

Supporting Information

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Table S1. Inactivating CRISPR-Cas eliminates persister cell resuscitation on glucose agarose gel pads. Single persister cells were observed using light microscopy (Zeiss Axio Scope.A1). The total number and waking number of persister cells are shown after 6 hours on 0.4 wt% glucose minimal medium. Fold-change in waking is relative to BW25113. These results are the combined observations from two independent experiments (independent culture results separated by “/”), and standard deviations are shown. Sample microscope images are shown in **Fig. 1**.

	Total cells	Waking cells	% waking	Fold- change
BW25113	504/382	199/248	52 ± 18	1
$\Delta cas2$	516/677	6/15	1.7 ± 0.7	-30.9
$\Delta spacer$	323/174	10/7	3.6 ± 0.7	-14.6

Table S2. Inactivating CRISPR-Cas causes cell death and ghost cell formation. For resuscitated cells, persister cells were washed with PBS twice, resuscitated by M9 0.4% glucose for 10 min and stained with LIVE/DEAD reagents. Exponential cells were grown to a turbidity of 0.8 (at 600 nm) and stationary cells were grown to turbidity of 2.0. The ghost cells in the persister population were visualized using a Zeiss Axioscope.A1 microscope. The results are the combined observations from two independent experiments (independent culture results separated by “/”). The microscope images are shown in **Fig. 1AB** and **Fig. S6**.

	Strains	Total cells	Dead cells	Ghost cells	% Ghost cells	fold-change ghost cells	% dead	fold-change dead cells
Resuscitated	BW25113	52/115	2/7	0/1	0.6	1	5.4	1
	$\Delta cas2$	142/106	54/38	38/13	20.6	34	37.1	6.9
	$\Delta spacer$	161/221	76/76	-	-	-	37.8	7.0
Exponential	BW25113	153/147	0/2	-	-	-	0.7	1
	$\Delta cas2$	59/40	1/2	-	-	-	3.4	4.9
	$\Delta spacer$	95/146	1/5	-	-	-	2.1	3.15
Stationary	BW25113	492/123	1/0	-	-	-	0.1	1
	$\Delta cas2$	1136/173 6	14/18	-	-	-	1.13	11.2
	$\Delta spacer$	200/113	19/8	-	-	-	8.26	81.3
	$\Delta casE$	208/175	9/10	-	-	-	5.02	49.4
	$\Delta 9 \Delta cas2$	833/1541	10/13	-	-	-	1.02	
	$\Delta spacer3$	136/297	8/73	-	-	-	15.23	
	$\Delta spacer12$	513/396	213/92	-	-	-	32.38	

Table S3. CRISPR-Cas does not affect cryptic prophage excision in stationary cells but produces the CRISPR array. (A) Fold changes in excision are relative to the wild-type strain as determined by qPCR. **(B)** Fold changes in the CRISPR array are relative to the wild-type strain as determined by qRT-PCR (the Δ spacer strain was used as a negative control). Cycle numbers (C_t) are indicated for each sample including that for the target genes as well as that of the house-keeping gene, *purM*, which was used to normalize the data. *cas2* served to inactivate crRNA production due to a polar mutation. Fold changes in the transcription of various targets (i.e., cryptic prophage CP4-57, e14, DLP-12, Spacer3, and Spacer12) with and without *cas2*⁺ (*cas2*⁺/*cas2*⁻) were calculated as described earlier [42]:

$$2^{-(C_{t \text{ target_cas2}^+} - C_{t \text{ purM_cas2}^+})} / 2^{-(C_{t \text{ target_cas2}^-} - C_{t \text{ purM_cas2}^-})}$$

(A) qPCR

Gene	<i>purM</i>		CP4-57		e14		DLP-12	
Strain	WT	<i>cas2</i>	WT	<i>cas2</i>	WT	<i>cas2</i>	WT	<i>cas2</i>
C_T	9.30 ± 0.13	9.70 ± 0.18	30.45 ± 1.73	30.37 ± 0.68	16.30 ± 0.06	17.45 ± 0.51	30.58 ± 0.49	30.05 ± 0.5
ΔC_T			21.16 ± 1.73	20.67 ± 0.70	7.00 ± 0.15	8.16 ± 0.54	21.29 ± 0.51	20.35 ± 0.53
$\Delta\Delta C_T$				-0.48 ± 0.7		1.16 ± 0.54		-0.94 ± 0.53
fold				1.40		-2.23		1.92

(B) qRT-PCR

Gene	<i>purM</i>			Spacer3			Spacer12		
Strain	WT	<i>cas2</i>	spacer	WT	<i>cas2</i>	spacer	WT	<i>cas2</i>	spacer
C_T	25.3 ± 0.5	22.2 ± 0.5	22.0 ± 0.2	30.68 ± 1.73	24.35 ± 0.93	-	33.60 ± 1.20	27.12 ± 1.22	-
ΔC_T				5.37 ± 1.08	2.19 ± 1.1	-	8.28 ± 1.31	4.96 ± 1.32	-
$\Delta\Delta C_T$					-3.20 ± 1.51	-		-3.33 ± 1.86	-
fold					9.11	-∞		10.02	-∞

Table S4. *E. coli* bacterial strains and plasmids utilized.

Strains and Plasmids	Features	Source
Strains		
BW25113	<i>rrnB3 ΔlacZ4787 hsdR514 Δ(araBAD)567 Δ(rhaBAD)568 rph-1</i>	[43]
BW25113 <i>Δcas1</i>	<i>Δcas1</i> , ΩKm ^R	[43]
BW25113 <i>Δcas2</i>	<i>Δcas2</i> , ΩKm ^R	[43]
BW25113 <i>Δcas2</i> ΔKm ^R	<i>Δcas2</i> , ΔKm ^R	this work
BW25113 <i>Δcas3</i>	<i>Δcas3</i> , ΩKm ^R	[43]
BW25113 <i>ΔcasA</i>	<i>ΔcasA</i> , ΩKm ^R	[43]
BW25113 <i>ΔcasB</i>	<i>ΔcasB</i> , ΩKm ^R	[43]
BW25113 <i>ΔcasC</i>	<i>ΔcasC</i> , ΩMr	[43]
BW25113 <i>ΔcasD</i>	<i>ΔcasD</i> , ΩKm ^R	[43]
BW25113 <i>ΔcasE</i>	<i>ΔcasE</i> , ΩKm ^R	[43]
BW25113 <i>Δspacer</i> (also called BW39292)	Δ(13 spacer region), ΩKm ^R	[11]
BW40114	<i>placuv5::cas3 paraB8p::casABCDE12spacers</i>	[44]
BW25113 <i>Δspacer3</i>	Δ(spacer region 3), ΔKm ^R	this work
BW25113 <i>Δspacer12</i>	Δ(spacer region 12), ΔKm ^R	this work
BW40114	BW25113 <i>lacUV5::cas3 araB8p::casABCDE12</i>	[44]
BW15113 Δ9	BW15113 lacking all 9 cryptic prophages	[13]
BW15113 Δ9 <i>cas2</i>	BW15113 Δ9 <i>cas2</i> , ΔKm ^R	this work
<i>ssrA</i>	<i>ssrA</i> , ΩKm ^R	[45]
Plasmids		
pCA24N	Cm ^R ; <i>lacI^q</i>	[39]
pCA24N_ <i>cas2</i>	Cm ^R ; <i>lacI^q</i> , P _{T5-lac} :: <i>cas2</i> ⁺	[39]
pKD4	FRT::Kan ^R ::FRT, Amp ^R	[40]
pCP20	FLP synthase, Amp ^R	[40]

Table S5. Primers used in this study for qRT-PCR and qPCR. * indicates excision primers.

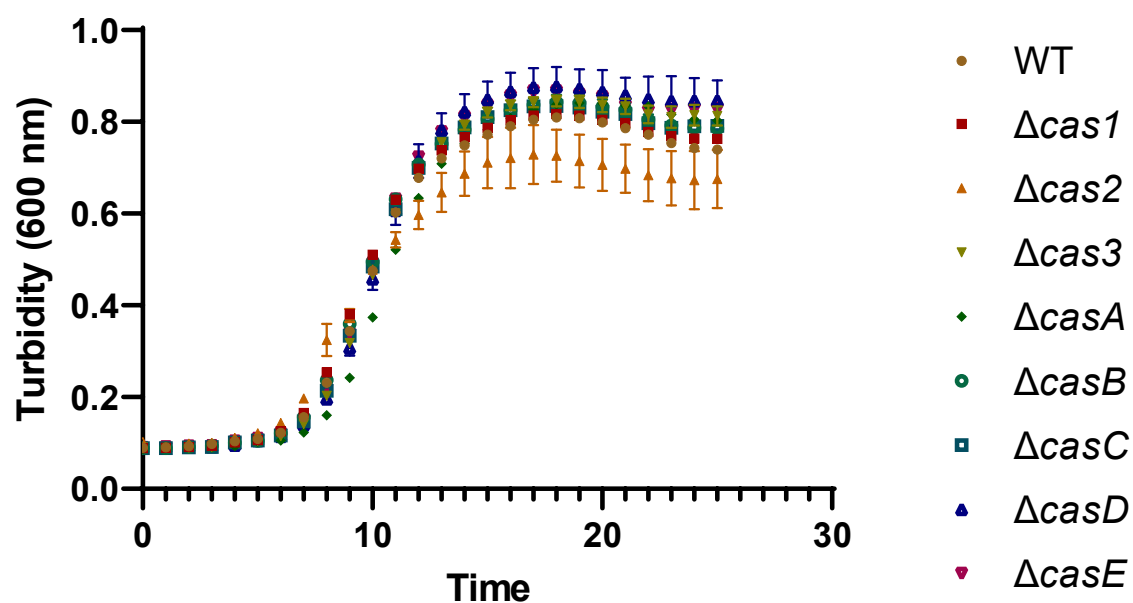
Gene	Sequence (5' to 3')
qRT-PCR	
<i>purM</i>	F: CGGTGTTGATATTGACGCGGG R: CAGCACGGGTTTCACGATATTTTG
<i>ydfD</i> (Qin)	F: TCAGCATTTGTGCTTGTCTG R: CTGCCGGGATTTTCGATATTA
<i>hokD</i> (Qin)	F: GCCCTGATCGTCATCTGTTT R: AGCTGTGAAGACAGCGACCT
<i>ypjF</i> (CP4-57)	F: TATGGCCTGACACTGAACGA R: GTTGTGTCACGAAAATCCT
<i>rzoD</i> (DLP-12)	F: TGCTCTGCGTGATGATGTTG R: TCTCTCTGAGGGTGAAATAATCC
<i>essD</i> (DLP-12)	F: CTCACAGTGGGCAGCAATAG R: TATTCACCTCTCGCAGCCTT
<i>Spacer3</i>	F: GATAAACCCTTTTCGCAGAC R: AGAAATTCCAGACCCGATCC
<i>Spacer12</i>	F: AACGCCTGAACCGAGAGTT R: CTGGGAGTTCTACCGCAGAG
qPCR	
*CP4-57	F: AAGCATGTAGTACCGAGGATGTAGG R: TATGTCTCCTCACCGTCTGGTCGG
*e14	F: GTGCAAACATCGGTGACGAA R: TTCAGCAGCTTAGCGCCTTC
*DLP-12	F: CAAAAGCCATTGACTCAGCAAGG R: CGGATAAGACGGGCATAAATGA
<i>purM</i> 400	F: CTGATTGCACTCGGTTCCAG R: CGTTTTACCGTTGGCATTG
Spacer 3-1	F: CATGCAATTACAACATCAGGGTA R: GCCATTGGTAAAACCTTCCA
Spacer 3-2	F: AAATTCCGAAAAAGCTCCTGA R: TGCTTTCAAGATTATGGCGTA
Spacer 6	F: CACGAAAGCCAGCCTATTCC R: CCGCTGTTTCTTTCTCCAGG
Spacer 8	F: GCCAGCATAATGAGATCGGC R: TTTTACCCAAACTCAGCGCG
Spacer 11	F: TGTGCAGTTGTACCAGTGGA R: CAACCCAGCAAAGTTTCGGA
Spacer 12-1	F: TGTATGTGCCCCGGTGTTAT R: GCAGATGAAGGCGCATTACA
Spacer 12-2	F: AGCTTTACACCTCGGCTCAT R: CCGGAACTCTTGTGTTGGTG
Spacer 12-3	F: TCTACAGGGAAAGGACGACC R: CTCTGCAACCAAAGTGAACCA
Spacer 13	F: ACAACCACTATCGCCCCTTT R: GGTAAGGCTGCATTGGGAAG
Deletions	
<i>cas2</i>	F: ACCTTAATGTAAACATTTTCCTTATTATTAAAGATCAGCTAATTCTTTGTTTGT GTAGGCTGGAGCTGCTTC R: CATTCCGCTTCCTGTTTCACTGGGAGATGCAGGCCATCGGAGTAGCTGA ACATATGAATATCCTCCTTAG
Spacer 3	F: GCTGGCGCGGGAACTCGCGACCGCTCAGAAATTCCAGACCCGATCCAA AGTGTAGGCTGGAGCTGCTTC R: AAAGGTGATGCCGAACACGCTGAGTTCCCCGCGCCAGCGGGGATAAACC GCATATGAATATCCTCCTTAG

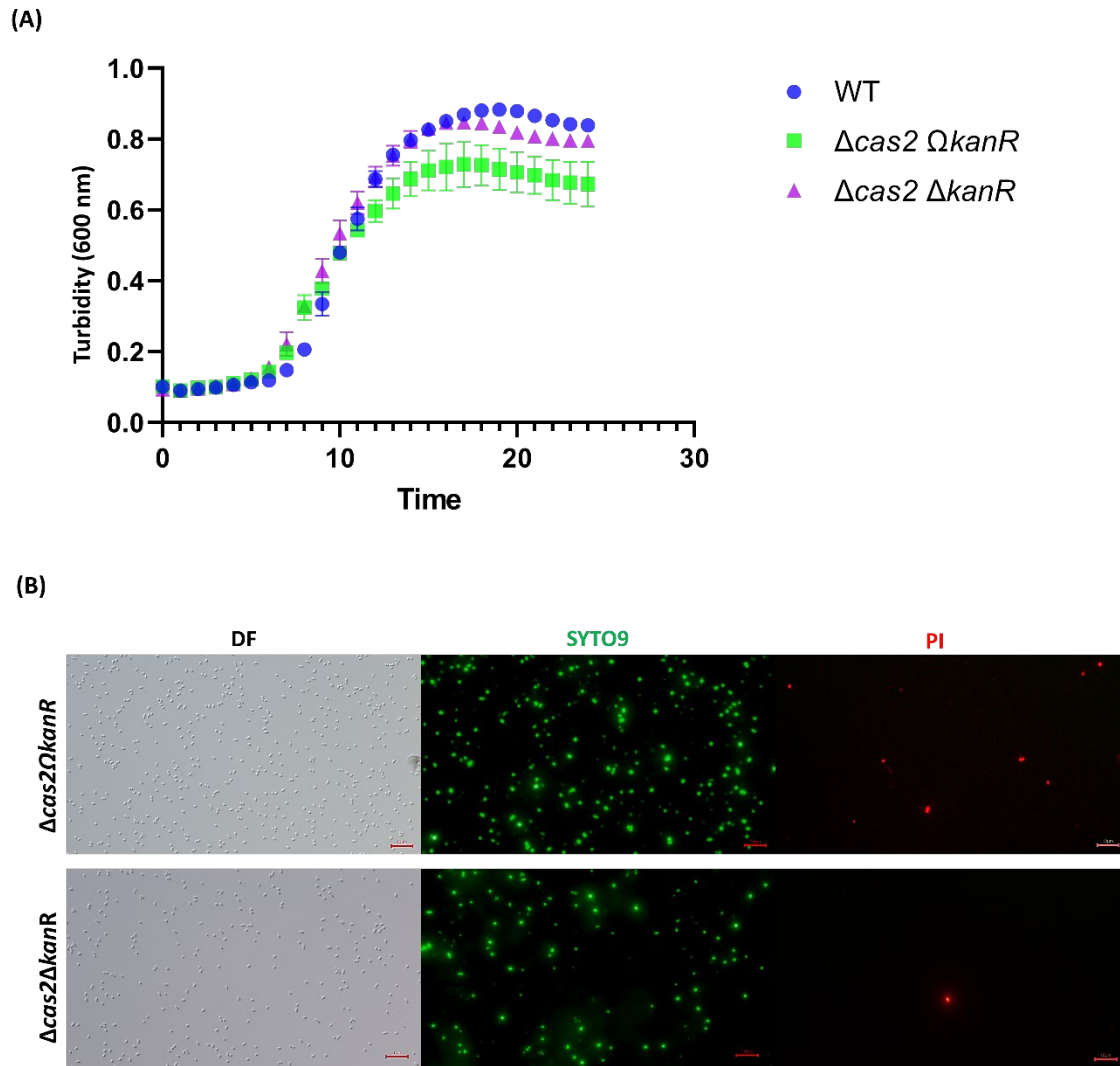
Spacer 12 **F:** CAGAGGCGGGGGAAGTCCAAGTGATATCCATCATCGCATCCAGTGCGCC
 CGTGTAGGCTGGAGCTGCTTC
 R: GGTTTGCAACGCCTGAACCGAGAGTTCCCCGCGCCAGCAGGGATAAACC
 GCATATGAATATCCTCCTTAG

Verification for *cas2* and Spacer

cas2 **F:** GAAAATGTACCTCCGCGCTT
 R: CCATCCAAATCTACCGGGGT

Spacer **F:** GGATCGGGTCTGGAATTTCT
 R: GGGGAACTCGTAGTCCATCA



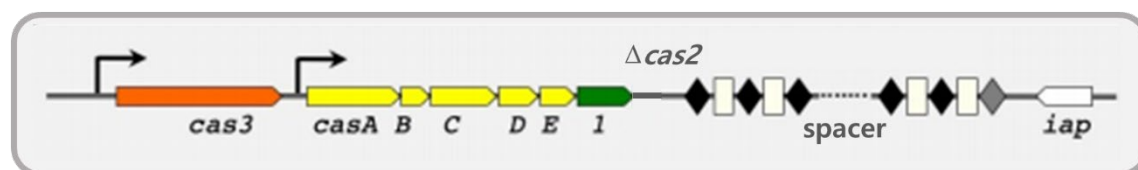


Supplementary Figure S2. Removing the kanamycin marker from the *E. coli* $\Delta cas2 \Omega kan^R$ strain to create the $\Delta cas2 \Delta kan^R$ strain (A) increased growth in M9 glucose medium at 37°C (turbidity at 600 nm shown and error bars indicate standard deviations from two independent cultures) and (B) reduced toxicity via the LIVE/DEAD assay for stationary cells showing the polar mutation due to the kanamycin marker in the $\Delta cas2 \Omega kan^R$ strain inhibits spacer formation, which results in reduced growth and increased toxicity. Representative images shown from two independent cultures.

BW25113



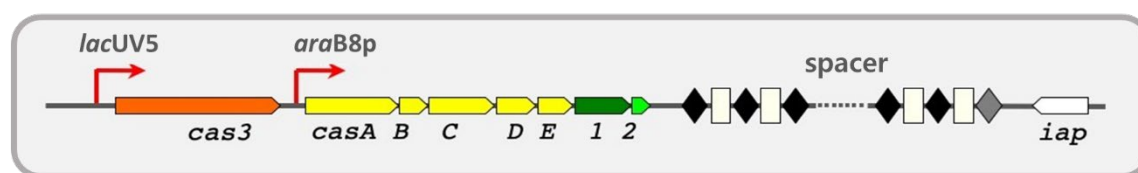
$\Delta cas2$



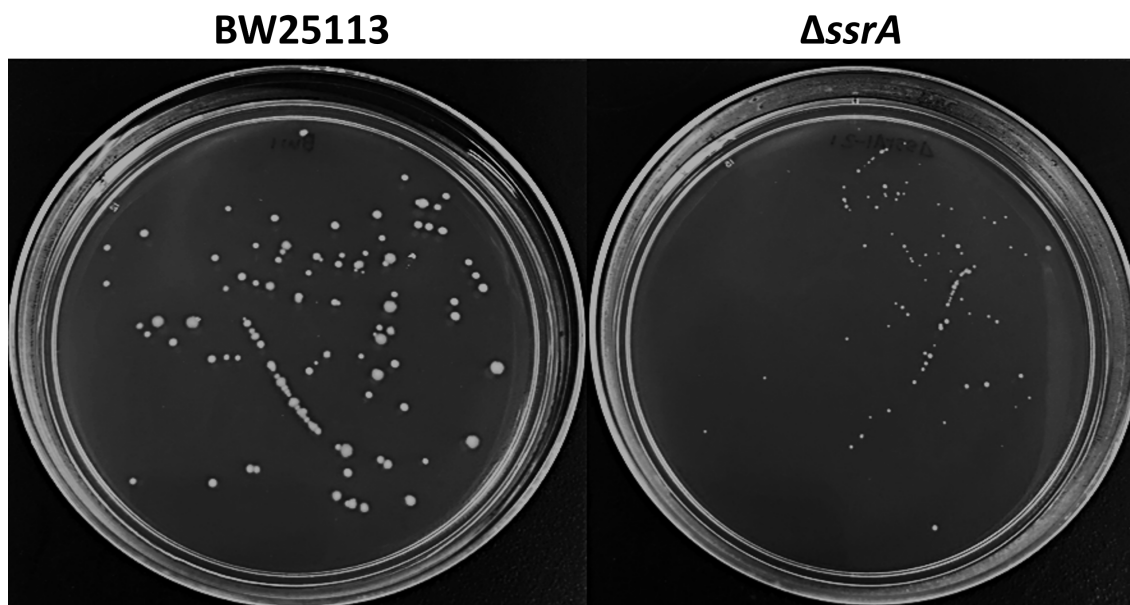
$\Delta spacer$



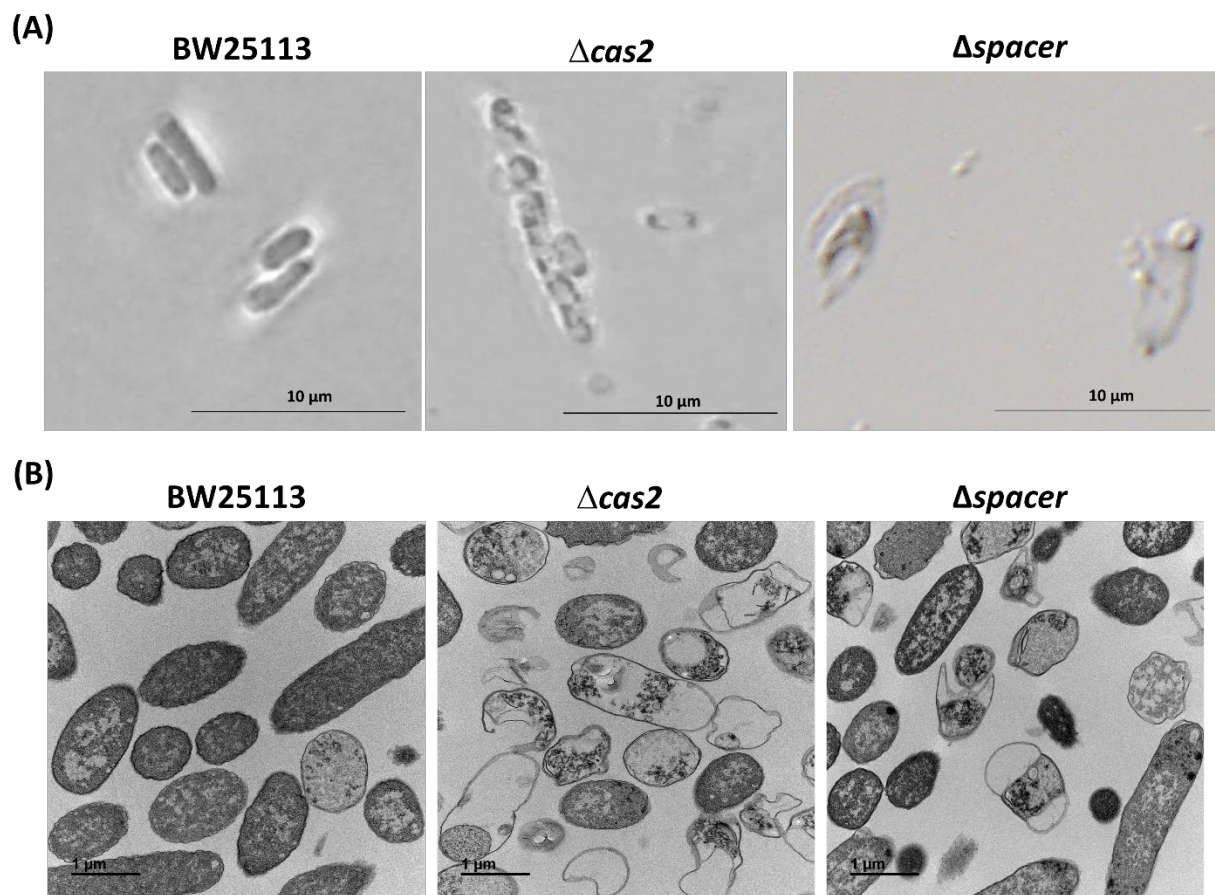
BW40114



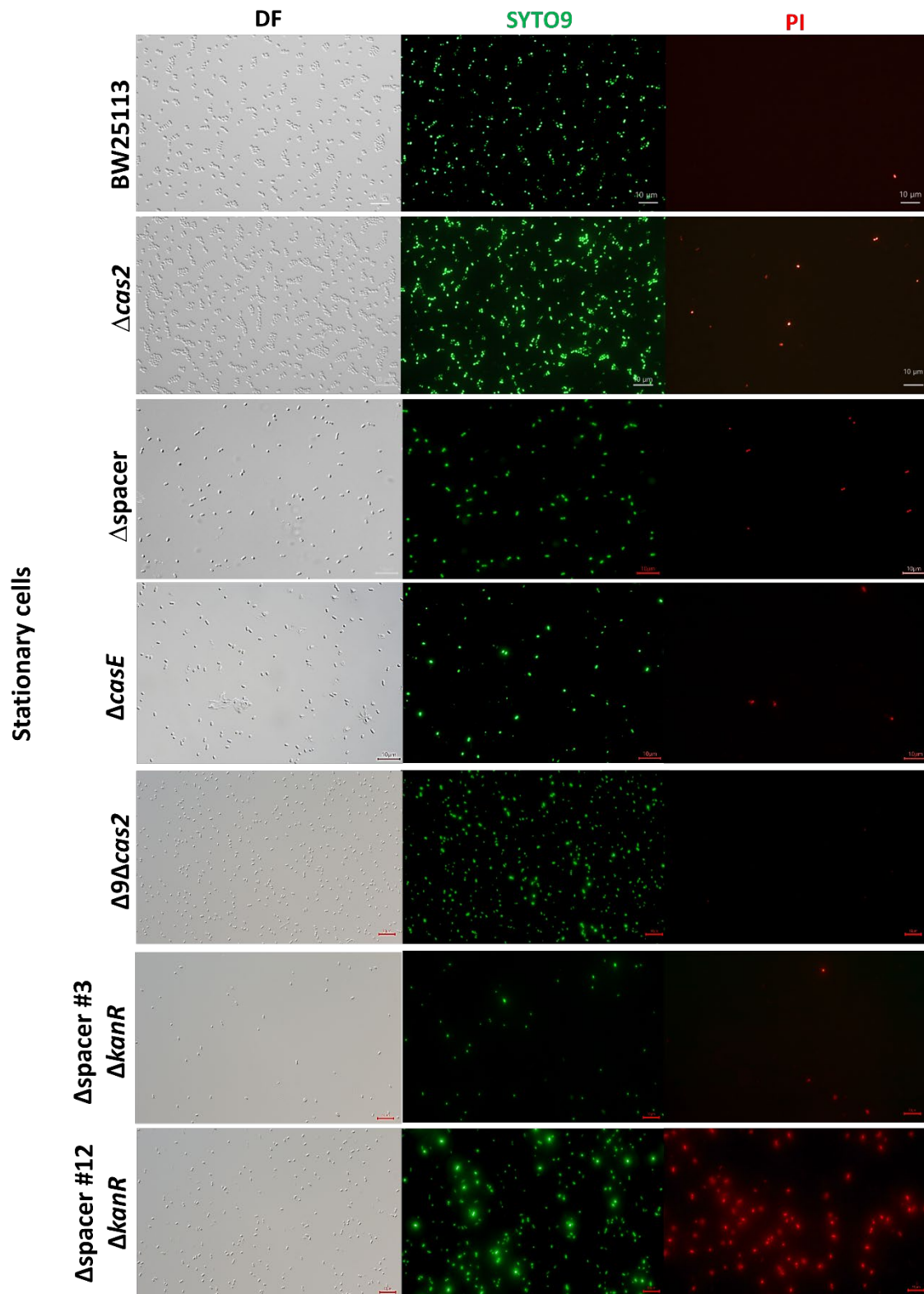
Supplementary Figure S3. Schematics of the CRISPR-Cas strains used in this study. All the strains are derivatives of isogenic host, BW25113 (see Table S4).

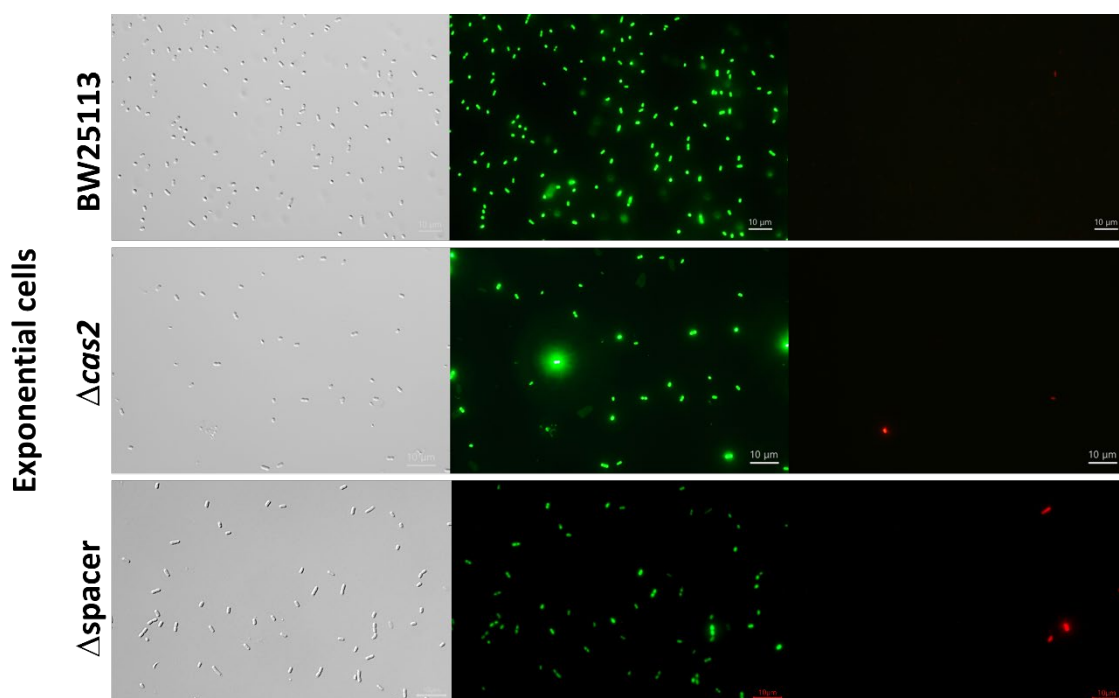


Supplementary Figure S4. As a control for growth rate and resuscitation, the *ssrA* mutation was checked and found to have no effect on persister resuscitation on LB plates although it grows 22% more slowly than the wild-type strain ($1.18 \pm 0.07/\text{h}$ vs. $1.49 \pm 0.03/\text{h}$, respectively). The number of *ssrA* persisters that resuscitated is 101 ± 2 vs. 100.0 ± 0.1 for the wild-type. Plates were incubated for 24 h at 37°C, and representative images shown from two independent cultures.

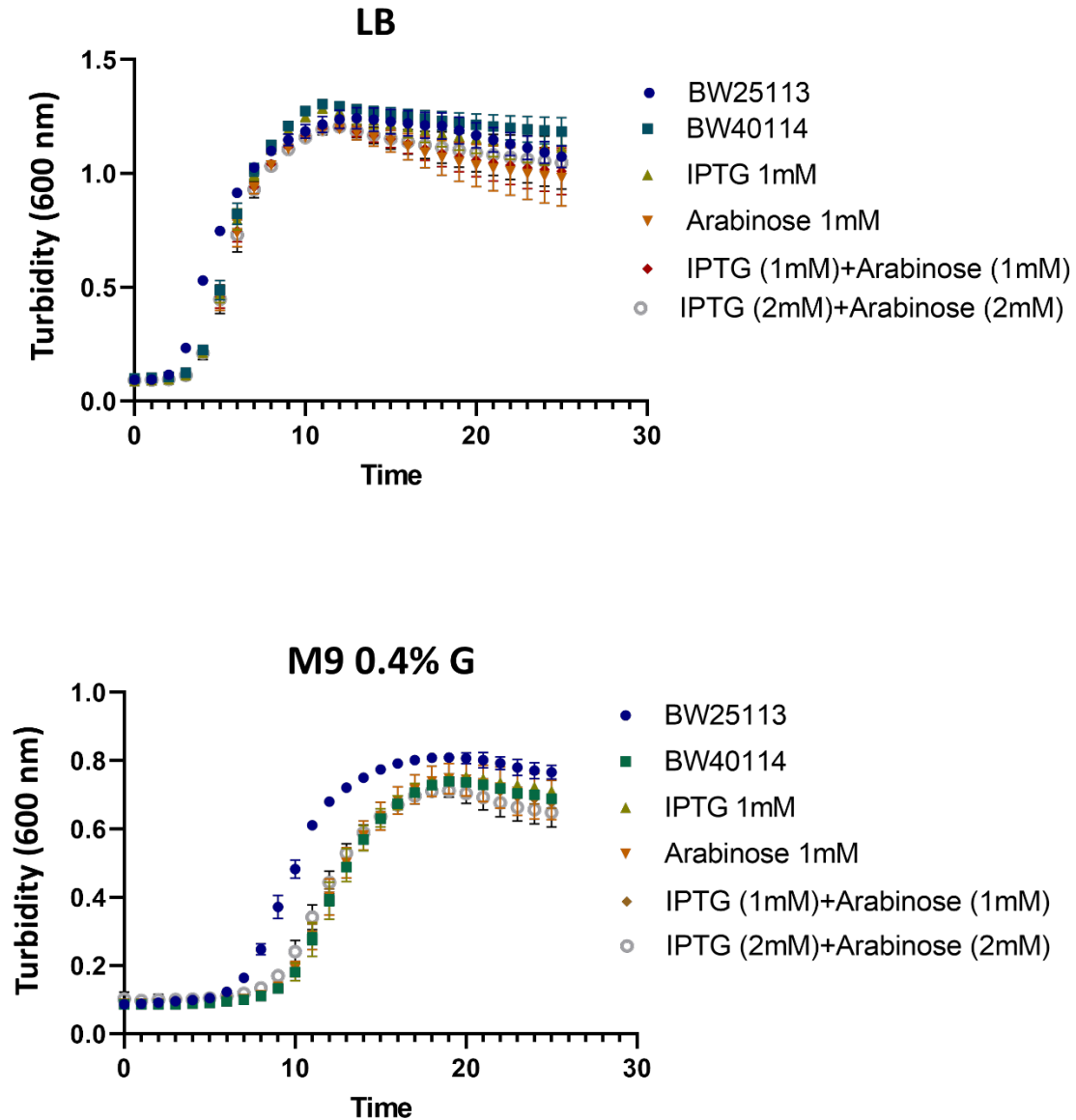


Supplementary Figure S5. CRISPR-Cas prevents cell lysis induced by cryptic phages. (A) Single cell persister waking of BW25113 $\Delta cas2$ and the $\Delta spacer$ mutant on M9 0.4% glucose agar plates incubated at 37°C for 4 hours. The scale bar indicates 10 μ m. **(B)** TEM image for persister waking of BW25113 $\Delta cas2$ and the $\Delta spacer$ mutant. Persister cells were resuscitated by M9 0.4% glucose for 10 min. One representative image from two independent cultures is shown. The scale bar indicates 1 μ m.



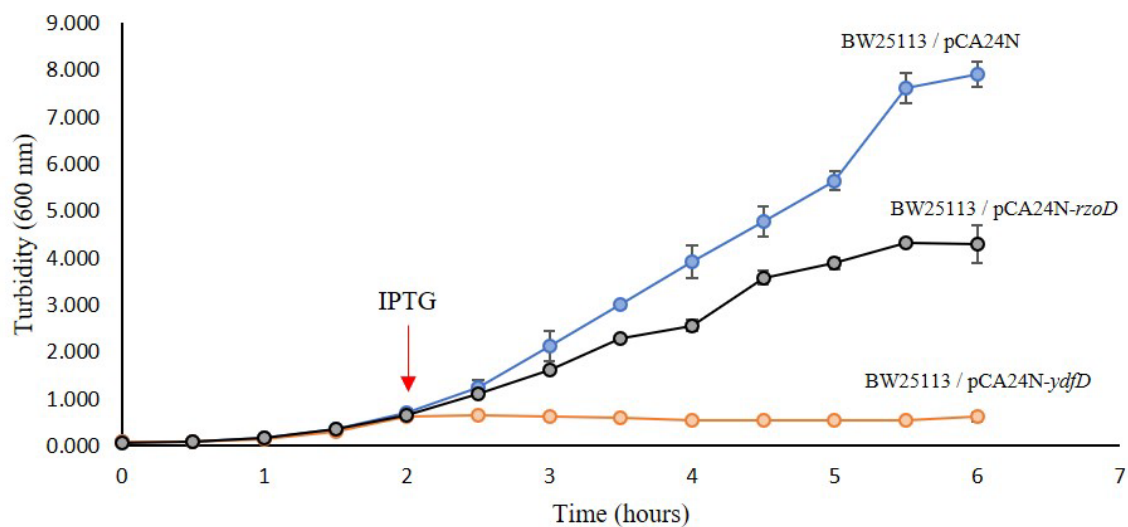


Supplementary Figure S6. LIVE/DEAD staining of stationary (turbidity 2.0) and exponential (turbidity 0.8) cells shows the *cas2*, Δ spacer (all 13 spacers removed), and mutations cause cell death. DF is dark field, SYTO9 is a membrane permeable stain for nucleic acids (green), and PI is propidium iodide, which is a membrane impermeable stain for the nucleic acids of dead cells (red). Tabulated cell numbers are shown in **Table S2**, and representative images from two independent cultures shown.

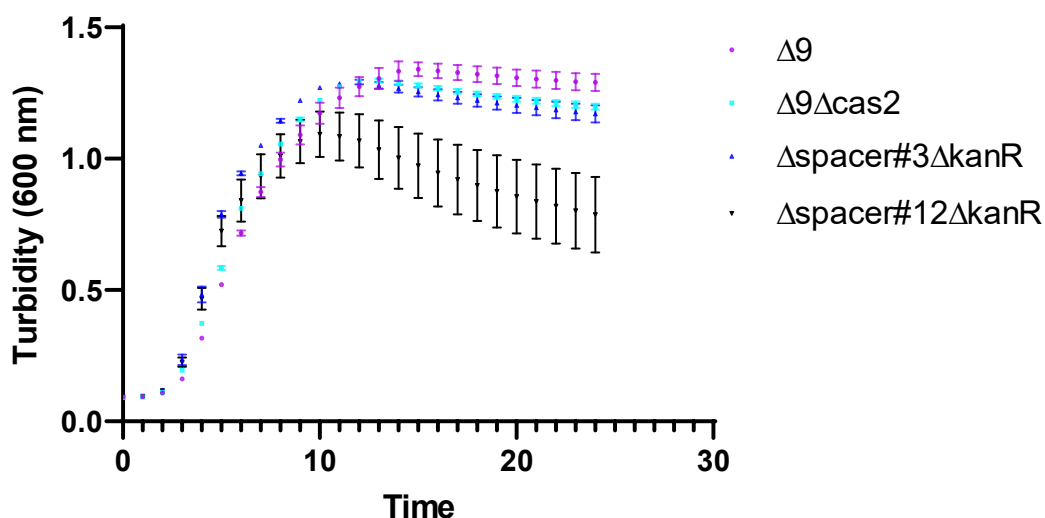


Supplementary Figure S7. Growth curves upon inducing the full CRISPR-Cas system in *E. coli* BW40114 (via IPTG and arabinose) at 37°C in LB and M9 glucose media (turbidity at 600 nm shown). The growth is reduced due to the metabolic burden of producing the complete CRISPR-Cas system. Error bars indicate standard deviations from two independent cultures.

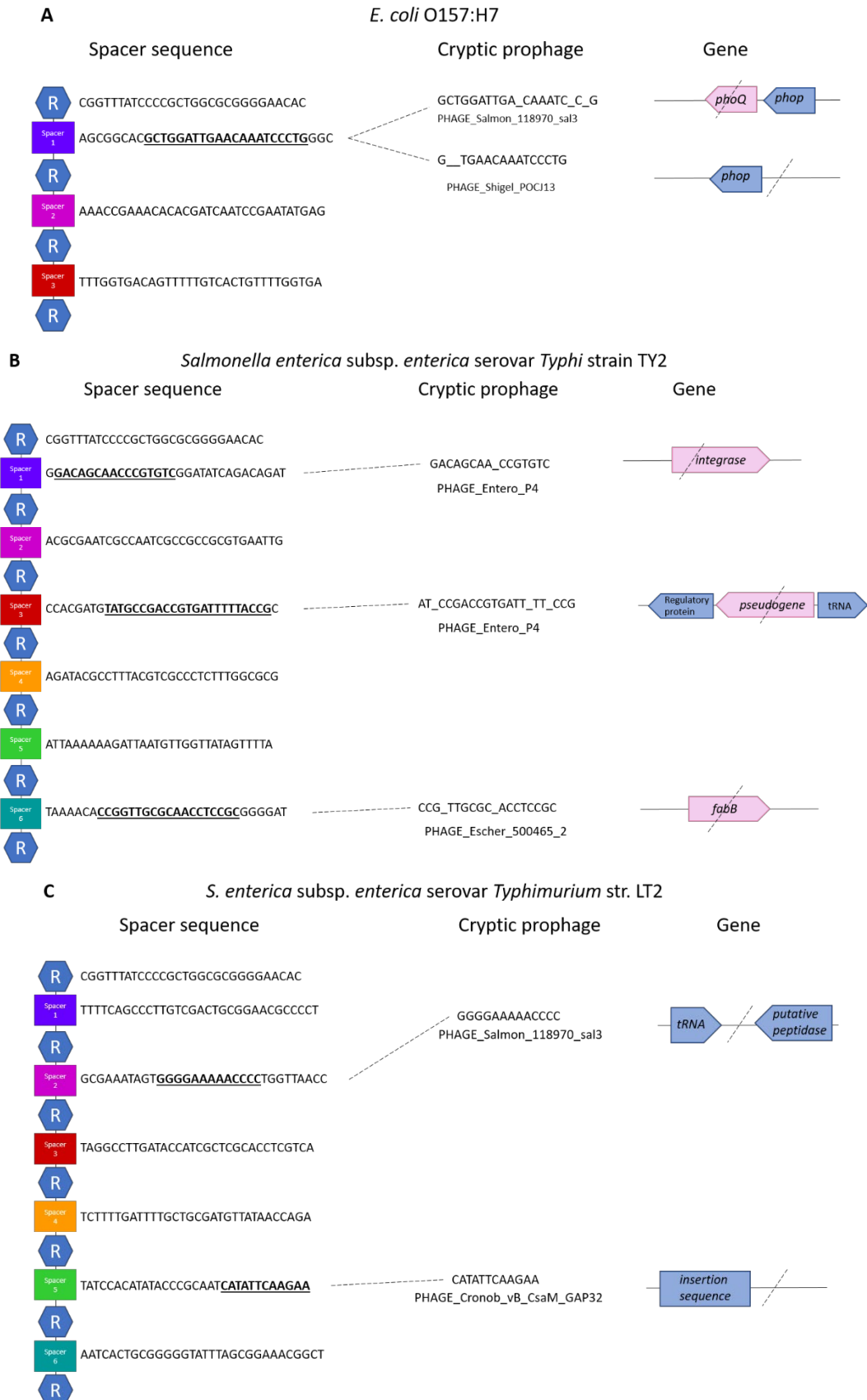
Supplementary Figure S8. Predicted base-pairing interactions between each of the CRISPR spacers (i.e., spacers 8, 11, 12, and 13) and a protospacer within the cryptic phage mRNA (CPS-53, CP4-6, Rac, Qin, CP4-57, DLP-12, and e14). Note, some spacers match more than one region within a particular cryptic prophage. The complementary nt between the spacers and cryptic prophage protospacers is indicated by yellow highlight and vertical lines. Note that the spacer sequences are written 3' to 5' to aid an understanding of the putative RNAi matching.



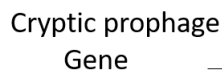
Supplementary Figure S9. Toxicity of YdfD and RzoD. Growth curve at 37°C in LB (turbidity at 600 nm shown) of *E. coli* BW25113 harboring empty plasmid pCA24N (blue line), plasmid pCA24N encoding *ydfD* (orange line), and encoding plasmid pCA24N encoding for *rzoD*. Red arrow indicates addition of 1 mM of IPTG produce the toxins. Average of two independent cultures shown, and error bars indicate standard deviations.



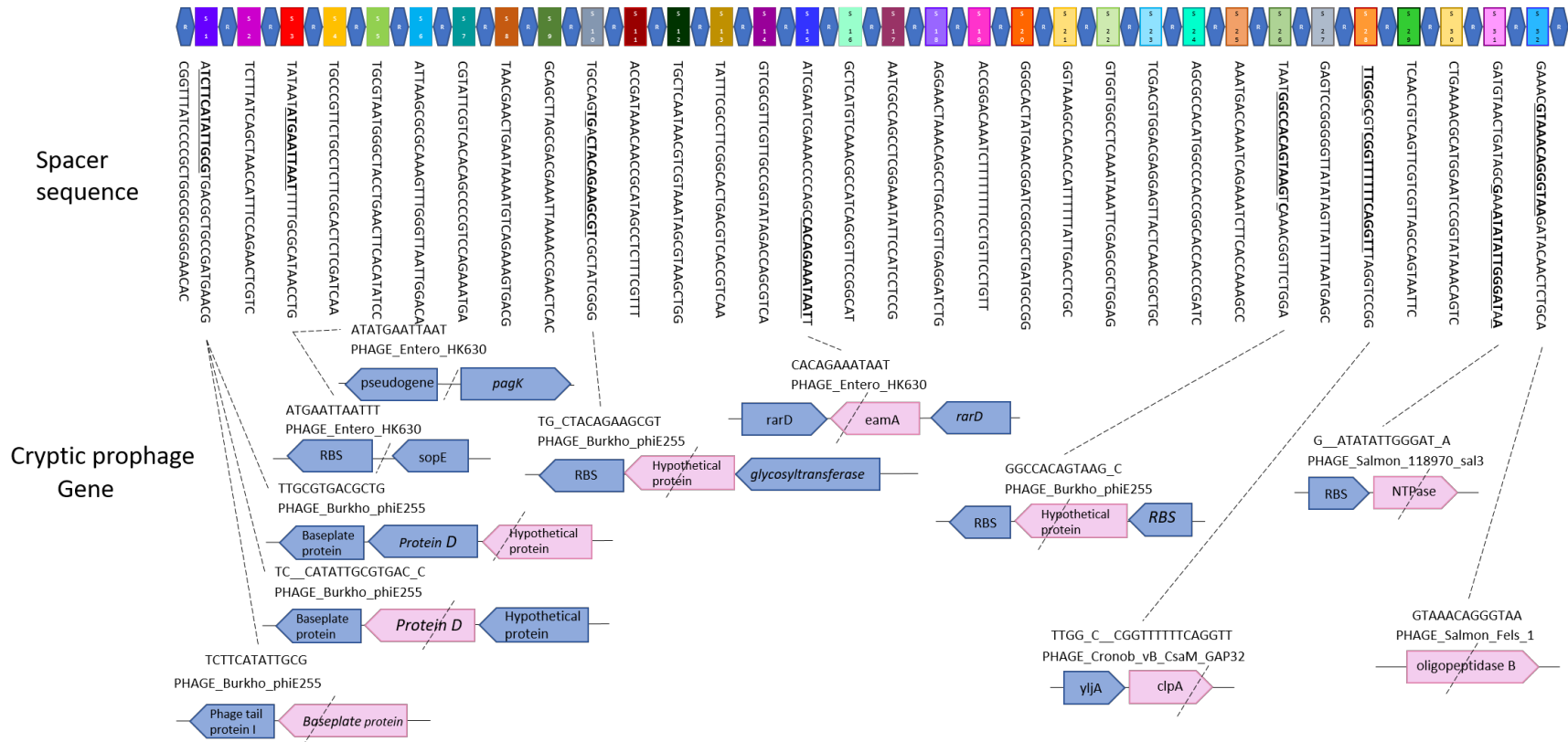
Supplementary Figure S10. Deleting the DNA encoding spacer #12, which encodes crRNA targeting four separate regions in cryptic prophage mRNA (mRNA of Rac, Qin, CP4-57, and DLP-12), leads to lower cell yield. As seen **Table S2** and **Fig. S6**, this is associated with increased cell lysis. In contrast, deleting *cas2* in $\Delta 9$ and deleting spacer 3, which encodes crRNA that lacks matches in the mRNA of all 9 cryptic prophages has little effect on growth and cell lysis. $\Delta 9$ is BW25113 that lacks all cryptic prophages and Kan^R is kanamycin resistance. Growth (turbidity at 600 nm) at 37°C in LB shown, and error bars indicate standard deviations from two independent cultures.



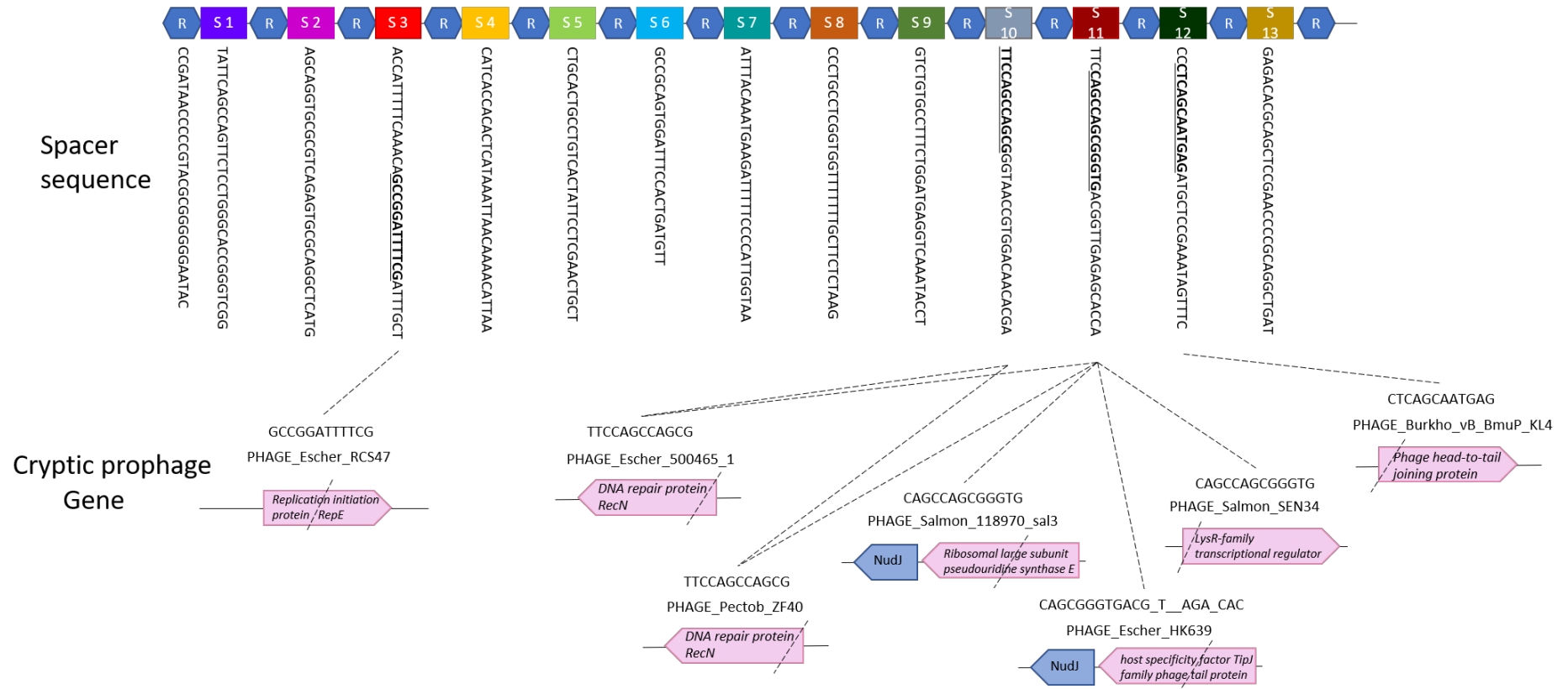
S. enterica subsp. *enterica* serovar *Typhimurium* str. LT2



E

S. enterica subsp. *enterica* serovar *Typhimurium* str. LT2

F

Klebsiella pneumoniae

Supplementary Figure S11. *E. coli* O157:H7 and *Salmonella* spp. CRISPR-Cas spacer sequences related to cryptic prophages. (A) Repeat (R, blue hexagon) and spacer (rectangle) sequences of each CRISPR-Cas system of *E. coli* O157:H7, *Salmonella* spp., and *K. pneumoniae* indicating matches with their cryptic prophages. (A) *E. coli* O157:H7, (B) *S. enterica* subsp. *enterica* serovar *Typhi* strain TY2, (C, D, E) three CRISPR-Cas systems of *S. enterica* subsp. *enterica* serovar *Typhimurium* str. LT2, and (F) *K. pneumoniae*. Pink highlight and dashed lines positions relative to the cryptic prophage genes.