

**Supplementary Data to
Structural determinants of discrimination of NAD⁺ from NADH
in yeast mitochondrial NADH kinase Pos5^{*}**

**Takuya Ando^{a, ‡}, Kazuto Ohashi^{a, ‡}, Akihito Ochiai^a, Bunzo Mikami^b, Shigeyuki Kawai^a,
and Kousaku Murata^a**

From the Laboratory of Basic and Applied Molecular Biotechnology^a, and the Laboratory of Applied
Structural Biology^b, Graduate School of Agriculture, Kyoto University, Uji, Kyoto 611-0011, Japan

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Supplementary Figure legends

Fig. S1. Phylogenetic tree constructed using the 100 proteins most homologous with Pos5, and also the NADK3 homologs including NADK3 (8 proteins). Pos5 is boxed in red.

Fig. S2. (A) The stereo view of the conformation of NADH in Pos5 and NAD⁺ in NADKs whose tertiary structures have been solved. NAD⁺ molecules are overlaid just on the NADH molecule by Pymol program using "align" command. The NADH in Pos5 is in blue; the NAD⁺ in Ppnk (PDB: 1u0t) (23) is in salmon pink, while those in *Listeria monocytogenes* NADK (2q5f) (25) and *Archaeoglobus fulgidus* NADK (1suw) (24) are black and yellow, respectively. (B, C) Stereo views of the ribbon models of Pos5–NADH-A/-B (B) and Pos5–NADH-A/-A' (C) in Fig. 1C.

Fig. S3. The Pos5-specific structures. (A) Stereo view of the C α backbone traces of superimposed structures of Pos5 (thin blue) and Ppnk–NAD⁺ (pink). The three additional Pos5-specific structures (c1', c2, and c3) comprising 27–65 (Leu-27 to Asn-65), 316–320 (Leu-316 to Pro-320), and 350–377 (Gly-350 to Arg-377) residues are emphasized in blue. (B) Multiple alignment of N-terminal sequences of Pos5 homologs exhibiting homology with the c1' structure. Cgr_NK, Lth_NK, Kla_NK, Zro_NK, Vpo_NK, and Ppa_NK indicate N-terminal sequences of Pos5 homologs from *Candida glabrata*, *Lachancea thermotolerans*, *Kluyveromyces lactis*, *Zygosaccharomyces rouxii*, *Vanderwaltozyma polyspora*, and *Pichia pastoris* belonging to family of *Saccharomycetes*. The c1' structure is indicated with blue arrows. Multiple alignment was conducted using ClustalW (21). The mitochondria-targeting sequences that were predicted using TargetP (22) are colored in green. The numbers of residues in each sequence are indicated. Identical and similar residues are marked with asterisks and dots, respectively.

Fig. S4. Multiple alignment of the primary structures of NADK3, Pos5 homologs, and NADK homologs including NADKs from human, *Methanococcus jannaschii*, *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, *Escherichia coli*, and *Sphingomonas* sp. A1. Aligned residues corresponding to His-231, Thr-254, Thr-267, Ala-268, Ser-272, Cys-291, and Arg-293 are colored as shown.

Fig. S5. Electric charge on the molecular surfaces of NAD(H)-binding sites of other NADKs [Af_NK (1z0zA), Lm_NK (2i29A), Tm_NK (1yt5A), and St_NK (2an1B) from *A. fulgidus*, *L. monocytogenes*, *T. maritima*, and *S. typhimurim*, respectively.]. Positive and negative charges at pH 8.0 are colored in blue and red, respectively. NAD⁺ are colored as in Fig. 1A. Residues are colored in blue (His, Lys and Arg), red (Asp and Glu), yellow (Tyr, Ala, Gln, Pro, Ile, Phe, and Ser). The residues denoted by asterisks come from another subunit in each structure.

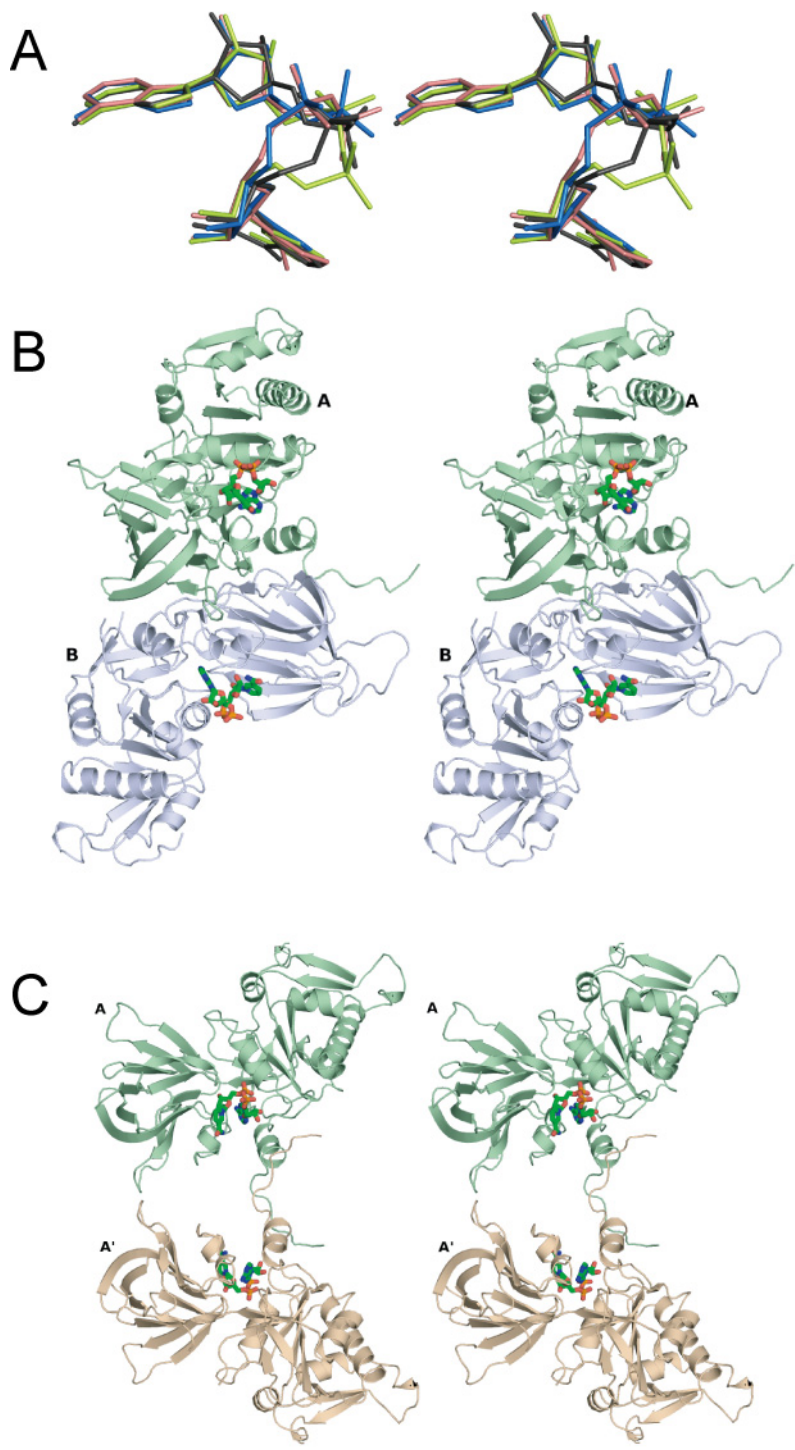


Fig. S2.

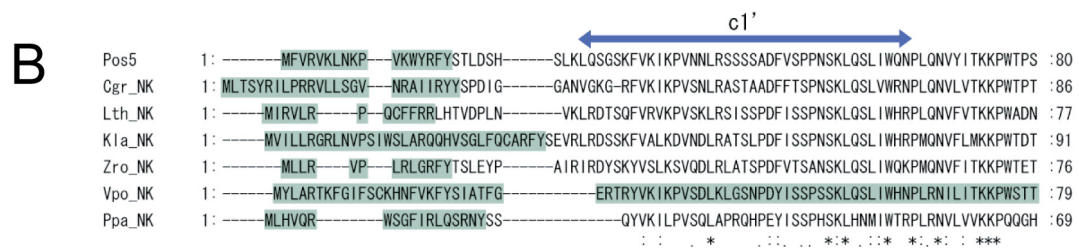
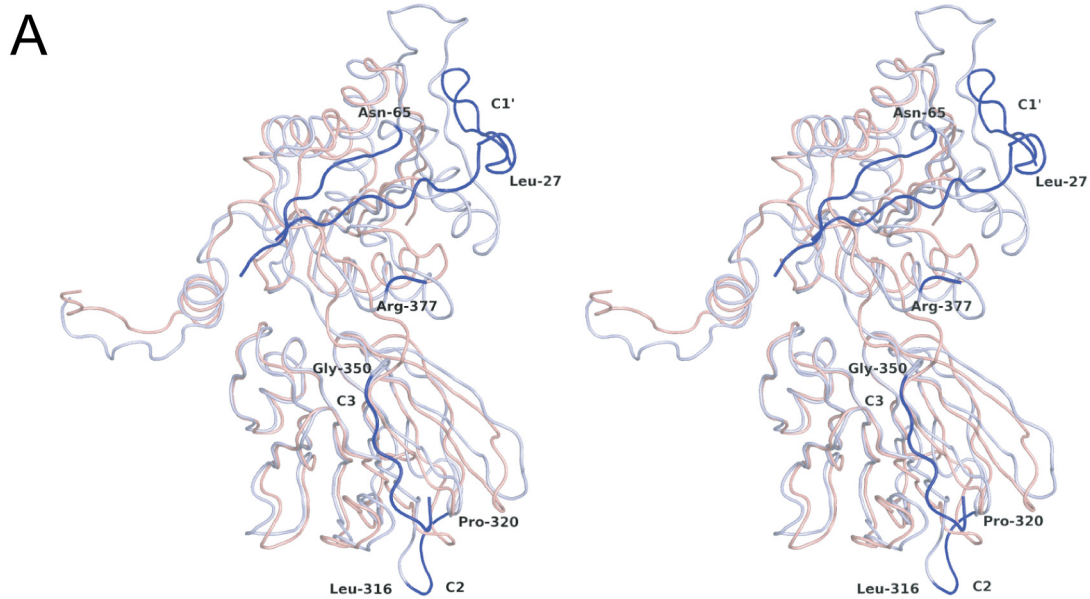


Fig. S3.

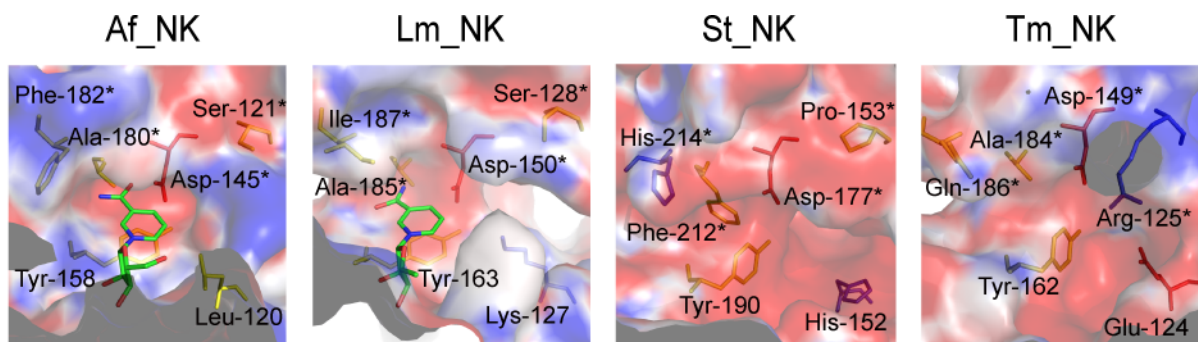


Fig. S5.