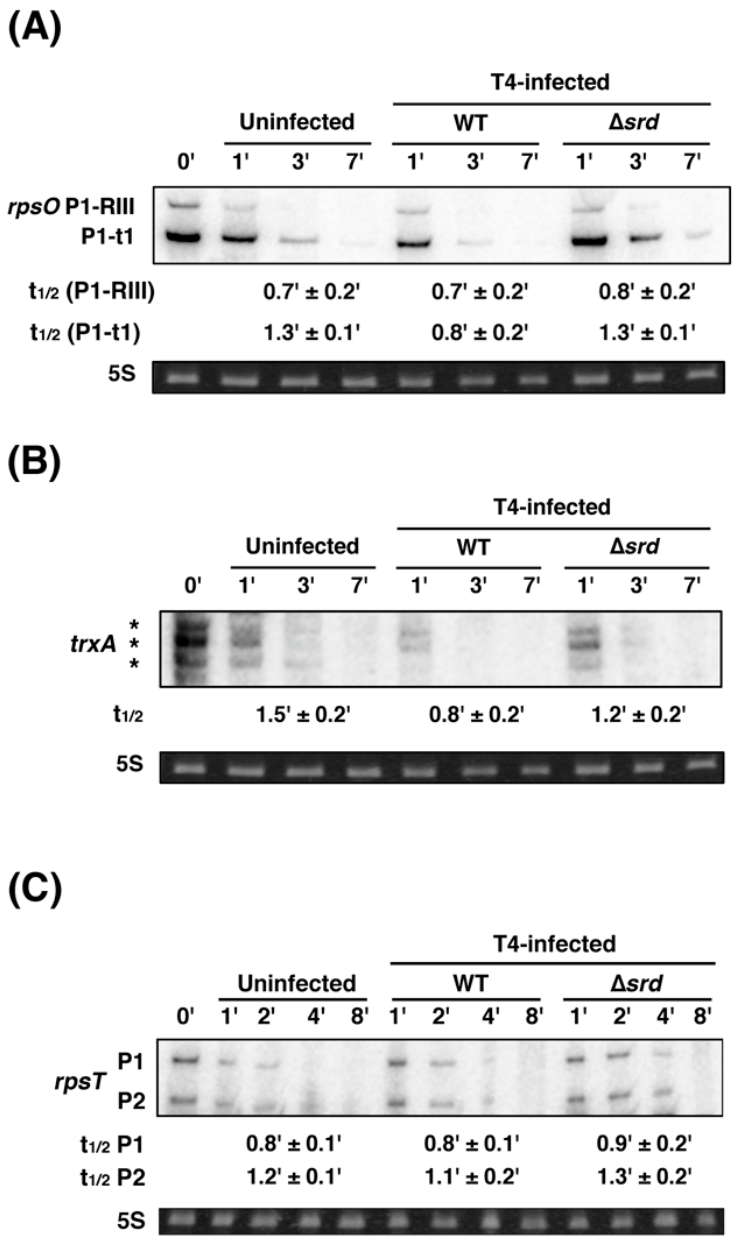

Figure S2 Effect of Srd on stabilities of unstable mRNAs. MH1 (wild-type) cells were grown in M9C medium until the OD_{600} reached 0.5 at 37˚, and infected with wild type T4 or Δ*srd* mutant or treated with rifampicin at a final concentration of 250 μg/ml. Total RNAs were extracted at the indicated times after infection or addition of rifampicin and then analyzed by northern blotting with an oligo-probe for *rpsO* (A, 5′-^{32}P- TTGCTTCAGTACTTAGAGAC), *trxA* (B, 5′-^{32}P-CTGTCGTCAGTCAGGTGAATAATTTTATCGCTC) or *rpsT*(C, 5′-^{32}P-AGAGCGACGGCTTGCGTTGTGCTTACGAGCCTTTTCAGACTGAATGGCGC). The *rpsO*(P1-t1) mRNA corresponds to the monocistronic *rpsO* transcript while the *rpsO*(P1-RIII) mRNA generates from the processing of the *rpsO-pnp* bicistronic transcript by RNase III (Hajnsdorf *et al*. 1994). Asterisks in the figure (B) indicate multiple *trxA* transcripts. Ethidium bromide-stained 5S rRNA as a loading control is shown at the bottom of each panel. Half-lives ($t_{1/2}$) with the mean ± SD of duplicate measurements are shown below the figure. Like *lpp* and *ompA* mRNAs, *trxA* and *rpsO*(P1-t1) mRNAs were destabilized after infection with wild-type T4 and this destabilization was recovered by the deletion of *srd*.