1 Supplementary Information

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3 Supplementary Table 1: Crystallographic data and refinement statistics of the

4 PspF₁₋₂₇₅R131A structure

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Space group	P65					
Unit Cell (Å) $a = b = 113$ $\alpha = \beta = 90^{\circ}$		3.8, c = 39.4				
A. Data reda	uction statistics					
λ (Å)	Resolution (Å)	Unique reflections	Redundancy	Ι/σ	Completeness (%)	Rsym ^a (%)
1.54179	32.86 – 2.21 (2.33 – 2.21)	14918	9.7	29.9 (8.2)	99.9	6.2 (25.8)
B. Refineme	nt Statistics					
Reflections (work/free)			14134/767			
Number of atoms			2050 (135 water molecules)			
R_{work} (%)			17.3			
R _{free} (%)		23.5				
Ramachandra	an plot (%)					
Favoured			95.7			
Generous			0.5			
Disallowed			0			
rms deviation	n from real value	es				
Bond Lengths (Å)			0.019			
Bond angles (deg.)			1.7			

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^aRsym= $\Sigma i/Ii - \langle I \rangle | \Sigma \langle I \rangle$, where Ii and $\langle I \rangle$ are the observed and averaged intensities.

7 The numbers in brackets are for the highest resolution shell.

9 Supplementary Figure Legends

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Supplementary Fig. 1: Nucleotide binding using UV-crosslinking of [α-³²P]ATP to PspF₁₋₂₇₅ proteins.

Following UV irradiation of 20 μ M PspF₁₋₂₇₅ proteins in the presence of 40 μ Ci [α -³²P], and SDS-PAGE analysis, PspF₁₋₂₇₅ bands of equal Coomassie-blue intensities containing covalently cross-linked radioactivity were quantified by phosphorImager analysis and expressed in photo-stimulated luminescence. The variants are as indicated. The negative control refers to the Walker B mutation PspF₁₋₂₇₅K42A, which is proposed to be monomeric and as such unable to interact with nucleotide (Schumacher *et al.*, 2004). Here "-" represents the absence of protein.

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21 Supplementary Fig. 2: The pre-SIi variants V132A and L138A are defective in the presence of the ATP ground state analogues, AMP-AIF and ADP-BeF. A) SDS-22 PAGE gel showing the cross-linking profiles of σ^{54} -DNA complexes formed on the 23 mismatch promoter probe in the presence of in situ generated AMP-AIF (see 24 Experimental Procedures). The migration positions of the cross-linked σ^{54} -DNA and 25 26 PspF₁₋₂₇₅-DNA species are indicated. Cross-linked PspF₁₋₂₇₅-DNA species are no longer 27 observed in reactions containing V132A and L138A. Native-PAGE gel illustrating that 28 AMP-AlF-dependent trapped complexes are only observed in the presence of PspF₁₋₂₇₅ WT (lane 2) and the pre-SIi variants S135A (lane 6), Q136A (lane 7) and P137A/T (lanes 29 8-9). The migration positions of the σ^{54} -DNA-PspF₁₋₂₇₅:AMP-AlF (trapped) complex, 30 binary σ^{54} -DNA (σ^{54} -DNA) complex, free DNA and percentage DNA bound in each of 31

the complexes is indicated. **B**) SDS-PAGE gel as in **A**) but on the duplex promoter probe in the presence of core RNAP. The migration positions of the cross-linked β/β' -DNA, σ^{54} -DNA and PspF₁₋₂₇₅-DNA species are indicated. **C**) SDS-PAGE gel showing the crosslinking profiles of σ^{54} -DNA complexes formed on the mismatch promoter probe in the presence of *in situ* generated ADP-BeF. The migration positions of the cross-linked σ^{54} -DNA and PspF₁₋₂₇₅-DNA species are indicated.

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39 Supplementary Fig. 3: The pre-SIi variant S135A is affected by the slowly 40 hydrolysable ATP analogue, ATPyS. A) SDS-PAGE gel showing the cross-linking profiles of σ^{54} -DNA complexes formed on the mismatch promoter probe in the presence 41 of ATP γ S. The migration positions of the cross-linked σ^{54} -DNA and PspF₁₋₂₇₅-DNA 42 species are indicated. Cross-linked PspF₁₋₂₇₅-DNA species are no longer observed in 43 44 reactions containing S135A. Native-PAGE gel illustrating that the ATPyS-dependent complex (σ^{54} -DNA-PspF₁₋₂₇₅:ATP γ S) formed is unstable and only presence in reactions 45 containing PspF₁₋₂₇₅ WT (lane 2) and the pre-SIi variants P137A/T (lanes 8-9). The 46 migration positions of the σ^{54} -DNA-PspF₁₋₂₇₅:ATPγS complex, binary σ^{54} -DNA (σ^{54} -47 48 DNA) complex, free DNA and percentage DNA bound in each of the complexes is 49 indicated. B) SDS-PAGE gel as in A) but on the duplex promoter probe in the presence of core RNAP. The migration positions of the cross-linked β/β' -DNA, σ^{54} -DNA and 50 PspF₁₋₂₇₅-DNA species are indicated. 51

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53 Supplementary Fig. 4: A conserved switch between the pre-SIi and L1 loops exists

54 within bEBPs. The co-variance between the pre-SIi consensus sequence (RVGGNKPIK)

and each of the residues that constitute the AAA+ domain of bEBPs (Pfam 00158) was
calculated. The correlation between each of the consensus sequence residues (colourcoded as shown) and each residue of the AAA+ domain is depicted graphically.

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59 Supplementary Fig. 5: Crystal structure of the PspF₁₋₂₇₅R131A variant. A) Interaction between L1 loop residue E81 and the pre-SIi R131 residue (side chains shown 60 61 as sticks) is disrupted in the R131A structure and the main chain of R131A rotates away 62 from the L1 loop. Structural features relevant to bEBPs such as the L1 loop, the pre-SIi 63 loop, Helix 3 and Helix 4 and the two sub-domains of the AAA+ domain are indicated. 64 **B)** Final $2F_{o}$ - F_{c} map of the pre-SIi region displayed at 1σ in blue mesh at 2.21Å. Inside the electron density map is the C_{α} trace model, with the position of R131A indicated. 65 66 Water molecules (red spheres) added towards later stages of refinement are also visible. C) The pre-SIi loop within a simulated annealing omit F_0 - F_c map contoured at 3σ , with 67 68 residues 129-130 omitted. **D**) Comparison of main-chain RMSD values between PspF₁. 69 ₂₇₅WT and PspF₁₋₂₇₅R131A. The peak represents residues 130-132, which in the context 70 of PspF₁₋₂₇₅R131A undergo the most dramatic change (with respect to PspF₁₋₂₇₅WT). The 71 missing residues in the graph refer to the non-defined L1 loop residues (82-89), which are 72 absent in the crystal structure due to the flexibility of the L1 loop (also see Fig. 1A).

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74 **References:**

- Schumacher, J., Zhang, X., Jones, S., Bordes, P., and Buck, M. (2004) ATP-dependent
 transcriptional activation by bacterial PspF AAA+protein. *J Mol Biol* 338: 863875.
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Supplementary Figure 1

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Supplementary Figure 5

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