

**RNase E-dependent degradation of *tnaA* mRNA encoding tryptophanase is prerequisite for the induction of acid resistance in *Escherichia coli***

**Takeshi Kanda<sup>1</sup>, Genta Abiko<sup>1</sup>, Yu Kanesaki<sup>2</sup>, Hirofumi Yoshikawa<sup>3</sup>, Noritaka Iwai<sup>1</sup>, Masaaki Wachi<sup>1,\*</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Department of Life Science and Technology, Tokyo Institute of Technology, 4259 Nagatsuta, Midori-ku, Yokohama 226-8501, Japan

<sup>2</sup>NODAI Genome Research Center, Tokyo University of Agriculture, 1-1-1 Sakuragaoka, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo 156-8502, Japan

(Present address: Research Institute of Green Science and Technology, Shizuoka University, 836 Ohya, Suruga-ku, Shizuoka 422-8529, Japan)

<sup>3</sup>Department of Bioscience, Tokyo University of Agriculture, 1-1-1 Sakuragaoka, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo 156-8502, Japan

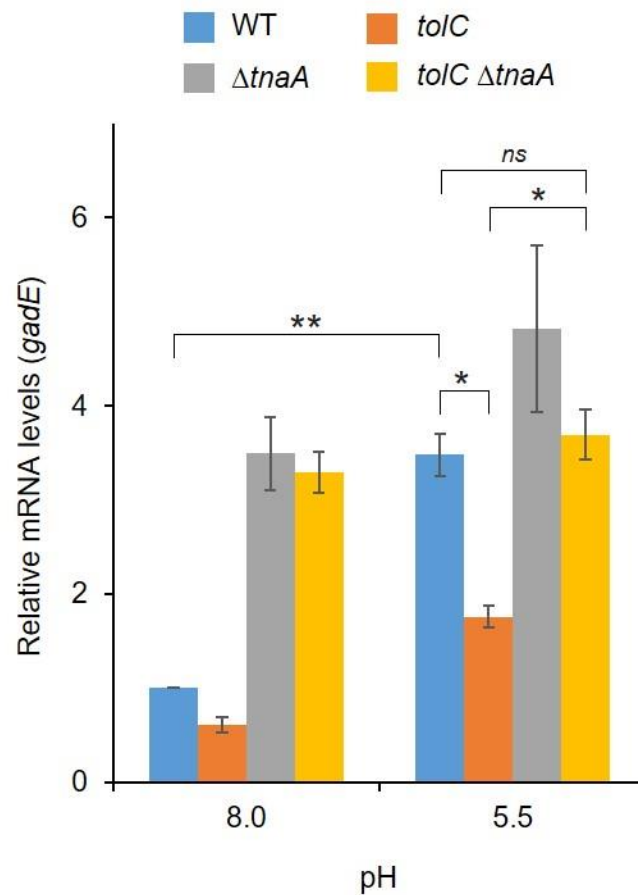
\*Corresponding author

Email: mwachi@bio.titech.ac.jp

Tel: +81-45-924-5770

Fax: +81-45-924-5820

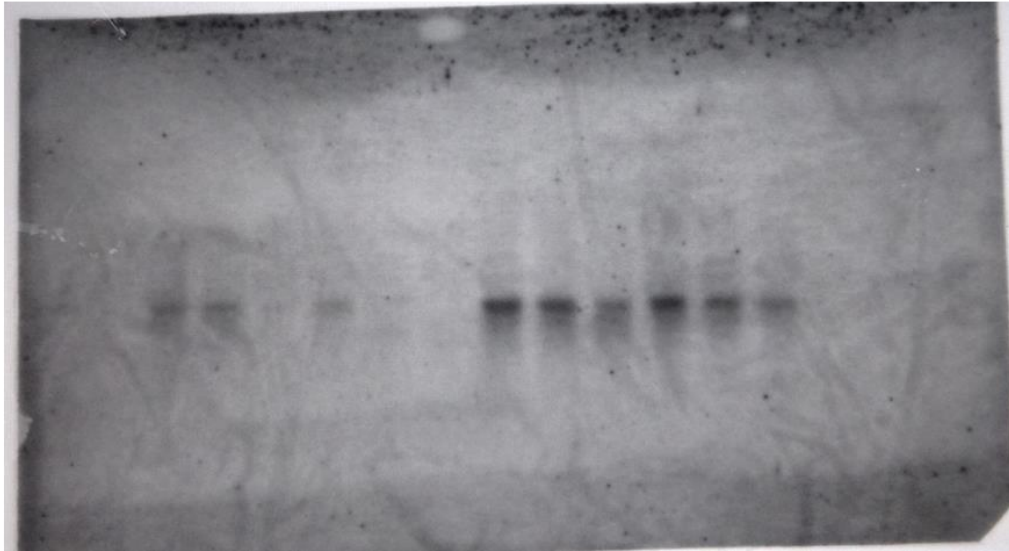
**Supplementary Figure S1: Relative mRNA levels of *gadE* in MG1655 and its derivative mutants at pH 8.0 or 5.5**



Relative mRNA levels of *gadE* in *E. coli* MG1655 (WT) and its derivative mutants grown at pH 8.0 or 5.5 were quantified using qRT-PCR. The *gadE*-mRNA levels were normalised to the reference gene transcript (16S rRNA) from the same RNA samples. Values are presented as means  $\pm$  SEM from three independent experiments ( $n = 3$ ) and were analysed using one-way ANOVA with Bonferroni post-hoc test (\* $p < 0.05$ , \*\* $p < 0.01$ ).

**Supplementary Figure S2: A whole image of the northern blot of Fig. 3b.**

	WT (pH 8.0)			WT (pH 5.5)			<i>rne-1</i> (pH 8.0)			<i>rne-1</i> (pH 5.5)		
Time (min)	0	5	10	0	5	10	0	5	10	0	5	10



The photo was taken by a CCD camera and the image was not processed by any image processing softwares.

**Supplementary Table S1: RPKM ratios of genes encoding core enzymes and regulators of the GAD system in MG1655 and its *tolC* mutant cells at pH 8.0 or 5.5.**

Gene	Product	pH 5.5/pH 8.0		<i>tolC</i> /WT	
		WT	<i>tolC</i>	pH 8.0	pH 5.5
<i>gadW</i>	Transcriptional activator of <i>gadA</i> and <i>gadBC</i> , and repressor of <i>gadX</i>	11.76	8.70	0.75	0.55
<i>gadA</i>	Glutamate decarboxylase A	9.36	9.89	0.49	0.51
<i>gadE</i>	GAD regulon activator	7.67	5.13	0.72	0.48
<i>gadX</i>	Acid resistance regulon transcriptional activator	6.75	2.89	0.97	0.41
<i>gadY</i>	Antisense sRNA, which positively regulates <i>gadX</i> and <i>gadW</i>	6.67	3.14	1.01	0.47
<i>dsrA</i>	Antisense sRNA, which enhances translation of <i>rpoS</i>	6.55	3.53	1.96	1.05
<i>arrS</i>	Antisense sRNA, which enhances transcription of <i>gadE</i>	6.02	4.16	0.68	0.47
<i>gadC</i>	Glutamate:gamma-aminobutyric acid antiporter	2.27	2.75	0.58	0.70
<i>gadB</i>	Glutamate decarboxylase B	2.13	2.76	0.56	0.73
<i>torR</i>	Response regulator in two-component regulatory system with TorS	2.07	2.30	0.93	1.03
<i>phoP</i>	Response regulator in two-component regulatory system with PhoQ	2.02	1.89	1.02	0.95
<i>phoQ</i>	Sensory histidine kinase in two-component regulatory system with PhoP	1.79	1.56	1.03	0.90
<i>ydeO</i>	UV-inducible global regulator	1.78	0.96	0.86	0.46
<i>evgS</i>	Hybrid sensory histidine kinase in two-component regulatory system with EvgA	1.63	0.91	1.09	0.61
<i>crp</i>	cAMP-activated global transcription factor, which mediates catabolite repression	1.63	1.62	0.69	0.68
<i>evgA</i>	Response regulator in two-component regulatory system with EvgS	1.36	0.76	0.87	0.48
<i>torS</i>	Hybrid sensory histidine kinase in two-component regulatory system with TorR	1.35	1.02	0.96	0.72
<i>hns</i>	Global DNA-binding transcriptional dual regulator	1.09	0.95	1.04	0.91
<i>lon</i>	DNA-binding ATP-dependent protease	1.04	1.05	0.77	0.78
<i>sspA</i>	Stringent starvation protein A	1.03	1.08	0.95	0.98
<i>mnmE</i>	tRNA U34 5-methylaminomethyl-2-thiouridine modification GTPase	1.02	0.93	1.01	0.92
<i>rpoD</i>	Sigma D (sigma 70) factor	1.01	1.50	0.95	1.42
<i>gcvB</i>	Antisense sRNA, which represses <i>oppA</i> , <i>dppA</i> , <i>gltI</i> and <i>livJ</i>	0.99	0.48	1.36	0.65
<i>rpoS</i>	Sigma S (sigma 38) factor	0.90	1.15	0.95	1.20
<i>topA</i>	DNA topoisomerase I	0.74	0.68	0.98	0.90
<i>rne</i>	Endoribonuclease	0.72	0.84	0.83	0.97



## Supplementary Table S2: RPKM ratios for representative RNA substrates of RNase

**E upon acid treatment in MG1655 cells.**

Gene	Product	pH 5.5/pH 8.0 (WT)	Reference
<i>dnaG</i>	DNA primase	0.86	1
<i>ompA</i>	Outer membrane protein A	1.14	2
<i>ptsG</i>	Glucose-specific PTS enzyme, IIB component	1.63	3
<i>rne</i>	Endoribonuclease E	0.72	4
<i>rpsO</i>	30S ribosomal subunit protein S15	0.93	5
<i>rpsT</i>	30S ribosomal subunit protein S20	0.84	6
<i>ryhB</i>	sRNA antisense regulator mediating positive Fur regulon response	1.29	2

PTS, phosphoenolpyruvate: carbohydrate phosphotransferase system

**Supplementary Table S3: RPKM ratios of genes encoding *tna*-operon regulators upon acid treatment in MG1655 and its *tolC* mutant cells.**

Gene	Product	pH 5.5/pH 8.0		Reference
		WT	<i>tolC</i>	
<i>torS</i>	Hybrid sensory histidine kinase in two-component regulatory system with TorR	1.35	1.02	7
<i>torR</i>	Response regulator in two-component regulatory system with TorS	2.07	2.30	7
<i>torI</i>	Response regulator inhibitor for <i>tor</i> operon	1.07	0.45	8
<i>crp</i>	cAMP-activated global transcription factor, mediator of catabolite repression	1.63	1.62	9
<i>cyaA</i>	Adenylate cyclase	1.20	1.51	10

#### Supplementary Table S4: Bacterial strains used in this study.

Strain	Relevant genetic marker(s)	Donor (Reference)	Source or reference
MG1655	Wild type		Laboratory stock
MG1655T	MG1655 <i>tolC::Tn10</i>		11
TK20	MG1655 $\Delta$ <i>tnaA::kan</i>	JW3686 (Keio collection <sup>12</sup> )	This study
TK12	MG1655T $\Delta$ <i>tnaA::kan</i>	JW3686 (Keio collection <sup>12</sup> )	This study
TK30	MG1655 <i>rng::cat</i>	GW11 <sup>13</sup>	This study
TK40	MG1655 <i>rne-1</i>	GW20 <sup>13</sup>	This study
TK34	TK30 <i>rne-1</i>	GW20 <sup>13</sup>	This study
TK50	MG1655 <i>hfq10::cat</i>	HAT10 <sup>14</sup>	This study
TK60	MG1655 <i>rne-105 (smb-105)</i>	BZ5 <sup>15</sup>	This study

Mutant strains were constructed by P1 phage-mediated transduction using MG1655 or its derivatives as acceptors and strains carrying the appropriate mutations as donors.

**Supplementary Table S5: DNA primers used for qRT-PCR analysis.**

Target gene	5' primer sequence (5'→3')	3' primer sequence (5'→3')	Reference
16S rRNA	GTTAATACCTTTGCTCATTGA	ACCAGGGTATCTAATCCTGTT	16
<i>gadA</i>	TTACCAGGTTGCCGCTTATC	ACGCAGACGTTTCAGAGAGGT	17
<i>tnaA</i>	CTTTAAACATCTCCCTGAACCGTTC	GTGCCGCTGTCGGTCAGTAAATCG	This study
<i>gadE</i>	CTTTTCTTTTACAGGGCTTTTGGCAG	CGCTTCTTCATCAAGGATATGATTG	This study
<i>me</i>	GAATGTTAATCAACGCAACTCAGC	GGTTC AATGCGGGTGATTTTAC	This study
<i>rng</i>	CTGAATTGTTAGTAAACGTAACGCC	AAGTACACGACTTACACGACCCTTG	This study



## Supplementary references

1. Yajnik, V. & Godson, G. N. Selective decay of *Escherichia coli* *dnaG* messenger RNA is initiated by RNase E. *J. Biol. Chem.* **268**, 13253–13260 (1993).
2. Moll, I., Afonyushkin, T., Vytvytska, O., Kaberdin, V. R. & Bläsi, U. Coincident Hfq binding and RNase E cleavage sites on mRNA and small regulatory RNAs. *RNA* **9**, 1308–1314 (2003).
3. Kimata, K., Tanaka, Y., Inada, T. & Aiba, H. Expression of the glucose transporter gene, *ptsG*, is regulated at the mRNA degradation step in response to glycolytic flux in *Escherichia coli*. *EMBO J.* **20**, 3587–3595 (2001).
4. Jain, C. & Belasco, J. G. RNase E autoregulates its synthesis by controlling the degradation rate of its own mRNA in *Escherichia coli*: unusual sensitivity of the *rne* transcript to RNase E activity. *Genes Dev.* **9**, 84–96 (1995).
5. Braun, F., Hajnsdorf, E. & Régnier, P. Polynucleotide phosphorylase is required for the rapid degradation of the RNase E-processed *rpsO* mRNA of *Escherichia coli* devoid of its 3' hairpin. *Mol. Microbiol.* **19**, 997–1005 (1996).
6. Coburn, G. A. & Mackie, G. A. Reconstitution of the degradation of the mRNA for ribosomal protein S20 with purified enzymes. *J. Mol. Biol.* **279**, 1061–1074 (1998).

7. Bordi, C., Théraulaz, L., Méjean, V. & Jourlin-Castelli, C. Anticipating an alkaline stress through the Tor phosphorelay system in *Escherichia coli*. *Mol. Microbiol.* **1**, 211–223 (2003).
8. Ansaldi, M., Théraulaz, L., & Méjean, V. TorI, a response regulator inhibitor of phage origin in *Escherichia coli*. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.* **25**, 9423–9428 (2004).
9. Deeley, M. C. & Yanofsky, C. Transcription initiation at the tryptophanase promoter of *Escherichia coli* K-12. *J. Bacteriol.* **2**, 942–951 (1982).
10. Görke, B. & Stülke, J. Carbon catabolite repression in bacteria: many ways to make the most out of nutrients. *Nat. Rev. Microbiol.* **8**, 613–624 (2008).
11. Deininger, K. N. W. *et al.* A requirement of TolC and MDR efflux pumps for acid adaptation and GadAB induction in *Escherichia coli*. *PLoS One* **6**, e18960 (2011).
12. Baba, T. *et al.* Construction of *Escherichia coli* K-12 in-frame, single-gene knockout mutants: the Keio collection. *Mol. Syst. Biol.* **2**, 2006.0008 (2006).
13. Wachi, M., Umitsuki, G. & Nagai, K. Functional relationship between *Escherichia coli* RNase E and the CafA protein. *Mol. Gen. Genet.* **253**, 515–519 (1997).
14. Wachi, M., Takada, A. & Nagai, K. Overproduction of the outer-membrane proteins FepA and FhuE responsible for iron transport in *Escherichia coli* *hfq::cat*

- mutant. *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* **264**, 525–529 (1999).
15. Kido, M. *et al.* RNase E polypeptides lacking a carboxyl-terminal half suppress a *mukB* mutation in *Escherichia coli*. *J. Bacteriol.* **178**, 3917–3925 (1996).
16. Gao, W., Zhang, W. & Meldrum, D. R. RT-qPCR based quantitative analysis of gene expression in single bacterial cells. *J. Microbiol. Methods* **85**, 221–227 (2011).
17. Chattopadhyay, M. K., Keembiyehetty, C. N., Chen, W. & Tabor, H. Polyamines stimulate the level of the  $\sigma^{38}$  subunit (RpoS) of *Escherichia coli* RNA polymerase, resulting in the induction of the glutamate decarboxylase-dependent acid response system via the *gadE* regulon. *J. Biol. Chem.* **290**, 17809–17821 (2015).