



Information Storage & Processing	Cellular Processes Signaling	Metabolism
J Translation, ribosomal structure & biogenesis	D Cell cycle control, cell division, chromosome partitioning	C Energy production & conversion
K Transcription	V Defense mechanisms	G Carbohydrate transport & metabolism
L Replication, recombination & repair	T Signal transduction mechanisms	E Amino acid transport & metabolism
Other	M Cell wall/membrane/envelope biogenesis	F Nucleotide transport & metabolism
X Mobilome: prophages, transposons	N Cell motility	H Coenzyme transport & metabolism
- Poorly Characterized (R, S, or unclassified)	U Intracellular trafficking, secretion, & vesicular transport	I Lipid transport & metabolism
	O Post-translational modification, protein turnover, chaperones	P Inorganic ion transport & metabolism
	Q	Secondary metabolites biosynthesis, transport & catabolism

Figure S2. Differential regulation of biofilm versus planktonic cellular proteome according to COG classifications. The number of cellular proteins in each COG differentially regulated at each biofilm versus planktonic time point are shown. Dark bars indicate the number of cellular proteins in the COG up-regulated and light bars indicate the number of cellular proteins down-regulated. COGs were analyzed with the R-package BOG (21) to identify COGs with a statistically greater than expected number of cellular proteins showing differential expression. *=adj. p value < 0.05 according to the Mann-Whitney Rank Sum test. The “Poorly Characterized” group includes COG classifications R (general function prediction only) and S (unknown function) in addition to unclassified proteins.