Supplementary material:

Chemical or genetic alteration of proton motive force results in loss of virulence of *Burkholderia glumae*, the cause of rice bacterial panicle blight.

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Keywords: colistin; antibiotic resistance; lipopolysaccharide; membrane protein; proton motive force

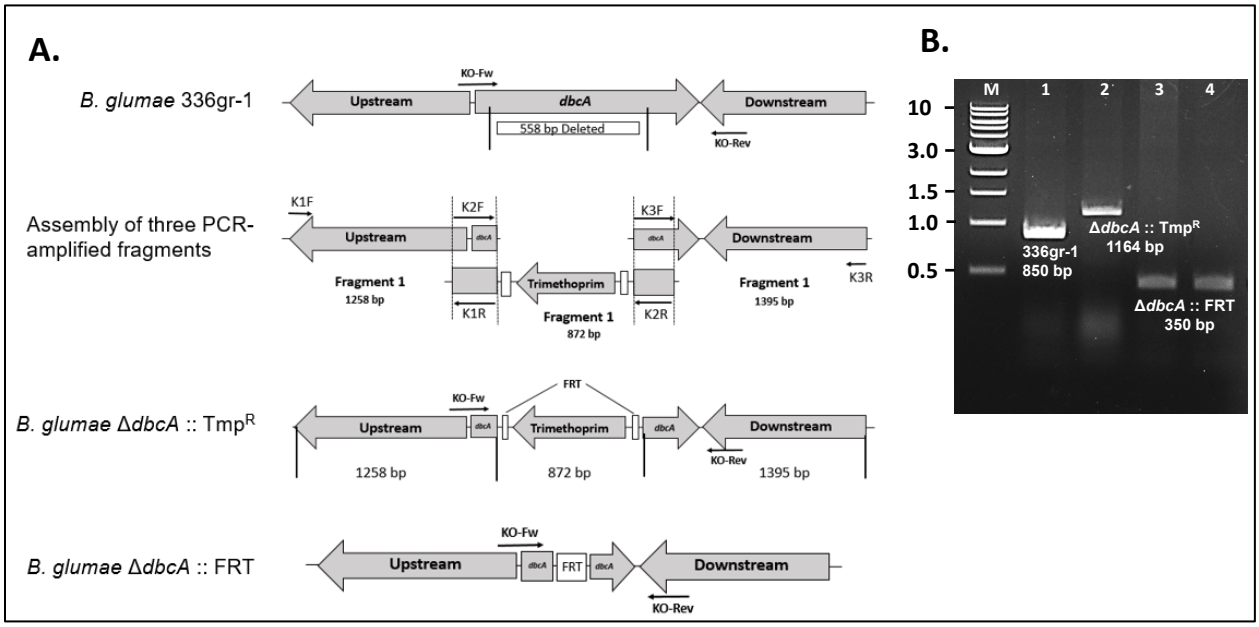

Figure S1. **Deletion of *B. glumae* 336gr-1 *bglu_1g06460* (*dbcA*). A**. The illustration shows position of *dbcA* gene in *B. glumae* 336gr-1 genome and strategy for creating the deletion mutant. *dbcA* is located between *bglu_1g06450* and *bglu_1g06470.* The anneal site for primers K1F, K1R, K2F, K2R, K3F, K3R, KO-FW, and KO-REV are shown. The K1R, K2F, K2R, and K3F primers contain homology sequences are highlighted with parallel lines. Genes are not drawn to scale. **B**. Agarose gel stained with ethidium bromide shows the confirmation of PCR-amplified DNA fragments using KO-FW, and KO-REV primers from parental strain 336gr-1, trimethoprim resistant mutant strain (Δ*dbcA*::TmpR), and trimethoprim sensitive mutant strain (Δ*dbcA*::*FRT*).

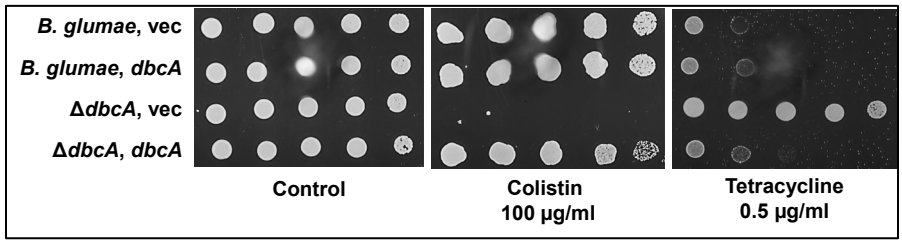

Figure S2. Tetracycline resistance of *B. glumae* Δ*dbcA*. Serially $\log_{10}$ diluted cells of *B. glumae* 336gr-1 and Δ*dbcA* transformed with control vector (vec) and pSC501 (*dbcA*) were spotted and grown on MH2 agar medium containing 100 µg/ml trimethoprim alone or with either 100 µg/ml of colistin or 0.5 µg/ml tetracycline.

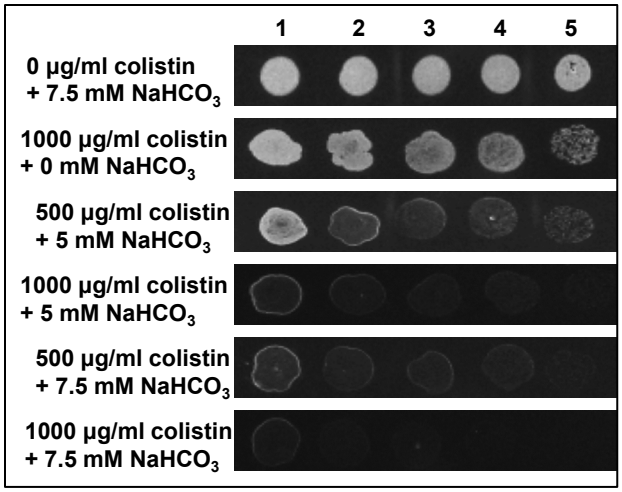

Figure S3. Colistin sensitivity of wild type *B. glumae* 336gr-1 in the presence of $NaHCO_3$. Serially log_{10}-diluted cells of *B. glumae* 336gr-1 was spotted and grown on MH2 agar buffered with 70 mM Tris to pH 7.35 containing 0, 5, or 7.5 mM sodium bicarbonate and 0, 500, or 1000 µg/ml colistin as indicated and incubated at 37°C for 48 hours.

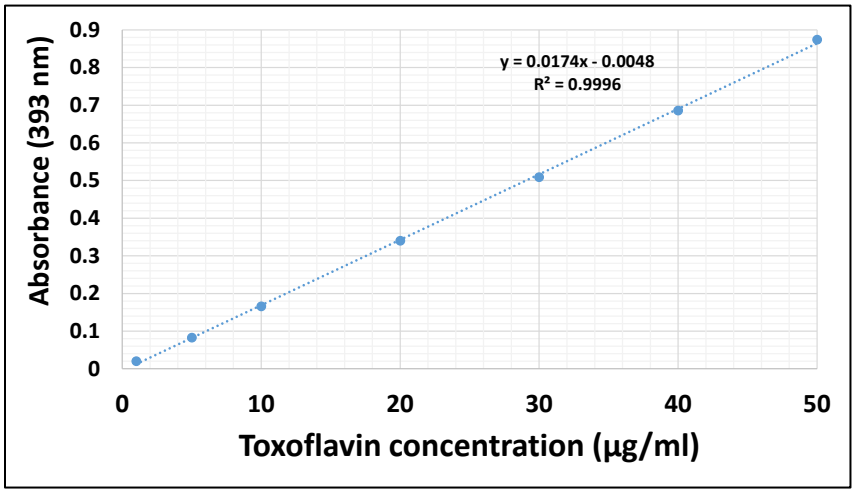

Figure S4. Standard curve for toxoflavin assay.