Supplemental information for:

A xylose-inducible expression system and a CRISPRi-plasmid for targeted knock-down of gene expression

in *Clostridioides difficile*

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Fig S1. Tunable induction from P_{*xyl***} in 630Δ***erm***. An overnight culture of 630Δ***erm***/pAP114 was diluted to a starting OD₆₀₀** = 0.05 into TY Thi₁₀ with the indicated concentration of xylose. Once cells had reached an OD₆₀₀ = 0.5 (~5h) they were fixed and processed to allow RFP development. (A) A plate reader was used to measure relative fluorescence and OD_{600} of bulk samples. (B) Flow cytometry was used to measure fluorescence of individual cells. RFU is relative fluorescence units normalized to OD_{600} . Data in (A) represent the mean and standard deviation of triplicate cultures. These results are representative of at least two independent experiments.

Fig S2. Glucose has a modest effect on xylose induction*.* (A) R20291/pAP114. (B) 630∆*erm*/pAP114. Procedures as described in the legend to Fig. S1. Data are graphed as the mean and standard deviation of triplicate cultures. Results are representative of at least two experiments.

Fig S3. Test of three sgRNA promoters for CRISPRi. A set of CRISPRi plasmids was introduced into a *C. difficile* strain that expresses *rfp* constitutively. The CRISPRi plasmids express *dCas9* under P*xyl* control and sgRNAs that target *rfp* under control of three constitutive promoters: P*sigA* in pIA26, P*veg* in pIA27, or P*gdh* in pIA28. The negative control expressed neg^{sgRNA} from P_{*gdh*} (pIA25). Overnight cultures were used to inoculate TY Thi₁₀ with xylose as indicated at OD₆₀₀ = 0.05. After 5 hours, cells were fixed and processed to allow RFP development. The dashed line indicates fluorescence seen with strain 630∆*erm*, which lacks *rfp*. RFU is relative fluorescence units normalized to OD₆₀₀. Results are representative of two experiments.

Fig S4. CRISPRi of *ftsZ* **induces filamentation.** Cells that grew from the undiluted samples spotted on the plates shown in Fig 4A were scraped from the plate and examined under phase contrast microscopy. Size bar on bottom left panel = 20 µm. Results are representative of two experiments.

No xylose

Fig S5. CRISPRi depletion of SlpA. Cultures of R20291 harboring pIA34 (negative control) or CRISPRi constructs with sgRNAs that target *slpA* (pIA38, pIA39) were grown in the presence or absence of 1% xylose as described in the legend to Fig. 5. Whole cell extracts were analyzed by SDS-PAGE followed by Coomassie staining. Molecular mass markers in kilodaltons are indicated to the left. The high molecular weight band (HMW) and the low molecular weight band (LMW) of SlpA are marked by arrows.

Fig S6. CRISPRi of *slpA* **impairs sporulation but does not affect cell morphology.** R20291 cells that grew from the undiluted samples spotted on the plates shown in Fig. 5A were scraped from the plate and examined under phase contrast microscopy. The phase-bright objects are spores. In the presence of 1% xylose, the numbers of spores were visibly reduced for the CRISPRi-*slpA*sgRNA constructs but not the negative control. Size bar on bottom left panel = 10 µm. Results are representative of two experiments.

Fig S7. CRISPRi depletion of SlpA increases sensitivity to lysozyme. Duplicate cultures of R20291 harboring pIA34 (negative control) or CRISPRi constructs with sgRNAs that target *slpA* (pIA38, pIA39) were inoculated to OD₆₀₀ = 0.05 in TY Thi₁₀ with or without xylose. After 2.5h (arrows) lysozyme was added to 0.5 mg/mL and growth was monitored by OD_{600} for the next 6.5h. Results are representative of two experiments.

All sequences are 5' to 3'

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References

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