SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

Stress-associated and Growth-Dependent Mutagenesis are Divergently Regulated by c-di-AMP Levels in *Bacillus subtilis*

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SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE S1.

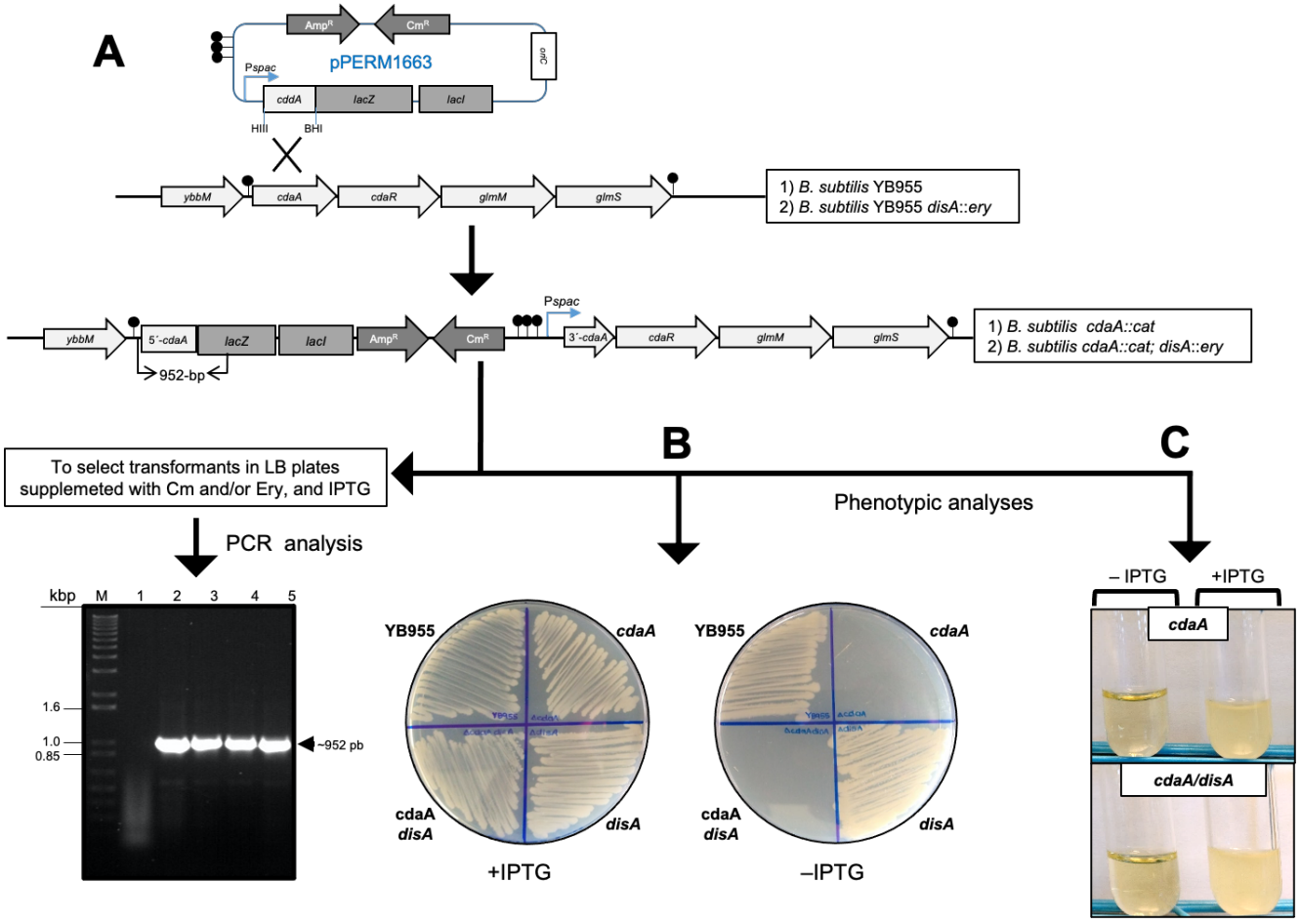

Figure S1. Construction and characterization of *B. subtilis* strains carrying *cdaA* or *cdaA*/*disA* disruptions. **A)**. The integrative plasmid pPERM1663 (see Materials and Methods) was used to transform competent cells of *B. subtilis* strains YB955 (Parental) and the isogenic derivative strain PERM1647 (*disA*::*ery*), respectively. The Campbell-type recombination event leading to inactivation of *cdaA* in these genetic backgrounds was confirmed by amplification of a 952-bp PCR product employing specific specific oligonucleotide primers as indicated in Materials and Methods. The PCR products from 2 transformant colonies of the *cdaA*::*cat* (Lanes 2, 3) and *cdaA*::*cat*/*disA*::*ery* (Lanes 4, 5) strains were separated in an agarose gel that was stained with ethidium bromide and shown at the bottom left. Lane 1 corresponds to a PCR reaction performed with chromosomal DNA of the parental strain YB955. **B,C)**. Strains deficient for *cdaA* and/or *disA*, as well as the parental strain YB955, were streaked in LB agar plates and incubated for 24 h at 37°C (**B**), or propagated in liquid LB medium for 16 h at 37°C with aeration (250 rpm) (**C**). In both types of cultures, media was supplemented or not with IPTG (0.25 mM), as indicated.