

Supplemental material for:

Functional interaction between the cytoplasmic ABC protein LptB and the inner membrane LptC protein, components of the lipopolysaccharide transport machinery in *Escherichia coli*

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Running Head: Functional interaction between LptB and LptC

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Table S1. Oligonucleotides

Name	Sequence (5'-3') ^a	Use and/or description
AP23	CGATCCCCGCGGTTATAGCAAAAGCAGAGAAC	Amplification of Tn-SS2 left junctions in ST-190, with FG1676
AP63	gtgatcacatctagat CAGTGGTGGTGGTGGTGGTG AGGCTGAGTTTGTGGTTTGGTTG	Construction of His tagged chimeras; <i>XbaI</i>
AP91	CATCGGCTCGTATAATGTG	Construction of pGS200 derivatives
AP92	CTGCGTTCTGATTTAATCTG	Construction of pGS200 derivatives
AP175	cgagagaggaattcaccatgcccgaagacactacgc	<i>Pa</i> -LptC and <i>Pa</i> -LptC-H construction for pGS111, pGS200, pGS403 and pGS456; <i>EcoRI</i>
AP176	aagcttctagattaacgaacctcatgctgacc	<i>Pa</i> -LptC construction for pGS111, pGS403 and pGS456; <i>XbaI</i>
AP179	CAATTTCCCCGGAGTTG	Amplification of Tn-SS2 right junctions in ST-190, with FG690
AP182	TATTACCCTTCTTCTGTG	Sequencing of Tn-SS2 right junction in ST-190
AP191	AAGGATAAAATCCCGACAtggcacatccagagegcc	CPP construction
AP192	ggcgctctggatgtgccaTGTCGGGATTTTATCCTT	CPP construction
AP193	CCCGACAAGAATTATGCAacctetgaagacctcgtc	CPC and PPC construction
AP194	gacgaggtcttcagaggtGCATAATTCTTGTCCGGG	CPC, and PPC construction
AP195	CGTGGCAACGTGCAACCCtggtcgtaaaagcagat	PCC construction
AP196	atctgctttacggaccaGGGTTGCACGTTGCCACG	PCC construction
AP197	CTGGTGACGCAGGATGTT cagaccgagcaagccgtt	PCP and CCP construction
AP198	aacggcttgctcggtctg AACATCCTGCGTCACCAG	PCP and CCP construction
AP237	aagcttctaga TCAGTGGTGGTGGTGGTGGTG acgaacctcatgctgacct	<i>Pa</i> -LptC-H construction for pGS200; <i>XbaI</i>
AP317	GCGCATCCACTGTTGATCCCCG	Sequencing of Tn-SS2 left junction in ST-190
AP329	gaattcacc ATGAAATTCAAACAAACAAACTC	LptA-HA construction for pBAD24LptHA; <i>EcoRI</i>
AP330	aagctt TTAAGCGTAATCTGGAACATCGTATGGGTAATTACCC TTCTTCTGTGCCGGGG	LptA-HA construction for pBAD24LptHA; <i>HindIII</i>
AP361	cccaagcttctaga TCAGTGGTGGTGGTGGTGGTGCTGAACATC CTGCGTCACC	CC-H construction for pGS208H; <i>HindIII</i>
AP363	cccaagcttctaga TCAAACATCCTGCGTCACC	CC- construction for pGS208; <i>HindIII</i>
AP467	CAGGAAGCCTCCATTGCCCGTCGCCTCAGCG	pGS429-LptB ^{F90A} and pGS431-LptB ^{F90A} construction, with AP468

AP468	CGCTGAGGCGACGGGCAATGGAGGCTTCCTG	pGS429-LptB ^{F90A} and pGS431-LptB ^{F90A} construction, with AP467
AP469	CAGGAAGCCTCCATTACCGTCGCCTCAGCG	pGS429-LptB ^{F90Y} and pGS431-LptB ^{F90Y} construction, with AP470
AP470	CGCTGAGGCGACGGTAAATGGAGGCTTCCTG	pGS429-LptB ^{F90Y} and pGS431-LptB ^{F90Y} construction, with AP469
AP471	CGAAATTTATTCTGCTCGACCAACCGTTTGCCGGGG	pGS429-LptB ^{E163Q} and pGS431-LptB ^{E163Q} construction, with AP472
AP472	CCCCGGCAAACGGTTGGTCGAGCAGAATAAATTCG	pGS429-LptB ^{E163Q} and pGS431-LptB ^{E163Q} construction, with AP471
FG575	CAACTCTCTACTGTTTCTCCATACCC	Sequencing of Tn-SS2 right junction in ST-190
FG687	TTGTGCCCAGTCATAGCCGAATAGCCT	Sequencing of Tn-SS2 left junction in ST-190
FG690	GCCAGTTAAGCCATTCATGCCAGTAGG	Amplification of Tn-SS2 right junctions in ST-190, with FG690
FG1676	CCACAGTCGATGAATCCAGA	Amplification of Tn-SS2 left junctions in ST-190, with FG1676
FG2935	catattcgtctcgtcgacacc ATGAAATTCAAACAAACAAACTCA GCC	<i>lptA</i> and <i>lptAB</i> construction for pGS407, pGS413, pGS414 and pGS415; <i>Esp3I-SalI</i>
FG2936	ggcettegtctcaagett TTAATTACCCTTCTTCTGTGCCG	<i>lptA</i> construction for pGS407; <i>Esp3I-HindIII</i>
FG2978	catattcgtctcgaattcacc ATGAGTAAAGCCAGACGTTGGG	<i>lptC190N</i> and <i>lptC</i> ¹³⁹⁻¹⁹¹ construction for pGS408, pGS411, pGS417, pGS418 and pGS419; <i>Esp3I-EcoRI</i>
FG2979	caggttcgtctctctaga TCAATCAATCACCGGATCCCC	<i>lptC190N</i> construction for pGS408 and pGS411; <i>Esp3I-XbaI</i>
FG3058	ccttcgtctcaagett TCAGAGTCTGAAGTCTTCCCC	<i>lptAB</i> construction for pGS413, pGS414 and pGS415; <i>Esp3I-HindIII</i>
FG3088	caggttcgtctctctaga TTAGAGATTGATCTGCGCGTTATC	<i>lptC</i> ¹³⁹⁻¹⁹¹ construction for pGS417, pGS418, pGS419, pGS431; <i>Esp3I-XbaI</i>

^a Upper case, *E. coli* genomic sequence; lower case, *P. aeruginosa* genomic sequence; bold lower case, oligonucleotide tail; lower bold underlined case, restriction site; italic upper case, HA or 6xHis coding sequence

Fig. S1A

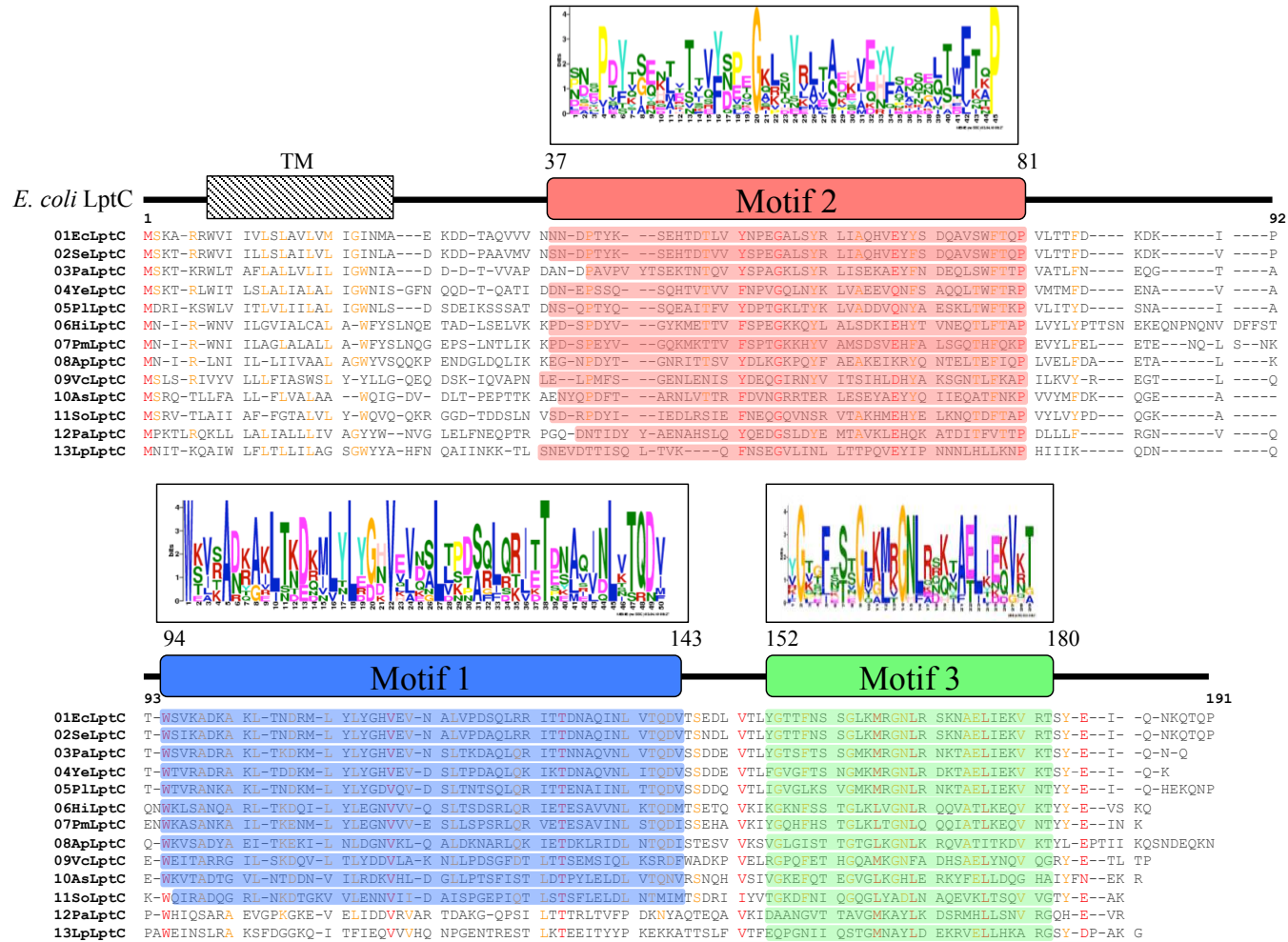


Fig. S1B

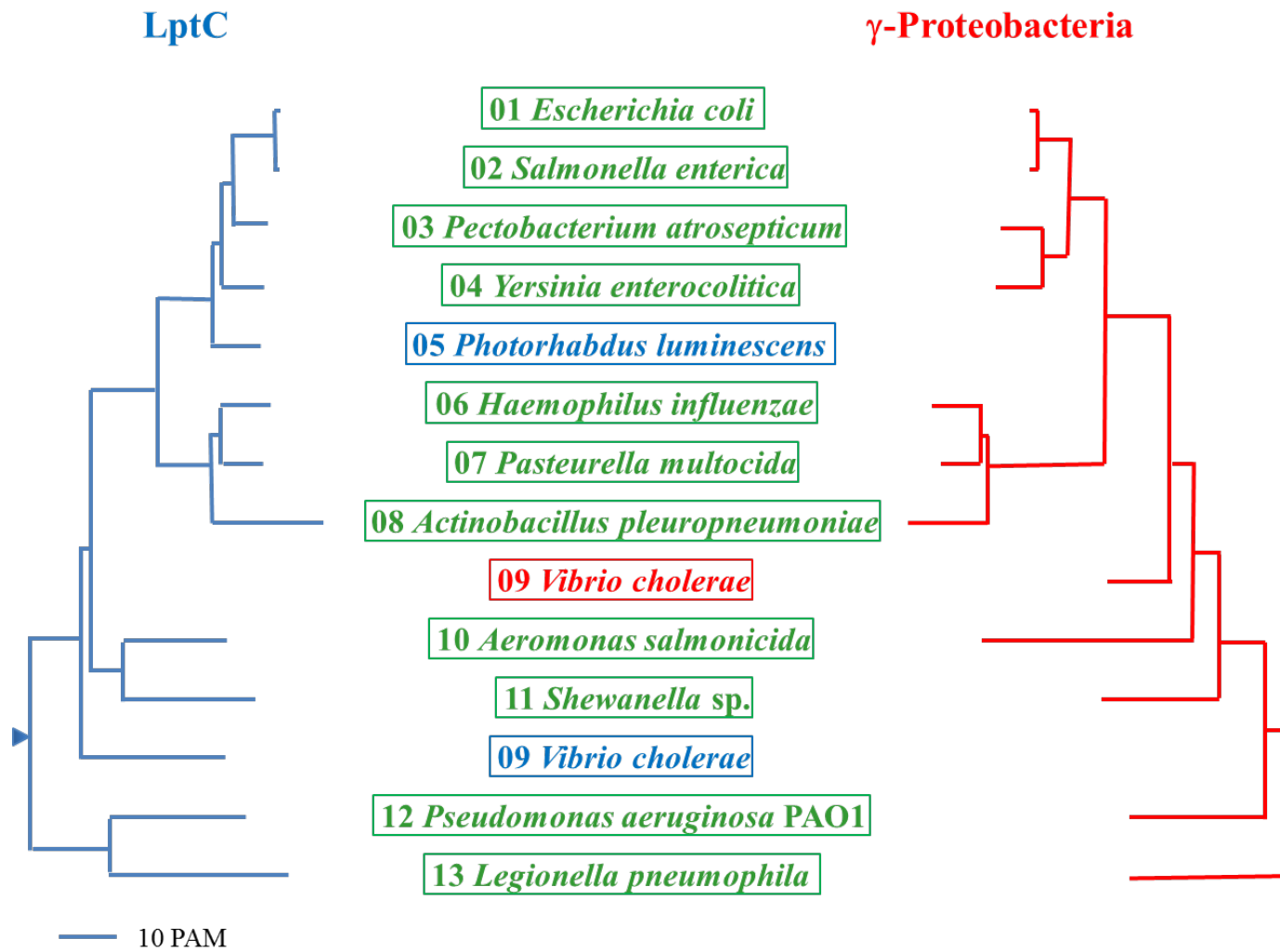
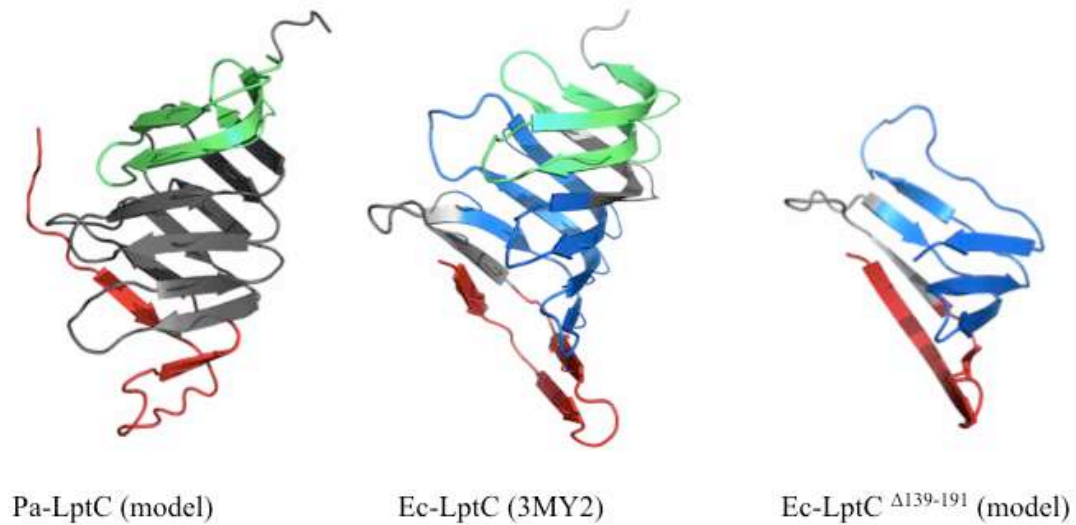


Figure S1. Features of LptC homologues from representative γ -Proteobacteria.

(A) Motifs predicted in *E. coli* LptC by MM algorithm. Multiple sequence alignment between LptC orthologues of 13 γ -Proteobacteria by Multalin and the Motifs predicted in *E. coli* LptC by MM algorithm are shown (see Materials and Methods for details). Sequence codes and Uniprot Accession Numbers are provided in brackets as follow: *E. coli* (01EcLptC, LPTC_ECOLI), *S. enterica* (02SeLptC, A9N767_SALPB), *Pectobacterium atrosepticum* (03PaLptC, Q6DAG2_PECAS), *Yersinia enterocolitica* (04YeLptC, A1JRC3_YERE8), *Photorhabdus luminescens* (05PiLptC, Q7N059_PHOLL), *Haemophilus influenzae* (06HiLptC, Q4QLE6_HAEI8), *Pasteurella multocida* (07PmLptC, V4PYQ4_PASMD), *Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae* (08ApLptC, A3MZ56_ACTP2), *Vibrio cholerae* O1 (09VcLptC, C3NV80_VIBCJ), *Aeromonas salmonicida* (10AsLptC, A4SHX4_AERS4), *Shewanella* sp. (11SoLptC, Q0HRC7_SHESR), *P. aeruginosa* PAO1 (12PaLptC, Q9HVV8_PSEAE), *Legionella pneumophila* (13LpLptC, D5TAY1_LEGP2). Conserved (50%) and highly conserved (90%) residues are depicted in orange and red, respectively. TM (Transmembrane Region, from residue 7 to 25), Motif 2 (from residue 37 to 81), Motif 1 (from residue 94 to 143), Motif 3 (from 152 to 180) are indicated. Consensus polypeptides from each motif are represented as a sequence logo graphic in which the relative size of the letters correlates with their frequency in the sequences.

(B) Dendrograms of LptC homologues genetic distance and phylogeny of representative γ -Proteobacteria. Genetic distance between LptC homologues was derived from the multialignment depicted above (S1A) using blosum62 as substitution matrix. The arrowhead points to the root of the LptC tree (left). The minimal distance between sequences is 20 PAM (percent accepted mutation). The phylogenetic tree of the representative γ -Proteobacteria (right) is from (1). In this tree the genus *Photorhabdus*, an insect pathogen living in an entomopathogenic nematode and belonging to the Enterobacteriaceae, was omitted in order to stabilize the phylogenetic tree. Notwithstanding some topological difference in the dendrograms (see for example *Vibrio cholerae*) the LptC homologues genetic distances fit the phylogenetic distances of the γ -Proteobacteria.

A



B

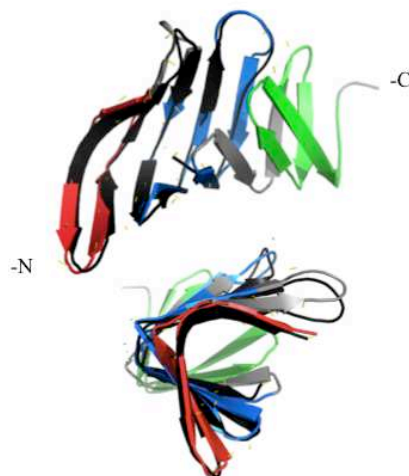


Figure S2. Crystal structure of *E. coli* LptC and structure prediction of the C-terminally truncated Ec-LptC and of the *P. aeruginosa* LptC orthologue. Panel A. Structure of *Pa*-LptC (PA4459) and of Ec-LptC $\Delta^{139-191}$ predicted by I-TASSER is shown next to the *Ec*-LptC structure 3MY2 (2). Both Ec-LptC $\Delta^{139-191}$ and *Pa*-LptC are modeled from residue 59, mirroring the lack of structural information in Ec-LptC X-ray structure. Regions corresponding to MEME motifs (Fig. S1A) are coloured as blue, motif 1; red, motif 2; green, motif 3. The non-recognized motif 1 in *Pa*-LptC is indicated in grey. Panel B. Ec-LptC $\Delta^{139-191}$ (model, depicted in black) and Ec-LptC wild type superimposition (RMSD 0.82 Å)

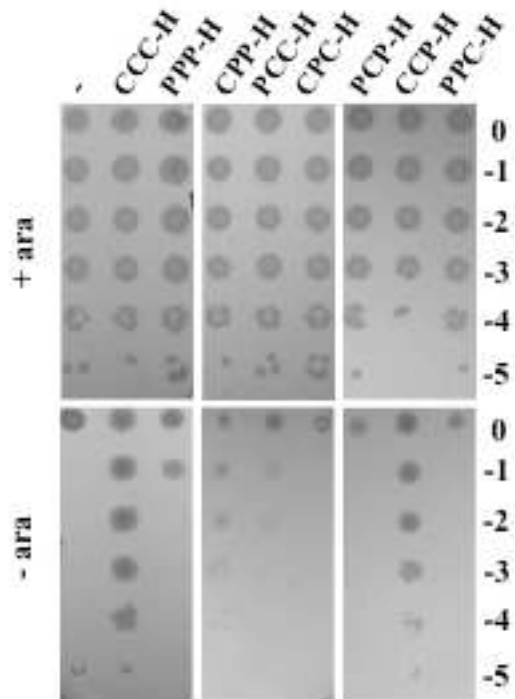


Figure S3. Complementation test of LptC depletion mutants with *E. coli* and *P. aeruginosa* wild type or chimeric LptC proteins fused to 6xHis-tag. Cultures of FL905 (*araBp-lptC*) strains freshly transformed with pGS100 derivatives expressing Ec-LptC-H (pGS108, CCC-H), Pa-LptC (pGS200, PPP-H), LptC chimeras fused to 6xHis-tag (pGS201H, CPP-H; pGS202H, PCC-H; pGS203H, CPC-H; pGS204H, PCP-H; pGS206H, CCP-H; pGS207H, PPC-H) and grown in LD-chloramphenicol-arabinose were serially diluted 1:10 in microtiter wells and replica plated in agar plates with (+ ara) or without (- ara) arabinose. The log of the serial dilutions is indicated on the right of the panel.

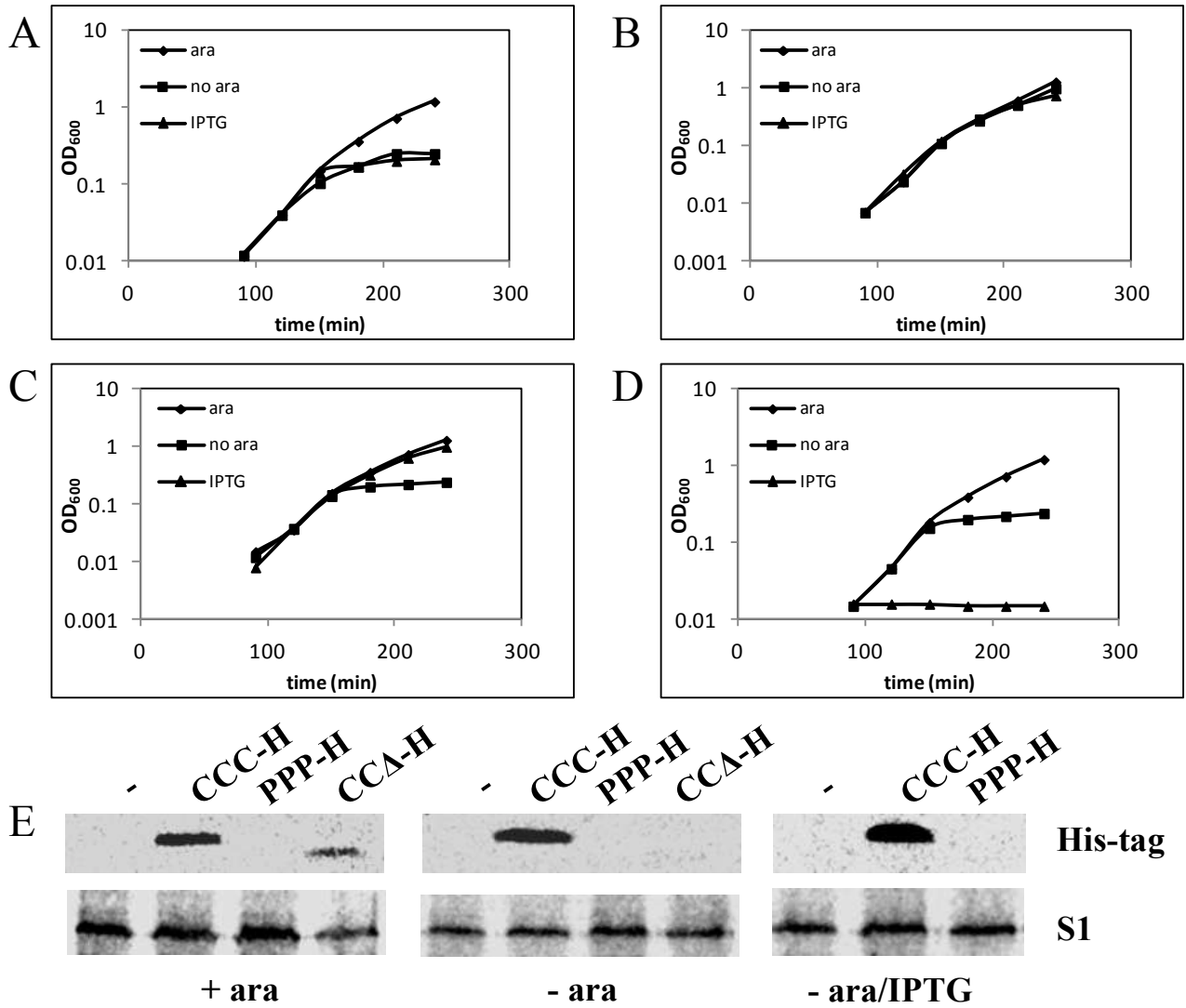


Figure S4. Growth curve and LptC protein level of FL905 cells complemented with different His tagged wild type or C-terminally truncated LptC proteins. Bacterial cultures grown in LD-arabinose up to an OD 0.2 were harvested by centrifugation, washed in LD and diluted 500 fold in LD with arabinose (ara) or without arabinose (no ara) or with IPTG (IPTG). FL905 cells were complemented with: pGS100 (-) (panel A), or pGS108 (CCC-H) (panel B), or pGS200 (PPP-H) (panel C) or pGS208H (CCA-H) (panel D). Samples collected 240 min after the shift to the different conditions (panel E) were analyzed by Western blotting using anti-His antibodies to detect the different His-tagged LptC forms. The level of S1 protein was used as loading control using anti-S1 antibodies.

References

1. **Williams KP, Gillespie JJ, Sobral BW, Nordberg EK, Snyder EE, Shalloom JM, Dickerman AW.** 2010. Phylogeny of gammaproteobacteria. *J Bacteriol* **192**:2305-2314.
2. **Tran AX, Dong C, Whitfield C.** 2010. Structure and functional analysis of LptC, a conserved membrane protein involved in the lipopolysaccharide export pathway in *Escherichia coli*. *J Biol Chem* **285**:33529-33539.