

Characterization of the Ruler Protein Interaction Interface on the Substrate Specificity Switch Protein in the *Yersinia* Type III Secretion System

**Oanh Ho<sup>1</sup>, Per Rogne<sup>1</sup>, Tomas Edgren<sup>2</sup>, Hans Wolf-Watz<sup>2</sup>, Frédéric H. Login<sup>2##</sup> & Magnus Wolf-Watz<sup>1\*</sup>**

<sup>1</sup> Department of Chemistry, Chemical Biological Centre, Umeå University, Umeå, Sweden

<sup>2</sup> Department of Molecular Biology and The Laboratory for Molecular Infection Medicine Sweden (MIMS), Umeå University, Umeå, Sweden

# Current address: Department Clinical Medicine, Aarhus University, Aarhus, Denmark

Running title: YscP binding interface on YscU

\* To whom correspondence should be addressed: Associate Professor. Magnus Wolf-Watz; Department of Chemistry, building KBC, A3 Linnaeus väg 10, Umeå University, 90187 Umeå, Sweden; email: [magnus.wolf-watz@umu.se](mailto:magnus.wolf-watz@umu.se) or; Dr. Frédéric H. Login; Department Clinical Medicine, Bartholins Allé 6, building 1245, Aarhus University, 8000 Aarhus C, Denmark; email: [frederic.login@clin.au.dk](mailto:frederic.login@clin.au.dk)

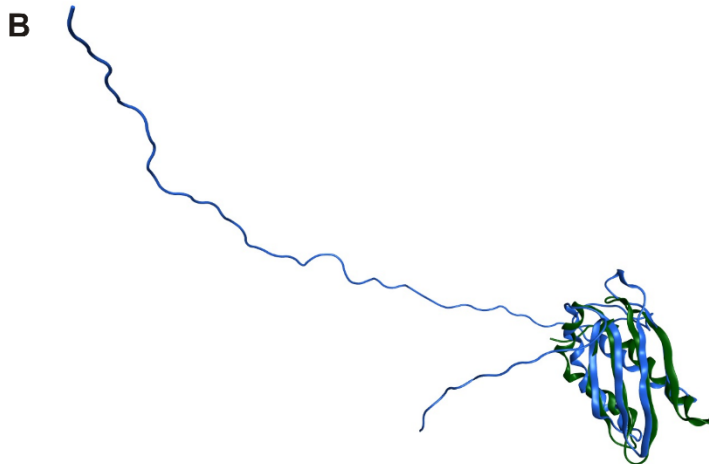
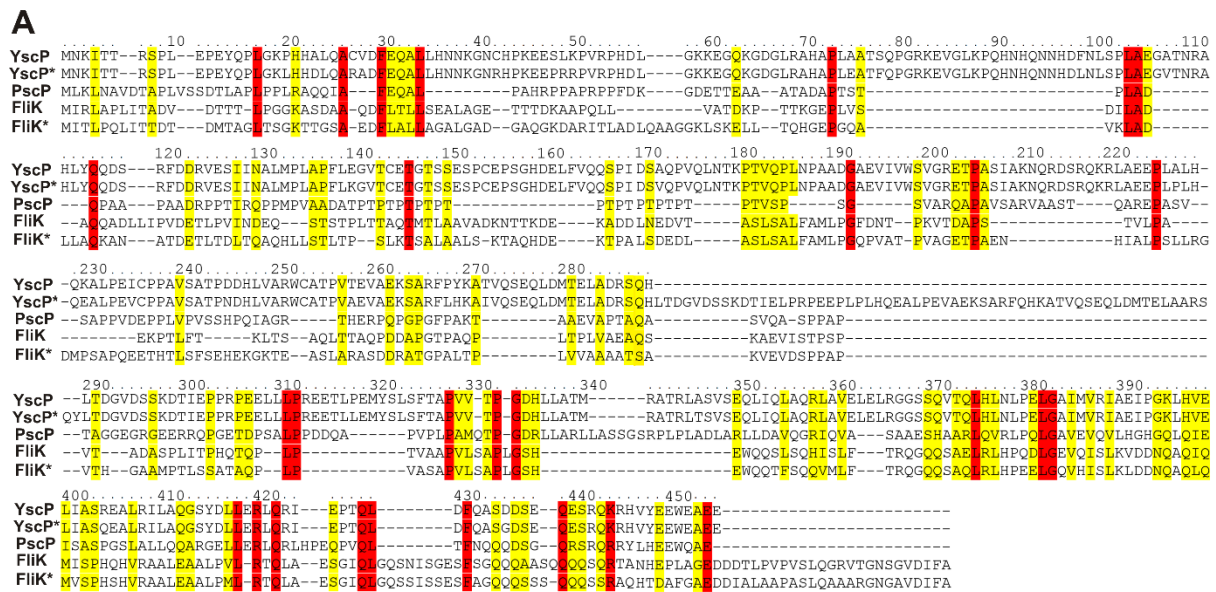
**KEYWORDS:**

*Yersinia pseudotuberculosis*; Type III secretion system (T3SS); nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR); secretion; gram-negative bacteria; protein conformation; YscU; YscP; YscI

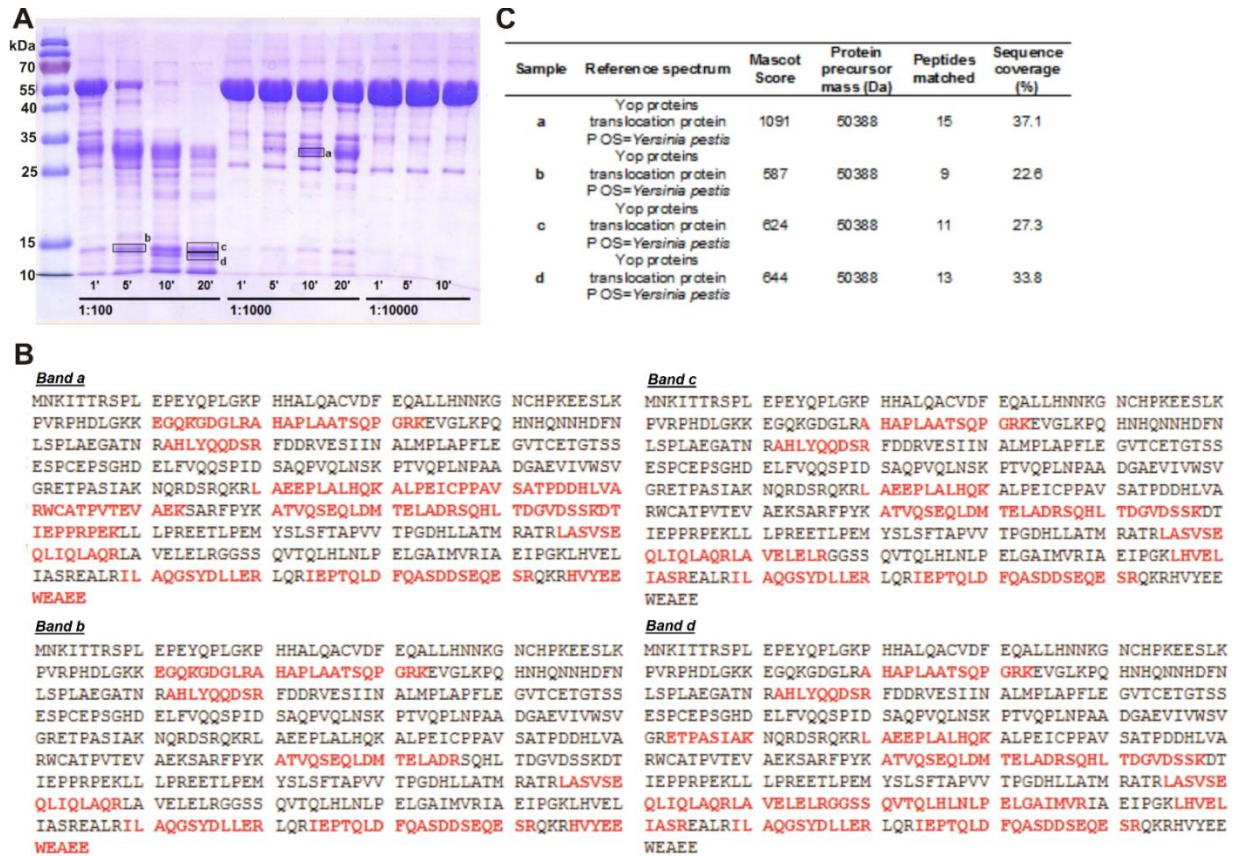
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## SUPPORTING INFORMATION

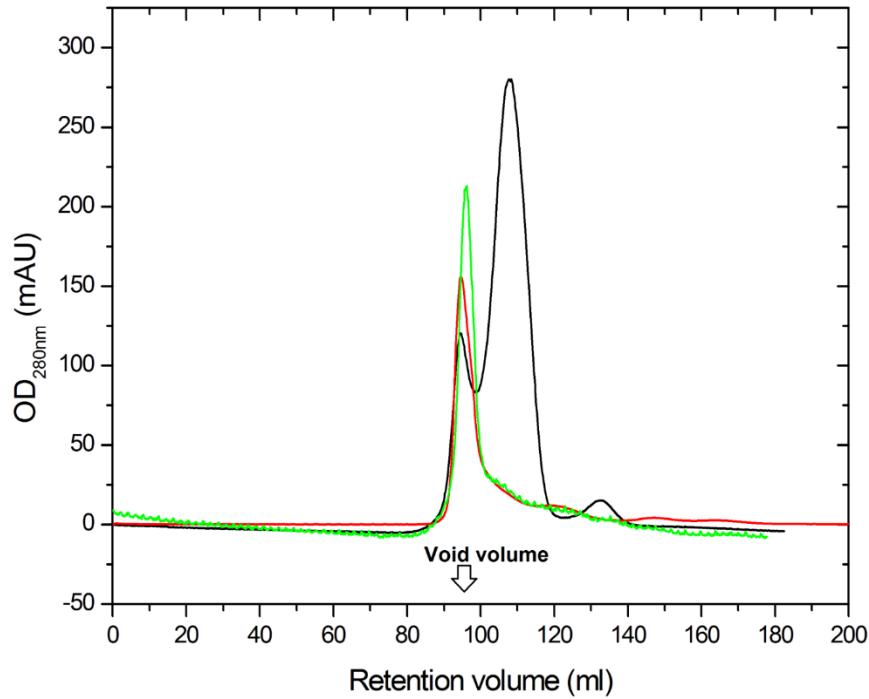
**Supplemental Figure 1:** Similarity of YscP and its homologs. (A) Sequence alignment of the YscP homologues (FliK and PscP) Sequence alignment of YscP homologues. MAFFT sequence alignment (1) of YscP homologues from different T3SS-containing bacteria. The alignment contains YscP from *Yersinia pseudotuberculosis*, YscP\* from *Yersinia enterocolitica*, FliK from *Shigella flexneri*, FliK\* from *Salmonella typhimurium* and PscP from *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*. The amino acids are numbered according to their positions in YscP from *Yersinia pseudotuberculosis*. Conserved residues are highlighted in red, and similar residues are shown in yellow. (B) The YscP homologues FliK (blue) and PscP (green) have a conserved “ball-and-chain” architecture with a flexible N-terminal segment and a folded C-terminal domain. The structural alignment was created using the DALI server (2) based on the NMR structure of FliK from *Salmonella typhimurium* (PDB code: 2RRL) (3) and the crystal structure of PscP (green) from *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (PDB code: 5CUK) (4).



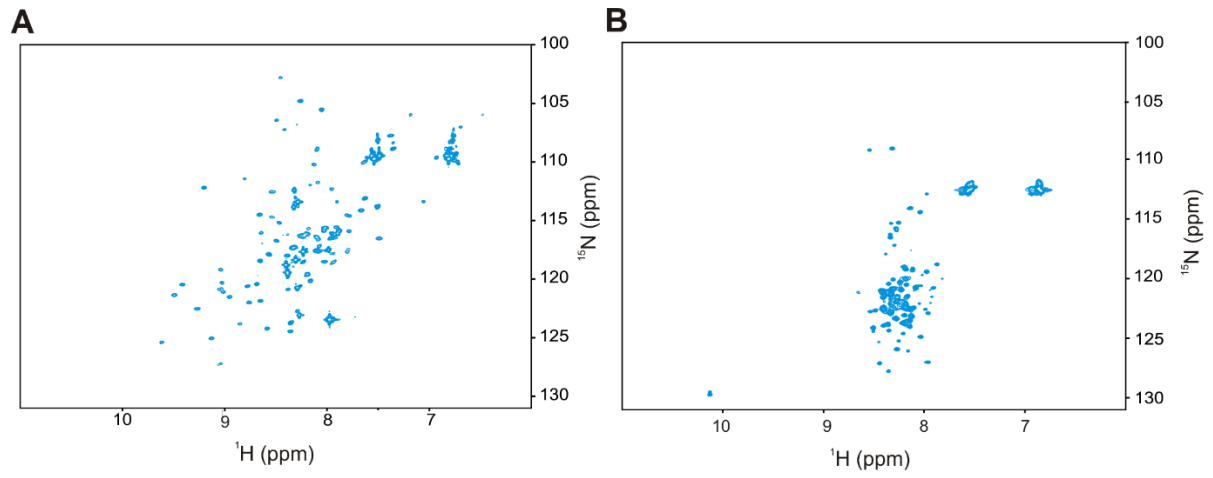
**Supplemental Figure 2:** Limited trypsin proteolysis of YscP. (A) SDS-PAGE of YscP fragments produced by trypsin proteolysis. A 22 $\mu$ M solution of YscP was mixed with trypsin at molar ratios of 1:100, 1:1000 and 1:10000 at 4 °C in 25mM Tris (pH 7.4) containing 150mM NaCl and 2mM DTT. Aliquots were taken at 1, 5, 10 or 20 minutes, and proteolysis was terminated by adding SDS-PAGE loading buffer and heating the samples to 90 °C. The gel fragments cut out for mass spectroscopy are labeled a, b, c and d. (B) LC-MS/MS results for the selected SDS-PAGE bands. The matched peptides are shown in red. (C) Summary of sequence coverage from different bands.



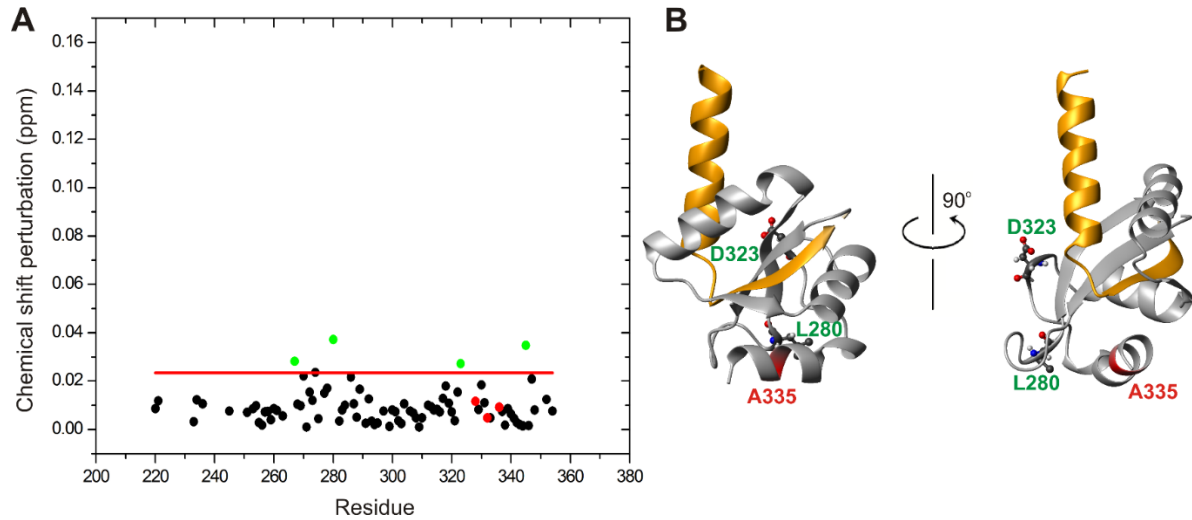
**Supplemental Figure 3:** Molecular weight of YscP constructs estimated from size exclusion chromatography. Size exclusion chromatogram of YscP (black), YscP<sup>342-442</sup> (red) and YscP<sup>203-442</sup> (green) performed on a 26/60 Sepharyl S-100HR column. YscP was eluted as a monomer (elution volume of 110 ml). The other peaks corresponded to protein contaminants from the purification process. YscP<sup>342-442</sup> and YscP<sup>203-442</sup> were eluted in the column void volume (95 ml), suggesting that they formed high molecular weight multimers or aggregates.



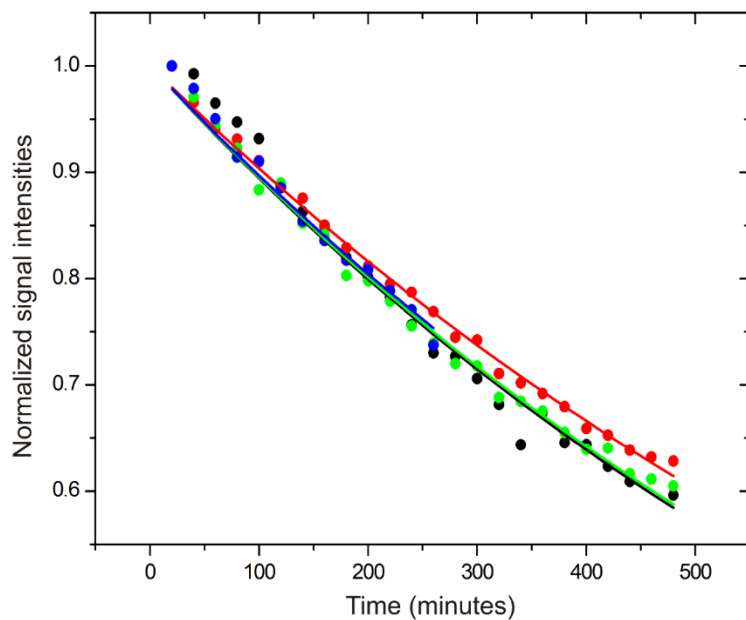
**Supplemental Figure 4:** NMR spectra of YscP<sup>342-442</sup> and YscP<sup>203-445</sup>. (A) <sup>1</sup>H-<sup>15</sup>N HSQC spectrum of <sup>15</sup>N labeled YscP<sup>342-442</sup>. (B) <sup>1</sup>H-<sup>15</sup>N HSQC spectrum of <sup>15</sup>N labeled YscP<sup>203-445</sup>. The NMR spectra were acquired at a protein concentration of 50 μM in PBS at 25 °C.



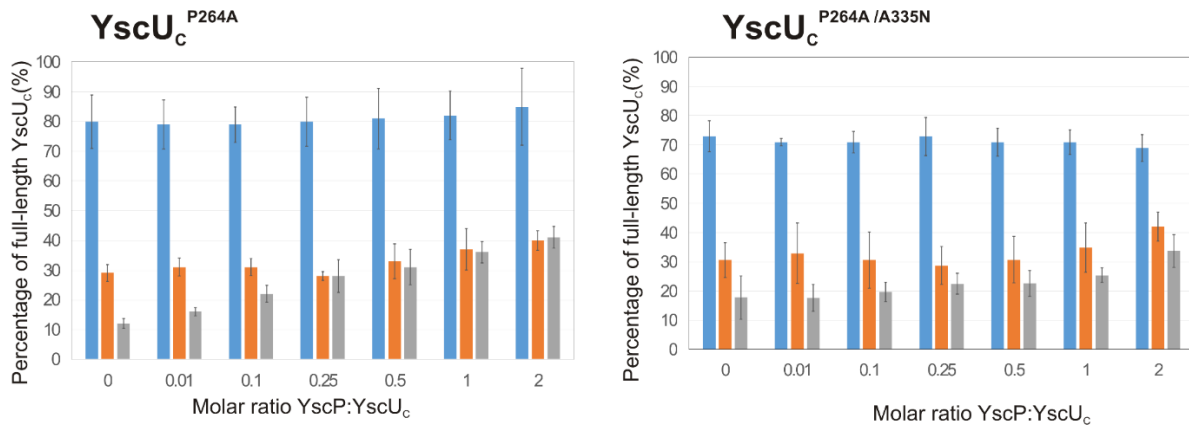
**Supplemental Figure 5:** Mutation of alanine 335 to asparagine in YscU abolishes YscP binding. (A) Chemical shift perturbations (ppm) between free  $^{15}\text{N}$ -labeled YscU<sub>C</sub><sup>A335N</sup> and  $^{15}\text{N}$ -labeled YscU<sub>C</sub><sup>A335N</sup> in complex with YscP were calculated with equation [1] and are plotted against the YscU<sub>C</sub> residue number. The threshold used to define significant chemical shift changes is indicated by a red line. The residues with the largest chemical shift perturbations is green while YscP binding residues in wild-type YscU<sub>C</sub> are marked as red. (B) The residues with the largest chemical shift perturbations from panel A (I267, L280, D323 and N345) are shown in green on the YscU<sub>C</sub> structure. The mutated position, 335, is shown in red.



**Supplemental Figure 6:** Dissociation kinetics of YscU<sub>C</sub> in the absence and presence of YscP. Dissociation kinetics of YscU<sub>C</sub> in the absence of YscP (black) and with YscU<sub>C</sub>:YscP molar ratios of 1:0.5 (red), 1:1 (green), or 1:2 (blue) at pH 7.4 monitored by 1D <sup>1</sup>H NMR-spectroscopy at 37 °C in PBS with 1 mM TCEP. The solid lines represent fits to single exponential decay functions. Raw data were obtained by integration of the methyl resonances of YscU<sub>CC</sub>.



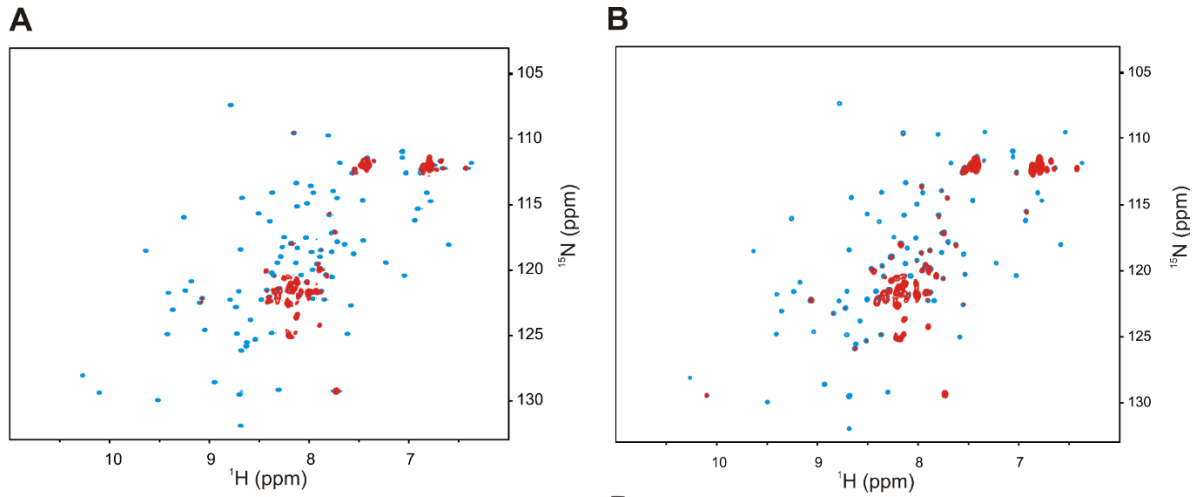
**Supplemental Figure 7:** YscP binding interferes with auto-cleavage of YscU<sub>C</sub><sup>P264A</sup> showing by immunoblot analysis of the proportion of full-length YscU<sub>C</sub><sup>P264A</sup> and YscU<sub>C</sub><sup>P264A/A335N</sup> in the samples after 0 (blue), 1 (orange), 2 (grey) days' incubation at 37 °C. Each sample generates 2 bands in the western blot (see Fig 6) SDS-PAGE, with the top band corresponding to full-length YscU<sub>C</sub> and the bottom band to the fragment YscU<sub>CC</sub>. The relative abundance of the full-length protein (YscU<sub>C</sub> variants) was calculated by dividing the full-length protein integration in a given image by that for the total protein. Values shown in the graphs are means ± the standard deviation of the mean (the experiment was repeated 4 times).







**Supplemental Figure 9:** YscP and YscI do not bind to the same binding site on YscU<sub>C</sub>. **(A)** Overlay of <sup>1</sup>H-<sup>15</sup>N HSQC spectra of <sup>15</sup>N-labeled YscU<sub>C</sub><sup>wt</sup> in the absence (blue) and presence (red) of YscI at a protein concentration of 50 μM in PBS, TCEP 1 mM at 37 °C. **(B)** Overlay of <sup>1</sup>H-<sup>15</sup>N HSQC spectra of <sup>15</sup>N-labeled YscU<sub>C</sub><sup>A335N</sup> in the absence (blue) and presence (red) of YscI at a protein concentration of 50 μM in PBS, TCEP 1 mM at 37 °C.



**SUPPLEMENTAL REFERENCES:**

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## SUPPLEMENTAL TABLE

Supplemental Table S1: Bacterial strains and plasmids used in this study

Strains, plasmids, or constructs	Description <sup>a</sup>	Reference
<i>E. coli</i> strains		
BL21	IPTG-inducible T7 RNA polymerase	Studier, Moffat
Top 10	Commercial one-shot competent cells	Invitrogen
BL21 (DE3) pLysS	IPTG-inducible T7 RNA polymerase Cm <sup>r</sup>	Studier, Moffat
<i>Y. pseudotuberculosis</i> strains		
YPIII(pIB102)	wild-type, parental strain, Km <sup>r</sup>	Levander et al., 2002
YPIII(pIB75)	<i>yscU</i> null strain, Km <sup>r</sup>	
YPIII(pIB69)	<i>yscP</i> null strain, Km <sup>r</sup>	
YPIII $\Delta$ <i>yscP</i> , $\Delta$ <i>yscU</i>	Double $\Delta$ <i>yscP</i> , $\Delta$ <i>yscU</i> strain	Edquist et al., 2003
Plasmids		
pGEX-6P3	Commercial vector with N-term. GST-fusion Cb <sup>r</sup>	GE Healthcare
pBADmycHis A	Commercial vector for L-ara induced expression Cb <sup>r</sup>	Invitrogen
pET20b(+)	T7-promoter commercial. C-terminal His6 tag Cb <sup>r</sup>	Qiagen
pETMBP-1a	Commercial vector with N-terminal His tag	GE Healthcare
pNIC28-Bsa4	Commercial vector with N-terminal His tag	Opher Gileadi
Constructs		
His <sub>6</sub> -MBP-YscP <sup>342-442</sup>	<i>yscP</i> <sup>342-442</sup> in pETMBP-1a	This study
His <sub>6</sub> -YscP <sup>203-445</sup>	<i>yscP</i> <sup>203-445</sup> in pNIC28-Bsa4	This study
YscI-His <sub>6</sub>	<i>yscI</i> full length in pET20b(+)	This study
GST-YscP	<i>yscP</i> full length in pGEX-6P3	This study
YscU	<i>yscU</i> full length in pBADmycHis A	Frost et al., 2012
YscU <sup>L280N</sup>	<i>yscU</i> <sup>L280N</sup> in pBADmycHis A	This study
YscU <sup>E332A</sup>	<i>yscU</i> <sup>E332A</sup> in pBADmycHis A	This study
YscU <sup>A335N</sup>	<i>yscU</i> <sup>A335N</sup> in pBADmycHis A	This study
YscU <sup>E336A</sup>	<i>yscU</i> <sup>E336A</sup> in pBADmycHis A	This study
YscU <sup>A268F</sup>	<i>yscU</i> <sup>A268F</sup> in pBADmycHis A	This study
YscU <sup>V292T</sup>	<i>yscU</i> <sup>V292T</sup> in pBADmycHis A	This study
YscU <sup>A268F, A335N</sup>	<i>yscU</i> <sup>A268F, A335N</sup> in pBADmycHis A	This study
YscU <sup>V292T, A335N</sup>	<i>yscU</i> <sup>V292T, A335N</sup> in pBADmycHis A	This study
GST-YscU <sub>C</sub>	<i>yscU<sub>C</sub></i> in pGEX-6p-3	Frost et al., 2012
GST-YscU <sub>C</sub> <sup>A335N</sup>	<i>yscU<sub>C</sub></i> <sup>A335N</sup> in pGEX-6p-3	This study

<sup>a</sup> Km<sup>r</sup>: kanamycin resistance; Cb<sup>r</sup>: carbenicillin resistance; Cm<sup>r</sup>: chloramphenicol

**Supplemental Table S2: Primers used in this study**

Primer name	Primer sequence (5' - 3')	Restriction sites
Primers for sub-cloning		
fw_pGEX_yscU <sub>C</sub>	cgcggatcctactatcaatatattaaggaactta	<i>Bam</i> HI
rv_pGEX_yscU <sub>C</sub>	tccccggggttaattagctaccaccactgatgag	<i>Sma</i> I
fw_pGEX_yscP <sup>203-455</sup>	tacttccaatccatggaaactcggccagtatag	<i>Bsa</i> I
rv_pGEX_yscP <sup>203-455</sup>	tatccacctttactgtca ttcttcagcctcccactcc	<i>Bsa</i> I
fw_pGEX_yscP <sup>342-442</sup>	gttccatgggcgcgaccaggctggc	<i>Nco</i> I
rv_pGEX_yscP <sup>342-442</sup>	atgcggccgctcactgactgtgactcctgttcac	<i>Not</i> I
fw_pET_yscI	ggaattccatagccgaacatagaaatagctcagg	<i>Nde</i> I
fw_pET_yscI	ccgctcgagcccccttcgacaaggtt	<i>Xho</i> I
Primers for site-directed mutagenesis		
fw_pBAD_yscU <sub>FL</sub>	catgccatggtagcggagaaaagacagag	<i>Nco</i> I
rv_yscU <sub>FL</sub> _L280N	gaatgttaccacggatttgggtttccctcgettg	
fw_yscU <sub>FL</sub> _L280N	caagcgaggggaaacaccaaatacgttgtaacattc	
rv_pBAD_yscU <sub>FL</sub>	cggaattcttataacatttcggaatggtgttc	<i>Eco</i> RI
rv_yscU <sub>FL</sub> _E332A	gcacttcagctgtggccgctatttctcagccgg	
fw_yscU <sub>FL</sub> _E332A	ccggctgagcaaatagcggccacagctgaagtgc	
rv_yscU <sub>FL</sub> _A335N	gccatcgtagcacttcatttggcctctatttgc	
fw_yscU <sub>FL</sub> _A335N	gcaaatagaggccacaaatgaagtgtacgatggc	
rv_yscU <sub>FL</sub> _E336A	ctagccatcgtagcactgcagctgtggcctctatttgc	
fw_yscU <sub>FL</sub> _E336A	caaatagaggccacagctgcagtgtacgatggctag	
rv_yscU <sub>FL</sub> _A268F	gcttgtaaagaataccaatgaaaatagggcggattag	
fw_yscU <sub>FL</sub> _A268F	ctaateccgaccatatttctcattggtattcttacaagc	
rv_yscU <sub>FL</sub> _V292T	gcgcacagtctgcgttgggcatcgggtatatttgaatg	
fw_yscU <sub>FL</sub> _V292T	cattcaaatataccgatgccaaacgcagactgtgcgc	