Supplementary data 2

Overexpression of \textit{yscP} in the \textit{Y. enterocolitica yscU_{N263A}} mutant background does not restore translocator export

Needles of \textit{Y. enterocolitica yscU_{N263A}} mutant bacteria were longer and less regulated than needles from wildtype bacteria. The same was true for \textit{yscU_{N263A}} mutant bacteria producing a shorter (YscP_{388}) or a longer (YscP_{680}) version of the molecular ruler YscP. Although \textit{yscP_{388}} led to shorter and \textit{yscP_{680}} to longer needles than the wildtype \textit{yscP_{515}} ruler, needles were longer and less regulated than needles from the corresponding \textit{yscU} wildtype strain.

Overexpression of different \textit{yscP} alleles in \textit{yscU_{N263A}} mutant bacteria led to needles that were comparable to those of the corresponding \textit{yscU} wildtype strains. Although \textit{yscU_{N263A}} mutant bacteria overexpressing \textit{yscP} had needles with the expected length, they still did not export the translocators YopB, YopD, and LcrV (Figure S2).

Legend to Figure S2

Coomassie-stained 12 % SDS-PAGE showing the Yops secreted by \textit{Yersinia yscU_{wt}} and \textit{yscU_{N263A}} mutant bacteria producing the indicated YscP proteins from their native promoter and additionally from the pBAD promoter.

Overexpression of YscP proteins from the pBAD promoter was induced with 0.1 % L-arabinose. \textit{Yersinia} wildtype (WT) \textit{yscU_{N263A}} mutant strains were used as controls. The secreted Yops are indicated on the side. Yop translocators are shown in bold and Yop effectors in regular letters.