

Supplementary Information for

Engineered helicase replaces thermocycler in DNA amplification while retaining desired PCR characteristics

Author list

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Supplementary Note 1: SHARP activity versus DTT concentration

We explored conditions for the disulfide bond formation in PcrA M6 mutant and tested how DTT affects SHARP. We found that an increased DTT concentration (>50 mM) inhibits SHARP (Supplementary Fig. 2a), because no increase in the product amount was detected. This is expected because DTT breaks disulfide bonds essential for the superhelicase activity of PcrA M6 in SHARP. For a crosslinked PcrA-X M6 with BM(PEG)2 (Supplementary Fig. 2b), we observed amplification at higher DTT concentrations. This assay demonstrated that confining a PcrA M6 to its closed conformation either with disulfide bond formation or with an external crosslinker is essential for SHARP.

Supplementary Note 2: Sequences

Spinach64 sequence used in SPRNT assay consists of 8 repeats of the sequence below:

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(tagacgGCATGGGA)GACGCGACCGAAATGGTGAAGGACGGGTCCAGTGCTTCGG(CACTGT  
TGAGTAGAGTGTGAG)CTCCGTAAGTGGTCGCGTC(ACgtaagatgctccggtaGGGA)GACGCGACC  
GAAATGGTGAAGGACGGGTCCAGTGCTTCGG(CACTGTTGAGTAGAGTGTGAG)CTCCGTAAC  
TGGTCGCGTC(ACtgatgtaccgttgagcaGGGA)GACGCGACCGAAATGGTGAAGGACGGGTCCAGT  
GCTTCGG(CACTGTTGAGTAGAGTGTGAG)CTCCGTAAGTGGTCGCGTC(ACtgcgtagagcatggttG  
GGA)GACGCGACCGAAATGGTGAAGGACGGGTCCAGTGCTTCGG(CACTGTTGAGTAGAGTGTG  
TGAG)CTCCGTAAGTGGTCGCGTC(ACtggggcaccgctctggGGGA)GACGCGACCGAAATGGTGAA  
GGACGGGTCCAGTGCTTCGG(CACTGTTGAGTAGAGTGTGAG)CTCCGTAAGTGGTCGCGTCA  
CttactgcgaccgcaataGGGA)GACGCGACCGAAATGGTGAAGGACGGGTCCAGTGCTTCGG(CACT  
GTTGAGTAGAGTGTGAG)CTCCGTAAGTGGTCGCGTC(ACgcgcgcaaccgggtagaGGGA)GACGCG  
ACCGAAATGGTGAAGGACGGGTCCAGTGCTTCGG(CACTGTTGAGTAGAGTGTGAG)CTCCGT  
AACTGGTCGCGTC(ACgtaactcaccggcgtatGGGA)GACGCGACCGAAATGGTGAAGGACGGGTCC  
AGTGCTTCGG(CACTGTTGAGTAGAGTGTGAG)CTCCGTAAGTGGTCGCGTC(ACGCTAGA)
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Sequence highlighted in green represents random linkers between Spinach repeats. Sequence highlighted in gray and underlined is a part of Spinach. The sequence highlighted in gray generates a characteristic high electric current signal sandwiched between low current signal and is marked in gray in in Figs. 7f and 7g, and Supplementary Figs. 2c, and 2d. The marked signal is easy to visually identify and is useful for counting number of spinach repeats passing through the nanopore. By counting repeats, we determine helicase average speed from the raw signal.

Amino acid sequence for engineered PcrA M6 superhelicase
H93A, C96A, N187C, C247A, L384V, L409C. The sequence does not include any tags

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MNFLSEQLLAHLNKEQQEAVRRTTEGPLLIMAGAGSGKTRVLTHRIAYLMAEKHVAPWNILAITFTN
KAAREMRERVQSLLGGAEDVWISTFASMAVRILRRDIDRIGINRNFSSILDPTDQLSVMKTILKEK
NIDPKKFEPRTILGTISAANKNELLPPEQFAKRASTYYEKVVSVDVYQEYQQRLLRCHSLDFDDLIMT
TIQLFDRVPDVLHYYQYKFQYIHIDEYQDTNRAQYTLVKKLAERFQNIAAVGDADQSIYRWGADI
QNILSFERDYPNAKVILLEQNYRSTKRILQAANEVIEHNVNRKPKRLWTENPEGKPILYYEAMNEA
DEAQFVAGRIREAVERGERRYRDFAVLYRTNAQSRVMEEMLLKANIPYQIVGGVKFYDRKEIKDI
LAYLRVIANPDDDCSLLRIINVPKRGIGASTIDKLVRYAADHELSEALGELEMIGLGAKAAGALA
AFRSQLEQWTQLQEYVSVTELVVEVLDKSGYREMLKAERTIEAQSRLLENLDEFVSVTKHFENV
DDKSLIAFLTDLALISDLDELNGTEQAAEGDAVMLMTLHAAKGLEFPVVFLIGMEEGIFPHNRSLE
DDEMEEEERLAYVGITRAEEELVLTSAQMRTLFGNIQMNPPSRFLNEIPAHLETASRRQAGAS
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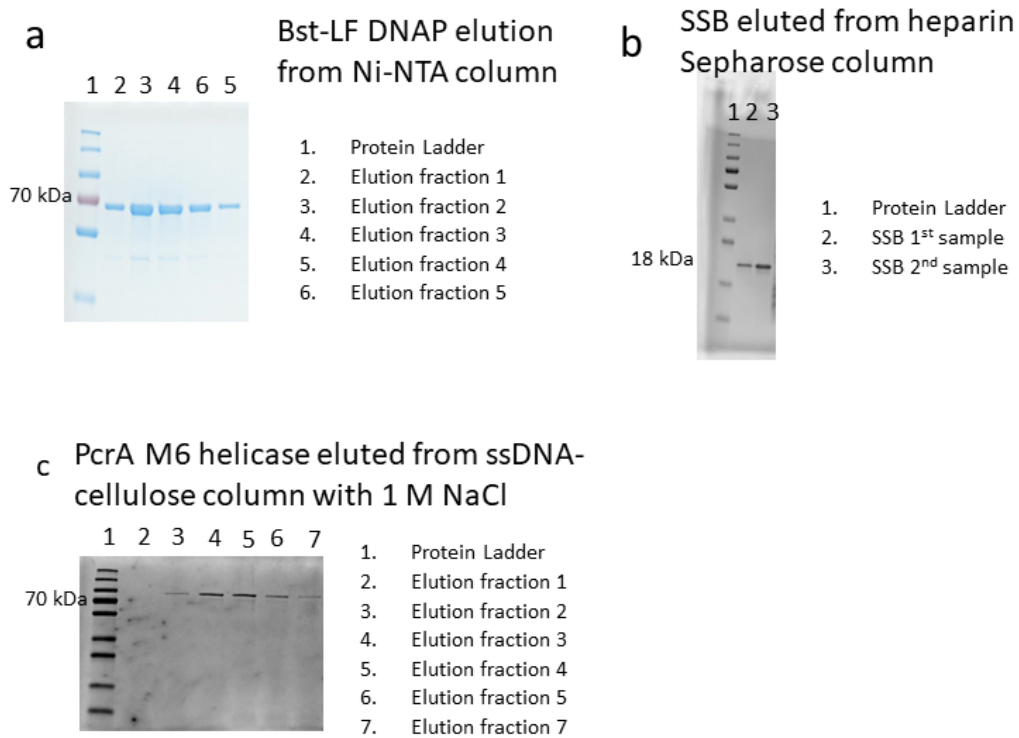
Amino acid sequence for the wild type PcrA (NCBI Reference Sequence WP_033016687.1 [https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/protein/WP_033016687.1]) is given below

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QNILSFERDYPNAKVILLEQNYRSTKRILQAANEVIEHNVNRKPKRLWTENPEGKPILYYEAMNEA
DEAQFVAGRIREAVERGERRYRDFAVLYRTNAQSRVMEEMLLKANIPYQIVGGLKFYDRKEIKDI
LAYLRVIANPDDDL SLLRIINVPKRGIGASTIDKLVRYAADHELSEALGELEMIGLGAKAAGALAA
FRSQLEQWTQLQEYVSVTELVVEVLDKSGYREMLKAERTIEAQSRLLENLDEFVSVTKHFENVSD
DKSLIAFLTDLALISDLDELNGTEQAAEGDAVMLMTLHAAKGLEFPVVFLIGMEEGIFPHNRSLED
DDEMEEEERLAYVGITRAEEELVLTSAQMRTLFGNIQMNPPSRFLNEIPAHLETASRRQAGASR
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KV
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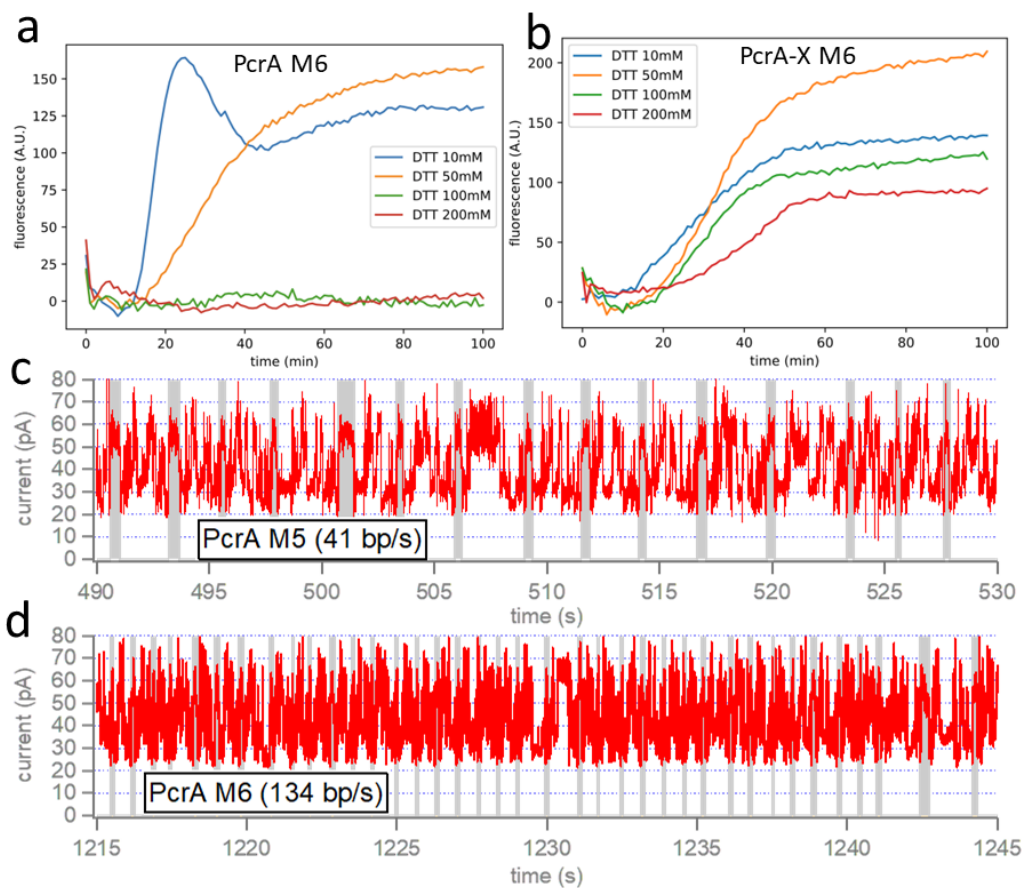
Plasmid sequence for engineered PcrA M6_H93A, C96A, N187C, C247A, L384V, L409C was synthesized by GenScript. Vector name: pET-11b, cloning site: NdeI/BamHI, Variant sequence includes N terminal 6xHis tag and C-terminal FLAG tag:

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CATATGCATCACCATCACCATCACGGGTCCGGAATGAACTTTTATCGGAACAGCTGCTCGC
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CAATTTTTCCATCCTTGATCCGACGGACCAGCTTTTACGTCATGAAAACGATTTTAAAGAAAA
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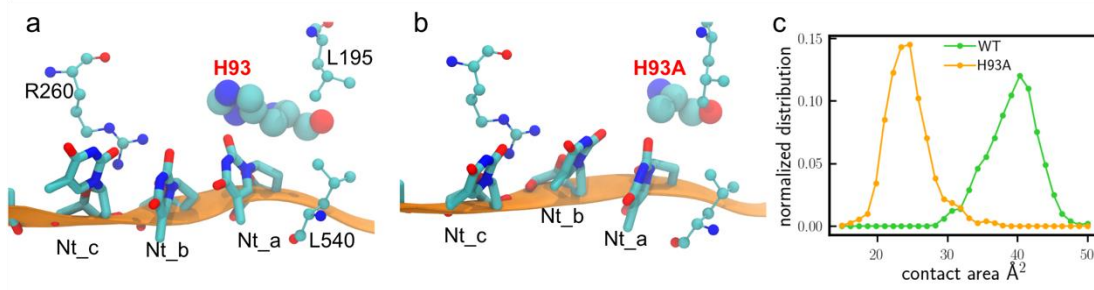
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TTGCGCGTCATTGCCAATCCGGACGATGATTGCAGCTTGCTTCGCATCATTAAACGTGCCAAA
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GTCACCGAACTCGTCGAAGAAGTGCTCGACAAATCGGGCTACCGCGAGATGCTCAAGGCG
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AGCATTTTGAATGTGAGCGACGATAAATCGCTCATCGCCTTTTTAACCRACTTGGCGCTC
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GGCGCATTTGCTTGAGACAGCCTCGCGCCGCCAAGCGGGCGCCTCCCGCCCGGCCGTTTC
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AGAAAGTGGGTAGCGGCGACTACAAGGACGATGACGATAAGGATTATAAAGACGATGACGA
TAAGGACTACAAAGACGATGACGATAAATAGGGATCC



Supplementary Fig. 1 Qualitative SDS-PAGE gel analysis was used to show purified proteins used in SHARP. a Bst-LF DNAP is purified using Ni-NTA column. b SSB is purified by ammonium sulfate precipitation followed by heparin Sepharose column. c PcrA M6 is purified using Ni-NTA column followed by ssDNA-cellulose column.



Supplementary Fig. 2 Effects of DTT on SHARP and SPRNT traces. a Increased DTT concentration (>50 mM) inhibits SHARP, as expected because DTT breaks disulfide bonds essential for the superhelicase activity of PcrA M6 in the absence of externally applied crosslinker. b Increased DTT concentration had low effect on SHARP activities of cysteine-crosslinked PcrA-X M6 with BM(PEG)2 c, d Longer section of nanopore signals for PcrA M5/M6 are used to calculate the average helicase speed.



Supplementary Fig. 3 Interactions between H93/H93A and ssDNA at the pre-translocation state in MD. a and b. ssDNA-PcrA interactions at the initial (pre-translocation) state for PcrA (a) and H93A c Distributions for the contact areas at the initial state (green curve for Nt_a - H93; orange curve for Nt_a - H93A)