

Cell Reports, Volume 14

Supplemental Information

Control of Smc Coiled Coil Architecture by the ATPase Heads Facilitates Targeting to Chromosomal ParB/*parS* and Release onto Flanking DNA

Anita Minnen, Frank Bürmann, Larissa Wilhelm, Anna Anchimiuk, Marie-Laure Diebold-Durand, and Stephan Gruber

I.) Supplemental Data

Figure S1 Expression, functionality and localization of ATPase mutant Smc proteins. Related to Figure 1.

(A) Colony formation assay using strains BSG1002, 1007, 1045, 1047, 1046, 1008 and 1083. Notably, Smc(EQ) mutant cells form colonies on minimal medium slightly more slowly than wild type or *smc* deletion mutants, suggesting that the mutant protein is mildly toxic when normal Smc function is lacking (Figure S1C, D) (Schwartz and Shapiro, 2011). The slow growth is likely due to a defect in replication origin segregation (Gruber et al., 2014; Schwartz and Shapiro, 2011; Wang et al., 2014), which provides a plausible explanation for the lower number of (replication origin-proximal) Smc foci in Smc(EQ) cells (see Figure S1H). (B) Protein extracts stained by Comassie Brilliant Blue. Immunoblotting of identical protein samples is shown in Figure 1B. (C) Same as in (A) with strains BSG1002, 1007, 1008, 1067, 1068 and 1855. (D) Immunoblotting of extracts from strains BSG1002, 1067, 1855, 1857, 1856, 1068, 1881, 1378, 1413, 1677, 1662, 1799 and 1798 with anti-GFP antiserum (top panel). SDS-PAGE of identical extracts stained by Comassie Brilliant Blue (bottom panel). (E) Immunoblotting against Smc protein using strains BSG1007, 1067, 1002, 1045, 1046, 1008, 2050, 2051. (F) Colony formation assay using strains BSG1002, 1007, 1045, 1046, 1008, 2050 and 2051. (G) ChIP-qPCR using anti-Smc antiserum on strains BSG1002, 1008, 1045, 1046, 2050 and 2051. (H) Quantification of Smc-GFP foci in strains shown in Figure 1C. Number of foci is displayed per unit cell length (μm). Standard deviation is derived from four different fields of view for each genotype. 'n' denotes the total number of individual cells counted.

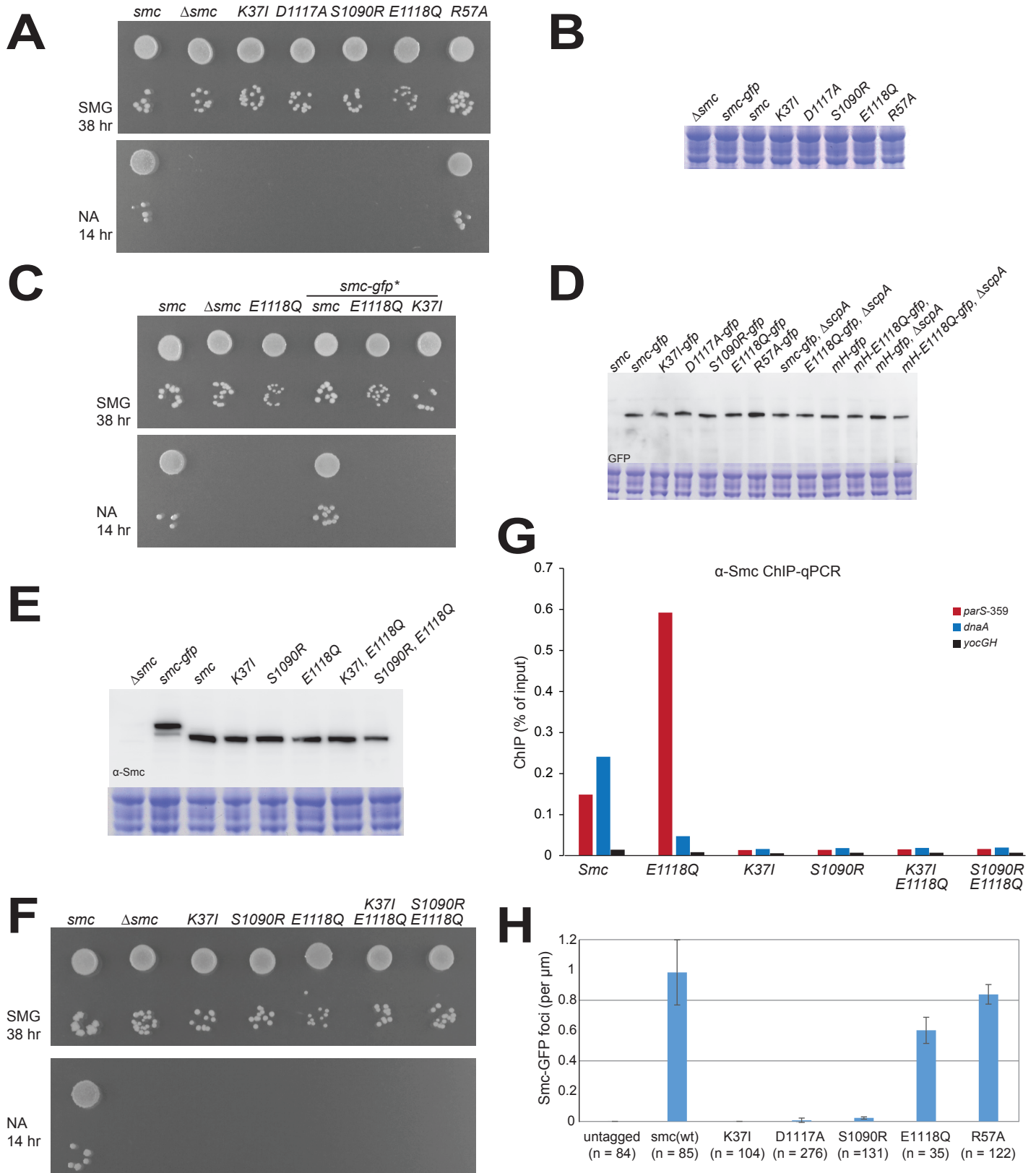


Figure S1

Figure S2 Smc and ScpB ChIP-Seq in Smc and Smc(EQ) cells. Related to Figure 2.

(A) ChIP-Seq analysis of BSG1002 and 1008 using anti-Smc antiserum. Number of reads in 1 kb windows at 100bp intervals are shown for input (IN) and ChIP (IP) samples without prior normalization for input material. Normalized data of the same experiment is shown in Figure 2A and 2C. (B) ChIP-Seq analysis of strains BSG1470 and BSG1472 using anti-ScpB antiserum. Data analysis and display as in (A). (C) Whole-genome ChIP-Seq profile for anti-ScpB ChIP (on strain BSG1470), (also shown in Figure 7B; same experiment as in Figure S2B). Sequencing reads are put into 5 kb bins and normalized for input DNA. Please note the generally high degree of similarity between anti-Smc (Figure 2C) and anti-ScpB ChIP-Seq profiles with the ScpB profile possibly displaying a steeper gradient from the replication origin to the terminus (Kleine Borgmann et al., 2013). (D) Localization of Smc, Smc(S1090R) and Smc(E1118Q) to sites located on the chromosome arm analyzed by ChIP-qPCR using strains BSG1002, BSG1046 and BSG1008. Mean and standard deviation are calculated from three replicate experiments. Boxed insert displays results from the same experiment with “background” correction by subtraction of ChIP obtained with Smc(S1090R).

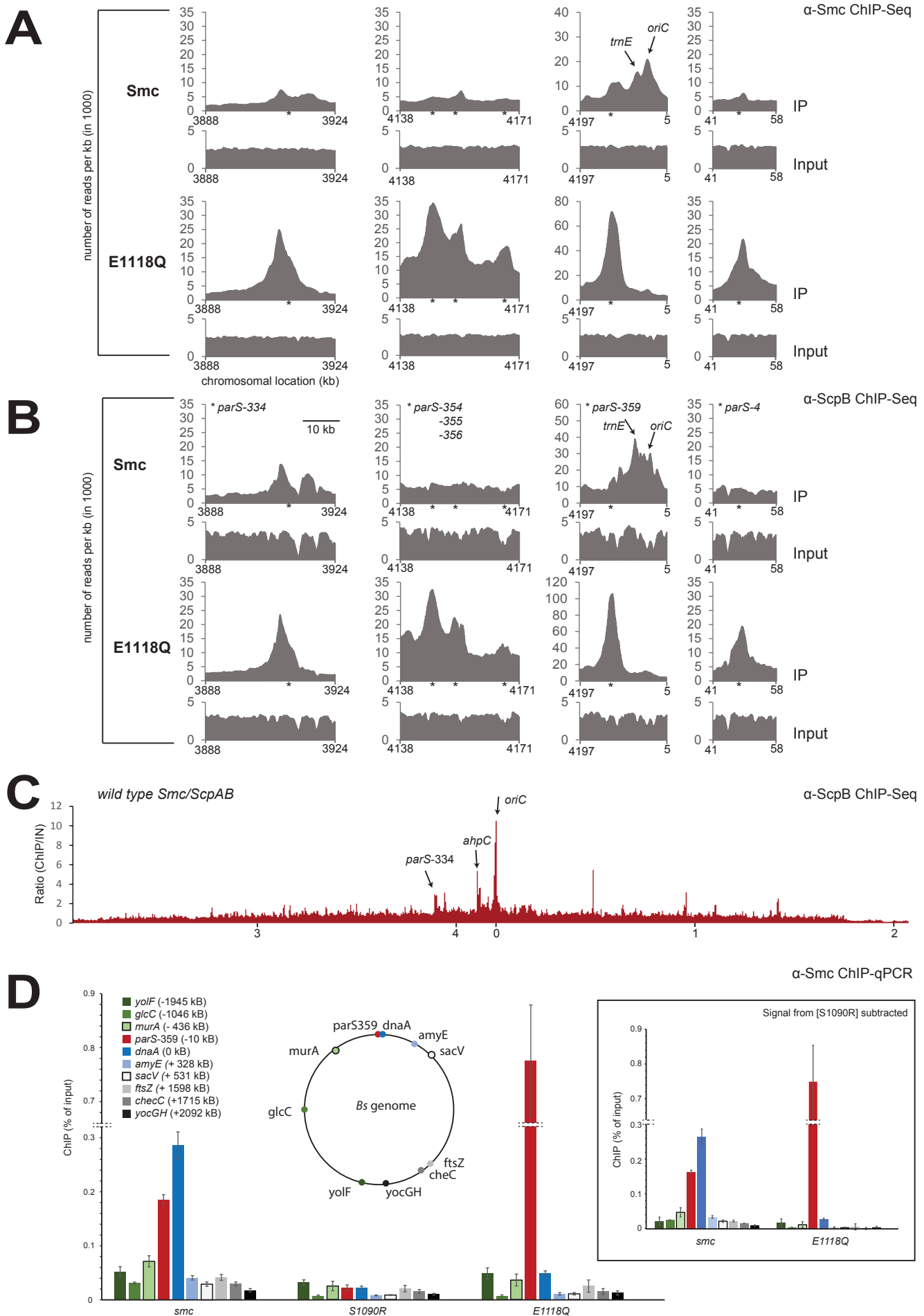


Figure S2

Figure S3 Dimerization at the Smc hinge determines localization of Smc/ScpAB to *parS*. Related to Figure 3.

(A) Immunoblotting of cell extracts from strains BSG1007, 1067, 1002, 1051, 1406, 1052, 1387, 1890, 1893, 1889, 1891 and 1892 using anti-Smc antiserum. (B) Colony formation *Bs* strains BSG1007, 1008, 1889, 1892 and 1891 on minimal medium (SMG). (C) The hinge mutation (GGGG->AAAA) blocks dimerization of headless Smc protein (*BsSmcH-CC300*). 40 µg of purified proteins was injected onto a gel filtration column and analyzed by multi-angle light scattering (SEC-MALS). Absorbance (at A₂₈₀) and light scattering is shown for wild-type and hinge mutant *BsSmcH-CC300* (curves in red and blue colours, respectively). (D) Analysis of the major peak (in A₂₈₀ absorbance) in SEC-MALS (as in C) of wild-type and hinge-mutant *BsSmcH-CC300* indicates the existence of largely dimeric and monomeric protein species, respectively. (E) Immunoblotting of cell extracts from strains BSG1007, 1067, 1002, 1890, 1893, 1892, 1624, 1621 and 1620 using anti-Smc antiserum. (F) Colony formation of strains BSG1007, 1893, 1624, 1621, 1623 and 1620 on minimal medium (SMG). (G) Quantification of Smc-GFP foci in strains shown in Figure 3D. Number of foci is displayed per unit cell length (µm). Standard deviation is derived from four different fields of view for each genotype. 'n' denotes the total number of individual cells counted. (H) ChIP-qPCR analysis of strains BSG1893, 1892, 2144-2147 grown in SMG medium with anti-Smc antiserum.

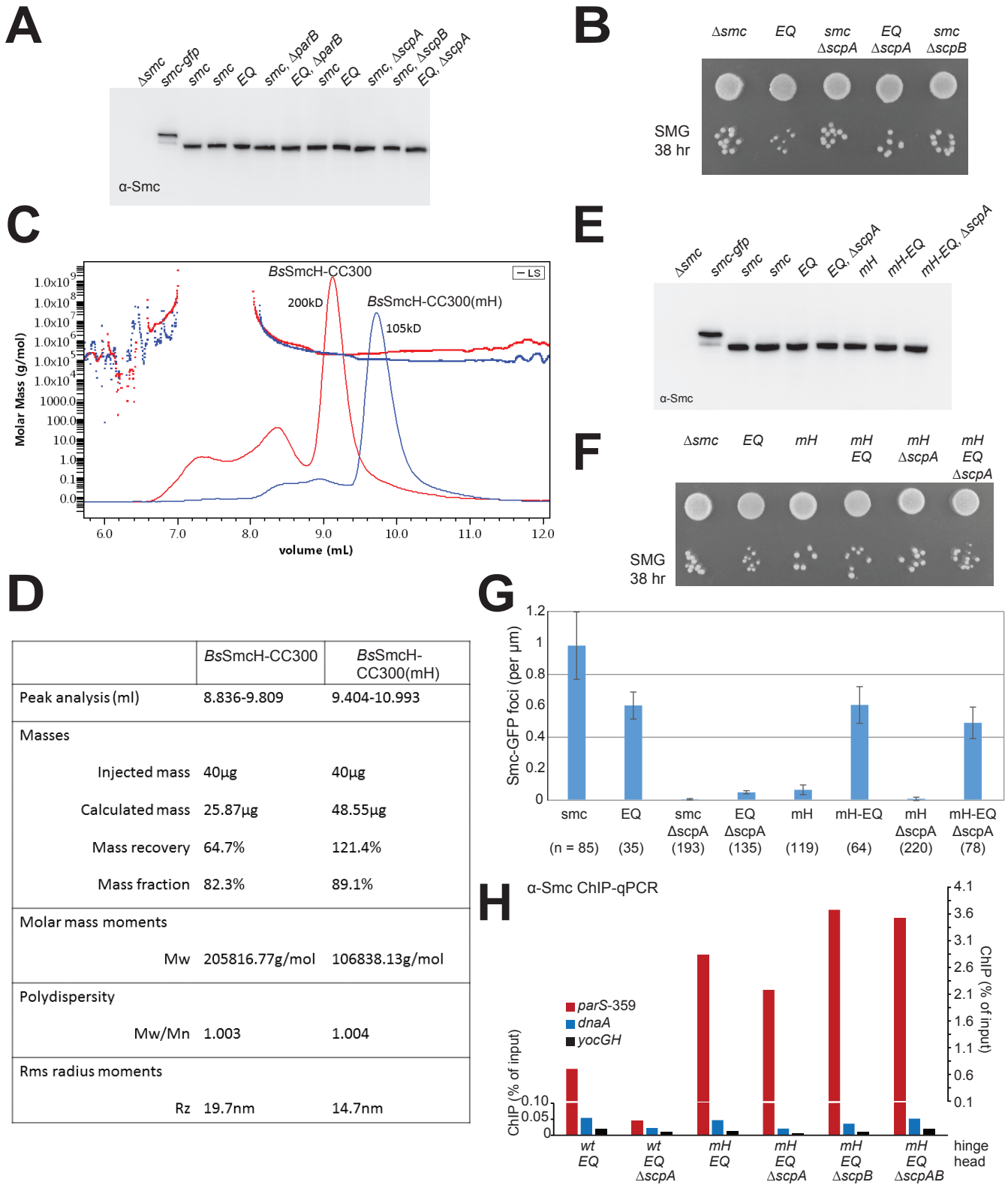


Figure S3

Figure S4 **Smc(K1151C) –the reporter for head engagement– is functional. Related to Figure 4.**
(A) Colony formation of strains BSG1002, 1007, 1360 and 1457 on minimal medium (SMG) and nutrient rich medium (NA). (B) Cross-linking of Smc(K1151C) in BSG1607, 1488, 1512 and 1513 with BMOE. Mean values and standard deviation from triplicate experiments are shown.

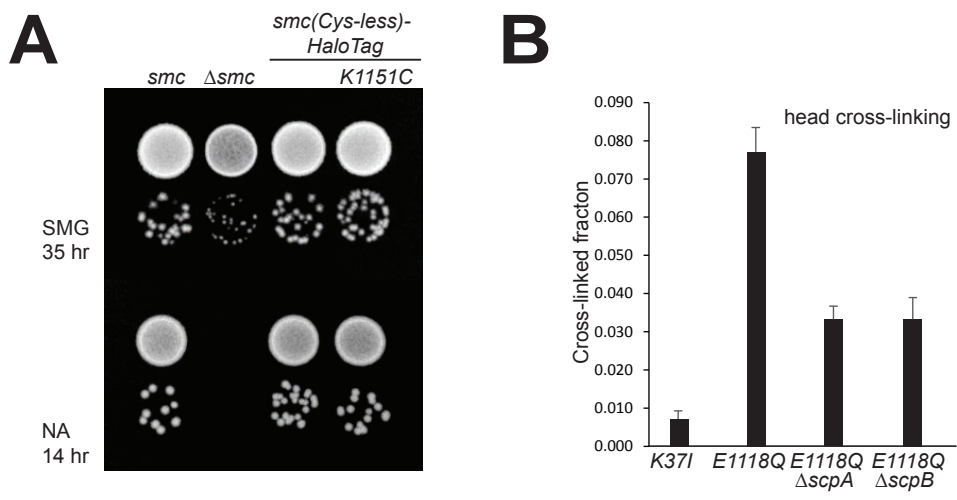


Figure S4

Figure S5 Expression and functionality of hinge-less Smc protein. Related to Figure 5.

(A) Immunoblotting against the TAP tag on Smc in cell extracts from strains BSG1002, 1016, 1475, 1691, 1896, 1671, 1780, 1672, 1895, 1689 and 1779. Commassie staining of the same extracts is shown in the bottom panel. (B) Colony formation assay using strains BSG1007, 1008, 1626, 1619, 1896 and 1780. (C) Same as in (B) with strains BSG1002, 1007, 1008, 1520, 1689 and 1779. (D) Exemplary image of the SDS-PAGE analysis of disulfide cross-linked *BsSmcH-CC300* samples harboring pairs of cysteines as annotated. (E) Quantification of intra- and inter-molecular disulfide formation (after 4 hr incubation) from Commassie stained SDS-PAGE gels for 16 pairs of cysteine mutants. (F) Schematic view of the folding of the Smc coiled coil. Anchor points setting the register of the Smc coiled coils – established by *in vitro* disulfide formation (see D and E)– are given as dashed lines connecting N- and C-terminal helix. Disruptions in the coiled coil register were detected by Marcoil prediction. The length of extra sequences in the C-terminal coiled coil as given by the experimentally determined coiled coil register are indicated at the corresponding positions. Regions relevant for the targeting of mini-Smc to *parS* are highlighted by labels in red colours.

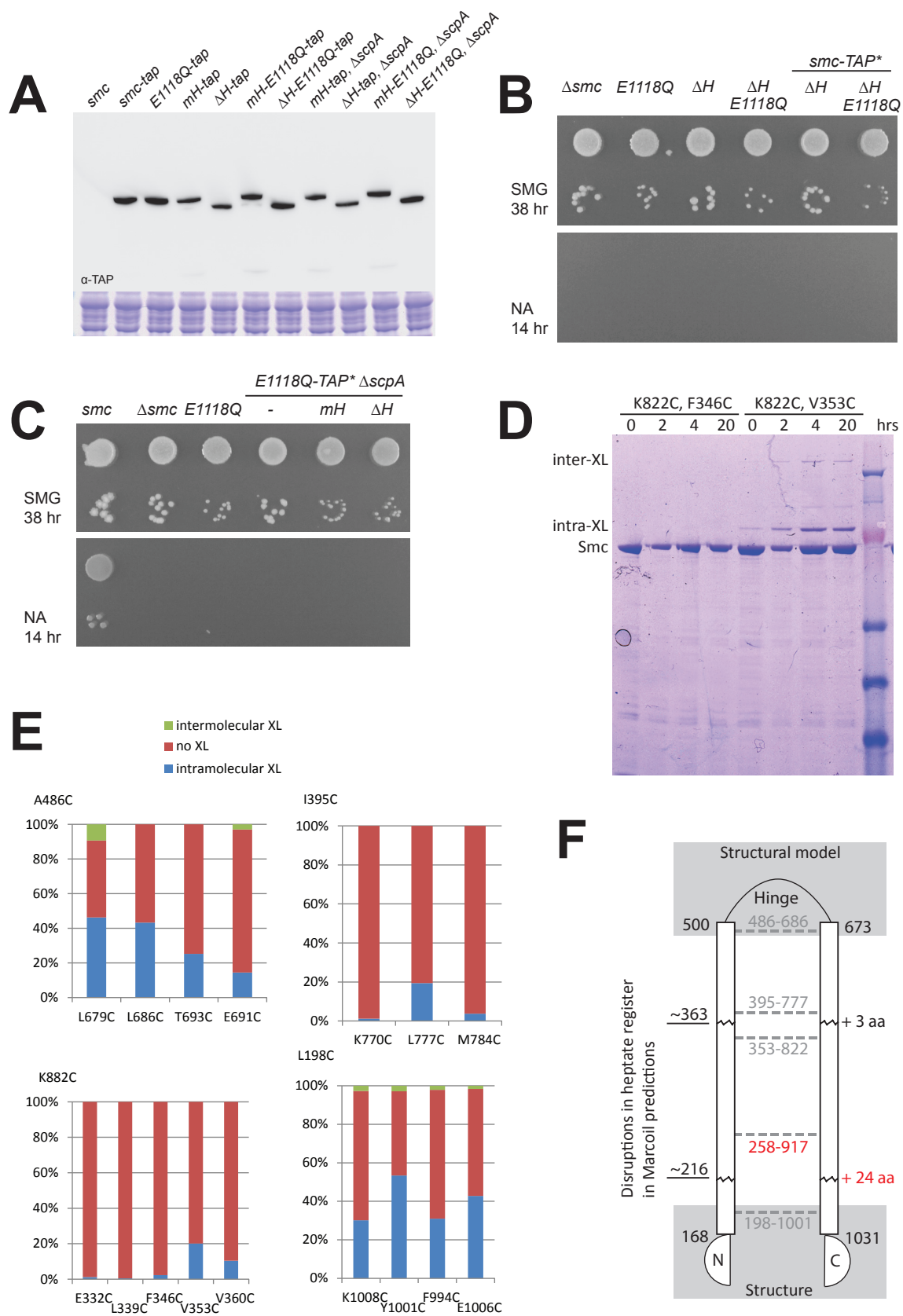


Figure S5

Figure S6 CHIP-Seq of Smc(EQ) to an ectopic *parS* site. Related to Figure 6.

Smc(EQ) is efficiently targeted to *parS-amyE*. CHIP-Seq analysis of BSG1471 (top panel) and BSG1008 (bottom panel) using anti-Smc antiserum. CHIP eluate sequence reads were mapped to 5 kb bins and normalized for input DNA. Please note that Smc(EQ) localization to endogenous *parS* sites is decreased by the presence of an extra *parS* site, being consistent with a titration effect. The bottom panel is identical to the bottom panel of Figure 2C.

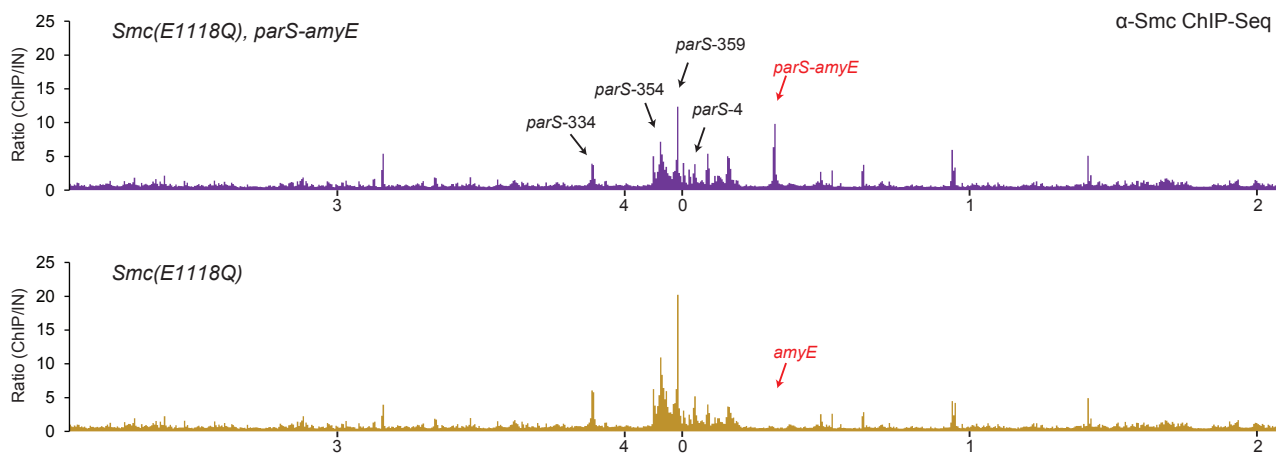


Figure S6

II.) Supplemental Table

Supplemental Table 1 Genotypes

All strains are derivatives of *Bacillus subtilis* 1A700 provided by the BGSC (*Bacillus* Genetic Stock Center). All strains are auxotrophic for tryptophan (*trpC2*).

BSG1002	smc ftsY::ermB
BSG1007	Δ smc ftsY::ermB
BSG1008	smc(E1118Q) ftsY::ermB
BSG1016	smc-TAP ftsY::ermB
BSG1045	smc(K37I) ftsY::ermB
BSG1046	smc(S1090R) ftsY::ermB
BSG1047	smc(D1117A) ftsY::ermB
BSG1051	smc ftsY::ermB, parAB::kanR
BSG1052	smc ftsY::ermB, Δ parB::kanR
BSG1067	smc-mGFPmut1 ftsY::ermB
BSG1068	smc(E1118Q)-mGFP1mut1 ftsY::ermB
BSG1083	smc(R57A) ftsY::ermB
BSG1360	smc(C119S, C437S, C826S, C1114S)-TEV-His12-HaloTag(C61V, C262A) ftsY::ermB
BSG1378	smc-mGFPmut1 ftsY::ermB, specR:: Δ scpA
BSG1387	smc(E1118Q) ftsY::ermB, Δ parB::kanR
BSG1406	smc(E1118Q) ftsY::ermB, parAB::kanR
BSG1413	smc(E1118Q)-mGFP1mut1 ftsY::ermB, specR:: Δ scpA
BSG1457	smc(C119S, C437S, C826S, C1114S, K1151C)-TEV-His12-HaloTag(C61V, C262A) ftsY::ermB
BSG1469	smc ftsY::ermB, Δ amyE::parS-359::cat
BSG1470	smc ftsY::ermB, Δ amyE::mtparS-359::cat
BSG1471	smc(E1118Q) ftsY::ermB, Δ amyE::parS-359::cat
BSG1472	smc(E1118Q) ftsY::ermB, Δ amyE::mtparS-359::cat
BSG1475	smc(E1118Q)-TAP ftsY::ermB
BSG1488	smc(C119S, C437S, C826S, C1114S, K1151C, E1118Q)-TEV-His12-HaloTag(C61V, C262A) ftsY::ermB
BSG1509	smc(C119S, C437S, C826S, C1114S, K1151C)-TEV-His12-HaloTag(C61V, C262A) ftsY::ermB, specR:: Δ scpA
BSG1512	smc(C119S, C437S, C826S, C1114S, K1151C, E1118Q)-TEV-His12-HaloTag(C61V, C262A) ftsY::ermB, specR:: Δ scpA
BSG1513	smc(C119S, C437S, C826S, C1114S, K1151C, E1118Q)-TEV-His12-HaloTag(C61V, C262A) ftsY::ermB, specR::scpA Δ scpB
BSG1520	smc(E1118Q)-TAP ftsY::ermB, specR:: Δ scpA
BSG1547	smc(G657A, G658A, G662A, G663A, E1118Q)-ftsY::ermB
BSG1597	smc(C119S, C437S, G657A, G658A, G662A, G663A, C826S, C1114S, K1151C)-TEV-His12-HaloTag(C61V, C262A) ftsY::ermB
BSG1598	smc(C119S, C437S, G657A, G658A, G662A, G663A, C826S, C1114S, E1118Q, K1151C)-TEV-His12-HaloTag(C61V, C262A) ftsY::ermB
BSG1607	smc(K37I, C119S, C437S, C826S, C1114S, K1151C)-TEV-His12-HaloTag(C61V, C262A) ftsY::ermB
BSG1619	rncS smc(1-499 GGGSGGGSGGG 674-1186, E1118Q) ftsY::ermB
BSG1620	smc(G657A, G658A, G662A, G663A, E1118Q)-ftsY::ermB, specR:: Δ scpA
BSG1621	smc(G657A, G658A, G662A, G663A, E1118Q)-ftsY::ermB, specR::scpAB
BSG1624	smc(G657A, G658A, G662A, G663A) ftsY::ermB, specR::scpAB
BSG1626	rncS smc(1-499 GGGSGGGSGGG 674-1186) ftsY::ermB
BSG1662	smc(G657A, G658A, G662A, G663A, E1118Q)-mGFP-ftsY::ermB
BSG1671	smc(G657A, G658A, G662A, G663A, E1118Q)-TAP-ftsY::ermB, specR::scpAB
BSG1672	smc(G657A, G658A, G662A, G663A)-TAP ftsY::ermB, specR:: Δ scpA
BSG1677	smc(G657A, G658A, G662A, G663A)-mGFP-ftsY::ermB

BSG1689	smc(G657A, G658A, G662A, G663A, E1118Q)-TAP ftsY::ermB, specR:: Δ scpA
BSG1691	smc(G657A, G658A, G662A, G663A)-TAP ftsY::ermB, specR::scpAB
BSG1779	smc(1-499 GGGSGGGSGGG 674-1186, E1118Q)-TAP::ermB, specR:: Δ scpA
BSG1780	smc(1-499 GGGSGGGSGGG 674-1186, E1118Q)-TAP::ermB, specR::scpAB
BSG1791	smc(C119S, C437S, G657A, G658A, G662A, G663A, C826S, C1114S, E1118Q, K1151C)-TEV-His12-HaloTag(C61V, C262A) ftsY::ermB, specR:: Δ scpA
BSG1798	smc(G657A, G658A, G662A, G663A, E1118Q)-mGFP-ftsY::ermB, specR:: Δ scpA
BSG1799	smc(G657A, G658A, G662A, G663A)-mGFP-ftsY::ermB, specR:: Δ scpA
BSG1800	smc(C119S, C437S, G657A, G658A, G662A, G663A, C826S, C1114S, K1151C)-TEV-His12-HaloTag(C61V, C262A) ftsY::ermB, specR:: Δ scpA
BSG1824	smc(1-199 GGGSGGGSGGG 999-1186, E1118Q)-TAP::ermB, specR:: Δ scpA
BSG1825	smc(1-219 GPG 983-1186, E1118Q)-TAP::ermB, specR:: Δ scpA
BSG1826	smc(1-243 GGGSGGGSGGG 957-1186, E1118Q)-TAP::ermB, specR:: Δ scpA
BSG1827	smc(1-243 GGGSGGGSGGG 943-1186, E1118Q)-TAP::ermB, specR:: Δ scpA
BSG1828	smc(1-261 GGGSGGGSGGG 943-1186, E1118Q)-TAP::ermB, specR:: Δ scpA
BSG1829	smc(1-261 GGGSGGGSGGG 912-1186, E1118Q)-TAP::ermB, specR:: Δ scpA
BSG1830	smc(1-277 GGGSGGGSGGG 922-1186, E1118Q)-TAP::ermB, specR:: Δ scpA
BSG1855	smc(K37I)-mGFP1mut1 ftsY::ermB
BSG1856	smc(S1090R)-mGFP1mut1 ftsY::ermB
BSG1857	smc(D1117A)-mGFP1mut1 ftsY::ermB
BSG1871	smc(1-468 GGGSGGGSGGG 705-1186, E1118Q)-TAP::ermB, specR:: Δ scpA
BSG1872	smc(1-437 GGGSGGGSGGG 736-1186, E1118Q)-TAP::ermB, specR:: Δ scpA
BSG1873	smc(1-315 GGGSGGGSGGG 858-1186, E1118Q)-TAP::ermB, specR:: Δ scpA
BSG1874	smc(1-370 GGGSGGGSGGG 803-1186, E1118Q)-TAP::ermB, specR:: Δ scpA
BSG1875	smc(1-414 GGGSGGGSGGG 785-1186, E1118Q)-TAP::ermB, specR:: Δ scpA
BSG1881	smc(R57A)-mGFP1mut1 ftsY::ermB
BSG1889	smc ftsY::ermB, specR:: Δ scpA
BSG1890	smc ftsY::ermB, specR::scpAB
BSG1891	smc ftsY::ermB, specR::scpA Δ scpB
BSG1892	smc(E1118Q) ftsY::ermB, specR:: Δ scpA
BSG1893	smc(E1118Q) ftsY::ermB, specR::scpAB
BSG1895	smc(1-499 GGGSGGGSGGG 674-1186)-TAP ftsY::ermB, specR:: Δ scpA
BSG1896	smc(1-499 GGGSGGGSGGG 674-1186)-TAP ftsY::ermB, specR::scpAB
BSG1921	smc(C119S, C437S, A715C, C826S, C1114S)-TEV-His12-HaloTag(C61V, C262A) ftsY::ermB
BSG1922	smc(C119S, C437S, A715C, C826S, C1114S, E1118Q)-TEV-His12-HaloTag(C61V, C262A) ftsY::ermB
BSG1923	smc(C119S, C437S, G657A, G658A, G662A, G663A, A715C, C826S, C1114S)-TEV-His12-HaloTag(C61V, C262A) ftsY::ermB
BSG1924	smc(C119S, C437S, G657A, G658A, G662A, G663A, A715C, C826S, C1114S, E1118Q)-TEV-His12-HaloTag(C61V, C262A) ftsY::ermB
BSG1949	smc(C119S, C437S, A715C, C826S, C1114S)-TEV-His12-HaloTag(C61V, C262A) ftsY::ermB, specR:: Δ scpA
BSG1950	smc(C119S, C437S, A715C, C826S, C1114S, E1118Q)-TEV-His12-HaloTag(C61V, C262A) ftsY::ermB, specR:: Δ scpA
BSG1951	smc(C119S, C437S, G657A, G658A, G662A, G663A, A715C, C826S, C1114S)-TEV-His12-HaloTag(C61V, C262A) ftsY::ermB, specR:: Δ scpA
BSG2036	smc(C119S, C437S, G657A, G658A, G662A, G663A, A715C, C826S, C1114S, E1118Q)-TEV-His12-HaloTag(C61V, C262A) ftsY::ermB, specR:: Δ scpA
BSG2050	smc(K37I, E1118Q) ftsY::ermB
BSG2051	smc(S1090R, E1118Q) ftsY::ermB
BSG2144	specR::scpAB, smc(G657A, G658A, G662A, G663A, E1118Q)-ftsY::ermB
BSG2145	specR:: Δ scpA, smc(G657A, G658A, G662A, G663A, E1118Q)-ftsY::ermB
BSG2146	specR::scpA Δ scpB, smc(G657A, G658A, G662A, G663A, E1118Q)-ftsY::ermB
BSG2147	specR:: Δ scpAB, smc(G657A, G658A, G662A, G663A, E1118Q)-ftsY::ermB

III.) Supplemental Experimental Procedures

In vivo expression of Smc proteins tested by immunoblotting

Cells were grown in SMG at 37°C to an OD₆₀₀ of 0.02-0.03, harvested by centrifugation or filtrations and washed once in 2 ml PBSG (PBS + 0.1% glycerol). The OD₆₀₀ was measured and equivalent amount of cells for all samples were taken (0.02 ml*OD₆₀₀). Cells were resuspended in PBSG, β-mercaptoethanol was added to a final concentration of 28.6 mM and kept on ice for 3 min. Lysozyme (12.8U/μl final), *Roche Complete* protease inhibitor cocktail and Benzonase (0.4 U/μl; Sigma-Aldrich) were added and the samples were incubated at 37°C for 20 min. NuPage LDS loading dye (final 1x) and DTT (final conc. 100 mM) were added and the samples incubated at 70°C for 10 min. The extracts were loaded on a 4-12% NuPAGE Bis-Tris gel run in MOPS buffer for 50 min at 200 V. Proteins were transferred to a PVDF membrane which was treated with α-Smc, α-GFP (Life Technologies, A6455) or Peroxidase Anti-Peroxidase (PAP). α-Smc and α-GFP blots were treated with ECL Anti-rabbit IgG, HRP-linked whole antibody (from donkey) (GE healthcare). The blots were incubated with Supersignal West Femto (Thermo Scientific) and were imaged in a LAS4000 scanner.

Chromatin immuno-precipitation (ChIP) and qPCR

Cells were grown in SMG medium at 37°C overnight and diluted to OD₆₀₀ 0.005 in SMG. At OD 0.02-0.03 40 ml of fixing solution (50mM Tris/HCl pH 8.0, 100mM NaCl, 1mM EDTA, 0.5mM EGTA, 11% formaldehyde) was added to 400 ml of culture and incubated at room temperature for 30 minutes. Cells were harvested by centrifugation or filtration and washed in 2 ml ice-cold PBS and OD₆₀₀ was measured. Cells were resuspended in 1 ml TESS (50mM Tris/HCl 7.4, 10mM EDTA, 50mM NaCl, 500mM sucrose) and protoplasted by incubating in 1 ml TESS supplemented with 20mg/ml lysozyme (Sigma) and *Roche Complete* protease inhibitor cocktail for 30 min at 37°C shaking. Cells were washed once in 1 ml TESS, aliquoted according to the previously measured OD₆₀₀ and stored at -80°C.

One aliquot of fixed cells was resuspended in 2 ml lysis buffer (50mM Hepes/KOH pH 7.5, 140mM NaCl, 1mM EDTA, 1% (v/v) Triton X-100, 0.1% (w/v) sodium deoxycholate, 100mg/ml RNase, *Roche Complete* protease inhibitor cocktail) and transferred to a 5 ml round-bottom tube. The samples were sonicated 3 x 20 sec on a Bandelin Sonoplus with a MS-72 tip at 90% pulse and 35% power output. Lysates were transferred into 2 ml tubes and centrifuged 5 min at 21000g and the supernatant subsequently 10 min at 21000g at 4°C.

200 μl of the cleared lysates was kept separate as the input sample. 50 μl Protein G coupled dynabead (Invitrogen) were incubated with 50 μl antibody serum (α-Smc, α-ScpB or α-ParB generated in rabbit) for at least 1 hr rotating at 4°C. Beads were washed in lysis buffer and added to 800 μl of the cleared lysates. For experiments involving TAP-tagged strains, rabbit IgG coupled to 50 μl magnetic DynaBeads (Epoxy, M-270) (prepared according to the manufacturer's protocol) was added to 800 μl cleared lysates. The beads with cleared lysates were incubated at 4°C rotating for 2-4 hours. Beads were washed once with each of the following buffers, lysis buffer, lysis buffer with high salt (500mM NaCl) and wash buffer (10mM Tris/HCl pH 8.0, 250mM LiCl, 1mM EDTA, 0.5% (w/v) NP-40, 0.5% (w/v) sodium deoxycholate). Beads were resuspended in 520 μl TES (50mM Tris/HCl pH 8.0, 10mM EDTA, 1% SDS), the input samples were combined with 300 μl TES and 20 μl 10% SDS solution and incubated overnight at 65°C shaking. DNA was purified by phenol chloroform extraction and ethanol precipitation. The DNA was dissolved in 100μl TE at 65°C for 20 min and purified on a Qiagen PCR purification column and eluted in 30 μl EB. For qPCR 4 μl of the input DNA (diluted 1:200) and IP samples (diluted 1:20) was used in a 10 μl reaction using 5 μl Takyon no ROX SYBR Mastermix blue dTTP (Eurogentec) and 1 μl primer pair stock solution (3 μM each primer) on a Qiagen Rotor-Gene Q in a 72 well rotor according to manufacturer's instructions. Primer sequences are given in the table below. Curves were analyzed by determining the maximum of the 2nd derivative using the Real-time PCR miner software (<http://ewindup.info>) (Zhao and Fernald, 2005). ChIP efficiencies were calculated as follows: [(IP/input)*100] for each primer pair.

List of primer pairs for qPCR:

<i>parS-356</i>	STG236	tgaaaagaatgcccatcaca
	STG237	tgcaagcaacaaccttttac
<i>parS-359</i>	STG097	aaaaagtgattgcgagcag
	STG098	agaaccgcatcttcacagg
<i>dnaA</i>	STG199	gatcaatcgggaaagtgtg
	STG200	gtagggcctgtggattgtg
<i>trnS</i>	STG404	gggtttgacacccttgta
	STG405	aagcaaaaggaatggctga
<i>cheC</i>	STG396	tttgcataactgggcaata
	STG397	tccgaacatgtccaatgaga
<i>yocGH</i>	STG099	tccatcctcgtcctctacg
	STG100	attctgctgatgtgcaatgg

Protein purification and SEC-MALS

Wild-type and hinge mutant *BsSmcH-CC300* protein (Smc residues 188-1011) were overexpressed from plasmid pNEA-tH in *E. coli* with an N-terminal HISx6 tag (Diebold et al., 2011). The proteins were purified via a HisTrap column, concentrated by anion-exchange chromatography (MonoQ HiTrap) and eluted from a size exclusion chromatography column (Superdex 200 10/300) in 200mM NaCl, 25mM Tris/HCl pH 7.4 (4°C). Multi-angle light scattering coupled to size exclusion chromatography (SEC-MALS) was performed as described previously (Soh et al., 2015).

Viability spotting assay

Cells were grown in SMG medium overnight into stationary phase, diluted 81-fold and 59049-fold (in 9x steps) and spotted on nutrient agar plates (Oxoid) or SMG agar plates. Plates were incubated at 37°C for ~12 hr on NA or ~36 hr on SMG agar.

Mapping of the *Bs Smc* coiled coil register by disulfide formation

Intramolecular crosslinking reactions for the determination of the coiled coil register were performed essentially as described in (Waldman et al., 2015) using the *BsSmcH-CC300* construct (Soh et al., 2015). The protein was expressed from the pNEA-tH plasmid as a His-Tag fusion protein. For each double cysteine mutant, 50mL cultures were set-up. Cells were lysed by sonication and soluble extract was incubated for one hour with 300uL of Talon resin (Clontech). Beads were washed three times with the lysis buffer (200 mM NaCl, 50 mM NaPi pH7.4, 5 mM Imidazole) and then resuspended in the lysis buffer supplemented with 1 mM magnesium chloride. 1uL of benzonase (Roche) was added to the beads that were shaken for 30min at room temperature to remove the bound DNAs. The beads were washed two more times with the lysis buffer and the proteins were eluted with elution buffer 200 mM NaCl, 500 mM Imidazole, 50 mM NaPi pH7.4.

The proteins were then dialyzed against PBS buffer containing 4 mM DTT for 2 hours. For the crosslinking reaction, the protein was diluted to a concentration of 5 μ M. The non-crosslinked sample was prepared by adding 1mM of iodoacetamide and heating at 70°C for 10 min. Disulfide formation was set-up by adding one volume of PBS supplemented with 5 mM NaAsO₂ (Fluka) to the protein and 100 μ M dithio-bisnitrobenzoic acid DTNB (Merck) and 300 μ M beta-mercaptoethanol. The reaction was incubated at 4°C under shaking. Samples were taken after 2, 4, 6 and 20h of reaction, and quenched by addition of 10 mM iodoacetamide at 70°C for 10 min.

After addition of non-reducing SDS-Page loading buffer the samples were boiled for 5 min at 95°C and run on a Bis-Tris 4-16% NuPage acrylamide gel (Novex) using MOPS buffer as running buffer for 50 min at 200 V.

IV.) Supplemental References

Diebold, M.L., Fribourg, S., Koch, M., Metzger, T., and Romier, C. (2011). Deciphering correct strategies for multiprotein complex assembly by co-expression: application to complexes as large as the histone octamer. *Journal of structural biology* *175*, 178-188.

Gruber, S., and Errington, J. (2009). Recruitment of condensin to replication origin regions by ParB/SpoOJ promotes chromosome segregation in *B. subtilis*. *Cell* *137*, 685-696.

Gruber, S., Haering, C.H., and Nasmyth, K. (2003). Chromosomal cohesin forms a ring. *Cell* *112*, 765-777.

Kleine Borgmann, L.A., Ries, J., Ewers, H., Ulbrich, M.H., and Graumann, P.L. (2013). The bacterial SMC complex displays two distinct modes of interaction with the chromosome. *Cell reports* *3*, 1483-1492.

Schwartz, M.A., and Shapiro, L. (2011). An SMC ATPase mutant disrupts chromosome segregation in *Caulobacter*. *Molecular microbiology* *82*, 1359-1374.

Soh, Y.M., Burmann, F., Shin, H.C., Oda, T., Jin, K.S., Toseland, C.P., Kim, C., Lee, H., Kim, S.J., Kong, M.S., *et al.* (2015). Molecular basis for SMC rod formation and its dissolution upon DNA binding. *Molecular cell* *57*, 290-303.

Waldman, V.M., Stanage, T.H., Mims, A., Norden, I.S., and Oakley, M.G. (2015). Structural mapping of the coiled-coil domain of a bacterial condensin and comparative analyses across all domains of life suggest conserved features of SMC proteins. *Proteins* *83*, 1027-1045.

Wang, X., Tang, O.W., Riley, E.P., and Rudner, D.Z. (2014). The SMC condensin complex is required for origin segregation in *Bacillus subtilis*. *Current biology : CB* *24*, 287-292.