PNAS
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Supplementary Information for

Identification of Z-nucleotides as an ancient signal for two-component system activation in bacteria

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This PDF file includes:

www.pnas.org/cgi/doi/10.1073/pnas.2006209117

Fig. S1

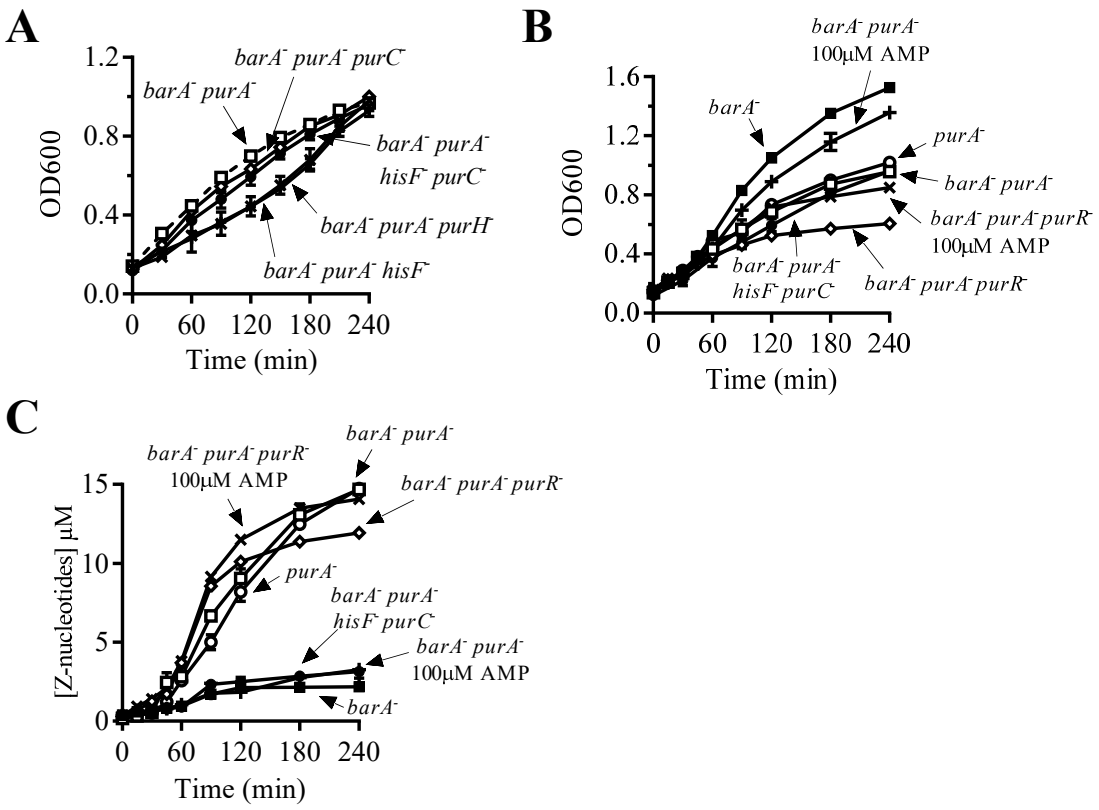

Fig. S1. Cell growth and Z-nucleotides determination. **A)** Cell growth, plotted as OD_{600nm} versus time, of cultures used for β-galactosidase quantification presented in Fig. 3B. Strains IFC6007 (*barA*⁻ *purA*⁻) (open squares), IFC6013 (*barA*⁻ *purA*⁻ *purH*⁻) (open diamonds), IFC6010 (*barA*⁻ *purA*⁻ *purC*⁻) (plusses), IFC6011 (*barA*⁻ *purA*⁻ *hisF*⁻) (crosses) and IFC6012 (*barA*⁻ *purA*⁻ *purC*⁻ *hisF*⁻) (filled circles), are shown. **B)** Cell growth, plotted as OD_{600nm} versus time, (used for Z-nucleotides quantification presented in Fig. 3D) and **C)** Z-nucleotides concentration, expressed as $OD_{545nm}/4.5 \times 10^4\ M^{-1}$, in cultures of strains IFC6001 (*purA*⁻) (open circles), IFC6002 (*barA*⁻) (filled squares), IFC6007 (*barA*⁻ *purA*⁻) (open squares), IFC6014 (*barA*⁻ *purA*⁻ *purR*⁻) (open diamonds) and IFC6012 (*barA*⁻ *purA*⁻ *purC*⁻ *hisF*⁻) (filled circles) grown in LB medium, and strains IFC6007 (*barA*⁻ *purA*⁻) (plusses) and IFC6014 (*barA*⁻ *purA*⁻ *purR*⁻) (crosses) grown in LB medium supplemented with 100 μM of AMP. Data represent the averages from three independent experiments, and the standard deviation values are indicated.