

Fig. S1. Effect of the P_{lac} promoter on λvir infection. EOP assay was carried out as described in Fig. 1B, without and with induction of the *dicBF* operon with 0.5mM IPTG. The strains used in this experiment are control (DJ624) and P_{lac} -*dicBF* (DB240).

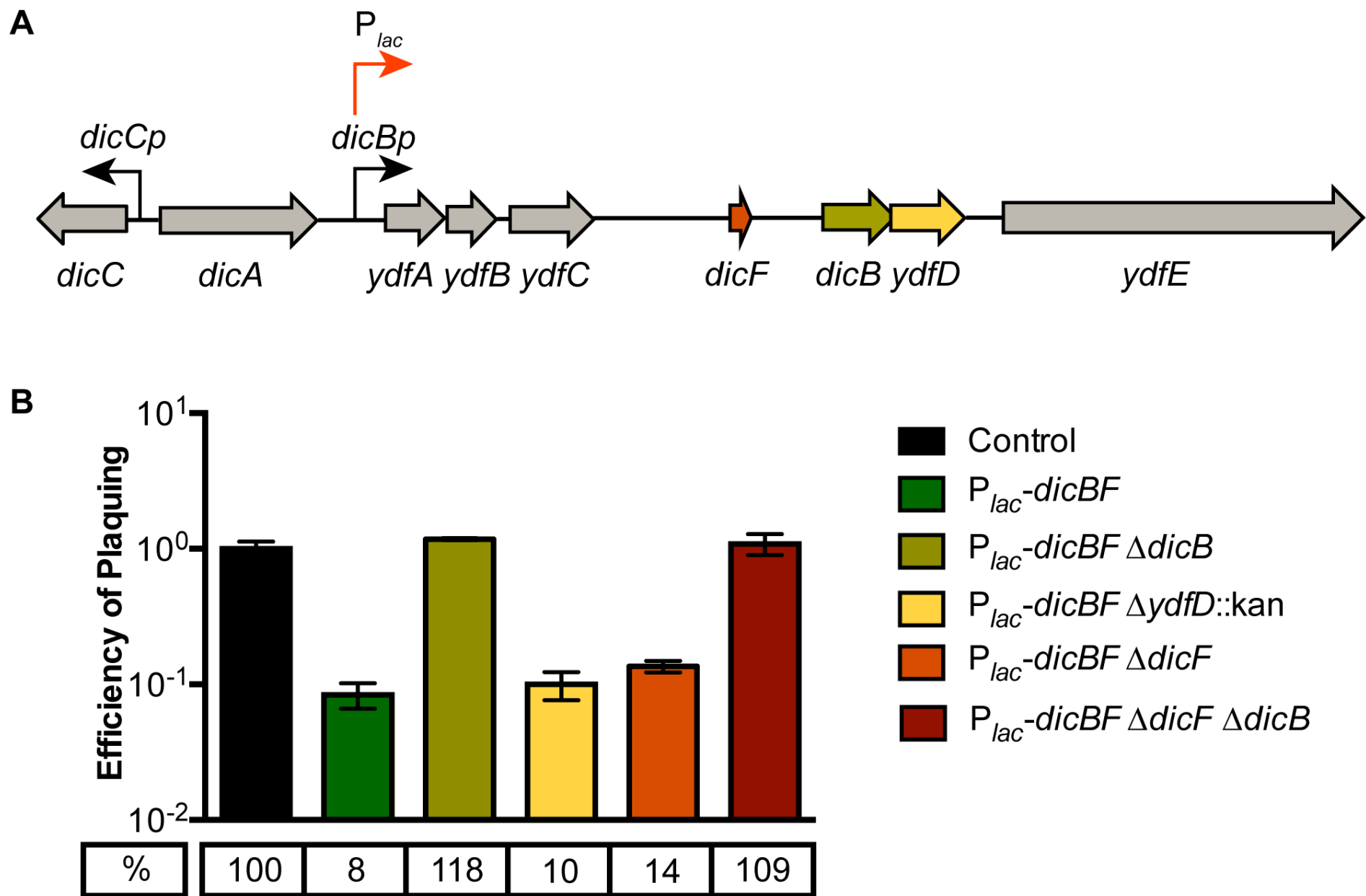


Fig. S2. Transient induction of the *dicBF* operon protects against wild-type λ infection. (A) The *dicBF* locus on Qin prophage of *E. coli* K-12. The red arrow indicates where P_{lac} is inserted on the chromosome, replacing the native *dicBp* promoter. (B) Strains used in this experiment are: Control (DJ480), P_{lac} -*dicBF* (DB240), P_{lac} -*dicBF* Δ *dicB* (PR165), P_{lac} -*dicBF* Δ *dicF* (DB247), P_{lac} -*dicBF* Δ *ydfD*::kan (PR164) and P_{lac} -*dicBF* Δ *dicF* Δ *dicB* (DB248). EOP was calculated as described for Fig. 1B.

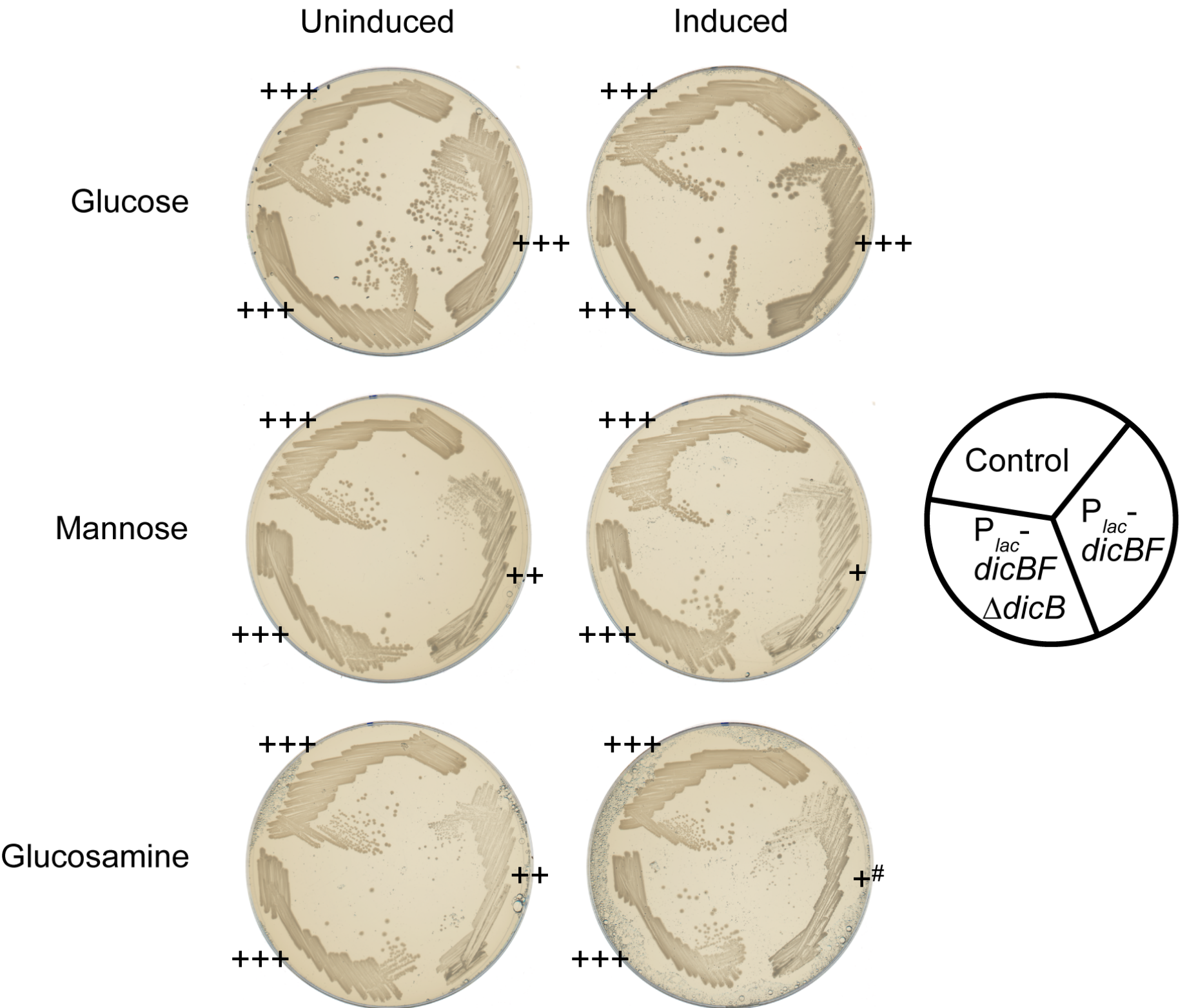


Fig. S3. Growth of *dicBF* expressing strains is inhibited on mannose and glucosamine plates. The strains were streaked on M63 minimal medium with 0.2% sugars as C source without or with 0.025mM IPTG and incubated for 44 hours at 37°C. The strains used are control (DJ624), $P_{lac}^- dicBF$ (DB240) and $P_{lac}^- dicBF \Delta dicB$ (PR165). The P_{lac} promoter is leaky and we suspect low level expression of the *dicBF* operon even at 0mM IPTG. +++ indicates growth of the control strain on respective sugars, ++ and + indicates decremental growth based on the size of the single colonies on the plate compared to the control strain on that sugar. # indicates that $P_{lac}^- dicBF$ suppressor colonies arise on glucosamine plate with IPTG induction, which is explained in the Results section.

| Strain name | Genotype | Source |
|----------------------------|---|---|
| DJ480 | MG1655 Δlac X74 | D. Jin, NCI, Frederick, MD |
| DJ624 | DJ480 <i>mal::lacI^a</i> | D. Jin |
| NM2000 | DJ624 mini λtet | N. Majdalani, NCI, Bethesda, MD |
| DB240 | NM2000 <i>cat-P_{lac}-dicBF</i> | (1) |
| DB243 | DB240 $\Delta dicB$ | (1) |
| DB247 | DB240 $\Delta dicF$ | (1) |
| DB248 | DB240 $\Delta dicF \Delta dicB$ | (1) |
| PR163 | DB240 $\Delta dicB::kan$ | This study |
| PR164 | DB240 $\Delta ydfD::kan$ | This study |
| PR165 | DB240 $\Delta dicB$ | This study |
| PR178 | DJ624 $\Delta minC::kan-araC-P_{BAD}-ccdB$ (for E156A) | This study |
| PR179 | DJ624 $\Delta minC::kan-araC-P_{BAD}-ccdB$ (for R172A) | This study |
| PR180 | DJ624 <i>minC</i> E156A | This study |
| PR181 | DJ624 <i>minC</i> R172A | This study |
| PR182 | <i>cat-P_{lac}-dicBF minC</i> E156A | This study |
| PR183 | <i>cat-P_{lac}-dicBF minC</i> R172A | This study |
| PR187 | DJ624 $\Delta manXYZ::kan$ | This study |
| PR191 | DB240 $\Delta manXYZ::kan$ | This study |
| YS208 | DJ480 $\Delta manXYZ::kan$ | (3) |
| YS243 | DJ480 $\Delta sgrS::kan-araC-P_{BAD}-ccdB$ | Lab collection |
| BW25113 | | J. Cronan, University of Illinois, Urbana, IL |
| BW25113 $\Delta fhuA::kan$ | | (2) |
| BW25113 $\Delta tonB::kan$ | | (2) |
| BW25113 $\Delta lamB::kan$ | | (2) |
| BW25113 $\Delta ompC::kan$ | | (2) |
| | | |
| Phage name | Genotype | Source |
| λvir | | J. Gardner, University of Illinois, Urbana, IL |
| λ wild-type | | A. Kuzminov, University of Illinois, Urbana, IL |
| T3 | | A. Kuzminov |
| T6 | | A. Kuzminov |
| T5 | | A. Kuzminov |
| T7 | | A. Kuzminov |
| $\phi 80$ | | A. Kuzminov |
| HK97 | | A. Davidson, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON |
| HK544 | | A. Davidson |
| HK75 | | A. Davidson |
| 185 | $\lambda h80 \Delta(att int) i21C$ (B274) | J. Gardner |
| 148 | $\lambda bio936 (attR^+) imm21^{ts}$ | J. Gardner |
| 169 | $\lambda gal8 bio936 (attB^+) Jam imm21^{ts}$ | J. Gardner |
| 173 | $\lambda h80 \Delta 9 [att50-int50-red] imm434 CI$ (G127) | J. Gardner |
| 158 | $\lambda bio16A CI857$ | J. Gardner |
| 138 | $\lambda gal8 CI857$ | J. Gardner |
| 434 | | S. Adhya, NCI, Bethesda, MD |

Table S1. Strains and phages used in this study.

Literature cited

- (1) Balasubramanian D, Rangunathan PT, Fei J, Vanderpool CK. 2016. A Prophage-Encoded Small RNA Controls Metabolism and Cell Division in *Escherichia coli*. *mSystems* 1:e00021-15.
- (2) Baba T, Ara T, Hasegawa M, Takai Y, Okumura Y, Baba M, Datsenko KA, Tomita M, Wanner BL, Mori H. 2006. Construction of *Escherichia coli* K-12 in-frame, single-gene knockout mutants: the Keio collection. *Mol Syst Biol* 2:2006.0008.
- (3) Sun Y, Vanderpool CK. 2013. Physiological Consequences of Multiple-Target Regulation by the Small RNA SgrS in *Escherichia coli*. *J Bacteriol* 195:4804–4815.

| Oligonucleotides Name | Description | Sequence |
|-----------------------|---|--|
| O-PR185 | Forward primer to delete <i>dicB</i> | CAGGCACTGCATCACAAAATTCATTGTTGAGGACGCGATA GTGTAGGCTGGAGCTGCTTC |
| O-PR186 | Reverse primer to delete <i>dicB</i> | AAATGCTGAATTCATTGTGCACATCCTTTTGGCATCAGACA TTCCGGGGATCCGTCGACC |
| O-PR187 | Forward test primer for <i>dicB</i> deletion | GCTGAGCGCACGCGGAACAG |
| O-PR188 | Reverse test primer for <i>dicB</i> deletion | GTTCCGTTGCTGCAGTCATACTCCTGCA |
| O-PR189 | Forward primer to delete <i>ydfD</i> | TTTACGTCTGATGCCAAAAGGATGTGCACAATGAATTCAGG TGTAGGCTGGAGCTGCTTC |
| O-PR190 | Reverse primer to delete <i>ydfD</i> | GCATATAAGAATGAAACCGGATATTTATTACGGAACTGTTA TTCCGGGGATCCGTCGACC |
| O-PR191 | Forward test primer for <i>ydfD</i> deletion | GAAATTGGTGTCACTATCAGTAACCCAGTA |
| O-PR192 | Reverse test primer for <i>ydfD</i> deletion | GTCAGGAATAGCGGCGCAAA |
| O-PR205 | Forward primer to insert kan- <i>ccdB</i> in <i>minC</i> for R172A mutation | GATTGCCGATGGGAACATTCATGTCTATGGCATGATGCGC ATAGGAACTTCAAGATCCCCTTATTAGAAGAACTCG |
| O-PR206 | Reverse primer to insert kan- <i>ccdB</i> in <i>minC</i> for R172A mutation | AAAATATTTGCGTTTCCCGGTCACCACTTGCCCCTGCCAGT TATATCCCAGAACATCAGGTTAATGGCG |
| O-PR207 | Forward primer to check <i>minC</i> | CCGGTGCGTTCGCGTCAGCG |
| O-PR208 | Reverse primer to check <i>minC</i> | TCAGCCAGTATTCACCTGCGATGGACACCA |
| O-PR209 | Forward primer to insert kan- <i>ccdB</i> in <i>minC</i> for E156A mutation | CCACAATGTGATCTGATTGTTACAAGCCACGTTAGCGCTGA TAGGAACTTCAAGATCCCCTTATTAGAAGAACTCG |
| O-PR210 | Reverse primer to insert kan- <i>ccdB</i> in <i>minC</i> for E156A mutation | ACCGCGCATCATGCCATAGACATGAATGTTCCCATCGGCA TTATATCCCAGAACATCAGGTTAATGGCG |
| O-PR211 | Forward primer containing <i>minC</i> E156A mutation | CCACAATGTGATCTGATTGTTACAAGCCACGTTAGCGCTG GGGCCGCTTGATTGCCGAT |
| O-PR212 | Reverse primer containing <i>minC</i> E156A mutation | ACCGCGCATCATGCCATAGACATGAATGTTCCCATCGGCA ATCAAGGCGGCCCCAGCGCT |
| O-PR213 | Forward primer containing <i>minC</i> R172A mutation | GATTGCCGATGGGAACATTCATGTCTATGGCATGATGCGC GGTGCGGCGCTGGCAGGGGC |
| O-PR214 | Reverse primer containing <i>minC</i> R172A mutation | AAAATATTTGCGTTTCCCGGTCACCACTTGCCCCTGCCAG CGCCGCACCGCGCATCAT |
| O-PR214-2 | Forward test primer for <i>manXYZ</i> deletion | TATCAGAGACGCCTCTGATTTGGCAAAGAT |
| O-PR215 | Reverse test primer for <i>manXYZ</i> deletion | GATCGTCGATATTTGAACGCGGATTAACA |
| O-PR222 | Forward test primer for <i>minC</i> further upstream to O-PR207 | TGCAAAGATGCGCAACTTAAAGCCG |

Table S2. Oligonucleotides used to make strains in this study.

| Strains | λ vir | ϕ 80 | 173 (λ h80) | 185 (λ h80) |
|--|---------------|-----------|----------------------|----------------------|
| DJ624 | + | + | + | + |
| DJ624 <i>ΔmanXYZ::kan</i> | * | + | + | + |
| BW25113 | + | + | + | + |
| BW25113 <i>ΔfhuA::kan</i> | + | — | — | — |
| BW25113 <i>ΔtonB::kan</i> | + | — | — | — |

Table S3. The phages used in Fig. 4 were titered on the strains listed to test their ability to form plaques. + denotes phage formed plaques, - denotes phage did not form plaques, and * denotes phage formed tiny plaques.

| Strains | λ vir (pfu/ml) | Phage 434 (pfu/ml) | ϕ 80 (pfu/ml) |
|--|------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| DJ624 | 1.53×10^{10} | 6.8×10^8 | 9.9×10^9 |
| DJ624 <i>ΔmanXYZ::kan</i> | * | * | 3.2×10^9 |
| BW25113 | 1.41×10^{10} | 7.5×10^8 | 9.1×10^9 |
| BW25113 <i>ΔlamB::kan</i> | — | 8.7×10^8 | 1.26×10^{10} |
| BW25113 <i>ΔompC::kan</i> | 1.23×10^{10} | — | 9.6×10^9 |

Table S4. The phages used in Fig. 5B were titered on the different strains mentioned to test their ability to form plaques. - denotes phage did not form plaques and * denotes phage formed tiny plaques.