

Supporting Information

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SI Materials and Methods

General Methods. Standard methods for molecular biology in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* and *Escherichia coli* were used (1, 2). *S. cerevisiae* strains were grown at 30 °C on media containing 2% glucose unless otherwise noted. Restriction enzymes, Vent DNA polymerase, and DNA ladders were purchased from New England Biolabs. The dNTPs used for PCR were purchased from GE Healthcare Life Sciences. Oligonucleotides were purchased from Integrated DNA Technologies. For yeast colony PCR, cells were prepared by vortexing colonies resuspended in a 0.2% sodium dodecyl sulfate solution and then heating to 95 °C for five minutes, and amplifications were performed with GoTaq DNA polymerase (Promega). Plasmid DNA was purified using QIAprep miniprep kits (Qiagen), and PCR products were purified with agarose gel electrophoresis and QIAquick spin columns purchased from Qiagen. Yeast genomic DNA was purified with a Yeastar Genomic DNA kit (Zymo Research). Five-fluoroorotic acid was obtained from Oakwood Products. For the overlay assays, 5-bromo-4-chloro-3-indolyl-beta-D-glucuronic acid, cyclohexylammonium salt (X-Gluc) was obtained from Gold Biotechnology and 5-bromo-6-chloro-3-indolyl-beta-D-galactopyranoside (Magenta-Gal) from Biosynth International. DNA concentrations were determined by absorption at 260 nm. Absorbance measurements were taken on a Molecular Devices SpectraMax Plus 384 or a Tecan Infinite M200 instrument. All aqueous solutions were made with distilled water prepared from a Milli-Q Water System. For PCR, a MJ Research PTC-200 Peltier Thermal Cycler was employed. Transformation of *E. coli* was carried out by electroporation using a BioRad *E. coli* Pulser. Yeast transformation was carried out by electroporation using a BioRad Gene Pulser Xcell and a previously reported protocol (3). DNA sequencing was performed by Genewiz. Plasmid maps were made using BVTech Plasmid (BioVisualTech).

Reiterative Recombination Plasmids. All plasmids were constructed from pRS416 (ATCC 87521) using a combination of standard subcloning techniques and plasmid gap repair via yeast transformation. Key regions were verified by sequencing. Maps for the essential set of Reiterative Recombination plasmids are provided in Fig. S5, and details of their construction are available upon request. The universal odd and even donor plasmids pLW2592 and pLW2593 each contain unique restriction sites between the *CYC1* terminator of the endonuclease gene and the endonuclease cleavage sites in order to linearize the plasmids in preparation for plasmid gap repair. In addition to the universal donor plasmids, we made donor plasmid pLW2594 containing the *HO(L)*-KanMX fragment from plasmid *HO*-poly-KanMX4-*HO* (4) to use during round 1. The *HO(L)* region provides homology to facilitate integration of the first subfragment. The KanMX region can be cut out by restriction digest before gap repair to make the desired linearized round 1 donor plasmid. Uncut pLW2594 can be used as a positive control during the first round of Reiterative Recombination, as cured recombinants acquire resistance to G418 due to integration of the KanMX marker.

Reiterative Recombination Parental Strain Construction. The *HO* cleavage site in the *MATa* locus of BY4733 (ATCC 200895, *MATa his3Δ200 leu2Δ0 met15Δ0 trp1Δ63 ura3Δ0*) was replaced with the noncleavable *MATa-inc* 4–28 allele (5) using “pop-in/pop-out” gene replacement (6), and the genotype of the resulting strain LW2589Y was confirmed by PCR and restriction analysis of the genomic DNA. An integration fragment (Fig. S5) containing

the acceptor module pPYK-GFP-*HIS3*-(*HO* cleavage site) between the *HO(L)* and *HO(R)* regions from plasmid *HO*-poly-KanMX4-*HO* (4) was created by digestion of plasmid pLW2590 and transformed into LW2589Y. Integrants were selected on SC(-Histidine) media, and correct integration of the acceptor module into the *HO* locus of LW2591Y was confirmed by PCR and restriction analysis of the strain's genomic DNA. This strain was used as the parental acceptor strain for all Reiterative Recombination experiments described here.

Fragment, Subfragment, and Primer Design. Primers were designed to provide homology regions as described in *Materials and Methods* and shown in Fig. S4. As an illustrative example, we show the design of the reporter gene proof-of-principle experiment. The primers used to amplify fragments and subfragments are shown in Table S2. The assembled construct is shown schematically in Fig. S2, and its sequence is shown in the *Appendix*. In Table S2, promoters are in plain font, genes are in bold underlined font, and terminators are in italics. Lower-case black letters in the primers indicate homology to the donor plasmids. We arbitrarily designate the *HO(L)* as the 5' end and the acceptor module as the 3' end of the assembled construct.

In Table S2, the numbers (1) and (2) indicate the primers used for the first and second rounds of amplification of the subfragments. We used two rounds of PCR (Vent DNA polymerase) so that we could create universal outer primers that added homology to the donor plasmids. This decreased the cost of primers and kept them short enough to require only standard desalting purification. Primers LMW374 and LMW367 would be used as the outer primers for all subsequent odd rounds of Reiterative Recombination, and primers LMW374 and LMW375 serve as the outer primers for all even rounds of Reiterative Recombination. From 5' to 3', inner primers contain an annealing region for the outer primers (if necessary), 20 bases of homology to the adjacent fragment or subfragment, and a priming region for the subfragment being amplified. Typically we could use the unpurified PCR from first reaction as a template for the second round.

For the round 1 subfragment, we added homology to *HO(L)* and used the round 1 donor plasmid pLW2594 rather than the universal odd donor plasmid pLW2592.

Induction Controls. Donor plasmids pLW2595 and pLW2596, identical to pLW2592 and pLW2593, respectively, but containing only pGAL-*tCYC* rather than pGAL-*HO-tCYC* or pGAL-*Scel-tCYC*, were constructed to use for (-)-endonuclease negative controls (Fig. 2C). Uncut donor plasmids, with or without the endonuclease, were used as the (-)-homology negative controls. Inductions in 2% glucose media were carried out in parallel to the galactose inductions and generated marker switching rates comparable to the galactose negative controls.

Reporter Proof-of-Principle Assays. Cured recombinants from the reporter proof-of-principle experiment were phrogged onto SC(-Histidine), SC(-Leucine), SC(-Histidine, -Methionine), and SC(-Leucine, -Methionine) plates for phenotypic analysis. Expression of the *lacZ* and *gusA* reporters was assayed using a previously described agarose overlay assay (9).

Lycopene Library Construction and Screening. Based on phylogenetic analyses of the *crtB* and *crtI* genes (7, 8), we selected two adjacent, fully conserved amino acid residues in each gene to replace with stop codons. Using plasmid gap repair, plasmids were created

containing *crtB* alleles with the following sequences at nucleotide positions 514 through 531 (mutated residues in lower-case):

crtB-stop: AAC ATt GCG taa tag ATT (stop codons at amino acid residues 175 and 176 and a new BsrDI restriction site, underlined).

crtB-silent: AAC ATC GCG AGg GATATc (only silent mutations and a new EcoRV restriction site, underlined).

and *crtI* alleles with the following sequences at nucleotide positions 52 through 66:

crtI-stop: ATA taa tag CAA GCT (stop codons at amino acid residues 19 and 20 and a new Cac8I restriction site, underlined).

crtI-silent: ATt cgt ctc CAA GCT (only silent mutations and a new BsmBI restriction site, underlined).

These alleles were used as PCR templates for amplification of the *crtB* and *crtI* genes for the lycopene libraries, and purified PCR products were mixed in the desired ratios (0:1, 10:1, or 100:1 stop/silent) during the round 2 and round 3 transformations. “Libraries” containing only the stop and only the silent alleles at each position were constructed in parallel, and the resulting cured colonies are shown in Fig. 3 B–E. Following the third round of Reiterative Recombination, libraries were plated on SC(-Leucine, -Tryptophan, 0.1% FOA) media for curing. Plates were grown at 30 °C for 3 d rather than 2 d to allow full development of the orange color. The expected percentage of orange colonies was, for example, $100 \times (1/101) \times (1/11) = 0.90\%$ for the 100:1 *crtB* stop/silent \times 10:1 *crtI* stop/silent library. Single colonies from the libraries were analyzed by colony PCR and restriction analysis, following streak purification if necessary.

SI Results

Analysis of Colonies with Inactive Reporters. To determine the source of the recombinants with inactive *lacZ* and *gusA* reporters in the reporter proof-of-principle system, we purified the genomic DNA of three of the white round 1 colonies and the single white round 2 colony shown in Fig. 2D. PCR and restriction analysis of the white round 2 colony indicated correct construction of the pathway. Sequencing of the integrated *gusA* gene showed that

it had two mutations in the amino acid sequence, D436G and F551V. For the white round 1 colonies, we could amplify the 5' end of the expected construct (*HO(L)* \rightarrow *pADH*) but not the 3' end (*tADH* \rightarrow *LEU2*), indicating that the complete fragment had not integrated as expected. We have not observed this result for any of the other constructs tested. Analysis of the original *lacZ* PCR product transformed during round 1 revealed that there was a truncated DNA fragment that could not be removed by gel purification. We subsequently repeated round 1, amplifying *lacZ* as two shorter, overlapping subfragments rather than as a single subfragment (as described in Table S2). As shown in Fig. S1D, a higher percentage of colonies (42/48, or 87.5%) tested positive for *lacZ* using this modified protocol, and PCR analysis of the white colonies indicated that all contained the complete fragment.

Analysis of *HIS LEU* Mutants. The pool of cured recombinants was lifted from the curing plate for the rounds of Reiterative Recombination shown in Table S1. Serial dilutions of the resuspended cells were plated on SC(-Leucine) and SC(-Histidine) media. After 2 d of growth at 30 °C, the number of colonies on each type of media was counted. Colonies that grew on the “wrong” media [SC(-Leucine) for even rounds, and SC(-Histidine) for odd rounds] were assayed for growth on the “correct” media [SC(-Histidine) for even rounds, and SC(-Leucine) for odd rounds] to confirm that they were prototrophic for both amino acids, and all tested colonies grew on both types of media. The percentages of colonies with this *HIS LEU* phenotype observed in four different Reiterative Recombination trials are shown in Table S1.

Appendix

Sequence of the completed reporter gene proof-of-principle assembly, which is also shown schematically in Fig. S2. To show the context of the sequence in the chromosome, the last 30 bp of the *HO(L)* region on the 5' end and the first 30 bp of the acceptor module (containing the *SceI* cleavage site and the *LEU2* terminator) on the 3' end are shown.

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1..30 HO(L)
31..4145 Fragment 1 (pADH-lacZ-tADH)
4146..5957 Subfragment 2a (gusA, reverse complement)
5958..6452 Subfragment 2b (pCYC, reverse complement)
6453..8086 Subfragment 3a (tMET-MET15, reverse complement)
8087..8498 Subfragment 3b (pTEF, reverse complement)
8499..8528 Acceptor module
1 AAAATGTGTC CTTTGGACTT AAAATGGCGT CAACTTCTTT TCTTTTCTTT
51 TCTTTTCTCT CTCCCCGTT GTTGTCTCAC CATATCCGCA ATGACAAAAA
101 AATGATGGAA GACACTAAAG GAAAAAATTA ACGACAAAGA CAGCACCAAC
151 AGATGTCGCT GTTCCAGAGC TGATGAGGGG TATCTCGAAG CACACGAAAC
201 TTTTCTCTTC CTTCATTCAC GCACGCTACT CTCTAATGAG CAACGGTATA
251 CGGCCTTCCT TCCAGTTACT TGAATTTGAA ATAAAAAAA GTTTGCTGTC
301 TTGCTATCAA GTATAAATAG ACCTGCAATT ATTAATCTTT TGTTCCTCG
351 TCATTGTTCT CGTTCCTTTT CTTCCTTGT TCTTTTCTG CACAATATTT
401 CAAGCTATAC CAAGCATACA ATCAACTCCA AGCTTGAATT AATACCGGGC
451 GGAATGACTA AATCTCATTC AGAAGAAGTG ATTGTACCTG AGTTCAATTC
501 TAGCGCAAAG GAATTACCAA GACCATTTGGC CGAAAAGTGC GGAATTCCAA
551 GCTTGGCCAA GCCCGGATCC GGAGCTTGGC TGTTGCCCGT CTCACTGGTG
601 AAAAGAAAAA CCACCTGGC GCCCAATACG CAAACCGCCT CTCCCAGGCG
651 GTTGGCCGAT TCATTAATGC AGCTGGCAGC ACAGTTTCC GCAGTTAATC
701 GCCTTGACGC ACATCCCCCT TTCGCCAGCT GGCGTAATAG CGAAGAGGCC
751 CGCACCGATC GCCCTTCCCA ACAGTTGGCG AGCCTGAATG GCGAATGGCG
801 CTTTGCCTGG TTTCCGGCAC CAGAAGCGGT GCCGGAAAAG TGGCTGGAGT
851 GCGATCTTCC TGAGGCGGAT ACTGTCGTCG TCCCCTCAA CTGGCAGATG
901 CACGGTTACG ATGCGCCCAT CTACACCAAC GFAACCTATC CCATTACGGT
951 CAATCCGCCG TTTGTTCCCA CGGAGAATCC GACGGGTTGT TACTCGCTCA
1001 CATTTAATGT TGATGAAAGC TGGCTACAGG AAGGCCAGAC GCGAATTATT
1051 TTTGATGGCG TTAACCTGGC GTTTCATCTG TGGTGCAACG GGCCTGGGT

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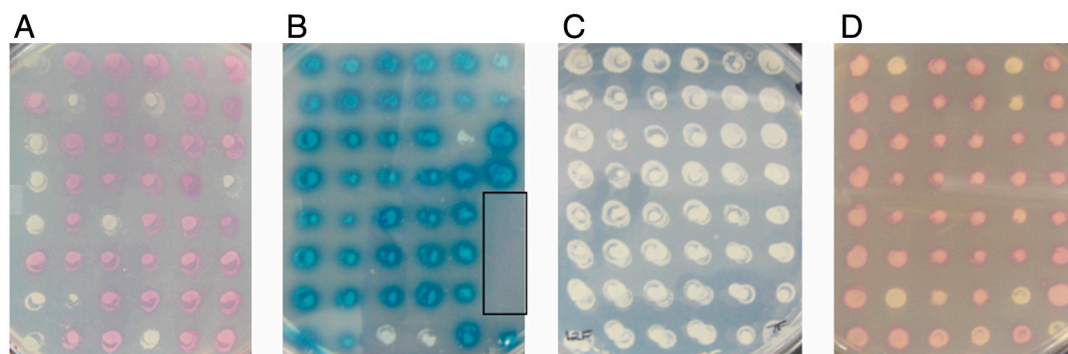


Fig. S1. Phenotypic analysis of phrogged cured recombinants from (A) round 1, (B) round 2, and (C) round 3 of the reporter gene proof-of-principle system assayed with Magenta-Gal, X-Gluc, and SC(-Methionine) media, respectively, as in Fig. 2D. No colonies were phrogged in the boxed area of (B). (D) Phenotypic analysis with Magenta-Gal of cured round 1 recombinants resulting when *lacZ* was amplified as two overlapping subfragments, as described in SI Results.

Table S1. Percentage of cells with the *HIS LEU* phenotype in cured recombinant pools from various rounds of Reiterative Recombination

Round	Percentage of recombinants with <i>HIS LEU</i> phenotype
Reporter proof-of-principle	
Round 1	0.2%
Round 2	0.00007%
Lycopene library round 2	
10:1 <i>crtB</i> stop:silent	0.006%
100:1 <i>crtB</i> stop:silent	0.01%

Table S2. Primers for amplification of subfragments in the reporter proof-of-principle experiment

Subfragment	Amplicon	Primers
1	pADH- <u>lacZ</u> - <i>tADH</i>	1) 5' primer LMW419 AAAATTGTCCTTTGGACTTAAAATGGCGTCAACTTCTTTTCTTTTTTTTTTCT 3' primer LMW420 cttaggataacagggtaat AGCAGGGAGGCAACAATGA AAGCTTTGGACTTCTTCGC 2) 5' primer LMW419 aaaattgtgcctttggacttaaaatggcgtCAACTTCTTTTCTTTTTTTTTTCT 3' primer LMW367 tcagtacaatccttaggataacagggtaat
2a	<u>gusA</u>	1) 5' primer LMW421 ggacgctcgaaggctttGGCGAAGAAGTCCAAGCTTTCATTGTTTGCCCTCCCTGCTG 3' primer LMW422 ATACACACACTAAATTAATA ATGTTACGTCCTGTAGAAAC 2) 5' primer LMW374 tgagaaggttttgggacgctcgaaggcttt 3' primer LMW422 ATACACACACTAAATTAATA ATGTTACGTCCTGTAGAAAC
2b	pCYC	1) 5' primer LMW423 GTTFCTACAGGACGTAACAT TATTAATTTAGTGTGTGATTTG 3' primer LMW424 ctgttgcgaaagctgaaaAAGAGGATGATGGAGGTTTCTTTGGAAAACCAAGAAATGAA 2) 5' primer LMW423 GTTFCTACAGGACGTAACAT TATTAATTTAGTGTGTGATTTG 3' primer LMW375 gcacagttatactgttgcgaaagctgaaa
3a	<i>tMET15</i> - <u>MET15</u>	1) 5' primer LMW425 ggacgctcgaaggctttTCATTTCTTGGTTTTCCAAA GAAACCTCCATCATCCTC 3' primer LMW426 ATCTAAGTTTAAATACAAA ATGCCATCTCATTTCGATAC 2) 5' primer LMW374 tgagaaggttttgggacgctcgaaggcttt 3' primer LMW426 ATCTAAGTTTAAATACAAA ATGCCATCTCATTTCGATAC
3b	pTEF	1) 5' primer LMW427 GTATCGAAATGAGATGGCAT TTTGTAATTAAACTTAGATTAGA 3' primer LMW428 cttaggataacagggtaatATAGCTTCAAAATGTTTCTACT 2) 5' primer LMW427 GTATCGAAATGAGATGGCAT TTTGTAATTAAACTTAGATTAGA 3' primer LMW367 tcagtacaatccttaggataacagggtaat