

Supplementary material for the manuscript:

The redox-sensitive R-loop of the carbon control protein SbtB contributes to the regulation of the cyanobacterial CCM

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Table S1: Primer list

Primers/ amplification	Sequence (5'→3')	Note/ Refs.
Mutant generation		
Insertion of Afel restriction site at the end of <i>sbtB</i> coding sequence	PR1_SbtB_fw: GGATACACGGTAATGAATACC	[13]
	PR2_SbtB_Afel-STOP_rv: CCTCAGGTCAATTAGCGTGAAAGTATGCCATAAAGTACTTC	[13]
Mutants verification	2059: GTTATTTGTCGTCAAAC	[13]
	2092: GGATCCCCAATAGTTATGGTC	[13]
	#PR6_SbtB_pUC19_seq_rv: CTGCCCTGCTCGTAAACATCGTTGC	This study
Recombinant proteins		
C-terminal StrepII-tagged ScSbtB (<i>sbtB</i>); (pASK-IBA3_ScSbtB-strep plasmid)	1256_Fw: GTGAAATGAATAGTCGACAAAAATCTAGATAACGAGGGCAAAAATG GCTAAACCAGCGAACAGCTCG	[11]
	1257_Rv: AAGCTTATTATTTTCGAACTGCAGGTGGCTCCAAGCGCTACAGCCCT CAGGGCCACAGAAAG	[11]
C-terminal StrepII-tagged ScSbtB-Δ104 (pASK-IBA3_ScSbtB-Δ104)	1256_Fw: GTGAAATGAATAGTCGACAAAAATCTAGATAACGAGGGCAAAAATGGCTAAACCAGCGAACAGCTCG	[13]
	1663_Rv_SbtB delta 104: CAAGCTTATTATTTTCGAACTGCAGGTGGCTCCAAGCGCTGAAAGTATGCCATAAAGTACTTCTGC	[13]
C-terminal StrepII-tagged ScSbtB-Δ109 (pASK-IBA3_ScSbtB-Δ109)	1256_SbtB Fw: GTGAAATGAATAGTCGACAAAAATCTAGATAACGAGGGCAAAAATGGCTAAACCAGCGAACAGCTCG	This study
	1661_Rv_SbtB W/o C 110: AAGCTTATTATTTTCGAACTGCAGGTGGCTCCAAGCGCTGCCCTCAGGGCCACAGAAAG	This study
C-terminal StrepII-tagged ScSbtB-C105S+C110S (pASK-IBA3_ScSbtB-C105S+C110S)	1256_Fw: GTGAAATGAATAGTCGACAAAAATCTAGATAACGAGGGCAAAAATG GCTAAACCAGCGAACAGCTCG	[13]
	1761_Rv_SbtB-C105+110S CAAGCTTATTATTTTCGAACTGCAGGTGGCTCCAAGCGCTGCCCTCAGGGCCCTGCAAAGTATGCCATAAAGTACTTCTGC	[13]
C-terminal StrepII-tagged ScSbtB-C105A+C110A (pASK-IBA3_ScSbtB-C105A+C110A)	1256_Fw: GTGAAATGAATAGTCGACAAAAATCTAGATAACGAGGGCAAAAATG GCTAAACCAGCGAACAGCTCG	[13]
	1759_Rv_SbtB-C105+110A CAAGCTTATTATTTTCGAACTGCAGGTGGCTCCAAGCGCTTGCGCCCTCAGGGCCCTGCAAAGTATGCCATAAAGTACTTCTGC	[13]
N-terminal StrepII-tagged ScSbtB-WT (pASK-IBA5_ScSbtB-WT)	1530: FW_SbtB-Native- N ST: GAGCCACCCGCAGTTGAAAAAGGCAGCGACGACAAGATGGCTAAACCAGCGAACAGCTC	This study
	1531: Rv_SbtB-Native_N ST: CGACCTCGAGGGATCCCCGGTACCGAGCTCGAATTGGACCTAACAGCCCTCAGGGCCACAG	This study
C-terminal StrepII-tagged ScSbtB-C105S (pASK-IBA3_ScSbtB-C105S)	1256_SbtB Fw: GTGAAATGAATAGTCGACAAAAATCTAGATAACGAGGGCAAAAATGGCTAAACCAGCGAACAGCTCG	This study
	1760: RV_SbtB C-105-S: CAAGCTTATTATTTTCGAACTGCAGGTGGCTCCAAGCGCTACAGCCCTCAGGGCCCTGCAAAGTATGCCATAAAGTACTTCTGC	This study
C-terminal StrepII-tagged ScSbtB-C110S (pASK-IBA3_ScSbtB-C110S)	1256_SbtB Fw: GTGAAATGAATAGTCGACAAAAATCTAGATAACGAGGGCAAAAATGGCTAAACCAGCGAACAGCTCG	This study
	1662: Rv_SbtB-C110S: AAGCTTATTATTTTCGAACTGCAGGTGGCTCCAAGCGCTGCTGCCCTCAGGGCCACAGAAAG	This study

N-terminal His ₆ -tagged TrxA (<i>slr0623</i>); (pET15b_TrxA-His ₆ plasmid)	pET15b_slr0623_fw: CAGCAGCGGCCTGGTGCCGCGCGCAGCCATATGCTCGAGATGAGTGTACCCCTCAAGTTTC	[13]
	pET15b_slr0623_rev: CCCTCAAGACCCGTTAGAGGCCCAAGGGGTTATGCTAGTTATTGCTAGCGGTGGCAGCAGCCAAC	[13]

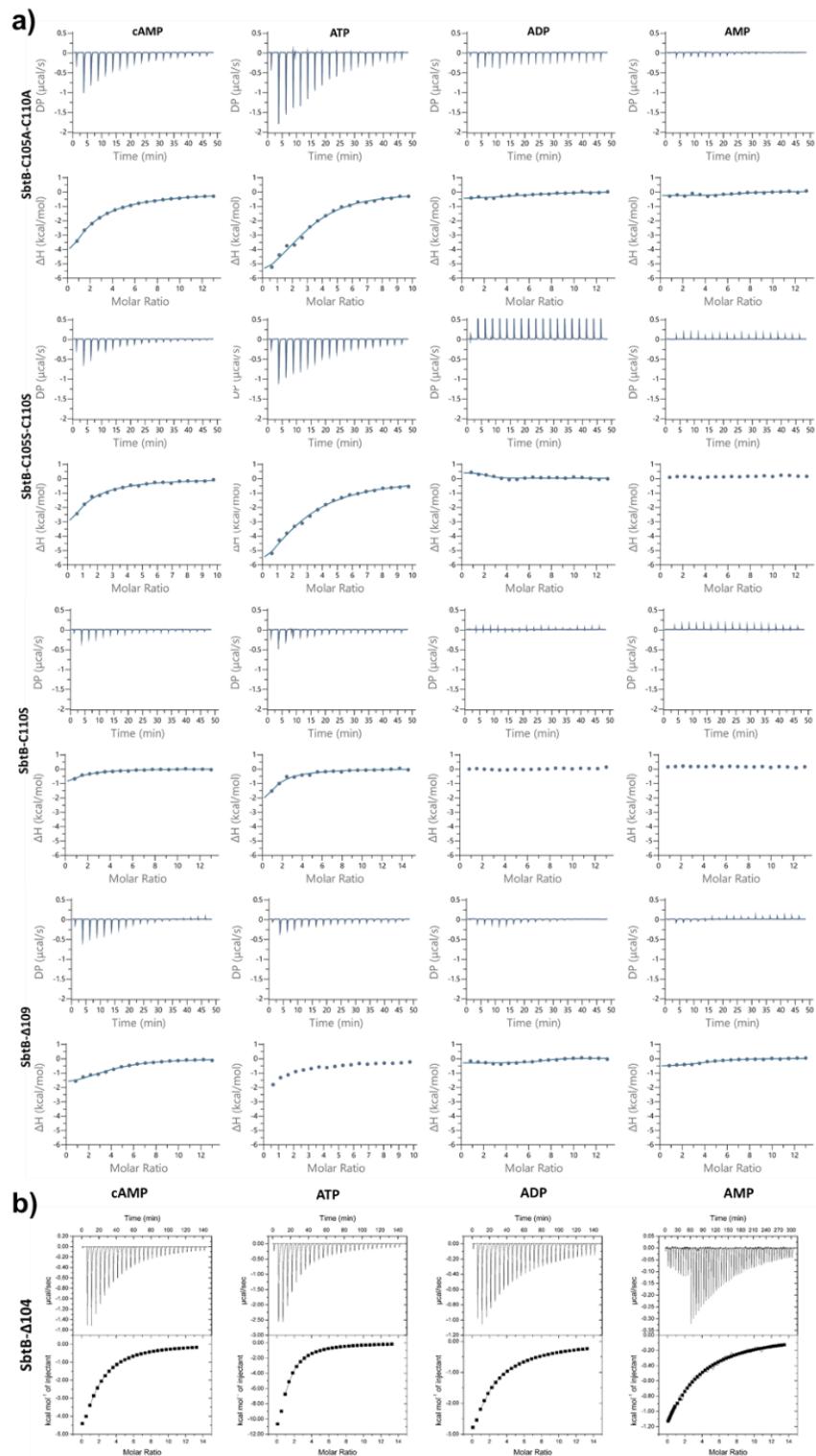


Figure S1: Isothermal titration calorimetry (ITC) analysis of ligand binding properties of the SbtB R-loop variants. a) Upper panels show the raw ITC data in the form of the heat produced during the titration of wild-type and site-specific variant SbtB (trimeric concentration), respectively, with different effector molecules; lower panels show the binding isotherms and the best-fit curves according to the one binding site models for trimeric SbtB. b) ITC analysis of ligand binding properties of the SbtB R-loop variant ($\Delta 104$).

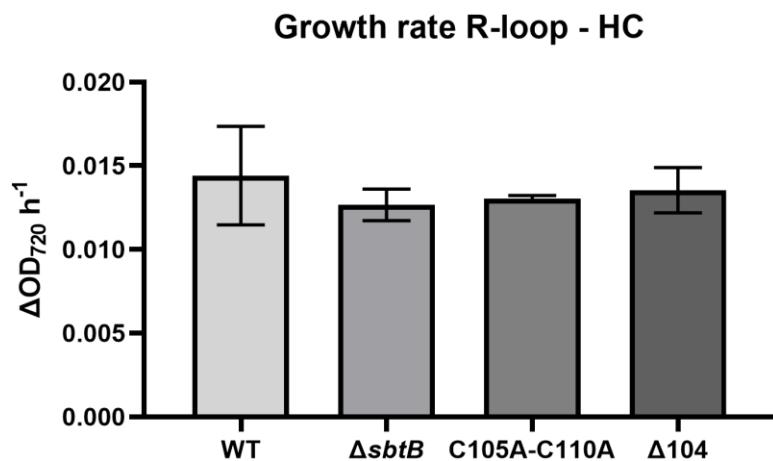


Figure S2: Growth rate analysis of Synechocystis R-loop mutants under HC conditions. Growth of strains wild type (WT), ΔsbtB , C105A-C110A, and $\Delta 104$ was analyzed at high CO₂ (5%, HC) and continuous light in the Multicultivator MD1000. The growth rate ($\Delta\text{OD}_{720}/\text{h}$) was determined during the exponential phase.

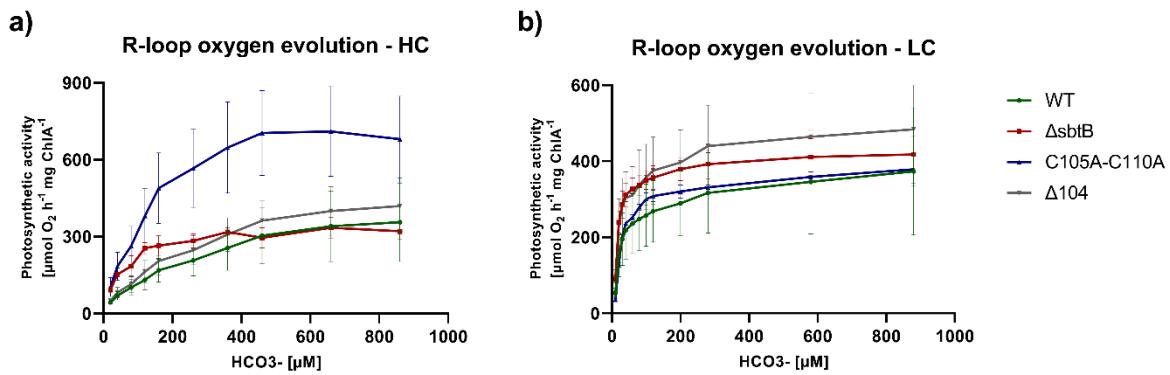


Figure S3: Bicarbonate-dependent oxygen evolution analysis of Synechocystis R-loop mutants.

Bicarbonate-dependent oxygen production via photosynthesis was measured for strains wild type (WT), $\Delta sbtB$, C105A-C110A, and $\Delta 104$ that were acclimated to either high CO₂ (5%, HC) (a) or ambient CO₂ (0.04%, LC) (b) conditions.

Sample A): SbtB C-terminal tagged (oxidized)

Experimental Monoisotopic Mass: 13063.55

N	A	K	P	A	N	K	L	V	I	V	T	E	K	I	L	L	K	K	I	A	K	I	I	D	E		
26	S	G	A	K	G	Y	T	V	M	N	T	G	G	K	G	S	R	N	V	R	S	S	G	Q	P		
51	N	T	S	D	I	E	A	N	I	K	F	E	I	L	T	E	T	R	E	M	A	E	E	I	A		
76	D	R	V	A	V	K	Y	F	N	D	Y	A	G	I	I	Y	I	C	L	S	A	L	E	V	L	Y	G
101	H	I	T	L	F	L	C	G	P	E	G	C	S	L	A	W	L	S	H	P	L	Q	L	F	E	K	C

S-S

Sample B.1): SbtB C-terminal tagged (DTT reduced)

Experimental Monoisotopic Mass: 13063.57

N	A	K	P	A	N	K	L	V	I	V	T	E	K	I	L	L	K	K	I	A	K	I	I	D	E		
26	S	G	I	A	K	G	Y	T	V	M	N	T	G	G	K	G	S	R	N	V	R	S	S	G	Q	P	
51	N	T	S	D	I	E	A	N	I	K	F	E	I	L	T	E	T	R	E	M	A	E	E	I	A		
76	D	R	V	A	V	K	Y	F	N	D	Y	A	G	I	I	Y	I	C	S	A	E	V	L	Y	G	100	
101	H	I	T	L	F	L	C	G	P	E	G	C	S	L	A	W	L	S	H	P	L	Q	L	F	E	K	C

S-S

Sample B.2): SbtB C-terminal tagged (DTT reduced)

Experimental Monoisotopic Mass: 13065.56

N	A	K	P	A	N	K	L	V	I	V	T	E	K	I	L	L	K	K	I	A	K	I	I	D	E		
26	S	G	A	K	G	Y	T	V	M	N	T	G	G	K	G	S	R	N	V	R	S	S	G	Q	P		
51	N	T	S	D	I	E	A	N	I	K	F	E	I	L	T	E	T	R	E	M	A	E	E	I	A		
76	D	R	V	A	V	K	Y	F	N	D	Y	A	G	I	I	Y	I	C	L	S	A	L	E	V	L	Y	G
101	H	I	T	L	F	L	C	G	P	E	G	C	S	L	A	W	L	S	H	P	L	Q	L	F	E	K	C

SH SH

Sample C): SbtB C-terminal tagged (DTT-TrxA-reduced)

Experimental Monoisotopic Mass: 13065.59

N	A	K	P	A	N	K	L	V	I	V	T	E	K	I	L	L	K	K	I	A	K	I	I	D	E		
26	S	G	I	A	K	G	Y	T	V	M	N	T	G	G	K	G	S	R	N	V	R	S	S	G	Q	P	
51	N	T	S	D	I	E	A	N	I	K	F	E	I	L	T	E	T	R	E	M	A	E	E	I	A		
76	D	R	V	A	V	K	Y	F	N	D	Y	A	G	I	I	Y	I	C	L	S	A	E	V	L	Y	G	
101	H	I	T	L	F	L	C	G	P	E	G	C	S	L	A	W	L	S	H	P	L	Q	L	F	E	K	C

SH SH

Figure S4: Peptide sequence of oxidized and reduced SbtB. Peptide fragment maps were generated with the MS/MS data shown in Fig. 5. **A-C** indicate the presence of a disulfide bond in (**Sample A**; black peaks in Figure 5A) and the absence of such bond in (**Sample C**; red peak in Figure 5 C). **Sample B** contained SbtB in both oxidized and reduced states.

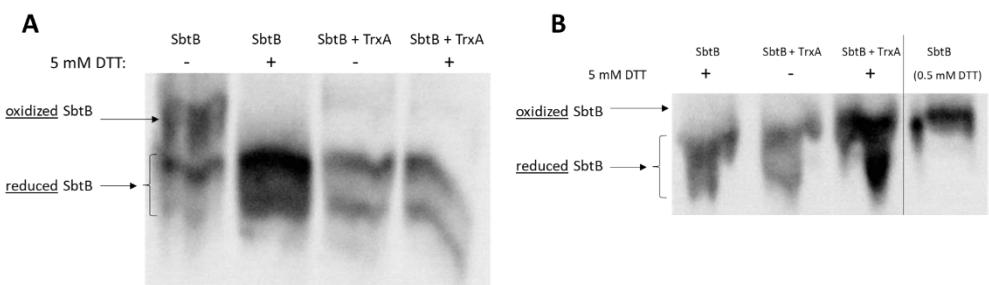


Figure S5: Effect of TrxA and/or DTT additions on reduction of SbtB, resolved on Urea-PAGE and detected using SbtB antibody. Urea-PAGE gel showing the reduction of SbtB by 5 mM DTT or equimolar TrxA concentrations (**A**), compared to 0.5 mM DTT (**B**). The full-size Western-blots are shown in Suppl. Fig. S8.

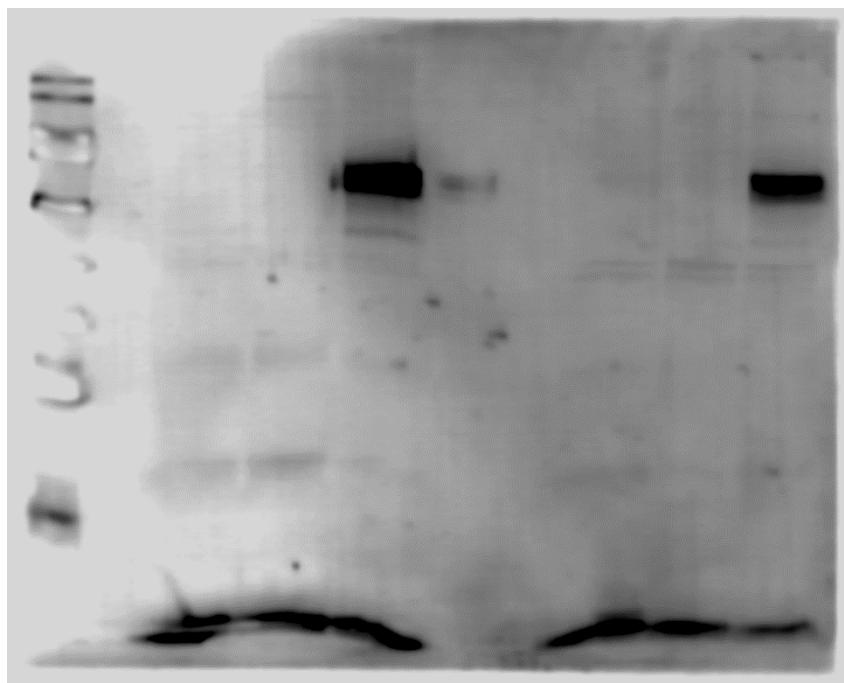


Figure S6: Full-size Western blot of figure 6a. Please note that the high molecular mass signals most probably represent stable TrxA/SbtB complexes.

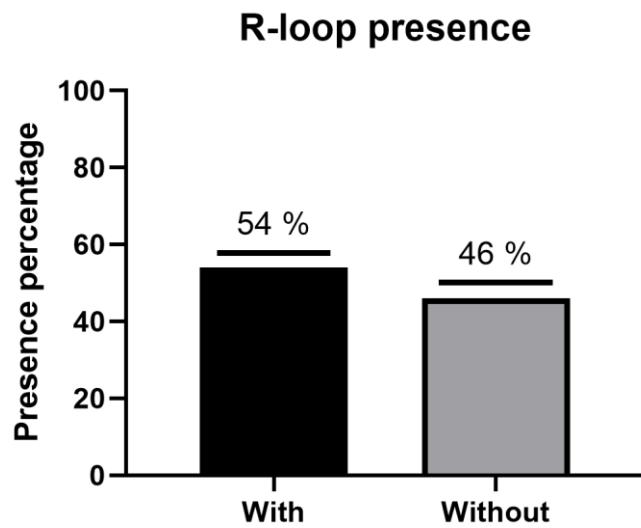


Figure S7: Presence of the R-loop with the highly conserved cysteine residues among cyanobacterial SbtB homologs. R-loop presence percentage was calculated from a multiple sequence alignment of 460 SbtB sequences (sequences obtained from the NCBI data base in June 2023, alignment done with ClustalW).

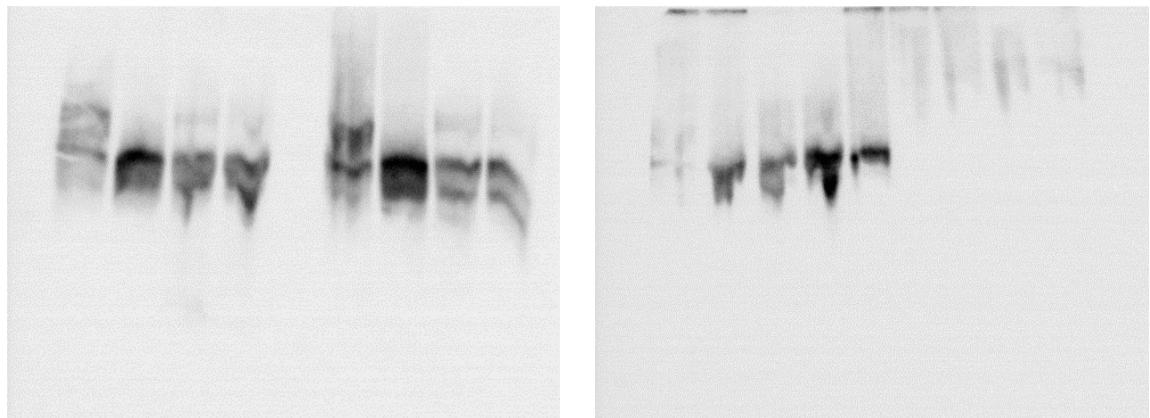


Figure S8: Full-size Western blots of Suppl. figure S5.