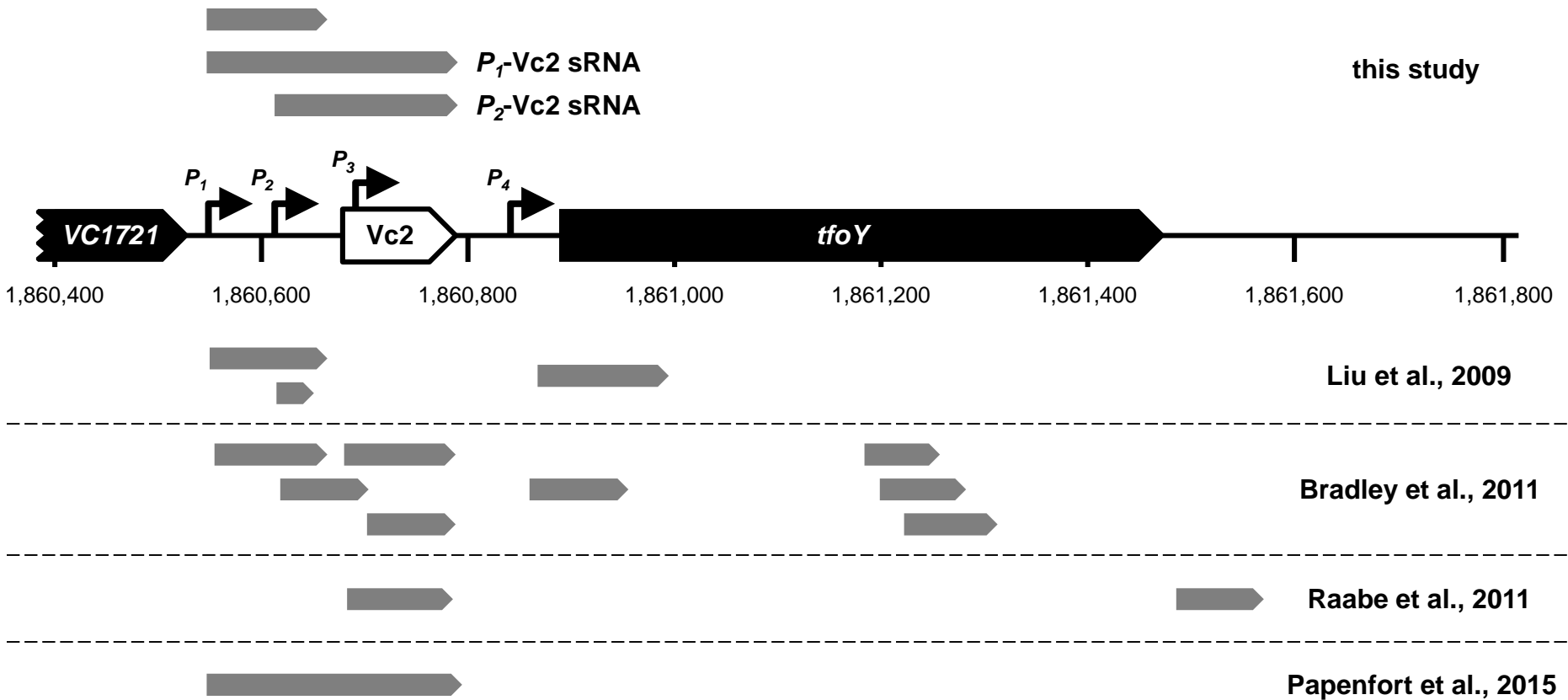


**Figure S1: Q-RT-PCR Determination of  $P_1$ -Vc2 Stability**

At time 0, the *V. cholerae* cultures indicated in the legend were treated with rifampicin, and RNA was harvested at 0, 0.5, and 1.0 minutes. The amount of P1-Vc2 was determined using specific primers to this putative sRNA using Q-RT-PCR, and the data are shown as a fraction of the remaining RNA relative to time 0. \*  $p < 0.05$ .

### Small RNA Transcripts Identified

### Reference



**Figure S2: Reported sRNAs at *tfoY* Locus**

RNA transcripts reported in the literature to date are indicated by gray arrows at the appropriate positions relative to the *V. cholerae* O1 biovar El Tor str. N16961 *tfoY* genomic locus. Position of sRNAs described in this study was determined by northern blotting and 5'- and 3'-RACE. Position of sRNAs described in previous studies was determined by various methods employing RNA-seq.

## Supplemental references

1. Liu JM, Livny J, Lawrence MS, Kimball MD, Waldor MK, Camilli A. 2009. Experimental discovery of sRNAs in *Vibrio cholerae* by direct cloning, 5S/tRNA depletion and parallel sequencing. *Nucleic Acids Res* 37:e46.
2. Bradley ES, Bodi K, Ismail AM, Camilli A. 2011. A genome-wide approach to discovery of small RNAs involved in regulation of virulence in *Vibrio cholerae*. *PLoS Pathog* 7:e1002126.
3. 32. Raabe CA, Hoe CH, Randau G, Brosius J, Tang TH, Rozhdestvensky TS. 2011. The rocks and shallows of deep RNA sequencing: Examples in the *Vibrio cholerae* RNome. *RNA* 17:1357-66.
4. Papenfort K, Forstner KU, Cong JP, Sharma CM, Bassler BL. 2015. Differential RNA-seq of *Vibrio cholerae* identifies the VqmR small RNA as a regulator of biofilm formation. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A* 112:E766-75.