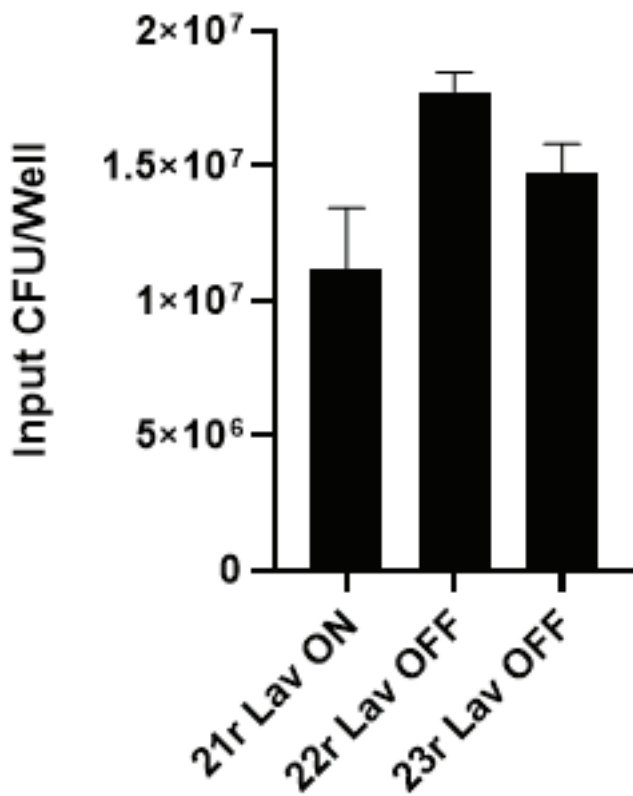
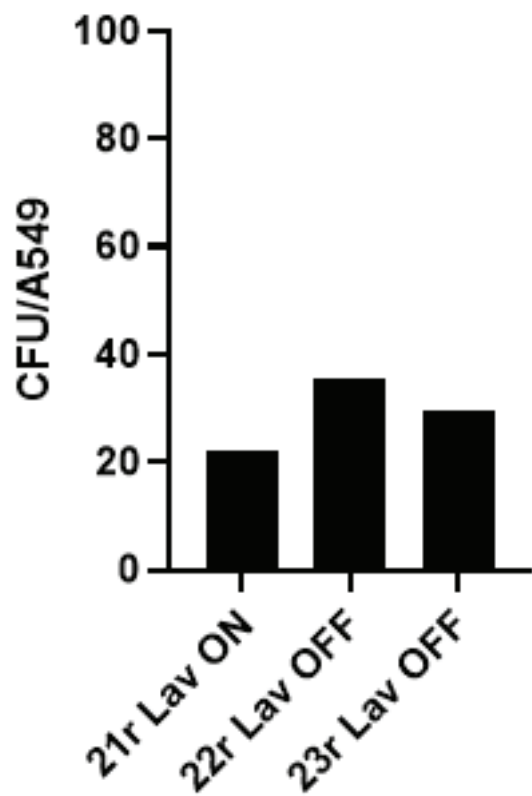
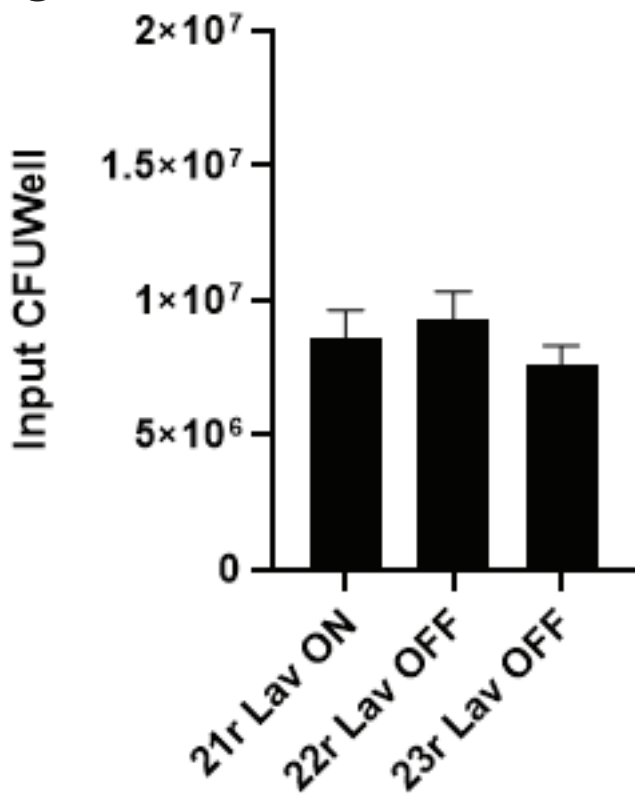
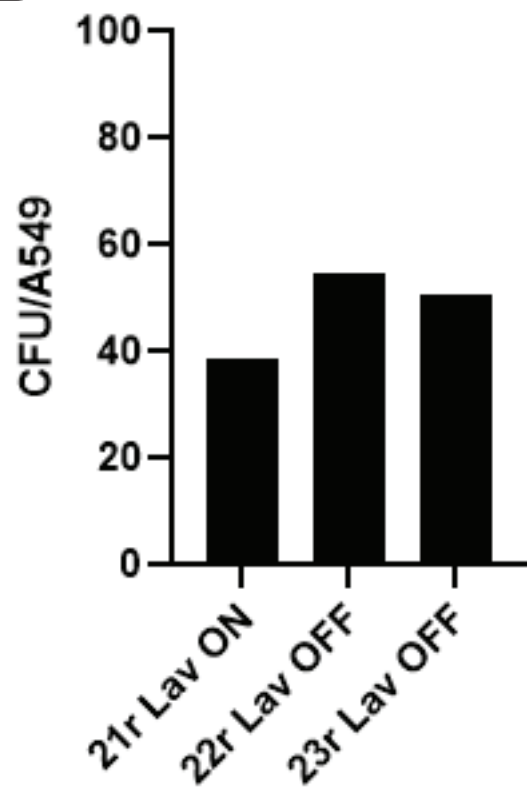


Supplementary Figure 1 - Full anti-Lav Western Blot and corresponding Coomassie gel. Whole-cell lysates from NTHi strain 86-028 NP with 21 SSR repeats (21r), 22 SSR re-peats (22r) or 23 SSR repeats (23r) present in the lav gene were run on a 4-12% Bis-Tris SDS PAGE gel and Coomassie stained to show standardised loading (A). Western Blotting (B) with mouse anti-Lav sera shows an SSR tract number of 21 (21r) puts the gene in-frame, and ON, with Lav protein detected at ~72kDa. The 22r and 23r populations have the lav gene out-of-frame and OFF, with no corresponding band detected in these samples.

A**Adherence Inputs****B****Adherence MOI****C****Invasion Inputs****D****Invasion MOIs**

Supplementary Figure 2 – input CFU per strain used in adherence and invasion assays

A) Enriched Lav populations *in vitro*

Day	<i>lav</i> % ON; in sBHI Broth			<i>lav</i> % ON; on sBHI Agar		
	21r ON	22r OFF	23r OFF	21r ON	22r OFF	23r OFF
input	80.6	17.4	17.3	80.6	17.4	17.3
1	87.5	12.3	18.1	91.3	9.1	9.3
2	89.8	13.4	11.9	91.3	9.2	9.2
3	87	14.4	14.1	91.4	8.8	9.3
4	89	13.7	12.9	91.1	8.8	12.7
5	80.1	16.9	14	91	9.4	10.1

B) A549 adherence and invasion assays

<i>lav</i> % ON; 21r ON				<i>lav</i> % ON; 22r OFF				<i>lav</i> % ON; 23r OFF			
Input	Adherence Out	Invasion Out	SSR No	Input	Adherence Out	Invasion Out	SSR No	Input	Adherence Out	Invasion Out	SSR No
90.40%	90.10%	89.50%	21	8.50%	9.60%	10.80%	22	9.00%	11.50%	12.00%	23
	90.10%	89.60%	21		10.20%	10.70%	22		11.00%	11.00%	23
	90.50%	89.80%	21		10.50%	10.40%	22		NA	11.10%	23

<i>lic1A</i> % ON; 21r ON				<i>lic1A</i> % ON; 22r OFF				<i>lic1A</i> % ON; 23r OFF			
Input	Adherence Out	Invasion Out	SSR No	Input	Adherence Out	Invasion Out	SSR No	Input	Adherence Out	Invasion Out	SSR No
92.40%	93.70%	94.00%	12	92.90%	93.90%	94.20%	12	93.00%	95.20%	93.60%	12
	93.20%	93.70%	12		94.00%	93.90%	12		94.30%	94.00%	12
	93.40%	94.60%	12		95.90%	94.60%	12		NA	93.60%	12

C) Nasal airway epithelial cell adherence assays

<i>lav</i> % ON; 21r ON			<i>lav</i> % ON; 22r OFF			<i>lav</i> % ON; 23r OFF		
Input	Adherence Out	SSR No	Input	Adherence Out	SSR No	Input	Adherence Out	SSR No
89.90%	90.20%	21	9.70%	9.40%	22	10.30%	10.20%	23
	90.00%	21		9.40%	22		10.60%	23
	89.60%	21		10.70%	22		10.70%	23

<i>lic1A</i> % ON; 21r ON			<i>lic1A</i> % ON; 22r OFF			<i>lic1A</i> % ON; 23r OFF		
Input	Adherence Out	SSR No	Input	Adherence Out	SSR No	Input	Adherence Out	SSR No
96.70%	97.30%	12	97.00%	96.80%	12	96.60%	96.70%	12
	97.00%	12		97.00%	12		95.70%	12
	96.90%	12		97.10%	12		97.00%	12

Supplementary Figure 3. Fragment analysis results to demonstrate stable expression of *lav* and *lic1A*. **A) Results from multiple sub cultures of enriched Lav populations** 21r ON, 22r OFF and 23r OFF on sBHI agar and in sBHI broth over a period of 5 days. Fresh sBHI plates or sBHI broth were reinoculated with a sample of the previous days' growth over five days; **B) Inputs and outputs of the A549 adherence and invasion assays** were used as a template in fragment analysis PCR reactions using either Lav_F+R primers, or Lic1A_F+R primers and checked for changes in the simple sequence repeat number present in each gene in order to determine if phase-variation of *lav* (top) or *lic1A* (bottom) was occurring in our enriched Lav populations (21r ON, 22r OFF and 23r OFF) during these assays; and **C) Inputs and outputs of the nasal airway epithelial cell adherence assays** were used as a template in fragment analysis PCR reactions using either Lav_F+R primers, or Lic1A_F+R primers and checked for changes in the simple sequence repeat number present in each gene in order to determine if phase-variation of *lav* (top) or *lic1A* (bottom) was occurring in our enriched Lav populations (21r ON, 22r OFF and 23r OFF) during these assays. NA = we were unable to generate a PCR product for either *lav* or *lic1A* from this archived sample despite multiple attempts. All assays were carried out in triplicate with each output result equating to one replicate. SSR No = majority number of simple sequence repeats present in the respective tract based on PCR amplicon size

