

Figure S1: The \triangle STM2112 mutant has normal growth in rich, minimal, and neutrophil-Salmonella co-culture assay media. Growth curves of the WT (HA420) and \triangle STM2112 (JE971) mutant in (A) LB or (B) M9 minimal media. Overnight cultures were diluted 1:100 into indicated media. CFU/mL were determined hourly for 6 hours and at 24 hours on three independent occasions. Data points represent mean +/- SEM. (C) Bacteria from stationary and late-exponential growth were diluted in PBS to ~5x10⁶ CFU and were added to 100 µL RPMI-1640 with 10% normal human serum in 96-well plates. Cultures were incubated standing for 2 hours at 37°C with 5% CO₂. CFU/mL was assessed at 0 and 2 hours to determine fold growth. Bars indicate mean +/- SEM performed on three independent occasions.



Figure S2: Total neutrophil respiratory burst as assessed by luminol-enhanced chemiluminescence from individual donors. Bacteria from late-exponential growth were exposed to neutrophils from 3 donors. Data from individual donors was used to calculate peak luminescence and time to peak luminescence for Figure 4.



Figure S3: The \triangle STM2441 mutant has normal growth in rich and neutrophil-Salmonella co-culture media. (A) Growth curve of the WT (HA420) and \triangle STM2441 (JE975) in LB broth. (B) Growth of WT and the \triangle STM2441 mutant in neutrophil assay media as in Figure S1. Bars indicate mean +/- SEM performed on three independent occasions.



Figure S4: Sulfur starvation induces aggregation and surface adherence of the \triangle STM2441 mutant. Bacterial aggregates (A) and surface-adherent aggregates stained with crystal violet (B) from the \triangle STM2441 mutant grown in the indicated media. Images from bacteria prepared as for Figure 5C.



Figure S5: Biofilm component single mutants do not adhere to surfaces. The indicated mutants were grown as in Figure 6B and surface-adherent bacteria estimated by crystal-violet staining.