SPLICEFINDER – A Fast and Easy Screening Method for Active Protein Trans-Splicing Positions

Joachim Zettler¹ªa, Simone Eppmann¹, Alena Busche², Dina Dikovskaya³, Volker Dötsch², Henning D. Mootz¹nb, Tim Sonntag¹ªaªc

¹ Department of Chemistry and Chemical Biology, TU Dortmund University, Dortmund, Germany, ²Institute of Biophysical Chemistry and Center for Biomolecular Magnetic Resonance, Goethe University, Frankfurt/Main, Germany, ³CRUK Beatson Laboratories, University of Glasgow, Glasgow, United Kingdom

Abstract

Split intein enabled protein trans-splicing (PTS) is a powerful method for the ligation of two protein fragments, thereby paving the way for various protein modification or protein function control applications. PTS activity is strongly influenced by the amino acids directly flanking the splice junctions. However, to date no reliable prediction can be made whether or not a split intein is active in a particular foreign extein context. Here we describe SPLICEFINDER, a PCR-based method, allowing fast and easy screening for active split intein insertions in any target protein. Furthermore we demonstrate the applicability of SPLICEFINDER for segmental isotopic labeling as well as for the generation of multi-domain and enzymatically active proteins.

Introduction

In recent years protein trans-splicing (PTS) [1,2] has become an important tool for both the chemical modification of proteins [3,4] and for the control of protein function [5,6]. PTS relies on the capability of two split intein fragments to efficiently link their flanking sequences, known as the exteins, through a native peptide bond (Figure 1A). The influence of the extein substrates on the success of the ligation reaction remains poorly understood. In addition to the C-terminal amino acid at the splice junction (+1 position; can be either Cys, Ser or Thr), which is directly involved in the protein splicing mechanism and is the only invariant splice product remnant, the extein amino acids flanking the splice junction (−2, −1, +2 and +3 positions) also contribute to the ligation efficiency [7–13]. Several efforts have been made to catalogue these extein dependencies for the Νυu and Σσp DnaE split inteins [8,9] and the influence of the Νυu DnaE intein +2 position was explained in detail on the structural level [14]. Furthermore, a FRET based assay for the fused Σσp DnaE intein [7] and a genetic screen for the fused Νυu DnaE intein [9] were performed, both studying the impact of the amino acids immediately flanking the intein. In addition, structural studies of the Pyrococcus horikoshii RadA mini ησ-intein allowed the engineering of a more promiscuous intein towards the N-terminal extein junction [15] and directed evolution approaches were able to directly change or improve the extein tolerance of the Σσp DnaE and Νυu DnaE inteins [10,16]. Taken together, these studies strengthen the hypothesis that protein splicing is strongly extein-dependent. While the use of modelling approaches or computer based programs can assist in choosing possible split sites in proteins [17,18], increased success rate relies upon the existence of a 3D structure of the desired protein, which is often not available.

Despite all the efforts mentioned above, at the moment no reliable a priory prediction can be made about whether an intein will be active in a particular non-native extein context or estimations about the splicing efficiency. One approach to retain or increase the activity of a split intein is to adjust the splice junction amino acid composition towards the natural extein sequence. To bypass the tedious cloning steps required for generating and testing multiple insertion positions, our group has recently developed a split intein cassette based integration approach, utilizing homologous recombination in yeast [6]. This conditional split intein system depends on the addition of the small molecule rapamycin and was successfully applied to control the function of the tobacco etch virus (TEV) protease.

In the work presented here, we have developed SPLICEFINDER, which extends the above method to non-conditional split inteins, which are often used for protein modification. SPLICEFINDER can be used to identify active split intein insertion positions in any desired target protein. However, it is specifically designed to facilitate the production of segmentally isotopically labelled proteins for NMR investigations via in vivo PTS. Fully
labelled proteins may suffer from signal overlap due to a high number of signals or poorly dispersed spectra. Reduction of NMR signals can be achieved by incorporating NMR active isotopes only specific protein parts, therefore enabling the capture of NMR spectra with reduced signal overlap [4,19,20]. To date a large number of publications report successful NMR investigations on segmental isotopically labelled large or multi-domain proteins. These proteins are either produced via PTS or through other ligation methods, such as expressed protein ligation (EPL) [21–25]. Even the labelling of central protein domains is possible with the help of orthogonal intein pairs (in the approach of PTS) or with kinetically controlled ligation reactions and protected N-terminal cysteine residues (in the approach of EPL) [26–29]. The production of segmental isotopically labelled proteins via in vivo PTS is especially attractive, because it eliminates the need for the purification of the individual precursor intein fusion proteins. This can be achieved through selective expression of the two corresponding intein fusion proteins in E. coli cells in media containing different isotopes [30–32].

Here, we present the advantage and feasibility of the SPLICEFINDER method for the in vitro as well as in vivo production of segmental isotopically labelled proteins for NMR spectroscopy and demonstrate the successful incorporation of split inteins in a complex multi-domain protein as well as in a catalytically active enzyme.

Materials and Methods

All Materials and Methods as well as an extended experimental procedure section can be found in the Supplementary Information (File S1).

Results and Discussion

General Concept

A successful PTS reaction between an N- and C-terminal intein fusion protein leads to the assembly of a ligated splice product (see Figure 1A). In two steps, the SPLICEFINDER system generates a bi-inducible plasmid, comprising both intein fusion genes (see Figure 1B). For our dual induction system we decided to use the well described IPTG/Arabinose expression systems [30,32,33] and generated three PTS cassettes based on the naturally split Npu DnaE [8,34], the artificially split Ssp DnaB [35,36] and Mxe GyrA inteins [37] (see Figure 1C – a detailed description of the Mxe GyrA intein cassette can be found in the SI and Figure S4). All split inteins have different nucleophiles at the +1 position and are
The theoretical molecular masses of the proteins are as follows: Splice product (that differ from the original sequence (WT AA-sequence) are shown in blue. C) Western blot analysis of the enabling the site-specific genetic integration via approaches sequence to the gene of interest on each side of the intein cassette, template. In this reaction primers add 40 bp of homologous the PCR amplification of the PTS intein cassette from the [38] and restriction-free cloning [39]. The common step is generated in parallel, by simply modulating the primer sequence. Since the integration process is site-specific and traceless (without the addition of extra nucleotides in the target gene) the resulting generated integration variants (npu1), the splice product only contains the insertion of the +1 nucleophile (GGGGGGG for the intein, either at the N- or C-terminal junction or at both (see Figure 2B). No splice product was detected in the case of the DnaE intein on both the N- and C-terminal flanking amino acids at the splice junction. Although both integration approaches were successful, the restriction-free cloning procedure (approach 2) is preferred, because it is more efficient and requires only standard molecular biology techniques without the need for yeast cultivation (see SI for protocol and Table S5 for statistical evaluation). In one of our generated integration variants (npu1), the splice product only contains the insertion of the +1 nucleophile (GGGGGGG for the DnaE). In the other three versions the flanking amino acids are exchanged to the wild type extein sequence (AEYCFGKN) of the intein, either at the N- or C-terminal junction or at both (see Figure 2B). No splice product was detected in the case of the Npu DnaE with three glycines at both sites (npu1). Furthermore, the presence of the N-terminal hydrolysis product in the anti-Strep-Tag ST Western blot indicated that the complex formation as well as the first N-S acyl occurred (see Figure 2C). However, the splicing pathway was blocked in subsequent reaction steps with these “unnatural” extein substrates. Adjusting the N-terminal splice junction (combination AEYCFGKN, npu3) shows N-terminal hydrolysis as well as generation of the splice product. Recently another study described a certain level of tolerated sequence variability for the Npu DnaE intein on both the N- and C-terminal splice junction [9]. Moreover a bulky side chain at the +2 extein position seems to be an important factor in the rate determining step of the splice reaction [14]. Our result, a splice active glycine at +2 (npu3), is in contrast to the previous findings and therefore

Figure 2. PTS reaction to generate ST-gpD-Trx-His6. A) Schematic representation of the Npu DnaE intein PTS reaction following the integration into the example protein ST-gpD-Trx-His6. B) Amino acid sequences at the splice junction in the linker region of ST-gpD-Trx-His6. Linker amino acids that differ from the original sequence (WT AA-sequence) are shown in blue. C) Western blot analysis of the in vivo PTS reaction to assemble ST-gpD-Trx-His6. The theoretical molecular masses of the proteins are as follows: Splice product (SP) = 26.5–26.9 kDa; N-terminal precursor protein (N’part) = 25.0–25.2 kDa; C-terminal precursor protein (C’part) = 17.4–17.6 kDa; N-terminal hydrolysis product – ST-gpD (N’hdro) = 13.2–13.4 kDa. (pos = full length ST-gpD-Trx-His6) doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0072925.g002

Proof of Concept – Segmental Isotopic Labeling

The first model protein used to test SPLICEFINDER consisted of two stably folded protein domains, the bacteriophage lambda head protein D (gpD) and thioredoxin, linked through six glycine residues. We integrated both the Npu DnaE (see Figure 2 and Table S1) as well as the Sp DnaB intein cassette (see Figure S5 and Table S1) into the linker region. For both intins we generated four different combinations of flanking amino acids at the splice junction. Although both integration approaches were successful, the restriction-free cloning procedure (approach 2) is preferred, because it is more efficient and requires only standard molecular biology techniques without the need for yeast cultivation (see SI for protocol and Table S5 for statistical evaluation). In one of our generated integration variants (npu1), the splice product only contains the insertion of the +1 nucleophile (GGGGGGG for the DnaE). In the other three versions the flanking amino acids are exchanged to the wild type extein sequence (AEYCFGKN) of the intein, either at the N- or C-terminal junction or at both (see Figure 2B). No splice product was detected in the case of the Npu DnaE with three glycines at both sites (npu1). Furthermore, the presence of the N-terminal hydrolysis product in the anti-Strep-Tag ST Western blot indicated that the complex formation as well as the first N-S acyl occurred (see Figure 2C). However, the splicing pathway was blocked in subsequent reaction steps with these “unnatural” extein substrates. Adjusting the N-terminal splice junction (combination AEYCFGKN, npu3) shows N-terminal hydrolysis as well as generation of the splice product. Recently another study described a certain level of tolerated sequence variability for the Npu DnaE intein on both the N- and C-terminal splice junction [9]. Moreover a bulky side chain at the +2 extein position seems to be an important factor in the rate determining step of the splice reaction [14]. Our result, a splice active glycine at +2 (npu3), is in contrast to the previous findings and therefore
support our presumption that it is difficult to predict the activity of an intein in a foreign extein context and, currently, only an experimental study can fully answer this question. Both combinations with adjusted C-terminal splice junctions (npu2 and npu4) were splice active and no hydrolysis by-products could be detected (Figure 2C). To confirm the observed discrimination between splice active and inactive combinations via small-scale expression and Western blot analysis, we recloned the intein fusion genes, expressed and purified the individual proteins and conducted in vitro splice assays. The results confirmed our initial observations in all four cases (data not shown), indicating that Western blot analysis is a sufficient method for the determination of PTS activity.

To demonstrate that the SPLICEFINDER system can be used to obtain segmental isotopically labelled proteins for NMR studies, we produced an N- and a C-terminal 15N-segmental isotopically labelled gpD-Trx fusion protein via in vitro splicing with the Npu DnaE intein (green), and C) N-terminally 15N-labelled 15N-ST-15N-gpD-Trx-His6 (produced via in vivo splicing with the Ssp DnaB intein) (red). D) Overlay of B) and C).

Figure 3. Segmental labelling of the model protein ST-gpD-Trx-His6. 15N-1H HSQC NMR spectra (900 and 700 MHz at 293K) of A) the uniformly 15N-labelled ST-gpD-Trx-His6 (black), B) C-terminally 15N-labelled ST-gpD-[15N]-Trx-[15N]-His6 (produced via in vitro splicing with the Npu DnaE intein) (green), and C) N-terminally 15N-labelled [15N]-ST-[15N]-gpD-Trx-His6 (produced via in vivo splicing with the Ssp DnaB intein) (red). D) Overlay of B) and C).

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0072925.g003
the C-terminal Trx-His6 fragment was achieved by \textit{in vitro} PTS using the purified \textit{Npu} DnaE intein proteins (see Figures S6 and S7). The isotopic enrichment of the N-terminal ST-gpD fragment was done via \textit{in vivo} PTS with the \textit{Ssp} DnaB intein (for details see SI and Figure S8). The comparison of their $^{15}$N-$^1$H HSQC spectra with that of a completely $^{15}$N-labelled model protein confirmed that the segmental isotopic labelling was successful (Figure 3).

The advantage of an \textit{in vivo} production of the splice product compared with an \textit{in vitro} assembly of the two protein parts is the reduced number of purification steps. However, \textit{in vivo} segmental labelling of proteins via PTS requires highly selective expression of the protein precursors in the special growth media to avoid “scrambling effects” of the isotopes. To analyse the efficiency of the isotopic labelling during different expression conditions, we employed small-scale expressions in $^{15}$N-labelled media, followed by tryptic digest of the SDS-PAGE band corresponding to the splice product, and subsequently MALDI-TOF MS analysis (for a detailed analysis and discussion see the SI, Figure S2 & S3). This procedure allows for rapid determination of the optimal expression condition, without the need for large scale splice product purification and consecutive NMR spectra recording.

**Application to Large Multi-domain Proteins**

Based on the successful application to our model protein and the use for \textit{in vitro} or \textit{in vivo} segmental isotopic labelling, we wanted to expand SPLICEFINDER to more complex target proteins. Therefore we next choose a non-ribosomal peptide synthetase (NRPS) module. Non-ribosomal peptide synthetases (NRPS) are large, multi-domain proteins that produce a variety of secondary metabolites in bacteria and fungi [40–42]. For SPLICEFINDER, we chose the second module of the Gramicidin S biosynthesis pathway (see Figure S9), which included the first three domains of Gramicidin S synthetase II (GrsB1). With an additional N-terminal ST and a C-terminal His6-Tag, the protein consisted of 1071 amino acids corresponding to a molecular weight of 124 kDa.

We chose the linker region between the adenylation (A) domain and the PCP domain for the position of \textit{Ssp} DnaB intein cassette insertion (Figure 4) and tested four different variations of flanking amino acids (see Figure 4B and Table S3). The four different combinations were analysed for their splice activity in small-scale expressions (see Figure S10). Out of these four cases, only in one the splice product was not detectable (GrsB1 ssp1) due to an insertion of a single serine residue in the theoretical splice product without any natively flanking amino acids of the intein. The presence of bands corresponding to the C-terminal half in the anti-
His and in the N-terminal half in the anti-ST Western, indicated that this combination is indeed not splice active (Figure S10). Interestingly, adjusting two amino acids at the +3 and +4 positions to the native extein residues of the DnaB intein restored intein activity (GrsB1 ssp2). Similar results were observed for the +2 and +3 positions in the N-terminal part (GrsB1 ssp3) as well as for the double adjustment combination (GrsB1 ssp4).

The formation of the GrsB1 splice products on a larger scale was achieved via in vivo PTS to assemble ST-CobA-His6. Expressions of the complete proteins, as well as of the individual halves and the co-induced integration plasmids were done on a small-scale at 20 °C for 48 h. The theoretical molecular masses of the proteins are as follows: ST-CobA-His6 = 29.5 kDa; N’part(109) = 24.6 kDa; C’part(109) = 20.7 kDa; N’part(159) = 29.7 kDa; C’part(159) = 15.7 kDa. (pos = full length ST-CobA-His6)

D) Activity test of ST-CobA-His6 splice products. Fluorescence intensity of the induced (+) and non-induced (-) samples after 48 h (Exc. 357 nm, Em. 605 nm, see SI for details). As one of the negative controls, the value for E. coli BL21 Gold (DE3) cells without any plasmid is shown. All measurements were performed at least in duplicate.

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0072925.g005

His and in the N-terminal half in the anti-ST Western, indicated that this combination is indeed not splice active (Figure S10). Interestingly, adjusting two amino acids at the +3 and +4 positions to the native extein residues of the DnaB intein restored intein activity (GrsB1 ssp2). Similar results were observed for the +3 and −2 positions in the N-terminal part (GrsB1 ssp3) as well as for the double adjustment combination (GrsB1 ssp4).

The formation of the GrsB1 splice products on a larger scale was achieved via in vivo PTS with consecutive protein induction (see Figure 4C and SI for a detailed description). The splice products were purified via Ni2+NTA affinity chromatography and additional gel filtration. To test whether the GrsB1 splice products were still able to perform nonribosomal peptide assembly we used the previously described assay for D-Phe-L-Pro-diketopiperazine (DKP) formation (see Figure S11) [43,44]. Briefly, the incubation of the first two modules of the Gramicidin S biosynthesis pathway together with the appropriate substrates yields the D-Phe-Pro dipeptide tethered as thioester onto the PCP domain of GrsB1. Spontaneous, uncatalysed cyclization results in the release of D-Phe-L-Pro-DKP, which can be detected by HPLC analysis.

All three GrsB1 proteins obtained through PTS with the Ssp DnaB intein were able to catalyse the formation of DKP (see Figure 4D). Additionally, we confirmed that a recombinantly generated serine insertion after G<sub>961</sub> in the linker region between the A and the PCP domain of GrsB1, resulting in the sequence of combination GrsB1 sp1, yielded an active protein in the DKP assay (data not shown). This suggests that the linker region
between the A- and the PCP-domains in NRPS tolerates amino acid insertions and substitutions.

Taken together, we were able to show that the SPLICEFINDER technology is also applicable to large multi-domain proteins with molecular weights larger than 100 kDa. The obtained splice products were still enzymatically active, enabling intein mediated site specific incorporation of biophysical probes, like fluorophores [37].

Integration into a Folded Domain of a Catalytically Active Protein

To further explore the application range of the SPLICEFINDER method, we integrated one of the PTS cassettes directly into the functional domain of an enzyme. In this case the enzymatic activity should only be restored upon successful protein splicing. We choose the uroporphyrinogen III methyltransferase (CobA) of Propionibacterium freudenreichii [43,46]. This class of enzymes is involved in the tetrapyrrole biosynthesis in diverse organisms catalysing the conversion of uroporphyrinogen III to precorrin-2 [45–47]. S-Adenosylmethionin (SAM) acts as the methyl group donor for methylation reactions at the tetrapyrrol ring (see Figure S12A for the reaction scheme). Overproduction of the CobA enzyme leads to the accumulation of red fluorescent compounds, either because accumulated precorrin-2 is oxidized to sirohydrochlorin or CobA further methylates precorrin-2 to trimethylpyrrocorphin or to tetramethyleneporphyrin [46].

Because of these properties, CobA was used as a red fluorescent transcriptional reporter in E. coli, yeast, and mammalian cells [48], and also as a whole-cell sensing system in E. coli [49]. Although CobA does not require the addition of exogenous substrates, the addition of 8-amino-levulinic acid (ALA), a precursor of the tetrapyrrol biosynthesis, resulted in a more stable and reproducible readout [49]. We decided to integrate the Npu DnaE PTS cassette into the cobA gene (see Figure 5A for PTS reaction scheme), because this intein is superior to the other two in terms of the reaction velocity [34]. The Npu DnaE possesses a cysteine residue at the +1 position, so we choose the only native cysteine at position 109 as an integration position (see Figure S12B). Alternatively, we mutated a serine at position 159, an unconserved region of the protein, into a cysteine (detailed description in the SI, see Figure S12B and C).

We conducted the integration of the split intein cassette at both positions and produced two different combinations of flanking amino acids at the C-terminal splice junction, respectively (see Figure 5B and Table S4). The PTS reaction for the split CobA at residue 109 would result either in a ST-CobA-His6 protein with the native amino acid composition (CobA npu1) or a version with residues +2 and +3 adjusted to the native Npu DnaE intein extein residues (CobA npu2). After the PTS reaction, one combination at position 109 should yield a CobA variant with 3 amino acid substitutions (CobA npu3), while the other additionally adjusts the +3 and +4 residues (CobA npu4).

The small-scale expression experiments showed the formation of the splice product for all combinations (see Figure 5C). However, for the combination with the wild type CobA sequence at the splice junction (CobA npu1), the amount of splice product was reduced relative to the other combinations. This observation is consistent with previous results, which indicated, that the canonical CFN tripeptide at the C-terminal splice junction of the DnaE inteins is not a strict prerequisite for splicing activity, but adjusting the +2 and +3 positions to the native extein residues, can enhance the PTS activity.

Subsequently, we utilized the formation of red fluorescent compounds as a read-out for CobA activity. Because of insolvability issues (see SI and Figure S13) the expression was performed for 48 hours at 20°C and samples of the small-scale expressions were used to determine the fluorescence intensity of the E. coli cells (see Figure 5D, and SI for experimental details).

The intensity measurements indicated that all PTS assembled CobA proteins were enzymatically active. CobA npu1 and CobA npu4 reached approximately half of the intensity produced by the wild-type ST-CobA-His6. The CobA npu2 and CobA npu3 displayed up to two-thirds of the wild-type activity. The PTS controls (only the C-terminal and N-terminal intein fusion proteins) showed a similar background intensity as plasmid-free BL21-Gold(DE3) cells. The uninduced samples of all PTS combinations still showed significantly higher fluorescence intensity than the control BL21-Gold(DE3) cells, which might be due to leakiness of the promoters.

Conclusion

In this report we presented SPLICEFINDER, a method facilitating the easy screening for active split intein insertions in any target protein. The steps include the PCR amplification of the intein cassettes from a donor vector, one round of integration, and an analysis of the small-scale expression. The entire procedure can efficiently be accomplished within two weeks. In the future we expect our approach to be expanded to novel split inteins, that either possess superior reaction kinetics or are highly promiscuous with regard to foreign extein sequences [16,50].

Currently the strength of SPLICEFINDER relies upon the simplicity and the availability of the components necessary to conduct the insertion procedure. In conclusion we have created a new tool, which we expect will support the dissemination and more widespread application of split inteins, especially in the context of segmental isotopic labelling of proteins for NMR studies.

Supporting Information

Figure S1 DNA-sequences of the intein cassettes. Sequences are shown from position 1 of IntN to position +1 of IntC. The plasmid carrying the Npu DnaE intein cassette (2306 bp) is pCasDnaB2; the plasmid of the Npu DnaE intein cassette (2330 bp) is pCasDnaE2, and the plasmid encoding the Mxe Gyra intein cassette (3329 bp) is pCasGyrA2. (TIF)

Figure S2 Labelling efficiency determination. MALDI-TOF MS analysis of an N-terminal A) and a C-terminal B) peptide fragment after tryptic digest of the unlabelled (black) and completely (red) 15N-labelled model protein ST-gpD-Trx-His6 (AS denotes amino acid sequence). (TIF)

Figure S3 MALDI-TOF MS analysis of two different expression conditions for segmental isotopic labelling via in vivo PTS of the model protein ST-gpD-Trx-His6. A) and B) MS spectra for condition 1 (green); C) and D) MS spectra for condition 2 (blue). All spectra are shown in comparison with a completely unlabelled (black) and a completely 15N-labelled (red) sample. A) and C) show an N-terminal fragment (amino acid sequence 15–41) and B) and D) show a C-terminal fragment (amino acid sequence 230–242) (for details on the expression conditions and MS analysis see text). (TIF)

Figure S4 The Mxe Gyra intein cassette. A) Schematic representation of the Mxe Gyra intein cassette mediated splice reaction B) Western blot analysis of small-scale expression of E. coli
cells containing the intein cassette plasmid, as well as the helper plasmid pRSFara. The single inductions were done for 4 h at 37°C (0.2% arabinose or 0.4 mM IPTG). The dual inductions: 0.2% arabinose for 2 h at 37°C, then media exchange, and subsequent induction with 0.4 mM IPTG for 4 h, 25°C. The theoretical molecular masses of the proteins are: SP = 44.7 kDa; N'Part = 69.3 kDa; C'Part = 22.2 kDa.

**Figure S5** Integration of the Spy DnaB intein cassette into gpD-Trx. A) Schematic representation of the PTS reaction after the integration of the Spy DnaB PTS cassette into ST-gpD-Trx-His6. B) Amino acid sequences at the splice junctions for the produced combinations in the linker region of ST-gpD-Trx-His6. Amino acids deviations after splicing from the original sequence (WT AA= = 13.2 kDa. (pos = full length ST-gpD-Trx-His6).

**Figure S6** In vitro PTS to obtain segmental labelled ST-gpD-15N(Trx-His6) with the Npu DnaE intein. The SDS-PAGE gel of the PTS reaction and of the purification steps is shown in the Coomassie-staining. Lane 1: purified N-terminal part ST-gpD-IntN; lane 2: purified C-terminal part IntC-Trx-His6; lane 3: PTS-reaction at 0h; lane 4: PTS-reaction at 16 h; lane 5: combined elution fractions after Strep-Tactin purification. The theoretical molecular masses of the proteins are as follows: SP = 26.5–26.8 kDa; N'Part = 24.9–25.0 kDa; C'Part = 13.8–19.0 kDa; N'Hydro = 13.2 kDa. (pos = full length ST-gpD-Trx-His6).

**Figure S7** MALDI-TOF MS analysis of the segmental labelled gpD-15N(Trx) splice product. A) Analysis of an N-terminal fragment AS 15–41; B) Analysis of a C-terminal fragment AS 250–242. Spectra of the unlabelled (black) and complete 15N labelled references (red) are shown in comparison with the segmental isotopically labelled gpD-15N(Trx) splice product (green) obtained through in vitro splicing with the Npu DnaE intein. (TIF)

**Figure S8** MALDI-TOF MS analysis of the segmental labelled 15N(gpD)-Trx splice product. A) Analysis of an N-terminal fragment AS 15–41; B) Analysis of a C-terminal fragment AS 250–242. Spectra of the unlabelled (black) and complete 15N labelled references (red) are shown in comparison with the segmental isotopically labelled 15N(gpD)-Trx splice product (green) obtained through in vitro splicing with the Spy DnaB intein. (TIF)

**Figure S9** Biosynthesis of the antibiotic Gramicidin S. Two NRPS multi-domain proteins are responsible for the formation of Gramicidin S, namely Gramicidin S Synthetase I (GrsA) and Gramicidin S Synthetase II (GrsB). In the first round, each module (one in GrsA and four in GrsB) incorporates one amino acid into the growing peptide chain tethered as thioesters on the phosphopantetheinyl group of the peptidyl carrier protein (PCP) domains. This leads to a pentapeptide (D-Phe-Pro-Val-Orn-Leu) which is transferred onto the thioesterase (TE) domain. After a second round of pentapeptide formation, the two peptides are dimerized and cyclized in a head to tail manner to yield Gramicidin S. (TIF)

**Figure S10** Integration of the Spy DnaB intein cassette into ST-GrsB1-His6. Western blot analysis of the four of flanking amino acids combinations at the splice junction (GrsB1 sslp–4, Figure 4B). Arabinose induction lasted for 2 h; with an additional 3 h for the IPTG double-induction. Purified WT ST-GrsB1-His6 protein is indicated as pos. The theoretical molecular masses of the proteins are as follows: SP = 124.2 kDa; Part N = 124.9 kDa; Part C = 16.7 kDa. (TIF)

**Figure S11** Scheme of the formation of D-Phe-L-Pro-DKP with the first two modules of Gramicidin S biosynthesis, GrsA and GrsB1. (TIF)

**Figure S12** The uroporphyrinogen III methyltransferase (CobA). A) Reaction pathway of the uroporphyrinogen III methyltransferase (CobA). CobA catalyzes the conversion of uroporphyrinogen III to precorrin-2 through the consumption of two molecules of SAM. An overproduction of CobA results in an accumulation of the red fluorescent compounds sirohydrochlorin and trimethylpyrrocorphin. (A = acetate, P = propionate). B) Sequence alignment of uroporphyrinogen III methyltransferases from diverse organisms. Complete invariant residues are coloured in red, conserved residues with at least 8 out of 13 are shown in green; the two insertion positions of the Npu DnaE intein are indicated. C) Crystal structure of the uroporphyrin III methyltransferase from Thermus thermophilus (pdb-code 1V9A [51]). After sequence alignment with the uroporphyrinogen III methyltransferase of P. freudenreichii, the equivalent insertion positions are indicated. (TIF)

**Figure S13** SDS-PAGE analysis of the expression and subsequent purification of full length and spliced ST-CobA-His6 proteins at different temperatures. A) The mutant protein ST-CobA110FN-His6. B) CobA splice product formation (identically to ST-CobA110FN-His6) after co-induction of both fusion genes. (1 = insoluble fraction after cell lysis; S = soluble fraction after cell lysis; elution = the first three elution fractions of the Ni2+-NTA affinity chromatography) (TIF)

**Table S1** Plasmids generated after the integration of the Spy DnaB intein cassette into gpD-Trx. (TIF)

**Table S2** Plasmids generated after the integration of the Npu DnaE intein cassette into gpD-Trx. (TIF)

**Table S3** Plasmids constructed in this study for identifying an active split intein insertion in GrsB1. (TIF)

**Table S4** Plasmids constructed in this study for identifying an active split intein insertion in CobA110FN and in CobA11432. (TIF)

**Table S5** Analysis of the generation of the model protein integration plasmids via RP-PCR. (TIF)

**File S1.** (DOC)
Acknowledgments

We thank Michael Albers, Dania Kendziora, Christina Ludwig, and Anika Urbanek for the supply of various plasmids, additionally Michael Albers for help with the GrsB1 project.

References

1. Noron CJ, Wang J, Perler FB (2000) Dissecting the Chemistry of Protein Splicing and Its Applications. Angew Chem Int Ed Engl 39: 450–466.
2. Muradilovich V, Muir TW (2006) Protein ligation: an enabling technology for the biochemistry and biophysics of proteins. Nat Methods 3: 429–438.
3. Moottz HD (2009) Split inteins as versatile tools for protein semisynthesis. ChemBioChem 10: 2579–2589.
4. Volkmann G, Iwai H (2010) Protein trans-splicing and its use in structural biology: opportunities and limitations. Mol Biocyst 6: 2110–2121.
5. Schwartz EC, Saez L, Young MW, Muir TW (2007) Post-translational enzyme activation in an animal via optimized conditional protein splicing. Nat Chem Biol 3: 50–54.
6. Sonntag T, Moottz HD (2011) An intein-cassette integration approach used for the generation of a split TEV protease activated by conditional protein splicing. Mol Biocyst 7: 2031–2039.
7. Amiutis G, Calahan BP, Stanger MJ, Belfort G, Belfort M (2009) Modulation of intein activity by its neighboring extrase sequences. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A 106: 11005–11010.
8. Iwai H, Zuger S, Jin J, Tarn PH (2006) Highly efficient protein trans-splicing by a naturally split DnaE intein from nostoc punctum. FEBS Lett 565: 1053–1058.
9. Cheriyan M, Pedamallus CU, Toni K, Perler F (2013) Faster Protein Splicing with a Naturally Split DnaE Intein Using Non-native Extein Residues. J Biol Chem 288: 6202–6211.
10. Lockess SW, Muir TW (2009) Traceless protein splicing utilizing evolved split inteins. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A 106: 10999–11004.
11. Shah NH, Dann GP, Vila-Perello M, Liu Z, Muir TW (2012) Ultrafast protein splicing is common among cyanobacterial split inteins: implications for protein engineering. J Am Chem Soc 134: 11330–11341.
12. Southworth MW, Amaya K, Evans TC, Xu MQ, Perler FB (1999) Purification of proteins fused to either the amino or carboxy terminus of the Mycobacterium smegmatis gyrase A intein. Biotechniques 27: 110–114, 116, 118–120.
13. Wasmuth A, Ludwig C, Mootz HD (2013) Structure-activity studies on the upstream splice junction of a semisynthetic intein. Bioorg Med Chem.
14. Shah NH, Eryilmaz E, Cowburn D, Muir TW (2013) Extein Residues Play an Intimate Role in the Rate Limiting Step of Protein Trans-Splicing. J Am Chem Soc.
15. Oeemig JS, Zhou D, Kajander T, Wlodawer A, Iwai H (2012) NMR and crystal structures of the Pyrococcus horikoshii RadA intein guide a strategy for directed evolution. J Biol Chem 287: 28686–28696.
16. Appleby-Taope JH, Thiel IV, Wang Y, Muottz HD, Liu XQ (2011) Highly efficient and more general cis- and trans-splicing inteins through sequential directed evolution. J Biol Chem 286: 34449–34457.
17. Auger J, Ross M, Zou X, Dohle S, Soutoand D, et al. (2012) A predictive model of intein insertion site for use in the engineering of molecular switches. PLoS One 7: e37535.
18. Lee YT, Su TH, Lo WC, Lee PC, Sue SC (2012) Circular permutation labeling NMR spectroscopy. J Am Chem Soc 126: 16632–16638.
19. Moody CR, Maaløe J (2007) Protein ligation: applications in NMR studies of proteins. J Am Chem Soc 129: 7183–7184.
20. Lockless SW, Muir TW (2009) Traceless protein splicing utilizing evolved split inteins. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A 106: 10999–11004.
21. Shi J, Muir TW (2005) Development of a tandem protein trans-splicing system based on native and engineered split inteins. J Am Chem Soc 127: 6198–6206.
22. Busche AE, Aranko AS, Talsezadzh-Farooshi M, Bernhard F, Dotsch V, et al. (2009) Segmental isotopic labeling of a central domain in a multidomain protein by protein trans-splicing using only one robust DnaE intein. Angew Chem Int Ed Engl 48: 12691–12693.
23. Durek T, Torbeev VY, Kent SB (2007) Convergent chemical synthesis and high-resolution x-ray structure of human lysosome. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A 104: 4846–4851.
24. Zuger S, Iwai H (2005) Intein-based biosynthetic incorporation of unlabeled protein tags into isotopically labeled proteins for NMR studies. Nat Biotechnol 23: 736–740.
25. Iwai H, Zuger S (2007) Protein ligation: applications in NMR studies of proteins. Biotechnol Genet Eng Rev 24: 129–145.
26. Muona M, Aranko AS, Raulinaitis V, Iwai H (2010) Segmental isotopic labeling of multi-domain and fusion proteins by protein trans-splicing in vivo and in vitro. Nat Protoc 5: 574–587.
27. Muona M, Aranko AS, Iwai H (2008) Segmental isotopic labeling of a multidomain protein by protein ligation by protein trans-splicing. ChemBiochem 9: 2953–2961.
28. Zeitzer J, Schatz V, Moottz HD (2009) The naturally split Npu DnaE intein exhibits an extraordinarily high rate in the protein trans-splicing reaction. FEBS Lett 585: 909–914.
29. Bremel S, Kupfers T, Mootz HD (2006) Engineering artificially split inteins for applications in protein chemistry: biochemical characterization of the split Ssp DnaB intein and comparison to the split Ssp VMA intein. Biochemistry 45: 1571–1576.
30. Wu H, Xu MQ, Liu XQ (1998) Protein trans-splicing and functional mini-inteins of a cyanobacterial dnaB intein. Biochim Biophys Acta 1387: 422–432.
31. Kupfers T, Moottz HD (2008) Site-specific chemical modification of proteins with a prelabelled cysteine tag using the artificially split Ssp MxeA intein. ChemBioChem 9: 2317–2325.
32. Brachmann CB, Davies A, Cost GJ, Caputo E, Li J, et al. (1998) Designer deletion strains derived from Saccharomyces cerevisiae, 2088B: a useful set of strains and plasmids for PCR-mediated gene disruption and other applications. Yeast 14: 115–132.
33. van den Enz F, Lower J (2006) RF cloning: a restriction-free method for inserting target genes into plasmids. J Biochem Biophys Methods 67: 67–74.
34. Koglin A, Walsh CT (2009) Structural insights into nonribosomal peptide enzymatic assembly lines. Nat Prod Rep 26: 987–1000.
35. Mootz HD, Schwarzer D, Marahiel MA (2002) Ways of assembling complex natural products on modular nonribosomal peptide synthetases. ChemBioChem 3: 490–504.
36. Weber T, Marahiel MA (2001) Exploring the domain structure of modular nonribosomal peptide synthetases. Structure 9: R5–9.
37. Stachelhaus T, Mootz HD, Bergendahl V, Marahiel MA (1998) Peptide bond formation in nonribosomal peptide biosynthesis - Catalytic role of the condensation domain. Journal of Biological Chemistry 273: 22773–22781.
38. Linne U, Stein DB, Mootz HD, Marahiel MA (2003) Systematic and quantitative analysis of protein-protein recognition between nonribosomal peptide synthetases investigated in the tyrocidine biosynthetic template. Biochemistry 42: 5114–5124.
39. Warren MJ, Roessner CA, Santander PJ, Scott AI (1990) The Escherichia coli cyg gene encodes N-adenosylmethionine-dependent urorophyrinogen III methylase. Biochem J 265: 725–729.
40. Satller I, Roessner CA, Stolovich NJ, Hardin SH, Harris-Haller LW, et al. (1995) Cloning, sequencing, and expression of the urorophyrinogen III methyltransferase cobA gene of Propionibacterium freudenreichii (shermanni). J Bacteriol 177: 1564–1569.
41. Veydova J, Graham RM, Raux E, Schubert HL, Roper DI, et al. (2004) Structures/function studies on a S-adenosyl-L-methionine-dependent urorophyrinogen III C methyltransferase (SMT), a key regulatory enzyme of tetrapyrrole biosynthesis. J Biol Chem 334: 419–413.
42. Vahl S, Deschule U (1999) cobA, a red fluorescent transcriptional reporter for Escherichia coli, yeast, and mammalian cells. Nat Biotechnol 17: 1175–1178.
43. Feliciano J, Liu Y, Danner S (2006) Novel reporter gene in a fluorescent-based whole cell sensing system. Biotechnol Bioeng 93: 899–907.
44. Carvajal-Vellos J, Palissie R, Mootz HD, Schmidt SR (2012) Unprecedented rates and efficiencies revealed for new natural split inteins from metagenomic Ed Ed AD 1. J Biol Chem 287: 29080–29096.
45. Abe PJ, Kitao T, Tahirov TH (2005) Structure of a closed-form urorophyrinogen-III C-methyltransferase from Thermus thermophilus. Acta Crystallogr D Biol Crystallogr 61: 915–919.

Author Contributions

Conceived and designed the experiments; JZ DD HDMT, Performed the experiments; JZ SE AB TW. Analyzed the data; JZ SE ABVD HDMT HS. Contributed reagents/materials/analysis tools: DD. Wrote the paper: JZ, TW.