

A GC-Rich Prophage-Like Genomic Region of *Mycoplasma bovirhinis* HAZ141_2 Carries a Gene Cluster Encoding Resistance to Kanamycin and Neomycin.

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SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL

Supplementary Figure S1. Sequence alignment of the 16S rRNA genes of *M. bovirhinis* strains and *E. coli*.

Supplementary Figure S2. A semi-quantitative transcription analysis of *M. bovirhinis* HAZ141_2 *aadE, *sat4* and *aphA-3* genes.**

Supplementary Figure S3. Multiple promoters can regulate expression of the *aphA-3* gene: an overview.

Supplementary Figure S4. Identification of the primary transcriptional start site of the *Mycoplasma bovirhinis* HAZ141_2 *aadE-*sat4*-*aphA-3* gene cluster (operon).**

TABLE S1. Annotation of the 53,923 bp prophage-like genomic region of *M. bovirhinis* strain HAZ141_2 (an Excel file).

TABLE S2. Oligonucleotides used in this study.

Figure S1

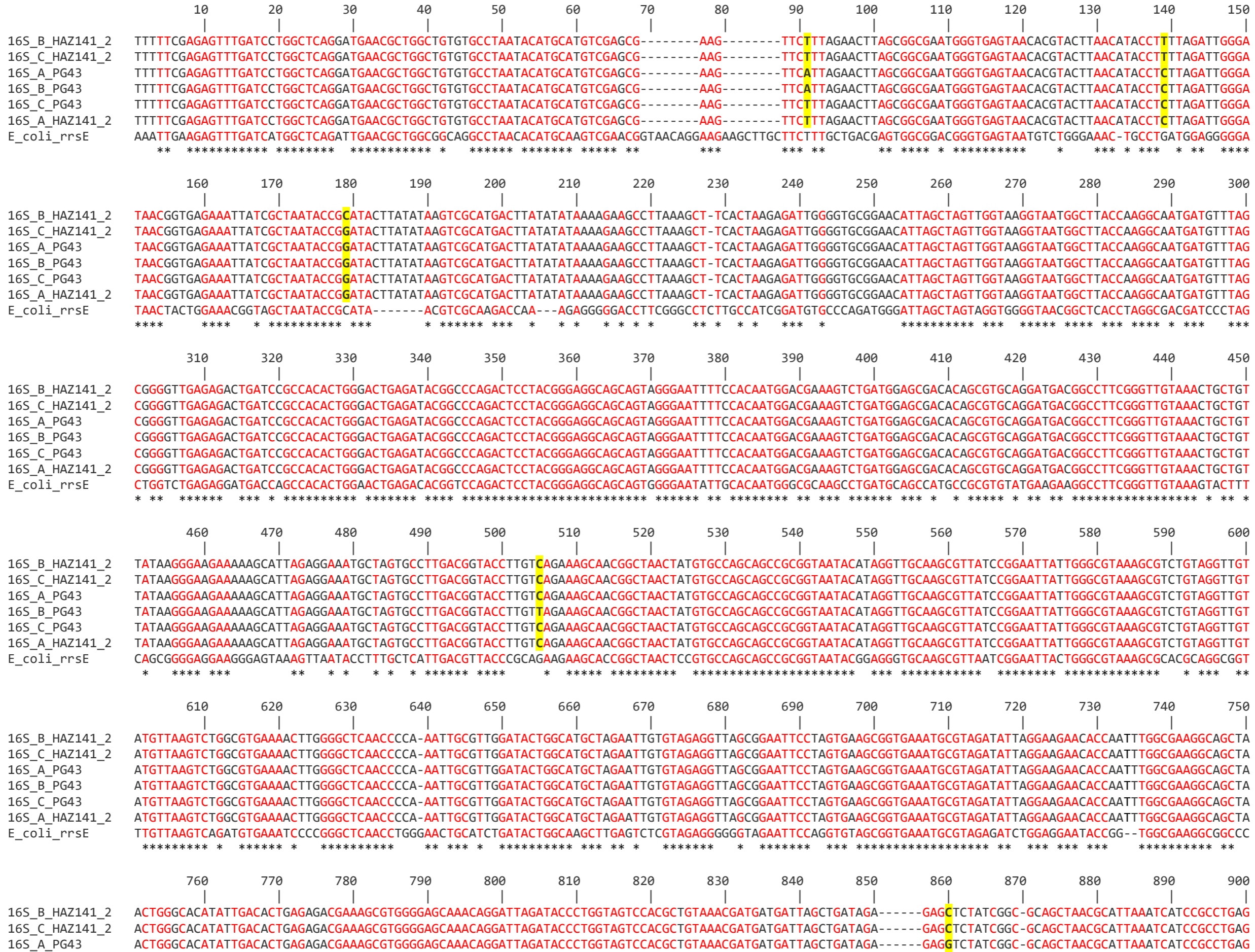


Figure S1. Sequence alignment of the 16S rRNA genes of *M. bovirhinis* strains and *E. coli*. Sequences of three alleles of the 16S rRNA genes were extracted from the genomes of *M. bovirhinis* PG43 type strain (NCTC 10118/ATCC 27748; accession no. LR214972.1) as well as the Japanese *M. bovirhinis* isolate HAZ141_2 (AP018135.1). The *rrsE* gene of *E. coli* K-12 strain MG1655 (NC_000913.2) was used as a reference. The multiple alignments was conducted by CLUSTAL W (Thompson et al., 1994) using on-line Clustal server hosted at https://npsa-prabi.ibcp.fr/cgi-bin/npsa_automat.pl?page=/NPSA/npsa_clustalwan.html. Alignment length is 1557 nucleotides including 1107 (71.10%) identical nucleotides shown in red and marked with asterisk (*), while 450 (28.90%) different nucleotides are shown in black. Nucleotides differed between *M. bovirhinis* PG43 and HAZ141_2 strains are bolded and yellow-highlighted, while the nucleotides affect sensitivity to aminoglycosides are shown in bold and blue-highlighted.

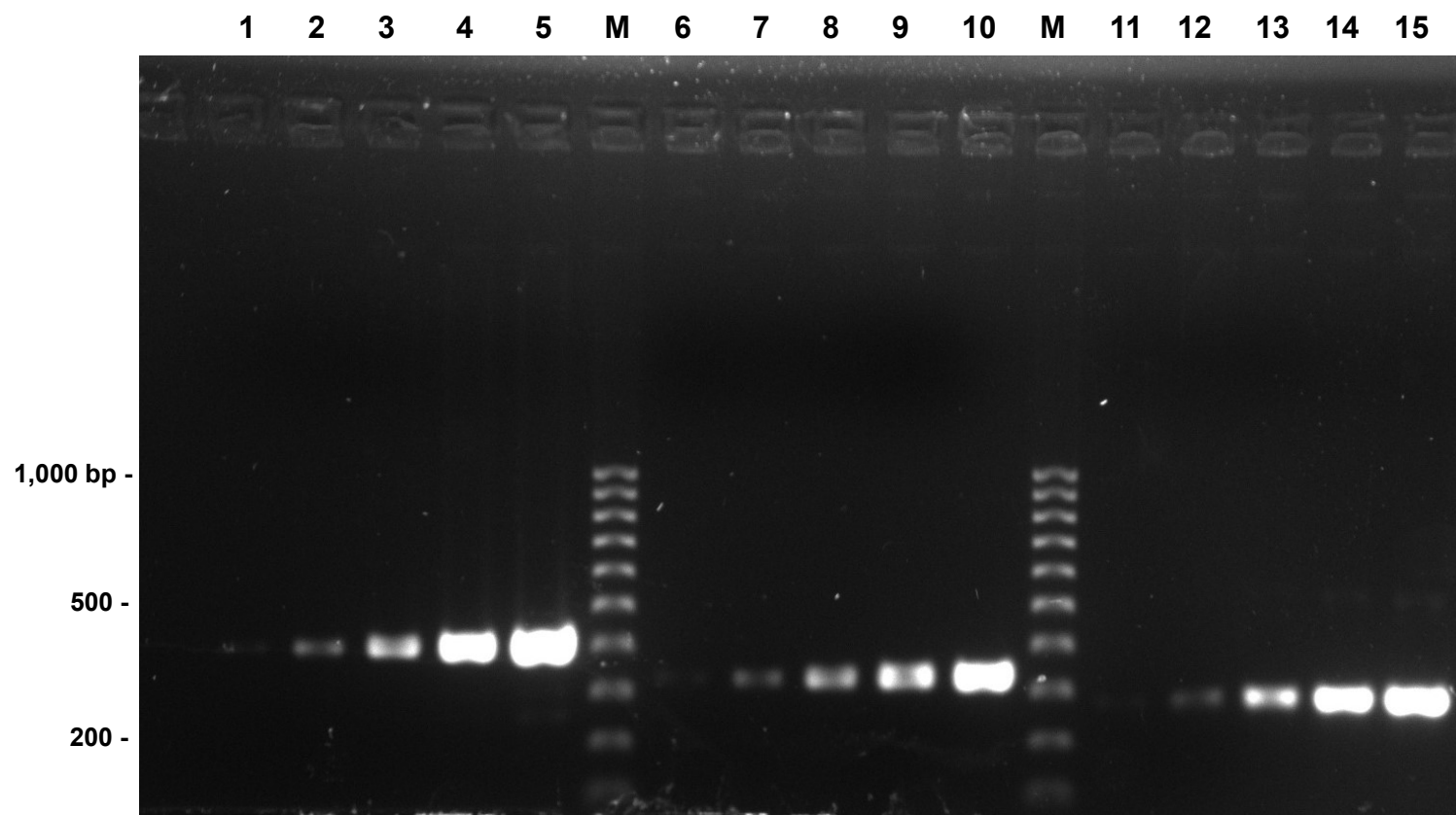


Figure S2. A semi-quantitative transcription analysis of *M. bovirhinis* HAZ141_2 *aadE, *sat4* and *aphA-3* genes.** Agarose gel electrophoresis of RT-PCR products. cDNAs, synthesized with either *aadE*-R1, or *sat4*-R1, or *aphA3*-R2 primers complementary to the *aadE**, *sat4* and *aphA-3* genes, respectively, were subjected to PCR amplification using different number of cycles to determine a pattern of expression of each individual gene. **1-5:** PCR with primers *aadE*-F2 and *aadE*-R1 performed on cDNA obtained with *aadE*-R1. **6-10:** PCR with primers *sat4*-F1 and *sat4*-R1 performed on cDNA obtained with *sat4*-R1. **11-15:** PCR with primers *aphA3*-F1 and *aphA3*-R2 performed on cDNA obtained with *aphA3*-R2. The numbers of PCR cycles were as a follow: 22 – lanes 1, 6 and 11; 24 – lanes 2, 7 and 12; 26 – lanes 3, 8 and 13; 28 – lanes 4, 9 and 14; 30 – lanes 5, 10 and 15. The 100-bp ladder (BioRad, California, USA) is shown as M.

Figure S3

'Internal' homologous promoters of *aphA-3* located within a *sat4* ORF.

	-35	-10	+1	DR	
P1	TTGACA	ATACTGATAAGATAA	TATAATATATATCTT	TACTACCAAGACGA	plasmid pIP1433, <i>Campylobacter coli</i> BM2509 (M26832.1)
P1-like	TTGACA	ATACTGATAAGATAA	TATA--ATATATCTT	TACTACCAAGACGA	transposon Tn5405, <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> BM3207 (U73026.1)

	-35	-10	+1?		
P1''	TTGACA	ATACTGATAAGATAA	TATATCTT	-----TACTACCAAGACGA	prophage-like region, <i>M. bovirhinis</i> HAZ141_2 (AP018135.1)
P1''	TTGACA	ATACTGATAAGATAA	TATATCTT	-----TACTACCAAGACGA	phage phi-SsUD.1, <i>Streptococcus suis</i> SsUD (FN997652.1)
P1''	TTGACA	ATACTGATAAGATAA	TATATCTT	-----TACTACCAAGACGA	phage phiSC070807, <i>S. suis</i> SC070807 (KT336321.1)
P1''	TTGACA	ATACTGATAAGATAA	TATATCTT	-----TACTACCAAGACGA	plasmid pUW786, <i>Enterococcus faecium</i> UW786 (AF516335.1)
P1''	TTGACA	ATACTGATAAGATAA	TATATCTT	-----TACTACCAAGACGA	plasmid pAT132, <i>C. coli</i> BEG4 (U01945.1)

	-35	-10	+1		
P1'	TTGACA	ATACTGATAAGATAA	TATCTT	[-62] TTATATAGAAGATATC	plasmid pJH1, <i>Enterococcus faecalis</i> JH1 (V01547.1)
P1'	TTGACA	ATACTGATAAGATAA	TATCTT	[-62] TTATATAGAAGATATC	plasmid pLG2, <i>E. faecalis</i> OG1RF x UW3114 T-12 (HQ426665.1)

Promoter P2 located within an intergenic region - between *sat4* and *aphA-3*.

	-35	-10	+1		
P2	TTGTTA	TAATTAGCTTCTTGGGG	TATCTT	TAAATACTGTAGAA	transposon Tn1545, <i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i> BM4200 (X05577.1)
P2	TTGTTA	TAATTAGCTTCTTGGGG	TATCTT	TAAATACTGTAGAA	prophage-like region, <i>M. bovirhinis</i> HAZ141_2 (AP018135.1)
P2	TTGTTA	TAATTAGCTTCTTGGGG	TATCTT	TAAATACTGTAGAA	phage phi-SsUD.1, <i>S. suis</i> SsUD (FN997652.1)
P2	TTGTTA	TAATTAGCTTCTTGGGG	TATCTT	TAAATACTGTAGAA	phage phiSC070807, <i>S. suis</i> SC070807 (KT336321.1)
P2	TTGTTA	TAATTAGCTTCTTGGGG	TATCTT	TAAATACTGTAGAA	plasmid pIP1433, <i>C. coli</i> BM2509 (M26832.1)
P2	TTGTTA	TAATTAGCTTCTTGGGG	TATCTT	TAAATACTGTAGAA	plasmid pJH1, <i>E. faecalis</i> JH1 (V01547.1)
P2	TTGTTA	TAATTAGCTTCTTGGGG	TATCTT	TAAATACTGTAGAA	plasmid pLG2, <i>E. faecalis</i> OG1RF x UW3114 T-12 (HQ426665.1)
P2	TTGTTA	TAATTAGCTTCTTGGGG	TATCTT	TAAATACTGTAGAA	plasmid pSH2, <i>S. aureus</i> (Fig. 2; (Gray and Fitch, 1983) ¹
P2	TTGTTA	TAATTAGCTTCTTGGGG	TATCTT	TAAATACTGTAGAA	transposon Tn5405, <i>S. aureus</i> BM3207 (U73026.1)
P2	TTGTTA	TAATTAGCTTCTTGGGG	TATCTT	TAAATACTGTAGAA	plasmid pUW786, <i>E. faecium</i> UW786 (AF516335.1)
P2	TTGTTA	TAATTAGCTTCTTGGGG	TATCTT	TAAATACTGTAGAA	plasmid pRE25, <i>E. faecalis</i> RE25 (NC_008445.1)

Figure S3. Multiple promoters can regulate expression of the *aphA-3* gene: an overview. Sequence features of *aphA-3* promoters are shown as following: both -35 and -10 elements are yellow high-lighted; 7 bp sequence ATAATAT is shown in red bold (twice in P1 promoter of plasmid pIP1433, an upper line); experimentally detected transcriptional start sites (+1) are shown in bold and blue high-lighted (Caillaud et al., 1987; Trieu-Cuot et al., 1985; Gray and Fitch, 1983); P1'' predicted transcriptional start site is shown in bold and marked as +1?; one of two 12 bp direct repeats (DRs) flanking both P1 and P1'' promoters is shown in bold and green high-lighted. Both -10 element of P1' promoter and its orthologous sequence of P1 are additionally underlined. A particular 62 bp deletion within *sat4* ORF of some bacteria is shown as -62 in square brackets. Promoter P1'' is found only in within an intact *sat4* ORF. DNA sequence compilation based on previously reported data (Caillaud et al., 1987; Trieu-Cuot et al., 1985; Gray and Fitch, 1983), and retrieved from GenBank (corresponding accession numbers are given in brackets).¹ The DNA sequence of plasmid pSH2 is reproduced as it shown in Fig.2 (Gray and Fitch, 1983).

TABLE S2 Oligonucleotides used in this study

Designation	Sequence (5' → 3') ^a	Purpose of use
aadE-F1-SphI	attaGCATGCGCACATTCGGTAACGGAAGC	Amplification of <i>aadE</i> *- <i>sat4-aphA-3</i> genes for cloning into the pACYC184 derivative
aphA3-R1-HindIII	attaAAGCTTTTTAGATATCTAAATCTAGG	
pACYC184-F1-HindIII	ACTACCGCATTA <u>AAGCTT</u> ATCG	Amplification of a pACYC184 derivative (without <i>tetA</i> gene) and sequence verification of the recombinant plasmid pAC10
pACYC184-R1-SphI	tataGCATGCGTATTAACGAAGCGCTAACC	
pACYC184-ori-R1	CAAGAGATTACGCGCAGACC	Sequence verification of the recombinant plasmid pAC10
pACYC184-F1	AACGCCTGGTGCTACGCCTG	
pACYC184-cat-R1	TGAGCATTTCATCAGGCGGGC	
pACYC184-ori-R2	GGAACTGAGTGTCTCAGGCGTGG	
aadE-F2	AACGGCATCTGCTGTTGC	PCRs on cDNA obtained with primer aadE-R1 to determine expression as well as relative expression of <i>aadE</i> * mRNA
aadE-F3	ATGGAAGGTCGGCATCGA	PCR on cDNA obtained with aphA3-R2 primer to determine co-expression of <i>aadE</i> *- <i>sat4-aphA-3</i>
aadE-R1	CGGATACCGCCCTGAACAAT	Sequence verification of the recombinant plasmid pAC10; cDNA amplification of <i>aadE</i> * mRNA either for RT-PCR or 5'-RACE; PCR on cDNA obtained with primer aadE-R1 to determine relative expression of <i>aadE</i> * mRNA
aadE-R2	AAAGCCTGTTTCGATGCCGACC	PCR on cDNA obtained with primer aadE-R1 to determine expression of <i>aadE</i> * mRNA; first 5'-RACE PCR
aadE-R3	ATCATCATACTCCCTTGCGC	Nested 5'-RACE PCRs; sequencing of 5'-RACE products
sat4-F1	AAGACGAAGAGGATGAAGAGG	PCRs on cDNA obtained with sat4-R1 primer to determine expression as well as relative expression of <i>sat4</i> mRNA
sat4-R1	TAACATAGTATCGACGGAGCCG	cDNA amplification of <i>sat4</i> mRNA either for RT-PCR or 5'-RACE; PCRs on cDNA obtained with sat4-R1

sat4-R2	TATAAGCGTACCGGTTCC	primer to determine expression as well as relative expression of <i>sat4</i> mRNA
sat4-R3	TTGTCCTGGGTTTCAAGC	PCR on cDNA obtained with aphA3-R2 primer to determine co-expression of <i>aadE</i> *- <i>sat4</i> mRNA
aphA3-F1	GGACATGATGCTATGGCTGG	First 5'-RACE PCR
aphA3-F2	GGGGATCAAGCCTGATTGGG	Sequence verification of the recombinant plasmid pAC10; PCRs on cDNA obtained with aphA3-R2 primer to determine expression as well as relative expression of <i>aphA-3</i> mRNA
aphA3-R1	CCAGCCATAGCATCATGTCC	Sequence verification of the recombinant plasmid pAC10
aphA3-R2	ATCCACATCGGCCAGATCG	PCR on cDNA obtained with aphA3-R2 primer to determine co-expression of <i>aadE</i> *- <i>sat4</i> - <i>aphA-3</i> mRNA; first 5'-RACE PCR
aphA3-R2	ATCCACATCGGCCAGATCG	cDNA amplification of <i>aphA-3</i> mRNA either for RT-PCR or 5'-RACE; PCR on cDNA obtained with primer aphA3-R2 to determine expression as well as relative expression of <i>aphA3</i> mRNA

^a *Hind*III and *Sph*I sites are underlined, while 5' nucleotides (added to improve restriction cleavage) are shown as lowercase letters.

REFERENCES (for Supplemental material)

Caillaud F, Trieu-Cuot P, Carlier C, Courvalin P. 1987. Nucleotide sequence of the kanamycin resistance determinant of the pneumococcal transposon Tn1545: evolutionary relationships and transcriptional analysis of *aphA-3* genes. *Mol Gen Genet* 207:509-513.

(**Fig. 1: P1 and +1; *aphA-3* gene**; plasmid pIP1433, *Campylobacter coli* BM2509; **P2 and +1; *aphA-3* gene**; transposon Tn1545, *Streptococcus pneumoniae* BM4200).

Chen S, Hao H, Zhao P, Liu Y, Chu Y. 2018. Genome-wide analysis of *Mycoplasma bovirhinis* GS01 reveals potential virulence factors and phylogenetic relationships. *G3 (Bethesda)* 8:1417-1424.

(**Table S1**).

Derbise A, de Cespedes G, el Solh N. 1997. Nucleotide sequence of the *Staphylococcus aureus* transposon, Tn5405, carrying aminoglycosides resistance genes. *J Basic Microbiol* 37:379-384.

Gray GS, Fitch WM. 1983. Evolution of antibiotic resistance genes: the DNA sequence of a kanamycin resistance gene from *Staphylococcus aureus*. *Mol Biol Evol* 1:57-66.

(**Fig. 2: P2 promoter region of *aphA-3***, plasmid pSH2, *Staphylococcus aureus*).

Thompson JD, Higgins DG, Gibson TJ. 1994. CLUSTAL W: improving the sensitivity of progressive multiple sequence alignment through sequence weighting, position-specific gap penalties and weight matrix choice. *Nucleic Acids Res* 22:4673-4680.

Trieu-Cuot P, Klier A, Courvalin P. 1985. DNA sequences specifying the transcription of the streptococcal kanamycin resistance gene in *Escherichia coli* and *Bacillus subtilis*. *Mol Gen Genet* 198:348-352.

(**P1' and +1; *aphA-3* gene**; plasmid pJH1, *Enterococcus faecalis* JH1).