FIGURE S1. Promoter region located upstream of pilB2. (A) Coverage map of transcripts aligning 500 bp upstream and downstream of the suspected promoter between pilD and pilB2 for all twelve samples. (B) Average number of transcripts aligning per base 500 bp upstream of pilB2 promoter (before, blue) and 500 bp downstream of promoter (after, grey) for twelve samples (P, plate; L, liquid). Means and standard deviations are shown. All differences are significantly different using Student’s t-test (P < 0.001).
**FIGURE S2.** Termination during coding sequencing of *pilC2*. Coverage map of transcripts aligning upstream and downstream of the suspected terminator interrupting *pilC2* coding region for all twelve samples.
**FIGURE S3.** Western blots showing the presence of only the full length PilC2 proteins when the pilC2-his6 gene was induced by the addition of lactose. Whole cell extracts were prepared from cultures with equivalent OD₆₀₀ using the zirconium beads and Bead Beater device described in the Experimental Procedures. The asterisk denotes the predicted size of a truncated PilC2 protein but no bands were seen at this mol wt.
FIGURE S4. Screen capture of the pilB1-CPE1836 operon prediction from the Database of Prokaryotic Operons (DOOR², available at http://csbl.bmb.uga.edu/DOOR/index.php) for strain 13 (panel A) and strain SM101 (panel B). The gene CPR_1812 corresponds to the tapB (pilB1 gene) and so on.
FIGURE S5. Synteny for the pilT-ftsA-ftsZ operon in *C. perfringens* and close phylogenetic relatives. The gene encoding a protein with a COG1215 domain, which is annotated as a glycotransferase, is positioned between the pilT and ftsA gene in some of the species.
Figure S6. Plots of TPM versus β-glucuronidase activity for each promoter-gusA fusion. The media used were, B, BHI; P, PGY; F, FABG. The slopes for liquid grown (dashed) and plate grown (solid) are shown.
FIGURE S7. Linear regression analysis of the seven TFP promoters activity plotted versus the TPM for the corresponding gene. The growth conditions for each experiment are listed for each figure along with the R² value for the curve.
**FIGURE S8.** Cell lengths of HN13, ΔsigV, and Δcpe0560 cells. Bacteria were grown on plates of three media. Lengths were obtained by measuring distance between poles in ImageJ. The mean and SD for each strain and growth conditions are shown. **, P < 0.01; ***, P < 0.001 in length in comparison to strain HN13 using the students two tailed t-test.
FIGURE S9. Irregular cell morphologies of ΔσV plate-grown cells. Cells were grown at 37°C overnight, scraped from the edges of colonies, and visualized by phase microscopy. (A) HN13, PGY plate, 100x. (B) ΔσV, PGY plate, 100x. Circles indicate minicells. (C) HN13, FABG plate, 60x. (D) ΔσV, FABG plate, 60x.