

Supporting Information:  
CTCF-Induced Circular DNA Complexes Observed by Atomic  
Force Microscopy

Matthew T. Mawhinney<sup>1</sup>, Runcong Liu<sup>1</sup>, Fang Lu<sup>2</sup>, Jasna Maksimoska<sup>2,3</sup>, Kevin Damico<sup>2,3</sup>,  
Ronen Marmorstein<sup>2,3,4</sup>, Paul M. Lieberman<sup>2</sup>, and Brigita Urbanc<sup>1,5</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Physics, Drexel University, Philadelphia, PA, USA

<sup>2</sup>The Wistar Institute, Philadelphia, PA, USA

<sup>3</sup>Perelman School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, USA

<sup>4</sup>Department of Chemistry, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, USA

<sup>5</sup>Faculty of Mathematics and Physics, University of Ljubljana, Slovenia

## WT DNA and MT DNA sequences

For AFM imaging, the 941 bp sequence from KSHV with three specific binding sites was used (WT DNA) alongside the mutated sequence without specific binding sites (MT DNA). The three specific binding sites in WT DNA are highlighted in yellow. The three specific binding sites were mutated in MT DNA as marked by lower case letters.

WT	GGATGGGATGGAGGGATTGGGGAGGAAGACGTGGTTACGGGGGGTAAGAGTGCCGGTGGA	60
MT	.....	60
WT	GGTAAAGGTGTTGCGGGAGCGGGTGAAGGAATGGGAGCCACCGGTAAAGTAGGACTAGAC	120
MT	.....	120
WT	ACAAATGCTGGCAGCCCGGATGTGAACACTGTGGGACTTCCTGGTATAGGCAAGGTGTGG	180
MT	.....	180
WT	GGTCCACATTCCC GGCCGTCGACGGAGTCGGCGACATGCTTCCTTCGCGGTTGTAGATGT	240
MT	.....	240
WT	AGGTCATCGCCAAGGTCACATCTTTCCGGAGACCTGTTTCGTTTCCTACAACCTCCTCTC	300
MT	.....	300
WT	GTTAAGGGCGCGCCGGTGCTCCGTCCCGACCTCAGGCGCATTCCC GGGGGCGCCATCCTC	360
MT	.....	360
WT	GGGAAATCTGGTCTGACAACCAAAGTAAAATTATGGAGGCGGTGGCAGTATATTCACATT	420
MT	.....	420
WT	ATGCAATACCCGTA <b>GTGACCACAAGGGGAGCTC</b> TCAGACAATTAAGCGGTTACACACAG	480
MT	.....ttgt..ttttt.....	480
WT	TAGCAGGCTGCAGTACCGCCC <b>ATGGCCACAGGATGGAGATC</b> GCAGACACTGAAACGCTGA	540
MT	.....ttgt.tt..tt.....	540
WT	AACACAGCATTAAAGCTGCAATACCGCCGA <b>TGGCCACCAGATGGCACGCG</b> CCGCCAGCAAA	600
MT	.....ttgt..t..ttt.....	600
WT	TTTAAGTCTGGTGGCTCACCTGCCAGGTAAACAAGGTTAAAGTGGGTTTGCTGGCCTTG	660
MT	.....	660
WT	CGTTGCCATGGATGCTACCTAGGCAAGTCCAGATATATAATCCGGGCGTGAGAAACAGAA	720
MT	.....	720
WT	ACGGCCAATAACCCATGTTTTTCGAAAACCACCACACACCTTAACACAAATCATGTACAC	780
MT	.....	780
WT	CTGGTATTACTATTTCCACACATCTTATAGCATTTCAAAGATAAGGGTGCTTACGGGC	840
MT	.....	840

```

WT  CGCCCGAAACAAGTGGGCGGGCGCTACTCACTGTTTATAAGTCAGCCGGACCAAGCTGCT 900
MT  .....

```

```

WT  GCTCTTGGGGACGTGACTGCTTCGTGGCGCAGCTGCCTCCA 941
MT  ..... 941

```

## Protein sequences

The sequence of the 11 ZF CTCF protein domain (residues 266-579) is:

```

266      FQCEL CSYTCPRRSN LDRHMSHTD ERPHKCHLCG RAFRTVTLRL 310
311  NHLNTHTGTR PHKCPDCDMA FVTSGELVRH RRYKHTHEKP FKCSMCDYAS 360
361  VEVSKLKRHI RSHTGERPFQ CSLCSYASRD TYKLKRHMRT HSGEKPYECY 410
411  ICHARFTQSG TMKMHILQKH TENVAKFHCP HCDTVIARKS DLGVHLRKQH 460
461  SYIEQGKKCR YCDAVFHERY ALIQHQKSHK NEKRFKCDQC DYACRQERHM 510
511  IMHKRTHTGE KPYACSHCDK TFRQKQLLDM HFKRYHDPNF VPAAFVCSKC 560
561  GKTFTRRNTM ARHADNCAG 579

```

and the sequence of the 6-8 ZF CTCF protein domain (residues 402 to 494) is:

```

402  SGEKPYECY ICHARFTQSG TMKMHILQKH TENVAKFHCP HCDTVIARKS 450
451  DLGVHLRKQH SYIEQGKKCR YCDAVFHERY ALIQHQKSHK NEKR 494

```

## Complementary oligonucleotides for EMSA experiments

The following complementary oligonucleotides with (wt) and without (mt) specific binding sites for CTCF were used:

```

wt (XqYq_CTCF-1951 Bam/HinDII)
oPL3689: GATCCTGCTGTGCCAGGGCGCCCCCTGCTGGCGACTAGGGCAACTA
oPL3660: AGCTTAGTTGCCCTAGTCGCCAGCAGGGGGCGCCCTGGCACAGCAG

mt (XqYq_CTCF-1951 BamHI/HindIII)
oPL4456: GATCCTGCTGTGCCAGAATAACAAAATGCTAATAACTAGGGCAACTA
oPL4457: AGCTTAGTTGCCCTAGTTATTAGCATTTTGTATTCTGGCACAGCAG

```

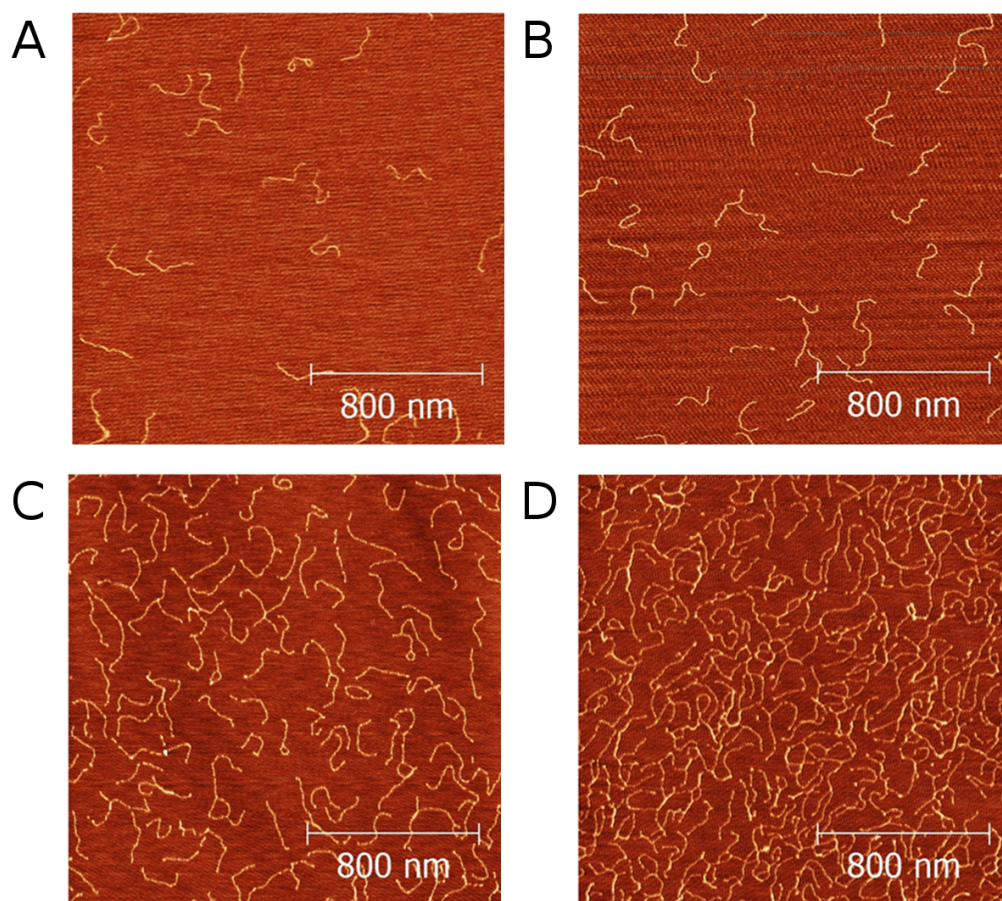


Figure S1: **AFM images of control DNA samples with a variable number density of DNA molecules.** (A-D) Control DNA conformations displaying variations in the number of DNA molecules that adhered to the mica surface. The number of DNA molecules on AFM images increases from (A) through (D).

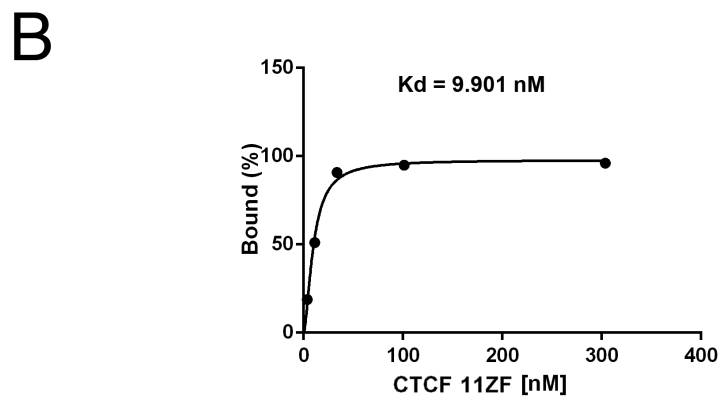
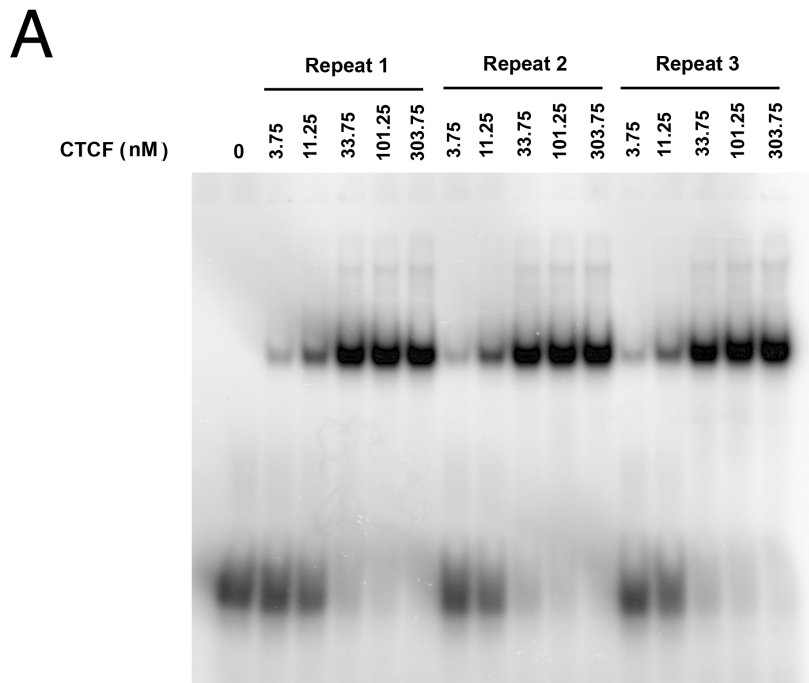


Figure S2: **EMSA of 11 ZF CTCF.** (A) EMSA analysis of 11 ZF CTCF at 0, 3.75, 11.25, 33.75, 101.25, and 303.75 nM incubated with CTCF wt radiolabeled DNA probes and (B) the corresponding binding curves. Error bars (within the black markers) were generated from three repeats. The dissociation constant of 11 ZF CTCF binding to the consensus CTCF binding sites was determined to be 9.901 nM. The experimental conditions for EMSA are described in *Materials and Methods*.

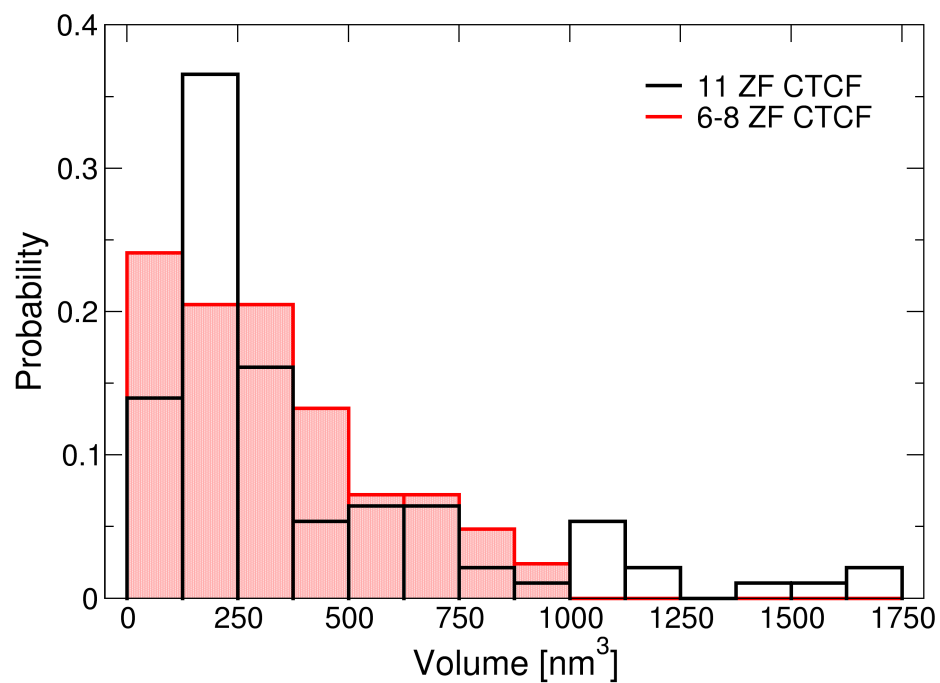


Figure S3: **Volume histograms of the two CTCF protein domains as measured by AFM.** Distributions of measured volumes for 11 ZF CTCF (black) and 6–8 ZF CTCF (red) obtained from AFM images of CTCF control samples. 20% and 13% of all volume measurements on 11 ZF CTCF and 6–8 ZF CTCF, respectively, correspond to molecular weights of dimers and larger multimers.

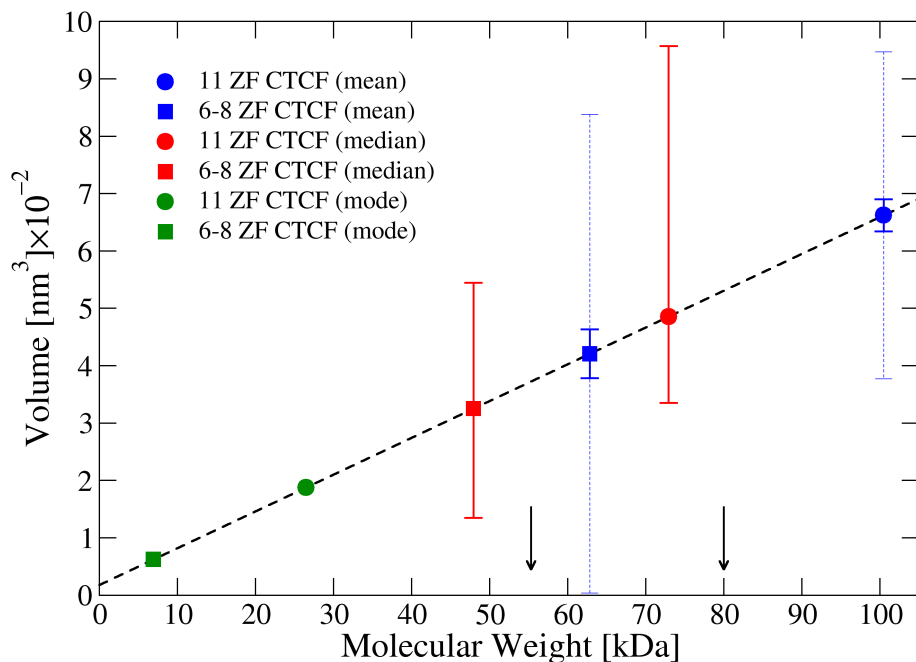


Figure S4: **Molecular weight estimation from volumetric AFM measurements.** The linear dependence of the mean AFM-derived volume on the molecular weight was determined for four protein standards (see *Protein volume standards* in *Materials and Methods*), resulting in  $V = 6.41 \text{ nm}^3/\text{kDa} \times (MW) + 17.87 \text{ nm}^3$  with  $R^2 = 0.97$  (black dashed line). Molecular weights of 11 ZF and 6–8 ZF CTCF were calculated by extrapolation of the mean, median, and mode of each of the two protein volume distributions. The mean volumes and SEM values of  $662.08 \pm 28.06 \text{ nm}^3$  and  $420.62 \pm 42.55 \text{ nm}^3$  resulted in molecular weights of  $100.49 \pm 39.93 \text{ kDa}$  and  $62.82 \pm 25.69 \text{ kDa}$  for 11 ZF CTCF (blue circle) and 6–8 ZF CTCF (blue square), respectively. The standard deviations of  $285.12 \text{ nm}^3$  and  $416.9 \text{ nm}^3$  are also shown in the blue dashed lines. Using the median volume value of  $485.42 \text{ nm}^3$  with an interquartile range (IQR) of  $409.88 \text{ nm}^3$  resulted in a molecular weight for 11 ZF CTCF (red circle) of  $72.93 \text{ kDa}$  with an upper and lower limits of  $151.96 \text{ kDa}$  and  $35.80 \text{ kDa}$ . Using the median value of  $325.09 \text{ nm}^3$  with an IQR of  $409.88 \text{ nm}^3$  resulted in a molecular weight for 6–8 ZF CTCF (red square) of  $47.92 \text{ kDa}$  with an upper and lower limit of  $87.04 \text{ kDa}$  and  $12.70 \text{ kDa}$ . Using the mode values of  $187.5 \text{ nm}^3$  and  $62.5 \text{ nm}^3$  resulted in molecular weights of  $26.46 \text{ kDa}$  and  $6.91 \text{ kDa}$  for 11 ZF CTCF (green circle) and 6–8 ZF CTCF (green square), respectively. The actual molecular weights of 11 ZF CTCF (right arrow) and 6–8 ZF CTCF (left arrow) are indicated by the black arrows.

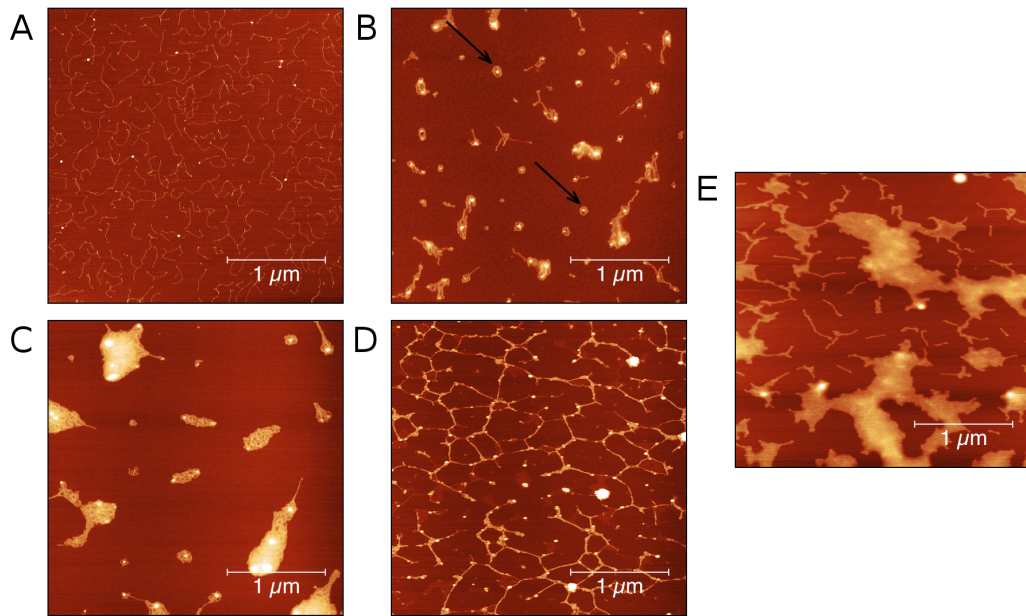


Figure S5: **AFM images of MT DNA morphologies.** Four distinct morphologies of MT DNA in the presence of 11 ZF CTCF observed by AFM: (A) relaxed MT DNA conformations, similar to those found in DNA control, (B) circular DNA/CTCF complexes (see black arrows pointing at representative complexes), (C) mesh-like structures with multiple protein signals, and (D) protein signal-rich DNA network structures spanning the entire image. (E) AFM image of mesh morphology observed in MT DNA control samples in the absence of 11 ZF CTCF.



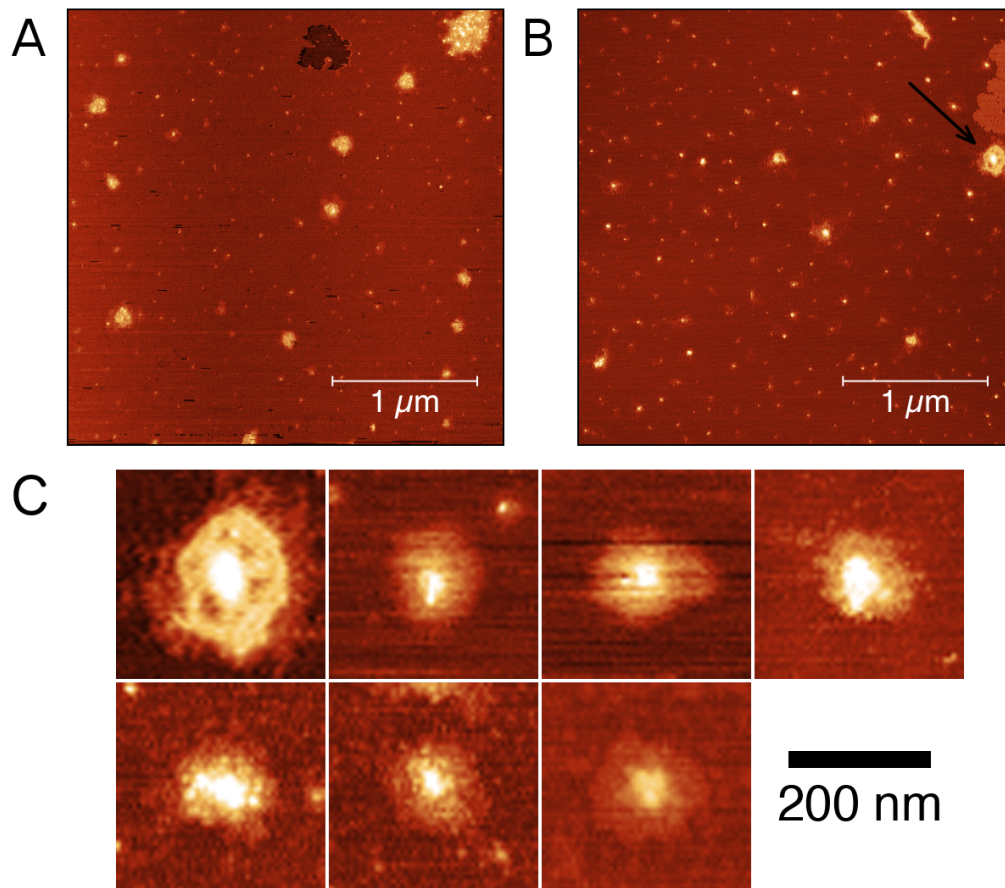


Figure S6: **AFM images of CTCF and DNA/CTCF samples in the 100 mM NaCl buffer.** AFM images of (A) a 11 ZF CTCF control sample, (B) a sample of WT DNA incubated with 11 ZF CTCF, where a black arrow points to a circular complex, and (C) several AFM images of circular DNA/CTCF complexes.