MerR and ChrR mediate blue light induced photo-oxidative stress response at the

transcriptional level in Vibrio cholerae

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Supplementary Figure Legends

Supplementary Figure S1: Comparison of gene transcript levels between replicates of dark- and blue-light-treated samples. Correlation plots for transcript-level RPKM values between replicates of wild-type, $\Delta ChrR$, $\Delta ChrR\Delta MerR$ and $\Delta cry1\Delta cry2\Delta phr$ knockout cells treated with dark or BL. Pearson R² values for correlation are included in plots. **Supplementary Figure S2:** Validation of RNA-seq data by qRT-PCR. RNA-seq results of selected 21 DEGs (Set2) in response to blue light were compared with qRT-PCR results. Blue bars with standard errors represent relative transcript levels determined by qRT-PCR (with respect to dark treated cells, log₂ fold) from three independent biological replicates. Green bars represent transcript levels determined using RNA-seq. Supplementary Figure S3: Effect of blue light (BL) and red light (RL) on the expression levels of differentially expressed genes (DEGs). Transcript levels of selected 21 DEGs (Set2) were determined after exposure of wild-type cells to BL and RL. Blue (BL exposure) and red (RL exposure) bars with standard errors represent relative mRNA expression levels with respect to dark conditions (log₂ fold) determined by qRT-PCR from three independent biological replicates. n = 6, * p < 0.05, Student's t-test. **Supplementary Figure S4:** Reactive oxygen species (ROS) accumulation in wild-type (WT), $\Delta ChrR$ and $\Delta ChrR\Delta MerR$ knock out cells after blue light (BL) exposure. Cells

were exposed to BL (50 μ moles m⁻²s⁻¹) for 45 min, then samples were collected and total ROS amount was measured using 2',7' dichlorofluorescein. Fold change was calculated between dark- and BL-treated samples at indicated times.

Supplementary Figure S5: Flow-chart of ROS measurement protocol.Supplementary Figure S6: Flow-chart of RNA-seq analysis.

2











