# **Contents**



# <span id="page-1-0"></span>**Table S1: Strains used in this study**





<sup>1</sup>Knockout mutations and constructs that were not made in this study were obtained from the following: ∆*ymcA* (A. Neyfakh), ∆*spo0A* (M. Fujita), ∆*rapAphrA* (N. Mirouze), ∆*spo0E::tet* (N. Mirouze), ∆*kinD* (R. Losick), *Pspac-spo0A* (Fujita *et al.*, 2005), and *Pspac-sad-67* (A. Grossman), *Pxyl-GFP* (P. Prepiak).

# <span id="page-3-0"></span>**Table S2: Sequences of primers used for plasmid construction**



Primers listed in lower-case letters were those used for standard cloning, with the restriction sites in capital letters. The primers in all capital letters are those used with the In-Fusion HD cloning kit, and red sequences represented homology to the vector sequence.

**Table S3: List of YmcA-YFP, YlbF-YFP and YFP-YaaT co-isolated proteins**

<span id="page-4-0"></span>



















<span id="page-14-0"></span>**Figure S1: Spo0A levels are not decreased in** *ymcA, ylbF* **and** *yaaT* **mutants.**



Wild type (BD630), *ymcA* (BD3032), *ylbF* (BD2741), *yaaT* (BD5635) and *spo0A* (BD4576) were grown in DSM until  $T_0$ . Whole cell extracts were prepared as described in the Supporting information, and samples were analyzed by immunoblotting with Spo0A antiserum. The asterisk represented a non-specific cross-reacting band that was included in the figure as a loading control.

<span id="page-15-0"></span>**Figure S2: A** *ylbF* **mutation has an intermediate effect on transcription of** *abrB::luc***.**



The *abrB::luc* construct was made as described previously (Mirouze *et al.*, 2011), with the native *abrB* ribosome binding site (RBS) replaced by the *spoVG* RBS. Luciferase assays for expression from the  $P_{\text{obrB}}$ -luc reporter construct were carried out as described in Experimental procedures. Wild type (BD5829), *spo0A* (BD5860), *ylbF* (BD6707).



<span id="page-16-0"></span>**Figure S3: Concentration-dependent effects of YlbF- and GST-YlbF-containing complexes.**

(A) The YmcA-YlbF-YaaT complex exhibits a dose-responsive effect on the rate of the phosphorelay. The phosphorelay proteins were pre-incubated with 1.2  $\mu$ M or with 2.4  $\mu$ M YmcA-YlbF-YaaT co-purified complex. The relay was initiated by the addition of  $32P$ - $\gamma$ -ATP, and samples were collected at the indicated time points. Bands were quantified as described in Experimental procedures, and total phosphate is depicted in each graph. (B-D) GST-YlbF inhibits the phosphorelay. Concentrations of a 1:1:1 mixture of individually purified GST-YlbF, YmcA and YaaT used were as follows: 200 nM, 1  $\mu$ M, 2  $\mu$ M (B) or 6  $\mu$ M (C). To determine if GST-YlbF could inhibit the phosphorelay without its binding partners, 6 µM GST-YlbF was pre-incubated with the relay proteins, and purified GST was used as a control (D). GST and GST-YlbF were purified as described in Experimental procedures for GST-YmcA, with a single exception. GST-YlbF was purified in 20 mM HEPES, pH 7.5, 2 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub> instead of phosphate buffer, and thus has a separate buffer control, as indicated. Samples were collected and analyzed as described above.

#### <span id="page-17-0"></span>**Additional Experimental Procedures**

#### *Plasmid constructions*

#### *Construction of YFP fusion proteins*

All oligonucleotides were synthesized by Integrated DNA Technologies. For construction of *ymcA-yfp*, its C-terminal 341 bp without its stop codon was amplified from BD630 genomic DNA, using the primers 5ymcA-mfeI and 5ymcA-xhoI (Table S2, restriction sites indicated by capital letters). The resulting amplicon was digested with *Mfe*I and *Xho*I and ligated into the *EcoR*I and *Xho*I sites of the plasmid *pKL184* (a gift from K. Lemon and A. Grossman). This resulted in a fusion of *yfp* to the C-terminus of the *'ymcA* C-terminal fragment (p*ED1279*). To make the *ylbF-yfp* fusion a similar strategy was used. A C-terminal 394 bp fragment of *ylbF* was amplified using the primers 5ylbF-ecoRI and 3ylbF-xhoI (Table S2), digested with *EcoR*I and *Xho*I and ligated into the same sites of *pKL184* (p*ED1229*). The resulting plasmids were transformed into chemically competent  $DH5\alpha$  *E. coli* cells, and the constructs were verified by DNA sequence analysis by Macrogen, Inc. (New York, NY). Once confirmed, the plasmids were transformed into BD630 for Campbell-type integration into the native locus, selecting for chloramphenicol resistance. This created *ymcA-yfp* and *ylbF-yfp* fusions, each under the control of its native promoter, inactivating the native copy of *ymcA* and *ylbF.*

For construction of *yfp-yaaT*, the entire *yaaT* open reading frame (ORF) was amplified from BD630 genomic DNA, using the primers 5YFP-yaaT-INF and 3YFP-yaaT-INF (Table S2, red letters indicate homology to the vector sequence). The vector p*DR111-YFP* (Kramer *et al.*, 2007) was digested overnight with *Sal*I and *Sph*I. For cloning, the In-Fusion HD cloning kit (Clontech) was used, as per manufacturer's instructions. The resulting plasmid was transformed into

Stellar (Clontech) competent cells, and the plasmid sequence was verified as described above. The plasmid (p*ED1510*) was transformed into BD630 selecting for spectinomycin resistance, placing the *yfp-yaaT* fusion under the control of the 1 mM isopropyl β-D-1 thiogalactopyranoside (IPTG)-inducible Phyperspank promoter at the ectopic *amyE* locus.

#### *Generation of the* yaaT *knockout and promoter fusions*

The *yaaT* gene lies in the middle of a large operon, with genes that are important for DNA replication. To not disrupt the downstream genes, *yaaT* was cloned into *pMutin4* (Vagner *et al.*, 1998). A 465 bp internal fragment of *yaaT* was amplified from BD630 genomic DNA using the primers 5yaaTKO-ecoRI and 3yaaTKO-bamHI (Table S2). Following digestion, the fragment was ligated into the *EcoR*I and *BamH*I sites of *pMutin4*. The plasmid (p*Mutin4-yaaTKO,* p*ED1495*) was transformed into DH5 $\alpha$  cells and verified by sequencing. It was then used to transform BD630 by Campbell integration, with selection for erythromycin resistance, creating a knockout of the chromosomal *yaaT* gene, and a transcriptional promoter fusion to *lacZ*, with the downstream genes under control of the IPTG-inducible promoter  $P_{space}$ . To enable βgalactosidase assays with *lacZ* reporter fusions, it was necessary to create a variant of this *yaaT* knockout with the *lacZ* gene contained within *pMutin4* inactivated. For this, *pMutin4-yaaTKO*  was digested with *Swa*I and *Fsp*I, which generate blunt ends, removing the *lacZ* coding sequence. After ligation, the new plasmid was verified by restriction digestion and then used to transform BD630, selecting for erythromycin resistance. For all experiments, these strains were grown in the presence of IPTG.

To create *lacZ* transcriptional fusions to the *ylbF* and *ymcA* genes, *pMutin4* was used. The primers 5ylbF-mutin4 and 3ylbF-mutin4 (Table S2) were used to amplify a 400 bp internal fragment of *ylbF* from BD630 genomic DNA. An internal 398 bp fragment was similarly obtained for *ymcA* using the primers 5ymcA-mutin4 and 3 ymcA-mutin4 (Table S2). Both fragments were digested with *Hind*III and *BamH*I and ligated into the *Hind*III and *BamH*I sites of *pMutin4*. The resulting products (p*ED1519* and p*ED1518*) were verified by sequencing, and then transformed into competent BD630, selecting for erythromycin resistance. These constructs generated chromosomal knockouts of the native gene, either *ymcA* or *ylbF*, as well as promoter fusions to *lacZ*. These strains were grown in the presence of 1 mM IPTG for all experiments, although no difference in reporter gene expression was noted when IPTG was omitted (not shown).

### *Construction of expression plasmids for protein purification*

To construct *GST-ymcA* (p*ED1333*)*,* the entire *ymcA* ORF, including its stop codon, was amplified from the BD630 chromosome using the primers 5ymcA-GST-INF and 3ymcA-GST-INF. To construct *GST-ylbF* (p*ED1334*) the entire *ylbF* ORF was amplified using the primers 5ylbF-GST-INF and 3ylbF-GST-INF (Table S2). To create the *GST-spo0E* (p*ED1602*) construct, the entire ORF, including the stop codon, was amplified using the primers 5spo0E-GST-INF and 3spo0E-GST-INF (Table S2). The plasmid p*GEX-6P-1* (GE Healthcare) was linearized overnight using *EcoR*I and *Xba*I for *ymcA* and *ylbF* cloning, and with *EcoR*I and *Xho*I for *spo0E* cloning. The cloning was performed using the In-Fusion HD kit, as per manufacturer's instructions. DNA sequencing confirmed the correct inserts, in-frame with the tags. These resulting constructs express inframe N-terminally GST-tagged proteins, with a PreScission Protease (GE Healthcare) site for removal of the tag, all under control of the IPTG-inducible  $P_{\text{tac}}$  promoter.

To create a *His6-SUMO-yaaT* expressing plasmid (p*ED1450*), the entire *yaaT* ORF, including its stop codon, was amplified from BD630 genomic DNA using the primers 5yaaT-SUMO-INF and 3yaaT-SUMO-INF (Table S2). The vector *pTB146* (Bendezu *et al.*, 2009) was digested overnight with *Sap*I and *Xho*I, and the In-Fusion HD kit was used for cloning. The resulting plasmid places the *His6-SUMO-yaaT* construct under T7-polymerase control, and contains a SUMO Protease (Invitrogen) site for removal of the tag. After confirmation by sequencing, the plasmid was transformed into chemically competent BL21 (DE3) cells for expression.

#### *Construction of plasmids for bacterial 2-hybrid assays*

The plasmids p*T18C-amp* and p*T25N-kan* (Karimova *et al.*, 1998) were used for cloning. Cloning into p*T18C* fuses a test protein to the C-terminus of the T18 fragment of *cya*, while the p*T25N* vector fuses a test protein to the N-terminus of the T25 fragment of *cya*. Both plasmids result in protein fusions, under the control of the IPTG-inducible *lac UV5* promoter, which is cAMP-CAP independent. The primers to generate the *ymcA* (p*ED1350,* and p*ED1384*), *ylbF* (pED1307) and *yaaT* (pED1385) fusions, as well as fusions to the members of the phosphorelay; *spo0A* (pED1459), spo*0B* (pED1460), *spo0F* (pED1467), and *kinA* (pED1466), are listed in Table S2. For all constructs, PCR was performed on BD630 genomic DNA. The *ylbF* and *ymcA* PCR products were ligated into the *BamH*I and *Kpn*I sites of p*T25N*. For all other constructs, the In-Fusion HD cloning kit was used, and the vectors were linearized overnight using *BamH*I and *EcoR*I for

p*T18C,* and *HinD*III and *Xba*I for p*T25N*. Plasmids were transformed into Stellar or DH5α competent cells for storage.

#### *Grinding and lysis of cells for mass spectrometry*

*Bacillus subtilis* strains carrying YFP fusions were inoculated into a 100 ml overnight culture in LB containing appropriate antibiotics. The overnight culture was diluted 1:100 (v/v) into 4L fresh DSM and grown for 5-6 hrs to  $T_1$ . Cells were harvested by centrifugation, with two 15 min spins at 4500 x *g* in a Beckman Coulter centrifuge (Avanti J-25, rotor JLA 8.1000), followed by two additional 15 min spins at 5000 x *g* (rotor JA-12). The resulting cell pellets were weighed, and 100  $\mu$ L of 20 mM HEPES, pH 7.5, 1.2% (w/v) polyvinyl-pyrrolidone (Sigma), 1/100 (v/v) EDTA-free protease inhibitor cocktail (Roche Diagnostics) were added per gram of cells. Cells were frozen as small pellets in liquid nitrogen as described previously (Cristea *et al.*, 2005, Carabetta *et al.*, 2010).

Cryogenic cell lysis was performed as described previously (Cristea *et al.*, 2005) by grinding in a Retsch MM 301 Mixer Mill (Retsch, Newtown, PA) for 20 cycles, 3 min per cycle at a frequency of 30 Hz. The lysis buffer contained 20 mM HEPES, pH 7.4, 100 mM potassium acetate, 2 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 0.1% tween-20 (v/v), 1  $\mu$ M ZnCl<sub>2</sub>, 1  $\mu$ M CaCl<sub>2</sub>, 0.2% Triton-X, 150 mM NaCl, 10 µg/µl DNaseI, 1:100 protease inhibitor cocktail (Sigma) and 0.1 mg/ml phenylmethylsulphonyl fluoride (PMSF). Three grams of frozen cell powder was immediately added to 21 ml of lysis buffer. When the powder had thawed it was homogenized for 20 s using a PT 10-35 GT Polytron (Kinematica). The clarified lysate was centrifuged for 10 min, 8000 x *g* at 4°C, and the supernatant was used for the affinity purification experiments.

### *Conjugation of magnetic beads and Immunopurifications*

Polyclonal anti-GFP antibody was prepared, purified, and conjugated to M270 Epoxy Dynabeads (Dynal, Invitrogen) as described previously (Cristea *et al.*, 2005). For each immunopurification, 7 mg of the conjugated magnetic beads were incubated with 21 ml cell lysates, prepared as described above, at 4°C for 1 hr (Cristea *et al.*, 2005). The magnetic beads were recovered by passing the mixture over a magnet (Magcraft) for 10 minutes. The beads were then washed six times with lysis buffer, without inhibitors or enzymes, and one time with water. Proteins were eluted from the beads directly into either lithium dodecyl sulfate (LDS)-PAGE sample buffer (Invitrogen) if in-gel digestion was to be performed, or into TEL buffer (26 mM Tris-HCl, 35 mM Tris-base, 127 µM EDTA, 0.5% LDS, pH 8.5) for in-solution digestion. All samples were alkylated with 100 mM iodoacetamide for 30 minutes at room temperature.

#### *In-solution and in-gel protein digestion*

For in-gel digestion, samples were resolved on a 4–12% NuPAGE Novex Bis-Tris gel (Invitrogen) according to the manufacturer's instructions. The gels were stained with SimplyBlue Coomassie stain (Invitrogen). Each gel lane was cut up into 1 mm slices, and further cut into small pieces. Gel pieces were destained, dehydrated and rehydrated as previously described (Tsai *et al.*, 2012). After a final dehydration, the gel pieces were incubated with 12.5 ng/ $\mu$ l of sequencing grade trypsin (Promega, Madison, WI) overnight at 37°C. The resulting peptides were extracted from the gel pieces by incubation in 0.5% formic acid for 4 hrs at room temperature (RT), followed by a second incubation in 0.5% formic acid/50% acetonitrile (ACN) for an additional 2

hrs. The extracted peptides were pooled into 4 equal fractions, and were concentrated by vacuum centrifugation to ~12 µl.

For in-solution digestion, eluted protein samples were reduced with 1 mM dithiothreitol (DTT), and digested on a filter (Vivacon 500 centrifugal filters (10K cutoff), Sartorius Stedim Biotech, Goettingen, Germany) with 100 μl of 5 ng/µl trypsin in 50 mM ammonium bicarbonate by a filter-aided sample preparation method (FASP) as described (Wisniewski *et al.*, 2009). The eluted peptide fraction was concentrated by vacuum centrifugation to a final volume of  $\sim$ 12 µl, as before.

#### *Mass Spectrometry*

The mass spectrometry procedure was carried out as previously described (Tsai *et al.*, 2012, Grego *et al.*, 2012). Briefly, half of the elution sample was analyzed by nLC-MS/MS on a Dionex Ultimate 3000 RSLC coupled directly to an LTQ-Orbitrap Velos ETD mass spectrometer (ThermoFisher Scientific, San Jose, CA). Peptides were separated by reverse phase chromatography over a 3 hr gradient for in-solution, or a 90 min gradient for in-gel digested samples, from 4 to 35% B, where solvent A is 0.1% formic acid/0.1% acetic acid in water, and solvent B is 0.1% formic acid/0.1% acetic acid in 97% ACN. Details on the mass spectrometer settings can be found in Tsai *et al.*, 2012 and Greco *et al.*, 2012. The MS/MS spectra were acquired by collision-induced dissociation (CID) fragmentation. All immunopurifications and mass spectrometric data analysis were repeated.

## *Mass spectrometry data processing*

Data was analyzed as described previously (Tsai *et al.*, 2012, Greco *et al.*, 2012). Briefly, MS/MS spectra were extracted by Proteome Discoverer (ver. 1.3, Thermo Fisher Scientific, San Jose, CA) and then further analyzed by SEQUEST (ver. 1.3.0.339, Thermo Fisher Scientific, San Jose, CA) and X! Tandem (ver. CYCLONE (2010.12.01.1), The GPM, thegpm.org) for peptide database searching against the UniProt SwissProt sequence database (downloaded 11/2010). The search was performed against the *Bacillus subtilis* database, including some common contaminant sequences (4374 entries). Parameters of the search were as followed as described previously (Tsai *et al.*, 2012), including the following modifications: static modification of carbamidomethylcysteine (+57 Da), variable modifications of methionine oxidation (+16 Da), phosphoserine, threonine, and tyrosine (+80 Da). Peptide spectrum matches (PSMs) were analyzed and validated by Scaffold (ver. 3.2; Proteome Software, Inc.), as described previously (Tsai *et al.*, 2012).

## *Western blot analysis*

*Bacillus* strains were grown in DSM until T<sub>0</sub> and 1 ml samples taken. Extracts were prepared by pelleting the cells, and washing in an equal volume of STM (50 mM NaCl, 25% sucrose, 50 mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.5, 5 mM  $MgCl<sub>2</sub>$ ). Cells were lysed by addition of STM supplemented with 350 µg/µl lysozyme, normalized to Klett value and incubated at 37°C for 5 minutes. Samples were mixed with cracking buffer (0.225 M Tris-HCl, pH 6.8, 50% glycerol, 5% SDS, 0.05% bromophenol blue, 1 % β-mercaptoethanol), boiled for 10 minutes, and equal volumes were loaded on a 12.5% tris-tricine gel. Following SDS-PAGE, proteins were transferred to a Protran nitrocellulose membrane (Whatman), and probed using a 1:5000 dilution of anti-Spo0A

antibody then a 1:5000 dilution of purified goat anti-rabbit antibodies conjugated to peroxidase

(Kirkeegard & Perry Laboratories). Bands were visualized using the enhanced

chemiluminescence ECL prime kit (Amersham) and Hyblot CL autoradiography film (Denville

Scientific Inc).

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