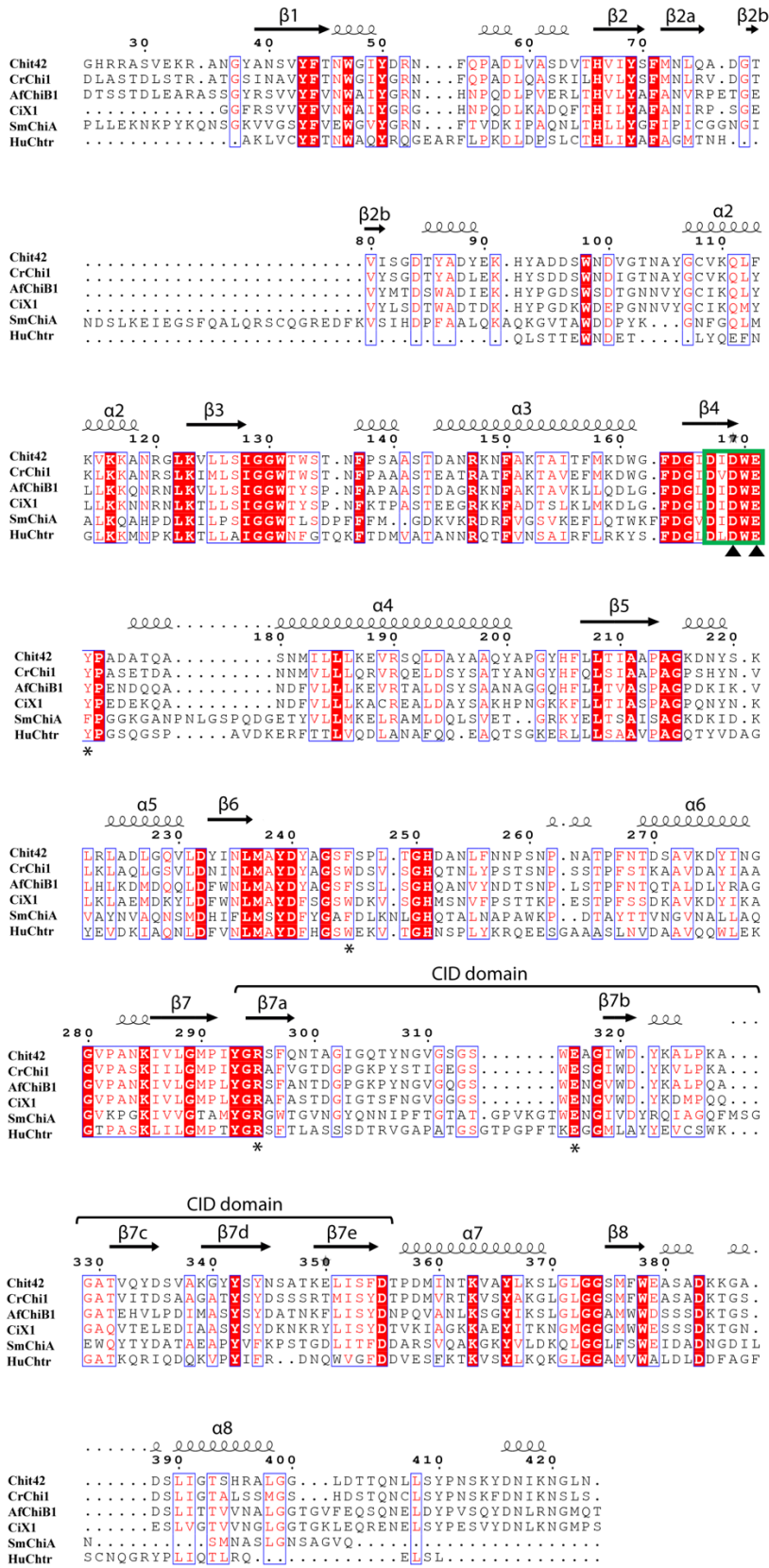


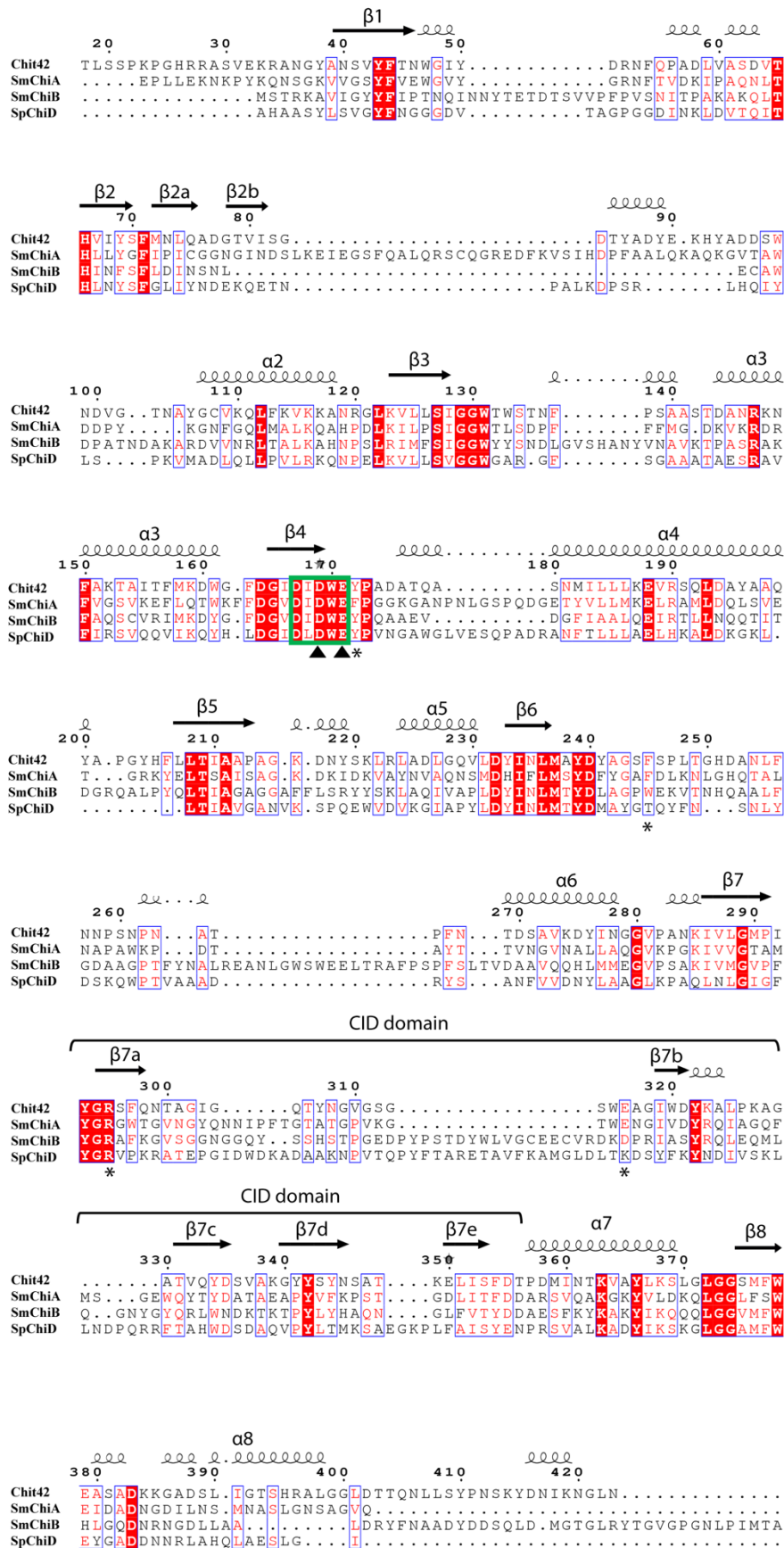
# Supporting Information

**Structural inspection and protein motions modelling of a fungal glycoside hydrolase family 18 chitinase by crystallography depicts a dynamic enzymatic mechanism**

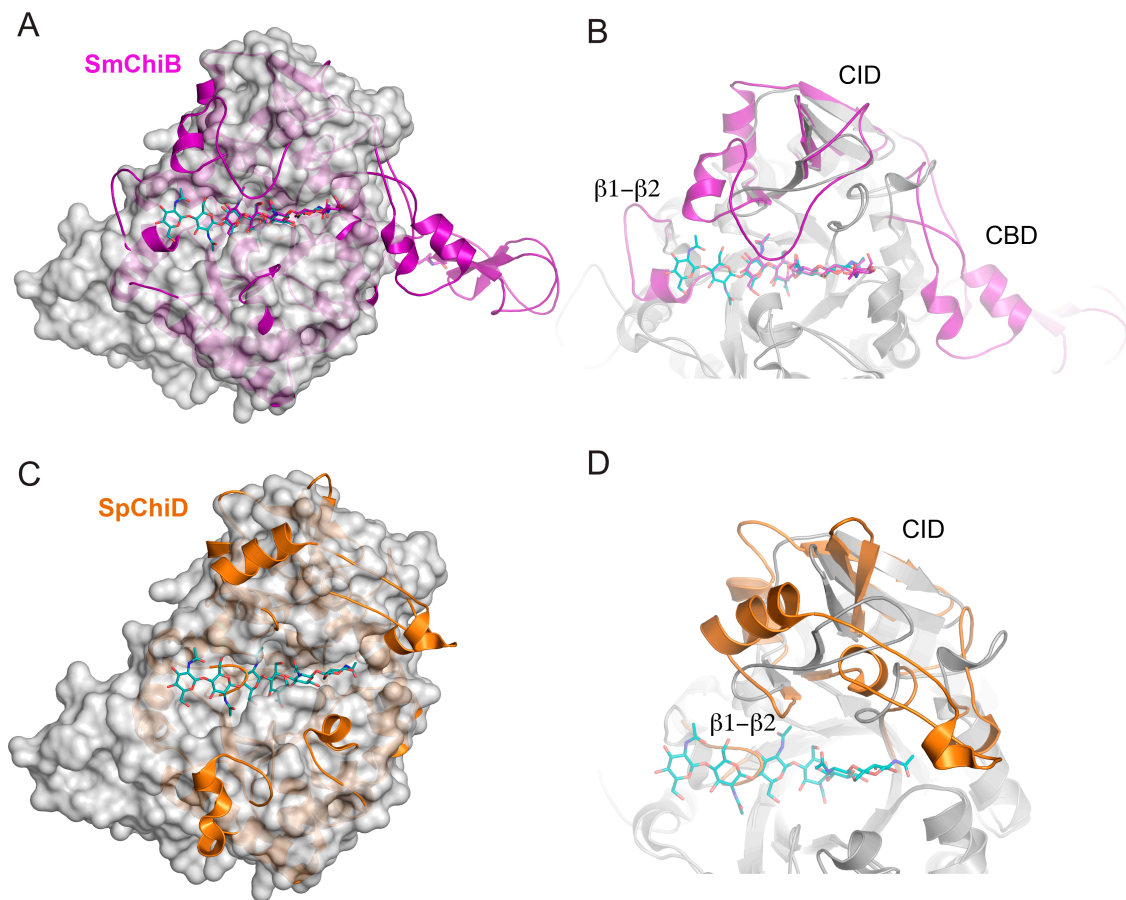
Elena Jiménez-Ortega, Peter Elias Kidibule, María Fernández-Lobato\* and Julia Sanz-Aparicio\*



**Figure S1: Sequence alignment of Chit42 with homologues.** Sequences from the fungal chitinases from *Clonostachys roseau* (CrChi1), *Aspergillus fumigatus* (AfChiB1) and *Coccidioides immitis* (CiX1), the bacteria chitinase A from *Serratia marcescens* (SmChiA) and human chitotriosidase (HuChtr) are shown (ESPrict - <http://esprict.ibcp.fr>). DXDXE motif is boxed in green. Inverted triangles indicate catalytic residues and asterisks mark residues mutated in this work.

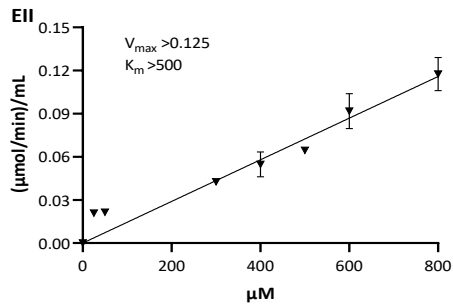
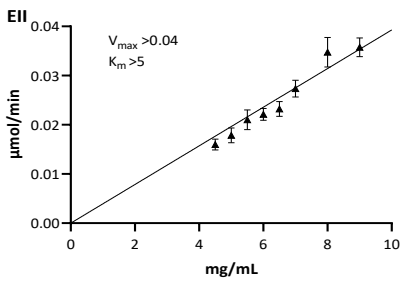
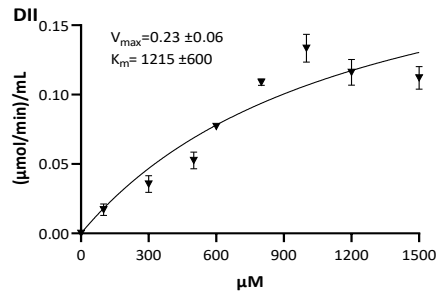
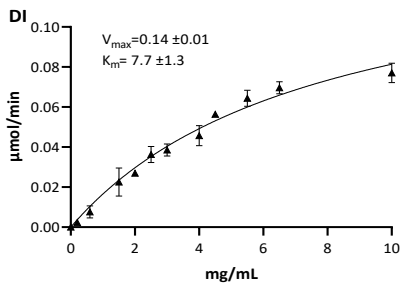
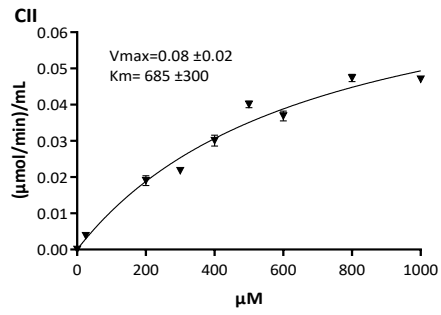
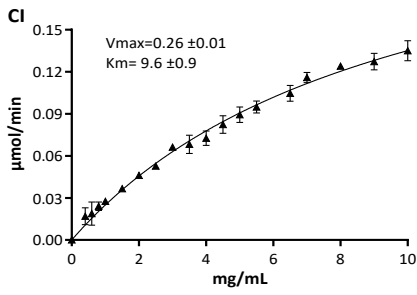
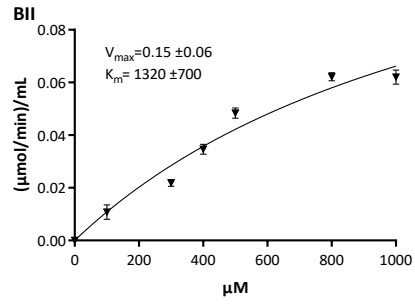
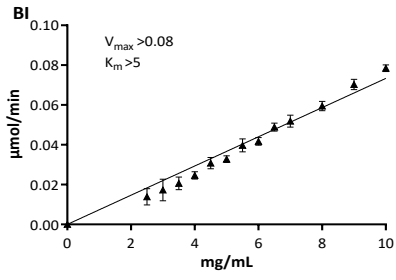
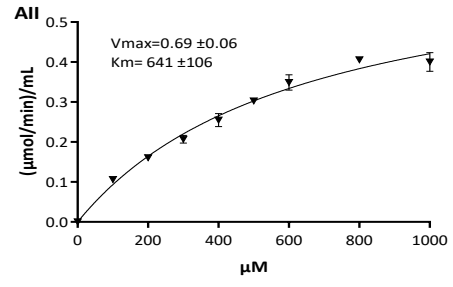
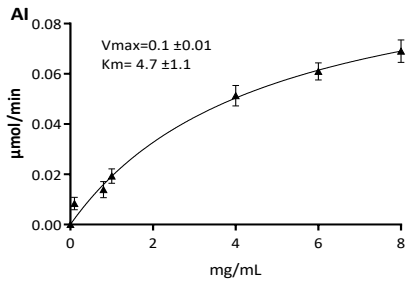


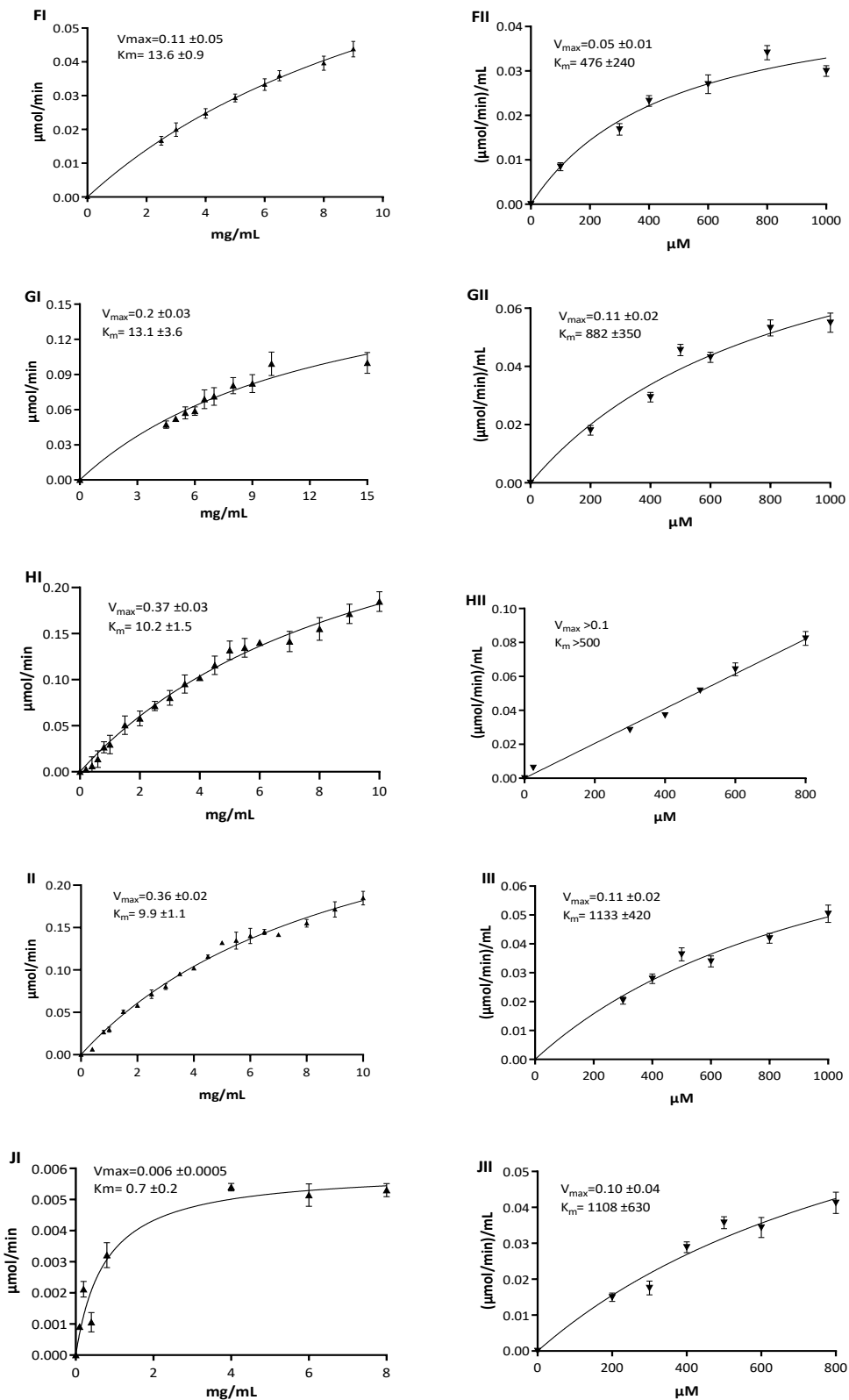
**Figure S2: Sequence alignment of Chit42 vs bacterial chitinases.** Sequences from the *Serratia marcescens* chitinase A (SmChiA), the *Serratia marcescens* chitinase B (SmChiB) and the *Serratia proteamaculans* chitinase D (SpChiD) are shown (ESPrnt - <http://esprnt.ibcp.fr>). DXDXE motif is boxed in green. Inverted triangles indicate catalytic residues and asterisks mark residues mutated in this work.



**Figure S3: Structural comparison of Chit42 with bacterial chitinases.** Superposition of Chit42 (gray) complexed with NAG6 (cyan) onto SmChiB complexed with NAG5 (A and B ), PDB code 1E6N [8], and SpChiD (C and D), PDB code 4NZC [38]. The molecular surface of Chi42 is shown in A and C to highlight the main structural elements protruding in the bacterial enzymes. Relevant structural elements of SmChiB (B) and SpChiD (D) shaping the active site are labelled.

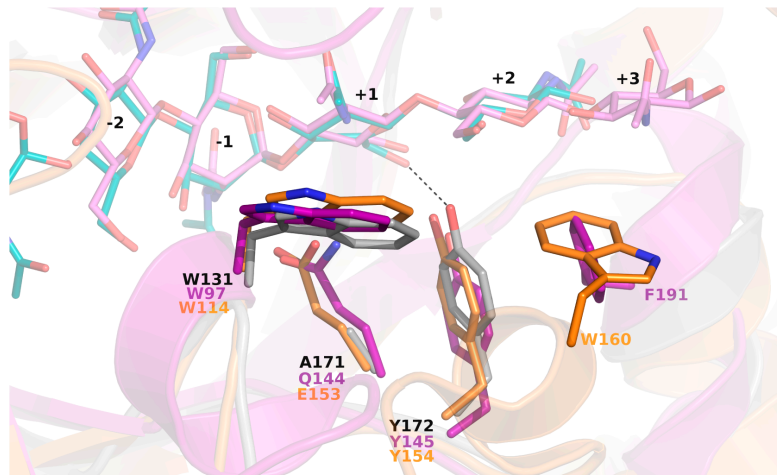




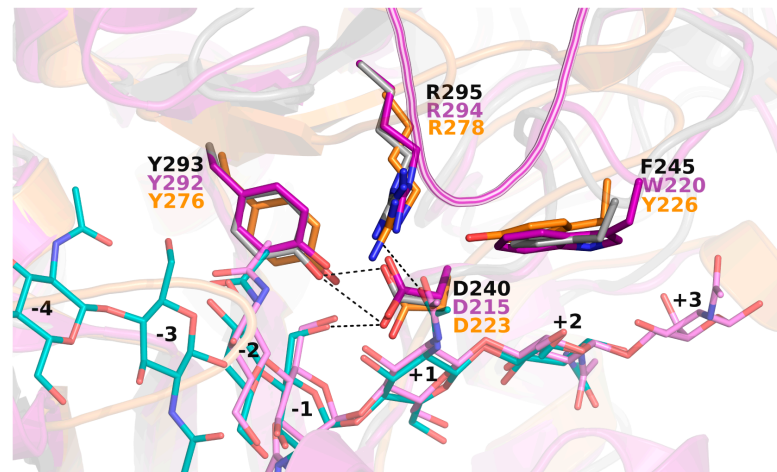


**Figure S4: Michaelis–Menten Kinetics of Chit42 and its variants using colloidal chitin (I) and NAG6(II) as substrate.** A to J represent WT, Y172E, Y172F, F245N, R295A, R295S, R295T, E316A, E316N, E316S respectively. Kinetic parameters, calculated by GraphPad Prism 8 software fitting the initial rate values to the Michaelis-Menten equation, are included in each panel.

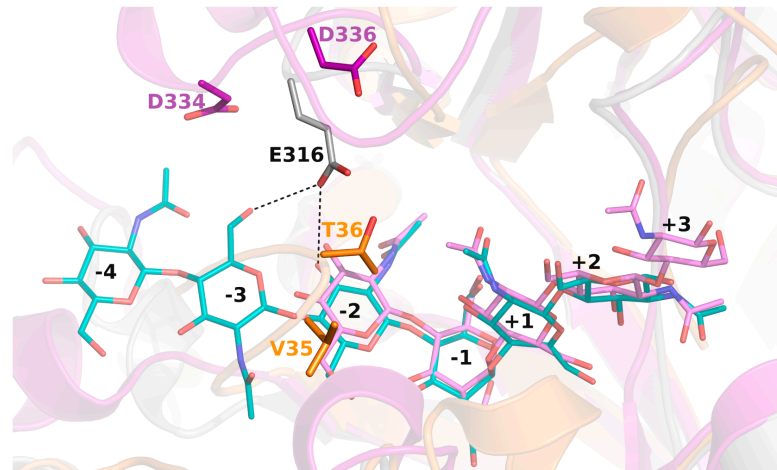
A



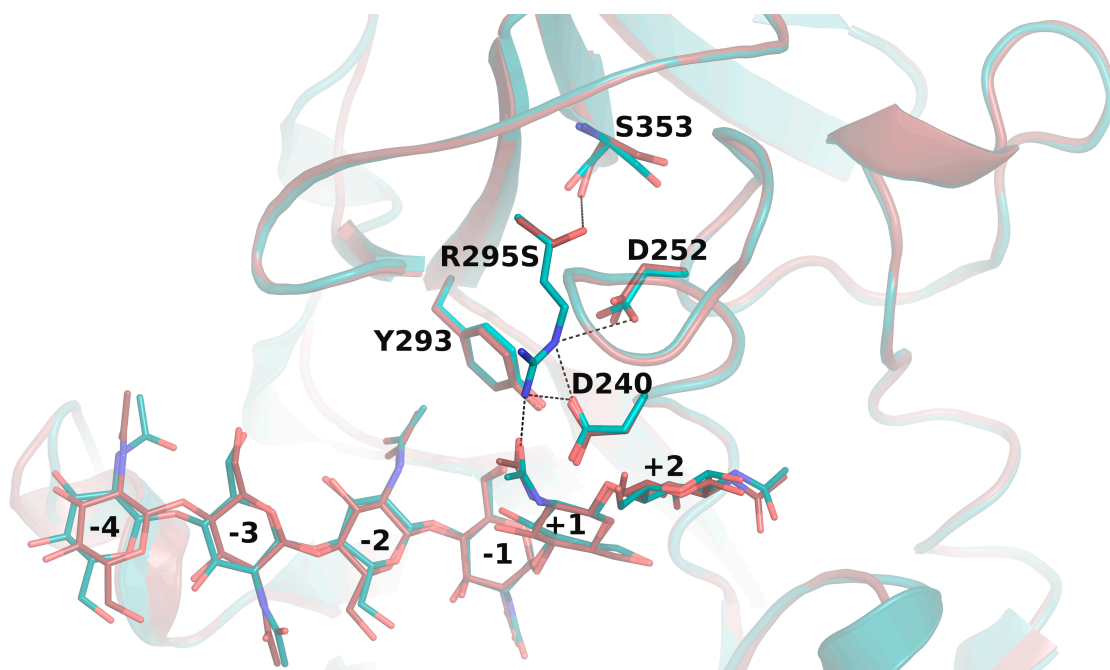
B



C



**Figure S5: Relevant structural differences of Chit42 with bacterial chitinases.** Detail of the superposition of Chit42 (gray) complexed with NAG6 (cyan) onto the SmChiB-NAG5 complex (magenta, PDB code 1E6N [8]), and SpChiD (orange, PDB code 4NZC [38]). Main structural features at the environment of Tyr172, Arg295 and Glu316 are shown at panels A, B and C.



**Figure S6: Model of the R295S Chit42 mutant complexed with NAG6, as calculated by MD.** The molecular dynamic calculations were performed using the simple model perturbation module of Phenix [28] to shake up the complex model (firebrick), with the ligand position inferred from the structural superimposition onto the Chit42-NAG6 complex (cyan). The R295S mutant loses the interactions associated to the Arg295 side-chain, while the new Ser295 hydroxyl could make a polar link to Ser353 main-chain, linking two strands within the CID  $\beta$ -sheet. Minor conformational changes observed in some aromatics are not shown for clarity.

**Table S1.** Oligonucleotides designed for mutagenic PCR of Chit42.

(+), forward; (-), reverse. Substituted positions are in bold

Oligonucleotide	Mer	Sequence
E171A (+)	34	TATCGACTGG <b>GCTT</b> ACCCTGCAGACGCCACCCAG
E171A (-)	40	CTGCAGGGTA <b>AGCCC</b> AGTCGATATCAATACCATCGAAACC
Y172E (+)	31	GACTGGGAG <b>GAA</b> CCTGCAGACGCCACCCAGG
Y172E (-)	38	GTCTGCAGG <b>TTCT</b> CCCAGTCGATATCAATACCATCGA
Y172F (+)	31	GACTGGGAG <b>TTT</b> CCTGCAGACGCCACCCAGG
Y172F (-)	29	CGGTGAGGGGGCT <b>GTT</b> GGATCCGGCGTAG
F245N (+)	29	CTACGCCGATCC <b>AA</b> CAGCCCCCTCACCG
F245N (-)	29	CGGTGAGGGGGCT <b>GTT</b> GGATCCGGCGTAG
R295A (+)	29	CTACGCCGATCC <b>AA</b> CAGCCCCCTCACCG
R295A (-)	33	ATCTACGGAG <b>CTT</b> CATTCCAGAACACCGCTGGT
R295S (+)	33	CTGGAATGA <b>AGT</b> CCGTAGATGGGCATGCCGAG
R295S (-)	33	ATCTACGGAT <b>CTT</b> CATTCCAGAACACCGCTGGT
R295T (+)	33	CTGGAATGA <b>AG</b> ATCCGTAGATGGGCATGCCGAG
R295T (-)	33	ATCTACGG <b>AACTT</b> CATTCCAGAACACCGCTGGT
E316A (+)	33	ATCCCAGATACCGGC <b>AG</b> CCCAGCTTCCACTTCC
E316A (-)	33	GGAAGTGGAAGCTGG <b>GCT</b> GCCGGTATCTGGGAT
E316N (+)	33	ATCCCAGATACCGGC <b>GTT</b> CCAGCTTCCACTTCC
E316N (-)	33	GGAAGTGGAAGCTGG <b>AA</b> CGCCGGTATCTGGGAT
E316S (+)	43	TTGTAATCCCAGATACCGGC <b>CACT</b> CCAGCTTCCACTTCCAACAC
E316S (-)	43	GTGTTGGAAGTGGAAGCTGGAG <b>GTG</b> CCGGTATCTGGGATTACAA
D169NE171A (+)	44	TGGTATTGATAT <b>CAACT</b> GGG <b>GCTT</b> ACCCTGCAGACGCCACCCAGG
D169NE171A (-)	42	TGCAGGGTA <b>GTTCCA</b> AGCGATATCAATACCATCGAAACCCCA
D169AE171A (+)	44	TGGTATTGATAT <b>CGCTT</b> GGG <b>GCTT</b> ACCCTGCAGACGCCACCCAGG
D169AE171A (-)	42	TGCAGGGTA <b>AGCCA</b> AGCGATATCAATACCATCGAAACCCCA

**Table S2.** Crystallographic statistics (Values in parentheses are for the high-resolution shell)

Crystal data	D169A/E171A Chit42- NAG6 soaking	D169A/E171A Chit42- NAG4/NAG2 cocrystallization	D169A/E171A Chit42- NAG4/NAG2 soaking
Space group	P 4 <sub>1</sub> 2 <sub>1</sub> 2	P 4 <sub>1</sub> 2 <sub>1</sub> 2	P 4 <sub>1</sub> 2 <sub>1</sub> 2
Unit cell parameters			
a (Å)	68.16	68.35	68.11
b (Å)	68.16	68.35	68.11
c (Å)	178.86	177.76	176.64
<b>Data collection</b>			
Beamline	XALOC (ALBA)	XALOC (ALBA)	XALOC (ALBA)
Temperature (K)	100	100	100
Wavelength (Å)	0.979300	0.979240	0.979300
Resolution (Å)	48-20-1.75 (1.78-1.75)	48.33-1.82 (1.86-1.82)	48.16-2.32 (2.40-2.32)
<b>Data processing</b>			
Total reflections	315553 (16313)	251852 (15208)	140408 (13003)
Unique reflections	43306 (2325)	38716 (2258)	16652(1651)
Multiplicity	7.3 (7.0)	6.5 (6.7)	8.4 (7.9)
Completeness (%)	99.7 (100.0)	99.9 (100.0)	90.1 (92.3)
Mean I/σ (I)	16.9 (3.7)	14.2 (4.8)	8.5 (3.3)
R <sub>merge</sub> <sup>†</sup> (%)	8.2 (67.8)	10.7 (70.1)	18.3 (66.6)
R <sub>pim</sub> <sup>††</sup> (%)	3.2 (27.0)	4.5 (28.6)	6.4 (24.9)
CC1/2 (%)	99.8 (87.3)	99.7 (91.7)	98.7 (77.4)
Molecules / ASU	1	1	1
<b>Refinement</b>			
R <sub>work</sub> / R <sub>free</sub> <sup>†††</sup> (%)	16.37/19.64	17.98/21.15	19.52/24.40
<b>Nº of atoms/average B (Å<sup>2</sup>)</b>			
Protein	3032/18.17	3045/15.68	2996/24.13
Ligands	100/26.97	128/30.24	95/31.64
Water Molecules	431/30.39	393/27.30	207/25.58
All atoms	3563/19.90	3566/17.48	3298/24.44
<b>Ramachandran plot (%)</b>			
Favoured	97	96	96
Outliers	0	0	0
<b>RMS deviations</b>			
Bonds (Å)	0.0067	0.0064	0.0053
Angles (°)	1.4888	1.4764	1.4737
<b>PDB accession codes</b>	6YLJ	6YN4	7AKQ

<sup>†</sup>R<sub>merge</sub> =  $\sum_{hkl} \sum_i |I_i(hkl) - [I(hkl)]| / \sum_{hkl} \sum_i I_i(hkl)$ , where I<sub>i</sub>(hkl) is the i<sup>th</sup> measurement of reflection hkl and [I(hkl)] is the weighted mean of all measurements.

<sup>††</sup>R<sub>pim</sub> =  $\sum_{hkl} [1/(N - 1)] 1/2 \sum_i |I_i(hkl) - [I(hkl)]| / \sum_{hkl} \sum_i I_i(hkl)$ , where N is the redundancy for the hkl reflection.

<sup>†††</sup>R<sub>work</sub> / R<sub>free</sub> =  $\sum_{hkl} |F_o - F_c| / \sum_{hkl} |F_o|$ , where F<sub>c</sub> is the calculated and F<sub>o</sub> is the observed structure factor amplitude of reflection hkl for the working / free (5%) set, respectively.