Supporting information

Fluorescent secreted bacterial effectors reveal active intravacuolar proliferation of *Listeria monocytogenes* in epithelial cells

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S1 Fig. Production and secretion of the Myc-tagged fusion proteins by *Listeria monocytogenes* LL195.

Protein production and secretion of Myc-tagged fusion proteins for each one of the constructs described in Fig 1A (constitutive expression from an integrated pAD vector) was assessed by colloidal Coomassie staining (A, C) and immunoblotting with anti-Myc antibodies (B, D) of bacterial total extracts (A, B) and culture supernatant fractions (C, D) from 16-h cultures in BHI, separated by SDS-PAGE.

(E) Epifluorescence microscopy observation of strains producing non-secreted FAST or eGFP. Scale bar, 2 μm.

Most Myc-tagged protein constructs were detected by immunoblotting in the corresponding bacterial pellet fraction, indicating that transgenes were expressed, even though in varying amounts (B, lanes 2, 4-7). Constructs harbouring the LLO SP or full-length LLO were recovered in bacterial supernatants (C, D, lanes 3-7), suggesting that the SP of LLO promoted Sec-dependent export of not only of FAST or FAST-tagged proteins, but also of eGFP-fusion proteins. The secretion of eGFP-tagged proteins seemed less efficient than that of FAST-tagged protein (C, compare lane 3 with 4; D, compare lane 5 with 6), consistent with previous reports that eGFP is a poor substrate for Sec-dependent secretion[18]. Constructs devoid of signal peptides were not detected in supernatant fractions (C, D, lanes 1-2), arguing against the release of proteins into the culture medium due to bacterial lysis.
For technical reasons likely due to the small size of FAST-Myc (15 kDa), it was not or barely detected by immunoblotting (B, D, lanes 1, 3); nevertheless, a strong signal corresponding to this polypeptide was visible on Coomassie-stained gels of the supernatant fractions, attesting of its secretion (C, lane 3). For bacterial pellet fractions (A, lanes 1, 3), signal from other proteins masked possible bands from that polypeptide; however, observation in microscopy (E) confirmed the non-secreted form of FAST was also produced.

**S2 Fig.** Fluorescent measurements of FAST- or eGFP-tagged proteins released in bacterial culture supernatants.

Six *Lm* strains expressing FAST- or eGFP-tagged proteins were cultured in LSM, then fluorescence intensities were measured on the filtered supernatants of each culture in presence of 5 μM HBR-3,5DM. For normalisation between FAST and eGFP signals, intensities were expressed in arbitrary units where 100 A.U. corresponds, for each reporter, to the intrabacterial fluorescence emitted by a suspension of equal volume of *Lm* (OD$_{600\text{nm}}$ = 1) that expresses constitutively either non-secreted FAST or eGFP under the *P_{HYPER}* promoter. Residual fluorescence measured in the culture medium of strains producing non-secreted FAST or eGFP represents bacterial lysis. All values below 1 were considered below the detection limit for this experiment, and plotted as 1 (i.e. 10⁰). Normalized values, means and standard deviations from three independent experiments were plotted. *p*-values represent the results of two-tailed Student’s *t*-tests with equal variance assumption.
S3 Fig. Production and secretion of the Myc-tagged fusion proteins by *Shigella flexneri* M90T.

Protein production and secretion of Myc-tagged fusion proteins for each one of the constructs described in Fig 1C (constitutive expression from a pSU2.1rp vector) was assessed by immunoblotting with anti-Myc antibodies of bacterial total extracts culture supernatant fractions, with or without induction of secretion by the T3SS using Congo red, and with or without TCA precipitation in order to concentrate samples.

(A) Samples from wild type M90T *Sf*.

(B) Samples from M90T \(\Delta ipaD\), in which T3SS secretion is constitutive. *, non-specific band.
**S4 Fig. Exponential growth of mCherry-labelled bacteria in infected LoVo cells.**

Dynamics of the total intracellular bacterial population were measured by segmentation of mCherry-labelled bacteria, in control wells recorded in parallel to the accumulation of SP-FAST in the cytoplasm (Fig 2). To get an estimate of the number of bacteria in each field, the total volume occupied by bacteria (the number of voxels that were labelled with mCherry) was divided by the average size of bacteria (32 voxels). Each colour represents an independent biological replicate (in blue, two wells were recorded in the same experiment). The exponential fit associated to each growth curve is displayed as orange dashed lines.
S5 Fig. Construction, growth and haemolytic properties of the main *Lm* strains used in this study.

(A) Diagram of allelic replacement of *hlyA* (encoding LLO) at its chromosomal locus by a cassette expressing *SP-FAST* under the endogenous *hlyA* promoter (*ΔhlyA::*SP-FAST), and of in-frame C-terminal tagging of LLO with FAST (*hlyA-FAST*).

(B) Growth curves of three *Lm* LL195 strains harbouring pPL2-derived vectors, at 37°C in BHI. No differences in growth rates were detected, regardless of the pPL2-derived plasmid that was integrated at the *tRNA*Arg locus (*pAD-SP-FAST* or *PHpPL3-mCherry*) and of the genetic modification carried out at the *hlyA* locus (*ΔhlyA* or *ΔhlyA::SP-FAST*). Curves represent the average and standard deviation of technical triplicates, displayed in linear scale (top) or in semi-log scale (bottom).

(C) Haemolytic properties of the *Lm* strains producing FAST– or eGFP–tagged LLO fusions used in this study. The haemolytic titre measured for the strain where LLO was C-terminally tagged with FAST-Myc at the *hlyA* locus (*hlyA-FAST*) did not differ from that of the WT *Lm* strain. The haemolytic titre of all *ΔhlyA* strains was null (here, only *ΔhlyA::SP-FAST* was plotted). Haemolytic titres were enhanced for *ΔhlyA* deletion strains that had been complemented by integrative *pAD* plasmids harbouring *hlyA* fusion genes under control of the constitutive *P_{HYPER}* promoter. Fusion with FAST-Myc or eGFP-Myc (*pAD-hlyA-FAST* or -eGFP) did not affect haemolytic properties, compared to a simple fusion with Myc (*pAD-hlyA*). None of these strains reached the intense haemolytic properties of the *prfA* strain (48.9-fold above the WT strain), for which the expression of *Lm* virulence genes (including *hlyA*) is deregulated, due to the constitutive activity of the transcriptional activator PrfA [22]. The average haemolytic titres and standard deviations from three independent experiments were plotted. Two-way ANOVA on log_{2}-transformed haemolytic titres followed by post-hoc Tukey’s test was used for statistical testing between conditions. ns, non-significant; ***, *p* < 10^{-3}, ****, *p* < 10^{-4}. 

S6 Fig. Proliferation of *Lm* inside vacuoles when using the EGD-e strain in LoVo cells, or the LL195 strain in Caco-2 cells.

(A) LoVo cells infected with *Lm* EGD-e expressing both mCherry and LLO-FAST were observed between 2 and 8 h post-infection by spinning disk confocal microscopy. On the merged image, LLO-FAST is in cyan, mCherry is in orange, and SiR-actin is in purple.

(B) Time-course of replication of mCherry-expressing *Lm* LL195 inside a vacuole, observed in the Caco-2 cell line.

(A, B) Scale bars, 5 μm; timescale, h:min.
S7 Fig. Quantitative and correlative analysis of the growth of bacteria and the secretion of LLO-FAST in eSLAPs over time.

LoVo cells were infected with Lm carrying an integrated pHpPL3-mCherry plasmid and secreting FAST-LLO due to an in-frame C-terminal fusion with FAST at the hlyA locus.

(A) Number of bacteria inside eSLAPs over time. mCherry signals allowed the segmentation of bacteria and their counting. The exponential fit associated to each growth curve is displayed as orange dashed lines. The black horizontal dashed line represents the volume of one average doubling event since the first frame.

(B) Quantification of the fluorescence over time in the FAST channel, which reports for the concentration of LLO-FAST in eSLAPs.

(C-F) Correlation between the fluorescence generated by LLO-FAST in eSLAPs and either the time residence time or the growth rate in these compartments. The average intensity of fluorescence generated by the secretion of LLO-FAST (C, E) and the maximum intensity of LLO-FAST fluorescence (D, F) were extracted for each eSLAP (n = 21) and correlated with the duration of this compartment since the beginning.
of acquisition (C, D) or with the growth rate of bacteria in this compartment, defined by the rate of increase of the size of the mCherry-labelled volume occupied by intravacuolar bacteria (E, F).

S8 Fig. Growth of *Lm hlyA-FAST [pHpPL3-mCherry]* in infected LoVo cells.

The number of mCherry-labelled bacteria was determined by segmenting the volume they occupied, as in S4 Fig. Each colour represents an independent biological replicate. Curves of the same colour represent technical replicates. The exponential fit (linear fit in semi-log scale) associated to each growth curve is displayed as orange dashed lines.
S9 Fig. Time-course of replication of mCherry-expressing *Lm* inside eSLAPs for WT, *prfA* Δ*hly*A and *hly*A*W492A* Lm during the infection of LoVo cells.

The fluorescent signal of mCherry expressed constitutively was used to locate bacteria. Bacteria that were confined in eSLAPs were packed in a spherical configuration and observed as large spots on fluorescence images. When the vacuole ruptured, membrane tension was released and bacteria dispersed into the cytoplasm. Scale bars, 5 μm; timescale, h:min.
S10 Fig. Expression of eGFP driven by the \( P_{hlyA} \) promoter in intracellular WT or \( prfA^{*} \) bacteria.

LoVo cells infected with either WT or \( prfA^{*} \) EGD-e \( Lm \) strains, where eGFP was in transcriptional fusion with the promoter of \( hlyA \) by chromosomal allelic replacement (\( \Delta hlyA::eGFP \)), and co-expressing mCherry. Data represent the ratio of eGFP to mCherry signals for each segmented bacterium. The number of analysed bacteria per condition was \( n = 234 \) for WT and \( n = 846 \) for \( prfA^{*} \) bacteria at 1 h p.i.; \( n = 289 \) for WT and \( n = 2,124 \) for \( prfA^{*} \) bacteria at 3 h p.i. Means and standard deviations are represented in black solid lines. Note that the distribution of intensities was bimodal for the WT strain at 3 h p.i., likely reflecting the induction of \( P_{hlyA} \) in some, but not all of the bacteria at this stage. \( p \)-values indicate the results of Kruskal-Wallis non-parametric test followed by Dunn’s correction for multiple testing.
S11 Fig. Quantification of the co-localisation of eSLAPs with YFP-CBD and with markers of endosome maturation.

(A) YFP fluorescence intensity (reporting for the exposure of *Lm* to the host cytoplasm) was measured in bacteria before (dotted lines) or after (solid line) their release from eSLAPs, in the cell shown in Fig 5A and Movie S5. The average background signal from the cytosol was subtracted and is represented as a black dashed line at 0 A.U. The orange trace displays the fate of a vacuole (dotted line) that ruptured at time 0 and released 11 bacteria (solid line) into the host cytosol. The blue trace represents a control vacuole in the same cell that did not rupture over the same time-course. Negative values correspond to signals below cytosolic levels, indicating that YFP-CBD was excluded from eSLAPs when they formed. In contrast, when bacteria were exposed to the host cytosol, they became positively stained. Error bars indicate the standard error of the mean.

(B) The co-localisation of Rab5, Rab7, LC3 and LAMP1 with eSLAPs containing mCherry-labelled bacteria (immunofluorescence), or of LysoTracker Deep-red with GFP-labelled bacteria (live imaging), was assessed on infected LoVo cells at 3 h p.i. The occurrence of co-localisation events was 9% for Rab5 (2/22), 88.5% for Rab7 (23/26), 100% for LC3 (63/63), 80.5% for LAMP1 (33/41) and null for LysoTracker (0/17).
A  **Eagl-5’-UTR_{hlyA}-SP_{hlyA}FAST_{Lm}-Myc-STOP-Sal**

tgtgt CGGCCG ataaagcaagcatataaatatggctttcattcttttagag
cgaattttccaatattataatttcaaaagagaggggtggcaaacgtta
	ttgtcacattattggttaaaaaatgtagaqagagaqgtaaaccccATGAA
AAAATAATGCTAGTTTTTATTACACATTATGTTAGTCTACCAATTGCG
GCAAAACACTGGAAGCAAAGGATGAACATGTTGCTTTCGGTTCTGAAGATA
TCGAAAATAACTTGCAAAAATGGATGATGCTAACTTGATGGCCTAGCA

170

TTCCGTGTCAATTCCAATTTGACCGGACCGCAATACTCTTCAATACAACGC
GCCAGAGGATATATTCTGGTTCTGATTCACAAACAGTAAATTGAGAAA
ACTTTTTCAAAGACGTGCTCCAGGAGACGTACGCCCTGGAATCTATGGA
AAATTTAAAAGAAGGATGTAGCTTCTTGGCAAATCTAAACACTATGTGAAAT
GATGATCCACATACGTGCCACAAACAGTAAATTGATATGCAAA

175

AAGCAGTTACAGCGGAGATTCTATATTGGGTTTTTTGTTAAACGTGTA
gaacaa aaaccttatcagcgaagaagattta TAA GTGCAG ctgcaggggggccgg
taccagcctt

B  **BamHI-FAST_{Sr}-Myc-STOP-Xba**

ATG ggatcc GAACATGTTGCGTTGGCGACGGAAGATATTGAGAACACCTT
AGCTAAATGGGACAGCTGGTTAGACCGCTGGCTTGGTGGCAGTCC
AGCTGACGGACGGACCGCAACATCTGGATAAACACGCGTGAAGGTGAT
ATCAACGGTGACGATCGCAAACAGGATGTAGCCTGCGACAAAACATTCCTCAAGA
CGTTGCGCCGGGTACCTGACTTCCTCGGAATTTTCAATGGAAGA

180

GTGTCGTTCTCGGCTAACTGGAACACATGCTTGGAGATGTCGCCATCCAC
TTCCGCGCCGCCACACAAAGTAAAGTGGCCACAGAAACACGAGCTGAGG
CGATTCTTATTGCTGCTGTTGATTTAAGCTGTGTKaacagaaactgtctctg
aggaagatctg TAA tctgatagtcg

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S12 Fig. Synthetic gene fragments with codon-optimized sequences for expression of FAST fusions in (A) *Listeria monocytogenes (Lm)* or (B) *Shigella flexneri (Sf)*.
S13 Fig. Distribution of object sizes on the first frames of time-lapses during the infection of LoVo cells by mCherry-labelled bacteria.

The first bin of the distribution (left of the green dotted line) corresponds to objects smaller than the size of bacteria that were discarded when counting the number of entry events. The bins between the green dotted and orange dashed lines correspond to single bacteria, the size of which was in the range of 32 to 64 voxels. The orange dashed line marks the limit between objects that correspond to individual bacteria (left) and clusters of bacteria (right). The mean of the distribution (n = 354 objects from 15 pooled experiments) was equal to 75 voxels.
S1 Movie. Accumulation of secreted FAST in the cytoplasm of infected cells.

LoVo cells infected with Lm expressing SP-FAST were observed between 2 and 14 h post-infection by spinning-disk microscopy. Scale bar, 10 μm.

210 S2 Movie. Observation of secreted FAST signals in Listeria entry vacuoles.

LoVo cells infected with Lm expressing mCherry (A) or mCherry and SP-FAST (B) were observed between 0 and 3.25 h post-infection by spinning-disk microscopy. Green, FAST channel (non-specific signals in A; secreted FAST in B); red, mCherry channel; blue, SiR-actin channel. Tracks for individual internalisation vacuoles containing mCherry-bacteria and SP-FAST are displayed in yellow. Scale bar, 10 μm.

S3 Movie. Observation of the decoration of vacuoles by LLO-FAST in Listeria cells infected by Lm LL195.

LoVo cells infected with Lm LL195 expressing both mCherry and LLO-FAST were observed between 2 and 8 h post-infection by spinning disk microscopy. Orange, FAST channel; cyan, mCherry channel; purple, SiR-actin channel. Scale bar, 5 μm.

S4 Movie. Observation of the decoration of vacuoles by LLO-FAST in Listeria cells infected by Lm EGD-e.

LoVo cells infected with Lm EGD-e expressing both mCherry and LLO-FAST were observed between 2 and 9 h post-infection by spinning disk microscopy. Orange, FAST channel; cyan, mCherry channel; purple, SiR-actin channel. Scale bar, 5 μm.

S5 Movie. Imaging of the differential labelling by CBD-YFP of the cytosolic versus intravacuolar populations of intracellular bacteria.

LoVo cells were transfected with pEYFP-CBD 24 h being infected with Lm expressing mCherry, then imaged by spinning disk microscopy from 2 to 8 h p.i. Cyan, CBD-YFP channel; Orange, mCherry channel. The cell outline is shown with a purple dashed line. Scale bar, 5 μm.

S1 Table. Bacterial strains.

| Strain   | Description                        | Reference |
|----------|------------------------------------|-----------|
| LL195    | L. monocytogenes LL195             | [39]      |
| BUG1600  | L. monocytogenes EGD-e             | [41]      |
| BUG2479  | E. coli DH5a [pAD-cGFP]            | [44]      |
| AG87     | E. coli Rosetta(DE3)pLysS [pET28a-FAST] | [17]      |
| FXCV1    | E. coli DH5a [pSU2.1rp-mCherry]    | [47]      |
| JDS1     | E. coli SM10 [pHpPL3-mCherry]      | [45]      |
| M90T     | S. flexneri M90T                    | [40]      |
| SF622    | S. flexneri M90T ΔipaD             | [50]      |
| BIRD8    | E. coli NEB5a [pAD-SP-FAST-Myc]†   | This work |
| BIRD9    | E. coli NEB5a [pAD-hlyA-Myc]       | This work |
| BIRD13   | L. monocytogenes LL195 [pAD-SP-FAST-Myc] | This work |

† All pAD constructs contain the PHYPER constitutive promoter, the 5’-UTR of the hlyA gene, and the desired fusion protein. To simplify reading, the C-terminal Myc tag of constructs is not included in the plasmid names in the main text.
| Strain          | Description                                      | Reference     |
|----------------|--------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| BIRD14         | *L. monocytogenes* LL195 [pAD-hlyA-Myc]          | This work     |
| BIRD15         | *E. coli* NEB5a [pAD-FAST]                       | This work     |
| BIRD16         | *L. monocytogenes* LL195 [pAD-FAST-Myc]          | This work     |
| BIRD17         | *E. coli* NEB5a [pAD-eGFP-Myc]                   | This work     |
| BIRD18         | *L. monocytogenes* LL195 [pAD-eGFP-Myc]          | This work     |
| BIRD19         | *E. coli* NEB5a [pAD-SP-eGFP-Myc]                | This work     |
| BIRD20         | *L. monocytogenes* LL195 [pAD-SP-eGFP-Myc]       | This work     |
| BIRD32         | *E. coli* NEB5a [pAD-hlyA-FAST-Myc]              | This work     |
| BIRD33         | *E. coli* NEB5a [pAD-hlyA-eGFP-Myc]              | This work     |
| BIRD38         | *L. monocytogenes* LL195 [pAD-hlyA-FAST-Myc]     | This work     |
| BIRD39         | *L. monocytogenes* LL195 [pAD-hlyA-eGFP-Myc]     | This work     |
| BIRD62         | *E. coli* NEB5a [pSU2.1rp-ospF-FAST-Myc]         | This work     |
| BIRD64         | *E. coli* NEB5a [pSU2.1rp-ipaB-FAST-Myc]         | This work     |
| BIRD66         | *S. flexneri* M90T [pSU2.1rp-ospF-FAST-Myc]      | This work     |
| BIRD67         | *S. flexneri* M90T [pSU2.1rp-ipaB-FAST-Myc]      | This work     |
| BIRD84         | *S. flexneri* M90T ΔipaD [pSU2.1rp-ospF-FAST-Myc]| This work     |
| BIRD85         | *S. flexneri* M90T ΔipaD [pSU2.1rp-ipaB-FAST-Myc]| This work     |
| BIRD127        | *L. monocytogenes* LL195 ΔhlyA                    | This work     |
| BIRD204        | *E. coli* NEB5a [pMAD-hlyA-FAST-Myc]             | This work     |
| BIRD207        | *L. monocytogenes* EGD-e hlyA-FAST-Myc           | This work     |
| BIRD213        | *E. coli* NEB5a [pMAD-ΔhlyA::SP-FAST-Myc]        | This work     |
| BIRD214        | *E. coli* NEB5a [pMAD-ΔhlyA::eGFP-Myc]           | This work     |
| BIRD217        | *L. monocytogenes* LL195 [pHPPL3-mCherry]        | This work     |
| BIRD220        | *L. monocytogenes* EGD-e hlyA-FAST-Myc [pHPPL3-mCherry] | This work |
| BIRD223        | *L. monocytogenes* EGD-e ΔhlyA::eGFP-Myc [pHPPL3-mCherry] | This work |
| BIRD224        | *L. monocytogenes* EGD-e prfA* ΔhlyA::eGFP-Myc [pHPPL3-mCherry] | This work |
| BIRD234        | *L. monocytogenes* LL195 prfA*                   | This work     |
| BIRD240        | *L. monocytogenes* LL195 hlyA-FAST-Myc           | This work     |
| BIRD242        | *L. monocytogenes* LL195 ΔhlyA::SP-FAST-Myc      | This work     |
| BIRD244        | *L. monocytogenes* LL195 hlyA-FAST-Myc [pHPPL3-mCherry] | This work |
| BIRD250        | *L. monocytogenes* LL195 ΔhlyA [pHPPL3-mCherry]  | This work     |
| BIRD251        | *L. monocytogenes* LL195 prfA* [pHPPL3-mCherry]  | This work     |
| BIRD252        | *L. monocytogenes* LL195 ΔhlyA::SP-FAST-Myc [pHPPL3-mCherry] | This work |
| BIRD256        | *L. monocytogenes* LL195 ΔhlyA [pAD-FAST-Myc]    | This work     |
| BIRD257        | *L. monocytogenes* LL195 ΔhlyA [pAD-SP-FAST-Myc] | This work     |
| BIRD258        | *L. monocytogenes* LL195 ΔhlyA [pAD-hlyA-FAST-Myc] | This work |
| BIRD259        | *L. monocytogenes* LL195 ΔhlyA [pAD-eGFP-Myc]    | This work     |
| BIRD260        | *L. monocytogenes* LL195 ΔhlyA [pAD-SP-eGFP-Myc] | This work     |
| BIRD261        | *L. monocytogenes* LL195 ΔhlyA [pAD-hlyA-eGFP-Myc] | This work |
| BIRD262        | *L. monocytogenes* LL195 ΔhlyA [pAD-hlyA-Myc]    | This work     |
| BIRD288        | *E. coli* NEB5a [pMAD-hlyA Δ492-A-FAST-Myc]      | This work     |
| BIRD294        | *L. monocytogenes* LL195 hlyA Δ492-A-FAST-Myc [pHPPL3-mCherry] | This work |
### Table. Oligonucleotides.

| Name     | Description | Sequence                                      | Reference         |
|----------|-------------|-----------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| oAL543   | Eagl-UTR<sub>hlyA</sub> fw | tgtgtCGGCCGataaagcaaa                     | This work         |
| oAL544   | XhoI-Sall-Myc rv | CCtcgcagGTCGACCTAattaa                    | This work         |
| oAL545   | FAST-UTR<sub>hlyA</sub> rv<sup>1</sup> | acatggttcATGCGTTACCTCCTCTTCC | This work         |
| oAL546   | UTR<sub>hlyA</sub>-FAST fw | tgaacccccATGGAACATGCTTCTTTCGG          | This work         |
| oAL547   | Myc-eGFP rv  | attttttgtctTGTATGTTCTCCTGACGCC        | This work         |
| oAL548   | eGFP-Myc fw  | actataacaaGAACAAAAAATATCTGCAA      | This work         |
| oAL549   | Eagl-UTR<sub>hlyA</sub> fw | gtgtgtCGGCCGataaagcaagaattattgcg     | This work         |
| oAL550b  | Sall-Myc-hlyA rv  | cgagCTGACACATTaaattctctcagagattttttctGCTATGGGATTTTACCTTCACTTT | This work         |
| oAL551b  | FAST-hlyA rv  | gccacatGTCGAGATTTATCTATTCACTTTAT   | This work         |
| oAL552b  | hlyA-FAST fw  | ataatcgaatcGACATGCTTCTTACGGC        | This work         |
| oAL553   | eGFP-SP<sub>hlyA</sub> rv<sup>§</sup> | ctcctctttactATCCTTCTGCGTTTGGTTTGG | This work         |
| oAL554   | SP<sub>hlyA</sub>-eGFP fw | gcaaaaggtGTAAGAAGAGAAAGACTTTTTC | This work         |
| oAL555   | hlyA-eGFP rv  | TCTCTTCTACTtagtctcGATTTGGATATCTAC      | This work         |
| oAL556   | eGFP-hlyA fw  | CAATCgaacatAGTAAAGGAGAAGACTTTTTC     | This work         |
| oAL703   | KpnI-ipaB fw  | ctcGCTTACCaagggataattattATGCAAT      | This work         |
| oAL704   | BamHI-ipaB rv  | CATGTTGgatccAGCAGTAGTTTTTGGCAAAT   | This work         |
| oAL705   | ospF-BamHI-FAST fw | GATAGAGgatedGAACTGTTGCGTTCGGCAG     | This work         |
| oAL706   | XbaI-Myc rv  | cgacctctcactTTAGTACatcctctctcagaga   | This work         |
| oAL707   | KpnI-ospF fw  | ctcGCTTACCaagggatcgtttttCTGTGCAATCC | This work         |
| oAL708   | BamHI-ospF rv  | TCTGaatccCTCTTACTCAAAAGATTAAAT        | This work         |
| oAL794   | SalI-hlyA fw  | TCTCATAGAgtctgcAGTAAAGACTTTTAC         | This work         |
| oAL795   | 3' of hlyA-Myc rv | ttactcgtttcaaaTTTAAatcctctctctgtaa | This work         |
| oAL796   | Myc-3' of hlyA fw | gaaagatgtaATTTgtaaagtaaagtaaaataaataag | This work         |
| oAL797   | BglII-mlp rv  | TTAACTAGACgagttcTGTGGTGACG            | This work         |
| oAL798   | SalI-plcA fw  | TCCATATGAGctgacAGTAAAGACTTTTAC         | This work         |
| oAL799   | FAST-SP<sub>hlyA</sub> rv | aaagcacaagctgtctcATCCTTCTTCTCAGTGGG | This work         |
| oAL800   | SP<sub>hlyA</sub>-FAST fw | ggatGAAACGCTGTTGCTTCC | This work         |
| oAL974   | 3' of hlyA-Myc rv | ctcGCTTACCaagggataattattATGCAATCC | This work         |
| oAL975   | Myc-3' of hlyA fw | gaaagatgtaATTTgtaaagtaaagtaaaataaataag | This work         |
| oAL976   | BglII-mlp rv  | TTAACTAGACgagttcTGTGGTGACG            | This work         |
| oAL981   | SalI-plcA fw  | TCCATATGAGctgacAGTAAAGACTTTTAC         | This work         |
| oAL982   | FAST-SP<sub>hlyA</sub> rv | aaagcacaagctgtctcATCCTTCTTCTCAGTGGG | This work         |
| oAL983   | SP<sub>hlyA</sub>-FAST fw | ggatGAAACGCTGTTGCTTCC | This work         |
| oAL984   | eGFP fw  | gaaacccATGAGTAAAGGAGA      | This work         |
| oAL1073  | hlyA<sub>W492A</sub> fw | GGGATGGGgGAGAACGCTGATTGACC       | This work         |
| oAL1074  | hlyA<sub>W492A</sub> rv  | taccGGTTGCTGcCCTTATTTCCAAAACTTGAATCC | This work         |

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<sup>1</sup> UTR<sub>hlyA</sub> refers to the 5'-UTR of the hlyA gene, bringing a ribosome binding site (RBS) and used to enhance gene expression [51].

<sup>§</sup> SP<sub>hlyA</sub> indicates to the sequence encoding the signal peptide from LLO (hlyA gene).
/fw, forward strand; rv, reverse strand.