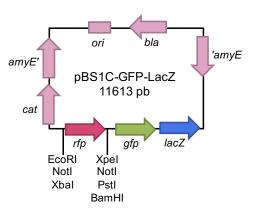
Figure S1. Schematic depiction of plasmid pBS1C-GFP-LacZ. The only difference between the pBS1C-GFP-LacZ plasmid constructed in the present work and the pBS1CLacZ plasmid constructed by Radeck and colleagues (1) is the *gfp* gene. The *rfp* gene allows cloning with selection of white colonies in *E. coli*, which if still present leads to formation of red colonies.



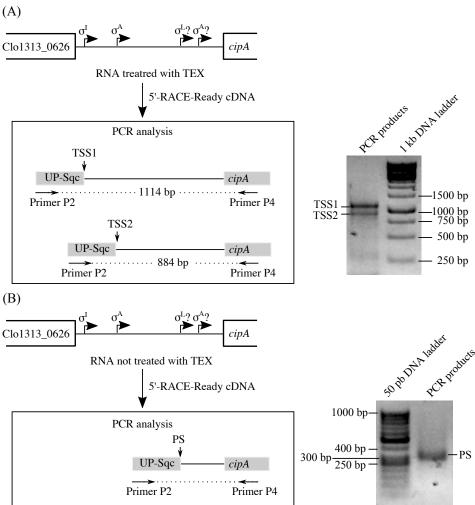


Figure S2. Comparison of total RNA treated with TerminatorTM 5'-Phosphate-Dependent Exonuclease (TEX) (A) and total RNA not treated with TEX (B) during the TSS analysis of *C. thermocellum cipA*.

In (A) the length of both sequences were confirmed by Sanger sequencing. TSS, transcriptional start site; PS, post-transcriptional processed site; UP-Sqc, universal primer sequence that is attached to the RNA 5'-end by using the SMARTer technology (Clontech Laboratories, Takara). Primers P2 and P4 are described in Table S1. DNA ladders used were GeneRuler 1 kb DNA Ladder (A) and GeneRuler 50 bp DNA Ladder (B) (both ladders from Thermo Scientific).

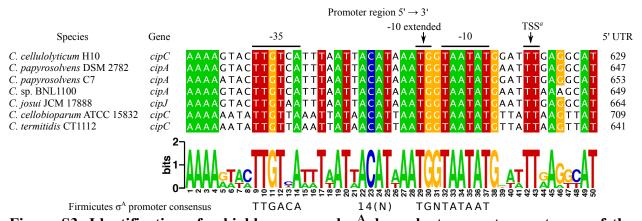


Figure S3. Identification of a highly conserved σ^A -dependent promoter upstream of the primary scaffoldin genes of cellulolytic clostridia producing simple cellulosome.

^a The transcriptional start site (TSS) has been experimentally validated in C. cellulolyticum (2,3).

References

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