



Supplementary materials

Table S1. The sequences and annotations of promoters used in this study.

Promoter	Sequence	Source
cbp_2	GAGTCGTGACTAAGAACGTCAAAGTAATTAACAATACAGCTATTTTTCTCATGCTTTT ACCCCTTTTCATAAAATTTAATTTTATCGTTATCATAAAAAATTATAGACGTTATATTG CTTGCCGGGATATAGTGCTGGGCATTTCGTTGGTGCAAAATGTTCCGAGTAAGGTGGA TATTGATTTGCATGTTGATCTATTGCATTGAAATGATTAGTTATCCGTAAATATTAATT AATCATATCATAAAATTAATTATATCATAATTGTTTTGACGAATGAAGGTTTTGGATA AATTATCAAGTAAAGGAACGCTAAAAATTTTGGCGTAAAAATATCAAAATGACCACT TGAATTAATATGGTAAAGTAGATATAATATTTTGGTAAACATGCCTTCAGCAAGGT AGATTAGCTGTTTCCGTATAAATTAACCGTATGGTAAAACGGCAGTCAGAAAAATA AGTCATAAGATTCCGTTATGAAAATATACTTCGGTAGTTAATAATAAGAGATATGAG GTAAGAGATACAAGATAAGAGATATAAGGTACGAATGTATAAGATGGTGCTTTTAG GCACACTAAATAAAAAACAAATAAACGAAAATTTTAAGGAGGACGAAAG	[1]
gapDH	TAATTACTGTATCTCTCTGGCATTGCCAGGTTTTAATAAAGATTAAAATTATTGACTA GAAATAAAAAAATTGTCCATAATATTAATGGACAAAAAACAAAGAATTACATCA AAGGAAGATAAAAAATACTTTGTTAAAAAATTAATTATTTTTATCTAAACTATTGAA AATGAAAATAAAAAATAATATAAAATGAATCATAGTGCAAGAGATACTTGCCAGAGGA TGAATATTTTACTGCATTTCATGCTTTATGGCAGCTAATAGAGGCATTAAATTAATTT TAATTTACAATAGGAGGCGATATTAATG	[1]
gapDH/tetO	TAATTACTGTATCTCTCTGGCATTGCCAactctatcattgatagagTAAAATTATTGACTAGAA ATAAAAAAATTGTCCATAATATTAATGGACAAAAAACAAAGAATTACATCAAAG GAAGATAAAAAATACTTTGTTAAAAAATTAATTATTTTTATCTAAACTATTGAAAactc tatcattgatagagTAAAATGAATCATAGTGCAAGAGATACTTGCCAGAGGATGAATATTTT ACTGCATTTCATGCTTTATGGCAGCTAATAGAGGCATTAAATTAATTTTAATTTACAA TAGGAGGCGATATTAATG	[1], This paper
eno	GGAAATATTA AAAATGGAATGTTGAAAAAATGTTTTAAGATGGGTCAATTATGGATA AAATATACTATGGTTTTGCAATAAATGCTTTCTATTAATTGGACTTTGTGGTAATATG GTAGAAGGATGCAGTGTTAATTTTTTAACATATAAAAAATAAGCTATATGAAGGGAG AATGGAGA	[1]
0815	ATAATATATATCCGTATTTTACAATATCCATACGAATATGGATTATTTTATTTTGTAT ATTTTAAACAAAAAATTATTTAACTTTTTCAATGGTGGTATTATATATATTGGTCA CAGTTTCAATGAATC AAAAAATAAAGAGGTGTTAAT	[1]
0966	TTCTTACTACTCCCTTTGCATCTACAGACAAATTTTTCTCTTTAACTTTTCTTGTAAACC GTATCCGCATACTTTTGTCAATAAGTAATTATAGATTATTATTACCGTCAAATCAAAT AATAAATTTTATATCGCCAATTCTTTGCATCCGCTTTAAAGTCTGTGCTATAATTATA TGGTTAAAAATATCATAAAAAAAT AAAATAAAAGTTAAAAGGAAGTATTTT	[1]
2638	GATAAACAAAGGACGGTTCAGGGCTTCTGCTCATCCTACTCTGCATTGTAAAAAGGT AGGATGAATTTTTATTTTAATCTTATTGAAAAAATTTTTGAAAAATCGGTTTTATTA AAAAAAGTGGGTATATTATAATAGTCAATTGATTGGTTAAAAAATTTAAATAAG CAACAGAATAATAACAAAA GTAAGGAGGAATTTGTT	[1]
2926	AAAATATACAAAGGTTTCTTGTTGTTTTAATACCGTTATGTAAATATAATGTAATATAT ATTTTATAATAATATGTATGAGAGATAGTGTTTTGCTATATTGCTATAAAGAATGAGG AGGGAAGTAG	[1]
P _{xyl} *	TTTGATATTCTCTCTTAAAAATAATATTGTAATACTTTTTACACAAAAATAAAAGGTT ATTTTGCAATTGACAAAGATAATTAATATTTTATTATTAGTTCAaagttagtttaataactaa	[2]

caaaaATAAAGCAAGTAAATATACCTAAATATAAAAAAATTAGGATAGGAAAA
CGATAGTTATGAAGTGGCATTCAAGGAGGGAT GCAT

Predicted features are marked as follows: ribosome binding sites are underlined, -35 boxes are bolded, -10 boxes are italicized and bolded, and operators tetO1 (in gapDH 2tetO1) and xylO (in P_{xyl}) sequences are in lowercase.

*P_{xyl} contains two sets of -35/-10/RBS. The first RBS, -10, and -35 sequences are for the transcription of the *xylR* gene downstream of this set. The second RBS, -10, and -35 sequences are for the gene of interest, i.e., the gene whose transcription will be controlled by the promoter.

Table S2. List of primers used in this study. All primers were ordered from IDT.

Oligonucleotide	Sequence (5' - 3')	Purpose
adhB BglIII for	TAATCGAGATCTATGAAAGGTTTTGCAATGC	Amplification of <i>adhB</i> *
adhB SalI rev	TAATCGGTGCGACTTATGCTAATATTACAACAGGTTTG	
Bgl BglII for	TAATCGAGATCTATGAATGTGTTATCCTCAATTTG	Amplification of <i>lacZ</i> *
Bgl SalI rev	TAATCGGTGCGACCTAAACCTTCCCGGCTTC	
PgapDH PspOMI for	TAATACGGGCCCTAATTACTGTATCTCTCTGGC	Amplification of P _{gapDH} *
PgapDH BamHI rev	TAATACGGATCCTAATATCGCCTCCTATTGTAAATTTAA	
P2638 PspOMI for	TAATCGGGGCCCCGATAAAACAAAGGACGGTTC	Amplification of P ₂₆₃₈ *
P2638 BamHI rev	TAATCGGGATCCAACAAATTCCTCCTTACTTTTG	
P2926 PspOMI for	TAATCGGGGCCCCAAAATATACAAAGGTTTCTTGTG	Amplification of P ₂₉₂₆ *
P2926 BamHI rev	ATAATCGGATCCAAAATATACAAAGGTTTCTTGTG	
Pcbp_2 PspOMI for	TAATCGGGGCCCCGAGTCGTGACTAAGAACG	Amplification of P _{cbp_2} *
Pcbp_2 BamHI rev	TAATCGGGATCCCTTTCGTCTCCTTAAATTTTC	
Peno PspOMI for	TAATCGGGGCCCCGAAATATTTAAATGGAATGTTG	Amplification of P _{eno} *
Peno BamHI rev	TAATCGGGATCCTCTCCATTCTCCCTTCATATAG	
P0966 PspOMI for	TAATCGGGGCCCTTCTTACTACTCCCTTTGCG	Amplification of P ₀₉₆₆ *
P0966 BamHI rev	TAATCGGGATCCAAAATCAGTTCCTTTTAACTTTTATT	
P0815 PspOMI for	TAATCGGGGCCCCATAATATATATCCGTATTTTACAATATCC	Amplification of P ₀₈₁₅ *
P0815 BamHI rev	TAATCGGGATCCATTAAACACCTCTTTATTTTTTGATTC	
PgapDH BamHI for	AATCAGGATCCGGCCCTAATTACTGTATCTCTCTG	Amplification of gapDH-lacZ module to add to pUC19
PgapDH BglII for	AATCAAGATCTGGCCCTAATTACTGTATCTCTCTGGC	Amplification of P _{gapDH/tetO-lacZ} module to add to pMTL86251 downstream of P _{eno-tetR}
TetO1_1 for	CTATTGAAAACCTCTATCATTGATAGAGTAAATGAATC-ATAGTGC	Add <i>tetO1</i> to region between 2nd -35 and -10 in P _{gapDH}
TetO1_1 rev	ACTCTATCAATGATAGAGTTTTCAATAGTTTAGATAAAAAAT	
TetO1_2 for	TCCCTATCAGTGATAGATAAAATTATTGACTAGAAATAAAAAAATTGTCC	Add <i>tetO1</i> to region between 1st -35 and -10 in P _{gapDH}
TetO1_2 rev	TCAATAATTTTACTCTATCAATGATAGAGTTGGCAATGCCAGAGAGATAC	
Eno rev EcoRI	ATTCGAATTCTCTCCATTCTCCCTTCATATAG	Amplification of P _{eno} to clone in front of <i>tetR</i>
Eno for BamHI	ATAATCGGATCCGAAATATTTAAATGGAATGTTGAA	
tetR for EcoRI	ATCTGAATTCATGTCTAGATTAGATAAAAGTAAAGTG	Amplification of <i>tetR</i> from <i>E. coli</i> to clone behind P _{eno}
tetR rev PspOMI	ATTITGGGCCCAACTCGACATCTTGGTTAC	

*Products were amplified from the appropriate pDGO plasmids [1] (Table S3).

Table S3. List of plasmids. All plasmids (with the exception of pDGO based plasmids) use pMTL86251 as the backbone.

Plasmid	Description	Source
pMTL86251	Modular shuttle vector for use in clostridial bacteria	[3]
pAL58	Plasmid containing adhB reporter gene driven by gapDH promoter	This paper
pAL61	Plasmid containing adhB reporter gene driven by 2926 promoter	This paper
pAL2B	Plasmid containing lacZ reporter gene driven by eno promoter	This paper
pAL60	Plasmid containing lacZ reporter gene driven by 2638 promoter	This paper
pAL62	Plasmid containing lacZ reporter gene driven by 2926 promoter	This paper
pAL64	Plasmid containing lacZ reporter gene driven by cbp_2 promoter	This paper
pAL66	Plasmid containing lacZ reporter gene driven by gapDH promoter	This paper
pAL731	Plasmid containing lacZ reporter gene driven by 0966 promoter	This paper
pAL751	Plasmid containing lacZ reporter gene driven by 0815 promoter	This paper
pAL88	Plasmid containing lacZ reporter gene driven by P _{gapDH/tetO}	This paper
pAL111	Plasmid containing lacZ driven by P _{gapDH/tetO} and tetR driven by P _{eno}	This paper
pAL112	Plasmid containing lacZ driven by P _{gapDH} and tetR driven by P _{eno}	This paper
pALX3	Plasmid containing lacZ driven by P _{xyl} promoter and xylR repressor gene	This paper
pDGO89	Plasmid containing adhB reporter gene driven by 0815 promoter	Gift from Dan Olson [1]
pDGO95	Plasmid containing lacZ reporter gene driven by gapDH promoter	Gift from Dan Olson [1]
pDGO102	Plasmid containing lacZ reporter gene driven by eno promoter	Gift from Dan Olson [1]
pDGO105	Plasmid containing lacZ reporter gene driven by 0966 promoter	Gift from Dan Olson [1]
pDGO106	Plasmid containing lacZ reporter gene driven by 2638 promoter	Gift from Dan Olson [1]
pDGO108	Plasmid containing lacZ reporter gene driven by 2926 promoter	Gift from Dan Olson [1]
pDGO117	Plasmid containing lacZ reporter gene driven by cbp_2 promoter	Gift from Dan Olson [1]

Table S4. Plasmids constructed for this study with promoter activity determined in *H. modesticaldum* and *E. coli*.

Plasmid	Promoter	Reporter gene	Detected activity in <i>H. modesticaldum</i> (U/mg protein)	Detected activity in <i>E. coli</i> (U/mg protein)
pAL2B	eno	<i>lacZ</i>	0.60 ± 0.019	0.17 ± 0.0050
pAL60	2638	<i>lacZ</i>	0.067 ± 0.0042	0.037 ± 0.0028
pAL62	2926	<i>lacZ</i>	0.39 ± 0.011	0.39 ± 0.011
pAL64	cbp_2	<i>lacZ</i>	0.64 ± 0.014	0.39 ± 0.011
pAL66	gapDH	<i>lacZ</i>	0.79 ± 0.027	0.25 ± 0.0069
pAL731	0966	<i>lacZ</i>	0.11 ± 0.0044	0.11 ± 0.0045
pAL751	0815	<i>lacZ</i>	0.10 ± 0.0044	0.013 ± 0.00077

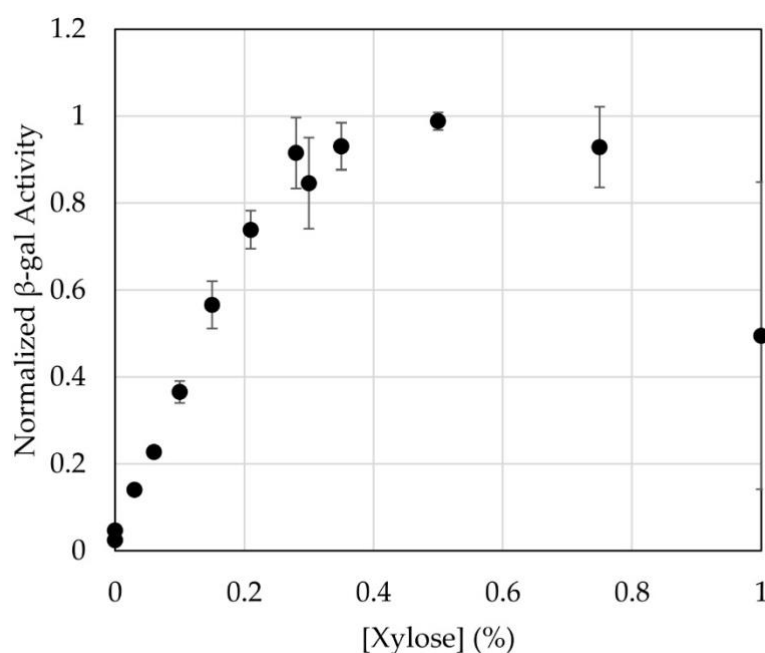


Figure S1. The normalized β -gal activity in *H. modesticaldum*. The activity of β -gal in *H. modesticaldum* transformed with pALX3 and grown with xylose at the indicated concentrations, normalized to the maximal activity obtained. The activity assays were performed on two separate days; therefore, data sets for each biological triplicate were scaled according to the activity at 0.35% and then normalized to the maximum activity. Points represent the average of normalizations, and error bars represent standard deviation.

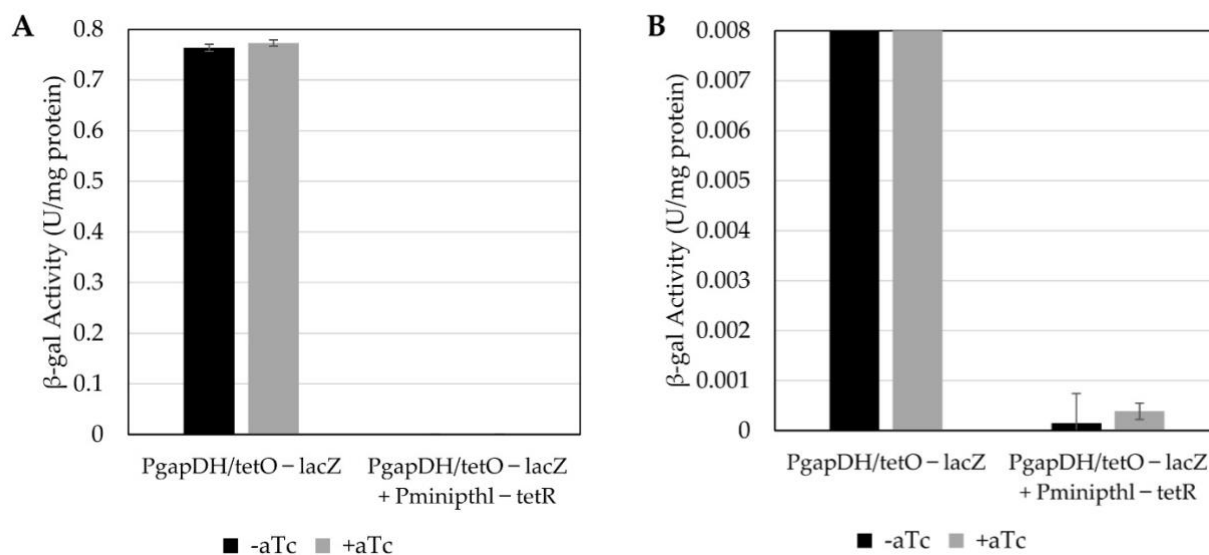


Figure S2. The activity of β -gal associated with different aTc plasmid constructs in *H. modesticaldum* with and without aTc inducer (200 μ g L⁻¹). The constructs include P_{gapDH/tetO} controlling *lacZ* (left), and a second construct including the *tetR* repressor controlled by P_{minipthl} (right). Data represent the average rate of biological and technical triplicate; error bars represent the average standard deviation of each set of biological replicates. The ordinate scale is expanded 100-fold in plot B in order to see the activity of cells harboring the second construct.

References

1. Olson, D.G.; Maloney, M.; Lanahan, A.A.; Hon, S.; Hauser, L.J.; Lynd, L.R. Identifying Promoters for Gene Expression in *Clostridium Thermocellum*. *Metab. Eng. Commun.* **2015**, *2*, 23–29, doi:10.1016/j.meten.2015.03.002.
2. Nariya, H.; Miyata, S.; Kuwahara, T.; Okabe, A. Development and Characterization of a Xylose-Inducible Gene Expression System for *Clostridium Perfringens* †. **2011**, *77*, 8439–8441, doi:10.1128/AEM.05668-11.
3. Heap, J.T.; Pennington, O.J.; Cartman, S.T.; Minton, N.P. A Modular System for Clostridium Shuttle Plasmids. *J. Microbiol. Methods* **2009**, *78*, 79–85, doi:10.1016/j.mimet.2009.05.004.