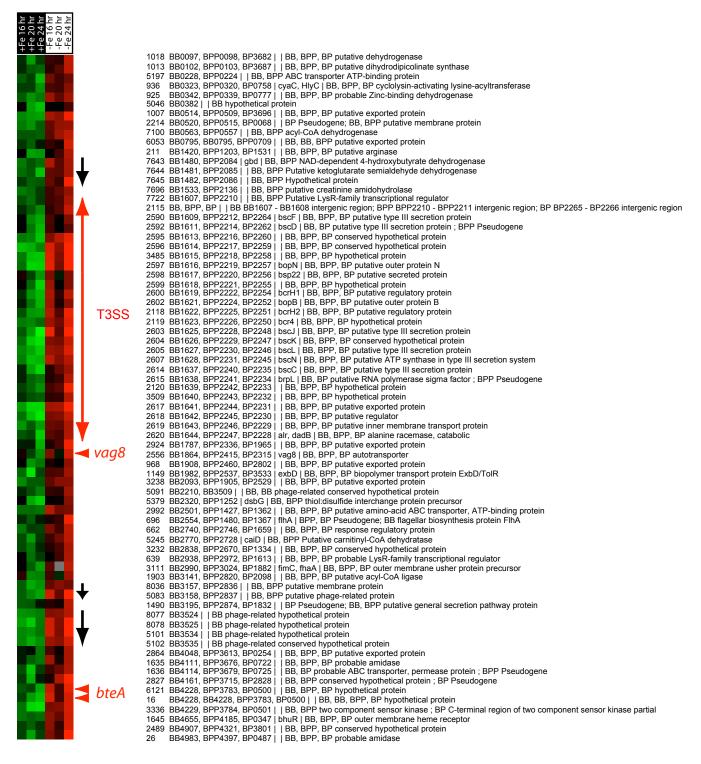


Figure S2. T3SS-related gene transcript abundance patterns in *B. bronchiseptica* **RB50.** T3SS-related gene transcript abundance patterns in *B. bronchiseptica* RB50 grown under iron replete and iron depleted conditions are shown. Rows correspond to array elements. Selected T3SS array elements are indicated on the right. Black arrows indicate other genes predicted to be cotranscribed. Some genes are represented by multiple array elements. Gray indicates missing data, and the elapsed time since the culture was started is indicated at the top.

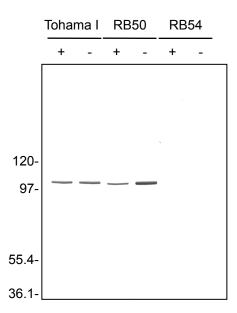


Figure S3. Vag8 production by B. pertussis Tohama I and B. bronchiseptica strains RB50 and $\Delta bvgAS$ mutant RB54.

Total cell protein samples were prepared from bacteria harvested from iron-replete (+) and iron-depleted (-) SS medium and equivalent protein loads were analyzed by immunoblotting, employing a Vag8-specific monoclonal antibody. Sizes of molecular weight (MW) markers are shown in kDa.