

Supplementary information

**Secretion of *Salmonella* Pathogenicity Island 1-Encoded Type III
Secretion System Effectors by Outer Membrane Vesicles in
Salmonella enterica serovar Typhimurium**

Seul I Kim¹, Seongok Kim^{1†}, Eunsuk Kim¹, Seo Yeon Hwang¹, and Hyunjin Yoon^{1,2,*}

† These authors have contributed equally to this work

* **Correspondence:** Hyunjin Yoon: yoonh@ajou.ac.kr

Materials and Methods

Transmission electron microscopy (TEM)

OMVs were purified as described in the material and methods section. To condensate OMVs, the vesicles were centrifuged using an Amicon Ultra-4 centrifugal filter (100 kDa MWCO, Millipore, USA). OMVs suspended in PBS were mounted onto 200-mesh Formvar/Carbon-coated copper grids (Woomyoung Inc., South Korea) for 10 min. The grids were washed two times with ultrapure water and stained with 2% uranyl acetate for 1 min. Images of OMVs were obtained using a Talos L120C transmission electron microscope (Thermo Fisher Scientific, USA).

OMV-mediated secretion of T3SS1 effectors

cAMP assay

RAW264.7 macrophage cells were grown in DMEM supplemented with 10% heat-inactivated FBS and seeded in 24-well culture plates at a density of 5×10^5 cells/well. Bacteria producing CyaA'-tagged SseJ were grown overnight in LB broth and 1% (v/v) inoculum was transferred to fresh LB medium. The cells were incubated with constant shaking at 37°C for 9 h. Monolayered RAW264.7 cells were infected with bacteria at a MOI of 100 for 30 min and replenished with fresh DMEM containing gentamicin (100 µg/mL) for 1.5 h to remove extracellular bacteria. After further incubation in fresh DMEM containing gentamicin at 20 µg/mL for 7 h, cells were lysed with 0.1 M HCl for 10 min and the supernatant was used for cAMP assays according to the manufacturer's instructions (Direct cAMP ELISA kit; Enzo life sciences, USA). Absorbance at 405 nm was measured using a colorimetric 96-well plate reader and the levels are expressed as pg/mL.

Motility assay

Wild-type *Salmonella* and $\Delta flgB$ strains were cultured overnight in LB broth at 37°C and 1% (v/v) inoculum was transferred to fresh LB medium and incubated for 2.5 h until mid-log phase. Bacterial cultures were diluted to obtain an OD₆₀₀ of 1.0. Aliquots (2 µL) of each strain were injected into 0.3% soft-agar plates and incubated at 37°C for 6 h.

Cdc42 activation assay

HeLa cells were seeded in T25 flask at a density of 5×10^5 cells/flask, treated with OMVs (50 µg of protein) or DPBS, and incubated at 37°C and 5% CO₂ for 2 h. Cdc42 activation was measured using a Cdc42 Activation Assay Kit (Cytoskeleton Inc., USA) according to the manufacturer's

OMV-mediated secretion of T3SS1 effectors

instructions. Briefly, cells were washed once with ice-cold PBS, lysed in cell lysis buffer (25 mM Tris pH 7.5, 10 mM MgCl₂, 0.5 mM NaCl, and 2 % Igepal) supplemented with 1 × protease inhibitor cocktail, and centrifuged at 10,000 × g for 1 min at 4°C. Cell lysates were quantified using Bio-Rad protein assay (Bio-Rad, USA). Cell lysates containing equivalent amounts of protein (approximately 200 µg) were incubated with 10 µg of GST-PAK-PBD beads at 4°C with gentle end-over-end rotation (18 rpm) for 1 h. Active Cdc42 was pulled down by centrifugation at 5,000 × g at 4°C for 3 min. Cell lysates mixed with GDP (negative control) or GTPγS (positive control) were used as respective controls. Beads were washed once in washing buffer (25mM Tris pH 7.5, 30 mM MgCl₂, 40 mM NaCl). Protein samples on beads were dissolved in 2 × Laemmli sample buffer, and analyzed by SDS-PAGE and immunoblot. Cdc42 and GAPDH were detected using anti-Cdc42 (1:250 dilution; Cytoskeleton Inc.) and anti-GAPDH (1:2,000 Dilution; Abcam, UK) antibodies in combination with secondary antibody conjugated with horseradish peroxidase (1:700 dilution; Santa Cruz Biotechnology, USA). GAPDH was used in parallel for normalizing protein loading between the lanes. The bands were visualized using EZ-Western Lumi Pico western blot detection kit (DAEILLAB SERVICE, South Korea) and analyzed by ChemiDoc MP System.

qRT-PCR analysis

Salmonella cells at log phase in LB broth medium were treated with RNAprotect bacteria reagent (Qiagen, USA). Total RNA was isolated using RNeasy mini kit (Qiagen). Isolated RNA samples were treated with RNase-free DNase (Ambion) to remove residual DNA. cDNA was synthesized using RNA to cDNA EcoDry Premix (Takara, Japan). Target mRNA was quantified using StepOne Plus real-time PCR system (Applied Biosystems, USA). mRNA levels of each gene

OMV-mediated secretion of T3SS1 effectors

were normalized relative to mRNA levels of the house keeping gene *gyrB*. Primers used in qRT-PCR are listed in Table S2.

Supplementary Tables

Table S1. Bacterial strains and plasmids used in this study

Strains and plasmids	Genotype	References or sources
<i>Salmonella</i> Typhimurium strain		
14028	wild-type <i>S. enterica</i> serovar Typhimurium	ATCC 14028
SK01	<i>sipA</i> -HA	This study
SK02	<i>sipC</i> -HA	This study
SK03	<i>sipB</i> -HA	This study
SK04	<i>sopB</i> -HA	This study
SK05	<i>sopE2</i> -HA	This study
SK06	<i>sopA</i> -HA	This study
SK07	<i>sipA::kan</i> -HA	This study
SK08	<i>sipC::kan</i> -HA	This study
SK09	<i>sipB::kan</i> -HA	This study
SK10	<i>sopB::kan</i> -HA	This study
SK11	<i>sopE2::kan</i> -HA	This study
SK12	<i>sopA::kan</i> -HA	This study
YC0398	<i>ssaK::kan</i>	(Yoon et al., 2011)
YC0595	<i>invA::cm</i>	(Yoon et al., 2011)

OMV-mediated secretion of T3SS1 effectors

SK13	<i>sopB</i> -HA harboring pBAD30	This study
SK14	<i>sopB</i> -HA/ Δ <i>invA</i> harboring pBAD30	This study
SK15	<i>sopB</i> -HA/ Δ <i>invA</i> harboring pInvA	This study
YC0594	<i>flgB::cm</i>	(Yoon et al., 2011)
SK16	Δ <i>flgB</i>	This study
SK17	<i>sipA</i> -HA, Δ <i>invA</i> , <i>ssaK</i> , <i>flgB</i>	This study
SK18	<i>sipC</i> -HA, Δ <i>invA</i> , <i>ssaK</i> , <i>flgB</i>	This study
SK19	<i>sipB</i> -HA, Δ <i>invA</i> , <i>ssaK</i> , <i>flgB</i>	This study
SK20	<i>sopB</i> -HA, Δ <i>invA</i> , <i>ssaK</i> , <i>flgB</i>	This study
SK21	<i>sopE2</i> -HA, Δ <i>invA</i> , <i>ssaK</i> , <i>flgB</i>	This study
SK22	<i>sopA</i> -HA, Δ <i>invA</i> , <i>ssaK</i> , <i>flgB</i>	This study
SK23	<i>sipA</i> -HA, Δ <i>invA</i> , <i>ssaK</i> , <i>flgB</i> harboring pInvA	This study
SK24	<i>sipB</i> -HA, Δ <i>invA</i> , <i>ssaK</i> , <i>flgB</i> harboring pInvA	This study
SK25	<i>sopA</i> -HA, Δ <i>invA</i> , <i>ssaK</i> , <i>flgB</i> harboring pInvA	This study
SK26	<i>sopB</i> -HA, Δ <i>invA</i> , <i>ssaK</i> , <i>flgB</i> harboring pInvA	This study
YC0638	<i>sseJ-cyaA'</i>	(Bai et al., 2014)
YC0582	<i>sseJ-cyaA'</i> , Δ <i>ssaK</i>	(Yoon et al., 2011)
SK27	Δ <i>sipC</i>	This study
SK28	Δ <i>sopE2</i>	This study
SK29	Δ <i>invA</i>	This study

OMV-mediated secretion of T3SS1 effectors

SY01	SPI-1:: <i>kan</i>	This study
SY02	Δ SPI-1, <i>sopE2</i> , <i>sopB</i>	This study
EK0251	<i>sipC-bla</i>	This study
EK0259	<i>sipC-bla</i> harboring pQE30::mCherry	This study
EK0271	<i>sipC-bla</i> , Δ <i>invA</i> harboring pQE30::mCherry	This study
Plasmid		
pKD13	Amp ^R , FRT Kan ^R FRT, PS1 PS4, <i>oriR6KΨ</i>	(Datsenko and Wanner, 2000)
pKD13-2HA	pKD13 derivative harboring HA-tag	(Ansong et al., 2009)
pKD46	Amp ^R , <i>P_{BAD}</i> , <i>gam-beta-exo</i> , <i>oriR101</i>	(Datsenko and Wanner, 2000)
pCP20	<i>rep_{pSC101}^{ts}</i> , Amp ^R , Cm ^R , <i>cl857</i> λ <i>P_Rflp</i>	(Datsenko and Wanner, 2000)
pBAD30	Amp ^R , <i>araC</i> , <i>P_{BAD}</i> , pACYC184 <i>ori</i> ,	(Guzman et al., 1995)
pInvA	pBAD30 harboring <i>invA</i>	This study
pMini-Tn5-BLAM	pMini-Tn5-cyclor harboring β -lactamase	(Yoon et al., 2011)
pQE30::mCherry	pQE30 harboring mCherry	(Kim et al., 2018)

1 **Table S2. Primers used in this study**

primers	DNA sequence from 5' to 3'
Red- <i>sipA</i> -HA-F	TCGGGTTACTACTACCGTTGATGGCTTGCACATGCAGCGTTATC CGTATGATGTTCCCTGATTATGCTTAATGTAGGCTGGAGCTGCTT CG
Red- <i>sipA</i> -HA-R	TTGCTTCAATATCCATATTCATCGCATCTTTCCCGGTAAATTC CGGGGATCCGTCGACC
<i>sipA</i> -D-F	CTATGTGTTAAGTAATGTGCTGG
<i>sipA</i> -D-R	AAATCCAATGAGTCAGCGTAAAG
Red- <i>sipB</i> -2HA-F	TGCGGATGCTTCGCGTTTTATTCTGCGCCAGAGTCGCGCAATTC CGGGGATCCGTCGACC
Red- <i>sipB</i> -2HA-R	TAATTAACATATTTTTCTCCCTTTATTTTGGCAGTTTTTAGT GTAGGCTGGAGCTGCTCC
<i>sipB</i> -D-F	CAGATTCAGCAGTGGCTTAAAC
<i>sipB</i> -D-R	ACTGACTTTACTGCTGCTAATAC
Red- <i>sipC</i> -2HA-F	AGCATCCGCACTCGCTGCTATCGCAGGCAATATTCGCGCTATT CCGGGGATCCGTCGACC
Red- <i>sipC</i> -2HA-R	AATCACACCCATGATGGCGTATAGATGACCTTTCAGATTAGT GTAGGCTGGAGCTGCTCC

OMV-mediated secretion of T3SS1 effectors

sipC-D-F AATTAGCCAGGTGAATAACCGG

sipC-D-R ATGTTCTGTGGTAGACGGTAC

Red-*sopA*-2HA-F CCCGAGTGTTCTGTCATCCATCCTGCCACTGGCCTGGGCGATTC
CGGGGATCCGTCGACC

Red-*sopA*-2HA-R CGCTGTGTCCCTTAATTCCATGCGGGTTGAGGCTGGACTAGT
GTAGGCTGGAGCTGCTCC

sopA-D-F ATATTCCCATCCAGCGAACAG

sopA-D-R GTCCATCTGAAATTAAGTATTCTG

Red-*sopB*-2HA-F TTGGCAGTCAGTAAAAGGCATTTCTTCATTAATCACATCTATTC
CGGGGATCCGTCGACC

Red-*sopB*-2HA-R ACGATTTAATAGACTTTCCATATAGTTACCTCAAGACTCAGT
GTAGGCTGGAGCTGCTCC

sopB-D-F AATAGCGGTAACCTGGAGATTC

sopB-D-R ATTTCCAGTGTATGATCGGATTC

Red-*sopE2*-2HA-F TATAGAAAATATTGCGAATAAGTATCTTCAGAATGCCTCCATT
CCGGGGATCCGTCGACC

Red-*sopE2*-2HA-R ATTCATATGGTTAATAGCAGTATTGTATTTACTACCATCAGT
GTAGGCTGGAGCTGCTCC

OMV-mediated secretion of T3SS1 effectors

sopE2-D-F CATAATCAGCAGGTATCTTTTAAAG

sopE2-D-R CTGGTTGTGCAGGTATTTAGAG

Red- Δ SPII-F GCATAACGGCATTGTTATCGAATCGCTCATAAAGCGTTCAGTG
TAGGCTGGAGCTGCTTC

Red- Δ SPII-R CAGCCAACGGTGATATGGCCTTATAAGGCTTGCAGTCTTTATT
CCGGGGATCCGTCGACC

Δ SPII-D-F CTGCTATTCAGGAAACATAC

Δ SPII-D-R AAATAAAAAAAGCAGCAGCG

pBAD30-*invA*-F GAACAGCGTCGACCTATTGAA

pBAD30-*invA*-R CCAAATGTTGCATAAAGCTTTTC

pBAD30-D-F CCATAAGATTAGCGGATCC

pBAD30-D-R CAGGCAAATTCTGTTTTATC

Red-SipC-Bla-F GCATCCGCACTCGCTGCTATCGCAGGCAATATTCGCGCTCTGT
CTCTTATACACATCTCA

Red-SipC-Bla-R TCACACCCATGATGGCGTATAGATGACCTTTCAGATTACTGTCT
CTTATACACATCTGGT

SipC-Bla-D-F GCCACAGTATTA AAAACGTG

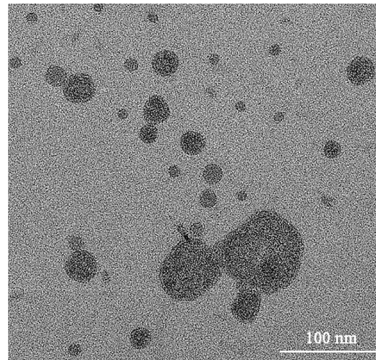
OMV-mediated secretion of T3SS1 effectors

SipC-Bla-D-R	TTGAGATCCAGTTCGATGTAACC
<hr/>	
<i>sipA</i> -qRT-F	TGGCTGCCAGAAACAAAGAA
<i>sipA</i> -qRT-R	AAGATTGCTGCGGGTTAACG
<i>sipB</i> -qRT-F	CAGCGAAGGGCAATTGACAT
<i>sipB</i> -qRT-R	ACTCAATCATCGCCTGCCATA
<i>sipC</i> -qRT-F	AGGCTGATAGCAAACGTCTGGTA
<i>sipC</i> -qRT-R	ACTCAATCATCGCCTGCCATA
<i>sopA</i> -qRT-F	TACGTCACAAAGCCAACCTCTCT
<i>sopA</i> -qRT-R	GTGGCATTTCGAGCCAGATA
<i>sopB</i> -qRT-F	GCTCGCCCGGAAATTATTGT
<i>sopB</i> -qRT-R	TAGAGGTTATGCAGCGAGTGGTT
<i>sopE2</i> -qRT-F	GAAAAACAACGGAGAAGGACATT
<i>sopE2</i> -qRT-R	TGCAGGCTAAAACGATCTGACA
<i>hilA</i> -qRT-F	GCTGCACCAGGAAAGCATTAA G
<i>hilA</i> -qRT-R	CGAAGTCCGGGAATACATCTGA

OMV-mediated secretion of T3SS1 effectors

<i>hilC</i> -qRT-F	GCCGCTGAAGAGGTGAGTTTTA
<i>hilC</i> -qRT-R	AATATTTCCAGCCCCCATAACG
<i>hilD</i> -qRT-F	GCTGTTCCCTGCTTACTGCTTTTC
<i>hilD</i> -qRT-R	AATGTTGTAAACGCGCTCCTTT
<i>invF</i> -qRT-F	GCGGAAAAGCGAAGAGTGAA
<i>invF</i> -qRT-R	AACGGCTAATTGGGTGATGTTC
<i>gyrB</i> -qRT-F	TCGCTCAGCAGTTCGTTTCAT
<i>gyrB</i> -qRT-R	GATTGCGGTGGTTTCCGTAA

3 **Supplementary Figures**



4

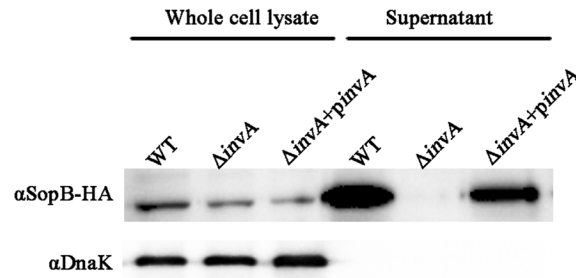
5 **Supplementary Figure S1.** TEM image of purified OMVs.

6 Outer membrane vesicles (OMVs) were isolated as described in materials and methods. Purified
7 OMVs were placed onto a formvar/carbon-coated 200-mesh copper grid. OMVs were stained
8 with 2% uranyl acetate and observed using TEM.

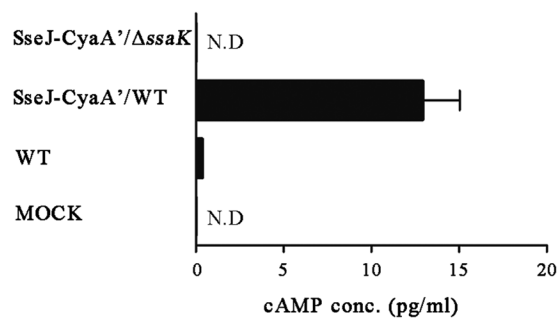
9

OMV-mediated secretion of T3SS1 effectors

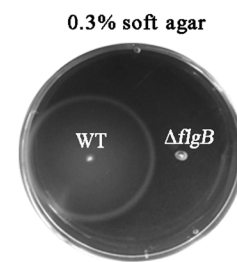
(A)



(B)



(C)



10

11 **Supplementary Figure S2.** Phenotypic analysis of *Salmonella* mutant strains lacking *invA*, *ssaK*
12 or *flgB*.

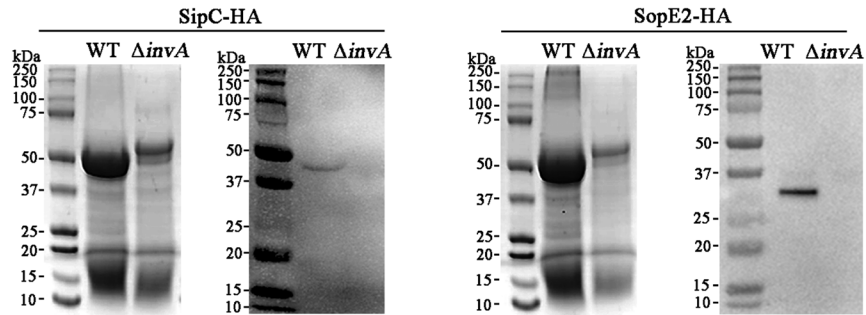
13 (A) Inhibition of SopB secretion in the absence of *invA*. Whole cell lysates and supernatant
14 fractions filtered using a 100-kDa-pore-sized membrane to remove OMVs were prepared from
15 *Salmonella* strains cultured in LB broth and subjected to immunoblot analysis using anti-HA and
16 anti-DnaK antibodies. (B) Inhibition of translocation of SseJ in the absence of *ssaK*.
17 Macrophages were infected with *Salmonella* strains producing CyaA'-tagged SseJ and the
18 intracellular cAMP levels were measured at 9 h post-infection to compare the translocation of
19 SseJ-CyaA' between wild-type and $\Delta ssaK$ strains. cAMP assay was performed in triplicate. N.D.:
20 not detected. (C) Absence of motility caused by the lack of *flgB*. *Salmonella* cells including

OMV-mediated secretion of T3SS1 effectors

21 wild-type and Δ *flgB* stains were injected into semi-solid agar plates and incubated for 6 h. Full-
22 length blot images are represented in Supplementary Figure S7.

23

OMV-mediated secretion of T3SS1 effectors



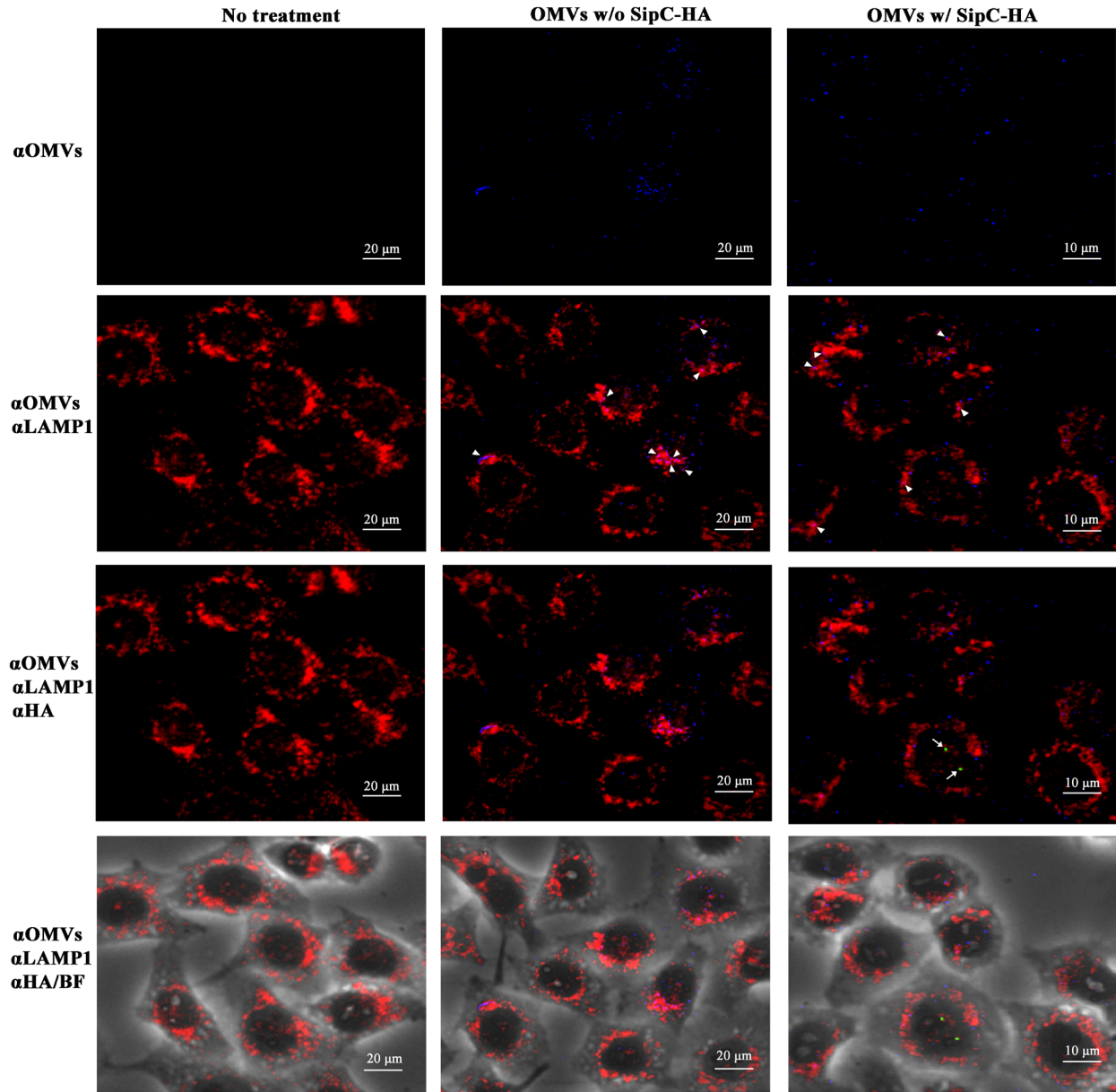
24

25 **Supplementary Figure S3.** Blocked secretion of SipC and SopE2 through T3SS1 in the absence
26 of *invA*.

27 Wild-type and $\Delta invA$ mutant strains producing SipC-HA and SopE2-HA were cultivated in LB
28 broth conditions for 4 h and the culture supernatants were filtered to remove bacterial cells. The
29 filtrates were re-filtered using a 100-kDa-pore-sized membrane to remove OMVs and subjected
30 to TCA precipitation. The supernatant fractions devoid of vesicles were analyzed using SDS-
31 PAGE (left) and immunoblotting (right) for each T3SS1 effector. HA-tagged proteins were
32 identified using anti-HA and anti-DnaK antibodies.

33

OMV-mediated secretion of T3SS1 effectors



34

35 **Supplementary Figure S4.** Localization of OMVs, SipC, and LAMP1 inside HeLa cells at 4 h

36 post-treatments.

37 HeLa cells were treated with OMVs containing SipC-HA or not for 4 h. OMVs (blue) were

38 labeled with mouse anti-*Salmonella* Typhimurium LPS and Alexa Fluor 350-conjugated goat

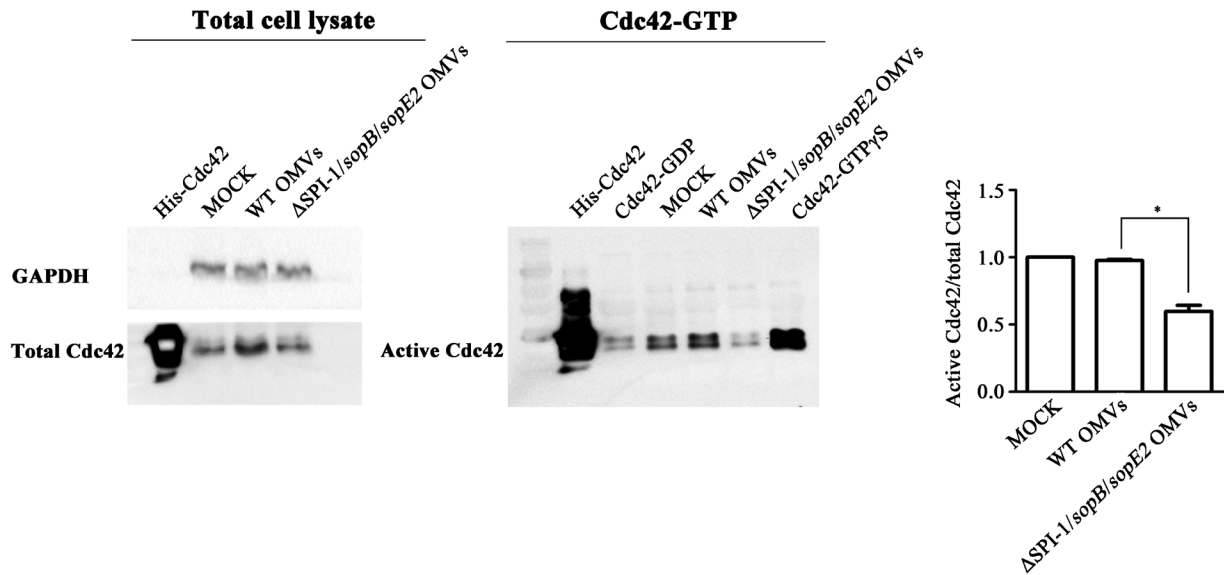
39 anti-mouse antibodies. SipC-HA (green) was detected using chicken anti-HA and Alexa Fluor

40 488-conjugated goat anti-chicken antibodies. LAMP1 protein (red) was indentified using rabbit

OMV-mediated secretion of T3SS1 effectors

41 anti-LAMP1 and Alexa Fluor 647-conjugated donkey anti-rabbit antibodies. Colocalization of
42 intact or disrupted OMVs with LAMP1 is indicated with arrow heads, while SipC-HA distinct
43 from LAMP1 is marked with arrows.

OMV-mediated secretion of T3SS1 effectors



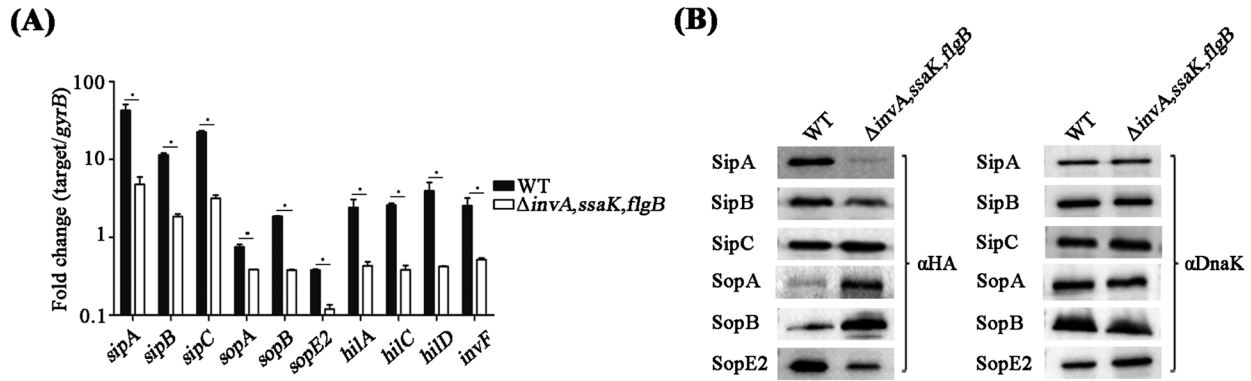
44

45 **Supplementary Figure S5.** Analysis of Cdc42 activation in OMVs-treated host cells.

46 HeLa cells were treated with OMVs isolated from wild-type and Δ SPI-1, *sopB*, *sopE2* strains for
47 2 h. Comparison of Cdc42 activation induced by OMVs isolated from wild-type and Δ SPI-1,
48 *sopB*, *sopE2* strains. Aliquots of cell lysates containing equivalent protein amounts were treated
49 with GST-PAK-PBD beads to pull down Cdc42-GTP (active Cdc42) as described in materials
50 and methods. Total lysates and pulled down active Cdc42 fractions were subjected to
51 immunoblotting using anti-Cdc42 antibody. Cell lysates mixed with GDP (Cdc42-GDP) or
52 GTP γ S (Cdc42- GTP γ S) were used as negative or positive controls, respectively. Total lysates
53 were further probed with anti-GAPDH antibody to normalize the amounts of proteins between
54 samples. The proportion of active Cdc42 to total Cdc42 was graphically shown. The ratio of the
55 mock treatment was set to 1.0. An asterisk indicates a significant difference with a *P*-value <
56 0.05.

57

OMV-mediated secretion of T3SS1 effectors

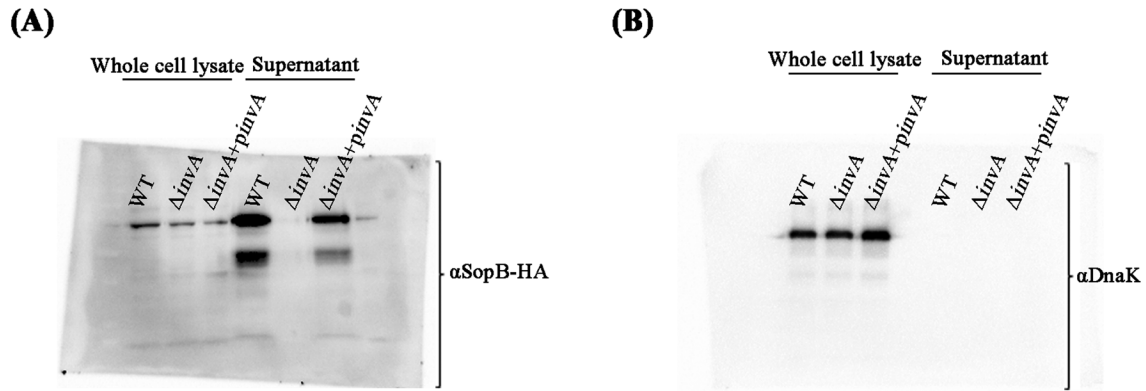


58

59 **Supplementary Figure S6.** Comparison of transcriptional and translational expression of T3SS1
 60 effectors and regulators between wild-type and $\Delta invA, ssaK, flgB$ strains.

61 **(A)** Real-time polymerase chain reaction (qRT-PCR) analysis of T3SS1-associated genes
 62 encoding effectors and regulators. Transcription level of each gene was normalized to that of
 63 *gyrB* in each strain and plotted relatively. The experiments were performed in triplicate.
 64 Asterisks indicate significant differences for a P -value < 0.05 . **(B)** Protein expression of the six
 65 T3SS1 effectors in wild-type and $\Delta invA, ssaK, flgB$ strains. Equivalent protein amounts of each
 66 strain were subjected to immunoblot analysis. Full-length blot images are represented in
 67 Supplementary Figure S8.

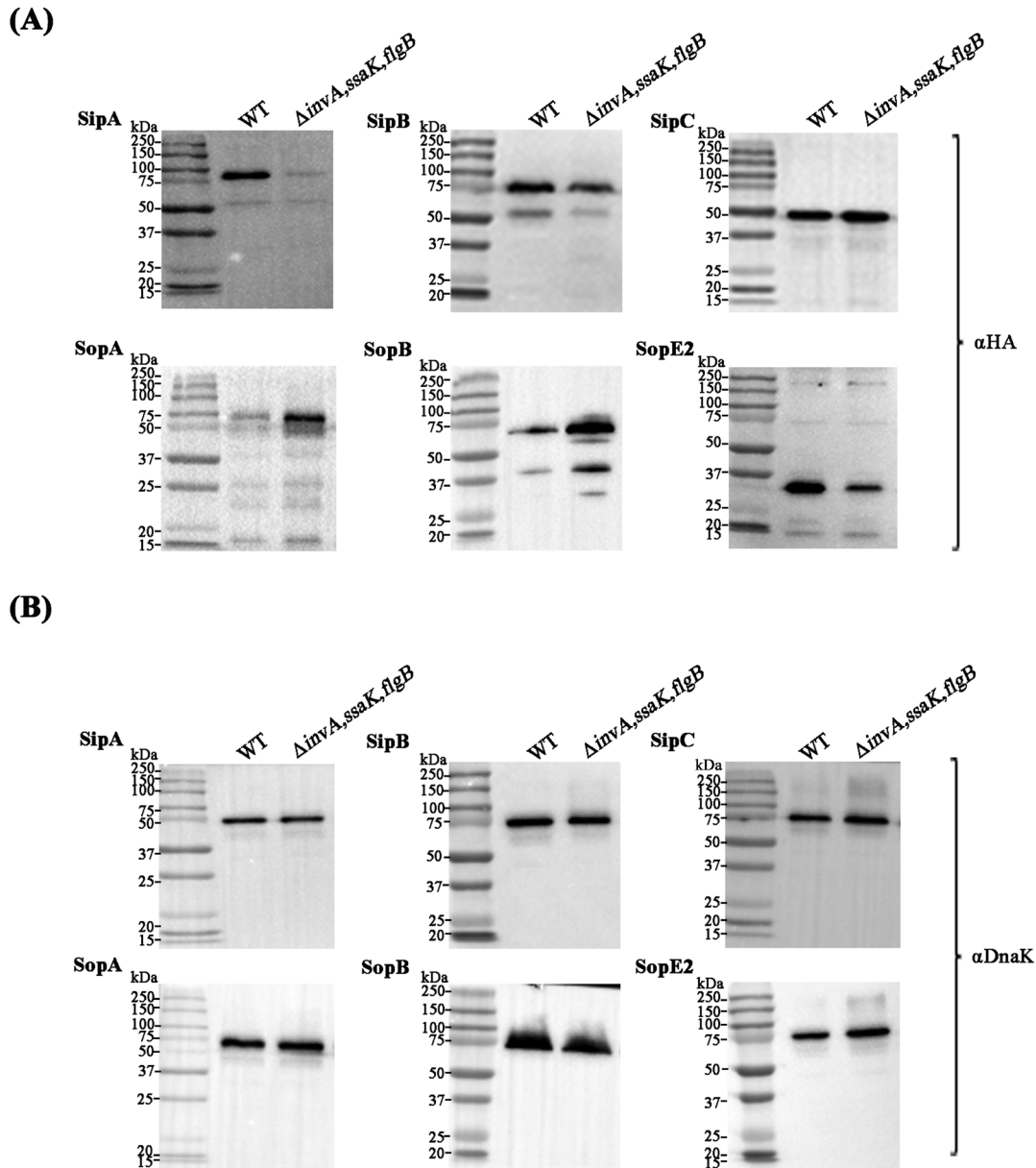
OMV-mediated secretion of T3SS1 effectors



68

69 **Supplementary Figure S7.** Full-images of Figure S2A.

70 **(A)** A blot image of SopB secretion in the absence of *invA*. **(B)** A blot image of DnaK
71 expression. Whole cell lysates and supernatant fractions filtered using a 100-kDa-pore-sized
72 membrane were subjected to immublot analysis. SopB-HA and DnaK proteins were identified
73 with anti-HA and anti-DnaK antibodies, respectively.



Supplementary Figure S8. Full-images of Figure S6B.

(A) Comparison of protein expression of the six T3SS1 effectors between wild-type and $\Delta invA, ssaK, flgB$ strains. **(B)** Detection of DnaK between wild-type and $\Delta invA, ssaK, flgB$ strains. Whole cell lysates were subjected to SDS-PAGE, and bands were transferred to PVDF membrane and probed with anti-HA and anti-DnaK antibodies, respectively.

References

- Ansong, C., Yoon, H., Porwollik, S., Mottaz-Brewer, H., Petritis, B.O., Jaitly, N., Adkins, J.N., Mcclelland, M., Heffron, F., and Smith, R.D. (2009). Global systems-level analysis of Hfq and SmpB deletion mutants in *Salmonella*: implications for virulence and global protein translation. *PLoS One* 4, e4809.
- Bai, J., Kim, S.I., Ryu, S., and Yoon, H. (2014). Identification and characterization of outer membrane vesicle-associated proteins in *Salmonella enterica* serovar Typhimurium. *Infect Immun* 82, 4001-4010.
- Datsenko, K.A., and Wanner, B.L. (2000). One-step inactivation of chromosomal genes in *Escherichia coli* K-12 using PCR products. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A* 97, 6640-6645.
- Guzman, L.M., Belin, D., Carson, M.J., and Beckwith, J. (1995). Tight regulation, modulation, and high-level expression by vectors containing the arabinose PBAD promoter. *J Bacteriol* 177, 4121-4130.
- Kim, S., Yoon, H., and Ryu, S. (2018). New virulence factor CSK29544_02616 as LpxA binding partner in *Cronobacter sakazakii*. *Sci Rep* 8, 835.
- Yoon, H., Ansong, C., Adkins, J.N., and Heffron, F. (2011). Discovery of *Salmonella* virulence factors translocated via outer membrane vesicles to murine macrophages. *Infect Immun* 79, 2182-2192.