Supplementary Information for:

DNA template sequence control of bacterial RNA polymerase escape from the promoter

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SI Methods

Preparation of DNA template constructs

We used three methods to prepare DNA templates:

1. PCR amplification of the synthetic oligonucleotide template corresponding to full-length nontemplate strand of the desired duplex.

10-12 cycles of PCR with Klentaq LA PCR Kit (DNA Polymerase Technology, Saint Louis, MO) using 10 nM 155 nt synthetic template were performed (10-20x 20 μ reactions). The products of amplification were purified using Wizard SV Gel and PCR Cleanup Kit (Promega, Madison, WI). The following DNA constructs were prepared using this approach:

a. DNA constructs with +2 to +10 randomized. O238-O240 (Table S1d) were used as templates for PCR with O101/O105, O102/O105, O103/O105 (Table S1a) as primers, respectively.

2. PCR amplification of products of a ligation reaction of synthetic oligonucleotides corresponding to promoter (-75 to -1) and transcribed regions (+1 to +60) of the construct.

The oligonucleotide (or mix of oligonucleotides) corresponding +1 to +60 of the construct was phosphorylated at the 5' end using T4 kinase (Promega, Madison, WI) in the 1x kinase buffer in the presence of ATP and BSA. Phosphorylation was stopped with 20 mM EDTA after 3.5hrs incubation at 37C. Phosphorylated oligonucleotides were purified on SEP-Pak Plus C18 Cartridge (Waters). The cartridge was washed with 10 ml of methanol and 20 ml of water before the use. Phosphorylation reaction mix was loaded on the cartridge, the cartridge was washed with 20 ml of water and 10 ml of 5% methanol. Phosphorylated oligonucleotides were eluted with 3 ml of 60% methanol and were dried in Speed Vac. For the ligation reaction, a 1 μ M mix of oligonucleotide corresponding to -75 to -1 of the construct and phosphorylated +1 to +60 oligonucleotide(s) were incubated with 10 units of T4 DNA ligase in 1x T4 RNA buffer in the presence of 1mM ATP and 25% PEG for 24 hrs at room temperature. The reaction was stopped with 10 mM Tris (pH 8.0) buffer containing 2.5 mM EDTA. Reaction mixture was run on 10% Urea/TBE gel, the band corresponding to the ligated product was cut and eluted from the gel. DNA was recovered by ethanol precipitation and used as a template for PCR amplification with Klentaq LA PCR Kit. The products of amplification were purified using Wizard SV Gel and PCR Cleanup Kit. The following DNA constructs were prepared using this approach:

- a. DNA constructs containing 96 variants of ITS sequence in a context of 4 promoters. O97, O98, O99 and O100 (Table S1a) were ligated with a mix of O1-O96 (Table S1a). The products of ligation were PCR amplified using O101/O105, O102/O105, O103/O105 and O104/O105 (Table S1a) as primers, respectively.
- b. DNA constructs for libraries containing all single base substitutions at +1 to +40 of deoB, λP_R , and UV5 ITS in a context of deoB, λP_R , and UV5 promoters. O97 was ligated with a mixture of O118-O157, O158-O197 and O198-O237 (Table S1c). The products of ligation were PCR amplified using O101/O105, O102/O105 and O104/O105 (Table S1a) as primers, respectively. O98 was ligated with a mixture of O118-O157, O158-O197 and O198-O237 (Table S1c). The

products of ligation were PCR amplified using O101/O105, O102/O105 and O104/O105 (Table S1a) as primers, respectively. O3 was ligated with a mixture of O118-O157, O158-O197 and O198-O237 (Table S1c). The products of ligation were PCR amplified using O101/O105, O102/O105 and O104/O105 (Table S1a) as primers, respectively.

c. DNA templates for "slow" and "fast" mutants used in experiments depicted in Fig. S5. O245 was ligated with O241,O242, O243 and O244 (Table S1d). The products of ligation were PCR amplified using O103/O105 primers. O246 was ligated with O241, O242, O243 and O244 (Table S1d). The products of ligation were PCR amplified using O102/O105 primers.

3. *Extension by PCR of partial duplexes obtained by hybridizing appropriate synthetic oligonucleotides containing complementary overlapping sequences at their 3' ends.*

Partial duplexes were obtained by mixing 1 μ M of -75 to -1 and 1.1 μ M of -20 to +80 oligonucleotides in 250 µl (5x50 µl). The pre-hybridized partial duplexes were subjected to 2-3 cycles of PCR using Red AccuTaq LA DNA Polymerase (Sigma). Extension to full duplex DNA was checked on the 2% agarose gel. Extended DNA template was purified by FPLC chromatography on 1ml Resource Q column using 25 ml of 0.45M-0.9 M NaCl gradient in 25 mM Tris (pH 8.0) buffer. DNA was recovered from peak fractions by ethanol precipitation. The following constructs were prepared using this approach:

a. DNA templates with Cy3 probe at -4 position. O106 was labeled with Cy3 and HPLC purified as described previously (1). O106(Cy3)/O107, O106(Cy3)/O108, O106(Cy3)/O109, O106(Cy3)/O110 and O106(Cy3)/O111 partial duplexes were prepared, extended and purified as described above. O112 was labeled with Cy3 and HPLC purified as described previously (1). O112(Cy3)/O113, O112(Cy3)/O114, O112(Cy3)/O115, O112(Cy3)/O116 and O112(Cy3)/O117 partial duplexes were prepared, extended and purified as described above.

Time-dependent formation of full-length transcript measured using molecular beacon assay

Reaction mixture containing 150 nM promoter DNA and 225 nM RNAP holoenzyme in transcription buffer was incubated at room temperature for 5 min to allow open complex formation. Transcription was initiated by adding NTPs (100 µM) and heparin (200 mg/ml). At different time intervals, 18 µl samples of reaction mixture were withdrawn and reaction was stopped by adding 1 μ of 0.5 M EDTA followed by addition of 1 µl of 100 nM molecular beacon (O251, Table S1e) with recognition sequence complementary to target near the 5' end of full-length transcript. Fluorescence of the beacon (excitation at 490 nm and emission at 530 nm) was read after 30 min incubation on SpectraFluor Plus microplate plate reader (Tecan). Oligonucleotide complementary to the beacon (O252, Table S1e) was used to calibrate beacon signal. Fluorescence intensities measured at different time points were fitted by nonlinear regression to obtain rate constants.

Supplementary Tables

Table S1a. Oligonucleotides used to prepare libraries of DNA constructs containing 96 variants of ITS sequence. If there were multiple promoters associated with a gene, the identity of the promoter is identified by the index at the end of gene name. ITS sequences of σ 70 promoters were obtained from EcoCyc database (https://ecocyc.org).

Table S1b. Oligonucleotides used to prepare DNA constructs with Cy3 probe at -4 of the nontemplate strand.

Table S1c. Oligonucleotides (+1 to +60) used to prepare DNA constructs for libraries containing all single base substitutions at +1 to +40 of deoB, λP_R , and UV5 ITS.

Table S1d. Oligonucleotides used to prepare constructs with randomized +2 to +10.

Table S1d. Oligonucleotides used to prepare "slow" and "fast" mutants for experiments depicted in Fig. S5.

Table S1e. Oligonucleotides used to prepare NGS sequencing libraries.

Table S2. Correlation coefficients between sequence encoded energy parameters for all 262,144 sequence variants of 9 nt long DNA/RNA.

Supplementary Figures

Figure S1. NGS**-**based approach to analyze in parallel promoter escape of DNA template library containing many variants of ITS. RNAP is incubated with the template library to form open complexes and transcription is initiated by the addition of NTP and heparin (to prevent reinitiation of transcription). Transcription is stopped by the addition of EDTA after 10 sec and 10 min. RNA products are isolated, reversed transcribed into DNA and are subjected to NGS sequencing. Sequencing data is analyzed to determine number of reads for each of the ITS variant in the analyzed library. Enrichment, the ratio of reads at 10sec and 10 min (each normalized to the total number of reads in a sequencing run) is calculated.

Figure S2. Effect of GreB on the amplitudes of fast and slow kinetic components. (A) λP_R promoter with deoB ITS. (B) deoB promoter with deoB ITS. The values of fast (k_1) and slow (k_2) rate constants are shown as well. (C) Effect of GreB on overall escape kinetics $(t_{1/2})$ and on the amount of unproductive "open" complexes. Y axis (% control) depicts the values of $t_{1/2}$ or fraction of no escape complexes expressed as % of values measured in the absence of GreB.

Figure S3. Correlation between half-time values for escape and enrichment values for 5 ITS from Fig. 3 in a context of λP_R (A) and (B) deoB promoters. (C) Comparison of $t_{1/2}$ of escape reaction (calculated from time-dependence of full-length transcript production measured by molecular beacon assay) and corresponding enrichments from NGS-based experiment.

Figure S4. Effects of single base substitutions in 40 bp deoB (A-C) and 40 bp UV5 (D-F) ITS on promoter escape in a context of λP_R promoter (A and D), deoB promoter (B and E) and UV5 promoter (C and F). Wt sequences are shown in green.

Figure S5. Correlations between the effects of single base substitutions in ITS ($(\lambda P_R \text{ ITS}, \text{ panels A-C};$ deoB ITS, panels D-F; UV5 ITS, panels G-I) on promoter escape in different promoter contexts.

Figure S6. (A) Relative sensitivity of promoter escape to mutations at each template position. Red line marks the average value. Relative sensitivity was calculated by summing the differences between the enrichment values for each base substitution and the enrichment value for the wt base. All nine combinations of promoter (λP_R , deoB, UV5) and ITS (λP_R , deoB, UV5) were included in this calculation. The resulting values were normalized to the value calculated for position +1. (B) Average values (calculated data from panel A) of relative sensitivity to mutation for 10 bp long segments of ITS. Statistical significance (p-values) of differences between the average for +1 to +10 region and averages for the regions further downstream are shown.

Figure S7. Experiments confirming strong preference for G and T at +2 for UV5 promoter for fast and slow promoter escape, respectively. "Slow" and "fast" sequences correspond to examples of slow and fast escaping sequences selected from the data for λP_R ITS in λP_R promoter context which at +2 position had the bases inconsistent with UV5 promoter preferences at this position for slow and fast escape, respectively (Fig. 6 C&D). Promoter escape kinetics for these sequences and their mutants (with bases at +2 changed to those preferred in UV5 promoter context) was measured by monitoring time dependence of full transcript production using fluorescent beacon assay. Y-axis shows relative values of promoter escape reaction half-times ($t_{1/2}$) normalized to $t_{1/2}$ for λP_R ITS in λP_R promoter. The "slow" and "fast" sequences in the context of UV5 promoter exhibit opposite behavior (i.e. "slow" is fast and "fast is slow) which is reversed by the mutations that change the vases at +2 (to T and G in "slow" and "fast", respectively).

Figure S8. Histograms of the distribution of enrichment values in experiments with indicated promoters with randomized sequence from +2 to +10. Y-axis shows the ratio of the counts in each bin of the histogram to total number of date in points in a data file.

Figure S9. Effect of TC motif (A-C) or GT (D-F) at a specific position within +2 to +10 region in a context of λP_R promoter (A, D), deoB promoter (B, E) and UV5 promoter (C, F) on escape kinetics averaged over all base combinations at remaining positions (16,384 sequences for each TC or GT position) . Enrichment difference (y axis) corresponds to a difference between calculated averaged enrichment with TC or GT at a given position and the average of all enrichment values in the dataset. Random control (green symbols) corresponds to calculations performed on 16,384 randomly selected sequences. Dotted lines depict boundary for statistical significance of enrichment differences over the random control (i.e. enrichment differences between and outside the dotted lines have p values >0.0001 and <0.0001, respectively).

Figure S10. Effect of TGTG motif at a specific position within +2 to +10 region in a context of λP_R promoter (A), deoB promoter (B) or UV5 promoter (C) on escape kinetics averaged over all base combinations at remaining positions (1024 sequences for each TGTG position). Enrichment difference (y axis) corresponds to a difference between calculated averaged enrichment with TGTG at a given position and the average of all enrichment values in the dataset. Random control (green symbols) corresponds to calculations performed on 1024 randomly selected sequences. Dotted lines depict boundary for statistical significance of enrichment differences over the random control (i.e. enrichment differences between and outside the dotted lines have p values >0.0001 and <0.0001, respectively).

Figure S11. Sequence logos for fast (200 sequences with highest enrichment values) (A) and slow (200 sequences with lowest enrichment values) (B) among 16,384 sequences containing TG motif at +5 (λP_R) or at +6 (deoB or UV5 promoters).

Figure S12. Effect of TATAAT motif (A-C) or AAATTT motif (D-F) at a specific position within +2 to +10 region in a context of λP_R promoter (A,D), deoB promoter (B,E) or UV5 promoter (C,F) on escape kinetics averaged over all base combinations at remaining positions (64 sequences for each TATAAT or AAATTT position). Enrichment difference (y axis) corresponds to a difference between calculated averaged enrichment with TATAAT or AAATTT at a given position and the average of all enrichment values in the dataset. Random control (green symbols) corresponds to calculations performed on 64 randomly selected sequences. Dotted lines depict boundary for statistical significance of enrichment differences over the random control (i.e. enrichment differences between and outside the dotted lines have p values > 0.0001 and < 0.0001, respectively).

Figure S13. Box plot comparing the enrichment values from NGS-based *in vitro* experiment with the *in vivo* transcript levels. Low and high in *vivo* expression ITS are ITS # 7-21 (Fig. 1B; O7-O27, Table S1a) and ITS # 22-36&6 (Fig. 1B; O22-O36&O6, Table S1a) (2). Green and red lines depict average enrichment values for low and high expression ITS, respectively.

Supplementary References

- 1. Ko, J. and Heyduk, T. (2014) Kinetics of promoter escape by bacterial RNA polymerase: effects of promoter contacts and transcription bubble collapse. *The Biochemical journal*, **463**, 135-144.
- 2. Reppas, N.B., Wade, J.T., Church, G.M. and Struhl, K. (2006) The transition between transcriptional initiation and elongation in E. coli is highly variable and often rate limiting. *Mol Cell*, **24**, 747-757.