

Supporting Information

NAD⁺ biosynthesis in Bacteria is subject to global Carbon/Nitrogen control via PII signaling

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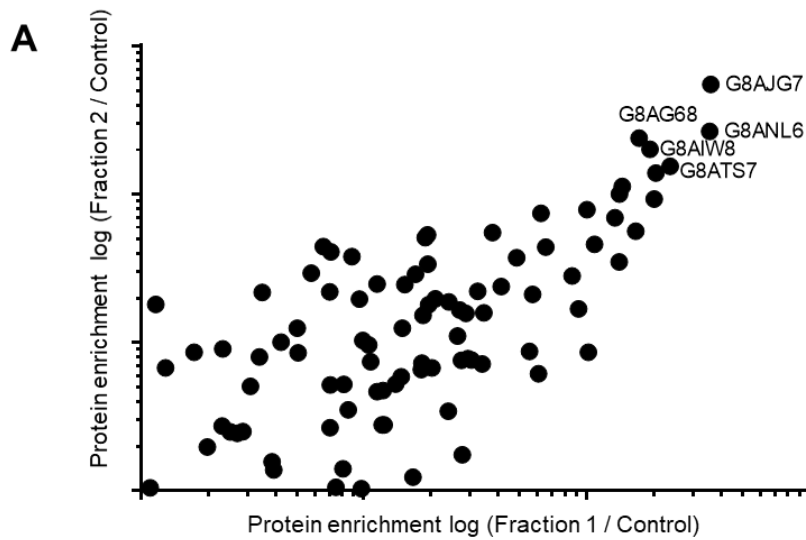
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Table S2 - Bacterial strains and plasmids

Strain/plasmid	Genotype/phenotype	Source/reference
<i>Synechocystis</i> sp.		
PCC 6803	Wild-type	(49)
<i>A. brasilense</i>		
FP2	Wild-type	(50)
LFH3	Nal ^r , Δ <i>glnB</i> Nif ⁻	(51)
7611	Nif ⁺ <i>glnZ</i> ::Ω, Sp ^r Sm ^r	(25)
2812	<i>glnB</i> ::kan/ <i>glnZ</i> ::Ω, Sm ^r Km ^r	(25)
<i>E. coli</i>		
DH10B	Sm ^r ; F ⁺ [<i>proAB</i> ⁺ <i>lacZ</i> M15] F- ompT hsdSB(rB- mB-)	Invitrogen
Rosetta (DE) pLysS	gal dcm (DE3) pLysSRARE	Novagen
Lemo21 (DE3)	Expresses T7 RNA polymerase	New England Labs Inc.
Plasmid	Characteristics	Reference
pET28a	Km ^r Expression vector	Agilent
pET29a	Km ^r Expression vector	Agilent
pTEV5	Amp ^r Expression vector, His tag followed by TEV cleavage site Km ^r . Express <i>H.</i>	(52)
pASnade2	<i>seropedicae</i> NadE2 with a N-terminal 6x His tag in pET28a	(7)

pLHnade2	Km ^r . Express native <i>A. brasilense</i> NadE2 in pET29a	(7)
pASnadESc	Amp ^r . Express <i>Synechocystis</i> sp. strain PCC 6803 NadE with a N-terminal 6x His tag in pTEV5	This work
pMSA4Δ42-54	Km ^r . Express native <i>A. brasilense</i> GlnZΔ42-54 in pET29a	(45)
pGlnZΔTloop	Km ^r . Express <i>A. brasilense</i> GlnZΔ42-54 with a N-terminal 6x His tag in pET28a	This work
pMSA3	Km ^r . Express <i>A. brasilense</i> GlnZ with a N-terminal 6x His tag in pET28a	(53)
pMSA4	Km ^r . Express native <i>A. brasilense</i> GlnZ in pET29a	(54)
pLH25	Km ^r . Express <i>A. brasilense</i> GlnB with a N-terminal 6x His tag in pET28a	(55)
pASGlnDAb	Amp ^r . Express <i>A. brasilense</i> GlnD with a N-terminal 6x His tag in pTEV5	This work

Supporting Figures



B

Uniprot	Description	Enrichment (log10)	
		Fraction1/Control	Fraction2/Control
G8AJG7	Orotate phosphoribosyltransferase	3,25	3,54
G8ANL6	Uncharacterized protein	3,24	3,06
G8AG68	Putative Phosphate dikinase regulatory protein	2,80	2,99
G8AIW8	Glutamine-dependent NAD(+) synthetase (NadE)	2,86	2,89
G8ATS7	Uncharacterized protein	2,99	2,74

Figure S1. Putative binding partners of the *A. brasilense* PII protein GlnZ. **A)** A 1 ml Ni-NTA column charged with His-tagged GlnZ protein was loaded with *A. brasilense* protein extracts in the presence of MgATP. After extensive washes, proteins were eluted with buffer containing MgATP and 1.5 mM of 2-OG and separated in 1.5 ml fractions (fractions 1 and 2). The amount of the proteins in each fraction was compared to the amount of proteins eluted from a control column, under the same conditions, by quantitative label free LC/MS/MS in technical triplicates. The graphic shows the log protein enrichment of the signal of each protein eluted the His-GlnZ column / control column in their respective 1.5 mL fractions. **B)** Details of the top 5 enriched proteins that were eluted from the His-GlnZ affinity column.

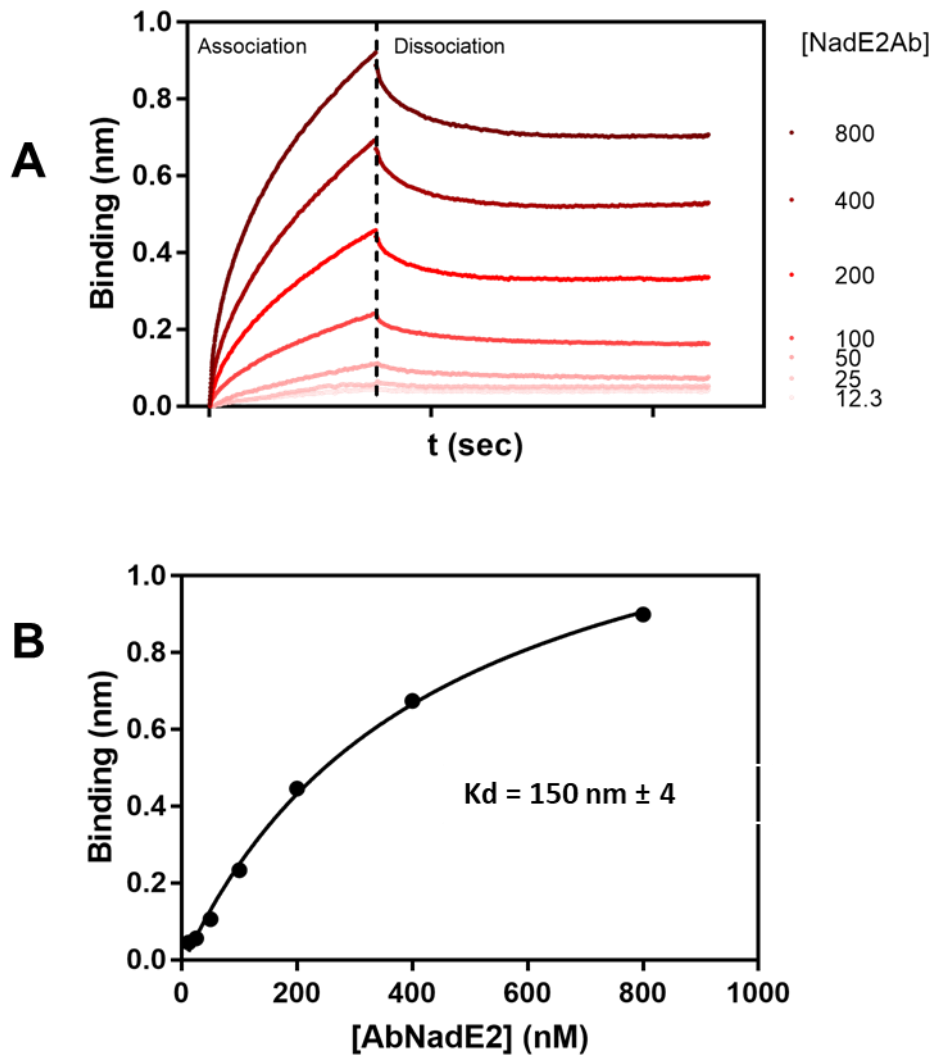


Figure S2. Determination of the dissociation constant of the His-GlnZ and AbNadE2 complex in the presence of ADP by Bio-layer Interferometry. **A)** The His-GlnZ was immobilized in the Ni-NTA sensor tip in a concentration of 2 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ until saturation. The tip with His-GlnZ was then challenged in solution containing the indicated AbNadE2 concentrations in the presence of 1mM ADP. **B)** Plot reporting the $\Delta\lambda$ spectral shift in nm vs AbNadE2 concentration. The binding was measured in an Octet K2 (Fortébio) and the K_d determined using the manufacturer's software.

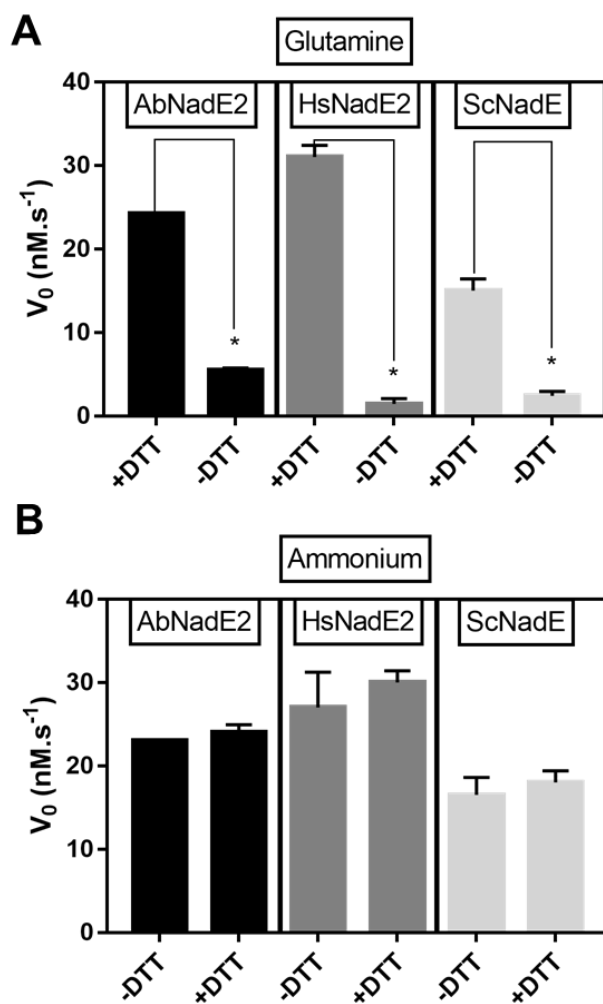


Figure S3. The NadE^{Gln} type 2 are activated in reductive environment when using L-glutamine as N-donor. NadE^{Gln} type 2 activity was continuously measured by determining NADH formation in assays coupled with alcohol dehydrogenase in the presence or absence of 10 mM Dithiothreitol (DTT) using 2 mM of L-glutamine as a N-donor (**A**) or 10 mM of ammonium as a N-donor (**B**). Proteins from *A. brasilense* (AbNadE2), *Herbaspirillum seropedicae* (HsNadE2) and *Synechocystis* sp. (ScNadE2) were assayed.

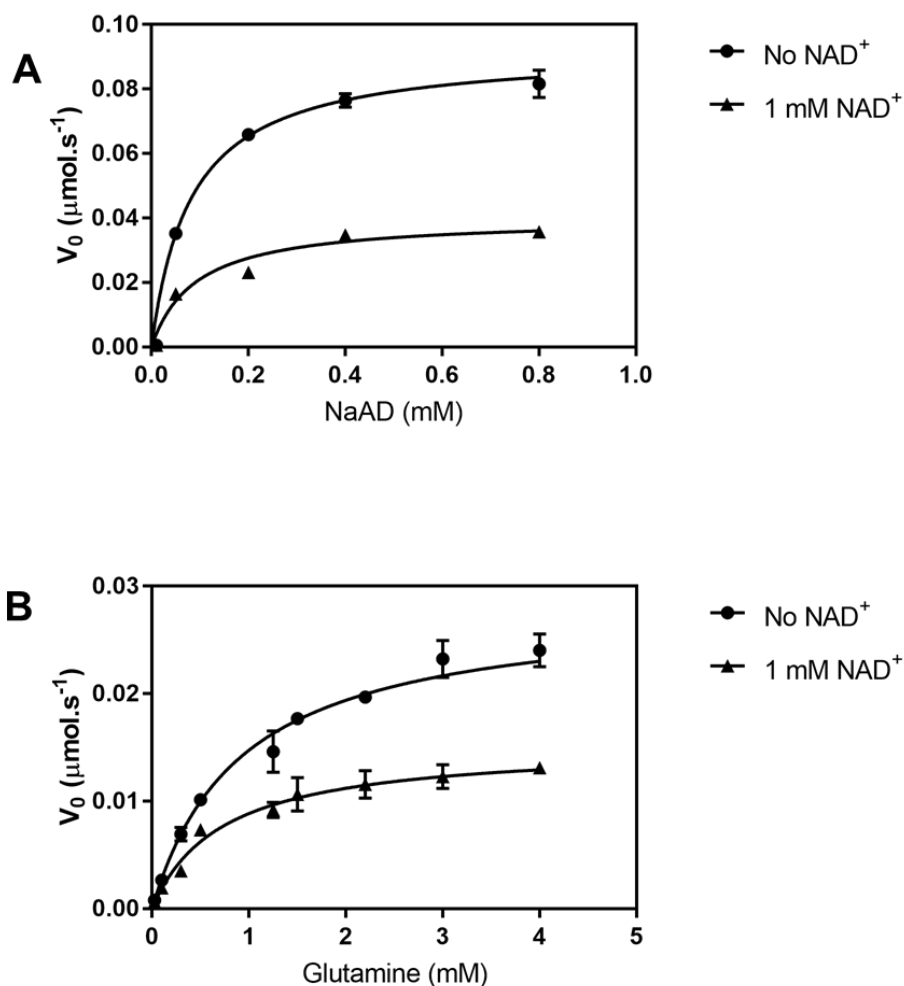


Figure S4. Effect of NAD^+ in the kinetic parameters of AbNadE2 reaction. A) Determination of initial velocities accordingly to varying NaAD concentrations in the presence and absence of 1mM NAD^+ . A NaAD K_M of 0.08 mM and V_{max} of $0.09 \mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$ were obtained in the absence of NAD^+ . In the presence of NAD^+ the values were K_M 0.09 mM and V_{max} $0.04 \mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$. B) Determination of initial velocities accordingly to varying L-glutamine concentrations in the presence and absence of 1 mM NAD^+ . A L-glutamine K_M of 0.72 mM and V_{max} of $0.15 \mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$ were obtained in the absence of NAD^+ . In the presence of NAD^+ the values were K_M 0.92 mM and V_{max} $0.028 \mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$.

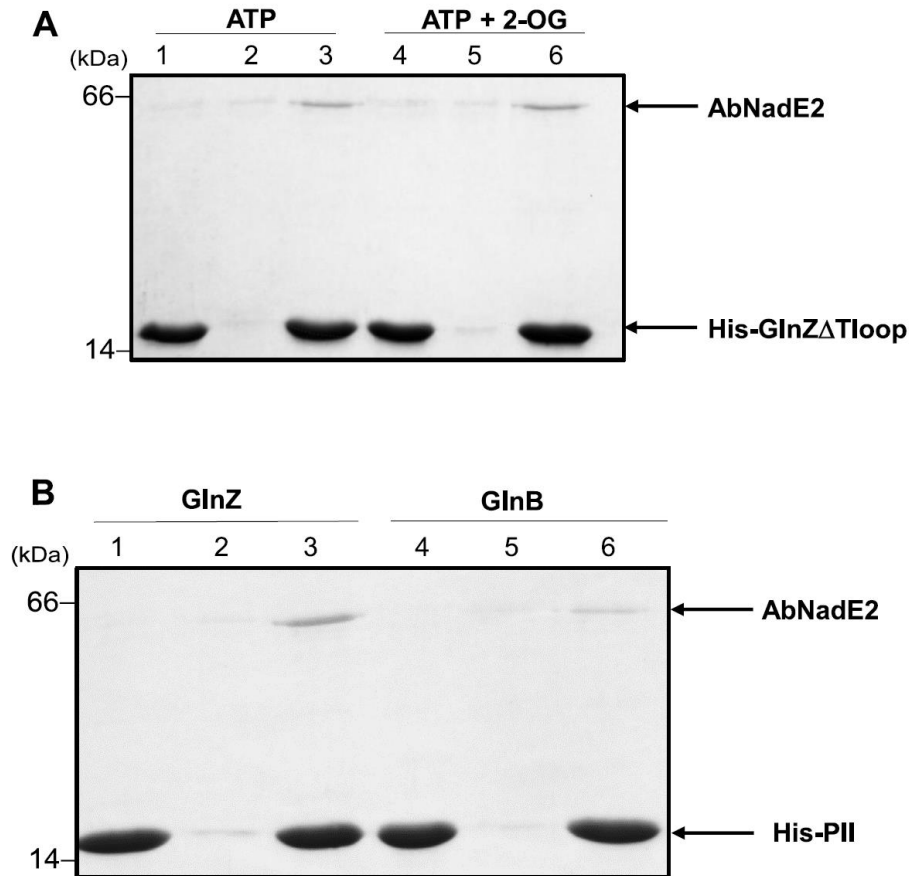


Figure S5. *In vitro* formation of the NadE2-GlnZ complex does not require the GlnZ T loop and AbNadE2 preferentially interacts with the PII protein GlnZ. **A)** Complex formation was assessed by pull-down using Ni²⁺ beads. Reactions were performed in the presence of the ATP and 2-OG at 1mM, as indicated. Binding reactions were conducted in 400 μ l of buffer (50 mM Tris HCl; 100 mM NaCl; glycerol 10%; 20 mM Imidazole; 0,05% Tween 20; 5 mM MgCl₂). The fractions eluted from the Ni²⁺ beads were analyzed by SDS-PAGE and the gel was stained with Coomassie Blue. Lanes 1 and 4, HisGlnZ only. Lanes 2 and 5, AbNadE2 only. Lanes 3 and 6, mixture of HisGlnZ and AbNadE2. **B)** Complex formation was assessed by pull-down using Ni²⁺ beads. Reactions were performed under fixed concentration ATP 1 mM. Binding reactions were conducted in 400 μ l of buffer (50 mM Tris HCl; 100 mM NaCl; glycerol 10%; 20 mM Imidazole; 0,05% Tween 20; 5 mM MgCl₂). The fractions eluted from the Ni²⁺ beads were analyzed by SDS-PAGE 15% and the gel was stained with Coomassie Blue. Lanes 1 and 4, His-PII only (GlnB or GlnZ as indicated). Lanes 2 and 5, AnNadE2 only. Lanes 3 and 6, mixture of His-PII and AbNadE2.

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