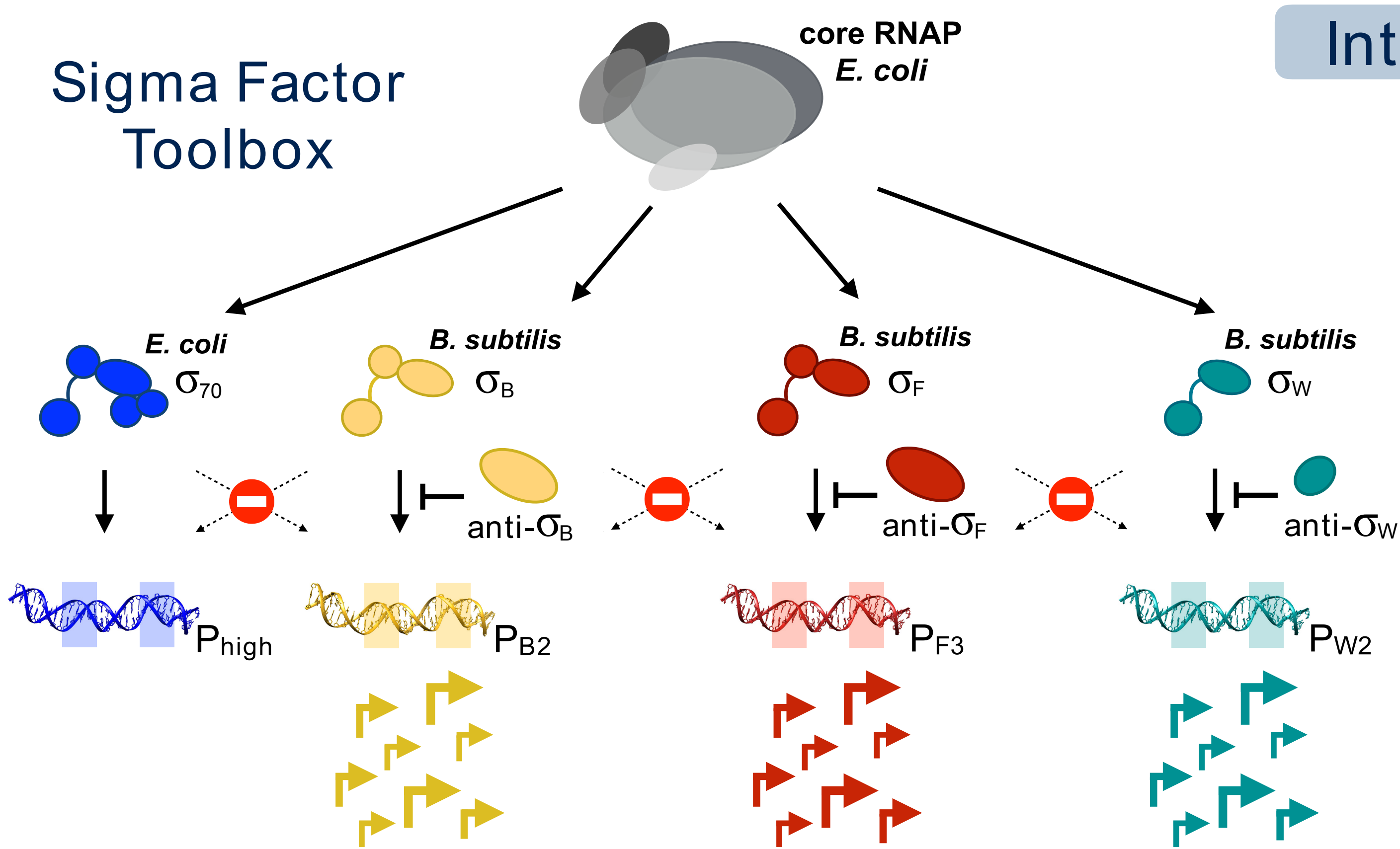




Sigma Factor Toolbox



Introduction

Microorganisms as mini-factories can constitute an interesting **environmental friendly alternative** for the synthesis of various (bio)chemicals. **Synthetic biology**, that utilizes engineering principles to design **novel biological systems**, may contribute significantly to the transition to this bio-based approach. To construct controllable genetic networks, **well-defined parts** are required that enable **independent and tunable gene expression**. This work contributes to the expansion of the synthetic biology toolbox for the model organism *E. coli* by creating **orthogonal expression systems based on heterologous sigma (σ) factors**. Furthermore, specific inhibition of σ factor activity is obtained by introducing the corresponding anti-σ factor. Finally, **orthogonal promoter libraries** were generated for three σ factors to enable gene expression **fine-tuning for multiple expression modules**.

Set of orthogonal sigma factors

Species	σ-factor	Consensus	Function
E. coli	σ ⁷⁰	TTGACA - 17nt - TATAAT	Housekeeping genes
B. subtilis	σ ^S	TTGACA - 17nt - TATAAT	Stationary phase
B. subtilis	σ ^A	TTGACA - 17nt - TATAAT	Housekeeping genes
B. subtilis	σ ^B (σ ^C)	GTTTaa - 13-15nt - GGGWAW	General stress response
B. subtilis	σ ^F	NGTATWVN - 14nt - GKNNANNNTW	Early forespore gene expression
B. subtilis	σ ^G	GHATA - 17-18nt - MAWAMTA	Late forespore gene expression
B. subtilis	σ ^M	tgaAAC - 16-17nt - CGTC	Extracytoplasmic Function
B. subtilis	σ ^W	tgaAAC - 16-17nt - CGTM	Extracytoplasmic Function
B. subtilis	σ ^X	tgaACttt - 12-13nt - CGWC	Extracytoplasmic Function

Repression by anti-sigma factor

	B	B S201R R240H	F	M A130V	M E73K	W	W L94F	X T152P
Anti-B	21.14	4.45	2.05				0.87	0.94
Anti-F	1.10	1.37	32.80				0.64	1.39
Anti-M	0.91	1.04	0.99	0.94	1.67		0.63	1.27
Anti-W	1.02	1.18	0.91			9.07	4.47	1.11
Anti-X	1.05	1.20	1.02				0.93	3.96

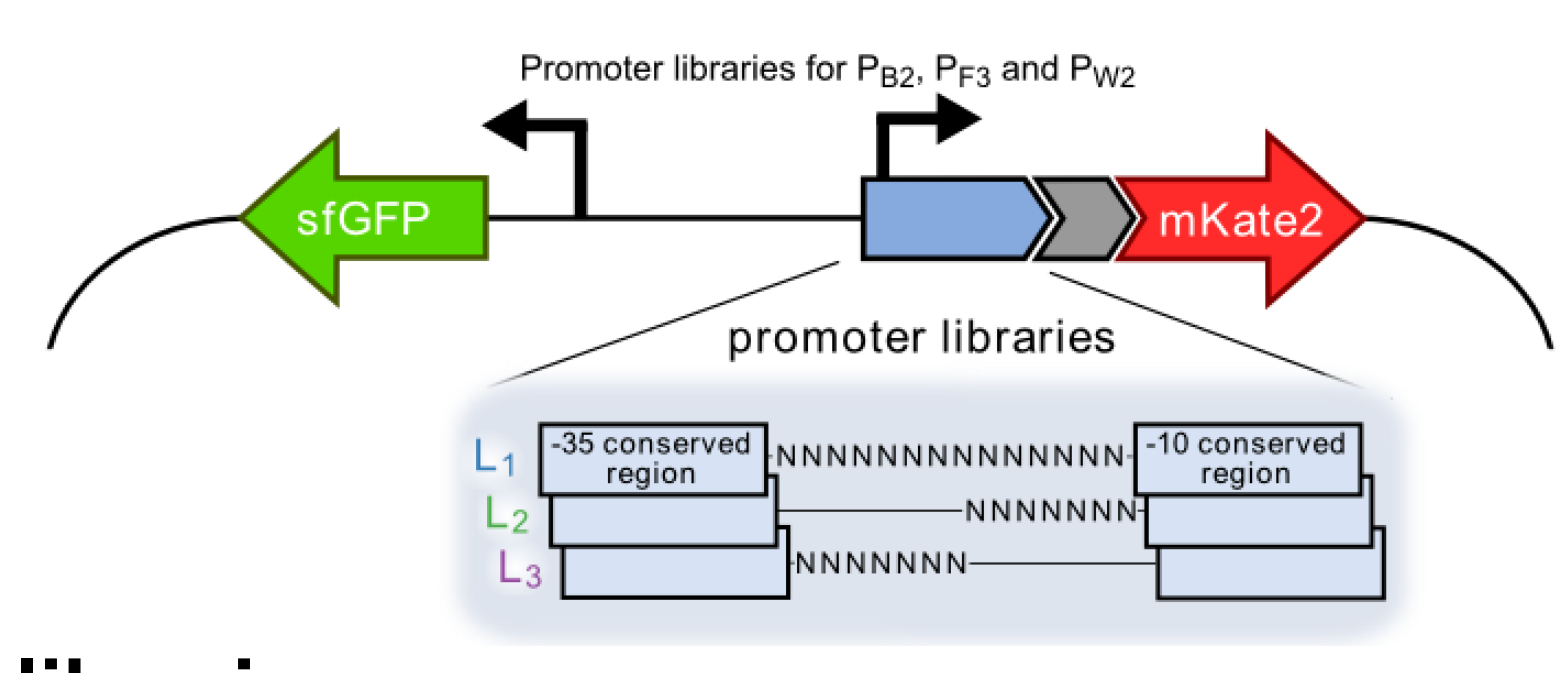
Fold repression scale: 0 to 35

Orthogonality in the functioning of the anti-σ factors is shown as **activity of the factors in absence/presence of the anti-σ**. σ factor B, F and W activity can be fully repressed while in the conditions tested, other σ factors only show partial repression.

Bacteria possess a **single RNA polymerase (RNAP)** that consists of a core to which **different σ factors** may bind. The σ factor directly binds the promoter to **selectively initiate transcription**. A bacterium generally has several alternative sigma factors that function as global regulators of gene expression. Some σ factors do recognize each other's promoters but others are **very specific** and show **no cross-talk**. They are **orthogonal**.

Orthogonal promoter libraries

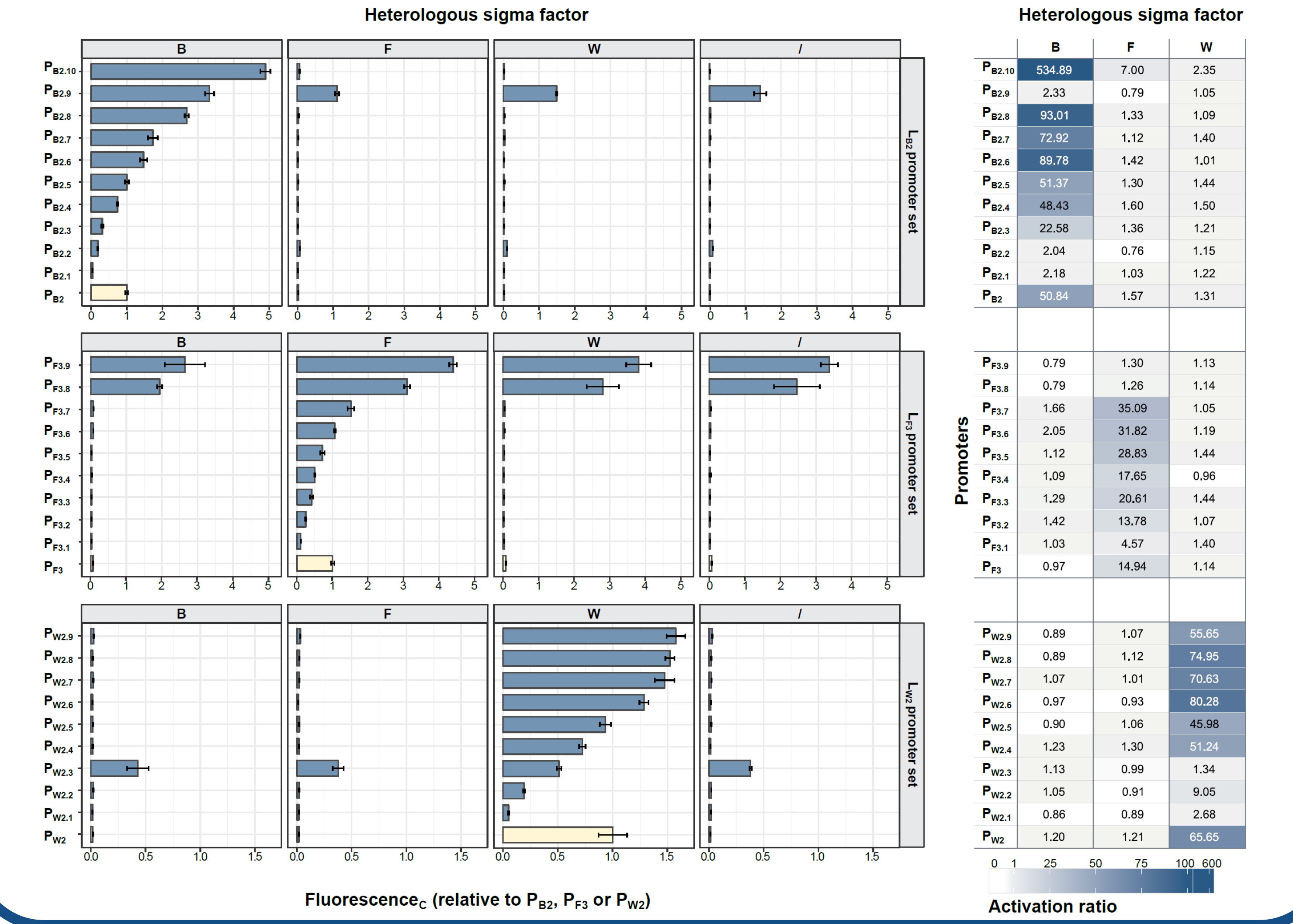
Promoter	/	B	F	W
P _{B2}	0.01	0.21	0.01	0.00
P _{F3}	0.02	0.01	0.51	0.01
P _{W2}	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.39



To enable **tunability**, **promoter libraries** were built for three fully **orthogonal σ factor-promoter pairs**. Variation in expression levels was obtained by introducing DNA sequence randomizations in between the σ-specificity determining boxes. After cell sorting, a **discrete set of promoters** was selected, (partially) **retaining the orthogonal features**.

Promoters	/	B	B S201R R240H	F	G	MA130V	ME73K	W	W L94F	X T152P
P _{no}	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
P _{low}	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.15	0.15	0.18	0.14	0.17	0.21	0.17
P _{mid}	0.31	0.32	0.30	0.26	0.29	0.32	0.26	0.29	0.38	0.27
P _{high}	1.00	1.03	0.96	0.85	0.94	1.03	0.83	0.98	1.11	0.89
P _{B1}	0.01	0.88	0.35	0.54	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
P _{B2}	0.01	0.21	0.15	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
P _{B3}	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.07	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
P _{F1}	0.02	0.04	0.01	1.85	0.73	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
P _{F2}	0.07	0.04	0.03	1.91	0.76	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.04
P _{F3}	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.51	0.27	0.07	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.01
P _{G1}	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
P _{G2}	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
P _{G3}	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
P _{M1}	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.88	0.30	0.11	0.06	0.21
P _{M2}	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.17	0.17	0.13	0.18	0.21	0.19	0.22
P _{M3}	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.87	0.38	0.08	0.11	0.06
P _{M4}	0.07	0.06	0.02	0.02	0.03	1.66	0.68	0.02	0.18	0.17
P _{W1}	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.30	0.38	0.02
P _{W2}	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	1.18	0.51	0.39	0.43	0.01
P _{W3}	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.15	0.13	0.48	0.48	0.05
P _{W4}	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.14	0.02	0.24	0.21	0.00
P _{X1}	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	1.78	0.57	0.01	0.01	0.27
P _{X2}	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.09
P _{X3}	0.38	0.35	0.31	0.29	0.28	1.68	0.75	0.22	0.28	0.44

Six σ factors from *Bacillus subtilis* together with naturally occurring cognate promoters were **analyzed for orthogonality in E. coli**. Most heterologous σ factors function orthogonally towards the host and each other. Up to four of the σ factors assayed can be combined to control different genes independently without any cross-talk.



The Sigma Factor Toolbox :

- Orthogonal σ factors to independently control gene expression
- Orthogonal anti-σ factors for specific repression
- Promoter libraries for fine-tuning

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