Supplemental Material

Proteomic and transcriptomic analysis of *Microviridae* φX174 infection reveals broad up-regulation of host membrane damage and heat shock responses.

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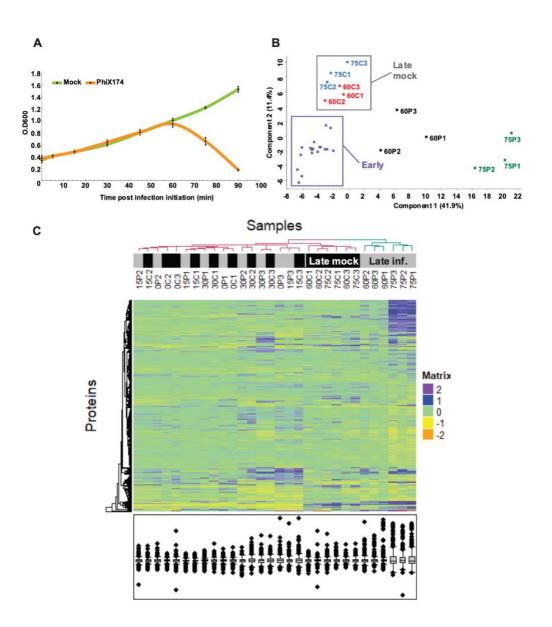


Figure S1 Mock and φX174 infected *E. coli* C122 Analysis. (A) Lysis curve of φX174 and *E. coli* C122. Lysis was observed at 60-minutes post-infection initiation. (B) 2-Dimensional principle component analysis (PCA) of mock-infected (C) and φX174-infected (P) samples. Separate clustering of the later time-point control samples (Late mock) to that of the early time-points of both mock-infected and φX174-infected (Early) can be observed. Similarly, separate clustering of later time points of the 60-minute and 75-minute φX174-infected samples (60P and 75P) to each other and of the late mock and early groupings is observed. (C) Hierarchical clustering with Euclidean distance of quantified proteins. Clustering of later time-points (late), and their associated condition (mock = mock-infected, inf. = ϕ X174-infected) highlights the change in the proteome over time and by ϕ X174 infection.

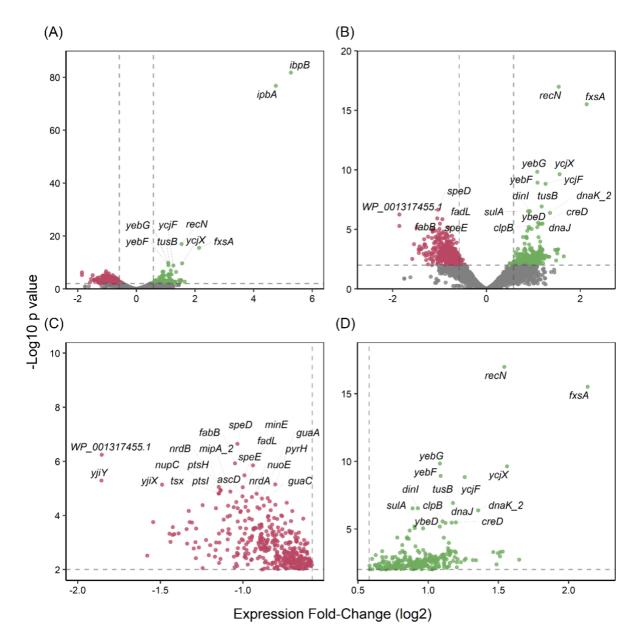


Figure S2. Differential expression *E. coli* C122 genes during φX174 infection. (A) Differential expression of all genes within infected *E. coli* C122 with significantly upregulated genes shown in green and significantly down-regulated genes shown in red. Dashed lines represent significance criteria (Log2 fold change = \pm 0.585 and p values < 0.05). (B) Differentially expressed genes excluding highly up-regulated genes *ibpA* and *ibpB*. (C) Down-regulated genes (close up). (D) Up-regulated genes (close up). Comparison were made between RNA-sequencing outputs from cultures harvested at lysis in the infected and mock infected samples, samples were analyzed using Rsubread and DESeq2 in biological triplicates.

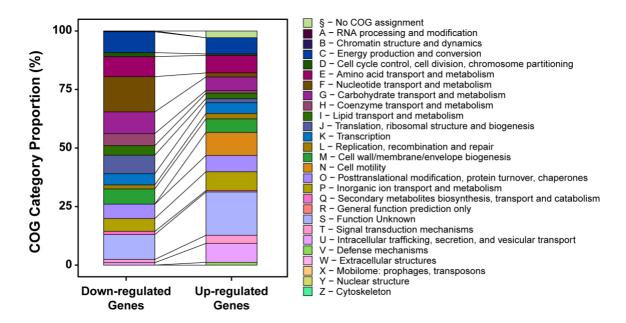


Figure S3 Biological function COG distributions for differentially expressed *E. coli* C122 genes in the RNA-seq dataset. The enrichment of COG terms in the downand up-regulated RNA-seq datasets from C122 at lysis. UniProt IDs mapped to COG terms using EggNOG-Mapper (1). Gene ID with multiple COG terms were converted to multiple single term entries for analysis.

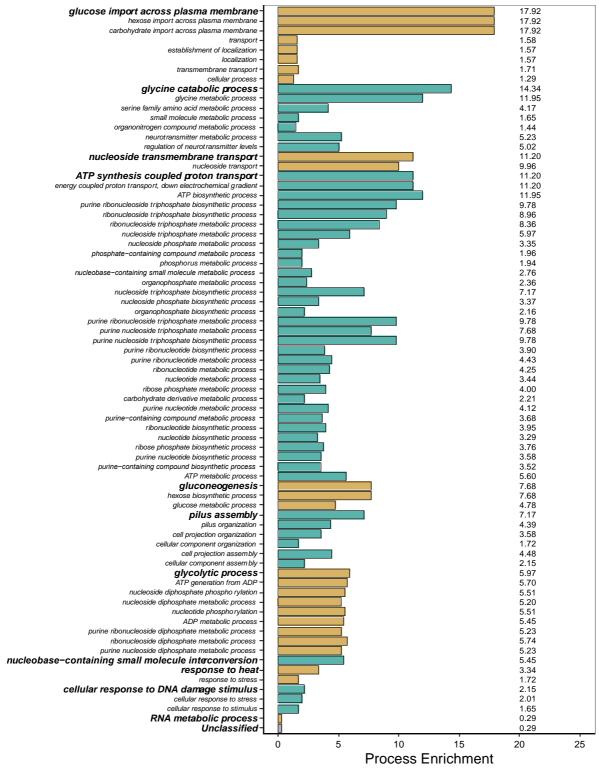


Figure S4 Major biological function GO terms differentially expressed in RNA-seq dataset. Differentially expressed genes from $E.\ coli$ C122 were analyzed using the PANTHER over-representation test using the GO terms for Biological Function (2). All presented data displayed a p value of < 0.01.

Table S1: **TMT Labelling scheme.** There were four TMT 10-plex experiments with each channel comprising a different sample, except for the 128C and 131 channels. Channel 128C contained the pooled mock-infected samples (designated N.C), and channel 131 contained the pooled ϕ X174-infected samples (designated N.P)

	Mock-infected					φX174-infected				
TMT	126	127N	127C	128N	128C	129N	129C	130N	130C	131
1	01	151	301	601	N.C	01	151	301	601	N.P
2	75 ₁	02	152	302	N.C	75 ₁	02	152	302	N.P
3	602	752	0 ₃	15 ₃	N.C	602	752	03	15 ₃	N.P
4	30 ₃	60 ₃	75 ₃		N.C	30 ₃	60 ₃	75 ₃		N.P

Subscript = replicate number

References

- 1. Huerta-Cepas, J., Forslund, K., Coelho, L.P., Szklarczyk, D., Jensen, L.J., von Mering, C. and Bork, P. (2017) Fast Genome-Wide Functional Annotation through Orthology Assignment by eggNOG-Mapper. *Molecular Biology and Evolution*, **34**, 2115-2122.
- 2. Mi, H., Muruganujan, A., Huang, X., Ebert, D., Mills, C., Guo, X. and Thomas, P.D. (2019) Protocol Update for large-scale genome and gene function analysis with the PANTHER classification system (v.14.0). *Nature protocols*, **14**, 703-721.