**SUPPORTING INFORMATION**

**ChIP-exo interrogation of Crp, DNA, and RNAP holoenzyme interactions**

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**SUPPORTING TEXT**

**Resolution of ChIP-exo data localizes the TSS to within basepairs**

ChIP-chip and ChIP-seq data are enriched at bacterial promoters when the σ factor is immunoprecipitated [[1-8](#_ENREF_1)]. Ecocyc annotated TSSs were checked for σ70 ChIP-exo enrichment within ±200 bp for data generated on three different substrates—glucose, fructose, and glycerol (Fig 1A and S1 Fig). Like its predecessors, ChIP-exo peaks are consistently found near promoters. However, only the single-nucleotide resolution of ChIP-exo provides the exact genomic location bound by RNAP holoenzyme. Surprisingly, ChIP-exo data generated on σ70 is found to be a better proxy for the TSS than it is for the -35 and -10 promoter recognition sequence elements. The median position of the σ70 peak center is 5 bp downstream of the TSS for all three carbon sources (Fig 1A and S1 Fig). The spatial consistency of the σ70 peak center demonstrates the utility of ChIP-exo to approximate TSSs to within base pairs from where they exist and provides an orthogonal method to complement 5’ RACE-based TSS detection.

**Confirmation of Crp ChIP-exo binding sites with published data.**

Compared with published studies we are able to have a 91% (21/23) overlap with experimentally validated Crp binding sites [[42](#_ENREF_42)] and a 79% (23/29) overlap with previous ChIP-chip measurements that occurred in characterized Crp binding sites [[43](#_ENREF_43)]. We further see a 65% overlap (317/486) with all reported Crp target genes in RegulonDB [[44](#_ENREF_44)]. If one excludes the 65 genes conservatively estimated to be active only upon substrate specific inductions, this overlap increases to ~75% overlap (317/421) with Crp regulated genes found in RegulonDB.

**Brief review of Crp Activating regions**

The activating properties of Crp and many transcription factors is through stabilizing interactions with RNAP holoenzyme at the promoter [[45](#_ENREF_45), [46](#_ENREF_46)]. Molecular characterization studies and mutational analysis of Crp has revealed three activating regions (Ar’s) that make protein/protein interactions at specific positions in RNAP holoenzyme [[47](#_ENREF_47), [48](#_ENREF_48)]. The first, Ar1, interacts with either of the α subunit at the C-terminus and the HL159 mutation to Crp prevents this interaction from forming [[49](#_ENREF_49), [50](#_ENREF_50)]. This region is involved with activation at Class I and Class II promoters [[47](#_ENREF_47), [48](#_ENREF_48)]. The second region, Ar2, is only associated with Class II promoters and binds to the N-terminus of the α subunit. This bond was shown to be severely disrupted by introduction of two mutations to Crp, KE101 and HY19 [[49](#_ENREF_49)]. Lastly, a weaker interaction was found to occur at Ar3 between Crp and the σ factor [[51](#_ENREF_51), [52](#_ENREF_52)].

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**SUPPORTING TABLES**

**S1 Table. List of σ70 promoters classified by peak width**

This table contains the identity of the 699 promoters which make up the trimodal distribution in Figure 1 of the manuscript. The first column is the transcription start site which all of the peak distributions shown in the paper were centered off of. The second column is genomic strand. The third column is the ID of the transcription unit. The third and fourth columns contain lists of the gene names and gene locus IDs contained within the transcription unit of the corresponding promoter. The fifth column contains the peak mode. Mode 1 corresponds to peaks that were 5-20bp in width, Mode 2 corresponds to peaks that were 21-40bp in width, Mode 3 corresponds to peaks that were 41-60bp in width.

**SUPPORTING FIGURES**

**S1 Fig. σ70 ChIP-exo profile on fructose and glucose minimal media.**

1. The mean 5’ tag density profile is shown for σ70 grown on fructose minimal media for the template (dashed black trace) and the nontemplate strand (solid black trace). Also shown are the peak center positions relative to the TSS (blue bars).
2. The mean 5’ tag density profile is shown for σ70 grown on glucose minimal media for the template (dashed black trace) and the nontemplate strand (solid black trace). Also shown are the peak center positions relative to the TSS (blue bars).

**S2 Fig. Crp ChIP-exo on activating and repressing substrates.**

1. The mean 5’ tag density profile is shown for Crp grown on fructose minimal media (a Crp activating condition) for the template (dashed black trace) and the nontemplate strand (solid black trace). Also shown are the peak center positions (blue bars) and predicted Crp binding sites (gray bars) relative to the TSS. This profile closely resembles the Crp ChIP-exo profile generated on glycerol minimal media.
2. The mean 5’ tag density profile is shown for Crp grown on glucose minimal media (a Crp repressing condition) for the template (dashed black trace) and the nontemplate strand (solid black trace). Also shown are the peak center positions (blue bars) and predicted Crp binding sites (gray bars) relative to the TSS. The peak regions detected do not align well to the TSS, a stark divergence from profiles observed on activating carbon sources.

**S3 Fig. Correlation plots of ChIP-exo data generated on Δ*crp*.**

A whole genome correlation plot is shown for the Δ*crp* ChIP-exo profiles generated using the anti-crp antibody shows poor correlation between biological replicates.

**S4 Fig. Rifampicin treated Crp ChIP-exo profile.**

Crp protected footprints were examined by adding rif to the culture medium prior to harvest capture RNAP holoenzyme at stable intermediates prior to and including the ITC. Crp ChIP-exo distributions are shown for shared peak regions between rif-treated and wild type cultures grown on glycerol. The protected footprint regions mirror those found in the non-rif treated samples.

**S5 Fig. Comparison of ChIP-exo profiles for wild type, ΔAr1, ΔAr2, and ΔAr1ΔAr2 mutant strains.**

The mean 5’ tag density profiles are shown for wild type Crp, ΔAr1, ΔAr2, and ΔAr1ΔAr2 mutant strains from top to bottom. This plot shows the systematic los off TSS-centered peak regions with successive perturbation of RNAP holoenzyme/Crp interactions. Ultimately, the ΔAr1ΔAr2 profile does not resemble the profiles obtained under activating conditions that indicated protection of transcription initiation at post-recruitment stable intermediates.

**S6 Fig. Proposed model for Crp family binding interactions at Class I and Class II activating promoters.**

Shown is an illustration of Class I and Class II promoter models for Crp binding events. Initial recruitment involves a relatively short-lived complex consisting of the motif sequence(s), Crp, and RNAP holoenzyme. This complex observed using *in vitro* footprinting studies are not observed under physiological conditions studied performed using ChIP-exo. Instead, the longer-lived Crp/RNAP holoenzyme complex associated with post recruitment stable intermediates (RPO shown) is observed leaving the motif sequence available for nuclease digestion.