

Description of Additional Supplementary Files

File name: Supplementary Movie 1

Description: Time-lapse video of exponentially growing *B. subtilis* 2020 cells treated with 0.25 µg/ml ADEP2 (compare Fig. 2a). Overlaid fluorescence and phase contrast images show the localization of GFP-tagged FtsZ (in green). Early FtsZ rings disintegrate during ADEP treatment (open triangles) while more progressed FtsZ rings constrict and finish septum formation (closed triangles).

File name: Supplementary Movie 2

Description: Time-lapse video of exponentially growing *B. subtilis* 2020 cells treated with 0.25 µg/ml ADEP2 (compare Supplementary Fig. 2). Overlaid fluorescence and phase contrast images show the localization of GFP-tagged FtsZ (in green). Early FtsZ rings disintegrate during ADEP treatment (open triangles) while more progressed FtsZ rings constrict and finish septum formation (closed triangles).

File name: Supplementary Movie 3

Description: Time-lapse video of exponentially growing *B. subtilis* 2020 cells treated with 0.25 µg/ml ADEP2 (compare Supplementary Fig. 2). Overlaid fluorescence and phase contrast images show the localization of GFP-tagged FtsZ (in green). Early FtsZ rings disintegrate during ADEP treatment (open triangles) while more progressed FtsZ rings constrict and finish septum formation (closed triangles).

File name: Supplementary Movie 4

Description: Time-lapse video of exponentially growing *B. subtilis* CM03 cells treated with 0.125 µg/ml ADEP2 (compare Fig. 3a). Overlaid fluorescence and phase contrast images show the localization of mCherry-FtsZ (in red) or GFP-PBP2b (in green), as indicated, during ADEP treatment over time. Early divisomes disintegrate during ADEP treatment (open triangles) while more progressed divisomes constrict and finish septum formation once PBP2b has formed clear foci (closed triangles).