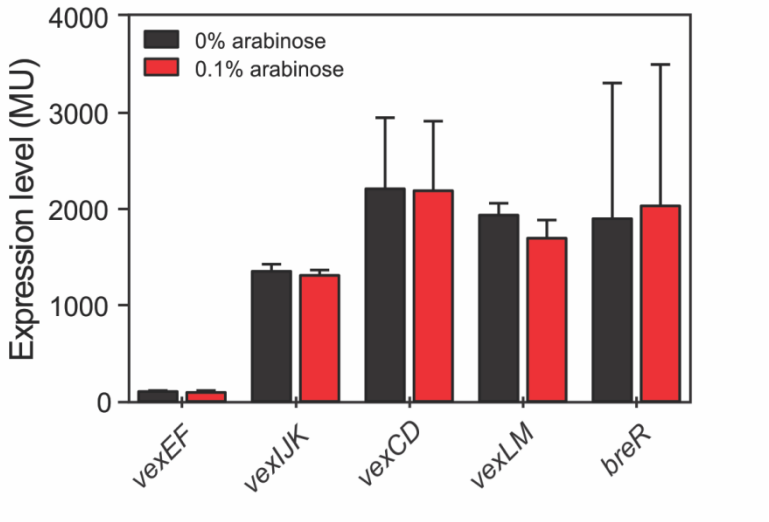

Figure S1. Effect of CpxR on the expression of the indicated RND efflux systems. *V. cholerae* containing the indicated RND efflux system reporter plasmids and pBAD33-*cpxR* were grown in LB broth in the presence or absence of arabinose as described in the methods. Following 4 h growth, triplicate aliquots from each culture were collected and assayed for β-galactosidase activity. The results are the mean and SD from three independent experiments.

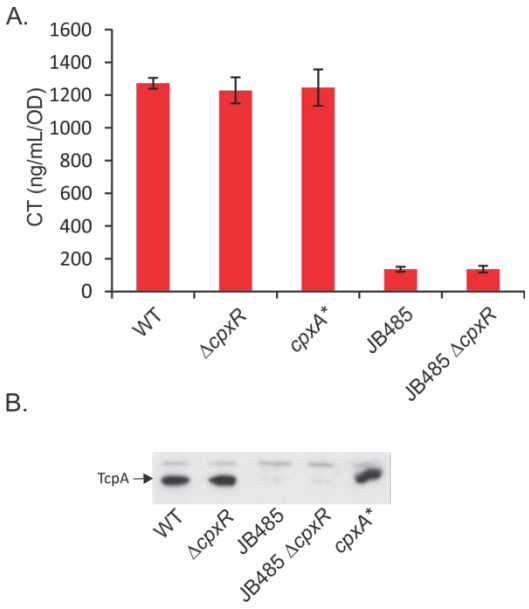

Figure S2. Quantification of CT and TcpA production in *Vibrio cholerae* strains. The indicated strains were grown under AKI growth conditions. Culture aliquots were collected following overnight growth and assayed for (A) CT production using a GM_1 ELISA and (B) TcpA production by Western blot using polyclonal antibody that was generated against TcpA.

Table S1. Susceptibility of *Vibrio cholerae* strains to antimicrobial compounds by disk diffusion assays.

	Zone of growth inhibition[a] (SD)							
Strain	**$CuCl_2$**	**SAR**	**DOC**	**TET**	**GENT**	**PXB**	**ERY**	**AMP**
WT	25.3 (0.96)	17.7 (0.58)	8.5 (1.29)	26.5 (0.35)	18.8 (0.40)	0 (0)	24.0 (1.63)	10.0 (0.89)
Δ*cpxR*	25.5 (0.71)	15.0 (0)	8.0 (0)	28.3 (0.50)	18.0 (0)	0 (0)	23.5 (1.0)	9.4 (0.84)
*cpxA**	25.3 (0.50)	16.3 (0.50)	8.3 (0.96)	26.0 (0.82)	19.2 (0.75)	0 (0)	24.8 (2.75)	0 (0)[1]

[a]Zone of growth inhibition (measured in mm) to $CuCl_2$, sarcosyl (SAR), deoxycholate (DOC), tetracycline (TET), gentamicin (GENT), polymixin B (PXB), erythromycin (ERT), and ampicillin (AMP). Student t-test was used to determine if differences were significant compared to WT: [1]$P<0.0001$.