2 Supplemental Information

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6 fluorimetry of unbound Cascade (blue) and the dsDNA bound form of Cascade (red). The increase in

7 melting temperature after dsDNA binding indicates that the complex is more stable.





Csel: 489 of 502 ~ 97% Total: 489 of 502 ~ 97%

B Cse2



PFGWENPRHQQALLRMVFCLSAGS667889999120

R I N E R R I F Q L I R A D R T A D M V Q L R R L L T H A E P V L D W P L M A R M L T W M G K R E R 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 106 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150



<u>G</u> P G Y Q M A D E I D A M A L Y R A W Q Q L D N G S C A Q I R R V S E P D E L R D I P A F Y R L V Q <u>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</u> <u>19 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 29 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 59</u>

PFGWENPRHQQALLRMVFCLSAG666666688990 <u>51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63</u> 64 65 66 <u>67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76</u> 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 <u>91 92 93 94 95 96</u> 97 98 99 100

RINERRIFOLI IRADRTADMVOLRRLTHAEPVLDWPLMARMENT

Q Q L L E D F V L T T N K N A 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165

2 Cse2: 160 of 165 ~ 97% Total: 160 of 165 ~ 97%





Q L K S W V R N N G E A 351 352 353 354 355 356 357 358 359 360 361 362

Cas7: 357 of 362 ~ 99% Total: 357 of 362 ~ 99%



2 Cas5e: 205 of 224 ~ 92% Total: 205 of 224 ~ 92%



1 Cas6e: 191 of 200 - 96% Total: 191 of 200 ~ 96%

2 Supplemental Figure 2. Heat and coverage maps for all Cascade subunits. Heat map (colored) and 3 coverage map (blue) for each subunit (Cse1 A, Cse2 B, Cas7 C, Cas5e D, and Cas6e E). The heat map 4 shows the percentage of deuterium exchanged for each peptide at every time point. Each condition (no 5 DNA, dsDNA bound, and ssDNA bound) are displayed as separate rows respectively, with each block 6 further divided into rows indicating the tested time points. The percent deuterium uptake is indicated 7 by differing colors. Coverage maps for each subunit are shown below each heat map. Each line represents a peptide used to measure the deuterium uptake in all conditions. Over 90% sequence 8 9 coverage was achieved for all peptides. 10



- 1 Supplemental Figure 3. HD-exchange over time. The number of deuteriums incorporated by specific
- 2 peptides are plotted over time. HD-exchange is measured for peptides from Cascade prior to binding
- 3 DNA (blue), bound to ssDNA (green), and dsDNA (red) at time points 10 and 30 seconds, 2.5, 5, 10, 30
- 4 and 180 minutes. With the exception of the 10-minute data point from the unbound form of Cascade
- 5 which was only performed once, the remaining data points are the average of three replicates with the
- 6 standard deviation shown as error bars. Error bars are too small to see in some cases. The maximum
- 7 number of exchangeable amide hydrogens is indicated and calculated by subtracting two possible
- 8 exchangeable amides hydrogens from the peptide length (back exchange) and one additional for each
- 9 proline present.



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Supplemental Figure 4. Peptide covering the lysine-rich helix (Cas7 134-148) displays a bimodal 2 3 distribution. Measured isotopic distributions for the Cas7 peptide 134-148 in Cascade prior to binding 4 DNA, bound to ssDNA, and dsDNA bound. The expected isotopic distribution during HDX-MS is shown in 5 green. In the absence of DNA (left column), the peptide shows a normal isotopic distribution, which 6 shifts to the right over time. This shows the incorporation of deuterium. In the ssDNA bound form 7 (middle column), the peptide shows bimodal behavior, which appears at the "leading edge" (red arrows) 8 of the normal Gaussian distribution. This leading edge appears after 30 seconds and becomes 9 continuously more exaggerated until 30 minutes when the isotopic envelope re-adopts a near Gaussian 10 distribution. When dsDNA is bound (right column), the bimodal behavior is observed at the first-time point. Similar to behavior measured for the ssDNA bound complex, the profile returns to a near 11 12 Gaussian distribution by 30 minutes. However, the centroid of the isotopic distribution for the dsDNA 13 bound form of Cascade lies at a lower m/z value than in the ssDNA bound form. This shows that the 14 dsDNA bound form of this peptide is more protected from deuterium exchange than the ssDNA bound 15 form.

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2 Supplemental Figure 5. Sequence alignment of Cse1 shows little conservation in L3 and L4. Protein

3 sequence alignment of Cse1 subunits of different organisms for which structures are available.

- 1 Escherichia coli (5CD4), Thermobifida fusca YX (5U0A), Thermus thermophilus (4AN8), Thermobifida
- 2 *fusca* (3WVO) and *Acidimicrobium ferrooxidans* (4H3T). Identical residues are highlighted in red and
- 3 similar residues are in red text. L3 (blue box) and L4 (green, underlined) are indicated and show little
- 4 sequence conservation.
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- 6





1 Thermobifida fusca YX Thermobifida fusca Thermus thermophilus Acidimicrobium ferrooxidans

- 2 Supplemental Figure 6. Structures of the Cse1 subunit. A) Structures of the *E. coli* Cse1 subunit from
- the forked dsDNA bound Cascade (left, 5H9F) and from the unbound Cascade (right, 5CD4). L4 in the
- dsDNA bound structure has moved 11 Å away from L3. B) The Cse1 subunit form *Thermobifida fusca YX*(5U0A), *Thermobifida fusca* (3WVO), *Thermus thermophilus* (4AN8) and *Acidimicrobium ferrooxidans*
- 6 (4H3T) all share the conserved structural features L3 and L4.
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1 Supplemental Figure 7. Cascade mutants express and purify as WT Cascade. A) Elution profile of WT

- 2 Cascade (black) and ΔLoop3 (Cse1 ΔL285-K296, red). The insert shows a SDS-PAGE gel and (top) and
- 3 denaturing polyacrylamide gel (bottom). **B)** Elution profile of WT Cascade (black), Cascade H1 (Cse1
- 4 N379A/E380K, blue) and Cascade H3 (Cse1 R194E/K197E, purple). **C)** Elution profile of WT Cascade
- 5 (black) and Cascade K289A/K290A (Cse1 K289A/K290A, green). **D)** Elution profile of WT Cascade (black),
- 6 Cascade bound to 72-nt ssDNA containing P7 protospacer and 3'-TTC-5' PAM (orange) and Cascade
- 7 bound to 72-bp dsDNA containing P7 protospacer and 3'-TTC-5'PAM. **E)** Elution profile of Cas3. The
- 8 insert shows a SDS-PAGE gel.
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- **Supplemental Figure 8. Deletion of Loop3 results in a major dsDNA binding defect.** Electrophoretic
- Mobility Shift Assays (EMSA) show equilibrium dissociation constants for Cascade and Cascade mutants
 binding to 72-bp dsDNA containing P7 protospacer and 3'-TTC-5' or 3'-TAC-5' PAM. Only deletion of
- Loop 3 resulted in a major binding defect. The H3 mutant resulted in a minor binding defect. Equilibrium
- dissociation constant (K_D) is calculated using three replicates. Error represents standard deviation.

Description	Target strand (top) and non-target strand (bottom); PAM in black and spacer in blue
72 bp dsDNA target with	3'-CGCGCCGTTCGGCTTTCG <mark>TAC</mark> TGCCATAACAAGTCTAGGACCGAACGGTTGTCACTAACGAGCCCTCAGCGA-5'
3'-TAC-5' PAM	5'-GCGCGGCAAGCCGAAAGCATG <mark>ACGGTATTGTTCAGATCCTGGCTTGCCAACAG</mark> TGATTGCTCGGGAGTCGCT-3'
72 bp dsDNA target with	3'-CGCGCCGTTCGGCTTTCG <mark>TTC</mark> TGCCATAACAAGTCTAGGACCGAACGGTTGTCACTAACGAGCCCTCAGCGA-5'
3'-TTC-5' PAM	5'-GCGCGGCAAGCCGAAAGCAAG <mark>ACGGTATTGTTCAGATCCTGGCTTGCCAACAG</mark> TGATTGCTCGGGAGTCGCT-3'

2 Supplemental Table 1. Oligonucleotides used in this study.