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RNA polymerase mutations that facilitate replication progression in the *rep uvrD recF* mutant lacking two accessory replicative helicases

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Running title: Replication-transcription collisions
ABSTRACT

We observed that cells lacking Rep and UvrD, two replication accessory helicases, and the recombination protein RecF are cryo-sensitive on rich medium. We isolated five mutations that suppress this LB-cryo-sensitivity and show that they map in the genes encoding the RNA polymerase subunits RpoB and RpoC. These rpoB (D444G, H447R and N518D) and rpoC mutants (H113R and P451L) were characterized. rpoB^{H447R} and rpoB^{D444G} prevent activation of the Prrn core promoter in rich medium, but only rpoB^{H447R} also suppresses the auxotrophy of a relA spoT mutant (stringent-like phenotype). rpoC^{H113R} suppresses the thermo-sensitivity of a greA greB mutant, suggesting that it destabilizes stalled elongation complexes. All mutations but rpoC^{P451L} prevent R-loop formation. We propose that these rpo mutations allow replication in the absence of Rep and UvrD by destabilizing RNA Pol upon replication-transcription collisions. In a RecF^{+} context, they improve growth of rep uvrD cells only if DinG is present, supporting the hypothesis that Rep, UvrD and DinG facilitate progression of the replication fork across transcribed sequences. They rescue rep uvrD dinG recF cells, indicating that in a recF mutant replication forks arrested by unstable transcription complexes can restart without any of the three known replication accessory helicases Rep, UvrD and DinG.

Key words: replication restart, RNA polymerase, helicase, stringent response.
INTRODUCTION

Replication forks are susceptible to be arrested by a variety of obstacles, including DNA-bound proteins such as RNA polymerases (RNA Pol) (Mirkin and Mirkin, 2007; Rudolph et al., 2007). DNA instability is associated with replication fork arrest (reviewed in Aguilera and Gomez-Gonzalez, 2008), and in order to limit the deleterious consequences of replication-transcription collisions, cells encode enzymes that facilitate replication through transcription units. In yeast, the Rrm3 helicase travels with the replication fork machinery and dislodges RNA Pols from tRNA and rRNA genes as well as tightly bound proteins from heterochromatin (Azvolinsky et al., 2009 and references therein). In E. coli, this function was originally ascribed to the Rep helicase; firstly, based on the observations that in the rep mutant chromosome replication is slowed down and requires specific functions (Lane and Denhardt, 1975; Petit and Ehrlich, 2002; Seigneur et al., 1998), and secondly, because the purified Rep helicase is specifically capable of dislodging DNA-bound proteins (Yancey-Wrona and Matson, 1992). More recently, evidence was provided that transcribed sequences are indeed a major obstacle to replication in rapidly growing cells, and that Rep is the main, though not the only helicase that assists replication progression across highly transcribed sequences (Boubakri et al., 2010; Guy et al., 2009).

Rep and UvrD are two 3’ to 5’ helicases that share 40% homology. The existence of a redundant function for these paralogues has been suspected since the original observation that the rep uvrD double mutant shows severe growth defects (Taucher-Scholtz et al., 1983). However, the situation turned out to be more complex and UvrD is now known to play two different roles in rep mutants, revealed by the two classes of mutations that suppress the growth defects of the rep uvrD double mutant. The first class of mutations that was identified inactivates the RecFOR recombination pathway (Petit and Ehrlich, 2002). Combined with the observation that UvrD can remove RecA from ssDNA in vitro, the rescue of rep uvrD cells by
the inactivation of recombination proteins led to the proposal that UvrD is essential in rep mutants because it removes deleterious RecFOR-dependent RecA-filaments that assemble at blocked replication forks (Lestini and Michel, 2008; Veauté et al., 2005). However, the nature of the obstacles arresting replication in the first place, thus allowing RecFOR-RecA binding to forks in rep mutants, remained unknown. Moreover, the suppression of rep uvrD co-lethality by recFOR inactivation was shown to be only partial, confirming the existence of an obstacle to replication restart other than RecFOR-RecA bound to DNA in rep uvrD cells (Boubakri et al., 2010; Guy et al., 2009). Two lines of evidence identified RNA polymerases as the original cause of replication arrest in rep uvrD cells: first, mutations that map in the RNA Pol genes rpoB and rpoC were shown to suppress the growth defects of this double mutant (Boubakri et al., 2010; Guy et al., 2009), second, replication arrest sites were directly visualized in rep and rep uvrD recF mutants at inverted ribosomal operons (rrn), provided that these operons were facing replication and were highly transcribed (Boubakri et al., 2010).

Rep was confirmed to be the major accessory helicase and was shown to be attracted to replication forks by a direct interaction with the replicative helicase DnaB (Guy et al., 2009). In addition to UvrD, a third player was identified, the 5’ to 3’ helicase DinG (Boubakri et al., 2010). DinG is essential for the viability of the rep uvrD recF mutant and it was proposed that, provided that recF is inactivated, DinG can clear RNA Pols from blocked replication forks in the absence of both Rep and UvrD. In addition, DinG is essential for the viability of rep and uvrD single mutants when replication collides with RNA Pol at highly-expressed inverted rrn, indicating that the presence of two of these three helicases is required when replication-transcription collisions are increased. Finally, DinG has the specific function of unwinding RNA-DNA hybrids in vivo, since it is also essential for viability when replication forks are arrested by R-loops (Boubakri et al., 2010).
The described RNA Pol mutations that suppress *rep uvrD* growth defects are mutations that constitutively confer phenotypes akin to the induction of the stringent response (Boubakri *et al.*, 2010; Guy *et al.*, 2009). The stringent response is an adaptation to amino acid starvation through the induction of the alarmone ppGpp (reviewed in Potrykus and Cashel, 2008). Binding of ppGpp to RNA Pol, as well as mutations that mimic this binding, affect transcription initiation from specific promoters, which decreases the expression of ribosomal operons (*rrn*) and activates the expression of amino acids biosynthetic genes in *relA spoT* double mutants, allowing their growth in minimal medium without amino acids (Barker *et al.*, 2001a; Barker *et al.*, 2001b; Bartlett *et al.*, 1998, 2000; Zhou and Jin, 1998). The so-called “stringent mutations” in RNA Pol mimic the presence of ppGpp in decreasing the half-life of open complexes. Although we have not measured the half-life of transcription open complexes, we will call here “stringent-like” the phenotype conferred by RNA Pol mutations that both decrease *rrn* expression in rich medium and allow growth of *relA spoT* double mutants on minimal medium. RNA Pol mutations that increase transcription of amino acid biosynthetic promoters also destabilize transcription elongation complexes (TEC) (Trautinger and Lloyd, 2002; Trautinger *et al.*, 2005). Such mutations were thought to suppress the lethality of *rep uvrD* double mutants owing to the destabilisation of RNA Pol-DNA complexes (Boubakri *et al.*, 2010; Guy *et al.*, 2009).

In this work, we report that *rep uvrD recF* cells grow poorly on rich medium at low temperature and we isolated five mutations suppressing this LB-cryo-sensitivity. Similarly to the mutations that suppress the growth defects of *rep uvrD* mutants at 37°C, the suppressor mutations isolated here in *rep uvrD recF* mutants at 30°C map in *rpoB* and *rpoC*. One of these mutations is close to the active site; the others are in, or close to, the primary DNA-RNA binding channel, suggesting that they affect the stability of transcription complexes on DNA. Only one of these mutations exhibits a stringent-like phenotype, showing that our assay
provides a new way of isolating RNA Pol mutants that are weakly bound to DNA, in
transcription initiation or elongation complexes. Furthermore, these RNA Pol mutants allow
us to extend our study of helicases that assist replication progression across transcription
obstacles.

RESULTS

rep uvrD recF mutants are cryo-sensitive

We constructed rep uvrD recF triple mutants in the presence of a conditional plasmid
that carries the rep wild-type gene (pAM-rep; Lestini and Michel, 2008). This plasmid only
replicates in the presence of the Lac promoter inducer, isopropyl thio-galactoside (IPTG) and
is cured upon cell propagation in the absence of IPTG. We analyzed the properties of rep
uvrD recF cells cured of pAM-rep. For historical reasons the work was realized part in an
AB1157 background (classically used for homologous recombination studies) and part in an
MG1655 background (the more generally used, sequenced wild-type strain). In the AB1157
background, colony formation was delayed on LB at 37°C and 30°C; at 25°C only a variable
subpopulation of cells formed colonies (JJC4048, Table I). In the MG1655 background,
results were similar except for a partial defect of plating efficiency on LB at 30°C (JJC5136
and JJC5166 Table I). Finally, we constructed an Hfr strain which allowed the co-introduction
of the three rep uvrD recF mutations by conjugation, and observed that in this Hfr-PK3-
PO131 background the growth defect was more pronounced than in other backgrounds, as
plasmid-less rep uvrD recF cells were not recovered with the expected efficiency even on
minimal medium (MM) at 37°C (not shown). In order to understand the reasons for the cryo-
sensitivity of rep uvrD recF mutants, we studied five AB1157 rep uvrD recF suppressed
clones which are able to form large colonies on LB at 30°C in 2 days. The rpoC\textsuperscript{A215-220}
mutation, previously shown to restore the viability of rep uvrD cells at 37°C (Boubakri et al.,
Suppressors of rep uvrD recF LB-cryo-sensitivity map in rpoC and rpoB genes.

Analysis of the subpopulation of Hfr plasmid-less colonies formed in two days at 37°C on MM supplemented with casamino acids revealed that one of them was resistant to rifampicin. RifR mutations map in rpoB, the gene coding for the β subunit of RNA Pol, which suggested that this particular rep uvrD recF clone carries an rpoB mutation that suppresses the rep uvrD recF growth defect (JJC4100, Table S1). To ascertain that the RifR mutation was responsible for the improved growth of the rep uvrD recF RifR clone, pAM-rep was reintroduced and the suppressed clone was P1 transduced with thiC::Tn10, a locus close to the rpoB rpoC genes. As expected, the Rif resistance phenotype was 90% linked with thiC::Tn10 (43/48 TetR transductants were RifS). Curing of pAM-rep showed that rep uvrD recF thiC::Tn10 clones that had remained RifR had kept the capacity to form colonies overnight (ON) at 37°C on LB whereas the thiC::Tn10 clones that had lost the RifR phenotype grew as poorly as the original Hfr rep uvrD recF mutant. This mutation is therefore necessary and sufficient for the improved viability of rep uvrD recF cells. Sequencing of the rpoB gene revealed the presence of a mutation, N518D, in the rpoB RifR cluster 1.

Overnight cultures of AB1157 rep uvrD recF cells were plated on LB at 30°C. Five colonies isolated in three independent experiments were kept for further studies (called S1, S2, and S3a, S3b, S3m). Replacement in the five suppressed strains of the rep uvrD recF region of AB1157 by that of the Hfr JJ4100, or of the rep::ApR allele by a rep::cmR allele, did not modify their growth properties (Table S1, data not shown). To determine whether the isolated mutations map in the rpoBC genes, a TetS derivative of each suppressed clones was
P1 transduced with \textit{thiC::Tn10}. For each mutant 7 to 11 out of 12 \textit{thiC::Tn10} transductants became cryo-sensitive, indicating that these five suppressor mutations are linked to \textit{thiC}.

A plasmid carrying an IPTG-inducible \textit{rpoB} \textsuperscript{+} gene was introduced in Ap\textsuperscript{S} derivatives of the suppressed clones and viability was measured in the presence of IPTG (Table S2). Expression of RpoB rendered S3m cryo-sensitive on LB, suggesting that this mutant carries a recessive \textit{rpoB} mutation; sequencing \textit{rpoB} showed the presence of a H447R mutation. In S3a, the control vector pUC19 could not be introduced whereas the plasmid pUC-\textit{rpoB} \textsuperscript{+} transformed with a normal efficiency (not shown); nevertheless, transformants remained cryo-resistant (Table S2). Sequencing \textit{rpoB} revealed the presence of a D444G mutation. These observations suggest that, in addition to suppressing the \textit{rep uvrD recF} growth defect, the \textit{rpoB} \textsuperscript{D444G} mutation somehow prevents pUC propagation. This defect in plasmid propagation is recessive (as it is complemented in \textit{cis} by the wild-type \textit{rpoB} \textsuperscript{+} allele) whereas the suppression of \textit{rep uvrD recF} cryo-sensitivity is dominant over the wild-type allele. In S1 and S3b expression of \textit{rpoB} \textsuperscript{+} did not prevent growth at 25\textdegree C (Table S2), so we sequenced \textit{rpoC} in these two mutants and found a P451L mutation (S1), and a H113R mutation (S3b). Finally, both \textit{rpoB} and \textit{rpoC} genes were sequenced in S2. \textit{rpoB} was intact and \textit{rpoC} carried the H113R mutation, which was thus obtained twice independently. To our knowledge, the three \textit{rpoB} \textsuperscript{D444G}, \textit{rpoC} \textsuperscript{H113R} and \textit{rpoC} \textsuperscript{P451L} mutations have not been described previously, whereas the \textit{rpoB} \textsuperscript{N518D} allele has been already isolated in a screen for Rif\textsuperscript{R} clones (Garibyan et al., 2003), and the \textit{rpoB} \textsuperscript{H447R} allele in a screen for mutations that increase the expression of amino acid biosynthetic genes in a \textit{relA spoT} context (Trautinger and Lloyd, 2002).

The \textit{rpo} \textsuperscript{sup} mutations are necessary and sufficient for the suppressor phenotype

To determine whether the \textit{rpo} mutations isolated here (called \textit{rpo} \textsuperscript{sup} thereafter) are necessary and sufficient for the suppressor phenotype, these mutations were transferred to a
rep uvrD recO strain by P1 co-transduction with thiC::Tn10 [RecF is known to act in conjunction with two other proteins, RecO and RecR (Kuzminov, 1999), and inactivation of either the RecF, RecO or RecR protein allows colony formation of rep uvrD cells at 37°C on MM with casamino acids (Petit and Ehrlich, 2002)]. rep uvrD recO cells harboring the plasmid pBGts-rep were used for strain construction; this plasmid carries the wild-type rep gene and can be cured by growing cells at 42°C (Petit and Ehrlich, 2002). The phenotype of plasmid-less cells obtained after propagation at 42°C was analyzed. The five rep uvrD recO rpo\textsuperscript{sup} mutants formed about 100% colonies on LB at 37°C, 30°C and 25°C, as the original rep uvrD recF rpo\textsuperscript{sup} cells (Table 1). We conclude that the rpo\textsuperscript{sup} mutations are necessary and sufficient to restore full viability to rep uvrD recF (recO) cells at low temperatures.

RecQ acts in concert with RecFOR to promote RecA binding to blocked forks in the rep uvrD mutant (Lestini and Michel, 2008). We observed that the rep uvrD recQ mutant is more sensitive to LB than rep uvrD recF (recO) cells (Table 1), suggesting that the RecFOR proteins still bind to arrested forks in a rep uvrD recQ mutant. The rpo\textsuperscript{sup} alleles suppressed the LB-sensitivity of rep uvrD recQ cells, with the notable exception of the Rif\textsuperscript{R} (rpoB\textsuperscript{N518D}) mutation that suppressed only at 37°C (Table 1). The residual cryo-LB-sensitivity of the rep uvrD recQ rpoB\textsuperscript{N518D} indicates that RecFOR bind blocked replication forks in the absence of RecQ in this particular RNA Pol mutant, and that this mutation is a less efficient suppressor than the others at low temperature, in agreement with its original isolation at 37°C. Nevertheless, all other rpo\textsuperscript{sup} mutations and the rpoC\textsuperscript{Δ215-220} mutation suppress the residual growth defects of rep uvrD recQ cells.

Suppression of the LB-cryo-sensitivity of rep uvrD recF does not correlate with a stringent-like phenotype of these RNA Pol mutants.
The \( rpoC^{\Delta215-220} \) mutation alters the kinetic properties of transcription complexes, reducing rRNA transcription and increasing transcription from some amino acid biosynthetic genes (Bartlett et al., 1998). On the other hand, it behaves as most of the mutations isolated here since it suppresses the growth defects of \( rep \ uvrD \ recF, \ recO \) and \( recQ \) cells at all temperatures (Boubakri et al., 2010) (Table 1). In addition, one of the mutations isolated here (\( rpoB^{H447R} \)) was also previously isolated in a screen for mutations that confer a stringent-like phenotype (Trautinger and Lloyd, 2002). These observations prompted us to test whether the \( rpo^{\sup} \) mutations isolated here prevent the stimulation of the \( rrnB \) core promoter after a shift to rich medium. The \( rpo^{\sup} \) mutations were co-transduced with \( thiC::Tn10 \) into a strain carrying a \( P1_{\text{rrnB}}-\text{lacZ} \) fusion, which was used to compare the expression of the \( P1_{\text{rrnB}} \) core promoter in MM and in LB (Bartlett et al., 1998). As expected, in wild-type cells the expression of \( \text{lacZ} \) from \( P1_{\text{rrnB}} \) promoter was higher in LB than in MM, whereas \( P1_{\text{rrnB}} \) activity remained low in both media in the presence of the \( rpoC^{\Delta215-220} \) or \( rpoB^{H447R} \) mutations (Fig. 1). This experiment revealed that \( rpoB^{D444G} \) also reduces rRNA expression in LB (Fig. 1). In contrast, \( P1_{\text{rrnB}} \) expression remained higher in LB than in minimal medium in the presence of the \( rpoB^{N518D}, \ rpoC^{P451L}, \) and \( rpoC^{H113R} \) alleles as in wild-type cells, showing that none of these three mutations affects the activity of rRNA promoter.

RelA and SpoT proteins are implicated in ppGpp alarmone synthesis. \( relA \ spoT \) double mutants do not induce the stringent response and are thus unable to grow on MM unless amino acids are provided. RNA Pol mutations that mimic the stringent response are classically isolated as suppressing the auxotrophy of \( relA \ spoT \) mutants. Although this has not been actually demonstrated, it was suggested that the inability of \( relA \ spoT \) mutants to grow on MM and the ability of the \( rpoBC \) suppressor mutations to suppress this defect results from effects of the mutations on transcription of amino acid biosynthetic operons (Paul et al., 2005; see Rutherford et al., 2009, for discussion). In order to analyse the capacity of the \( rpo^{\sup} \)
mutations to suppress the auxotrophy of relA spoT double mutants, we constructed rpo^{sup} ΔrelA::Kan^{R} mutants (strains JJC 4553 to JJC4559 Table S1) and P1-transduced them with a ΔspoT::Cm^{R} null mutation, plating half of the transduction mixture on LB and half on MM.

All rpo^{sup} ΔrelA::Kan^{R} mutants could be transduced by the ΔspoT::Cm^{R} null mutation on LB while only one mutant, rpoB^{H447R} ΔrelA::Kan^{R}, provided transductants on MM (Table S3). As expected from this result, none of the rpo^{sup} ΔrelA::Kan^{R} ΔspoT::Cm^{R} mutants obtained on LB could grow on MM except for the rpoB^{H447R} ΔrelA::Kan^{R} ΔspoT::Cm^{R} strain (Table S3).

The growth defect on MM was specific for a relA spoT context, since none of the RNA Pol mutations prevented growth on MM in RelA^{+} SpoT^{+} cells (see plating efficiencies on MM in Fig. 3 and Fig. 4). This result shows that only the rpoB^{H447R} mutation prevents the increase of rrn expression in rich medium and allows growth of a relA spoT mutant on MM. The rpoB^{D444G} mutation only affects rrn expression and the other rpo^{sup} mutations exhibit none of these stringent-like phenotypes. This result shows that four of the five mutations isolated in this study would not be obtained in a classical screen for mutations that restore growth of a relA spoT mutant on MM. Although they do not confer a stringent-like phenotype, the rpo^{sup} mutations bypass the need for accessory replication helicases, suggesting that they affect the stability of transcription complexes without affecting their kinetic properties on rrn and amino acid biosynthetic gene promoters. The possible instability of the mutant RNA Pol-DNA complexes was tested by two different genetic approaches.

rpo^{sup} mutations improve the resistance to UV irradiation of a ruv mutant and the rpoC^{H113R} mutation rescues a greA greB double mutant.

RuvABC is a recombination complex that acts at the last step of homologous recombination by resolving recombination intermediates called Holliday junctions (Kuzminov, 1999). ruv mutants are hyper-sensitive to UV irradiation and rpoB or rpoC
mutations that exhibit a stringent-like phenotype partially relieve this hyper-sensitivity. It was proposed that they increase the intrinsic instability of RNA Pol-DNA complexes when RNA Pol is blocked by a DNA lesion (Trautinger and Lloyd, 2002). A ruvABC deletion was introduced in all rpo\textsuperscript{sup} mutants and the UV resistance of the resulting strains was measured. With the exception of the rpo\textsuperscript{CH113R} allele, which was poorly viable in a ruv mutant context and yielded variable results, all mutations improved the UV resistance of the ruvABC mutant (Fig. 2A). This result supports the idea that the mutations isolated here affect the stability of RNA Pol-DNA complexes, either at promoters or in transcription elongation complexes (TEC).

When RNA Pol encounters a block during elongation and backtracks, the transcription factors GreA and GreB suppress pausing by stimulating the intrinsic nucleolytic activity of RNA Pol (reviewed in Borukhov et al., 2005). greA greB double mutants are non-viable at high temperature, presumably because prolonged RNA polymerase pausing prevents replication and/or transcription. A mutation isolated through its stringent-like phenotype was previously reported to suppress the thermo-sensitivity of greA greB mutants (Trautinger and Lloyd, 2002). greA greB rpo\textsuperscript{sup} mutants were constructed and tested for growth at 42°C. Only the rpo\textsuperscript{CCH113R} mutation allowed the growth of greA greB mutant at 42°C (Fig. 2B). This result presumably reflects the destabilisation of backtracked RNA Pol by the rpo\textsuperscript{CCH113R}, but this level or type of destabilisation is not essential for the growth of rep uvrD recF cells at 30°C since it is observed for only one of the suppressor mutations. This result also indicates that mutations that do not affect rrn or amino acid biosynthetic gene expression can nevertheless decrease the stability of stalled TEC enough to rescue a greA greB mutant. Altogether, we infer from the phenotypes conferred by the RNA Pol mutations described here that these mutations compromise the stability of transcription complexes; the consequences of this
putative destabilisation were further investigated in backgrounds that lack different accessory helicases.

Several rpo<sup>sup</sup> mutants rescue rep uvrD mutants in a RecF<sup>+</sup> context

If the viability of rep uvrD recF rpo<sup>sup</sup> mutants results from less replication arrest, or from facilitated replication restart, the inactivation of recF might not be needed for viability. Actually, certain RNA Pol mutations including the rpo<sup>C<sub>A215-220</sub></sup> allele were reported to suppress the growth defect of rep uvrD cells in a RecF<sup>+</sup> context at 37°C (Boubakri et al., 2010; Guy et al., 2009). To construct rep uvrD rpo<sup>sup</sup> mutants, rep and uvrD were introduced in rpo<sup>sup</sup> single mutants containing pGBts-rep, and/or the rpo<sup>sup</sup> mutation was co-transduced with thiC::Tn<sub>10</sub> to a rep uvrD [pAM-rep] mutant. The viability of plasmid-less clones was measured after curing cells by propagation at 42°C (pGBts-rep) or in the absence of IPTG (pAM-rep) (Fig. 3A). The rpo<sup>C<sub>H113R</sub></sup> mutation allowed formation or rep uvrD colonies on LB at all temperatures. The rpo<sup>C<sub>P451L</sub></sup> mutant yielded slow-growing colonies that were heterogeneous in size at low temperature. Two of the mutations that affect rrn expression (rpo<sup>C<sub>A215-220</sub></sup>, rpo<sup>B<sub>H447R</sub></sup>) restored rep uvrD cells viability on LB, but colony formation was delayed at low temperature and also slightly decreased for rpo<sup>C<sub>A215-220</sub></sup> at 25°C. In the rpo<sup>B<sub>D444G</sub></sup> context, colony formation on LB was delayed at all temperatures and significantly decreased at 25°C. Finally, the rpo<sup>B<sub>N518D</sub></sup> mutation had only a partial effect at 37°C and did not allow colony formation at low temperatures. These observations indicate that in one rep uvrD rpo<sup>sup</sup> mutant (rpo<sup>C<sub>H113R</sub></sup>) RecFOR does not bind replication forks at any temperature. In the other rep uvrD rpo<sup>sup</sup> mutants, although RecFOR is not lethal any more as in rep uvrD Rpo<sup>+</sup> cells, it remains partly deleterious, slowing down and/or preventing growth, mainly at low temperature. Therefore, the modifications of RNA Pol activity caused by the different mutations determine the accessibility of replication forks to RecFOR recombination proteins.
rpo\textsuperscript{sup} mutations rescue rep uvrD recF dinG mutants but not rep uvrD dinG mutants

The viability of the rep uvrD recF mutant relies on the presence of a third helicase called DinG (Boubakri et al., 2010). We previously reported that the rpoC\textsuperscript{Δ215-220} mutation suppresses the lethality of rep uvrD recF dinG mutants at 37°C on MM and on LB, but not that of rep uvrD dinG mutants, indicating that it facilitates replication restart in the absence of all three accessory helicasess only if RecF does not poison arrested forks (Boubakri et al., 2010). We tested whether the rpo\textsuperscript{sup} mutations also suppress rep uvrD recF dinG lethality by constructing rep uvrD recF dinG rpo\textsuperscript{sup} mutants in two ways, first a dinG deletion was introduced in the original rep uvrD recF rpo\textsuperscript{sup} clones (JJC4043 to JJC4047, context AB1157, Table S1), and secondly the rpo\textsuperscript{sup} mutations were introduced in a rep uvrD recF dinG mutant (JJC5405 to JJC5426, context MG1655, Table S1). Results were similar in both backgrounds (data not shown and Fig. 3B). rpoC\textsuperscript{P451L} was the only mutation that did not suppress the lethality of rep uvrD recF dinG cells as no plasmid-less cells could be obtained (not shown). The best suppressor mutation was again the rpoC\textsuperscript{H113R} which restored 100% rep uvrD dinG recF plating efficiency at 37°C (although colony formation was delayed) and at low temperature (Fig. 3B). The three mutations rpoC\textsuperscript{Δ215-220}, rpoB\textsuperscript{H447R} and rpoB\textsuperscript{D444G} also restored 100% plating efficiency but colony formation was delayed on LB at 37°C for rpoB\textsuperscript{D444G}, on LB at all temperatures for rpoC\textsuperscript{Δ215-220}R, and in all growth conditions for rpoB\textsuperscript{H447R}. Finally, rpoB\textsuperscript{N518D} allowed normal colony formation on MM but formed only about 10% of heterogeneous slow-growing colonies on LB at 37°C and did not suppress the rep uvrD recF dinG lethality on LB at low temperature.

It was previously reported that rpoC\textsuperscript{Δ215-220} only rescues a rep uvrD dinG mutant that lacks RecF (Boubakri et al., 2010). To address this question for the rpo\textsuperscript{sup} mutants, rep uvrD dinG rpo\textsuperscript{sup} RecF\textsuperscript{+} mutants were constructed, firstly by introducing the dinG deletion in the
original *rep uvrD rpo\textsuperscript{sup}* mutants previously made RecF\textsuperscript{+} (JJC5253 to JJC5257 context AB1157 and JJC5258 context JJC4100, Table S1) and secondly by introducing successively all three helicase deletions in the *rpo\textsuperscript{sup}* mutants (JJC4911 to JJC4918, JJC5310 and JJC5311, context AB1157, Table S1). All strains yielded similar results: the *rpo\textsuperscript{sup}* mutations did not suppress the lethality of *rep uvrD dinG* mutants in a RecF\textsuperscript{+} context, as either no plasmid-less colonies could be recovered after growth under non-permissive conditions for plasmid replication (*rpoB\textsuperscript{N518D})*, or only a few plasmid-less colonies were obtained which could not be propagated and eventually acquired additional suppressive mutations, possibly because the *uvrD* context is mutator (data not shown). In conclusion, in the absence of all three helicases the *rpo\textsuperscript{sup}* mutations restore cell viability only if *recF* is inactivated, as previously observed for the *rpoC\textsuperscript{A215-220}* mutation in a MG1655 background at 37°C (Boubakri et al., 2010). This result indicates that, at least in the absence of the three Rep, UvrD and DinG helicases, replication forks are still arrested by the encounter of the *rpo\textsuperscript{sup}* mutated RNA polymerases, allowing RecFOR to gain access to DNA. This result also indicates that DinG is responsible of the viability of *rep uvrD rpo\textsuperscript{sup} DinG\textsuperscript{+}* mutants shown in Fig. 3A, since the inactivation of *dinG* in this context is lethal.

To further test the effects of the *rpo\textsuperscript{sup}* mutations on replication-transcription collisions, we introduced these mutations in cells where such collisions are increased by a chromosome rearrangement.

*Rescue of helicase mutants that carry an inverted rrn operon depends on the rpo mutation.*

Inversion of an *rrn* operon creates a region of increased head-on collisions between replication and transcription. Such inversions render the *dinG* mutant sensitive to rich medium because of R-loop formation, and strongly impair growth of the *rep dinG* double mutant, even on MM, because of DNA Pol-RNA Pol collisions (Boubakri et al., 2010) (Fig.
In a strain that carries an inverted rrnA operon (InvA) the rpoCΔ215-220 mutation suppresses the growth defects of both dinG and dinG rep mutants at 37°C, on MM and on LB, presumably by decreasing the transcription efficiency of rrnA (Boubakri et al., 2010) (Fig. 4A).

We tested whether the rpo\textsuperscript{sup} mutations decrease the formation of R-loops in inverted rrn by introducing these mutations in InvA dinG cells and measuring plating efficiencies of the resulting combination of mutations on LB. rpoCΔ215-220, previously tested at 37°C only, was tested here at 30°C. The rpoC\textsuperscript{H113R} mutation and the three mutations that affect rrn expression (rpoB\textsuperscript{H447R} rpoB\textsuperscript{D444G} and rpoC\textsuperscript{Δ215-220}) restored full viability of the InvA dinG mutant at 37°C and 30°C (Fig. 4A). Therefore, they decrease R-loop formation in this context at both temperatures. In contrast the Rif\textsuperscript{R} mutation (rpoB\textsuperscript{N518D}) allowed InvA dinG colony formation on LB at 37°C but not at 30°C, and the rpoC\textsuperscript{P451L} mutations had no effect. The phenotype of this last mutant suggests that suppression of the rep uvrD recF LB-cryo-sensitivity by rpo\textsuperscript{sup} mutations is independent of R-loop removal. To ascertain directly that the LB-cryo-sensitivity of the rep uvrD recF mutant does not result from R-loop formation, a plasmid that over-expresses RnaseH (pEM001) was introduced in this mutant. As shown in Table 1, this plasmid did not improve plating efficiency. In conclusion, most of the rpo\textsuperscript{sup} mutations suppress or decrease R-loop formation in InvA cells, allowing InvA dinG viability, but conversely suppression of R-loops is neither necessary nor sufficient to improve growth of rep uvrD recF cells at 30°C on LB.

rpo\textsuperscript{sup} mutations were also introduced in an InvA dinG rep mutant, where replication is arrested in the inverted rrnA by collisions with RNA Pol (Boubakri et al., 2010). As previously reported the mutation rpoCΔ215-220 restored a normal plating efficiency on MM and LB (Boubakri et al., 2010), and as expected the rpoB\textsuperscript{D444G} mutation, which decreases Prrn efficiency (Fig. 1), exhibited a similar phenotype (Fig. 4B). Surprisingly, the rpoB\textsuperscript{H447R}
mutation improved colony formation only on MM. It is conceivable that the decrease of \textit{rrn}
expression measured in Fig. 1 with a promoter deprived of its FIS binding sites is
compensated by the presence of these sites at inverted \textit{rrnA} (Bartlett et al., 2000). Finally,
\textit{rpoC}^{H113R} also improved viability on MM whereas the \textit{rpoC}^{P451L} and \textit{rpoB}^{N518D} mutations had
no effect. Altogether, these results indicate that in rich medium only two mutations, \textit{rpoC}^{A215-}
\textit{rpoB}^{D444G} destabilize RNA Pol enough to allow replication across an inverted \textit{rrn} in
the absence of Rep and DinG, \textit{i.e.} when only the UvrD helicase is active. Among the
suppressor mutations that do not affect \textit{rrn} expression, \textit{rpoC}^{H113R} is the only one that rescues
an InvA \textit{dinG rep} mutant, and only on MM.

A consequence of replication arrest in the \textit{rep} mutant is a reaction called replication
fork reversal, in which the two ends of the newly synthesised strands at a blocked replication
fork anneal to form a DNA double-strand end and a Holliday junction. This reaction renders
\textit{RecBC} (the recombination enzyme specific for DNA double-strand ends) essential for
viability (Michel et al., 2007; Seigneur et al., 1998). Interestingly, although this study and
other recent studies suggest that in the \textit{rep} mutant replication forks are arrested by transcribed
sequences, none of the mutations isolated here rescued the viability of \textit{rep recB} cells, as no
plasmid-less colonies could be recovered after propagation of \textit{rep recB rpo}^{sup} [pAM-rep]
mutants in the absence of IPTG (data not shown, strains JJC5532 to JJC5536 in Table S1).
This indicates that the \textit{rpoB} mutation does not prevent replication fork reversal in a \textit{rep}
mutant, and that, even when the RNA Pol is mutated and weakly bound to DNA, its removal
from DNA by UvrD and/or DinG takes place within the context of restarting reverted
replication forks.

\section*{DISCUSSION}
We show here that transcription is a stronger obstacle to replication at lower temperatures than at 37°C and we isolated mutations that suppress the rich medium cryo-sensitivity of rep uvrD recF cells. The genetic properties of these mutants suggest that the rep uvrD and rep uvrD recF strains provide a new way of isolating mutations that decrease the stability of RNA Pol on DNA, at promoters and/or in TEC. Furthermore, the analysis of these RNA Pol mutants reinforces the notion that Rep, UvrD and DinG have redundant functions in E. coli to facilitate the progression of replication forks across transcribed sequences.

Isolation and properties of new RNA Pol alleles.

The atomic structure of Thermus thermophilus and Termus aquaticus RNA Pol have led to structural models of transcription elongation complexes (TEC) (Korzheva et al., 2000; Vassylyev et al., 2002; Vassylyev et al., 2007a; Vassylyev et al., 2007b; Zhang et al., 1999). The similarity of these RNA Pols with the E. coli enzyme allows us to map the residues affected in our rpoB and rpoC mutants on these structures. The position of the mutated amino acids on a representation of a wild-type transcription complex is shown in Fig. 5. The three rpoB mutations, D444G, H447R and N518D (D324, H327 and T398 in T. thermophilus and T. aquaticus) lie in the major channel for the DNA/RNA hybrid, in, or close to the β-lobe 1, in a region previously described to be important for the stability of RNA Pol-DNA complexes (Rutherford et al., 2009; Trautinger and Lloyd, 2002). The rpoC^{H113R} mutation (H90 in T. thermophilus and H101 in T. aquaticus) is on the other side of the major channel and although the mutated residue is buried in the enzyme, it may affect interactions of RpoC with the hybrid DNA-RNA. rpoC^{P451L} (P719 in T. thermophilus and P730 in T. aquaticus) is in a different location in the complex, in a highly conserved region around the active site. This mutation is adjacent to a mutation isolated as a ΔdksA suppressor (H450R) and, since the RNA Pol cofactor DksA is also involved in the stability of transcription complexes, mutations in this region could affect the enzyme in another way to those which flank the major channel
(Rutherford et al., 2009). In spite of the proximity of this mutation to the active site, we did not detect any deleterious effect of the rpoC\textsuperscript{P451L} allele on E. coli growth (data not shown). Biochemical analysis of these mutant enzymes would tell whether the in vivo instability of transcription complexes is related to an increased propensity to pause and/or to terminate transcription.

The phenotypes of the isolated RNA Pol mutations do not allow their classification in specific groups but allow us to rank them according to the advantage that they confer to cells that lack Rep, UvrD and/or DinG helicases (summarised in Table 2). The best suppressor of growth defects in the absence of these helicases is the rpoC\textsuperscript{H113R} mutation, which was isolated twice independently. This RNA Pol mutant is the only one that forms TEC unstable enough to suppress the temperature sensitivity of a greA greB double mutant. It confers LB resistance to rep uvrD, rep uvrD dinG recF and InvA dinG cells at all temperatures, and improves growth of InvA dinG rep cells at 37°C on MM. Of all mutants isolated here, the RpoC\textsuperscript{H113R} RNA Pol is probably the one that forms the weakest complex on DNA. It is also the only one that slows down the growth of otherwise wild-type cells (data not shown), and could not be reliably combined with a ruvABC deletion. Slightly less efficient than rpoC\textsuperscript{H113R}, the mutations rpoB\textsuperscript{H447R} and rpoB\textsuperscript{D444G} confer an intermediate phenotype, as the previously described rpoC\textsuperscript{A215-220} allele. The destabilisation of transcription complexes caused by these mutations, which is deduced from their stringent-like phenotype and from the increased UV resistance conferred to ruv mutants, allows rep uvrD dinG recF and rep uvrD cells to grow on LB. They rescue InvA dinG and InvA rep dinG mutants, with the exception of the LB sensitivity of InvA rep dinG rpoB\textsuperscript{H447R} cells (discussed below). Finally, the two less efficient suppressors are rpoC\textsuperscript{P451L} and rpoB\textsuperscript{N518D}. rpoC\textsuperscript{P451L} is the only mutation that is close to the active site, while rpoB\textsuperscript{N518D} was isolated at 37°C. The only sign that these mutated RNA Pols might be weakly bound to DNA, beside the rescue of rep uvrD recF cells, is the increase of UV
resistance in *ruv* mutants. In their presence, *rep uvrD* cells form slow growing colonies only
at 37°C, and InvA *dinG rep* cells remain sick on MM. Furthermore, *rpoC*<sup>P451L</sup> fails to rescue
InvA *dinG* cells on LB, while *rpoB*<sup>N518D</sup> only rescues it at 37°C and does not rescue *rep uvrD*
*recQ* cells at 30°C.

Several mutations that mimic the effects of ppGpp have been isolated by different
means, most often because they activate amino acid biosynthetic genes in a *relA spoT* double
mutant, enabling it to grow on minimal medium (Bartlett *et al.*, 1998; Broccoli *et al.*, 2004;
Szalewska-Palasz *et al.*, 2007; Trautinger and Lloyd, 2002; Zhou and Jin, 1998). Some of
these mutations decrease expression from the *rrn* promoter regardless of the presence of the
upstream FIS binding sites (Szalewska-Palasz *et al.*, 2007), while the FIS sites compensate for
the *rpoC*<sup>Δ215-220</sup> mutation effects on the *rrnB* promoter (Bartlett *et al.*, 2000). One mutation
conferring a stringent-like phenotype was shown to reduce R-loop formation in a non-
translated sequence by causing premature transcription arrest *in vivo* (Broccoli *et al.*, 2004),
and two others were shown to decrease the stability of TEC *in vitro* (Trautinger *et al.*, 2005).
Therefore, the *rpoC*<sup>Δ215-220</sup>, *rpoB*<sup>D444G</sup> and *rpoB*<sup>H447R</sup> mutations may be affected for the
stability of transcription initiation complexes, or for the stability of TEC, or for both. Because
the FIS sites compensate for the *rpoC*<sup>Δ215-220</sup> mutation effects on the *rrnB* promoter, this
mutation is likely to rescue helicase mutants carrying an inverted *rrn* by destabilizing TEC, as
proposed in Boubakri *et al.* (2010). *rpoB*<sup>D444G</sup> may rescue InvA *dinG rep* cells because the
promoter remains weakly expressed on LB in the presence of the FIS Sites, or because TEC
are unstable. The RpoB<sup>H447R</sup> RNA Pol may fail to rescue InvA *dinG rep* cells because its
defects are compensated for by the presence of the FIS sites and it forms more stable TEC
than the RpoC<sup>Δ215-220</sup> RNA Pol during *rrn* transcription. This observation supports the idea
that there is no necessary correlation between the instability of TEC and the instability of the
open complexes on *rrn* promoters. Furthermore, we isolated here a mutant (*rpoB*<sup>D444G</sup>) that
affects transcription initiation at \textit{rrn} promoters without affecting the expression of amino acids biosynthesis genes in a \textit{relA spoT} context. To our knowledge, such a mutant was not reported before. Finally, rescue of a \textit{greA greB} mutant at high temperature was previously described for a RNA Pol mutation isolated as increasing amino acids biosynthetic genes expression (Trautinger and Lloyd, 2002) whereas here it is observed for a RNA Pol mutant that does not affect these genes, nor \textit{rrn} expression ($rpoC^{H113R}$).

We used strains carrying a chromosome inversion to measure the consequences of a weaker stability of transcription complexes when the rate of replication arrest is increased either by the formation of R-loops, or by encountering oppositely-oriented highly-active RNA Pol in inverted \textit{rrn}. With the exception of $rpoC^{P451L}$, all RNA Pol mutations isolated here prevent R-loop formation. This means that RNA Pols that form unstable transcription complexes are less prone than the wild-type enzyme to R-loop formation. Conversely, only one ($rpoB^{D444G}$) could prevent the lethality associated with the encounter of a series of RNA Pol transcribing a ribosomal operon in the direction opposite to replication. This means that even RNA Pols weakly bound to DNA will arrest replication forks when the latter collide with an oppositely-oriented highly-transcribed operon.

\textit{How does E. coli deal with replication-transcription collisions?}

The general scheme that emerges from the present study and from previous studies of \textit{rep}, \textit{dinG} and \textit{uvrD} single and multiple mutants is that Rep is the first factor that facilitates replication through transcribed sequences \textit{in vivo} (Boubakri \textit{et al.}, 2010; Guy \textit{et al.}, 2009; Lane and Denhardt, 1975; Petit and Ehrlich, 2002; Seigneur \textit{et al.}, 1998). In the absence of Rep, UvrD becomes essential for \textit{E. coli} viability and mutations in RNA Pol suppress this co-lethality, which points to UvrD as the main back up to Rep for RNA Pol removal (Boubakri \textit{et al.}, 2010; Guy \textit{et al.}, 2009; this work). Two lines of evidence point to DinG as the other helicase that acts as a back up. The first, is our previous report that even in the absence of
RecF, the combination of the *rep, uvrD,* and *dinG* mutations is lethal in *E. coli* expressing the wild-type RNA Pol (Boubakri *et al.*, 2010). This suggests that DinG removes wild-type RNA Pols from replication forks when Rep, UvrD and RecF are absent. The second, is our present observation that DinG is required for suppression of the *rep uvrD* co-lethality by most of the *rpo*\textsuperscript{sup} mutations studied here, indicating that because they are unstable on DNA, the mutant RNA Pol can be removed from replication forks by DinG regardless of the presence of RecF. However, these mutated RNA Pols do not suppress the need for RecBC in a *rep* mutant, indicating that DinG and UvrD act in the context of restarting reversed replication forks. These helicases may recognize some features of reversed or of the restarting replication forks that are not shared by the original replication fork, whereas Rep may act within the context of the original replication fork that encounters the obstacle. It should be noted that the *rpo*\textsuperscript{sup} mutations do not prevent spontaneous replication arrest in the *E. coli* chromosome since they did not relieve the growth defects of a *priA* mutant, which lacks the main replication restart protein PriA (strains JJC5540 and JJC5541 in Table S1, data not shown).

At low temperature, even in the presence of DinG, *rep uvrD recF* cells grow poorly on LB, indicating that DinG has a limited ability to remove the wild-type RNA Pol from replication forks under these growth conditions. Either transcription is a stronger obstacle to replication at low temperature, for example because transcriptional complexes are more stable, or for some reason DinG is less active. Provided that RecF is absent, several RNA Pol mutations isolated here bypass not only the need for Rep and UvrD but also the need for DinG (*rep uvrD dinG recF rpo*\textsuperscript{sup} are viable, Fig. 3B). Removal of the mutant RNA Pol may then be catalyzed either by some yet unknown function or by the replisome itself. Actually in a purified system *in vitro* the wild-type RNA Pol initiation complex can be dislodged by the replisome (Pomerantz and O'Donnell, 2010). However, since RecF remains lethal in a *rep uvrD dinG rpo*\textsuperscript{sup} mutant, replication forks are still arrested in these *rpo*\textsuperscript{sup} cells that lack the
three helicases, which is another indication that the dislodging of RNA Pol takes place during replication restart.

Our study of RNA Pol mutants that form unstable complexes on DNA provided conditions where viability is dependent on DinG only when RecF is present (the rep uvrD rpo<sup>sup</sup> combinations of mutations become LB sensitive upon DinG inactivation only in a RecF<sup>+</sup> context). This observation suggests that DinG counteracts a deleterious action of RecF; either DinG could remove RecFOR / RecA from DNA, or it could prevent RecFOR binding. It should be noted that UvrD can act both ways, it removes RecA from DNA or prevents RecFOR binding, depending on the cause of replication arrest (Lestini and Michel, 2007). The hypothetical removal of RecFOR and/or RecA from DNA by DinG needs to be tested in vitro; nevertheless, we do not favour this hypothesis because it is difficult to explain why DinG would remove RecF only in certain RNA Pol mutants. We favour the hypothesis that DinG and RecFOR compete for blocked replication forks in rep uvrD cells. Because DinG is unable to remove the wild-type RNA Pol, rep uvrD cells are killed by RecFOR. Similarly, the rep uvrD rpo<sup>N518D</sup> mutant is non-viable on LB at low temperature because under these conditions DinG cannot dislodge this mutated RNA Pol from DNA, letting RecFOR bind to arrested replication forks. Conversely, DinG is capable of removing all other RNA Pol mutants isolated here before RecFOR binds, and consequently the viability of the rep uvrD mutant becomes independent of the recF context in these RNA Pol mutants.

**Experimental procedures**

**Strains and plasmids**

The strain backgrounds are MG1655, or JJC40, which is an hsdR Thr<sup>+</sup> Pro<sup>+</sup> derivative of AB1157 (leu-6 thi-1, his-4, argE3, lacY1, galK2, ara-14, xyl-5, mtl-1, tsx-33, rpsL31, supE44, hsdR, hsdM). JJC147 is HfrPK3-PO131 (thr1, leuB6, azi-15, tonA1, lacY1, supE44,
argE86::Tn10). Strains genotypes and plasmids are described in Table S1. InvA is described in (Boubakri et al., 2010), it is an MG1655 derivative, deleted for lacZ and attλ, which carries a 18kb inversion (NT 4 025 300 to 4 043 723) encompassing the rrnA operon. Minimum medium is M9 supplied with thiamine 0.05%, CaCl₂ 100 µM, MgSO₄ 2 mM, glucose 0.4% (Miller, 1992). Casamino acids 0.2% were added for strain background other than MG1655. Most of the strains were constructed by P1 transduction (Miller, 1992). For Hfr conjugations, a mix of 10% donor cells / 90% recipient cells was incubated for 15 min with low agitation at 37°C before plating on selective media. Null mutants were checked by PCR with external oligonucleotides that amplify a DNA fragment of different length for the wild-type and the interrupted alleles. Oligonucleotides used for checking mutations are shown in Table S4. uvrD mutants were checked for their UV sensitive phenotypes and for their mutator phenotype (about 100-fold increase in the proportion of RifR clones in overnight cultures). The plasmids pGBts-rep (Petit and Ehrlich, 2002), pAM-rep (Lestini and Michel, 2008) and pAM-priA (Grompone et al., 2004) were described; they carry the rep or the priA gene under the control of their own promoter, they were segregated as published.

rpo mutations are: rpoB A1331G (rpoB^{D444G}), A1340G (rpoB^{H447R}), A1552G (rpoB^{N518D}), rpoCA338G (rpoC^{H113R}), C1352T (rpoC^{P451L}). Following P1 transduction or conjugation, screening for A1552G (rpoB^{N518D}) was based the RifR phenotype it confers. Screening for A1331G (rpoB^{D444G}) was done sequencing the rpoB region. Three mutations were screened after PCR amplification of the region either by sequencing or by looking for the presence of a restriction site that they create: A1340G (rpoB^{H447R}) creates a BsiEI site, rpoCA338G (rpoC^{H113R}) creates a BssHII site, C1352T (rpoC^{P451L}) creates a BspM1 site. Upon P1 co-transduction of rpo^{sup} with thiC::Tn10 in a context where the mutation confers a phenotype, the phenotype and the presence of the mutation were tested in four to eight different TetR transductants and there was 100% correlation between the presence of the
mutation and the appearance of the new phenotype. 20 regularly spaced oligonucleotides in $rpoB$ (10 on each strand) and 20 regularly spaced oligonucleotides in $rpoC$ (10 on each strand) were used for sequencing of the entire genes.

*Measurement of plating efficiency.* Overnight cultures grown in MM (OD$_{650}$ 1 to 2) were diluted and plated on MM or LB plates, incubated at 37°C, 30°C or 25°C. LB plates at 37°C were counted after 24 and 48 hours of incubation, MM plates at 37°C and LB plates at 30°C after 48 hours and 3 days of incubation, and MM plates at 30°C and LB plates at 25°C after 3 and 4 days incubation.

*Measurement of UV sensitivity and of $\beta$-galactosidase activity.* Survival to UV irradiation was performed as described (Baharoglu *et al.*, 2006). $\beta$-galactosidase assays for the measure of $Prnb$ activity were performed as described (Miller, 1992).

**Legends to Figures**

Figure 1. Two of the five $rpo^{sup}$ RNA Pol mutations exhibit a stringent-like phenotype. $\beta$-galactosidase assays were performed on strains carrying a $P_{rrnB}$-lacZ fusion and an $rpo^{sup}$ mutation. The height of the histograms indicates $\beta$-galactosidase Miller Units, vertical bars indicate standard deviations. Wt stands for wild-type, Δ215-220 is the control $rpoC^{Δ215-220}$ mutation. P451L and H113R are $rpoC$ mutations, D444G, H447R and N518D are $rpoB$ mutations. Light grey: cells grown in MM; dark grey: cells grown in LB.

Figure 2.A - Four $rpo^{sup}$ RNA Pol mutations improve growth of UV irradiated $ruvABC$ mutants. Survival of UV irradiated cells, results are the average of 3 to 6 independent

Figure 3. A. *rposup* RNA Pol mutations restore growth of *rep uvrD* cells. The height of the histograms indicates the number of colony forming units (cfu)/ml, vertical bars indicate standard deviations. Rpo wild-type *rep uvrD* cells are not shown because they are lethal in all these conditions (plating on MM with casamino acids or on LB, at 37°C or 30°C). Mutants are in the AB1157 context, similar results were previously published for the *rep uvrD rpoCA215-220* mutant at 37°C in the MG1655 context (Boubakri *et al.*, 2010). A215-220 and H113R are *rpoC* mutations, D444G, H447R and N518D are *rpoB* mutations. Light blue: MM 30°C (plating efficiencies on MM 37°C are not shown and were similar to those at 30°C); purple: LB 25°C; yellow: LB 30°C; orange: LB 37°C. Full boxes: colonies formed in 24 hours (37°C LB), 48 hours (30°C LB), or 3 days (30°C MM, 25°C LB). Hatched boxes: colonies appearing 24 hours later than these normal times. B. Three *rposup* RNA Pol mutations restore growth of *rep uvrD dinG recF* cells at all temperatures. Rpo wild-type and *rpoCP451L* cells are not shown because they are lethal under these conditions (plating on MM or on LB, at 37°C or 30°C). Mutants are in the MG1655 context, similar results were obtained in the
AB1157 context (not shown). Results for the rep uvrD dinG recF rpoCΔ215-220 mutant at 37°C were previously published (Boubakri et al., 2010), and were reproduced here as a control. Plating efficiencies on MM 37°C are not shown and were similar to those at 30°C.

Figure 4. A - Three rpo\textsuperscript{sup} RNA Pol mutations restore growth of InvA dinG cells at all temperatures. The height of the histograms indicates the number of cfu/ml, vertical bars indicate standard deviations. Results for the InvA dinG rpoCΔ215-220 mutant at 37°C were previously published (Boubakri et al., 2010), and were reproduced here as a control. Δ215-220, P451L and H113R are rpoC mutations, D444G, H447R and N518D are rpoB mutations (MG1655 context). Symbols are as in Fig. 3, dark blue are plating efficiencies on MM at 37°C. B – Three rpo\textsuperscript{sup} mutations restores growth of InvA dinG rep cells at 37°C on MM, only rpoB\textsuperscript{D444G} also restores viability on LB. Results for the InvA rep dinG rpoCΔ215-220 mutant were previously published (Boubakri et al., 2010), and were reproduced here as a control.

Figure 5. Schematic representation of the RpoB and RpoC subunits of RNA Pol showing the position of the rpo\textsuperscript{sup} mutations. In orange RpoB, in green RpoC. Blue and red lines represent the template and non-template DNA-strands respectively, the pink line represents the neo-synthesized RNA (the putative backtracked RNA is shown in dashed pink line). Positions of the rpo\textsuperscript{sup} mutations are indicated (adapted with permission from Nudler, 2009).
Acknowledgements

We thank O. Espeli, R.L.G. Gourse and C.J. Herbert for very helpful reading of the manuscript. We are very grateful to Annie Kolb for discussions on RNA polymerase structure, and to Audrey Lagès and Marie Le Masson for excellent technical assistance. The work was supported by ANR-05-BLAN-0204-01, ANR-08-BLAN-0230-01 and Prix “coup d’élan” from the foundation Bettencourt-Schueller. RL is supported by the Fondation de la Recherche Médicale (FRM grant number FDT 20070910238), and ZB by a PhD grant from the French ministry of research.
References


Table 1: \textit{rpoB}^{sup} and \textit{rpoC}^{sup} mutations suppress the LB-cryo-sensitivity of \textit{rep uvrD recF}, \textit{rep uvrD recO} and \textit{rep uvrD recQ}.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strain</th>
<th>Relevant genotype</th>
<th>37°C</th>
<th>30°C</th>
<th>25°C</th>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MM casa</td>
<td>LB</td>
<td>LB</td>
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<tr>
<td>JJC4048</td>
<td>\textit{rep uvrD recF}</td>
<td>1.3 $10^9$ ± 3.7 $10^8$</td>
<td>7.3 $10^8$ ± 5 $10^8$</td>
<td>8 $10^8$ ± 2.2 $10^8$</td>
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<tr>
<td>JJC4038 / JJC4162</td>
<td>\textit{rep uvrD recF rpoC}^{P451L}</td>
<td>1.1 $10^9$ ± 2.5 $10^8$</td>
<td>2.2 $10^9$ ± 2 $10^9$</td>
<td>9.8 $10^8$ ± 8.1 $10^8$</td>
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<tr>
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<td>\textit{rep uvrD recF rpoC}^{H113R}</td>
<td>1.0 $10^9$ ± 1.7 $10^8$</td>
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<td>8.1 $10^8$ ± 1.2 $10^8$</td>
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<td>6.2 $10^8$ ± 1 $10^8$</td>
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<td>\textit{rep uvrD recO rpoC}^{A215-220}</td>
<td>3 $10^8$ ± 1 $10^8$</td>
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<td>JJC4906</td>
<td>\textit{rep uvrD recQ rpoC}^{H113R}</td>
<td>1 $10^9$ ± 4.2 $10^8$</td>
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<tr>
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<td>\textit{rep uvrD recQ rpoB}^{H447R}</td>
<td>8.9 $10^8$ ± 3.4 $10^8$</td>
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<td>7.6 $10^8$ ± 1.7 $10^8$</td>
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<tr>
<td>JJC4903</td>
<td>\textit{rep uvrD recQ rpoB}^{D444G}</td>
<td>6 $10^8$ ± 1.4 $10^8$</td>
<td>7.5 $10^8$ ± 1.9 $10^8$</td>
<td>7.2 $10^8$ ± 1.4 $10^8$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strain</td>
<td>Relevant genotype</td>
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<td>MM casa</td>
<td>LB</td>
<td>LB</td>
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<tr>
<td>JJC4901 / JJC5309</td>
<td>rep uvrD recQ rpoB&lt;sup&gt;NS18D&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>7.2 x 10&lt;sup&gt;8&lt;/sup&gt; ± 1.5 x 10&lt;sup&gt;8&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>7.1 x 10&lt;sup&gt;8&lt;/sup&gt; ± 1.8 x 10&lt;sup&gt;8&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<tr>
<td>JJC4905</td>
<td>rep uvrD recQ rpoC&lt;sup&gt;Δ215-220&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>7.3 x 10&lt;sup&gt;8&lt;/sup&gt; ± 5.3 x 10&lt;sup&gt;7&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>7.8 x 10&lt;sup&gt;8&lt;/sup&gt; ± 2.6 x 10&lt;sup&gt;7&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>8.5 x 10&lt;sup&gt;8&lt;/sup&gt; ± 6.6 x 10&lt;sup&gt;7&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<td>rep uvrD recF</td>
<td>6.5 x 10&lt;sup&gt;8&lt;/sup&gt; ± 1.1 x 10&lt;sup&gt;8&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>2.8 x 10&lt;sup&gt;8&lt;/sup&gt; ± 1.7 x 10&lt;sup&gt;8&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<td>JJC5152&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt; / JJC5153&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>rep uvrD recF rpoC&lt;sup&gt;Δ215-220&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>6.5 x 10&lt;sup&gt;8&lt;/sup&gt; ± 1.9 x 10&lt;sup&gt;8&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>6.3 x 10&lt;sup&gt;8&lt;/sup&gt; ± 1.5 x 10&lt;sup&gt;8&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>6.6 x 10&lt;sup&gt;8&lt;/sup&gt; ± 1.8 x 10&lt;sup&gt;8&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<td>JJC2451 [pEM001]-S</td>
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<td>4.2 x 10&lt;sup&gt;8&lt;/sup&gt; ± 9 x 10&lt;sup&gt;7&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>2.2 x 10&lt;sup&gt;9&lt;/sup&gt; ± 1 x 10&lt;sup&gt;8&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;10&lt;sup&gt;7&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Colonies were counted after 24 hours incubation (LB 37°C), 48 hours incubation (MM 37°C and LB 30°C), or 3 days incubation (MM 30°C and LB 25°C). Numbers in italics indicate the formation of small colonies appearing 24 hours later than wt.

JJCn-S indicates that the strain JJCn was used after segregation of the Rep encoding plasmid. A fresh plasmid-less colony was used for each experiment and cured clones were not kept.

a = context MG1655. All other strains are in an AB1157 context.

pEM001 is a plasmid that over-expresses RNase H.
Table 2. Summary of the phenotypes conferred by the different \( rpoB/C \) mutations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>( P1\rrnB ) in LB</th>
<th>( relA ) spoT on MM</th>
<th>( greA ) greB at 42°C</th>
<th>( rep uvrD ) RecF(^+) (LB)</th>
<th>( rep uvrD ) ( dinG ) recF (LB)</th>
<th>InvA ( dinG ) (LB)</th>
<th>InvA ( dinG ) rep (LB)</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>( rpoBC^+ )</td>
<td>high</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( rpoC^{H113R} )</td>
<td>high</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>- (MM +)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( rpoC^{A215-220} )</td>
<td>low</td>
<td>+ (a)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+ (~cryoS)</td>
<td>+ (delayed)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( rpoB^{D444G} )</td>
<td>low</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>delayed and cryoS</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( rpoB^{H447R} )</td>
<td>low</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+ (delayed at low T(^\circ))</td>
<td>+ (delayed)</td>
<td>- (MM +)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( rpoC^{P451L} )</td>
<td>high</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+ (delayed)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( rpoB^{N518D} )</td>
<td>high</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>delayed and cryoS</td>
<td>cryoS</td>
<td>cryoS</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In addition to the phenotypes indicated here, all mutations rescue a \( rep uvrD \) recF (recO) mutant on LB at all temperatures, all rescue a \( rep uvrD \) recQ mutant on LB (except \( rpoB^{N518D} \) at low temperature), all improve the UV resistance of a \( ruvABC \) mutant (except \( rpoC^{H113R} \) which could not be reliably combined with the \( ruvABC \) mutation) and none rescue the lethality of a \( rep uvrD \) \( dinG \) triple mutant.

(a) Bartlett et al, 1998
Figure 1. Two of the five rposup RNA Pol mutations exhibit a stringent-like phenotype. β-galactosidase assays were performed on strains carrying a P1rrnB-lacZ fusion and an rposup mutation. The height of the histograms indicates β-galactosidase Miller Units, vertical bars indicate standard deviations. Wt stands for wild-type, Δ215-220 is the control rpoCΔ215-220 mutation. P451L and H113R are rpoC mutations, D444G, H447R and N518D are rpoB mutations. Light grey: cells grown in MM; dark grey: cells grown in LB.

80x59mm (300 x 300 DPI)
Figure 2.A - Four rposup RNA Pol mutations improve growth of UV irradiated ruvABC mutants.
Survival of UV irradiated cells, results are the average of 3 to 6 independent determinations. Wild-
type cells (JJC40) diamonds full line, ruvABC (JJC754) diamond dashed line, rpoCΔ215-220 ruvABC
(JJC4886) crosses, rpoCP451L ruvABC (JJC4548) open square, rpoBH447R ruvABC (JJC4832) closed
circle, rpoBD444G ruvABC (JJC4549) open circles, rpoBN518D ruvABC (JJC4547) triangles. B – The
rpoCH113R mutation restores the viability of the ΔgreA::CmR ΔgreB::KanR double mutant at 42°C.
ΔgreA::CmR ΔgreB::KanR rposup strains were streaked on LB Cm plates at 30°C (left) and at 42°C
(right). Top sector, greA greB rpoCH113R (JJC4923) the only thermoresistant greA greB double
mutant. Turning in the clockwise direction from this mutant: greA greB rpoCP451L (JJC5456), greA
greB Rpo wt (JJC5455), greA greB rpoBN518D (JJC4818), greA greB rpoBD444G (JJC4820), greA
greB rpoBH447R (JJC4821).
Figure 3. A. rposup RNA Pol mutations restore growth of rep uvrD cells. The height of the histograms indicates the number of colony forming units (cfu)/ml, vertical bars indicate standard deviations. Rpo wild-type rep uvrD cells are not shown because they are lethal in all these conditions (plating on MM with casamino acids or on LB, at 37°C or 30°C). Mutants are in the AB1157 context, similar results were previously published for the rep uvrD rpoCΔ215-220 mutant at 37°C in the MG1655 context (Boubakri et al., 2010). Δ215-220 and H113R are rpoC mutations, D444G, H447R and N518D are rpoB mutations. Light blue: MM 30°C (plating efficiencies on MM 37°C are not shown and were similar to those at 30°C); purple: LB 25°C; yellow: LB 30°C; orange: LB 37°C. Full boxes: colonies formed in 24 hours (37°C LB), 48 hours (30°C LB), or 3 days (30°C MM, 25°C LB). Hatched boxes: colonies appearing 24 hours later than these normal times. B. Three rposup RNA Pol mutations restore growth of rep uvrD dinG recF cells at all temperatures. Rpo wild-type and rpoCP451L cells are not shown because they are lethal under these conditions (plating on
MM or on LB, at 37°C or 30°C). Mutants are in the MG1655 context, similar results were obtained in the AB1157 context (not shown). Results for the rep uvrD dinG recF rpoCΔ215-220 mutant at 37°C were previously published (Boubakri et al., 2010), and were reproduced here as a control. Plating efficiencies on MM 37°C are not shown and were similar to those at 30°C.
Figure 4. A - Three rposup RNA Pol mutations restore growth of InvA dinG cells at all temperatures. The height of the histograms indicates the number of cfu/ml, vertical bars indicate standard deviations. Results for the InvA dinG rpoCΔ215-220 mutant at 37°C were previously published (Boubakri et al., 2010), and were reproduced here as a control. Δ215-220, P451L and H113R are rpoC mutations, D444G, H447R and N518D are rpoB mutations (MG1655 context). Symbols are as in Fig. 3, dark blue are plating efficiencies on MM at 37°C. B – Three rposup mutations restores growth of InvA dinG rep cells at 37°C on MM, only rpoBD444G also restores viability on LB. Results for the InvA rep dinG rpoCΔ215-220 mutant were previously published (Boubakri et al., 2010), and were reproduced here as a control.
Figure 5. Schematic representation of the RpoB and RpoC subunits of RNA Pol showing the position of the rposup mutations. In orange RpoB, in green RpoC. Blue and red lines represent the template and non-template DNA-strands respectively, the pink line represents the neo-synthesized RNA (the putative backtracked RNA is shown in dashed pink line). Positions of the rposup mutations are indicated (adapted with permission from Nudler, 2009).

80x57mm (300 x 300 DPI)