**TEXT S1** Supplemental Materials and Methods.

#### **Recombinant DNA work**

For the construction of the *lcpA* deletion plasmid, the up- and downstream regions (~500) bp) of *lcpA* were amplified using oligonucleotide pairs cg0847-D1/cg0847-D2 and cg0847- D3/cg0847-D4, respectively and chromosomal DNA of *C. glutamicum* ATCC 13032 as template. The resulting PCR products were cloned by Gibson assembly [\(1\)](#page-20-0) into pK19*mobsacB* cut with EcoRI and BamHI. Transfer of the sequenced plasmid (using primers M13-fw/M13rv) pK19*mobsacB*-Δ*lcpA* into *C. glutamicum* and screening for the first and second recombination event were performed as described [\(2\)](#page-20-1). Kanamycin-sensitive and sucrose-resistant clones were tested by colony PCR analysis with the oligonucleotide pair cg0847-fw/cg0847-rv for the deletion of *lcpA*. The plasmid pK19*mobsacB*-Δ*lcpB* and the deletion mutants of *lcpB* were constructed analogously.

For the construction of the promoter exchange plasmid pK19-P2732-*lcpA*, four PCR fragments were generated: i) primers Term\_fw/Term\_rv and plasmid DNA of pEC-XC99E as template; ii) primers Pcg2732-fw/Pcg2732-rv and chromosomal DNA of *C. glutamicum* ATCC 13032 as template; iii) primers cg0847-A-fw/cg0847-B-rv and chromosomal DNA of *C. glutamicum* ATCC 13032 as template; iv) primers P2737-cg0847-C-fw/cg0847-D-rv and chromosomal DNA of *C. glutamicum* ATCC 13032 as template. All four fragments were cloned by Gibson assembly into pK19*mobsacB* cut with EcoRI and BamHI. Transfer of the sequenced plasmid (using primers M13-fw/M13rv) pK19-P2732-*lcpA* into *C. glutamicum* and screening for the first and second recombination event were performed as described [\(2\)](#page-20-1). Correct integration after the first recombination was checked by colony-PCR using primers cg0847-fw/M13-fw and cg0847-rv/M13-rv. For the second recombination, all growth media were supplemented with 100 mM sodium gluconate to activate the Pcg2732-promoter in front of *lcpA*. Kanamycin-sensitive and sucrose-resistant clones after the second recombination were tested by colony PCR analysis with the oligonucleotide pair cg0847-fw/cg0847-D-rv for the exchange of the promoter. A successful promoter exchange resulted in a longer PCR fragment with these primers (1464 bp vs. 1093 bp). The plasmid pK19-P3323-*lcpA* and the respective promoter mutant were constructed analogously with the exception that gluconate is not required for the second recombination.

For the *lcpA* inactivation plasmid pK18*mob*-inac-*lcpA* the first part of the *lcpA* coding region was amplified using the primer pair given in Table S3 and chromosomal DNA of *C. glutamicum* as template. The PCR product was cut with EcoRI/BamHI and ligated into pK18*mob* cut with the same restriction enzymes.

For the construction of plasmid pAN6-*lcpA*, the *lcpA* coding region was amplified using the primer pair given in Table S3 and chromosomal DNA of *C. glutamicum* as template. The PCR-product and the parental plasmid pAN6 were cut with NdeI/NheI and ligated with T4 ligase.

For the construction of plasmid pAN6-venus-*lcpA*, the *lcpA* coding region was amplified using the primer pair CFP\_0847\_fw/cg0847\_pAN6\_rv and chromosomal DNA of *C. glutamicum* as template. The venus coding region was amplified using primer pair pAN6\_Ven\_ fw/CFP\_noS\_rv and plasmid pJC1-venus-term as template. The resulting PCR products were cloned by Gibson assembly into pAN6 cut with NdeI/NheI. Plasmid pAN6 eyfp-*lcpB* was constructed similarly using pEKEx2-eyfp as PCR template for *eyfp*. pAN6 plasmids encoding shortened variants of LcpA were constructed accordingly using the oligonucleotides given in Table S3.

pAN6 plasmids containing *lcpA* homologs of *M. tuberculosis* or *C. diphtheriae* were constructed accordingly using the oligonucleotides given in Table S3 and the respective chromosomal DNA as template.

For plasmid pET-TEV-*lcpA*ΔTM, two fragments were amplified using the primer pairs 0847-T1-pET-fw/0847-T1-rv and 0847-T2-fw/0847-T2-pET-rv and chromosomal DNA of *C. glutamicum* as template. The resulting PCR products were cloned by Gibson assembly into pET-TEV cut with NdeI/EcoRI.

The insert for plasmid pET-TEV-cgtR10 was amplified using the oligonucleotides given in Table S3 and chromosomal DNA of *C. glutamicum* as template. The PCR-product and the parental plasmid pET-TEV were cut with NdeI/HindIII and ligated with T4 ligase.

Plasmids containing mutated variants of LcpA were constructed using the QuikChange Lightning site-directed mutagenesis kit (Agilent Technologies, Santa Clara, USA) and the oligonucleotides given in Table S3.

The relevant regions of all plasmids were confirmed by sequencing.

#### **Quantitative Real-Time-PCR**

Good quality qRT-qPCR results are based on the choice of suitable reference genes which should be expressed at the same level independent of the growth conditions. For our experiment, initially two genes were chosen as reference genes, which appeared to be not regulated based on several experiments in our in-house microarray database. These two genes

were *recF* (cg0005) and *hpt* (cg2985). Primer design was performed with Primer3plus (http://www.bioinformatics.nl/cgi-bin/primer3plus/primer3plus.cgi) [\(3\)](#page-20-2) using the standard settings for qPCR and an annealing temperature of 60°C. One primer pair for each of the reference genes and two primer pairs for the gene of interest (*lcpA*) were designed. PCRproducts for the preparation of standard curves were amplified with DreamTaq Polymerase (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Braunschweig, Germany), the respective primer pair (e.g. RTrecF-fw1/RT-recF-rv1) and chromosomal DNA of *C. glutamicum* as template. Purity of the standards was checked by agarose gel electrophoresis.

The optimal annealing temperature for the qPCR was determined using the standards as templates and the following gradient cycling protocol:



Purity of the PCR-products was checked by agarose gel electrophoresis. The primer pair RT-cg0847-fw2/RT-cg0847-rv2 was chosen for further analysis because the product of primers RT-cg0847-fw1/RT-cg0847-rv1was significantly less pure. An annealing temperature of 59 °C was chosen all for further qPCR runs. The reference genes *hpt* and *recF* performed equally in tests and therefore only *recF* was used for referencing in the final measurements. Standard curves were derived using the generated PCR fragments in concentrations of 1 pg/ $\mu$ l to 100 ag/ $\mu$ l. The evaluation was performed using the software qPCRsoft 2.1 (Analytic Jena) and the ΔΔCt method.

#### **Colony counting**

For the estimation of the number of viable cells, ATCC 13032 and SilG-lcpA were cultivated as following. The first preculture and subsequent washing were performed as described in the paragraph "Bacterial strains, plasmids and growth conditions". The second preculture consisting of 25 ml CGXII with 2% (w/v) glucose as carbon source in a 100 ml baffled shake flask was inoculated to an  $OD_{600}$  of 0.5 and incubated at shaking at 130 rpm for 24h at 30°C.

The main culture conditions were identical to those of the second preculture with the only exception that 400 µl of the second preculture were used for inoculation. After 5.5 hours samples for cell counting and  $OD_{600}$  measurements were taken. The cells were diluted in PBS and 100 µl of the  $10^{-5}$ - $10^{-7}$  dilutions were spread onto BHI agar plates. After 1-2 days incubation at 30°C the colonies were counted. Due to the different growth behavior of the two strains, CFU were normalized to the OD600 at the time of sampling. The experiment was performed with four biological replicates.

#### **Isolation of material from culture supernatants**

For the isolation of material from culture supernatants, the first preculture  $(20 \text{ ml } BHI +$ 100 mM gluconate) was inoculated with a colony from a fresh agar plate and cultivated at 130 rpm and 30°C overnight. The cells were washed with PBS and used to inoculate a second preculture, consisting of 100 ml CGXII with 2% (w/v) glucose, to an  $OD_{600}$  of 0.5. This culture was incubated at 130 rpm and 30°C for 24 h. The main culture (2 times 500 ml CGXII with  $4\%$  (w/v) glucose in 2l baffled shake flasks) was inoculated with cells from the second preculture to an  $OD_{600}$  of 1. After further 24 h the cultures were harvested by centrifugation for 30 min at 4°C and 6.371*g* in a JA10 Rotor. The supernatant was removed and centrifuged again under the same conditions. Then the cell-free supernatants were transferred into ultracentrifuge tubes and centrifuged for 60 min at 4°C and 235.418*g*. The supernatant was discarded and the pellet transferred into an Eppendorf tube and frozen at -80°C. The material was then lyophilized and subsequently stored at room temperature until further analysis.

#### **Analysis of the protein content of the material from the culture supernatant**

A few crumbs of the lyophilized material were suspended in 200 µl PBS buffer and delipidated according to [\(4\)](#page-20-3). The pellet was dissolved in 1x SDS-sample buffer and different concentrations were separated by SDS-PAGE and stained using RAPID Stain™ (G-Biosciences, St. Louis, USA). Visible bands were cut out of the gel, digested with Trypsin and analyzed by MALDI-TOF as described previously [\(5\)](#page-20-4).



# **TABLE S1** Strains and plasmids used in this study.





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## **TABLE S2** Oligonucleotides used in this study.

### **Construction of pK18***mob***-inac-***lcpA*



cg0847-rv CGCCAAGATCATGCCCATTTC



cg0847-477-NheI-rv GCGCGCTAGCTTAAGCGTAATCGCCGGCGGATAC



**TABLE S3** Proteins identified by MALDI-TOF analysis in the culture supernatant material of strain SilG-lcpA (compare Fig. S1C).



<sup>a</sup> not identified

<sup>b</sup> in this measurement the identity of the protein could not be confirmed by MALDI-TOF-MSMS measurements



**FIG S1** (A) Phylogenetic conservation of *lcpB* among related species (green arrows). Neighboring conserved genes are colored. White indicates other, non-conserved proteins of known function and grey represents hypothetical or uncharacterized proteins. Data were taken from [\(14\)](#page-20-13). (B) Domain composition of *C. glutamicum* and *M. tuberculosis* LCP proteins. Data

derived from InterPro, Pfam, SMART, and TMPred (blue, transmembrane helix; green, LCP domain; red, LytR\_C domain). (C) Isolation of material from culture supernatants and analysis of the protein content. The material was derived from supernatants of stationary phase cultures as described in the supplemental methods section. Presented is the material after ultracentrifugation of the same volume of supernatant of the respective strains. Proteins identified are given in Table S3. M, molecular weight marker; S, material of the SilG-lcpA supernatant. (D) Complementation of the *lcpA* silencing strain with plasmid-encoded *lcpB* and different amounts of IPTG. (E) Complementation of the *lcp* double mutant.



**FIG S2** Determination of the CFU of *C. glutamicum* wild-type and SilG-lcpA strains. After precultivation in BHI and subsequently in CGXII with 2% (w/v) glucose the cells were used to inoculate the main culture consisting of 25 ml CGXII with 2% (w/v) glucose in 100 ml baffled shake flasks. After 5.5 hours of cultivation samples for OD measurements and CFU counting were taken. Due to the different growth behavior of the two strains CFUs were normalized to the optical density at 600 nm at the time of sampling (CFU ml<sup>-1</sup> OD<sub>600</sub><sup>-1</sup>). Presented are the mean and the standard deviation of four biological replicates.



**FIG S3** Localization of the membrane protein ChrS fused to *eyfp. C. glutamicum* ATCC 13032 was transformed with pJC1-chrS-C-eyfp (Hentschel, unpublished data) and the expression of the sensor kinase was induced with hemin. The picture was taken after 4 hours of induction. Scale bar 5 µm.



**FIG S4** Complementation of the *lcpA* silencing strain with plasmid-encoded *lcpA* as well as the fluorescently labelled variant venus-*lcpA.* Both variants complement equally well proving the full functionality of the fluorescently labelled protein. Cultivation conditions as described for the other complementation experiments in the materials and methods section.



**FIG S5** Fatty and mycolic acid methyl esters in the cell walls of *C. glutamicum* ATCC 13032, SilG-lcpA and in the material of the SilG-lcpA supernatant. Mycolic acids and fatty acids from cardiolipin were liberated as methyl esters from purified cell walls by acidic methanolysis. TLC was run in toluene:acetone (97:3, v/v) and developed with phosphomolybdic acid. Cardiolipin from cattle contains C16 and C18 fatty acids and served as standard. CS-SilG-lcpA, material from the culture supernatant of SilG-lcpA. Three technical replicates of one sample each are presented.



**FIG S6** Arabinogalactan analysis in the material of the culture supernatant of SilG-lcpA. CS-SilG-lcpA: Hydrolyzed (2 M HCl, 3 h, 100°C) material from the culture supernatant of SilGlcpA. NT-material: non-treated material from the culture supernatant. Ribose and glucose served as additional standards. One or three technical replicates of one sample each are shown.



**FIG S7** Alignment of LcpA and homologous proteins of related species. *C. glutamicum*  ATCC 13032 LcpA, *C. glutamicum* R CgR\_0849, *Corynebacterium efficiens* YS-314 CE0754, *Corynebacterium diphtheriae* NCTC 13129 DIP0680, *Mycobacterium smegmatis*

MC<sup>2</sup> 155 MSMEG\_1824, *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* H37rv Rv3267 and Rv3484. Cyan arrows indicate positions that were mutated in this study. Pink arrows indicate conserved cysteines. Residues highlighted with a red background are strictly conserved, residues printed in red are partially conserved.



**FIG S8** Size exclusion chromatography of LcpAΔTM in the presence and absence of 1 mM DTT. The chromatography was performed in GF-buffer (20 mM Tris-HCl pH 8.0, 200 mM NaCl and optional 1 mM DTT) at a flow rate of 0.5 ml/min using a Superdex 200 Increase 10/300 column, connected to an Äkta Pure25 system. The molecular weight of the protein was estimated by comparison with standard proteins of known molecular weight (Cytochrome C, 12.4 kDa; Carbonic Anhydrase, 29 kDa; Albumin, 66 kDa; Alcohol Dehydrogenase, 150 kDa; β-Amylase, 200 kDa) (Molecular weight markers MWGF200, Sigma-Aldrich, Munich, Germany).

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