Characterization of natural colibactin-nucleobase adducts by tandem MS and isotopic labeling.

Support for DNA alkylation by cyclopropane ring opening.

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Biochemistry

Supporting Information

Index

Supplementary Figures and Tables	S2
Instrumentation	S18
Experimental Procedures	S19

Supplementary Figures



Figure S1. A. Fragmentation products derived from MS^2 of 10, ${}^{13}C_3$ -10, and ${}^{13}C_4$ -10. B. Fragmentation products derived from daughter ions of 10, ${}^{13}C_3$ -10, and ${}^{13}C_4$ -10.



Figure S2. A. Fragmentation products derived from MS³ of 12, ${}^{13}C_3$ -12, and ${}^{13}C_4$ -12. B. Fragmentation products derived from MS³ of 17, ${}^{13}C_3$ -17, and ${}^{13}C_4$ -17.



Spectra S3. A. Trace of extracted mass of **10** (540.17-540.18) in linearized pUC19 DNA that had been exposed to $clb^- E$. *coli* and digested. **B.** Trace of extracted mass of **10** (540.17-540.18) in linearized pUC19 DNA that had been exposed to $clb^+ E$. *coli* and digested. **C.** Trace of extracted mass of ¹³C₃-10 (543.18-543.19) in linearized pUC19 DNA that had been exposed to $\Delta cysE \ clb^+ E$. *coli* and media containing L-[U]-¹³C-cys and digested. **D.** Trace of extracted mass of ¹³C₄-10 (544.19-544.20) in linearized pUC19 DNA that had been exposed to $\Delta metA \ clb^+ E$. *coli* and media containing L-[U]-¹³C-met and digested.



Figure S4. Experimental masses. **A.** Full HRMS spectra of **8** (522.1668, z = 1), **9** (538.1618, z = 1), **10** (540.1775, z = 1), **11** (556.1722, z = 1). **B.** Full HRMS spectra of ¹³C₃-**8** (525.1765, z = 1), ¹³C₃-**9** (541.1714, z = 1), ¹³C₃-**10** (543.1874, z = 1), ¹³C₃-**11** (559.1822, z = 1). **C.** Full HRMS spectra of ¹³C₄-**8** (526.1804, z = 1), ¹³C₄-**9** (543.1745, z = 1), ¹³C₄-**10** (544.1907, z = 1), ¹³C₄-**11** (560.1860, z = 1).



Figure S5. Experimental masses. **A.** Full HRMS spectra of **8** (261.5871, z = 2), **9** (269.5844, z = 2), **10** (270.5925, z = 2), **11** (278.5899, z = 2). **B.** Full HRMS spectra of ¹³C₃-8 (263.0920, z = 2), ¹³C₃-9 (271.0897, z = 2), ¹³C₃-10 (272.0976, z = 2), ¹³C₃-11 (280.0947, z = 2). **C.** Full HRMS spectra of ¹³C₄-8 (263.5938, z = 2), ¹³C₄-9 (271.5914, z = 2), ¹³C₄-10 (272.5992, z = 2), ¹³C₄-11 (280.5965, z = 2).



Figure S6. All of the identified mass are experimental values. **A.** HRMS spectrum of **15** from clb^+ (382.1627, z = 1). **B.** HRMS spectrum of **15** from $\Delta cysE \ clb^+ + L-[U]^{-13}C$ -cys (382.1628). **C.** HRMS spectrum of ¹³C₄-15 from $\Delta metA \ clb^+ + L-[U]^{-13}C$ -met (386.1756).



Figure S7. Experimental masses. **A.** HRMS spectrum of **19** from clb^+ (364.1517, z = 1). **B.** HRMS spectrum of **19** from $\Delta cysE \ clb^+ + L-[U]^{-13}C$ -cys (364.1516). **C.** HRMS spectrum of ¹³C₄-19 from $\Delta metA \ clb^+ + L-[U]^{-13}C$ -met (368.1650).



Figure S8. Experimental masses. **A.** HRMS spectrum of **14** from clb^+ (159.0224, z = 1). **B.** HRMS spectrum of ¹³C₃-14 from $\Delta cysE \ clb^+ + L-[U]^{-13}C$ -cys (162.0328, z = 1). **C.** HRMS spectrum of **14** from $\Delta metA \ clb^+ + L-[U]^{-13}C$ -met (159.0224, z = 1).



Figure S9. Experimental masses. A. MS^2 spectra-1 of 10 (z = 1), 18 (229.0975, z = 1), 16 (344.1068, z = 1), 17 (387.1126, z = 1) were detected. B. MS^2 spectra-1 of ${}^{13}C_3$ -10 (z = 1), 18 (229.0975, z = 1), ${}^{13}C_3$ -16 (347.1168, z = 1), ${}^{13}C_3$ -17 (390.1228, z = 1) were detected. C. MS^2 spectra-1 of ${}^{13}C_4$ -10 (z = 1), ${}^{13}C_4$ -18 (233.1109, z = 1), ${}^{13}C_4$ -16 (348.1202, z = 1), ${}^{13}C_4$ -17 (391.1261, z = 1) were detected.



Figure S10. Experimental masses. A. MS² spectra-2 of 10 (z = 1), 17 (387.1114), 13 (405.1220), 12 (522.1655) were detected. B. MS² spectra-2 of ${}^{13}C_3-10$ (z = 1), ${}^{13}C_3-17$ (390.1214), ${}^{13}C_3-13$ (408.1319), ${}^{13}C_3-12$ (525.1754) were detected. C. MS² spectra-2 of ${}^{13}C_4-10$ (z = 1), ${}^{13}C_4-17$ (391.1248), ${}^{13}C_4-13$ (409.1356), ${}^{13}C_4-12$ (526.1788) were detected.



Figure S11. Experimental masses. A. MS² spectrum of 10 (z = 2), Ad·H⁺ (136.0621), 14 (159.0227, z = 1), S1 (203.1183, z = 1), 18 (229.0975, z = 1) were detected. B. MS² spectrum of ¹³C₃-10 (z = 2), Ad·H⁺ (136.0622, z = 1), ¹³C₃-14 (162.0328, z = 1), S1 (203.1184, z = 1), 18 (229.0976, z = 1) were detected. C. MS² spectrum of ¹³C₄-10 (z = 2), Ad·H⁺ (136.0621, z = 1), 14 (159.0227, z = 1), ¹³C₄-S1 (207.1317, z = 1), ¹³C₄-18 (233.1109, z = 1) were detected. Ad = adenine.



Figure S12. Experimental masses. **A**. MS³ spectrum of **12** (z = 1), **18** (229.0967), **16** (344.1055), **17** (387.1114) were detected. **B**. MS³ spectrum of ¹³C₃-**12** (z = 1), **18** (229.0965), ¹³C₃-**16** (347.1153), ¹³C₃-**17** (390.1212) were detected. **C**. MS³ spectrum of ¹³C₄-**12** (z = 1), ¹³C₄-**18** (233.1102), ¹³C₄-**16** (348.1190), ¹³C₄-**17** (391.1248) were detected.



Figure S13. Experimental masses. **A.** MS³ spectrum of **17** (z = 1), **18** (229.0968), **16** (344.1053) were detected. **B.** MS³ spectrum of ¹³C₃-17 (z = 1), **18** (229.0968), ¹³C₃-16 (347.1164) were detected. **C.** MS³ spectrum of ¹³C₄-17 (z = 1), ¹³C₄-18 (233.1100), ¹³C₄-16 (348.1187) were detected.

strain	compound	Z	experimental	theoretical	error (ppm)	Originated from
$clb^{\scriptscriptstyle +}$	10	1	540.1775	540.1772	0.56	full HRMS
	12	1	522.1655	522.1666	2.11	MS^2 of 10 (z = 1)
	13	1	405.1220	405.1227	1.73	MS^2 of 10 (z = 1)
	17	1	387.1126	387.1122	1.03	MS^2 of 10 (z = 1)
	17	1	387.1114	387.1122	2.07	MS ³ of 12
	16	1	344.1068	344.1063	1.45	MS^2 of 10 (z = 1)
	16	1	344.1055	344.1063	2.32	MS ³ of 12
	16	1	344.1053	344.1063	2.91	MS ³ of 17
	18	1	229.0975	229.0972	1.31	MS ² of 10 (z =1 & 2)
	18	1	229.0967	229.0972	2.18	MS ³ of 12
	18	1	229.0966	229.0972	2.62	MS ³ of 17
	14	1	159.0224	159.0223	0.63	daughter ion of 10
	14	1	159.0227	159.0223	2.52	MS ² of 10 (z = 2)
	15	1	382.1627	382.1622	1.31	daughter ion of 10
	19	1	364.1517	364.1516	0.27	daughter ion of 10
	S1	1	203.1183	203.1179	1.97	MS^2 of 10 (z = 2)
	Ad·H ⁺	1	136.0621	136.0618	2.20	MS^2 of 10 (z = 2)
	Ad	neutral loss	135.0541	135.0545	2.96	neutral loss from 12 to 17

Table S1. Full MS^2 and MS^3 data of **10**, derived from exposure of linearized pUC19 DNA to clb^+E . *coli*. The experimental values, theoretical values, and errors in ppm are listed in the table.

strain	compound	Z	experimental	theroratical	error (ppm)	Originated from
$clb^+\Delta cys E$	¹³ C ₃ -10	1	543.1874	543.1873	0.28	full HRMS
	¹³ C ₃ -12	1	525.1754	525.1767	2.38	MS^2 of ¹³ C ₃ -10 (z = 1)
	¹³ C ₃ -13	1	408.1319	408.1328	2.08	MS^2 of ¹³ C ₃ -10 (z = 1)
	¹³ C ₃ -17	1	390.1228	390.1223	1.41	MS^2 of ¹³ C ₃ -10 (z = 1)
	¹³ C ₃ -17	1	390.1212	390.1223	2.69	MS ³ of ¹³ C ₃ -12
	¹³ C ₃ -16	1	347.1168	347.1164	1.30	MS^2 of ¹³ C ₃ -10 (z = 1)
	¹³ C ₃ -16	1	347.1153	347.1164	3.02	MS ³ of ¹³ C ₃ -12
	¹³ C ₃ -16	1	347.1153	347.1164	3.02	MS ³ of ¹³ C ₃ -17
	18	1	229.0975	229.0972	1.31	MS^2 of ¹³ C ₃ -10 (z = 1 & 2)
	18	1	229.0965	229.0972	3.06	MS ³ of ¹³ C ₃ -12
	18	1	229.0968	229.0972	1.75	MS ³ of ¹³ C ₃ -17
	¹³ C ₃ -14	1	162.0328	162.0324	2.78	daughter ion of ¹³ C ₃ -10
	¹³ C ₃ -14	1	162.0328	162.0324	2.78	MS^2 of ¹³ C ₃ -10 (z = 2)
	15	1	382.1626	382.1622	1.05	daughter ion of ¹³ C ₃ -10
	19	1	364.1516	364.1516	0.00	daughter ion of ¹³ C ₃ -10
	S1	1	203.1184	203.1179	2.46	MS^2 of ¹³ C ₃ -10 (z = 2)
	Ad·H ⁺	1	136.0622	136.0618	2.94	MS^2 of ${}^{13}C_3-10$ (z = 2)
	Ad	neutral loss	135.0542	135.0545	2.22	neutral loss from ${}^{13}C_3$ -12 to ${}^{13}C_3$ -17

Table S2. Full MS² and MS³ of ¹³C₃-10, derived from exposure of linearized pUC19 DNA to $\Delta cysE \ clb^+E$. *coli* and M9 media supplemented with L-[U]-¹³C-cys. The experimental values, theoretical values, and errors in ppm are listed in the table.

strain	compound	Z	experimental	theroratical	error (ppm)	Originated from
$clb^+\Delta met A$	¹³ C ₄ -10	1	544.1906	544.1906	0.00	full HRMS
	¹³ C ₄ -12	1	526.1788	526.1800	2.28	MS^2 of ¹³ C ₄ -10 (z = 1)
	¹³ C ₄ -13	1	409.1356	409.1361	1.22	MS^2 of ¹³ C ₄ -10 (z = 1)
	¹³ C ₄ -17	1	391.1261	391.1256	1.28	MS^2 of ¹³ C ₄ -10 (z = 1)
	¹³ C ₄ -17	1	391.1248	391.1256	2.05	MS ³ of ¹³ C ₄ -12
	¹³ C ₄ -16	1	348.1202	348.1197	1.44	MS^2 of ¹³ C ₄ -10 (z = 1)
	¹³ C ₄ -16	1	348.1190	348.1197	2.01	MS ³ of ¹³ C ₄ -12
	¹³ C ₄ -16	1	348.1187	348.1197	2.87	MS ³ of ¹³ C ₄ -17
	¹³ C ₄ -18	1	233.1109	233.1106	1.29	MS^2 of ¹³ C ₄ -10 (z = 1 & 2)
	¹³ C ₄ -18	1	233.1102	233.1106	1.72	MS ³ of ¹³ C ₄ -12
	¹³ C ₄ -18	1	233.1100	233.1106	2.57	MS ³ of ¹³ C ₄ -17
	14	1	159.0224	159.0223	0.63	daughter ion of ¹³ C ₄ -10
	14	1	159.0227	159.0223	2.52	MS^2 of ¹³ C ₄ -10 (z = 2)
	¹³ C ₄ -15	1	386.1756	386.1756	0.00	daughter ion of ¹³ C ₄ -10
	¹³ C ₄ -19	1	368.1650	368.1650	0.00	daughter ion of ¹³ C ₄ -10
	¹³ C ₄ -S1	1	207.1317	207.1313	1.93	MS^2 of ¹³ C ₄ -10 (z = 2)
	Ad·H ⁺	1	136.0621	136.0618	2.20	MS^2 of ¹³ C ₃ -10 (z = 2)
	Ad	neutral loss	135.0540	135.0545	3.70	neutral loss from ${}^{13}C_4$ -12 to ${}^{13}C_4$ -17

Table S3. Full MS² and MS³ of ¹³C₄-10, derived from exposure of linearized pUC19 DNA to $\Delta metA \ clb^+$ *E. coli* and M9 media supplemented with L-[U]-¹³C-met. The experimental values, theoretical values, and errors in ppm are listed in the table.

LC-MS/MS Instrumentation.

LC-MS/MS data were obtained at the Mass Spectrometry and Proteomics Resource of the W.M. Keck Foundation Biotechnology Resource Laboratory at Yale University (New Haven, CT). All HRMS/MS samples were prepared in 1-mL screw neck total recovery vials (Waters, Milford, MA). The concentration of the digested nucleosides was adjusted to 50 ng/ μ L before injection. 5 μ L of sample was injected at 4 °C. UPLC analysis was performed on an AcQuity M-Class Peptide BEH C18 column (130 Å pore size, 1.7 µm particle size, 75 μ m × 250 mm) equipped with an M-Class Symmetry C18 trap column (100 Å pore size, 5 μ m particle size, 180 μ m \times 20 mm) at 37 °C. Trapping was performed starting at 5 μ L/min at 99.5% of aqueous mobile phase (0.1% formic acid in water) for 3 min, and the gradient for separation started at 3% organic mobile phase (0.1% formic acid in acetonitrile), and increased to 5% over 1 min, 25% over 32 min, 50% over 5 min, 90% over 5 min and then maintained at 90% for 50 min and then 3% over 2 min, and equilibrated for an additional 20 min. Mass spectrometry was acquired on an Orbitrap Elite FTMS (Thermo Scientific) or on an Orbitrap Fusion FTMS (Thermo Scientific). The Orbitrap Elite FTMS (Thermo Scientific) was set as full scan from m/z = 150-1800 at a resolution ranging from 30,000 to 60,000, and the data-dependent MS² and MS³ scans were collected with CID (collision-induced dissociation) at collision energy ranging from 35 eV to 40 eV. The Orbitrap Fusion FTMS (Thermo Scientific) was set as full scan from m/z = 150-1000 with a resolution of 60,000, and the data-dependent MS² scans were collected with HCD (higher-energy collisional dissociation) at 32 eV collision energy using quadrupole isolation. Data was analyzed using the Thermo Xcalibur Oual Browser software (version 2.2).

Experimental Procedures

Cell lines.

E. coli strains with incorporated BAC genes used in this study were prepared by the Crawford laboratory at Yale University (New Haven, CT). This includes the *E.coli* K-12 BW25113 parent strain with the single gene knock out from BW25113: JW3973-1 ($\Delta metA780::kan$) and JW3582-2 ($\Delta cysE720::kan$). The isolated BAC DNA (pBAC *clb*⁺ and *clb*⁻) were separately incorporated into the BW25113 parent strain, the JW3582-2 cysteine auxotroph, and the JW3973-1 methionine auxotroph.

DNA and nucleic acids.

The 2686 bp plasmid pUC19 was purchased from New England Biolabs and linearized with the endonuclease EcoRI (New England Biolabs, 5 U/ μ g DNA). The linearized plasmid was purified using the Monarch[®] PCR and DNA Cleanup Kit (New England Biolabs) and eluted with 10 mM Tris–1 mM EDTA pH 8.0 buffer.

Preparation of media.

Universally-labeled ([U-¹³C]) cysteine (${}^{13}C_3$ Cys, 99% ${}^{13}C$) and methionine (${}^{13}C_5$ Met, 99% ${}^{13}C$) were purchased from Cambridge Isotope Laboratories. The labeled amino acids were separately incorporated into modified M9 minimum media for culturing the corresponding auxotrophs JW3582-2 (cysteine) and JW3973-1 (methionine). Natural abundance cysteine and methionine were incorporated into modified M9 minimum media for culturing the BW25113 parent strain as a control. To prepare the media, the M9 minimum media (Difco) was supplemented with 0.4% glucose, 2 mM MgSO₄, 0.1 mM CaCl₂, 12.5 µg/ml chloramphenicol, and the following L-amino acid mass composition (5 g/L total): 3.6% Arg, 21.1% Glu, 2.7% His, 5.6% Ile, 8.4% Leu, 7.5% Lys, 4.6% Phe, 9.9% Pro, 4.2% Thr, 1.1% Trp, 6.1% Tyr, 5% Val, 4% Asn, 4% Ala, 4% Met, 4% Gly, 4% Cys, and 4% Ser.

Preparation of DNA cross-links.

For each DNA cross-link preparation, 3200 ng of linearized plasmid DNA was added to 800 μ L of modified M9 media (containing the appropriate isotopically labeled amino acid for each auxotroph) inoculated with 2.4 × 10⁷ bacteria growing in exponential phase . The DNA–bacteria mixture was incubated for 4.5 h at 37 °C. The bacteria were then pelleted. The DNA was isolated from the supernatant using the Monarch[®] PCR and DNA Cleanup Kit (New England Biolabs) and eluted using ultra purified water (Invitrogen). The isolated DNA was stored at –20 °C. To verify the presence of a DNA cross-link, a small quantity of DNA was analyzed by denaturing electrophoresis. To prepare the positive control for cross-linked DNA, 200 ng of linearized pUC19 DNA was treated with 100 µM of cisplatin (Biovision) in 10 mM sodium citrate pH 5 buffer with 5% final DMSO concentration. Cross-linking with cisplatin was conducted for 3 h at 37 °C.

Denaturing gel electrophoresis.

The concentration of each DNA sample was adjusted to 10 ng/mL using water. 5 μ L (50 ng) of the DNA sample was removed and mixed with 15 μ L of 0.4% denaturing buffer (0.53% sodium hydroxide, 10% glycerol, 0.013% bromophenol blue) or 1% denaturing buffer (1.33% sodium hydroxide, 10% glycerol, 0.013% bromophenol blue). The DNA was denatured for 10 min at 4 °C and then immediately loaded onto a 1% agarose Tris Borate EDTA (TBE) gel. The samples were run in TBE buffer for 1.5 h at 90 V. The DNA was visualized by staining with Sybr[®] Gold (Thermo Fisher) for 2 h.

Evaluation of hydrolytic stability of clb⁺*-derived DNA cross-links.*

Xue *et al.* "Characterization of natural colibactin-nucleobase adducts by tandem MS and isotopic labeling. Support for DNA alkylation by cyclopropane ring opening." *Biochemistry.*

A small quantity of the Nucleoside Digestion Mix (New England Biolabs) enzyme was inactivated by heating to 95 °C for 20 min. For each reaction, 200 ng of non-labeled clb^+ crosslinked linearized pUC19 DNA was separately mixed with 1 µL of active Nucleoside Digestion Mix, inactivated Nucleoside Digestion mix, or ultra-pure water. 2 µL of the 10× Nucleoside Digestion Mix Reaction Buffer (500 mM sodium acetate, 1 mM zinc chloride, pH 5.4 at 25 °C) was added into each reaction. The final volume was adjusted to 20 µL using ultra-pure water, and reactions were conducted in 50 mM sodium acetate, 1 mM zinc chloride, pH 5.4 buffer. Reactions proceeded at 37 °C for 1 h, and then were analyzed by 0.4% and 1% denaturing gel electrophoresis.

Digestion of clb⁺ cross-linked DNA.

Following gel verification of the DNA cross-link, 2000 ng of the remaining DNA was digested using the Nucleoside Digestion Mix (New England Biolabs) for 1 h at 37 °C. The digested DNA was stored at -80 °C.