Supplementary Information

Systematic site-directed mutagenesis of the *Helicobacter pylori* **CagL protein of the Cag type IV secretion system identifies novel functional domains**

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Supplementary Figure S1: Alignment of CagL amino acid sequences derived from diveres CagL alleles of globally collected *H. pylori* **strains belonging to different geographical populations.**

Multiple sequence alignment of various CagL sequences from a global strain collection (Olbermann et al., 2009) was established for the identification of variable CagL sections and amino acids. The alignment was imaged by GeneDoc (Nicholas, K.B., Nicholas H.B. Jr., and Deerfield, D.W. II. 1997 GeneDoc: Analysis and Visualization of Genetic Variation, EMBNEW.NEWS 4:14), revealing several strain-specific CagL sequence variations. Identical stretches of sequence between all alleles are indicated in black with white letters. Variable amino acids are indicated with grey or white backgrounds. A consensus sequence was generated at the bottom of the alignment.

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Supplementary Figure S2: amino acid alignment of putative T4SS tip proteins (VirB5 orthologs) from diverse bacteria, including HP0539 (CagL) from H. pylori strain 26695. The alignment was generated by CLUSTAL-W and manually curated. The alignment is presented using GeneDoc (Nicholas, K.B., Nicholas H.B. Jr., and Deerfield, D.W. II. 1997 GeneDoc: Analysis and Visualization of Genetic Variation, EMBNEW.NEWS 4:14), with amino acids of similar physicochemical properties shaded in the same color* by software default settings. *H. pylori*–specific amino acid motifs (in predicted loops which are either common to all orthologs or specific to certain host-associated species) are boxed (loop L1 to loop L4 labelled in red). TrbJ and TraC are VirB5 orthologs from DNA-transporting T4SS; Proteins designated VirB5 are recognized, annotated T4SS VirB5 proteins in databases. Bacterial names are abbreviated as follows: Brucmel: Brucella melitensis; Brucsu: Brucella suis; Dichelobac: Dichelobacter nodosum; Sinomel: Sinorhizobium meliloti; Ecoli: Escherichia coli; Pseusyr: Pseudomonas syringae; Camup: *Campylobacter upsaliensis*; Bartri: *Bartonella tribocorum*; Agrotum: *Agrobacterium tumefaciens.*

*The color coding according to software default settings is as follows: 1) Black background color (white text color): hydrophobic amino acids (ILVAGMFYWHPTC); 2) Green background color (blue text color): polar amino acids (YWHKREQDNST); 3) Blue background color (white text color): charged amino acids (HKRED); 4) Grey background color (red text color): aliphatic amino acids (ILVA); 5) Yellow background color (green text color): small amino acids (VCAGDNSTP); 6) Green background color (red text color): amphoteric amino acids (HREQDN); 7) Blue background color (red text color): amino acids with possible positive charge (HKR).

HP0539: MKTLVKNTISSFLLLSVLMAEDITSGLKOLDSTYOETNOOVLKNLDEIFSTTSPSANNEM

- Jpred:
- Konf.: 7099986104788888888601899998740000888699999988775147777777777

HP0539: GEEDALNIKKAAIALRGDLALLKANFEANELFFISEDVIFKTYMSSPELLLTYMKINPLD Jpred: Konf.: 777653000000000055000001536873688704400000047800000088605777

HP0539: ONTAEOOCGISDKVLVLYCEGKLKIEOEKONIRERLETSLKAYOSNIGGTASLITASOTL $-$ EEEEEEE - - - EEEHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHH Jpred: $------++HHHH++HHHH+$ 766443467775278998458556020668999999757764005778760110000678 Konf.:

HP0539: VESLKNKNFIKGIRKLMLAHNKVFLNYLEELDALERSLEQSKRQYLQERQSSKIIVK

- Jpred:
- Konf.: 752068866899999873008167652265042288757759999998038806736

deletion

Supplementary Figure S3: Secondary structure prediction of H. pylori CagL (strain 26695); indicated is the selection of ten short motif deletion mutants. Secondary structural prediction of CagL was performed using Jpred (www.compbio.dundee.ac.uk/jpred). Helical (H), extended (E) and other (-) types of secondary structure. Confidence of prediction: (9) high, (0) low.

Supplementary Figure S4: Template-based structural prediction of different CagL site-directed motif deletion mutants based on the published CagL crystal structure **(pdb 3ZCJ_chainA; Barden** *et al***., Structure 2013).** Template-based structural prediction of different CagL deletion mutants using the fully automated protein structure homology-modelling server SwissModel (Biasini M. *et al.*, Nucleic Acids Research 2014). The CagL crystal structure (pdb: 3ZCJ_chainA; Barden S. *et al*., Structure 2013) shown for comparison was imaged in ribbon mode by Yasara (www.yasara.org). Orientation: α 90.739; β 100.239; γ 25.757. The template-based structural prediction does not allow a conclusion regarding the integrity and stability of the native proteins in *H. pylori* (see also Fig. 2 in main manuscript: CagL variants with hampered integrity *in vivo* according to Fig. 2 are marked by *).

Supplementary Figure S5: Subcellular localization of CagL and CagI in several isogenic chromosomal mutants of H. pylori SU2 **containing site-directed motif deletions in** *cagL***.**

Bacteria were separated into outer (O), soluble (S) and insoluble (I) fractions by shearing, sonication and differential centrifugation (Methods). Equal protein amounts (10 µg) for each sample were separated on SDS gels followed by Western blotting. Proteins (CagL, CagI and FlhA) were detected using specific antisera (rabbit α-CagL, 1:20,000; rabbit α-CagI, 1:5,000; rabbit α-FlhA, 1:10,000). FlhA (membrane-bound component of the flagellar T3 export apparatus) served as a fractionation control of the insoluble fraction (IM). Representative blots of one mutant clone for each CagL mutation (two clones each were characterized with equivalent results) are shown.

Supplementary Figure S6: CagA translocation assay into AGS cells for different CagL mutants, showing the contribution of different CagL **motifs to the translocation of CagA into AGS cells.**

AGS cells were infected for 4 h (MOI=100) with wild-type SU2 and isogenic chromosomal *cagL* deletion and substitution mutants as indicated in the figure. AGS cell lysates were analyzed for phosphorylated CagA (pCagA; rabbit anti-*Hp*-pCagA, CSPEPI-pY-ATID, IgGfraction, 1:10,000) and total CagA (CagA; rabbit α-*Hp*-CagA-antigen, IgG-fraction, Austral Biologicals, San Ramon, USA, 1:10,000). Detection of invariable *H. pylori* antigens (*H. pylori*; rabbit anti-*H. pylori*, DAKO, 1:2,500) for *H. pylori* quantitation and the cellular protein actin (Actin; mouse α-actin, Millipore, Schwalbach, Germany, 1:20,000). were used as loading controls. The influence of the respective *cagL* mutations on pCagA and CagA protein amounts was determined by Western blot densitometry (normalization against wild type samples and the invariable *H. pylori* antigens was done in each respective blot separately). Phospho-CagA signal for *H. pylori* SU2 parental strain of each blot was normalized against *H. pylori* invariable antigen intensity and then set to 100% to serve as intensity standard separately for each blot. The relative values for pCagA in the mutants are indicated in percent (black labels in the pCagA panels). Representative panels of one mutant clone for each CagL mutation (two clones each were characterized with equivalent results) are shown. N.D.= not detectable.

Supplementary Figure S7: Quantitation (densitometry) of CagL, CagI and CagH in several isogenic chromosomal single amino acid substitution mutants of H. pylori SU2 in *cagL***.**

Equal protein amounts of bacterial total lysates (10 µg) were separated on SDS gels followed by Western blotting. Proteins (CagL, CagI and CagH) were detected using specific antisera (rabbit α-CagL, 1:20,000; rabbit α-CagI, 1:5,000; rabbit α-CagH, 1:5,000). Densitometry was performed using ImageJ on the Western blots. Intensities for each protein band were corrected for equal loading (using one defined invariable *H. pylori* antigen band for each sample) and then normalized against the respective CagL, CagI or CagH protein band intensities in a wild type sample (reference) run on each blot, which were set to 100%. Results are shown in this graph as relative intensities in comparison to the wild type sample. The quantitation refers to the panel shown in main Fig. 2.

Supplementary Fig. S8: Silver stains and Western blots of analyzed purified CagL protein variants for purity control and comparative quantification.

Non-tagged CagL proteins after two-step purification were separated on SDS-gels followed by silver staining (Blum H. *et al*., Electrophoresis 1987). Protein amounts were always precisely assessed by direct comparison with defined GST amounts (control protein) and the amounts adjusted for the subsequent binding assays by comparison with several different lanes loaded with defined CagL wild type protein amounts on each gel. Panel **A)** shows an exemplary gel with CagL wild type protein (reference amounts) and two purified mutant proteins loaded for comparison in different amounts, respectively. Panel **B)** shows silver-stained gel results of all purified CagL variants used in this study. Panel **C)** shows a Western blot after loading defined amounts of CagL variants (25 ng in each lane), and detected using anti-CagL polyclonal antiserum (AK271, 1:10,000; Methods). This was used as an additional control to verify that all variants were detected at similar detection intensities by the antiserum. CagL^{ΔTSPSAΔRGD} was only tested in ELISA (results not shown)

Supplementary Figure S9

Supplementary Fig. S9:

A) CagL orthologous VirB5 proteins from different bacterial species were modelled using SwissModel according to the crystal structure of CagL chainA (pdb: 3zcj; Barden *et al*., Structure 2013). *Escherichia coli* TraC, a VirB5 ortholog from a plasmid conjugation system, which provided the first published VirB5 structure (pdb: 1r8i; Yeo *et al*., PNAS 2003), is shown for comparative purposes. Modelling scores (QMEAN4) were at -6 or lower for each protein, indicating an uncertain structural model (not all amino acids were modelled in each ortholog).

Short designation of proteins and bacterial species above the protein structure follows the designations in Supplementary Figure S1: Hpyl = *H. pylori*; Ecoli = *E. coli*; Agrotum = *A. tumefaciens*; Brucmel = *B. melitensis*; Brucsu = *B. suis*; Camup = *C. upsaliensis*; Bartri = *B. tribocorum*.

Structures were visualized and images extracted in the Yasara software; image extraction of each ortholog was performed from superposed structures. N- termini (N, black letter) and C-termini (C, red letter) are arranged in the same orientation as in the superposition (indicated in each structure). The lower parts of the proteins containing disordered regions/loops with the potential to interact with a target bacterial or host cell (according to the TSPSA and TASLI loops within CagL – indicated in red) are boxed in light blue. **B)** Same proteins as in **A)** were analyzed for predicted content in secondary structure using the Yasara software.

blue: a-helices red: b-sheets green/turquoise: loop, disordered region purple: not resolved in crystal structure.

Supplementary Tables

Supplementary Table 1: Bacterial strains

Supplementary Table 2: Plasmids

 a Amp^r, ampicillin resistance, Cm^r, chloramphenicol resistance, Km^r, kanamycin resistance, Blast^r, blasticidin resistance,

Rep_{Ec}, replication origin for *E. coli*, Rep_{Hp}, replication origin for *H. pylori*

Supplementary Table 3: Primer pairs used for Site-Directed Mutagenesis (SDM) of HP0539/*cagL*

Supplementary Table 4: Primer pairs used for cloning, PCR and DNA sequencing

Supplementary References

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