

SUPPLEMENTAL DATA

SUPPLEMENTAL TABLES

Table S1. Structures of DNA probes used.

1. [-59/+21], N25cons promoter

CGCTAAAATTTTTTTTAAAAGTAT**TTGACAT**CAGGAAAATTTTT**TGGTATAAT**AGATT**CA**TAAAATTTGAGAGAGGAGTTT
GCGATTTTAAAAAAAATTTTCATA**AACTGT**AGTCCTTTTAAAA**ACCATATTTA**TCTAAGTATTTAACTCTCTCCTCAAA

2. [-59/+14]

CGCTAAAATTTTTTTTAAAAGTAT**TTGACAT**CAGGAAAATTTTT**TGGTATAAT**AGATT**CA**TAAAATTTGAGAGA
GCGATTTTAAAAAAAATTTTCATA**AACTGT**AGTCCTTTTAAAA**ACCATATTTA**TCTAAGTATTTAACTCTCT

3. [-59/+8]

CGCTAAAATTTTTTTTAAAAGTAT**TTGACAT**CAGGAAAATTTTT**TGGTATAAT**AGATT**CA**TAAAATTT
GCGATTTTAAAAAAAATTTTCATA**AACTGT**AGTCCTTTTAAAA**ACCATATTTA**TCTAAGTATTTAAA

4. [-59/+7]

CGCTAAAATTTTTTTTAAAAGTAT**TTGACAT**CAGGAAAATTTTT**TGGTATAAT**AGATT**CA**TAAAATTT
GCGATTTTAAAAAAAATTTTCATA**AACTGT**AGTCCTTTTAAAA**ACCATATTTA**TCTAAGTATTTAA

5. [-59/+6]

CGCTAAAATTTTTTTTAAAAGTAT**TTGACAT**CAGGAAAATTTTT**TGGTATAAT**AGATT**CA**TAAAAT
GCGATTTTAAAAAAAATTTTCATA**AACTGT**AGTCCTTTTAAAA**ACCATATTTA**TCTAAGTATTTA

6. [-59/+5]

CGCTAAAATTTTTTTTAAAAGTAT**TTGACAT**CAGGAAAATTTTT**TGGTATAAT**AGATT**CA**TAAA
GCGATTTTAAAAAAAATTTTCATA**AACTGT**AGTCCTTTTAAAA**ACCATATTTA**TCTAAGTATTT

7. [-59/+4]

CGCTAAAATTTTTTTTAAAAGTAT**TTGACAT**CAGGAAAATTTTT**TGGTATAAT**AGATT**CA**TAA
GCGATTTTAAAAAAAATTTTCATA**AACTGT**AGTCCTTTTAAAA**ACCATATTTA**TCTAAGTATT

8. [-59/+3]

CGCTAAAATTTTTTTTAAAAGTAT**TTGACAT**CAGGAAAATTTTT**TGGTATAAT**AGATT**CA**TAA
GCGATTTTAAAAAAAATTTTCATA**AACTGT**AGTCCTTTTAAAA**ACCATATTTA**TCTAAGTAT

9. [-59/+6], +3/+5 = CCG

CGCTAAAATTTTTTTTAAAAGTAT**TTGACAT**CAGGAAAATTTTT**TGGTATAAT**AGATT**CA**CCGT
GCGATTTTAAAAAAAATTTTCATA**AACTGT**AGTCCTTTTAAAA**ACCATATTTA**TCTAAGT**AGGCA**

10. [-59/+4], +3/+4 = CC

CGCTAAAATTTTTTTTAAAAGTAT**TTGACAT**CAGGAAAATTTTT**TGGTATAAT**AGATT**CA**CC
GCGATTTTAAAAAAAATTTTCATA**AACTGT**AGTCCTTTTAAAA**ACCATATTTA**TCTAAGT**AGG**

11. [-59/+6], +3/+6 = CGCG

CGCTAAAATTTTTTTTAAAAGTAT**TTGACAT**CAGGAAAATTTTT**TGGTATAAT**AGATT**CA**CGCG
GCGATTTTAAAAAAAATTTTCATA**AACTGT**AGTCCTTTTAAAA**ACCATATTTA**TCTAAGT**AGCGC**

12. [-59/+4], +3/+4 = CG

CGCTAAAATTTTTTTTAAAAGTAT**TTGACAT**CAGGAAAATTTTT**TGGTATAAT**AGATT**CA**CG
GCGATTTTAAAAAAAATTTTCATA**AACTGT**AGTCCTTTTAAAA**ACCATATTTA**TCTAAGT**AGC**

13. [-59/+6], heteroduplex at -3/+1

CGCTAAAATTTTTTTTAAAAGTAT**TTGACAT**CAGGAAAATTTTT**TGGTATAAT**AGAC**CTT**TAAAT
GCGATTTTAAAAAAAATTTTCATA**AACTGT**AGTCCTTTTAAAA**ACCATATTTA**TCTAAGTATTTA

14. [-59/+4], heteroduplex at -3/+1

CGCTAAAATTTTTTTTAAAAGTAT**TTGACAT**CAGGAAAATTTTT**TGGTATAAT**AGAC**CTT**TAA
GCGATTTTAAAAAAAATTTTCATA**AACTGT**AGTCCTTTTAAAA**ACCATATTTA**TCTAAGTATT

15. [-59/-5/+21]

CGCTAAAATTTTTTTTAAAAGTAT**TTGACAT**CAGGAAAATTTTT**TGGTATAAT**AG
GCGATTTTAAAAAAAATTTTCATA**AACTGT**AGTCCTTTTAAAA**ACCATATTTA**TCTAAGTATTTAACTCTCTCCTCAAA

16. [-59/-5/+8]

CGCTAAAATTTTTTTTAAAAGTAT**TTGACAT**CAGGAAAATTTTT**TGGTATAAT**AG
GCGATTTTAAAAAAAATTTTCATA**AACTGT**AGTCCTTTTAAAA**ACCATATTTA**TCTAAGTATTTAAA

17. [-59/-5/+6]

CGCTAAAATTTTTTTTAAAAGTAT**TTGACAT**CAGGAAAATTTTT**TGGTATAAT**AG
GCGATTTTAAAAAAAATTTTCATA**AACTGT**AGTCCTTTTAAAA**ACCATATTTA**TCTAAGTATTTA

18. [-59/-5/+5]
 CGCTAAAATTTTTTTTAAAAGTAT**TTGACAT**CAGGAAAATTTTT**TGGTATAATAG**
 GCGATTTTAAAAAAATTTTCATA**AACTGT**AGTCCTTTTAAAA**ACCATATTTA**CTAAGTATTT
19. [-59/-5/+4]
 CGCTAAAATTTTTTTTAAAAGTAT**TTGACAT**CAGGAAAATTTTT**TGGTATAATAG**
 GCGATTTTAAAAAAATTTTCATA**AACTGT**AGTCCTTTTAAAA**ACCATATTTA**CTAAGTATTT
20. [-59/+31], break between +6/+7 positions of the template strand
 CGCTAAAATTTTTTTTAAAAGTAT**TTGACAT**CAGGAAAATTTTT**TGGTATAATAGATTCA**TAAATTTGAGAGAGGAGTTTAAATATGGCT
 GCGATTTTAAAAAAATTTTCATA**AACTGT**AGTCCTTTTAAAA**ACCATATTTA**CTAAGTATTTTAA**AACTCTCTCCTCAAATTTATACCGA**
21. [-59/+31], break between +4/+5 positions of the template strand
 CGCTAAAATTTTTTTTAAAAGTAT**TTGACAT**CAGGAAAATTTTT**TGGTATAATAGATTCA**TAAATTTGAGAGAGGAGTTTAAATATGGCT
 GCGATTTTAAAAAAATTTTCATA**AACTGT**AGTCCTTTTAAAA**ACCATATTTA**CTAAGTATTTTAA**AACTCTCTCCTCAAATTTATACCGA**
22. [-59/+21], -2/-4= CCG
 CGCTAAAATTTTTTTTAAAAGTAT**TTGACAT**CAGGAAAATTTTT**TGGTATAATAGCCGCA**TAAATTTGAGAGAGGAGTTT
 GCGATTTTAAAAAAATTTTCATA**AACTGT**AGTCCTTTTAAAA**ACCATATTTA**CTG**GGCGT**ATTTAACTCTCTCTCTCAA
23. [-59/+14], -2/-4= CCG
 CGCTAAAATTTTTTTTAAAAGTAT**TTGACAT**CAGGAAAATTTTT**TGGTATAATAGCCGCA**TAAATTTGAGAGA
 GCGATTTTAAAAAAATTTTCATA**AACTGT**AGTCCTTTTAAAA**ACCATATTTA**CTG**GGCGT**ATTTAACTCTCT
24. [-59/+10], -2/-4= CCG
 CGCTAAAATTTTTTTTAAAAGTAT**TTGACAT**CAGGAAAATTTTT**TGGTATAATAGCCGCA**TAAATTTGA
 GCGATTTTAAAAAAATTTTCATA**AACTGT**AGTCCTTTTAAAA**ACCATATTTA**CTG**GGCGT**ATTTAACT
25. [-59/+8], -2/-4= CCG
 CGCTAAAATTTTTTTTAAAAGTAT**TTGACAT**CAGGAAAATTTTT**TGGTATAATAGCCGCA**TAAATTT
 GCGATTTTAAAAAAATTTTCATA**AACTGT**AGTCCTTTTAAAA**ACCATATTTA**CTG**GGCGT**ATTTAA
26. [-59/+6], -2/-4= CCG
 CGCTAAAATTTTTTTTAAAAGTAT**TTGACAT**CAGGAAAATTTTT**TGGTATAATAGCCGCA**TAAAT
 GCGATTTTAAAAAAATTTTCATA**AACTGT**AGTCCTTTTAAAA**ACCATATTTA**CTG**GGCGT**ATTTA
27. [-59/+4], -2/-4= CCG
 CGCTAAAATTTTTTTTAAAAGTAT**TTGACAT**CAGGAAAATTTTT**TGGTATAATAGCCGCA**TAA
 GCGATTTTAAAAAAATTTTCATA**AACTGT**AGTCCTTTTAAAA**ACCATATTTA**CTG**GGCGT**ATTT
28. [-58/-14], competitor probe
 GCTAAAATTTTTTTTAAAAGTAT**TTGACAT**CAGGAAAATTTTT**TG**
 CGATTTTAAAAAAATTTTCATA**AACTGT**AGTCCTTTTAAAA**AC**
29. [-62/+21], λ Pr promoter, -12T
 AGGGATAAATATCTAACACCGTGCGT**TTGACT**ATTTTACCTCTGGCGGT**TATAATGGTTGCA**TGTACTAAGGAGGTTGTATG
 TCCCTATTTATAGATTGTGGCACGCAC**AACTGATA**AAAATGGAGACCGCCA**ATATTA**CCAACG**TACATGATTCCTCCAACATAC**
30. [-62/+10]
 AGGGATAAATATCTAACACCGTGCGT**TTGACT**ATTTTACCTCTGGCGGT**TATAATGGTTGCA**TGTACTAAG
 TCCCTATTTATAGATTGTGGCACGCAC**AACTGATA**AAAATGGAGACCGCCA**ATATTA**CCAACG**TACATGATTC**
31. [-62/+6]
 AGGGATAAATATCTAACACCGTGCGT**TTGACT**ATTTTACCTCTGGCGGT**TATAATGGTTGCA**TGTACT
 TCCCTATTTATAGATTGTGGCACGCAC**AACTGATA**AAAATGGAGACCGCCA**ATATTA**CCAACG**TACATG**
32. [-62/+4]
 AGGGATAAATATCTAACACCGTGCGT**TTGACT**ATTTTACCTCTGGCGGT**TATAATGGTTGCA**TGT
 TCCCTATTTATAGATTGTGGCACGCAC**AACTGATA**AAAATGGAGACCGCCA**ATATTA**CCAACG**TACATA**
33. [-38/-11/-12], upstream fork junction
 TAT**TTGACAT**CAGGAAAATTTTT**TGGTA**
 AT**AACTGT**AGTCCTTTTAAAA**ACCA**
34. [-38/-9/-12], upstream fork junction
 TAT**TTGACAT**CAGGAAAATTTTTCT**GTATA**
 AT**AACTGT**AGTCCTTTTAAAA**AGACA**
35. [-11/+16/+2], downstream fork junction
ATAATAGATTCATAAATTTGAGAGAGG
 ATTTAACTCTCTCC
36. [-11/+16/+2], -8T substituted downstream fork junction
ATATAGATT**CA**TAAATTTGAGAGAGG
 ATTTAACTCTCTCC
37. -11+2 oligo
ATAATAGATTCAT

The probe numbers and abbreviations used in the text are shown above the sequences. The -10 and -35 promoter element sequences are highlighted in larger size font, the start site (+1) position is underlined. Substituted nucleotides are shown in red. Numbers in brackets correspond to borders of strands of probes with respect to the transcription start position (+1).

Table S2. Abortive transcription activity from duplex N25cons derivatives sharply decreases upon moving the downstream edge of the duplex from +6 to +4 positions.

	-59	+6		-59	+6		-59	+6
	-59	+4		-59	+4		-59	+4
Activity (+4/+6), %	5			4			7	

Activities of probes 5, 9, 11 with downstream edges at +4 relative to activities of corresponding probes 7, 10, 12 extended to +6 are shown. The full sequences of the probes are shown in Table S1.

SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURES

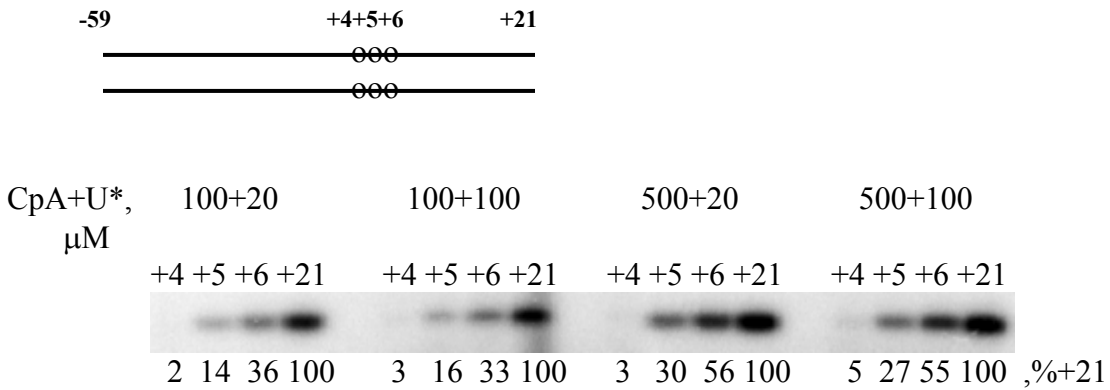


Figure S1. Abortive transcript synthesis from duplex N25cons derivatives (probes 1, 5-7) at various nucleotide concentrations.

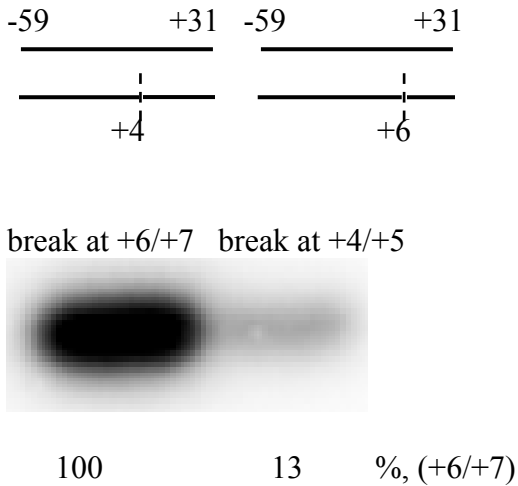


Figure S2. Abortive transcript synthesis from discontinuous N25cons derivatives (probes 20, 21) that lacked a phosphate group between either +4/+5 or +6/+7 positions of the template strand.

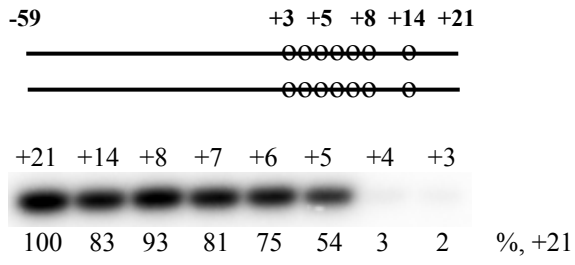


Figure S3. Abortive transcript synthesis from duplex N25cons derivatives (probes 1-8) by RNAP reconstituted with σ^{70} deleted for region 1.1.

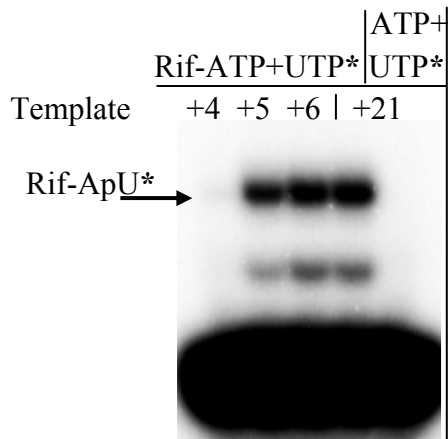
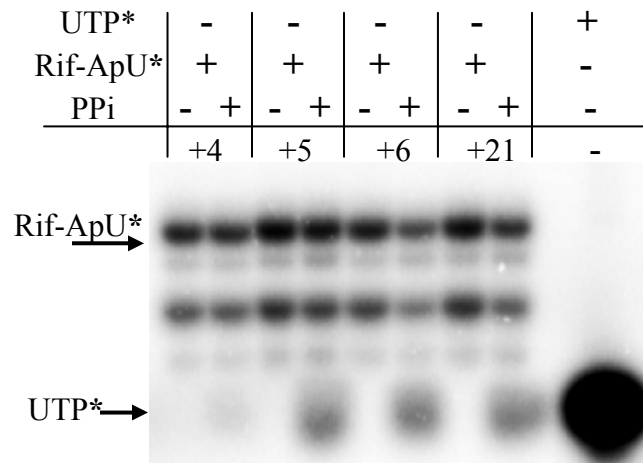
A**B**

Figure S4. Measuring of transcription initiation and pyrophosphorolysis using a chimeric rifampicin-ATP compound as a primer.

(A) Abortive transcript synthesis from duplex N25cons derivatives with downstream edges at +21, +6, +5, and +4 (probes 1, 5-7) using Rif-ATP (2 μ M) as a primer. ATP (2 μ M) was used as a primer instead of Rif-ATP in a control reaction shown in last lane.

(B) Pyrophosphorolysis of Rif-ApU in RNAP complexes with duplex N25cons derivatives. Pyrophosphate concentration was 0.5 mM.

Two products were formed in the course of the synthesis reactions (Fig. S4A). Relative amount of the higher mobility product further increased during the Rif-ApU extraction performed under rather harsh conditions (compare intensities of the higher mobility product bands in Fig. S4A and B). Therefore, we think that the higher mobility band may correspond to a product of Rif-ApU decomposition.

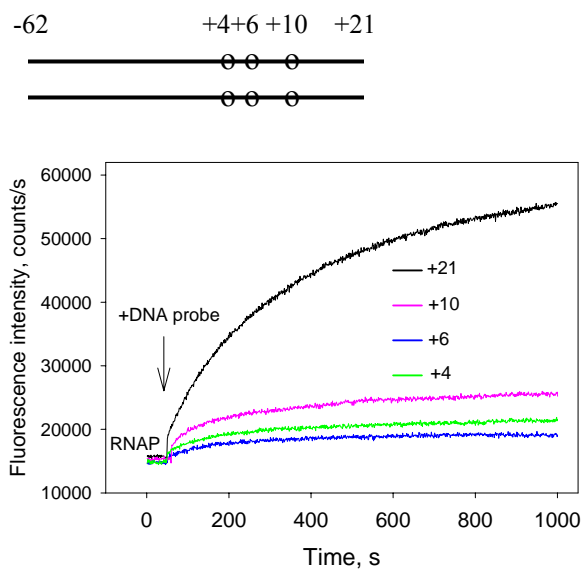


Figure S6. Measuring of RNAP interactions with derivatives of λ Pr promoter using the RNAP beacon assay. Time dependence of the increase in fluorescence upon mixing 1 nM RNAP beacon with 2 nM indicated λ Pr derivatives whose downstream ends were located at +21,+10,+6, and +4 (probes 29-32).

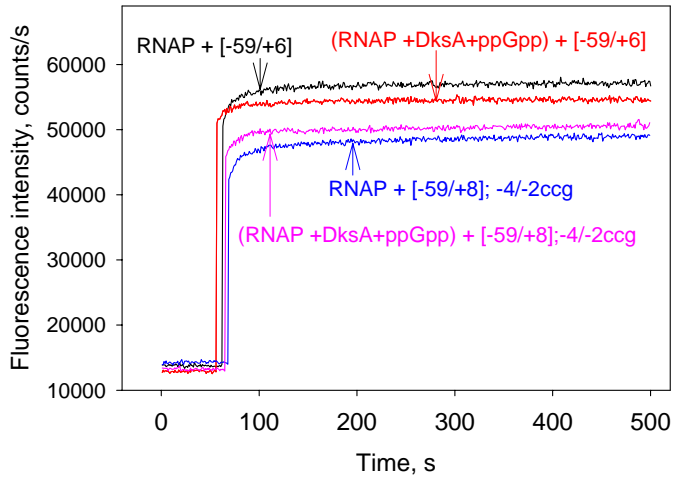
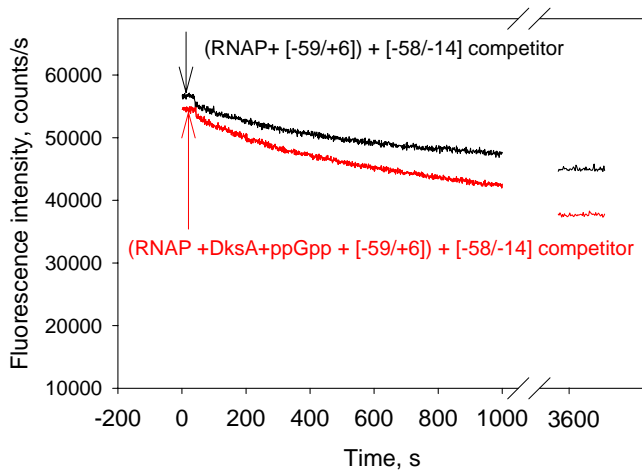
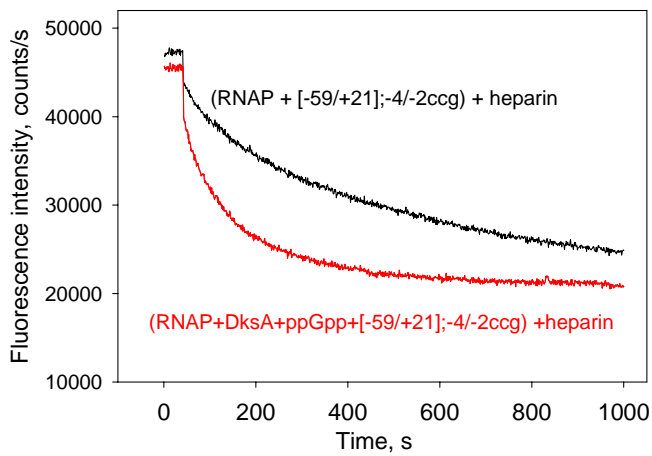
A**B****C**

Figure S7. Measuring of RNAP interactions with duplex probes in the absence or presence of DksA and ppGpp. (A) Time dependences of the increase in fluorescence upon mixing 1 nM RNAP beacon with 2 nM [-59/+6] (probe 5) or 2nM [-59/+8];-4/-2ccg (probe 25), in the absence or presence of 2 μ M DksA and 100 μ M ppGpp. (B) Time-dependent changes of the fluorescence signal were measured upon the addition of 2 nM [-58/-14] competitor to RNAP beacon complexes with [-59/+6] which were preformed in the absence or presence of 2 μ M DksA and 100 μ M ppGpp. (C) Time-dependent changes of the fluorescence signal were measured upon the addition of 20 μ g/ml heparin to RNAP beacon complexes with [-59/+21];-4/-2ccg probe (probe 22) which were preformed in the absence or presence of 2 μ M DksA and 100 μ M ppGpp.

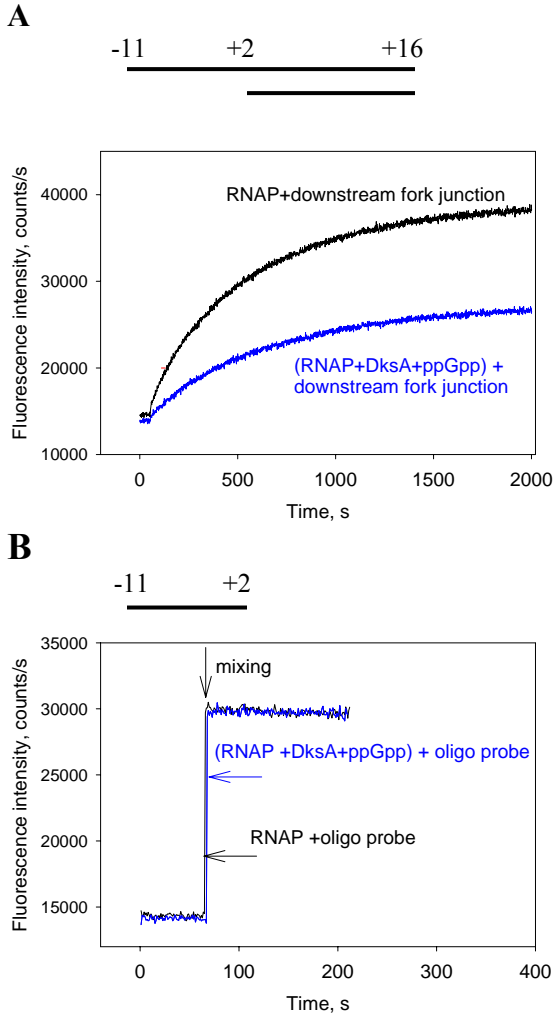


Figure S8. DksA and ppGpp affect RNAP binding to downstream fork junction probe and does not influence RNAP binding to oligonucleotide probe. (A) Black curve, time dependence of the increase in fluorescence upon mixing 1 nM RNAP beacon with 2 nM downstream fork junction (probe 35). Blue curve, same as black curve, but RNAP beacon was preincubated with 2 μ M DksA and 100 μ M ppGpp for 2 min prior to the addition of downstream fork junction. (B) Black curve, time dependence of the increase in fluorescence upon mixing 1 nM RNAP beacon with 200 nM -11+2 oligo (probe 37). Blue curve, same as black curve, but RNAP beacon was preincubated with 2

μM DksA and $100 \mu\text{M}$ ppGpp for 2 min prior to the addition of downstream fork junction.

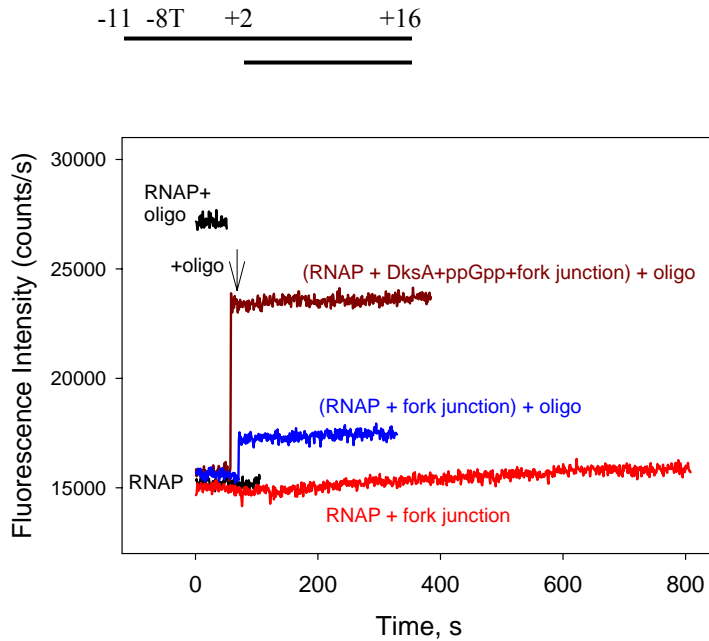


Figure S9. RNAP beacon assay for RNAP occupancy by downstream fork junction.

Time-dependent change of the fluorescence signal upon addition of 200 nM -11/+2 oligo to samples containing 1 nM RNAP beacon preincubated with 2 nM of -8T substituted downstream fork junctions (probe 36) for 1 hour in the absence or presence of $2 \mu\text{M}$ DksA and $100 \mu\text{M}$ ppGpp (curves “(RNAP+fork junction)+oligo” and “(RNAP + DksA + ppGpp + fork junction) + oligo”, respectively). Fluorescence signal measured with free RNAP beacon and signals measured upon addition of the oligo or fork junction to RNAP beacon are indicated as “RNAP”, “RNAP + oligo” and “RNAP + fork junction”, respectively. A more detailed explanation of the experiment follows.

The dissociation constants (K_d) of RNAP complex with downstream fork junction probe 36 shown in Table S1 were determined essentially as in (9), in the absence and presence of DksA and ppGpp. The beacon fluorescent signals generated by -8T substituted downstream fork junctions are low (Fig. S9, also see Ref. (9)), which hinders calculation of K_d from dependence of the fluorescent signal amplitude on DNA probe concentration. Affinity of RNAP beacon to this probe was evaluated by a competition binding assay using -11/+2 oligo (probe 37) as a competitor. Figure S9 shows changes in fluorescence intensity after addition of 200 nM -11/+2 oligo to free RNAP beacon and to samples in which RNAP beacon was preincubated with 2 nM of the -8T substituted fork junction (probe 36) for 1 hour, in the absence or presence of 2 μ M DksA and 100 μ M ppGpp. Upon the addition of -11/+2 to free RNAP beacon, the signal increased and reached saturation intensity for a few seconds (see Fig. S8B). Upon similar oligo addition to the samples containing fork junction, a rapid increase in the signal intensity was followed by very slow change of the signal. The initial fast intensity increase in the samples containing fork junction apparently corresponds to oligo interaction with free RNAP beacon molecules, while the slow kinetics reflects reaching of equilibrium between the oligo and bound to RNAP fork junctions. Consequently, amplitude of the rapid increase is proportional to concentration of RNAP beacons remained unbound to fork junctions before the oligo addition. Therefore, occupancy (X) of RNAP beacon by a fork junction probe was determined as $X = 1 - I/I_0$, where I_0 is amplitude of the oligo signal measured with free beacon and I is amplitude of the rapid increase measured in sample containing beacon pre-equilibrated with a fork junction. The K_d values were calculated from these data by using a chemical equilibrium equation [S1].

$$(1-X)(C-[RNAP]X) = K_d X, [S1]$$

where C is fork junction concentration.

The RNAP occupancies and calculated K_d values are shown in Fig. 5B.

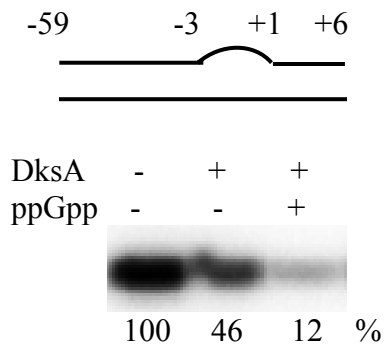


Figure S10. The effect of DksA and ppGpp on abortive transcript synthesis from probe 13 containing a mismatched segment spanning positions -3 to +1.