

Supporting Information

Boll and Hendrixson 10.1073/pnas.1113013108

SI Materials and Methods

Bacterial Strains. *Campylobacter jejuni* 81–176 *rpsL*Sm mutant strains previously described include Δ *rpoN* (DRH321) (1) and Δ *astA* (DRH461) (2). Previously described *C. jejuni* 81–176 *rpsL*Sm Δ *astA* mutant strains include Δ *rpoN* (DRH453) (2); Δ *flgR* (DRH749) (2); Δ *flgS* (DRH911) (2); Δ *flhA* (DRH979) (2); *flgR* Δ _{CTD} (DRH1931) (3); Δ *flgS flgR* Δ _{CTD} (SNJ227) (3); Δ *flhA flgR* Δ _{CTD} (SNJ235) (4); and Δ *flgS flgR D51A* Δ _{CTD} (SNJ713) (3). *Escherichia coli* DH5 α was used for all cloning procedures. Electroporation of *C. jejuni* and creation of insertional and in-frame deletions was performed by previously published protocols (1, 5).

Bacterial Growth Conditions. For all experiments, *C. jejuni* strains were initially grown from freezer stocks on Mueller–Hinton (MH) agar containing 10 μ g/mL trimethoprim for 48 h under microaerobic conditions at 37 °C. *Campylobacter* defined media (CDM) contains nutrients at concentrations to support growth (6). When appropriate, sodium pyruvate was added to CDM at 50 mM and 100 mM excess. After initial growth, strains were restreaked onto appropriate media and grown for another 16 h for use in experiments. Chloramphenicol and kanamycin were added to media at 10 and 50 μ g/mL, respectively, when necessary.

Construction of *C. jejuni* Mutants and Transcriptional Reporter Strains. The *pta ackA* locus was amplified with 750 bp of flanking sequence by PCR from *C. jejuni* 81–176 chromosomal DNA with primers containing 5' KpnI sites. After cloning into KpnI-digested pUC19 (creating pJMB553), a SmaI-digested *cat-rpsL* cassette (from pDRH265) (1) was cloned into the AflII site in *ackA* (generating pJMB653) or the SpeI site in *pta* (creating pJMB565). Interruption of both *pta* and *ackA* was accomplished by inserting SmaI-digested *cat-rpsL* cassette in AflII- and SpeI-digested pJMB553 (creating pJMB955). PCR-mediated mutagenesis was performed with pJMB553 to fuse the start and stop codons, thereby deleting the remainder of the coding sequence of *ackA* and creating pJMB630.

Plasmids pJMB653, pJMB565, and pJMB955 were introduced into *C. jejuni* 81–176 *rpsL*Sm strains Δ *astA* Δ *flgS* (DRH911), Δ *astA* Δ *flgS flgR* Δ _{CTD} (SNJ227), and Δ *astA* Δ *flgS flgR D51A* Δ _{CTD} (SNJ713) by electroporation, generating 81–176 *rpsL*Sm Δ *astA* Δ *flgS ackA::cat-rpsL* (JMB740), 81–176 *rpsL*Sm Δ *astA* Δ *flgS pta::cat-rpsL* (JMB1066), 81–176 *rpsL*Sm Δ *astA* Δ *flgS pta ackA::cat-rpsL* (JMB971), 81–176 *rpsL*Sm Δ *astA* Δ *flgS flgR* Δ _{CTD} *ackA::cat-rpsL* (JMB865), 81–176 *rpsL*Sm Δ *astA* Δ *flgS flgR* Δ _{CTD} *pta::cat-rpsL* (JMB862), 81–176 *rpsL*Sm Δ *astA* Δ *flgS flgR* Δ _{CTD} *pta ackA::cat-rpsL* (JMB977), 81–176 *rpsL*Sm Δ *astA* Δ *flgS flgR D51A* Δ _{CTD} *ackA::cat-rpsL* (JMB732), 81–176 *rpsL*Sm Δ *astA* Δ *flgS flgR D51A* Δ _{CTD} *pta::cat-rpsL* (JMB825), and 81–176 *rpsL*Sm Δ *astA* Δ *flgS flgR D51A* Δ _{CTD} *pta ackA::cat-rpsL* (JMB974). Additionally, pJMB653 was electroporated into 81–176 *rpsL*Sm Δ *astA* (DRH461) and 81–176 *rpsL*Sm Δ *astA flgR* Δ _{CTD} (DRH1931) to generate 81–176 *rpsL*Sm Δ *astA ackA::cat-rpsL* (JMB669) and 81–176 *rpsL*Sm Δ *astA flgR* Δ _{CTD} *ackA::cat-rpsL* (JMB811). Mutants were recovered on MH agar containing chloramphenicol and verified by colony PCR. Semiquantitative real-time RT-PCR was used to ensure that the *pta::cat-rpsL* mutation did not cause a polar effect on transcription of the downstream *ackA* gene.

C. jejuni 81–176 *rpsL*Sm Δ *astA* Δ *flgS* Δ *ackA* (JMB760), 81–176 *rpsL*Sm Δ *astA* Δ *flgS flgR* Δ _{CTD} Δ *ackA* (JMB919), 81–176 *rpsL*Sm Δ *astA* Δ *flgS flgR D51A* Δ _{CTD} Δ *ackA* (JMB815), and 81–176 *rpsL*Sm Δ *astA flgR* Δ _{CTD} Δ *ackA* (JMB857) were created by elec-

trating JMB740, JMB865, JMB732, and JMB811 with pJMB630. Transformants were recovered on MH agar containing 0.5–5 mg/mL streptomycin. Deletion of *ackA* was verified by colony PCR.

To construct strains containing chromosomal promoterless *astA* transcriptional reporters, pDRH610 (containing *flaB::astA-kan*) (2) or pDRH669 (containing *flgDE2::astA-kan*) was electroporated into all relevant strains to replace native *flaB* or *flgDE2* on the chromosome with the *flaB::astA* or *flgDE2::astA* transcriptional fusion. Mutants were recovered on MH agar containing kanamycin and verified using colony PCR.

Construction of Plasmids Containing *flgDE2::astA* Transcriptional Fusions. An *astA-kan* cassette was released from pDRH580 by digestion with SmaI and cloned into the MscI site of *flgD* in the *flgDE2* locus of pDRH351 (2). One plasmid (pDRH669) was recovered with *astA-kan* in the proper orientation to create a *flgD::astA* transcriptional fusion, with *astA-kan* located 582 bp downstream of the *flgDE2* transcriptional start site.

PCR was used to amplify *flgDE2::astA* with different 5' end-points, including at bases –302, –29, and –13 relative to the start site of transcription of *flgDE2*. Primers were used that contained 5' PstI sites and 3' KpnI sites. Transcriptional fusions were cloned into PstI- and KpnI-digested pRY108, an *E. coli/C. jejuni* shuttle plasmid (7), to result in pJMB1074 (with a 5' end at base –302), pJMB1075 (with a 5' end at base –29), and pJMB1076 (with a 5' end at base –13). Plasmids were transferred to DH5 α /pRK212.1 and then conjugated into *C. jejuni* 81–176 *rpsL*Sm Δ *astA* (DRH461), *C. jejuni* 81–176 *rpsL*Sm Δ *astA flgR* Δ _{CTD} (DRH1931), *C. jejuni* 81–176 *rpsL*Sm Δ *astA* Δ *flgR* (DRH749), and *C. jejuni* 81–176 *rpsL*Sm Δ *astA* Δ *rpoN* (DRH453). Transconjugants were selected for by growth on MH agar containing 10 μ g/mL chloramphenicol, 100 μ g/mL streptomycin, and 10 μ g/mL trimethoprim.

Semiquantitative Real-Time RT-PCR Analysis. *C. jejuni* strains were grown from frozen stocks on agar containing appropriate antibiotics at 37 °C for 48 h under microaerobic conditions and then restreaked on MH agar and grown for another 16 h. Total RNA was extracted with TRIzol (Invitrogen), and RNA was treated with DNaseI before analysis. RNA for analysis was used at a concentration of 50 ng/ μ L. Semiquantitative real-time RT-PCR was performed using a 7500 real-time PCR system (Applied Biosystems). Detection of *secD* mRNA served as an endogenous control, and experimental transcript levels were compared with strains DRH461, which served as a WT control in these studies.

Purification of Proteins. Expression of *flgR* constructs for purification of proteins with C-terminal 6XHis tags was performed as previously described (3). Expression of *flgS* with an N-terminal 6XHis tag was performed as described previously (8). For phosphorylation experiments, FlgS and FlgR proteins were purified as described previously (3, 8). For purification of 6XHis-tagged FlgS for phosphorylation of FlgR for EMSAs, cell lysates after production of 6XHis-tagged FlgS were loaded onto a His-TrapFF column (GE Biosciences) for affinity purification. Proteins were eluted using a linear gradient of 250 mM imidazole in 50 mM NaH₂PO₄, 300 mM NaCl, and 10 mM imidazole (pH 8.0). Eluted proteins were dialyzed overnight in 20 mM Tris-HCl (pH 8.0). Dialyzed proteins were loaded onto a HiTrap Q HP column (GE Biosciences) in 20 mM Tris-HCl (pH 8.0) and

eluted by linear gradient with addition of 1 M NaCl. Proteins were dialyzed as described and stored at -80°C (8).

EMSAs. 6XHis-FlgS and -FlgR proteins were purified as described above. EMSAs were performed based on a modified protocol (9). A 381-bp DNA fragment of *flgDE2* spanning -302 to $+79$ relative to the transcriptional start site, and a 348-bp DNA fragment of *gyrA* flanking 298 bp upstream and 50 bp downstream of the start codon, were amplified. After FlgS-mediated phosphorylation of FlgR proteins (3), 0.1–1 μM of FlgR proteins were incubated with ^{32}P -labeled DNA at 25°C for 20 min. For competition experiments, unlabeled P_{flgDE2} and P_{gyrA} were added at 1:1, 5:1, or 10:1 ratios relative to ^{32}P -labeled P_{flgDE2} DNA, and 1 μM of phosphorylated FlgR proteins were used. After electrophoresis, gels were analyzed with a Storm 820 phosphor-imager according to manufacturer's instructions (Amersham Biosciences).

astA Transcriptional Reporter Assays. *C. jejuni* ΔastA strains were used in transcriptional reporter assays (Table S3). After growth on appropriate agar, arylsulfatase production from *flgDE2::astA* or *flaB::astA* transcriptional fusions in strains was measured as described previously (2). Each strain was tested in triplicate, and each assay was performed three times.

- Hendrixson DR, Akerley BJ, DiRita VJ (2001) Transposon mutagenesis of *Campylobacter jejuni* identifies a bipartite energy taxis system required for motility. *Mol Microbiol* 40:214–224.
- Hendrixson DR, DiRita VJ (2003) Transcription of σ^{54} -dependent but not σ^{28} -dependent flagellar genes in *Campylobacter jejuni* is associated with formation of the flagellar secretory apparatus. *Mol Microbiol* 50:687–702.
- Joslin SN, Hendrixson DR (2008) Analysis of the *Campylobacter jejuni* FlgR response regulator suggests integration of diverse mechanisms to activate an NtrC-like protein. *J Bacteriol* 190:2422–2433.
- Joslin SN, Hendrixson DR (2009) Activation of the *Campylobacter jejuni* FlgSR two-component system is linked to the flagellar export apparatus. *J Bacteriol* 191:2656–2667.
- Van Vliet AHM, Wood AC, Henderson J, Wooldridge K, Ketley JM (1997) Genetic manipulation of enteric *Campylobacter* species. *Methods Microbiol* 27:407–419.
- Leach S, Harvey P, Wali R (1997) Changes with growth rate in the membrane lipid composition of and amino acid utilization by continuous cultures of *Campylobacter jejuni*. *J Appl Microbiol* 82:631–640.
- Yao R, Alm RA, Trust TJ, Guerry P (1993) Construction of new *Campylobacter* cloning vectors and a new mutational *cat* cassette. *Gene* 130(1):127–130.
- Hendrixson DR (2006) A phase-variable mechanism controlling the *Campylobacter jejuni* FlgR response regulator influences commensalism. *Mol Microbiol* 61:1646–1659.
- Mclver KS, Myles RL (2002) Two DNA-binding domains of Mga are required for virulence gene activation in the group A streptococcus. *Mol Microbiol* 43:1591–1601.
- Hendrixson DR, DiRita VJ (2004) Identification of *Campylobacter jejuni* genes involved in commensal colonization of the chick gastrointestinal tract. *Mol Microbiol* 52:471–484.
- Hendrixson DR (2008) Restoration of flagellar biosynthesis by varied mutational events in *Campylobacter jejuni*. *Mol Microbiol* 70:519–536.
- Quon KC, Marczyński GT, Shapiro L (1996) Cell cycle control by an essential bacterial two-component signal transduction protein. *Cell* 84(1):83–93.
- Figurski DH, Helinski DR (1979) Replication of an origin-containing derivative of plasmid RK2 dependent on a plasmid function provided in trans. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 76:1648–1652.
- Korlath JA, Osterholm MT, Judy LA, Forfang JC, Robinson RA (1985) A point-source outbreak of campylobacteriosis associated with consumption of raw milk. *J Infect Dis* 152:592–596.

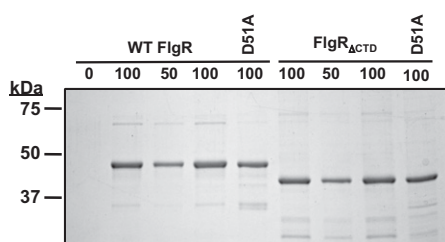


Fig. S1. SDS/PAGE analysis of purified FlgR proteins for autophosphorylation assays. WT FlgR and FlgR ΔCTD proteins were loaded onto a 10% SDS/PAGE gel identical to that in Fig. 3A without preincubation with ^{32}P ATP or Ac^{32}P before electrophoresis. Fifty or 100 pmol of purified WT FlgR or FlgR ΔCTD or respective D51A mutant proteins are indicated.

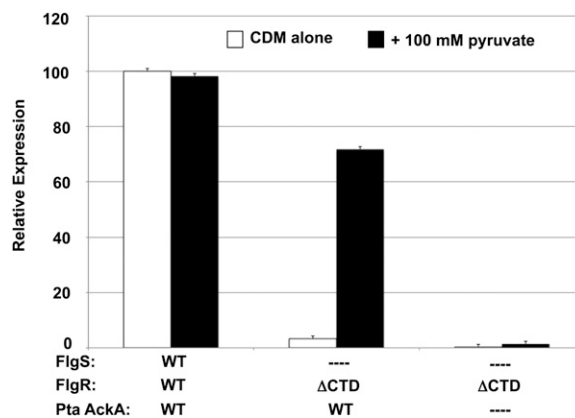


Fig. S2. FlgS-independent activation of FlgR $_{\Delta\text{CTD}}$ requires the acetogenesis pathway. Arylsulfatase assay examining *flgB::astA* expression after growth on CDM alone (white bars) or CDM with 100 mM sodium pyruvate (black bars). The level of *flgB::astA* expression in each strain is relative to WT *C. jejuni* producing the WT FlgSR TCS grown on CDM alone, which was set to 100 units. The FlgS, FlgR, Pta, and AckA proteins produced in each strain are indicated. ΔCTD indicates FlgR $_{\Delta\text{CTD}}$. Dashes indicate deletion of respective genes. Error bars indicate SDs.

Table S1. Transcriptional analysis of many σ^{54} -dependent flagellar genes in WT *C. jejuni* and *flgR* mutant strains

Gene*	Strain		
	WT	ΔflgR	<i>flgR</i> $_{\Delta\text{CTD}}$
<i>flaG</i>	1.00 \pm 0.30 [†]	0.13 \pm 0.05	2.09 \pm 0.66
<i>flgB</i>	1.00 \pm 0.05	0.14 \pm 0.03	2.19 \pm 0.51
<i>flgD</i>	1.00 \pm 0.26	0.03 \pm 0.01	1.26 \pm 0.16
<i>flgE</i>	1.00 \pm 0.05	0.02 \pm 0.01	1.54 \pm 0.15
<i>flgF</i>	1.00 \pm 0.10	0.55 \pm 0.05	1.88 \pm 0.16
<i>flgH</i>	1.00 \pm 0.54	0.13 \pm 0.06	0.74 \pm 0.07
<i>flgI</i>	1.00 \pm 0.23	0.24 \pm 0.03	2.36 \pm 1.05
<i>flgK</i>	1.00 \pm 0.27	0.24 \pm 0.08	0.96 \pm 0.45
<i>fliK</i>	1.00 \pm 0.07	0.07 \pm 0.04	1.20 \pm 0.26

*For genes that are part of flagellar operons, the first gene of the operon shown was analyzed for expression in *C. jejuni* strains.

[†]The levels of expression of each gene in each strain are relative to WT *C. jejuni*, which was set at 1.0. All analyses were performed in triplicate, and the SDs were calculated.

Table S2. Flagellation of *C. jejuni* mutant strains producing WT FlgS due to ACP-dependent activation of FlgR proteins by altering physiology

Strain	Media	No. of flagella per bacterium*		
		2	1	0
ΔackA	CDM	75 \pm 1	22 \pm 0	3 \pm 1
ΔackA	CDM + pyruvate	75 \pm 3	21 \pm 4	4 \pm 1
<i>flgR</i> $_{\Delta\text{CTD}}$	CDM	72 \pm 1	24 \pm 1	4 \pm 0
<i>flgR</i> $_{\Delta\text{CTD}}$	CDM + pyruvate	74 \pm 9	23 \pm 10	3 \pm 1
<i>flgR</i> $_{\Delta\text{CTD}}$ ΔackA	CDM	74 \pm 1	23 \pm 1	3 \pm 0
<i>flgR</i> $_{\Delta\text{CTD}}$ ΔackA	CDM + pyruvate	69 \pm 1	26 \pm 1	5 \pm 1

*The percentage of the population producing a single flagellum at both poles (two flagella), a single flagellum at one pole (one flagellum), or no flagella (zero flagella) after growth on CDM or CDM with 100 mM excess sodium pyruvate are indicated. Data are from the average of two experiments \pm SD. Analysis of WT *C. jejuni* is indicated in Table 2.

Table S3. Bacterial strains used in this study

Strain	Genotype	Source
DH5 α	<i>E. coli supE44</i> Δ lacU169 (ϕ 80lac Δ M15) <i>hsdR17 recA1 endA1 gyrA96 thi-1 relA1</i>	Invitrogen
DH5 α /RK212.1	DH5 α with conjugation transfer element	(13)
81-176	wild-type <i>C. jejuni</i> clinical isolate	(14)
DRH212	81-176 <i>rpsL</i> Sm	(1)
DRH321	81-176 <i>rpsL</i> Sm Δ rpoN	(1)
DRH453	81-176 <i>rpsL</i> Sm Δ astA Δ rpoN	(2)
DRH461	81-176 <i>rpsL</i> Sm Δ astA	(2)
DRH665	81-176 <i>rpsL</i> Sm Δ astA <i>flaB::astA-kan</i>	(2)
DRH749	81-176 <i>rpsL</i> Sm Δ astA Δ flgR	(2)
DRH842	81-176 <i>rpsL</i> Sm Δ astA Δ flgR <i>flaB::astA-kan</i>	(2)
DRH911	81-176 <i>rpsL</i> Sm Δ astA Δ flgS	(2)
DRH939	81-176 <i>rpsL</i> Sm Δ astA Δ flgS <i>flaB::astA-kan</i>	(2)
DRH979	81-176 <i>rpsL</i> Sm Δ astA Δ flhA	(2)
DRH1049	81-176 <i>rpsL</i> Sm Δ astA Δ flhA <i>flaB::astA-kan</i>	(2)
DRH1931	81-176 <i>rpsL</i> Sm Δ astA <i>flgR</i> Δ CTD	(3)
JMB669	81-176 <i>rpsL</i> Sm Δ astA <i>ackA::cat-rpsL</i>	This study
JMB732	81-176 <i>rpsL</i> Sm Δ astA Δ flgS <i>flgR D51A</i> Δ CTD <i>ackA::cat-rpsL</i>	This study
JMB740	81-176 <i>rpsL</i> Sm Δ astA Δ flgS <i>ackA::cat-rpsL</i>	This study
JMB760	81-176 <i>rpsL</i> Sm Δ astA Δ flgS Δ ackA	This study
JMB811	81-176 <i>rpsL</i> Sm Δ astA <i>flgR</i> Δ CTD <i>ackA::cat-rpsL</i>	This study
JMB815	81-176 <i>rpsL</i> Sm Δ astA Δ flgS <i>flgR D51A</i> Δ CTD Δ ackA	This study
JMB825	81-176 <i>rpsL</i> Sm Δ astA Δ flgS <i>flgR D51A</i> Δ CTD <i>pta::cat-rpsL</i>	This study
JMB842	81-176 <i>rpsL</i> Sm Δ astA Δ flgS Δ ackA <i>flaB::astA-kan</i>	This study
JMB848	81-176 <i>rpsL</i> Sm Δ astA Δ flgS <i>flgR D51A</i> Δ CTD Δ ackA <i>flaB::astA-kan</i>	This study
JMB862	81-176 <i>rpsL</i> Sm Δ astA Δ flgS <i>flgR</i> Δ CTD <i>pta::cat-rpsL</i>	This study
JMB857	81-176 <i>rpsL</i> Sm Δ astA <i>flgR</i> Δ CTD Δ ackA	This study
JMB865	81-176 <i>rpsL</i> Sm Δ astA Δ flgS <i>flgR</i> Δ CTD <i>ackA::cat-rpsL</i>	This study
JMB919	81-176 <i>rpsL</i> Sm Δ astA Δ flgS <i>flgR</i> Δ CTD Δ ackA	This study
JMB927	81-176 <i>rpsL</i> Sm Δ astA Δ flgS <i>flgR</i> Δ CTD Δ ackA <i>flaB::astA-kan</i>	This study
JMB971	81-176 <i>rpsL</i> Sm Δ astA Δ flgS <i>pta ackA::cat-rpsL</i>	This study
JMB974	81-176 <i>rpsL</i> Sm Δ astA Δ flgS <i>flgR D51A</i> Δ CTD <i>pta ackA::cat-rpsL</i>	This study
JMB977	81-176 <i>rpsL</i> Sm Δ astA Δ flgS <i>flgR</i> Δ CTD <i>pta ackA::cat-rpsL</i>	This study
JMB1040	81-176 <i>rpsL</i> Sm Δ astA Δ flgS <i>pta ackA::cat-rpsL flaB::astA-kan</i>	This study
JMB1044	81-176 <i>rpsL</i> Sm Δ astA Δ flgS <i>flgR D51A</i> Δ CTD <i>pta ackA::cat-rpsL flaB::astA-kan</i>	This study
JMB1045	81-176 <i>rpsL</i> Sm Δ astA Δ flgS <i>flgR</i> Δ CTD <i>pta ackA::cat-rpsL flaB::astA-kan</i>	This study
JMB1060	81-176 <i>rpsL</i> Sm Δ astA Δ flgS <i>flgR</i> Δ CTD <i>pta::cat-rpsL flaB::astA-kan</i>	This study
JMB1065	81-176 <i>rpsL</i> Sm Δ astA Δ flgS <i>flgR D51A</i> Δ CTD <i>pta::cat-rpsL flaB::astA-kan</i>	This study
JMB1066	81-176 <i>rpsL</i> Sm Δ astA Δ flgS <i>pta::cat-rpsL</i>	This study
JMB1081	81-176 <i>rpsL</i> Sm Δ astA/pJMB1074	This study
JMB1103	81-176 <i>rpsL</i> Sm Δ astA/pJMB1075	This study
JMB1107	81-176 <i>rpsL</i> Sm Δ astA/pJMB1076	This study
JMB1111	81-176 <i>rpsL</i> Sm Δ astA Δ flgR/pJMB1074	This study
JMB1116	81-176 <i>rpsL</i> Sm Δ astA Δ flgR/pJMB1075	This study
JMB1118	81-176 <i>rpsL</i> Sm Δ astA Δ flgR/pJMB1076	This study
JMB1124	81-176 <i>rpsL</i> Sm Δ astA Δ rpoN/pJMB1074	This study
JMB1126	81-176 <i>rpsL</i> Sm Δ astA Δ rpoN/pJMB1075	This study
JMB1129	81-176 <i>rpsL</i> Sm Δ astA Δ rpoN/pJMB1076	This study
JMB1136	81-176 <i>rpsL</i> Sm Δ astA <i>flgR</i> Δ CTD/pJMB1074	This study
JMB1138	81-176 <i>rpsL</i> Sm Δ astA <i>flgR</i> Δ CTD/pJMB1075	This study
JMB1141	81-176 <i>rpsL</i> Sm Δ astA <i>flgR</i> Δ CTD/pJMB1076	This study
JMB1154	81-176 <i>rpsL</i> Sm Δ astA Δ flgS <i>pta::cat-rpsL flaB::astA-kan</i>	This study
JMB1280	81-176 <i>rpsL</i> Sm Δ astA <i>ackA::cat-rpsL flaB::astA-kan</i>	This study
JMB1302	81-176 <i>rpsL</i> Sm Δ astA <i>flgR</i> Δ CTD Δ ackA <i>flaB::astA-kan</i>	This study
SNJ138	81-176 <i>rpsL</i> Sm Δ astA <i>flgR</i> Δ CTD <i>flaB::astA-kan</i>	(3)
SNJ227	81-176 <i>rpsL</i> Sm Δ astA Δ flgS <i>flgR</i> Δ CTD	(3)
SNJ235	81-176 <i>rpsL</i> Sm Δ astA Δ flhA <i>flgR</i> Δ CTD	(4)
SNJ268	81-176 <i>rpsL</i> Sm Δ astA Δ flgS <i>flgR</i> Δ CTD <i>flaB::astA-kan</i>	(3)
SNJ272	81-176 <i>rpsL</i> Sm Δ astA Δ flhA <i>flgR</i> Δ CTD <i>flaB::astA-kan</i>	This study
SNJ713	81-176 <i>rpsL</i> Sm Δ astA Δ flgS <i>flgR D51A</i> Δ CTD	(3)
SNJ731	81-176 <i>rpsL</i> Sm Δ astA Δ flgS <i>flgR D51A</i> Δ CTD <i>flaB::astA-kan</i>	This study

