# **A network of** *cis* **and** *trans* **interactions is required for ParB spreading**

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## **Supplementary Information**

- Supplementary Materials and Methods
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#### **SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS AND METHODS**

#### **Immunoblot analysis**

Vegetatively growing cells were harvested at  $OD_{600}$  between 0.3 and 0.4, and 1 ml of cells were collected and resuspended in lysis buffer (20 mM Tris at pH 7.5, 1 mM EDTA, 10 mM  $MgCl<sub>2</sub>$ , 1 mg/ml lysozyme, 1 mM PMSF, 10  $\mu$ g/ml DNase I and 100  $\mu$ g/ml RNase A) to a final OD<sub>600</sub> of 20 for equivalent loading. The cells were incubated at 37°C for 10 min followed by addition of equal volume of sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS) sample buffer (0.25 M Tris at pH 6.8, 4% SDS, 20% glycerol, 10 mM EDTA and 1% bromophenol blue) containing 10% 2-mercaptoethanol. Samples were heated for 5 min at 80°C prior to loading. Proteins were separated by SDS-PAGE on 12% precast polyacrylamide gels (BioRad), electroblotted onto polyvinylidine fluoride membranes, and blocked in 5% nonfat milk in 1x phosphate-buffered saline-0.05% Tween-20 (PBST). The blocked membranes were probed with anti-GFP (1:10,000) (Rudner *et al.* 1999), anti-Spo0J (1:5,000) (Lin *et al.* 1997), or anti-SigA (1:10,000) (Fujita 2000) antibodies diluted into 3% BSA in PBST. Primary antibodies were detected using 1:20,000 horseradish peroxidase (HRP) conjugated rabbit anti-mouse IgG (H + L) secondary antibody (Jackson ImmunoResearch) in 5% nonfat milk in PBST. Blots were exposed to chemiluminescent HRP substrate (HyGLO Quick Spray, Denville Scientific) and imaged on an Amersham Imager 600 (GE Healthcare Life Sciences). Blots with weak signal were re-imaged using SuperSignal West Femto Maximum Sensitivity Substrate (Thermo Scientific).

#### **Size exclusion chromatography with multi-angle light scattering**

Wild type *Bs*Spo0J proteins at 120 µg ml<sup>-1</sup> and BSA standard at 2 mg ml<sup>-1</sup> were run at a flow rate of 0.5 ml min<sup>-1</sup> in storage buffer (20 mM Tris at pH 8.0, 350 mM NaCl, 10% glycerol, 10 mM imidazole and 5 mM BME) on an AdvanceBio 300Å size exclusion chromatography column (Agilent Technologies) attached to an Agilent 1260 Infinity Isocratic Liquid Chromatography System (Agilent Technologies) coupled with a Wyatt Dawn Heleos II Multi-Angle Light Scattering detector (Wyatt Technology) and a Wyatt Optilab T-rex Refractive Index Detector (Wyatt Technology). Chromatograms were analyzed using the ASTRA 7 software (Wyatt Technology) to determine the molecular weights.

#### **Plasmid construction**

Variants of **pKM304** (Graham *et al.* 2014) encoding mutants of His6-SUMO-*Bs*Spo0J were generated by site-directed mutagenesis (either QuickChange or Round-the-Horn method) with primers listed in Supplementary Table S4. Sequences of the resulting constructs were confirmed with universal T7 sequencing primers.

Variants of **pWX563** (Graham *et al.* 2014) encoding mutants of mGFPmut3-*Bs*Spo0J were generated by site-directed mutagenesis (either QuickChange or Round-the-Horn method) with primers listed in Supplementary Table S4. Sequences of the resulting constructs were confirmed with either primer oTG237 or primer oTG004R.

**pLS063** was generated from **pLS050** by site-directed mutagenesis (QuickChange method) with primers oTG169 and oTG170.

**pLS064** was generated from **pLS050** by site-directed mutagenesis (QuickChange method) with primers oLS077F and oLS077R.

**pLS066** was generated from **pTG240** by site-directed mutagenesis (QuickChange method) with primers oTG169 and oTG170.

**pLS067** was generated from **pTG240** by site-directed mutagenesis (QuickChange method) with primers oLS077F and oLS077R.

## **SUPPLEMENTARY TABLES**



## **Supplementary Table S1: Mutations introduced in this study**

## **Supplementary Table S2: Strains used in this study**







# **Supplementary Table S3: Plasmids used in this study**





# **Supplementary Table S4: Oligonucleotides used in this study**







- All oligonucleotides were obtained from Integrated DNA Technologies (IDT) and the sequences are given in the  $5' - 3'$  direction.
- Capitalized text in oTG489 and oTG491 indicates adapter sequences that are complementary to oTG437 and oTG488, respectively.
- Red text in oLS044F, oLS044R, oTG041F and oTG041R indicates *parS* sequence.

Modifications:

/5Biosg/ - 5' biotin /5DigN/ - 5' digoxigenin

#### **SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURE LEGENDS**

**Figure S1.** Sequence alignment between ParB homologs. Alignment was generated using Clustal Omega with ParB sequences from *Bacillus subtilis* (*Bs*Spo0J), *Helicobacter pylori* (*Hp*Spo0J), *Thermus thermophilus* (*Th*Spo0J), *Caulobacter crescentus* (*Cc*ParB), *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (*Pa*ParB), *Streptococcus pneumoniae* (*Sp*ParB), *Vibrio cholerae* chromosome I (*Vc*ParB), RP4 plasmid (RP4KorB) and *Enterobacteria* phage P1 (P1ParB). ParB Box I (S53 – R66 in *Bs*Spo0J) and Box II (Y72 – A83 in *Bs*Spo0J) are marked. Colours indicate levels of conservation. Arrows on the bottom of the alignment indicate selected residues in the mutagenesis: arrows in magenta and black indicate hubs and interacting residues, respectively, in the 2D network map as shown in Figure 1F. Asterisks indicate residues previously identified to be essential for ParB spreading in *B. subtilis*: G77 (Breier and Grossman 2007), R79 (Graham *et al*. 2014), R80 (Autret *et al.* 2001), and R82 (Graham *et al*. 2014).

**Figure S2.** Immunoblot analysis of fluorescent protein fusions to *Bs*Spo0J variants. All fusion proteins are intact and expressed at similar levels. Strain PY79 expresses endogenous wild type *Bs*Spo0J without a fluorescent tag. mGFPmut3-*Bs*Spo0J was detected using anti-GFP antibodies and the predicted size of free GFP is indicated (arrowhead).  $\sigma^A$  levels are shown as a control for loading.

**Figure S3.** Localization of mGFPmut3-tagged *Bs*Spo0J Group I mutants (see Table 2). Some panels are duplicated here from Figure 2 to facilitate comparison. Nucleoid (false-coloured red) was labelled with HBsu-mCherry. Scale bar =  $5 \mu m$ .

**Figure S4.** Localization of mGFPmut3-tagged *Bs*Spo0J Group II mutants (see Table 2). Some panels are duplicated here from Figure 2 to facilitate comparison. Nucleoid (false-coloured red) was labelled with HBsu-mCherry. Scale bar = 5 µm.

**Figure S5.** Localization of mGFPmut3-tagged *Bs*Spo0J Group III mutants (see Table 2). Images for the wild type are duplicated here from Figure 2 to facilitate comparison. Nucleoid (false-coloured red) was labelled with HBsu-mCherry. Scale bar = 5 µm.

**Figure S6.** Interaction between H67 and E88 in the *Hp*Spo0J-*parS* complex. (**A**) Cartoon representation of the C-terminally truncated *Hp*Spo0J-*parS* crystal structure (Chen *et al.* 2015) (PDB code: 4UMK). Figure is not drawn to scale. (**B**) Interaction (magenta dashed line) between H67 on chain A (blue) and E88 on chain B (orange) in *trans.* Figure was prepared in PyMOL.

**Figure S7.** Protein purification of *Bs*Spo0J. (**A**) Coomassie-stained SDS-PAGE gel showing wild type *Bs*Spo0J and mutants purified via His6-SUMO expression system (see Methods). (**B**) Light scattering signals represented in Rayleigh ratio for wild type *Bs*Spo0J (black solid line) and a BSA standard (black dashed line). Signals were monitored using SEC-MALS and normalized to the maximum in each curve. A single peak was observed for wild type *Bs*Spo0J (red solid line) with a calculated molecular weight (MW) of 63.5  $\pm$  0.4 kDa, corresponding to a dimeric protein. Three major peaks with calculated MWs of 62.2  $\pm$ 0.3 kDa,  $123.6 \pm 0.2$  kDa, and  $201.2 \pm 0.6$  kDa were observed for BSA (red dashed lines), corresponding to monomeric, dimeric, and higher oligomeric proteins, respectively.

**Figure S8.** Quantification of the kinetics of DNA compaction by wild type *Bs*Spo0J at 100 nM. (**A**) Trajectories of fold increase in integrated fluorescence intensity (blue) and DNA length (green) of a single Cy3-labelled DNA compacted by wild type *Bs*Spo0J. Time zero was defined as the starting point of protein association. Lag time (*t*lag) is the time between protein binding and the initiation of DNA compaction.  $t_{\text{la}} = 5.1$  s as shown here. (B) Histogram of lag times ( $t_{\text{la}}$ ) fitted with a Gaussian distribution (red) for wild type *Bs*Spo0J. (**C**) Trajectory of DNA length (green) of a single Cy3-labelled DNA compacted by wild type *Bs*Spo0J. Rate of DNA compaction (*k*c) was estimated by linear fitting of the trajectory (red dashed line) between maximum and minimum DNA lengths (purple dashed lines). The slope shown here is  $0.44 \pm 0.02$  µm s<sup>-1</sup> (fit  $\pm$  error estimate). (D) Histogram of rates of DNA compaction (*k*c) fitted with a Gaussian distribution (red) for wild type *Bs*Spo0J.

**Figure S9.** Single-molecule DNA compaction by *Bs*Spo0J Group I mutants (see Table 2). (**A**) Fold increase in integrated fluorescence intensity and DNA length trajectories for the wild type *Bs*Spo0J (black; reproduced in each panel) and mutants (red) at a protein concentration of 100 nM. Each trajectory was averaged over 20 – 30 DNAs. Some panels are re-plotted here from Figure 3C to facilitate comparison. Note that in comparison to Figure 3C, trajectories shown here were plotted over a longer time scale to capture the complete DNA compaction by mutants. The fold change in integrated intensity showed a decreasing trend after reaching equilibrium due to photobleaching rather than protein dissociation (see part **B**). (**B**) Overlay of a trajectory showing association of *Bs*Spo0J R80A to Cy3-labelled DNAs (red; reproduced from part **A**) and a photobleaching curve of Cy3-labelled DNAs in the absence of protein (blue). Each trajectory was averaged over 20 – 30 DNAs. Integrated fluorescence intensities of Cy3 labelled DNAs were normalized by the maximum values. Plots were aligned at the time point marked by the purple dashed line when the integrated intensity started to decrease.

**Figure S10.** Group I mutants of *Bs*Spo0J (see Table 2) are defective in DNA compaction even at a higher protein concentration. Fold increase in integrated fluorescence intensity and DNA length trajectories for the wild type *Bs*Spo0J (black; reproduced in each panel) and mutants (red) at a protein concentration of 300 nM. Some compaction activity is observed for the V75A and F81A mutants, consistent with their ability to form wild type-like foci *in vivo* (Supplementary Figure S3). Each trajectory was averaged over 20 – 30 DNAs.

**Figure S11.** DNA compaction by *Bs*Spo0J mutants in low salt. Fold increase in integrated fluorescence intensity and DNA length trajectories for R80A (blue), R105E (green), or R82A (red) at a protein concentration of 100 nM in binding buffer containing 50 mM NaCl. Each trajectory was averaged over 20 – 30 DNAs.

**Figure S12.** Single-molecule DNA compaction by *Bs*Spo0J Group II and Group III mutants (see Table 2). (**A**) Fold increase in integrated fluorescence intensity and DNA length trajectories for the wild type *Bs*Spo0J (black; reproduced in each panel) and mutants (red) at a protein concentration of 100 nM. Each trajectory was averaged over 20 – 30 DNAs. Some panels are re-plotted here from Figure 3C to facilitate comparison. (**B**) Trajectory of the mutant N112S at a protein concentration of 300 nM.

**Figure S13.** In vitro characterization of the specific binding of *Bs*Spo0J to the 24-bp *parS* DNA duplexes without competitor DNA. Protein concentrations were 0.2, 0.4, 0.8 µM in (**A**) – (**E**), and 0.2, 0.4, 0.8, and 1.0 µM in (**F**) – (**J**). Asterisk and arrow indicate position of the wells and free DNA respectively in each gel. Some panels are duplicated here from Figure 4 to facilitate comparison.

**Figure S14.** In vitro characterization of the specific binding of *Bs*Spo0J to the 39-bp *parS* DNA duplexes supplemented with cold 39-bp scrambled *parS* competitor DNA. Protein concentrations were 0.2, 0.4, 0.8 µM in (**A**) – (**E**), and 0.2, 0.4, 0.8, and 1.0 µM in (**F**) – (**J**). Asterisk and arrow indicate position of the wells and free DNA respectively in each gel. Some panels are duplicated here from Figure 4 to facilitate comparison.

**Figure S15.** In vitro characterization of the non-specific binding of *Bs*Spo0J to the 39-bp DNA duplexes containing a scrambled *parS* site. Protein concentrations were 0.2, 0.4, 0.8 µM in (**A**) – (**E**), and 0.2, 0.4, 0.8, and 1.0 µM in (**F**) – (**J**). Asterisk and arrow indicate position of the wells and free DNA respectively in each gel.

**Figure S16.** Crystal structure of C-terminally truncated *Tt*Spo0J (Leonard *et al.* 2004) (PDB code: 1VZ0). C-terminally truncated*Tt*Spo0J monomers (chain A in magenta and chain B in green) form an antiparallel dimer through interactions between the alpha helix "H2" of one monomer and the globular domain of the other. Dimerization is further stabilized by hydrophobic interactions between the extended N-terminal chain of one monomer and multiple β-sheets of the other at each end of the dimer. The helix-turn-helix DNA-binding domain is highlighted in each monomer for orientation (orange in chain A and yellow in chain B, respectively). Residues affected by Group I and Group III mutations (see Table 2), which are highlighted in red, are not involved in the N-terminal dimerization interface. Residues affected by Group II mutations including P62A (see Table 2), which are highlighted in blue, are involved in stabilizing the Nterminal dimerization. A 180° reverse view of the dimer is shown for comparison. Figure was prepared in PyMOL.

**Figure S17.** Residues in the highly conserved ParB Box II region coordinate multiple interactions between ParB dimers both in *cis* and in *trans*. (**A**) Cartoon representation of the C-terminally truncated *Hp*Spo0J-*parS* crystal structure (Chen *et al.* 2015) (PDB code: 4UMK). Figure is not drawn to scale. (**B**) Residues R89 and I85 in ParB Box II (shown in yellow) of chain D (green) interact in *cis* with E150 in the helix-turn-helix (HTH) domain (shown in pink) of chain B (orange). Interactions between other residues in ParB Box II (shown in yellow) of chain D (green) and residues on chain B (orange) outside the HTH domain are also displayed. Location of residue P72 on chain D (green) is indicated. (**C**) Multiple interactions in *trans* between chain A (blue) and chain B (orange) coordinated by residues in ParB Box II on each chain (ParB Box II on chain A is shown in cyan and ParB Box II on chain B is shown in yellow). Residues Y82 – E88 (Y72 – E78 in *Bs*Spo0J) in ParB Box II are located on the β-sheet and loop region. Residues R89 – R92 (R79 – R82 in *Bs*Spo0J) in ParB Box II are located on the α-helix. Residue P72 (P62 in *Bs*Spo0J) on chain B (orange) also interacts with L74 on chain A (blue) in *trans*. Yellow dashed lines indicate hydrogen bonds, and magenta dashed lines indicate hydrophobic interactions. Figures were prepared in PyMOL.

**Figure S18.** Thermal stability of *Bs*Spo0J mutants in Group I (**A**) subgroup A, (**B**) subgroup B, and (**C**) subgroup C (see Table 2). Thermal denaturation curves for wild type *Bs*Spo0J (black dashed line; reproduced in each panel) and mutants (red) were measured with differential scanning fluorimetry at a protein concentration of 100 µg ml<sup>-1</sup> (see Methods). Fluorescence intensities were normalized to the maximum in each curve. Only one replicate of each protein is shown. Some data are re-plotted here from Figure 5A to facilitate comparison.

**Figure S19.** Thermal stability of *Bs*Spo0J (**A**) Group II mutants and (**B**) Group III mutants (see Table 2). Thermal denaturation curves for wild type *Bs*Spo0J (black dashed line; reproduced in each panel) and mutants (red) were measured with differential scanning fluorimetry at a protein concentration of 100 µg  $ml<sup>-1</sup>$  (see Methods). Fluorescence intensities were normalized to the maximum in each curve. Only one replicate of each protein is shown. Some data are re-plotted here from Figure 5A to facilitate comparison.

**Figure S20.** In vivo and in vitro characterization of *Bs*Spo0J double mutants. (**A**) Localization of mGFPmut3-tagged *Bs*Spo0J double mutants. Nucleoid (false-colored red) was labelled with HBsumCherry. Scale bar = 5 µm. (**B**) Fold increase in integrated fluorescence intensity and DNA length trajectories for the wild type *Bs*Spo0J (black; reproduced in each panel) and double mutants (red) at a protein concentration of 100 nM. Each trajectory was averaged over 20 – 30 DNAs. (**C**) Fold increase in integrated fluorescence intensity and DNA length trajectories for the wild type *Bs*Spo0J (black; reproduced in each panel) and mutants (red) at a protein concentration of 300 nM. Each trajectory was averaged over 20 – 30 DNAs. (**D**) EMSA of wild type *Bs*Spo0J and double mutants binding to the 24-bp *parS* DNA duplexes without competitor DNA. Protein concentrations were 0.2, 0.4, 0.8, and 1.0 µM. (**E**) EMSA of wild type *Bs*Spo0J and double mutants binding to the 39-bp *parS* DNA duplexes supplemented with cold 39-bp scrambled *parS* competitor DNA. Protein concentrations were 0.2, 0.4, 0.8, and 1.0 µM. (**F**) EMSA of wild type *Bs*Spo0J and double mutants binding to the 39-bp DNA duplexes containing a scrambled *parS* site. Protein concentrations were 0.2, 0.4, 0.8, and 1.0 µM. Asterisk and arrow in (**D**) – (**F**) indicate position of the wells and free DNA respectively in each gel. (**G**) Thermal denaturation curves for wild type *Bs*Spo0J (black dashed line; reproduced in each panel) and double mutants (red) at a protein concentration of 100 ug ml<sup>-1</sup> measured with differential scanning fluorimetry (see Methods). Fluorescence intensities were normalized to the maximum in each curve. Only one replicate of each protein is shown.

**Figure S21.** Summary of mutagenesis results annotated on the 2D network map generated from the crystal structure (see Methods) indicating *cis* (blue) and *trans* (green) interactions within the *Hp*Spo0J*parS* tetrameric complex (Chen *et al.* 2015). Interactions between residues within the same *Hp*Spo0J monomer are shown in grey. Highly conserved residues that act as hubs for multiple interactions are circled in magenta. Colours indicate different levels of severity in ParB spreading based on the loss of mGFPmut3-*Bs*Spo0J foci after the highlighted residue was mutated (see Supplementary Table S1 and Table 2 for specific mutations). Non-highlighted residues were not included in the mutagenesis studies. Residue number corresponds to that in *Hp*Spo0J.

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### **SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURES**









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