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Expanding the Genetic Code: Selection of Efficient Suppressors of Four-base Codons and Identification of “Shifty” Four-base Codons with a Library Approach in Escherichia coli

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Naturally occurring tRNA mutants are known that suppress +1 frameshift mutations by means of an extended anticodon loop, and a few have been used in protein mutagenesis. In an effort to expand the number of possible ways to uniquely and efficiently encode unnatural amino acids, we have devised a general strategy to select tRNAs with the ability to suppress four-base codons from a library of tRNAs with randomized 8 or 9 nt anticodon loops. Our selectants included both known and novel suppressible four-base codons and resulted in a set of very efficient, non-cross-reactive tRNA/four-base codon pairs for AGGA, UAGA, CCCU and CUAG. The most efficient four-base codon suppressors had Watson-Crick complementary anticodons, and the sequences of the anticodon loops outside of the anticodon varied with the anticodon. Additionally, four-base codon reporter libraries were used to identify “shifty” sites at which +1 frameshifting is most favorable in the absence of suppressor tRNAs in Escherichia coli. We intend to use these tRNAs to explore the limits of unnatural polypeptide biosynthesis, both in vitro and eventually in vivo. In addition, this selection strategy is being extended to identify novel five- and six-base codon suppressors.

Introduction

Pioneering work by Crick, Brenner and co-workers in the early 1960s established the triplet nature of the genetic code (Crick et al., 1961), and 40 years later only rare exceptions are known to the universal correspondence of mRNA codon to amino acid (Fox, 1987). However, it has also become clear that frame maintenance during translation is not absolute (Atkins et al., 1991; Kurland, 1992; Parker, 1989). In addition to the inherent accuracy limits of the ribosome in maintaining frame, shifts can be promoted by mutant tRNAs and can occur with high frequency at “programmed” sites in mRNA. Frameshifts can be stimulated by such elements as upstream rRNA-binding motifs, stem-loop structures and under-used codons. Indeed, these programmed shifts can be critical to protein production, e.g. the gag-pol polyprotein of Rous Sarcoma virus, the Ty1 and Ty3 elements of yeast, the dnaX gene of DNA Pol III tau and gamma units, and the self-regulating RF2 protein in Escherichia coli (Gesteland et al., 1992).

As early as 1968 it was recognized that frameshift mutations could be externally suppressed (Riyasaty & Atkins, 1968). Shortly thereafter, Yurono & Tanemura (1970) showed that protein from a suppressed frameshift was of wild-type sequence, and Riddle & Carbon (1973) showed that the external frameshift suppressor sufD in Salmonella is tRNA^Gly with a four-base anticodon CCCC instead of the wild-type CCC. (Note that we adopt the convention herein of writing both codon and anticodon sequences in the 5′ to 3′ direction.) These experiments conclusively demonstrated that certain tRNAs with extended anticodons can read non-triplet codons. Most of the known four-base codon...
suppressors have subsequently been isolated from *Salmonella* or yeast and are largely single-base insertion mutants of tRNA\(^{Pro}\), tRNA\(^{Gly}\) or tRNA\(^{Lys}\) reading CCCX, GGGX or AAXX, where it is not always known which X can be read. The known four-base codon suppressors tend to act with efficiencies from very poor to approaching 20% (Atkins et al., 1991).

Less well known are +1 suppressors with more extended anticodon loops. For example, the *Salmonella* sufT621 derivative of tRNA\(^{A^9G}\) causes insertion of arginine in response to CCGU. A synthetic mutant of this tRNA, which bears a spontaneous mutation in the DHU loop of unknown importance, has a nine-base anticodon loop that causes +1 frameshifting (Tuohy et al., 1992). The only other known tRNAs with nine-base anticodon loops mediating +1 frameshifting are the related tRNA\(^{Pro}\)-derived yeast suppressors SUF7, SUF8, SUF9 and SUF11, which lack a 3:3:39 anticodon stem pair (Atkins et al., 1991).

The specificity of pairing is not entirely predictable for extended-anticodon tRNAs. For example, when the suppression of GGNN codons by tRNAs bearing NCCC anticodons (SUF16 derivatives) was analyzed, it was found that the only non-functional N:N pair was G:C. This result indicates that Watson-Crick pairing at the fourth codon nucleotide is even less strictly enforced than at the third ‘wobble’ position for normal codons. However, the identity of the N:N pair does affect suppression efficiency, and canonical pairings in the fourth position gave the strongest suppression (Gaber & Culbertson, 1984). Additionally, it has been found that suff, a modified tRNA\(^{Thr}\) with anticodon UGGU, is capable of decoding ACCC and ACCU in addition to ACCA (ACCG was not tested; Bossi & Roth, 1981).

In an engineered system, Curran & Yarus (1987) tested the ability of derivatives of the glutamine-inserting amber suppressor Su7 with NCUA anticodons to suppress UAGN codons. While the canonical pairs tended to suppress well, some non-canonical pairs were also efficient. For example, the best pair arose from a CCUA anticodon and a UAGC codon; also, the GCUA tRNA preferred UAGA and UAGG to its canonical UAGC. The ability to read a four-base codon versus a three-base codon for these extended-anticodon tRNAs was also assessed, by using tRNAs that decode four-base codons whose first three bases encode a stop codon. In this case there is no competitive translation with a canonical tRNA. In general, four-base decoding predominated when a fourth Watson-Crick pair was possible and was less likely to predominate otherwise. The authors proposed that this is a consequence of mRNA-induced stabilization of a tRNA conformation that favors four-base decoding, possible only when a fourth canonical base-pair is present (Curran & Yarus, 1987).

In contrast, Qian et al. (1998) have proposed that, at least in some cases, extended-anticodon tRNAs merely render the tRNA less capable of three-base decoding and in the process make room for other tRNAs to promiscuously interact with the codon by a slippage mechanism. For example in *Salmonella*, mutant tRNA\(^{Pro}\) with a GGGG anticodon is methylated in such a way (underlined G37) that pairing with the mRNA cytosine is obstructed. Apparently, the tRNA\(^{Pro}\) with cmo\(^{37}\)UGG anticodon, which typically reads CCA, CGG and CCU, can read CCC in the absence of its normal cognate tRNA\(^{Gly}\), but favors slippage since there are only two canonical base-pairs.

Four-base codon suppression has begun to be used for *in vitro* protein engineering experiments, initially by Ma et al., to insert alanine at UAGG and AGGU with complementary anticodons engineered into tRNA\(^{His}\) (Kramer et al., 1998; Ma et al., 1993). Sisido’s group has used extended-anticodon tRNAs to insert unnatural amino acids into proteins *in vitro*, employing known suppressible four-base codons such as AGGU and CGGG (Hohsaka et al., 1996; Hohsaka et al., 1999b; Murakami et al., 1998). Significantly, Hohsaka et al. (1999a), used both of these codons together in a single transcript to insert two different unnatural amino acid residues into the same protein site-specifically.

In an effort to develop improved tRNA/four-base codon pairs for protein mutagenesis, Moore et al. examined the ability of Su6 (amber tRNA\(^{Leu}\)) derivatives with NCUA anticodons to suppress UAGN codons and also monitored decoding in the −1 and 0 frames. In an RFI-deficient *E. coli* strain, UCUA suppressed the UAGA codon with up to 26% efficiency with little decoding in the 0 or −1 frames (Moore et al., 2000). This pair was also fairly efficient in the Curran & Yarus study, and differences between the results of independent experiments are likely due, in part, to the extent of aminoacylation and maturation with different tRNA scaffolds. It is clear that decoding four-base codons with complementary anticodons is generally favorable, but the rules that govern the comparative suppression efficiencies for different four-base codons remain unclear.

Likewise, it is not exhaustively known what governs the likelihood of frameshift in the absence of suppressor tRNAs. Atkins and co-workers established the generality of “leakiness” in frame maintenance by measuring the weak activity from insertion and deletion mutants of the gene for \(\beta\)-galactosidase induced by the acridine derivative ICR-191D. Sixteen mutants varied in activity by 100-fold, with the strongest 0.06% of wild-type (Atkins et al., 1972). This, and studies of immuno-precipitated truncation products of \(\beta\)-galactosidase (Manley, 1978) place the average frequency of frameshift in the range of \(5 \times 10^{-4}\) per translocation event. However, factors such as ribosomal mutation (rpsL and rnt), streptomycin treatment, amino acid starvation and “hungry” codons greatly increase the frequency of frame errors (Atkins et al., 1972; Weiss & Gallant, 1983; Weiss...
et al., 1988a). For example, in E. coli, tandem repeat of AGG, a rare arginine codon read by a minor tRNA, results in +1 frameshift up to 50% of the time (Spanjaard & van Duin, 1988).

The best-known (+1 and −1) frameshifting events, both programmed and non-programmed, occur because of single-base repeats constituting a “slippery run” of mRNA. For example, the +1 frameshift that avoids the UGA stop codon at the programmed site in RF2 occurs at the sequence CUUU, mediated by the CUU-decoding tRNA^Leu (Weiss et al., 1987). While it is easy to understand how a long repeat is a frame-maintenance conundrum for the ribosome, it is equally striking that high levels of shifting are observed only in the presence of other “stimulatory” elements (Atkins et al., 1990), such as a Shine-Delgarno-like sequence upstream and a UGA stop codon downstream of the RF2 shift site (Weiss et al., 1987, 1988b); an RNA-pseudoknot downstream of the shift site for the F2 protein of coronavirus IBV (Brierley et al., 1989); and the rare AGG codon adjacent downstream to the CUU slip site in yeast Ty elements (Belcourt & Farabaugh, 1990).

We were interested in employing a library approach to examine all possible four-base codons for their propensity to shift and, moreover, to exhaustively identify tRNAs that will efficiently suppress four-base codons. To this end, we have installed the sequence NNNN into various codons of the gene for α-lactamase and selected with ampicillin in the presence and absence of derivatives of tRNA^[Ser] with randomized, extended (eight or nine nucleotide) anticodon loops. We have successfully identified at least four non-interacting sets of efficient four-base-codon-tRNA pairs, and we have defined a strikingly simple pattern that underlies “shiftiness” in four-base codons. These pairs will be used in our ongoing efforts to engineer bacteria capable of inserting unnatural amino acid residues into proteins.

Results

Library construction and characterization

Since the basis of four-base codon suppression is poorly understood, we adopted a combinatorial approach to examine the suppression of all possible four-base codons by all possible appropriately sized tRNA anticodon loops. Two types of libraries were generated: four-base codon reporters and tRNA suppressors (Figure 1). The reporter system involved replacement of a conserved (S70) or permissive (S124) codon in the gene for α-lactamase with four random nucleotides. These libraries, which each contain $4^4 = 256$ unique members, bear an insertion mutation at the site of interest, producing an inactive enzyme as a result of the frame alteration that renders transformed bacteria incapable of survival on ampicillin. To our surprise, however, approximately 0.5% of the members of these reporter libraries survived on moderate to high concentrations of ampicillin (100-2000 µg ml⁻¹). Invariably, sequencing of these clones showed that the β-lactamase genes contained only three nucleotides at the sites of interest, corresponding to Ser and Cys at the conserved S70 site and corresponding to all amino acids except Cys, Met, Pro, Trp and Tyr at the permissive S124 site (although this is probably largely due to undersampling of three-base sequence space, since the amount of contamination was small). Presumably, these “deletion” mutants, which occur at rates much higher than the $10^{-6}$ upper-limit estimated for deletion in vivo (Cupples et al., 1990), are the result of inefficiency in the coupling and capping reactions employed during synthesis of the oligonucleotides used to generate the libraries.

To remove this contamination, cells transformed with the reporter libraries were grown in small batches and analyzed on agar plates for moderate levels of ampicillin resistance (100 µg ml⁻¹). By pooling the cultures that contained no ampicillin resistance at this level, uncontaminated, over-sampled reporter libraries were obtained (about 5000 clones for the S124(N4) library and 10,000 clones for the S70(N4) library). Sequencing of 48-96 clones from each reporter library showed that the libraries were random at each nucleotide and sufficiently unbiased that unique four-base codons were pulled out only once or twice among these clones.

Because the β-lactamase reporter libraries were constructed from pBR322-derived vectors containing ColE1 origins, tRNA suppressor libraries were constructed with pACYC184-derived vectors with p15a origins to permit co-maintenance within a single bacterium. These libraries consisted of derivatives of tRNA^[Ser] with the anticodon loop (7 nt) replaced with eight or nine random nucleotides, transcribed under the control of the strong lpp promoter and efficient rnc terminator. This tRNA was chosen because seryl-tRNA synthetase (SerRS) does not recognize the anticodon loop of tRNA^[Ser]. Major recognition elements are, instead, in the long variable arm, acceptor stem, and the D and T loops, where the SerRS contacts the tRNA (Biou et al., 1994; Price et al., 1995). The choice of a tRNA scaffold and cognate synthetase that is permissive to anticodon loop structure ensures that suppression efficiency is related to codon-dependent effects rather than the effects of variable aminoacylation with different anticodon sequences. For each of these libraries, 24 clones were sequenced and found to be unique and unbiased.

Selected four-base codons at S124 and S70

The libraries were crossed by the transformation of the appropriate tRNA library into competent cells of the reporter strains, followed by selection on media containing various concentrations of ampicillin. Survival on higher concentrations of ampicillin requires that more β-lactamase be present in the cell, which is related to the extent to
which the tRNA in the selectant is able to mediate frameshift at the site of mutation in the reporter. Thus, survival at the highest levels of ampicillin indicates the presence of tRNAs that read the co-transformed four-base codons most efficiently.

The library of 8 nt anticodon loop tRNAs was first crossed with the S124 and S70 reporter libraries, choosing two sites to examine the effects of mRNA context. In addition to different general contexts in the gene, these sites also have different local contexts with different nucleotides 5' and 3' to the four-base codon (Figure 1). At the permissive S124 site, four-base codons selected at moderate ampicillin concentrations (200-300 \( \mu \text{g ml}^{-1} \)) included a subset of AGGN, CCCN, CGGN, GGGN and UAGN, for which four-base codon suppressors are known, as well as CUAG, UCAA, CAAA, CACU, CGGA and UGGC (Table 1). Only one of these, AGGA, could be suppressed at 1000 \( \mu \text{g ml}^{-1} \) ampicillin. At the S70 site, however, AGGG, CUCU and UAGA were also suppressed at 1000 \( \mu \text{g ml}^{-1} \), and more codons were represented at the 300 \( \mu \text{g ml}^{-1} \) level than for the S124 site. Suppression of the S70 site, which is the catalytic Ser of TEM-1 \( \beta \)-lactamase and requires Ser or Cys for activity, confirms that these four-base codons are suppressed by our modified seryl-tRNA.

Since there was no apparent pattern to the sequences of the suppressed four-base codons, we devised an experiment to examine whether or not any four-base codon could be suppressed, at least at low levels. Six clones from the S70(N4) reporter library were selected at random and crossed against the tRNA\(^{ser}\)(N8) library. From these clones (Table 2), tRNAs that efficiently suppress UUCU, GGAU and CGGA to at least 200 \( \mu \text{g ml}^{-1} \) ampicillin could be found. AAUG and ACCG suppressors were generally much weaker, between 5 and 10 \( \mu \text{g ml}^{-1} \) ampicillin. A suppressor for UGAA, based on the UGA stop codon, could not be found, however, even at 5 \( \mu \text{g ml}^{-1} \) ampicillin.

The procedure for removal of the three-base contamination at the catalytic S70 site cannot remove those clones that contain a random three-base codon that corresponds to a missense mutation (i.e. anything other than Ser or Cys). As a result, upon crossing this library with the tRNA library, a num-
A number of clones were isolated that contained missense three-base codons that were presumably being suppressed by the Ser-inserting tRNA library member. Interestingly, the most efficiently suppressed, AGG and CGG at 1000 μg ml⁻¹, correspond to the first three nucleotides of some of the most efficiently suppressed four-base codons (Table 3). It was not determined whether the tRNA suppressors contain 8-nt anticodon loops or 7 nt (i.e. normal) loops as a result of the same type of “deletion” seen in the reporter libraries.

### Sequence variation of tRNA suppressors of four-base codons

In order to examine the diversity of tRNA anticodon loops that could suppress each selected codon, the reporter plasmid was isolated and the tRNA_{Ser(N8)} library was re-crossed against individual reporter sequences at S124. These were then selected at a variety of levels of ampicillin for each reporter, and the tRNA sequences were examined. In each case, suppression at the highest levels was mediated by a tRNA bearing the complementary anticodon (Table 4). Interestingly, the sequences external to the anticodon (i.e. the two nucleotides on either side of the anticodon) converged on

### Table 1. Selected four-base codons at S124 and S70 at high and moderate ampicillin concentrations

| Codon     | S124 1000 μg ml⁻¹ | S124 300 μg ml⁻¹ | S70 1000 μg ml⁻¹ | S70 300 μg ml⁻¹ |
|-----------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| AGGA      | AGGA             | AGGG             | AGGA             | AGGA             |
| AUGC      | AUGC             | AUGC             | AUGC             | AUGC             |
| CCGC      | CCGC             | CCGC             | CCGC             | CCGC             |
| UAGA      | UAGA             | UAGA             | UAGA             | UAGA             |
| UCAA      | UCAA             | UCAA             | UCAA             | UCAA             |
| AGGA      | AGGA             | AGGG             | AGGA             | AGGA             |
| AGGC      | AGGC             | UAGA             | AGGA             | AGGA             |
| CCCU      | CCCU             | CAGU             | CCCU             | CCCU             |
| UAGA      | UAGA             | CCAG             | CAGU             | CAGU             |
| UCAA      | UCAA             | UCAA             | UCAA             | UCAA             |
| AGGA      | AGGA             | AGGG             | AGGA             | AGGA             |
| AGGC      | AGGC             | UAGA             | AGGA             | AGGA             |
| CCCU      | CCCU             | CAGU             | CCCU             | CCCU             |
| UAGA      | UAGA             | CCAG             | CAGU             | CAGU             |
| UCAA      | UCAA             | UCAA             | UCAA             | UCAA             |
| AGGA      | AGGA             | AGGG             | AGGA             | AGGA             |
| AGGC      | AGGC             | UAGA             | AGGA             | AGGA             |
| CCCU      | CCCU             | CAGU             | CCCU             | CCCU             |
| UAGA      | UAGA             | CCAG             | CAGU             | CAGU             |
| UCAA      | UCAA             | UCAA             | UCAA             | UCAA             |
| AGGA      | AGGA             | AGGG             | AGGA             | AGGA             |
| AGGC      | AGGC             | UAGA             | AGGA             | AGGA             |
| CCCU      | CCCU             | CAGU             | CCCU             | CCCU             |
| UAGA      | UAGA             | CCAG             | CAGU             | CAGU             |
| UCAA      | UCAA             | UCAA             | UCAA             | UCAA             |

### Table 2. Selection of tRNA suppressors of randomly chosen codons

| Codon | Maximum suppression level | tRNA sequences |
|-------|---------------------------|----------------|
| UGAA  | >5                        | None detected  |
| AAUG  | 5-10                      | CUCGUUAC       |
| ACGC  | 5-10                      | CUCGUUA        |
| UUCU  | >200                      | AUAGGAAG       |
| GGAU  | >200                      | GUCGCAUA       |
| CGGA  | >200                      | GUCGCAUA       |
| CGGA  | >200                      | GUCGCAUA       |

### Table 3. Codons for which Ser missense suppressors were selected at S70

| [Amp] | Codon | Acid |
|-------|-------|------|
| 1000  | AGG   | Arg  |
| 300   | ACA   | Thr  |
| 100   | AGG   | Arg  |
| 100   | AUA   | Ile  |

Suppression levels are in ampicillin concentration, μg ml⁻¹. Ampicillin concentrations are in μg ml⁻¹.
There are different sequences depending upon the anticodon. To examine the effect of sequence variation in the anticodon loop outside of the anticodon per se, tRNAs from the tRNA<sup>Ser(N8)</sup> library were selected at different levels of ampicillin (20 µg ml<sup>−1</sup> to 1500 µg ml<sup>−1</sup>) against a single reporter codon at S124 (Table 5). For this experiment, we selected the most efficiently suppressed codon (AGGA) to examine the widest array of suppression efficiency. At 1500 µg ml<sup>−1</sup> ampicillin, the sequences converged on MUUCCUAM, where M = A or C. At 300 µg ml<sup>−1</sup>, the consensus was reduced to NBUCUURN, where B = C or G or U and R = A or G. At 20 mg/ml, the consensus sequence degenerated to NNNUCCUAN. In a single case out of 38 clones, CUUCCUAU, the extra nucleotide in the loop was on the 3' side of the anticodon (UCCU). At both levels of ampicillin selection, tRNAs with 8 nt anticodon loops were among the selectants, presumably as a result of ‘deletion’ from inefficient capping during oligonucleotide synthesis seen in the reporter libraries. These deletions dominate the selection at higher ampicillin levels, indicating that suppression of four-base codons (or at least AGGA) is more robust with tRNAs bearing 8 nt anticodon loops rather than 9-nt loops, overall.

### Specificity of tRNA suppressors of four-base codons

The most robust suppressors of each of the most favorable codons were isolated and re-crossed against the S70(N4) reporter library with selection at very low ampicillin (10 µg ml<sup>−1</sup>). Here, S70 was selected, since the site is slightly easier to suppress, and we were interested in examining extremely low levels of suppression, if they existed. Selectants were then transferred to increasingly higher concentrations of ampicillin and sequenced to identify the extent to which each tRNA is capable of suppressing other four-base codons. In each case, suppression of the canonical four-base codon was highly favored, with suppression of related codons with non-canonical pairing at the fourth codon position possible at fivefold lower ampicillin at best (Table 7). The tRNA that efficiently reads

### Table 4. Selectants from re-cross of individual four-base codons against tRNA<sup>Ser(N8)</sup>

| Codon | 500 | 750 | 1,000 | 1,500 | tRNA |
|-------|-----|-----|-------|-------|------|
| AGGA  | +   | +   | +     | +     | NUUCCUAN<sup>a</sup> |
| AGGG  | +   | +   | +     |       | CUCCCUAU |
| AGGC  | +   | +   | +     |       | CUCCCUAU |
| AGGU<sup>b</sup> | + | + | + | ND |
| CCCU  | +   | +   |       |       | GUAGGGUA |
| UAGA  | +   | +   |       |       | AUUCCUAAC |
| CUAG  | +   | +   |       |       | CGCUUAGGA |
| UCAA  | +   | +   |       |       | ND |
| CGGC  | +   | +   |       |       | ND |
| CCUU  | +   | +   |       |       | ND |
| CUCU  | +   | +   |       |       | ND |
| CGGG  | +   | +   |       |       | ND |

Ampicillin survival levels are in µg ml<sup>−1</sup> for codons at S124. ND = not determined.

<sup>a</sup> Even at the highest levels of ampicillin selection, three tRNAs were found for the AGGA anticodon: A…A, C…A, C…C.

<sup>b</sup> Determined at S70.

### Table 5. Selected eight-nt anticodon loop tRNAs to suppress AGGA at moderate and low ampicillin levels

| 300 µg ml<sup>−1</sup> | 20 µg ml<sup>−1</sup> |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| AUCUCUAAC | CUUCCUAC | AAUCCUAG | CAUCCUAU | UAUCCUGU |
| AUCUCUAC | GCUCUCAA | AAUCCUAU | CUGCCUAU | UGUCUAG |
| AGUCUAC | GCUCUAA | ACUCCUAU | CCUGCCUAU | UCUCUUA |
| AGUCUCGC | UCUCUAA | AGCCUUAU | CGCCUUU | UGUCGCA |
| AUUCUAG | UCUCUAC | ACUCUCAU | CAUCUUAU | UUUCUAA |
| CUCUCUAA | UUUCUAC | AGUCGUG | CUCUCAA | UUACGAA |
| CUCUCUAC | UUUCUAC | AGUCUAC | GUCUCGA | UUUCUAG |
| CGUCUCAU | UUUCUUA | AGUCUG | GCUCUAA | UUUCUAA |
| CUUCUAA | AUUCUAG | GUUCUAA | GUUCGU | UUUCGU |
| CAUCUUAA | GAUCUAA | GAUCGUA | GAUCUG | UUUCUA |

Sequences were found one to six times each. Only the anticodon loop sequence is shown.
AGGA (1500 μg ml⁻¹ ampicillin), for example, reads AGGU to only 100 μg ml⁻¹, and AGGG and AGGC to only 50 μg ml⁻¹. In contrast, suppression of no other codon could be detected for the tRNA that suppresses CUAG.

**Efficiency of frameshift mediated by four-base codon suppressors**

The level of readthrough of the four-base codons and the efficiency of suppression of these codons were quantified by determining the amount of β-lactamase per cell with the chromogenic substrate nitrocefin. Convenient arbitrary units were defined to normalize the activity for the number of cells assayed and to subtract out the effects of the slow background hydrolysis of nitrocefin (see Materials and Methods). Spontaneous frameshifting at the of the four-base codons at S124 was no more than twice the background hydrolysis by TOP10 E. coli (0.8-1.7 units versus 0.9 unit), which was comparable to readthrough of the amber stop codon (1.2 units, Figure 2). Suppression of the four-base codons was in the range of 17 to 240 units, or 2.5-35 % of wild-type (AGT or β-lactamase on pBR322). However, in this assay, the very-efficient supD suppressor of the amber stop codon exhibited virtually the same β-lactamase activity as observed in cells with AGT (Ser) at the S124 site. This may indicate that it is possible to saturate the amount of β-lactamase that is exported to the periplasm in this system. Therefore, while the activities allow us to compare frameshift efficiencies, we cannot strictly correlate these activity data with suppression efficiencies as compared to translation of wild-type β-lactamase.

**Identification of “shifty” codons**

It was found empirically during the process of removing three-base contamination from the libraries that no four-base codon was read through by the natural translational machinery at levels sufficient to permit survival at 100 μg ml⁻¹ ampicillin. However, at lower levels of ampicillin, some four-base codons can be read at low levels, or are inherently shifty (Table 8). Strikingly, each of these four-

| tRNA (codon) | Codons selected | 10 | 25 | 50 | 100 | 500 |
|--------------|----------------|----|----|----|-----|-----|
| CUUUCAAU (AGGA) | AGGA | +  | +  | +  | +   | +   |
|               | AGGU | +  | +  | +  | +   | +   |
|               | AGGC | +  | +  | +  | +   | +   |
|               | AGGG | +  | +  | +  | +   | +   |
| CGCUAGAA (CUAG) | CUAG | +  | +  | +  | +   | +   |
| AUUCAAAC (UAGA) | UAGA | +  | +  | +  | +   | +   |
|               | UAGG | +  | +  | +  | +   | +   |
|               | UAGC | +  | +  | +  | +   | +   |
|               | UAGU | +  | +  | +  | +   | +   |
| CUGGCUAU (AGGC) | AGGC | +  | +  | +  | +   | +   |
|               | AGGA | +  | +  | +  | +   | +   |
|               | AGGU | +  | +  | +  | +   | +   |
| GUAGGGUA (CCCC) | CCCC | +  | +  | +  | +   | +   |
|               | CCCA | +  | +  | +  | +   | +   |

Selection levels are given in ampicillin concentration.

| Codons | 25 μg ml⁻¹ | 10 μg ml⁻¹ |
|--------|------------|------------|
| AAAA   | AAAA       |
| AGGC   | AGGC       |
| CGGC   | CGGA       |
| CUUA   | CGGA       |
| GUGA   | CGGC       |
| UUUC   | CCGU       |
| UUUU   | CUUC       |
| GUGA   | CUGU       |
| UUUC   | GUGA       |
| UUUU   | GUGA       |

Sequences were found one to four times each. Only the anticodon loop sequence is shown.

Table 6. Selected nine-nt anticodon loop tRNAs to suppress AGGA at moderate and low ampicillin levels

| tRNA (codon) | 300 μg ml⁻¹ | 20 μg ml⁻¹ |
|--------------|-------------|------------|
| CAUCCUAU     | AAUCCUAAC   | CCUCCUAA   | GAUCCUAU   |
| CUCUCCUAU    | AGCUCCUAAC  | CUUCCUAA   | GCUCCUAU   |
| CUGUCCUAU    | ACUCCUAAC   | CUUCCUAA   | UCUGCUAC   |
| GCUGUCCUAU   | ACUCCUAAC   | CUUCCUAA   | UCUGCUAC   |
| GGUGUCCUAU   | AGUCCUAAC   | CUUCCUAA   | UCUGCUAC   |
| UUGUCCUAU    | AAUCCUAAC   | CUUCCUAA   | UUGUCCUA   |
| AUUCCUAAC    | GACUCCUAAC  | GAUCCUAAC  | UUCUCCUA   |
| AUUCCUAAC    | GACUCCUAAC  | GAUCCUAAC  | UUCUCCUA   |
| CACUCCUAAC   | GACUCCUAAC  | GAUCCUAAC  | UUCUCCUA   |
| CAUCCUAU     | GAUCCUAAC   | GAUCCUAAC  | UUCUCCUA   |

Sequences were found one to four times each. Only the anticodon loop sequence is shown.

Table 7. Codons selected by most efficient four-base codon suppressors

Table 8. “Shifty” four-base codons detected at the S124 site
base codons has a tandem repeat in the central two nucleotides (a purine repeat in one case). It is also noteworthy that some of the best suppressed codons (e.g. AGGC, CGGN and CGAU) but not all of them (e.g. AGGA) are among this shifty set. For some codons (e.g. AGGN, AAAN, and GGGN), only a subset of the family is present, indicating that slipping at a particular three-base codon is strongly influenced by the base that follows. Some of these, such as AGGA, are probably only slightly less shifty (5 \( \times \) 10^{-2} \mu g \cdot ml^{-1}), but it becomes difficult to examine libraries at this low level of selection due to background survival of satellites on ampicillin.

**Discussion**

**Suppression of four-base codons**

When the first frameshift suppressors were isolated, it was thought that only repeating codons like GGGG could be suppressed. However, a number of exceptions, like ACCN and UAGN, were later found or engineered (Atkins et al., 1991). Among those efficient suppressors identified in this study, it is clear that there is no sequence pattern that generally underlies efficient four-base suppression. For example, CUAG is completely non-repetitive, and GGGG, AAAA and UUUU are not among the best suppressors. However, the most efficiently suppressed four-base codons correspond to three-base codons (plus one 3' nucleotide) with low usage and low tRNA abundance in *E. coli* (Table 9). For example, AGG is the least used
codon in the *E. coli* genome (Inokuchi & Yamao, 1995). Nevertheless, the best suppressors do not simply correspond to the least represented tRNAs or codons, since we found no robust suppressors of highly underrepresented codons AGAN, AUAN or CGAN. Also, among randomly selected codons that vary in usage from overrepresented (AAUG and UUCU) to moderate representation (ACGC) to underrepresented (GGAU and CGGA), and that lack any evident sequence pattern, weak to moderate suppressors could be found (Table 9). Of course, the procedure employed here selects for growth on ampicillin and therefore requires both an efficient four-base codon/tRNA interaction and a lack of toxicity to the cell. We cannot rule out the possibility of efficient but toxic suppressors of highly represented four-base codons.

The identity of the fourth base has a profound effect on the ability of the four-base codon to be suppressed. For the AGGN family, the series appears to be AGGA > AGGG > AGGC > AGGU for canonical suppressors. However, Hohsaka et al. (1996), saw little difference in the *in vitro* suppression levels among these four codons using a yeast tRNA\(^{Phe}\) scaffold, perhaps due to the extreme overexpression conditions he employed in contrast to the moderate, natural \( \beta \)-lactamase promoter employed here. Likewise, only UAGA of UAGN, and CGGC and CGGG of CGGN, are among the most strongly suppressed codons.

Some of the four-base codons that we identified were already known, including AGGN, used in protein engineering (Hohsaka et al., 1996; Ma et al., 1995).
Table 9. Codon usage and tRNA abundance for codons suppressible with 8 nt anticodon loop tRNAs and "shifty"
codons

| Codon (acid) | Codon usage (0.1 %) | tRNA abundance (relative) | S124 suppression with tRNA | S124 readthrough (without tRNA) |
|-------------|---------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| AGG (Arg)   | 0.9                 | ND                       | +                         | +                              |
| CCA (Pro)   | 7.4                 | ND                       | +                         | +                              |
| CCC (Pro)   | 3.4                 | ND                       | +                         | +                              |
| CGG (Arg)   | 3.6                 | Minor                    | +                         | +                              |
| CUA (Leu)   | 2.5                 | Minor                    | +                         |                                 |
| CUC (Leu)   | 9.3                 | 0.30                     | +                         | +                              |
| UAG (amber) | ND                  | N/A                      | +                         |                                 |
| UCA (Ser)   | 5.6                 | 0.25                     | +                         | +                              |
| AAA (Lys)   | 38.4                | 1.00                     | +                         |                                 |
| CGA (Arg)   | 2.6                 | 0.90                     | +                         |                                 |
| CUU (Leu)   | 9.9                 | 0.30                     | +                         |                                 |
| GGG (Gly)   | 8.6                 | 0.10                     | +                         |                                 |
| UUU (Phe)   | 16.9                | 0.35                     | +                         |                                 |
| AAU (Asn)   | 14.8                | 0.60                     | weak                     |                                 |
| ACG (Thr)   | 11.4                | ND                       | weak                     |                                 |
| GGA (Gly)   | 5.5                 | 0.20                     | weak                     |                                 |
| UUC (Phe)   | 19.1                | 0.35                     | weak                     |                                 |

* Usage in E. coli. If all sense codons were used equally, usage would be 16.4.

b Relative to tRNA ser with codon usage 56.3.
ND, no data. N/A, not applicable. Minor, abundance too low for accurate measurement (Inokuchi & Yamao, 1995).

1993), CCCU, which is SFU8 (Cummins et al., 1985) and UAGA (Curran & Yarus, 1987; Moore et al., 2000). However, CUAG is apparently a completely novel efficiently suppressed four-base codon, consistent with the fact that CTAG is underrepresented in the bacterial genome (Burge et al., 1992). These suppressors acted with efficiencies of 2.5-35% of the maximum activity detectable with a nitrocefin-based assay (AGU or supD/UAG), which is consistent with activities from the most efficient natural and engineered suppressors known. Also, fairly efficient suppressors for the four-base codons CUAC, CCAU, UCAA, CCUU and CUCU were found (Tables 1 and 4). Examination of the anticodon loop sequences shows that the best tRNAs for each codon have a canonical anticodon, but the rest of the loop does not necessarily converge on the sequence consensus observed in E. coli tRNAs. For example, the tRNA that suppresses CUAG has G33 and G37 instead of U33 and A37, and the tRNA that suppresses CCCU has a U37. (See Figure 1 for numbering of nucleotides in the 8 nt and 9 nt anticodon loops.) Presumably, these mutations adjust the loop conformation to allow maximally favorable interaction between the codon and anticodon, which is quite possibly different from the most favorable conformation for a three-base anticodon. These data support a model in which the extended-codon tRNA directly reads all four bases of the codon (as opposed to a slippage model), since (1) the most efficient suppressors invariably had Watson-Crick complementarity at all four bases of the codon, (2) the suppression at S70 required insertion of a serine or cysteine residue, demonstrating that the modified tRNA ser was delivering the amino acid, and (3) there is no special pattern underlying the suppressed codons, as might be expected if slippage were occurring.

Diversity among tRNAs that suppress four-base codons can also be assessed by comparing the tRNA sequences selected with a single reporter codon. This approach gives us some idea about the tolerance of the E. coli translational apparatus to variation in the tRNAs for suppression of four-base codons (presumably combined with tRNA maturation and aminoacylation differences, which are probably minimal here). Figure 3 shows the consensus sequences for tRNAs able to suppress AGGA at various levels of ampicillin compared with the known E. coli tRNAs. The best suppressors of this codon maintain the universal U33 and highly favored A37 seen in E. coli tRNAs. At the 300 μg ml⁻¹ ampicillin level, U33 or C33 and A37 are favored, but G is present in some clones at both sites. When much weaker suppressors were selected (20 μg ml⁻¹ ampicillin), no base is conserved at position 33 and, though A37 is favored, G37 and U37 are seen. This calls into question the necessity of the U33 to make the sharp turn seen in the X-ray crystal structure of tRNAPhe (Holbrook et al., 1978; Sussman & Kim, 1976). Even the 33.5 position corresponding to AGG A is not entirely conserved in these weak suppressors, though U33.5 is still strongly favored. Some 5% of the clones selected at 300 μg ml⁻¹ and 19% at 20 μg ml⁻¹ have the possibility of an A:U or U:A pair at the 32:38 site, which would formally extend the anticodon stem by one pair and leave a 6 nt loop. Other work has suggested that it is unlikely that a 6 nt loop can present a four-base anticodon (Atkins et al., 1991), and five of the seven clones of this
type retain complementary UCCU anticodons, perhaps suggesting why only the weaker A:U pair is seen at this site and not the C:G pair. Nevertheless, the possibility of 6 nt anticodon loop tRNAs decoding four-base codons cannot be ruled out.

When this selection scheme was applied to 9 nt anticodon loop tRNAs that suppress AGGA (Figure 3), a UCCU anticodon was found in each tRNA and, in every clone but one, the extra nucleotide is added 5' to the anticodon (as was always the case with the 8 nt anticodon loop tRNAs). At 300 μg ml⁻¹ ampicillin, U38 is favored, while either pyrimidine is favored at 20 μg ml⁻¹. This differs both from the E. coli preference for A38 and lack of preference in 8 nt tRNAs. U33 is strongly preferred at both ampicillin concentrations, much more so than in the 8 nt anticodon loops. Also, while there is degeneracy at the 32 position, the stronger suppressors do not have A32, possibly to avoid 32:38 pairing with the favored U38. At 300 μg ml⁻¹ ampicillin, three of the nine clones have the possibility of a weak G32:U38 wobble pair (resulting in a 7 nt anticodon loop and extended anticodon stem), but none can canonically pair. However, among the weaker suppressors, two of 37 clones can have a U:A or A:U pair and five can have a G:C pair. Particularly in the latter case, it is possible that the 7 nt anticodon loop with an extended anticodon stem is the active conformation suppressing the four-base codon. Indeed, recent work by Auffinger & Westhof (1999) suggests structural conservation at the 32:38 position in all tRNAs and excludes G:C pairs, perhaps lending credence to the view that this pair is part of the stem, not the loop, in these cases.

In addition to exhibiting high suppression efficiency, any useful four-base codon suppressor must also not cross-react with other codons (three

Figure 3. Nucleotide representation at anticodon loop sites in E. coli tRNAs and moderate and weak tRNA suppressors of AGGA with 8 nt and 9 nt anticodon loops. Suppression is at S124 and listed in ampicillin concentration of μg ml⁻¹.
or four-base) to ensure protein sequence integrity. It is helpful in this regard that all of the useful four-base codons are based on rare natural codons. This greatly reduces the potential need to silently mutate related codons in the gene of interest (i.e. if one employed AGGA suppression in a gene containing AGG codons) to avoid missense or frame-shift suppression at other sites. Moreover, that these codons are extremely rare and that the suppressors are not toxic to E. coli suggests that there is not a notable problem with suppression of three or four-base codons by these tRNAs genome-wide. Equally important is the fact that the suppressor tRNAs do not interact with other codons. Selection with the best suppressor tRNAs from the library of all four-base codons resulted in, at worst, limited sets of highly related codons. For example, no other codon was selected even at very low ampicillin concentration with the tRNA that suppressed CUAG (Table 7). In the cases of UAGA and AGGA, suppression of other UAGN or AGGN codons at more moderate levels of ampicillin (though still at least fivefold lower than in the canonical case) probably places a practical limit on the use of similar four-base codons in a single transcript. For example, AGGA and AGGU are probably sufficiently cross-reactive that they should be avoided in a single transcript, whereas AGGA, CUAG and UAGA and CCCU are likely to be simultaneously useful.

Suppression of four-base codons at the S124 and S70 sites of β-lactamase reveals that the S70 site is slightly easier to suppress, since in the AGGG, CUCU and UAGA codons suppressed at the 1000 μg ml⁻¹ level. These codons were selected at the 200 or 300 μg ml⁻¹ level at S124, but not 1000 μg ml⁻¹. Since all of the codons selected at the 300 μg ml⁻¹ level at S124 are present at that level or above at S70, it is likely that these codons can generally be suppressed at any site. The local context of the codon probably affects overall suppression efficiency, a concept that has been demonstrated many times for frameshift and stop-codon suppression (Ayer & Yarus, 1986; Belcourt & Farabaugh, 1990; Bossi & Ruth, 1980; Tate et al., 1996). However, there are no conspicuous sequences flanking the S70 site, such as repeated rare codons, upstream Shine-Delgarno sequence or stable downstream mRNA structure. Interestingly, amber stop codons (UAG) are often suppressed most efficiently when followed by an A, as the S70 site is here, though the reason for this is not clear (Ayer & Yarus, 1986; Bossi & Ruth, 1980).

**Tolerance for errors in translation**

It is clearly critical for the survival of any organism to maintain a great deal of fidelity both in the replication of hereditary information and in the transduction of that information to generate proteins. However, the actual amount of tolerance for errors is difficult to appreciate. It is estimated that DNA replication fidelity is between 10⁻⁸ and 10⁻¹¹ per base in vivo, but transcriptional and translational fidelity is closer to 10⁻⁴ per codon (Parker, 1989). Manley (1978) demonstrated that a measured 5 × 10⁻⁴ frameshift error rate corresponds to approximately 30% of incipient translations of a given protein resulting in some sort of abortive synthesis, due in large part to the relative prevalence of stop codons in the non-coding frames. Especially for genes that are transcribed at very low levels, this appears to be a significant energetic waste that is tolerated by the cell, and one must wonder if it is not being exploited as a subtle, stochastic mechanism of regulation or is an evolutionary artifact.

Equally striking is the ease with which the normal translational apparatus can be thwarted with no apparent detriment to the cell. For example, we found efficient missense suppressors of a variety of codons corresponding to a wide variety of amino acids. While it is true that these tended to correspond to underrepresented codons (Table 9), even the least used codon must appear in the largely transcribed E. coli genome hundreds to thousands of times. Hong et al. (1998) found that a glutaminyl-tRNA synthetase mutant that inserted glutamic acid for glutamine less than 5% of the time resulted in a 40% increase in doubling time of the bacteria. However, none of the missense suppressors found here had demonstrably toxic effects, and were selected at levels comparable to about 15% suppression efficiency as measured with the nitrocefin assay for our four-base suppressors. Moreover, at many of these same rare codons, very efficient suppressors of four-base codons could be maintained without deleterious effects on cell growth, and in at least one case (UUCU) a moderately efficient suppressor was found for an overrepresented codon. It is conceivable that this is an evolutionary requirement, wherein only those organisms that could tolerate a reasonable level of translational errata were sufficiently free to adapt to environmental stresses.

Another more general limitation on the fidelity of protein production is that some sites in mRNA are “shiftier” than others. These tend to be highly repetitive sequences; specifically, sequences with tandem repeats in the second and third position of the codon. Some of these correspond to codons used widely throughout the genome (AAA accounts for 3.84% of codons in E. coli). A number of these sequences have been exploited by nature at programmed frameshift sites. For example, E. coli RF2 is produced when a UGA stop codon is averted by slippage on a CUUU site, which was seen here. In the yeast Ty1 element, slippage occurs on CUAA to generate the TYB protein, a pol analog (Farabaugh, 1996). In the case of the RF2 site, engineered alteration of the CUU to UUA, CUA, CUA, GUG or AU caused drastic decreases in shifting, but alteration to GUU, UUU, CCC or CCU retained higher levels. While only UUUU was found in our selection, the other sites except...
Materials and Methods

Strains, plasmids and materials

Subcloning was carried out in E. coli strains DH10B (Gibco Life Technologies) and TOP10 (Invitrogen), and selections were carried out in TOP10 (which is rpsL). PCR reactions were carried out according to standard protocols with Taq or Pfu (Promega) polymerases. Standard protocols were employed for subcloning with restriction enzymes (NEB) and T4 DNA ligase (NEB or Roche).

Construction of four-base codon reporter libraries

A derivative of pBR322 was silently mutagenized with a PCR oligonucleotide-directed approach to contain BsrEII and PstI sites flanking the Ser124 site in the 8-lactamase gene. A synthetic linker was inserted between the BsrEII and PstI sites to inactivate the 8-lactamase and generate pBRBstPstXmaKO. A cassette from the 8-lactamase gene with BsrEII and PstI ends containing four random nucleotides in place of the Ser124 codon (Figure 1) was generated by extension of two overlapping synthetic oligonucleotides with T7 DNA polymerase (NEB) and subcloned into pBRBstPstXmaKO. Randomized sites in the oligonucleotides were synthesized (Operon) with a pre-mix of phosphoramidites and were outside the complementary overlap region. Similarly, a derivative of pBR322 was silently mutagenized to contain XhoI and XbaI sites flanking Ser70 of the 8-lactamase, and a linker was inserted to inactivate the 8-lactamase gene and generate pBRSS70KO. A library cassette was generated and subcloned as above with synthetic oligonucleotides synthesized on a Perceptive Biosystems Expedite synthesizer, using a pre-mix of phosphoramidites (Glen Research) to replace the codon for Ser70 with four random nucleotides.

Construction of tRNA anticodon-loop libraries

Vector pACGFP, derived from pAC123 (Liu et al., 1997), contains a linker derived from PGFPuv (Clontech) between unique EcoRI and PstI restriction sites flanked by the strong lpp promoter and rrrC terminator. A cassette that corresponds to the sequence for tRNA<sub>32</sub> with eight or nine random nucleotides in place of the 7 nt anticodon loop was made by extension of synthetic oligonucleotides (Genosys) with the Klenow fragment of E. coli DNA polymerase I (NEB) and inserted into pACGFP between EcoRI and PstI sites.

Selection and library crossing

Electrocompetent TOP10 cells were transformed with 8-lactamase four-base codon reporter libraries to make reporter strains. Since it was found that the 8-lactamase reporter libraries were contaminated with genes bearing randomized three-base codons at the sites of interest instead of randomized four-base codons (see Results), libraries were diluted and inoculated into 96-well plates with approximately 100 cells per well. Wells containing cultures that were able to grow on agar plates with 100 µg ml<sup>-1</sup> of ampicillin were discarded. Clean cultures were pooled and amplified, DNA was prepared and digested with an enzyme selective for the linker to

for CCUU clearly retain the internal tandem-repeat motif (Curran, 1993; Weiss et al., 1987).

If one extends Curran’s proposal that shiftiness is related to the ability of the cognate tRNA on the zero frame to re-pair in the +1 frame, and one assumes that re-pairing is only favorable for Watson-Crick or wobble pairs at the first and second position of the +1 codon, the following list of four-base codons would be expected to shift: AGGN, AAAN, AAGN, UUUN, CUUN, CCCN, CCUN and GGGN. The selected codons differ from this list in three ways: (i) the identities of N are anomalous; (ii) AAGN, CCUN and CCCN were not found; and (iii) CGGN and CGAU were found. The potential advantage of additionally re-pairing the third base would explain AAAA, UUUU and CUUU but not AGGC, GGGA, UUUC or the other CUUN, which largely do not even follow wobble rules. It is unlikely that AAGN, CCUN and CCCN were simply not in the library, since the sequence space is small (256) and more than 70 clones were sequenced including duplicates of most sequences. Probably, CCUN and CCCN did not appear due to lack of tolerance for Pro at S124, as CCN codes for Pro, and perhaps the central wobble re-pair in AAGN is especially unfavorable. Shiftiness at CGGN and CGAU is not explained by this hypothesis, especially since no re-pairing is possible with CGAU, but it is of note that both of these codons are highly underrepresented in E. coli. It seems likely that the full explanation of inherent shiftiness at a given codon is a combination of the ability of the tRNA to re-pair in the new frame, the abundance of the tRNA and the context of the codon generally.

We believe that an extended repertoire of sites for efficient suppression will be a great aid to the site-specific insertion of multiple unnatural amino acids, both in vitro and eventually in vivo with our developing technology for use in E. coli. We are currently selecting for unnatural amino acid specificity from three different aminocyt-tRNA synthetases (Liu & Schultz, 1999; Pastnak et al., 2000; Wang et al., 2000), and this raises the eventual need for multiple, non-interacting sites for the insertion of unnatural amino acids. Preliminary experiments suggest that efficient suppression of even more extended codons (five-base and perhaps six-base) is possible with tRNAs with even more extended anticodon loops, and we are currently examining this in depth (J.C.A. and P.G.S., unpublished results). This approach is complementary to our approach in collaboration with Romesberg et al., of generating additional codons by designing novel base-pairs (Ogawa et al., 2000), and has the present advantage of being immediately useful in vitro for a wide range of experiments to probe the limits of biosynthesis of unnatural polypeptides.

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Electrocompetent TOP10 cells were transformed with 8-lactamase four-base codon reporter libraries to make reporter strains. Since it was found that the 8-lactamase reporter libraries were contaminated with genes bearing randomized three-base codons at the sites of interest instead of randomized four-base codons (see Results), libraries were diluted and inoculated into 96-well plates with approximately 100 cells per well. Wells containing cultures that were able to grow on agar plates with 100 µg ml<sup>-1</sup> of ampicillin were discarded. Clean cultures were pooled and amplified, DNA was prepared and digested with an enzyme selective for the linker to
remove background, and the libraries were retransformed into TOP10 cells.

To examine leakiness in-frame maintenance, about 10^6 cells of the reporter strain were plated on LB agar containing 10 or 25 μg ml⁻¹ ampicillin. All the selectants were pooled from the plates, diluted and re-plated under the same selective conditions to isolate about 100 well-spaced colonies. Colonies were amplified in small cultures of rich medium and the cells were washed with water and subjected to PCR to amplify the region of interest in β-lactamase. These reactions were treated with ExoI and shrimp alkaline phosphatase (USB), heated to denature the enzymes and sequenced.

To select the best suppressors of four-base codons, the tRNA^{Ser(N8)}-derived libraries were transformed into electro-competent cells of the reporter library strains. These libraries were plated on selective media containing various concentrations of ampicillin using a vast excess of competent cells of the reporter library strains. These libraries were plated on selective media containing various concentrations of ampicillin using a vast excess of competent cells of the reporter library strains. These libraries were treated with ExoI and shrimp alkaline phosphatase (USB), heated to denature the enzymes and sequenced.

Assay for suppression efficiency

TOP10 cells bearing a specific four-base codon at S124 were isolated, and chemically competent cells of these strains were prepared by the method of Inoue et al. (1990). The corresponding tRNA-bearing plasmids were isolated and transformed into the strains bearing the specific members of the S124(N4) library. Cells bearing the specific members of the S124(N4) library and controls, specifically, S124 mutants UAG, AGGA, CCCU, CUAG, UAGA and wild-type pBR322, were transformed under the same selective conditions to isolate about 100 well-spaced colonies. Colonies were amplified in liquid culture and DNA prepared and digested with an enzyme specific to the tRNA-bearing plasmid. This DNA was retransformed into TOP10 cells and sequenced as above. Sequencing of the tRNAs from selectants was done analogously with destruction of the tRNA-bearing libraries. This DNA was retransformed into TOP10 cells and sequenced as above. Sequencing of the tRNAs from selectants was done analogously with destruction of the reporter vector.

Assay for suppression efficiency

TOP10 cells bearing a specific four-base codon at S124 were isolated, and chemically competent cells of these strains were prepared by the method of Inoue et al. (1990). The corresponding tRNA-bearing plasmids were isolated and transformed into the strains bearing the specific members of the S124(N4) library. Cells bearing the specific members of the S124(N4) library and controls, specifically, S124 mutants UAG, AGGA, CCCU, CUAG, UAGA and wild-type pBR322, were transformed for β-lactamase activity in the presence and absence of the corresponding tRNAs. Cells were grown in 2YT to A_{600} between 0.5 and 1.5 (mid to late-log phase), washed with 50 mM sodium phosphate buffer (pH 7) containing 10% (w/v) DMSO, and assayed with 1 mM nitrocefin (Oxoid). To measure the low read-through activities of the TAG and four-base codons alone, 5 ml of cells from culture was concentrated into 1 ml assays and observed at 486 nm at 20, 30 and 40 minutes. For higher activities observed every 30 seconds to one minute for 15 to 30 minutes. Since the concentration of nitrocefin is far above the K_{M} of 110 μM (Sigal et al., 1984) and far less than 10% of the substrate was consumed, the rate of substrate turnover is proportional to the concentration of β-lactamase contributed by the cells, and therefore the amount of enzyme from coding, read-through or suppression. All assays were carried out at room temperature. Arbitrary units were defined as:

\[
\text{Units} = \frac{500.000 \Delta A_{486} \text{ minute}^{-1}}{\text{vol} \times A_{600}}
\]

where vol is the culture volume (in ml) in the 1 ml assay, and the rate of change in absorbance at 486 nm was adjusted for the background rate of hydrolysis of nitrocefin, which was 100 times slower than the lowest rate measured from TOP10 cells alone.

Acknowledgments

This work was supported by the Department of the Army, the Office of Naval Research and the Skaggs Research Institute. T.J.M. and J.C.A. are NSF pre-doctoral fellows.

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*Edited by M. Gottesman*

(Received 6 November 2000; received in revised form 12 January 2001; accepted 19 January 2001)