

Figure S10.

<i>PrstA</i>	-----TAAAATAAATATAAGTTATAATTATATTA----- <div style="text-align: center;">-10</div>
<i>PtcdA</i>	----ACATTAAAAAATATAAGATATGTTTACAAATT----- <div style="text-align: center;">-35</div>
<i>PtcdB</i>	AATTTTATATTTTATATAGAACAAAGTTTACATATT----- <div style="text-align: center;">-35</div>
<i>PtcdR</i> (σ^A)	--TGATTTAATTCCAATGTTGTCAAATTTTCAAATAAATCA <div style="text-align: center;">-35</div>
<i>PtcdR</i> (σ^D)	-----ATTAATGTATTCATAATGCATATTTTCAT--
<i>PflgB</i>	--ATATTTAAAAAATTTGTTATTTAT----- <div style="text-align: center;">-35</div>

Figure S10. Alignment of inverted repeats within the promoters of direct RstA targets. The inverted repeats identified by EMBOSS Palindrome Finder (Rice, *et al.* 2000) within each promoter that RstA directly binds are shown. The conserved -10 or -35 elements within each promoter are underlined. The predicted -35 element for *PtcdR*(σ^D) begins immediately following the sequence shown here. The two nucleotides that are important for RstA binding to *PrstA* DNA are marked in red.

Rice P, Longden I, Bleasby A. 2000. EMBOSS: the European molecular biology open software suite. *Trends Genet* 16: 276–277.