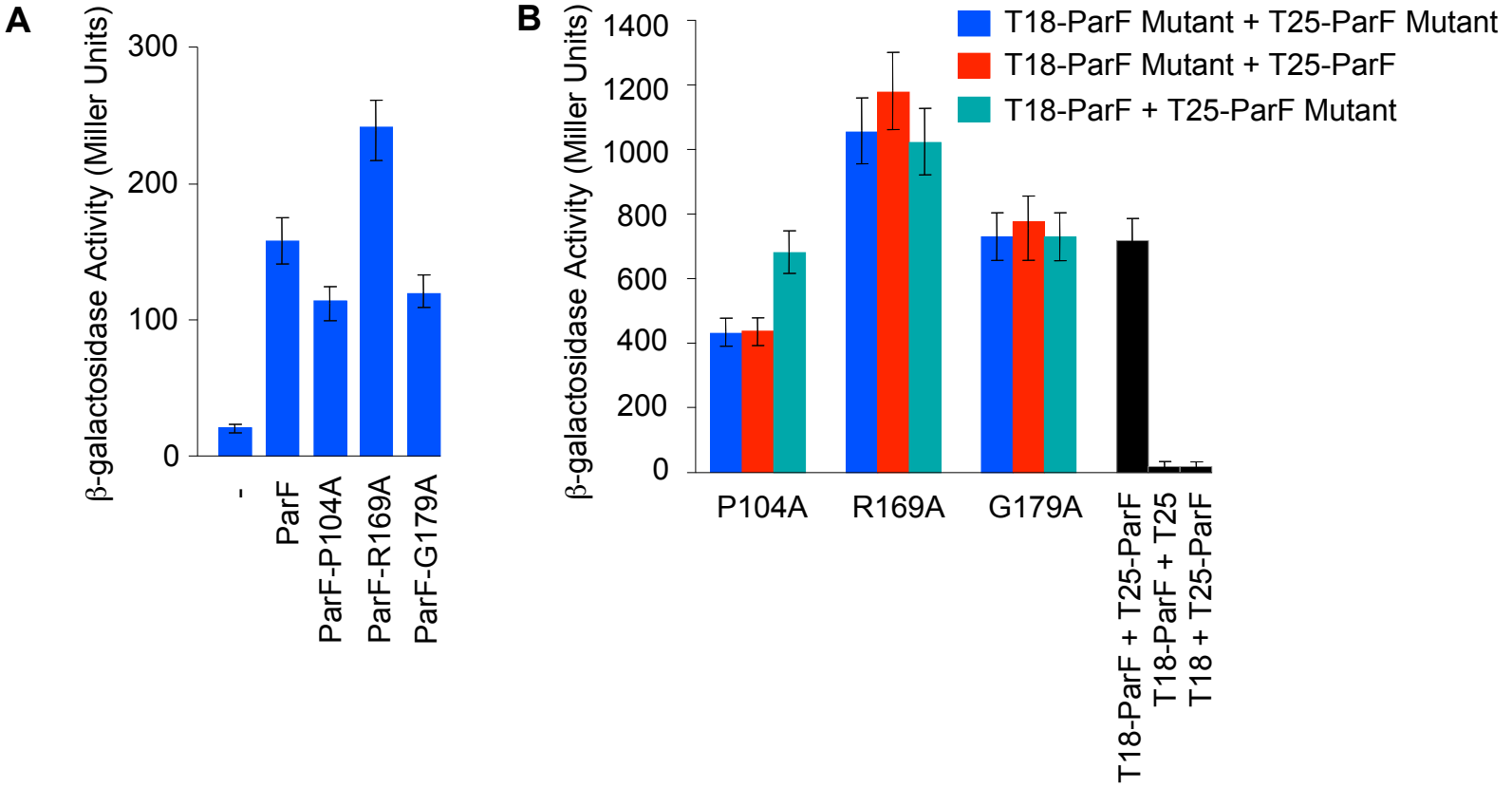

Fig. S2. Two-hybrid analysis of ParF^{H} interactions. **(A)** Interaction of ParF and hyperactive ATPase mutants with ParG measured in two-hybrid assays in *E. coli* SP850. Experiments were performed as outlined for panel (B) using a ParG-T18 fusion and fusions of T25 with either wild-type ParF or ParF^{H} proteins. Results in in all panels are averages of at least three replicates. **(B)** Interaction of ParF and ParF^{H} mutants measured in two-hybrid assays in *E. coli* SP850. The proteins under investigation were fused with two fragments, designated as T18 and T25, that constitute the catalytic domain of the adenylate cyclase of *Bordetella pertussis*. If the test proteins interact, the T18 and T25 polypeptide fragments are brought in close proximity resulting in reconstitution of adenylate cyclase enzymatic activity and therefore cAMP synthesis in a *cya* strain of *E. coli*. Cyclic AMP acts as a transcriptional activator of a number of catabolic operons, including lactose utilization that may be read out as β-galactosidase activity. Blue, self-association of the ParF^{H} proteins; red, interaction of mutated protein fused to the T18 fragment and wild-type ParF fused to the T25 fragment; green, interaction of mutated protein fused to the T25 fragment and wild-type ParF fused to the T18 fragment; and, black, self-association of wild-type ParF and controls with ParF fused to only one of the adenylate cyclase fragments.