

Figure S1. Amido black total protein staining of WT and *wbtA* lysates transferred to nitrocellulose membranes. Panel (a) shows the intact, stained membrane. Panel (b) shows the same membrane cut into discrete sections. The section containing the MW and a single lane of WT was not exposed to any Abs. The remaining sections, each containing a WT and *wbtA* lane, were subsequently incubated with a different sera/plasma as the primary Ab. The secondary Abs were biotinylated goat anti-species IgG, and lastly all sections were exposed to Streptavidin (SA)-linked-HRP and aligned for chemiluminescent development shown in Fig 1. SA-HRP binds to AccB, an endogenously biotinylated *Ft* protein of ~18 kDa as well as any bound 2' biotinylated Ab.

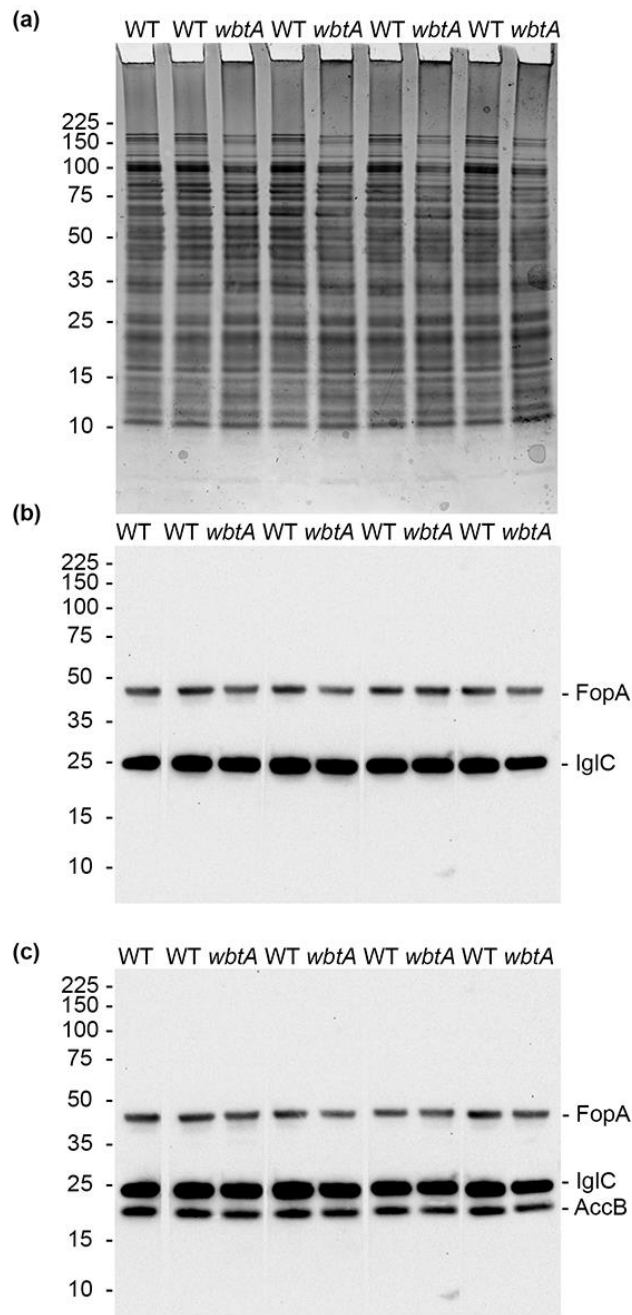


Figure S2. Detection of total and specific proteins in WT and *wbtA* LVS. Lysates were resolved by SDS-PAGE prior to **(a)** staining with Coomassie blue or transferred to a nitrocellulose membrane and cut to sections as in Fig S1b. The sections were incubated in a cocktail of murine primary Ab against the *Ft* proteins FopA and IgIC. Following incubation with HRP-linked goat anti-mouse, the membranes were developed for chemiluminescent detection shown in panel **(b)**. Following the imaging, the sections were incubated in Streptavidin-linked HRP which binds to AccB, an endogenously biotinylated *Ft* protein. The membranes were then re-developed for chemiluminescent detection shown in panel **(c)**.

