# Expanded View Figures

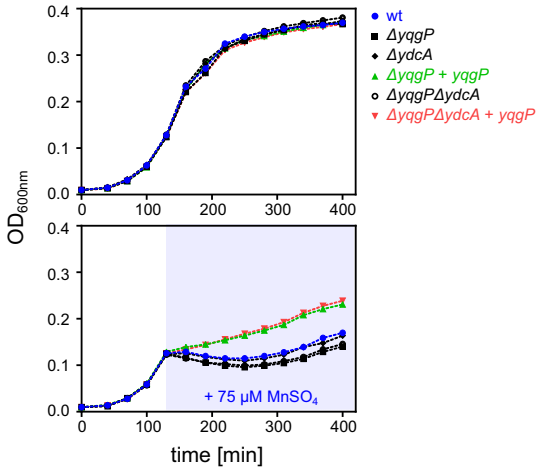


**Figure EV1. Analysis of the role of *ydcA* in the phenotypic behaviour of *Bacillus subtilis* during Mn stress.**
Growth curves of wild-type (BTM843, Table EV2), *yqgP*-deficient (BTM844, Table EV2), *ydcA*-deficient (BTM1001, Table EV2), *yqgP ydcA*-deficient (BTM1003, Table EV2) and YqgP rescue (BTM845 and BTM1005, Table EV2) strains of *B. subtilis* in M9 minimal medium with limiting magnesium (0.01 mM $MgSO_4$), exposed to manganese stress elicited by adding 75 µM $MnSO_4$ in mid-exponential phase (stress phase denoted by blueish background, in bottom panel). All strains further contain a deletion in the putative manganese efflux pump MntP (*ΔywlD*, Table EV2). Bottom panel shows that manganese is more toxic in both *yqgP*-deficient strains (black squares or open black circles) than in the wild type or *ydcA* rhomboid-deficient strains. The overexpression of YqgP in both *ΔyqgP* and *ΔyqgPΔydcA* strains rescues fitness during manganese stress to above wild-type level. Top panel shows no difference between the strains in the absence of manganese stress.

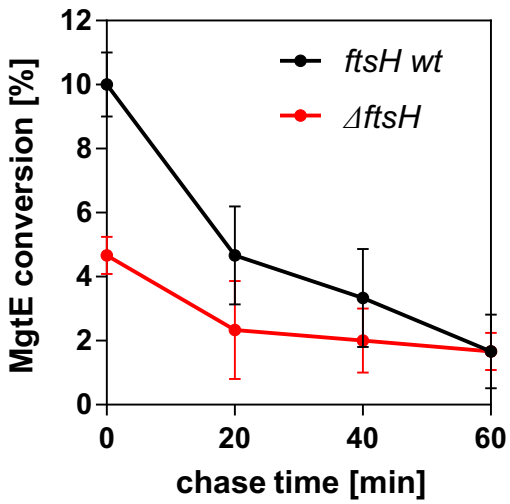


**Figure EV2. Stability of MgtE cleavage products depending on the presence of FtsH.**
Translational stop chase experiment described in Fig 7 (lanes 13–16 and lanes 37–40) was performed in four independent replicates and quantified by near-infrared Western blotting using α-MgtE antibody as described in Materials and Methods. The conversion of MgtE was plotted against time as average values ± SD, indicating that in the absence of endogenous FtsH, MgtE cleavage products are more stable.