Identification of a Small Molecule Activator for AphB, a LysR-Type Virulence Transcriptional Regulator in *Vibrio cholerae*

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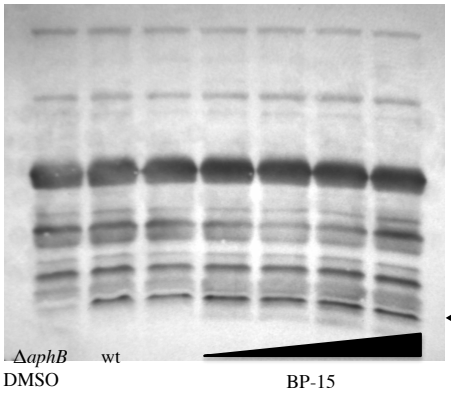
Supporting Information:

Table S1. Strains and plasmids used in this study

Strain Or plasmid	Genotype and relevant characteristics	Reference or source
Strains		
V. cholerae		
O395	Classical Ogawa Sm^r	Laboratory collection
KSK618	O395 Δ*lacZ tcpP-lacZ*	1
GK121	KSK618 Δ*aphB*	2
Plasmids		
pWEL218	*aphB* (classical), Ap^r	3
pRDS1	*aphB* (classical) M76-Q291, Ap^r	3
pBRT4	*aphB* (classical) M1-G91, Ap^r	This work

A)



B)

Sample	Relative Intensity
Δ*aphB*	0
wt	1
DMSO	0.89
2.5 µM BP-15	1.29
5 µM BP-15	0.97
10 µM BP-15	1.25
25 µM BP-15	1.27

Figure S1. Western Blot of AphB. A) Uncropped Western blot of AphB from β-galactosidase assay. B) Relative intensities of the bands as measured by Kodak Imaging Systems software.

Supplementary References:

(1) Skorupski, K., and Taylor, R. K. (1999) A new level in the Vibrio cholerae ToxR virulence cascade: AphA is required for transcriptional activation of the tcpPH operon, *Mol. Microbiol. 31*, 763-771.

(2) Kovacikova, G., and Skorupski, K. (1999) A Vibrio cholerae LysR homolog, AphB, cooperates with AphA at the tcpPH promoter to activate expression of the ToxR virulence cascade, *J. Bacteriol. 181*, 4250.

(3) Taylor, J. L., De Silva, R. S., Kovacikova, G., Lin, W., Taylor, R. K., Skorupski, K., and Kull, F. J. (2012) The crystal structure of AphB, a virulence gene activator from Vibrio cholerae, reveals residues that influence its response to oxygen and pH, *Mol. Microbiol. 83*, 457.