

Supplementary Information

(Supplementary Table S1, Supplementary Figures S1 to S9)

Expression and purification of the modification-dependent restriction enzyme *BisI* and its homologous enzymes

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Supplementary Table S1. A list of low activity or inactive BisI homologs

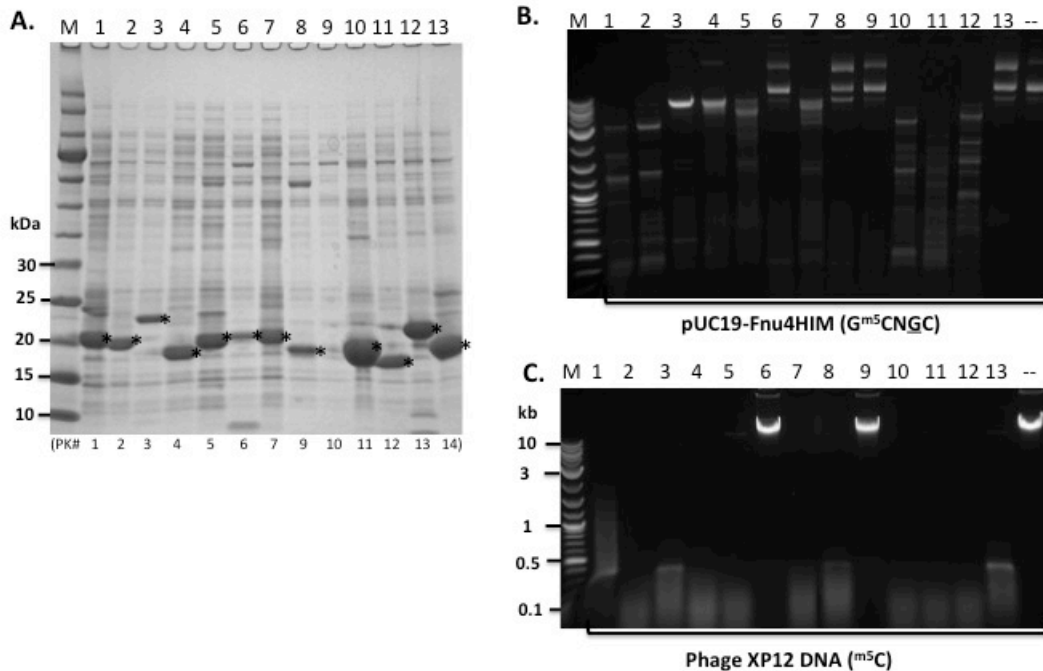
| Clone isolate | GenBank accession # | Bacterial strain (genome) | Protein size, aa seq identity to BisI | Activity on plasmid Fnu4HIM ⁺ (2-3 ^{m5} C) | Activity on phage XP12 (^{m5} C) | Additional comment |
|---------------|----------------------------|---|--|--|---|---|
| VH4-BceV | EOO35066 | <i>Bacillus cereus</i> VDM019 | 212 aa (44%) (M ₅₈ start codon) | Low activity | ?? | Poor protein yield (N-terminal 6xHis tag) |
| XU-Sme | AGA08338 | <i>Sinorhizobium melliloti</i> GR4 | 169 (36.1%) | No | No | Low protein yield |
| XU-Psp | EJM90208 | <i>Pseudomonas</i> sp. GM67 | 192 (31.2%) | Low activity | ?? | Protein made |
| XU-Bvi | ABO60211 | <i>Burkholderia vietnamiensis</i> G4 | 174 (22.5%) | No | No | Low protein yield |
| XU-Hde | EHB76573 (ATG start codon) | <i>Hyphomicrobium denitrificans</i> 1NES1 | 183 (22.4%) | Low activity | ?? | Protein made |
| PK6 | EHB76573 (TTG start codon) | <i>Hyphomicrobium denitrificans</i> 1NES1 | 172 (20.7%) | No | No | Protein made |
| XU-Tsu | AEB13592 | <i>Treponema succinifaciens</i> DSM 2489 | 236 aa (20.5% ,N-terminus) | No | No | Protein made |
| PK10 | WP_029989486 | <i>Microbacterium paraoxydans</i> | 196 aa (18.6%) | No | No | Poor protein yield |

Proteins listed in descending order based on amino acid sequence identity to BisI.
 ??, not tested for restriction activity on phage XP12 DNA substrate.

Supplementary Figure S1.

SDS-PAGE analysis of partially purified BisI homologs and restriction activity assays on plasmid and phage XP12 DNA substrates.

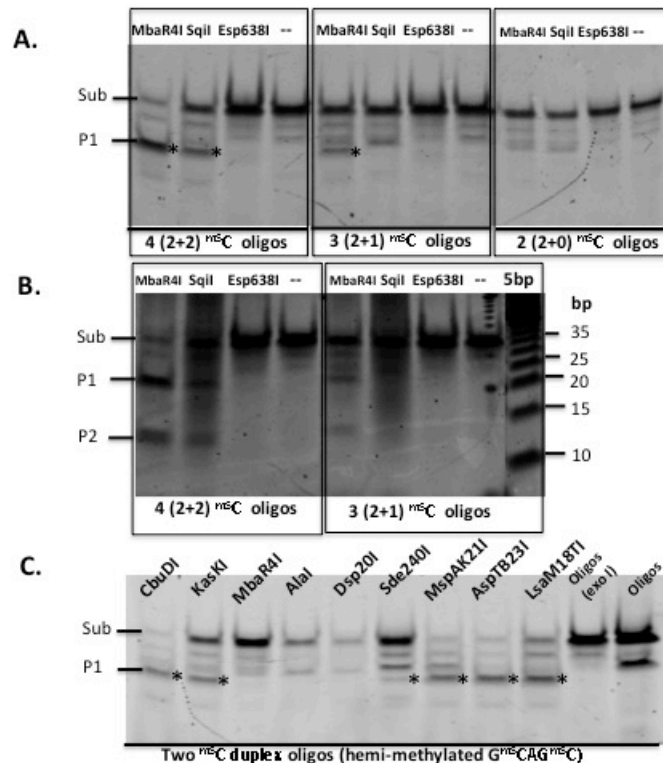
- A. SDS-PAGE analysis of partially purified BisI homolog enzymes (see Tables 1 to 3 for the list). Lanes 1-13, PK #1 to #13 clones (1-CbuDI, 2-KasKI, 3-MbaR4I, 4-AlaI, 5-Dsp20I, 6-PK6, 7-Sde240I, 8-SqiI, 9-PK10, 10-MspAK21I, 11-AspTB23I, 12-LsaM18I, 13-Esp638I). The stars denote the over-expressed and partially purified target proteins.
- B. and C. Restriction activity assays on pUC19-Fnu4HIM and phage XP12 DNA, respectively. Lanes 1-13, input enzymes are numbered as in A. Note: in lanes 3 (MbaR4I), 8 (SqiI), and 13 (Esp638I), strong endonuclease activity was detected on phage XP12 DNA only; poor activity (linear or partial nicking) was detected on the modified plasmid substrate. "--", uncut DNA.



Supplementary Figure S2

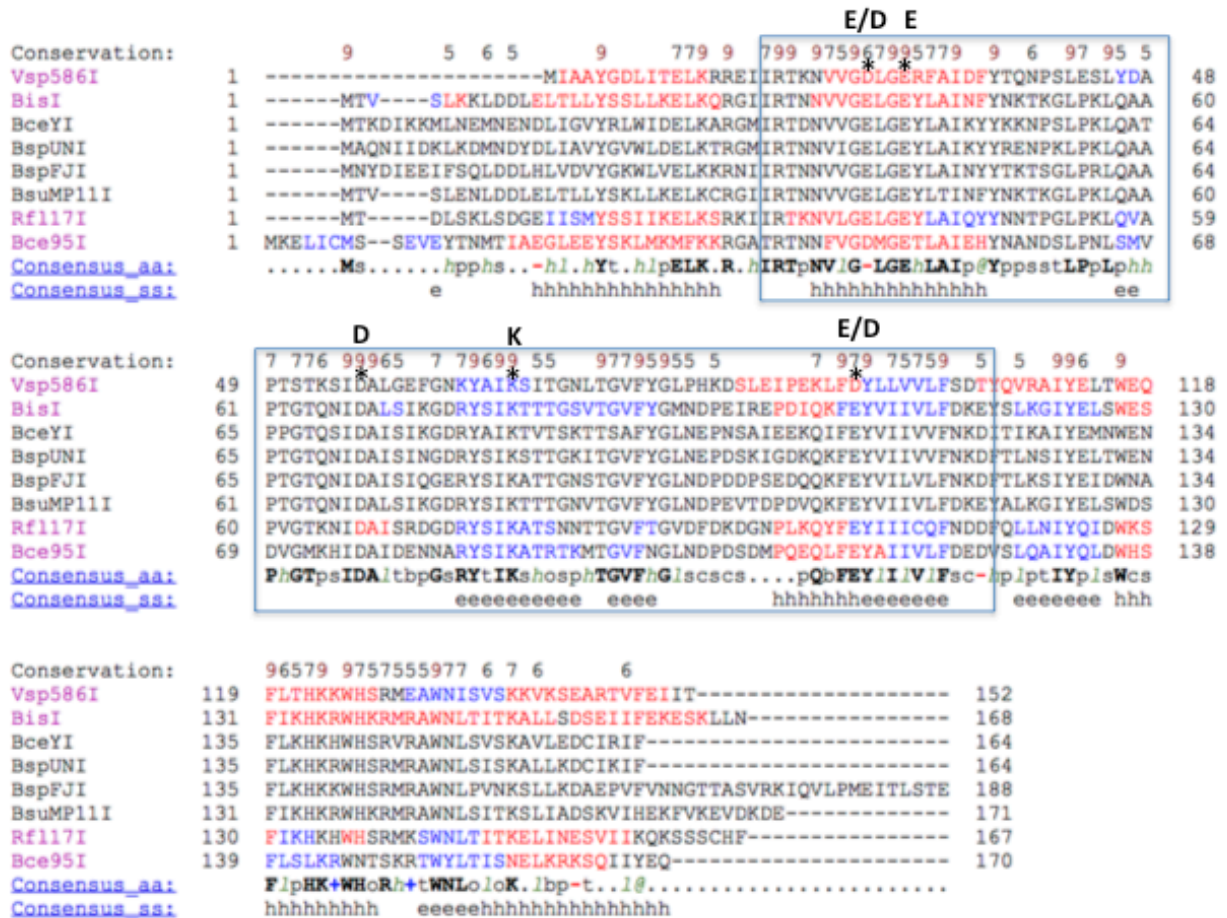
Digestion of modified duplex oligos (containing two to four m^5C) by *BisI* homologs MbaR4I (PK#3), SqiI (PK#9), Esp638I (PK#14), and other enzymes.

- A. MbaR4I, SqiI, and Esp638I digested duplex oligos with four, three, or two modified bases m^5C . The substrate (Sub) and product (P1, denoted by a “*”) were detected by FAM fluorescence imaging.
- B. MbaR4I, SqiI, and Esp638I digested duplex oligos (left panel, four m^5C ; right panel, three m^5C) analyzed on a 20% PAG gel. DNA bands were stained by SYBR Gold and detected by fluorescence imaging. “*” indicates the cleavage products P1 (20 bp) and P2 (14 bp). 5 bp, DNA size markers.
- C. Hemi-methylated duplex oligos (two m^5C on top strand only, unmodified bottom strand) digested by *BisI* homolog enzymes. “*”, cleavage product P1 as detected by FAM fluorescence imaging. After restriction digestion, 10 U of *E. coli* Exonuclease I was added to degrade any ssDNA.



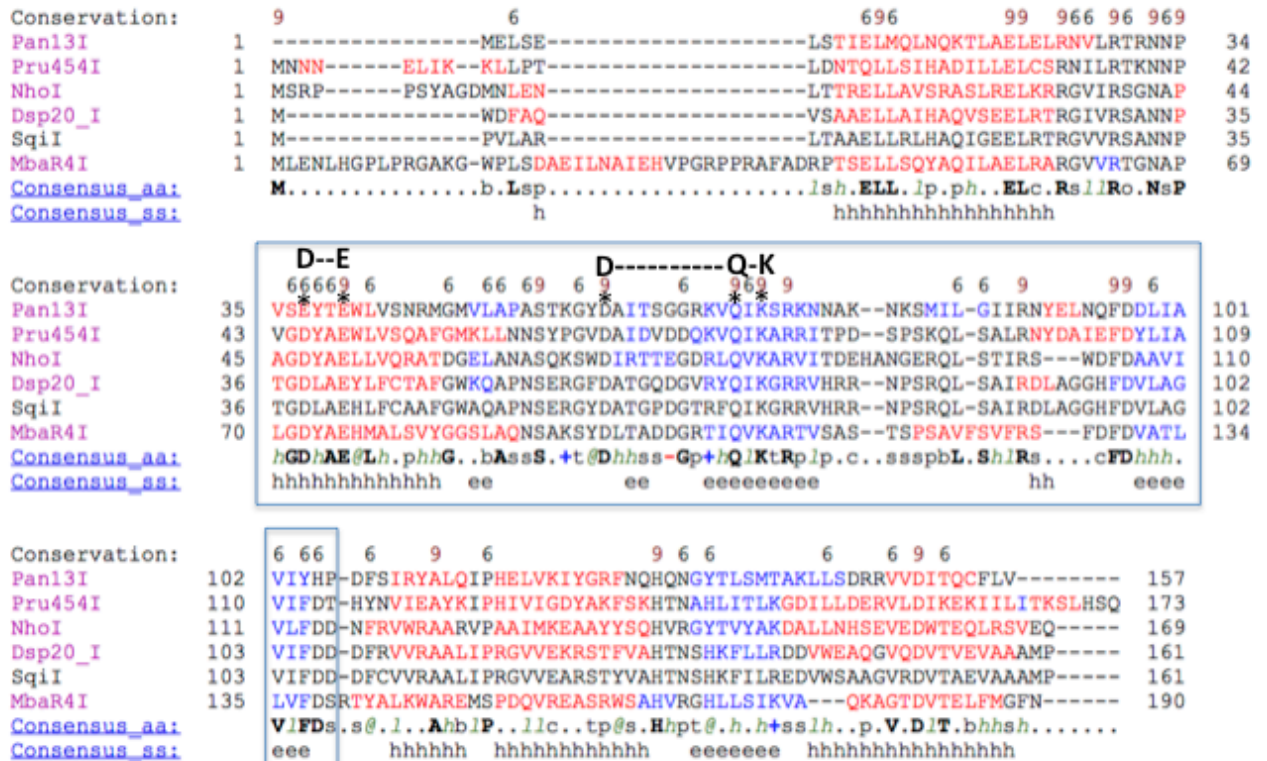
Supplementary Figure S3.

PROMALS3D (<http://prodata.swmed.edu/promals3d>) multiple sequence alignment for BisI, Bce95I, BceYI-like enzymes (cleavage of two to four ^{m5}C in GCNGC). The sequences in the box are predicted to form a typical REase fold ($\alpha\beta\beta\beta\alpha\beta$, the second β strand may be replaced by an α -helix) that contain 3-4 catalytic residues D, E, and K for metal ion (2-3 Mg²⁺) binding and catalysis. The conserved aa sequence E(or D)LGE---IDAI---RYSIKXT---TG(or S)VF-GL(V or M)---Q-FE(or D)Y-IIV or variants of this sequence can be found in BisI/Bce95I/BstYI-like enzymes and over 30 hypothetical proteins in sequenced bacterial genomes. Numbers (6 to 9) on top of the aa sequences show the propensity of conservation. “*”, predicted catalytic residue candidates.



Supplementary Figure S4.

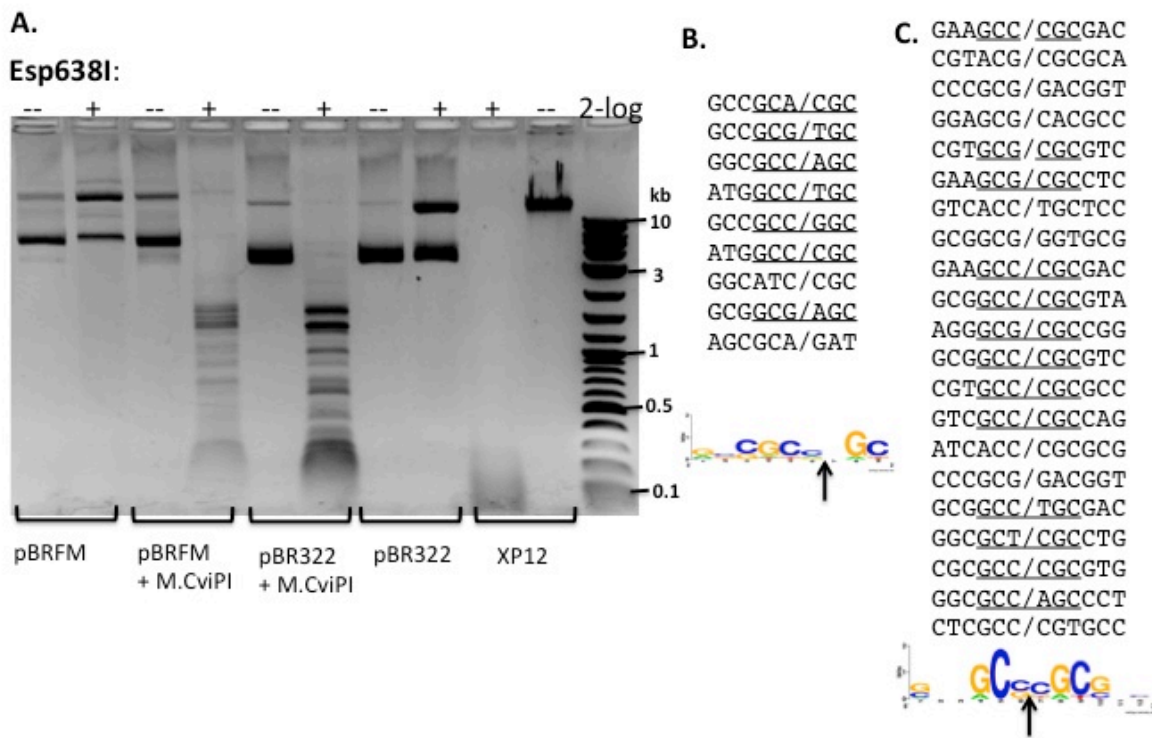
PROMALS3D multiple sequence alignment for NhoI, MbaR4I, SqiI-like enzymes (required three to four ^{m5}C in GCNGC for efficient cleavage). The aa sequences in the box are predicted to form the typical REase fold ($\alpha\beta\beta\beta\alpha\beta$) that contains the putative catalytic residues D or E, D-X₁₀-QxK for metal ion (2-3 Mg²⁺) binding and catalysis (a variant of PD-ExK, Mrr-like catalytic site). “*”, predicted catalytic residue candidates.



Supplementary Figure S5.

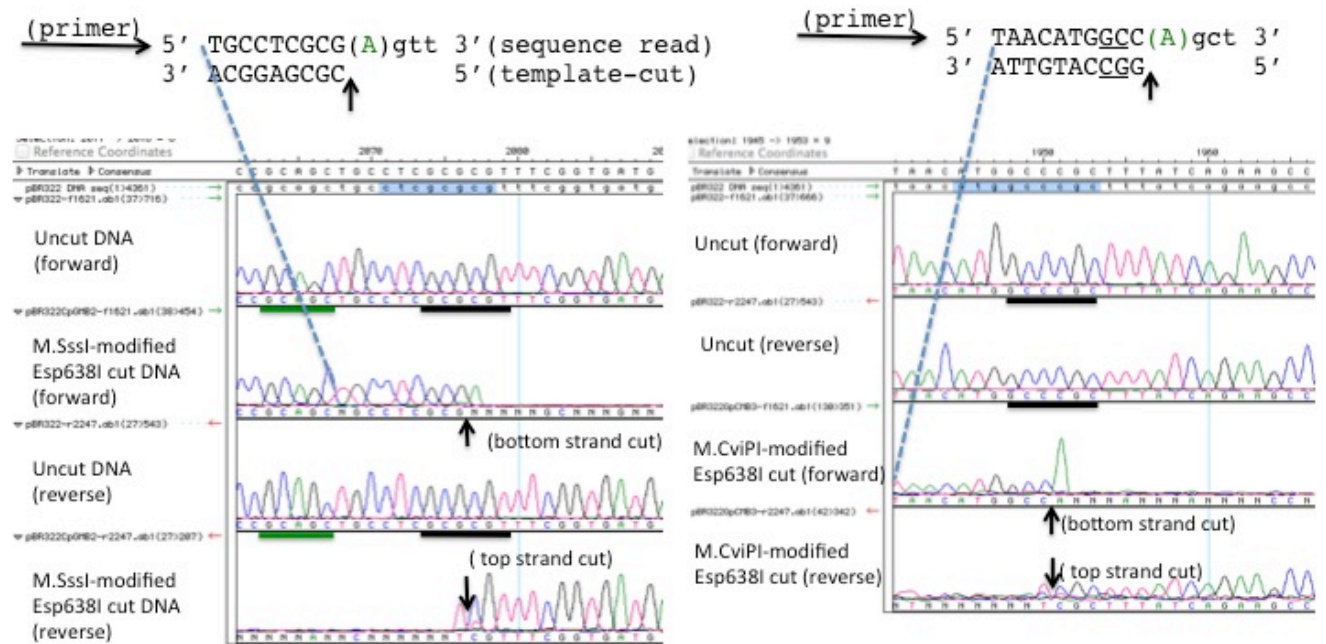
Esp638I digestion of M.CviPI-modified pBR322 and phage XP12 DNAs and a summary of Esp638I recognition sequences and cut sites.

- A. Esp638I digestion of pBRFM, pBRFM+ (additionally modified by M.CviPI), M.CviPI-modified pBR322, pBR322, and phage XP12 DNAs.
- B. A list of Esp638I recognition sequences and cut sites determined by run-off sequencing of Esp638I-digested, M.CviPI-premodified pBR322 DNA.
- C. Consensus recognition sequence (GCN↓NGC or RCN↓NGY) derived from cloned phage XP12 DNA fragments as compiled by Weblogo.



Supplementary Figure S6.

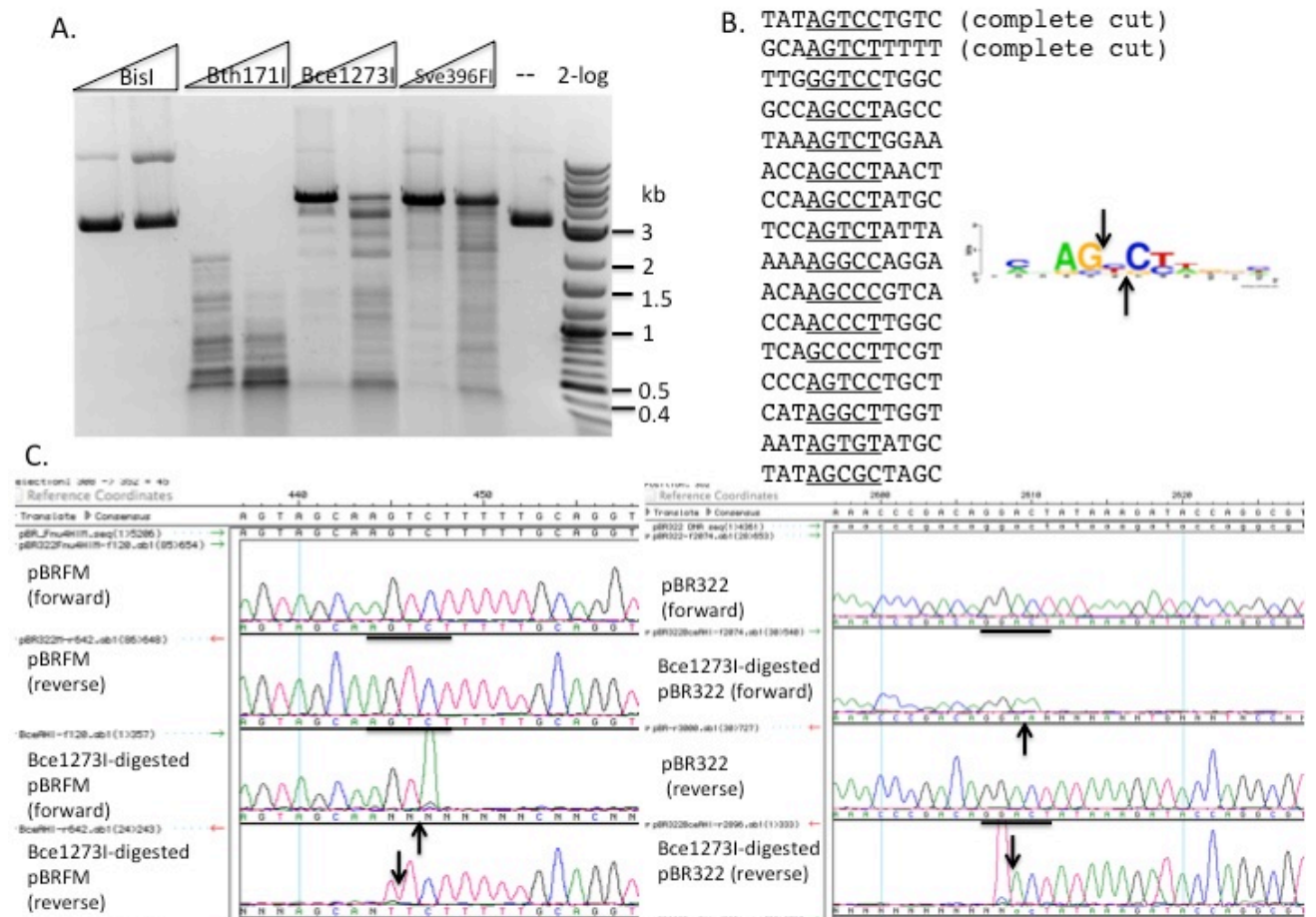
DNA run-off sequencing of Esp638I-digested pBR322 DNA, M.SssI-modified (left sequence panel), M.CviPI-modified (right sequence panel). Both the forward and reverse strands were shown as compared to undigested templates. GCAGC (indicated by a green bar) was not cut by Esp638I.



Supplementary Figure S8.

Star activity or altered specificities of three *BisI* family enzymes *Bth171I*, *Bce1273I*, and *Sve396I* in digestion of pBR322 (M.Dcm⁺) and DNA run-off sequencing of *Bce1273I*-digested pBR322.

- Agarose gel analysis of cleavage products (1 μ g of pBR322) digested by 1 or 5 μ g of REase as indicated above each lane. "--", uncut DNA, 2-log, 2-log DNA ladder.
- Bce1273I* cut sites derived from run-off sequencing and the consensus recognition sequence (RG↓NCY, relaxed sites RS↓NSY) compiled by Weblogo.
- Two examples of run-off sequence of *Bce1273I* cut sites (AG↓TCC and AG↓TCT) were shown.



Supplementary Figure S9.

Run-off sequencing of Bth171I-digested pBR322 (M.Dcm⁺) plasmid and the consensus sequence compiled by Weblogo.

- A. Four examples of run-off sequence of Bth171I cut sites (GG↓CCT, GC↓CCT, AG↓CCT, and AC↓CCT).
- B. Bth171I cut sites compiled by Weblogo to generate a consensus sequence RS↓NSY.
The top five sites were digested completely (complete run-off) and the rest of the sites were partially digested to give partial run-off traces.

