1 **Supplementary Information**

2

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

4 **PspF1-275R131A structure**

5

6 ^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**

10

11 Supplementary Fig. 1: Nucleotide binding using UV-crosslinking of $[α⁻³²P]ATP$ to 12 **PspF1-275 proteins.**

13 Following UV irradiation of 20 μM PspF₁₋₂₇₅ proteins in the presence of 40 μCi $[\alpha^{-32}P]$, 14 and SDS-PAGE analysis, PspF1-275 bands of equal Coomassie-blue intensities containing 15 covalently cross-linked radioactivity were quantified by phosphorImager analysis and 16 expressed in photo-stimulated luminescence. The variants are as indicated. The negative 17 control refers to the Walker B mutation $P_{\text{SDF}_{1-275}}K42A$, which is proposed to be 18 monomeric and as such unable to interact with nucleotide (Schumacher *et al.*, 2004). Here 19 "-" represents the absence of protein.

20

21 **Supplementary Fig. 2: The pre-SIi variants V132A and L138A are defective in the** 22 **presence of the ATP ground state analogues, AMP-AlF and ADP-BeF. A)** SDS-23 PAGE gel showing the cross-linking profiles of σ^{54} -DNA complexes formed on the 24 mismatch promoter probe in the presence of *in situ* generated AMP-AlF (see 25 Experimental Procedures). The migration positions of the cross-linked σ^{54} -DNA and 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 P_{SDF_1-275} 29 WT (lane 2) and the pre-SIi variants S135A (lane 6), Q136A (lane 7) and P137A/T (lanes 30 8-9). The migration positions of the σ^{54} -DNA-PspF₁₋₂₇₅:AMP-AlF (trapped) complex, 31 binary σ^{54} -DNA (σ^{54} -DNA) complex, free DNA and percentage DNA bound in each of 32 the complexes is indicated. **B)** SDS-PAGE gel as in **A)** but on the duplex promoter probe 33 in the presence of core RNAP. The migration positions of the cross-linked β/β' -DNA, σ^{54} -34 DNA and PspF1-275-DNA species are indicated. **C)** SDS-PAGE gel showing the cross-35 linking profiles of σ^{54} -DNA complexes formed on the mismatch promoter probe in the 36 presence of *in situ* generated ADP-BeF. The migration positions of the cross-linked σ^{54} - 37 DNA and PspF₁₋₂₇₅-DNA species are indicated.

38

39 **Supplementary Fig. 3: The pre-SIi variant S135A is affected by the slowly** 40 **hydrolysable ATP analogue, ATPγS. A)** SDS-PAGE gel showing the cross-linking 41 - profiles of σ^{54} -DNA complexes formed on the mismatch promoter probe in the presence 42 of ATPγS. The migration positions of the cross-linked σ^{54} -DNA and PspF₁₋₂₇₅-DNA 43 species are indicated. Cross-linked PspF₁₋₂₇₅-DNA species are no longer observed in 44 reactions containing S135A. Native-PAGE gel illustrating that the ATPγS-dependent 45 complex $(\sigma^{54}$ -DNA-PspF₁₋₂₇₅:ATP γ S) formed is unstable and only presence in reactions 46 containing $P_{\text{Sp}}F_{1-275}$ WT (lane 2) and the pre-SIi variants P137A/T (lanes 8-9). The 47 migration positions of the σ^{54} -DNA-PspF₁₋₂₇₅:ATPγS complex, binary σ^{54} -DNA (σ^{54} -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 50 of core RNAP. The migration positions of the cross-linked β/β' -DNA, σ^{54} -DNA and 51 PspF₁₋₂₇₅-DNA species are indicated.

52

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)

55 and each of the residues that constitute the AAA+ domain of bEBPs (Pfam 00158) was 56 calculated. The correlation between each of the consensus sequence residues (colour-57 coded as shown) and each residue of the AAA+ domain is depicted graphically.

58

59 **Supplementary Fig. 5: Crystal structure of the PspF1-275R131A variant. A)** 60 Interaction between L1 loop residue E81 and the pre-SIi R131 residue (side chains shown 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 $2F_0-F_c$ map of the pre-SIi region displayed at 1σ in blue mesh at 2.21Å. Inside 65 the electron density map is the C_{α} trace model, with the position of R131A indicated. 66 Water molecules (red spheres) added towards later stages of refinement are also visible. 67 **C)** The pre-SIi loop within a simulated annealing omit $F_0 - F_c$ map contoured at 3 σ , with 68 residues 129-130 omitted. **D)** Comparison of main-chain RMSD values between PspF1- 69 $_{275}$ WT 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).

73

74 **References:**

75 Schumacher, J., Zhang, X., Jones, S., Bordes, P., and Buck, M. (2004) ATP-dependent 76 transcriptional activation by bacterial PspF AAA+protein. *J Mol Biol* **338**: 863- 77 875.

Supplementary Figure 1

Burrows et al

Burrows et al

Supplementary Figure 4

Burrows et al

Supplementary Figure 5

Burrows et al

