

Figure 7: Gene expression analysis. mRNA level from Abf51A, Abn43A; Abn43B, Abf51B $_{trunc}$ and Abf43C $_{trunc}$ in *E. coli*. was quantified by RT-qPCR and normalized to PbP2 mRNA levels.

Material and Method

Analysis of mRNA levels by quantitative RT-qPCR analysis of the G12 metagenomic clone transcripts. The G12 metagenomic clone was cultivated overnight in 10 ml Luria-Bertani medium, supplemented with 12.5 μg/ml chloramphenicol at 37°C under agitation (600 rpm). At the end of the culture, the cells were recovered by centrifugation (5000 rpm, 10 min, 4°C) and frozen at -20°C overnight. After, the frozen cell pellet was suspended in 700 μl RLT buffer (Qiagen) (with β-mercaptoethanol) and transferred to 2 ml Precellys tubes containing Ø 100 μm ceramic beads and lysed two times at 6000 rpm for 30 s using the Precellys 24 instrument (Bertin Technologies). Following lysis, the mixture was centrifuged at 13000 rpm for 2 minutes to remove beads and debris. The supernatant was transferred to fresh 2 ml tubes and an equal volume of 70% ethanol was added. Total RNA was extracted using the RNeasy Mini Kit (Qiagen) following the manufacturer's instructions. A qualitative analysis of RNA was performed by measuring the ratio of absorbance at 260/280 nm and 260/230 nm using a Nanodrop 2000 (Thermo Scientific). To perform reverse transcription of

the RNA, a High Capacity cDNA reverse transcriptase kit (Applied Biosystems, Foster City, California) was employed, following the manufacturer's instructions and using 1 µg of RNA (in 20 µl final volume) and a cycle of 10 min at 25°C and then 2 h at 37°C. Quantitative realtime PCR reactions (qPCRs) were performed on a StepOne instrument (Applied Biosystems). Primers were validated by testing PCR efficiency using standard curves (95% efficiency 105%) as described previously (1). The primers $(5'\rightarrow 3')$ used were: Abf51AFo TGGTAAGTGCGACCGCTTCAA ; Abf51Are TCGAAATGTGGATCCTGCCGT ; CCGTACCCAAAGTGCCCATCA Abn43AFo Abn43AFo GGCGGAAAGTGTCATGGTGGA; Abn43BFo AGGAACCTGCGTATGAACGCC; Abn43BRe ATGTTCCGGATCTCTCCAGCG, Abf51B_{trunc}Fo CCGCATCTTCCTCACCTCGAA; Abf51B_{trunc}Re AGCCTGTGCGAGGTCTTTACG; GTTATGCAATGAGCCGCAGCA Abf43C_{trunc}Fo Abf43C_{trunc}Re TCGACGATCGCCTGATGGTTC. Gene expression was quantified using the comparative CT method, using the penicillin-binding protein 2 (pbp2)-encoding gene, pbpA as the reference. This reference was selected among many gene candidates using the software application Normfinder (1) operated according to the developers' manual. Results are expressed as the mean ± standard deviation. Statistical significance was assessed by Student's t test. Results with p < 0.05 were considered statistically significant.

Reference

- (1) **Pfaffl MW.** 2001. A new mathematical model for relative quantification in real-time RT–PCR. Nucleic Acids Res. **29:**e45-e45.
- (2) **Andersen CL, Jensen JL, Ørntoft TF**. 2004. Normalization of Real-Time Quantitative Reverse Transcription-PCR Data: A Model-Based Variance Estimation Approach to Identify Genes Suited for Normalization, Applied to Bladder and Colon Cancer Data Sets. Cancer Res **64**:5245-5250.