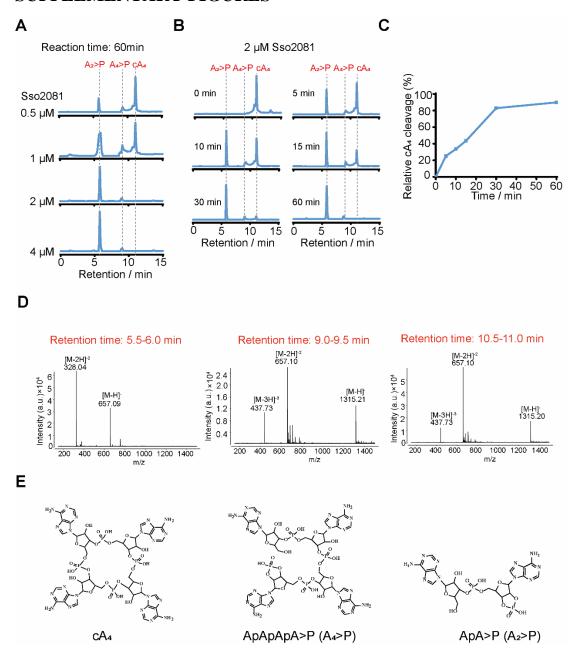
## Molecular basis of stepwise cyclic tetra-adenylate cleavage by the type III CRISPR ring nuclease Crn1/Sso2081

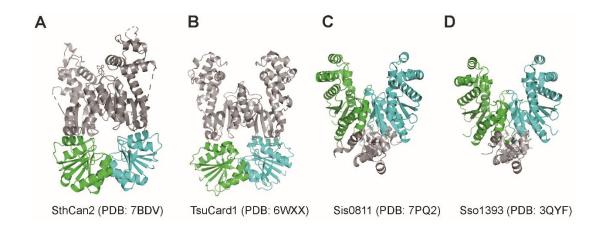
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<u>(Z. Lin)</u>

## SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURES

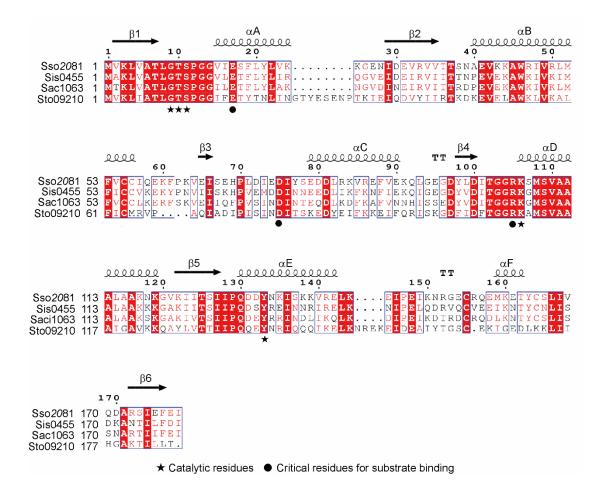


Supplementary Fig. S1 LC and MS analyses of cA<sub>4</sub> cleavage by Sso2081. (A) LC spectra of the reaction products of cA<sub>4</sub> with increasing concentrations of Sso2081. Reactions were conducted at 60 °C for 60 min. (B) LC spectra of the reaction products of cA<sub>4</sub> with 2  $\mu$ M Sso2081 at 60 °C for 0 ~ 60 min. (C) The kinetic plot of cA<sub>4</sub> cleavage in (B). (D) Mass spectra of the samples eluted from HPLC column at indicated retention

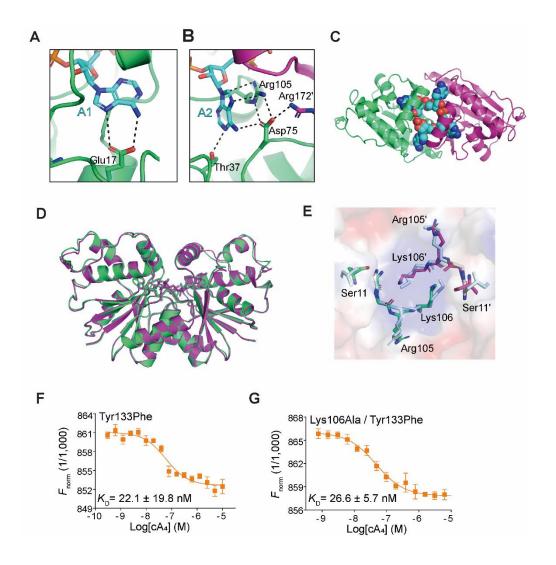
times. Retention time 5.5-6.0: m/z 657.09 for  $A_2 > P^{-1}$  (ApA> $P^{-1}$ ); m/z 328.04 for  $A_2 > P^{-2}$ ; Retention time 9.0-9.5 min: m/z 1315.21 for  $A_4 > P^{-1}$  (ApApApA> $P^{-1}$ ); 657.10 for  $A_4 > P^{-2}$ ; 437.73 for  $A_4 > P^{-3}$ ; Retention time 10.5-11.0: m/z 1315.20 for  $cA_4^{-1}$ ; m/z 657.10 for  $cA_4^{-2}$ ; m/z 437.73 for  $cA_4^{-3}$ . (**E**) The chemical structures of  $cA_4$  and the cleavage products.



**Supplementary Fig. S2 Comparison of the structures between various CARF domain-containing proteins.** A-D, Structures SthCan2, TsuCard1, Sis0811 and Sso1393. The structures are shown in cartoon representation. CARF domains are highlighted in green / cyan colors. Sis, *Sulfolobus islandicus*; Sso, *Sulfolobus solfataricus*; Sth, *Sulfobacillus thermosulfidooxidans*; Tsu, *Treponema succinifaciens*.

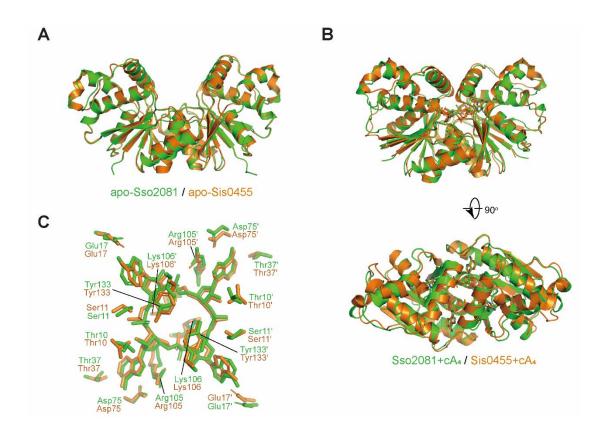


**Supplementary Fig. S3 Sequence alignment of Sso2081 with its structural homologs.** The alignment is generated using the online ESPript 3.0 server. Secondary structural elements of Sso2081 are indicated above the sequences. Abbreviations: Sso, *Saccharolobus solfataricus*; Sis, *Sulfolobus islandicus*; Sac, *Sulfolobus acidocaldarius*. Sto, *Sulfolobus tokodaii*;

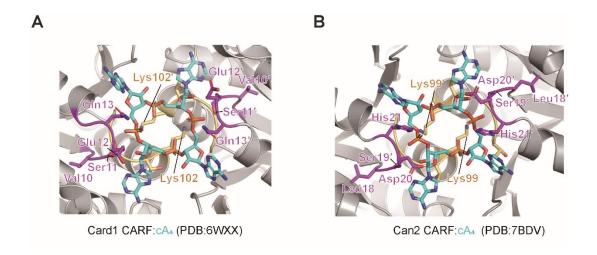


Supplementary Fig. S4 Structural comparison between cA4- and A4>P-bound Sso2081. (A, B) The adenine binding sites for A1 (A) and A2 (B) of cA4 in the complex of Sso2081/cA4. (C) Top-view of the structure of Sso2081/A4>P complex. Sso2081 is shown in cartoon representation and cA4 is in sphere. (D) Superposition of the structures of cA4- (green) and A4>P- (magenta) bound Sso2081. (E) Local conformational changes in the active site of Sso2081 between phosphate- (light blue) and cA4- (green and magenta) bound Sso2081. The structure is overlaid with 80% transparent surface of the active site of cA4-bound Sso2081. (F, G) Binding isotherms

for  $cA_4$  to  $Sso2081^{Tyr133Phe}$  (F) and  $Sso2081^{Lys106Ala/Tyr133Phe}$  (G) by the MST binding assay. Values are means  $\pm$  SD, n=3.



Supplementary Fig. S5 Structural comparison between Sso2081 and Sis0455. (A) Structural comparison between apo-Sso2081 (green) and apo-Sis0455 (orange, PDB: 7Z56) from side view. (B) Structural comparison between cA<sub>4</sub>-bound Sso2081 (green) and Sis0455 (orange, PDB: 7Z55) from both side (top panel) and top (bottom panel) views. (C) Comparison of the cA<sub>4</sub>-binding residues between Sso2081 and Sis0455.



Supplementary Fig. S6 The cA<sub>4</sub> binding site of Card1 and Can2. (A) The cA<sub>4</sub> binding site in the structure of TsuCard1 in complex with cA<sub>4</sub> (PDB: 6WXX). (B) The cA<sub>4</sub> binding site of Can2 in the structure of SthCan2 in complex with cA<sub>4</sub> (PDB: 7BDV). cA<sub>4</sub> is shown in cyan stick. Key residues in motif-I and motif-II are labeled and shown in magenta and yellow sticks, respectively.