

Supplementary Information

Quorum-sensing synthase mutations re-calibrate autoinducer concentrations in clinical isolates of
Pseudomonas aeruginosa to enhance pathogenesis

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Contents:

- I. Supplementary Figures**
- II. Supplementary Tables**
- III. Supplementary References**

I. Supplementary Figures

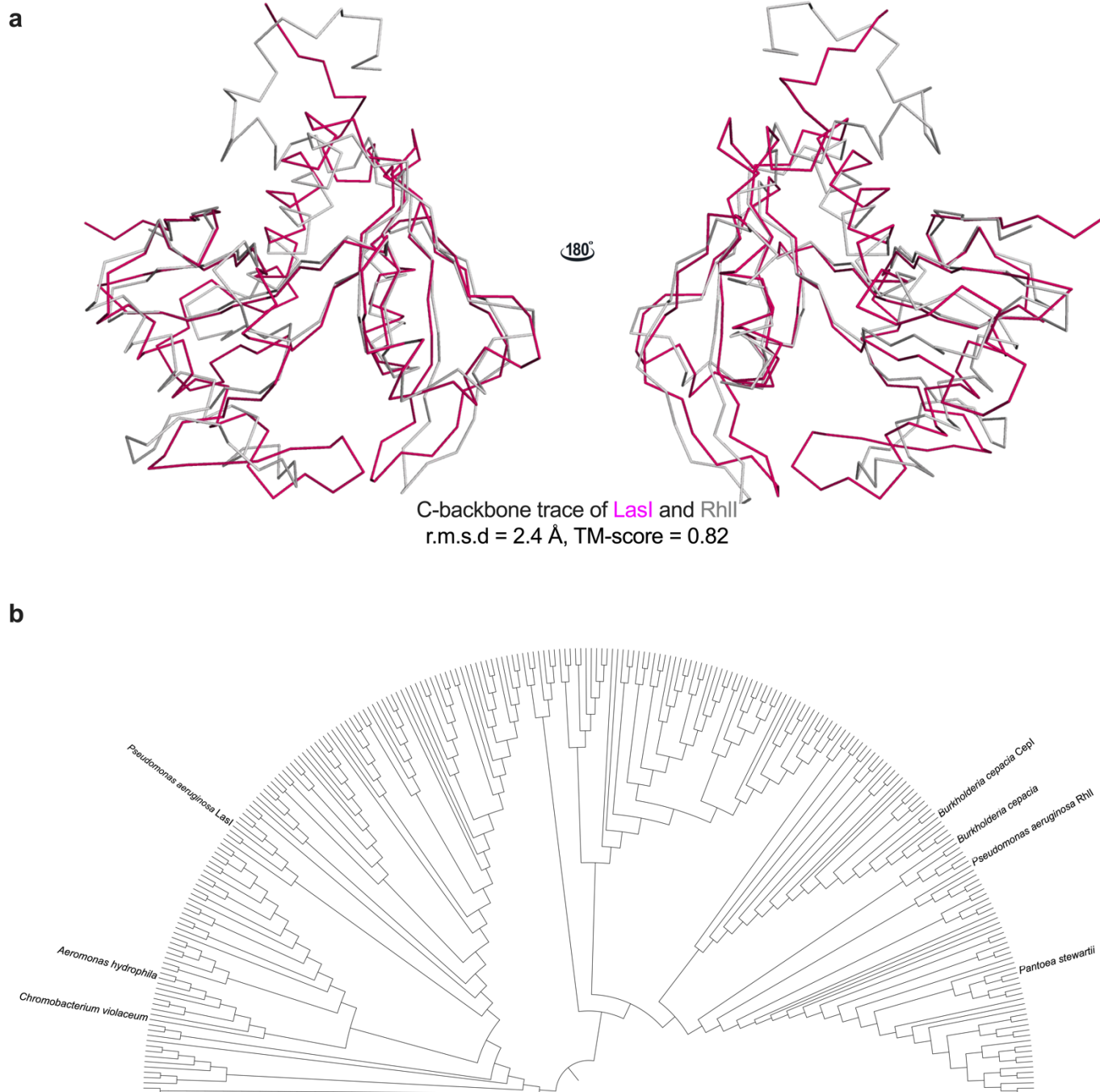
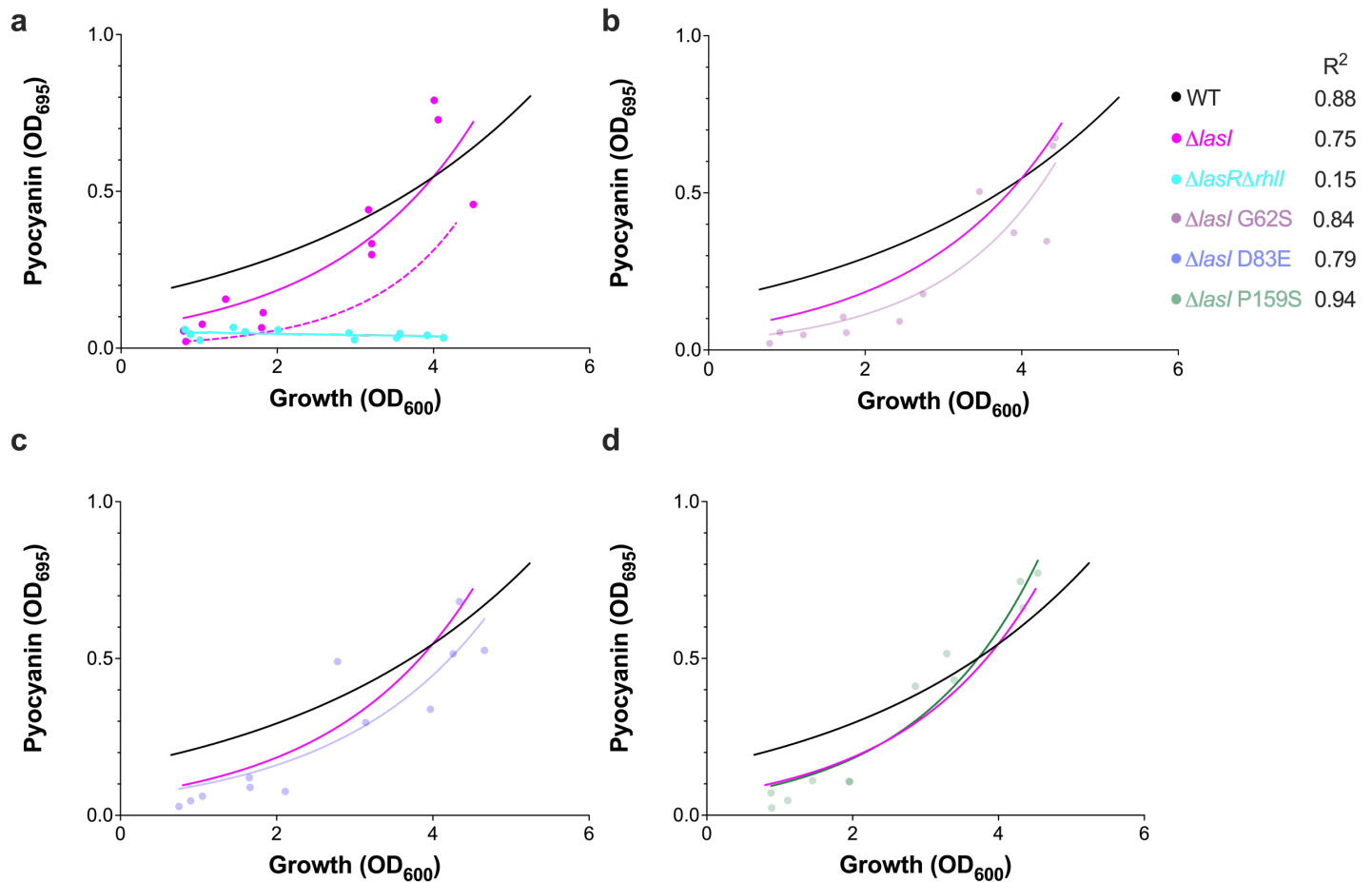


Figure S1: Structural comparison of AHL-synthases. (a) Structural overlay of the C-backbone of LasI (magenta) and RhlI (gray). The r.m.s.d. (root-mean-squared deviation) and TM-score were determined using the DockRMSD docking pose distance calculation¹. Protein pairs with a TM-score >0.5 are considered to be nearly the same fold. (b) Phylogenetic tree of RhlI orthologous sequences, highlighting the species *Chromobacterium violaceum*, *Aeromonas hydrophila*, *P. aeruginosa*, *Burkholderia cepacia*, and *Pantoea stewartii*. The phylogenetic reconstruction was based on the alignment of 264 orthologous protein sequences obtained from OrthoDB v11².



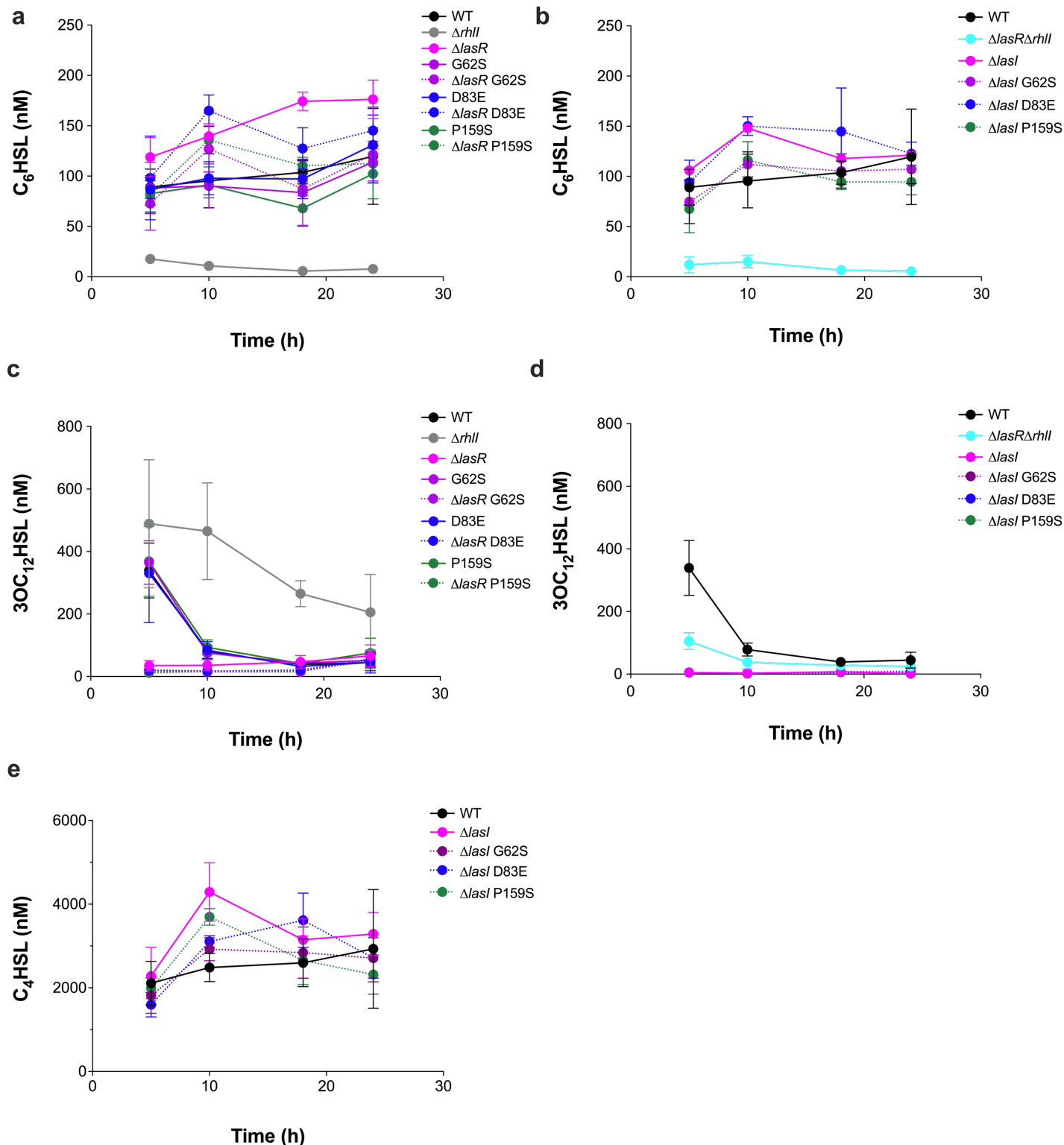


Figure S4: AHL levels produced in *P. aeruginosa* mutant strains measured by HRMS over time. Absolute concentrations of $C_6\text{HSL}$ and $3\text{OC}_{12}\text{HSL}$ synthesized by RhII variants in a ΔlasR background (a,c) and a ΔlasI background (b,d), respectively. (e) $C_4\text{HSL}$ concentrations synthesized by RhII variants in a ΔlasI background. Bars represent the mean of three biological replicates. Error bars represent standard deviations of the means of biological replicates.

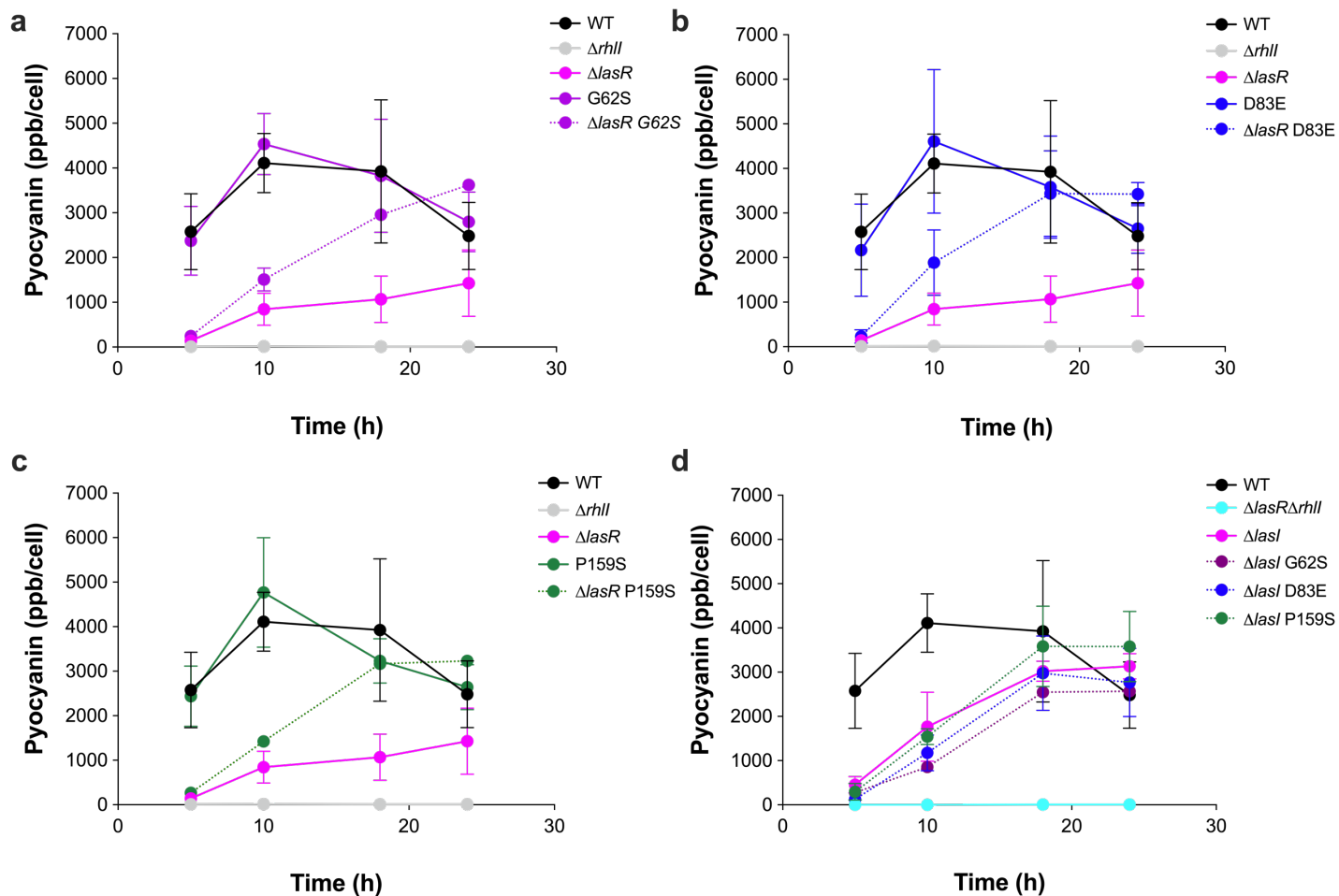


Figure S5: Pyocyanin production in *P. aeruginosa* mutant strains measured by HRMS over time. Absolute pyocyanin levels of PA14 control strains WT (black), $\Delta rhII$ (gray) and $\Delta lasR$ (magenta), as well as the (a) G62S variants, (b) D83E variants, (c) P159S variants in LasR+ (solid lines) and LasR- ($\Delta lasR$, dashed lines) backgrounds. (d) Pyocyanin synthesized by RhlI variants in a $\Delta lasI$ background. All pyocyanin measurements are normalized to the OD₆₀₀ at each time point. Bars represent the mean of three biological replicates. Error bars represent standard deviations of the means of biological replicates.

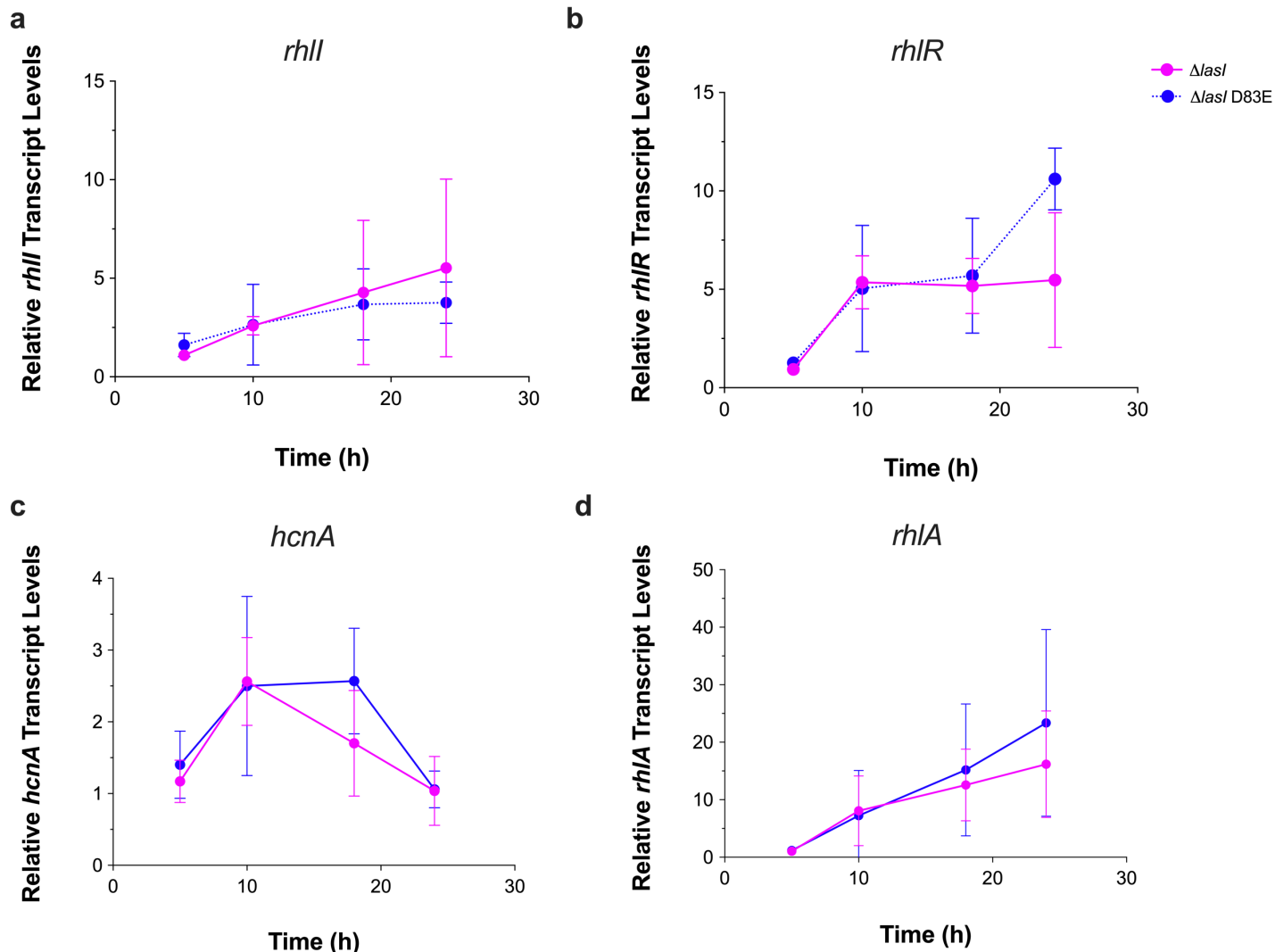


Figure S6: RhII variants increase *rhIR* transcription in a $\Delta lasI$ strain over time. The relative transcript levels of (a) *rhII* (b) *rhIR* (c) *hcnA*, and (d) *rhIA* in $\Delta lasI$ (magenta) and $\Delta lasI$ RhII D83E (blue) strains. Gene expression was normalized to *gyrA* in the $\Delta lasI$ strain at the 5-hour time point. Bars represent the mean of three biological replicates performed in technical duplicate. Error bars represent standard deviations of the means of biological replicates.

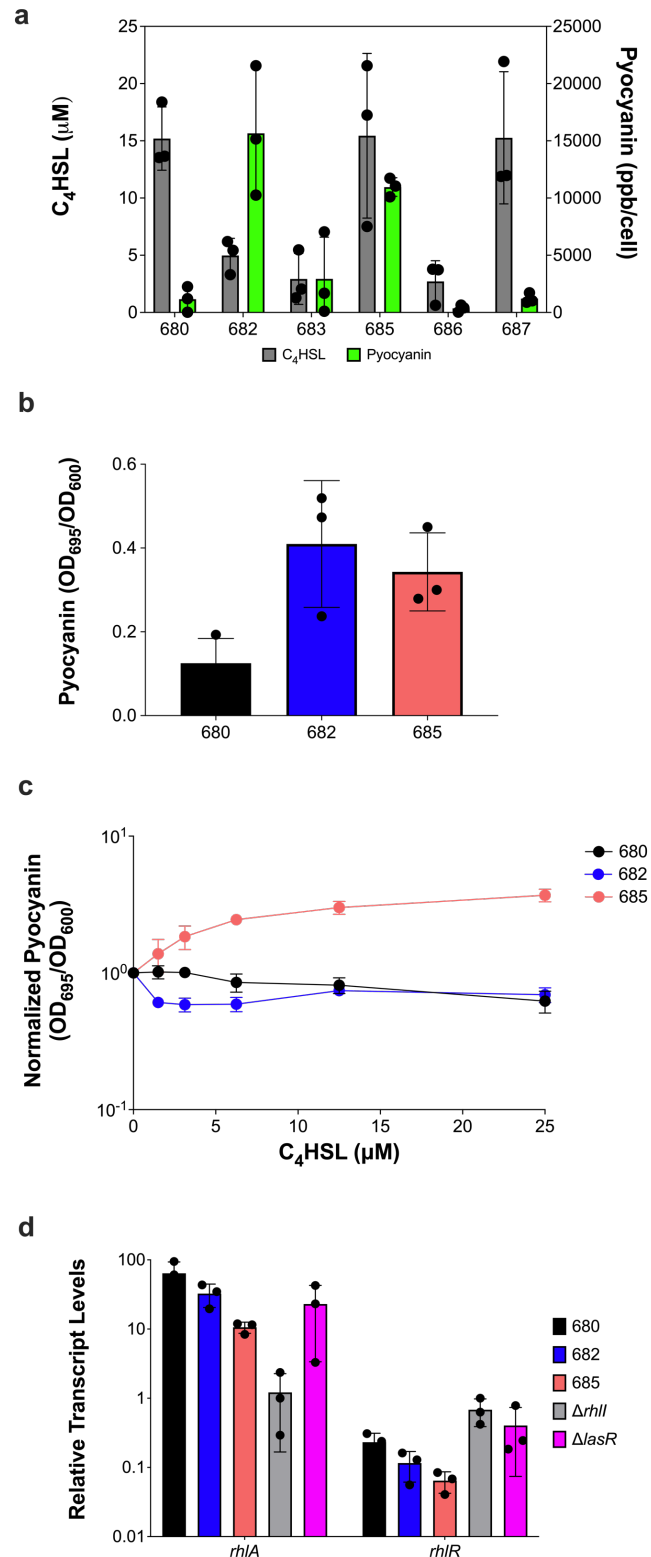


Figure S7: Virulence phenotype expression in clinical isolates is dependent on C₄HSL levels. (a) Pyocyanin and C₄HSL production of select clinical isolates with different *lasR* and *rhlI* mutations measured by HRMS using cell-free supernatant of high-density cultures grown in phosphate-limiting media. (b) Absolute pyocyanin levels using absorbance measurements. (c) C₄HSL dose-response assay of clinical strains grown in phosphate-limiting media. (d) qRT-PCR of *rhlA* and *rhlR* in clinical strains and PA14 *ΔlasR* and *ΔrhlI*. Bars represent the mean of three biological replicates performed in technical duplicate. Error bars represent standard deviations of the means of biological replicates. Gene expression was normalized to *gyrA* for *ΔrhlI*. All experiments were performed in biological triplicate.

II. Supplementary Tables

Table S1. *QS genotypes observed in the 56 clinical isolate cohort.*

SRR number	Source	LasR truncations and deletions	LasR substitutions	RhlI substitutions	Paczkowski lab strain ID
SRR13156973	urine isolate	1-239		D83E	
SRR13156785	wound isolate	1-239		WT	680
SRR13130527	urine clean catch isolate	1-239		D83E	
SRR13085620	urine isolate	1-239	R61S	D83E	
SRR13158623	urine isolate	1-239		D83E	
SRR13158585	knee isolate	1-239		WT	
SRR13156855	urine isolate	1-239		WT	
SRR13130543	tracheal aspirate isolate	1-239		WT	
SRR13130413	tracheal aspirate isolate	1-239		D83E	
SRR13156781	bronchoalveolar lavage isolate	1-172	V171R	D83E	
SRR13130516	blood isolate	1-239		D83E	
SRR13119849	urine isolate	1-239		D83E	
SRR13130514	sputum isolate	1-239		D83E	
SRR13088655	rectal swab	1-151, 153-239		D83E	
SRR13156788	ulcer isolate	1-239		D83E	
SRR13158616	blood isolate	1-239		D83E	
SRR13158527	blood isolate	1-239		D83E, G62S	
SRR13158548	sputum tracheal aspirate isolate	1-87, 116-239		D83E, G62S	
SRR13158481	urine isolate	1-239	L236P	D83E, G62S	683
SRR13158660	leg isolate	1-144, 153-239		D83E, G62S	
SRR13156975	foot isolate	1-148		D83E, G62S	
SRR13158514	blood isolate	116-239		D83E, G62S	682
SRR13156968	urine isolate	1-239		D83E, G62S	
SRR13158501	tracheal aspirate isolate	1-59, 116-239		D83E	
SRR13130517	sputum isolate	1-80, 116-239		D83E	685
SRR13158622	sputum induced isolate	1-239		D83E	686
SRR13156878	sputum isolate	1-239		D83E	

SRR13158638	rectal swab	1-239	G162D	D83E	
SRR13158542	rectal swab	1-239	G162D	D83E	
SRR13158634	tracheal aspirate isolate	1-239	A231V	D83E, P159S	687
SRR13158656	urine isolate	1-239	G191D	D83E, P159S	
SRR13158546	rectal swab	1-239	G191D	D83E	
SRR13158537	abdomen isolate	1-239		D83E	
SRR13145343	urine isolate	1-239	1-4, 9-239	D83E	
SRR13156977	urine isolate	1-172		D83E	
SRR13156852	urine isolate	1-172		D83E	
SRR13158663	urine isolate	1-172		D83E	
SRR13156789	urine isolate	1-172		D83E	
SRR13158497	urine isolate	1-172		D83E	
SRR13156870	urine isolate	1-172		D83E	
SRR13156967	urine isolate	1-172		D83E	
SRR13145342	urine isolate	1-173	K173N	D83E	
SRR13158480	urine isolate	1-172		D83E	
SRR13158505	urine isolate	1-172		D83E	
SRR13156880	urine isolate	1-172		D83E	
SRR13158479	urine isolate	1-172		D83E	
SRR13156871	urine isolate	1-172		D83E	

Table S2. *Strains and plasmids used in this study.*

Strain	Genotype	Plasmid	Resistance	Source
JPS0153	PA14 $\Delta lasI$			Mukherjee <i>et al.</i> 2017 ⁴
JPS0154	PA14 $\Delta rhII$			Mukherjee <i>et al.</i> 2017 ⁴
JPS0156	PA14 $\Delta lasR$			Mukherjee <i>et al.</i> 2017 ⁴
JPS0222	WT PA14			Gift from George O'Toole
JPS0841	PA14 $\Delta lasR rhII$ (D83E)			this study
JPS0842	PA14 $rhII$ (D83E)			this study
JPS0847	PA14 $\Delta lasR rhII$ (G62S)			this study
JPS0900	PA14 $\Delta lasR rhII$ (P159S)			this study
JPS0901	PA14 $rhII$ (G62S)			this study
JPS0958	PA14 $rhII$ (P159S)			this study
JPS0976	PA14 $\Delta lasI rhII$ (G62S)			this study
JPS1013	PA14 $\Delta lasR \Delta rhII$			this study
JPS1014	PA14 $\Delta lasI rhII$ (D83E)			this study
JPS1025	PA14 $\Delta lasI rhII$ (P159S)			this study
JPS0737	<i>E. coli</i> DH5a	pEXG2- <i>rhII</i>	Gent	this study
JPS0806	<i>E. coli</i> DH5a	pEXG2- <i>rhII</i> (G62S)	Gent	this study
JPS0828	<i>E. coli</i> DH5a	pEXG2- <i>rhII</i> (P159S)	Gent	this study
JPS0830	<i>E. coli</i> DH5a	pEXG2- <i>rhII</i> (D83E)	Gent	this study

Table S3. Primers used in this study.

Name	Sequence	Purpose
oJP1320	ttatt <u>aagctt</u> TTCGAGCGCGAGGAAATCCG	<i>rhII</i> for pEXG2 (HindIII)
oJP1321	ttatt <u>ggatcc</u> AAATCGCGCATCAGGTTCGG	<i>rhII</i> for pEXG2 (BamHI)
oJP1326	CAACACGATATCCAGCCCCT	<i>hcnA</i> RT primer
oJP1327	CATTGAGCACGTTGAGCACG	<i>hcnA</i> RT primer
oJP1328	CCTGGCCGAACATTTCAACG	<i>rhIA</i> RT primer
oJP1329	TTTCCACCTCGTCGTCCTTG	<i>rhIA</i> RT primer
oJP1330	GAGGAACTGGAAGCGGTCAA	<i>gyrA</i> RT primer
oJP1331	CTTCCTCGGTGATCAGGTCG	<i>gyrA</i> RT primer
oJP1414	CATGGCACCTATCCCAAGGC	<i>rhIR</i> RT primer
oJP1415	GTCGCTCCAGACCACCATTT	<i>rhIR</i> RT primer
oJP1416	CCGAGCTGGGGATGAAGATA	<i>rhII</i> RT primer
oJP1417	CCGTTGCGAACGAAATAGCG	<i>rhII</i> RT primer
oJP1426	gccctggcggtcatggcgacga	<i>rhII</i> Gly62Ser g184a
oJP1427	tcgtcgccatgagccgccagggc	<i>rhII</i> Gly62Ser g184a
oJP1428	caggtaggcgaagacctccttgagcaggtag	<i>rhII</i> Asp83Glu c249a
oJP1429	ctacctgctcaaggaggtcttcgcctacctg	<i>rhII</i> Asp83Glu c249a
oJP1502	cttctgcggcgagccgaggcgct	<i>rhII</i> Pro159Ser c475t
oJP1503	agcgcctcggctcgccgcagaag	<i>rhII</i> Pro159Ser c475t

III. Supplementary References

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3. Winsor, G. L. *et al.* Enhanced annotations and features for comparing thousands of *Pseudomonas* genomes in the *Pseudomonas* genome database. *Nucleic Acids Res* **44**, D646–D653 (2016).
4. Mukherjee, S., Moustafa, D., Smith, C. D., Goldberg, J. B. & Bassler, B. L. The RhIR quorum-sensing receptor controls *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* pathogenesis and biofilm development independently of its canonical homoserine lactone autoinducer. *PLoS Pathog* **13**, e1006504 (2017).