Figure S1. CCCP induction of *lrgAB* promoter activity. *S. aureus* UAMS-1 (panels A and B) and its *lytS* mutant derivative, KB999 (panels C and D), each containing the *lrg*::*gfp* promoter fusion plasmid, were grown to mid-exponential phase and treated with CCCP, a depolarizing agent previously shown to induce *lrgAB* transcription. GFP positive cells were visualized by confocal laser scanning microscopy as described in Materials and Methods. Scale bar represents 5 μm.

Figure S2. Analysis of *cid* and *lrg* expression during static biofilm growth. *S. aureus* UAMS-1 cells containing: (A) *cid::gfp* promoter fusion in UAMS-1 [UAMS-1(pEM81)], (B) *ldh*::*gfp* promoter fusion in UAMS-1 [UAMS-1(pEM87)], (C) *cid*::*gfp* promoter fusion in the *cidR* mutant [KB1090(pEM81)], and (D) *lrg::gfp* promoter fusion in UAMS-1 [UAMS-1(pEM80)]. Three-dimensional images of the biofilms were generated using confocal laser scanning microscopy as described in the Materials and Methods. Images are representative of three independent experiments. Scale bar represents 40 μm.

Figure S3. Temporal analysis *ldh* expression during biofilm development. *S. aureus* cells containing the *ldh*::*gfp* reporter plasmid were inoculated into a BioFlux microfluidics system and allowed to form a biofilm within a flow-shear environment at a flow rate of 64 μl/h for a total of 18 h. Bright-field and epifluorescence microscopic images were collected at 5-min intervals using 200× magnification. The images presented were taken from the complete set of 217 images (see supplementary video S1 for a video compilation of these images) spanning 12.5-18 h and illustrate typical tower development and GFP expression observed in multiple experiments. For complete video compilation of this experiment, see Video S2. Scale bar represents 50 μm.