MMP-12 variant <sup>a</sup>	Location of mutation	General Substrate FS-6		fEln-100	
MMP-12		$\mathbf{k}_{cat}/\mathbf{K}_{m}, \mathbf{M}^{-1}\mathbf{s}^{-1}$	$k_{cat}/K_m, M^{-1}s^{-1}$	$K_m$ , $\mu M$	$\mathbf{k}_{cat}$ , $10^{-2}$ s <sup>-1</sup>
	-	$133,800 \pm 6000$	$10,690 \pm 430$	$1.06 \pm 0.04$	$1.06 \pm 0.04$
Y132S	hA	$158,900 \pm 4800$	$9710 \pm 390$	$0.86 \pm 0.04$	$0.83 \pm 0.03$
S142E	hA	$144,600 \pm 4300$	$9130 \pm 370$	$1.15\pm0.04$	$1.05 \pm 0.04$
V144A	hA	$141,700 \pm 4300$	$9030 \pm 360$	$1.18\pm0.05$	$1.07 \pm 0.04$
K148T	sII	$146,700 \pm 4400$	$10,200 \pm 410$	$1.06\pm0.04$	$1.08 \pm 0.04$
N153Y	II-III loop	$132,600 \pm 4000$	$10,850 \pm 430$	$1.04\pm0.04$	$1.13 \pm 0.05$
V162S	sIII	$157,800 \pm 4700$	$10,\!380\pm420$	$1.29\pm0.04$	$1.34 \pm 0.05$
A164V	sIII	$148,800 \pm 4500$	$10,410 \pm 420$	$1.10\pm0.04$	$1.15 \pm 0.05$
G166R	sIII	$140,100 \pm 4200$	$9830 \pm 390$	$0.97\pm0.04$	$0.95\pm0.04$
<b>D200E</b>	V-B loop	$144,800 \pm 4300$	$9470 \pm 380$	$0.88 \pm 0.03$	$0.84 \pm 0.03$
S207V	V-B loop	$143,300 \pm 4300$	$9440 \pm 380$	$0.97\pm0.04$	$0.92\pm0.04$
I255R	hC	$136,000 \pm 4100$	$9770 \pm 390$	$0.99 \pm 0.04$	$0.97\pm0.04$
I255V	hC	$138,400 \pm 4200$	$9980 \pm 400$	$1.08 \pm 0.04$	$1.08 \pm 0.04$

Table S1. Catalytic properties (at 25 °C, pH 7.5) of MMP-12 variants with mild substitutions and activities nearly intact.

<sup>a</sup> Each mutation is found at the equivalent position in a less elastolytic homologue such as MMP-3, 8, 10, 11, 26, 27, or MT-MMP.



Fig. S1. "Double" mutant cycle analysis of effects on (a)  $k_{cat}/K_m$  and (b)  $k_{cat}$  for triple mutations that include a point mutation on either extreme of the active site cleft: F185Y on the unprimed side or T205K on the primed side. The data are plotted as described in the legend of Fig. 4.  $\Delta\Delta G_T^{\ddagger}$  is calculated using eq. 1 and  $\Delta\Delta G^{\ddagger}$  using eq. 3.



**Fig. S2.** Comparison of affinity for α-elastin of MMP-12 variants that have apparent  $K_m$  increased by more than two-fold. (a) Intrinsic tryptophan fluorescence changes of 1.3 µM MMP-12 variants were monitored as a function of increasing α-elastin concentration which quenched the fluorescence emission of the MMP, which is maximal at 323 +/1 nm. Elastin lacks any tryptophan. (b,c) The titrations with α-elastin were conducted in triplicate for wt MMP-12 and the four mutants having  $K_m$  increased > two-fold, each of which contain the M156E lesion. The fluorescence emission changes were normalized to a scale of 0 to 1 using the maximum fluorescence change at the plateau reached from 2 to 3 mg/ml. α-elastin (*1*) is a continuum of species migrating with apparent mobility on SDS-PAGE ranging from ~10 kDa to > 150 kDa. By oversimplifying this heterogeneity to an average MW of ~80 kDa, the α-elastin concentration was converted to the pseudo, apparent molar concentration labeled atop (b, c) for comparison with (d). (d) For comparison, simulated binding isotherms for simple single-site binding are plotted for  $K_D$  values approximately spanning the range of fitted  $K_m$  values.



Fig. S3. Amplitude of motions differed detectably in the 8<sup>th</sup> lowest normal mode, as a result of the M156E mutation of MMP-12. The amplitude of fluctuations is represented on an arbitrary scale both by the the vertical axes of panels a and b and the length of arrows in panels c and d. Results are shown for the unmodified, lowest energy NMR structure at left and carrying the M156E substitution at right. Labels in c and d mark residues with locally high fluctuations that were changed by M156E. In c and d, red backbone coloration indicates relatively larger fluctuations and white medium-sized fluctuations. The simulations used the anisotropic network model available at an online server (2).

**Movie S1. Fluctuations of normal mode 8 with M156E.** The simulation in the accompanying .mpg file is that of Fig. S3b,d and was generated using the Normal Mode Wizard and Movie Maker plugin of VMD (*3*).

## REFERENCES

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