Supplementary Information

Transfer RNA synthesis-coupled translation and DNA replication in a reconstituted

transcription/translation system

Ryota Miyachi, Yoshihiro Shimizu, and Norikazu Ichihashi



Figure S1. Improvement of in vitro transcription

Comparison of *in vitro* tRNA synthesis before and after the modification of the reaction mixture. The reaction conditions are described in Materials and Methods. After incubation, the reaction mixture was subjected to 1% agarose gel electrophoresis, and the tRNA concentration was quantified based on band intensities after 20 min of staining with a fluorescent dye (SAFELOCK Green). Each dot represents three independent results. Error bars represent standard deviation.



Figure S2. Translation activity in each tRNA-omitted PURE system before repurification The laboratory-made PURE systems containing different IVS tRNA compositions were incubated with a DNA fragment encoding luciferase (1 nM) and T7 RNA polymerase ($0.42 \text{ U} \cdot \mu \text{L}^{-1}$) at 30°C for 16 h, and luciferase activity was measured. Each dot represents three independent experiments. Error bars represent standard deviation.



Figure S3. Urea-PAGE analysis of each purified translation factor

Each purified translation factor, corresponding to 5 μ L of the PURE system, was subjected to urea– PAGE, and RNA was stained with SYBR Green II. The laboratory-made PURE system (Lab) and native *Escherichia coli* tRNA (100 ng, native tRNA) were used for comparison.



Figure S4. The full images of Figs. 2A and 2B





The reaction mixtures (0.1 μ L) after the reaction performed in Fig. 4B were subjected to urea–PAGE with the native *E. coli* tRNA as a control. The mean values (standard deviation) of tRNA concentration quantified from band intensities of three independent experiments are shown at the bottom. The white arrowhead indicates the high-molecular-weight tRNA bands, corresponding to tRNA^{Leu}, tRNA^{Tyr}, and tRNA^{Ser}.