Figure S1.

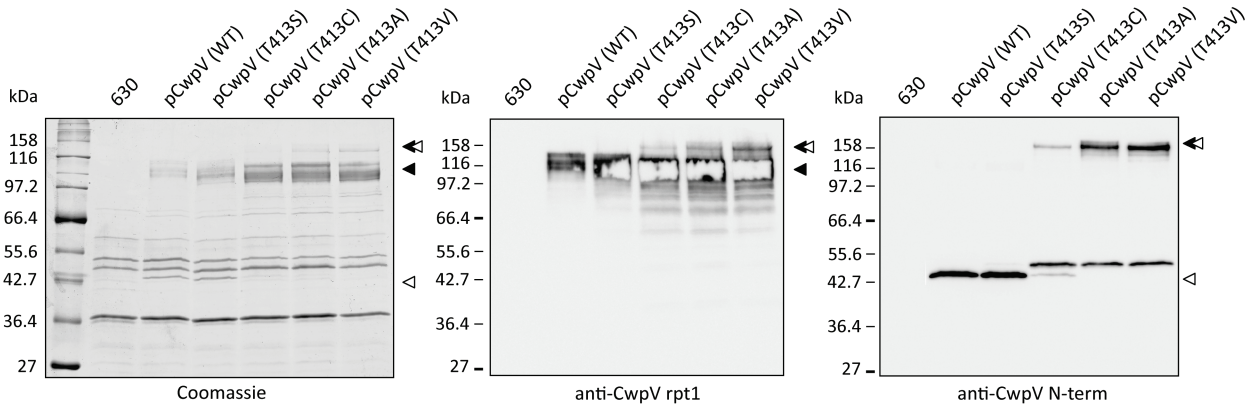

Fig. S1. *C. difficile* culture supernatants from *cwpV* mutants. Supernatants from overnight cultures of *C. difficile* 630 [630], Δ*cwpV* (pCwpV) [pCwpV (WT)], Δ*cwpV* ($pCwpV_{T413S}$) [pCwpV (T413S)], Δ*cwpV* ($pCwpV_{T413C}$) [pCwpV (T413C)], Δ*cwpV* ($pCwpV_{T413A}$) [pCwpV (T413A)] and Δ*cwpV* ($pCwpV_{T413V}$) [pCwpV (T413V)] were concentrated using a Microcon spin column (MWCO 3 kDa) (Millipore), separated on 10% SDS-PAGE gels and analysed via coomassie staining and Western blotting. Significant amount of degraded repeat domain (~116 kDa) was detected in supernatants from all mutant strain, most likely as a result of disruption of interaction domains between the two CwpV fragments. In addition, the ~158 kDa precursor could be seen in supernatants from Δ*cwpV* ($pCwpV_{T413C}$), Δ*cwpV* ($pCwpV_{T413A}$) and Δ*cwpV* ($pCwpV_{T413V}$) indicating that the full-length protein is not incorporated into the S-layer as efficiently as its processed variant. A slightly larger variant of the ~42 kDa anchoring domain could also be observed in those strains, most likely a result of proteolytic degradation of the precursor protein. ◀, repeat domain; ◁, anchoring domain.