Table 1. Twenty Most Labile mRNAs

В#	Name	HL	0	2.5	5	10	20
b4188	yjfN	0.8*	8782	744	67	-41	-270
b3605	ÍÍdD	0.9*	7031	770	1424	221	-109
b3914	cpxP(2)	1.0	10398	1812	3530	997	-11
b0990	cspG	1.1	6302	1324	935	389	105
b3913	cpxP(1)	1.1	10811	2352	3506	790	27
b0553	nmpC	1.2	4704	1147	742	187	-183
b2398	yfeC	1.2	5062	1218	614	122	-107
b3494	uspB	1.2*	4330	870	366	- 33	-191
b3556	cspA	1.2	20403	4696	3056	1556	100
b3685	yidE	1.2*	4373	651	722	202	-150
b0726	sucA	1.3	4699	1236	1001	701	-161
b1205	ychH	1.3	11630	2964	692	67	-171
b3362	yhfG	1.3*	3959	884	1014	556	-114
b0162	cdaR	1.4*	3366	859	473	105	520
b1060	yceP	1.4	11780	3294	5286	1886	1374
b2080	yegP	1.4	5355	1567	2914	1769	922
b2377	yfdY	1.4	6525	1880	1189	944	53
b3361	fic	1.4	6270	1888	2035	1267	39
b4132	cadB	1.4	6923	2019	3046	2287	238
b4396	rob	1.4	4685	1339	734	- 32	-322

The 20 most labile mRNAs with their average difference (AD) intensities at each timepoint. Twelve of 20 have unknown or putative functions. High lability may be an indication of regulation at the level of RNA stability. This is known to be the case for *cspA*, which is extremely unstable at 37° but transiently stable after a shift to 15° (Goldenberg et al. 1996). The lability of *cspG* suggests that it may behave similarly. Numbers shaded in gray are below the 99% confidence detection threshold (see Methods). *Half-life represents an upper bound.