Response of *Vibrio cholerae* towards the catecholamine hormones epinephrine and norepinephrine

Petra Halang[§1#], Charlotte Toulouse[§1], Bernadette Geißel[1], Bernd Michel[1], Birgit Flauger[2], Manuel Müller[3], Ralf T. Voegele[3], Volker Stefanski[2], Julia Steuber[1]*

[§] These authors contributed equally.

[1]Institute of Microbiology, University of Hohenheim (Stuttgart), 70599 Stuttgart, Germany;

[2]Institute of Animal Husbandry and Animal Breeding, University of Hohenheim (Stuttgart), 70599 Stuttgart, Germany;

[3]Institute of Phytomedicine, University of Hohenheim (Stuttgart), 70599 Stuttgart, Germany;

[#] Present address: Petra Halang, Medical Microbiology, Lund University, 20502 Malmö, Sweden

Supporting Information

*Address correspondence to:

Julia Steuber Institute of Microbiology, University of Hohenheim (Stuttgart), 70599 Stuttgart, Germany

Phone: +49 711 459 22228; Fax: +49 711 459 22238

E-mail: julia.steuber@uni-hohenheim.de

Figure S1 Confirmation of the *qseC* deletion in the *V. cholerae* mutant by colony PCR. From left to right: two *V. cholerae* mutant strains (designated 5 and 6); the *V. cholerae* reference strain containing *qseC*; *E. coli* strain β3914 and *E. coli* strain MFDpir harboring plasmid pSW7848 containing the *qseC* fragment used for construction of the deletion.

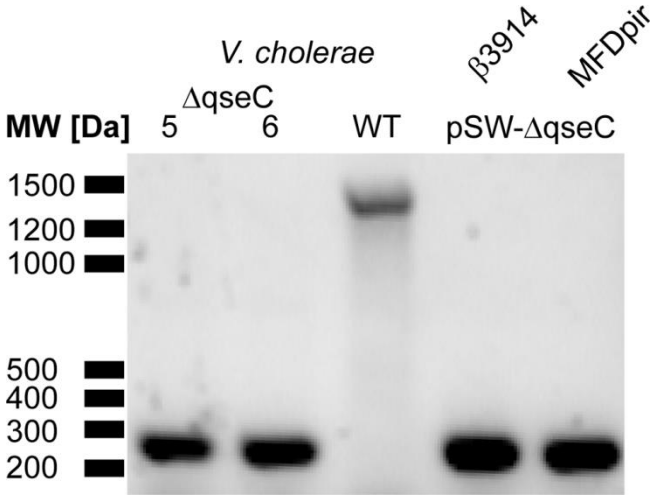

Figure S2: qRT-PCR products of *rssA*, *qseC* and *pomB* in *V. cholerae* grown in different media. Upper panel: To confirm the size of the qRT-PCR products, and to test the efficiency of primers for the indicated target genes (*rssA, qseC, pomB*), reactions were performed with decreasing concentrations of cDNA using cells grown in LB. From left to right; 2.5 ng, 0.25 ng, 0.025 ng, 0.0025 ng cDNA. Lower panel: qRT-PCR products of the indicated target genes using cDNA (2.5 ng) from cells grown in heat-treated serum (1), serum-SAPI with 0.1 mM $FeSO_4$ (2), serum-SAPI with 0.1 mM epinephrine (3) and serum-SAPI with 0.1 mM norepinephrine (4). The qRT-PCR products from *rssA*, *qseC* and *pomB* using cDNA (2.5 ng) from *V. cholerae* grown in LB without added catecholamines are shown as control.

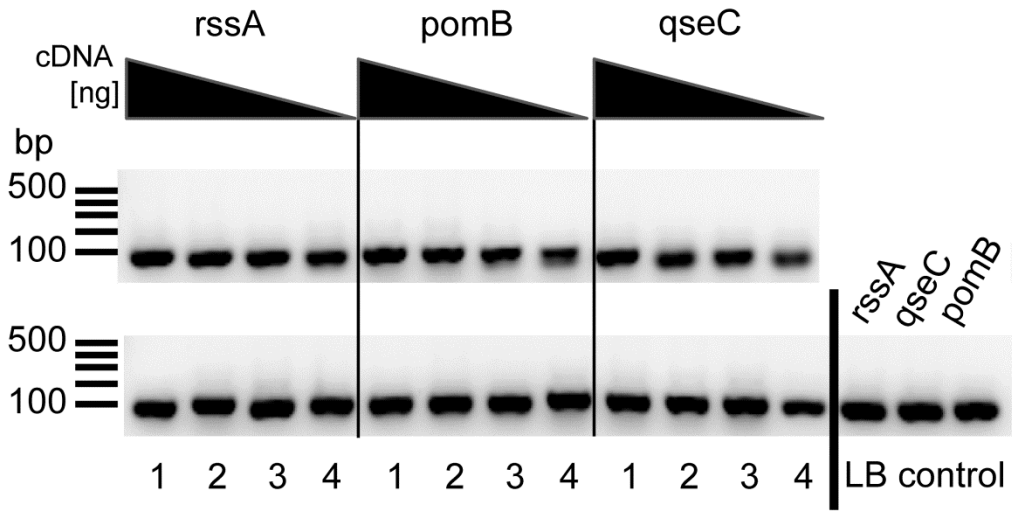

Table S1: Oligonucleotides used in this study

Name	**Sequence**
rssA fwd	ACCGGAGGAAGGTGGGGACG
rssA rev	CTCGCGGTATCGCTGCCCTC
gap fwd	CTGAAGGCGAACTGGCTGGT
gap rev	AGTGCGATACCTGCGTCAGCA
qseC fwd	TACTGGGGCCGCGATTGACG
qseC rev	TCGACATGCCAAGCCCTGCG
pomB fwd	CGCAGTTTCGGTGGCGCAAG
pomB rev	TGCCCGTTGCGCTTCGGTAT
qseC up fwd BamHI	AAGGATCCAACGCCGACTTACCCTGACTTCTGT
qseC up fwd	ACGCCGACTTACCCTGACTTCTGT
qseC up rev	TTGGCGGACTGCCCAAGACG
qseC do fwd	AAGACGTCGGATACTGGGGCCGCGAT
qseC do rev	TCGACATGCCAAGCCCTGCG
pJET1.2 fwd	CGACTCACTATAGGGAGAGCGGC
pJET1.2 rev	AAGAACATCGATTTTCCATGGCAG