

Supplementary Figures

Integrated Microfluidic Approach For Quantitative High-Throughput Measurements Of Transcription Factor Binding Affinities

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Fig. S1

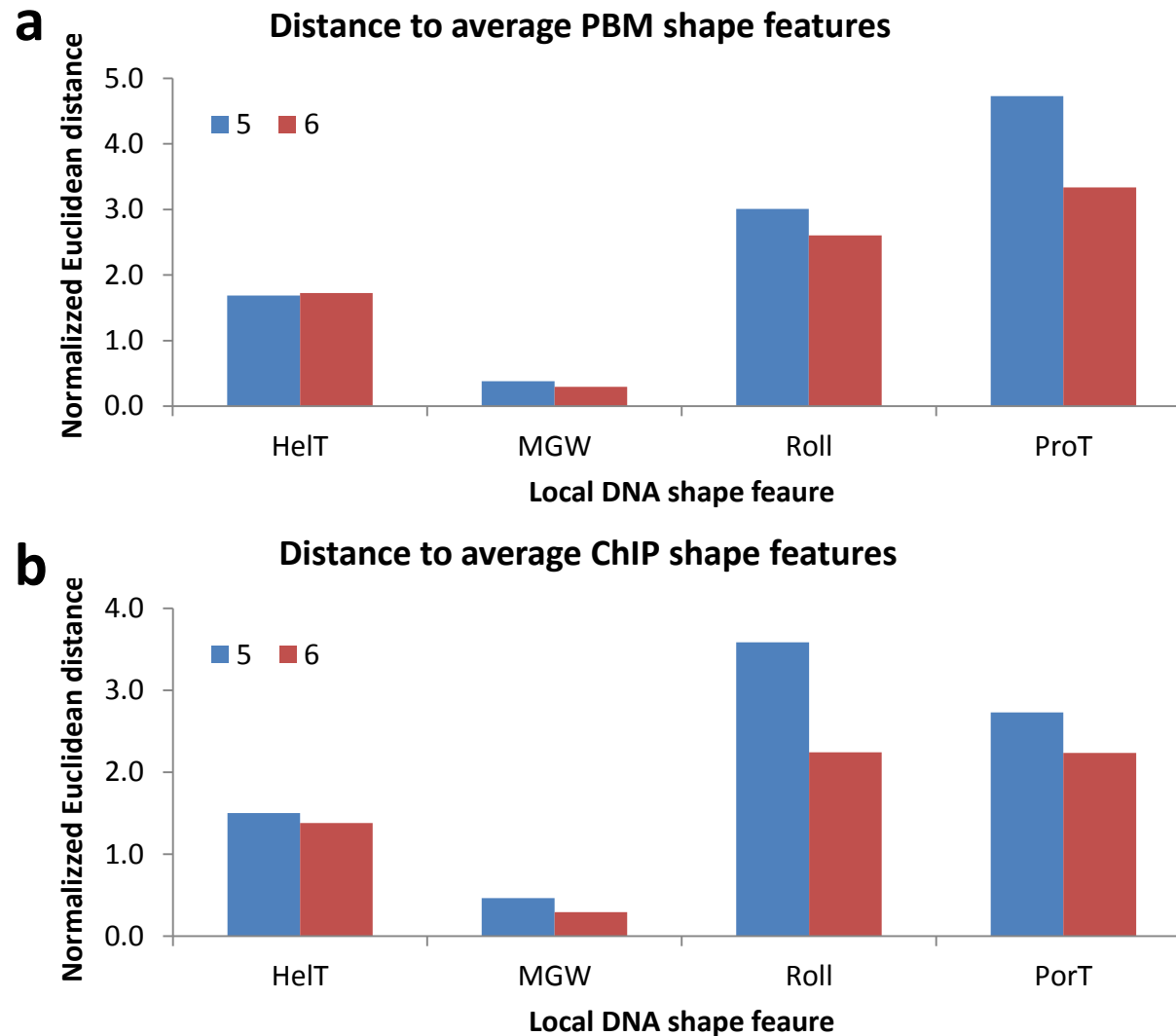


Figure S1 - Similarity of QPID ATF1 binding preferences to PBM and ChIP-seq. Normalized Euclidean distances were calculated between DNA local shape feature predictions of QPID oligonucleotides 5 and 6 and average shape feature predictions of CRE half-sites binding sites (TGACG) (see Methods). **(a)** Distance to an average of 1619 BSs measured by PBM. **(b)** Distance to an average of 7545 BSs measured by ChIP-seq. HelT: helix twist, MGW: minor groove width, ProT: propeller twist.

Fig. S2

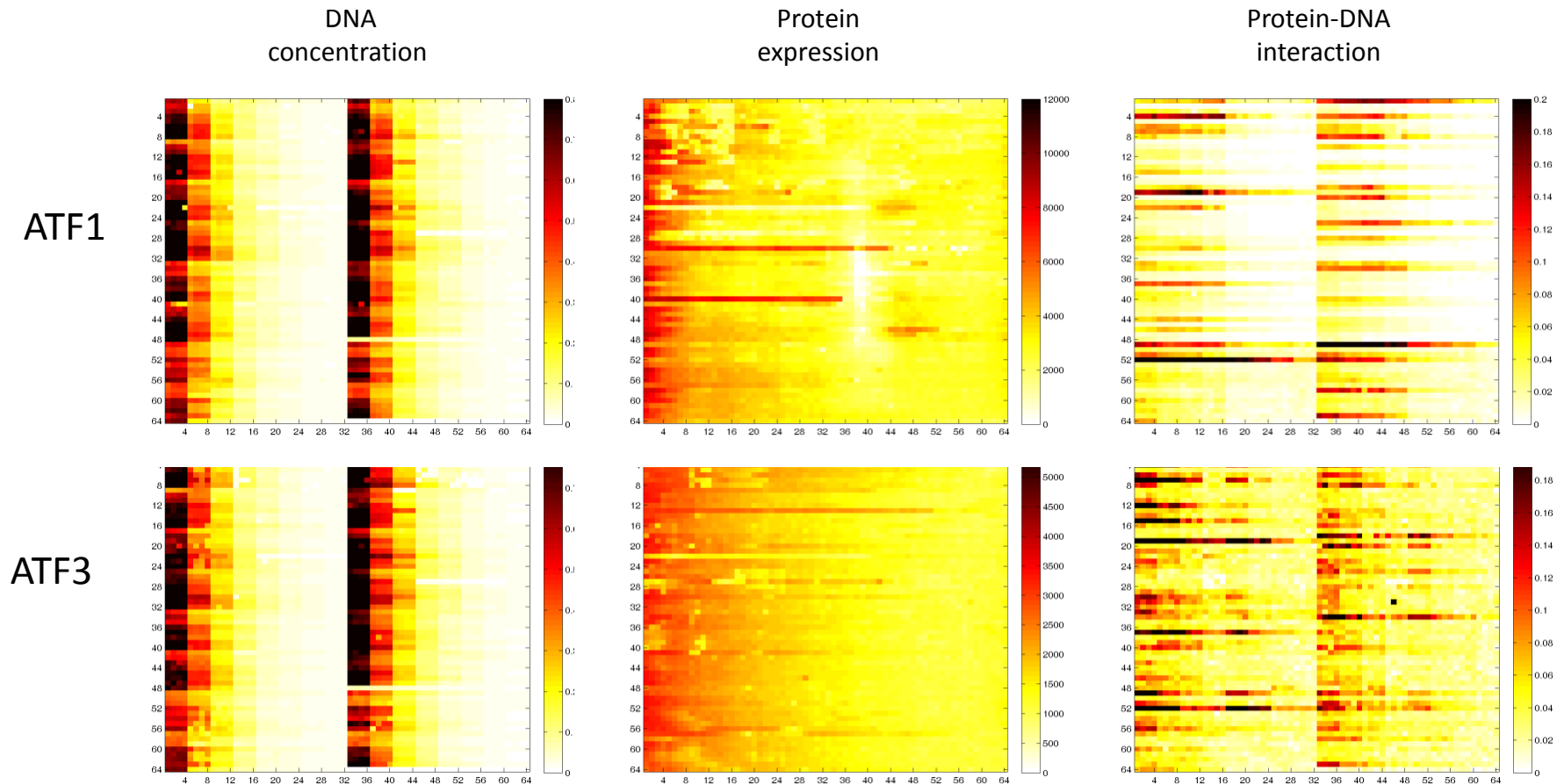
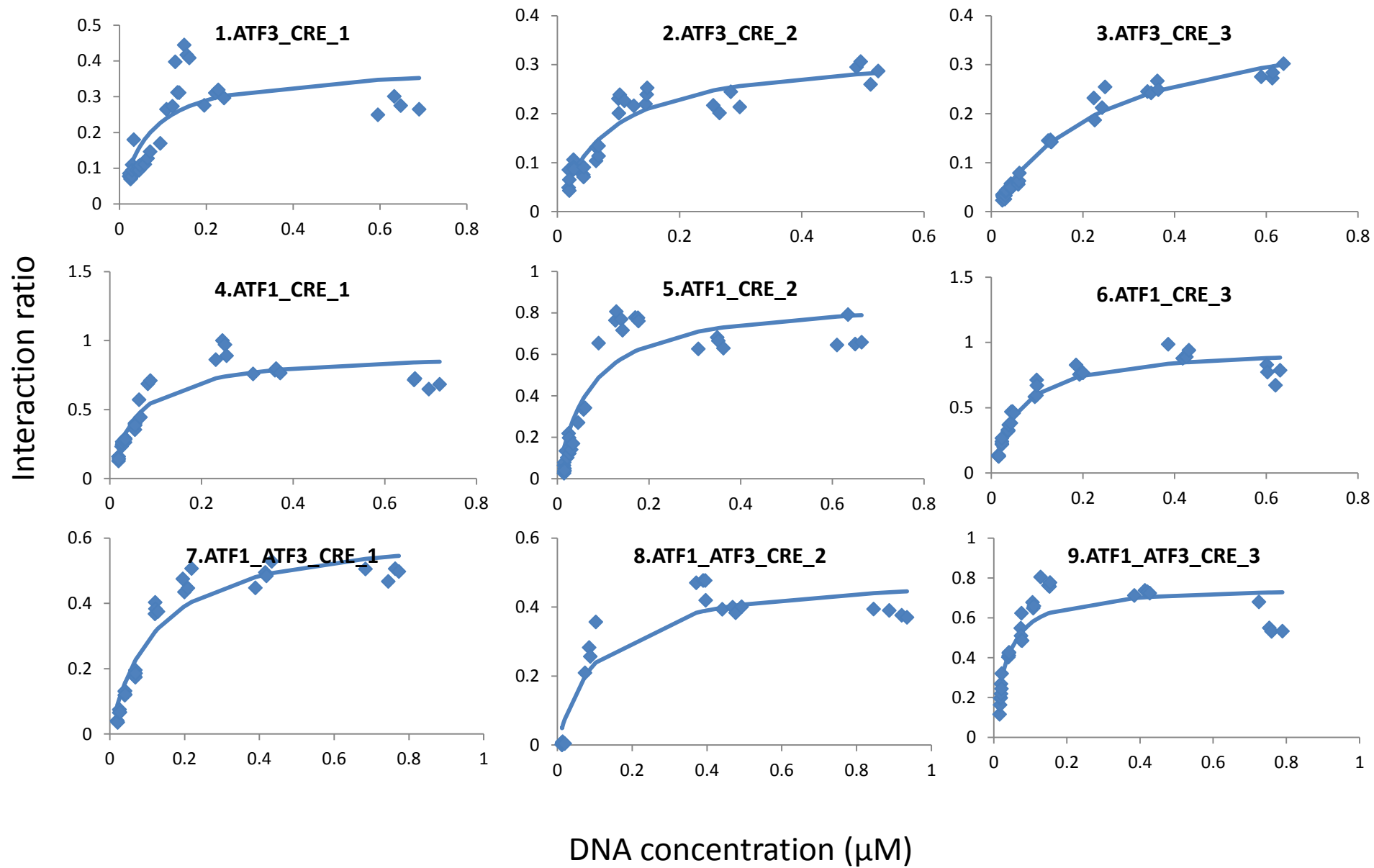
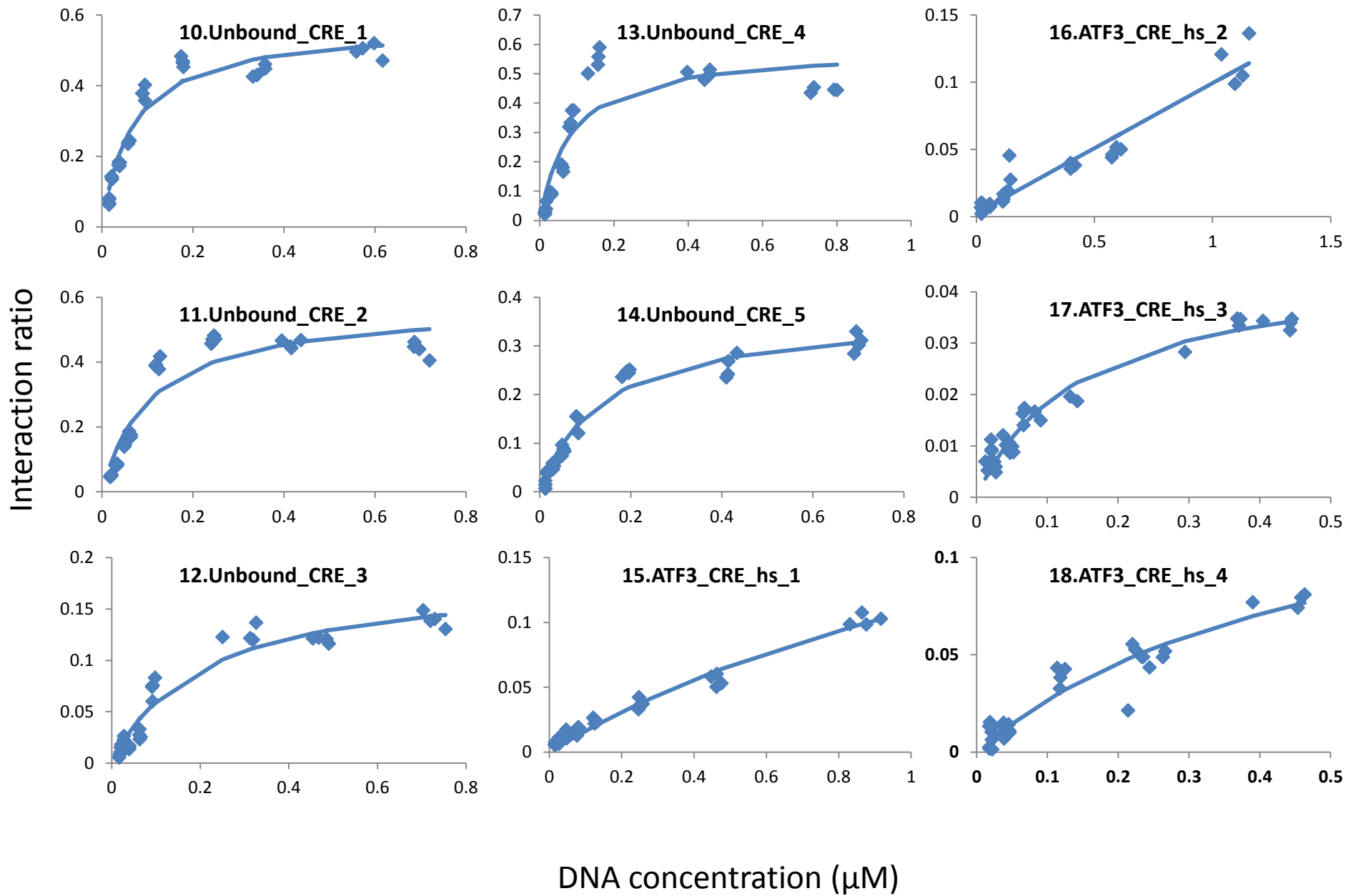


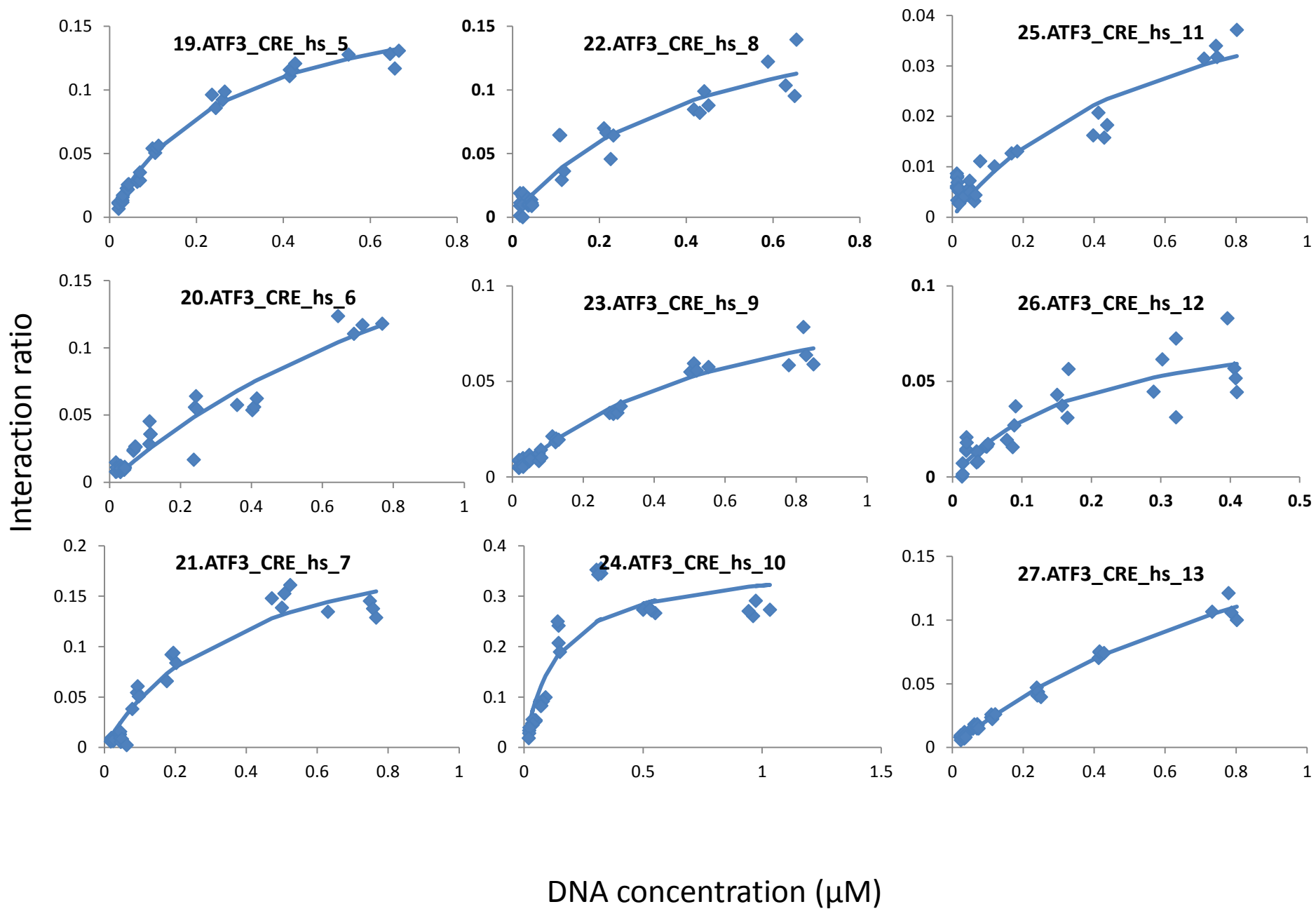
Figure S2 - Heat maps of ATF1 and ATF3 QPID analysis. DNA concentration (μM) in solution for the various oligonucleotides is shown on the left panel. Protein signals are shown in the middle panel (fluorescent intensity, arbitrary units). DNA binding to the protein complexes is shown in the right panel.

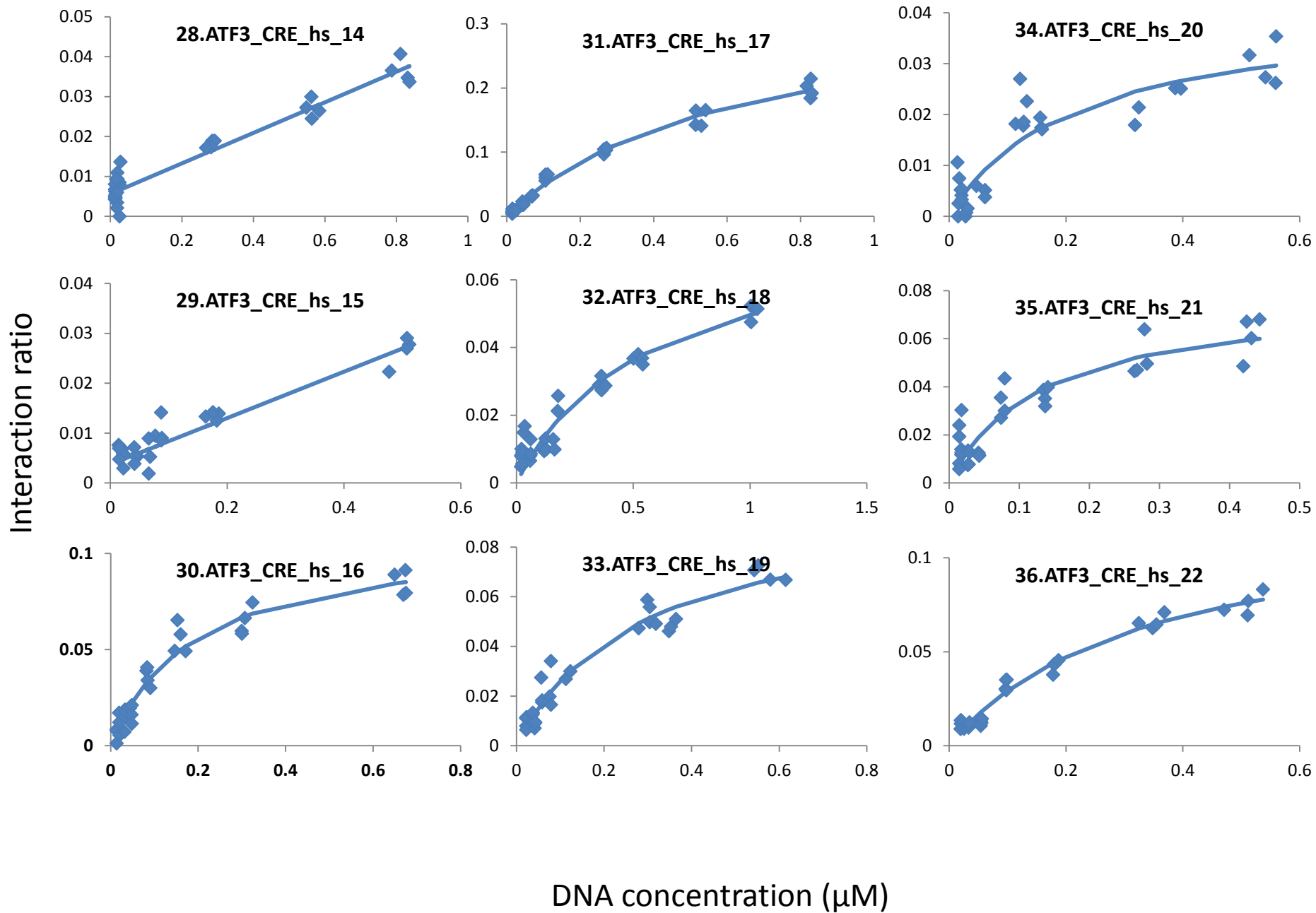
Supplementary Figure S3

Figure S3 - ATF1 Quantitative analysis Kd's. Affinity measurements between ATF1 and CRE sequences. We programmed the QPID device with different genomic CRE sequences. ATF1 was immobilized to the device surface, flooding DNA chambers solubilized spotted DNA, allowing ATF1 and DNA to interact. Protein expression levels (Cy3) and interacting DNA signals (Cy5) were measured. Interaction ratio – $Cy5/Cy3$

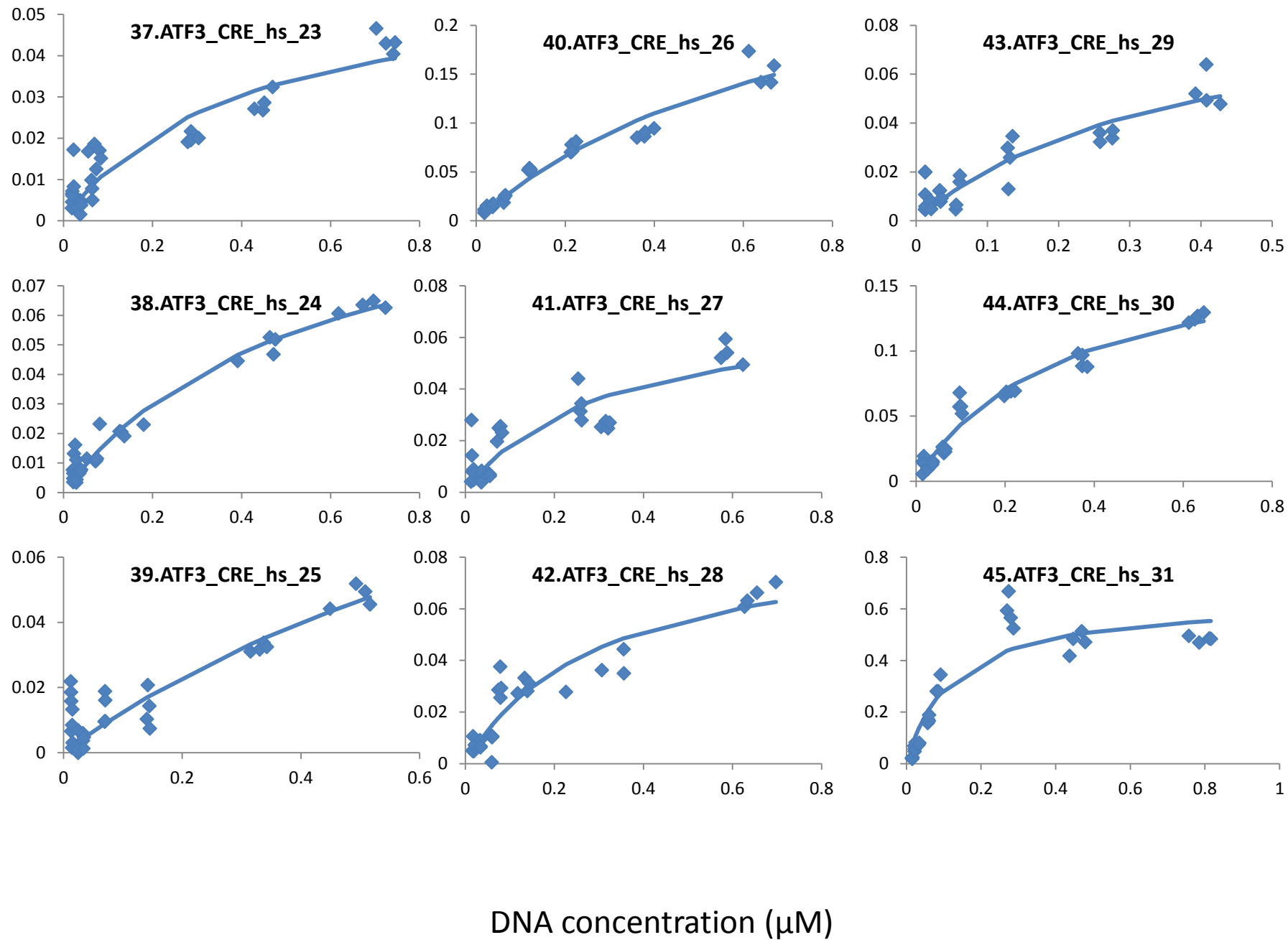


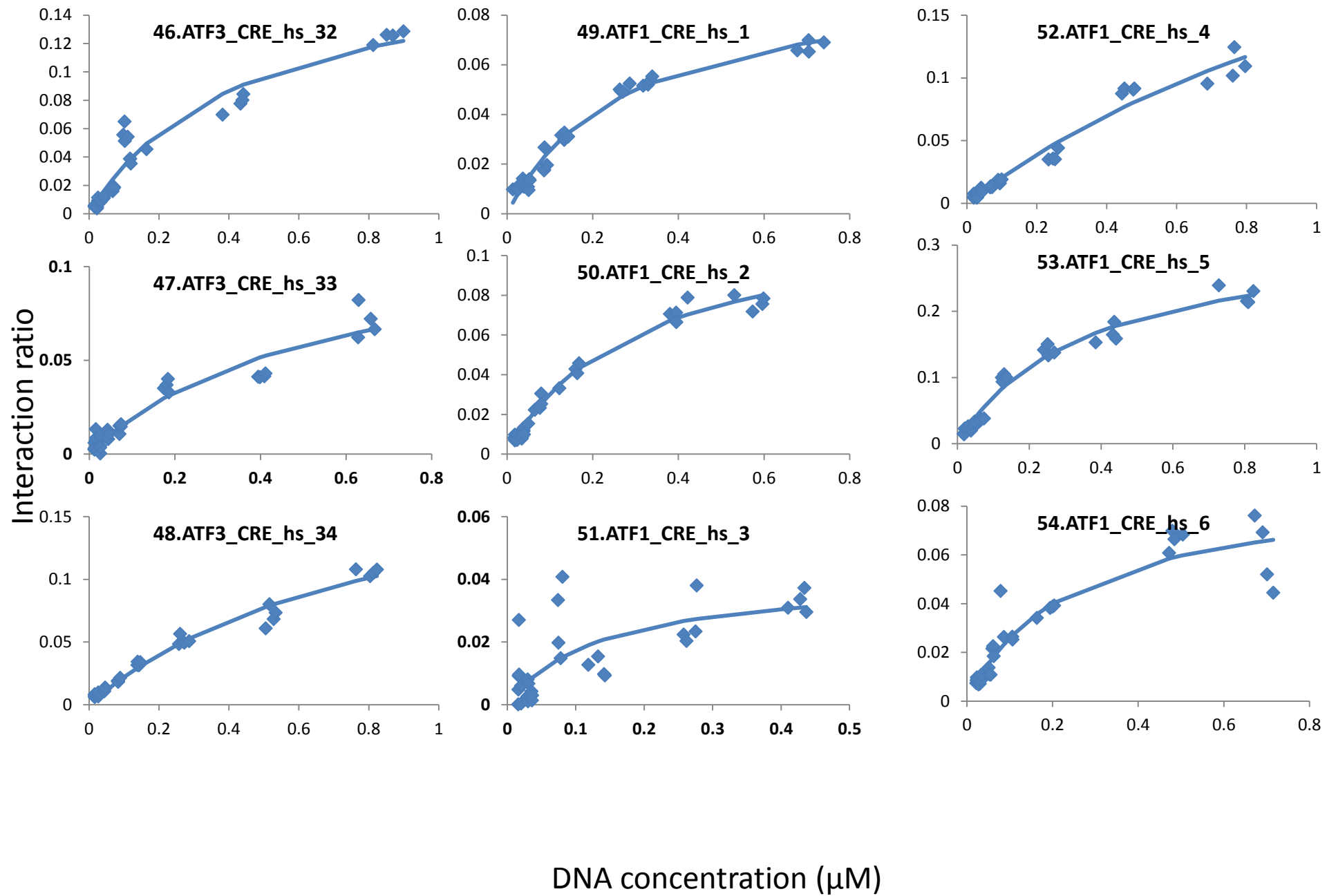


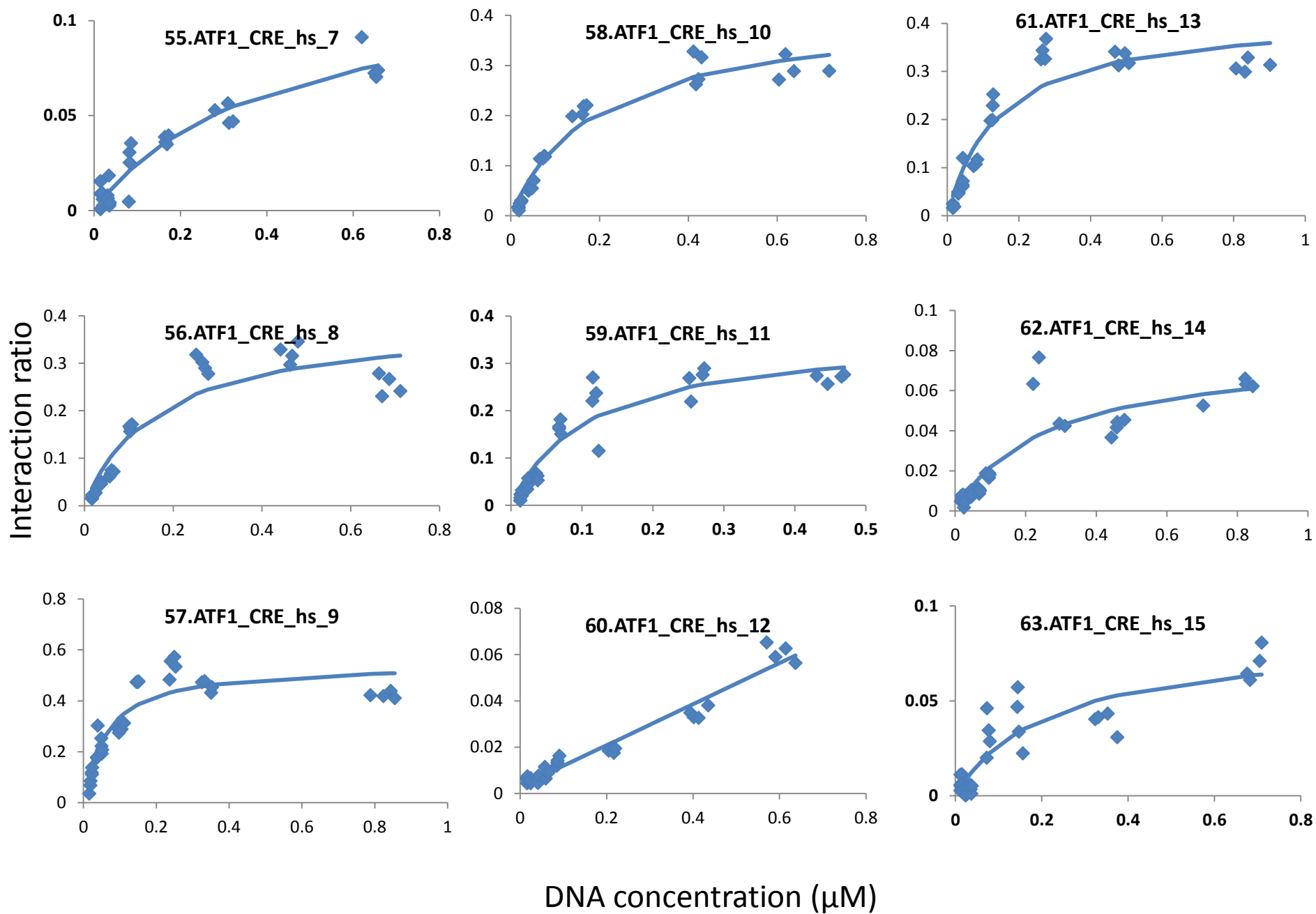




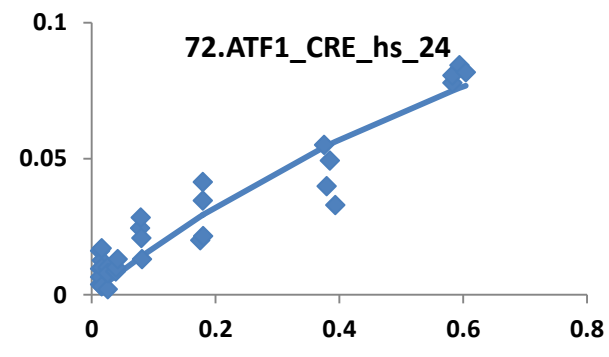
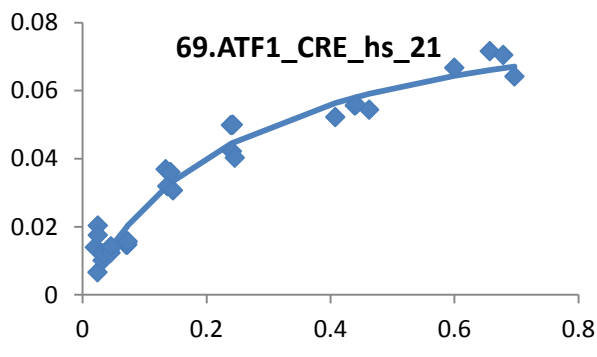
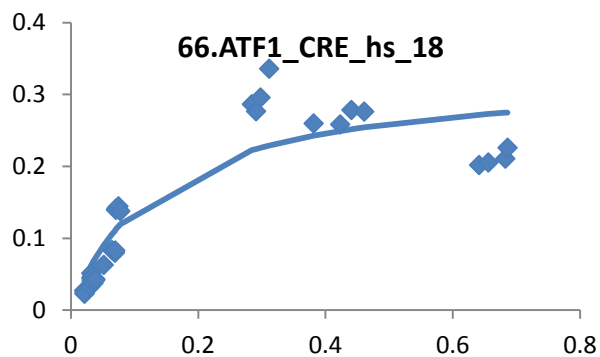
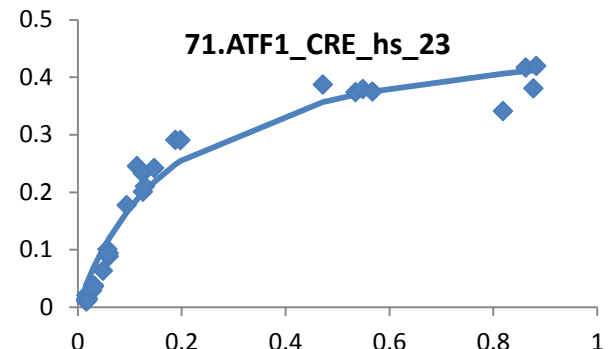
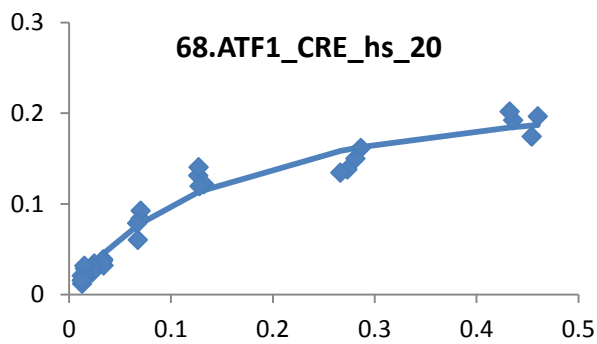
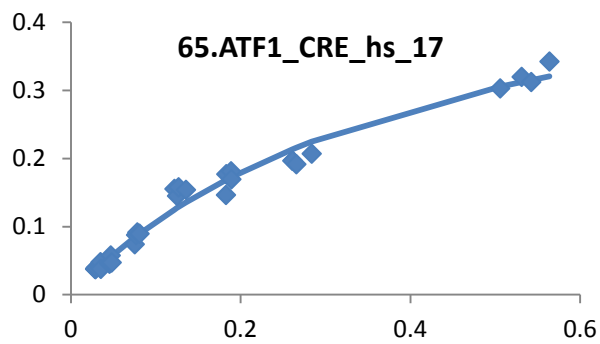
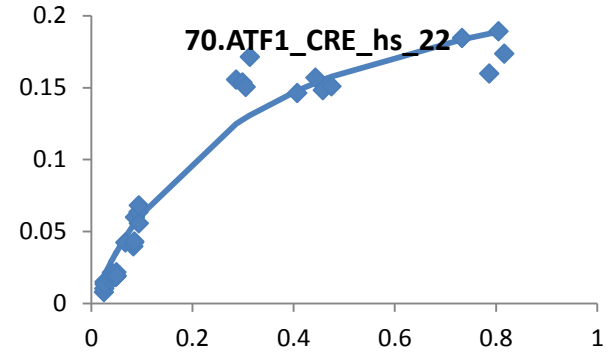
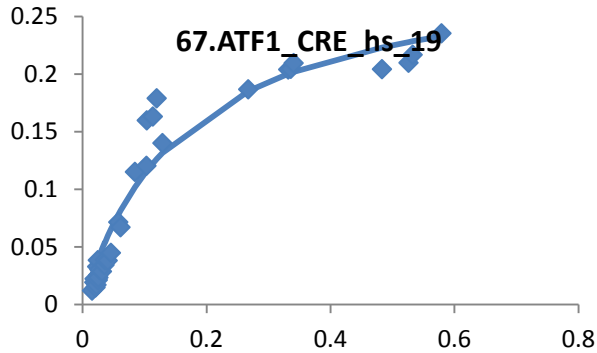
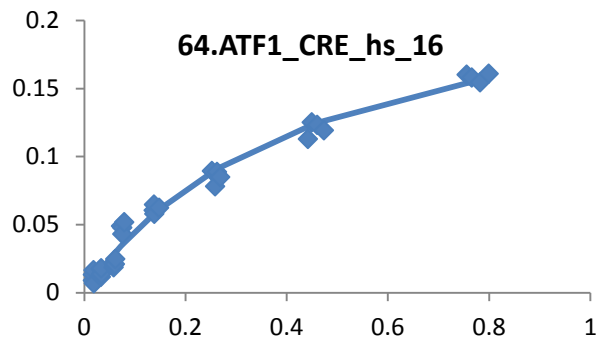
Interaction ratio





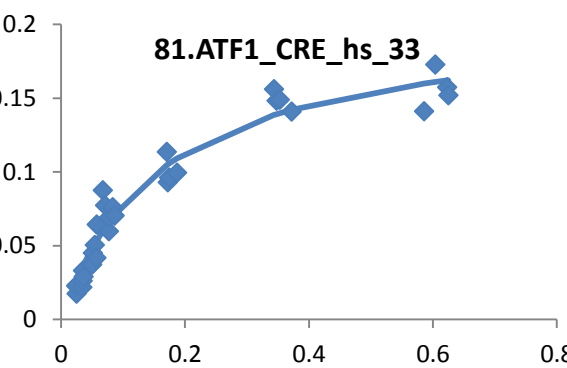
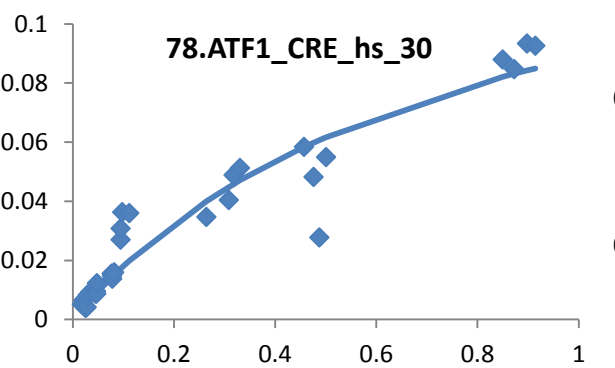
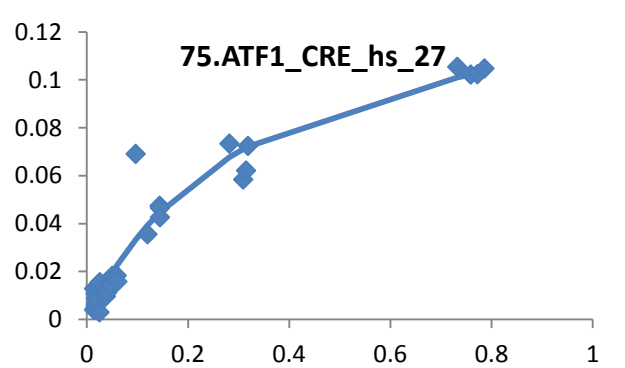
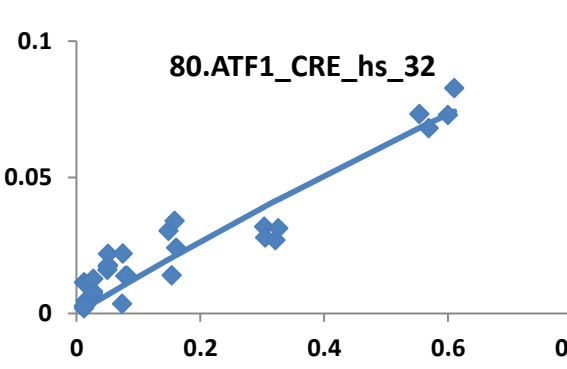
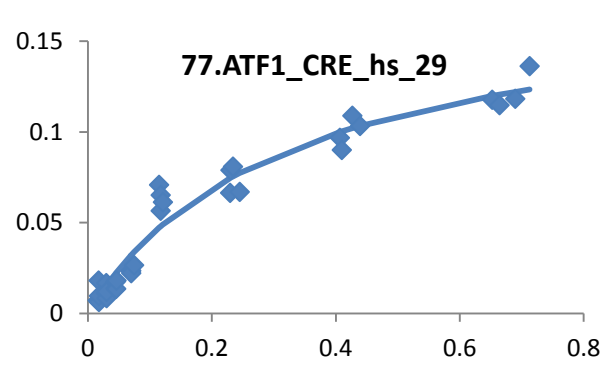
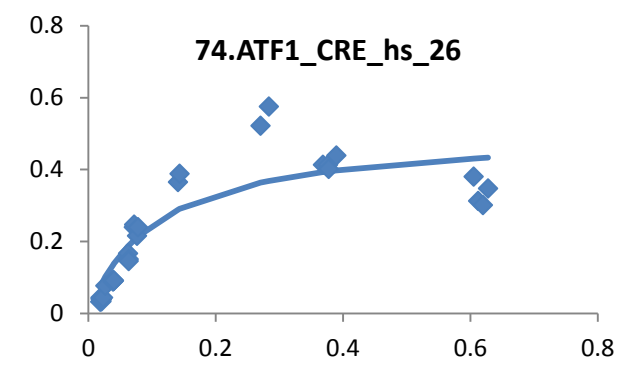
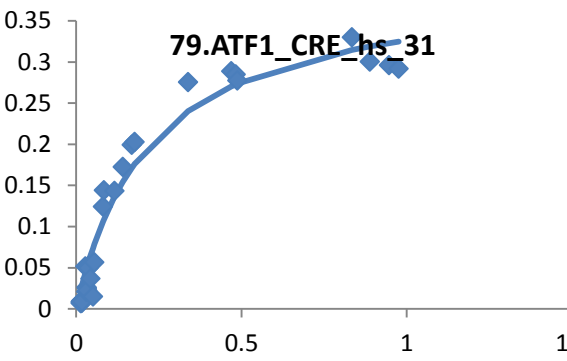
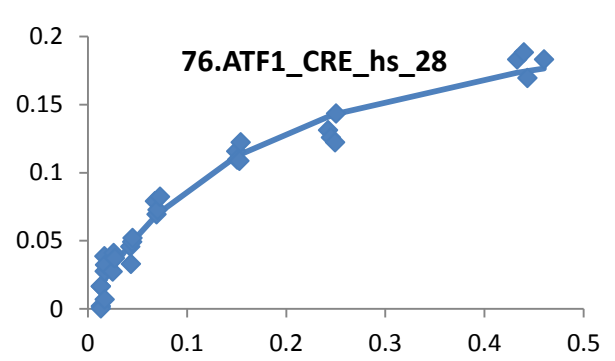
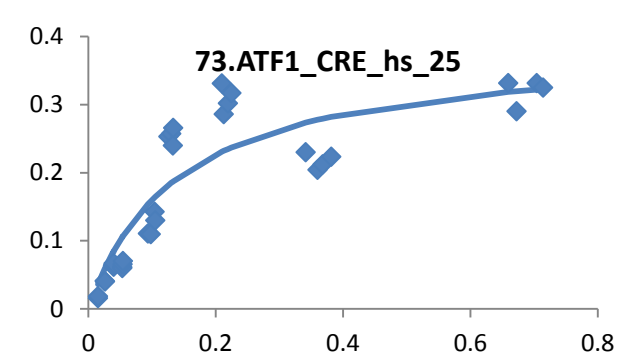


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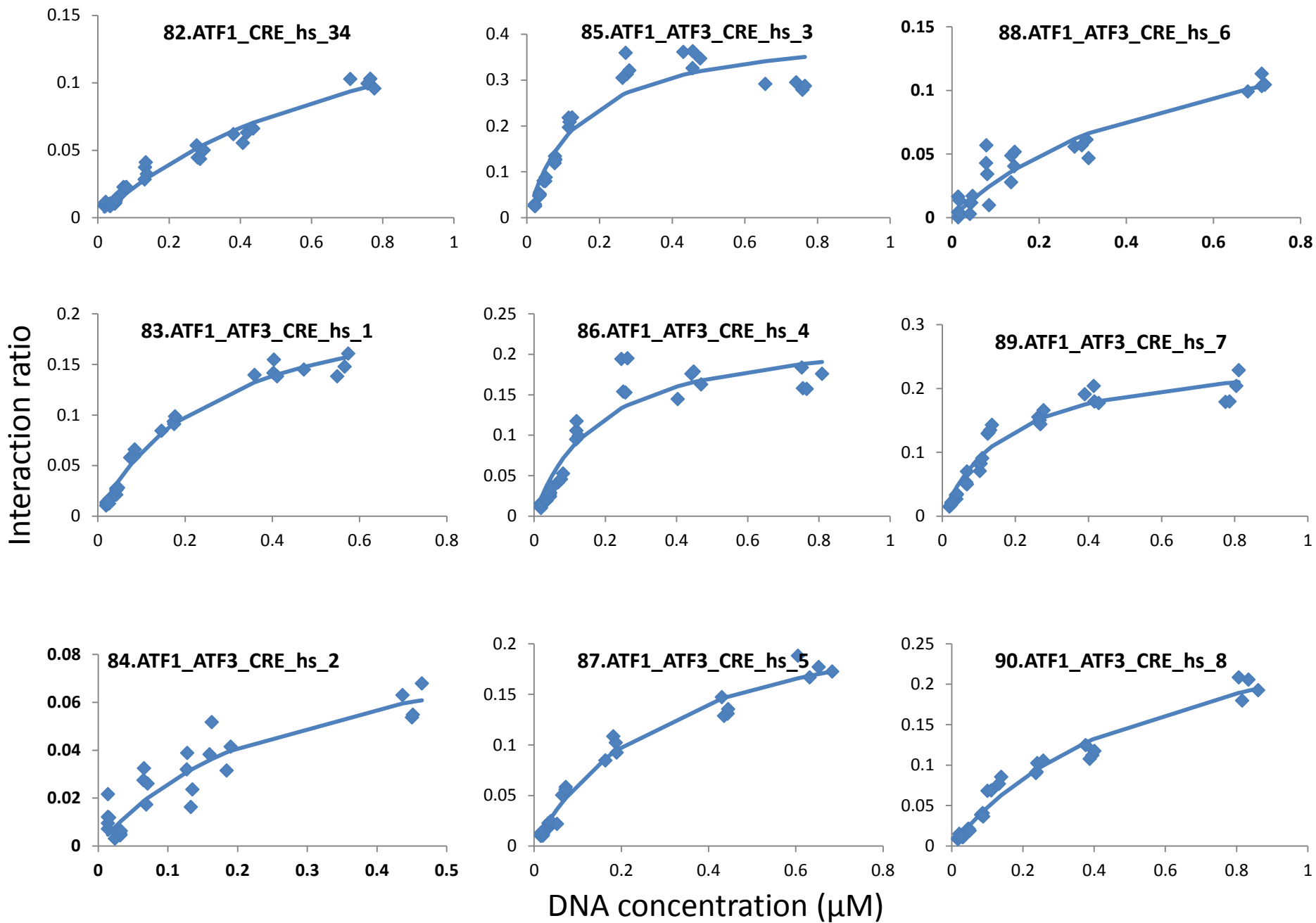


DNA concentration (μM)

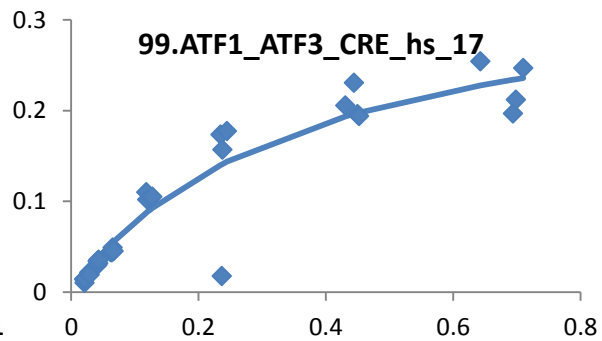
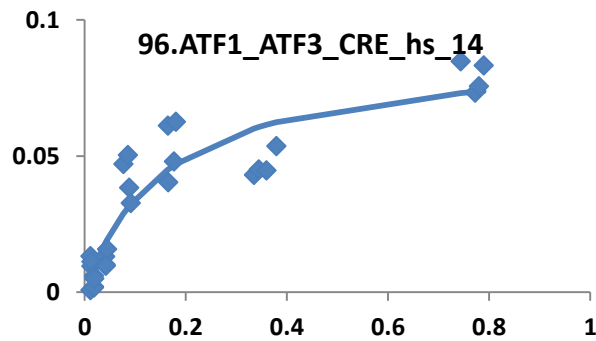
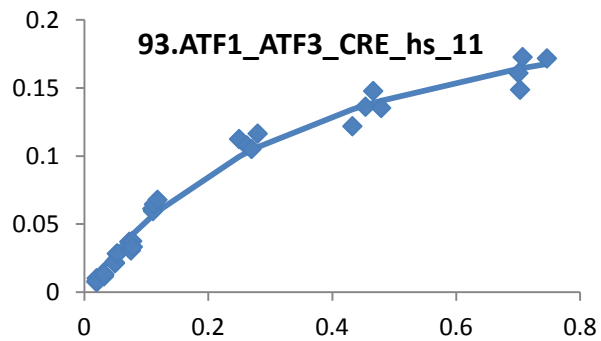
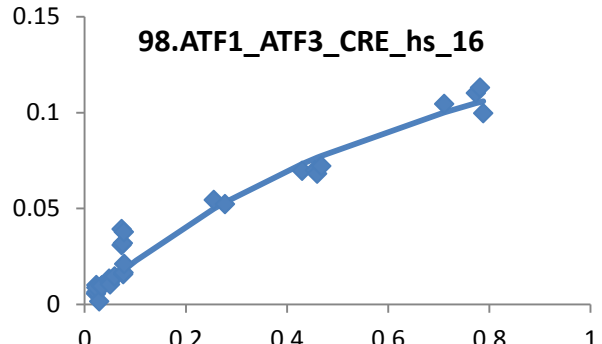
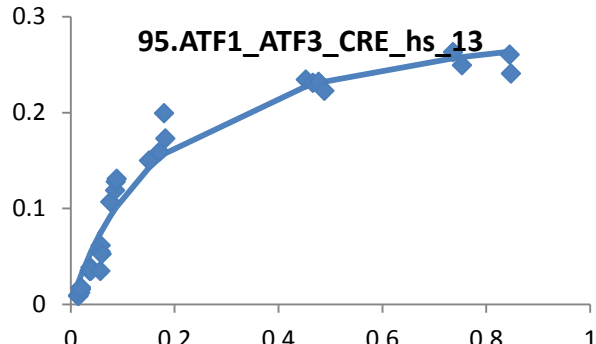
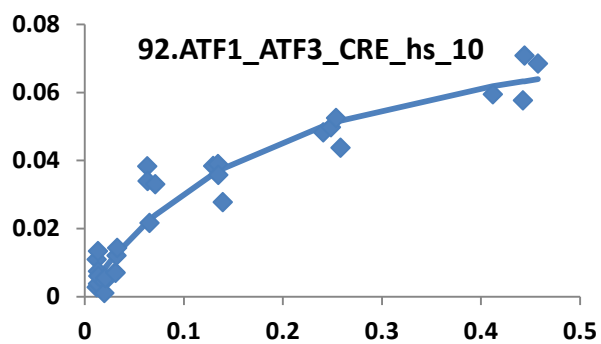
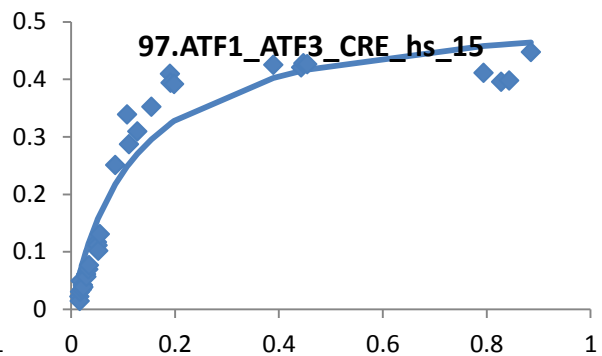
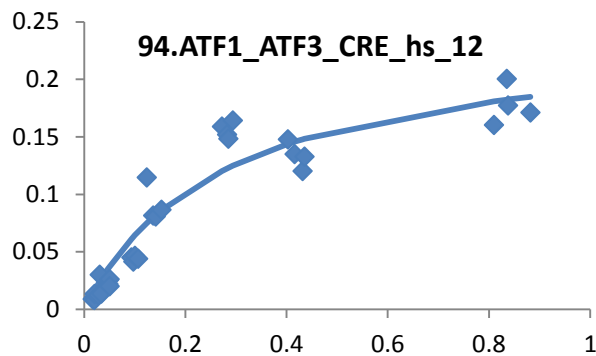
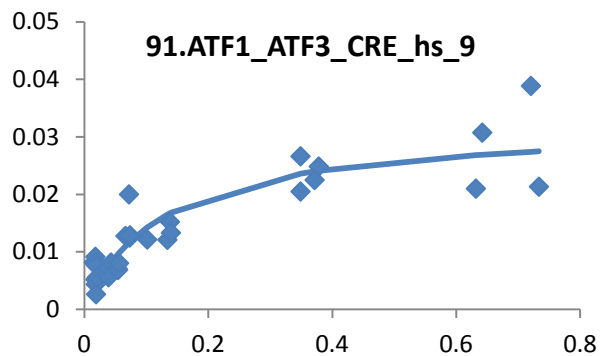
Interaction ratio



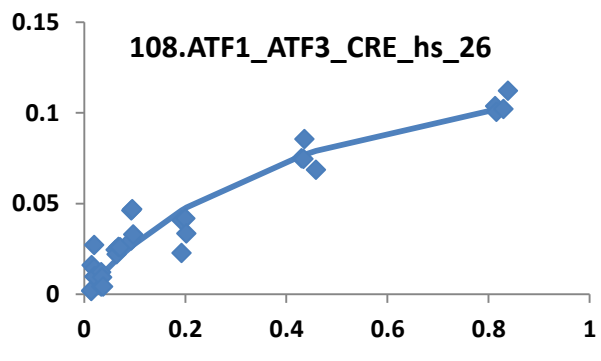
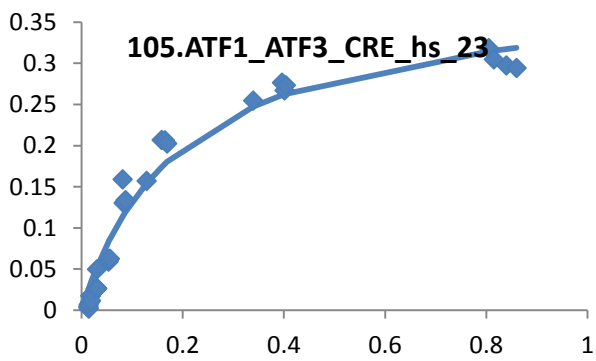
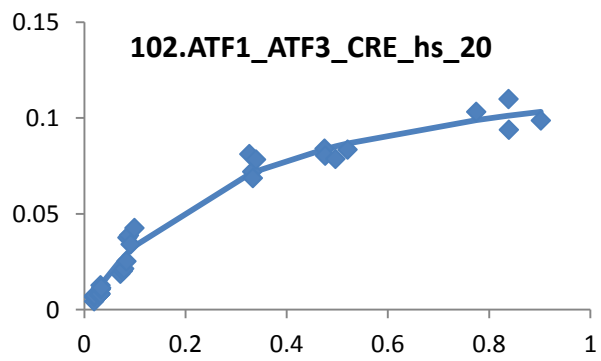
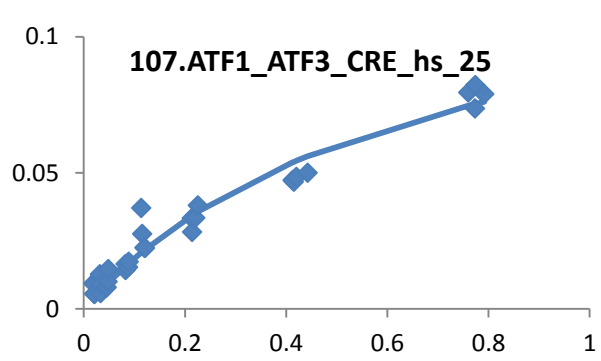
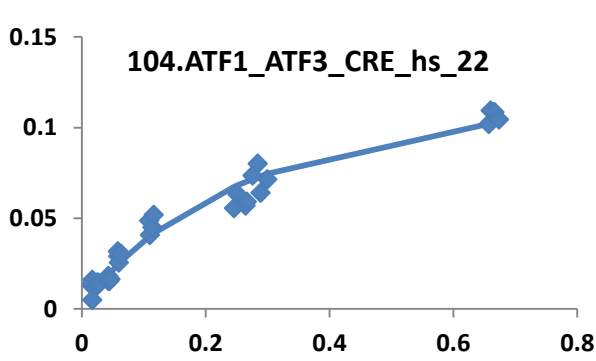
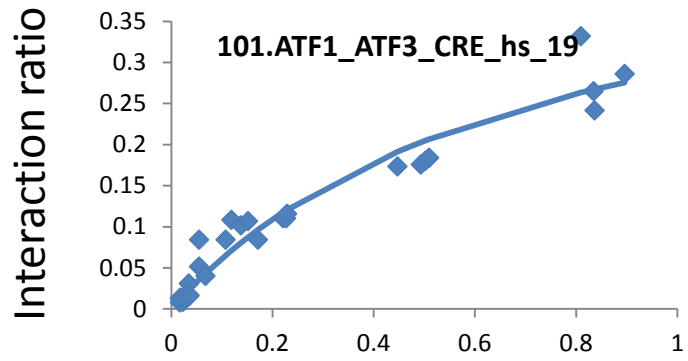
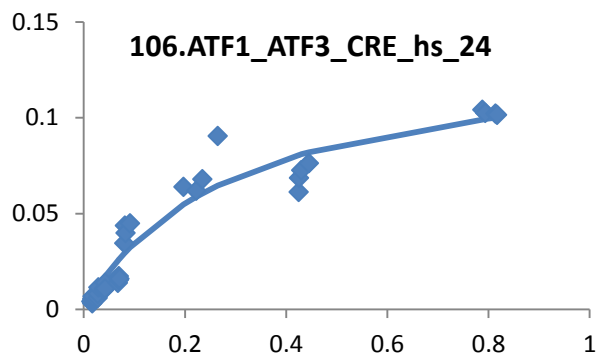
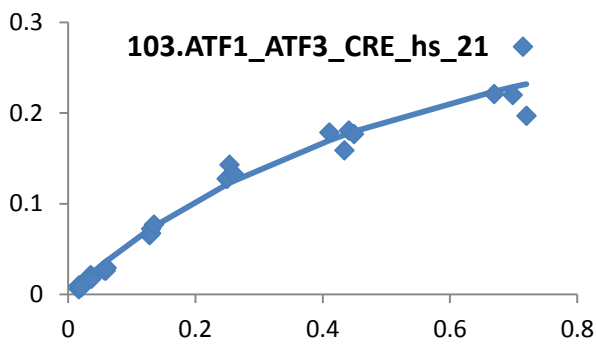
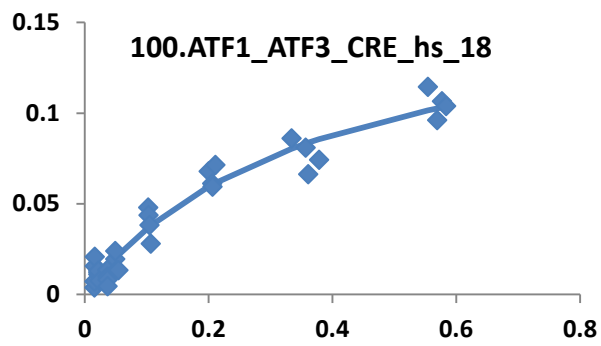
DNA concentration (μ M)



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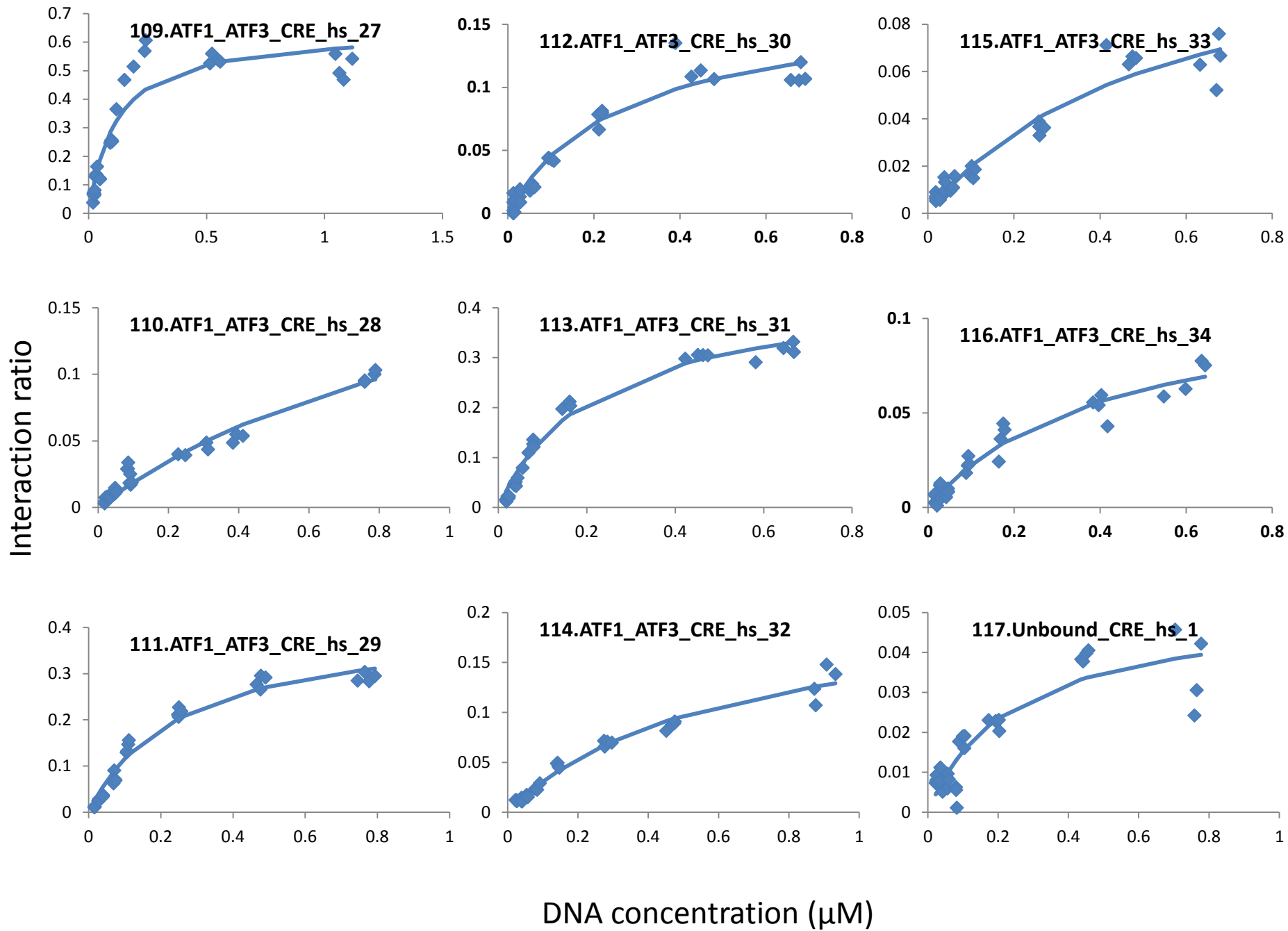


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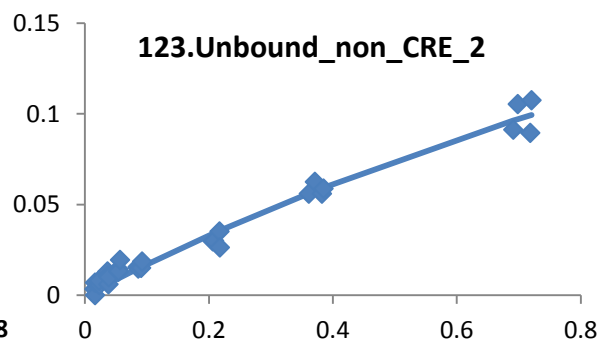
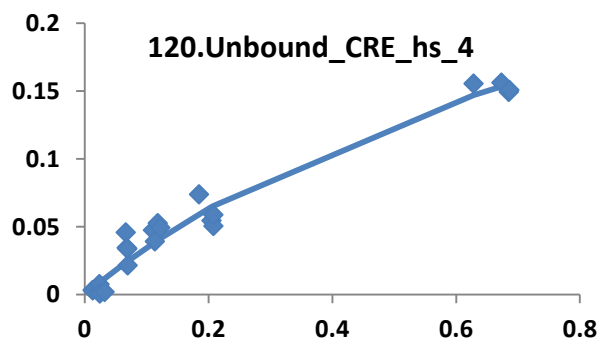
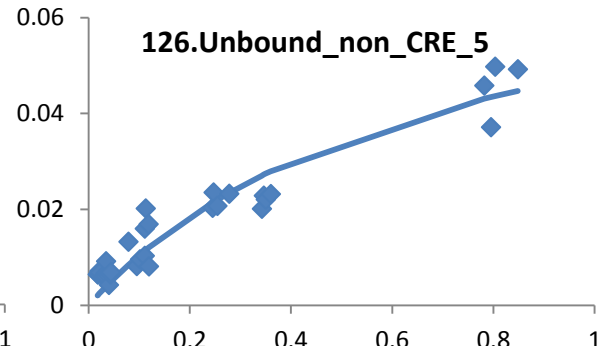
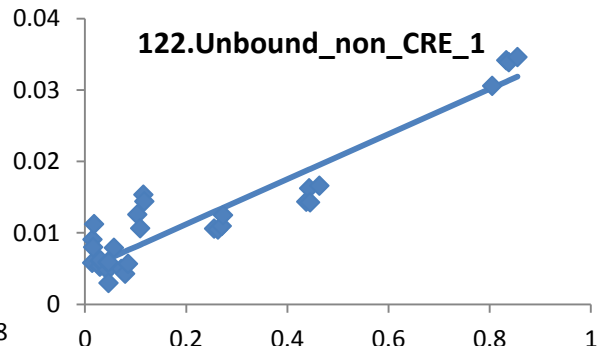
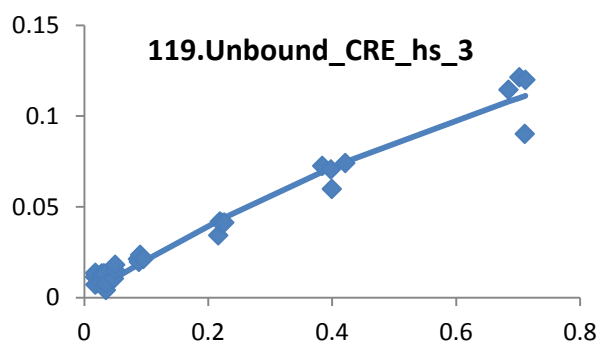
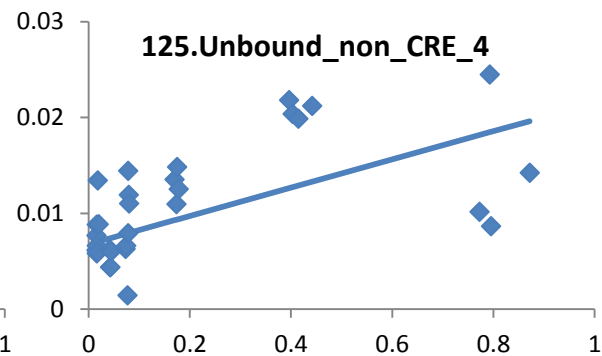
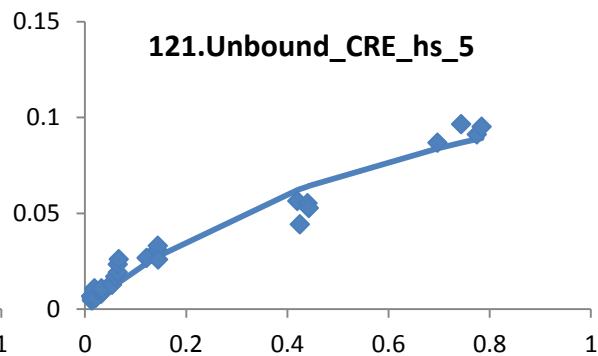
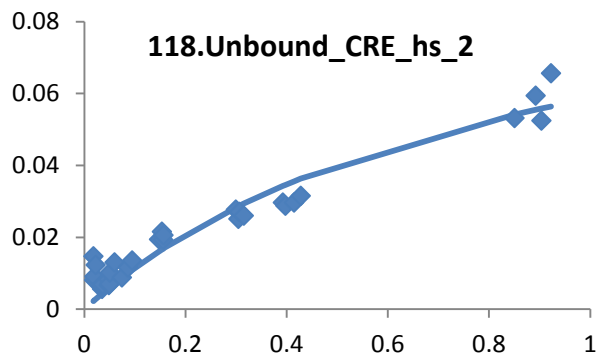


Interaction ratio

DNA concentration (μM)



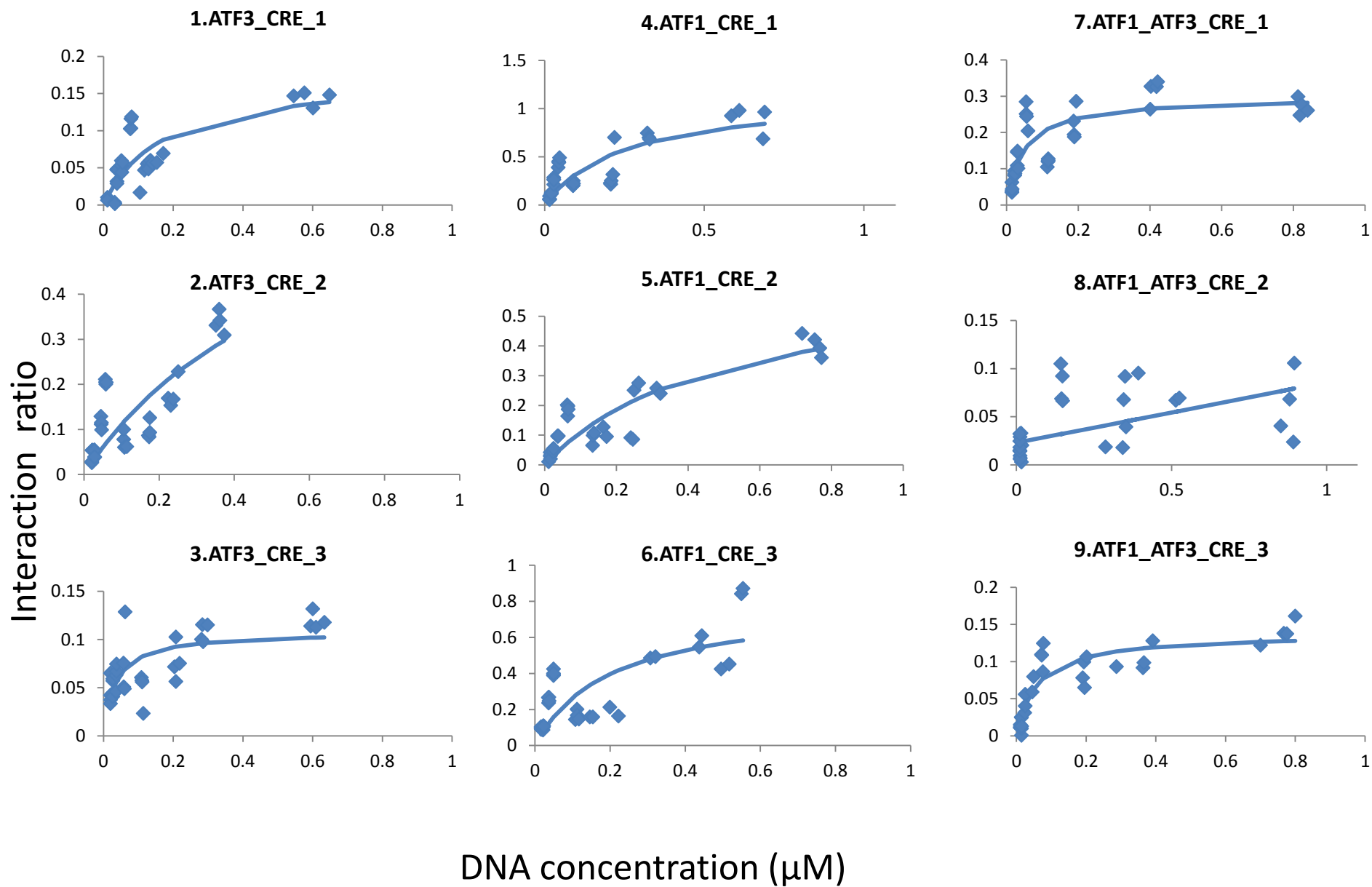
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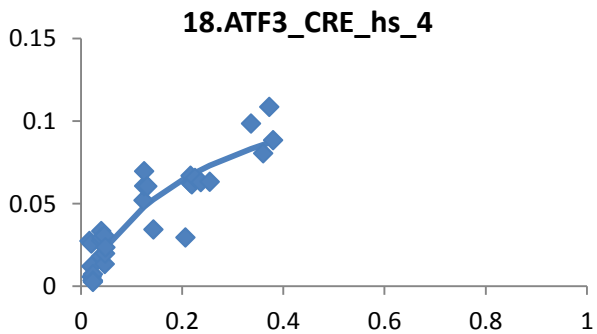
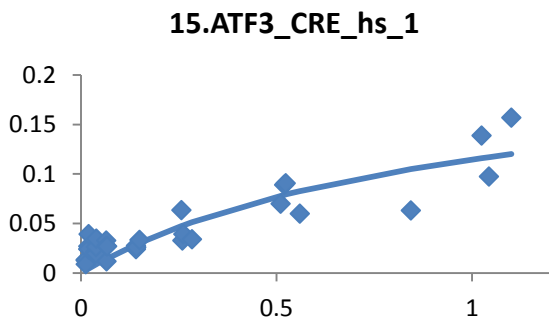
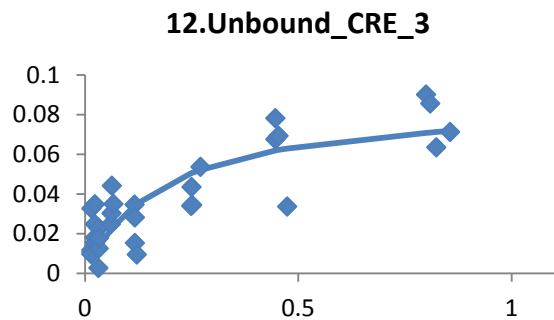
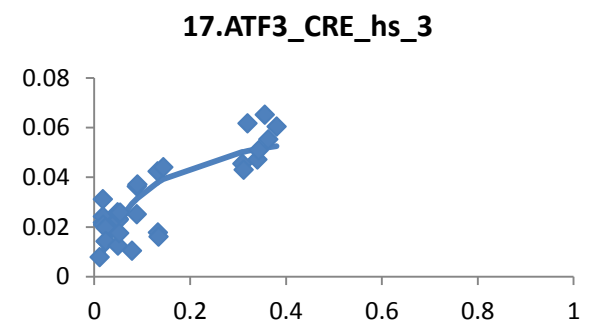
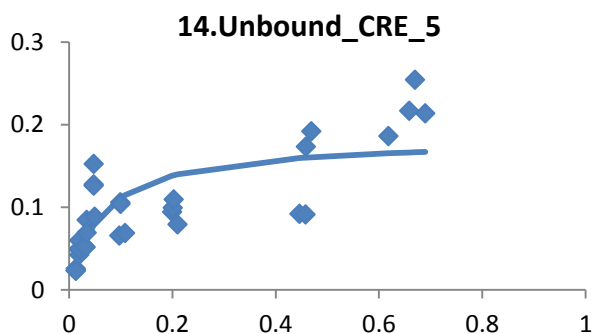
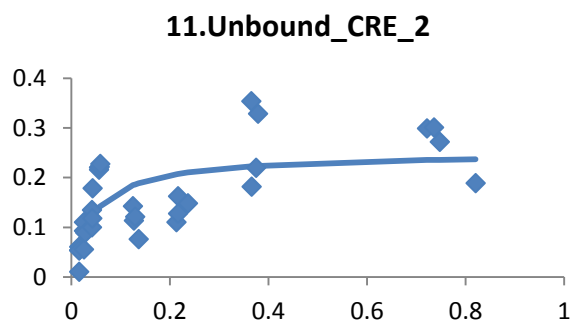
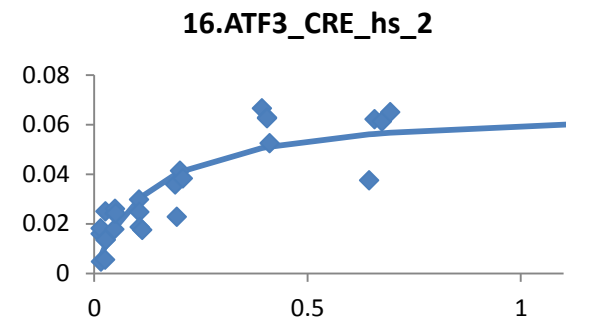
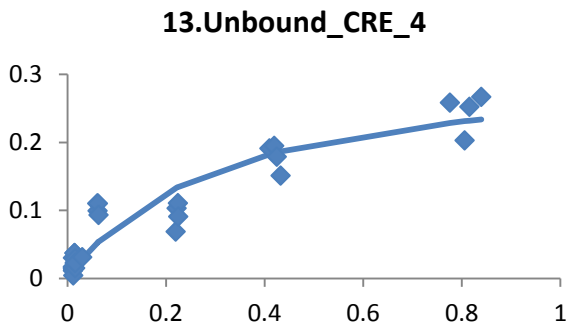
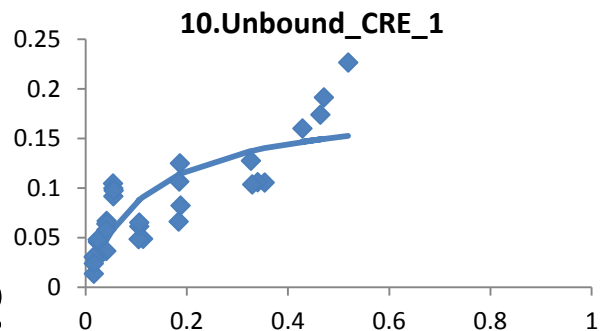
DNA concentration (μM)

Supplementary Figure S4

Figure S4 – ATF3 Quantitative analysis Kd's. Affinity measurements between ATF3 and CRE sequences. We programmed the QPID device with different genomic CRE sequences. ATF3 was immobilized to the device surface, flooding DNA chambers solubilized spotted DNA, allowing ATF3 and DNA to interact. Protein expression levels (Cy3) and interacting DNA signals (Cy5) were measured. Interaction ratio – Cy5/Cy3

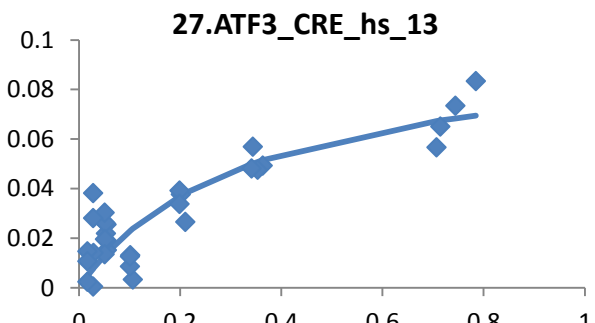
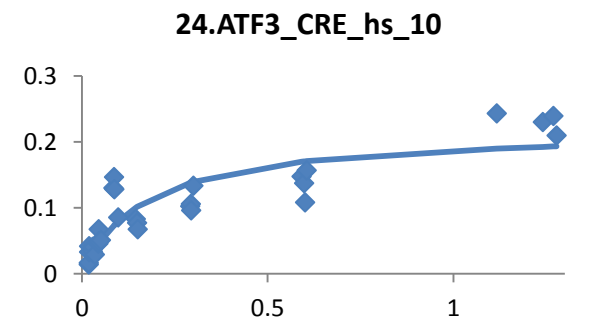
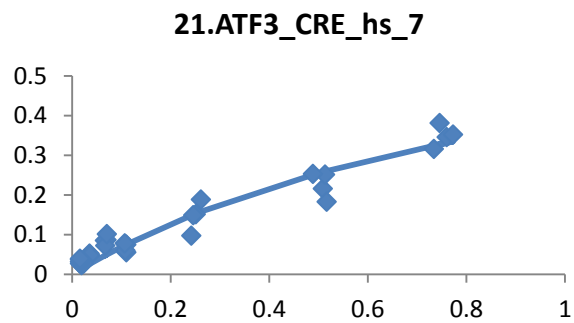
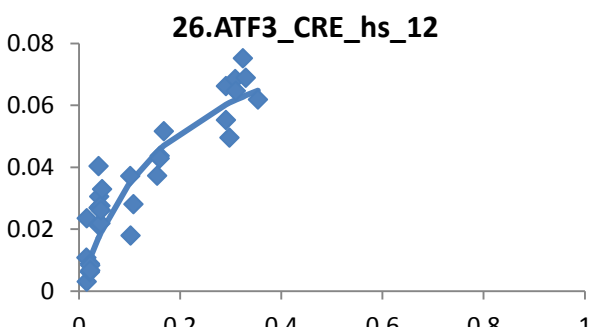
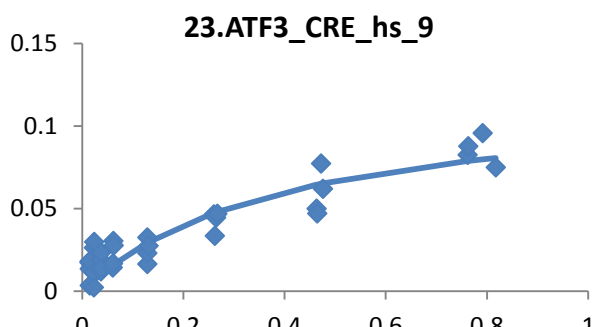
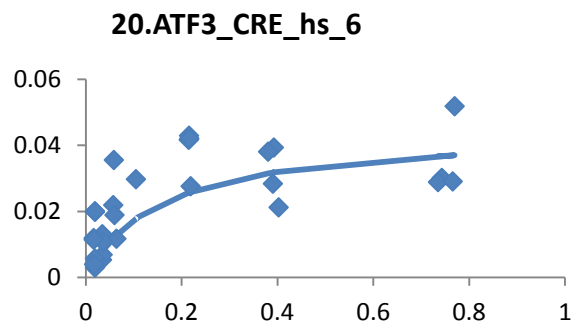
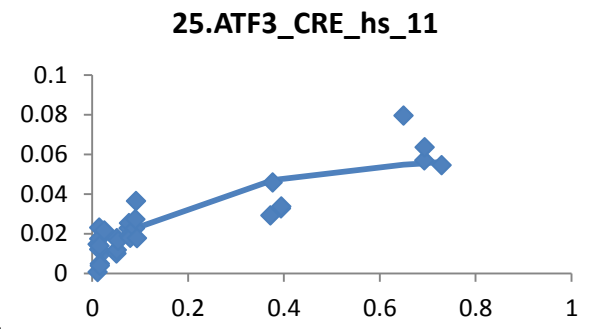
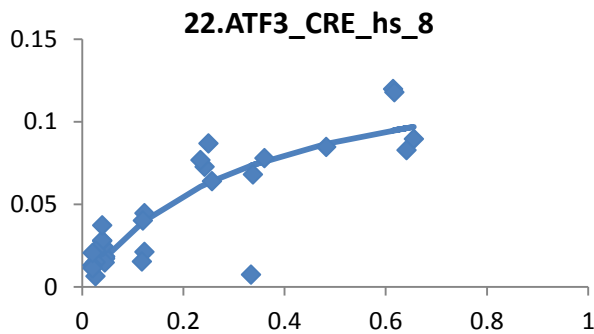
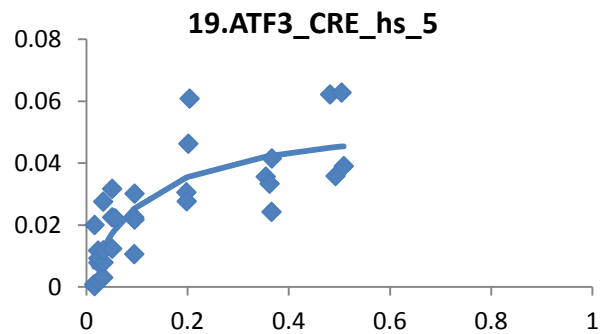


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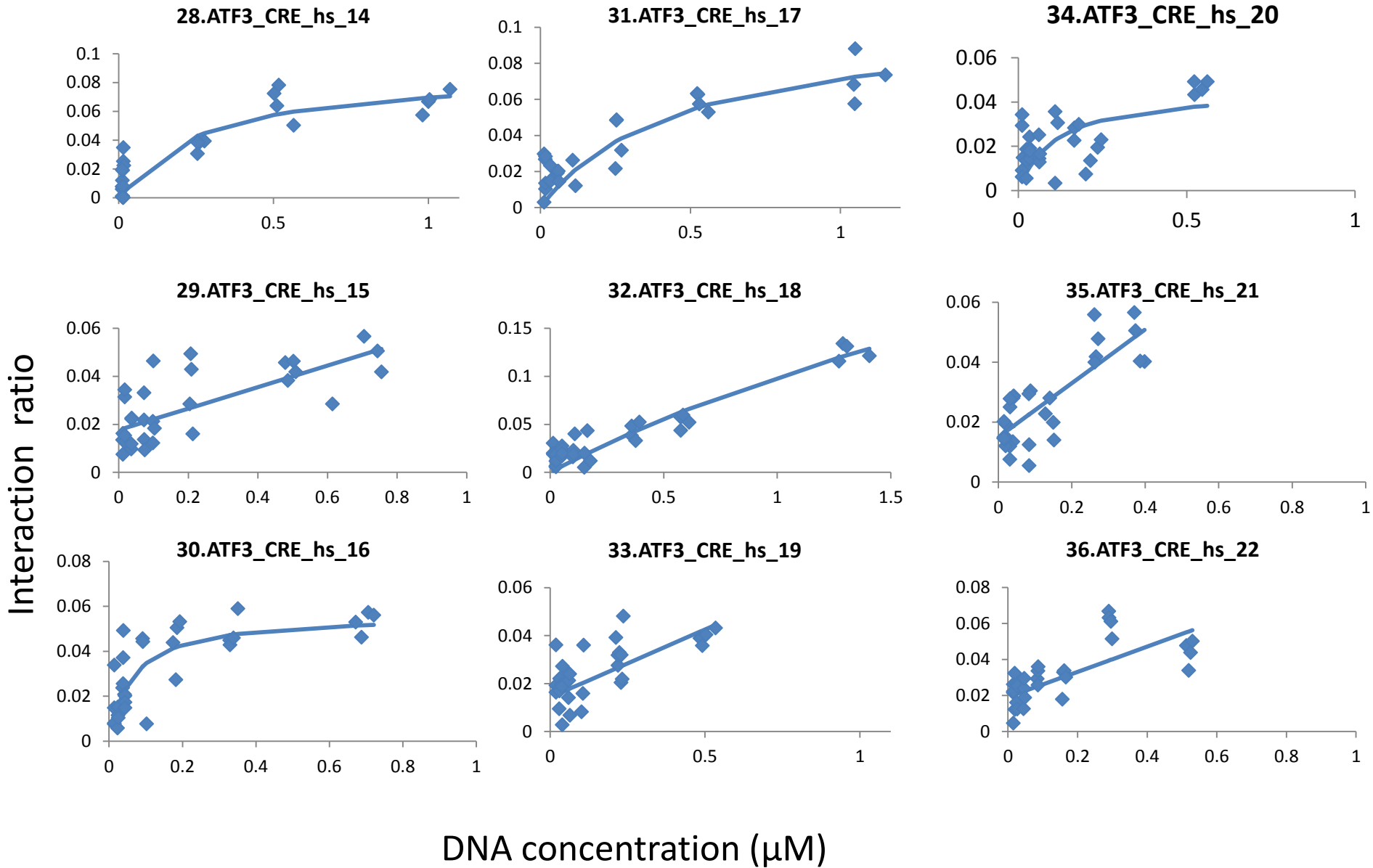


DNA concentration (μM)

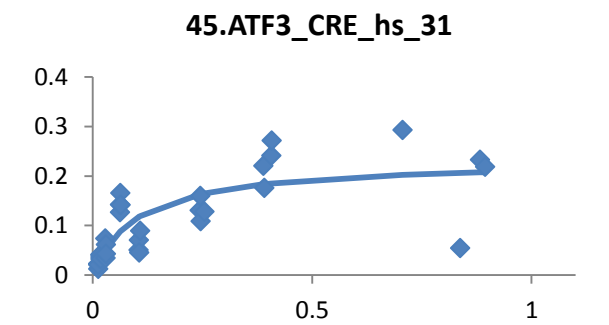
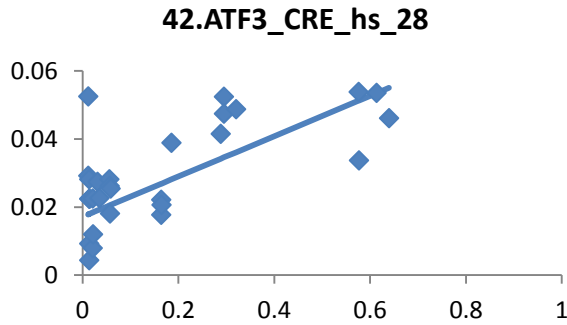
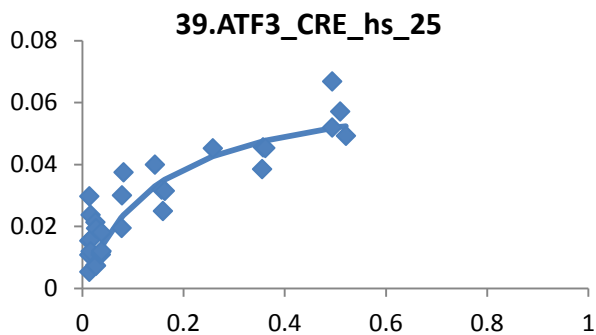
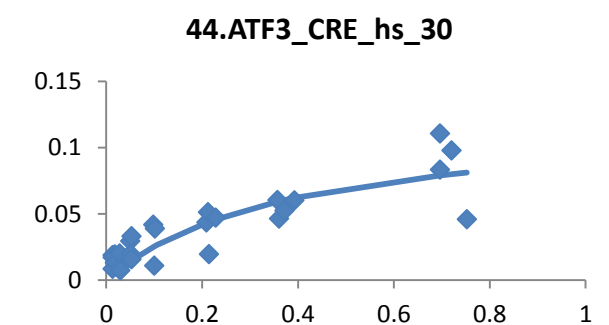
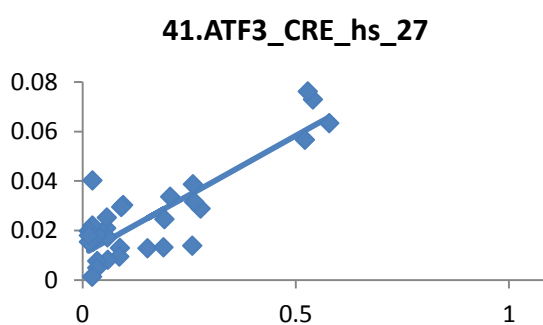
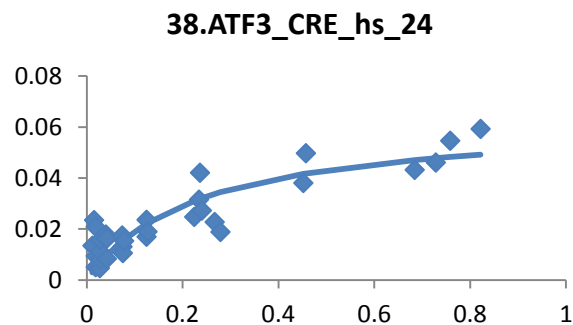
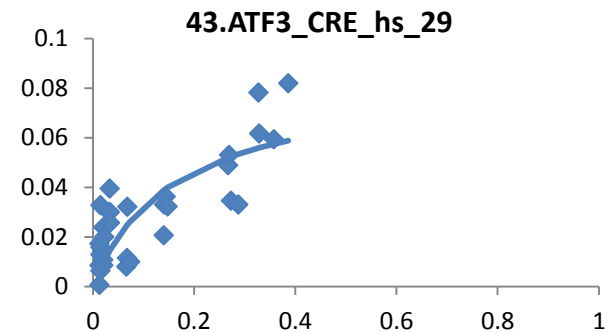
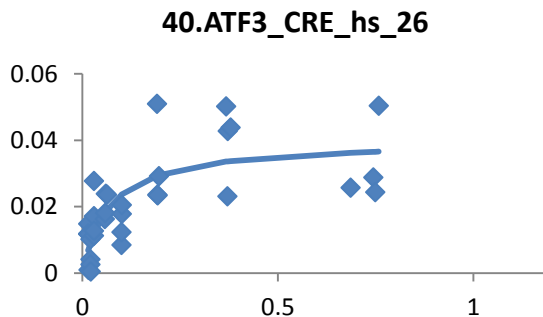
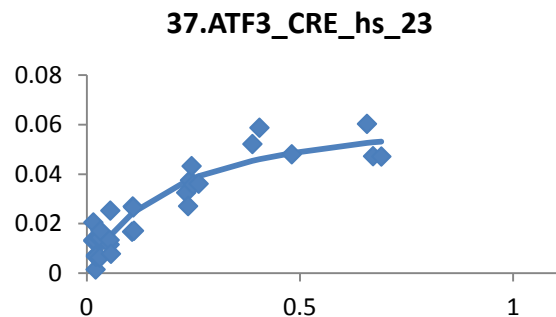
Interaction ratio



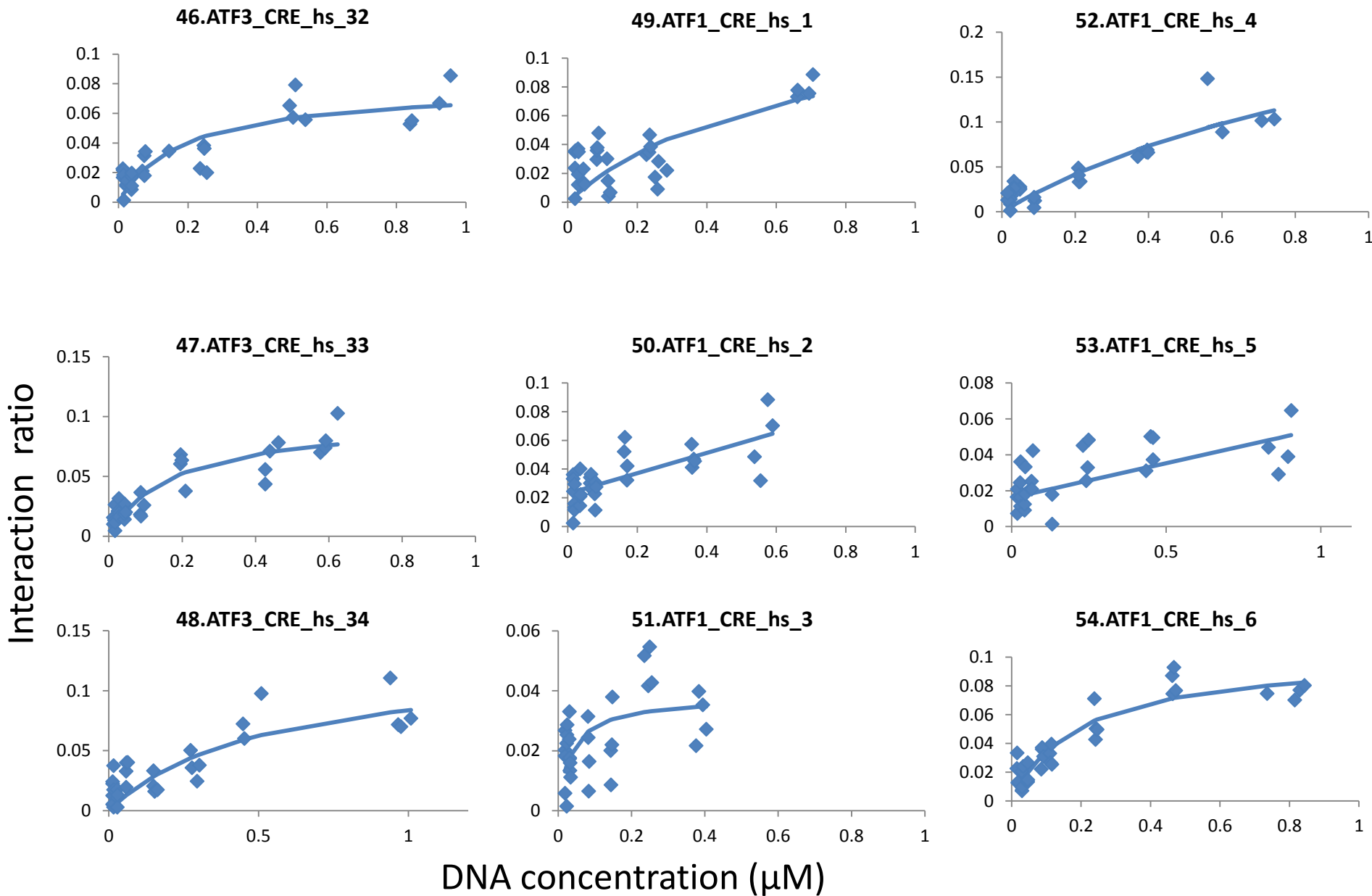
DNA concentration (μM)



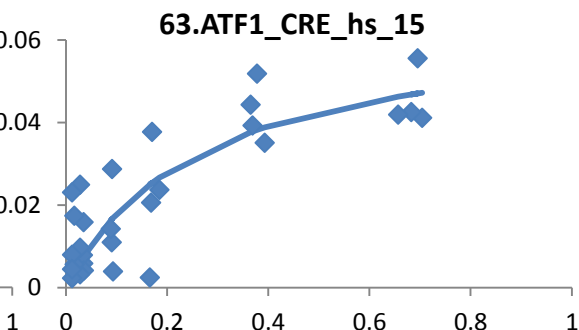
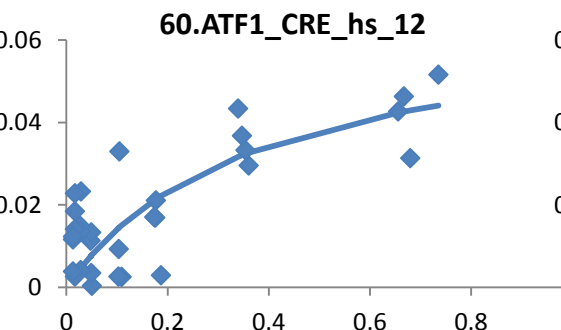
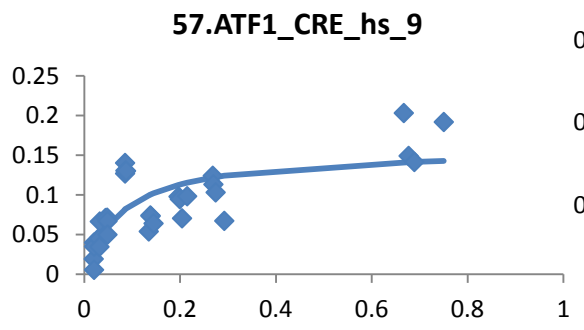
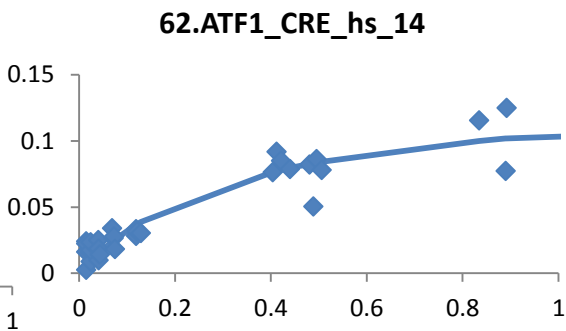
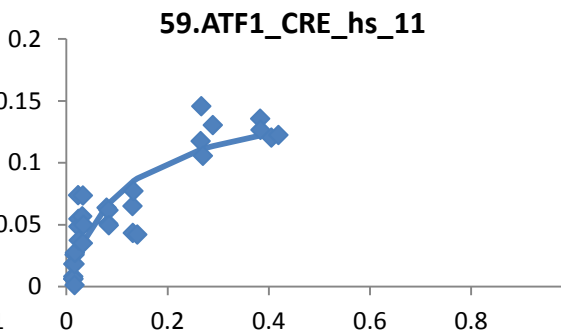
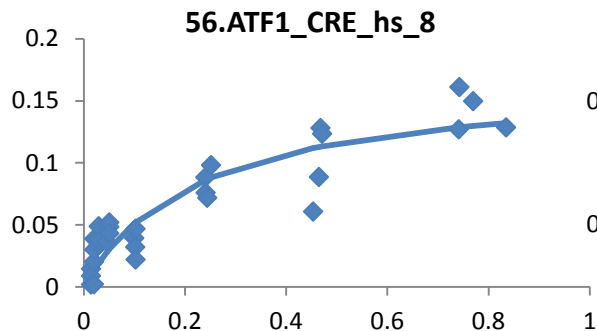
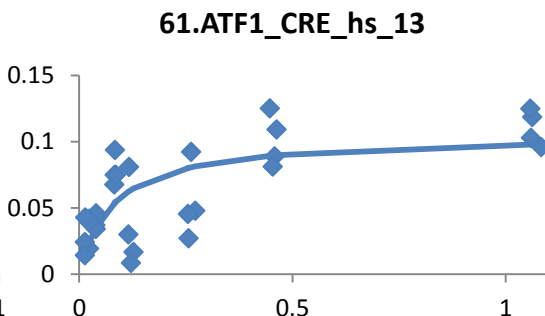
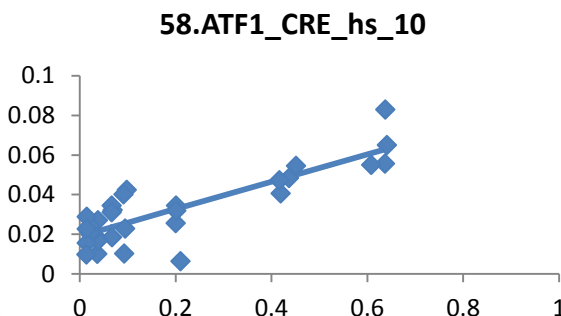
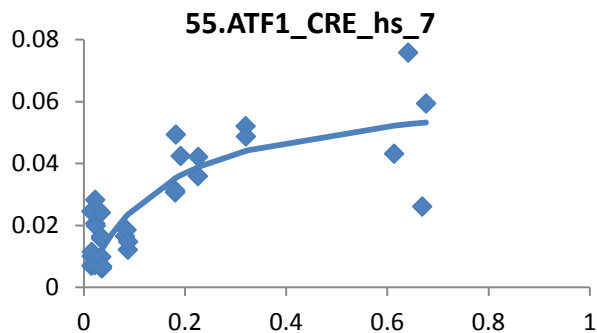
Interaction ratio



DNA concentration (μM)

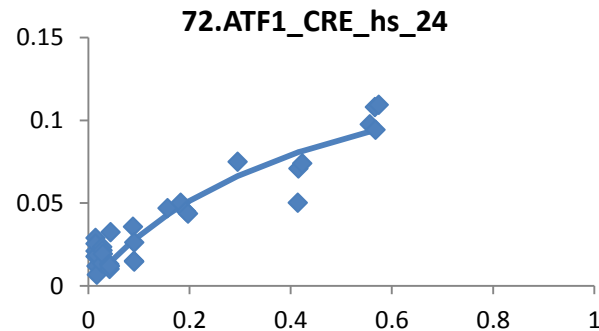
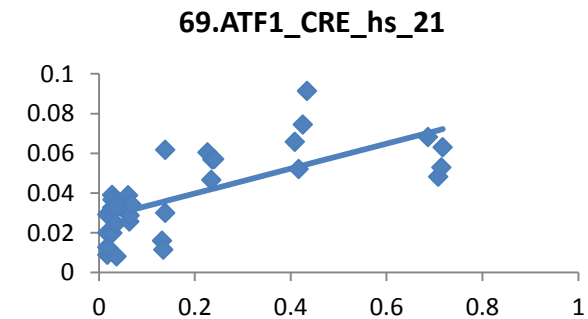
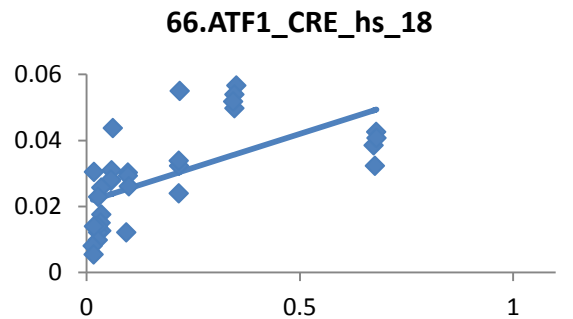
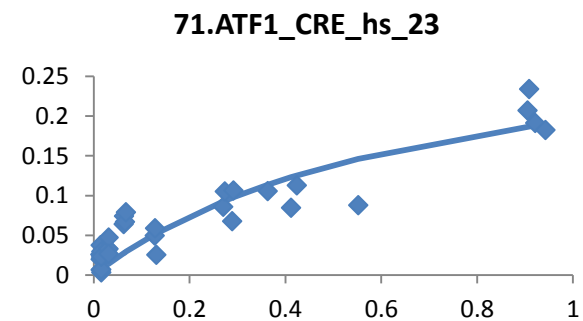
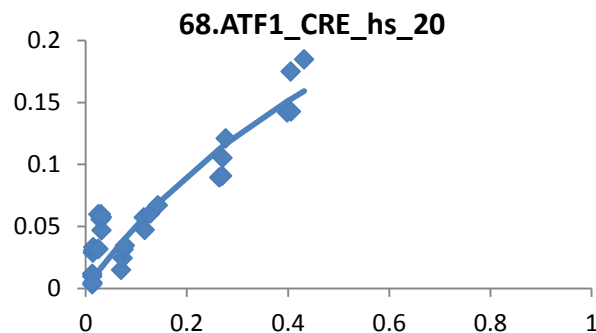
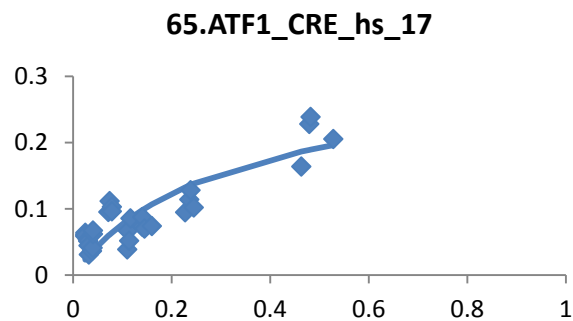
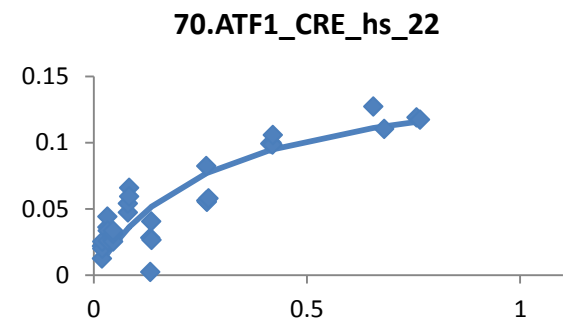
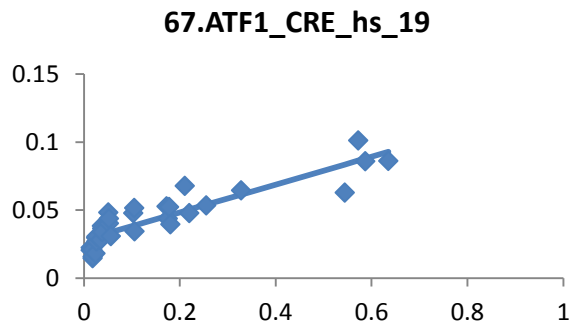
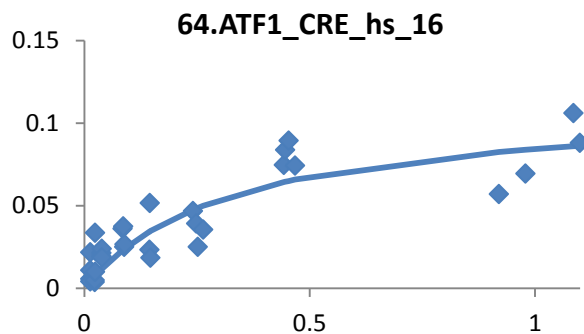


Interaction ratio



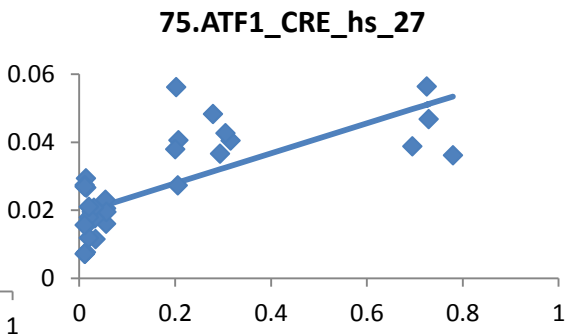
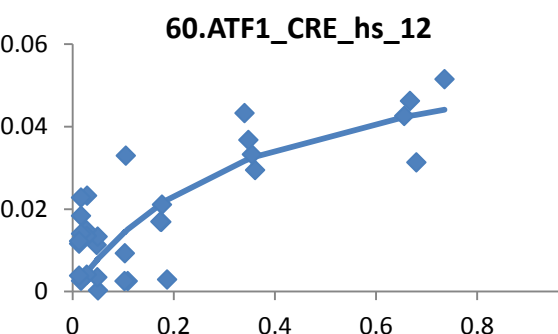
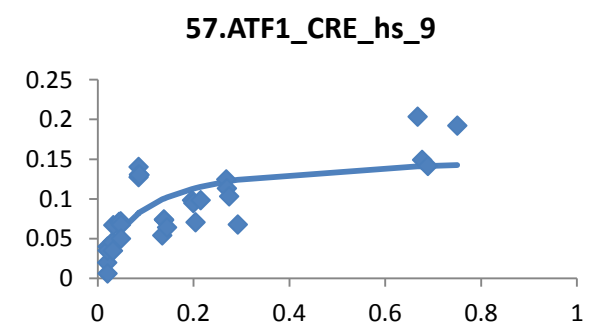
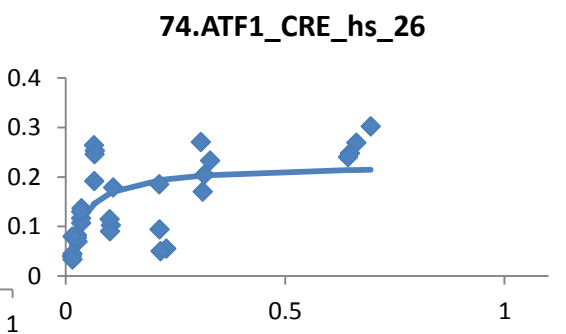
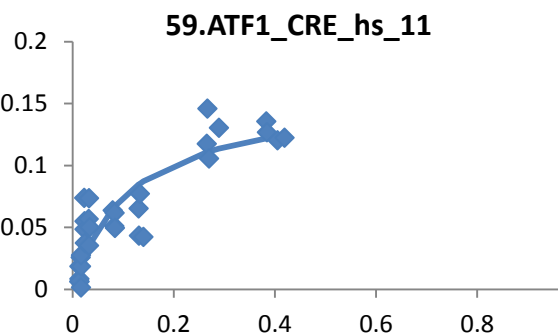
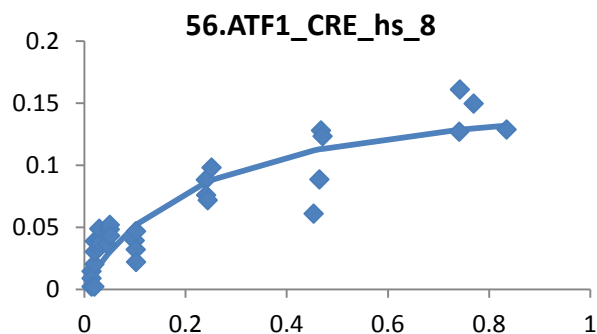
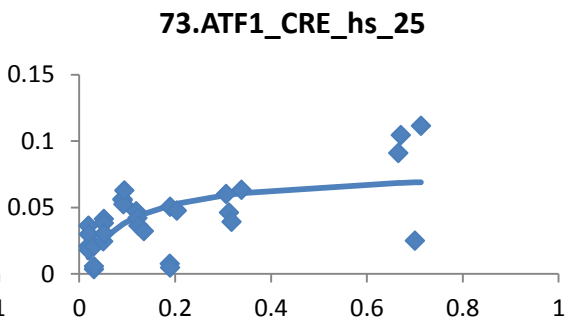
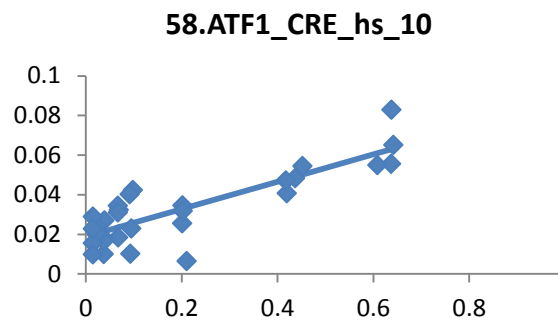
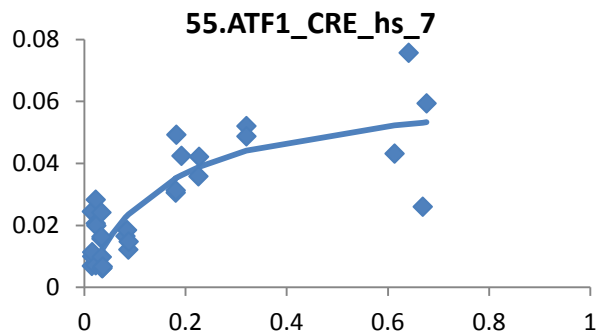
DNA concentration (μM)

Interaction ratio

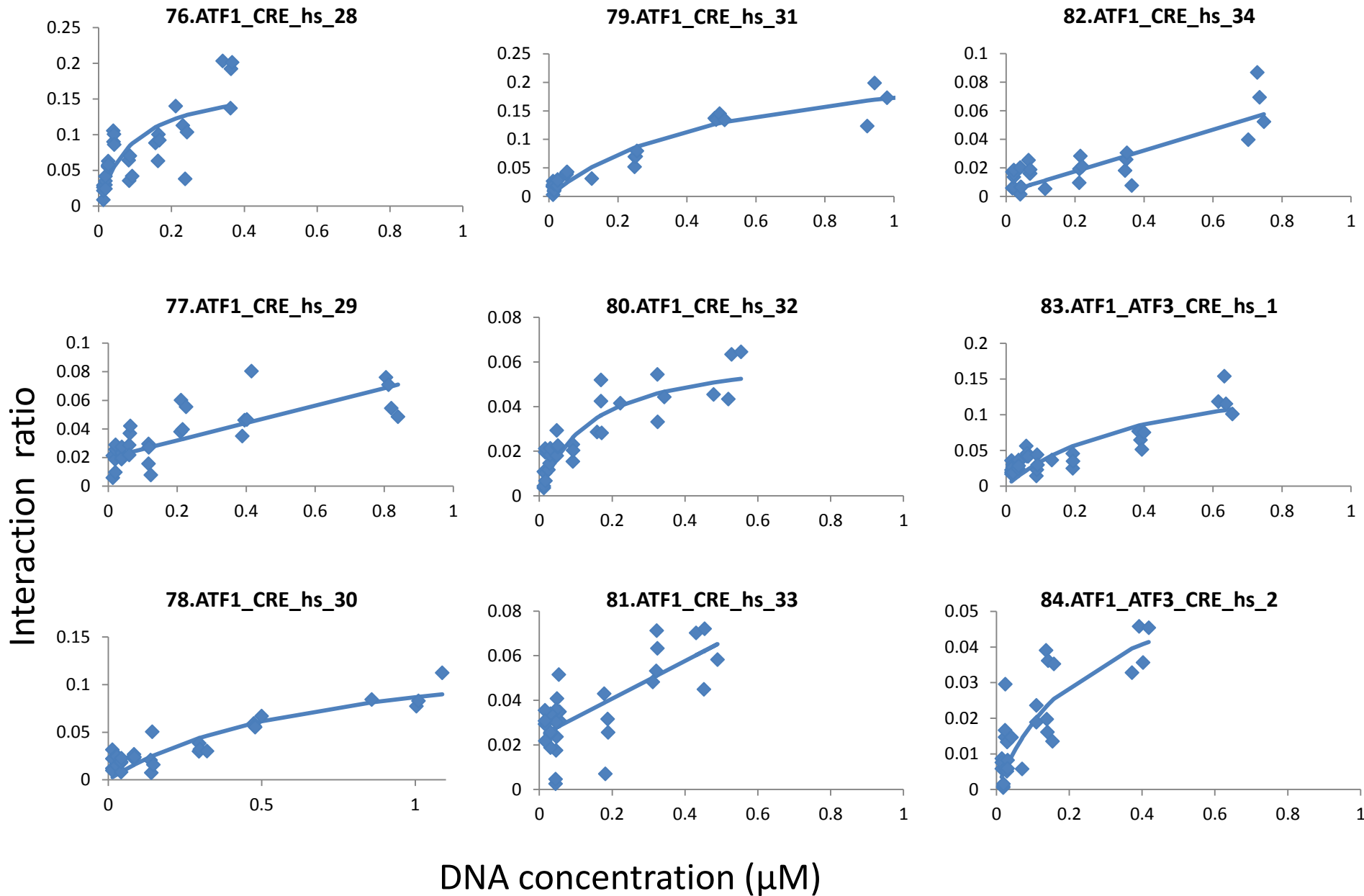


DNA concentration (μM)

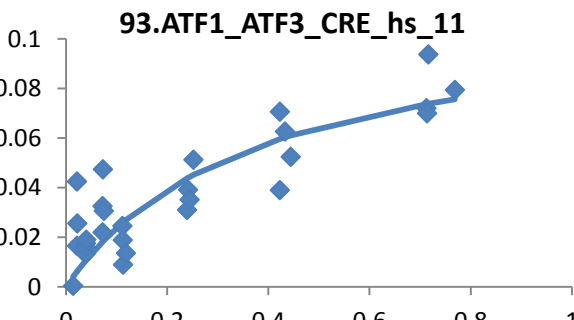
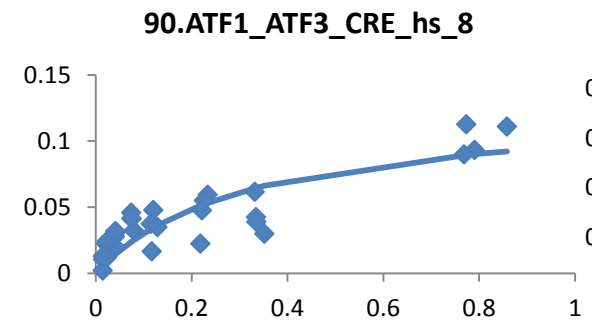
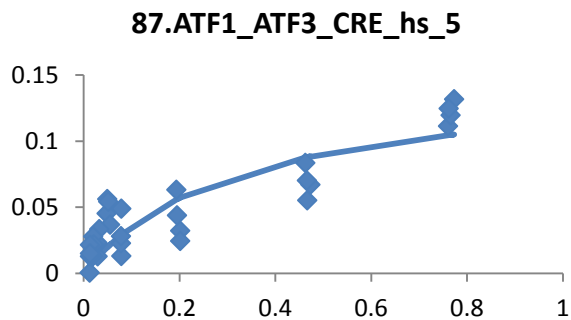
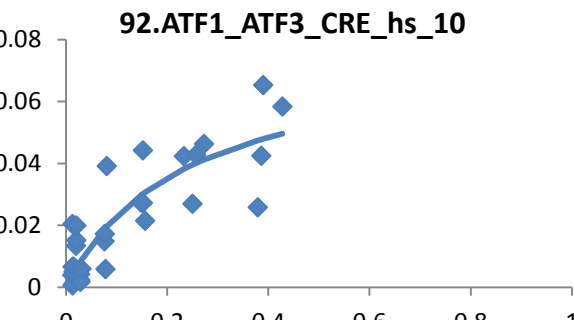
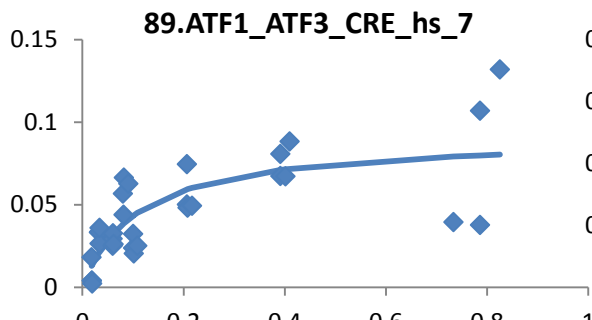
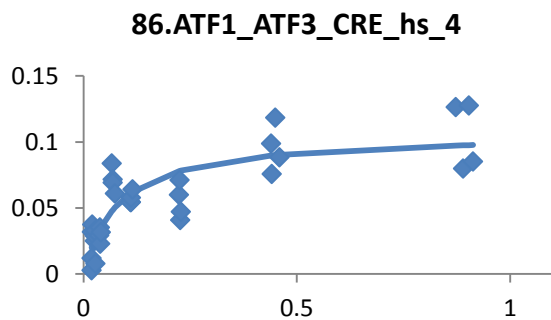
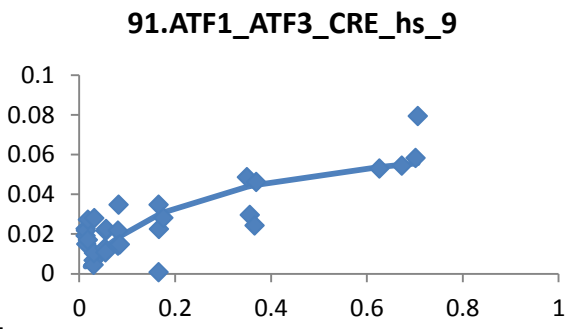
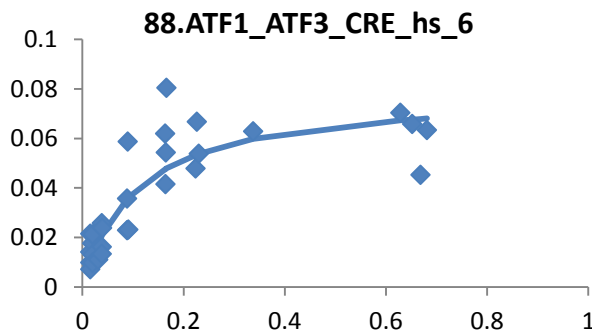
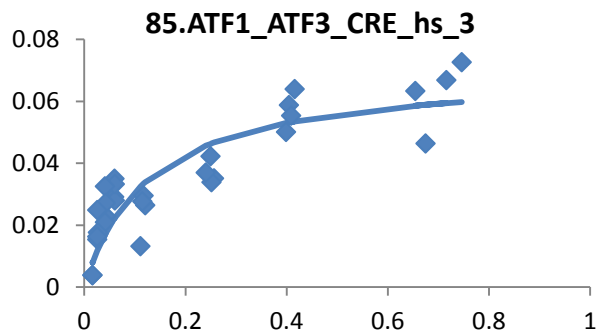
Interaction ratio



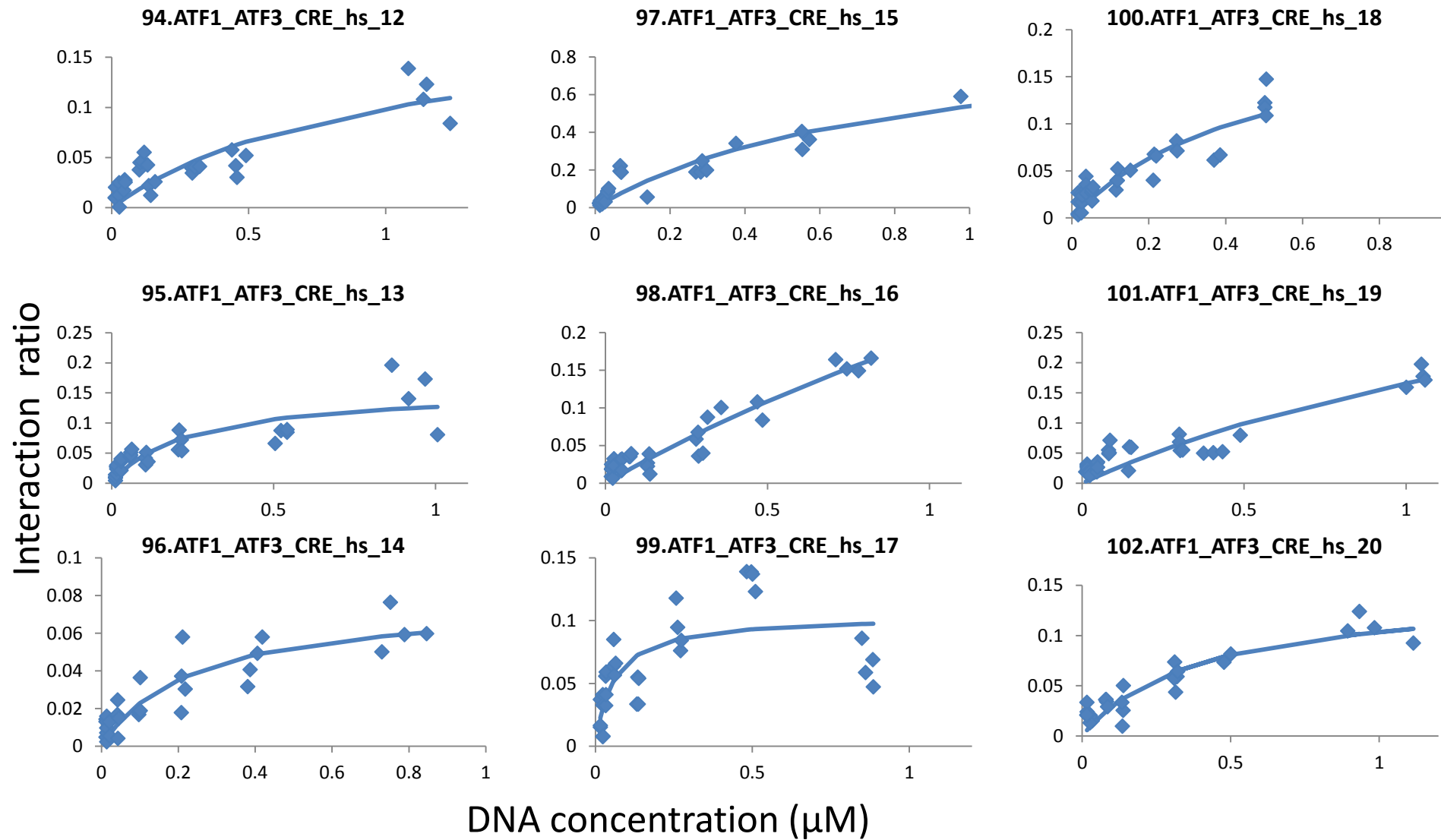
DNA concentration (μM)

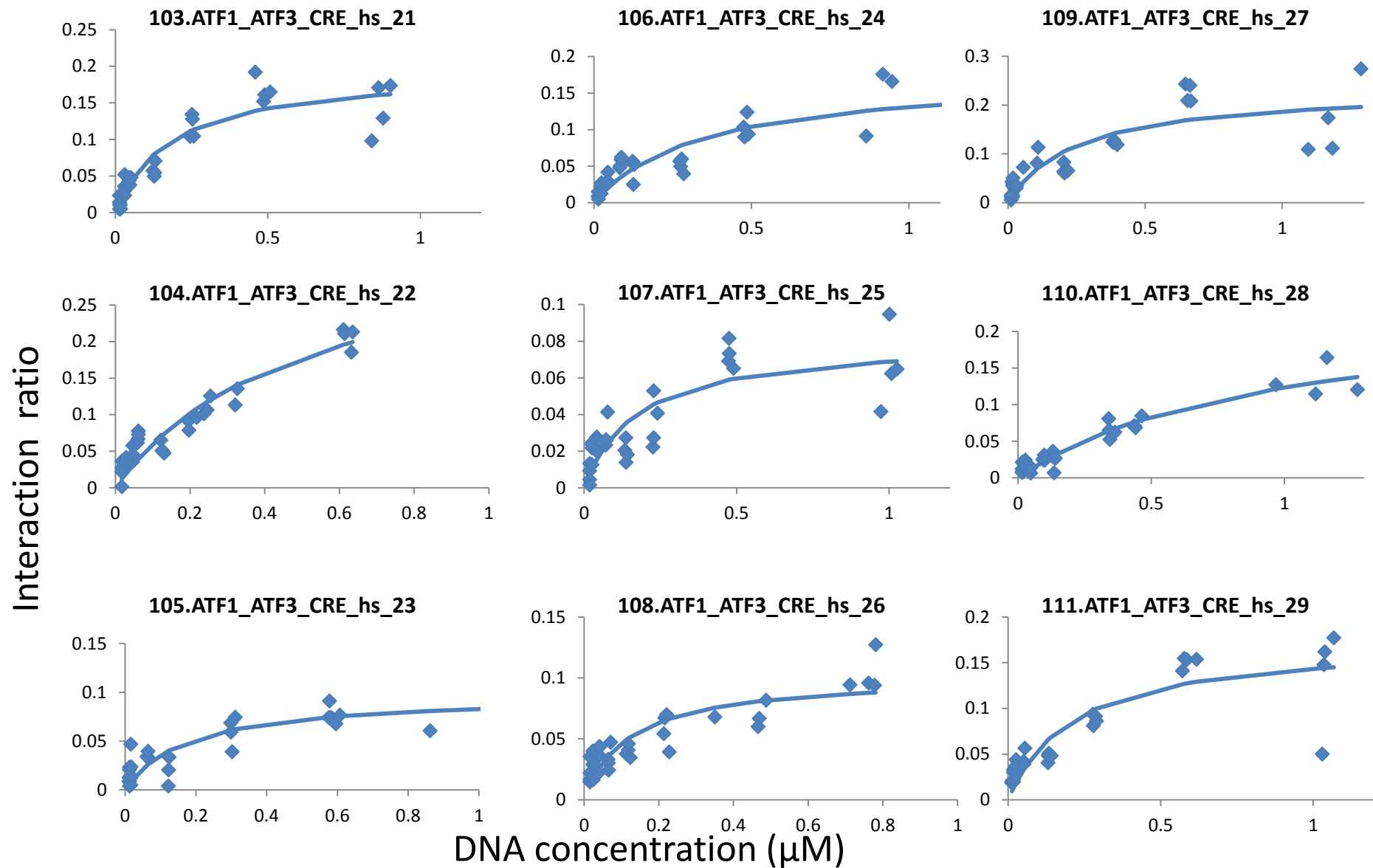


Interaction ratio

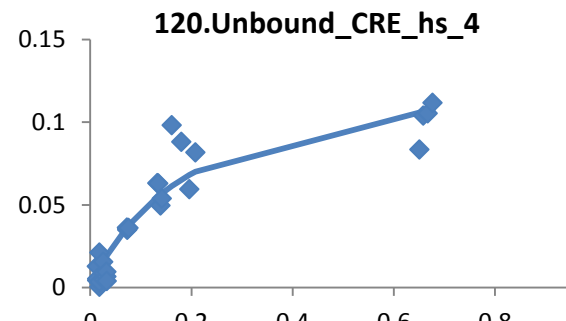
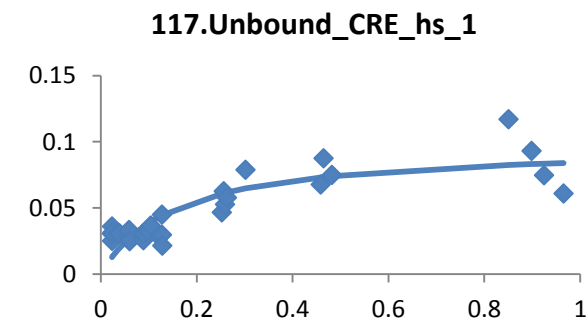
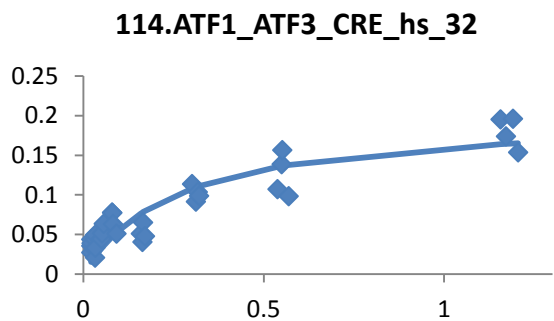
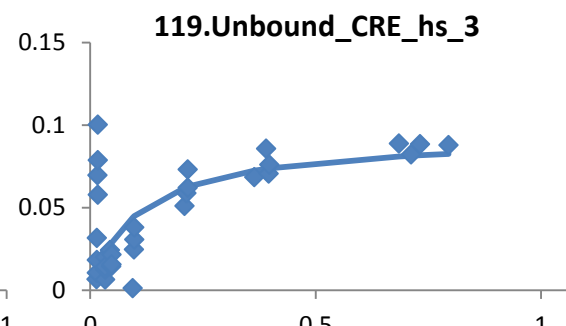
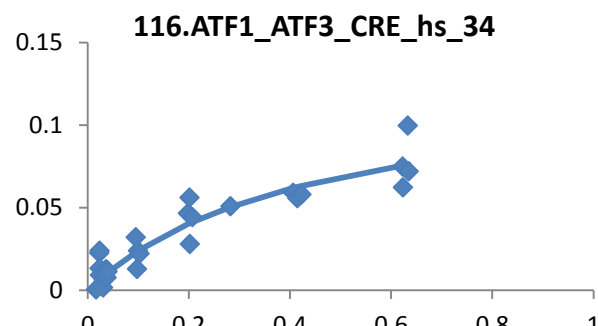
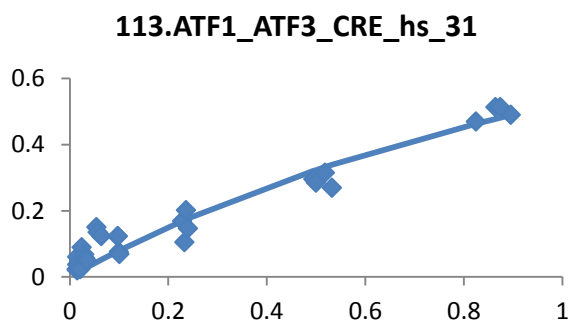
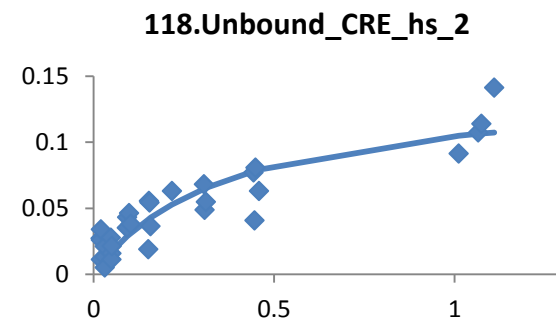
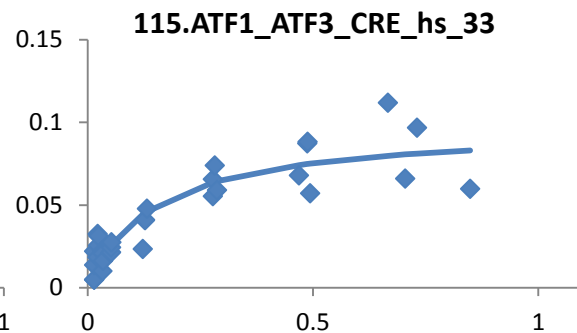
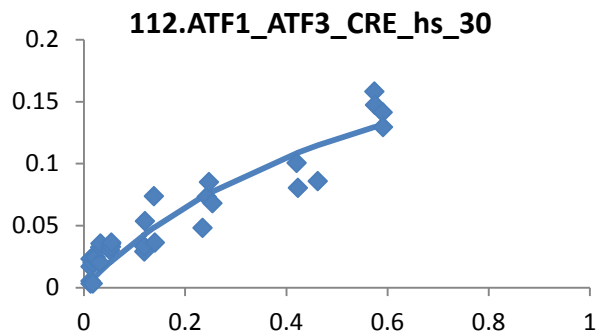


DNA concentration (μM)



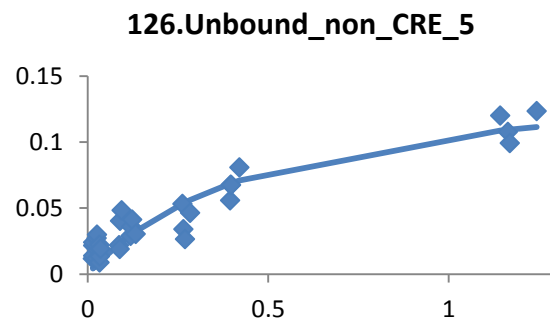
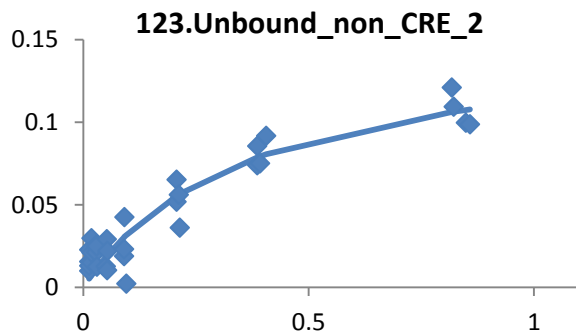
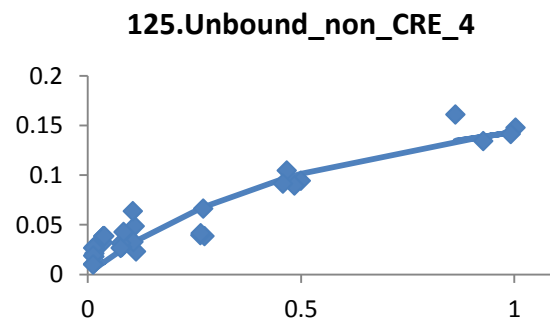
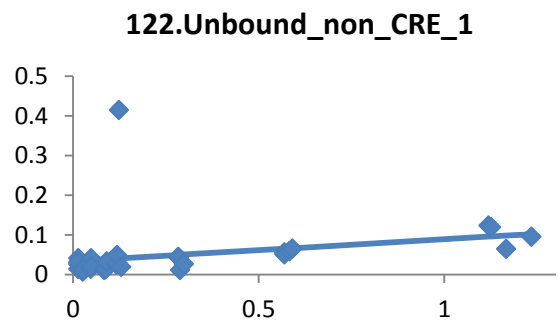
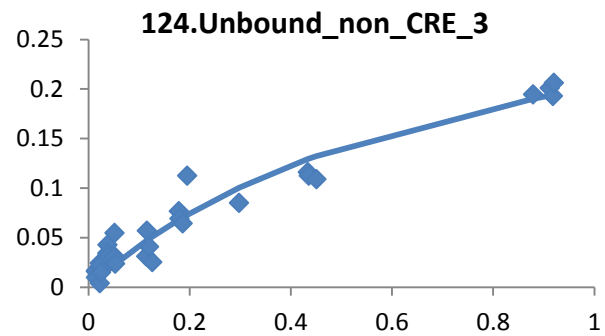
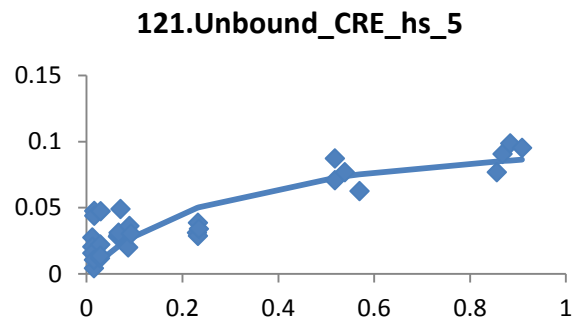


Interaction ratio



DNA concentration (μM)

Interaction ratio



DNA concentration (μM)

Fig. S5

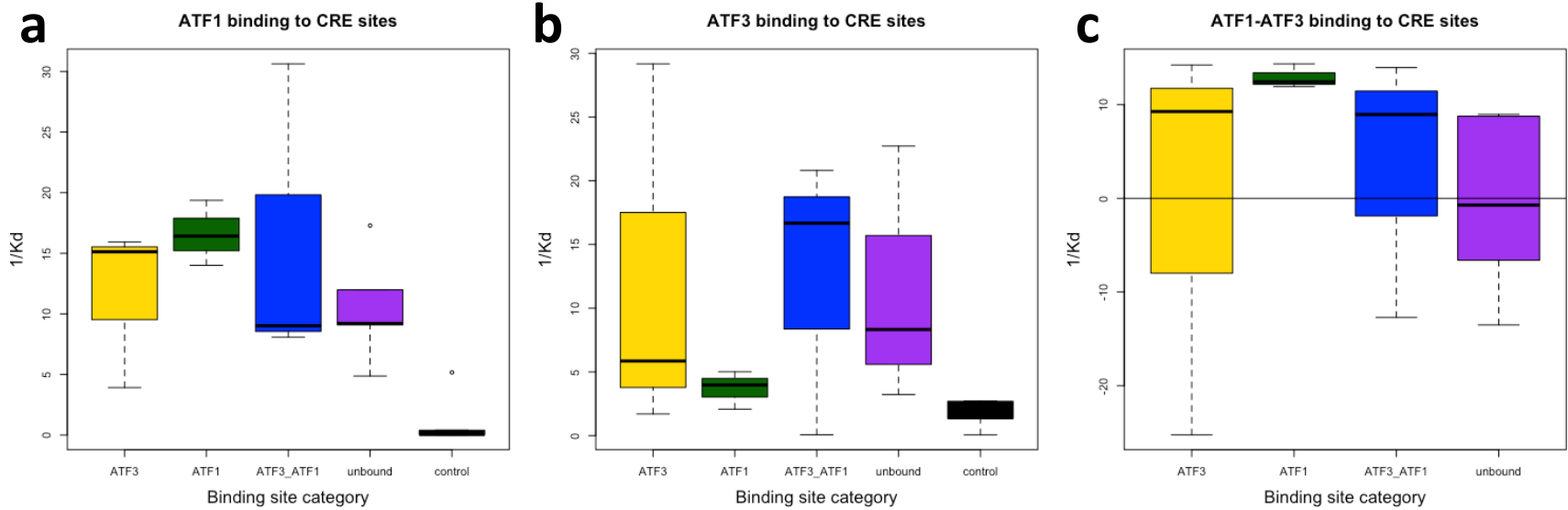


Figure S5. QPID measurements explain in vivo binding differences between ATF1 and ATF3 to CRE binding sites. (a&b) Boxplots of affinity constants (1/Kd) in different BS categories. ATF1 and ATF3 have higher affinities to sites they bind uniquely than to sites bound by the other protein, unbound and controls. **(c)** Boxplots of affinity constant (1/Kd) differences between Atf1 and Atf3 in different BS categories. ATF1 has higher affinity in sites it binds uniquely than sites bound by ATF3.

Table. S1

PBM file: ATF1_v1_deBruijn.txt			PBM file: ATF1_v2_deBruijn.txt		
1647 binding sites			1619 binding sites		
	oligo 5	oligo 6		oligo 5	oligo 6
HeIT	1.691	1.733	HeIT	1.688	1.724
MGW	0.384	0.296	MGW	0.380	0.297
ProT	2.967	2.567	ProT	3.010	2.604
Roll	4.723	3.333	Roll	4.728	3.336
ChIP-seq file:			ChIP-seq file:		
wgEncodeAwgTfbsSydhK562Atf106325UniPk			K562_ATF1_narrowPeak.bed.txt		
4310 binding sites			7545 binding sites		
	oligo 5	oligo 6		oligo 5	oligo 6
HeIT	1.516	1.375	HeIT	1.502	1.381
MGW	0.472	0.284	MGW	0.465	0.295
ProT	3.704	2.107	ProT	3.586	2.243
Roll	2.723	2.225	Roll	2.728	2.235

Table S1 - Normalized Euclidean distance of oligo 5 and 6 to average shape features of PBM and ChIP-seq experiments. Local DNA shape features were predicted for oligo 5 and 6. Average local DNA shape features were predicted for PBM and ChIP-seq binding sites. The Euclidean distances were calculated between the shape features vectors of oligo 5 and 6 and the averages. Each distance was normalized by the square root of the length of the vector.