HIS 65 HIS 65 (39) (39) **HIS 118** HIS 118
(97) (97) **LYS 117 LYS 117** (96) (96) **GLU 114 GLU 114** (93) (93) **HIS 113 HIS 113** (92) (92)

Structure and activity of the only human RNase T2: Supplementary material

Supplementary Figure 1: Overlay of the active sites of RNase LE and RNase T2. Here, the active site of RNase LE [PDB 1DIX, 1] is shown in white, while human RNase T2 is shown in gray and yellow (catalytic residues) with white and red H_2O oxygen atoms as spheres, respectively. The numbers in brackets refer to the residues numbers in PDB entry 1DIX. The active site of human RNase T2 shows much similarity with other enzymes in this family, and hence the same catalytic can be assumed (see Supplementary Fig. 2).

Supplementary Figure 2: Assumed reaction mechanism. The assumed reaction mechanism for human RNase T2 analogous [2] is specific for RNA as opposed to DNA. The cleavage of the phosphodiester bond consists of two steps, transphosphorylation and hydrolysis. In the first step, the phosphate group of the single-stranded RNA to be cleaved is polarized by His 113, while His 118 as base catalyst removes a proton from the 2'OH group of the ribose [3] as base catalyst. The positively polarized phosphorous atom is attacked by the nucleophilic 2'-oxygen to form a five-membered ring, which is stabilized by Glu 114 and trough a salt bridge to Lys 117. For the hydrolysis step, His 65 is assumed to activate a water molecule and the hydroxyl group of the ribose, which then attacks the P-O group and forms the 3' nucleotide ring, as the product is re-protonated by His 118 [3].

Supplementary Table 1: Summary of the collection statistics for anomalous data.

Values in parentheses refer to outer shell. *Friedel pairs not merged.

Tandem mass spectrometry for N-glycopeptides in RNaseT2

Methods. RNaseT2 protein was reduced with 50mM DTT for 1 h at 37°C, alkylated with 100mM IAA for 1h at 37°C and digested with modified trypsin (Promega) overnight at 37 °C. Tryptic peptides were injected into a C18 precolumn (1.5 cm, 360 μm o.d., 150 μm i.d., Reprosil-Pur 120 Å, 3 μm, C18-AQ, Dr. Maisch GmbH) at a flow rate of 10 mL/min. Bound peptides were eluted and separated on a C18 capillary column (15 cm, 360 μm o.d., 75 μm i.d., Reprosil-Pur 120 Å, 3 μm, C18-AQ, Dr. Maisch GmbH) at a flow rate of 300 μL/min, with a gradient from 7.5 to 37.5% ACN in 0.1% formic acid for 60 min using an Agilent 1100 nano-flow LC system (Agilent Technologies) coupled to an LTQ-Orbitrap Velos hybrid mass spectrometer (Thermo Fisher Scientific). Mass spectrometry conditions were: spray voltage, 1.6 kV; heated capillary temperature, 270 °C; normalized higher energy collision dissociation (HCD) with collision energy 42.5 % for MS/MS in a HCD collision cell. The mass spectrometer was operated in data-dependent mode to automatically switch between MS and MS/MS acquisition. Survey MS spectra were acquired in the orbitrap (m/z 350–1600) with the resolution set to 30,000 at m/z 400 and automatic gain control target at $5x10⁵$. The ten most intense ions were sequentially isolated for HCD MS/MS fragmentation and detection in the orbitrap. Ions with single and unrecognized charge states were excluded. For all measurements with the orbitrap detector a lockmass ion from ambient air (m/z 445.120025) was used for internal calibration. Raw data were analyzed with Mascot search engine for peptide and protein identifications (Version 2.2.07, Matrix Science). SwissProt human database was used as sequence database. The MS mass tolerance was set to 10 ppm and MS/MS mass tolerance was set to 0.1 Da. Up to three missed cleavages of trypsin were allowed. Oxidized methionine, cysteine carbamido-methylation and asparagine HexNAc were searched as variable modifications.

Results

REFERENCES

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