### **Supplemental Figures and Tables for:**

Chimeric MerR-Family Regulators and Logic Elements for the Design of Metal Sensitive Genetic Circuits in Bacillus subtilis

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# **Supplementary Table S1. Bacterial strains used in this study**



a Relevant characteristics are listed. Antibiotic resistance cassettes are denoted as follows: *cm*: chloramphenicol resistance; spc: spectinomycin resistance; MLS: erythromycin and lincomycin resistance.

<sup>b</sup> The direction of strain construction is indicated by an arrow which involves transformation with plasmids as indicated. Plasmids referred to are given in Table S2.

# **Supplementary Table S2. Plasmids used in this study**







<sup>a</sup> Relevant characteristics are listed. Antibiotic resistance cassettes as follows: amp<sup>r</sup>; ampicillin resistance; kan<sup>r</sup>: kanamycin resistance; cm<sup>r</sup> : chloramphenicol resistance; spc<sup>r</sup> : spectinomycin resistance; mls: erythromycin and lincomycin resistance.

# **Supplementary Table S3. Primers and oligonucleotides used in this study**









a Restriction sites are in uppercase bold; QuickChange point mutation sites are underlined bold, RBS sequences in primers are in lowercase and underlined with a thin line; terminator sequence are underlined with a dotted line.











<sup>a</sup> For sequences of this study, the -10 and -35 elements are in bold; positions where a regulator binds are underlined; RBS and spacer are in lowercase.



**Supplementary Figure S1. Comparison of Gram +ve and Gram -ve MerR promoter activity in** *B. subtilis***.** Cells harbouring either an empty luciferase reporter, P*merR20* (Gram +ve), P*merR19* (Gram +ve), P*veg* (Gram +ve) or P*cadA19* (Gram-ve) were grown in MM9 media with luciferase activity measured overtime. Values presented are the average of three time points (35-, 40 and 45-minutes) following initial inoculation into MM9 medium. The strong Gram +ve *B. subtilis* promoter P*veg*, was included as a control. Subscripts indicate the size of the spacer region between the -10 and -35 elements for MerR family promoters. Data are the ± standard deviation of triplicate measurements performed on three different days.



**Supplementary Figure S2. Comparison of ZntR sequences and structural analysis of the chimera MerRZntR.A)** Sequence alignment of ZntR homologues from various Gram-negative genetic backgrounds ("Ec" – *E. coli*, accession code: AAC76317.1; "Se"- *S. enterica*, accession code: EBW6030787.1; "Kp" – *K. pneumoniae*, accession code: CDK70471.1; "Sf" – *S. flexerni*, accession code: EAA3112577.1; "Pa" – *P. aeruginosa*, accession code: MBH4409345.1). Residues of interest involved in interdomain communication are highlighted in bold purple. Asterisk " \* " indicates fully conserved residues, colon " : " indicates conserved residues with similar properties, and period " . " indicates residues of weakly similar properties. **B)** Structural analysis of the residues between α-helices 2-3 in MerRZntR. Here, the MerR (*S. aureus*) derived DNA-Binding Domain is coloured dark blue, whilst the ZntR (*E. coli*) derived Metal-Binding Domain is coloured purple. Residues of interest are coloured lavender blue and are numbered accordingly. Due to the presence of the non-polar residue Ala-29, no hydrogen bonding is present between Ala-29 (DNA-Binding Domain) and Ser-44 and Arg-48 (Metal Binding Domain).



**Supplementary Figure S3. Activity of double and triple MerRZntR mutants against the wild-type and single mutant MerRZntRA29E .** Residues in between alpha-helix 2-3 were mutated to those found natively in ZntR, generating MerRZntRA29E/G30H and MerRZntRA29E/G30H/P32V (mut3), with the activity compared relative to both wild-type (MerRZntR) and the single mutant (MerRZntR<sup>A29E</sup>). Cells were grown to OD<sub>600</sub>= ~ 0.03 and induced at the highest sub-lethal tested concentration of Zn<sup>2+</sup> with luciferase activity (relative luminescence units (RLU) normalised by cell density (OD<sub>600</sub>)) for three time points (35-, 40- and 45-mins) post induction. Fold-induction values of the induced (dark purple) are relative to the respective uninduced strain (light purple). Values are presented as mean and ± standard deviation of either two or three independent replicates.



Magnification of the CueR (*E. coli*, accession code: CAD6020341.1) inter-domain hydrogen bonding network between αhelices 2-3. **B)** Magnification of the MerRCueR chimera inter-domain hydrogen bonding network between α-helices 2-3. Here, the MerR (*S. aureus*) derived DNA-Binding Domain is indicated in dark blue, whilst the CueR (*E. coli*) derived Metal-Binding Domain is indicated in orange. For panels **A** and **B,** residues of interest are coloured in lavender blue and are numbered accordingly, with hydrogen bonds indicated in yellow. **C)** Sequence alignment of CueR from various Gramnegative genetic backgrounds ("Ec" – *E. coli*, accession code: CAD6020341.1; ; "Kp" – K. pneumoniae, accession code: OZQ58601.1; "Sf" – *S. flexerni*, accession code: EFX2973845.1; "Pa" – *P. aeruginosa*, accession code: MXH36715.1; "Se"- *S. enterica*, accession code: EAS1883030.1). Residues of interest involved in interdomain communication are highlighted in bold orange. Asterisk " \* " indicates fully conserved residues, colon ": " indicates conserved residues with similar properties, and period " . " indicates residues of weakly similar properties.



#### **Supplementary Figure S5. Dose response of PmerR regulated by MerRCueRmut3 in response to Ag<sup>+</sup> induction**.

Transcriptional output from  $P_{merR}$  is shown in response to various concentrations of Ag<sup>+</sup>. Cells were induced at OD<sub>600</sub> =  $\sim$ 0.03 with luciferase activity (relative luminescence units [RLU]) normalised to optical density (OD<sub>600</sub>) values (RLU/OD<sub>600</sub>) from three time points (35-, 40- and 45-mins post induction). Values for the limit of detection (LOD) and Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) guideline values are indicated. Values are presented as mean and ± standard deviation of either two or three independent replicates.



Supplementary Figure S6. Wild-type (P<sub>merR20</sub>) and mutant (P<sub>merR19</sub>) promoters. The wild-type P<sub>merR20</sub> promoter was used as a template for targeted mutagenesis to remove 1 bp adjacent to the -10 element (indicated by red arrow), as done previously by Parkhill *et al*<sup>7</sup> to generate the mutant promoter P<sub>merR19</sub>. The MerR dyad sequence is underlined with both the -35 and -10 element in bold.



**Supplementary Figure S7. Maps of the** *B. subtilis* **SANDBOX plasmids. A)** Vector architecture for plasmids pBSAND1 and pBSAND2 both of which contain one half of the two-subunit sigma factor system SigO-RsoA. Plasmids pBSAND1, pBSAND2 and pBSANDlux are all integrative vectors with resistance markers *spc* (spectinomycin), *erm* (MLS; *macrolide, lincosamide and streptogramin B antibiotics if induced by erythromycin)* and cat (chloramphenicol) and integrate at the loci *thrC, lacA*  and *sacA*, respectively. Whilst pBSANDdel is an integrative vector, the flanking homology region (shown in pink) is the only integrative portion of the plasmid. The gRNA to cut within the *sigO-rsoA* regulon is indicated with an orange arrowhead. Plasmid pBSANDlux is a luciferase-based reporter vector (P<sub>oxdC</sub>-luxABCDE) and pBSANDdel is a modified CRISPR-Cas9 vector designed to knockout the SigO-RsoA regulon. The integrative portion of all the logic gate plasmids are shown with a black line, terminators are indicated with the "T" symbol, and all comprise a *bla* (ampicillin) resistance marker to allow for selection in *E. coli* – the exception of which is pBSANDdel which has a *kan* (kanamycin) marker for selection in both *E. coli*  and *B. subtilis*. Plasmids pBSAND1, pBSAND2, pBSANDlux and pBSANDdel are derived from pBS4S, pBS2E, pBS3Clux and pJOE8999<sup>3,4</sup>. B) The Golden Gate cloning site based on Bsal. The RFP cassette is flanked by two Golden Gate restriction sites, highlighted in bold purple, with the overhang indicated in bold black.



**Supplementary Figure S8.** *Bacillus subtilis* **metal-sensory circuit controlled by the native CzrA regulator.** In the circuit shown, CzrA mediated repression of the cognate promoter P<sub>cadA</sub> is relieved upon the addition of heavy metal ions. Transcriptional output from  $P_{cadA}$ , measured via luciferase activity (luxABCDE, light blue arrow) is shown in response to various concentrations of heavy metals. Inducers, Zn<sup>2+</sup> and Cd<sup>2+</sup> are indicated in teal and dark blue respectively. M<sup>+/2+</sup> indicates the addition of either a monovalent or divalent metal ion. Cells were induced at OD<sub>600</sub> = ~ 0.03 with luciferase activity (relative luminescence units [RLU]) normalised to optical density (OD<sub>600</sub>) values (RLU/OD<sub>600</sub>) from three time points (35-, 40- and 45-mins post induction). Values are presented as mean and ± standard deviation of either two or three independent replicates.

## **References**

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