Supplementary Information

Plasticity, dynamics, and inhibition of emerging tetracycline-resistance enzymes

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Supplementary Results

Supplementary Figure 1 | Overall structures and FAD conformation states of Tet(50,51,55,56)

Crystal structures of **a**, Tet(50) monomer A, **b**, Tet(50) monomer B, **c**, Tet(51), **d**, Tet(55), and **e**, Tet(56).

f, In Tet(50) monomer A, FAD is bound non-covalently in the IN conformation, characterized by a 12.3 Å distance between the C8M and C2B atoms of the FAD molecule.

g, In Tet(50) monomer B, FAD is bound in the OUT conformation (5.2 Å between the C8M and C2B atoms).

h, In Tet(51), FAD is bound in the OUT conformation (4.5 Å between the C8M and C2B atoms). **i**, In Tet(55), no electron density for ordered FAD is observed.

j, In Tet(56), FAD is bound in the OUT conformation (5.2 Å between the C8M and C2B atoms).



Supplementary Figure 2 | Chlortetracycline has a distinctive three-dimensional architecture with a significant bend between rings A and B, allowing for unambiguous modeling into the electron density

a, The F_o - F_c map (contoured at 2.0 σ) before modeling of chlortetracycline.

b, The $2F_o - F_c$ map (contoured at 1.0 σ) after modeling of chlortetracycline.

c, Rotated view of the $F_o - F_c$ map (contoured at 2.0 σ) before modeling of chlortetracycline.

d, Rotated view of the $2F_o - F_c$ map (contoured at 1.0 σ) after modeling of chlortetracycline.



Supplementary Figure 3 | Low-resolution LC-MS analysis of tetracycline destructase reaction with chlortetracycline shows clean conversion to the m/z 467 oxidation product. (a) LC-MS chromatograms taken after 10 minutes of the chlortetracycline no-enzyme control reaction. UV-Vis chromatograms show absorbance at 260 nm. The TIC and EIC chromatograms show that only chlortetracycline (m/z for $[M+H]^+ = 479$; retention time = 8.1 mins) is present in the reaction mixture. (b) LC-MS chromatograms taken after 10 min of the chlortetracycline reaction with Tet(55). The TIC and EIC chromatograms show that the majority of the chlortetracycline (m/z for $[M+H]^+ = 479$; retention time = 8.1 mins) was converted to the oxidation product (m/z for $[M+H]^+ = 467$; retention time = 8.3 mins). TIC = total ion chromatogram; EIC = extracted ion chromatogram.



Supplementary Figure 4 | High-resolution MS-MS analysis of enzymatic reactions with chlortetracycline supports conversion to the m/z 467.12 oxidation product. (a) MS spectrum of no enzyme control; HRMS (ESI) calculated for C₂₂H₂₄ClN₂O₈⁺ (chlortetracycline): 479.1216 [(M+H)⁺], observed 479.1232. (b) MS spectrum of chlortetracycline after reaction with Tet(50). (c) MS spectrum of chlortetracycline after reaction with Tet(55). (d) MS spectrum of chlortetracycline after reaction with Tet(56). (f) Two proposed mechanisms for degradation of chlortetracycline, consistent with MS and crystallographic data. Addition of the C4a flavin peroxide to C3 generates intermediate 1, which can undergo epoxide formation to give an equilibrating mixture of intermediates 2 and 3. Intermediate 3 can also be generated via intermediate 4 arising from direct attack of the C4a flavin peroxide on carbonyl C1. Intermediate 3 can rearrange to cycloheptanone intermediate 5. Fragmentation will give intermediate 6 via loss of carbon monoxide followed by ring contraction resulting in formation of product 7 with m/z 467 for [M+H]⁺.



Supplementary Figure 5 | Anhydrotetracycline has a distinctive three-dimensional architecture with a significant bend between rings A and B, allowing for unambiguous modeling into the electron density

a, The $F_o - F_c$ map (contoured at 2.0 σ) before modeling of anhydrotetracycline.

b, The $2F_o - F_c$ map (contoured at 1.0 σ) after modeling of anhydrotetracycline.

c, Rotated view of the $F_o - F_c$ map (contoured at 2.0 σ) before modeling of anhydrotetracycline.

d, Rotated view of the $2F_o - F_c$ map (contoured at 1.0 σ) after modeling of anhydrotetracycline.



Supplementary Figure 6 | Superimposition of tetracycline compounds in substrate-bound structures

a, Superimposition of the Tet(50)+chlortetracycline (yellow) and Tet(X)+chlortetracycline (cyan) structures.

b, Superimposition of the Tet(50)+chlortetracycline (yellow) and Tet(50)+anhydrotetracycline (magenta) structures.

c, Superimposition of the Tet(X)+chlortetracycline (cyan) and Tet(50)+anhydrotetracycline (magenta) structures.



Supplementary Figure 7 | Multiple sequence alignment of Tet(47-56, X). Tetracycline

destructases have high levels of sequence similarity in the residues important for binding of anhydrotetracycline (aTC, orange) or chlortetracycline (CTC, pink). Alignment includes Tet(X), which shares at most 24.4% amino acid identity with Tet(47-56). Conserved FAD binding motif is boxed in blue.

aTC residues		<u> </u>	
CTC residues	GxGxx	G	
Tet (47)	MRCHFRCNLALPLLVFLNLSRAIKDYQTMSSINNILVIGAGIA	GPSVCYWIKRFGFSPVLIDKSANLRKGGHA	LDV-RGVAIDLVKRMGIYEKIGNRR 97
Tet (48)	MTFLFKEFKGVFKMKKVLVV <mark>G</mark> AGVA	GLAVCYWIKEFGFSPTLIEKSNALRKGGYG	VDI-FGIAVDIAKKMSVYEKICAMR 79
Tet (49)	MSAINKILVI <mark>G</mark> AGIA	GPTVCYWLKRFGFSPTLIERSSKIRKGGQG	LDV-RGVAIDIVKRMGIYEKICNMR 69
Tet (50)	MTKHIKILVI <mark>G</mark> VGVA	CPAVAYWIKRFGFSPVLIDKSAAVRKGGQA	LDI-RGIATHIAKEMGIYDQICNMR 69
Tet (51)	MPIINKILVI <mark>G</mark> AGIA	GPAVCYWERRFGFSPILVERCANLRKGGHA	VDI-RGVAIDLAKSMGIYKKICNMR 69
Tet (52)	MSNVNKILVIGAGIA	GPAACYWURRFGFSPVLVDRSASLRKGCHA	LDV-RGVAIDLVKRMGIYQKIYNMR 69
Tet (53)	MSTINKILVI <mark>G</mark> AGIA	GPAVCYWIRRFGFSPVLIEKFANIRKEGQA	LDF-RGVAIDIVKGMNIYEKMCNMH 69
Tet (54)	MSTIKKILVI <mark>G</mark> AGIA	GTAVCYWLRRFGFYPVLIEKSACIRKGGQG	LDI-RGVAIDIVKKMVIYEQICKMR 69
Tet (55)	MPHTKKILVIGASIA	GPALCYWINHYGFQPTLVEKNQSTRKGCYA	IDL-RGIAVDVAKQMGIYDSVCAMR 69
Tet (56)	MSKNIKILVI <mark>G</mark> AGVA	GPAVCYWERRFGFSPVLIEKYASIRKGCQA	LDV-RGIATHIAREMGIYDQICEMR 69
Tet(X)	MTMRIDTDKQMNLLSDKNVAI1GGGPV	GLTMAKL QQNGIDVSVY RDNDREARIFGGT	LDLHKGSGQEAMKKAGLLQTYYDLA 84
and analytics			
arc residues			
Tot (47)	TOUR FOR YNDTOONT UR FROM FOR CARE CARE CARE CARE CARE CARE CARE CAR	TDATECUDOVI NOCTOCTUDODCDUAUDERDO	TRAVER TRADET USER DAVEDE 107
1et (47)	TOVEFGRINDTOGNITHEEKGERFCIREGEDVETTRGDLVETT		KINIIDII GADGLASIIRRAVIDK 197
10L(40)	TQLERGFI VNADGHTHVEEQGEAFGFRQGEAVETDAEDLIETT	KOAIKDIPCHENOKIKKIKODGKHVEVIEKDA	DEPUNCTUTICADOL HOMED DAMENTE 160
Tet (49)	TO VELGET V DAEGN I HEERGERFAF RUGED VETINGDE VETI	IQIIEGVPCHPNQWIDGINQSDNDVEVQPNDG	DUDUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUU
Tet (50)	TOTECONVERSE CERECEPECEDE CEDEVETING	MATADIPCER QSVINIEQNEDSVIVIIKDO	DERVENIDEVILANDGIHSAIRGMVESK 109
Tet (51)		IDAMGDVPCHENQWVESIKQRDNDVEVQEKDG	PERFUSICADOL NOT THE PROPERTY 169
Tet (52)	TO EVOLVE TROUT UEED CEDECEDOCEDUE TADOLENTI	TOSTEGVELOFINOTIESVKOTDAVVEVOFNO	DUDUVDIVICADOLYCEPPCMUEDY 160
Tet (53)	ROLE CONVOLUCION IN THE EXCENT OF ROCED VETA OF A STIL	IGAILGIFCHFNQVIDSIKQSDDDVKVQFNDG	DUDUNDI TICHDOTUSCIDDAUEDK 160
Tec (34)	TO CURVIDA CNI I FEFUCERCCEROCDEUR TURCEI UNIT	METTED FOR THE STOLED TO THE TANK	TRANSPORTATION OF HEATERMARCH 169
Tet (55)	TSLOCVRIVDAAGNDIFEERGERGGFROGDEVERVRGDLVDII	MKIIIDIPCIIDHAILSLIQHDDHVIVQF KNG	TROUDIVIANDGLISATREMVISK 103
Tet (36)	I DMC UNITADWWWITH COMPANY FOR FOR DEPENDENT OF THE REPORT	MATIADVPCIPNQSIISIEQNADNVIVIPMDG	RIDOIDEVIANDGINSAIRRMIFER 103
Tet (X)	LPMG-VNIADAAGNIISIANVAPENAFDAPEINANDIAAII	LINSLENDIVIWDRKLVMILEPGRKRWILITEENF	PSBIADIVIDANCGMSKVKKFVIDI 181
aTC residues			
CTC residues			
Tet (47)	DEVOLTNIGAYESVEST PNYLNENHTETOFEANOKLISM	TSDKNPKMAEVAFMPRVONVLNNBRDF	NEOKBELEDTOGEGWETSKILELM 288
Tet (48)	EEYDLIDEGCYSALESLENYLKI ROSELAEDANOKELSV	SSDKNPTTALASLMPHSN-RGDNTRNF	KDOKSFFKDADIDLGWETNNLLOYM 269
Tet (49)	DEYKLTNIGLYESVESTPNYLNINHTEVOFEANOKLTSI	TSDKNPKMAEAAFCPRTONVLNNTRDF	NEOOKFLEDTPODEGWETSKILELM 260
Tet (50)	NEYOLINLGSYVSAFTIPNYLGLDHMELLCESNHKLVTL	OSDSOADKAMAGFMARSKHVLEDIRDF	OEOKHFLHASPONFGWETONILNRM 260
Tet (51)	DEYKLTNLGAYFSAFSIPNYLNLNHTDVOFEANOKLISM	ASDKNPKIAITGFCBRAONVLNNLRDF	NEORRFLEDTRODFGWETSKILELM 260
Tet (52)	HEYKLNDLGAYFSVFSIPNYLNINNTEVOCEANOKLLSI	TSDKNRKMAEVAFSBRGONVLNNVRDF	SEORRVLRDTHODFGWEAPRILELM 260
Tet (53)	DEYKLVNLGVCFGVFSILNYLNISHTEVOCEANOKLISI	WSHKNPKMAEVAFVPRTONVLNNIRNF	NECOOLLRDAPODFGWEASKILELM 260
Tet (54)	DEYRLVNLAEAYFSIFSIPNYLNUSHTEVOCETNEKLVSI	TSDKDPKTAOVAFMPRSOHVWNNLRDF	HEOMOFLEDINHDFGWEAOKILELM 261
Tet (55)	DDYHLRNLGCYISVFSIPNYLOLDHCETLLEAKOKLVSI	TSDKDSTKAFAGFMERSSNSPNYIRDF	ASOKDFLRENATNHGWESNKLLSLM 260
Tet (56)	NEYQLIHLGAYLSTFTIPNYLGLSHIDLECEANNKLVSI	NSDNNPEIARAGFMPRSQHLLNDIRDF	QEQKQFLRDTERDFGWETQNILNRM 260
Tet(X)	EVEETGTFNIQADIHQPEINCPGFFQLCNGNRLMASHQGNLLF	ANPNNNGALHFGISEKTPDEWKNQTQVDFQNF	NSVVDFLLKEFSDWDERYKELI 278
aTC residues	••		•
CTC residues	•••		•
Tet (47)	SDSDDEYF-DSVSQVKMKSWTKGRVALLGDAGYCASPISG	QGNNLALVGAYVLAGELKQASDNYHQ-AFNRY	NELLHPFIEANQKLGVLVNESFLVQ 383
Tet (48)	EESNDFYF-DVATQIKMKSWTKGRIALVGDSGYCSTALSC	QGTTTALVGAYILAGELKAANGNHIT-AFERN	NMLLHPFVEANQELGAWINETFLLE 364
Tet (49)	SDSDNFYF-DSVTQVEMKSWTKGRVALLGDAGYSASPISG	QGNNLALVGAY VFAGELKQAGGNYHR-AFSRY	NELLHSFVEANQKLGILVNESTLVY 355
Tet (50)	PESDDEIF-DAITQIKMKSWIKGRIALIGDAAICPSPLSG	OGNNLAF VGATILAGELKKADGDIIQ-AFTRI	NELLAPPIVEANQQFGVWVSESFLLK 355
Tet (52)	SDSND-IF-DSFIQVNIKSWIKGRVALVGDAGICASPFPG	OCNNI ALVCAYVI ACELKOACCNVVD. AEDD	NETLOFTENNORICULUNEOFLUR 355
Tet (52)	TCODDAYE DOWNONNING	OCNVLALVGAT VLAGELKVADCNVTD-AFCDV	NETLARTIEANQALGVLVNESTLVA 555
Tet (54)		OCNINIALWOATTACELKAAECNVDI - AENDV	NELLIFELVEANOOL CAMUSESFLVF 555
Tec (54)		OCTAL VOAT LAGE LAARDH - VA - AFADY	NELLIFFVERNOZECUMUCECETAD 254
Tet (56)	PESNDEYE-DATTOVKMNSWTKGRTALVGDAGYCPSPLSC	OCNNLAEWCAYILAGELKVANGNYTR-AFTR	NALLESFUDANOKECVWVSESFLVK 355
Tet(X)	HTTLSFVGLATRIFPLEKPWKSKRPLPITMIGDAAHLMPPFAG	OGVNSGLWDALILSDNLADGKFNSIEEAVKNY	EOOMFIYGKEAOEESTONEIEMFKP 378
aTC residues			
CTC residues			
Tet (47)	-DEVSKEVAEERSNKIMEEVKIVSNMISLPDYE 415		
Tet(48)	-DAVSKEAVEARTDNIIKKISAISNVIKLPEYSAYK 399		
Tet (49)	-GEVSQEVAEERSNKIMQEVEIAANMISLPNYE 387		
Tet (50)	DDEVSKEIAEARSNKILAMIKSVSNSINLPQYE 388		
Tet(51)	-DEVSKEVAEERSNKIMQEIKIVSNMISLPNYE 387		
Tet (52)	-DEVSKEVAEERSNNIMEQVKIASNMIVLQDYANPH 390		
Tet (53)	-DEVSKEVAEERSNKILQEVKIVSNMISLPEYE 387		
Tet (54)	-DAVSKEVAEERSNRILQKVQIISNAIKLPEYE 388		
Tet (55)	-EPLSAEQAEERNNIVLGIMKKATHAIELPEY 385		
Tet (56)	-DEVSKEIAEERSNKILAMIKSISNGITLPQYESS- 389		
Tet(X)	DFTFQQLLNV 388		

Supplementary Figure 8 | Anhydrotetracycline prevents enzymatic degradation of tetracycline. HPLC chromatograms indicate complete consumption of 0.1 mM tetracycline (TC) over the period assayed by Tet(50) (a), Tet(51) (b), Tet(55) (c), and Tet(X) (d), but not in the no enzyme control (e). 1 mM anhydrotetracycline (aTC) is sufficient to decrease or prevent tetracycline degradation. a b











Supplementary Figure 9 | Anhydrotetracycline synergizes with tetracycline to kill *E. coli* expressing *tet*(50,51,55,56) but not *tet*(X). Anhydrotetracycline exhibits synergy with tetracycline against *E. coli* expressing *tet*(50) (a), *tet*(51) (b), *tet*(55) (c), and *tet*(56) (d), but not *tet*(X) (e) or empty vector control (f). Dashed blue lines indicate the theoretical concentrations of additive interactions.



Supplementary Figure 10 | Model for binding dynamics, substrate plasticity, and inhibition of tetracycline-inactivating enzymes

a, Substrate (e.g. chlortetracycline) can enter and bind the active site of a tetracycline destructase, resulting in a conformational switch from FAD OUT (grey) to FAD IN (orange) and closure of the substrate site.

b, A mechanistic inhibitor (e.g. anhydrotetracycline) enters and binds the active site, but sterically prevents the FAD cofactor from switching from the OUT to IN conformation and thereby preventing catalysis. Further, it can act synergistically to competitively prevent substrate from binding.



	Tet(55) Native	Tet(55) SeMet	Tet(50)	Tet(51)	Tet(56)	Tet(50) + chlortetracyc line	Tet(50) + anhydrotetrac ycline
Data							
collection							
Space group Cell	P2 ₁ 2 ₁ 2	P2 ₁ 2 ₁ 2	P2 ₁ 2 ₁ 2 ₁	P2 ₁	P2 ₁ 2 ₁ 2	P2 ₁ 2 ₁ 2 ₁	$P2_{1}2_{1}2_{1}$
dimensions							
<i>a</i> , <i>b</i> , <i>c</i> (Å)	64.74, 124.43, 45.73	65.14, 123.98, 45.75	50.94, 107.61, 152.48	83.49, 81.69, 127.31	76.49, 114.02, 94.81	51.10, 107.22, 152.63	50.99, 107.37, 152.79
α, β, γ (°)	90, 90, 90	90, 90, 90	90, 90, 90	90, 96.790, 90	90, 90, 90	90, 90, 90	90, 90, 90
Wavelength	1.018211	0.97628 9	1.000029	1.000028	1.000032	1.000031	1.000031
Resolution (Å)	20 - 2.00 (2.10- 2.00)	20 - 1.90 (2.00 - 1.90)	20 - 2.10 (2.20 - 2.10)	20 - 1.85 (1.95 - 1.85)	20 - 3.30 (3.40 - 3.30)	20 - 1.75 (1.85 - 1.75)	20 - 2.25 (2.35 - 2.25)
R _{meas}	11.0% (96.4%) 16.14	6.4% (59.7%)	10.8% (71.6%) 15.07 (2.47)	9.7% (79.7%)	13.2% (119.2%) 10.76	8.6% (86.5%) 19.31 (2.35)	11.5% (68.7%) 13.57 (2.37)
<i>I/</i> 0 <i>I</i>	(2.24)	(2.57)	13.07 (2.47)	(1.90)	(1.16)	19.51 (2.55)	13.37 (2.37)
Completeness	99.7 (98.8)	99.6 (98.0)	98.1 (99.3)	99.7 (99.6)	98.5 (94.0)	98.7 (98.1)	98.6 (92.7)
Redundancy	(50.6) 7.17 (6.85)	(3.59) (3.59)	5.70 (5.55)	3.77 (3.67)	3.60 (3.22)	7.42 (7.37)	4.93 (4.92)
Refinement							
Resolution (Å)	20 - 2.00		20 - 2.10	20 - 1.85	20 - 3.30	20 - 1.75	20 - 2.25
No. reflections	25,629		48,794	144,460	12,803	84,325	39,793
$R_{\rm work/} R_{\rm free}$	19.25/ 23.86		22.81/26.23	16.67/ 19.99	23.96/ 29.55	17.80/ 21.90	20.68/ 25.45
No. atoms Protein	3,284		6,642	13,097	5,819	6,733	6,698
Ligand/ion Water	5		136 376	256	116	181	182
B-factors	107		570)T4	0		
Protein	30.24		29.76	27.82	97.42	23.42	30.35
Ligand/ion	28.36		35.73	17.93	82.54	29.83	38.66
w ater	30.31		29.57	52.19		20.88	28.08
deviations							
Bond lengths (Å)	0.005		0.003	0.007	0.002	0.011	0.003
Bond angles (°)	0.797		0.667	1.224	0.645	1.273	0.742

Supplementary Table 1 | Data collection and refinement statistics

Supplementary Table 2 | Kinetic parameters for Tet(50,55,56,X). Data are represented as mean \pm s.e.m of three technical replicates.

	Tetracycline			Chlortetracycline		
	$K_m(\mu M)$	k _{cat} (min ⁻¹)	k_{cat}/K_m ($\mu M^{-1}min^{-1}$)	$K_m(\mu M)$	k _{cat} (min ⁻¹)	k_{cat}/K_m ($\mu M^{-1}min^{-1}$)
Tet(50)	17 ± 3.6	4.3 ± 0.23	0.25	6.3 ± 2.0	3.5 ± 0.25	0.55
Tet(55)	4.6 ± 1.6	1.8 ± 0.15	0.41	6.0 ± 1.3	2.9 ± 0.04	0.48
Tet(56)	7.7 ± 1.6	6.4 ± 0.31	0.83	3.7 ± 1.1	6.6 ± 0.39	1.8
Tet(X)	11 ± 2.6	0.67 ± 0.04	0.06	7.9 ± 2.7	0.90 ± 0.07	0.11

Supplementary Table 3 | Chlortetracycline minimum inhibitory concentrations (MIC) for *E. coli* expressing tetracycline inactivating enzymes

	MIC (µg/mL)
empty vector	16
<i>tet</i> (50)	256
<i>tet</i> (51)	512
<i>tet</i> (55)	256
<i>tet</i> (56)	512
tet(X)	256

Enzyme	Reaction progress (mins)	TC/aTC peak height ratio
No Enzyme	5	0.639
No Enzyme	20	0.579
No Enzyme	40	0.578
Tet(50)	5	0.670
Tet(50)	20	0.344
Tet(50)	40	0.249
Tet(51)	5	0.613
Tet(51)	20	0.456
Tet(51)	40	0.430
Tet(55)	5	0.668
Tet(55)	20	0.524
Tet(55)	40	0.441
Tet(56)	5	0.488
Tet(56)	20	0.472
Tet(56)	40	0.472
Tet(X)	5	0.731
Tet(X)	20	0.435
Tet(X)	40	0.387

Supplementary Table 4 | **HPLC peak height ratios.** Ratios of tetracycline (TC) to anhydrotetracycline (aTC) from chromatograms in Figure 6 and Supplementary Figure 8.

Strains, Plasmids, Primers		Reference or source			
Strains					
Lp02	Legionella pneumophila Philadelphia I	(Berger and Isberg, 1993)			
JV595	Legionella longbeachae	ATCC 33462			
JV8858	Legionella longbeachae $\Delta tet(56)$	This study			
JV8861	JV595 + pJB7207	This study			
JV8864	JV595 + pJB1625	This study			
JV8868	JV8858 + pJB7207	This study			
JV8870	JV8858 + pJB1625	This study			
JV8874	Lp02 + pJB7207	This study			
JV8876	Lp02 + pJB1625	This study			
Plasmids					
pSR47S	Suicide plasmid R6K suicide vector (KanR <i>sacB</i>)	(Merriam et al., 1997)			
pJB1625	Complementing vector (CmR version of pJB908)	(Sexton et al., 2004)			
pJB7204	$\Delta tet(56)$ suicide plasmid	This study			
pJB7207	<i>tet</i> (56) complementing clone	This study			
Primers					
JVP2910	GCA <u>GCGGCCGC</u> GCCAATGACGAGAATTTTGATATTTTAGAC				
JVP2911	GCA <u>GCGGCCGC</u> CAATTTCGAATGGGATTACCTTACCTC				
JVP2912	GCA <u>GAGCTC</u> GCTTAATGATATCAAGATTAATACAATTCCAATCC				
JVP2913	GCA <u>GTCGAC</u> GCTCAATTGTATGTTCGTTATGAAGATGGG				
JVP2921	CCA <u>GGATCC</u> TAAGAGGAGAAATTAACTATGTCTAAAAATATCAAAATTCTCGTC				
JVP2922	CCA <u>GTCGAC</u> GTCCACTATGATGATTCATATTGAGG				

Supplementary Table 5 | Relevant strains, plasmid, and primers employed in this study