

Supporting Information

Eser et al. 10.1073/pnas.0812596106

SI Text: Plasmid and Strain Constructions

Oligonucleotides used in constructing strains and plasmids are listed in Table S2. Chromosomal alleles were moved by P1 transductions. Chromosomal deletions by inserting antibiotic resistance markers were done in BW25113 by the method of Datsenko and Wanner, and subsequently moved into various other strains by P1 transduction and selected for antibiotic resistance (1). Elimination of the antibiotic resistance markers created by the method of Datsenko and Wanner was performed as described and carried out after introducing the deletion allele with the antibiotic resistance marker into any strain (1). The gene for DsbA was deleted as published (2). *dsbB::K_m^R* in HK329 was created as in (3) and *dsbB::Cm^R* in MER144 using oligonucleotides *dsbBH43* and *dsbBcatP2* and template pKD3. *dsbC::K_m^R* was created using primers *dsbCH1* and *dsbCH2* and template pKD4. For *dsbD::K_m^R*, the primers *dsbDH1* and *dsbDH2* and template pKD13 were used. The *gshA::Kan^R* and *gshA::Cm^R* alleles were derived from MJF152 and MJF141, respectively. Primers *cydDH1* and *cydDH2* using pKD13 were used to create a *cydD::K_m^R* allele. *mdlA::K_m^R* was made using primers *mdlA5'P4* and *mdlA3'P1* and template pKD13. The *ggt::Kan^R* allele was constructed using primers *ggt-kan-P2* and *ggt-del-P1*. Strains were made *phoR* by P1 transduction using a lysate derived from DHB73, selecting for *K_m^R* and screening for blue colonies on media plates containing XP (5-bromo-4-chloro-3-indolyl phosphate).

Oligonucleotides ssTorT-for and ssTorT-rev coding for the signal sequence of TorT were annealed and ligated into the *NcoI* site of pDSW204, resulting in pMER81. Plasmid pMER79 was created by cloning the *XbaI* and *HindIII*-flanked 3xFLAG sequence derived from pNB100 (4) into the *XbaI* and *HindIII* sites of pMER81. The genes for TrxA, TrxC, GrxA, and GrxC were amplified from MG1655 using oligonucleotides (trxA-*BspHI*-for, trxA-ns-*XbaI*-rev, trxC-*NcoI*-for, trxC-ns-*XbaI*-rev, grxA-*BspHI*-for, grxA-ns-*XbaI*-rev, grxC-*NcoI*-for, grxC-ns-*XbaI*-rev) digested with either *BspHI* or *NcoI* and *XbaI* and cloned into the *NcoI* and *XbaI* sites of pMER79 to create pMER90, pMER91, pMER92, and pMER94, respectively.

pMER96 was generated by amplifying the bacteriophage T4 glutaredoxin 1 gene *nrdC* from pGRX1 using the oligonucleotides AfIII-NrdC-for and nrdC-ns-*XbaI*-rev and cloning the resulting DNA fragment into the *NcoI* and *XbaI* sites of pMER79. The glutaredoxin 3 gene (*grxC*) was amplified by PCR from purified *E. coli* chromosomal DNA with primers Sal-grxC-F and R-grxC-Hind. The PCR product was digested with *SalI* and *HindIII*, ligated into *SalI*- and *HindIII*-digested pTrc99a-ssTorA-TrxA resulting in pTrc99a-ssTorA-GrxC. GrxC active site mutants were constructed as follows: *grxC* was amplified from plasmid pTrc99a-ssTorA-GrxC with forward primers Sal-grxC[AA] for GrxC[AA], Sal-grxC[CA] for GrxC[CA], Sal-grxC[AC] for GrxC[AC] and with R-grxC-Hind as the reverse primer for all three constructs. Each PCR product was digested with *SalI* and *HindIII*, then ligated into *SalI*- and *HindIII*-digested pTrc99a-ssTorA-TrxA, resulting in pTrc99a-ssTorA-GrxC[AA], pTrc99a-ssTorA-GrxC[CA], and pTrc99a-ssTorA-GrxC[AC]. TrxA active site mutants were constructed according to the Quickchange method (Stratagene) using pTrc99a-ssTorA-TrxA as template and the oligonucleotides trxA-AA-top and trxA-AA-bott to create pMER163, trxA-CA-top and trxA-CA-bott, creating pMER164, trxA-AC-top and trxA-AC-bott, resulting in pMER165. The C65Y mutation in GrxC[CA] was introduced by site-directed mutagenesis according to the Quickchange protocol (Stratagene) using primers GrxC-C66Y-for and GrxC-C66Y-rev amplifying plasmid pTrc99a-ssTorA-GrxC[CA] and the resulting isolated plasmid was verifying by sequencing. The plasmid pMER187 was created by subcloning the *grxC[CA]C65Y* gene from the site-directed mutagenesis using *XbaI* and *HindIII* restriction sites into *XbaI/HindIII*-digested pTrc99a-ssTorA-GrxC. The genes for the DsbA substrates LivK (leucine-specific-binding protein), YodA (calcium-induced cadmium-binding protein), and RcsF (sensory component of the Rcs phosphorelay system) were subcloned from plasmids pHK641, pHK642, and pHK646 by excising a DNA fragment containing the genes and a 3' *c-Myc* sequence using *KpnI* and *XbaI* and cloning these into the *KpnI/XbaI* sites of pBAD42, resulting in the plasmids pMER154, pMER155, and pMER156, respectively.

1. Datsenko KA, Wanner BL (2000) One-step inactivation of chromosomal genes in *Escherichia coli* K-12 using PCR products. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 97:6640–6645.
2. Kadokura H, Tian H, Zander T, Bardwell JC, Beckwith J (2004) Snapshots of DsbA in action: detection of proteins in the process of oxidative folding. *Science* 303:534–537.
3. Kadokura H, Bader M, Tian H, Bardwell JC, Beckwith J (2000) Roles of a conserved arginine residue of DsbB in linking protein disulfide-bond-formation pathway to the respiratory chain of *Escherichia coli*. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 97:10884–10889.
4. Buddelmeijer N, Beckwith J (2004) A complex of the *Escherichia coli* cell division proteins FtsL, FtsB and FtsQ forms independently of its localization to the septal region. *Mol Microbiol* 52:1315–1327.

Table S1. *E. coli* strains and plasmids

Strain or plasmid	Genotype or description	Ref. or source
Strains		
MC1000	<i>araD139 Δ(araABC-leu)7697 galU galK Δ(lac)X74 rpsL thi</i>	1
MG1655	<i>E. coli</i> K12	2
DHB3	<i>Δ(ara-leu)7697 araD139 ΔlacX74 galE galK rpsL phoR Δ(phoA)Pvull ΔmalF3 thi</i>	3
DHB73	<i>DHB3 phoA⁺ phoR⁻ proC::Tn10</i>	Dana H. Boyd
DH5 α	<i>F⁻Φ80 lacZΔM15 Δ(lacZYA-argF)U139 recA1 endA1 hsdR17 (r_K⁻ m_K⁻) gal⁻ phoA supE11 λ⁻ thi⁻¹ gyrA96 relA1</i>	Invitrogen
BW25113	<i>lacI^q rrnB_{T17} ΔlacZ_{WJ16} hsdR514 ΔaraBAD_{AH33} ΔrhaBAD_{LD78}</i>	4
MJF141	<i>DHB4 gshA::Cm^R</i>	Melinda Faulkner
MJF152	<i>DHB4 gshA::Km^R</i>	5
HK295	<i>MC1000 Δara714 leu⁺</i>	6
HK317	<i>HK295 ΔdsbA</i>	7
HK329	<i>HK295 ΔdsbA ΔdsbB</i>	This study
HK581	<i>HK317 ΔgshA</i>	This study
HK582	<i>HK329 ΔgshA</i>	This study
HK453	<i>HK295 ΔdsbA ΔdsbC ΔdsbD</i>	This study
MER144	<i>HK453 ΔdsbB</i>	This study
MER380	<i>HK453 ΔgshA</i>	This study
MER360	<i>HK295 phoR⁻..proC::Tn10</i>	This study
MER390	<i>HK317 phoR⁻..proC::Tn10</i>	This study
MER392	<i>HK329 phoR⁻..proC::Tn10</i>	This study
MER382	<i>MER360 ΔgshA</i>	This study
MER394	<i>HK581 phoR⁻..proC::Tn10</i>	This study
MER396	<i>HK582 phoR⁻..proC::Tn10</i>	This study
MER554	<i>MER360 ΔmdlA</i>	This study
MER556	<i>MER390 ΔmdlA</i>	This study
MER471	<i>MER360 Δggf</i>	This study
MER496	<i>MER392 Δggf</i>	This study
HK408	<i>HK295 ΔcydD</i>	This study
HK498	<i>HK317 ΔcydD</i>	This study
MER487	<i>HK408 phoR⁻..proC::Tn10</i>	This study
MER491	<i>HK498 phoR⁻..proC::Tn10</i>	This study
Plasmids		
pCP20	<i>pINT-ts araC P_{araB}-γ-β-exo</i>	4
pKD46	<i>pINT-ts araC P_{araB}-γ-β-exo-tL3</i>	4
pKD3	<i>pANTS-γ FRT flanked cat^R</i>	4
pKD4	<i>pANTS-γ FRT flanked kan^R</i>	4
pTrc99a	<i>ori_{pBR322} P_{trc} T_{rrnB} bla</i>	Promega
pDSW204	<i>pTrc99a with attenuated promoter</i>	8
pAM239	<i>ori_{pSC101} P_{lac} spec^R</i>	laboratory collection
pBAD42	<i>ori_{pSC101} araC P_{araB} spec^R</i>	L.M. Guzman
pNB100	<i>pBAD18 FLAG₃</i>	9
pGRX1	<i>pQE60-nrdC</i>	10
pHK641	<i>pAM238 livK-c-Myc</i>	7
pHK642	<i>pAM238 yodA-c-Myc</i>	7
pHK646	<i>pAM238 rcsF-c-Myc</i>	7
pMER79	<i>pDSW204-TorTss-FLAG</i>	This study
pMER81	<i>pDSW204-TorTss</i>	This study
pMER90	<i>pDSW204-TorTss-trxA-FLAG</i>	This study
pMER91	<i>pDSW204-TorTss-trxC-FLAG</i>	This study
pMER92	<i>pDSW204-TorTss-grxA-FLAG</i>	This study
pMER94	<i>pDSW204-TorTss-grxC-FLAG</i>	This study
pMER96	<i>pDSW204-TorTss-nrdC-FLAG</i>	This study
pTrc99a-ssTorA-TrxA	<i>pTrc99a TorAss-trxA</i>	11
pMER163	<i>pTrc99a TorAss-trxA (C32A, C35A mutations in trxA)</i>	This study
pMER164	<i>pTrc99a TorAss-trxA (C35A mutation in trxA)</i>	This study
pMER165	<i>pTrc99a TorAss-trxA (C32A mutation in trxA)</i>	This study
pTrc99a-ssTorA-GrxC	<i>pTrc99a TorAss-grxC</i>	This study
pTrc99a-ssTorA-GrxC[AA]	<i>pTrc99a TorAss-grxC (C11A C14A mutations in grxC)</i>	This study
pTrc99a-ssTorA-GrxC[CA]	<i>pTrc99a TorAss-grxC (C14A mutation in grxC)</i>	This study

Strain or plasmid	Genotype or description	Ref. or source
pTrc99a-ssTorA-GrxC[AC]	pTrc99a TorAss- <i>grxC</i> (C11A mutation in <i>grxC</i>)	This study
pMER187	pTrc99a TorAss- <i>grxC</i> (C14A C65Y mutations in <i>grxC</i>)	This study
pMER154	pBAD42 <i>livK-c-Myc</i>	This study
pMER155	pBAD42 <i>yodA-c-Myc</i>	This study
pMER156	pBAD42 <i>rscF-c-Myc</i>	This study

- Casadaban MJ, Cohen SN (1980) Analysis of gene control signals by DNA fusion and cloning in *Escherichia coli*. *J Mol Biol* 138:179–207.
- Guyer MS, Reed RR, Steitz JA, Low KB (1981) Identification of a sex-factor-affinity site in *E. coli* as gamma delta. *Cold Spring Harb Symp Quant Biol* 45 (Pt 1):135–140.
- Boyd D, Manoil C, Beckwith J (1987) Determinants of membrane protein topology. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 84:8525–8529.
- Datsenko KA, Wanner BL (2000) One-step inactivation of chromosomal genes in *Escherichia coli* K-12 using PCR products. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 97:6640–6645.
- Faulkner MJ, Veeravalli K, Gon S, Georgiou G, Beckwith J (2008) Functional plasticity of a peroxidase allows evolution of diverse disulfide-reducing pathways. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 105:6735–6740.
- Kadokura H, Beckwith J (2002) Four cysteines of the membrane protein DsbB act in concert to oxidize its substrate DsbA. *Embo J* 21:2354–2363.
- Kadokura H, Tian H, Zander T, Bardwell JC, Beckwith J (2004) Snapshots of DsbA in action: detection of proteins in the process of oxidative folding. *Science* 303:534–537.
- Weiss DS, Chen JC, Ghigo JM, Boyd D, Beckwith J (1999) Localization of FtsI (PBP3) to the septal ring requires its membrane anchor, the Z ring, FtsA, FtsQ, and FtsL. *J Bacteriol* 181:508–520.
- Buddelmeijer N, Beckwith J (2004) A complex of the *Escherichia coli* cell division proteins FtsL, FtsB and FtsQ forms independently of its localization to the septal region. *Mol Microbiol* 52:1315–1327.
- Gvakharia BO, Hanson E, Koonin EK, Mathews CK (1996) Identification of a second functional glutaredoxin encoded by the bacteriophage T4 genome. *J Biol Chem* 271, 15307–15310.
- Masip L, Klein-Marcuschamer D, Quan S, Bardwell JC, Georgiou G (2008) Laboratory evolution of *Escherichia coli* thioredoxin for enhanced catalysis of protein oxidation in the periplasm reveals a phylogenetically conserved substrate specificity determinant. *J Biol Chem* 283:840–848.

Table S2. Oligonucleotides