Crystal structure of the *Haemophilus influenzae* **Hap adhesin reveals an intercellular oligomerization mechanism for bacterial aggregation**

Guoyu Meng^{1,*}, Nicole Spahich², Roma Kenjale^{2,#}, Gabriel Waksman³ and Joseph W. St. Geme, $III^{2,*}$

¹State Key Laboratory of Medical Genomics, Shanghai Institute of Hematology, Rui-Jin Hospital affiliated to Shanghai JiaoTong University School of Medicine, 197 Ruijin Er Road, Shanghai 200025, P. R. of China

²Department of Pediatrics and Department of Molecular Genetics & Microbiology, Duke University Medical Center, Children's Health Center Rm T901, Durham, NC 27710, USA

³Institute of Structural and Molecular Biology at UCL/Birkbeck, Malet Street, London, WE1C 7HX, UK

Current address is Department of Biochemistry, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC 27514

FIGURE LEGENDS

Supplementary Figure 1. A) The σ_A -weighted 2*Fo-Fc* electron densities of a crosssection of C-terminal β -helix, i.e. residues 801-825, in the self-associating autotransporter (SAAT) domain is countered at 1 σ . B) Sequence of *H. influenzae* Hap_s and the secondary structure assignment. The strictly conserved catalytic triad, residues His98, Asp140 and Ser243, are highlighted with yellow boxes. The residues that separate the functional domains of Hap_s are colored with red boxes and the residues in SD1-4 subdomains are colored with green boxes. C) Relative location of the serine protease domain. The surface is colored according to the electrostatic surface potential (negative charges $-4K_BT$ in red and positive charges $+4K_BT$ in blue, with linear interpolation in between). The helical core is shown in a ribbon diagram and colored in grey. The subdomains protruding from the helical spine are labeled and colored in green. The surface diagrams were prepared using programs APBS (Baker *et al*, 2001) and Pymol.

Supplementary Figure 2. Structural comparison between Hap, Hbp and IgA1. A, B) Structural superimposition of the β -spine from *H. influenzae* Hap_s (red) and *E. coli* Hbp (blue) and *H. influenzae* IgA1 protease (green). A major architectural variation, SD2 sub-domain, is labelled. C, D) Structural superimposition between the upper parts of Hap_s (red), Hbp (blue) and IgA1 protease (green). The serine protease domain from Hap_s is colored in magenta. SD1-4 sub-domains are labelled.

Supplementary Figure 3. Intra-molecular interactions between serine protease domain and SD1 sub-domain (A) , β -spine (B) , SD3 sub-domain (C) , SD4 sub-domain (D) . Residues involved in hydrogen bonding network are shown in stick and labelled with different colors, i.e. black for those residues in serine protease domain and red for the rest of the structure. The residues that are strictly conserved among Hap, Hbp and IgA1 are underlined in the figure. Hydrogen bonds are shown in dashed lines.

Supplementary Figure 4. The conserved inner core of SAAT domain. A, B) Side and top views of the conserved hydrophbic residues in the inner core of β -helix between residues 732-801. The residues are shown in stick representation. Blue and red colors are used to highlight the repetitive nature in this region. C) Sequence alignment of different turns of β -helix between residues 732-801, suggest a $(IV)XLXXXXAX(X/FA/K(V/L))$ sequence motif. These four positions are indicated above the sequence alignment. The orientations of the side-chains of the Ile, Leu, Ala, and Val residues in the β -helix turns of residues 732-742 and residues 772-782 are nearly identical. The same applies to the Val, Leu, Phe, and Leu residues in the β -helix turns of residues 752-762 and 791-801. This repetitive nature is highlighted with green and black arrows on the side of sequence alignment.

Supplementary Figure 5. Overall protein architecture is important for SAAT-type assembly. Sub-domain 2 might play an important structural role in shaping autotransporters into different functional entities such as proteases and self-associating cell-linkers (Figure 8BE). The recent structure of an Hbp mutant (Pdb code: 3AK5),

(Nishimura et al, 2010) shows that deletion of Hbp sub-domain 2 can promote a Hap_{s} like packing, suggesting that the overall architecture of the protein is important for the function of the SAATs. A) Hbp mutants packing in a *trans* configuration. B) Hbp mutants packing in a $\text{Hap}_s\text{-Hap}_s$ -like assembly. Despites Hbp mutant can mimic a SAAT-type binding, but due to the lack of self-complementary surface, the Hbp-Hbp packing is much loose with inter-molecular distance >10Å.

Supplementary Figure 6. Sequence and structural comparison between *H. influenzae* Hap_s and other self-associating autotransporters. A) Sequence alignment of the SAAT domains from different self-associating autotransporters, including IcsA from *Shigella flexneri* (gi 34101173), AIDA-I from *Escherichia coli* O157:H7 str. Sakai (gi 15830650), hypothetical protein CV_0837 from *Chromobacterium violaceum* ATCC 12472 (gi 34496292), YfaL from *Escherichia coli* (gi 2506696), YapG from *Yersinia pestis* (gi 10945162), hypothetical protein SMc02406 from *Sinorhizobium meliloti* 1021 (gi 15964814), AIDA from *Burkholderia cepacia* R1808 (gi 46323824), Antigen 43 from *Escherichia coli* (gi 2506898) and AIDA from *Burkholderia cepacia* R18194 (gi 46317444). Red and blue represent strictly and relatively conserved residues, respectively (Marchler-Bauer et al, 2009). B) Structural superimposition of the crystal structure of *H. influenzae* Hap_s (green) and the homology model of E . *coli* AIDA-I (black). The AIDA-I homology model was generated using the standard protocol implemented in SwissModel (http://swissmodel.expasy.org).

Supplementary Figure 7. Hap-mediated interbacterial interaction is enhanced by the presence of secretory leukocyte peptidase inhibitor (SLPI). For the purpose of illustration, only two Hap_s molecules are shown in different surfaces colored in magenta and by electrostatic potential. The SLPIs are shown in space-filled representations and colored in cyan. The dashed line is used to represent the linking polypeptide, i.e. residues 977-1036, between Hap_s and membrane embedded Hap_{β}. OM stands for outer membrane. The distance of two adjacent $C\alpha$ atoms in a β -strand conformation is about 2.3 Å. Therefore, if loop 977-1036 is fully stretched, the predicted distance between Hap_s and Hap₈ can be ~135Å, leaving plenty of space of membrane-bound Hap to interact with each other.

Supplementary Figure 8. Hap_s-Hap_s in *cis* configuration derived from the selfassociation is agreeable with published $Hbp₈:Hbp₈$ (a $Hap₈$ homolog) packing. The SAAT domains are bracketed, and the inter-molecular distance between the self-adhesive domains in this configuration is >14 Å, implying the *cis* packing is driven by oligomerization *in trans*. The Hbp₈ structures (PDB code: 3AEH), (Tajima et al, 2010), which are in scale with Hap_s structures, are used to judge whether the oligomerization of Hap_s presented in this manuscript will leave enough packing space for the membrane anchoring domain, Hap_β .

Supplementary Figure 1 Meng et al, 2011

 A

Supplementary Figure 2 Meng et al, 2011

Supplementary Figure 3 Meng et al, 2011 A $SD1$ $K343$ $R125D1$ K34 K343 D342 D342 N₃₄ N34 N353 N353 I354 I354 N128 N128 **R126 R126** D139 D₁₃₉ B A407 A407 $=149$ F₁₄ $Y121$ $Y121$ R428 R428 **T1** T1 β -spine β -spine R₄₈₀S450 80^{-1} C R38 R38 D₃₉ D₃₉ \triangleleft Y34 '34 **K59** G₄₅ K59 G45 P₆₂₀ P₆₂₀ E634 A622 E634 A622 Y623 Y623 $SDS \times 18^{23}$ \sim SD3 Q 35 Q 35 D N112 **N11** D115 D115 W703 W703 R700 R700 SD4 SD4

Supplementary Figure 4 Meng et al, 2011

Supplementary Figure 5 Meng et al, 2011

Supplementary Figure 6 Meng et al, 2011

Supplementary Figure 8 Meng et al, 2011

Supplementary Table 1. Dynamic light scattering assay of purified Hap_{S.}

*Hydrodynamic radius (Rd) was calculated from 200 independent measurements.

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