## **SUPPLEMENTAL DATA**

# **BcsKC is an essential protein for the Type VI secretion system activity in** *Burkholderia cenocepacia* and forms an outer membrane complex with  $\text{BsL}_\text{B}$

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## **Table S1**

# **Strains and plasmids**





<sup>a</sup> Amp<sup>R</sup>, ampicillin resistance, Tp<sup>R</sup>, trimethoprim resistance, Cm<sup>R</sup>, chloramphenicol resistance, Kan<sup>R</sup>, kanamycin resistance,  $Tet^{R}$ , tetracycline resistance.

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# **Table S2**

# **Oligonucleotide primers**





**\***Restriction endonuclease sites incorporated in the oligonucleotide sequences are underlined. N/A indicates absence of restriction site

Complementary sequences are bolded.

#### **Plasmids constructions details**

*Mutagenesis of* B. cenocepacia *K56-2 and complementing plasmids*—Unmarked and non-polar deletions were performed as described previously (4). To delete *atsR* (*BCAM0379*) PCR amplifications of regions flanking *atsR* were performed using 3061-3071 and 3060-3062 primer pairs. The amplicons were digested with the restriction enzymes EcoRI-XhoI and XhoI-XbaI, respectively, and cloned into the mutagenic plasmid pGPI-SceI digested with EcoRI and XbaI giving rise to pDelatsR. The deletion of *atsR* was first analyzed by PCR and also confirmed by Southern blot hybridization.

Several deletion plasmids were created using a similar approach and deletions were subsequently performed in *atsR* deleted mutant, *B. cenocepacia* K56-2 Δ*atsR*. To create pDelT6SS (to delete the entire T6SS gene cluster), amplicons were generated using primers 3778-3779 and 3780-3781 and were digested with XhoI-XbaI and XhoI-EcoRI. To create pDelTU1, pDelTU2 and pDelTU3 (to delete the T6SS Transcriptional Unit #1, #2 and #3, respectively; see *Results*), PCR products were amplified using primers 3457-3944 and 3945-2115; 3949-3950 and 3951-3952; 3947-3948 and 3780-3781, respectively. Amplicons were digested with the appropriate restriction enzymes and cloned into plasmid pGPI-SceI. Each gene within the transcriptional unit #2 was individually deleted. Plasmids pDelbcsM (to delete  $BCAL0340$ , pDelbcsL<sub>B</sub> (to delete  $BCAL0341$ ), pDelbcsK<sub>c</sub> (to delete  $BCAL0342$ ), pDelbcsI<sub>E</sub> (to delete *BCAL0344*), pDelbcsH<sub>F</sub> (to delete *BCAL0345*), pDelbcsG<sub>G</sub> (to delete *BCAL0346*), pDelbcsF<sub>H</sub> (to delete *BCAL0347*) and pDelbcs $E_A$  (to delete *BCAL0348*) were created using amplicons generated with primers 3949-3950 and 3966-3967; 3785-3786 and 3787-3788; 3466-3456 and 3468-3470; 3467-3469 and 3483- 3485; 3968-3969 and 3970-3971; 3972-3973 and 3974-3975; 3976-3977 and 3978-3979; 3951-3952 and 3980-3989, respectively. Plasmid pDA45 was used to delete *BCAL0343.*

*Bacterial two-hybrid system,* β*-galactosidase assay and plasmid constructions*—*In vivo* interaction between  $BsK_C$  and  $Bes<sub>B</sub>$  was investigated using the Bacterial Adenylate Cyclase Two-Hybrid (BACTH) System Kit (Euromedex). This system is based on the interaction-mediated reconstitution of the adenylate cyclase activity in an adenylate cyclase deficient *E. coli* reporter strain (6). The catalytic domain of adenylate cyclase (CyaA) from *Bordetella pertussis* consists of two complementary fragments, T25 and T18 that are not active when physically separated. When these two fragments are fused to interacting polypeptides and co-expressed in *E. coli*, heterodimerization of the hybrid proteins restores the activity CyaA, leading to cyclic AMP synthesis and transcriptional activation of the *lac* operon. Therefore, interaction between two hybrid proteins in *E. coli* will generate high levels of ß-galactosidase activity, which can be readily scored on X-gal containing media and quantified.

BcsL<sub>B</sub> and BcsK<sub>C</sub> were fused to the T25 and T18, respectively as follows. The  $bcsL<sub>B</sub>$  gene was PCR amplified using primer pair 3717-3718 primer pair. The amplicon was digested with BamHI and EcoRI and ligated into  $pKT25$  plasmid similarly digested. The resulting plasmid  $pT25BcsL<sub>B</sub>$  encodes a hybrid protein made of  $\text{BesL}_B$  fused to the C-terminus of the T25 fragment (T25-BcsL<sub>B</sub>).  $\text{BesK}_C$  and  $\text{besK}_{C_440-189}$ genes were first PCR amplified using primer pair 3716-3393. The amplicons were digested with PstI-SacI and ligated into similarly digested pUT18C. The resulting plasmids pT18BcsK<sub>C</sub> and pT18BcsK<sub>C<sup>A0-189</sub></sub></sup> encode hybrid proteins made of  $\text{BesK}_C$  or a truncated variant fused to the C-terminal end of T18.  $\text{BesK}_C$ and *bcsK<sub>CA40-189</sub>* were also PCR amplified using primer pair 3716-3719 primer pair. The amplicons were digested with PstI and XbaI and ligated into similarly digested pUT18. The resulting plasmids  $pBcsK<sub>C</sub>T18$ ,  $pBcsK<sub>C<sub>40-189</sub>T18</sub>$ , encode hybrid proteins made of  $BcsK<sub>C</sub>$  or a truncated variant fused to the N-terminal end of T18.

Sequential 25 amino acids deletions were performed within  $\text{BesK}_C$ . Deletion of amino acids 38 to 62 was performed as follows: DNA sequences encoding amino-acids 2 to 38 and amino acids 63 to 495 were PCR amplified using primer pairs 3716-4056 and 4057-3719, respectively. Primers 4056 and 4057 contain complementary sequences at their 5' extremity. Amplicons were purified using the QiaQuick PCR Purification Kit (Qiagen) according to the manufacturer's recommendations. Fusion PCR was performed using 2 µl of each product in a HotStar HiFidelity DNA polymerase containing-reaction mix (Qiagen) with primers 3716-3719. The PCR product was purified, digested with PstI and XbaI, and ligated into pUT18 plasmid similarly digested giving rise to plasmid  $pBcsK<sub>C.38-62</sub> T18$ . Using a similar approach deletions of amino acids 63 to 87, 88 to 112, 113 to 137, 138 to 162, 163 to 187, 188 to 212, 213 to 237 were performed by fusion PCR using amplicons generated with primers 3716-4058 and 4059- 3719, 3716-4060 and 4061-3719, 3716-4062 and 4063-3719, 3716-4064 and 4065-3719, 3716-4067 and 4066-3719, 3716-4213 and 4214-3719, 3716-4215 and 4216-3719, respectively, giving rise to plasmids  $pBcsK_{C<sub>05-87</sub>}T18$ ,  $pBcsK_{C<sub>088-112</sub>}T18$ ,  $pBcsK_{C<sub>0113-137</sub>}T18$ ,  $pBcsK_{C<sub>0138-162</sub>}T18$ ,  $pBcsK_{C<sub>0163-187</sub>}T18$ ,  $pBcsK_{C<sub>0188-183</sub>}$  $_{212}$ T18 and pBcsK<sub>C $_{213-237}$ </sub>T18, respectively. Deletions of amino acids 213 to 496 were performed with the Expand long template PCR system (Roche) using primers  $4302-4303$  and  $p$ Bcs $K_cT18$  as template. PCR products were digested with XbaI and intramolecular ligation was performed giving rise to plasmid  $pBcsK<sub>C<sub>213-496</sub> T18</sub>$  expressing the first 212 amino acids from  $BcsK<sub>C</sub>$  fused to the N-terminus of T18.

# **Supplemental Figures**



ΔatsR ΔbcsKc (pBcsKc-FLAG)

ΔatsR ΔbcsKc (pBcsKcΔ40-189-FLAG)

## **Aubert** *et al.***, Figure S1**

Fusion of a FLAG epitope to the N-terminus of BcsK<sub>C</sub> does not alter the protein function. Phasecontrast microscopy of infected ANA-1 macrophages. The infections were performed at a MOI of 50:1 for 4 h with the following strains: *B. cenocepacia* K56-2 Δ*atsR* Δ*bcsKC* (pBcsKC-FLAG) and K56-2 Δ*atsR*  $\Delta bcsK_C$  (pBcsK<sub>C^40-189-FLAG</sub>).



**Aubert** *et al.***, Figure S2**

*In silico* analysis of the BcsK<sub>C</sub> protein. Analyses were done using different transmembrane helices prediction programs available at the ExPASY Proteomics (http://www.expasy.ch) and PSIPRED servers (http://bioinf4.cs.ucl.ac.uk:3000/psipred/) (7,8).



**Aubert** *et al.***, Figure S3**

**Protein solubilization with 2%** *N***-lauroylsarcosine (LS).** Insoluble (Pellet, P) and soluble (Supernatant, S) fractions were loaded on a 12% SDS-PAGE gel and silver stained. The protein profiles from untreated total membrane and from soluble fraction are identical while no protein can be detected in the pellet fraction, suggesting that treatment of *B. cenocepacia* membrane with 2% *N*-lauroylsarcosine for 1h in ice leads to the solubilization of both inner and outer membrane.



**Aubert** *et al.***, Figure S4**

Ab initio models of the region required for binding to  $\text{BesL}_B$  (residues 63-112 in  $\text{BesK}_C$ ) in  $\text{BesK}_C$ **homologs.** These include IglB from *F. novicida*, VipB from *V. cholerae*, and PA0084 from *P. aeruginosa*. Structural modeling was performed with the I-TASSER server (http://zhang.bioinformatics.ku.edu/I-TASSER/). A similar fold consisting of paired  $\alpha$ -helices is predicted in all cases.

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