

# Supplemental Materials

*Molecular Biology of the Cell*

Henry et al.

## Supplementary Table and Figures

**Table S1. Strains and Plasmids**

Strain or plasmid	Genotype or Description	Reference(s) or source
Strain (FC #)		
2051	<i>Escherichia coli</i> K12	(1)
2053	K12 $\Delta ppk1$	(1)
2055	K12 $\Delta ppk1$ pSRK-venus	This work
2054	K12 $\Delta ppk1$ pSRK-venus-ppk1 ( <i>E. coli</i> $\Delta ppk1$ venus-ppk1 <sup>++</sup> )	This work
2106	K12 $\Delta ppk1$ pBAD24-mCherry-ppk1(H434A) pSRK-venus-ppk1(CC)	This work
2107	K12 $\Delta ppk1$ pBAD24-mCherry-ppk1(H434A) pSRK-venus-ppk1(EC)	This work
82	<i>Asticcacaulis biprosthecum</i>	Yves Brun
163	<i>Rhodobacter capsulatus</i>	Carl Bauer
20	<i>Caulobacter crescentus</i> NA1000	(3, 6)
1460	NA1000 $\Delta ppk1$	(2)
1454	NA1000 ppk1(H434A) (formerly annotated H460A)	(2)
1579	NA1000 xyIX::pMT585 (WT EV)	(2)
1582	NA1000 xyIX::pMT585-ppk1 (WT ppk1 <sup>++</sup> )	(2)
1581	$\Delta ppk1$ xyIX::pMT585 ( $\Delta ppk1$ EV)	(2)
1584	$\Delta ppk1$ xyIX::pMT585-ppk1 ( $\Delta ppk1$ ppk1 <sup>++</sup> )	(2)
2039	NA1000 venus-ppk1	This work
2050	NA1000 venus-ppk1(H434A)	This work
2037	$\Delta ppk1$ xyIX::pMT854-ppk1 ( $\Delta ppk1$ venus-ppk1 <sup>++</sup> )	This work
2059	NA1000 xyIX::MT854-ppk1(H434A) (venus-ppk1(H434A) <sup>++</sup> )	This work
2035	$\Delta ppk1$ xyIX::pMT854 ( $\Delta ppk1$ EV)	This work
2060	$\Delta ppk1$ xyIX::pMT854-ppk1(H434A) ( $\Delta ppk1$ venus-ppk1(H434A) <sup>++</sup> )	This work
2062	NA1000 xyIX::pMT854-ppk1(1-696) (venus-ppk1( $\Delta$ CT16) <sup>++</sup> )	This work
2063	$\Delta ppk1$ xyIX::pMT854-ppk1(1-696) ( $\Delta ppk1$ venus-ppk1( $\Delta$ CT16) <sup>++</sup> )	This work
2065	$\Delta ppk1$ xyIX::pMT854-ppk1(109-712) ( $\Delta ppk1$ venus-ppk1( $\Delta$ N) <sup>++</sup> )	This work
2067	$\Delta ppk1$ xyIX::pMT854-ppk1(313-712) ( $\Delta ppk1$ venus-ppk1( $\Delta$ NH) <sup>++</sup> )	This work
2069	$\Delta ppk1$ xyIX::pMT854-ppk1(1-317) ( $\Delta ppk1$ venus-ppk1( $\Delta$ C1C2) <sup>++</sup> )	This work
2071	$\Delta ppk1$ xyIX::pMT854-ppk1(1-500) ( $\Delta ppk1$ venus-ppk1( $\Delta$ C2) <sup>++</sup> )	This work

1103	NA1000 <i>dnaC303(ts) (holB(ts))</i>	(7)
2046	NA1000 <i>xyIX::pMT590-parA (parA-mCherry<sup>++</sup>)</i>	This work
2047	NA1000 <i>xyIX::pMT590-parA(K20R) (parA(K20R)-mCherry<sup>++</sup>)</i>	This work
791	NA1000 <i>egfp-parB</i>	(9)
2048	NA1000 <i>egfp-parB xyIX::pMT590-parA</i>	This work
2049	NA1000 <i>egfp-parB xyIX::pMT590-parA(K20R)</i>	This work
2057	$\Delta ppk1$ <i>xyIX::pMT697-ppk1 (<math>\Delta ppk1</math> mCherry-ppk1<sup>++</sup>)</i>	This work
2105	$\Delta ppk1$ pMT854-ppk1(EC) ( $\Delta ppk1$ venus-ppk1(EC) <sup>++</sup> )	This work
Plasmids		
pNPTS138	<i>sacB</i> counterselectable, for making allelic replacements	Dickon Alley
pSRK-Kn	IPTG-inducible expression	(5)
pMT585	xylose-inducible expression	(8)
pMT590	xylose-inducible expression of C-terminal mCherry fusion	(8)
pMT697	xylose-inducible expression of N-terminal mCherry fusion	(8)
pMT854	xylose-inducible expression of N-terminal Venus fusion	(8)
pBAD24	arabinose-inducible expression	(4)

### **Supplementary Figure Legends**

**Supplemental Movie 1.** Time-lapse microscopy of *venus-ppk1* cells on nutrient agarose pads. Micrographs of increasing exposure times were taken every 30 seconds for ten minutes.

**Figure S1. Representative images of *venus-ppk1* truncations.** A) Schematic representing the boundary residues of the truncated alleles used in this work. B) Representative micrographs from truncated alleles of *ppk1*. Each of the Venus and DAPI (polyP) images were captured with the same exposure and camera settings and scaled equally for comparison. In the merged image, Venus is depicted in the red channel, DAPI (polyP) is depicted in the green channel.

**Figure S2. *mCherry-ppk1* representative micrographs and *E. coli* controls.** A) Representative micrographs of  $\Delta ppk1$  *mCherry-ppk1* grown in M2G. *mCherry*-fluorescent foci were present and granule production was complemented without the addition of xylose. Induction with xylose significantly increased background fluorescence, so we relied on leaky expression from the xylose promoter, which was sufficient to drive production of DAPI-staining granules. In the merged image, *mCherry* is depicted in the red channel, DAPI (polyP) is depicted in the green channel. B) DAPI-stained *E. coli* K12 or K12  $\Delta ppk1$  expressing *venus* alone, demonstrating that neither strain produces DAPI-fluorescent granules, and that *venus* alone does not give fluorescent foci. In the merged image, Venus is depicted in the red channel, DAPI (polyP) is depicted in the green channel. C) *E. coli* K12  $\Delta ppk1$  expressing *mCherry-ppk1(H434A)* (from *C. crescentus*) and either *venus-ppk1(CC)* (from *C. crescentus*) or *venus-ppk1(EC)* (from *E. coli*). *mCherry* is depicted in the red channel, Venus is

depicted in the green channel. D) DAPI-stained *C. crescentus*  $\Delta ppk1$  expressing *venus-ppk1(EC)*. Induction with xylose was necessary for granule production. Venus is depicted in the red channel, DAPI (polyP) is depicted in the green channel.

**Figure S3. Representative micrographs depicting effects of *parA(K20R)* expression on ParB and polyP granule localization.** A) Representative micrographs of *gfp-parB* expressing *parA-* or *parA(K20R)-mCherry*, confirming that *parA(K20R)-mCherry* expression blocks segregation of *parB* foci, a marker of chromosome origins. In the merged image, mCherry is depicted in the red channel, GFP is depicted in the green channel. B) Example micrographs from Figure 5D, showing impaired granule synthesis and abnormal positioning following *parA(K20R)-mCherry* expression. In the merged image, mCherry is depicted in the red channel, DAPI (polyP) is depicted in the green channel. C) Representative micrographs of *venus-ppk1* expressing *parA-* or *parA(K20R)-mCherry*, demonstrating the co-localization of Venus-Ppk1 with polyP granules under both conditions. In the merged image, Venus is depicted in the red channel, DAPI (polyP) is depicted in the green channel.

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