

Supplementary Information

Processive DNA Unwinding by RecBCD Helicase in the Absence of Canonical Motor Translocation

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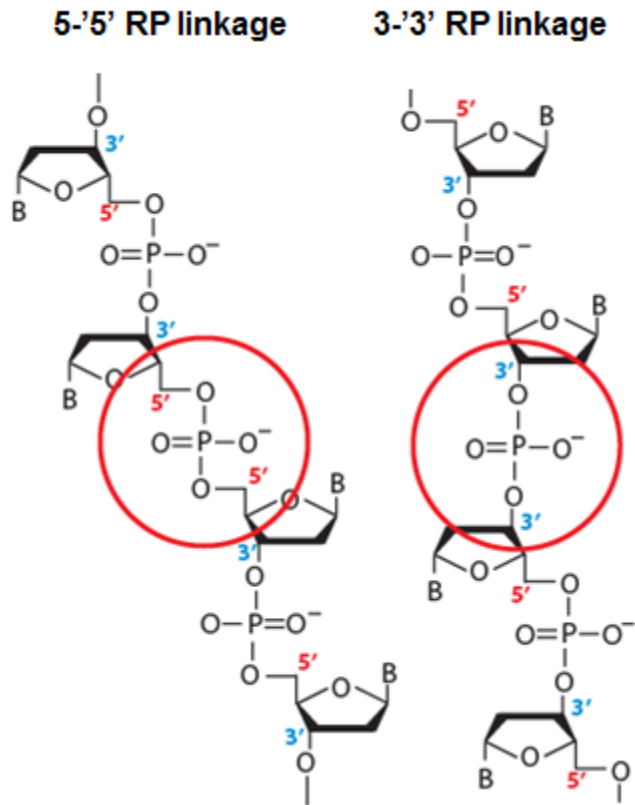


Figure S1. Chemical structures of single stranded DNA with reversed polarity linkages in the phosphate backbone. A 5'-5' linkage (left) and a 3'-3' linkage (right).

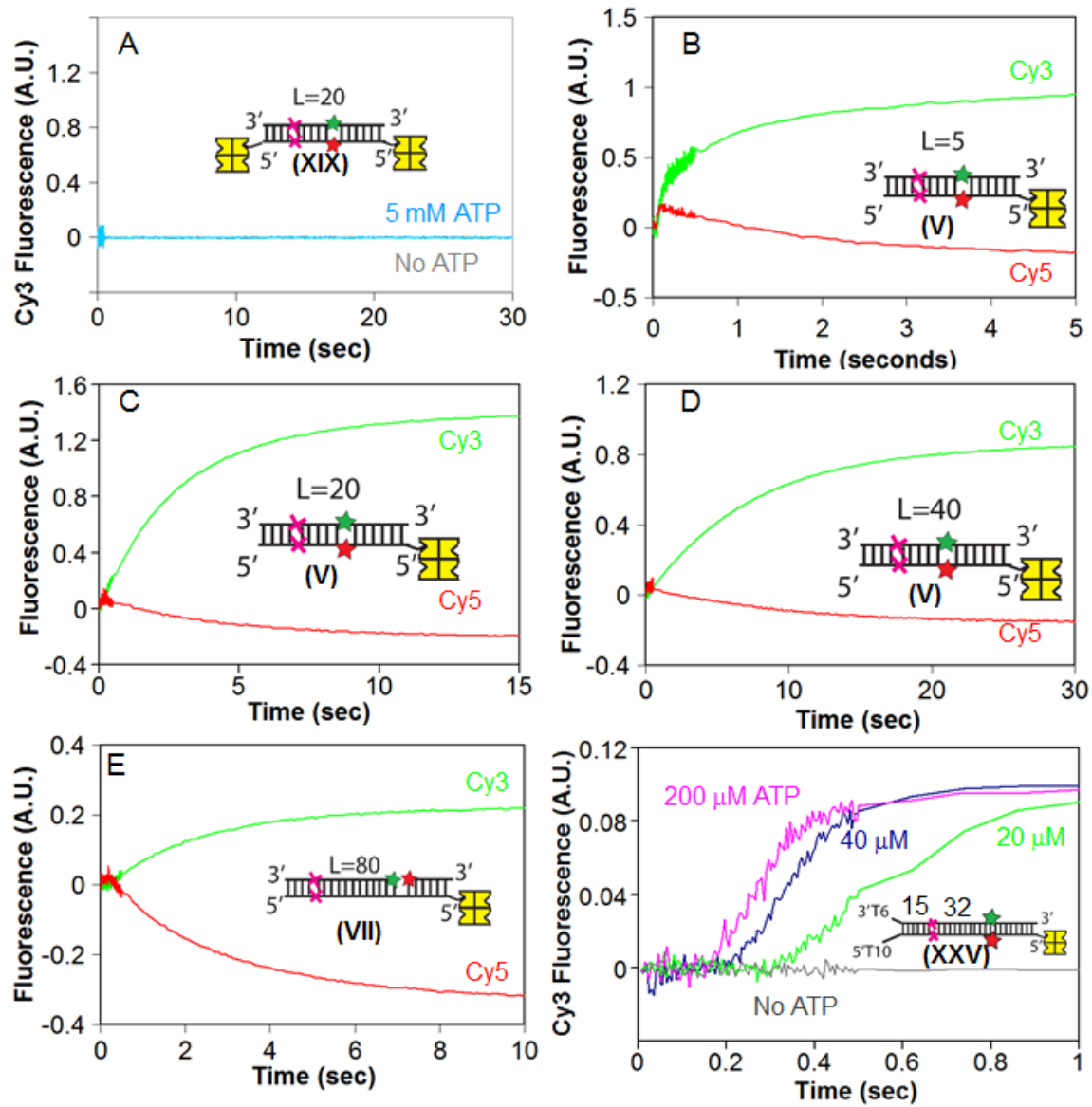


Figure S2

Figure S2. Biotin Streptavidin at the duplex DNA ends blocks DNA unwinding by RecBCD.

- A.** Control experiment testing ability of RecBCD to unwind dsDNA with streptavidin blocks on both ends. Stopped-flow experiments were performed by pre-incubating RecBCD (15 nM) with DNA XVI (20 nM) and mixing with ATP (5 mM) and heparin (8 mg/mL) (blue) or no ATP (gray) and heparin (8 mg/mL) in Buffer M30 at 25° C. Cy3 was excited at 505 nm, and Cy3 and Cy5 fluorescence were monitored simultaneously.
- B.** Experiments were conducted as in panel **A**, with DNA Series V (L=5 bp).
- C.** Experiments were conducted as in panel **A**, with DNA Series V (L=20 bp).
- D.** Experiments were conducted as in panel **A**, with DNA Series V (L=40 bp).
- E.** Experiments were conducted as in panel **A**, with DNA Series VI (L=80 bp) Cy3 time courses (green) and Cy5 time courses (red) are shown.
- F.** Experiments were conducted as in panel **A**, with DNA XXV at 200 μ M, 40 μ M, 20 μ M, and no ATP.

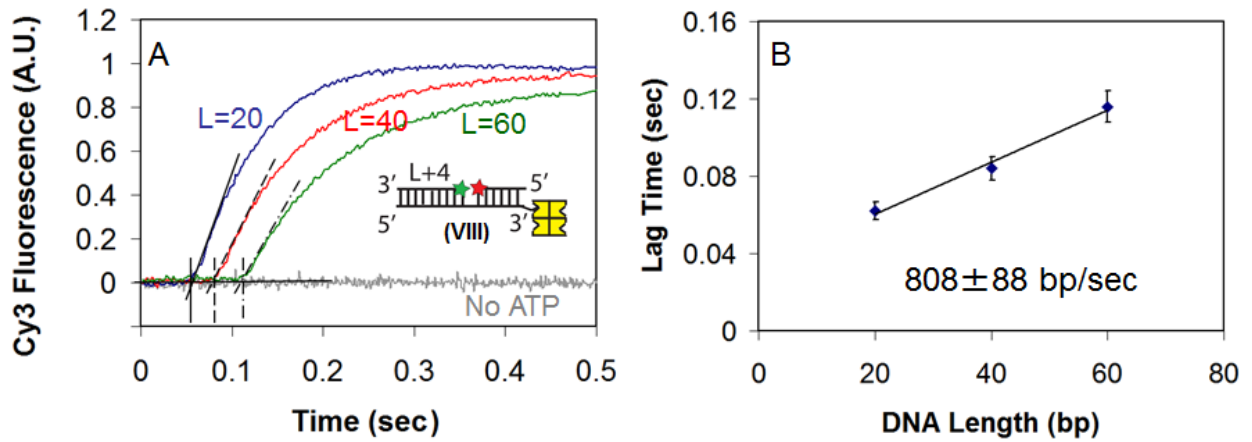


Figure S3. RecBCD unwinding of normal DNA.

A. Stopped-flow time experiments were performed by mixing pre-incubated RecBCD (15 nM) and DNA Series VIII (20 nM) with ATP (5 mM) and heparin (8 mg/mL) in Buffer M30 at 25° C. Cy3 was excited at 505 nm, and Cy3 and Cy5 fluorescence were monitored simultaneously. Cy3 fluorescence time course are shown for L=20 bp (blue), L=40 bp (red), and L=60 bp (green).

B. Lag times for RecBCD unwinding of normal DNA (VIII) increase linearly with duplex length, L, (5mM ATP).

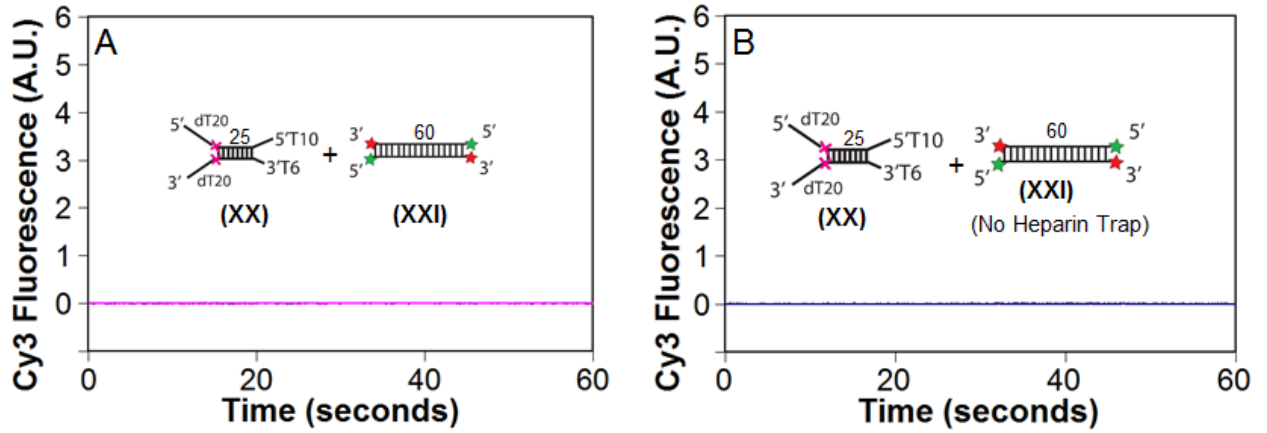


Figure S4. RecBCD remains at RP linkages in the absence of a heparin trap.

A. Experiments were conducted as in Fig. 1B, with RecBCD (18.75 nM) pre-incubated with DNA XX (25 nM) and XXI (25 nM).

B. Experiments were conducted as in panel **A**, except with no heparin trap.

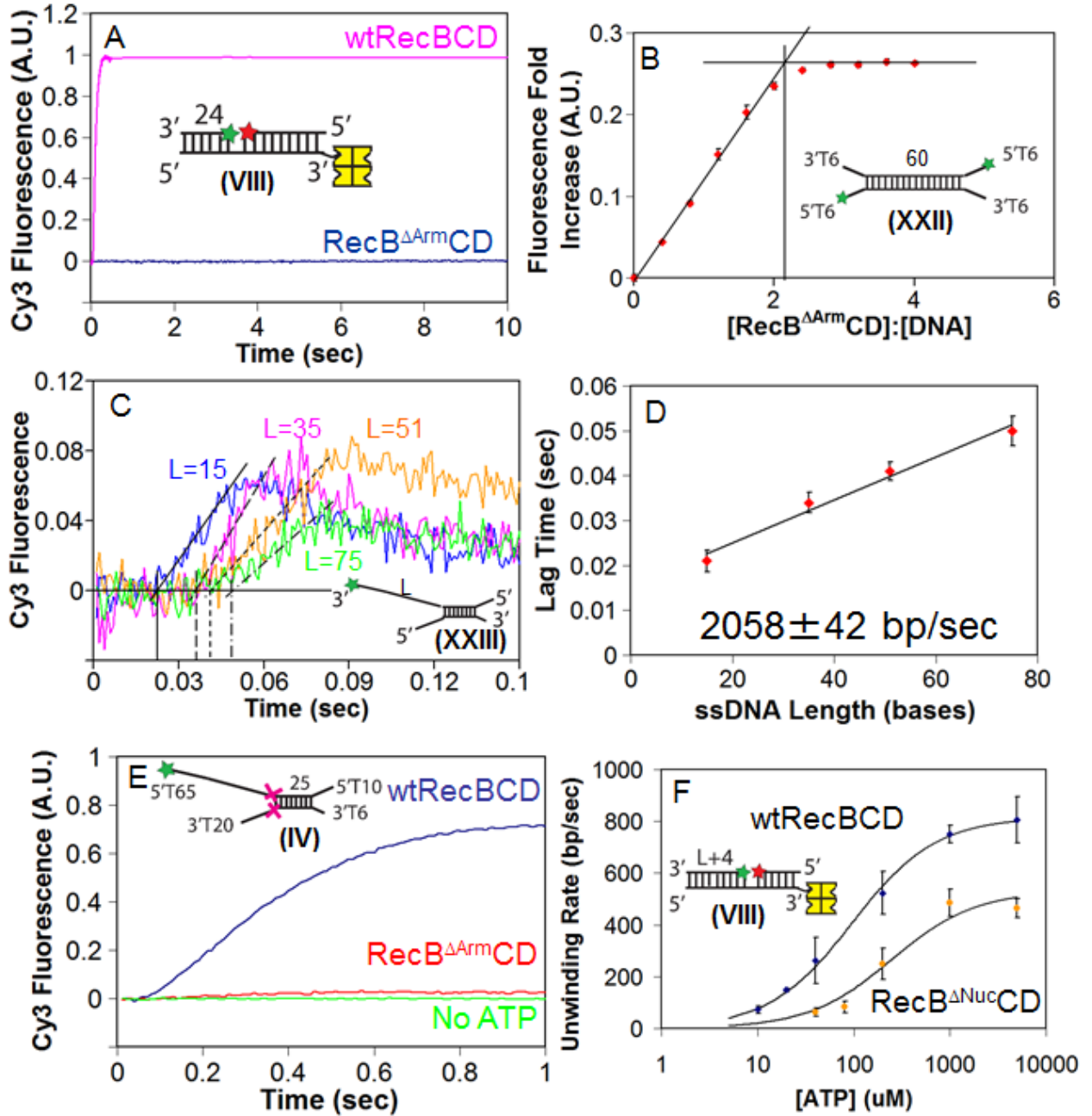


Figure S5 (A-F)

G

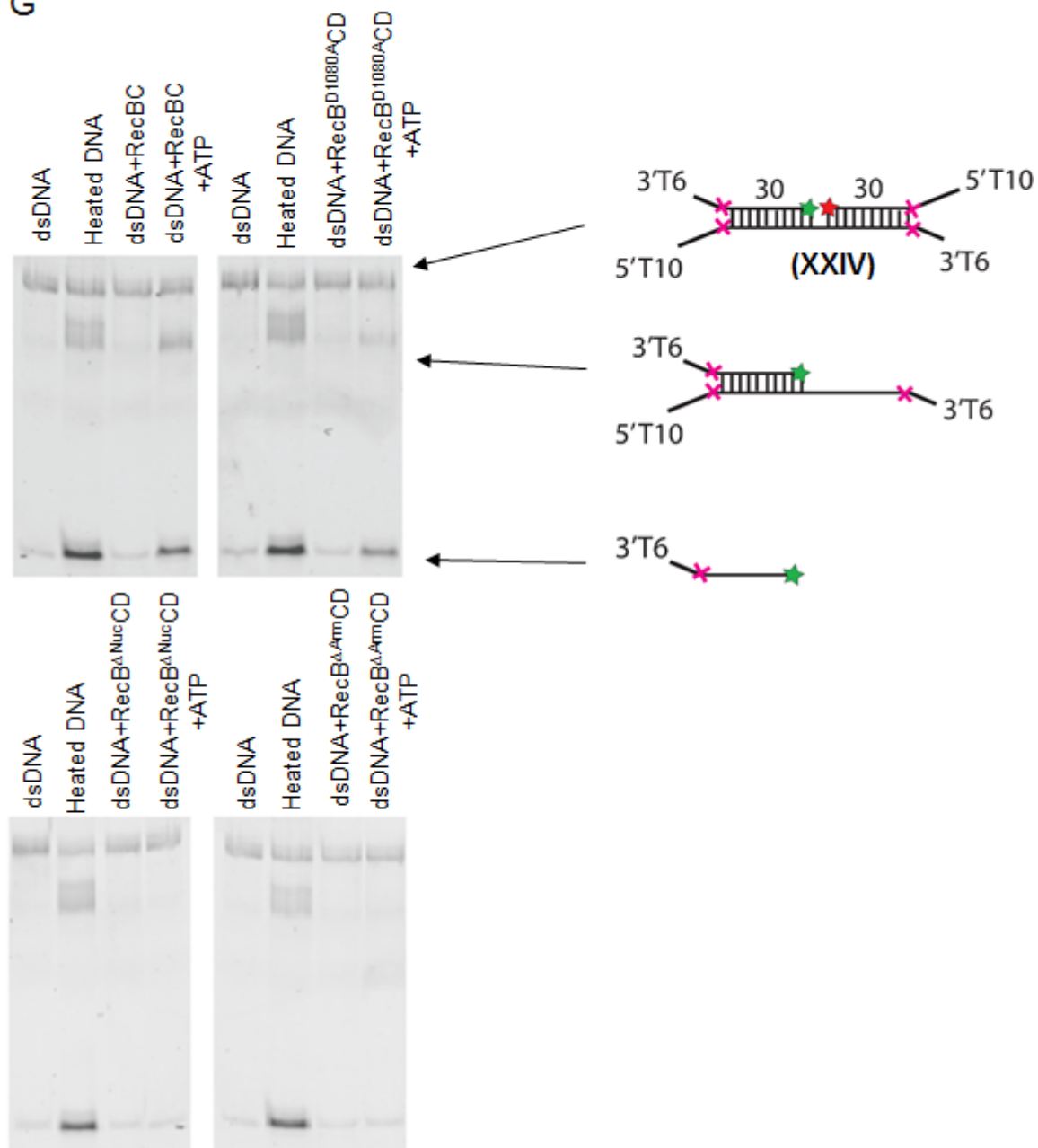


Figure S5 (G)

Figure S5. ssDNA translocation and DNA unwinding properties of RecB^{ΔArm}CD and RecB^{ΔNuc}CD.

A. Stopped-flow time experiments were performed by mixing pre-incubated RecBCD (15 nM) (pink) or RecB^{ΔArm}CD (blue) (15 nM) and DNA Series VIII (L=20 bp) (20 nM) with ATP (5 mM) and heparin (8 mg/mL) in Buffer M30 at 25° C. Cy3 was excited at 505 nm, and Cy3 and Cy5 fluorescence were monitored simultaneously.

B. RecB^{ΔArm}CD binds with high affinity (stoichiometrically) to DNA ends possessing 3'-dT6/5'-dT6 tails (DNA XXII). Increase in Cy3 fluorescence was monitored upon titration of Cy3-labeled DNA (20 nM, 40 nM DNA ends) with RecB^{ΔArm}CD in Buffer M (30 mM NaCl), 25°C. Cy3 fluorescence was excited at 515 nm, emissions were collected at 570 nm.

C. Stopped-flow time experiments monitoring 5' to 3' ssDNA translocation of RecB^{ΔArm}CD. RecB^{ΔArm}CD (18.75 nM) pre-incubated with DNA series XXIII (25 nM) (with (dT_L) extensions) in Buffer M (250 mM NaCl) in a 1:10 volumetric ratio with ATP (various concentrations) and heparin (8 mg/mL) in buffer M (8 mM NaCl) yielding the final concentrations listed above and in the figure, and a final NaCl concentration of 30 mM at 25°C. Cy3 fluorescence time courses are shown for L=15 nt (blue), L=35 nt (pink), L=51 nt (orange), and L=75 nt (green).

D. Lag times from the experiments in panel C increase linearly with L yielding a rate of 2058±42 nt/sec for 5'-3' translocation of RecB^{ΔArm}CD along ssDNA at (5 mM ATP) RecB^{ΔArm}CD.

E. RecB^{ΔArm}CD shows little evidence for secondary translocase activity. Stopped-flow experiments monitoring Cy3 fluorescence performed by pre-incubating RecBCD or

RecB^{ΔArm}CD (18.75 nM) with DNA IV (25 nM) in Buffer M (250 mM NaCl) in a 1:10 volumetric ratio with ATP (5 mM) and heparin (8 mg/mL) in buffer M (8 mM NaCl) yielding the final concentrations listed above and a final NaCl concentration of 30 mM at 25°C. RecBCD (blue), RecB^{ΔArm}CD (red), or RecBCD in the absence of ATP (green).

F. ATP dependence of rates of normal DNA unwinding by RecBCD (blue) and RecB^{ΔNuc}CD (orange). Experiments were performed as described in Fig. 5C, at the indicated ATP concentrations.

G. RecB^{1080A}CD and RecBC, but not RecB^{ΔArm}CD or RecB^{ΔNuc}CD show DNA strand separation of RP DNA in a standard DNA helicase assay. DNA XXIV (25 nM), helicase (20 nM), and ATP (1 mM) were mixed in Buffer M (30 mM NaCl) at 22°C, and the reaction was stopped with EDTA after 3 minutes. Bound protein was then removed by adding SDS (2.5%). Each reaction was loaded onto a non-denaturing 10% PAGE TBE gel. Control reactions lacked ATP (third lane) or ATP and enzyme (first and second lane). DNA in the second lanes were heated at 95 degrees for 3 minutes and then cooled before loading. The fourth lane contained DNA, ATP, and a variant of the RecBCD helicase as indicated.

Supplementary Table S1:

Table of oligonucleotide sequences annealed to construct substrates for experiments in this paper. Dyes are indicated by “Cy3” or “Cy5” in the sequence. Reverse polarity linkages are indicated by “-3’-3’-” or “-5’-5’-” in the sequence.