

**Table S1: Plasmids used in this study**

Plasmid	Description	Reference
pBBRlux	<i>luxABCDE</i> containing promoter-less plasmid, Cam <sup>R</sup>	Lab collection
pEVS143	<i>pTac</i> overexpression vector, Kan <sup>R</sup>	(1)
pKAS32	Sucide vector for mutant construction, Amp <sup>R</sup>	(2)
pBRP333	Control expression vector, Kan <sup>R</sup>	BRP Paper
6:C9	<i>tag1</i> promoter in pBBRlux, Cam <sup>R</sup>	(3)
pALN17	<i>tag2</i> promoter in pBBRlux, Cam <sup>R</sup>	This study
pDS129	<i>tag3</i> promoter in pBBRlux, Cam <sup>R</sup>	This study
pNF022	<i>tag4</i> promoter in pBBRlux, Cam <sup>R</sup>	This study
pBRP1	<i>qrgB</i> * (inactive DGC) cloned into expression vector pMMB67Eh, Amp <sup>R</sup>	BRP paper
pBRP2	<i>qrgB</i> (active DGC) cloned into expression vector, pMMB67Eh, Amp <sup>R</sup>	BRP paper
pCMW131	<i>vpsR</i> in pEVS143, Kan <sup>R</sup>	This study
pCMW132	<i>vpsT</i> in pEVS143, Kan <sup>R</sup>	This study
pNF011	<i>vpsT</i> in pET28b (C-terminal HIS-tag), Kan <sup>R</sup>	
pDS138	pKAS32 <i>tag</i> deletion construct, Amp <sup>R</sup>	This study
pDS139	<i>tag</i> in pEVS143, Kan <sup>R</sup>	This study

**Table S2: Strains used in this study**

Strain	Description	Reference
<i>E. coli</i>		
DH10b	F <sup>-</sup> <i>mcrA</i> Δ( <i>mrr-hsdRMS-mcrBC</i> ) Φ80/ <i>lacZ</i> ΔM15 Δ <i>lacX74 recA1 endA1 araD139</i> Δ( <i>ara, leu</i> )7697 <i>galU galK λ</i> <sup>-</sup> <i>rpsL nupG</i>	ThermoFisher Scientific
S17-λpir BL21(DE3)	Tpr Smr <i>recA thi pro hsdR17</i> (r <sub>K</sub> m <sub>K</sub> <sup>+</sup> ) <i>RP4::2-Tc::Mu Km Tn7 λpir</i> F <sup>-</sup> <i>ompT hsdSB</i> (r <sub>B</sub> m <sub>B</sub> <sup>+</sup> ) <i>gal dcm</i> (DE3)	Lab stock Invitrogen
<i>V. cholerae</i>		
C6706 Str2	Wild Type	Lab Stock
NF02	C6706Δ <i>tag</i>	This Study
CW2034	C6706 Str2 Δ <i>vpsL</i>	(4)
JC1195	CW2034Δ <i>vpsT</i>	(3)
WN310	CW2034Δ <i>vpsR</i>	(5)
DS12	CW2034Δ <i>flrA</i>	(6)
DS14	CW2034Δ <i>tag</i>	This study

**Table S3: Primers used in this study**

Construct/ Purpose	Forward (5' → 3')*	Reverse (5' → 3')*
pALN17	gcggccgctctagaa <b>CGGTGCCTACAACATC CG</b>	cggccgcaactagag <b>GGATCATAACCGAGTA</b>
pDS129	gcggccgctctagaa <b>CTTTGTTTAAAACCATG C</b>	cggccgcaactagag <b>GCTTATCCTTCTTCATT</b>
pNF022	gcggccgctctagaa <b>CGAGCAAGGCCATAAA CC</b>	cggccgcaactagag <b>GCTTCTTGAGTCTTTTCGG</b>
pNF011	cttaagaaggagatatac <b>ATGAAAGATGAAAA CAAAC</b>	cagtggggtggggtggggtg <b>CTCAGAATTGACTTCC TCAAT</b>
pDS138 - Region 1	cgggccctatatatggatcc <b>TCGGTGAAGGAGT CGC</b>	<b>AGCTCTTGGTGAATCAGCTTATCCTTCTTC AT</b>
pDS138 – Region 2	<b>ATGAAGAAGGATAAGCTGATTCACCAA GAGCT</b>	gctgatatcgatcgcgca <b>GCCAGCATGAACAAA A</b>
pDS139	ttagcttccttagctcctg <b>AGGAGCTAAGGAAGC TAAAATGATGAATGCGGAACA</b>	gcttctcaatcaatcaccg <b>TCAGAGCTTGTCTGC</b>
<i>tag</i> qPCR primers	<b>CGTTACAACAGGAGTTCGGC</b>	<b>CGGGTACATCGCTCATGC</b>
<i>gyrA</i> qPCR primers	<b>TGGCCAGCCAGAGATCAAG</b>	<b>ACCCGCAGCGGTACGA</b>
GSP1- <i>pBBRlux</i>	<b>GTCATTCAATATTGGCAGGT</b>	
GSP2- <i>pBBRlux</i>	<b>AATGGATTGCACTAAATC</b>	
GSP3- <i>pBBRlux</i>	<b>TTTTAGTCATATTTGCCA</b>	
EMSA Primers#	FAM- <b>ATTTTGCGGCCGCAACTAGA</b>	FAM- <b>CCGCGGTGGCGGCCGCTCTA</b>
WT Competitor (5)	<b>AAAGTAAACTAAAGTTTATTTT</b>	<b>AAAATAAACTTTAGTTTACTTT</b>
MT Competitor (5)	<b>AAAAGGTCTAAACTAGTTT</b>	<b>AACCTAGTTTTAGACCTTTT</b>

\*Lowercase: 5' overhang region added for Gibson Assembly

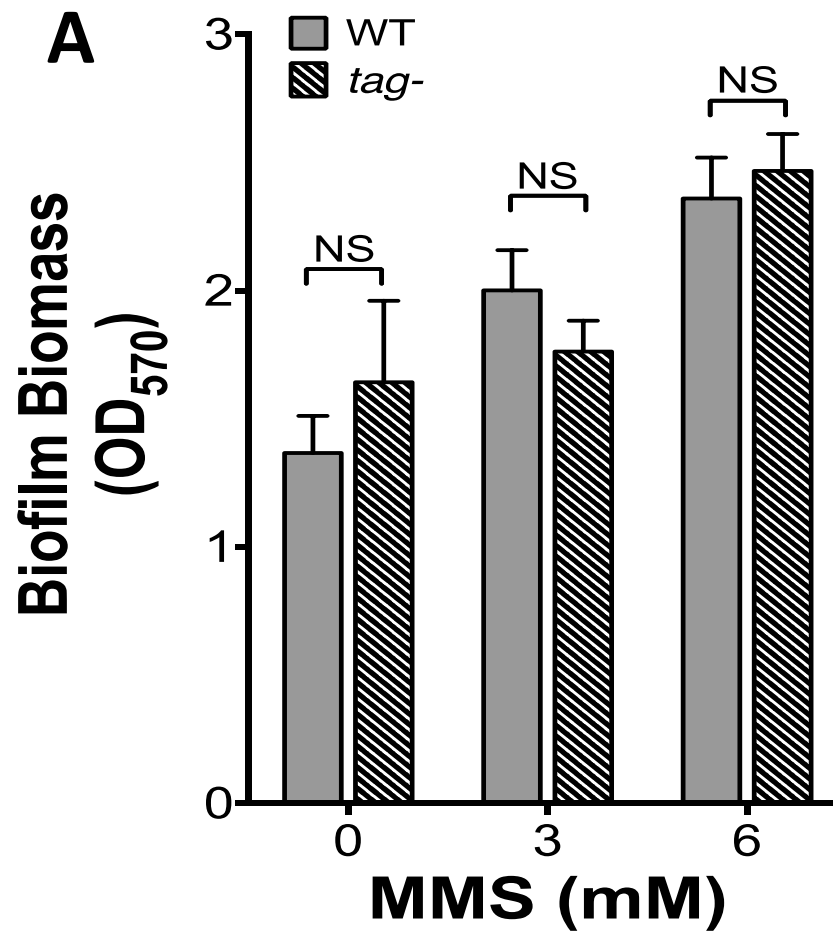
**UPPERCASE, EMBOLDENED:** Gene specific region

#: FAM (6-carboxyfluorescein)

### Supplemental References

1. Dunn AK, Millikan DS, Adin DM, Bose JL, Stabb E V. 2006. New *rfp*- and pES213-derived tools for analyzing symbiotic *Vibrio fischeri* reveal patterns of infection and *lux* expression in situ. Appl Environ Microbiol 72:802–10.

2. Skorupski K, Taylor RK. 1996. Positive selection vectors for allelic exchange. *Gene* 169:47–52.
3. Srivastava D, Harris RC, Waters CM. 2011. Integration of cyclic di-GMP and quorum sensing in the control of *vpsT* and *aphA* in *Vibrio cholerae*. *J Bacteriol* 193:6331–6341.
4. Waters CM, Lu W, Rabinowitz JD, Bassler BL. 2008. Quorum sensing controls biofilm formation in *Vibrio cholerae* through modulation of cyclic Di-GMP levels and repression of *vpsT*. *J Bacteriol* 190:2527–2536.
5. Zamorano-Sánchez D, Fong JCN, Kilic S, Erill I, Yildiz FH. 2015. Identification and Characterization of VpsR and VpsT Binding Sites in *Vibrio cholerae*. *J Bacteriol* 197:1221–1235.
6. Srivastava D, Hsieh M-L, Khataokar A, Neiditch MB, Waters CM. 2013. Cyclic di-GMP inhibits *Vibrio cholerae* motility by repressing induction of transcription and inducing extracellular polysaccharide production. *Mol Microbiol* 90:1262–1276.



**Supplemental Figure 1: *Tag* and MMS do not contribute to biofilm formation in *V. cholerae*.** Strains were cultured 1:100 from overnight cultures into wells of a 96-well plate with either 0, 3, or 6 mM MMS added. Biofilms were grown at 35 °C while shaking at 220 RPM for 24 hours. After 24 hours, cultures were removed and a crystal violet assay was carried out using 0.4% crystal violet following the protocol from (O'Toole GA. 2011. Microtiter Dish Biofilm Formation Assay. J Vis Exp 10–11). Data are **A**) average biofilm biomass (absorbance at 570 nm) and from six biological replicates and error bars are standard deviation. Two-Way ANOVA followed by Tukey's Multiple Comparison Test determined all comparisons were significant ( $p < .05$ ) except those marked by brackets and NS (non-significant,  $p > .05$ ).