

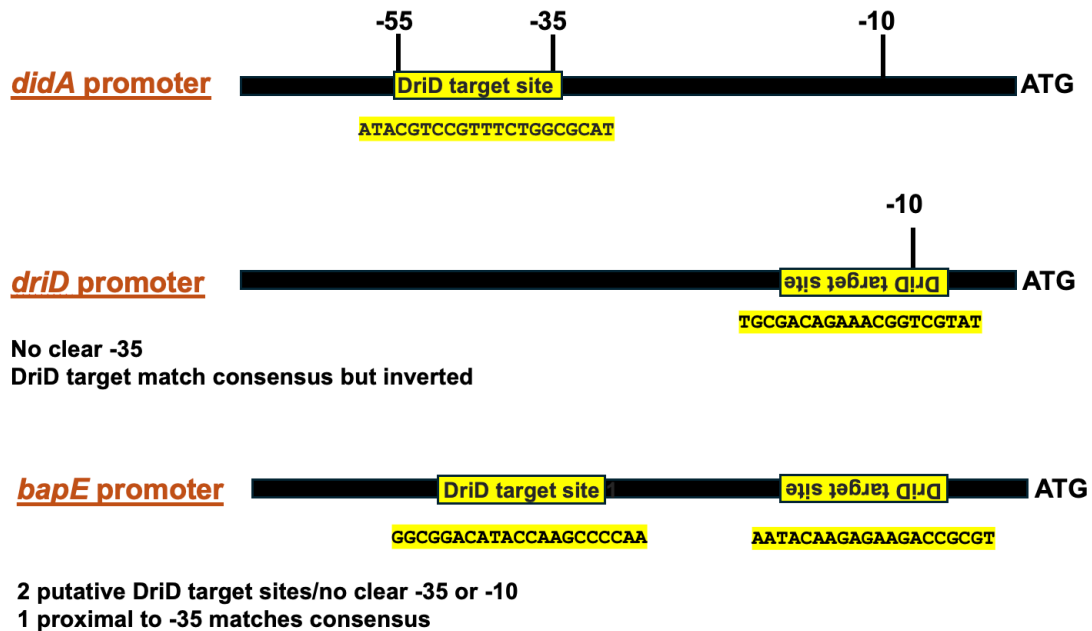
Supplementary Information for:

Transcription activation mechanism of a non-canonical bacterial DNA damage response pathway

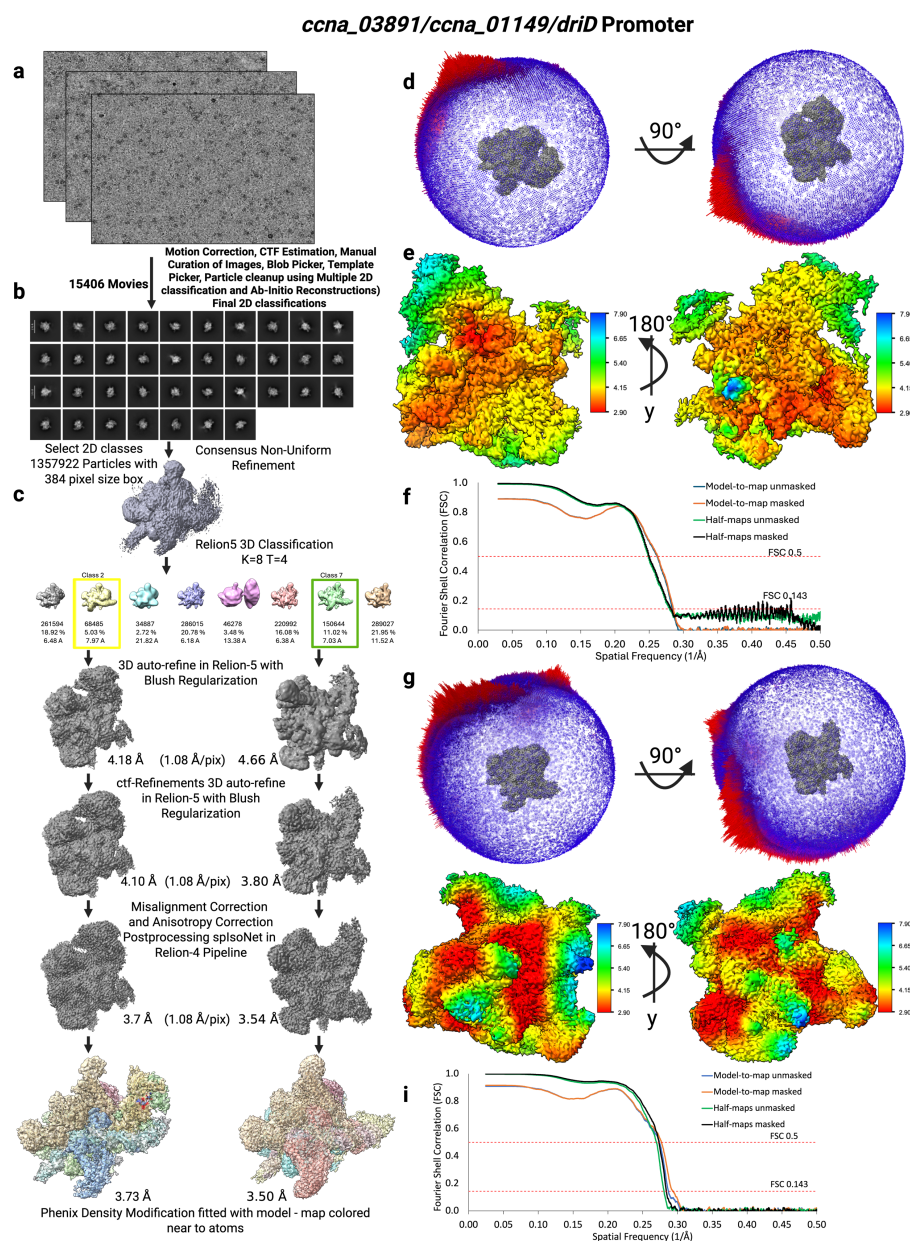
Rajiv R. Singh¹, Amani Chinni², Emily Cannistraci¹, Raul Salinas¹, Kevin Gozzi² and Maria A. Schumacher¹

¹Department of Biochemistry, 307 Research Dr., Box 3711, Duke University Medical Center, Durham, NC 27710, USA.

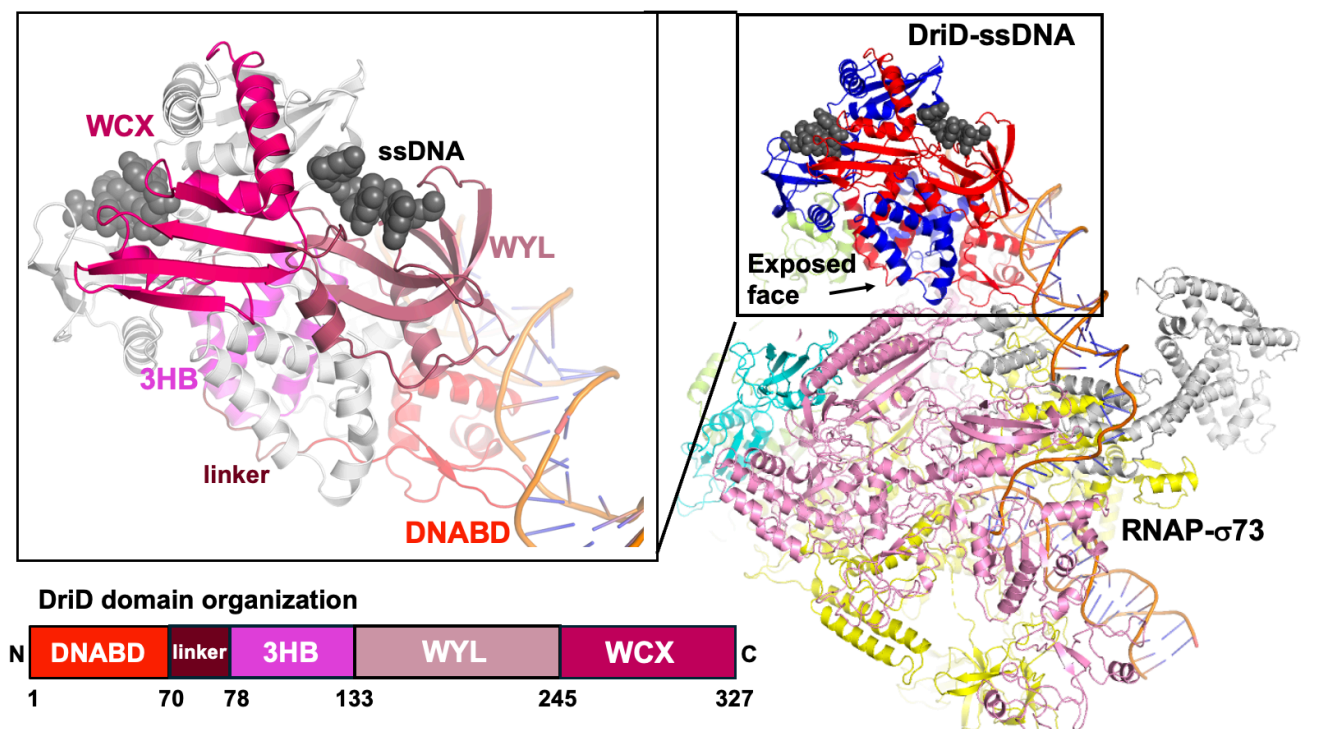
²Rowland Institute at Harvard, 52 Oxford St, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA 02138



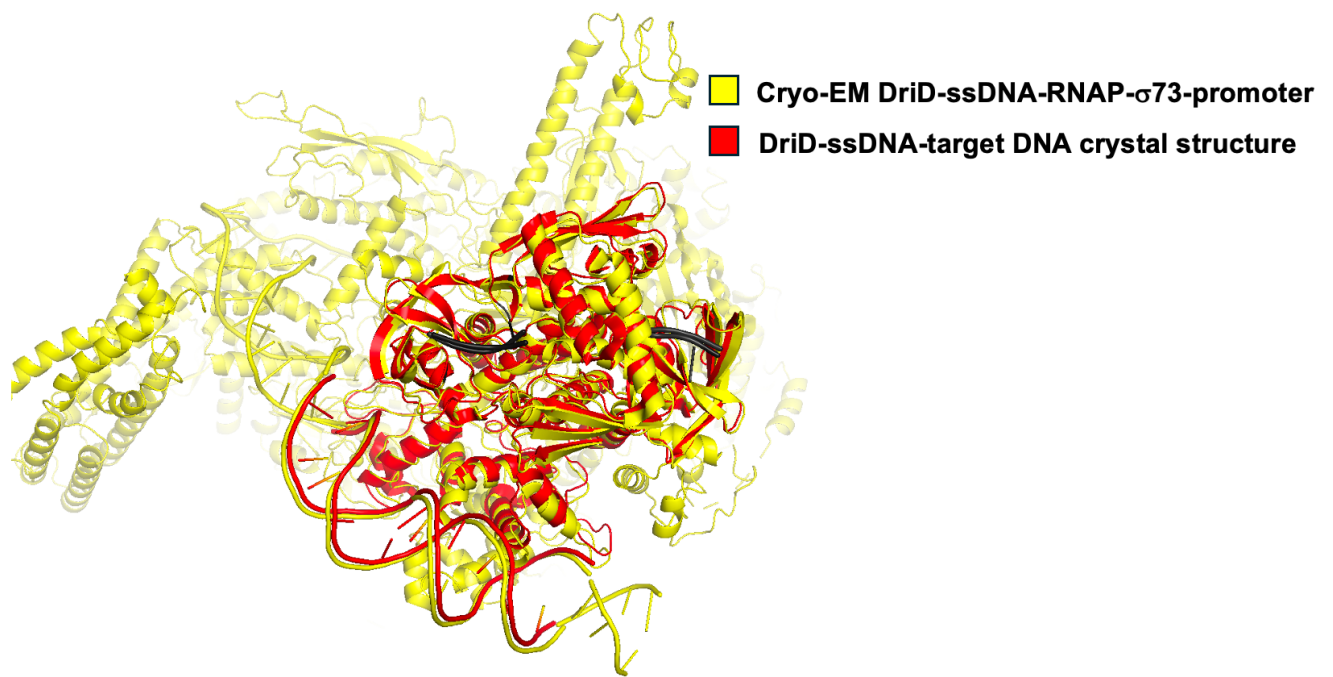
Supplementary Figure 1. Promoters bound by DriD. Shown are schematic diagrams of promoters (*didA*, *driD* and *bapE*) bound by DriD and utilized for cryo-EM structure determination in this study. Putative DriD target DNA binding sites are boxed and colored yellow with the sequence located beneath each. The transcription starts sites are indicated by ATG and the predicted -35 and other elements are indicated above each promoter.



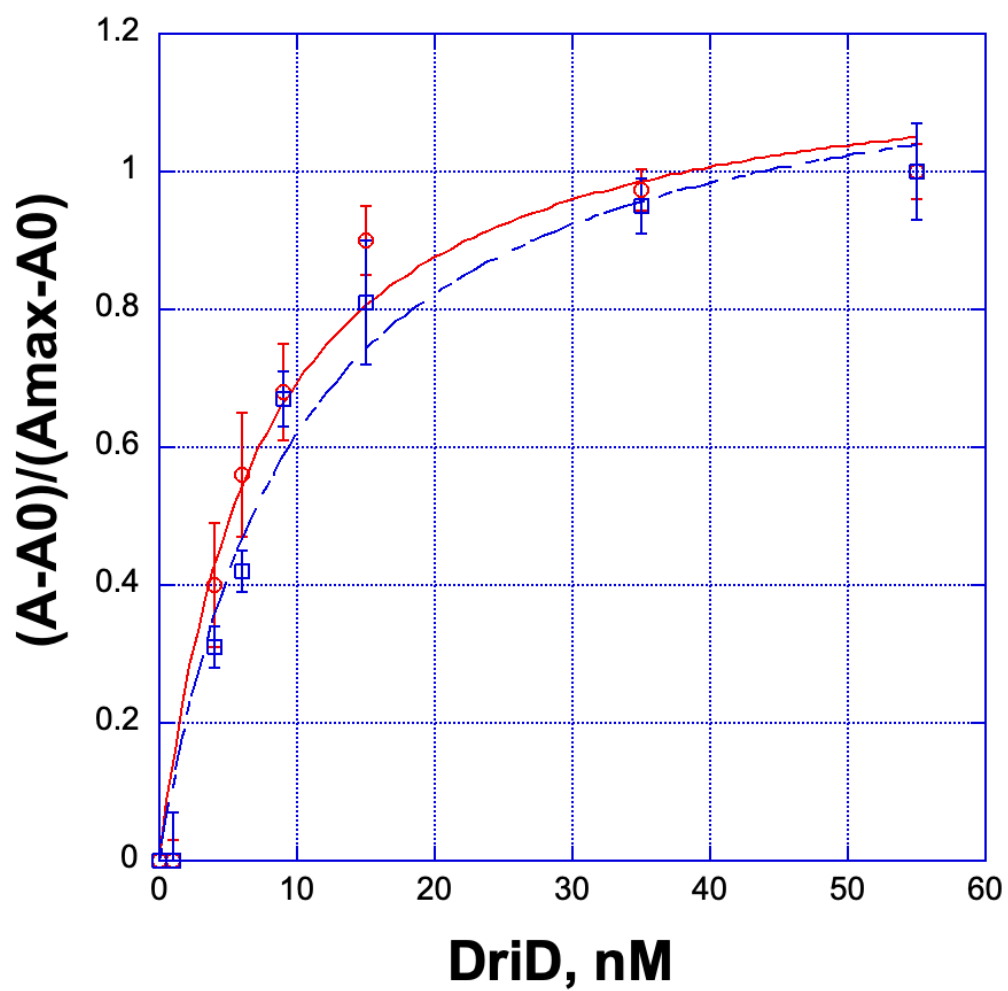
Supplementary Figure 2. Cryo-EM data processing workflow of the DriD-ssDNA-RNAP- σ 73-*CCNA_03891/CCNA_01149* promoter and RNAP- σ 73-*CCNA_03891/CCNA_01149* promoter structures. (a) Representative micrographs. (b) A subset of the 2D classes showing clear structural features. (c) Flow diagram of the data processing strategy. (d) Angular distribution maps of the final particle set used in the reconstruction of *Cc*-DriD-ssDNA-RNAP- σ 73-*CCNA_03891/CCNA_01149* (ccna) promoter complex. (e) Final map colored by local resolution of the *Cc*-DriD-ssDNA-RNAP- σ 73-*CCNA_03891/CCNA_01149* promoter complex between 2.9-7.9 Å. (f) Masked and unmasked half-map and model FSC curves used to determine global resolution of the *Cc*-DriD-ssDNA-RNAP- σ 73-*CCNA_03891/CCNA_01149* (ccna) promoter complex. (g) Angular distribution maps of the final particle set used in the reconstruction of the *Cc*-RNAP- σ 73-*CCNA* promoter complex. (h) Final map colored by local resolution of the *Cc*-RNAP- σ 73-*CCNA_03891/CCNA_01149* promoter complex dataset between 2.9-7.9 Å. (i) Masked and unmasked half-map and model FSC curves used to determine global resolution of the *Cc*-RNAP- σ 73-*CCNA_03891/CCNA_01149* promoter complex.



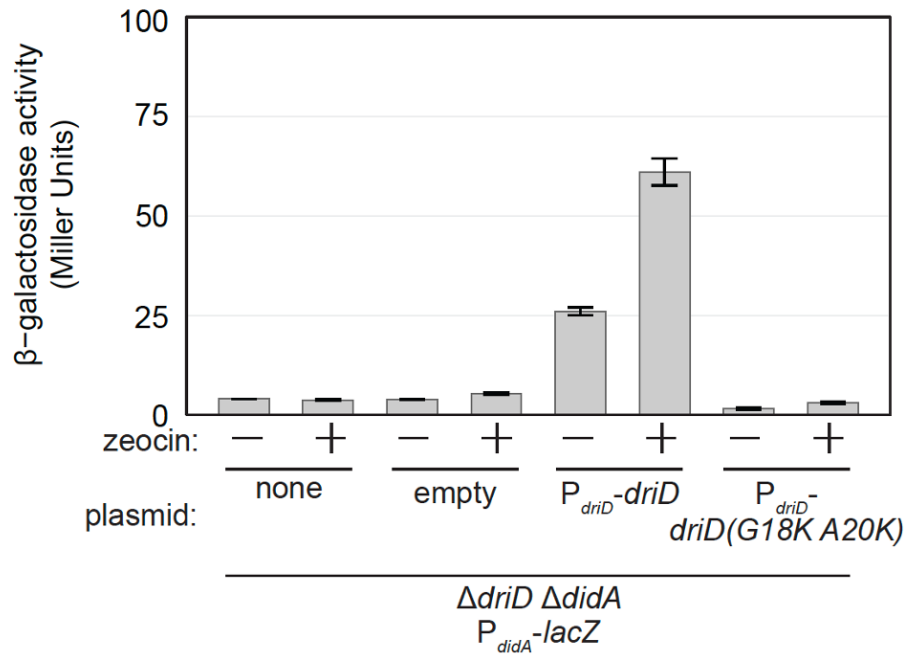
Supplementary Figure 3. Domain organization and asymmetric binding of the DriD-ssDNA dimer to the promoter. Right shows the overview of the DriD-ssDNA-RNAP-σ73-driD promoter complex. To the left is a close-up view showing just DriD-ssDNA with the domains colored as shown in the schematic below. Each domain is also labeled.



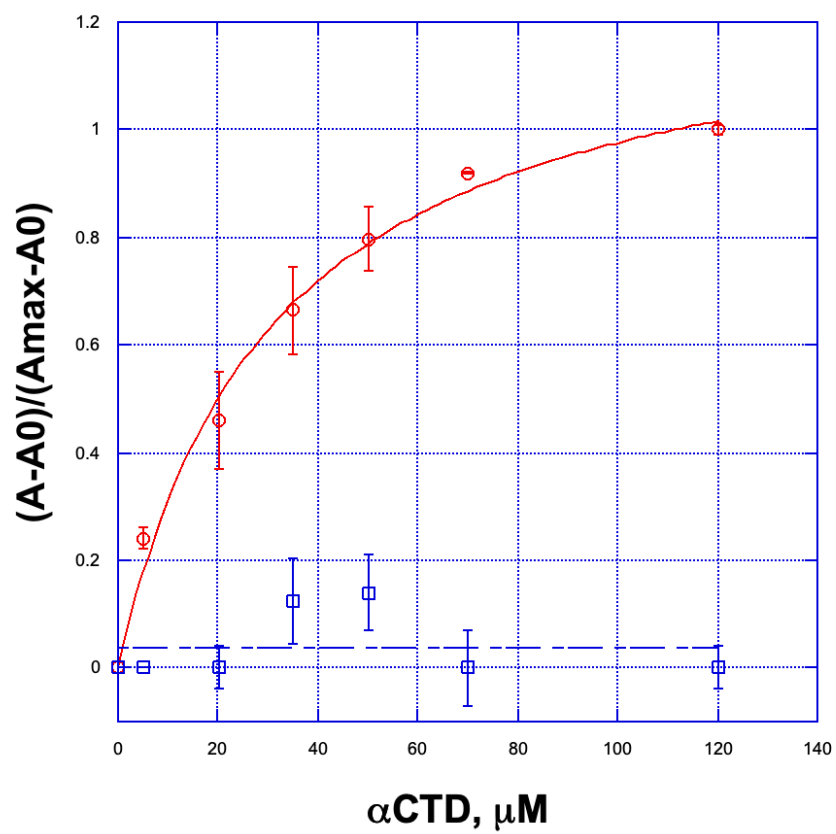
Supplementary Figure 4. Overlay of the DriD-ssDNA-target DNA crystal structure onto promoter-RNAP-bound DriD. In the overlay, the DriD-ssDNA-target DNA crystal structure is red and the cryo-EM DriD-ssDNA-RNAP- σ 73-promoter structure is colored yellow.



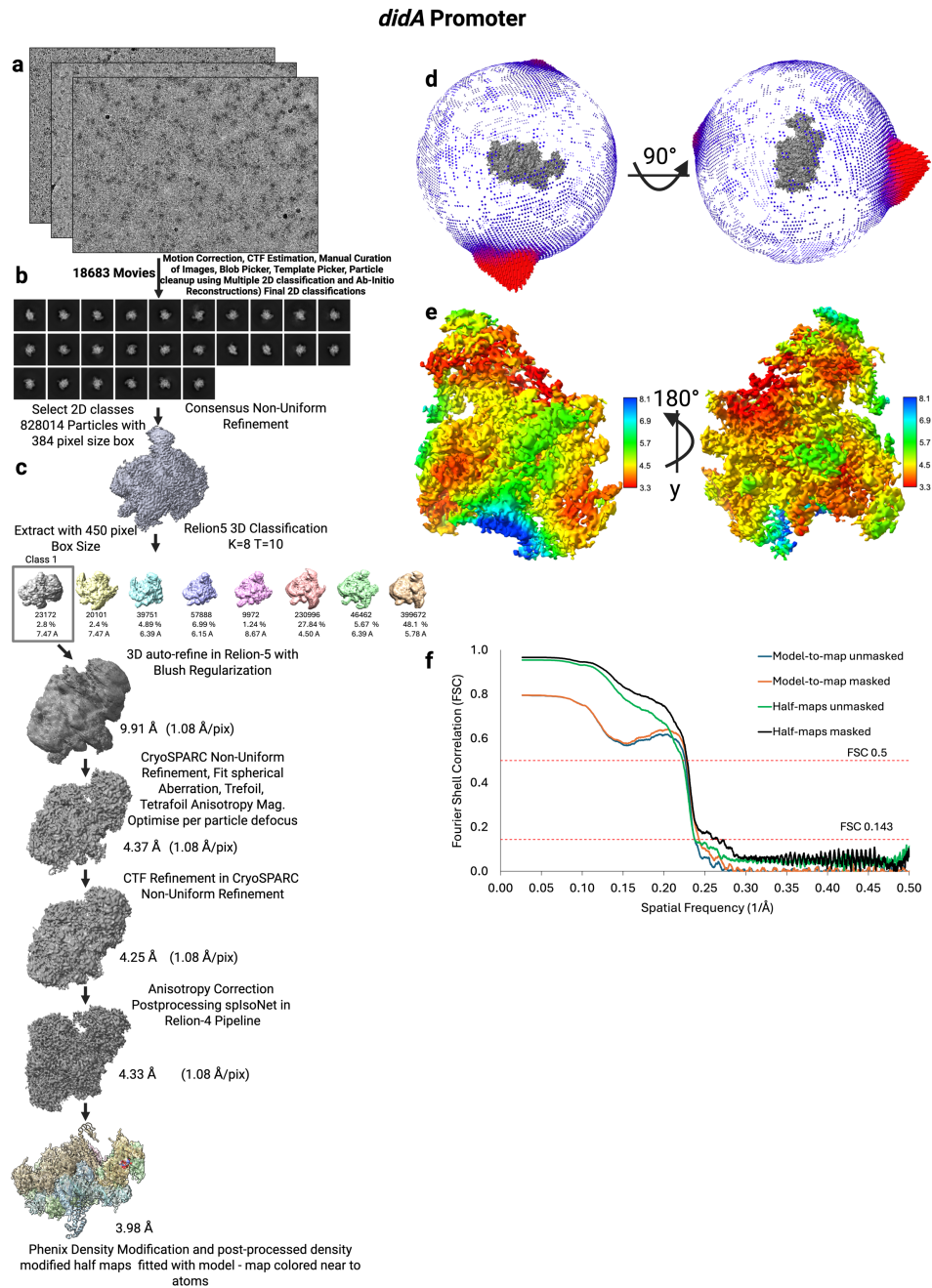
Supplementary Figure 5. FP binding isotherm showing binding of WT DriD (red circles) and DriD(G18K-A20K) (blue squares) in the presence of 100 μ M ssDNA binding to target DNA. Three technical replicates were done for each.



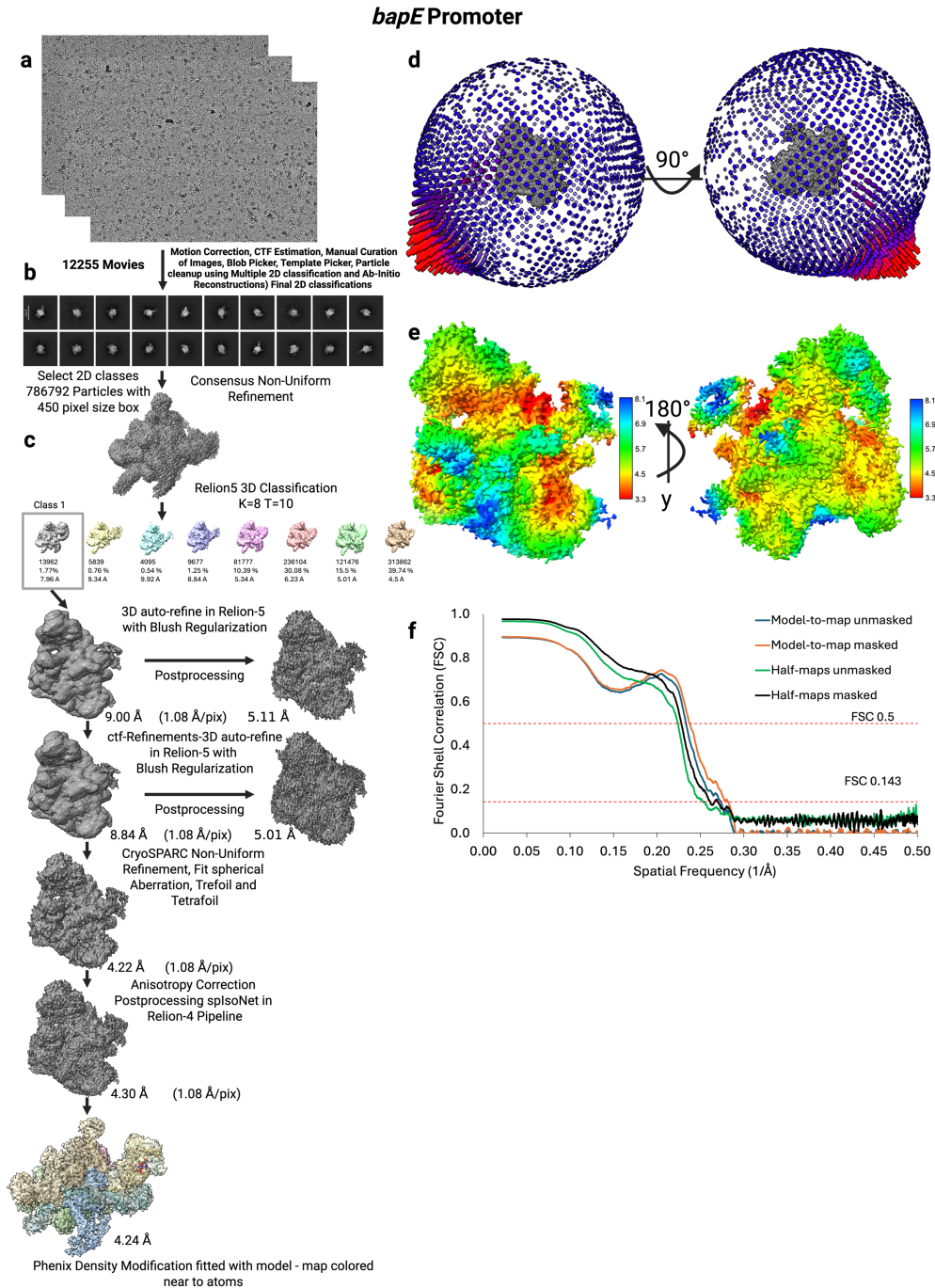
Supplementary Figure 6. β -galactosidase assays of the $P_{didA}-lacZ$ as a readout for DriD-mediated transcription activation. Strains bearing a $P_{didA}-lacZ$, a $driD$ deletion, and either no plasmid, an empty vector, a wild-type $driD$ complementation or the mutant $driD$ (G18K-A20K) were treated with zeocin to induce $didA$ transcription activation. Mean and standard deviation of three biological replicates are shown.



Supplementary Figure 7. FP binding isotherm showing binding of αCTD to WT DriD-ssDNA-target DNA (red circles) and to DriD(R121E-R122E-P125E-E128R)-ssDNA-target DNA (blue squares). Three technical replicates were done for each.

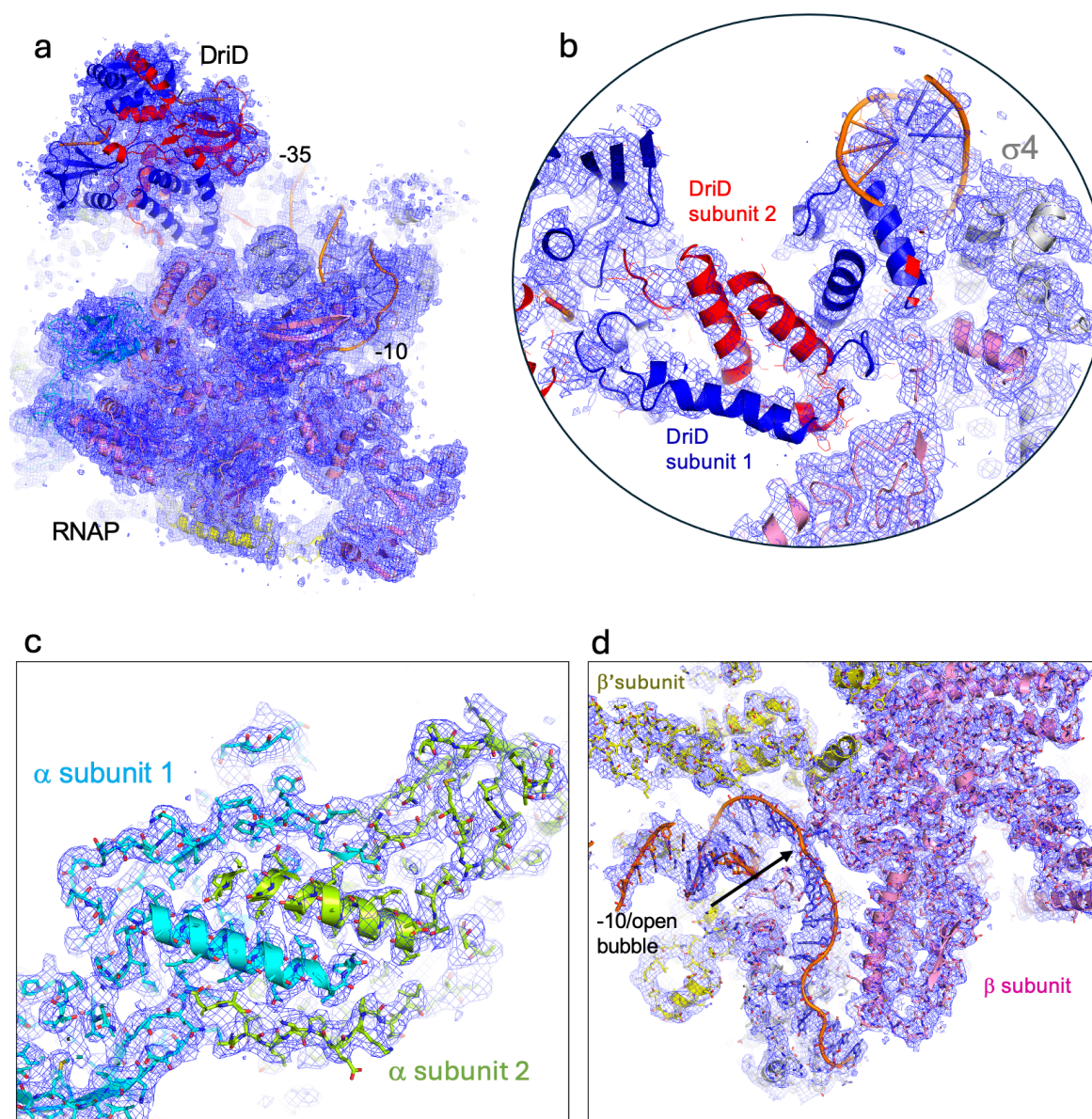


Supplementary Figure 8. Cryo-EM data processing workflow of the DriD-ssDNA-RNAP-σ73-*didA* promoter structure. (a) A few representative micrographs. (b) A subset of the 2D classes showing clear structural features. (c) Flow diagram of the data processing strategy. (d) Angular distribution maps of the final particle set used in the reconstruction of *Cc*-DriD-ssDNA-RNAP-σ73-*didA* promoter complex. (e) Final map colored by local resolution of *Cc*-DriD-ssDNA-RNAP-σ73-*didA* promoter complex between 3.3-8.1 Å. (f) Masked and unmasked half-map and model FSC curves used to determine global resolution.



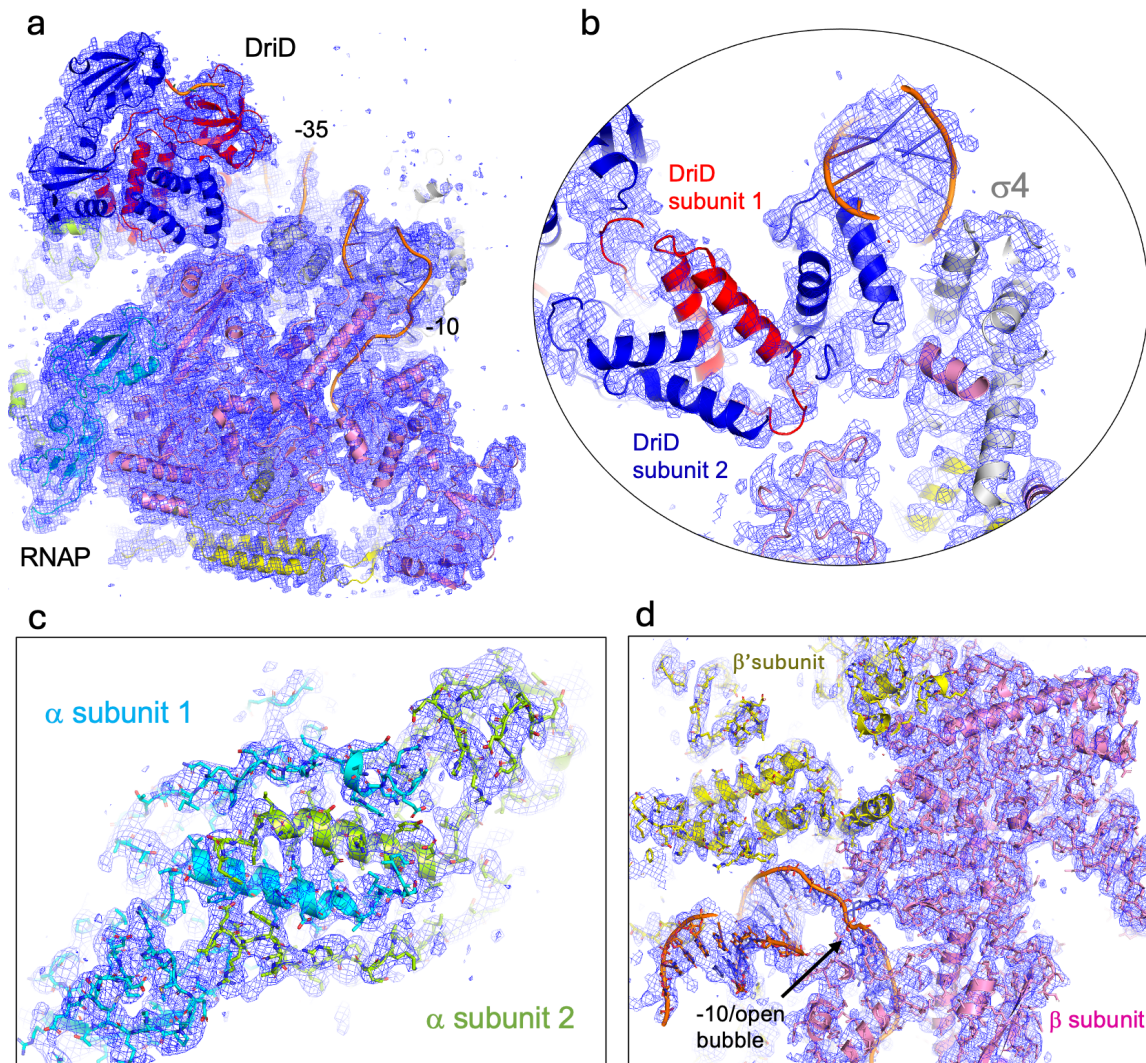
Supplementary Figure 9. Cryo-EM data processing workflow of the DriD-ssDNA-RNAP- σ 73-*bapE* promoter structure. (a) A few representative micrographs. (b) A subset of the 2D classes showing clear structural features. (c) Flow diagram of the data processing strategy. (d) Angular distribution maps of the final particle set used in the reconstruction of *Cc*-DriD-ssDNA-RNAP- σ 73-*bapE* promoter complex. (e) Final map colored by local resolution of *Cc*-DriD-ssDNA-RNAP- σ 73-*bapE* promoter complex between 3.3-8.1 Å. (f) Masked and unmasked half-map and model FSC curves used to determine global resolution.

DriD-ssDNA-RNAP- σ 73-*ccna* promoter structure



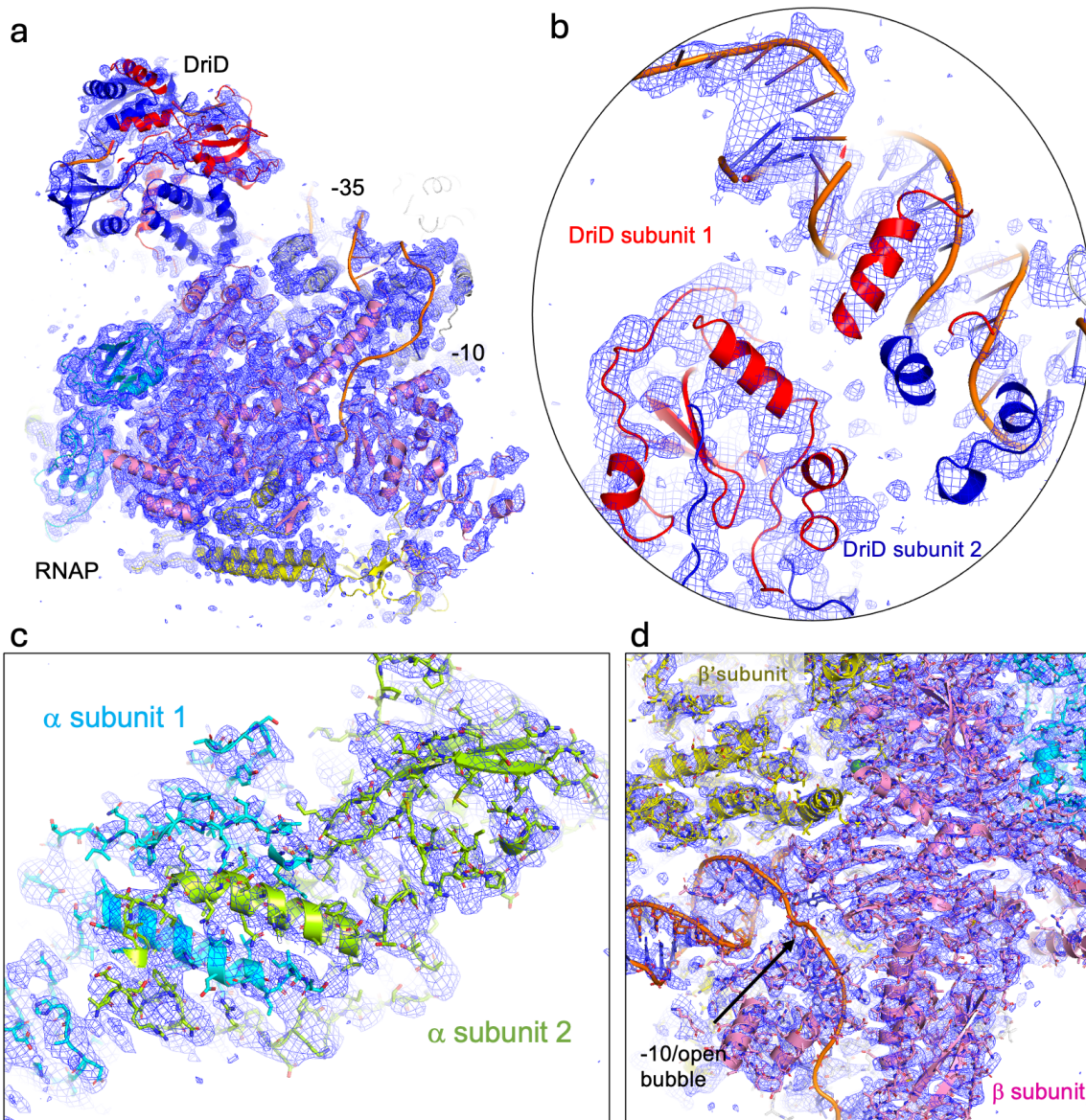
Supplementary Figure 10. Representative densities for the cryo-EM DriD-ssDNA-RNAP- σ 73-CCNA_03891/CCNA_01149 promoter DNA complex. Shown is representative density for various regions of the structure, including the overall structure. **(a)** overall structure with the cryo-EM map included with the structural domains, DriD and DNA colored as in Figure 1 (map contour 1.7 σ). **(b)** Close up of the DriD DNABD region around the DNA and the σ 4 domain. **(c)** Close up of the RNAP α subunit dimer region. **(d)** Density for the DNA open bubble and the β and β' subunits. Map contour for the two lower figures is 2.4 σ .

DriD-ssDNA-RNAP- σ 73-*bapE* promoter structure

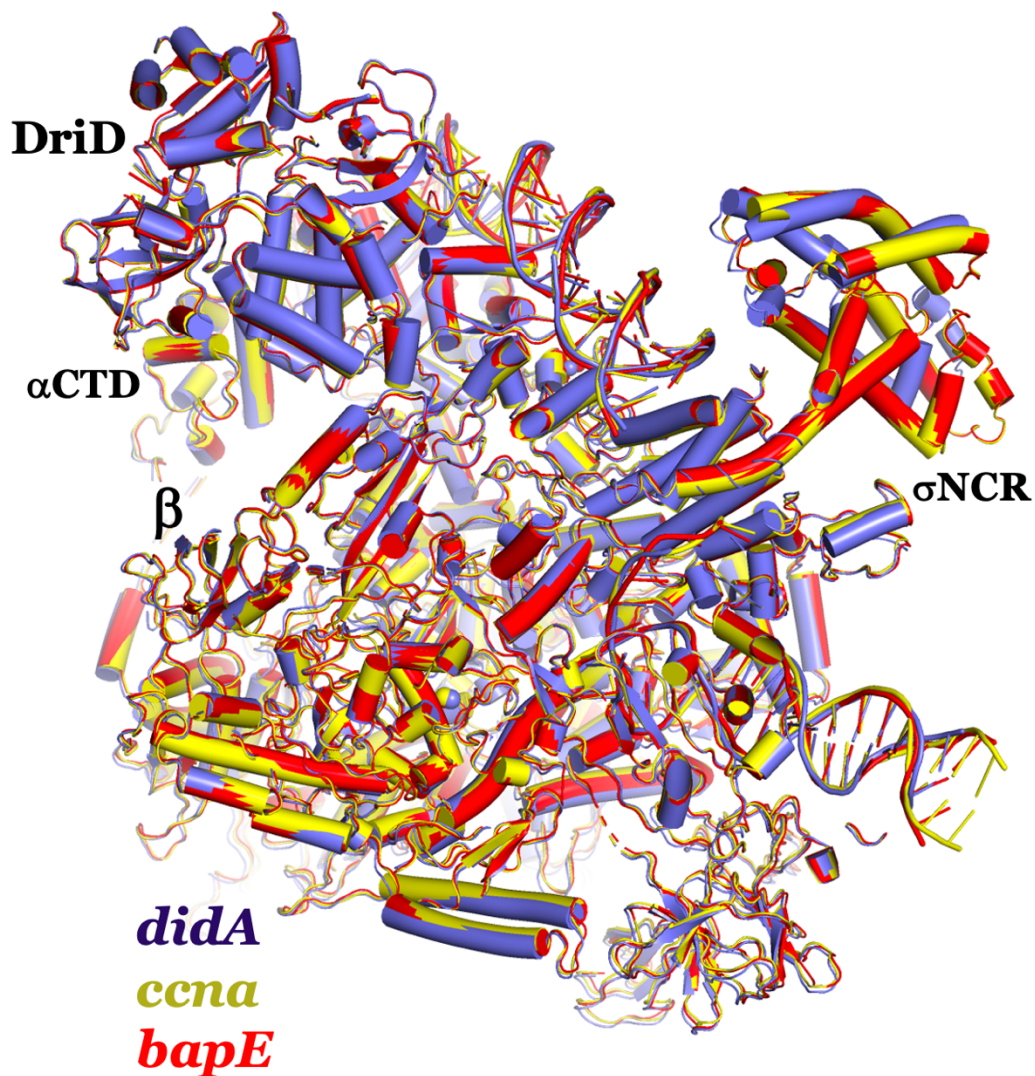


Supplementary Figure 11. Representative densities for the cryo-EM DriD-ssDNA-RNAP- σ 73-*bapE* promoter DNA complex. Shown is representative density for various regions of the structure, including the overall structure. **(a)** Overall structure with the cryo-EM map included with the structural domains, DriD and DNA colored as in Figure 4 **(b)**. **(b)** Close up of the DriD DNABD region around the DNA and the σ 4 domain. The map contour is 4.7 σ . **(c)** Close up of the RNAP α subunit dimer region. **(d)** Density for the DNA open bubble and the β and β' subunits (map contour 5.2 σ).

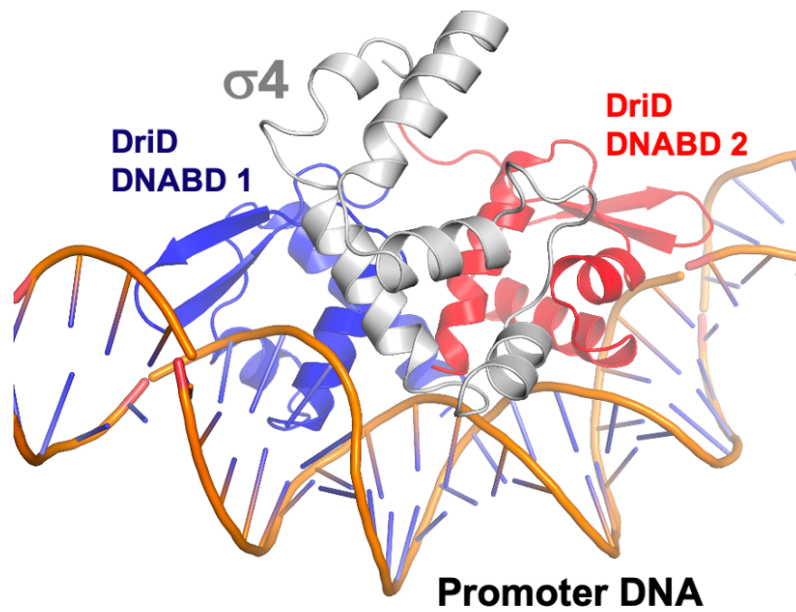
DriD-ssDNA-RNAP- σ 73-*didA* promoter structure



Supplementary Figure 12. Representative densities for the cryo-EM DriD-ssDNA-RNAP- σ 73-*didA* promoter DNA complex. Shown is representative density for various regions of the structure, including the overall structure. **(a)** Overall structure with the cryo-EM map included with the structural domains. **(b)** Close up of the DriD DNABD region around the DNA and the σ 4 domain. The map contour for the top panels is 4.3 σ . **(c)** Close up of the RNAP α subunit dimer region. **(d)** Density for the DNA open bubble and the β and β' subunits. Map contour of 5.3 σ .



Supplementary Figure 13. Overlay of DriD-ssDNA promoter complexes. Colored in yellow, violet and light_blue are the DriD-ssDNA-RNAP-σ73-*CCNA_03891/CCNA_01149* (*ccna*), DriD-ssDNA-RNAP-σ73-*bapE* and DriD-ssDNA-RNAP-σ73-*didA* promoter complexes, respectively. The complex overlays with rmsds of less than 1.9 Å indicating they are essentially identical in their arrangements.



Supplementary Figure 14. The -35 promoter elements in DriD regulated promoters are located at the center of the DriD target DNA binding sites. Shown is a close-up of just the DriD DNABDs, colored blue and red and labeled, bound to the *CCNA_03891/CCNA_01149* promoter with the $\sigma 4$ domain, colored grey, included. Notably, the DriD DNABDs sandwich the bound $\sigma 4$ domain, which docks onto the -35 element.

Supplementary Table 1. Cryo-EM analyses and structure statistics

Cryo-EM data collection, refinement, and validation statistics.				
	<i>DriD-ssDNA-RNAP-σ73-driD/ccna promoter</i>	<i>RNAP-σ73-driD/ccna promoter</i>	<i>DriD-ssDNA-RNAP-σ73-didA promoter</i>	<i>DriD-ssDNA-RNAP-σ73-bapE promoter</i>
	PDB: 9PFV	PDB: 9PGH	PDB: 9PGA	PDB: 9PFQ
	EMD-71615	EMD-71632	EMD-71624	EMD-71610
Data collection and Processing				
Electron microscope	Titan Krios (Duke)	Titan Krios (Duke)	Titan Krios (Duke)	Titan Krios (Duke)
Detector	K3	K3	K3	K3
Magnification	81,000x	81,000x	81,000x	81,000x
Voltage (keV)	300	300	300	300
Electron exposure (e-/Å^2)	58.7	58.7	56.6	59
Number of frames per movie	60	60	60	60
Defocus range (μm)	-0.8 to -2.5	-0.8 to -2.5	-0.8 to -2.5	-0.8 to -2.5
Pixel size (Å)	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08
Initial micrographs	15406	15406	18683	12255
Final micrographs	14781	14781	16387	11122
Total extracted particles (no.)	2,373,048	2,373,048	2,019,352	811,774
Refined particles (no.)	1,357,922	1,357,922	828,014	807,385
Reconstruction				
Final particles (no.)	68,485	150,644	23,172	13,962
Box size (unbinned) (pixels)	384	384	450	450
Symmetry imposed	C1	C1	C1	C1
FSC 0.143 (unmasked/masked) (Å)	4.41/4.10	4.41/3.77	4.31/4.22	4.46/4.22
Map sharpening B-factor (Å^2)	-75.86	-97.37	-35.4	-31
spIsoNet Misalignment and Anisotropy Correction				
FSC 0.143 (masked) (Å)	3.7	3.54	4.33	4.3
Map sharpening B-factor (Å^2)	-59.11	-70.45	-35.4	-31
Phenix Density Modification (Å)				
	3.7	NA	3.98	4.24
Refinement				
Model composition				
Non-hydrogen atoms	36,328	30,040	35,717	36,042
Protein residues	4,461	3,718	4,425	4,453
Nucleotides	125	97	121	121
Ions/Ligands	3	3	3	3
MolProbity score	1.97	1.99	2.22	2.02
Clash score	9.38	10.3	15.19	10.68
Bonds (RMSD)				
Bond lengths (Å)	0.003	0.004	0.004	0.004
Bond angles (°)	0.556	0.658	0.677	0.697
Ramachandran plot (%)				
Favored (%)	92.31	92.75	90.49	92.16
Allowed (%)	7.69	7.25	9.51	7.79
Disallowed (%)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05
Foot Note: NA-Not applicable; RNAP-σ73-driD/ccna promoter complex was not density modified.				

Supplementary Table 2. Strains used in this study

Strains	Description	Source
ML76	CB15N wild-type	1
ML77	CB15N <i>rec526</i>	2
ML3757	CB15N Δ <i>driD</i> :: <i>tet</i> ^R	3
ML3760	CB15N pRVMCS-2(<i>kan</i> ^R):P _{<i>driD</i>} - <i>driD</i> ; Δ <i>driD</i> :: <i>tet</i> ^R , Δ <i>didA</i> , <i>hfaB</i> ::P _{<i>didA</i>} - <i>lacZ</i>	3
KG570	CB15N Δ <i>driD</i> :: <i>tet</i> ^R , Δ <i>didA</i> , <i>hfaB</i> ::P _{<i>didA</i>} - <i>lacZ</i>	4
ML2174	CB15N Δ <i>driD</i>	5
KG720	CB15N <i>hfaB</i> ::P _{<i>didA</i>} - <i>lacZ</i>	This study
KG721	CB15N Δ <i>driD</i> , <i>hfaB</i> ::P _{<i>didA</i>} - <i>lacZ</i>	This study
KG722	CB15N Δ <i>driD</i> , <i>hfaB</i> ::P _{<i>didA</i>} - <i>lacZ</i> , pRVMCS-2 (empty)	This study
KG723	CB15N Δ <i>driD</i> , <i>hfaB</i> ::P _{<i>didA</i>} - <i>lacZ</i> , pRVMCS-2::P _{<i>driD</i>} - <i>driD</i>	This study
KG724	CB15N <i>hfaB</i> ::P _{03891/01149} - <i>lacZ</i>	This study
KG725	CB15N Δ <i>driD</i> , <i>hfaB</i> ::P _{03891/01149} - <i>lacZ</i>	This study
KG726	CB15N Δ <i>driD</i> , <i>hfaB</i> ::P _{03891/01149} - <i>lacZ</i> , pRVMCS-2 (empty)	This study
KG727	CB15N Δ <i>driD</i> , <i>hfaB</i> ::P _{03891/01149} - <i>lacZ</i> , pRVMCS-2::P _{<i>driD</i>} - <i>driD</i>	This study
KG728	CB15N <i>hfaB</i> ::P _{<i>driD</i>} - <i>lacZ</i>	This study
KG729	CB15N Δ <i>driD</i> , <i>hfaB</i> ::P _{<i>driD</i>} - <i>lacZ</i>	This study
KG730	CB15N Δ <i>driD</i> , <i>hfaB</i> ::P _{<i>driD</i>} - <i>lacZ</i> , pRVMCS-2 (empty)	This study
KG731	CB15N Δ <i>driD</i> , <i>hfaB</i> ::P _{<i>driD</i>} - <i>lacZ</i> , pRVMCS-2::P _{<i>driD</i>} - <i>driD</i>	This study
KG732	CB15N Δ <i>driD</i> :: <i>tet</i> ^R , Δ <i>didA</i> , <i>hfaB</i> ::P _{<i>didA</i>} - <i>lacZ</i> , pRVMCS-2::P _{<i>driD</i>} - <i>driD</i> (G18K A20K)	This study
KG733	CB15N Δ <i>driD</i> :: <i>tet</i> ^R , Δ <i>didA</i> , <i>hfaB</i> ::P _{<i>didA</i>} - <i>lacZ</i> , pRVMCS-2::P _{<i>driD</i>} - <i>driD</i> *	This study

Supplementary Table 3. Plasmids used in this study

Plasmids	Description	Source
pRVMCS-2 (empty)	low-copy vector bearing inducible promoter and <i>kan^R</i>	6
pNPTS138	used to create genome modifications via homologous recombination	6
pNPTS138- <i>hfaB::lacZ</i>	pNPTS138 bearing <i>lacZ</i> flanked by <i>hfaB</i> upstream and downstream homology regions	This study
pRVMCS-2:: P _{<i>driD</i>} - <i>driD</i>	pRVMCS-2 with P _{<i>driD</i>} - <i>driD</i> at <i>SacI</i> / <i>SacII</i>	3
pRVMCS-2:: P _{<i>driD</i>} - <i>driD</i> (G18K A20K)	pRVMCS-2 with P _{<i>driD</i>} - <i>driD</i> (G18K A20K) at <i>SacI</i> / <i>SacII</i>	This study
pNPTS138- <i>hfaB::P_{didA}-lacZ</i>	pNPTS138 bearing <i>hfaB</i> -P _{<i>didA</i>} - <i>lacZ</i> - <i>hfaB</i>	This study
pNPTS138- <i>hfaB::P_{driD}-lacZ</i>	pNPTS138 bearing <i>hfaB</i> -P _{<i>driD</i>} - <i>lacZ</i> - <i>hfaB</i>	This study
pNPTS138- <i>hfaB::P_{03891/01149}-lacZ</i>	pNPTS138 bearing <i>hfaB</i> -P _{03891/01149} - <i>lacZ</i> - <i>hfaB</i>	This study

Supplementary Table 4. Oligonucleotides used in this study

Oligonucleotides	Sequence
qRT-PCR of <i>rpoA</i>	
oKRG360	ACATCGTCTACATCGGCGAC
oKRG361	GGCGAGCACTTCCTTGATCT
qRT-PCR of <i>driD</i>	
oKRG322	ACCTGAAGGTGCTCGACAAG
oKRG323	GTCGTGATAGATGCCGAAGC
qRT-PCR of <i>didA</i>	
oKRG356	GCTCATGCTGTTCGTGGTC
oKRG357	CTACCAGCCCCAGTGACG
qRT-PCR of <i>CCNA_03891</i>	
oKRG723	CTTCGCCGACATCCATCGC
oKRG724	GGTGACGCGGACGATCTG
qRT-PCR of <i>CCNA_01149</i>	
oKRG717	CGGTCAGCAACGCCGTCAAC
oKRG718	GAGGCCGTAACCGGTCAGG
Cloning of <i>hfaB</i> UHR (627/628), DHR (629/630) and <i>lacZ</i> (802/803) into pNPTS138 to make pNPTS138-<i>hfaB::lacZ</i>	
oKRG627	cagcagCTTAAGTGTCTGTTTCGACGTCACAGC
oKRG628	cagcagGTCGACACACCGACGGCCTGAAGGG
oKRG629	cagcagAAGCTTGGATGTTGTAGTTCAGCTCGGTGATGC
oKRG630	cagcagACTAGTAACAATACCGTCATCGTCAATTCCAGCC
oKRG802	gacgacATGACCATGATTACGGAT
oKRG803	tactacAAGCTTTTATTTTGTACACCAGACCAACTG
Cloning of <i>didA</i> promoter to make pNPTS138-<i>hfaB::P_{didA}-lacZ</i>	
oKRG783	cagcaggtcgacGGTGATCGTCTGGCCCATGG
oKRG784	cagcagggatccTCTCCTTcCctcatctgatggaagegacc
Cloning of <i>driD</i> promoter to make pNPTS138-<i>hfaB::P_{driD}-lacZ</i>	
oKRG785	cagcaggtcgacCGAAGGTCCTTGGGTTCTCCAG
oKRG786	cagcagggatccTCTCCTTcTCATACGACCGTTTCTGTTCGC
Cloning of <i>CCNA_03891/01149</i> promoter to make pNPTS138-<i>hfaB::P_{03891/01149}-lacZ</i>	
oKRG799	cagcaggtcgacGccgcccgtcATACGACC
oKRG800	cagcagggatccTCTCCTTcCttgggttctccAGGGGTGATG
PCR of <i>driD</i> for fusion cloning	

oKRG316	GATCCCGCGGTTTCATGCCCTGGCTCCTACCAC
oKRG317	GATCGAGCTCGTCAGGCGCAGAGACGCAGGGGTTC
Cloning of pRVMCS-2::P_{driD}-driD (G18K A20K)	
oKRG797	GCTGGCTAAGTCCAAAGAGGGGCTG
oKRG798	CAGCCCCTCTTTGGACTTAGCCAGC

Supplementary References

1. Evinger, M. & Agabian, N. (1977) Envelope-associated nucleoid from *Caulobacter crescentus* stalked and swarmer cells. *J. Bacteriol.* **132**, 294-301 (1977).
2. O'Neill, E.A., Hynes R.H. & Bender R.A. (1985) Recombination deficient mutant of *Caulobacter crescentus*. *Mol. Gen. Genet.* **198**, 275-278 (1985).
3. Gozzi, K., Salinas, R., Nguyen, V.D., Laub, M.T. & Schumacher, M. ssDNA is an allosteric regulator of the *C. crescentus* SOS-independent DNA damage response transcription activator, DriD. *Genes & Dev.* **36**, 618-633 (2022).
4. Schumacher, M.A., Cannistraci E., Salinas, R., Lloyd, D., Messner, E. & Gozzi, K. Structure of the WYL-domain containing transcription activator, DriD, in complex with ssDNA effector and DNA target site. *Nucleic Acids Res.* **52**, 1435-1449 (2023).
5. Modell, J.W., Kambara, T.K., Perchuck, B.S. & Laub, M.T. A DNA damage-induced, SOS-independent checkpoint regulates cell division in *Caulobacter crescentus*. *PLoS Biol.* **12**, e1001977 (2014).
6. Thanbichler, M., Iniesta, A.A. & Shapiro, L. A comprehensive set of plasmids for vanillate- and xylose- inducible gene expression in *Caulobacter crescentus*. *Nucleic Acids Res.* **35**, 3137 (2007).