

SUPPLEMENTAL EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURES

Reconstruction of **∆***pbp2b strains with original mltG suppressor alleles (Fig. S4)*

 Genotypes of strains in these constructions are listed in Table S1 and primers used in constructions are compiled in Table S2. Two approaches were used to reconstruct ∆*pbp2b* strains with *mltG* suppressor alleles (see Fig. S4). The first approach used 34 intermediate strains with insertions of a P_c-[kan-rpsL⁺] cassette either upstream or 35 downstream *mltG* in a *pbp1a*⁺ genetic background. This approach was only successful in reconstructing Δ*pbp2b sup3* (IU9783, ∆*pbp2b mltG*(Y488D)). To obtain IU9783, an intermediate strain IU8986 (D39 Δ*cps rpsL1 mltG⁺* -Pc-[*kan*-*rpsL*⁺]) with an insertion of **B**_c-[*kan-rpsL*⁺] cassette immediately after *mltG* was constructed. An *mltG*(Y488D) amplicon was obtained using IU7567 as a template and primers P1348 and P1349 and transformed into IU8986 to obtain IU9760, which was sequenced to confirm the Y488D change, and no other mutation in *mltG* or *pbp1a*. IU9760 was transformed with ∆*pbp2b*<>*aad9* from IU7397 to obtain IU9783 (D39 Δ*cps rpsL1 mltG*(Y488D) ∆*pbp2b*<>*aad9*) (Fig. S4).

 We attempted a similar strategy to reconstruct the other suppressor strains without success. The transformation of a *mltG*(∆5bp) amplicon into IU8986 (*mltG⁺* -Pc-[*kan*-*rpsL*⁺]) and the transformation of *mltG*(∆488bp) or *mltG*(Ω45bp)² amplicons into IU8980 (Pc-[*kan*-*rpsL*⁺]-*mltG⁺*) yielded only strains with the wild-type *mltG* sequence. One isolate was found to contain the *mltG*(∆488bp) mutation, but it was found to also contain a frameshift mutation in *pbp1a*.

50 The second approach (Fig. S4) was to transfer the *mltG* [∆5bp, ∆488bp or (Ω45bp)²] mutations into a stabilizing ∆*pbp1a* genetic background as the first step (see *Results*). Amplicons were synthesized from the original suppressor strains as templates using primers P1348 and P1349 and transformed into strain IU7325 (Δ*cps rpsL1* ∆*pbp1a* Δ*mltG*::Pc-[*kan-rpsL⁺*]). The resulting stains were transformed with the ∆*pbp2b*<>*aad9* amplicon. The ∆*pbp1a* mutations in strains IU8565, IU8567 and IU8569 were repaired by transformation first with a ∆*pbp1a*::Pc-[*kan*-*rpsL*⁺] amplicon, followed by 57 transformation with a *pbp1a*⁺ amplicon. Strains IU9777, IU9905 and IU9907 were sequenced to confirm the correct *mltG* mutation and no initial mutation *in pbp1a*.

Reconstruction of pbp1a alleles in a clean genetic background (Fig. 3)

 PCR amplicons containing *pbp1a* alleles from original ∆*mltG* suppressor strains IU7258 (∆*mltG pbp1a* (G494E)), IU7260 (∆*mltG pbp1a* (G deletion at Gly451)), IU7286 (∆*mltG pbp1a* (S89F)), IU7287 (∆*mltG pbp1a* (A deletion at Lys160)), IU7288 (∆*mltG pbp1a* (T insertion at Phe33)) were prepared from strain lysates and primers P234 and P235. Amplicons were transformed into intermediate strain IU6726 (D39 Δ*cps rpsL1* 66 Appta:: P_c[kan-rpsL⁺]) as described above (see Fig. S4). The resulting strains were designated IU7837 (*pbp1a* (G494E)), IU7839 (*pbp1a* (G deletion at Gly451)), IU7840 (*pbp1a* (S89F)), IU7843 (*pbp1a* (A deletion at Lys160)), and IU7845 (*pbp1a* (T insertion at Phe33)). *pbp1a* alleles in reconstructed strains were confirmed by DNA sequencing. A markerless ∆*pbp1a* allele in strain IU6741 was constructed by transforming a ∆*pbp1a* fusion amplicon containing 60 bp (20 codons) from the N-terminus and 60 bp (20 codons) from the C- terminus of *pbp1a* into strain IU6726 (see top, Fig. S4). The short regions at the beginning and end of *pbp1a* were included in the Δ*pbp1a* allele to maintain possible translational coupling of closely spaced pneumococcal genes.

75 *Construction of zinc-dependent MltG merodiploid strain IU9102 (Fig. 3 and 6)*

76 The *∆bgaA::tet-*P_{Zn}-RBS_{*mltG}-mltG* fusion amplicon was obtained by fusion PCR of a</sub> 77 5' PCR fragment containing *bgaA'::tet-P_{Zn} (bgaA'::tet-P_{czcD} DNA* template from pJWV25 78 (Eberhardt *et al*., 2009)), a middle fragment containing RBS*mltG*-*mltG* (24bp upstream 79 and ORF sequences of *mltG*), and 3' fragment of flanking *bgaA*' sequence. The fusion 80 amplicon was transformed into IU1945 to obtain strain IU8872 (D39 Δ*cps ∆bgaA::tet-*81 PZn-RBS*mltG*-*mltG*). A Δ*mltG*::Pc-*aad9* fusion amplicon was transformed into IU8872 to 82 obtain zinc-dependent, merodiploid strain IU9102 (D39 Δ*cps* ∆*mltG*::Pc-83 *aad9//∆bgaA::tet-P_{Zn}-RBS_{mltG}-mltG*). IU9102 was maintained in media containing 0.2 84 mM ZnCl₂ and 0.02 mM MnSO₄ during all steps in the transformation procedure, single 85 colony isolation, and growth for storage. MnSO₄ was added at a concentration of 0.1X \log of ZnCl₂ in all media to minimize Zn^{+2} toxicity (Jacobsen *et al.*, 2011). Growth and cell 87 morphology of wild type strain IU1945 in BHI media containing $0.2 \text{ mM } ZnCl_2$ and 0.02 88 mM MnSO₄ is similar to growth in BHI media without additional ZnCI₂ and MnSO₄.

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90 **Construction of markerless ftsZ-L₂-mKate2, gfp-L₁-mltG, and double ftsZ-L₂-**91 *mKate2 gfp-L1-mltG strains (Fig. 9)*

92 mKate2 is a far-red monomeric fluorescent protein, whose codons have been 93 optimized for expression in *S. pneumoniae* (Beilharz et al., 2015). Because of its 94 relative stability, mKate2 is preferred over mCherry for localization studies. To construct a markerless carboxyl fusion of *ftsZ* to *mKate2*, intermediate strain IU7614 (*ftsZ*⁺-P_c-96 [kan-rpsL⁺]) was constructed by insertion of the P_c-[kan-rpsL⁺] cassette after the *ftsZ* stop codon. The P_c-[*kan-rpsL⁺*] cassette was followed by a duplicated 60 bp of the 3'-

98 end of *ftsZ* and the downstream gene *ylmE*. An *ftsZ*-L₂-*mKate2* fusion amplicon with 99 *ftsZ* replaced by *ftsZ*-L₂-*mKate2*, followed by 17 bp of the 3'-end of *ftsZ* was constructed 100 and transformed into strain IU7614 to obtain IU9148 (*ftsZ-L₂-mKate2*). The L₂ linker 101 sequence KLDIEFLQ was used for the C-terminal fusion as described in (Fleurie *et al*., 102 2014).

 To construct a markerless N-terminal fusion of *gfp* to *mltG,* intermediate strain **IU8980** (P_c[kan-rpsL⁺]-mltG⁺) was constructed with the P_{c-}[kan-rpsL⁺] cassette placed 105 80 bp upstream of *mltG.* A *gfp*-L₁-*mltG* fusion amplicon with *mltG* replaced by *gfp*-L₁-*mltG* was constructed and transformed into IU8980 to obtain IU10228 (*gfp-L₁-mltG*). 107 The original *mltG* start codon TTG is replaced with ATG of *gfp*. The L₁ linker sequence LEGSG was used for the N-terminal fusion as described in (Fleurie *et al*., 2014). The DNA template for *gfp* is pUC57-*gfp(Sp)* (Martin *et al*., 2010), which was codon optimized for *S. pneumoniae* and has an aa substitution (A206K) that prevents GFP dimerization.

112 To construct double ftsZ-L₂-mKate2 gfp-L₁-mltG strain IU10353, IU10228 (gfp-L₁-*mltG*) was transformed with the *ftsZ*⁺-P_c-[*kan-rpsL*⁺] amplicon from IU7614 to obtain **IU10318** (gfp-L₁-mltG ftsZ⁺-P_c-[kan-rpsL⁺]). IU10318 was tranformed with a ftsZ-L₂-*mKate2* amplicon from IU9148 to obtain final strain IU10353.

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117 *Construction of mltG(ΔDUF_1346) strains*

118 Initially we did not known whether the DUF_1346 domain was essential for MltG function. Since ∆*mltG* ∆*pbp1a* strains are viable, whereas ∆*mltG pbp1a*⁺ ¹¹⁹ strains are not, 120 a *mltG*(ΔDUF_1346) mutation was first constructed in strain IU6741 (D39 Δ*cps rpsL1* 121 △*pbp1a*). IU6741 was transformed with Δ*mltG*::P_c-[*kan-rpsL⁺*] from strain K637, producing strain IU7325 (D39 Δ*cps rpsL1* ∆*pbp1a* Δ*mltG*::Pc-[*kan-rpsL⁺*]). A *mltG*(ΔDUF 1346) fusion amplicon was then constructed by fusion PCR and transformed into IU7325. The resulting strain was designated as IU8910 (D39 Δ*cps rpsL1* Δ*pbp1a mltG*(ΔDUF_1346)). To evaluate whether the *mltG*(ΔDUF_1346) allele is functional in IU8910, we attempted to transform a ∆*pbp2b* amplicon (Table 2) into IU8910. No colonies were recovered, indicating that MltG(ΔDUF_1346) is functional in IU8910.

129 We synthesized an *mltG*(ΔDUF 1346) amplicon from strain IU8910 and transformed 130 the amplicon into strain IU8980 (P_c[kan-rpsL⁺]-mltG⁺). Hundreds of well-formed streptomycin resistant colonies appeared after 20 hours of incubation. Two isolates (strain IU9025 and IU9026) were stored from independent transformations, and DNA sequencing confirmed that both strains contain the *mltG*(ΔDUF_1346) allele. DNA 134 sequencing also confirmed that *pbp1a⁺* of strain IU9025 had not accumulated any mutations.

Conditions comparing growth of mltG⁺ and mltG(ΔDUF_1346) strains (Fig. S9)

Growth of *mltG***⁺ parent strain IU1824 and** *mltG***(ΔDUF_1346) mutant IU9025 was** compared in media containing high salt, β-lactam antibiotic penicillin G, and at low pH. To test growth in high salt conditions, IU1824 and IU9025 were grown in BHI broth without additional NaCl (0.08 M NaCl in BHI formula), or in BHI broth with additional NaCl to a final concentration of 0.3 M. Strains were grown overnight in BHI broth, and 143 diluted to $OD_{620} \approx 0.003$ in BHI broth with or without additional NaCl. To test the growth

 of IU1824 and IU9025 in the presence penicillin G, strains were grown overnight in BHI 145 broth, and diluted to $OD_{620} \approx 0.003$ in BHI broth for culture growth. At $OD_{620} \approx 0.1$, penicillin G sodium salt (Sigma PEN-NA) was added to the cultures to final concentrations of 0, 0.004 (0.5x MIC, Kocaoglu *et al*., 2015), and 0.006 µg/ml. This experiment was repeated once with addition of penicillin G concentrations of 0, 0.002, 0.004 and 0.008 µg/ml. To test the growth of IU1824 and IU9025 at low pH condition, 150 strains were grown overnight in BHI broth (pH 7.2), and diluted to $OD_{620} \approx 0.003$ in BHI 151 broth for culture growth. At $OD_{620} \approx 0.1$, 100 or 150 µL of 1 M HCl were added to the 5 mL cultures to decrease the pH to 5.8 or 5.0. This growth experiment was repeated **budge once.** To test the effect of temperature on growth of *mltG⁺* and *mltG*(ΔDUF 1346) strains, ice from frozen cultures of both strains was streaked onto two TSAII-BA plates. 155 One plate was incubated at 37°C in an atmosphere of 5% CO₂ overnight, and the other 156 was incubated at 42°C in an atmosphere of 5% CO₂ overnight. The size and morphologies of the colonies of the two strains were compared.

Western blotting (Fig. S2)

160 Strains were grown exponentially in BHI broth to $OD₆₂₀ ≈0.15$. Lysates were prepared as described previously (Wayne *et al.*, 2012) and separated using 10 % or 4- 15% mini-protean TGX pre-cast gels (Bio-Rad). FLAG-, HA-, and Myc-tagged proteins were detected by Western blotting as described previously (Tsui *et al*., 2014). Chemiluminescent signal in protein bands was quantitated by using an IVIS imaging system as described in (Wayne *et al.*, 2010).

DNA library construction, Illumina MiSeq DNA sequencing, and bioinformatic analyses (Table 1)

 One µg of genomic DNA of each sample was diluted to 130 µL with TE and sheared using the following settings on the S220 focused-ultrasonicator (Covaris): 105W Peak Incident Power; 5 % Duty Factor, 200 Cycles Per Burst; 40 seconds Treatment Time. Sheared samples were purified using AmpureXP beads (Agencourt/Seradyn/Beckman Coulter, A63881) to sample ratio of 0.5X and eluted with 54 µL of EB (Qiagen). Sheared samples were visualized using a D1K High Sensitivity tape (Agilent, 5067-5363) on an Agilent 2200 TapeStation and consisted mostly of ≈650 to 700 bp fragments. Library **construction was carried out on the Biomek** FX^P **(Beckman Coulter) using a modified** SWHT (SPRIworks High Throughput for Illumina, Beckman Coulter) method to accommodate a 700 bp distribution. Bioo Scientific NextFlex DNASeq Library Kit for 179 Biomek FX^P (5140-42) was used in conjunction with Bioo Scientific NextFlex DNA barcodes-96 adaptors (514105). Following library construction, 15 µL of the 25 µL pre- enrichment library was used as template in a 10-cycle PCR amplification. Library sizes and concentrations were determined using TapeStation and Quant-iT Picogreen (Molecular Probes, P7589), respectively. Dilutions were made to 20 nM and pooled in preparation for a MiSeq run. 30 µL of 20 nM library was diluted to 500 µL using Illumina buffer HT1 and loaded onto a 500 cycle MiSeq (version 2) flowcell (Illumina, MS-102- 2003). Paired-end run cycle parameters were 260 (Read1) + 8 (Index read) + 260 (Read2). DNA sequences were assembled based on the published encapsulated D39 genome sequence (Lanie *et al.*, 2007). Bioinformatic analyses was performed using 189 cutadapt [\(https://code.google.com/p/cutadapt/\)](https://code.google.com/p/cutadapt/) with a min length of 100 and quality

 cutoff of 30, and assembled using newbler (Margulies *et al.*, 2005), mapped using bowtie (Langmead *et al.*, 2009) and called SNPs using mpileup (Li *et al.*, 2009). Full coverage was obtained for the genomes of each mutant with >175 reads of most base pairs. Gaps were only present at the expected *cps2A* to *cps2H* and *pbp2b* regions.

MltG sequence alignment and secondary structure information (Fig. 5 and S6)

 The MltG*Eco* sequence (gi accession 687676267) was aligned with the MltG*Spn* (gi: 116076234) and YceG*Lmo* (gi: 16803539) using Clustal Omega (Sievers *et al*., 2011) with default parameters. Secondary structure information of MltG*Eco* was obtained from the PDB database (PDB ID: 2R1F).

RNA-Seq analysis (Table 4)

 cDNA libraries were prepared from total RNA by the Center for Genomics and Bioinformatics at Indiana University in Bloomington, Indiana. The mRNA was enriched from 1 μg of total RNA using RiboZero™ rRNA Removal Kit (Bacteria) (EpiCentre, Inc.). rRNA-depleted mRNA samples were purified using RNeasy Minelute Cleanup Kit (Qiagen). Double-stranded cDNA synthesis was performed following ScriptSeq™ Complete Kit (Bacteria) Preparation guide (EpiCentre, Inc.) in accordance with the manufacturer's standard protocol. Entire resultant mRNA sample was fragmented using divalent cations via incubation for 5 min at 85°C. The first strand of cDNA was synthesized by reverse transcription using random-sequence primers containing a tagging sequence at their 5′ ends. Di-tagged cDNA was synthesized by random annealing of a terminal-Tagging Oligo to the 3′ end of the cDNA for extension of the

 cDNA by DNA polymerase. Di-tagged cDNA was purified using Agencourt AMPure® XP beads (Beckman Coulter) followed by PCR amplification for 15 cycles using Failsafe™ PCR enzyme and ScriptSeq™ Index PCR Primer set (EpiCentre, Inc.). This step generated the second strand of cDNA and completed the addition of Illumina adapter sequences incorporating a user-defined barcode. The amplified libraries were purified using Agencourt AMPure® XP beads. Quality and quantity were assessed using D1000 TapeStation (Agilent Technologies) and Quant-iT™ PicoGreen® dsDNA Assay Kit (Life Technologies), respectively. Sequencing was performed at the Greehey Children's Cancer Research Institute Genome Sequencing Facility at the University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio, Texas. Cluster generation was performed using TruSeq PE Cluster Kit v3-cBot-HS (Illumina). Single-end, 50 bp sequencing was performed using TruSeq SBS Kit v3-HS (Illumina) on a HiSeq 2000 sequencer (Illumina). Image analysis, base calling, sequencing reads de-multiplexing were followed by default Illumina procedure.

 The raw sequencing reads were quality and adapter trimmed using Trimmomatic version 33 (Lohse *et al.*, 2012) with a minimum final read length of 35. The trimmed reads were mapped onto the *S. pneumoniae* D39 (RefSeq NC_008533) genome and D39 plasmid pDP1 sequence (RefSeq NC_005022) using bowtie2 version 2.1 (Langmead & Salzberg, 2012). Custom PERL scripts were used to generate read counts for the genes and 100 bp non-overlapping intergenic regions of the genome. Differential gene expression was identified using DESeq2 (version 1.8.1) (Love *et al.*, 2014) using default parameters (Robinson *et al.*, 2010). The false-discovery rate (FDR) was calculated using Benjamini and Hochberg's algorithm (Benjamini & Hochberg,

 1995) and a gene or region was defined as differentially expressed if it had an up- or down-fold change of 1.8 and their FDR was less than 0.05.

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QRT-PCR analysis (Fig. S15)

 RNA from each strain was prepared as described in *Experimental procedures* for RNA-Seq analysis*.* Five µg of purified RNA were further treated with DNA-free DNA Removal Kit (Ambion). 125 ng of treated RNA were used to synthesize cDNA by qScript Felex cDNA synthesis kit (Quanta Biosciences). RT-PCR was performed using the Brilliant III Ultra-Fast SYBR Green qPCR Master Mix (Agilent Technologies). Each reaction contained 10 µl of 2×Brilliant III Ultra-Fast SYBR Green QPCR Master Mix (Agilent), 2 µl of each 2 µM primers (Table S2), 0.3 µl of a 1:500 dilution of ROX reference dye and 6 µl of diluted cDNA. Samples were run in an MX3000P thermocycler (Stratagene) with Program MxPro v. 3.0. QRT-PCR reactions were performed 3 times each for three independent biological samples. The transcript amounts were normalized to *gyrA* RNA amount (Table S2). Data were analyzed with the SYBR Green (with dissociation curve) program on the thermocycler. Four dilutions of cDNA from a wild- type *S. pneumoniae* strain were used to generate standard curves for each primer set. For statistical analysis, normalized transcript amounts of *spd_1874*, *spd_0104,* and *pcsB* were tested with a one sample t test (GraphPad Prism) to determine if the mean was significantly different from a hypothetical value of 1.

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 Membrane preparation from S. pneumoniae cells for zymogram analysis (Fig. S8) Membrane preparations from strains IU1945 (D39 ∆*cps* parent), K5 (∆*lytC*), K27 (∆*lytB*) and K43 (∆*lytA*) were made as previously described with minor modifications (Wayne *et al.*, 2010). Briefly, 20 mL cultures of each strain were grown in BHI broth to 263 OD₆₂₀ ≈0.3. Cells were collected by centrifuging at 16,500 xg for 5 min at 4^oC. Pellets 264 were washed with 2 mL 1 x SMM buffer $(0.5 M$ sucrose, 20 mM MgCl₂, 20 mM MES pH 6.5) at room temperature and resuspended in 2 mL 1 x SMM buffer. 100 μL of 10 mg/mL lysozyme (Sigma), 8 μL of 1mg/mL of mutanolysin (Sigma), and 20 μL of protease inhibitor cocktail set III (Calbiochem) were added to each resuspended pellet, and mixtures were incubated at 37ºC for 1 hour to digest cell wall. Protoplasts were collected as pellets following centrifugation at 8,000 *xg* for 10 min at room temperature. Protoplast pellets were frozen on dry ice for 10 min and resuspended in 2 mL of cold Buffer H (20 mM HEPES, pH 8.0, 200 mM NaCl, 1 mM DTT, and protease inhibitor 272 cocktail set III). 20 μL of 0.1 M MgCl₂, 20 μL of 0.1 M CaCl₂, 4 μL of 5 mg/mL DNase (Sigma), and 4 μ L of 10 mg/mL RNase (Sigma) were added to each resuspended pellet, and the mixtures were incubated on ice for 1 h. Following centrifugation at 16,000 *xg* for 30 min at 4ºC, the pellets were collected as membrane fractions, and were resuspended in 60 μL solubilization buffer (1% (wt/vol) SDS, 0.1% vol/vol Triton-X-100). 5 μL was 277 taken for protein concentration determination with the DC^{Tm} protein assay kit (Bio-Rad). Equal volumes of 2X Laemmli sample buffer (Bio-Rad, 161-0737) without added β- mercaptoethanol, were added to the remaining membrane solutions. Mixtures were incubated at 100ºC for 10 min before loading into gel lanes for zymogram analysis.

Zymogram analysis (Fig. S8)

 Zymogram analysis was performed with a protocol modified from Bartual *et al.*, (2014). Lysed cell preparation from strain IU1945 was used as the PG substrate. 300 285 mL of strain IU1945 was grown up to $OD_{620} \approx 0.3$ in BHI broth and collected by centrifugation at 10,000 *xg* for 10 min at 4 ºC. Pellets were washed once with 5 mL of ice-cold buffer containing 100 mM NaCl, 20 mM Tris-HCl pH 7.4 buffer, and 288 resuspended in 1.5 mL of the same buffer. Resuspended cells were incubated at 100 °C for 10 min, followed by centrifugation at 16,000 *xg* for 10 min. The pellet was resuspended in 1.5 mL of 1.5 M Tris-HCl, pH 8.8 and stored at -20 ºC. The 1.5 mL suspension of lysed IU1945 cells was added to a 12% SDS-PAGE resolving gel solution (total volume 7.5 mL) containing 0.33 mL of 1.5 M Tris-HCl (pH 8.8), 75 µL of 10% SDS, 2.25 mL of 40% acrylamide (19:1 acrylamide/bis-acrylamide, A9926 Sigma), 3.3 mL water, 37.5 µL 10% ammonium persulfate (APS) and 3.75 µL TEMED (Bio-Rad, 1610800). 4% SDS-PAGE stacking gel solution was made with a mixture of 470 µL of 0.5M Tris-HCl, pH 6.8, 19 µL of 10 %SDS, 190 µL of 40 % acrylamide, 1.2 mL water, 11 μ L 10 % APS, and 1.1 μ L TEMED. 35 μ g of membrane proteins from strains IU1945, K7, K27 or K43, or 10 μL of PageRuler prestained protein ladder (Thermo Scientific) was loaded into each lane. Gel electrophoresis was performed in Tris-glycine SDS buffer for 3h at 150V. The gel was washed with distilled water twice for 30 min each and 301 incubated in ≈300 mL of refolding buffer (50 mM NaCl, 20 mM MgCl₂, 0.5% (vol/vol) Triton X-100, and 20 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.4) with gentle shaking at 37 ºC for 12 to 14 h. Gel images were obtained by photography against a black background.

TABLE S1. Bacterial strains used in this study^a

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^a ³⁰⁵ Strains were constructed as described in *Experimental procedures and above*.

^b 306 ^b Primers used to synthesize fusion amplicons are listed in Table S2. FLAG-tagged 307 (FLAG), c-Myc-tagged (Myc), and HA-tagged (HA) fusions were made to the carboxyl-308 end of MltG. The amino acid sequences of the FLAG, Myc, and HA epitope tags are 309 DYKDDDDK (Hopp *et al.*, 1988, Wayne *et al*., 2010), EQKLISEEDL (Evan *et al.*, 1985), 310 and YPYDVPDYA (Wilson *et al.*, 1984), respectively. FLAG³ indicates three tandem sequences of the FLAG epitope, and L in *mreC*-L-FLAG³ refers to a 10-amino-acid 312 spacer linker (GSAGSAAGSG) (Waldo *et al.*, 1999; Wayne *et al.*, 2010)). L₁ linker 313 sequence in *gfp-L₁-mltG* is LEGSG (Fleurie *et al.*, 2014). The DNA template for *gfp* is 314 pUC57-*gfp(Sp)* (Martin *et al.*, 2010), which was codon optimized for *S pneumoniae* and 315 contains aa substitution (A206K) to prevent GFP dimerization. L₂-linker sequence in 316 *ftsZ*-L2-*mKate2* is KLDIEFLQ (Fleurie *et al*., 2014). mKate2 is a far red monomeric 317 fluorescent protein with codon optimized for *S. pneumoniae* (Beilharz *et al.*, 2015).

318 ^cAntibiotic resistance markers: Erm^R, erythromycin; Kan^R, kanamycin; Spc^R, 319 spectinomycin; Str^R, streptomycin; Cm^R, chloramphenicol; Tet^R, tetracycline.

321 **TABLE S2.** Oligonucleotide primers used in this study (order follows Table S1)

345 structures

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^a Results were obtained from Phyre2 (Kelley & Sternberg, 2009) analysis by inputting 348 amino acid sequence of the entire MltG*Spn* and ran on intensive mode. Structures listed 349 are >90% in match confidence.

^b 350 ^b Amino acid residues of MItG_{Spn} aligned by Phyre2 analysis to protein structures in column 1. For Lmo14992, MltG*Eco*, and SleB*Ban*, the alignments cover the entire sequence of the crystalized peptide chains, which are aa 42-349, aa 81-340, and aa 131-253, respectively, of these proteins. In contrast, only 49 residues of MltG*Spn* align with aa 133-181 of the crystalized 123-residue SleB*Bce* peptide.

355 ^CConfidence scores were obtained from Phyre2 analysis.

356 ^dRMSD values were determined via PyMOL alignment of the PDB modelling file 357 generated from Phyre2 input of MltG sequence aligning with each homolog of *L.*

- *monocytogenes*, *E.coli,* and *B. anthracis* using only the residues sequences shown in column 2. Alignment of the *B. cereus* homolog was obtained with aa 411-533 of MltG*Spn* and aa 131-253 of the SleB*Bce* peptide.
- ^e Z-score was determined via input of the MItG PDB modeling file generated from Phyre2 into the DALI server. Amino acid sequences used for the alignment and generation of scores are the same as for RMSD.
- ^f 364 ^conserved domains identified by NCBI search
- [\(http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Structure/cdd/wrpsb.cgi\)](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Structure/cdd/wrpsb.cgi) by inputting the complete amino
- acid sequence of each protein listed in column 1. Domain names (YceG-like or
- hydrolase_2) are followed in parenthesis by the residue numbers of each protein and
- accession numbers of the domains. Residues 267 to 542 of MltG*Spn* are identified as
- YceG-like and cd08010).

370 **TABLE S4.** Genes encoding proteins with known or putative PG lytic domains and WalRK-regulated genes in *S.* 371 pneumoniae serotype 2 strain D39^a, observed hydrolase activities in zymogram assays, and phenotypes of deletion 372 mutants in a ∆*pbp1a* ∆*mltG* background.

mutants on TSAII-BA plates were similar to the control strain (∆*pbp1a* ∆*mltG ∆bgaA*).

SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE LEGENDS

 Fig. S1. Model of PG biosynthesis in ovococcus bacteria, such as *S. pneumoniae*, and topology of proteins involved in peripheral PG synthesis. (A) Top. Ovococci divide perpendicularly to their long axis (Zapun *et al.*, 2008). Unencapsulated derivatives of serotype 2 strain D39 *S. pneumoniae* form mostly diplococci and chains of two cells, whereas capsulated D39 strains form short chains of 8–10 cells (Barendt *et al.*, 2009). Bottom. Formation of prolate-ellipsoid-shaped bacteria requires two modes of PG synthesis, peripheral (sidewall-like) and septal PG synthesis, that occur in the midcell region of dividing *S. pneumoniae* cells (Tsui *et al.,* 2014, Massidda *et al.*, 2013, Pinho *et al.*, 2013, Sham *et al.*, 2012, Zapun et al., 2008). At the start of a division cycle, components of both peripheral PG synthesis complexes (orange ovals) and septal synthesis complexes (green rectangles) locate to the equators of cells (bottom). Peripheral PG synthesis (light blue; top) occurs between the future equator and septum of dividing cells and may commence before septal synthesis (Massidda *et al*., 2013, Wheeler *et al.*, 2011, Zapun *et al*., 2008). At some point, septal PG synthesis (medium blue) commences to divide the cell in two. The complexes that carry out peripheral and septal PG synthesis locate to a large constricting ring throughout the division cycle, with the exception of PBP2x, which moves to the centers of septa in mid-to-late divisional cells (Tsui *et al*., 2014). The grey Pac-Man symbol corresponds to PG hydrolases that remodel the PG and allow septal separation. Reproduced from (Tsui *et al*., 2014). (B) Topology of proteins (not drawn to scale) known or speculated to be involved in peripheral PG synthesis in ovococci (Philippe *et al.*, 2014, Massidda *et al.*, 2013). Involvement of MreC, MreD, PBP2b, and PBP1a in peripheral PG synthesis in

 Streptococcus pneumoniae was shown experimentally in previous studies (Philippe *et al.,* 2014, Tsui *et al*., 2014, Berg *et al.,* 2013, Massidda *et al*., 2014, Land & Winkler, 2011). This study shows that the MltG endo-LT is in the peripheral PG synthesis machine, that MreCD and/or RodZ regulate PBP1a (arrows) and/or MltG activity and/or localization, and that RodA controls activity of PBP2b (arrow), likely by direct interaction (*Results* and *Discussion*). Figure is based on Philippe *et al.*, 2014 and Massidda *et al.*, 2013 and work reported in this study.

 Fig. S2. Phenotypes and Western blots of cells expressing epitope-tagged MltG derivatives. Full genotypes of strains are listed in Table S1. Growth curves and Western blotting were performed as described in *Experimental procedures and Supplemental experimental procedures*. (A) and (B) Quantitative Western-blot analyses of strains expressing MltG-FLAG (expected molecular mass = 62 kDa). Equal amounts (12 µg for A, 26.5 µg for B) of total proteins from each strain with genotype indicated in the tables were loaded onto each lane. Chemiluminescent signal intensity of each band was normalized to the integrated intensity value obtained for IU9043 (*∆pbp1a mltG*-FLAG) in right panel of A, or B, or IU7403 (*mltG*-FLAG, left panel of A). Relative signal intensities (average ± SEM) were obtained from two independent experiments. (C) Representative growth curves of IU1945 parent, IU7399 (*mltG*-HA) and IU7405 (*mltG*-Myc). (D and E) Western-blot analysis of untagged parent strain IU1945 (lane 1), and *mltG*-HA (D, IU7399, expected molecular mass = 62 kDa), and *mltG*-Myc (E, IU7405, expected molecular mass = 62 kDa).

 Fig. S3. Domain architecture of YceG-domain proteins in bacteria of various cell shapes. YceG-domain proteins of ovococci, including streptococci (*S. pneumoniae, S*

 mitis, S. pyogenes, S. mutans, and *S. agalactiae*) and *Lactococcus lactis*, have a similar domain architecture consisting of an intracellular domain of 150 to 200 aa, a transmembrane (TM) domain of ≈24 aa, and the extracellular YceG-like domain. The intracellular domain of MltG*Spn* (DUF_1346) has weak aa similarity to an intracellular Mid-1 related chloride channel (MCLC) domain and to other DUFs (see *Results)*. The intracellular domain of *S. agalactiae* MltG has an DUF different from DUF_1346. The intracellular domains of the MltG homologues of other ovoid species are predicted to be disordered by Phyre2 analysis. Gram-positive rod-shaped bacteria, such as *Bacillus subtilis* and *Listeria monocytogenes*, and Gram-negative rod-shaped bacterium *E. coli* contain a short (<20 aa) intracellular domain. YceG domain proteins are absent in the spherical bacterium *Staphylococcus aureus*. M designates membrane region. L 457 indicates a conserved LysM-like structure with a $\beta_1\alpha_1\alpha_2\beta_2\alpha_3$ fold that is a putative PG binding domain. Strains and protein IDs used to generate this figure are: *S. pneumoniae* D39 (*ABJ53954.1*), *S. mitis B6* (YP_003446601), *S. pyogenes* A20 (YP_006932381.1), *S. mutans* NN2025 (YP_003484312.1), *S. agalactiae* A909 (YP_330231), *Lactococcus lactis* Il1403 (NP_266791), *Bacillus subtilis* 168 (NP_390615), and *E. coli* K-12 (NP_415615.1).

 Fig. S4. Scheme of experimental reconstruction of ∆*pbp2b* suppressor strains in D39 ∆*cps rpsL1 pbp1a*⁺ background. See Supplemental *experimental procedures* for details.

 Fig. S5. Summary of stabilities and viabilities of strains containing frame-shift *mltG* suppressor alleles. Strains containing frameshift *mltG* alleles (*sup2*, *sup4* and *sup5*) are viable, but not stable in *pbp1a*⁺ or *pbp1a*⁺ ∆*pbp2b* genetic backgrounds. The following

469 △*cps pbp1a*⁺ strains showed non-uniform-sized colonies when streaked from ice stocks 470 **conto TSAII BA plates: IU10342** (*pbp1a⁺ mltG*(E428Q)), the original suppressor strains IU7477, IU7570, and IU7765, and reconstructed suppressor strains IU9777 (*pbp1a*⁺ *mltG*(∆5bp) ∆*pbp2b*), IU9905 (*pbp1a*⁺ *mltG*(∆488bp) ∆*pbp2b*) and IU9907 (*pbp1a*⁺ *mltG*(Ω45bp) ² ∆*pbp2b*). In contrast, strains containing ∆*mltG* or frameshift *mltG* alleles are viable and stable in ∆*pbp1a* mutants (IU7325, IU7327, IU8549, IU8553 and IU8555), or ∆*pbp1a* ∆*pbp2b* (IU7931, IU8565, IU8567, and IU8569) mutants (see Table S1 for constructions and *Results* for additional details).

 Fig. S6. Clustal Omega alignment of the transmembrane and extracellular domains of MltG*Eco*, MltG*Spn*, and YceG*Lmo* (the MltG homologue in *L*. *monocytogenes*). Letter colors indicate the following aa properties: red: small, hydrophobic or aromatic; blue: acidic; magenta: basic; green: hydroxyl, sulfhydrl, or amine. The MltG*Eco* sequence (gi accession 687676267) was aligned with MltG*Spn* (gi: 116076234) and YceG*Lmo* (gi: 16803539) using Clustal Omega (Sievers *et al.*, 2011) with default parameters. Symbols indicate the following: asterisks (*) single fully conserved aa; colons (:), conservation between groups with strongly similar properties; periods (.), conservation between groups with weakly similar properties. The catalytic glutamate (E218 of MltG*Eco* and E428 of MltG*Spn*) is indicated as E218/E428. Y488 of MltG*Spn,* the aa changed in the ∆*pbp2b sup3* strain, aligns with Y274 of MltG*Eco* and is indicated as Y274/Y488. Secondary structure information diagramed below the alignment was obtained from the DSSP annotation in the sequence display feature of the PDB file (PDB ID: 4IIW). Start and end sites mark the protein sequences used in the crystal structure determination of YceG*Lmo* (aa 26 to 349). See *Results, Discussion,* and Table S3 for additional details.

 Fig. S7. (A) Superposition of crystalized region of YceG*Lmo* (red, aa 42 to 349) and MltG*Spn* (blue, aa 266 to 547) backbones. Two distinct subdomains are in the YceG domain: the N-terminal/membrane-proximal subdomain contains a LysM-like domain 495 with a $\beta_1\alpha_1\alpha_2\beta_2\alpha_3$ fold (inset) that is a putative PG binding site; and the C-terminal catalytic subdomain with endo-LT activity. (B). Degree of conservation of each residue 497 in the LysM-like $\beta_1\alpha_1\alpha_2\beta_2\alpha_3$ subdomain (top line) and in the endo-LT catalytic subdomain (bottom line), where asterisks mark the catalytic E aa and the Y aa changed in the *sup3* allele. Color coded box at each residue was determined using the Consurf server (Ashkenazy *et al.*, 2010) using amino acid sequences from MltG*Lmo*. The residues within $\beta_1\alpha_1\alpha_2\beta_2\alpha_3$ folds are mostly conserved. The catalytic E and Y residues are highly conserved. See *Results, Discussion,* and Table S3 for additional details.

 Fig. S8. Zymogram of membrane extracts from strain IU1945 (wild-type unencapsulated parent) and isogenic PG hydrolase mutants K43 (∆*lytA*), K27 (∆*lytB*), and *K5* (∆*lytC*). Electrophoresis of membrane extracts was performed in an SDS-12% polyacrylamide gel containing a lysed-cell preparation of IU1945 (D39 ∆*cps*) as PG substrate. Membrane extracts from the strains and lysed-cell PG substrate were prepared and subjected to zymography as described in *Supplemental experimental procedures.* Equal amounts of proteins (35 μg) were loaded into each lane. Lane molecular weight (MW) markers (PageRuler prestained protein ladder, Thermo Scientific) calibrated by the vendor are shown at left. Arrows to the right of the gel indicate the migration positions of LytA, LytB, and LytC as inferred by absence of bands in the corresponding deletion mutants. MltG endo-LT activity is expected to overlap the upper intact LytC band and would be visible in the Δ*lytC* lane.

 Fig. S9. Growth phenotypes and cell morphologies of *mltG*(ΔDUF_1346) mutant 516 strain IU9025 compared to that of its *mltG*⁺ parent strain IU1824. Experiments were carried out as described in *Supplemental experimental procedures*. (A) Slight growth defect of IU9025 (*mltG*(ΔDUF_1346)) compared to IU1824 (*mltG⁺* parent) under high salt conditions. (B) Marginal difference in sensitivity of IU9025 (*mltG*(ΔDUF_1346)) to 520 penicillin G compared to IU1824 (mltG⁺ parent). (C) No difference in growth of IU1824 (*mltG⁺*) and IU9025 (*mltG*(ΔDUF_1346)) in BHI broth at neutral or low pH conditions. 622 (D) IU9025 (*mltG*(ΔDUF_1346)) and IU1824 (*mltG*⁺) cells have the same length and width within experimental error.

Fig. S10. Growth curves of *mltG*⁺ parent strain IU1945 (D39 ∆*cps*) and merodiploid strain IU9102 (∆*mltG*//*∆bgaA::*PZn-*mltG*) in the absence or presence of different concentrations of the inducer Zn^{2+} . IU1945 and IU9102 were grown overnight in BHI 527 broth contianing 0.2 mM ZnCl₂ and 0.02 mM MnSO₄, centrifuged to remove Zn^{2+} and 528 Mn²⁺, and resuspended to OD₆₂₀ \approx 0.005 in BHI broth containing 0.2 mM ZnCl₂ and 0.02 mM MnSO₄, 0.1 mM ZnCl₂ and 0.01 mM MnSO₄, or 0.05 mM ZnCl₂ and 0.005 mM MnSO₄, or no Zn²⁺ and Mn²⁺ (0 mM Zn) as described in *Experimental procedures*. Tenth the concentration of MnSO4 was added to prevent effects of zinc toxicity (Jacobsen *et al.*, 2011).

 Fig. S11. Representative growth curves and morphological changes of ∆*pbp1a*, ∆*pbp1a* ∆*mltG* and ∆*pbp1a* ∆*mltG* ∆*pbp2b* strains. Strains IU1824 (1, D39 ∆*cps* parent), IU6741 (2, ∆*pbp1a)*, IU7327 (3, ∆*pbp1a* ∆*mltG*) and IU7931 (4, ∆*pbp1a* ∆*mltG* ∆*pbp2b*) 536 were grown overnight in BHI and diluted to $OD_{620} \approx 0.003$ in BHI to start growth cultures as described in *Experimental procedures*. (A) Representative growth curves. Doubling

538 times (mean \pm SEM) for IU1824, IU6741, IU7327 and IU7931 were 38 \pm 1 (n=4), 48 \pm 3 (n=3), 46 \pm 4 (n=2), and 48 \pm 3 (n=2) respectively, and were not statistically different from each other by one-way ANOVA analysis (GraphPad Prism, nonparametric Kruskal- Wallis test)). (B) Phase-contrast images of strains growing in exponential phase (OD $_{620}$) \approx 0.15). Micrographs are at the same magnification (scale bars = 1 µm). (C) Box-and- whisker plots (whiskers, 5 and 95 percentile) of cell lengths, widths, aspect ratios (length to width ratio) and relative volumes. Fifty or more cells from two independent experiments were measured as described in *Experimental procedures* for each strain. P values were obtained by one-way ANOVA analysis (GraphPad Prism, nonparametric Kruskal-Wallis test). *** denotes p<0.001.

 Fig. S12. (A) Appearance of colonies on TSAII-BA plates of strains IU1690 (D39 *cps+*), IU9771 (*cps+* Δ*mltG*), IU9897 (*cps+* Δ*mltG* Δ*pbp2b*), and IU10021 (*cps⁺* Δ*mltG* Δ*pbp1a*). Frozen stocks of strains were streaked onto TSAII-BA plates and photographed after 17 h of incubation at 37ºC. (B) Transformation of a Δ*cps2E* amplicon into IU9771 (D39 *cps⁺* Δ*mltG*) to obtain an unencapsulated strain results in accumulations of spontaneous mutations in *pbp1a*. Two isolates (IU9899 and IU10048) obtained from two independent transformations were sequenced for the *pbp1a* region. IU9899 contained *pbp1a*(∆T@F33) and IU10048 contained *pbp1a*(G559stop (GGA \rightarrow TGA)) mutations.

 Fig. S13. Larger width of MltG-HA rings compared to FL-V rings detected by 2D and 3D-SIM IFM. Strain IU7399 (*mltG*-HA) was grown in BHI broth and processed for FL-V staining, IFM, and DAPI labeling as described in *Experimental procedures*. (A) Representative images of a field of cells stained with FL-V and subjected to 2D IFM to

 detect MltG-HA localization. (B) Representative 3D-SIM IFM and FL-V images of cells at division stages 1-4, (C) averaged 2D IFM images and fluorescence intensity traces, and (D) scatter plots of FL-V labeling width versus MltG width at midcell equators and septa at division stages 1-4 in (C) were obtained and processed as described for Fig. 10, except FL-V images are colored green. In D, *** denotes *p*<0.001. Representative images in (A) and (B), and data in (C) and (D) were obtained from two independent biological replicates.

 Fig. S14. Representative growth curves and doubling times of mutants containing Δ*walK* or single deletion mutations in known and putative PG hydrolase genes in (A) wild-type *pbp1a*⁺ strain IU1824, and in (B) ∆*pbp1a* ∆*mltG* mutant strain IU7327 (see Table S1). Doubling times are the averages \pm SEM from 2 to 5 independent growths for most strains or from one growth (n=1) in some cases.

 Fig. S15. Induction of WalRK regulon members in strains containing *mltG*(∆488bp) or *mltG*(Y488D) mutations. RNA preparation and QRT-PCR procedures to determine relative transcript amounts of *spd_1874*, *spd_0104,* and *pcsB* were performed as described in *Supplemental experimental procedures* for isogenic strains IU1824 (D39 ∆*cps rpsL1*, wild-type (WT) parent), IU6741 (∆*pbp1a*), IU8553 (∆*pbp1a mltG*(∆488bp)), IU8567 (∆*pbp1a mltG*(∆488bp) ∆*pbp2b*), IU9760 (*mltG*(Y488D)), and IU9783 (*mltG*(Y488D) ∆*pbp2b*). Numbers at top of each bar indicate the average fold changes of transcript amounts relative to the WT parent based on three independent QRT-PCR experiments from three independent biological replicates. *, **, *** indicate p values <0.05, <0.01 and <0.001, respectively using a one-sample t test to determine if the

- mean was significantly different from a hypothetical value of 1. See *Results* and
- *Discussion* for additional details.

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Fig. S4

Viable, but not stable (picks up suppressors): *mltG*(E428Q) *pbp1a*⁺ [*mltG*(∆5bp), *mltG*(∆488bp), or *mltG*(Ω45bp)2] ∆*pbp2b*

Viable and stable:

∆*mltG* ∆*pbp1a* [*mltG*(∆5bp), *mltG*(∆488bp), or *mltG*(Ω45bp)2] ∆*pbp1a*

> ∆*mltG* ∆*pbp1a* ∆*pbp2b mltG*(∆5bp) ∆*pbp1a* ∆*pbp2b mltG*(∆488bp) ∆*pbp1a* ∆*pbp2b mltG*(Ω45bp)2 ∆*pbp1a* ∆*pbp2b*

 $sup2 = mltG(\Delta 5bp)$ *sup4 = mltG*(∆488bp) $sup5 = mltG(\Omega45bp)^2$

Fig. S7 Variable Average Conserved

B

D

Fig. S9

(*pbp1a* spontaneous mutations)

Fig. S13

Fig. S14

