

Evidence for electron transfer from the bidirectional hydrogenase to the photosynthetic complex I (NDH-1) in the cyanobacterium *Synechocystis* sp. PCC 6803

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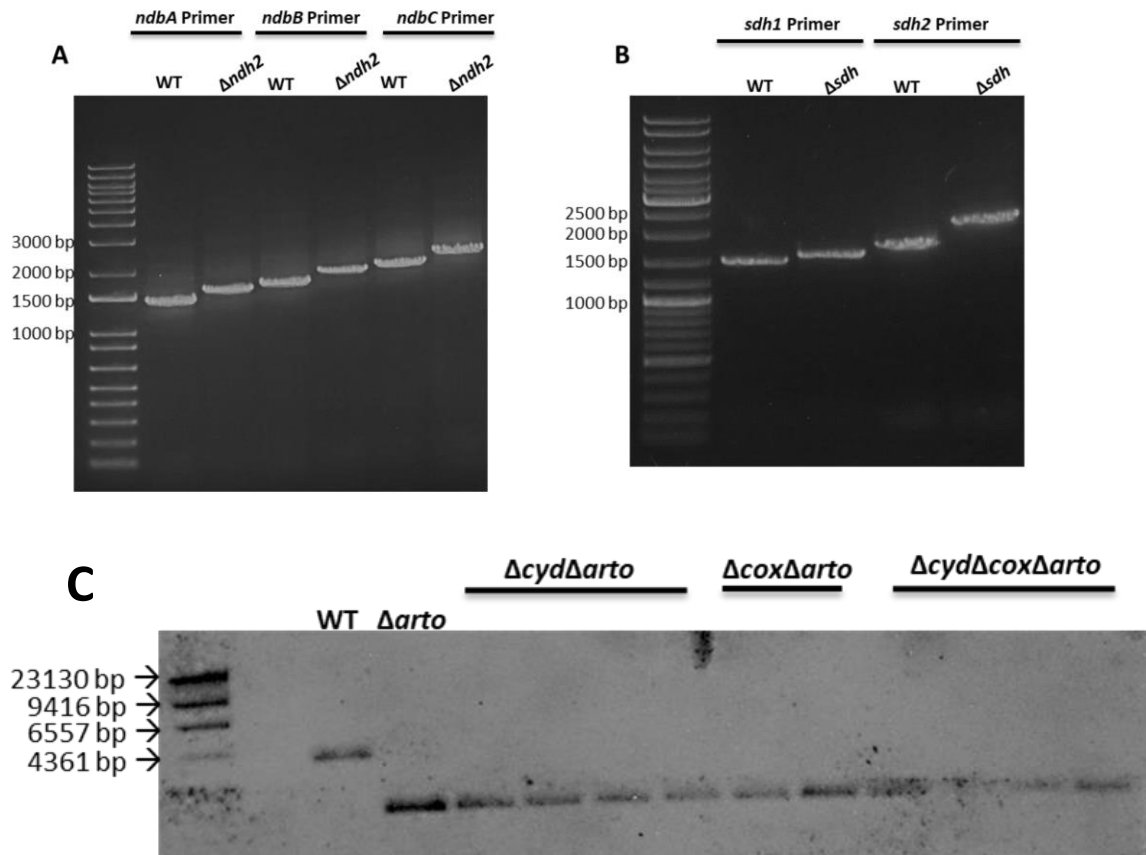


Figure S1. Agarose gels of PCR and southern hybridization to test segregation of the mutants. A) the deletion mutant of all the different type 2 dehydrogenase genes, B) the deletion mutant of the two *sdhB* genes, C) deletion strain of all the respiratory terminal oxidases ($\Delta cyd\Delta cox\Delta art$) called Δox in this study.

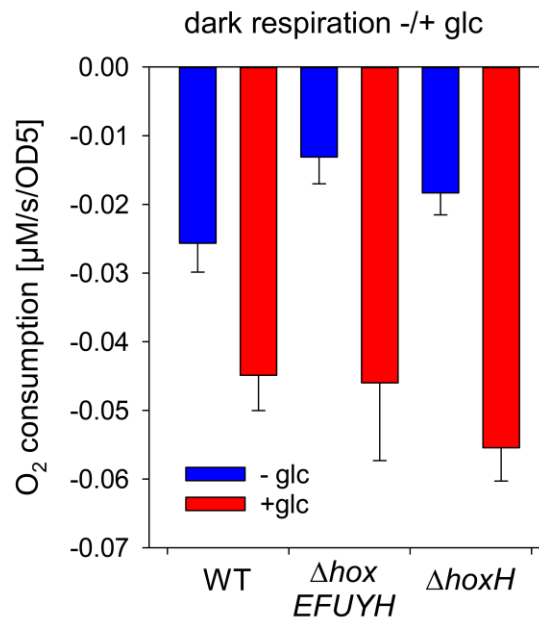


Figure S2. Dark oxygen consumption before and after addition of 10 mM glucose. The respiratory activity is given as μM O_2 consumed per second and at a density of $OD_{750} = 5$. Error bars show the standard deviation.

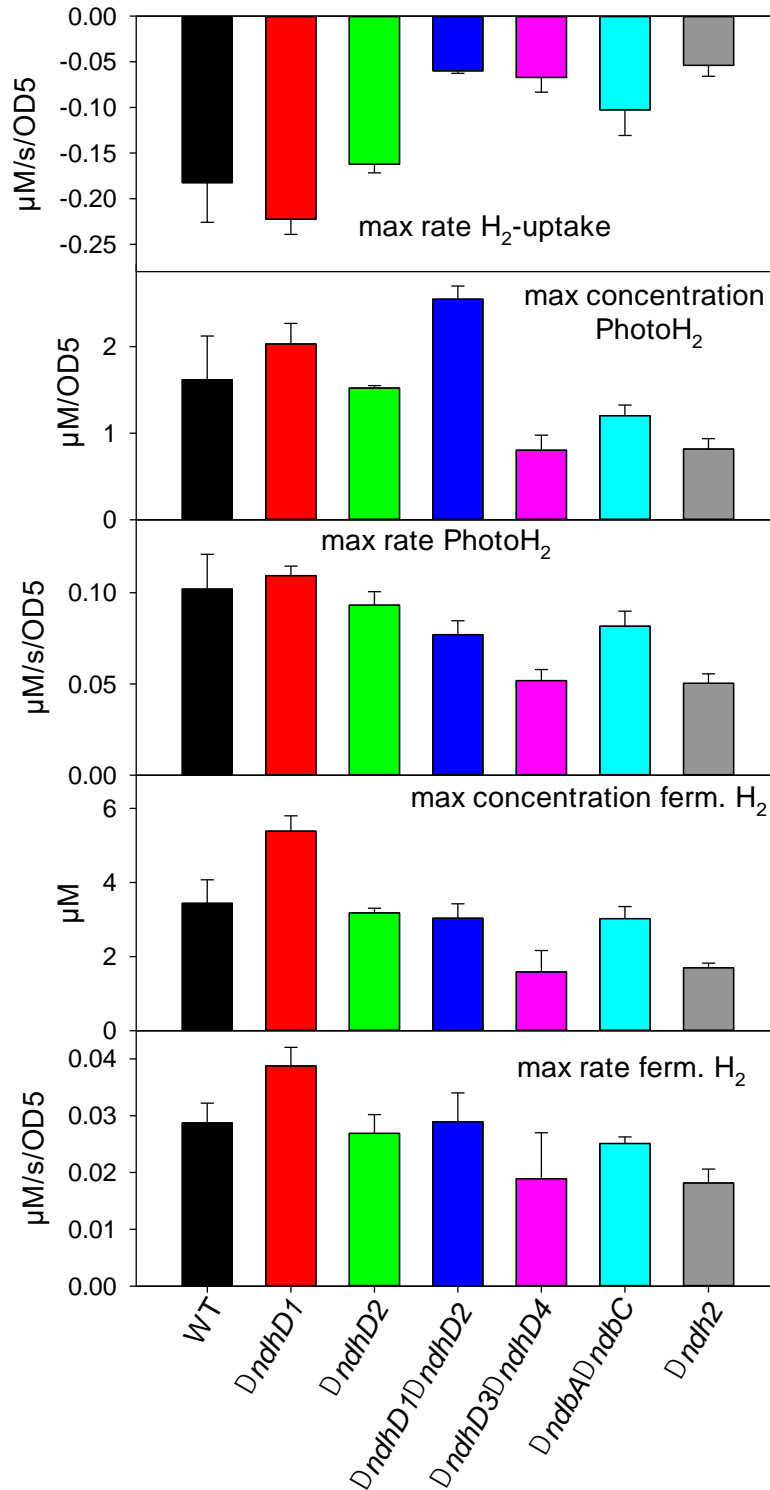


Figure S3. Analysis of the photoH₂ measurements. Experiments were performed as shown in Figure 2 for at least three different cultures of the same strain. During the course of the experiment the maximal rates of the different phases (fermentative H₂ production, PhotoH₂ production and H₂-uptake) were determined as well as the maximal concentrations of produced fermentative H₂ and PhotoH₂. Rates are given as $\mu\text{M H}_2$ produced or consumed per second and at a density of $\text{OD}_{750} = 5$. The maximum of photoH₂ production is also given for the same density. Please note that fermentative H₂ production is limited by thermodynamics and thus is independent of cell density while the amount of photoH₂ depends on the cell density, chlorophyll concentration and shading and is given as per cell density. Error bars show the standard deviation.

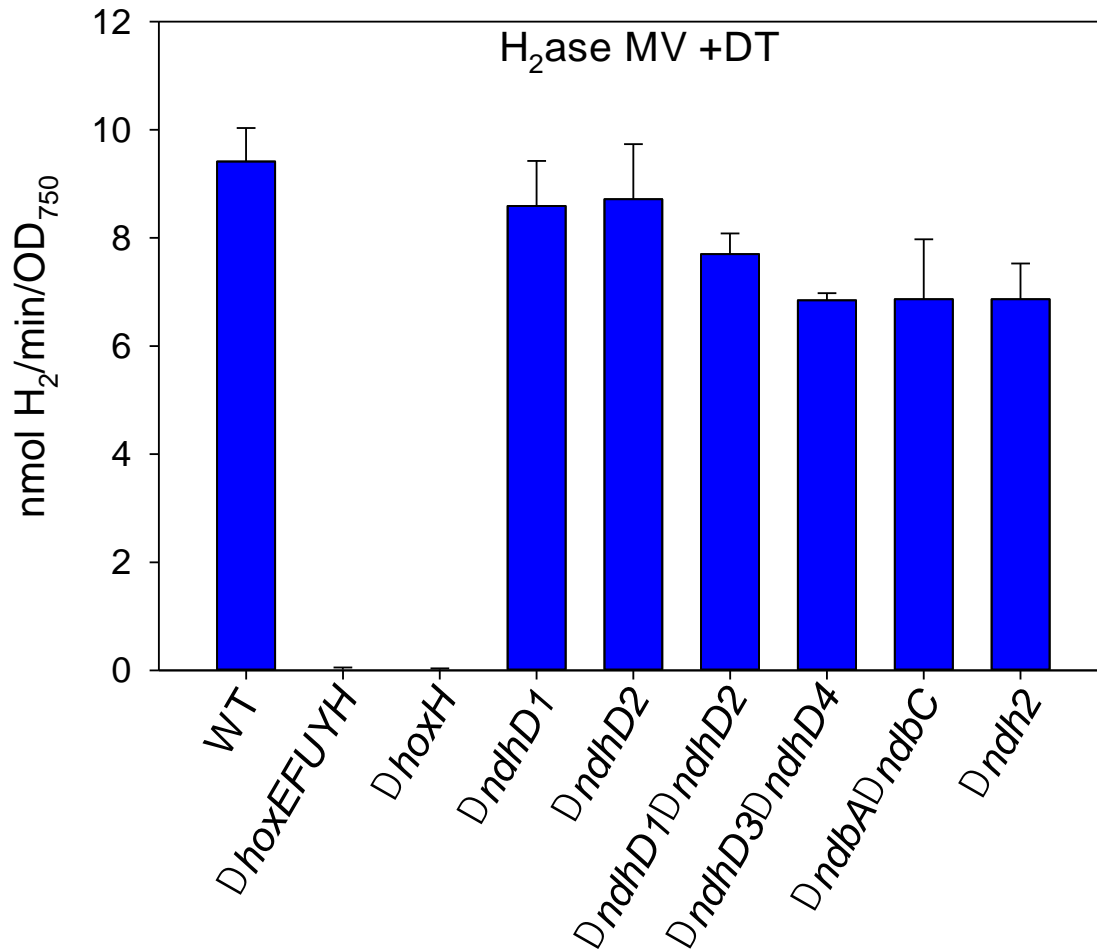
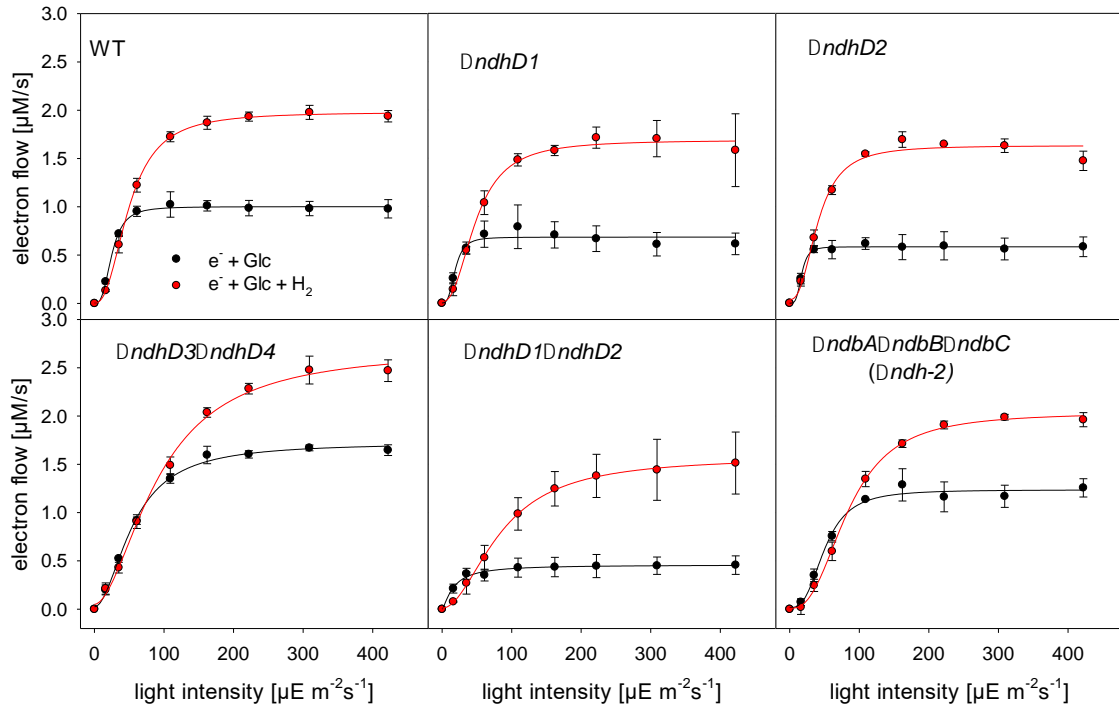


Figure S4. Hydrogenase activity as measured by the addition of 5 mM methylviologen and 10 mM dithionite to cell suspensions. The activity is directly proportional to the amount of hydrogenase present in the cells [14]. Error bars show the standard deviation of at least three independent biological replicates.

A



B

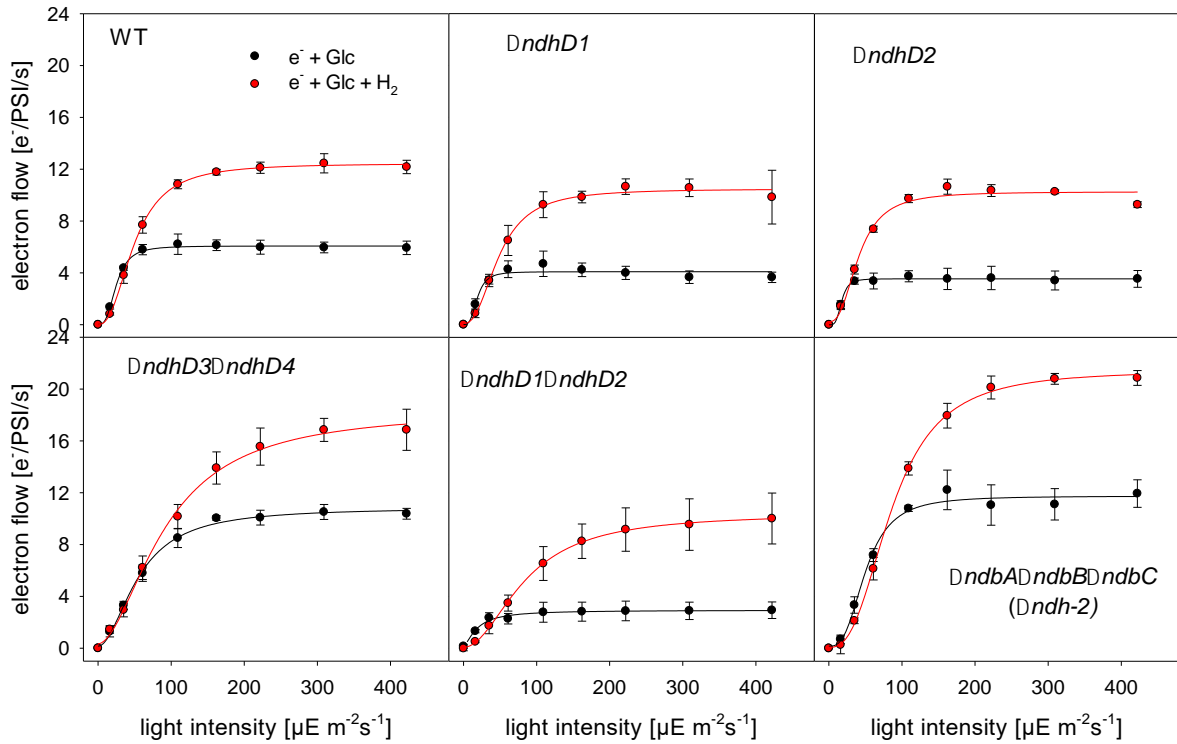


Figure S5. Electron flow through PSI as calculated from the DIRK measurements in the absence (black symbols and curves) and presence (red symbols and lines) of hydrogen. In (A) the values are given as μM e⁻/s and in (B) as e⁻/PSI/s. The difference of both curves in (A) is blotted in Figure 4. In A the rates are given as μM electrons/s at a cell density of OD₇₅₀ = 5.7. The error bars in (A) and (B) indicate the standard deviation of at least three independent cultures.

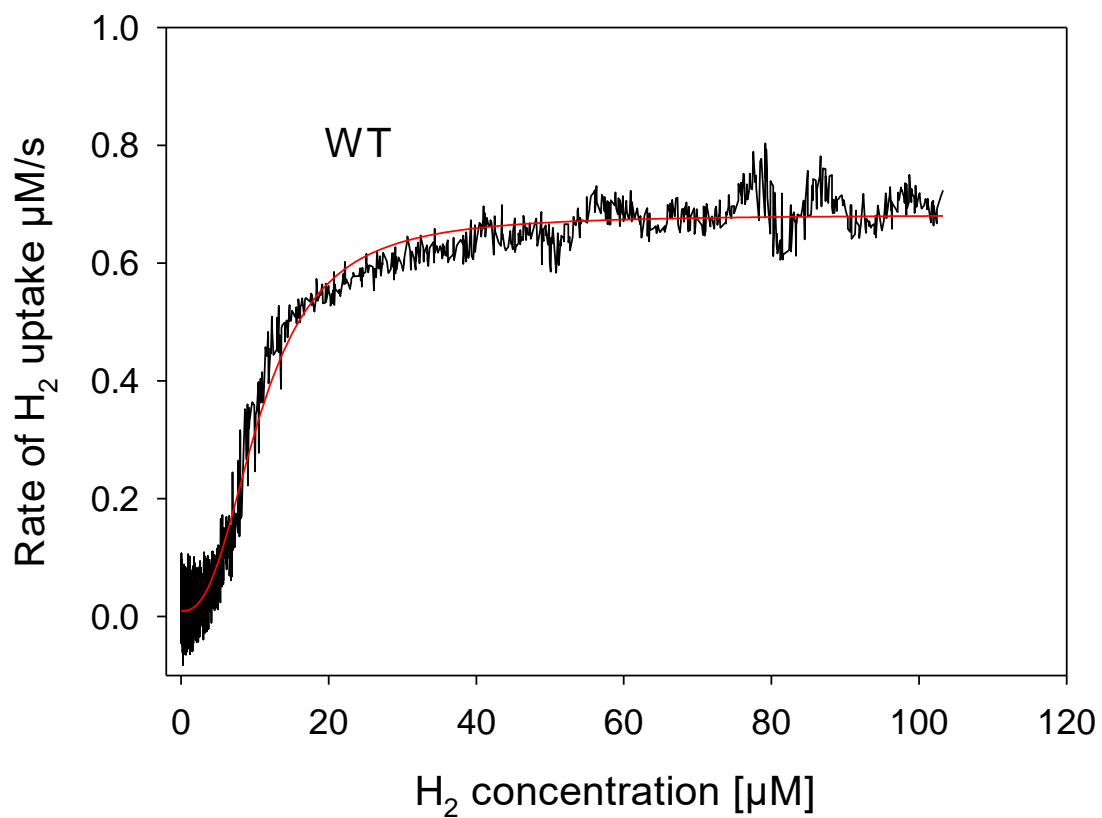


Figure S6. Hydrogen uptake rates plotted against actual H₂ concentration. H₂ uptake was followed in the light until completion. From the concentration curve as measured by the electrode the rate was calculated and plotted above against the H₂ concentration. The Michaelis-Menten blot thus gained was fitted with a Hill-equation (red line).

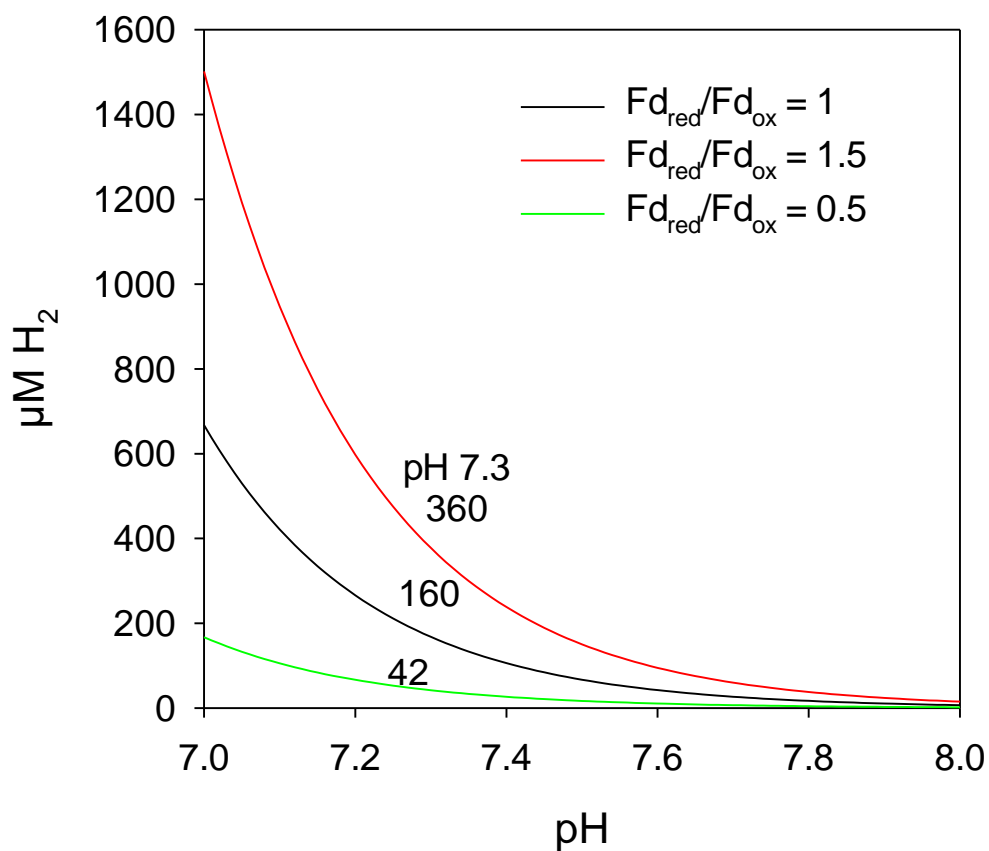


Figure S7. H_2 concentration curves in equilibrium with a specific Fd_{red}/Fd_{ox} ratio plotted against pH. To calculate the H_2 concentration that is in equilibrium with a specific ratio of reduced to oxidized ferredoxin 1 the Nernst equation was used and the data was plotted against the pH. At an intracellular pH of 7.3 the minimal concentration of hydrogen that could be reached for e.g. a ratio of Fd_{red}/Fd_{ox} of 0.5 is 42 μM .

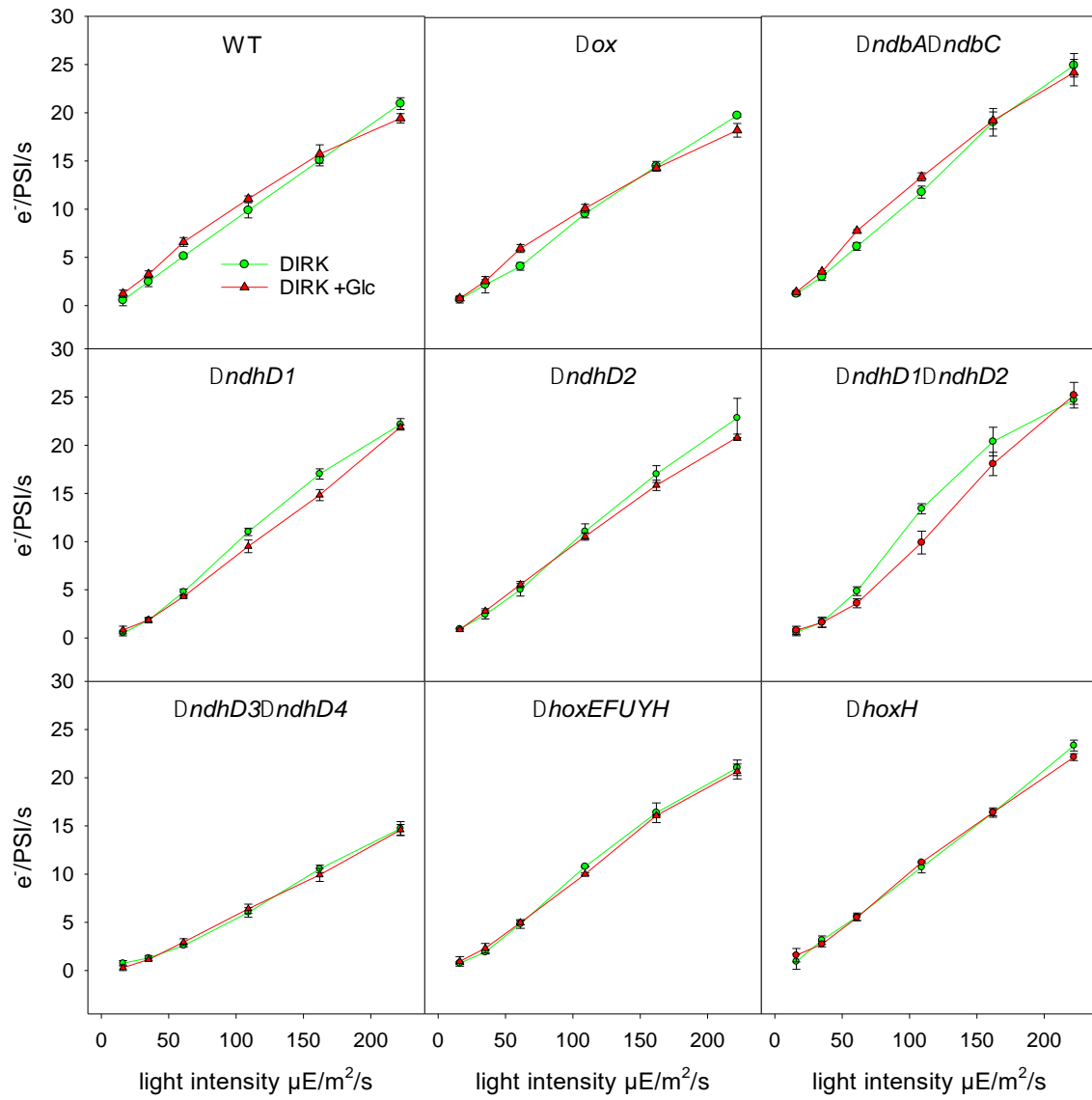


Figure S8. Electron flow through PSI as measured by DIRK before (green) and after (red) glucose addition. Only wild type cells, the mutant without terminal respiratory oxidases (Δox) and the mutant lacking the type 2 dehydrogenases ($\Delta ndbA\Delta ndbC$) show a slightly increased electron flow after glucose addition in the range of their growth light intensity.

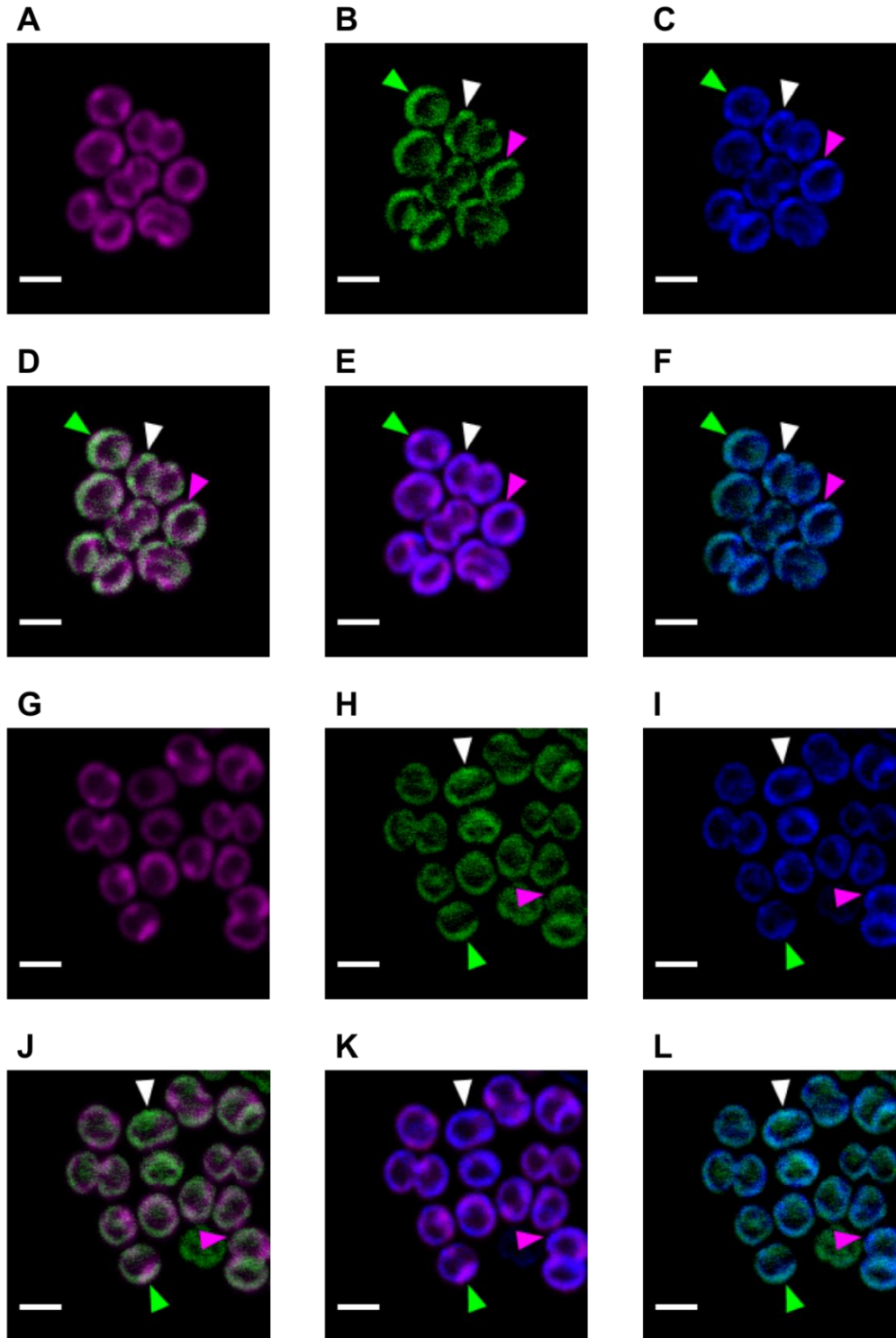


Figure S9. Distribution of Hox and NDH-1 in *Synechocystis* wild type cells grown photoautotrophically at $30 \mu\text{mole photons m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$ and following anoxia. Confocal fluorescence micrographs for photoautotrophic (A-C) and anoxic (G-L) showing the chlorophyll fluorescence, GFP fluorescence and YFP fluorescence respectively. Fluorescence micrograph overlays for photoautotrophic (D-F) and anoxic conditions (J-L) showing the merge of chlorophyll/GFP, chlorophyll/YFP and GFP/YFP respectively. Scale bar represent $2 \mu\text{m}$. (A-F) Cells grown a at $30 \mu\text{mole photons m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$. (G-L) Cells grown at $30 \mu\text{mole photons m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$ with the addition of glucose oxidase and catalase. The chlorophyll/GFP fluorescent micrographs are overlaid with chlorophyll in magenta and GFP (Hox) in green (D & J). The chlorophyll/YFP fluorescent micrographs are overlaid with chlorophyll in red and YFP (NDH-1) in cyan. The Hox and NDH-1 fluorescent micrographs are overlaid with GFP in green and YFP in magenta. Green arrows highlight regions of Hox localisation. Magenta arrows highlight regions of NDH-1 localisation. White arrows highlight regions of Hox and NDH-1 co-localisation.

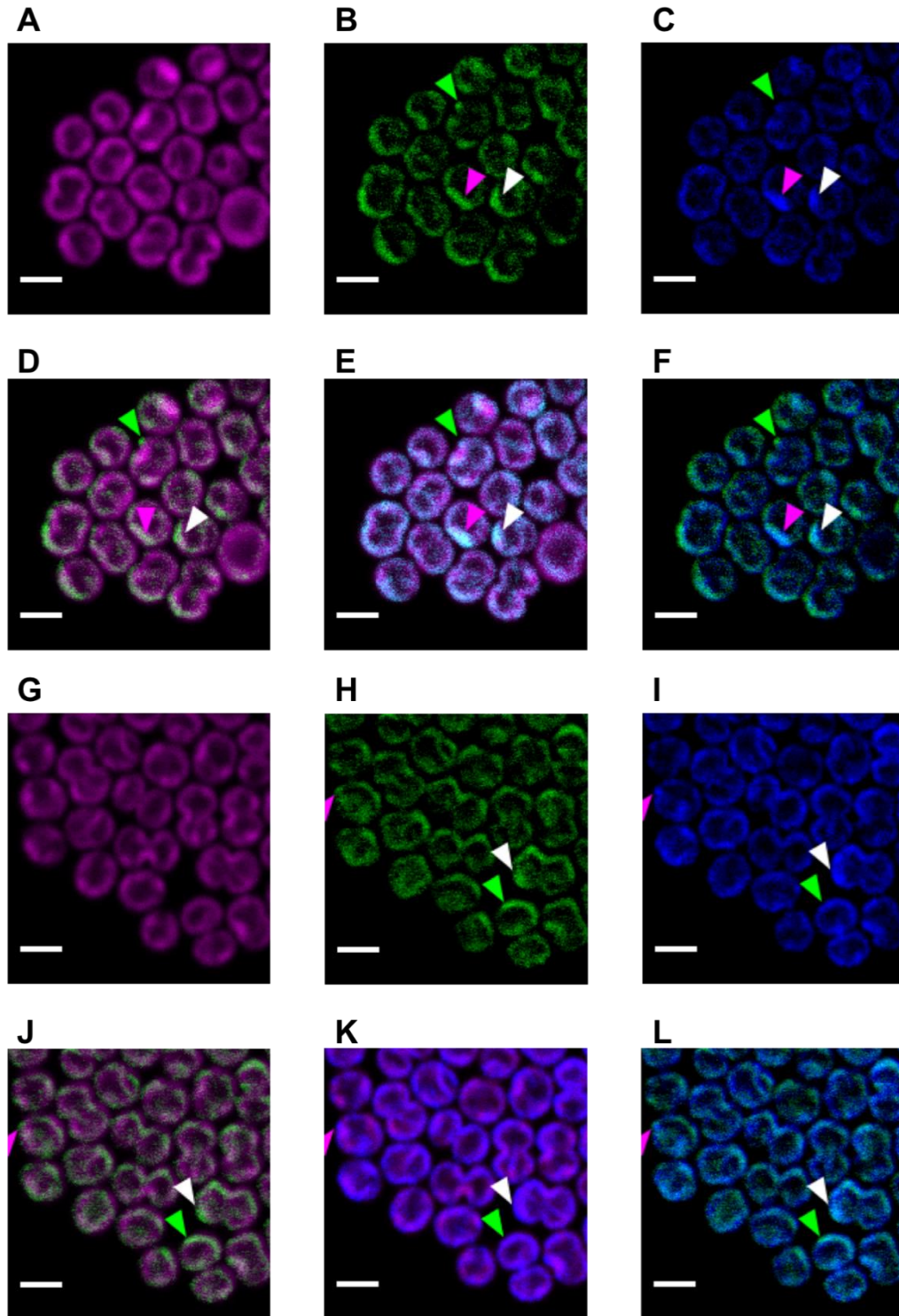


Figure S10. Distribution of Hox and NDH-1 in *Synechocystis* $\Delta ndhD1\Delta ndhD2$ grown photoautotrophically at $30 \mu\text{mole photons m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$ and following anoxia (A-L). Confocal fluorescence micrographs for photoautotrophic (A-C) and anoxic (G-I) showing chlorophyll fluorescence, GFP fluorescence and YFP fluorescence respectively. Fluorescence micrograph overlays for photoautotrophic growth (D-F) and anoxic conditions (J-L) showing the merge of chlorophyll/GFP, chlorophyll/YFP and GFP/YFP respectively. Scale bar represents $2 \mu\text{m}$. (A-F) Cells grown a at $30 \mu\text{mole photons m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$. (G-L) Cells grown at $30 \mu\text{mole photons m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$ with the addition of glucose oxidase and catalase. The chlorophyll/GFP fluorescent micrographs are overlaid with chlorophyll in magenta and GFP (hox) in green (D & J). The chlorophyll/YFP fluorescent micrographs are overlaid with chlorophyll in red and YFP(NDH-1) in cyan. The Hox and NDH-1 fluorescent micrographs are overlaid with GFP in green and YFP in magenta. Green arrows highlight regions of Hox localisation. Magenta arrows highlight regions of NDH-1 localisation. White arrows highlight regions of Hox and NDH-1 colocalization.

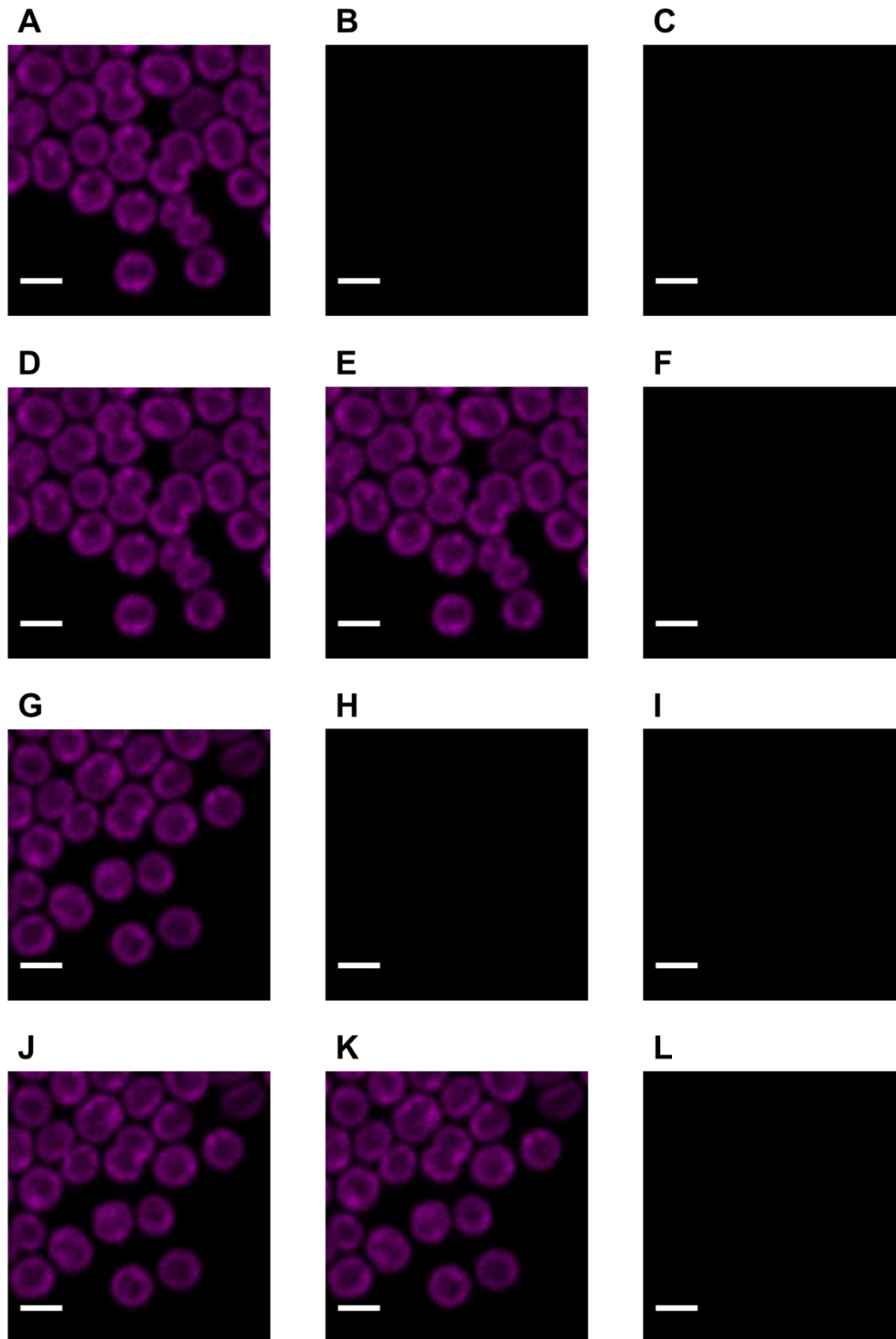


Figure S11. Assessment of autofluorescence in *Synechocystis* wild type cells grown photoautotrophically at 30 $\mu\text{E}/\text{m}^2/\text{s}$ and following anoxia. Confocal fluorescence micrographs for photoautotrophic (A-C) and anoxic (G-I) conditions showing photosynthetic pigment fluorescence, GF-fluorescence and YFP-fluorescence, respectively. Fluorescence micrograph overlay for photoautotrophic (D-F) and anoxic conditions (J-L) showing the merge of photosynthetic pigments/GFP, photosynthetic pigments/YFP and GFP/YFP, respectively. Scale bar represents 2 μm . (A-F) cells grown at 30 $\mu\text{E}/\text{m}^2/\text{s}$. (G-L) cells grown at 30 $\mu\text{E}/\text{m}^2/\text{s}$ with the addition of glucose, glucose oxidase and catalase.

Table S1: Primers used in this study for plasmid construction and PCR screening.

Primer name	sequence	Fragment amplified	construct
coxout1	CTATAGGGCGAATTGGGTACATTACGGTTAAAGCAGGAT	upstream recombination-site	Deletion of <i>ctaDI</i> (<i>slr1137</i>)
coxin1	AGAGATTTATCTAATTTCTTTTTTCGTCGACGATTCTCAGCGGCAATAGTCATAAA		
Em1	GTCGACGAAAAAAGAAATTAGATAAA	Em-cassette	
Em2	GTCGACTTACTTATTAATAATTTATAGC		
coxin2	GCTATAAATTATTTAATAAGTAAGTCGACGATGCGGCAGGAAGTTAGTTT	downstream recombination-site	
coxout2	AGGGAACAAAAGCTGGAGCTGGCATCACACTGCGATAAAT		
cydout1	CTATAGGGCGAATTGGGTACAGAAGGAGTTTACGATCGCCAA	upstream recombination site	Deletion of <i>cydA</i> and <i>cydB</i> (<i>slr1379</i> and <i>slr1380</i>)
cydin1	TTGGCACCCAGCCTGCGCGATTACTCAAAAAATCCTGCATCTGTAA	Sp-cassette	
Sp-KG	TCGCGCAGGCTGGGTGCCAA		
Sp-rev	GCCCTCGCTAGATTTTAATGCGGAT	downstream recombination site	
cydin2	ATCCGCATTAAAATCTAGCGAGGGCAAATTTGTCACCGACTAGGGAGTT		
cydout2	AGGGAACAAAAGCTGGAGCTTGCAACGGGTGAGCATCCAATTT		
ARTOout1	CTATAGGGCGAATTGGGTACCTGGATCAGCTAATTACCCTAATTAGTA	upstream recombination site	deletion of <i>ctaDII</i> and <i>ctaEII</i> of the alternative respiratory terminal oxidase (<i>slr2082</i> , and <i>slr2083</i>)
ARTOin1Gm	GGTTCGTGCCTTCATCCGTCGACAGCGGGAAAGGGCAGTGCTTGTTT	Gm-cassette	
Gm1	GTCGACGGATGAAGGCACGAACC		
Gm2	GTCGACCGAATTGTTAGGTGGCG	downstream recombination site	
ARTOin2Gm	CGCCACCTAACAAATTCGGTCGACCCAGCGAATTAATCTTTGGCAT		
ARTOout2	AGGGAACAAAAGCTGGAGCTCTAGAATTCACAGTCATAGGCAA		
ndbAout1	CTATAGGGCGAATTGGGTACAATATTTTCGCCGTTGCTATGAA	upstream recombination site	deletion of <i>ndbA</i> (<i>slr0851</i>)
ndbAin1	GGTTCGTGCCTTCATCCGTCGACGCATGGTCCTCCAACACCACTTT	Gm-cassette	
Gm1	GTCGACGGATGAAGGCACGAACC		
Gm2	GTCGACCGAATTGTTAGGTGGCG	downstream recombination site	
ndbAin2	CGCCACCTAACAAATTCGGTCGACTAATATATTTGTCCTGGGGGATTT		
ndbAout2	AGGGAACAAAAGCTGGAGCTAGCTATGGTGGGGTTTACCGAA		
ndbBout1	CTATAGGGCGAATTGGGTACCCACCAAAGGCGATCGCCACTTA	upstream recombination site	deletion of <i>ndbB</i> (<i>slr1743</i>)
ndbBin1	TCAATAATATCGAATTCCTGCAGCCGTGGTCGAGCGTCCGTCATAAT	Cm-cassette	
Cm1	CTGCAGGAATTCGATATTATTG		
Cm2	AAGCTTGATGGCGGCACCTCGCT	downstream recombination site	
ndbBin2	AGCGAGGTGCCGCATCAAGCTTAAAAATGAACCTTCCTGAGGGAAA		
ndbBout2	AGGGAACAAAAGCTGGAGCTATGGGGGTGGTAATAGGCCATT		
ndbCout1	CTATAGGGCGAATTGGGTACAATCACCGCCGCCAGGTTCAAT		deletion of <i>ndbC</i> (<i>slr1484</i>)

<i>ndbCin1</i>	TTGGCACCCAGCCTGCGCGAAAAGTGGGGCCAATTTCTCTGGAAA	upstream recombination site		
Sp-KG	TCGCGCAGGCTGGGTGCCAA	Sp-cassette		
Sp-rev	GCCCTCGCTAGATTTTAATGCGGAT			
<i>ndbCin2</i>	ATCCGCATTAAAAATCTAGCGAGGGCACCGGAAAAGGGAAAGGGCTCCTT	downstream recombination site	deletion of <i>sdhB1</i> (<i>sll1625</i>)	
<i>ndbCout2</i>	AGGGAACAAAAGCTGGAGCTGGACAATGATGGGATGGAGGGTAT	upstream recombination site		
<i>sdhB1out1</i>	CTATAGGGCGAATTGGGTACGACAGTTCTGCTTCCGGTCAA	upstream recombination site		
<i>sdhB1in1</i>	GGTTCGTGCCTTCATCCGTCGACATTTTGCAAACAATTTCCATGGTA	Gm-cassette		
Gm1	GTCGACGGATGAAGGCACGAACC			
Gm2	GTCGACCGAATTGTTAGGTGGCG			
<i>sdhB1in2</i>	CGCCACCTAACAATTCGGTCGACTTCGTTTATTTGACTTGATGGAT	downstream recombination site	deletion of <i>sdhB2</i> (<i>sll0823</i>)	
<i>sdhB1out2</i>	AGGGAACAAAAGCTGGAGCTTGAGCTGGCAATTTTGATGT	upstream recombination site		
<i>sdhB2out1</i>	CTATAGGGCGAATTGGGTACGAGAGTTTGGCCAAAAGTTGA	upstream recombination site		
<i>sdhB2in1</i>	TCAATAATATCGAATTCCTGCAGCTGTTGCGGTTTTTGGCGCAA	Cm-cassette		
Cm1	CTGCAGGAATTCGATATTATTG			
Cm2	AAGCTTGATGGCGGCACCTCGCT			
<i>sdhB2in2</i>	AGCGAGGTGCCGCCATCAAGCTTGCGGAAAAACTTGCCAATTTCT	downstream recombination site	construct for GFP-labelling of HoxF	
<i>sdhB2out2</i>	AGGGAACAAAAGCTGGAGCTTAACCGTTCCAATCGACTTT	upstream recombination site		
HoxF_Up_F	ACTAGTGAATTCGCGGCCGCTGCAAATGTACAAAATCCCACC	GFP and apramycin cassette		
HoxF_Up_R	CGGGCCCCGCGAGGACTTTGAGTAATTCTTCATATTC			
HoxF_GFP_F	ATTACTCAAAGTCCTGCCGGGCCGAGCTG	downstream recombination site		
HoxF_GFP_R	ATAAATTACCGAAATTCGGGGATCCGTCGACCTG			
HoxF_Down_F	GATCCCCGGAATTTGCGTAATTTATCCACTCAG			
HoxF_Down_R	CTATGCATCCAACGCGTTGGGAGCTCATGATTGCCTTCGGAAAAAAG	PCR screening	construct for YFP-labelling of NdhM	
HoxF_SC_F	TGTGGATTGGGGATGAGTGC			
HoxF_SC_R	TCCCAATGACCGGGTTTACG			
NdhM_Up_F	ACTAGTGAATTCGCGGCCGCTGCACCCAGCTTGGGCACTGT	upstream recombination site		
NdhM_Up_R	GGGCCCCGCGAGCGTTATCCAGCCAATATTTTCTGCAGTTTC	YFP and spectinomycin cassette		
NdhM_YFP_F	TTGGCTGGATAACGCTGCCGGGCCGAGCT			
NdhM_YFP_R	AATTGATACCAAGTGTAGGCTGGAGCTGCTTGAAGTTCCTATACTTTCTAGAGAATAGG			
NdhM_Down_F	CTCCAGCCTACACTTGGTATCAATTGACCATAACTGGAGGGAG	downstream recombination site		
NdhM_Down_R	CTATGCATCCAACGCGTTGGGAGCTAAGGGGCGGTCCAAGCCG	PCR screening		
NdhM_SC_F	TGGCTCGGATTTGGAGCATT			
NdhM_SC_R	GCACAGTGTTAAGCCTCCCT			