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Supplemental Information

***A Listeria monocytogenes* Bacteriocin Can Target
the Commensal *Prevotella copri*
and Modulate Intestinal Infection**

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Supplemental information

Figure S1. Related to Figure 1. (A) Schematic representation of the *lmo2776* genetic region. (B) Amino acid alignment of Lmo2776 with members of the Lnc972 family: L82330 from *Lactococcus lactis* subsp. *lactis* II1403, SP_0109 bacteriocin from *Streptococcus pneumoniae* TIGR4, SAP109 from *Staphylococcus aureus* subsp. *aureus* N315, lcn972 lactococcin 972 from *Lactococcus lactis* subsp. *lactis* and Sil from *Streptococcus iniae* SF. The conserved residues and consensus motif are indicated in color and on the bottom, respectively. (C) Cluster analysis based on core genome multilocus sequence typing (cgMLST) profiles of 1,696 genomes (obtained from Moura et al., 2016) and distribution of *lmo2774*-*lmo2775*-*lmo2776* genes (in blue) across *Lm* phylogenetic lineages. The ten most frequent sublineages (SL) are highlighted. The serogroup and sample source are shown in the first and last columns, respectively, using the color code indicated in the upper right key. (D) Relative expression of *lmo2774*, *lmo2775* and *lmo2776* in bacteria grown in stationary phase (white bars) compared to bacteria grown in exponential phase (black bars). The transcripts levels were normalised to the levels of *rpoB*, which were constant under all conditions, and then expressed relative to those of exponential phase. Results are expressed as mean \pm SEM of a least 3 independent experiments and P-values were obtained using two-tailed unpaired Student's t-test (* $p < 0.05$). (E) Relative expression of *lmo2774*, *lmo2775* and *lmo2777* in Δ *lmo2776* bacteria compared to WT bacteria, grown in exponential phase (black bars) or in stationary phase (grey bars). The transcripts levels were normalised to the levels of *rpoB*, which were constant under all conditions. Results are expressed as mean \pm SEM of a least 3 independent experiments. (F) Growth curves of WT and Δ *lmo2776* bacteria at 37°C with shaking in BHI. (G) BALB/c mice were inoculated orally with *Lm* WT (EGDe) or Δ *lmo2776* bacteria. CFUs in the intestinal luminal content were assessed at 24, 48 and 72h pi. (H) BALB/c mice were inoculated intravenously with WT or Δ *lmo2776* bacteria. CFUs in the spleen and the liver were assessed at 72h pi. Each dot represents the value for one mouse. Statistically significant differences were evaluated by the Mann–Whitney test. (* $p < 0.05$).

Figure S2. Related to Figure 2. (A) Principal coordinates analysis of the weighted Unifrac distance matrix of conventional mice at day 0 (red) and infected with WT strain at day 1 (blue). Permanova $P = 0.002$. (B) Relative abundance of classes in conventional mice at day 0 (left) and infected with WT strain at day 1 (right). LEfSE (C) and histogram of the LDA scores (D) computed for features differentially abundant between microbiota of mice at day 0 (red) and

infected with WT strain at day 1 (green). (E) Firmicutes/Bacteroides ratio in microbiota of mice at day 0 and infected with WT strain at day 1. Each dot represents the value for one mouse.

Figure S3. Related to Figure 3. Levels of butyrate (A), isobutyrate (B), acetate (C) and isovalerate (D) in SHIME® vessels infected with WT or $\Delta lmo2776$ strains or non-infected overtime. Results are expressed as mean \pm SEM for 2 to 3 individual vessels. Numbers of *Bs* (E) and of different *Lm* strains (F) were quantified after 6h of co-culture. Numbers of *Bs* or *E. coli* (G) after incubation with supernatant of WT or $\Delta lmo2776$ strains. Results are expressed as mean \pm SEM of a least 3 independent experiments and P-values were obtained using two-tailed unpaired Student's t-test (*p<0.05, ***p<0.005).

Figure S4. Related to Figure 4. Assessment of listerial CFUs in the liver of germfree (GF) C57BL/6J mice colonized or not with *Pc*, *Ps* or *Bt* or stably colonized with 12 bacterial species (Oligo-MM¹²) for 2 weeks and then inoculated with *Lm* WT or $\Delta lmo2776$ for 72h. Each dot represents one mouse.

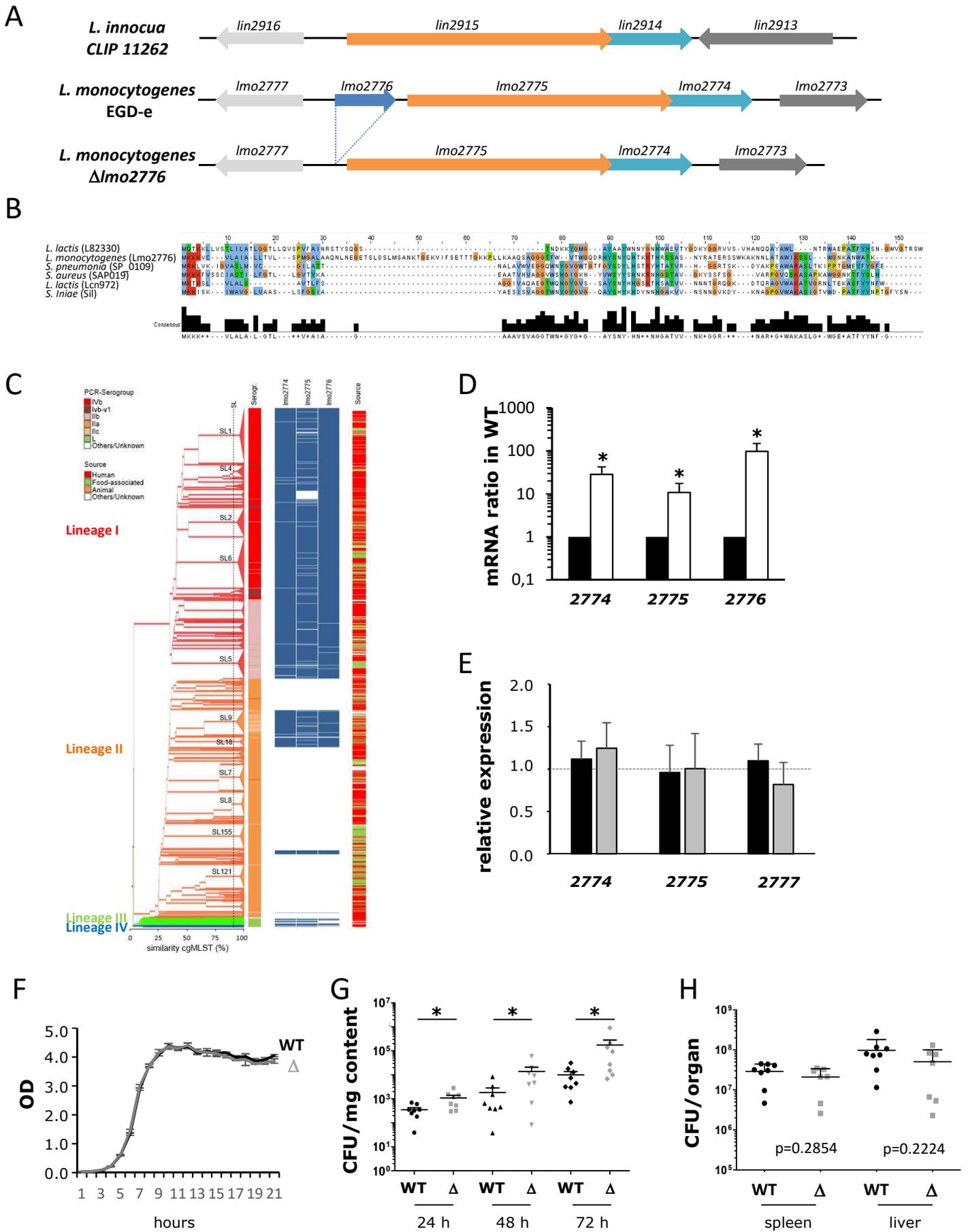
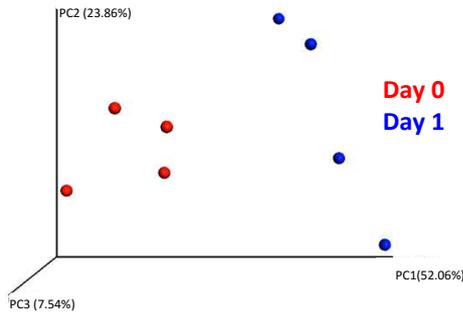
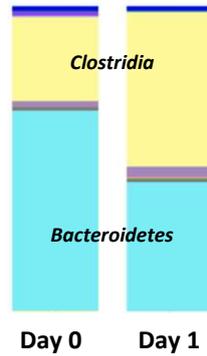


Figure S1

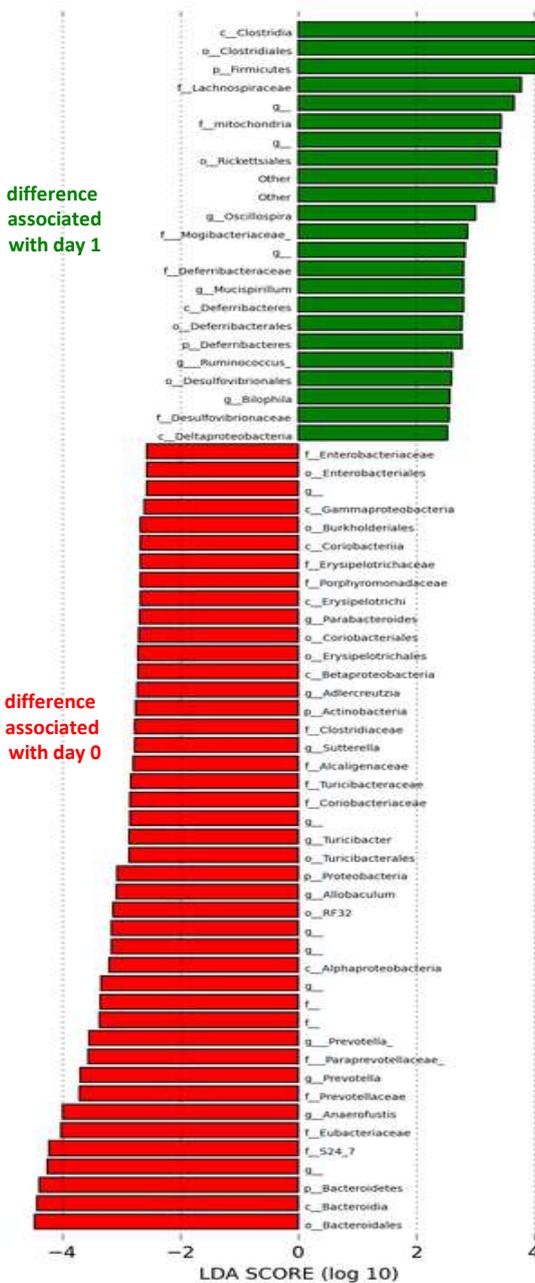
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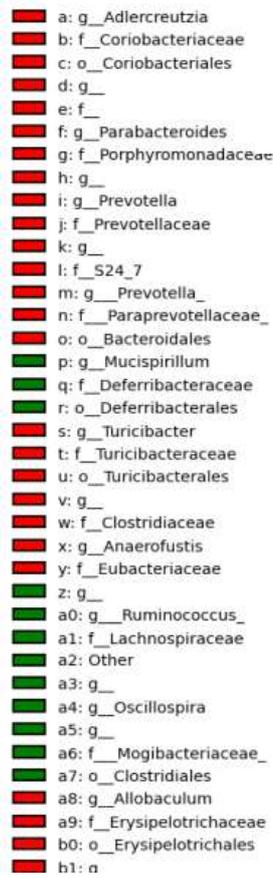
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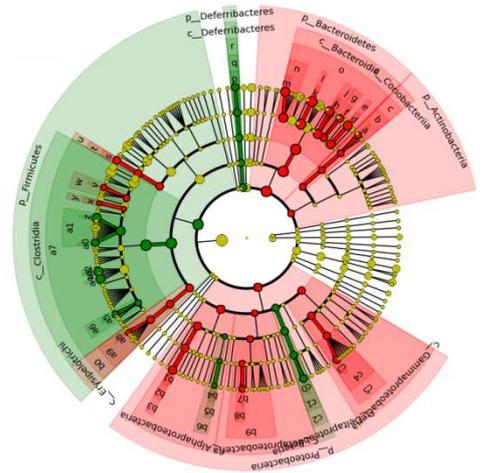
C



D



■ difference associated with day 1
 ■ difference associated with day 0



E

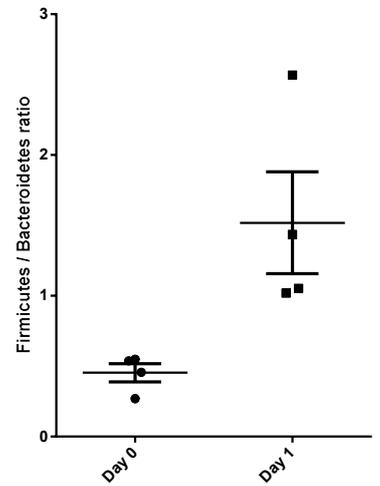


Figure S2

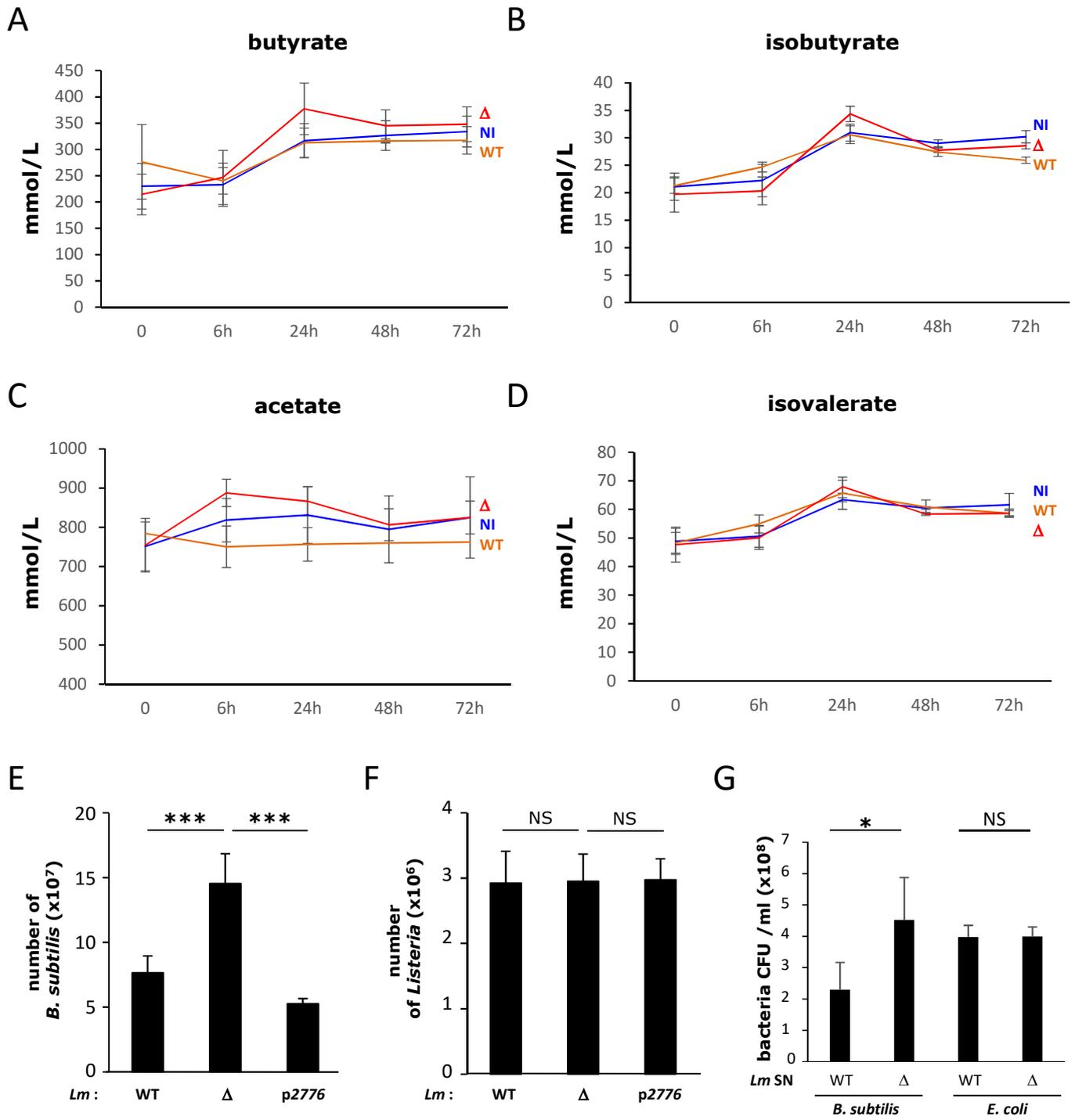


Figure S3

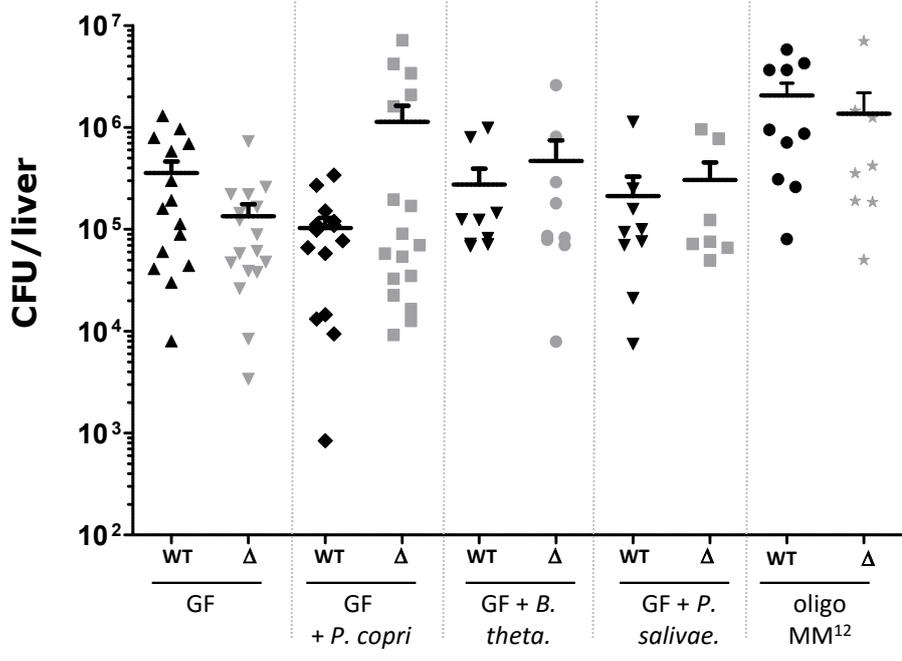


Figure S4

Table S1 Oligonucleotides used in study, related to methods, Figure S1, Figure 2 and Figure 3

Experiment	Primer ID	Sequence	Source
Oligonucleotides used to create deletion mutant	Lmo2776-DelA	GGAAGATCTACATCCTTCACAGGGAAATG	This study
	Lmo2776-DelB	TGTATTCTCCTCTCTTTCAAATTA	
	Lmo2776-DelC	TTAATTTGAAAGAGAGGAGAATACATTCCTATAAAGCTAAGAAATATTTTC	
	Lmo2776-DelD	CGGCCATGGAGCAAAGTCATAAGTAACGGGATAT	
Sequencing insert in pAD-based plasmid	pPL2-Fw	TTCGACCCGGTCGTCGGTTC	Balestrino et al, 2010
	pPL2-Rv	CTTAGACGTCATTAACCCTCAC	
Verification of pAD integration in the <i>Lm</i> chromosome	NC16	GTCAAAACATACGCTCTTATC	Balestrino et al, 2010
	PL95	ACATAATCAGTCCAAAGTAGATGC	
qRT-PCR for gene expression level, related to Figure S1	lmo2774 1	GTGTTAGAAAACCTTATCCATTACAGG	This study
	lmo2774 2	ATCATCCAAGTTGCCTGTTGGTTCG	
	lmo2775 1	GGTCTTTAAAGGTTTATGACTTTGG	
	lmo2775 2	CCCATATACGATTAATAAACC	
	lmo2776 RT1	GTATGTGTTTTAGCGATAGCA	
	lmo2776 RT2	ATAATGTCTATCTTGTCCCC	
	lmo2777 RT1	CTACCACGGAAATGATCGCC	
	lmo2777 RT2	GCACACTAAAGGAGGTAGCG	
	rpoB F	GCGAACATGCAACGTCAAGCAGTA	
	rpoB R	ATGTTTGGCAGTTACAGCAGCACC	
q-PCR for 16S rRNA based bacterial quantification, related to Figure 2 and 3	Prevotella 16S F	CACRGTAACGATGGATGCC	Scher et al, 2013
	Prevotella 16S R	GGTCGGGTTGCAGACC	
	Universal 16S F	ACTCCTACGGGAGGCAGCAGT	
	Universal 16S R	ATTACCGCGGCTGCTGGC	
	Am_fwd	CAGCACGTGAAGGTGGGGAC	
	Am_rev	CCTTGCGGTTGGCTTCAGAT	