

Supplementary information

The structure of the KlcA and ArdB proteins reveals a novel fold and antirestriction activity against Type I DNA restriction systems *in vivo* but not *in vitro*.

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Table S1. Molecular mass of purified proteins determined by size exclusion chromatography and FT-ICR mass spectrometry.

Protein	Predicted mass (Da)	FT-ICR MS (Da)	Size exclusion (Da)
KlcA ₁₃₆	15659.6	Not determined	20700
ArdB _{CFT}	17832.1	17354 [#] + 17827	33000 + 24200
ArdB _{YAF}	17288 (-Met1)	17288 + 17365*	54900 + 27300
ArdB _{YFJ}	17172 (-Met1)	17172 + 17249*	23000

corresponds to full length ArdB_{CFT} minus the four N-terminal residues (MKTL).

* corresponds to a 2-mercaptoethanol adduct (+77 Da).

Figure S1. Residual dipolar coupling data. Fitting of the ¹D_{NH} residual dipolar couplings in the RDC-refined KlcA₁₃₆ structure. Back-calculation of the couplings was performed with REDCAT.

Refined Structure RDCs comparison

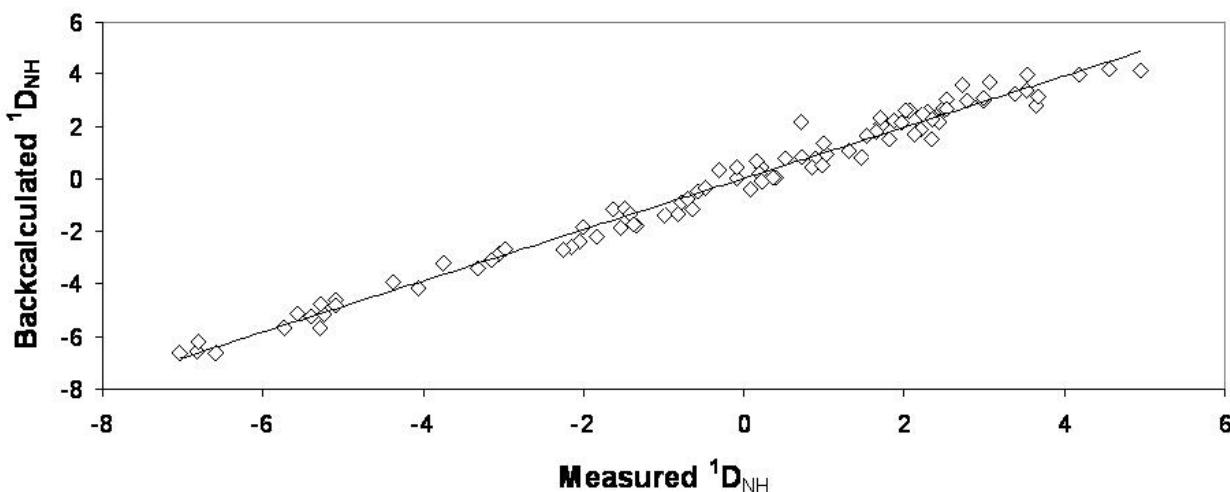


Table S2: NMR-derived restraints and structural statistics of the 20 lowest energy KlcA₁₃₆ structures.

Residual Dipolar Couplings	
¹ D _{NH}	92
Dihedral angle restraints	
Torsion angles (ϕ/ψ)	228
Distance restraints	
Short range ($ i-j \leq 1$)	1117
Medium range ($1 < i-j < 5$)	617
Long range ($ i-j \geq 5$)	604
RMSD (residues 7-142)	
All	1.28
Backbone	0.57
C alpha	0.59
Heavy atoms	1.05
WHATIF Score	-1.432
Ramachandran Plot Statistics (%)	
Most favourable regions	83
Additionally allowed regions	14.8
Generously allowed regions	0.7
Assignment percentages (%)	
Amide	94.2
Backbone	95.9
Side-chain H	90.9
Side-chain other	66.2
Element C	81.5
Element H	91.9
Element N	78.42

Figure S2. Stereoview (cross eye) of the ensemble of the 20 lowest energy structures of KlcA₁₃₆.

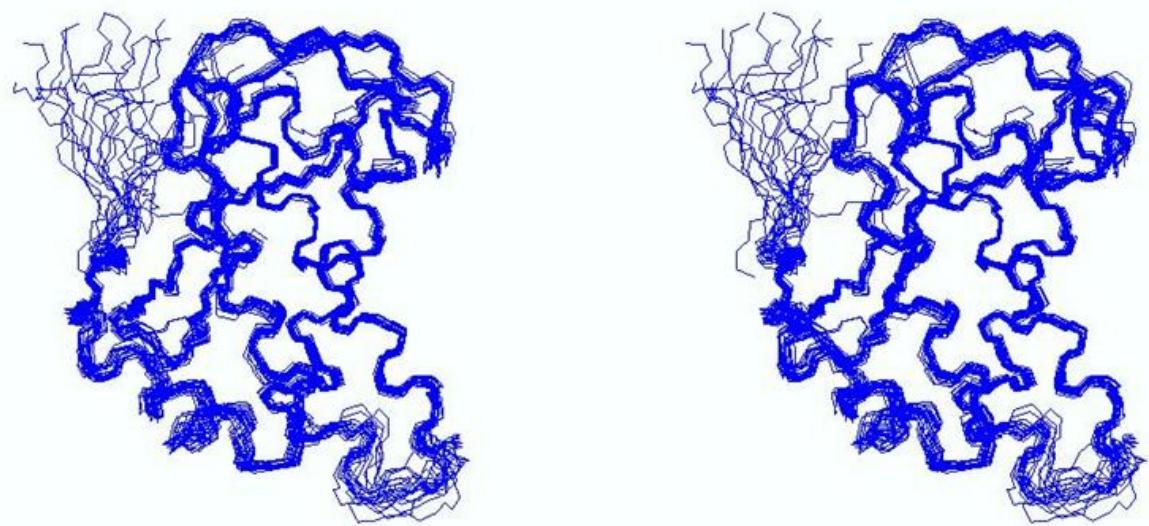
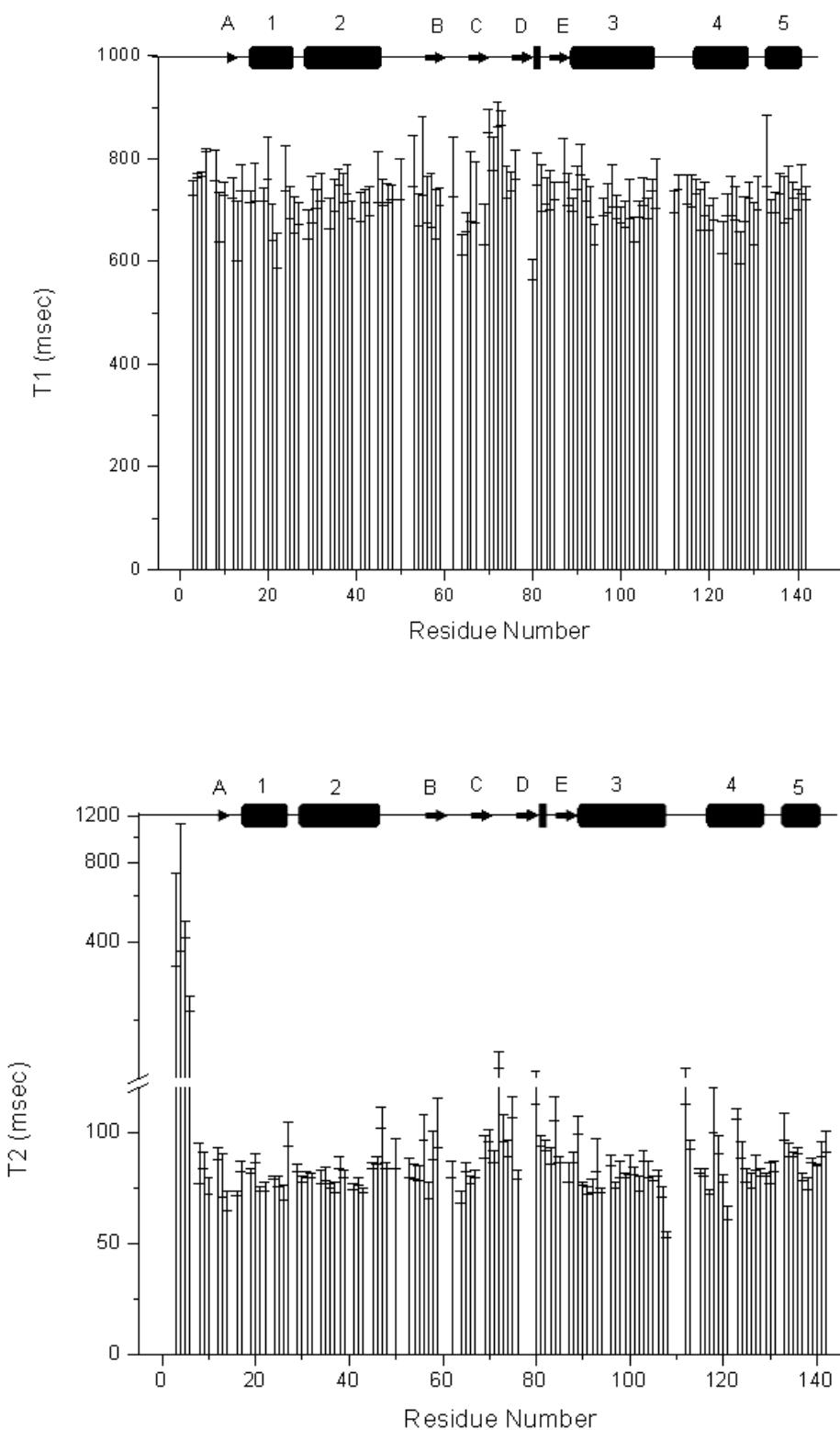


Figure S3. Experimental relaxation parameters from top to bottom: T1, T2, $\{{}^1\text{H}, {}^{15}\text{N}\}$ NOE, and S^2 values of KlcA₁₃₆ as a function of residue number.



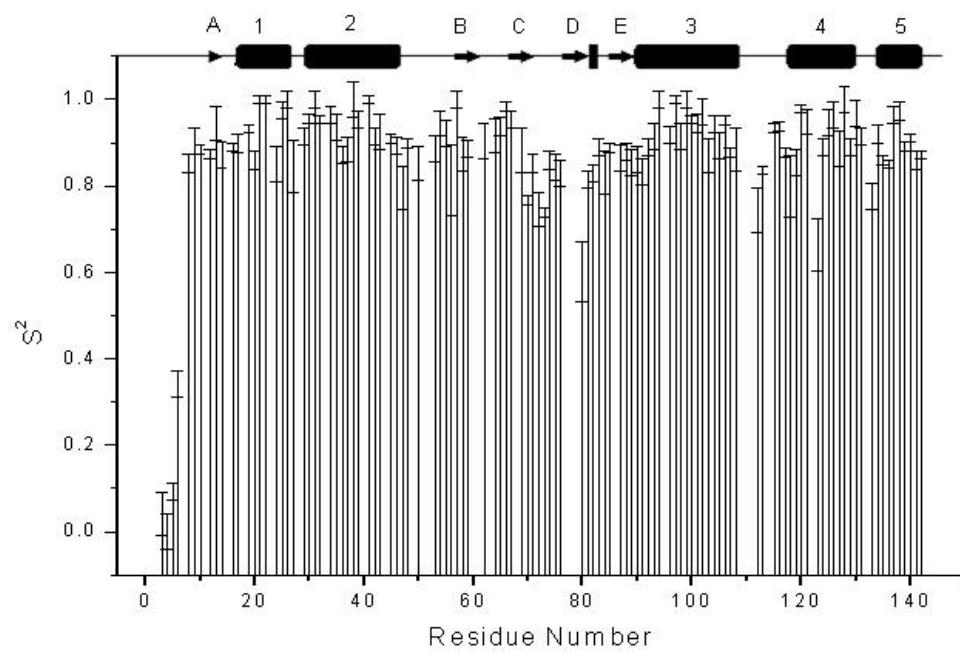
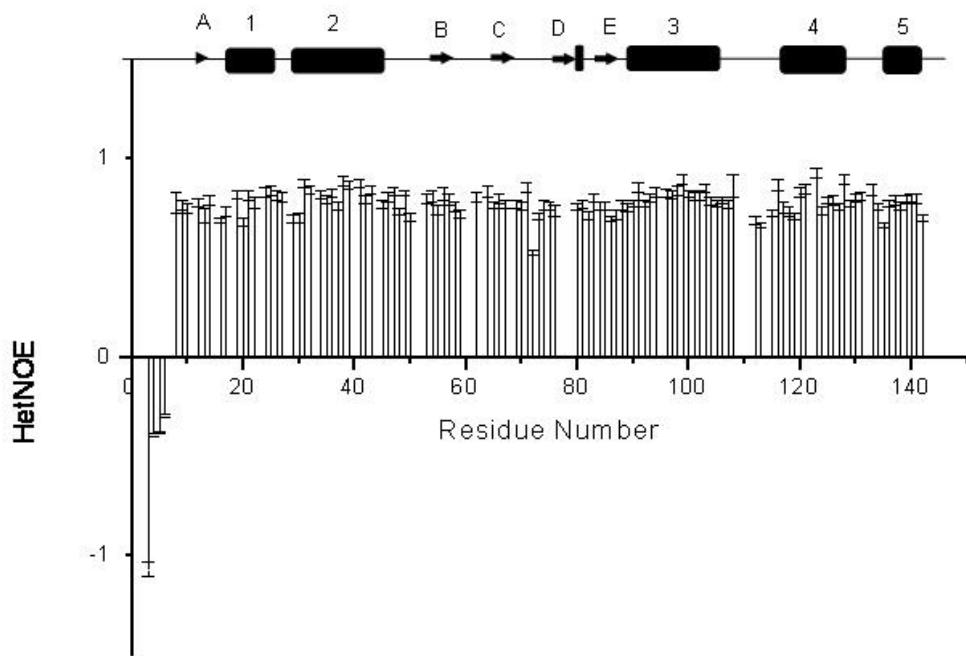


Figure S4. The order parameter S^2 visualised on the KlcA₁₃₆ structure. Blue denotes high flexibility, whereas residues coloured yellow are the most rigid ones. Grey was used for residues for which no data were available.

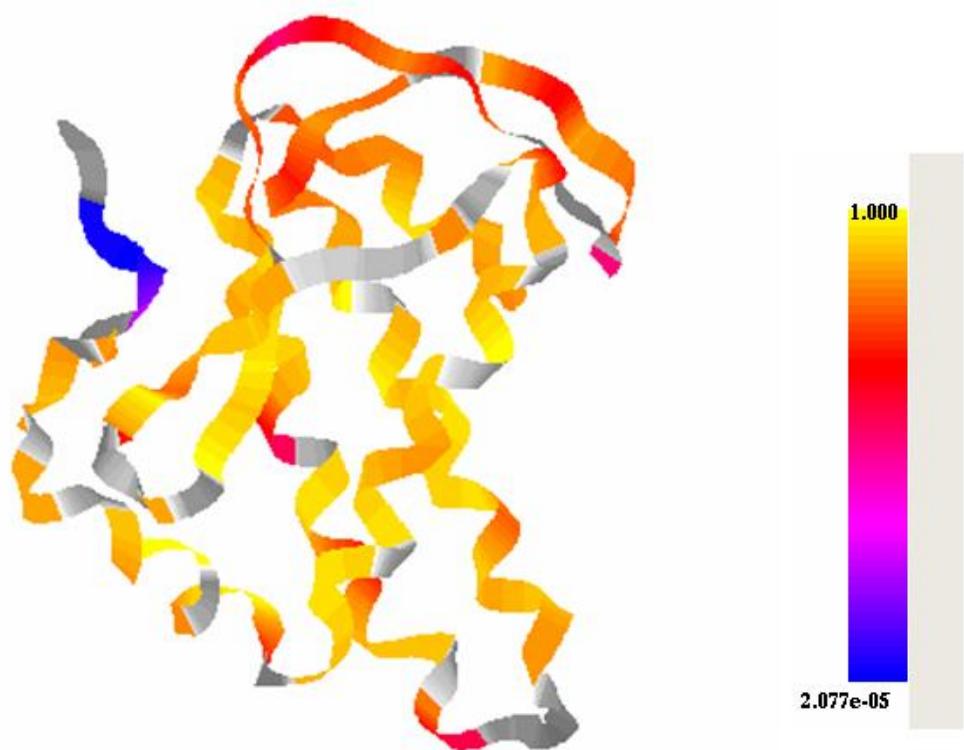


Figure S5. Multiple sequence alignment of 43 non-redundant sequences of ArdB and KlcA using PROMALS3D. The secondary structure (alpha-helices: red; beta-strands: yellow; 3₁₀-helix: purple) from the consensus ensemble of NMR-derived structures is shown above the aligned sequences. Highly conserved amino acid positions that are exposed are shown within a green rectangular box, while highly conserved, buried positions are highlighted within a purple box.

