#### **Supplementary Information**



**Supplementary Figure 1. Filamentation and** *queE* **transcription in Δ***mgrB* **and Δ***mgrB* **Δ***yqcG* **cells. a)** Phase contrast images of *mgrB* (AML20) and Δ*mgrB* Δ*yqcG* (SAM4) cells grown in the indicated concentrations of Mg<sup>2+</sup>. **b)** YFP fluorescence measured from a *queE-yfp* operon fusion in wild-type (SAM54), *mgrB* (SAM55) and ΔmgrB ΔyqcG (SAM56) strains in minimal medium at the indicated Mg<sup>2+</sup>

concentration. Data represent means and standard deviations from at least three independent experiments. Scale bar =  $5 \mu m$ .



#### **Supplementary Figure 2. A plasmid-borne copy of** *mgrB* **complements Δ***mgrB* **.**

Phase contrast images of a Δ*mgrB* strain containing either an *mgrB* expression plasmid pMgrB (pAL8) or a control plasmid (pEB52) grown in minimal medium with no added Mg<sup>2+</sup> and with ampicillin (50  $\mu$ g ml<sup>-1</sup>), induced with 0.5 mM IPTG for 3 h. Scale bar = 5 µm.



**Supplementary Figure 3. Filamentation from high PhoQ stimulation is not dependent on low Mg<sup>2+</sup> or antimicrobial peptides. a) Effect on cellular morphology** from expressing a kinase+ phosphatase- PhoQ variant, PhoQ T281R. Increased expression of PhoQ T281R produces high-level activation of the PhoQ/PhoP system, in contrast with increased expression of wild-type PhoQ<sup>1</sup>. The strains and plasmids are as follows: Δ*phoQ* (TIM100), Δ*phoP* (TIM233), pPhoQ-WT (pTM69), pPhoQ-T281R (pTM153), plasmid control (pEB52). **b)** Cellular morphology from inducing the PhoQstimulating connector protein SafA. The strain is TIM210 and the control plasmid is

pTrc99a. Cultures were grown in minimal medium with 1 mM  $Mg^{2+}$  and 50  $\mu$ g ml<sup>-1</sup> ampicillin. Following 2 h of growth after dilution from an overnight culture, IPTG was added to 0.5 mM (a) or 100 μM (b) and cultures were grown for an additional 3 h prior to microscopy. Scale bar  $= 5 \mu m$ .



**Supplementary Figure 4. Filamentous cells have a continuous cytoplasm and no visible septa. a)** Phase contrast and fluorescence micrographs of Δ*mgrB* cells (AML20) labeled with the membrane dye FM4-64. The inset in the fluorescence image shows a close-up of FM4-64-stained membrane. Cultures were grown in minimal medium with no added Mg<sup>2+</sup>. Scale bar = 5  $\mu$ m. **b)** Fluorescence recovery after photobleaching in (i) a <sup>Δ</sup>*mgrB* cell (AML20) photobleached over a small section (denoted by a red arrow) and

monitored over time; (ii) a control cell photobleached completely (blue arrow) that does not recover any fluorescence with time, and a second cell that was not bleached (yellow arrow), which serves as a control for photobleaching during image acquisition.



**Supplementary Figure 5. Cell filamentation is SulA-independent.** Phase contrast micrographs of Δ*mgrB* (AML20) and Δ*mgrB* Δ*sulA* (AMS3) cells grown in minimal medium with no added Mg<sup>2+</sup>. Scale bar = 5  $\mu$ m.



## **suppressors. a)** Colony morphology of wild-type, (TIM92) and Δ*mgrB* (AML20) strains on plates containing minimal medium with 4% SeaPlaque agarose and no added  $Mg^{2+}$ . **b)** Schematic representation of the screen used to identify filamentation suppressors. Briefly, a liquid culture of random transposon insertions in a Δ*mgrB* strain was passed through filter paper to enrich for non-filamentous cells, plated on low  $Mq^{2+}$  agarose

**Supplementary Figure 6. Transposon insertion screen for filamentation** 

plates, and screened for candidate suppressors based on colony morphology.

Approximately 10,000 colonies were screened and several potential suppressors were identified. Mutants that were confirmed by microscopy to produce non-filamentous cells were then selected, and the phenotype was reassessed after the transposon insertion was moved to a clean Δ*mgrB* background by P1 transduction.



**Supplementary Figure 7. A plasmid-borne copy of** *queE* **restores filamentation in a Δ***mgrB* **Δ***queE* **strain.** Δ*mgrB* Δ*queE* cells (JNC21) harboring either a *queE* expression plasmid pQueE (pRL03) or a control plasmid (pTrc99a) grown in minimal medium with no added Mg<sup>2+</sup>, with ampicillin (50  $\mu$ g ml<sup>-1</sup>), and induced with 100  $\mu$ M IPTG for 3 h. Scale bar =  $5 \mu m$ .

 $\mathbf{a}$ 

# $GTP \stackrel{GCH1}{\longrightarrow} H_2NTP^a \stackrel{QueD}{\longrightarrow} CPH_4^b \stackrel{QueE}{\longrightarrow} CDG^c \stackrel{QueC}{\longrightarrow} PreQ_0^d \rightarrow \rightarrow \rightarrow \rightarrow Q\text{-tRNA}^e$

a5,6,7,8-tetrahydrofolate b6-carboxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydropterin c7-carboxy-7-deazaguanine dPre-queuosine 0 eQueuosine-tRNA



**Supplementary Figure 8. Filamentation of Δ***mgrB* **strains is independent of the steps in the queuosine biosynthesis pathway. a)** Schematic representation of the queuosine biosynthesis pathway (see ref.<sup>2</sup>). **b)** Phase contrast micrographs of wild-type (TIM92), Δ*mgrB* (AML20), Δ*mgrB* Δ*queE* (JNC21), Δ*mgrB* Δ*queC* (RL2), Δ*mgrB*  Δ*queD* (RL4) and Δ*mgrB* Δ*queD* Δ*queE* (MMR161) cells grown in minimal medium with no added Mg<sup>2+</sup>. Scale bar = 5  $\mu$ m.



#### **Supplementary Figure 9. Increased expression of** *queE* **leads to filamentation.**

Wild-type (TIM92), Δ*queC* (RL3), and Δ*queD* (RL1) cells harboring either a *queE* expression plasmid pQueE (pRL03) or a control plasmid (pEB52) were grown in minimal medium with 1 mM Mg<sup>2+</sup>, with ampicillin (50  $\mu$ g ml<sup>-1</sup>), and induced with 0.5 mM IPTG for 3 h. Scale bar =  $5 \mu m$ .



#### **Supplementary Figure 10. EMSAs demonstrate that PhoP binds to a region**

**upstream** *queE***.** X1 consists of a 300 bp region upstream of the *queE* start codon and X2 consists of a second 300 bp region upstream of X1. P*mgrB* and P*lacZ* denote the *mgrB* and *lacZ* promoters, respectively, which were included as positive and negative controls. Lanes 1, 4, 7, 10 contain no PhoP-P, lanes 2, 5, 8, 11 contain  $\sim$ 3 µM PhoP-P, and lanes 3, 6, 9,12 contain  $~6$   $~\mu$ M PhoP-P.



∆mgrB ∆yqcG ftsA-R126C ΔmgrB ΔyqcG ftsZ-D234G

**Supplementary Figure 11. Mutations in the genes of cell division components suppress filamentation.** Phase contrast micrographs of Δ*mgrB* Δ*yqcG* (SAM4), and filamentation suppressors derived from this strain, *ftsA-N170S* (AIC155), *ftsA-R126C* (AIC156) and *ftsZ-D234G* (AIC157). Cells were grown in minimal medium with no added Mg<sup>2+</sup>. Scale bar = 5  $\mu$ m.



#### **Supplementary Figure 12. Expression of FtsA\* and FtsP suppress filamentation.**

**a)** Wild-type (TIM92) and Δ*mgrB* (AML20) cells harboring either FtsA\* expression plasmid pFtsA\* (pBAD-FtsA\*) or control plasmid (pBAD33). **b)** Wild-type (TIM92) and Δ*mgrB* (AML20) cells harboring either an FtsP expression plasmid pFtsP (pDSW914) or control plasmid (pTrc99a). Cultures were grown in minimal medium with no added  $Mg^{2+}$ containing appropriate antibiotics, and induced with either 0.5% arabinose or 0.5 mM IPTG for 3 h. Scale bar =  $5 \mu m$ .





## **Supplementary Figure 13. Images showing no bleed-through from the YFP to mCherry fluorescence channel and vice versa for QueE-YFP and FtsZ-mCherry.**

**a)** Three representative phase contrast and fluorescence micrographs showing localization of YFP-QueE expressed from plasmid pSY76 in Δ*queE* cells (SAM144). The arrows point to the spots of increased YFP fluorescence. Red fluorescence images indicate that there was no detectable bleed-through from the yellow to red channel. Cultures were grown in minimal medium with 1 mM Mg<sup>2+</sup>, and ampicillin (50  $\mu$ g ml<sup>-1</sup>) to an  $OD_{600} = 0.2$ -0.3. **b)** Two representative phase contrast and fluorescence micrographs showing localization of FtsZ-mCherry expressed from plasmid pEG4 in <sup>Δ</sup>*queE* cells (SAM144). The arrows point to the spots of increased mCherry fluorescence. Yellow fluorescence images indicate that there was no detectable bleedthrough from the red to yellow channel. Brightness and contrast values are similar to those in the images in Fig. 5 and Supplementary Fig. 14. Cultures were grown in minimal medium with 1 mM Mg<sup>2+</sup>, ampicillin (50  $\mu$ g ml<sup>-1</sup>) and chloramphenicol (25  $\mu$ g ml<sup>-</sup> <sup>1</sup>) to an OD<sub>600</sub> = 0.2-0.3, induced with 0.5% arabinose for 1 h. Scale bar = 5  $\mu$ m.



**Supplementary Figure 14. QueE localization in spontaneous suppressors of filamentation.** For each suppressor, two representative phase contrast and fluorescence micrographs of cells with YFP-QueE expressed from a plasmid are shown. **a)** <sup>Δ</sup>*mgrB* Δ*yqcG ftsA-N170S* (SAM169/ pSY76); **b)** <sup>Δ</sup>*mgrB* Δ*yqcG ftsZ-D234G* (SAM170/pSY76); **c)** <sup>Δ</sup>*mgrB* Δ*yqcG ftsA-R126C* (SAM171/ pSY76) and **d)** <sup>Δ</sup>*mgrB*  <sup>Δ</sup>*yqcG* (SAM51/pSY76) cells. Arrows in the micrographs point to spots of increased

YFP fluorescence. All cultures were grown in minimal medium containing 1 mM Mg<sup>2+</sup> and ampicillin (50  $\mu$ g ml<sup>-1</sup>) to an OD<sub>600</sub> = 0.2-0.3. Scale bar = 5  $\mu$ m.



**Supplementary Figure 15. Western blot analysis showing YFP-QueE expression.**  Western blot of cell lysates of strains expressing YFP-QueE from a plasmid. Lane 1 cells expressing YFP only (SAM56); Lane 2 - (SAM144/ pSY76); Lane 3 - *ftsA-N170S* (SAM169/ pSY76); Lane 4 - *ftsZ-D234G* (SAM170/pSY76) and Lane 5 - *ftsA-R126C* (SAM171/ pSY76).

### **Supplementary Table 1. Cell length measurements**







<sup>a</sup>See Table S2 for detailed information on strain genotypes.

b Mean length±standard deviation was calculated for the indicated number of cells (or filaments)

using phase contrast images and ImageJ $3/$ MicrobeJ plugin $4$ .

 $\textdegree$ Filaments >100 µm long are underrepresented because they frequently did not fit within the

field of view of micrographs. For this reason, these averages are underestimates.

#### **Supplementary Table 2. Strains and plasmids used in the study**











a Φ(*queE*<sup>+</sup> -*yfp*<sup>+</sup> ) denotes an operon fusion of *queE* and *yfp*.

 $Amp<sup>R</sup>$ , Cam<sup>R</sup>, Kan<sup>R</sup>, and Spc<sup>R</sup> denote antibiotic resistance to ampicillin,

chloramphenicol, kanamycin, and spectinomycin, respectively.

#### **Supplementary Table 3. Primers used in the study**





## **Supplementary References**

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