

Supporting information

Copper-responsive gene expression in the methanotroph *Methylosinus trichosporium* OB3b

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Supplemental Materials and Methods

RNA isolation and cDNA synthesis. All experiments involving RNA were carried out using RNase-free reagents and supplies in a dedicated work area. All RNA experiments included three distinct biological replicates. qRT-PCR experiments, data analysis, and data reporting were designed in an effort to comply with the MIQE guidelines.¹ At each timepoint, culture volumes containing approximately 3×10^9 cells were added to a stop solution of ice cold 5% phenol/95% EtOH at a v/v ratio of 10:1.25 and centrifuged at $6000 \times g$ for 20 min at 4 °C. The resulting pellets were resuspended in 0.6 mL TE containing 20 mg lysozyme (Sigma) and 100 μ L proteinase K (Qiagen) and incubated for 30 m at room temperature with shaking. Then 5 mL 65 °C Qiazol was added, and RNA purification continued using an RNeasy Midi Kit (Qiagen), including an on-column DNase treatment, following the protocol described in the RNeasy Lipid Handbook (Qiagen). The RNA was eluted in RNase-free water and quantified using a Nanodrop (Thermo). Residual gDNA was removed using a Turbo DNase kit (Ambion) as described by the manufacturer, and the remaining RNA was cleaned up using an isopropanol/ethanol precipitation and resuspended in 20 μ L RNase-free H₂O (Life Technologies.) Final RNA concentrations were determined using a Nanodrop 1000 (Thermo) and confirmed along with RNA integrity with a BioAnalyzer (Agilent) (Table S4). cDNA was synthesized using 1 μ g starting RNA and a SuperScript VILO cDNA synthesis kit (Invitrogen) using random hexamer primers, following the manufacturer's instructions.

Reference gene selection for qRT-PCR. Historically, qRT-PCR studies have often relied upon several assumptions: that RNA quality does not significantly affect results, that primers are

equally efficient, and that so-called housekeeping genes used as reference genes in one study are stable across other conditions. None of these assumptions are now accepted.²⁻⁵ The RNA quality of all samples was analyzed and almost all samples used for analysis had an RNA Integrity Number (RIN) >7.5, indicating high quality RNA (Table S4). Primer efficiency values were calculated for each primer set (Table S3), and the presence of multiple products or primer-dimers was ruled out using both melting curves and analysis on a 4% NuSieve GTC agarose gel (Fig. S5).

The handful of previous RT-PCR studies performed on *M. trichosporium* OB3b used 16s rRNA as a reference gene.^{6,7} However, 16s rRNA has very high transcription levels⁸ and the dilution levels required to achieve C_q values above 10 may push uncommon transcripts of other genes below the limit of detection. Additionally, 16s rRNA is exceptionally stable, and may not reflect integrity or quantity of total RNA particularly well.⁹ Finally, use of multiple reference genes is now the preferred option for qRT-PCR studies. For this analysis, 14 potential reference genes were chosen from 10 major biological systems (Table S2.)^{10,11} stability and optimal number of reference genes were chosen using GeNorm^{PLUS}, and the most stable set of genes was used for data analysis (Fig. S6).⁵

Extended TEM sample preparation. A Pelco BioWave Microwave with a cold spot and vacuum chamber was used for processing steps. Glutaraldehyde-fixed bacteria were enrobed in 2% low gelling temperature Agarose II (aMReSCO) and further processed in a secondary fixative of 2% OsO₄ in buffer, followed by two DI water washes, and an acetone dehydration series (30, 50, 70, 90 and 100% 2x). The EMBED 812 resin was infiltrated with acetone. Acetone to resin ratios 2:1 and 1:1 were processed in the microwave for 3 min and left on the bench for

30 min. to 2 hours. The 1:2 mix was processed overnight at 4°C. Two 100% resin steps were infiltrated at RT for 1 – 4 hours each. A change of fresh resin was used to polymerize samples in 00 beam capsules in a 60°C oven for 24 hours. The ultra thin sections (~90nm) were created using a Leica Ultracut S ultramicrotome and collected on copper mesh grids. A post stain was applied by floating the grid on a drop of 3% uranyl acetate for 7-10 min. The grid was rinsed in CO₂ free DI water and then floated on a drop of lead citrate for 7 min. After rinsing in CO₂ free DI water, the stained sections were allowed to dry before acquiring images using a Gatan Orius camera on a JEOL 1230 TEM (80kV accelerating voltage).

Characterization of PP358 Mbn. After cellular harvest, spent medium was optionally incubated with 1mM (final) CuSO₄ and filtered over a .2μ PTFE filter (Millipore) protected by a GF/B glass microfiber filter (Whatman) in order to remove particulate matter. The clarified spent medium was loaded onto a Diaion HP-20 column, which was washed in 10mM NaOAc or NH₄OAc. Mbn was eluted with 60% MeOH/40% 10mM NaOAc or NH₄OAc as previously described.¹² Eluate was pooled and lyophilized; the resulting Mbn was resuspended in MilliQ water. Mbn samples were analyzed via mass spectrometry on an AmaZonX ion trap mass spectrometer (Bruker) using electrospray ionization. Mass spectra were acquired in both positive and negative ion modes over a mass range from 100-2000 Da.

Cloning, isolation, purification, and preliminary analysis of MbnI and MmoD. A codon-optimized *Ms. trichosporium* OB3b MmoD sequence was cloned into pPR-IBA1, providing a construct with a C-terminal Strep-tag (Genscript, IBA) (Supplemental Textfile 1). A similar construct was also assembled using the native *Ms. trichosporium* OB3b MbnI sequence, cloned

into the vector using BsaI (NEB) (sequence in Supplemental Textfile 2). Both constructs were expressed in C41(DE3) cells grown in LB medium with or without copper supplementation to 0.5 mM, induced in early logarithmic phase growth with 0.5 mM IPTG, and grown overnight at 18 °C. Cells were lysed via sonication (1s on/3s off at 4 °C for 10 m total) in lysis buffer (25 mM MOPS pH 7.2, 250mM NaCl, 10% glycerol, Roche cOmplete protease inhibitors), and after clarification at 21000 x g and 4 °C for 1h, the lysate was loaded onto a 15 mL Strep-Tactin column (IBA) equilibrated in 25mM MOPS pH 7.2, 250mM NaCl, and 10% glycerol. The column was washed with loading buffer, the protein was eluted in loading buffer with 2.5 mM desthiobiotin, and the column was regenerated in 1 mM HABA. Proteins were concentrated and desalted in Amicon spin concentrators with a 3 kDa cutoff and quantified using the Bradford assay (Sigma). Desalted protein was loaded on a heparin column and eluted with a gradient of 0-100% 2 M NaCl. Metal content was analyzed in 5% nitric acid using a iCap Q inductively coupled mass spectrometer (Thermo) with a standard curve from 0-100 ppb Cu using a multi-element standard and 5 ppb indium, lithium, scandium, and yttrium internal standards (both Inorganic Ventures).

Assembly of the PP358 genome. *De novo* assembly of the *Ms. trichosporium* OB3b PP358 genome was performed within the software package CLC Genomics Workbench v 8.0 (CLCbio, Cambridge, MA). Raw reads were quality trimmed (Q20) and mapped against a reference genome of *Ms. trichosporium* OB3b (i.e. ADVE02000001-ADVE02000003) using low stringency (0.5 length fraction and 0.8 similarity fraction). All three genomic elements were covered deeply, at an average depth of 163-186X. Reads mapping to the reference genome were recovered and used for *de novo* assembly using default settings within CLC Genomics. Short

contigs (<200 bp) and contigs with low coverage (<50X) were removed from the assembly, and the mapping reads recovered again. A subsequent *de novo* assembly was performed on the remaining contigs.

CopD bioinformatics. All ORFs containing the CopD PFAM (PF05425) were obtained from the JGI-IMG database. The predicted number of helices was calculated using TMHMM.¹³ For genes of interest, including CopD from WT and mutant *Ms. trichosporium* OB3b, transmembrane homology was confirmed via TopCons,¹⁴ and the JGI-IMG annotation of additional domains was supplemented by analysis via HHPred¹⁵ (Supplemental textfile 1). Subgroups of sequences were aligned via MAFFT¹⁶ in order to further analyze gene architecture and sequence conservation. An extended profile hidden Markov model covering the full 8-helix region was constructed via HMMER 3.1¹⁷ using a MAFFT (FFT-NS-2)¹⁸ alignment of all *copD* sequences predicted to have 8 helices, with additional N- or C-terminal domains manually trimmed. All sequences were aligned against the new profile HMM via HMMalign¹⁷ in order to identify very highly conserved residues.

Supplemental Results and Discussion

Analysis of PP358 variants. Many variants observed in the PP358 genome are unlikely to be responsible for the phenotype of that strain. Silent mutants, mutations in transposases and other gene mobility elements are poor candidates (File S1). Many other genes have clear roles that are unlikely to be directly related to copper homeostasis or methane metabolism, such as components of polyketide synthetase systems or a nicotinic acid phosphoribosyltransferase

(Table S1). Some potentially relevant proteins remain (Table S1), including several hypothetical proteins. These cannot necessarily be ruled out; MettrDRAFT_0214 and MettrDRAFT_2026 are hypothetical proteins with no useful genomic context. Genomic neighborhood or the presence of certain domains does suggest that other hypothetical proteins are less likely to be involved. MettrDRAFT_2787 appears to be related to PopZ (pole-organizing protein Z), which is involved in cell division, MettrDRAFT_2979 is located near RNA-related proteins (including pseudouridine synthase and RNA methyltransferase), and MettrDRAFT_3481 is likely to be an alpha/beta hydrolase.

Two histidine kinases from two-component signaling systems are also present (Table S1), but in these systems, substrate sensing depends on the periplasmic component of the system. Disruption of periplasmic copper sensing seems unlikely to result in one of the key PP358 phenotypes, namely low cellular copper content: while regulation may be disrupted, transport should not be. A mutation in a gene involved in methanol dehydrogenase (Table S1) assembly may broadly be associated with methane metabolism, but *methanol* metabolism is not copper-dependent; methanol dehydrogenase metabolizes methanol produced by both MMOs. The mutation in a *Surf1* homologue (Table S1) is intriguing since *Surf1* is involved in copper loading of periplasmic enzymes but the gene is located in a cytochrome *c* operon, suggesting that it is specifically involved in cytochrome *c* copper loading. A mutation in *mbnB*, a gene predicted to be involved in Mbn biosynthesis, initially drew our attention, but it merely eliminates an internal stop codon present in the reference genome but found in no other MbnB homologues and not observed in wildtype *Ms. trichosporium* OB3b as cultured in our laboratory. CopD is by far the strongest candidate because it is directly involved in copper homeostasis, directly adjacent to pMMO, and appears to be co-regulated with pMMO by copper addition.

CopD bioinformatics. Identification of the various predicted protein architectures present in the CopD family suggests that the existing profile hidden Markov model (HMM), which covers only four helices of the standard 8-helix CopD sequence, is inadequate to describe the larger family. Using sequences predicted to have 8 transmembrane helices and no additional domains, a new profile HMM was constructed via HMMbuild¹⁷ (Supplemental File S5). All sequences were then aligned to this model using HMMalign.¹⁷ Using the resulting alignment, conserved residues were identified. Two highly conserved histidine residues that are present in predicted periplasmic loops in full-length CopD sequences may represent copper-binding ligands (Fig. S4).

Supplemental Files

File S1. Variants table for *Ms. trichosporium* OB3b PP358 when compared to the wildtype genome.

File S2. Raw CNRQ data for qRT-PCR reactions.

File S3. CopD traits and calculations (20150916_jgi_copD.xlsx). Data from the JGI/IMG database augmented by predicted numbers of transmembrane helices and other calculations.

File S4. CopD sequences. (20140917_jgi_allcopD.fa). All CopD sequences in FASTA format.

File S5. 8-helix CopD HMM. (20150916_8-helix-copD.hmm).

Supplemental Figures

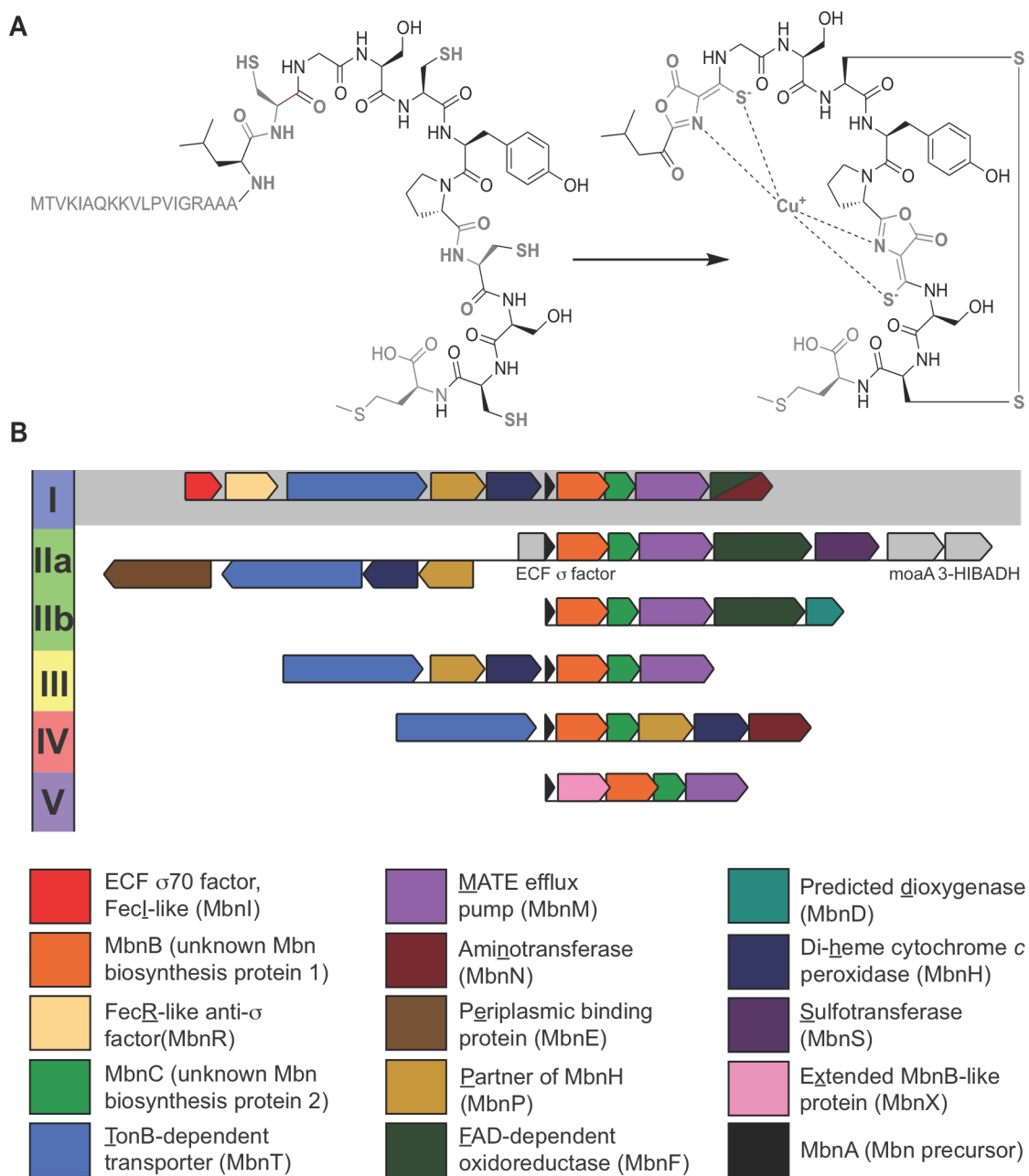


Fig. S1. Methanobactin structure and genetic context. (A) The ribosomally produced precursor peptide MbnA in *Ms. trichosporium* OB3b is proposed to be post-translationally modified to form MbN (shown here as CuMbN). (B) The 35 full or partial MbN operons identified in bacterial genomes can be divided into several groups using sequence-based phylogenetics and operon content. The *Ms. trichosporium* OB3b MbN operon belongs to Group I.

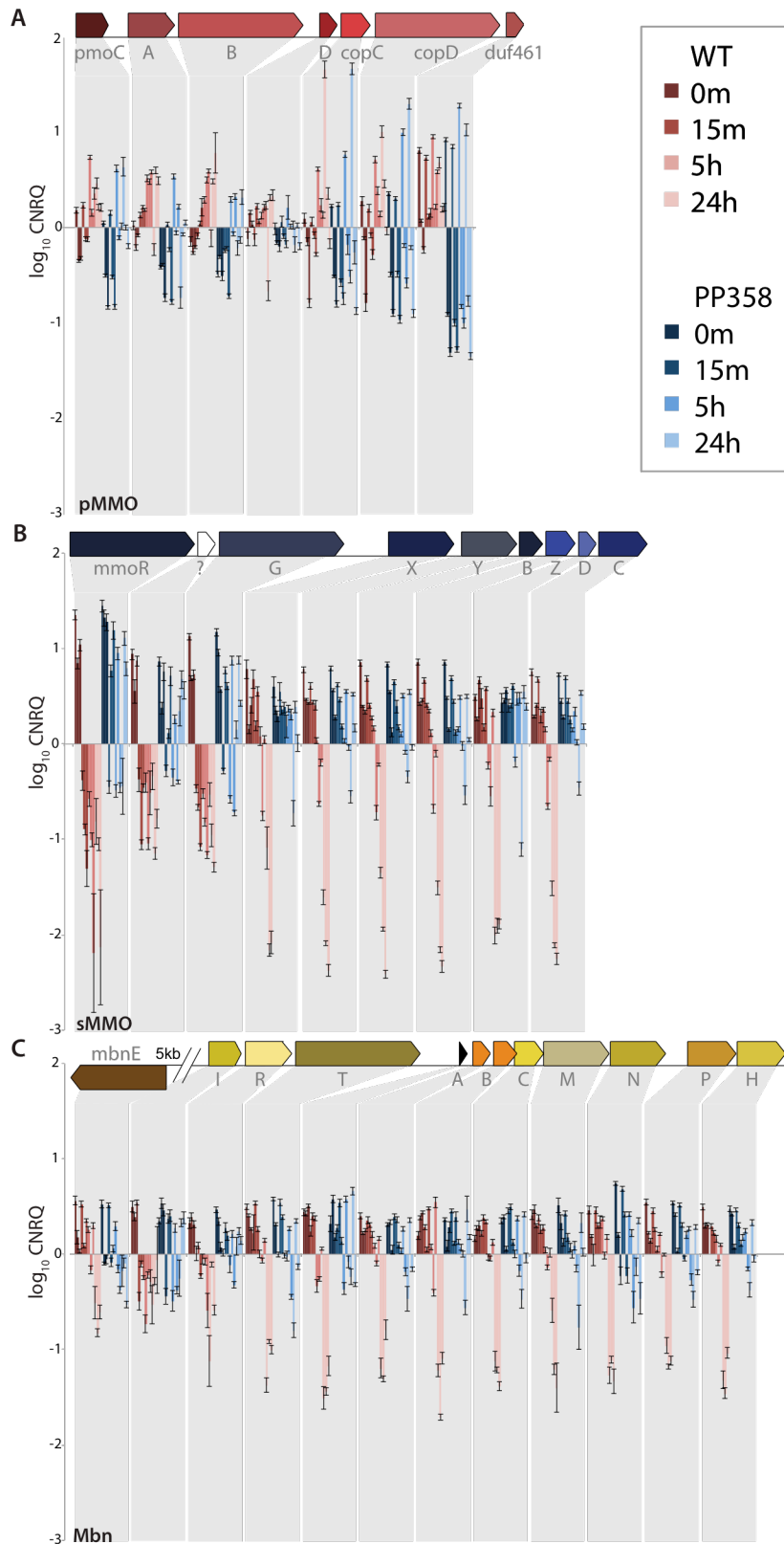


Fig. S2. Individual \log_{10} -transformed CNRQ values for each replicate run of each gene in the (A) pMMO, (B) sMMO, and (C) Mbn operons. Error bars represent standard error.

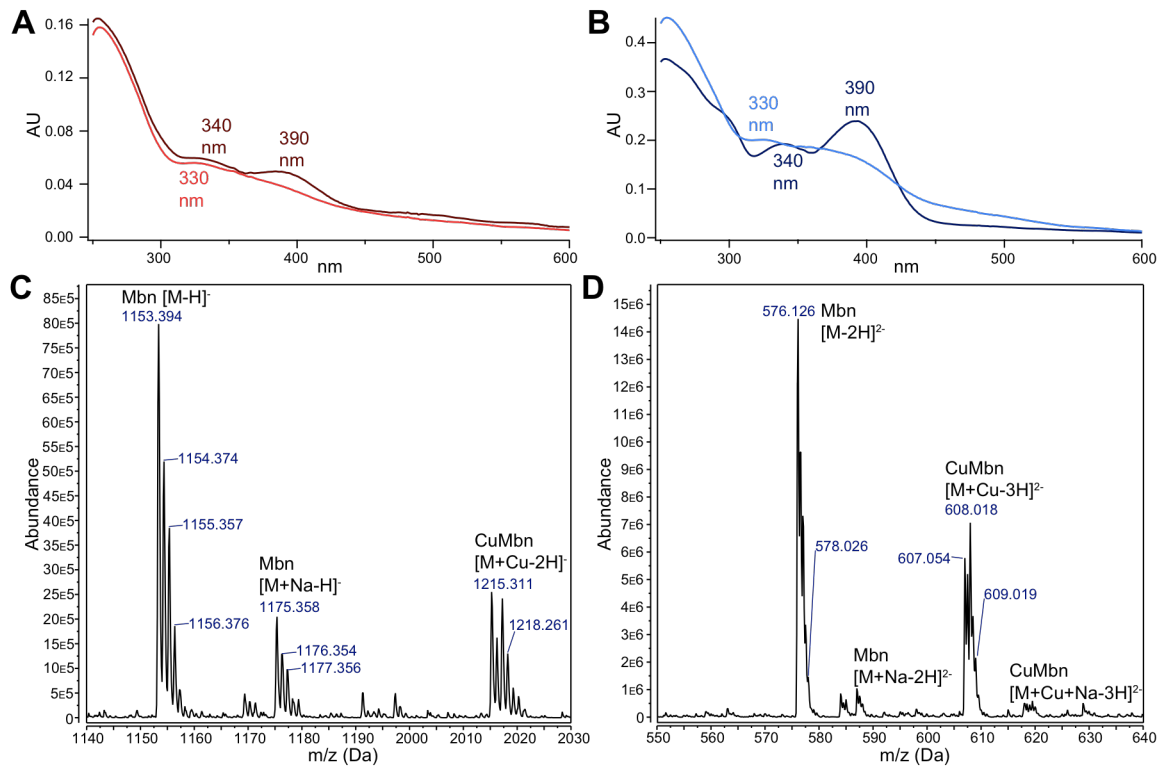


Fig. S3. Apo and holo Mbns from wildtype *Ms. trichosporium* OB3b and the PP358 strain. UV-visible light spectra for spent medium from the wildtype (A) (dark red: 0 m and 0 μM CuSO₄, light red, 15 m and 12.5 μM CuSO₄) and mutant (B) (dark blue, 0m and 0 μM CuSO₄, light blue; 15m and 12.5 μM CuSO₄). Prior to copper addition, two peaks at approximately 340 and 390nm are observed, corresponding to unchelated oxazolones; after copper addition, both features (especially the 390nm feature) diminish and a 330nm feature becomes more visible. Differing amounts of total Mbn, oxazolone hydrolysis, C-terminal methionine loss and presence of non-Mbn molecules account for the differences in the spectra. Mbn isolated from PP358 on a Diaion HP-20 column exhibits the same apo and holo masses as Mbn from the wildtype species when measured on an Amazon X ESI ion trap mass spectrometer in negative mode: (C) singly charged species and (D) doubly charged species. In the holo form, the characteristic copper-derived isotope splitting is clearly visible.

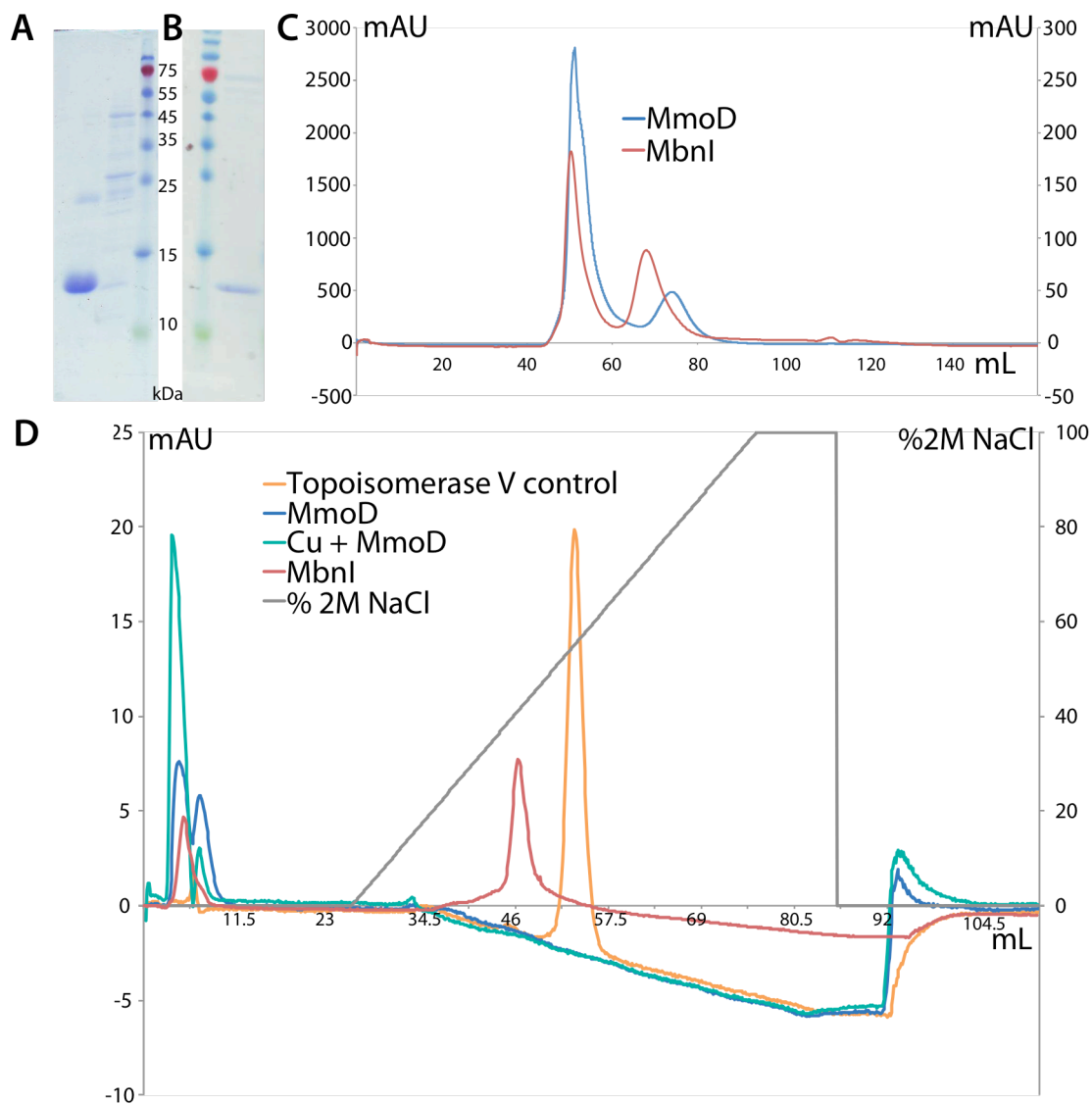


Fig. S4. (A) MbnI SDS-PAGE. Degradation to form a C-terminal fragment of ~13 kDa is observed over time. (B) MmoD SDS-PAGE. (C) Size exclusion chromatography of MmoD and MbnI. After initial purification, primarily monomeric MmoD is observed. (D) Chromatographic analysis of MmoD, MbnI, and a control protein loaded onto a heparin column and eluted over a gradient of 0-100% B (2 M NaCl). MmoD does not bind to a heparin column with or without copper. MbnI does bind a heparin column and elutes at approximately 0.8 M NaCl.

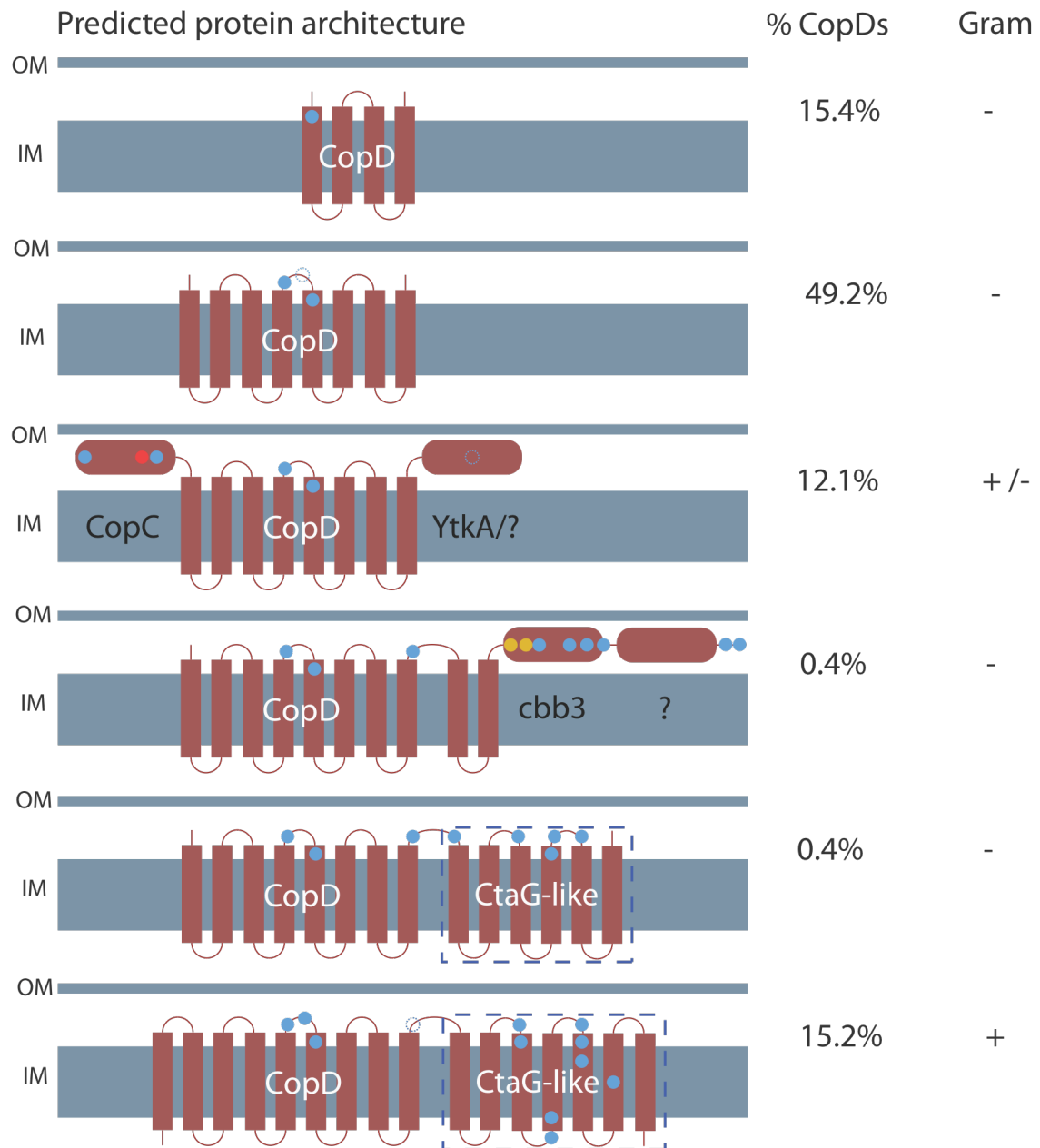


Fig. S5. Common predicted CopD architectures. Almost half of CopD sequences are predicted to consist solely of an 8-transmembrane-helix protein. A significant minority are truncated (containing only 4 transmembrane helices), contain soluble domains (including CopC fusions, YtkA-like domains, and cytochrome *cbb3*-like domains), or contain membrane protein fusions (primarily CtaG-like C-terminal domains.) Conserved histidine, cysteine, and aspartic acid residues are indicated by blue, yellow, and red circles.

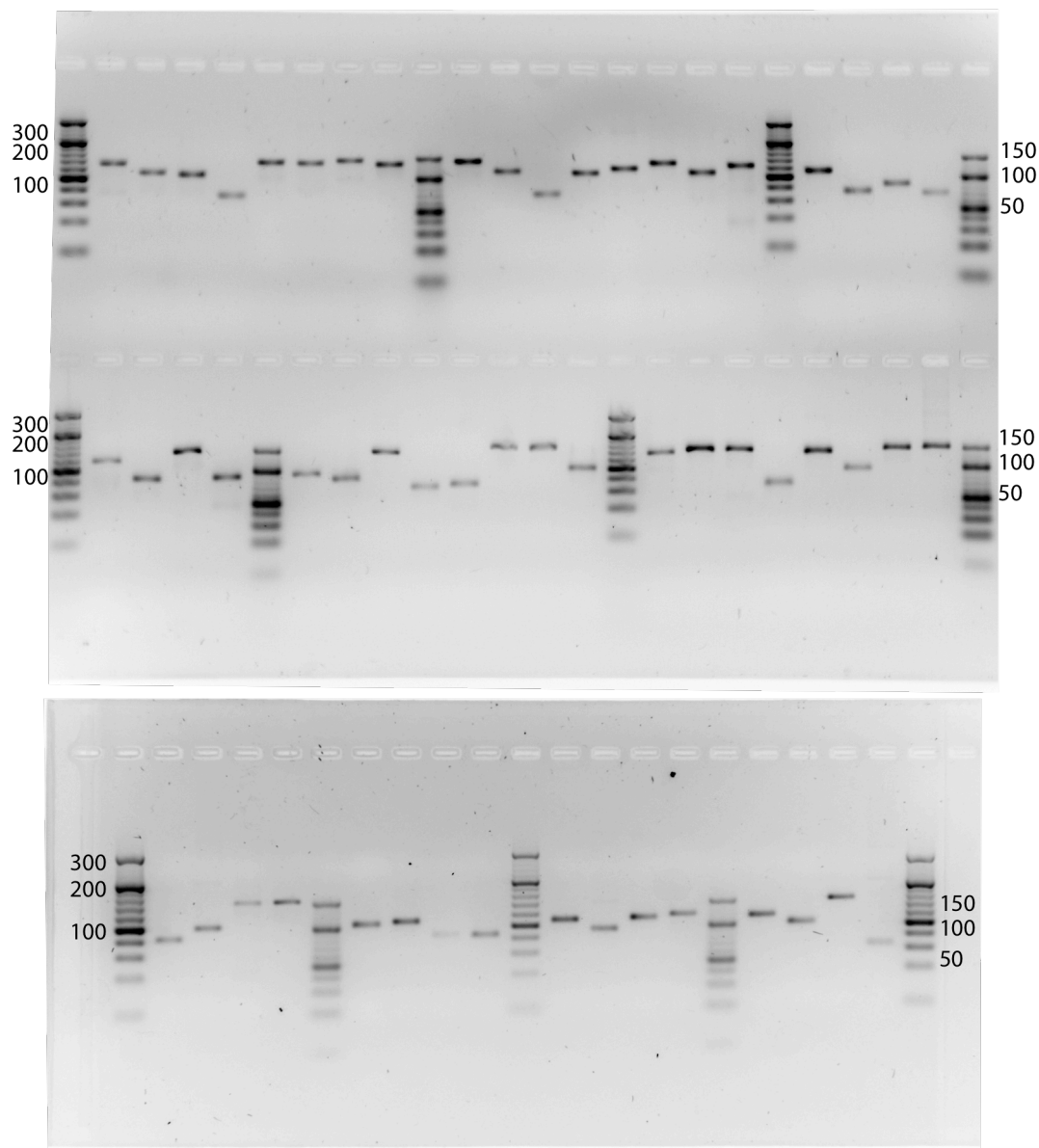


Fig. S6. 4% NuSieve 3:1 agarose TBE gel of qRT-PCR products. *Top:* 20bp O'RangeRuler ladder, *coaE*, *ffh*, *map*, *mmoX*, *alaS*, *secA*, *glyA*, *gmk*, 10bp O'RangeRuler ladder, *ptsH*, *mdh*, *mmoX*, *recA*, *pssA*, *ndk*, *gcp*, *rpe*, 20bp ladder, 16s rRNA, *pmoB*, *pmoC*, *mmoX*, 10bp ladder. *Middle:* 20bp ladder, *mmoD*, *mbnB D1*, *ferritin*, 10bp ladder, *pmoC v2*, *mmoG*, *mbnH*, *mbnC*, *mmoX*, *mbnA*, *mbnM*, *mbnT*, 20bp ladder, *pmoA*, *mbnB D2*, *mmoY*, *mmoC*, *mmoX*, *mmoZ*, *mbnN*, *mmoR*, *mmoB*, 10bp ladder. *Bottom:* 20bp ladder, *mbnP*, *pmoD*, *nth*, *MettrDRAFT_0733*, 10bp ladder, *mbnI*, *map*, *tpiA*, *mbnR*, 20bp ladder, *duf461*, *copC*, *mbnE*, *sco1*, 10p ladder, *pmoAG*, *copD*, *mmoXG*, *16sG*, 20bp ladder.

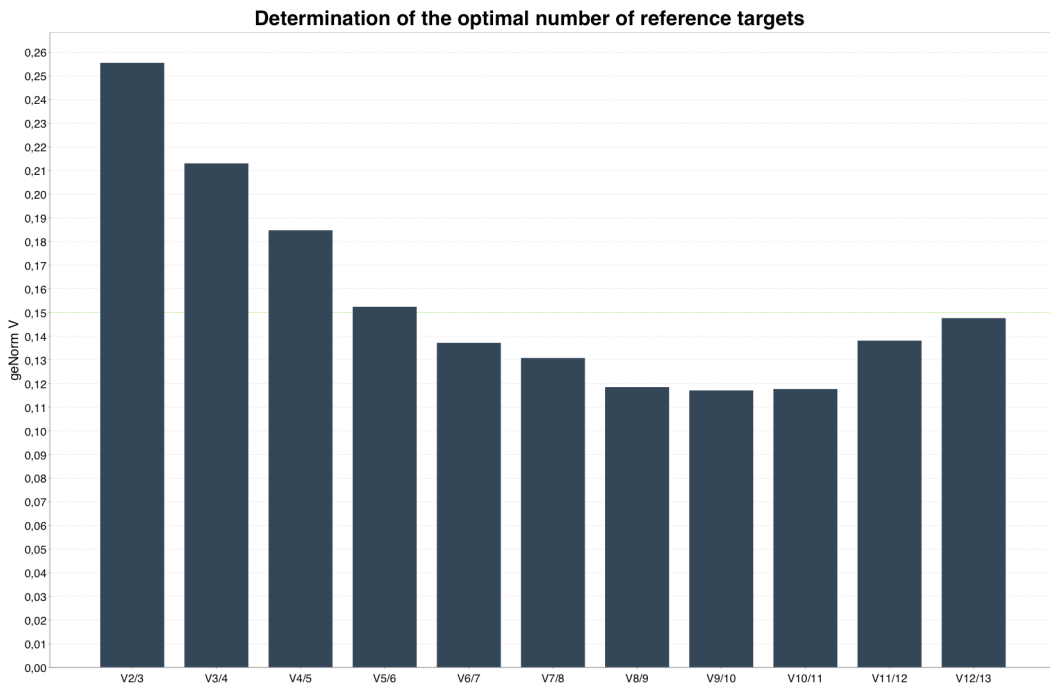
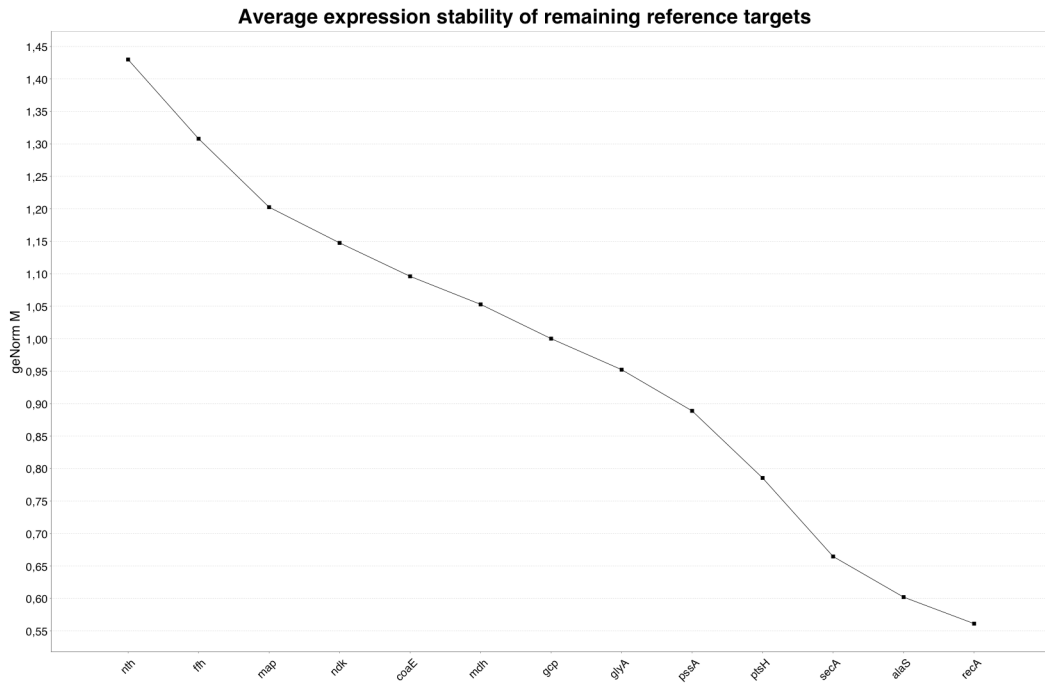


Fig. S7. Identification of optimal reference genes. (A) GeNorm M value graph, indicating expression stability of reference gene candidates. (B) GeNorm V value graph, indicating the optimal number of reference genes.

Supplemental Tables

Table S1. Variants observed in the PP358 genome of interest due to significant mutations combined with unassigned functions or functions likely to be relevant to methane or copper metabolism.

Gene	Locus Tag	Notes
N/A	MettrDRAFT_0214	Hypothetical protein
<i>copD</i>	MettrDRAFT_0379	Putative periplasmic copper importer
N/A	MettrDRAFT_0988	Histidine kinase (2-component signaling)
<i>mxoL</i>	MettrDRAFT_1969	Part of methanol dehydrogenase assembly
N/A	MettrDRAFT_2026	Hypothetical protein
<i>SurfI</i>	MettrDRAFT_2859	Cytochrome c oxidase copper loading
N/A	MettrDRAFT_2787	Hypothetical protein
N/A	MettrDRAFT_2979	Hypothetical protein
<i>mbnB</i>	MettrDRAFT_3422	Mbn biosynthesis
N/A	MettrDRAFT_3481	Hypothetical protein
N/A	MettrDRAFT_4334	Histidine kinase (2-component signaling)

Table S2. Final qRT-PCR primers and product sizes for genes analyzed in these studies. Bolded genes are reference gene candidates. Additional reference gene candidates that failed screening at various stages include *gmk*, *rimM*, *rnpA*, *rpe*, *rplI*, *rpoD*, and *rpoN* (primer sequences not shown.)

Locus tag	Gene	Product	Forward	Reverse
r0051	16s	116	TAGGCGGATTGTTAAGTCAGG	ATTCACCTCTACACTCGCAG
r0051	16s (G)	66	GCAGAACCTTACCAGCTTTTGAC	CCCTTGCGGGAAGGAAGTC
MettrDRAFT_2641	alaS	139	TGATCCGACCTTGATGTTTAC	GTCGAGATCATTGTGCTTGC
MettrDRAFT_2299	coaE	136	TCGTGCTGTTTCGATATTCGG	AATTTCTCCTCCGTCATGCC
MettrDRAFT_0380	<i>copC</i>	93	GTCGGCGAAAGACCATGT	AGGATCGAGATCGAGGAATAGG
MettrDRAFT_0379	<i>copD</i>	102	CTGACTTATGGTGGGCAGAG	GTTCGACAGAACGGTGAGATAG
MettrDRAFT_0378	<i>DUF461</i>	109	GCATGAATACGATCTCGGGAAG	ATCGCCCTTGTATGGATGAAG
MettrDRAFT_0806	afh	115	GGAAGATGAAGGAGCAGATCG	TTGAGGATATCGGGATTGCG
MettrDRAFT_2542	gcp	111	CGGTTTGCCTTTCGTCATG	AAATCGAGGTCGTTGGTGAG
MettrDRAFT_3587	glyA	146	TGCTCACCAATGACGAAGAG	TTGCTGATAGGCCTTGAATC
MettrDRAFT_3782	map	110	CCAATATTCTGCATTACGGCG	GAGAATCTTCACCTGCGGAC
N/A	<i>mbnA</i>	75	TGACTGTCAAGATTGCTCAGAAG	GATAGCACGAACCGCAAAG
MettrDRAFT_3422	<i>mbnB D1</i>	87	GAAAGAGATCGGGAGGAATTGG	ATGATCAGAGACATAGACGGGC
MettrDRAFT_3422	<i>mbnB D2</i>	152	TTCCACGTTGCAGGATATGG	TCCCGTTCATAAGTGATCGTCG
MettrDRAFT_3423	<i>mbnC</i>	148	CTACTGGCACACATTTGTTTCGAC	CCAGACATAGACCCAGAGGAAA
MettrDRAFT_3413	<i>mbnE</i>	113	GAGAGCCTCAATCGCTTCAA	CCATAATAGGCTTCCGCTCATC
MettrDRAFT_3427	<i>mbnH</i>	92	CGCCTGGAATTGGGACTTAC	TGGAACCTTCTCCTCCGACAT
MettrDRAFT_3419	<i>mbnI</i>	105	GCGTTCATCCTCTACGTTTCT	CTGAAGAGCGAGACGGATATG
MettrDRAFT_3424	<i>mbnM</i>	161	GCTTCCTTCGTCGGATCTATTG	GAACAGCATCAGCATCAAGGTC
MettrDRAFT_3425	<i>mbnN</i>	97	CCATCCTTCCGATGTATGCCTC	CCACTTTCGAAGACAAGGAGAG
MettrDRAFT_3426	<i>mbnP</i>	83	CTCTACGCTATGGCTTCGAG	GCGTATTGCCAATCGTCTCTG
MettrDRAFT_3420	<i>mbnR</i>	86	CGTGTTCGATCGGGATGAT	GGTATTTGGTCAGAACCCTCAT
MettrDRAFT_3421	<i>mbnT</i>	160	GATCGGTTACGATTGGACCTTC	GTAAAGTCGGTGTATGAAGAGG
MettrDRAFT_1083	mdh	131	TCGTCTCTGCATACCAAC	GGCGAGGAAATAACGGAAAC
MettrDRAFT_2364	<i>mmoB</i>	149	GGTGGATCAAGCCGATG	GGTGATGGTGAATTTGGTGC
MettrDRAFT_2367	<i>mmoC</i>	148	CCTATGATCGCATCTCCTTCG	GGAACGAAATTGAGCGAGATG
MettrDRAFT_2366	<i>mmoD</i>	124	TGTTGCGATGGGAGATTCTG	GACGTAGCATCTGTTCGG
MettrDRAFT_2361	<i>mmoG</i>	92	GCCTCTTGCTCAATCATATCCG	ATCGTGCAGGAACTCATAGC
MettrDRAFT_2359	<i>mmoR</i>	146	GCAAGGAGCATTTCAACCG	GATCTTGAGACAGCCGAGC
MettrDRAFT_2362	<i>mmoX (G)</i>	153	TCAACACCGATCTGAACAACG	TCCAGATTCACCCCAATCC
MettrDRAFT_2362	<i>mmoX</i>	73	TTCAAAGAGAACCGGACGAAG	TGACCTTGAACCTGCTCCTTG
MettrDRAFT_2363	<i>mmoY</i>	147	GTGAAGGACAAGTCGGAAGAG	GCCGATATTCGCTGTAGAGTAG
MettrDRAFT_2365	<i>mmoZ</i>	124	AGAACCATCCACGACAATTC	GATATCGTAGCTCTTGCGGAAG
MettrDRAFT_0355	ndk	134	CTGATCGAGAGCATCACCTC	AATTCCTTGCAGGATCGTACC
MettrDRAFT_3054	nth	149	AACATCTTCACTCTGCTCGTC	TTGATATAGTCCTTACGCCGC
MettrDRAFT_0383	<i>pmoA (G)</i>	94	TTCTGGGGCTGGACCTATTTT	CCGACAGCAGCAGGATGATG
MettrDRAFT_0383	<i>pmoA</i>	135	GGAATATATCCGCATGGTCGAG	GAATACCACTTACCACGAACC
MettrDRAFT_0382	<i>pmoB</i>	103	GGAATATATCCGCATGGTCGAG	GTAGACCATCATCGACACGAAG
MettrDRAFT_0384	<i>pmoC</i>	131	GACCCGCATTCGATATTTT	ACAGCTCTTCCATGAACCAG
MettrDRAFT_1032	<i>pmoC2</i>	88	CGTCGATATGAAGCCCTTATGG	CCAGCCATAGATCTGCTCATAG
MettrDRAFT_0381	<i>pmoD</i>	101	CGCTCACCATCATCCATCTT	CGTGACAAAGCCGATGAAATG
MettrDRAFT_4197	pssA	121	GTCGCCTTCTACATCGTCTATG	CGAACAGGACCAGGATCAC

MettrDRAFT_2387	ptsH	142	ATCTCGTGATCTGCAACCG	GTCAGTATGCCCATGATCGAG
MettrDRAFT_2640	recA	111	GTTGAAATTCTACGCTTCGGTG	ACCTTGTCTTGACCACTTTGA
MettrDRAFT_2356	<i>sco1</i>	119	TTCGGCTTCACGCAATGT	GGATCGAGGCTGACGAATAGA
MettrDRAFT_1638	secA	138	CATGATCGAGAAGCAGGTGG	TCGGACTTGTATTTCGTTGAGC
MettrDRAFT_0356	tpiA	86	TCTCCGCTGAAATGCTGG	GTCGCTCTCGCCATGTTC
MettrDRAFT_2360	<i>N/A</i>	150	CGGCACGCTCGATTTTCG	TTGGATTGTTCATAGCGGAG

Table S3. RNA quantities and RNA Integrity Numbers (RINs) for samples used in qRT-PCR experiments.

	WT concentrations (ng/ μ L)			WT RIN			PP358 concentrations (ng/ μ L)			PP358 RIN		
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
0m	516	505	586	8.2	9.2	6.9	608	340	239	8.6	8.9	8.6
15m	550	580	661	8.4	9.9	7.5	654	385	264	8.5	9.1	7.9
5h	536	250	693	8.6	8.2	9.1	448	175	307	8.3	8.5	8.1
24	232	295	666	7.7	9.0	9.5	722	200	380	7.8	8.3	7.4

Table S4. Primer efficiency data, calculated in qBase^{PLUS}

Target gene	E	E (SE)	R ²	Slope	Slope error	Intercept	Intercept error
<i>16s</i>	2.054	0.024	0.996	-3.199	0.053	24.998	0.253
<i>alaS</i>	1.896	0.081	0.937	-3.598	0.241	47.98	1.201
<i>coaE</i>	2.152	0.082	0.976	-3.005	0.15	44.756	0.814
<i>copC</i>	1.925	0.059	0.976	-3.515	0.165	43.176	0.808
<i>copD</i>	1.977	0.055	0.974	-3.378	0.137	44.542	0.594
<i>duf461</i>	1.999	0.019	0.997	-3.324	0.045	38.347	0.213
<i>ffh</i>	1.735	0.05	0.976	-4.177	0.216	57.422	1.158
<i>gcp</i>	2	0.06	0.982	-3.323	0.143	46.564	0.75
<i>glyA</i>	1.906	0.011	0.999	-3.569	0.032	42.229	0.157
<i>map</i>	1.808	0.042	0.985	-3.889	0.154	48.016	0.802
<i>mbnA</i>	1.901	0.04	0.991	-3.584	0.116	36.016	0.503
<i>mbnBD1</i>	1.846	0.024	0.997	-3.755	0.081	39.095	0.325
<i>mbnBD2</i>	1.939	0.011	0.999	-3.479	0.031	38.107	0.146
<i>mbnC</i>	1.911	0.028	0.996	-3.555	0.08	39.607	0.333
<i>mbnE</i>	1.867	0.021	0.996	-3.687	0.066	45.144	0.343
<i>mbnH</i>	1.975	0.031	0.993	-3.383	0.078	39.899	0.359
<i>mbnI</i>	1.801	0.054	0.968	-3.914	0.198	49.379	1.001
<i>mbnM</i>	1.909	0.063	0.965	-3.56	0.182	43.139	0.867
<i>mbnN</i>	2.056	0.032	0.994	-3.195	0.07	39.104	0.333
<i>mbnP</i>	1.965	0.019	0.998	-3.409	0.049	39.761	0.216
<i>mbnR</i>	2.079	0.071	0.975	-3.147	0.147	42.549	0.761
<i>mbnT</i>	1.992	0.015	0.998	-3.341	0.036	37.785	0.173
<i>mdh</i>	1.941	0.059	0.972	-3.472	0.159	44.47	0.706
<i>mmoB</i>	1.969	0.006	1	-3.398	0.016	33.97	0.074
<i>mmoC</i>	2	0.013	0.999	-3.321	0.032	36.98	0.146
<i>mmoD</i>	1.821	0.015	0.997	-3.842	0.054	42.454	0.238
<i>mmoG</i>	1.957	0.029	0.994	-3.429	0.077	41.038	0.356
<i>mmoR</i>	2.121	0.074	0.969	-3.063	0.141	43.861	0.669
<i>mmoX</i>	1.938	0.022	0.997	-3.481	0.058	35.567	0.273
<i>mmoXG</i>	1.96	0.009	0.999	-3.422	0.024	33.124	0.113
<i>mmoY</i>	1.955	0.007	1	-3.433	0.018	35.079	0.085
<i>mmoZ</i>	1.96	0.005	1	-3.422	0.013	34.697	0.057
<i>ndk</i>	2.03	0.035	0.993	-3.252	0.08	41.642	0.369
<i>nth</i>	1.987	0.161	0.857	-3.354	0.395	46.539	1.968
<i>pmoA</i>	1.961	0.015	0.998	-3.42	0.038	38.127	0.175
<i>pmoAG</i>	2.011	0.014	0.998	-3.296	0.033	35.609	0.156
<i>pmoB</i>	1.94	0.018	0.997	-3.475	0.048	39.441	0.238
<i>pmoC</i>	2.018	0.005	1	-3.28	0.012	34.452	0.058

<i>pmoCr</i>	1.896	0.047	0.988	-3.599	0.141	45.91	0.733
<i>pmoD</i>	1.938	0.04	0.981	-3.479	0.11	42.152	0.51
<i>pssA</i>	2.041	0.166	0.906	-3.227	0.368	44.015	1.775
<i>ptsH</i>	1.786	0.06	0.951	-3.97	0.232	47.272	1.067
<i>recA</i>	2.146	0.124	0.935	-3.016	0.229	43.673	1.083
<i>sco1</i>	1.986	0.089	0.963	-3.355	0.219	39.948	0.931
<i>secA</i>	1.857	0.059	0.967	-3.719	0.192	45.946	0.899
<i>tpiA</i>	1.793	0.377	0.524	-3.943	1.419	55.513	8.12
<i>MettrDRAFT_2360</i>	1.673	0.061	0.934	-4.472	0.317	47.238	1.536

Table S5. Cloning and sequencing primers.

Primer name	Forward	Reverse
OB3b_MbnIR_nest	TTTTTGCGCCTTCCAAAGAGC	GAGATCGAGGGAGAGGAGGTC
OB3b_MbnI_pPR-IBA1	ATCGTAGGTCTCTAATGCCGG ACCAAAAATCGAATTTTC	ATCGTAGGTCTCAGCGCTTTC CAGCGCCATCCGAC
OB3b_CopD_out_seq	CGCATTCTCGACGGGAGGCC	CGACTGGCAAGCTCGTCGTCG
OB3b_CopD_in_seq	GCCTGGTATGCGAAGATCGGCG	TCGAAACCGCGCTTGACCGAC

SUPPLEMENTAL TEXT SEQUENCES

Text 1. pPR-IBA1 MbnI and MmoD sequences

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DEFINITION
ACCESSION
VERSION
SOURCE
ORGANISM
COMMENT     Serial Cloner Genbank Format
COMMENT     SerialCloner_Type=DNA
COMMENT     SerialCloner_Comments=Ligation of : pPR-IBA1.xdna [2782 nt] : (#BsaI[172] / #BsaI
[104]) to Sequence Window #3 [319 nt] : (#BsaI[7] / #BsaI[3
42])
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ORIGIN
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61  AGAAATAAAT  TTGTTTAACT  TTAAGAAGGA  GATATACAaa  tgACCAACA  AACCGCCAA
121 CCGGAAGTGC  GCCAAGCCT  GATTTCATGCT  GACGAACGCT  ATCAAGCCTA  CACGATGGAT
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241 AGCCTGTCTC  AAGAAAGCGC  GCGTGAACCG  GTGGCCCATG  TTCTGAGCCA  CTTCGGTCGC
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361 GAAATTGGCA  CCCCGGAACC  GCTGAAGGAC  GAAAACGGCG  CTGCTAAACC  GGCTCACATC
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481 CCGAAAGGAA  GCTGAGTTGG  CTGCTGCCAC  CGCTGAGCAA  TAACTAGCAT  AACCCCTTGG
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661 GAATGGGAGC  CGCCCTGTAG  CGGCGCATTA  AGCGCGGCGG  GTGTGGTGGT  TACGCGCAGC
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841 CGATTTAGTG  CTTTACGGCA  CCTCGACCCC  AAAAACTTG  ATTAGGTTGA  TGGTTCACGT
901 AGTGGGCCAT  CGCCCTGATA  GACGGTTTTT  CGCCCTTTGA  CGTGGGATC  CACGTTCTTT
961 AATAGTGGAC  TCTTGTTCCA  AACTGGAACA  AACTCAACC  CTATCTCGT  CTATTCCTTT
1021 GATTTATAAG  GGATTTTGCC  GATTTCCGGC  TATTGGTTAA  AAAATGAGCT  GATTTAACAA
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1201 TCATGAGACA  ATAACCTTGA  TAAATGCTTC  AATAATATTG  AAAAAGGAAG  AGTATGAGTA
1261 TTCAAACATTT  CCGTGTGCGC  CTTATTCCTT  TTTTTCGGC  ATTTTGCCTT  CCTGTTTTTG
1321 CTCACCCAGA  AAGCTGTGTT  AAAGTAAAG  ATGCTGAGAA  TCAGTTGGGT  GCACGAGTGG
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1441 GTTTTCCAT  GATGAGCACT  TTTAAAGTTC  TGCTATGTGG  CGCGGTATTA  TCCCGTATTG
1501 ACGCCGGGCA  AGAGCAACTC  GGTCGCCCA  TACACTATTC  TCAGAAATGC  TTGTTGAGT
1561 ACTCACCAGT  CACAGAAAAG  CATCTTACGG  ATGGCATGAC  AGTAAGAGAA  TTATGCAAGT
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1621 CTGCCATAAC CATGAGTGAT AACACTGCGG CCAACTTACT TCTGACAACG ATCGGAGGAC
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LOCUS       pPR-IBAI_mbnI_OB3b.xdna      3286 bp      DNA      circular      15.09.08
DEFINITION
ACCESSION
VERSION
SOURCE
ORGANISM
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COMMENT     SerialCloner_Comments=Ligation of : pPR-IBAI.xdna [2782 nt] : (#BsaI[172] / #BsaI
COMMENT     [104]) to PCR(Methylosinus-trichosporium-OB3b
COMMENT     _Mbn.xdna) [496 nt] : (#BsaI[7] / #BsaI[519])
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```

Q ss_pred          chHhHHHHhhcchHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHhhccCccccccccccch-----HHHHHHHHHHHHHHhhc
Q 2585137231/1-5 475 AHAQFELKSEFLIQSTHTTMGLLAVIMASGRWLELRVTPDGQSAVEGRIAGF-----VAIAMFIIGNFLMFYR 544 (548)
Q Consensus       475 ~p-----a-----H-----W~l-----g~l-f~ 544 (548)
                  .|. | |+ - + + . . . + + + + + . | . + - . . . + . . . | . | . + = + . + . + + . .
T Consensus       64 LP-fP-l-a-----R-i-elsl-lgGIl-----Gss~m-----Ki-Lf-lwM-gDT-LsI-liig- 125 (170)
T pfam07185       64 LPYFFDLGAG--SLSYRILLEISLLGGILI-----GSSIRKMSLVFKISLFLWMIgDTLLSIFLILG- 125 (170)
T ss_pred         cchHhHHhh--HHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHH-----cccHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHhhc

```

```

Q ss_pred          CCCC
Q 2585137231/1-5 545 EPLY 548 (548)
Q Consensus       545 ~-y 548 (548)
                  .|. |
T Consensus       126 ~p-Y 129 (170)
T pfam07185       126 SPLY 129 (170)
T ss_pred         Cccc

```

No 15
>pfam10355 Ytp1 Protein of unknown function (Ytp1). This is a family of proteins found in fungi. The region appears to contain regions similar to mitochondrial electron transport proteins. The C-terminal domain is hydrophobic and negatively charged. There are consensus sites for both N-linked glycosylation and cAMP-dependent protein kinase phosphorylation.
Probab=48.63 E-value=1.3e+02 Score=32.16 Aligned_cols=115 Identities=17% Similarity=0.165 Sum_probs=0.0

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Q ss_pred          cHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHH-----HHHHhhhhhh-hhhhHHHHHHHHHHHHcchHHHHHHhhcHHHHHHHH
Q 2585137231/1-5 424 NGEVFPQRIATLLAFVLGYM-----ELKARTRPDAKK-LQHIFPMLCAFGGILLTHAHAQFELKSEFLIQSTHTTMG 495 (548)
Q Consensus       424 s-hm~qH~l-----l-----p-----wH~p-----a-----H----- 495 (548)
                  +. += + | | . . . + + + + + . . . | . + . . . . . . + + | + . + + + + . . | - . - . | . + - + . + | . - +
T Consensus       102 s~DlQH~si~v~gGL~G~le-----s~N~PalvI-----TG~MS~H~Q-----St~VH~wG 176 (268)
T pfam10355       102 SAKDLQHTSIGIMFWGGGLCGMLLEKRRVRLNSASYGFSRNPALPTII---LTGILMSSHHQHSMI--STKIHKQWG 176 (268)
T ss_pred         ChhhHHHHHHHHHHHHhhHhheeecccchhhhhcCCCCCCCcchHHHH--HHHHHHhhcCchhHH--HHHHHHHH

```

```

Q ss_pred          HHHHHHHHHHHHH---ccCccccccccccccc-hHHHHHHHHHHHHhhcCC
Q 2585137231/1-5 496 LLAVIMASGRWLEL--RLVTPDGQSAVEGRIAG-FVAIAMFIIGNFLMFYRE 545 (548)
Q Consensus       496 -----W~l-----g~l-f~ 545 (548)
                  . . . . . + . | . + + - . | | + . + . . + | - . - . + . + . + . - | + + . | - + . |
T Consensus       177 ~L~ag~Riit~l~s~ps~p~e~l~F~Li~g~vFM~Ste 228 (268)
T pfam10355       177 YLLMGAGLFRIIEILFLLDPP--SSSLPSRPPTTEYLTPFCLTAGGLVFMGSTE 228 (268)
T ss_pred         HHHHHHHHHHHhhheeeEEccC--cccCCCCchHHHHHHHHHHhhheeeCH

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No 16
>pfam11346 DUF3149 Protein of unknown function (DUF3149). This bacterial family of proteins has no known function.
Probab=20.72 E-value=2.9e+02 Score=21.10 Aligned_cols=29 Identities=21% Similarity=0.471 Sum_probs=0.0

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Q ss_pred          hhhhcCCchHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHH
Q 2585137231/1-5 227 WDGLFGTYGSLVVKVWLLVALGFAYL 255 (548)
Q Consensus       227 ~~~l~T~YG~LlvKl~lv~ll~la~ 255 (548)
                  | . + | + + | + | | . . - + + . . . + . . . +
T Consensus       3 W~LF~t~iGL~Sl~vI~lgm~f~ 31 (42)
T pfam11346       3 WLDLFGNDIGLMSLVIFFTIGMAFFGR 31 (42)
T ss_pred         HHHhhcCchHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHH

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Done!

Supplemental References

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