Supplementary materials.

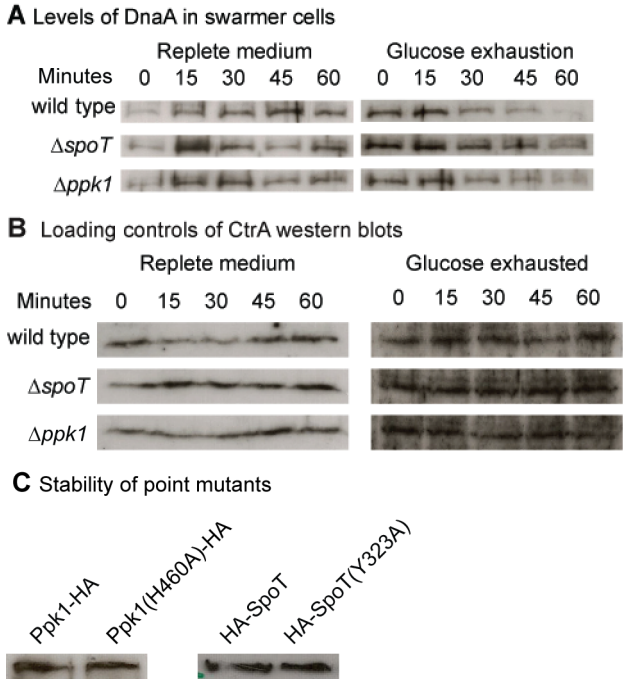

Fig. S1. DnaA western blots, CtrA western blot loading controls, stability of point mutants. A) Levels of DnaA in swarmer cells. (left) Blots from a population of synchronized swarmer cells in nutrient replete (M2G) medium. (right) Blots from a population of synchronized swarmer cells in glucose exhaustion (using $M2G_{1/10}$ as described in Materials and Methods). B) Loading control bands for representative α-CtrA blots shown in Fig. 4 in replete medium and glucose exhaustion. The blots for the replete medium samples were stripped after probing for CtrA and then re-probed with the α-FixJ antibody. The blots for the glucose exhaustion sample were cut in half and the bottom half was probed in α-CtrA (Fig. 4B) and the top half was probed with the α-PhyR antibody, for which a non-specific band is shown here. C) Western blots of equal volumes of cell lysate from the *ppk1*-HA and *ppk1*(H460A)-HA strains and the HA-*spoT* and HA-*spoT*(Y323A) strains, probed with α-HA antibodies.

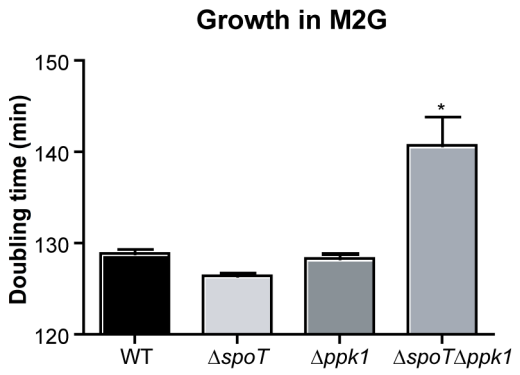

Fig. S2. Growth in M2G. Doubling times of wild-type, Δ*spoT*, Δ*ppk1,* and Δ*spoT*Δ*ppk1* strains in M2G minimal medium. N=4, error bars represent standard error of the mean. Mutant growth rates compared to wild-type control (one-way ANOVA; Dunnett's post test, *$p<0.01$).

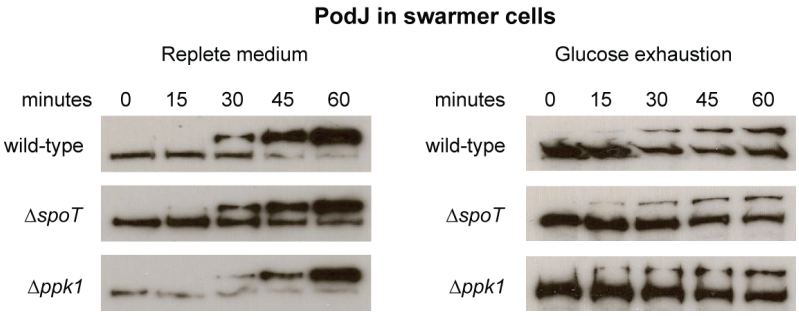

Fig. S3. PodJ levels in swarmer cells. (left) Blots from a synchronized population of swarmer cells in nutrient replete (M2G) medium probed with α-PodJ antibodies that hybridize to the short and long forms of PodJ. On the right are blots from a synchronized population of swarmer cells during glucose exhaustion (using $M2G_{1/10}$ as described in Materials and Methods) probed with the same antibodies.