

## Supporting Information for

The structure of a *C. neoformans* polysaccharide motif recognized by protective antibodies:  
A combined NMR and MD study

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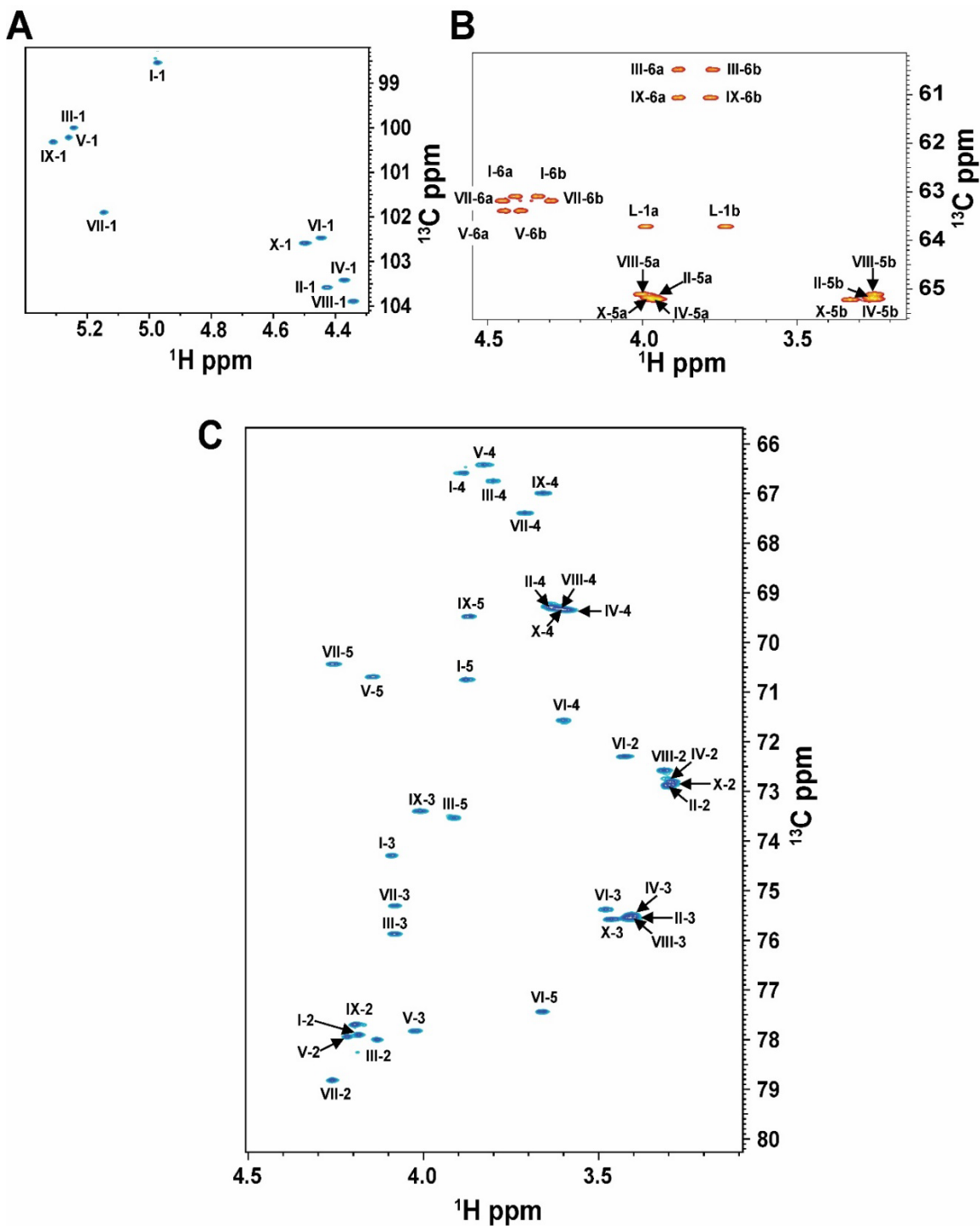
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**Figure S1: GXM GXM10-Ac<sub>3</sub> <sup>1</sup>H-<sup>13</sup>C eHSQC.** (A) GXM10-Ac<sub>3</sub> Anomeric (<sup>1</sup>H, <sup>13</sup>C) region have a unique chemical shift (<sup>1</sup>H: 4.3 – 5.4 ppm; <sup>13</sup>C: 98-104 ppm) dispersed from other ring <sup>1</sup>Hs and <sup>13</sup>Cs. (B) In the eHSQC experiment, CH<sub>2</sub> resonances are negative, and O-acetylated Man C6s (Man[I,V,VII]) are de-shielded from the Man C6s without O-acetylation (Man[II, IX]) (C) NMR signals for Xyl rings are heavily overlapped, particularly for H2C2, H3C3, H4C4, and H5C5.

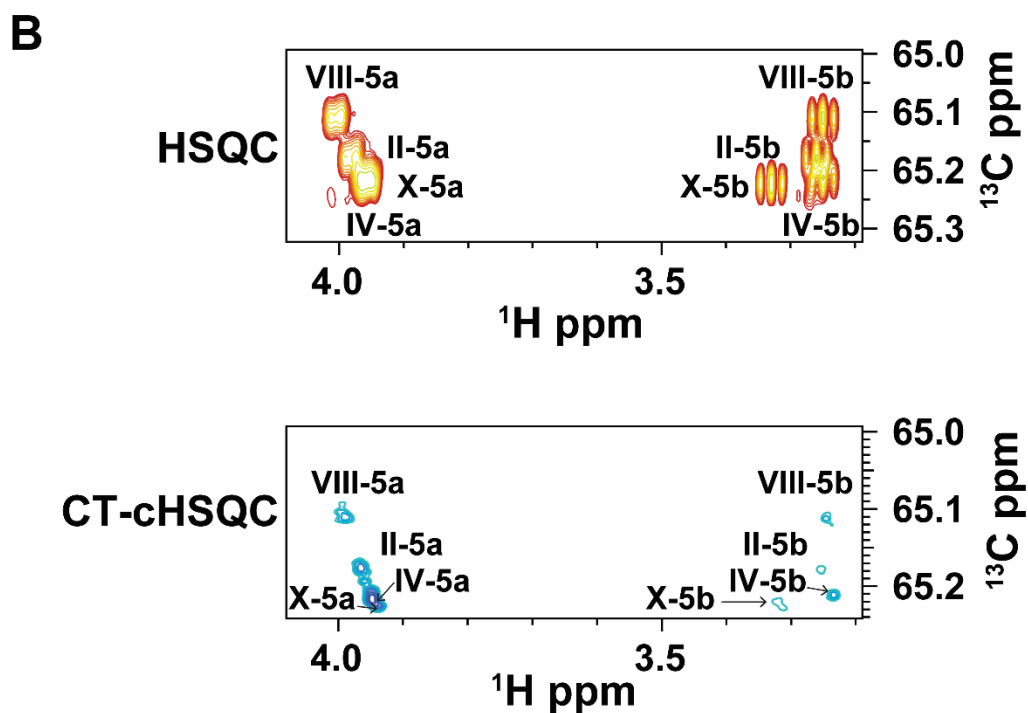
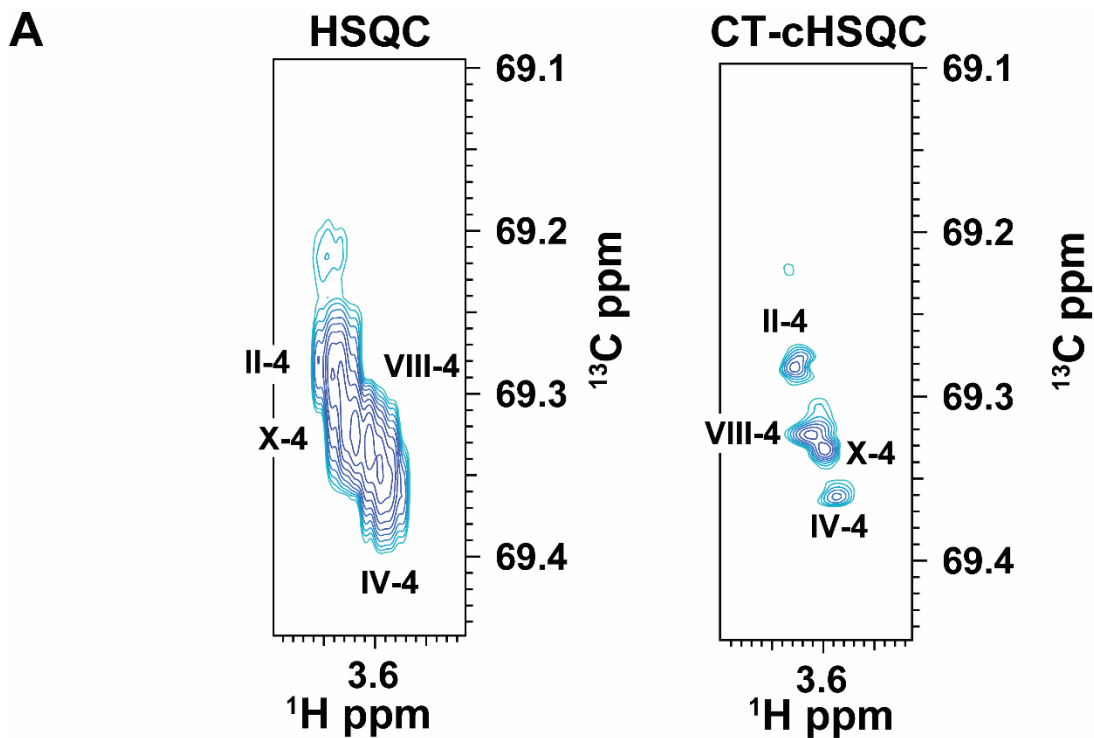


Figure S2: Overlapping H4C4 (A) and H5C5 (B) Xylose resonances in the  $^1\text{H}$ - $^{13}\text{C}$  HSQC experiment are resolved in a  $^1\text{H}$ - $^{13}\text{C}$  CT-cHSQC experiment.

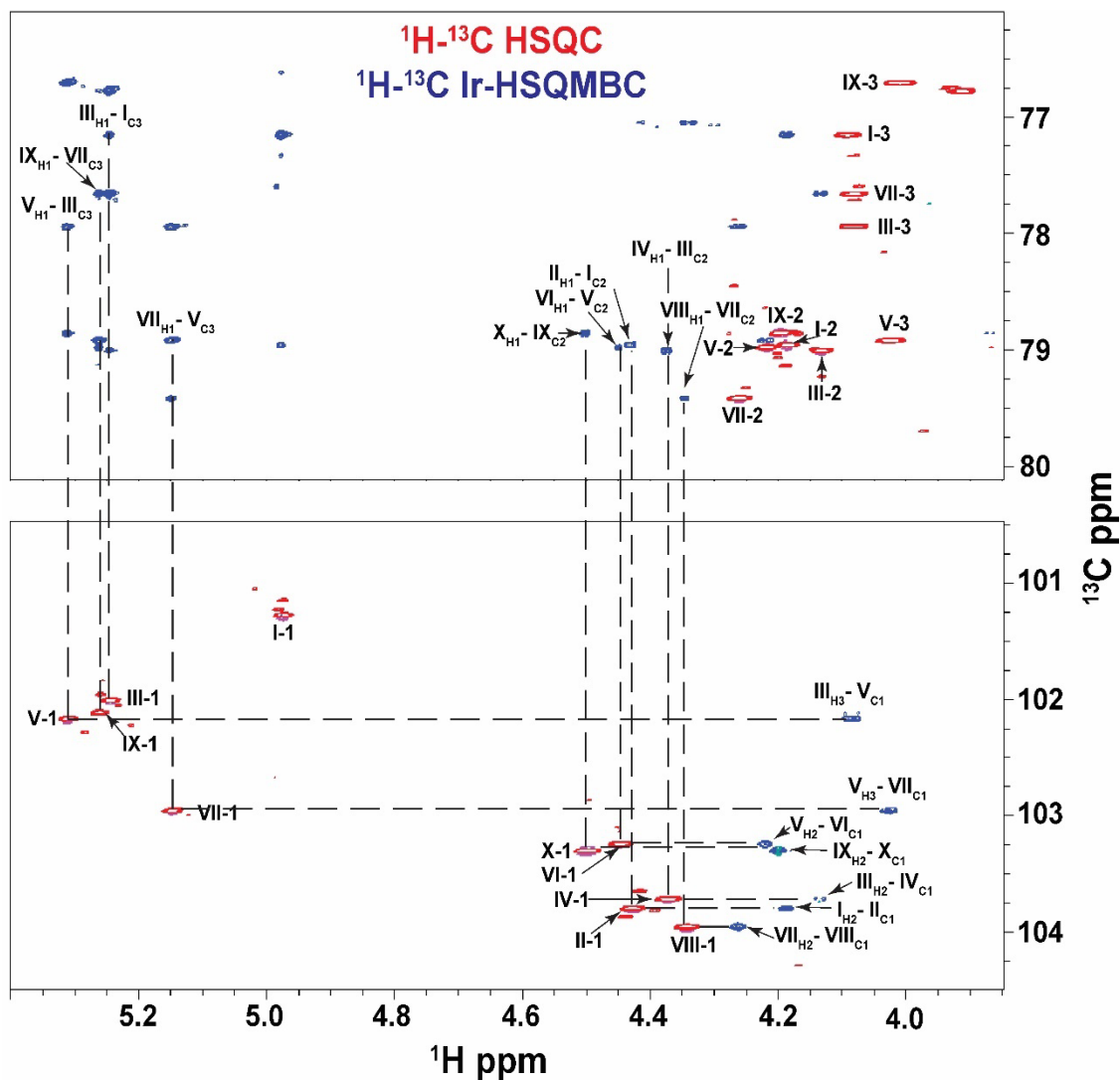
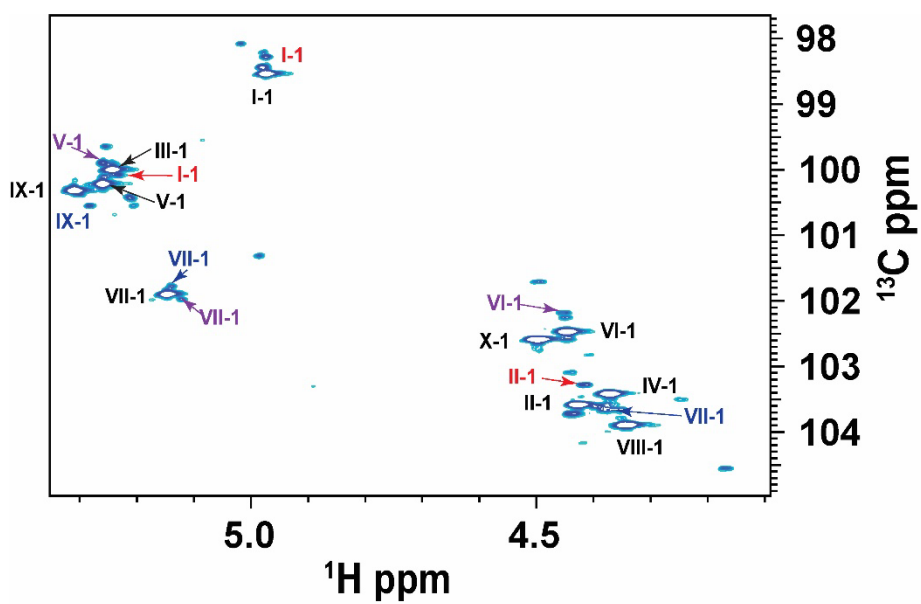


Figure S3: GXM10-Ac<sub>3</sub> inter-residue linkages were assigned from inter-glycan crosspeaks obtained in a  $^1\text{H}$ - $^{13}\text{C}$  LR-HSQMBC experiment (blue).  $^1\text{H}$ - $^{13}\text{C}$  HSQC spectrum is overlaid in red.

**Table S1: GXM Synthetic Decasaccharide <sup>1</sup>H-<sup>13</sup>C Chemical Shift Assignments**

		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
<sup>1</sup> H	H-1	4.97	4.43	5.24	4.37	5.26	4.45	5.15	4.34	5.31	4.50
	H-2	4.19	3.31	4.13	3.29	4.22	3.43	4.26	3.32	4.20	3.30
	H-3	4.09	3.42	4.08	3.41	4.03	3.48	4.08	3.41	4.01	3.47
	H-4	3.89	3.69	3.80	3.60	3.83	3.60	3.71	3.64	3.66	3.63
	H-5ax	3.88	3.27	3.91	3.26	4.15	3.66	4.26	3.25	3.87	3.33
	H-5eq	-	3.99	-	3.97	-	-	-	4.00	-	3.96
	H-6a	4.41	-	3.89	-	4.45	-	4.45	-	3.89	-
	H-6b	4.34	-	3.77	-	4.39	-	4.30	-	3.78	-
	H-CH <sub>3</sub>	2.14	-	-	-	2.20	-	2.17	-	-	-
<sup>13</sup> C	C-1	98.54	103.58	100.00	103.58	100.22	102.48	101.90	103.89	100.32	102.59
	C-2	77.91	72.89	78.00	72.89	77.94	72.30	78.82	72.58	77.70	72.87
	C-3	74.29	75.53	75.31	75.53	77.83	75.38	75.87	75.55	73.40	75.57
	C-4	66.59	69.36	66.75	69.36	66.42	71.57	67.40	69.28	67.00	69.32
	C-5	70.75	65.19	73.53	65.19	70.69	77.44	70.44	65.11	69.48	65.22
	C-6	63.10	-	60.49	-	65.39	-	63.19	-	61.06	-
	C-CO	174.08	-	-	-	174.16	-	174.12	-	-	-
	C-CH <sub>3</sub>	20.24	-	-	-	20.58	-	20.57	-	-	-



**Figure S4:  $^1\text{H}$ - $^{13}\text{C}$  HSQC Anomeric Region showing de-O-Acetylated Decasaccharide Resonances.** The black labels designate GXM10-Ac3 anomeric signals. The loss of O-acetylation at I-Man-C6, V-Man-C6, and VII-Man-C6 are labeled in red, purple, and blue, respectively.

**Table S2 <sup>1</sup>H-<sup>13</sup>C Chemical Shift Assignments for de-O-Acetylated GXM Decasaccharide**

		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
<sup>1</sup> H	H-1	4.97	4.42	5.23	4.37	5.26*	4.45*	5.12*(5.14)	4.34	(5.28)	4.50
	H-2	4.17	3.31	4.13	3.29	4.22	3.43	4.26	3.32	4.20	3.30
	H-3	4.08	3.42	4.08	3.41	4.03	3.48	4.08	3.41	4.01	3.47
	H-4	3.85	3.69	3.80	3.60	3.83	3.60	3.71	3.64	3.66	3.63
	H-5ax	3.88	3.27	3.91	3.26	4.15	3.66	4.26	3.25	3.87	3.33
	H-5eq	-	3.99	-	3.97	-	-	-	4.00	-	3.96
	H-6a	4.41	-	3.89	-	4.45	-	4.45	-	3.89	-
	H-6b	4.34	-	3.77	-	4.39	-	4.30	-	3.78	-
	H-CH <sub>3</sub>	2.14	-	-	-	2.20	-	2.17	-	-	-
<sup>13</sup> C	C-1	98.28	103.28	100.08	103.58	99.65*	102.18*	101.98*(101.78)	103.89	(100.55)	102.59
	C-2	77.72	72.89	78.00	72.89	77.94	72.30	78.82	72.58	77.70	72.87
	C-3	74.65	75.53	75.41	75.53	77.83	75.38	75.87	75.55	73.40	75.57
	C-4	66.59	69.36	66.75	69.36	66.42	71.57	67.40	69.28	67.00	69.32
	C-5	73.23	65.19	73.50	65.19	70.69	77.44	70.44	65.11	69.48	65.22
	C-6	63.10	-	60.49	-	65.39	-	63.19	-	61.06	-
	C-CO	174.08	-	-	-	174.16	-	174.12	-	-	-
	C-CH <sub>3</sub>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Italic denotes chemical shift from the loss of I-Man-C6 O-Acetylation, \* denotes the chemical shift from the loss of V-Man-C6 O-Acetylation, and () denotes loss of VII-Man-C6 O-Acetylation.

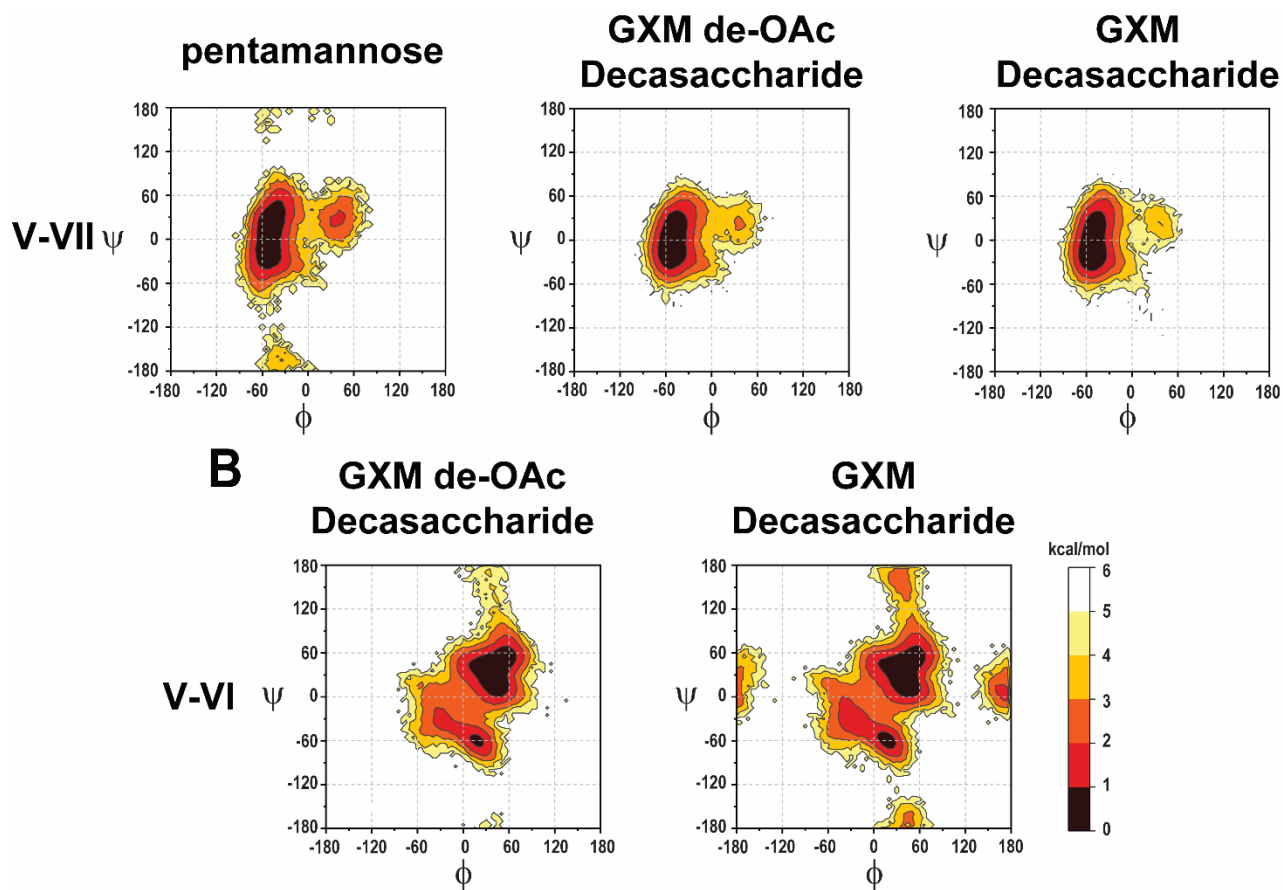
**Table S3. Measured transglycosidic  $^3J_{CH}$  values** from  $^1H$ - $^{13}C$  PIP-HSQMBC NMR experiment. All  $^3J_{CH}$  have an error of 0.5 Hz.  $\phi$  and  $\psi$  torsions were calculated using two different parameterized Karplus relations (see methods). Gold color denotes torsions similar to the average torsions obtained from the MD trajectory.

Tglyc. Bond		$^3J_{CH}$ Exp (Hz)	Calc. Torsion from $J_{meas}$ .					
			Tor-S19			Tor-RW		
Man[I]- Man[III]	$\phi$	2.5	-123 (+/- 7)	-55 (+/- 8)	40 (+/- 8)	110 (+/- 7)	$\pm 51$ (+/- 12)	$\pm 124$ (+/- 11)
	$\psi$	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Man[III]- Man[V]	$\phi$	3.0	-126 (+/- 7)	-51 (+/- 8)	37 (+/- 8)	113 (+/- 6)	$\pm 47$ (+/- 11)	$\pm 127$ (+/- 10)
	$\psi$	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Man[V]- Man[VII]	$\phi$	3.5	-130 (+/- 6)	-46 (+/- 8)	32 (+/- 6)	116 (+/- 6)	$\pm 42$ (+/- 11)	$\pm 131$ (+/- 10)
	$\psi$	3.4	-129 (+/- 6)	-47 (+/- 8)	33 (+/- 8)	116 (+/- 6)	$\pm 43$ (+/- 11)	$\pm 131$ (+/- 10)
Man[VII]- Man[IX]	$\phi$	2.9	-126 (+/- 7)	-52 (+/- 8)	38 (+/- 8)	112 (+/- 7)	$\pm 48$ (+/- 11)	$\pm 126$ (+/- 10)
	$\psi$	4.1	-134 (+/- 6)	-40 (+/- 9)	26 (+/- 9)	121 (+/- 6)	$\pm 36$ (+/- 12)	$\pm 136$ (+/- 10)
Man[I]- Xyl[II]	$\phi$	3.8	-132 (+/- 6)	-44 (+/- 8)	29 (+/- 8)	118 (+/- 6)	$\pm 40$ (+/- 11)	$\pm 134$ (+/- 10)
	$\psi$	5.5	-143 (+/- 6)	-25 (+/- 14)	11 (+/- 14)	130 (+/- 6)	$\pm 22$ (+/- 17)	$\pm 148$ (+/- 11)
Man[III]- Xyl[IV]	$\phi$	4.0	-134 (+/- 6)	-41 (+/- 9)	27 (+/- 9)	121 (+/- 6)	$\pm 37$ (+/- 12)	$\pm 136$ (+/- 10)
	$\psi$	5.2	-142 (+/- 6)	-28 (+/- 16)	14 (+/- 16)	128 (+/- 6)	$\pm 25$ (+/- 19)	$\pm 146$ (+/- 11)
Man[V]- GlcA[VI]	$\phi$	4.1	-134 (+/- 6)	-41 (+/- 9)	27 (+/- 9)	121 (+/- 6)	$\pm 37$ (+/- 12)	$\pm 136$ (+/- 10)
	$\psi$	4.9	-139 (+/- 6)	-33 (+/- 11)	19 (+/- 11)	126 (+/- 6)	$\pm 29$ (+/- 14)	$\pm 143$ (+/- 5)
Man[VII]- Xyl[VIII]	$\phi$	4.2	-135 (+/- 6)	-40 (+/- 9)	25 (+/- 9)	121 (+/- 6)	$\pm 36$ (+/- 12)	$\pm 137$ (+/- 10)
	$\psi$	4.8	-139 (+/- 6)	-34 (+/- 10)	20 (+/- 10)	125 (+/- 6)	$\pm 30$ (+/- 13)	$\pm 142$ (+/- 10)
Man[IX]- Xyl[X]	$\phi$	3.5	-130 (+/- 6)	-46 (+/- 8)	32 (+/- 8)	117 (+/- 6)	$\pm 42$ (+/- 11)	$\pm 131$ (+/- 10)
	$\psi$	4.8	-140 (+/- 6)	-33 (+/- 10)	19 (+/- 10)	125 (+/- 6)	$\pm 29$ (+/- 14)	$\pm 142$ (+/- 10)

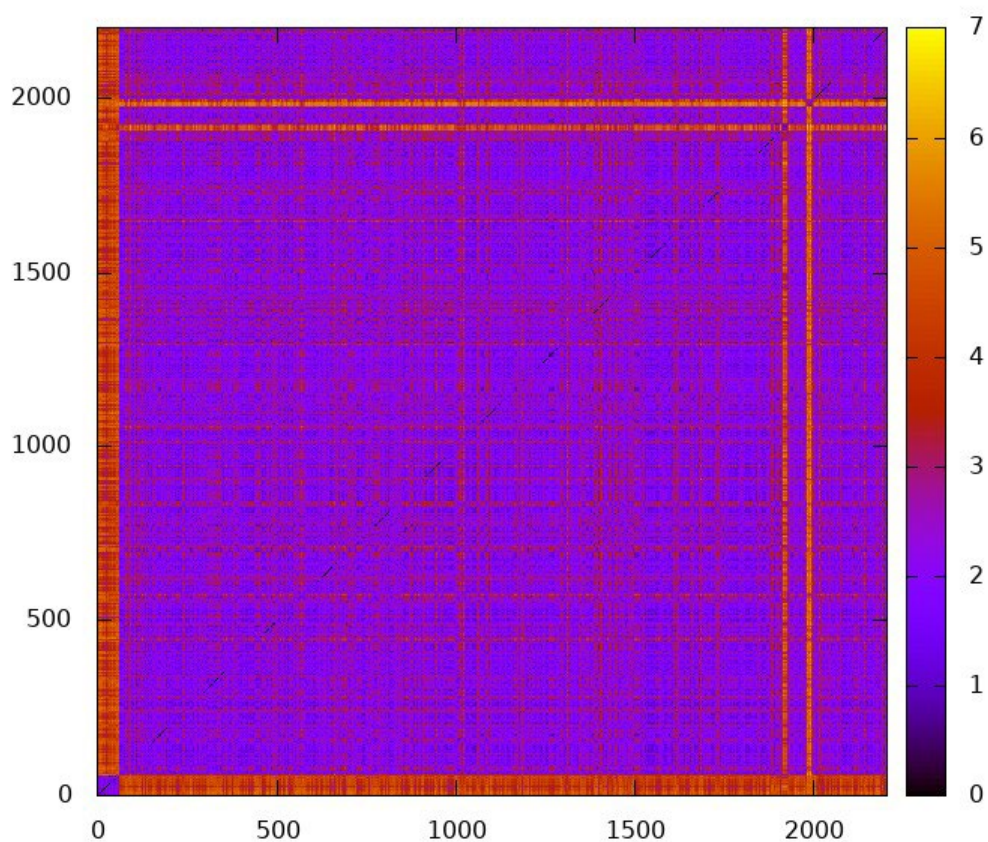


**Table S4. Average  $\phi$  and  $\psi$  torsions from MD trajectory and predicted  $^3J_{CH}$  values. Gray denotes calculated  $^3J_{CH}$  values that do not agree well with experimental torsions.**

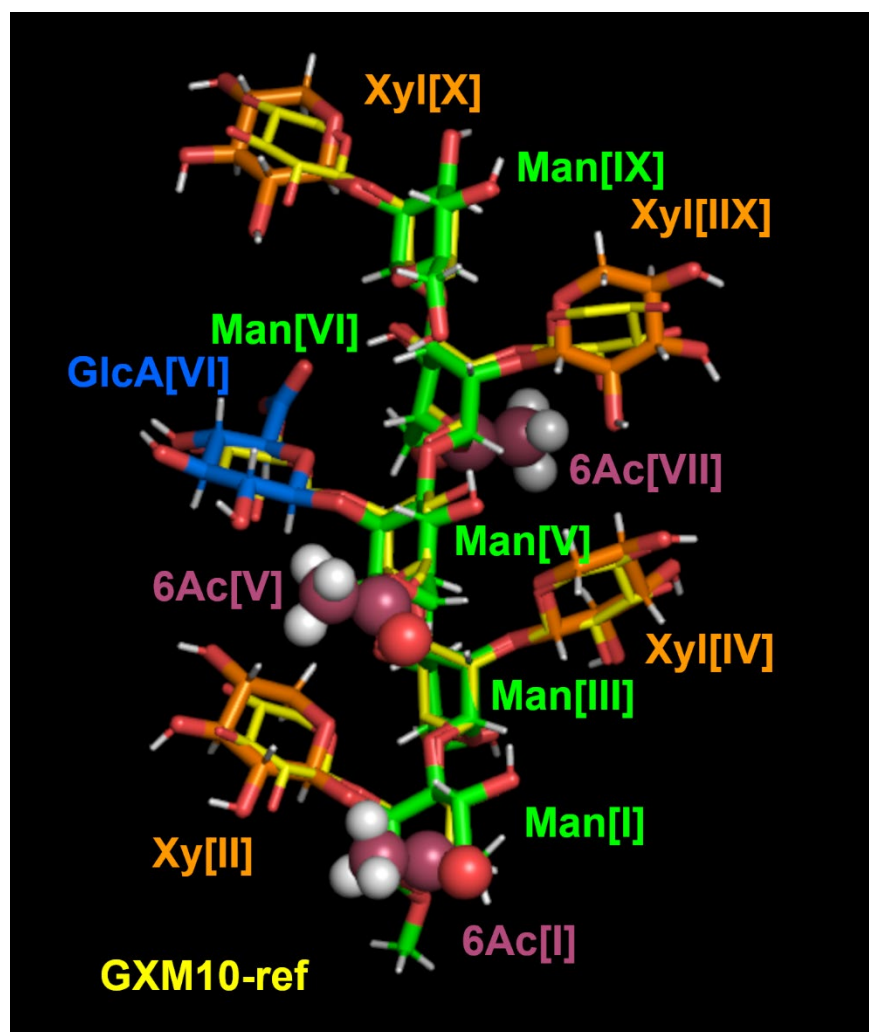
Tglyc. Bond		MD Tor.	$^3J_{CH}$	
			Calc. from MD	
			<i>J</i> -S19	<i>J</i> -RW
Man[I]- Man[III]	$\phi$	<b>-53</b> (+/- 12)	<b>2.7</b> (+/-1.1)	<b>2.0</b> (+/-1.0)
	$\psi$	<b>-8</b> (+/- 21)	<i>5.3</i> (+/-0.9)	<i>4.3</i> (+/-1.0)
Man[III]- Man[V]	$\phi$	<b>-51</b> (+/- 14)	<b>2.9</b> (+/-1.1)	<b>2.2</b> (+/-1.0)
	$\psi$	<b>-5</b> (+/- 22)	<i>5.3</i> (+/-1.0)	<i>4.3</i> (+/-1.0)
Man[V]- Man[VII]	$\phi$	<b>-45</b> (+/- 15)	<b>3.4</b> (+/-1.1)	<b>2.6</b> (+/-1.0)
	$\psi$	<b>5</b> (+/- 24)	<i>4.9</i> (+/-1.3)	<i>4.2</i> (+/-1.1)
Man[VII]- Man[IX]	$\phi$	<b>-47</b> (+/- 14)	<b>3.3</b> (+/-1.1)	<b>2.5</b> (+/-1.0)
	$\psi$	<b>6</b> (+/- 22)	<i>5.0</i> (+/-1.2)	<i>4.3</i> (+/-1.0)
Man[I]- Xyl[II]	$\phi$	<b>41</b> (+/- 20)	<b>2.4</b> (+/-1.5)	<b>2.8</b> (+/-1.3)
	$\psi$	<b>14</b> (+/- 25)	<b>4.7</b> (+/-1.7)	<b>4.0</b> (+/-1.3)
Man[III]- Xyl[IV]	$\phi$	<b>41</b> (+/- 31)	<b>2.6</b> (+/-1.8)	<b>2.9</b> (+/-1.3)
	$\psi$	<b>17</b> (+/- 26)	<b>4.3</b> (+/-1.8)	<b>3.8</b> (+/-1.4)
Man[V]- GlcA[VI]	$\phi$	<b>39</b> (+/- 30)	<b>2.7</b> (+/-1.9)	<b>3.0</b> (+/-1.4)
	$\psi$	<b>32</b> (+/- 33)	<b>2.9</b> (+/-1.9)	<b>2.8</b> (+/-1.5)
Man[VII]- Xyl[VIII]	$\phi$	<b>40</b> (+/- 23)	<b>2.6</b> (+/-1.6)	<b>3.0</b> (+/-1.3)
	$\psi$	<b>30</b> (+/- 27)	<b>3.4</b> (+/-2.0)	<b>3.2</b> (+/-1.5)
Man[IX]- Xyl[X]	$\phi$	<b>40</b> (+/- 22)	<b>2.4</b> (+/-1.4)	<b>2.8</b> (+/-1.2)
	$\psi$	<b>20</b> (+/- 30)	<b>4.0</b> (+/-1.8)	<b>3.5</b> (+/-1.3)



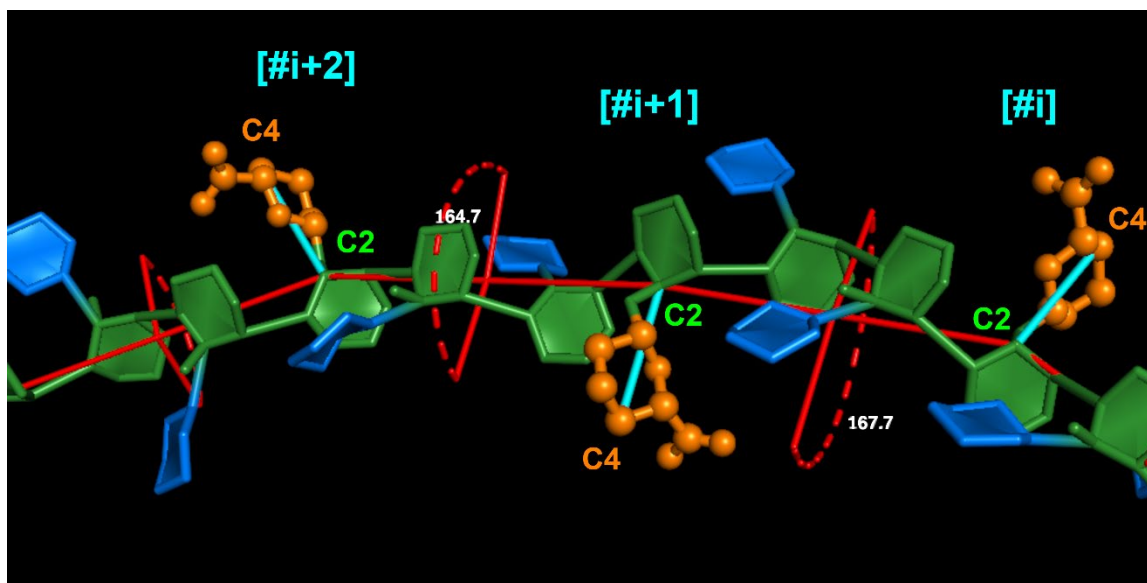
**Figure S5: Effect of Substitution on GXM10-Ac<sub>3</sub> Structure.** A ( $\phi$ ,  $\psi$ ) transglycosidic torsion angle population analysis of a pentamannose, GXM10, and GXM10-Ac<sub>3</sub> were compared. **(A)** The Man[V]-Man[VII] transglycosidic torsion heatmap suggests a decrease in flexibility upon substitution of Xyl and O-acetylation. **(B)** O-acetylation does not seem to have an effect on the torsional landscape of the Man-Xyl/GlcA linkages.



**Figure S6.** 2D-RMSD map of GXM10-Ac<sub>3</sub>, analyzing 2200 frames over 2.2  $\mu$ s MD. RMSD calculated using the 6-ring atoms for all 10 glycan residues in GXM10-Ac<sub>3</sub> (total of 60 atoms). The first 75 ns correspond to a high energy conformation that is not revisited once a steady state is reached. Based on this, analysis of the GXM10-Ac<sub>3</sub> MD was limited the resulting trajectory starting at 100 ns up to 2100 ns (2  $\mu$ s in total)



**Figure S7.** Overlay of GXM10ref (yellow) and the GXM10-Ac<sub>3</sub> model with lowest RMSD to GXM10ref (RMSD = 0.56 Å, 60 ring atoms) from the 2 μs MD trajectory.



**Figure S8. Vector definitions to calculate the twist pitch of the GXM PS.** Vectors between atoms Man{GlcA}-C2 and GlcA-C4 were defined for each repeating unit (RU) [cyan lines], then dihedral angles between consecutive vectors were calculated throughout the trajectory. The figure shows a portion of the final frame of GXM12RU to illustrate the general procedure employed to determine inter-RU's dihedrals to generate Figure 4C.

**Movie S1.** GXM10-ref shown in Figure 3A rolled around the  $y$ -axis to better appreciate its 3D structure.

**Movie S2.** The trajectory of the linked Man[V]6Ac-GlcA shown in Figure 3B, to better illustrate the branch dynamics. The trajectory was 'smoothed' to reduce high frequency movements.

**Movie S3.** Last 500 ns of the MD trajectory of GXM12RU. Frames were RMSD minimized to the ring atoms of the colored residues. The trajectory was 'smoothed' to reduce high frequency movements.