Supplementary Information for

The polar Ras-like GTPase MglA activates type IV pilus via SgmX to enable Twitching motility in *Myxococcus xanthus*.

Romain Mercier, Sarah Bautista, Maëlle Delannoy, Margaux Gibert, Annick Guiseppi, Julien Herrou, Emillia M. F Mauriello and Tâm Mignot

Correspondence to rmercier@imm.cnrs.fr or tmignot@imm.cnrs.fr

This PDF file includes:
- Figs. S1 to S10
- Tables S1 and S2
- Legends for Movies S1 to S14
- References for SI reference citations

Other supplementary materials for this manuscript include the following:
- Movies S1 to S14
Supplementary Materials & Methods

(I) Bacterial Strains, Plasmids, and Growth Conditions

Strains, Plasmids, and Growth Conditions. The bacterial strains and plasmid constructs used in this study are shown in SI Appendix, Tables S1-2. DNA manipulations and E. coli DH5α transformation were carried out using standard methods (1). All plasmid constructions were verified by Sanger sequencing (Eurofins GATC-Biotech, Germany). Plasmids were introduced in M. xanthus by electroporation. Mutants and expression of protein fusions were obtained by integration-excision recombination method as previously reported (2) or by site-specific integration at the Mx8-phage attachment site (2). E. coli cells were grown in Luria-Bertani broth (LB) and on Luria-Bertani 1.5% Agar plate. M. xanthus DZ2 or DK1622 cells were grown in CYE media (1% (w/v) Casitone, 0.5% yeast extract, 10 mM MOPS (pH 7.6) and 4 mM MgSO4) and on CYE 1.5% or 0.5% Agar plates at 32°C. For EPS staining on plate, the Congo red was used at a concentration of 30 µg/ml. When necessary, the following antibiotics were added to media at the indicated concentrations: kanamycin, 50 µg/ml or 200 µg/ml; Ampicillin, 100 µg/ml; Tetracycline, 5 µg/ml or 10 µg/ml.

Strains and plasmids constructions. mimA and mimB mutations were reintroduced into the parental strain TM500 (ΔBAR) to respectively create the strains RM310 (ΔBAR mxan_5766minA) and RM244 (ΔBAR mxan_5766minB). To do so, the plasmids pBJ114-mxan_5766minA and pBJ114-sgmX-sfGFP were transformed into the strains RM55 (ΔBAR mimA) and RM77 (ΔBAR mimB), respectively. Genomic DNA of the two transformed strains was isolated and used to transform the parental strain TM500 (ΔBAR). Sanger sequencing prior the excision of the plasmid confirmed the transfer of mimA or mimB mutations.

Plasmids pBJ114 carrying sgmX-sfGFP and sgmX-mcherry or sgmXminB-sfGFP and sgmXminB-mcherry were constructed by Gibson assembly of DNA fragments allowing to fuse, at the locus on the chromosome, sgmX or sgmXΔtn-A809 in frame with the sfGFP or mcherry genes, respectively.

Plasmids pSWU19 carrying Pmxan_3192-pilA and Pmxan_1254-pilA were constructed by Gibson assembly of DNA fragments containing 1000 bp upstream of highly expressed genes mxan_3192 or mxan_1254 (3) and pilA gene. Plasmids were integrated on the chromosome at Mx8 phage attB site by site specific recombination.

Protein expression plasmids pMal-c2G carrying sgmX, sgmXΔMBD and sgmXΔMBD were constructed by Gibson assembly allowing to fuse in frame respectively sgmXΔD1060 (MalE-SgmX), sgmXΔ2-853 (MalE-SgmXΔTPR12-14) and sgmXΔB13-L1060 (MalE-TPR12-14) at the C-terminal of malE gene.

(II) Proteins Purification and Pull-Down assay.

Proteins Purification. All proteins were expressed in E. coli BL21(DE3)pLysS strain grown in LB medium. Briefly, cells were grown at 37°C until mid-exponential phase. Protein expression was induced by addition of 1mM IPTG for 4h at 30 °C. Cells were pelleted and stored at -80°C.

To purified MglA-His, a pellet of MglA-His expressing cells were resuspended in lysis buffer (BugBuster® Millipore) complemented with Dnase I and a protease inhibitor cocktails (cOmplete™Roche). Lysate was clarified by centrifugation and was loaded onto a gravity
column prepacked with HisPur® Ni-NTA Resin (ThermoScientific) equilibrated with a buffer containing 10 mM Tris (pH 7.4), 150 mM NaCl, 10 mM Imidazole, 10 mM MgCl₂. After 10 min of incubation, the resin was washed with 4-column volume (40 ml) of a buffer containing 10 mM Tris (pH 7.4), 150 mM NaCl, 75 mM Imidazole, 10 mM MgCl₂ and MglA-His protein was eluted with a buffer containing 10 mM Tris (pH 7.4), 150 mM NaCl, 500 mM Imidazole, 10 mM MgCl₂. Protein purity was assessed by SDS–polyacrylamide gel and revealed by Coomassie blue staining; protein concentration was measured by Nanodrop. Purified MglA-His protein was directly incubated with 80 µM of GTP or GDP for 25 minutes at 4 °C and processed for pull-down assay experiments.

**Pull-Down assay.** For pull-down assay with purified MglA-His protein, MBP, MBP-SgmX, MalE-SgmXΔTPR12-14 and MalE-TPR12-14, pellets of the protein expression strains expressing the corresponding recombinant proteins were resuspended in lysis buffer (BugBuster® Millipore) complemented with Dnase I and a protease inhibitor cocktails (Complete™ Roche). Lysates were clarified by centrifugation and were loaded on a gravity column prepacked with Amylose Resin (BioLabs) equilibrated with a buffer containing 10 mM NaCl, 10 mM MgCl₂ and 1-column volume (10 ml) with a buffer containing 10 mM Tris (pH 7.4), 150 mM NaCl, 10 mM MgCl₂ and 80 µM GDP or GTP. MglAGTP-His or MglAGDP-His were then loaded onto MBP, MBP-SgmX, MalE-SgmXΔTPR12-14 and MalE-TPR12-14 fixed amylase resins, respectively pre-equilibrated with GTP or GDP. After 10 min of incubation, amylase resins were washed twice with 1ml with a buffer containing 10 mM Tris (pH 7.4), 150 mM NaCl, 10 mM MgCl₂ and 80 µM GDP or GTP and eluted by addition of 200 µl of a buffer containing 10 mM Tris (pH 7.4), 150 mM NaCl, 10 mM MgCl₂ and 50 mM Maltose. Protein samples (20µl) were loaded on 10% SDS–polyacrylamide gels at 180 V for 60 min and protein bands were revealed by standard Coomassie blue staining.

**(III) Western blots.**

Samples were grown at 32 °C in CYE medium until mid-exponential phase. Cells were adjusted to OD₆₀₀nm of 10 in 2x SDS–PAGE loading buffer containing β-mercaptoethanol and heated for 10 min at 99 °C. Protein samples (10 µl) were separated on 10% SDS–polyacrylamide gel at 180 V for 60 min at room temperature. For western blotting, proteins were transferred from the gels onto nitrocellulose membranes. The membranes were blocked for 1 h at room temperature in PBS (pH 7.6), 5% milk and 0.2% Tween 20 (α-GFP and α-PilA) or in TBS (pH 7.6), 5% milk and 0.05% Tween 20 (α-MglA and α-CglB) and incubated with primary antibodies directed against GFP, MglA, PilA or CglB diluted at 1:10,000 in their respective blocking buffer overnight at 4 °C. After three 5-min washes with PBS (pH 7.6), 5% milk and 0.2% Tween 20, the membranes were incubated with goat anti-rabbit IgG (H+L)-HRP conjugate (1706515, Bio-Rad). The peroxidase reaction was developed by chemiluminescence (SuperSignal West Pico Chemiluminescent Substrate; 34080, Thermo Scientific), scanned with ImageQuant LAS 4000 and with analysed Fiji (https://fiji.sc/).

**IV) Microscopy and Image Analysis.**

For standard microscopy, exponentially growing cells grown in CYE media were washed, concentrated in TPM buffer and mounted on microscope slides covered with an 1.5% TPM
agarose pad. The cells were imaged on an automated and inverted epifluorescence microscope TE2000-E-PFS (Nikon), with a ×100/1.4 DLL objective and a camera orca flash 4 (Hamamatsu) at room temperature. Mercury fluorescent lamp with Green and Red optical filters was used when necessary.

For single cell twitching microscopy, cells grown in CYE media until OD\textsubscript{600nm} of 0.3 were directly injected in a preassemble Ibidi sticky-slide VI\textsuperscript{0.4} (Ibidi) microfluidic devise sealed with a glass slide, coated with 0.015% carboxymethylcellulose (4). Cells were incubated for 30 min and washed several times with TPM buffer with 1 mM CaCl\textsubscript{2}. The cells were imaged on an automated and inverted epifluorescence microscope TE2000-E-PFS (Nikon), with a ×100/1.4 DLL objective and a camera orca flash 4 (Hamamatsu) at room temperature. Mercury fluorescent lamp with Green and Red optical filters was used when necessary.

Images analysis were performed using Fiji plugins MicrobeJ (5) and cell Counter. Pictures and movies were prepared for publication using Fiji (https://fiji.sc/) and Adobe Photoshop.
Fig. S1. Merodiploid PilA$^{D71C}$ and PilA$^{wt}$ proteins expression allows motility resumption. (A) Motility phenotypic assay of strains DZ2 (Wild type; left), RM382 ($\Delta$cglB $\Delta$pilA att$^{mx8}$::P$^{_pila}$-PilA$^{D71C}$; center) and RM384 (DZ2 att$^{mx8}$::P$^{_pila}$-PilA$^{D71C}$; right) on soft agar plate. (B) TIRF microscopy images of labelled Tfpa pilin of the strain DZ2 (Wild type). Scale bar: 4 µm.
Fig. S2. Characterisation of MglA-independent motility (Mim) variants. (A) Example of a motile flare representing mim variant cells escaping from the parental non-motile strain TM500 (ΔBAR) colony. (B) Motility phenotypic assay of strains RM375 (ΔBAR\textsuperscript{mimA} aglZ::Kn; left) and RM98 (ΔBAR\textsuperscript{mimA} cglB::Kn; right) on hard (top) and soft (bottom) agar plates. (C-D) Cell motility of RM55 (ΔBAR mimA, C) and TM500 (ΔBAR, D) strains observed by time-lapse phase contrast microscopy. Elapsed time (min) is shown in each panel. Scale bars: 3 µm. See also SI Appendix, Movies S6-7.
Fig. S3. Mim mutations located in the gene *mxan_5766* are sufficient to restores the motility of a ΔBAR strain. (A) Schematic representation of the *M. xanthus* genomic region containing the *mxan_5766*-63 genes. The position of mim mutations is represented by red triangle. The G→A substitution corresponding to the mimA mutation is shown by a green square and the start codon of Mxan_5766 (ATG) in red. The 16 pb insertion corresponding to the mimB mutation is shown by a blue square and the position of the insertion by black bar. (B) Schematic representation of the *M. xanthus* Mxan_5766 protein. The 14 tetratricopeptide repeats (TPR) characterised using TPRpred (https://toolkit.tuebingen.mpg.de(6)) are represented by green squares. The red line represents the truncation of Mxan_5766 obtained in the mimB variant. (C) Motility phenotypic assay of strains TM500 (ΔBAR; left) and RM244 (ΔBAR mxan_5766**mimB**, right) on hard (top) and soft (bottom) agar plates.
**Fig. S4. SgmX is essential for S-motility and EPS synthesis.** (A) Motility phenotypic assay of strains DZ2 (Wild type; left), RM216 (ΔsgmX; center) and RM182 (ΔcglB ΔsgmX; right) on hard agar plate. (B) Motility phenotypic assay of strains DZ2 (Wild type; left), RM185 (Δmxan_5765; center) and RM187 (Ωmxan_5764::pBJ114; right) on soft agar plate. (C) Motility phenotypic assay and EPS staining of strains TM108 (ΔpilA), EM747 (ΔpilB), RM216 (ΔsgmX) and EM589 (ΔpilT) on soft agar plate containing Congo Red.
Fig. S5. Ectopic expression of PilA protein does not restore S-motility of a sgmX strain. (A) Western blot analysis with primary antibody directed against PilA (top) and CglB (bottom) proteins of cells from strains DZ2 (Wild type), TM108 (ΔpilA), EM747 (ΔpilB), RM216 (ΔsgmX) and EM589 (ΔpilT). (B) Relative fold difference of PilA protein concentration analyses by western in cells of strains DZ2 (Wild type), EM747 (ΔpilB), RM216 (ΔsgmX). The result represents the average of at least 2 independent experiments and associated standard deviation of the mean. (C) Western blot analysis with primary antibody directed against PilA (top) and CglB (bottom) proteins of cells from strains DZ2 (Wild type), TM108 (ΔpilA), RM403 (ΔpilA pSWU19-P_mxn_3192-pilA), RM404 (ΔpilA pSWU19-P_mxn_1254-pilA), RM216 (ΔsgmX), RM406 (ΔsgmX pSWU19-P_mxn_3192-pilA) and RM407 (ΔsgmX pSWU19-P_mxn_1254-pilA). D) Motility phenotypic assay of strains TM108 (ΔpilA; top left), RM403 (ΔpilA pSWU19-P_mxn_3192-pilA; top center), RM404 (ΔpilA pSWU19-P_mxn_1254-pilA; top right), RM216 (ΔsgmX; bottom left), RM406 (ΔsgmX pSWU19-P_mxn_3192-pilA; bottom center), RM407 (ΔsgmX pSWU19-P_mxn_1254-pilA; bottom right) on soft agar plate.
Fig. S6. *sgmX* mutation is epistatic to an *mglA*<sup>Q82A</sup> variant on Tfpa machines activation. TIRF microscopy images of labelled Tfpa pilin of the strain RM402 (*mglA*<sup>Q82A</sup> Δ*sgmX* att<sup>mx8</sup>::*pilA*-*pilA*<sup>D71C</sup>; e). Scale bar: 4 µm. See also SI Appendix, Movie S10.
Fig. S7. Motility phenotypes and concentrations of fusion proteins SgmX-sfGFP, SgmX$^{\text{mimB}}$-sfGFP and SgmX-mcherry. (A) Motility phenotypic assay of strains DZ2 (Wild type; left), RM190 (sgmX-sfGFP; center) and RM346 (sgmX-mcherry; right) on soft agar plate. (B) Western blots analysis with primary antibodies directed against GFP (top) and CglB (bottom) proteins of cells from strains DZ2 (Wild type; 1), RM190 (sgmX-sfGFP; 2), RM288 (sgmX$^{\text{mimB}}$-sfGFP; 3), TM500 (∆BAR; 4) and RM275 (∆BAR sgmX-sfGFP; 5). (C) Relative fold difference of SgmX-sfGFP protein concentration analysed by western blot (B) in cells of strains RM190 (DZ2 sgmX-sfGFP) and RM275 (∆BAR sgmX-sfGFP). The result represents the average of 3 independent experiments and associated standard error of the mean. (D) Motility phenotypic assay of the strain RM260 (∆BAR sgmX$^{\text{mimB}}$-sfGFP) on hard agar plate.
Fig. S8. Tfpa machine is not involved in SgmX polar localisation. (A) Phase contrast (left) and corresponding epifluorescence (right) images of the strain RM399 (sgmX-sfGFP ΩpilQ::pBJ114). Scale bar: 3 µm. (B) Histogram representing the proportion of cells with no (0), one (1) or two (2) SgmX-sfGFP foci per cell in strains RM190 (sgmX-sfGFP; black, n=1384) and RM399 (sgmX-sfGFP ΩpilQ::pBJ114; green, n=1087) The result represents the average proportion of n cells of 2 independent experiments and associated standard deviation of the mean.
**Fig. S9. Interaction between MglA-GTP and SgmX-C_{Ter} is important S-motility.** (A) Pull-down experiment of purified MglA-6His pre-incubated with GDP with purified MalE (1), MalE-SgmX^D2L1060 (2), MalE-SgmX^D2D853 (3) or MalE-SgmX^{A813-L1060} (4) bound to amylose resin. The different lanes represent: Flow through (FT), the unbound MglA; Wash (W1, W2), washes with buffer; and Elution, MglA bound to SgmX. Samples were migrated on SDS-PolyAcrylamide Gel and protein bands were revealed by coomasie blue staining. (B) Motility phenotypic assay of strains TM913 (ΔcglB; left) and RM246 (ΔcglB sgmX^{minB}; right) on soft (top) and hard (bottom) agar plate.
Fig. S10. MimA variant increases SgmX-sfGFP protein concentration. (A) Western blots analysis with primary antibodies directed against GFP (top) and CgIB (bottom) proteins of cells from strains TM500 (ΔBAR; left), RM275 (ΔBAR sgmX-sfGFP; center) and RM192 (ΔBAR sgmX<sup>mimA</sup>-sfGFP; right). (B) Relative fold difference of SgmX-sfGFP protein concentration analysed by western blot (A) in cells of strains RM275 (ΔBAR sgmX-sfGFP) and RM192 (ΔBAR sgmX<sup>mimA</sup>-sfGFP). The result represents the average of 2 independent experiments and associated standard deviation of the mean.
### Table S1. Bacterial strains used in this study

| Strain | Relevant Genotype (comments) | Reference |
|--------|-------------------------------|-----------|
| **M. xanthus** | | |
| DZ2    | Wild type                     | Laboratory collection |
| TM41   | DZ2 ΔmglA                     | Laboratory collection |
| TM108  | DZ2 ΔpilA                     | Laboratory collection |
| TM500  | DZ2 ΔromR ΔmglBA (ΔBAR)       | (7)        |
| TM913  | DZ2 ΔcglB                     | Laboratory collection |
| RM55   | TM500 (ΔBAR) mimA (original mimA suppressor strain) | This study |
| RM77   | TM500 (ΔBAR) mimB (original mimB suppressor strain) | This study |
| RM83   | RM55 pilA::tet                | This study |
| RM98   | RM55 cglB::Kn                 | This study |
| RM182  | DZ2 ΔcglB ΔsgmX               | This study |
| RM185  | RM55 pilA::tet                | This study |
| RM187  | RM55 cglB::Kn                 | This study |
| RM190  | RM55 pilA::tet                | This study |
| RM192  | RM55 cglB::Kn                 | This study |
| RM194  | RM55 pilA::tet                | This study |
| RM216  | DZ2 ΔcglB                     | This study |
| RM244  | TM500 (ΔBAR) mxan_5766 mglB (Backcross of the mimB mutation into the strain TM500) | This study |
| RM246  | DZ2 ΔcglB mgx mglB            | This study |
| RM260  | TM500 smgX mglB-sfGFP         | This study |
| RM275  | TM500 smgX-sfGFP              | This study |
| RM288  | RM55 smgX-sfGFP               | This study |
| RM310  | TM500 (ΔBAR) mxan_5769 mglB (Backcross of the mimA mutation into the strain TM500) | This study |
| RM346  | RM55 cglX-sfGFP               | This study |
| RM349  | RM55 cglX-sfGFP               | This study |
| RM353  | RM55 cglX-sfGFP               | This study |
| RM365  | RM55 cglX-sfGFP               | This study |
| RM382  | RM55 cglX-sfGFP               | This study |
| RM384  | RM55 cglX-sfGFP               | This study |
| RM386  | RM55 cglX-sfGFP               | This study |
| RM388  | RM55 cglX-sfGFP               | This study |
| RM390  | RM55 cglX-sfGFP               | This study |
| RM391  | RM55 cglX-sfGFP               | This study |
| RM392  | RM55 cglX-sfGFP               | This study |
| RM393  | RM55 cglX-sfGFP               | This study |
| RM394  | RM55 cglX-sfGFP               | This study |
| RM395  | RM55 cglX-sfGFP               | This study |
| RM399  | RM55 cglX-sfGFP               | This study |
| RM402  | RM55 cglX-sfGFP               | This study |
| RM403  | RM55 cglX-sfGFP               | This study |
### Table S2. Plasmids used in this study

| Plasmid       | Relevant Genotype                                                                 | Reference                     |
|---------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| pBJ114        | Used to create deletions or insertions, galK, Kan                                 | Laboratory collection         |
| pBJ114-\(mxan\_5766\)^\(\text{minA}\) | pBJ114 with insertion cassette for \(mxan\_5766\)^\(\text{minA}\) | This study                    |
| pBJ114-\(\Omega\)cglB | pBJ114 with insertion cassette for cglB                                           | (8)                           |
| pBJ114-\(\Delta\)sgmX | pBJ114 with deletion cassette for sgmX                                             | This study                    |
| pBJ114-\(\Delta mxan\_5765\) | pBJ114 with deletion cassette for \(mxan\_5765\)                                | This study                    |
| pBJ114-\(\Omega mxan\_5764\) | pBJ114 with insertion cassette for \(mxan\_5764\)                               | This study                    |
| pBJ114-\(sgmX\)^\(\text{-sfGFP}\) | pBJ114 with insertion cassette for the creation of sgmX-sfGFP                      | This study                    |
| pBJ114-\(sgmX\)^\(\text{-mcherry}\) | pBJ114 with insertion cassette for the creation of sgmX-mcherry                   | This study                    |
| pBJ114-\(\Omega pilQ\) | pBJ114 with insertion cassette for pilQ                                            | This study                    |
| pBJ114-\(sgmX\)^\(\text{\(\text{minB}\) -sfGFP}\) | pBJ114 with insertion cassette for the creation of sgmX\(^{\text{\(\text{minB}\) -sfGFP}}\) | This study                    |
| pBJ114-\(sgmX\)^\(\text{\(\text{minB}\) -mcherry}\) | pBJ114 with insertion cassette for the creation of sgmX\(^{\text{\(\text{minB}\) -mcherry}}\) | This study                    |
| pSWU19        | Used for insertions at Mx8 phage att\(B\) site, Kan                               | Laboratory collection         |
| pSWU19-\(P_{pilA}^{\text{DT1C}}\) | pSWU19 to express \(P_{pilA}^{\text{DT1C}}\) variant at Mx8 phase att\(B\) site | This study                    |
| pSWU19-\(mxan\_1264\)^\(\text{-pilA}\) | pSWU19 to express \(P_{mxan\_1264\text{-pilA}}\) at Mx8 phase att\(B\) site | This study                    |
| pSWU19-\(mxan\_3192\)^\(\text{-pilA}\) | pSWU19 to express \(P_{mxan\_3192\text{-pilA}}\) at Mx8 phase att\(B\) site | This study                    |
| pSWU30-\(mglA\)^\(\text{-mglA}\) | pSWU30 to express \(P_{mglA\text{-mglA}}\) at Mx8 phase att\(B\) site, Tet        | (7)                           |
| pMal-C2G      | Used to purifie MalE fused protein, bla                                            | Laboratory collection         |

---

**E. coli**

| BL21          | F\(^{-}\), ompT, hsdS\(B\) \((\text{r}_{\text{B}}^{-}, \text{m}_{\text{B}}^{-})\), dcm, gal, \(\lambda\)(DE3), pLysS, Cm\(^{\text{r}}\) | Laboratory collection |
**Movie S1. Movie_S1.avi**

Time-lapse series showing cell motility and labelled TpA pilin filaments of the strain RM384 (DZ2 att\textsuperscript{mx8}:P\textsubscript{pilA}-pil\textsubscript{A}\textsuperscript{D71C}) observed by TIRF microscopy, from which the panels in Fig. 1A were obtained. Fluorescent images were acquired automatically every 2 s for 72 s. Scale bar: 2 µm.

**Movie S2. Movie_S2.avi**

Time-lapse series showing cell pole inversion of labelled TpA pilin filaments of the strain RM384 (DZ2 att\textsuperscript{mx8}:P\textsubscript{pilA}-pil\textsubscript{A}\textsuperscript{D71C}) observed by TIRF microscopy. Fluorescent images were acquired automatically every 2 s for 2 min. Scale bar: 2 µm.

**Movie S3. Movie_S3.avi**

Time-lapse series showing cell pole inversion of polar cluster enrichment of labelled TpA pilin of the strain RM384 (DZ2 att\textsuperscript{mx8}:P\textsubscript{pilA}-pil\textsubscript{A}\textsuperscript{D71C}) observed by TIRF microscopy, from which the panels in Fig. 1B were obtained. Fluorescent images were acquired automatically every 2 s for 3 min. Scale bar: 2 µm.

**Movie S4. Movie_S4.avi**

Time-lapse series showing a cell with labelled TpA pilin filaments of the strain RM390 (ΔmglA att\textsuperscript{mx8}:P\textsubscript{pilA}-pil\textsubscript{A}\textsuperscript{D71C}) observed by TIRF microscopy. Fluorescent images were acquired automatically every 2 s for 2 min. Scale bar: 2 µm.

**Movie S5. Movie_S5.avi**

Time-lapse series showing cells with labelled TpA pilin filaments of the strain RM386 (mglA\textsuperscript{Q82A} att\textsuperscript{mx8}:P\textsubscript{pilA}-pil\textsubscript{A}\textsuperscript{D71C}) observed by TIRF microscopy, from which the panel in Figure 2f were obtained. Fluorescent images were acquired automatically every 2 s for 2 min. Scale bar: 4 µm.

**Movie S6. Movie_S6.avi**

Time-lapse series showing cell motility of the strain RM55 (ΔBAR\textsuperscript{minA}), from which the panels in SI Appendix Fig. S2C were obtained. Phase-contrast images were acquired automatically every 1 min for 3 hr. Scale bar: 3 µm.
**Movie S7. Movie_S7.avi**

Time-lapse series showing cell motility of the strain TM500 (ΔBAR), from which the panels in SI Appendix Fig. S2D were obtained. Phase-contrast images were acquired automatically every 1 min for 3 hr. Scale bar: 3 µm.

**Movie S8. Movie_S8.avi**

Time-lapse series showing a cell with labelled Tfpa pilin filaments of the strain RM391 (ΔsgmX att^mx8::P_pilA^D71C) observed by TIRF microscopy. Fluorescent images were acquired automatically every 2 s for 2 min. Scale bar: 2 µm.

**Movie S9. Movie_S9.avi**

Time-lapse series showing a cell with labelled Tfpa pilin filaments of the strain RM392 (ΔpilB att^mx8::P_pilA^D71C) observed by TIRF microscopy. Fluorescent images were acquired automatically every 2 s for 2 min. Scale bar: 2 µm.

**Movie S10. Movie_S10.avi**

Time-lapse series showing a cell with labelled Tfpa pilin filaments of the strain RM402 (mglA^{Q82A} ΔsgmX att^mx8::P_pilA^D71C) observed by TIRF microscopy. Fluorescent images were acquired automatically every 2 s for 2 min. Scale bar: 3 µm.

**Movie S11. Movie_S11.avi**

Time-lapse series showing a pole-to-pole dynamics of SgmX-sfGFP in a single reversing cell of the strain RM190 (sgmX-sfGFP), from which the panels in Figure 3C were obtained. Phase-contrast and fluorescent images were acquired automatically every 10 s for 140 s. Scale bar: 2 µm.

**Movie S12. Movie_S12.avi**

Time-lapse series showing SgmX^{minB}-mcherry polar localisation (bottom) in a cell with labelled Tfpa pilin filaments (top) of the strain RM393 (sgmX^{minB}-mcherry att^mx8::P_pilA^D71C) observed by TIRF microscopy, from which the panels in Fig. 4F were obtained. Fluorescent images were acquired automatically every 2 s for 2 min. Scale bar: 3 µm.

**Movie S13. Movie_S13.avi**

Time-lapse series showing the correlation between the uni or bi-polar localisation of SgmX^{minB}-mcherry (bottom) and the presence of polar pilin cluster (top) of cells with labelled Tfpa pilin filaments of the strain RM393 (sgmX^{minB}-mcherry att^mx8::P_pilA^D71C) observed by TIRF microscopy. Fluorescent images were acquired automatically every 2 s for 2 min. Scale bar: 3 µm.
Movie S14. Movie_S14.avi

Time-lapse series showing a pole-to-pole dynamics of SgmX^{mimB}-sfGFP in a single reversing cell of the strain RM288 (sgmX^{mimB}-sfGFP), from which the panels in Fig. 4E were obtained. Fluorescent images were acquired automatically every 30 s for 20 min. Scale bar: 2 µm.

References

1. J. Sambrook, Fritsch, E.F., and Maniatis, T, Molecular cloning: A Laboratory Manual. New YorK: Cold Spring Harbor: Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press (1989).
2. V. H. Bustamante, I. Martinez-Flores, H. C. Vlamakis, D. R. Zusman, Analysis of the Frz signal transduction system of Myxococcus xanthus shows the importance of the conserved C-terminal region of the cytoplasmic chemoreceptor FrzCD in sensing signals. Mol Microbiol 53, 1501-1513 (2004).
3. J. Munoz-Dorado et al., Transcriptome dynamics of the Myxococcus xanthus multicellular developmental program. eLife 8 (2019).
4. M. Guzzo et al., Evolution and Design Governing Signal Precision and Amplification in a Bacterial Chemosensory Pathway. PLoS Genet 11, e1005460 (2015).
5. A. Ducret, E. M. Quardokus, Y. V. Brun, MicrobeJ, a tool for high throughput bacterial cell detection and quantitative analysis. Nature Microbiol 1, 16077 (2016).
6. L. Zimmermann et al., A Completely Reimplemented MPI Bioinformatics Toolkit with a New HHpred Server at its Core. Journal of molecular biology 430, 2237-2243 (2018).
7. Y. Zhang, M. Franco, A. Ducret, T. Mignot, A bacterial Ras-like small GTP-binding protein and its cognate GAP establish a dynamic spatial polarity axis to control directed motility. PLoS biology 8, e1000430 (2010).
8. A. Ducret, M. P. Valignat, F. Mouhamar, T. Mignot, O. Theodoly, Wet-surface-enhanced ellipsometric contrast microscopy identifies slime as a major adhesion factor during bacterial surface motility. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A 109, 10036-10041 (2012).