

# Supporting Information

Saito and Ishikita 10.1073/pnas.1113599108

## SI Results and Discussion

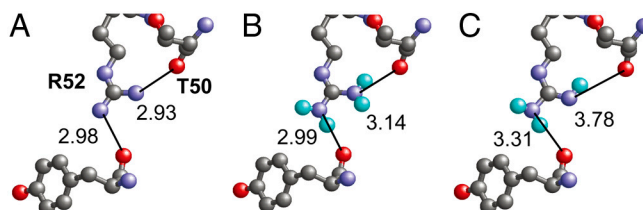
**$pK_a$  Values of Glu46 and *p*-Coumaric Acid (*p*CA) in the R52A Photoactive Yellow Protein (PYP).** Spectroscopic studies suggested that the two  $pK_a$  values approximately nine and approximately six, characteristic to the rate of recovery of the ground state in the PYP photocycle, were not significantly altered upon mutation of Arg52 to Ala (1). In agreement with the mutant study, the calculated  $pK_a$ (Glu46) and  $pK_a$ (*p*CA) in the R52A PYP model were considerably close to those in the wild-type PYP (Table 2), irrespective of the significant contribution of protonated Arg52 to  $pK_a$ (Glu46) (Table S2) and  $pK_a$ (*p*CA) (Table S3) in the wild-type PYP. Because Arg52 downshifted both  $pK_a$ (Glu46) and

$pK_a$ (*p*CA), removing Arg52 eliminates the influence on both  $pK_a$ (Glu46) and  $pK_a$ (*p*CA) simultaneously. In addition, the loss of the Arg52 volume that shielded the chromophore (2) enhances the availability of solvation of ionized *p*CA. Thus, the resulting  $pK_a$ (Glu46) and  $pK_a$ (*p*CA) are not significantly different upon R52A mutation.

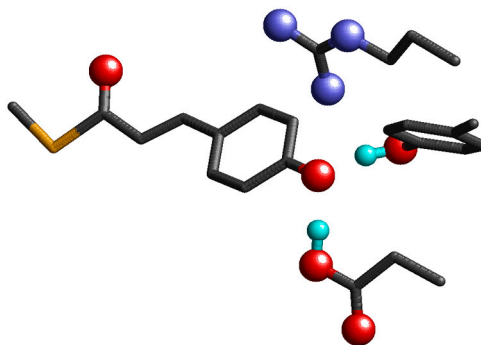
The R52A PYP structure was modeled by removing the Arg side chain except for the C atom in the wild-type PYP crystal structure. We performed energy minimization only on the replaced Ala52 side chain.

1. Genick UK, et al. (1997) Active site mutants implicate key residues for control of color and light cycle kinetics of photoactive yellow protein. *Biochemistry* 36:8–14.

2. Borgstahl GE, Williams DR, Getzoff ED (1995) 1.4 Å structure of photoactive yellow protein, a cytosolic photoreceptor: Unusual fold, active site, and chromophore. *Biochemistry* 34:6278–6287.



**Fig. S1.** Influence of the Arg52 protonation state on the H-bond geometry. H atoms are shown only for the quantum mechanical/molecular mechanical (QM/MM) optimized geometry (cyan spheres). (A) Crystal structure [Protein Data Bank (PDB) ID code 2ZOH]. QM/MM optimized geometry with (B) protonated Arg52 and (C) deprotonated Arg52.



**Movie S1.** Overlay of the QM/MM (H atoms; cyan spheres) and neutron diffraction (H atoms; green spheres) geometries (see Fig. 1 for details).

[Movie S1 \(GIF\)](#)





**Table S6. Atomic coordinates of the QM/MM optimized geometries for Arg52, Met100 and carbonyl backbone groups of Thr50 and Tyr98. Arg52 protonated**

Residue		Atom	x	y	z
ARG	52	CB	18.522	-5.213	-8.767
ARG	52	HB1	19.585	-5.095	-9.003
ARG	52	HB2	18.45	-5.118	-7.685
ARG	52	CG	17.763	-4.068	-9.472
ARG	52	HG1	17.908	-4.125	-10.562
ARG	52	HG2	18.207	-3.123	-9.138
ARG	52	CD	16.267	-4.03	-9.169
ARG	52	HD1	16.125	-3.971	-8.088
ARG	52	HD2	15.776	-4.939	-9.537
ARG	52	NE	15.604	-2.875	-9.787
ARG	52	HE	16.114	-2.297	-10.441
ARG	52	CZ	14.318	-2.58	-9.553
ARG	52	NH1	13.549	-3.425	-8.864
ARG	52	HH11	13.87	-4.342	-8.574
ARG	52	HH12	12.711	-3.096	-8.377
ARG	52	NH2	13.791	-1.438	-10.035
ARG	52	HH21	12.783	-1.306	-10.008
ARG	52	HH22	14.387	-0.649	-10.257
MET	100	CB	9.658	-4.41	-8.391
MET	100	HB1	10.565	-4.507	-8.992
MET	100	HB2	9.672	-5.229	-7.662
MET	100	CG	9.629	-3.046	-7.659
MET	100	HG1	8.827	-2.982	-6.919
MET	100	HG2	9.488	-2.231	-8.362
MET	100	SD	11.154	-2.558	-6.782
MET	100	CE	11.049	-3.625	-5.307
MET	100	HE1	11.109	-4.681	-5.569
MET	100	HE2	10.109	-3.428	-4.786
MET	100	HE3	11.886	-3.36	-4.657
THR	50	C	14.162	-6.607	-6.405
THR	50	O	13.493	-6.153	-7.317
TYR	98	C	9.908	-0.784	-10.794
TYR	98	O	10.809	-1.45	-10.32

