

Fig. S1: Representative scanning electron microscopy (SEM) images of  $\Delta gluP$  strain biofilms cultured on NC membranes with 1 g/L(A) and 4 g/L(B) glucose in an agar plate.

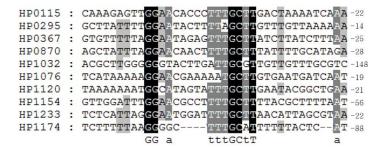
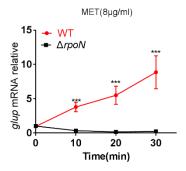


Fig. S2 Alignment of promoter sequences of four known σ<sup>54</sup> -dependent genes [HP0115 (flaB), HP0295 (flgL), HP0870 (flgE1) and HP1120], six genes and operons in *H. pylori* that belong to the RpoN regulon (Niehus et al., 2004), and *Hp1174(gluP)*. Numbers to the right of the sequences indicate the distance from the putative ATG start codon of the ORFs. The bottom lane shows the derived consensus sequence. The shading was done using the GENEDOC software (http://iubio.bio.indiana.edu/soft/molbio/ibmpc/genedoc-readme.html). Black boxes indicate 100% conserved residues in all sequences; grey boxes indicate nucleotides conserved in more than half the promoters.



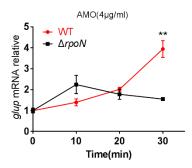


Fig. S3 qRT-PCR analysis of the mRNA levels of *gluP* in WT and  $\Delta rpoN$  ( $\Delta \sigma^{54}$ ) strains exposed to metronidazole(MET) and amoxicillin(AMO) for different time periods. The results were compared to WT without drugs treatment (CTL). The signal was normalized to the 16S rRNA levels. Data are means  $\pm$ SEM from three independent experiments. Significance by paired *t* test: \*\*, P < 0.01; \*\*\*, P < 0.001.

Table S1: The names of C-MDR and C-DSS strains used in this study. R:resistance, S:sensitive.

Bacteria names		Antibiotics						
		Clarithromycin	Amoxicillin	Levofloxacin	Tetracycline	Metronidazole		
	G295	R	S	R	S	R		
	G236	R	S	R	S	R		
	G141	R	S	R	S	R		
	G28	R	S	S	S	R		
C-MDR	G124	R	S	R	S	S		
	G450	R	S	R	S	R		
	E660	S	R	S	R	S		
	E325	R	S	R	R	R		
	E412							
	E702							
	G405	Sensitive						
	E313							
C-DSS	E204							
	E222							
	G303	-						
	G352	-						

## References

Niehus E, Gressmann H, Ye F, Schlapbach R, Dehio M, Dehio C, Stack A, Meyer TF, Suerbaum S, Josenhans C. 2004. Genome-wide analysis of transcriptional hierarchy and feedback regulation in the flagellar system of *Helicobacter pylori*. Mol Microbiol 52:947–961.