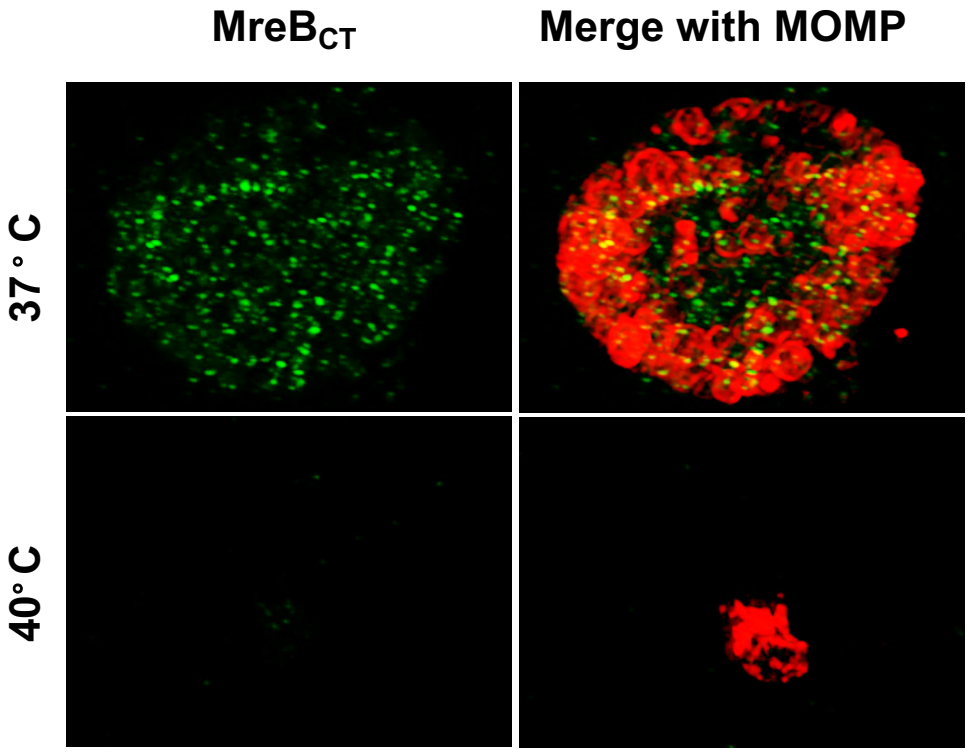
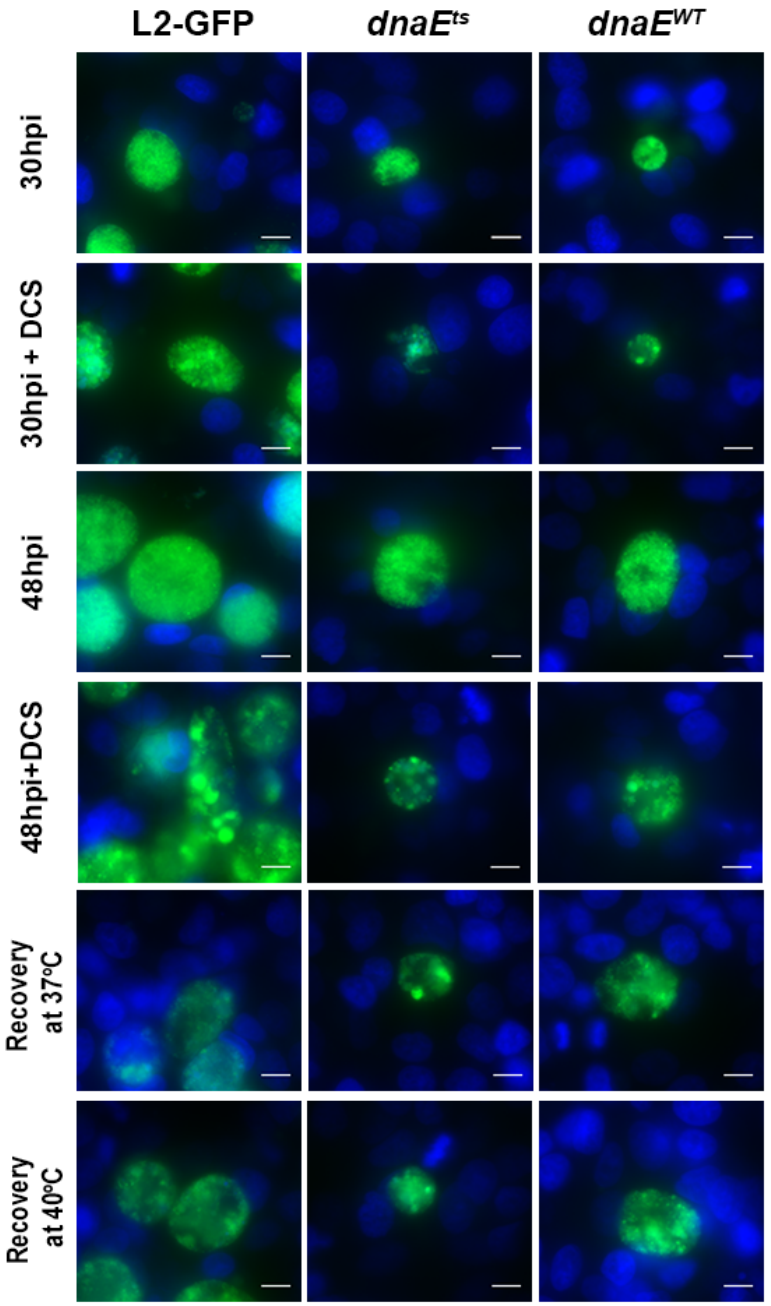
Supplemental Figure Legends

Supplemental Figure 1: Inhibition of dnaE results in a decrease in MreB polymer formation in aberrant Chlamydia. HeLa cells were infected with dnaEts and incubated at either 37°C or 40°C for 24 hpi. They were then fixed and labeled with a monoclonal antibody for the Major Outer Membrane Protein (MOMP) and a polyclonal antibody for the chlamydial cell division protein, MreB.

Supplemental Figure 2. Recovery from persistence and subsequent cell division is independent of DnaE function. HeLa cells were infected with L2-GFP, dnaEts, or dnaEWT and incubated with or without D-cycloserine (DCS) for 30hpi and 48hpi at 37°C or at 37°C and 40°C after DCS removal at 30hpi. The chlamydia all express GFP (green), and DNA was stained with DAPI (blue). DCS treatment for 30 and 48 hpi cause transition of EBs into larger aberrant bodies (larger green puncta).



Supplemental Figure 1: Inhibition of *dnaE* results in a decrease in MreB polymer formation in aberrant Chlamydia. HeLa cells were infected with *dnaE*^{ts} and incubated at either 37°C or 40°C for 24 hpi. They were then fixed and labeled with a monoclonal antibody for the Major Outer Membrane Protein (MOMP) and a polyclonal antibody for the chlamydial cell division protein, MreB.



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