

Supplementary Materials

# Genetic Programming by Nitric Oxide-Sensing Gene Switch System in Tumor-Targeting Bacteria

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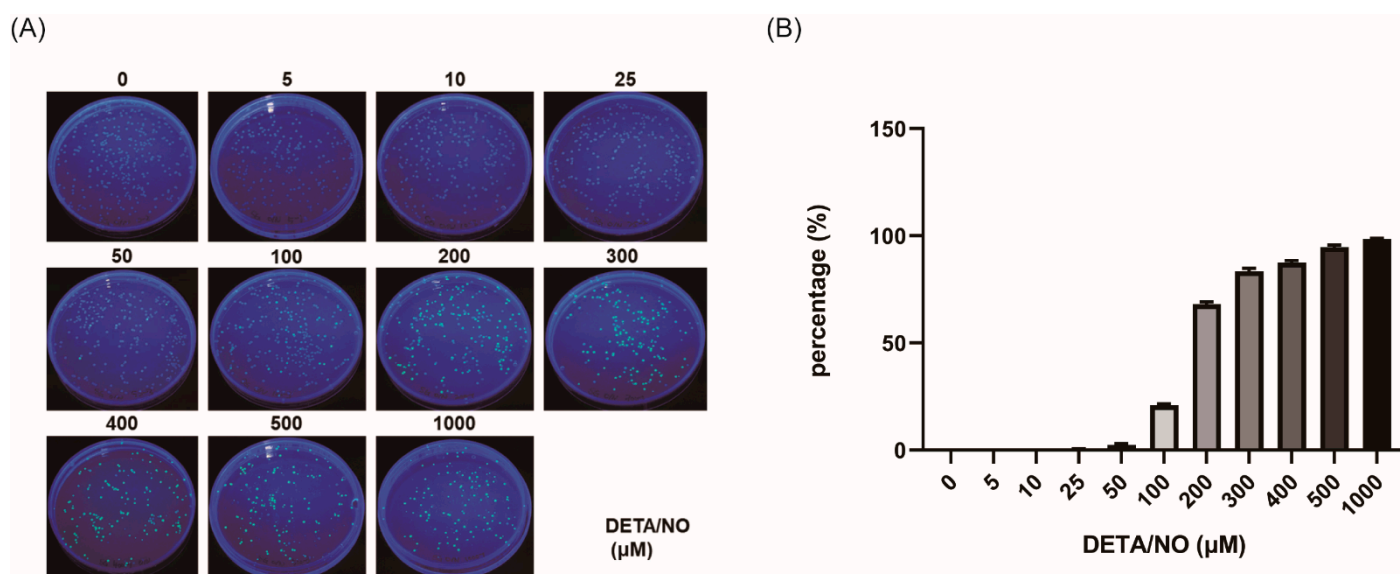
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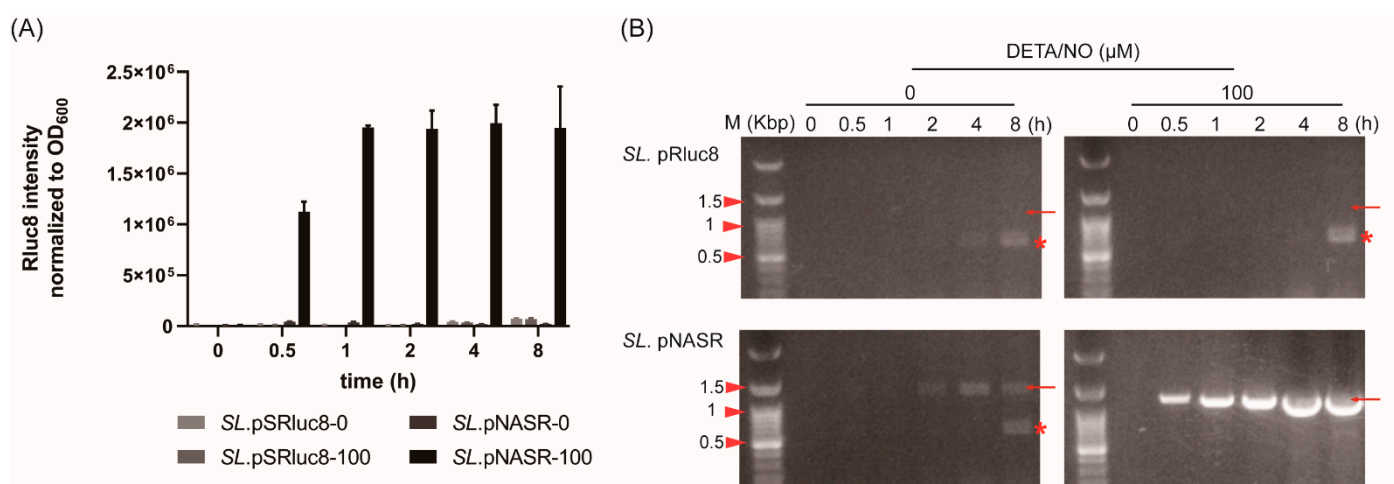
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**Figure S1.** Switch activation percentage under various concentrations of DETA/NO. *SL. pNASGFP* were incubated with the indicated concentrations of DETA/NO for 16 h at 37°C. The bacteria were spread on agar plates containing antibiotics and cultured overnight. (A) Representative UV photos of sfGFP-positive colonies on agar plates. (B) Percentages of activated switching in *SL. pNASGFP* at the indicated concentrations of DETA/NO. Percentages (mean ± SEM) were calculated as the number of sfGFP-positive colonies relative to total colonies. Assays were performed in triplicate.



**Figure S2.** Time-dependent switch event in bacterial cells with the NO-sensing switch system. *SL. pNASR* was cultured for the indicated times in the presence (100 μM) or absence (0 μM) of DETA/NO; *SL. pSRluc8* was used as the negative control. (A) Rluc8 intensity normalized to number of bacterial cells (OD<sub>600</sub>). (B) PCR analysis of gene switch events. The switched genes were amplified with ON-state primers (arrows). \*, non-specific bands. Results shown as the mean ± SEM of triplicate determinations.

**Table S1.** Plasmids and *SL. ΔppGpp* transformants.

Plasmid	Constructs	Antibiotic resistance
pFimE	NO inducible FimE expression	Chloramphenicol
pSRluc8	<i>rluc8</i> as GOI in <i>fimS</i> switch block, with constitutively expressed NorR	Ampicillin
pSGFP	<i>sfGFP</i> as GOI in <i>fimS</i> switch block, with constitutively expressed NorR	Ampicillin

Strain	Genotype	Purpose
<i>SL. pSRluc8</i>	<i>SL. ΔppGpp</i> + pSRluc8	Control
<i>SL. pNASR</i>	<i>SL. ΔppGpp</i> + pFimE + pSRluc8	<i>rluc8</i> as reporter gene
<i>SL. pNASGFP</i>	<i>SL. ΔppGpp</i> + pFimE + pSGFP	<i>sfGFP</i> as reporter gene

GOI: gene of interest.

*rluc8*: *renilla* luciferase variant 8

*sfGFP*: *super-folder green fluorescent protein*.