

Supporting Information

Cell-free protein synthesis from non-growing, stressed *Escherichia coli*

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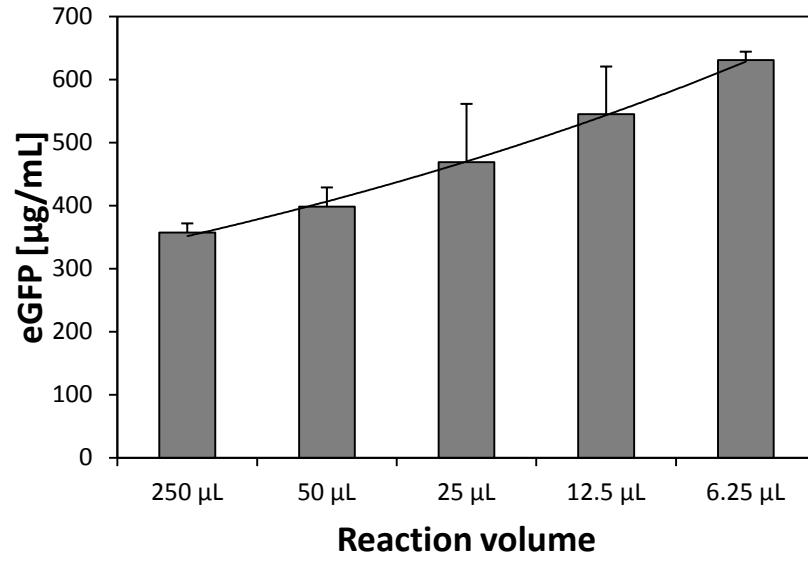


Figure S1: Scale down of the cell-free translation reaction.

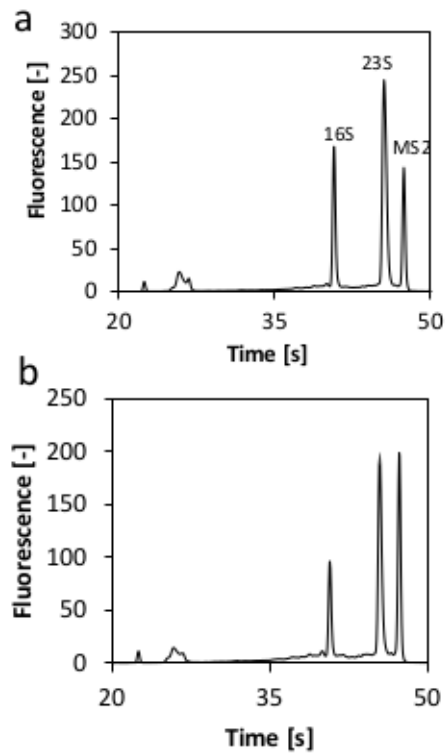


Figure S2: Analysis of rRNA integrity. rRNA from cell-free extract originating from fast growing cells (a) and from cells harvested at the stationary phase (b) was extracted and analyzed by CGE-LIF. MS2 RNA denotes the internal standard that is added for quantification.

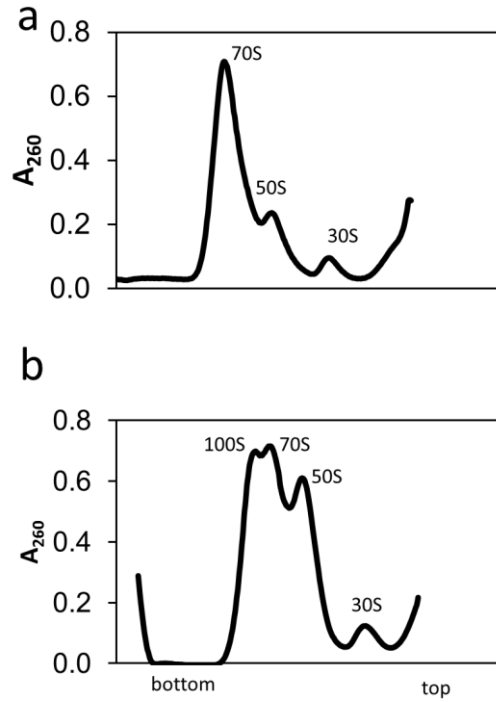


Figure S3: Ribosome profile analysis of cell-free extracts derived from stationary cells cultivated on 2 x YTP medium (a) and mineral medium (b).

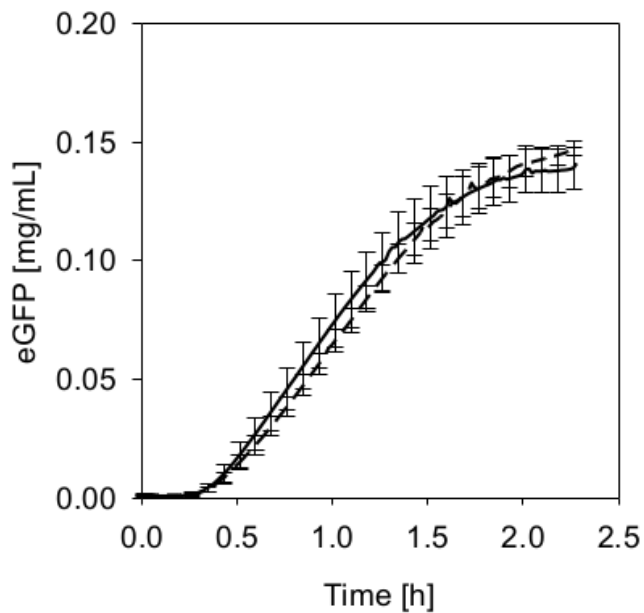


Figure S4: Expression based on cell-free extract of cells cultivated in 2 x YTP media. The solid line denotes extract derived from stationary cell and the dotted line from fast-growing cells.

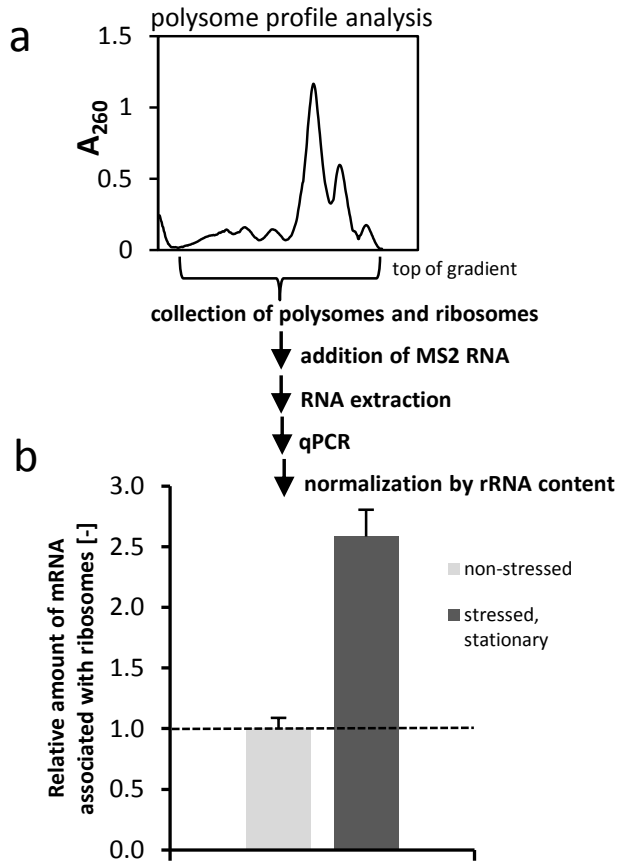


Figure S5: Analysis of ribosomes associated with mRNA. (a) mRNA in the polysome fraction was extracted and quantified by qPCR. (b) Comparison of the relative mRNA amount that was associated with ribosomes in cell-free translation reactions derived from growing, non-stressed and non-growing, stressed cells.

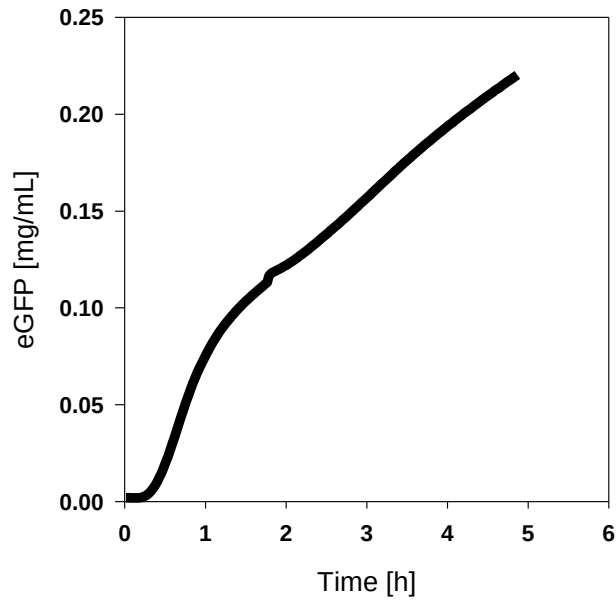


Figure S6: In vitro translation reaction performed with a cell-free extract from non-growing cells fueled with glycogen.

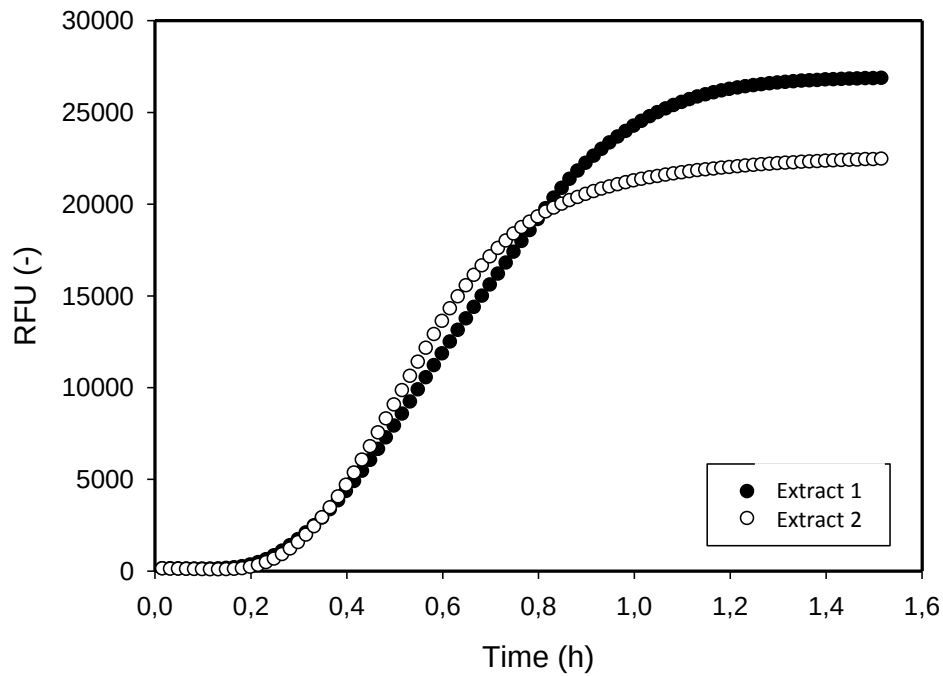


Figure S7: In vitro translation with extracts derived from non-growing *E. coli* MG1655. Shown are two independently prepared extracts derived from non-growing *E. coli* MG1655, that demonstrate the potential of eGFP synthesis.

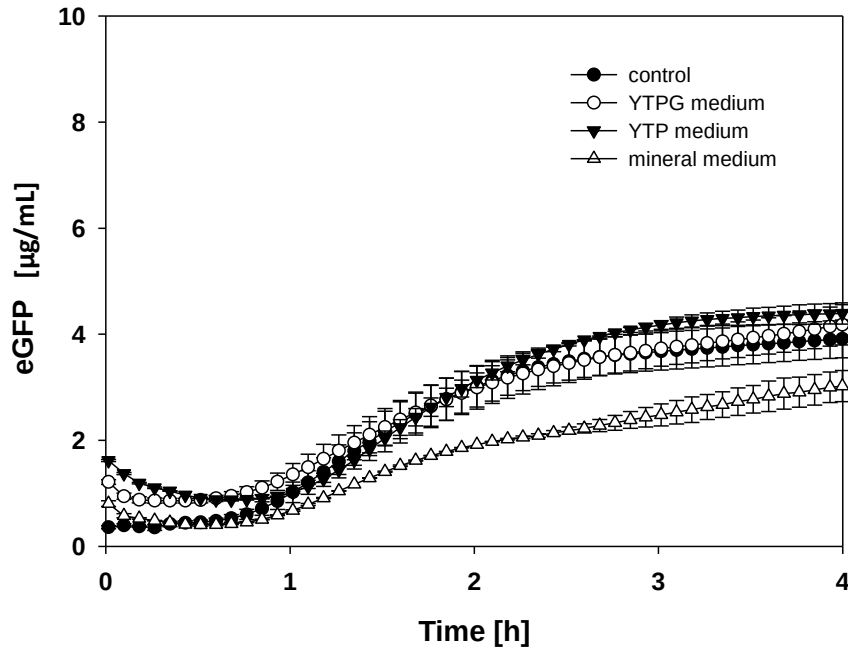


Figure S8: Cell-free translation reactions with σ^{38} and cell-free extracts from various cultivation conditions, namely, fast growth (control) and non-growth (cultivation on YTPG, YTP, and mineral media) conditions.

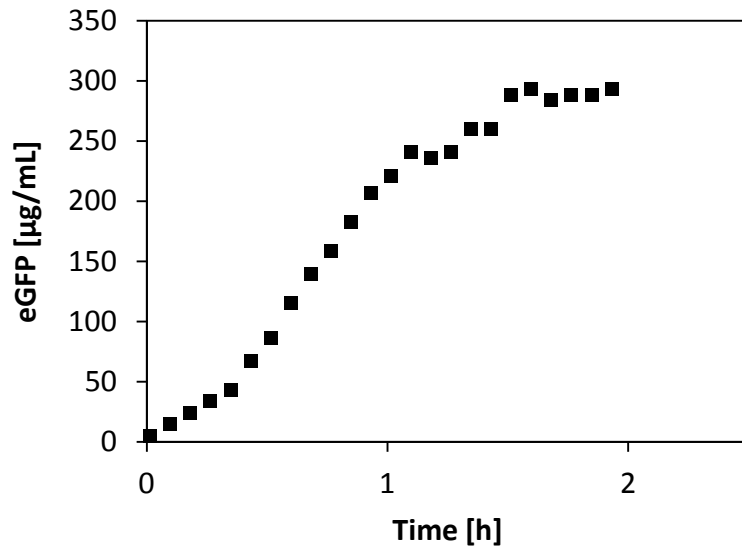


Figure S9: Cell-free expression of eGFP from σ^{70} and cell-free extract from heat shocked biomass.