

1 **SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL**

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3 **The CcmFH complex is the system I holocytochrome c synthetase: engineering**  
4 **cytochrome c maturation independent of CcmABCDE**

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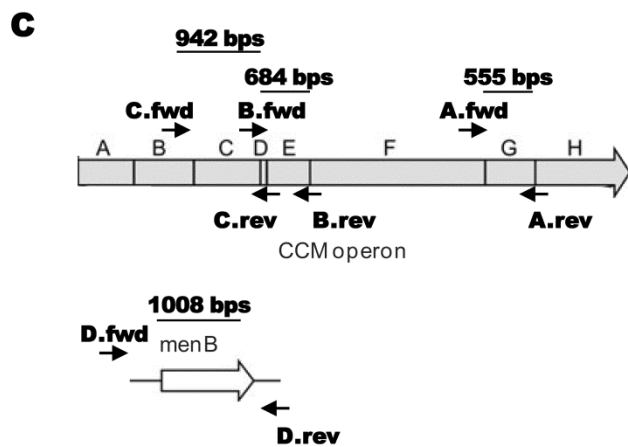
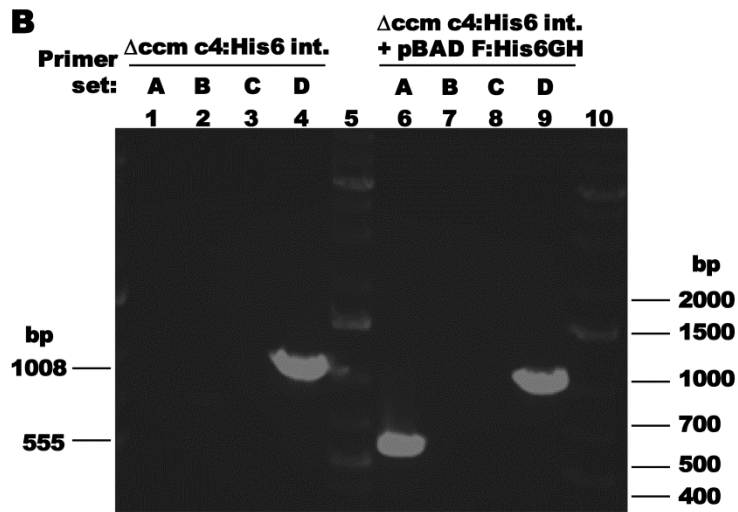
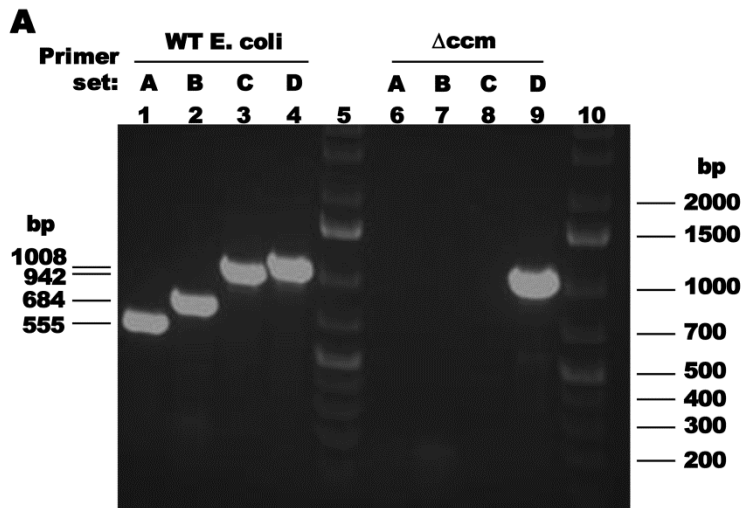
9 **Fig S1.** Confirmation of  $\Delta ccm$  by genomic PCR. Ethidium bromide staining of the  
10 products from 4 separate PCRs using the indicated genomic DNA templates. Primer  
11 sets A, B, and C anneal to different regions of the *ccm* operon (panel C), and control  
12 primer set D anneals to regions flanking *E. coli* *menB*. For WT *E. coli*, all PCRs yielded  
13 products of the expected sizes (panel A, lanes 1-4). No products corresponding to the  
14 *ccm* operon were detected for any of the  $\Delta ccm$  strains (panels A and B), with the  
15 exception of primer set A for strain  $\Delta ccm$  *c4:His6 int + pBAD CcmF:His6GH*, as  
16 expected since this strain carries the *ccmFGH* genes on a plasmid. PCRs using control  
17 primer set D yielded products of the expected size for each strain. This confirms that  
18 our  $\Delta ccm$  strains lack the endogeneous genes for cytochrome c synthesis; therefore,  
19 holocytochrome c formation in these strains is completely dependent on plasmid-based  
20 expression of the *ccm* genes. Lanes 5 and 10 in (A) and (B) contain MW markers; bp  
21 indicates base pairs.

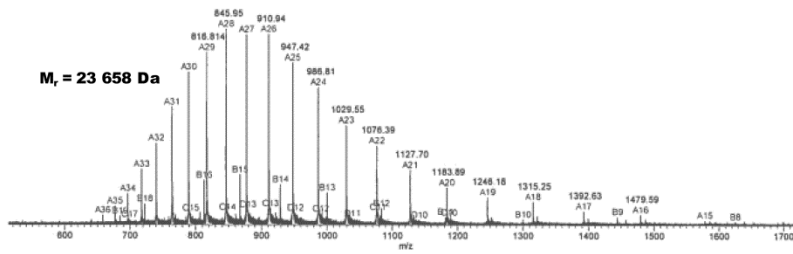
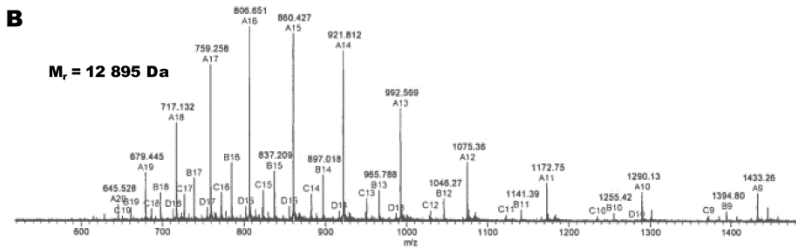
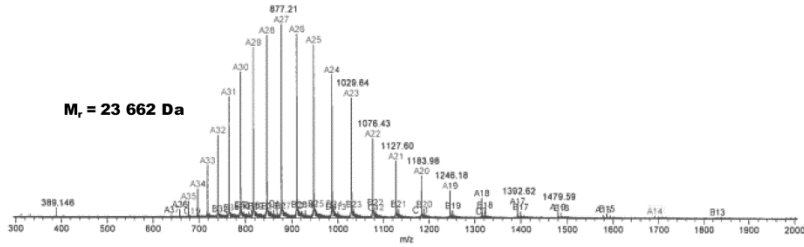
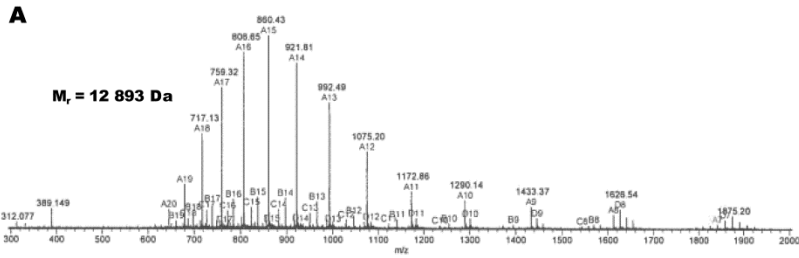
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23 **Fig S2.** Mass spectral analysis of holocytochrome c4:His6 produced by CcmFGH in the  
24 presence (A) or absence (B) of CcmABCDE. After deconvolution of the positive ion  
25 mass spectra, two species were identified from each sample with the indicated  
26 molecular weights (each was within 2 Daltons of the reported average masses for full  
27 length holocytochrome c4:His6 and proteolyzed holocytochrome c4:His6', respectively).  
28 (C) Amino acid sequence of the *Bordetella pertussis* cytochrome c4:His6. The signal  
29 sequence is underlined and heme attachment sites (Cys-**Xxx-Xxx**-Cys-His) are in bold.  
30 Arrows indicate the periplasmic signal cleavage site and the site of endogeneous  
31 proteolysis giving rise to holocytochrome c4:His6'. The presence of identical molecular  
32 weight species in preparations of holocytochrome c4:His6 produced by full system I and  
33 by CcmFGH-ind confirms proper cleavage of the cytochrome c4 periplasmic secretion  
34 sequence, and covalent attachment of heme.  
35

36 **Fig S3.** Full UV-Vis absorption spectra (360 to 800 nm.) of TALON-purified  
37 holocytochrome c4:His6 produced in the absence of Ccm proteins (blue line), in the  
38 presence of CcmABCDE (gray line), or by CcmFGH-only (purple line) under optimized  
39 conditions (i.e., in the presence of ALA ( $50 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ ); increased arabinose inducer (0.4  
40 %); low rpm shaking (120 rpm); and plasmid-borne cytochrome c4 (p-c4)). Absorption  
41 maxima are indicated. No spectral evidence of covalent heme (i.e., holocytochrome c4)  
42 was detected in the absence of CcmFGH. Thus, cytochrome c4 does not self-assemble  
43 with heme, nor is CcmABCDE capable of synthetase activity; CcmFGH is the  
44 cytochrome c synthetase.

45 Fig S1



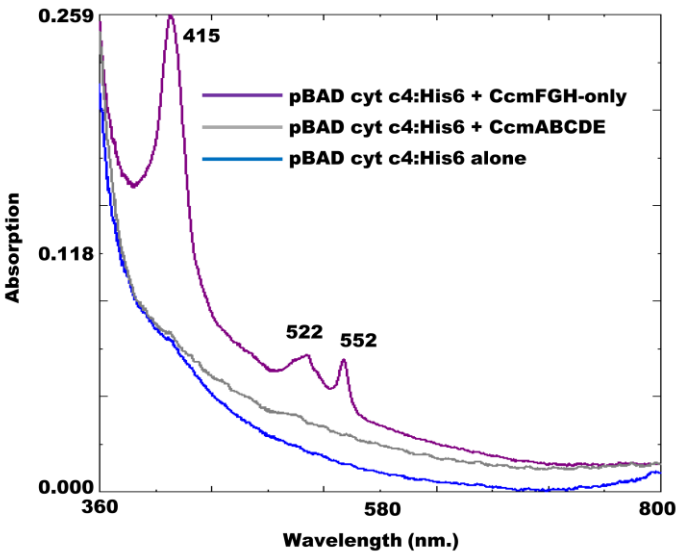


**C**

Signal cleavage site  
↓

MKRVLSRMLVASGLVLGASVHSMSEFAADGAAGPAKPDAK	40
GAQLYDQGDASRGVIACASCHGAAGSSTIPANPNLAAQPH	80
EYLVKQLTEFKVKEGKPLRMGGNPTPMTAMAQPLTA	120
QDMQNVALYLSQQPLKEPATAGHENLVELGQKIWRGGLAD	160
RNVPCAACHGATGAGIPGQYPRLSGQFSSYIEEQLKLF	200
SGERGENSVPMHDIADRMSDADIKAVADYAAGLRHHHHHH	239

47 Fig S3



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