

Supplementary figure legends

Figure S1. Tumor targeting ability of ppGpp-defective *S. typhimurium*. C57BL/6 or BALB/c athymic nu⁻/nu⁻ mice (n = 5 per group) were injected subcutaneously with each tumor cell line. After tumors reached 100 mm³, the mice were intravenously injected with bioluminescent Δ ppGpp. (A) Non-invasive *in vivo* imaging of bacterial bioluminescence. (B) Signal intensity was assessed by measuring the total flux from the region of interest, which was selected manually for each group at Day 4 post-injection. In the box and whisker plot, the lines at the top and bottom of the boxes represent the upper and lower quartiles, respectively. The line within the box represents the median value. The whiskers mark the 10th and 90th percentiles. **P* = 0.001.

Figure S2. Adhesion of bacteria to several different tumor types. Δ ppGpp^{RGD} was induced to express OmpA^{RGD} by addition of L-arabinose. Δ ppGpp and Δ ppGpp^{AAA} (instead of RGD) were also induced to express OmpA^{AAA} and used as controls. Infection of tumor cells with Δ ppGpp, Δ ppGpp^{AAA}, or Δ ppGpp^{RGD} was carried out at a MOI of 100:1. For the competition assay, cells were pre-incubated for 2 h with 1 μ M synthetic RGD peptide (ACDCRGDCFCG) and then infected with Δ ppGpp^{RGD} (MOI, 1:100). For visualization by confocal microscopy, cell nuclei (blue), the cytoskeleton (red), and *Salmonella* (green) were stained with DAPI and antibodies against F-actin and *Salmonella*, respectively. Incubation of tumor cells with (A) low level and (B) high level expression of α v β 3 integrin with bacteria. Scale bar in (A) = 40 μ m; scale bar in (B) = 20 μ m. Results are representative of at least three independent experiments.

Figure S3. The binding of Δ ppGpp^{RGD} to tumor cells. Δ ppGpp^{RGD} induced to express OmpA^{RGD} by addition of L-arabinose. Infection of MDA-MB-231 with Δ ppGpp^{RGD} was carried out for 2 h at a MOI of 1:100. For confocal microscopy, cell nuclei (blue), the cytoskeleton (red), and *Salmonella* (green) were stained with DAPI and antibodies specific for F-actin and *Salmonella*, respectively. Representative confocal Z-slices are shown. Three-

dimensional reconstruction sections are shown below (X-Z section) and to the right (Y-Z section) of the merged panel. Images show adhesive bacteria (green) in the cytoplasm surrounded by the cytoskeleton (red). Results are representative of at least three independent experiments. Scale bar = 10 μm .

Figure S4. The invasion of bacteria to tumor cells. $\Delta\text{ppGpp}^{\text{RGD}}$ was induced to express OmpA^{RGD} by addition of L-arabinose. ΔppGpp and $\Delta\text{ppGpp}^{\text{AAA}}$ (instead of RGD) were also induced to express OmpA^{AAA} and used as controls. The actual number of intracellular gentamycin-resistant bacteria after the incubation of human cancer cells (MCF7, M21L, U87MG, M21, MDA-MB-231, and MDA-MB-435). *Salmonella* WT used as positive controls. The results are representative of at least three independent experiments.

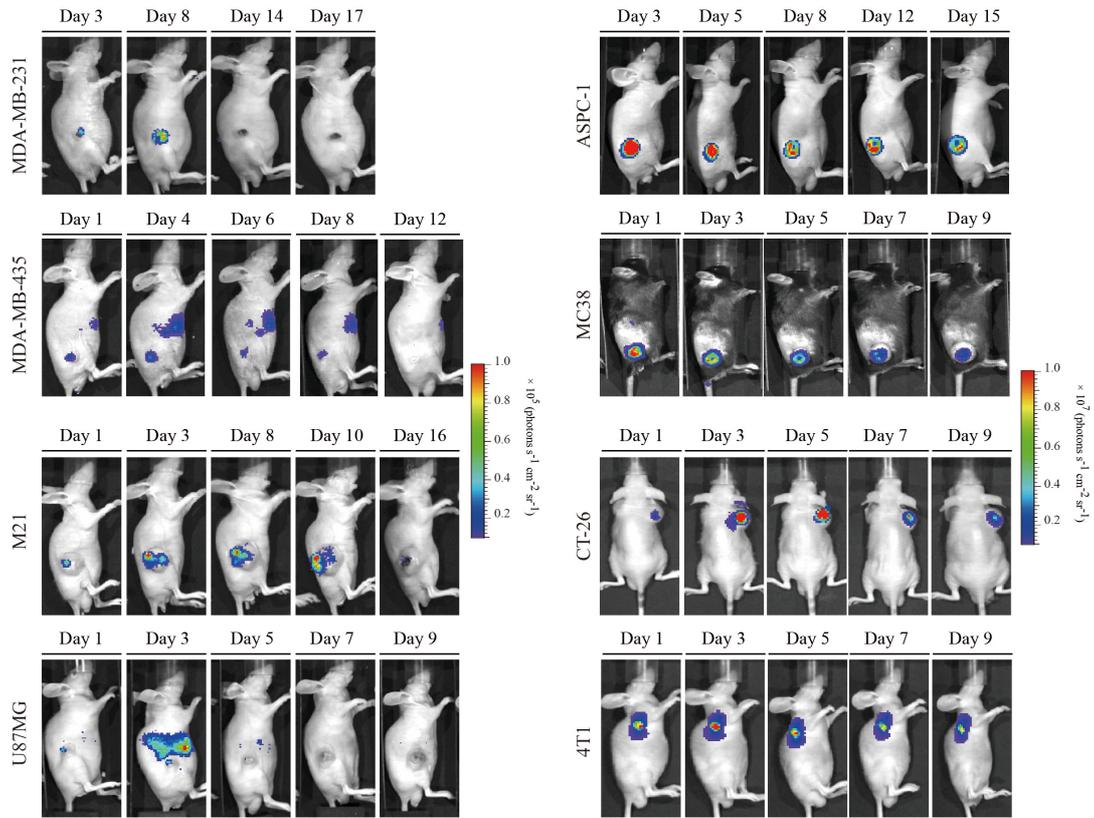
Figure S5. *In vivo* imaging of RGD-displaying *S. typhimurium* in the M21 or M21L xenograft models. BALB/c athymic $\text{nu}^{-}/\text{nu}^{-}$ mice ($n = 7$ per group) were injected subcutaneously with M21 or M21L (1×10^7) cells. When the tumors reached approximately 100 mm^3 , mice were intravenously injected with bioluminescent bacteria (ΔppGpp , $\Delta\text{ppGpp}^{\text{AAA}}$, or $\Delta\text{ppGpp}^{\text{RGD}}$). (A) Non-invasive *in vivo* imaging of bacterial bioluminescence in representative mice. (B) Signal intensity in tumor regions of interest was assessed by measuring the total flux. Regions of interest were selected manually within each tumor and results are shown as a bar graph after bacterial injection. Left panel, M21; Right panel, M21L. (C) The bacterial viable counting of tumor in M21 or M21L mouse models after bacteria injection.

Figure S6. Systemic toxicity of RGD-displaying *Salmonellae*. BALB/c athymic $\text{nu}^{-}/\text{nu}^{-}$ mice ($n = 5$ per group) were injected subcutaneously with MDA-MB-231 cells. After tumors reached 100 mm^3 , the mice were intravenously injected with PBS, ΔppGpp , or $\Delta\text{ppGpp}^{\text{RGD}}$, followed by intraperitoneal administration of L-arabinose at 0 day post-injection (dpi) or 3 dpi. The level of serum aspartate aminotransferase, alanine aminotransferase, blood urea

nitrogen, creatinine, plasma C-reactive protein, and procalcitonin was measured at 5 dpi. In the box and whisker plot, the lines at the top and bottom of the boxes represent the upper and lower quartiles, respectively. The line within the box represents the median value. The whiskers mark the 10th and 90th percentiles. **P* < 0.01. Normal values: ALT, 17–77 IU/L; AST, 54–298 IU/L; blood urea nitrogen, 8–33 mg/dL; creatinine, 0.2–0.9 mg/dL; CRP, < 0.5 mg/dL; and procalcitonin, < 0.5 ng/mL. Yellow-shaded areas = normal range for the measured parameter.

Figure S1

A



B

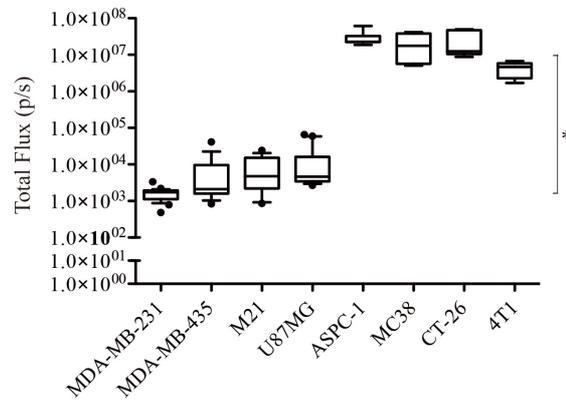


Figure S2

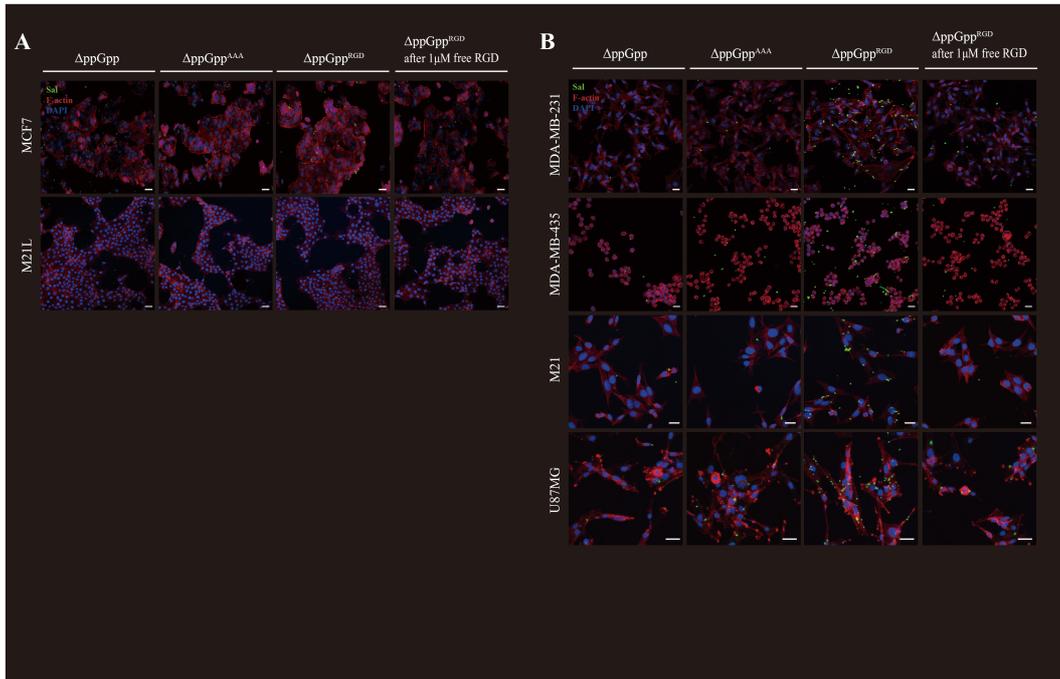


Figure S3

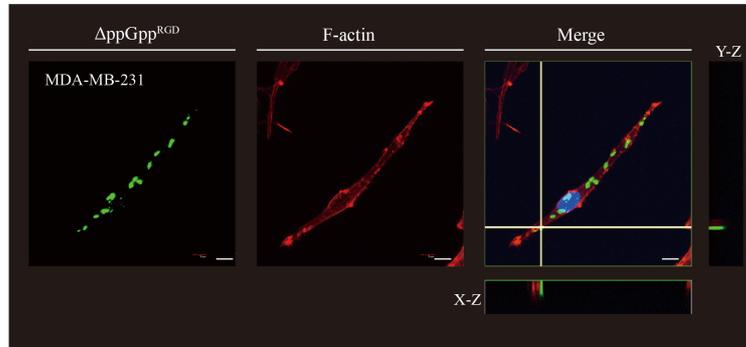


Figure S4

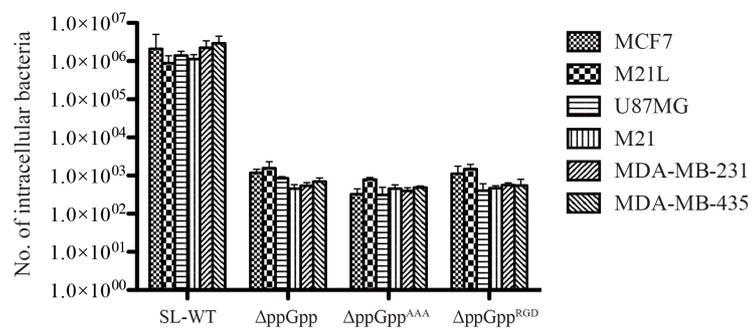


Figure S5

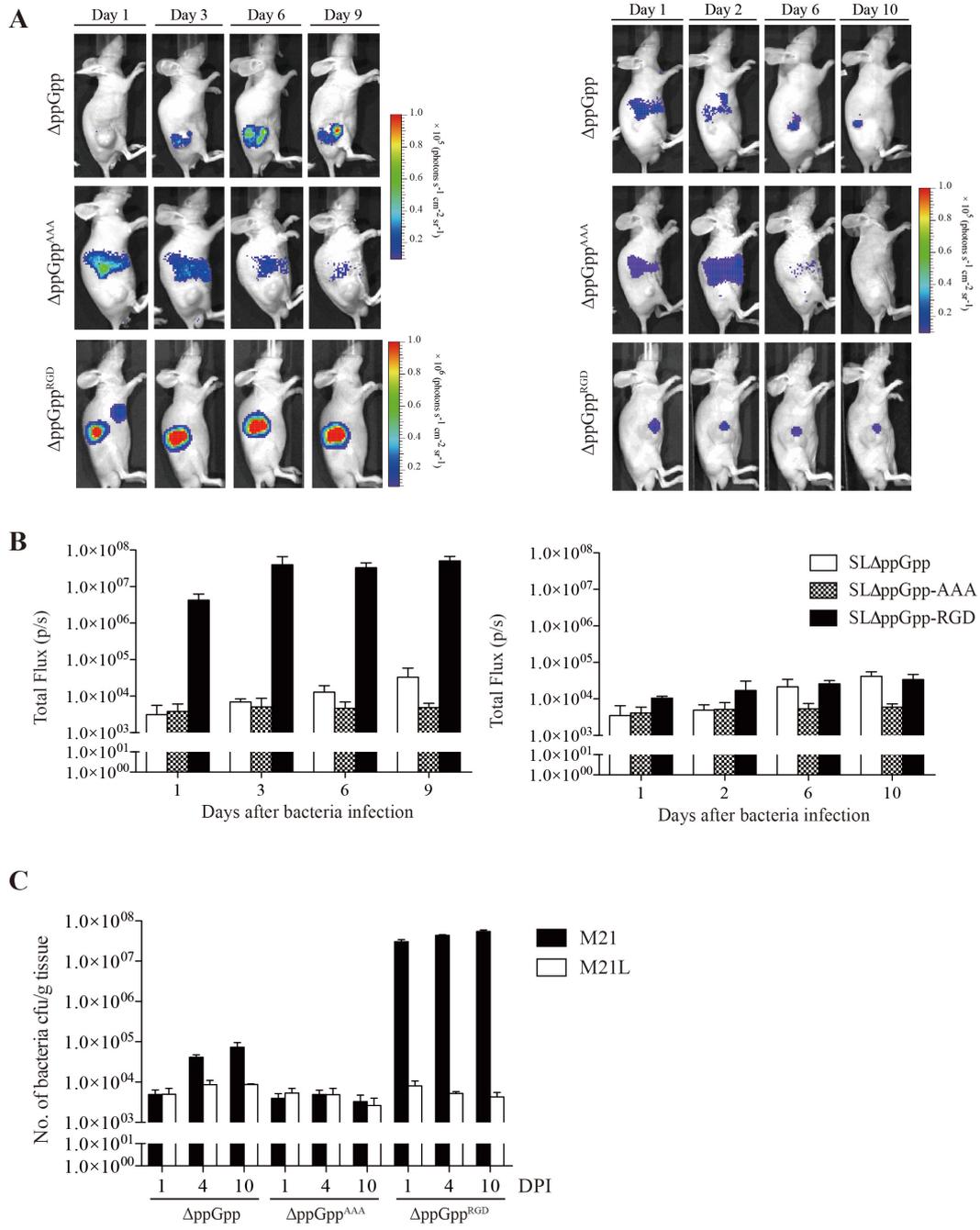
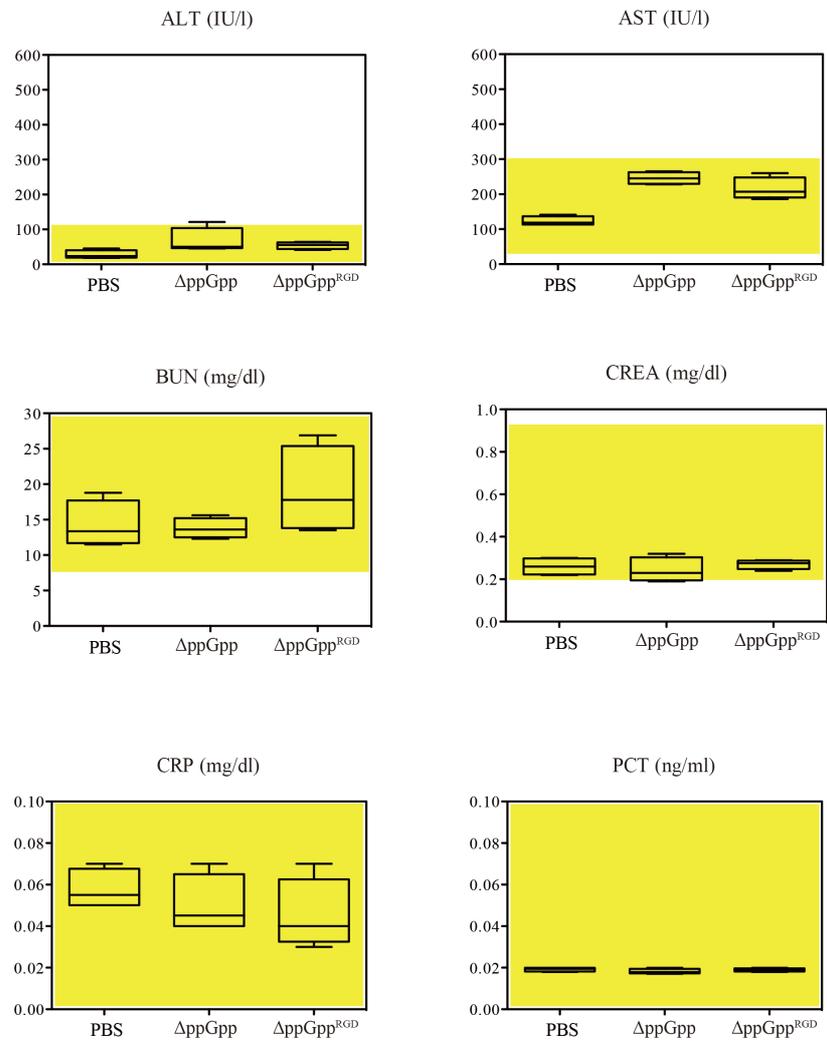


Figure S6



Graphical Abstract

