Fig. S1.  Hyperinfectivity is not induced \textit{in vitro}.  \textit{V. cholerae} (AC304; lac\textsuperscript{Z}) were incubated in M9 pH9 (diamonds) for 4 h, M9 pH7 (triangles) for 4 h, or 2 h in filter sterilized stool supernatant (circles) and competed against an overnight LB culture of El Tor \textit{V. cholerae} (AC390; lac\textsuperscript{Z}) in the infant mouse model.  Alternatively, patient derived rice-water stool \textit{V. cholerae} was competed against \textit{V. cholerae} incubated for 2 h in filter sterilized stool supernatant (squares) or overnight LB culture (crosses).  Horizontal and vertical bars depict the median and inter-quartile range, respectively.  The competitive index (CI) is calculated as the ratio of the mutant to the test strain after a 24 h infection -- corrected for the input ratio.  Experiments with patient derived samples (squares and crosses) were not significantly different by the non-parametric Kruskal-Wallis test ($\alpha = 0.05$) but were different from the other experimental groups ($P \leq 0.05$).  Competitions without patient derived samples were not significantly different between themselves ($\alpha = 0.05$).  Stool supernatant and patient derived \textit{V. cholerae} were negative for lytic phage.  These data represent two independent experiments.