

## Appendix figure legends

**Figure A1.** Scheme of the «incomplete» catalytic cycle. Designations: pink -the enzyme states (according to designations on Fig.1 of main text), blue – metabolites-variables of the model, yellow – species with buffered concentrations, dashed lines – reactions considered as fast on the first stage.

**Figure A2.** Complete catalytic cycle. Partially reduced incomplete cycle is shown in green dashed line. Designations: dashed lines – fast reactions, blue - metabolites-variables of the model, yellow – species with buffered concentrations. On the bottom part the processes of 5LO reduction-oxidation are shown (I).

**Figure A3.** The catalytic cycle of the glutathione-peroxidase (mechanism Ping-pong Bi Bi) GPX – glutathione-peroxidase, HPETE – 5-HPETE, HETE – 5-HETE, GSH –glutathione, GSSG –glutathione oxidized, GPX' – modified glutathione-peroxidase, GPX<sub>x</sub> and GPX'<sub>x</sub> (where X – HPETE, GSSG, 2\*GSH, HETE) – complexes of enzyme with substrates and products. Dashed lines designate fast reaction, solid lines – slow reactions.

**Figure A4.** Catalytic cycle of 5-hydroxyeicosanoid dehydrogenase (mechanism Ping-Pong Bi-Bi). HEDH – 5-hydroxyeicosanoid dehydrogenase, HETE – 5-HETE, oxoETE – 5-oxoETE, HEDH' –modified 5-hydroxyeicosanoid dehydrogenase. Dashed lines designate fast reaction, solid lines – slow reactions.

**Figure A5.** Time dependent inactivation of 5LOX in presence of LTA4 from reference [23].

**Figure A6.** Formation of 5LO products by wt-5LO in the presence of CLP and PC [38]. Purified recombinant wt-5LO was incubated for 10 min at room temperature in the presence of AA (100 μM), Ca<sup>2+</sup> (100 μM), ATP (1 mM), and 13-HPODE (10 μM).

**Figure A7.** 5LO and CLP reduce lipid hydroperoxides [38]. 5LO and/or CLP (stoichiometry 1:1) were incubated with 5-HPETE (25 μM) and 13-HPODE (10 μM), according to the HPLC assay protocol. Ca<sup>2+</sup> (0.1 mM) and PC (25 μg/ml) were present in all incubations, whereas AA was omitted.

**Figure A8.** Time dependence of LTA4 concentration measured under following conditions: 10 μM of 5-HPETE, 1.5 μg/mL 5-Lox [26]. Dots correspond to experimental data, solid line is model generated curve.

**Figure A9.** Dependence of the rate of glutathione-peroxidase on 5-HPETE concentration [1A]. Squares – experimental data, solid line – modeling results.

**Figure A10.** Dependence of the 5-HETE concentration on time at the next initial conditions: 10 μM 5-HPETE, 5 μM of reduced glutathione [ref. 1A]. Squares – experimental data, solid line – modeling results.

**Figure A11.** Dependence of the rate of 5-hydroxyeicosanoid dehydrogenase on 5-HETE concentration at different NADP concentrations (squares – experimental data, solid line – modeling results): 0.1 μM (black curve), 0.17 μM (blue curve), 0.3 μM (red curve), 0.6 μM (green curve), 1.5 μM (pink curve) and 10 μM (brown curve) [ref. 2A].

**Figure A12.** Dependence of the backward rate of the 5-hydroxyeicosanoid dehydrogenase, i.e.  $V_{rev} = -V^{hedh}$ , on 5-oxoETE concentration [ref. 2A].

## References

- 1A. Jakobsson PJ, Mancini JA, Riendeau D, Ford-Hutchinson AW: **Identification and characterization of a novel microsomal enzyme with glutathione-dependent transferase and peroxidase activities.** *J Biol Chem.* 1997, **272**(36):22934-9.
- 2A. Erlemann KR, Cossette C, Grant GE, Lee GJ, Patel P, Rokach J, Powell WS.: **Regulation of 5-hydroxyeicosanoid dehydrogenase activity in monocytic cells.** *Biochem J.* 2007, **403**(1):157-65.

Figure A1

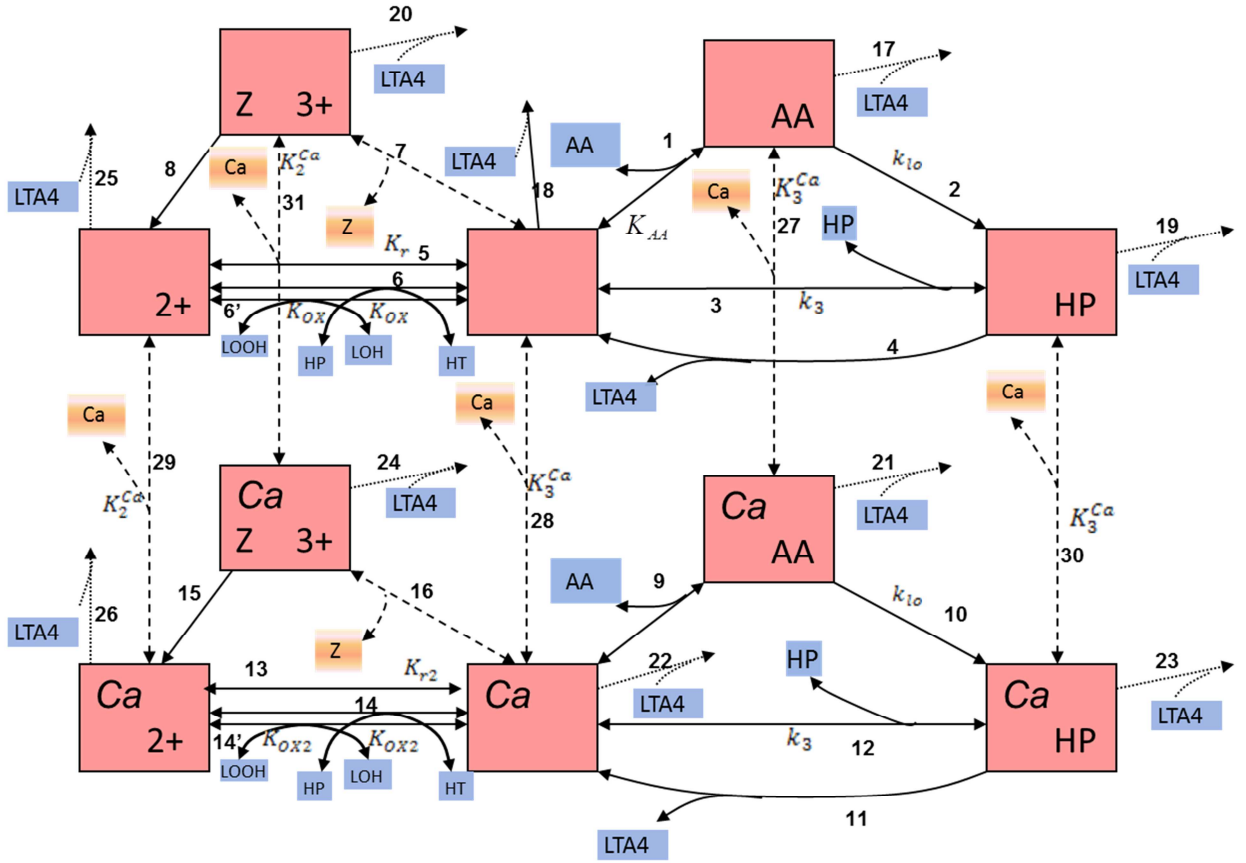


Figure A2

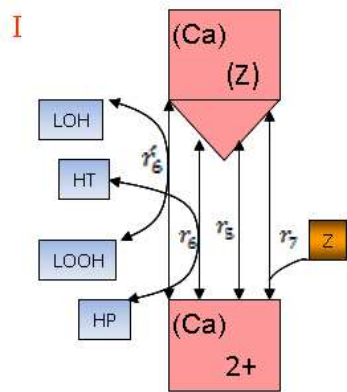
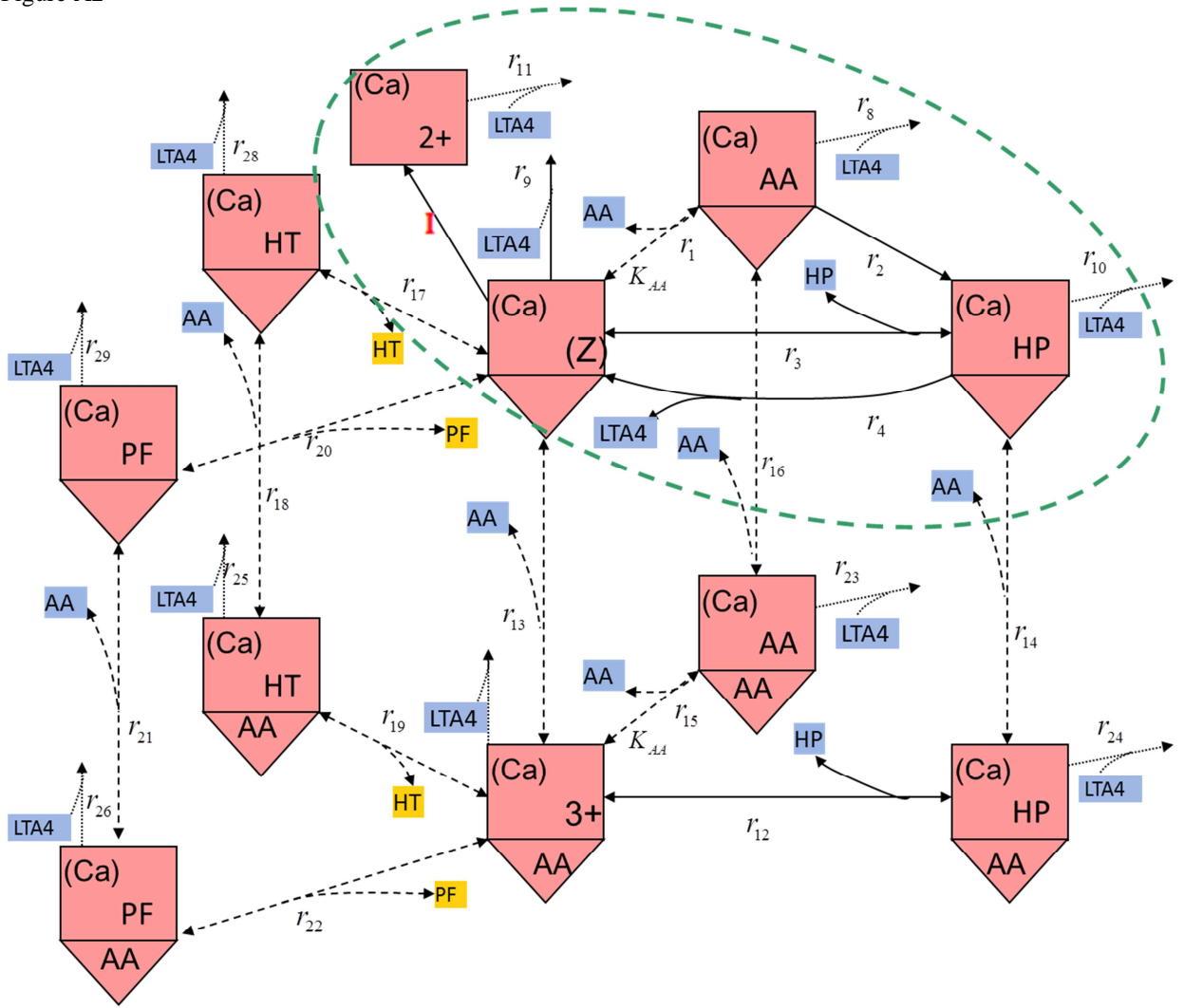


Figure A3

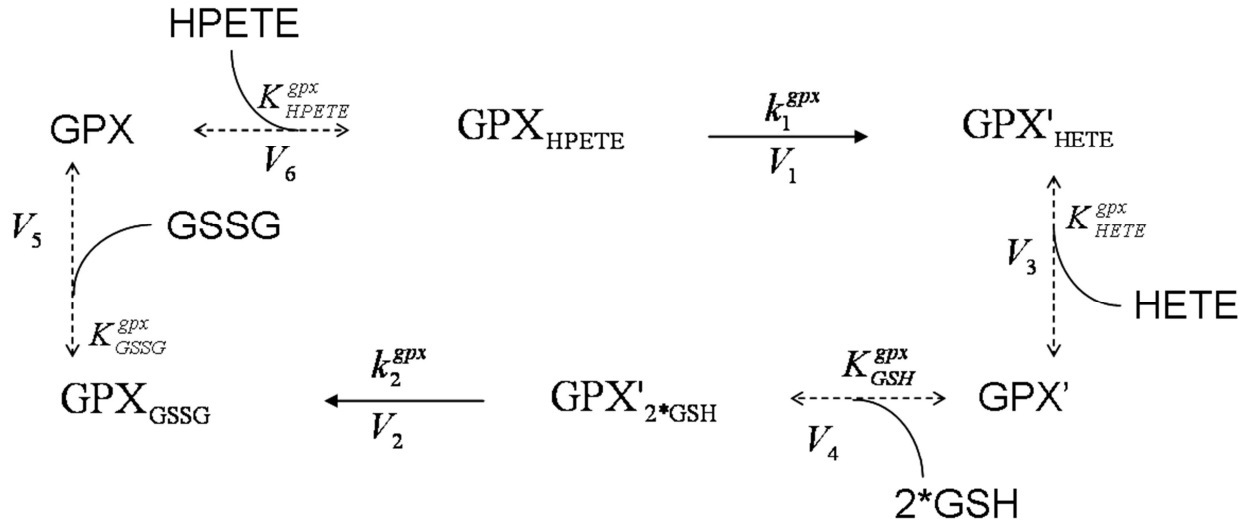


Figure A4

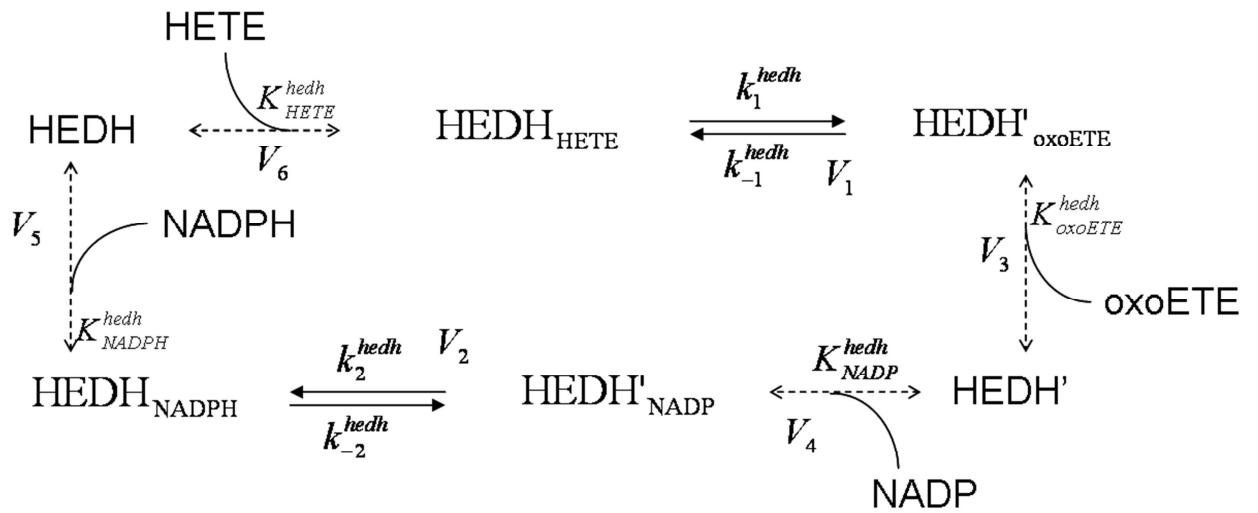


Figure A5

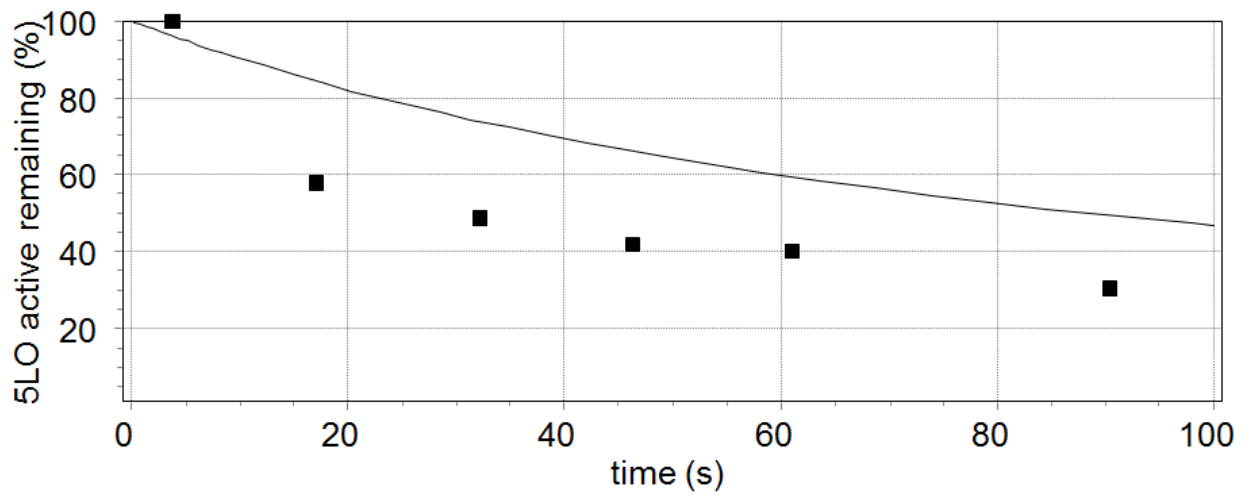


Figure A6

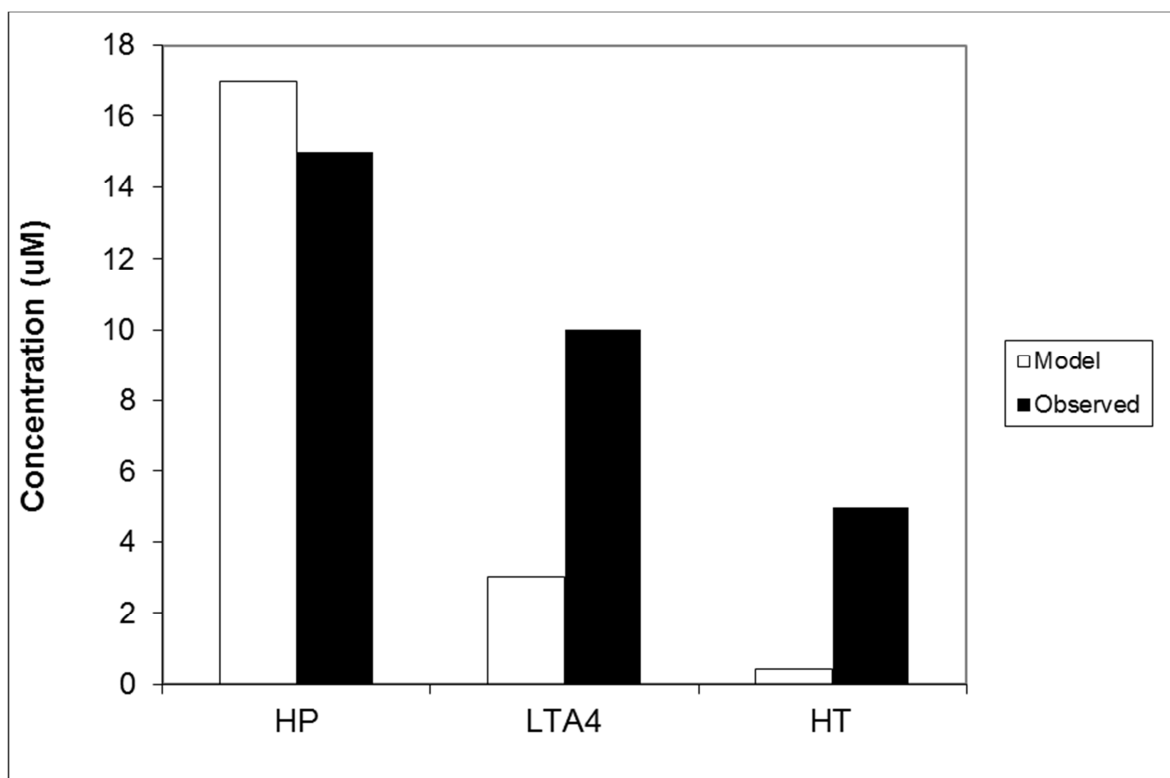


Figure A7.

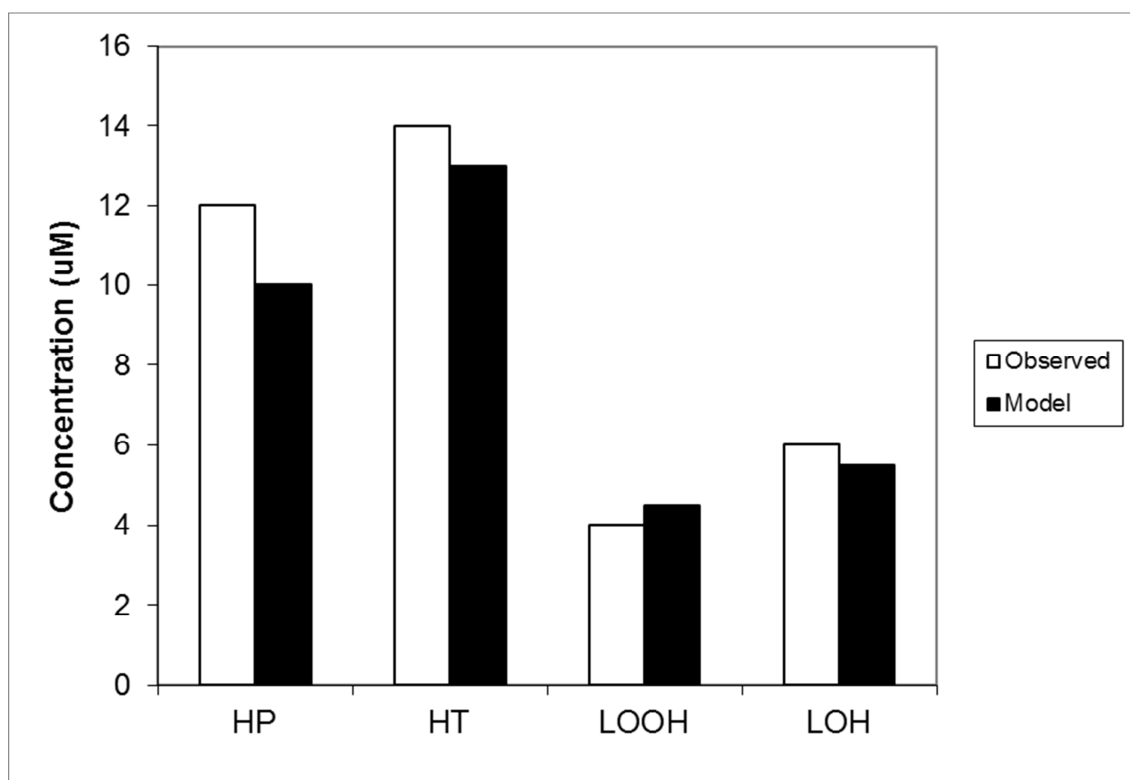


Figure A8.

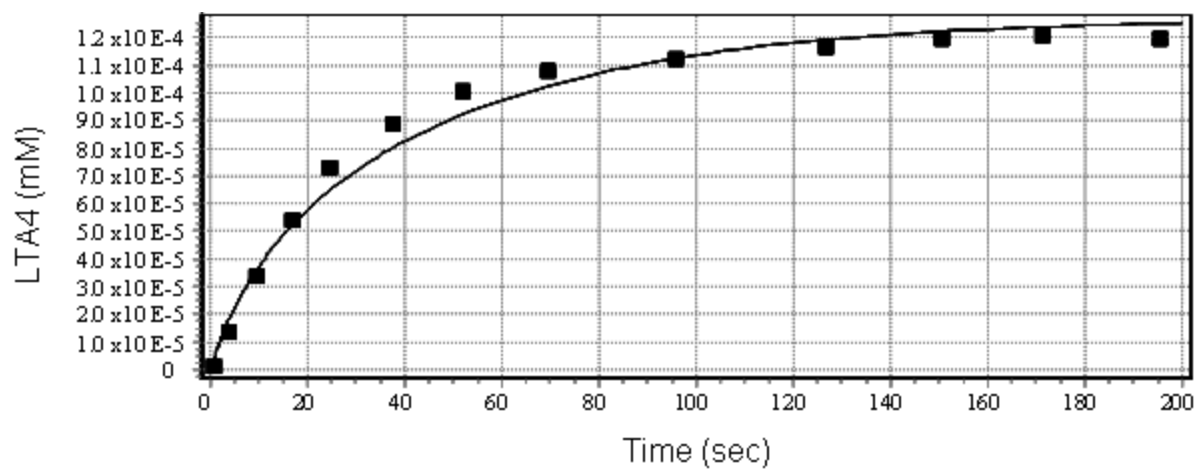


Figure A9

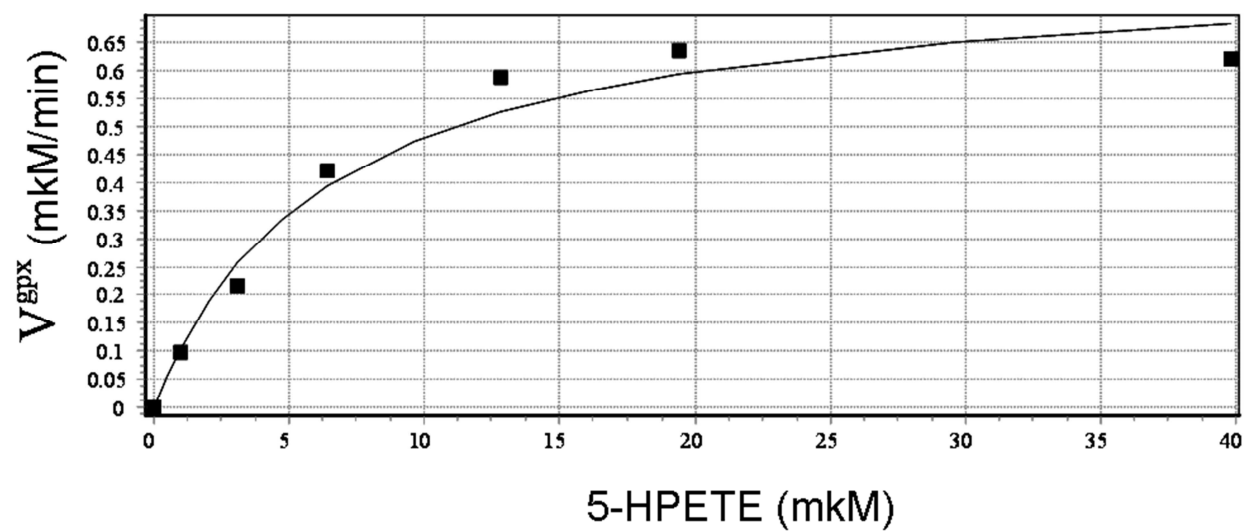


Figure A10.

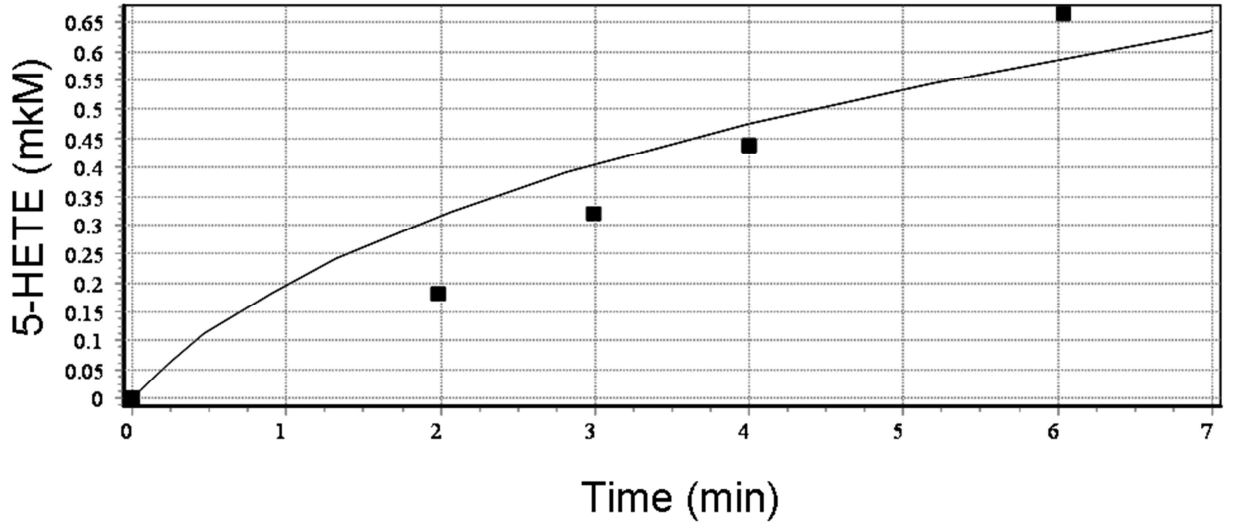


Figure A11

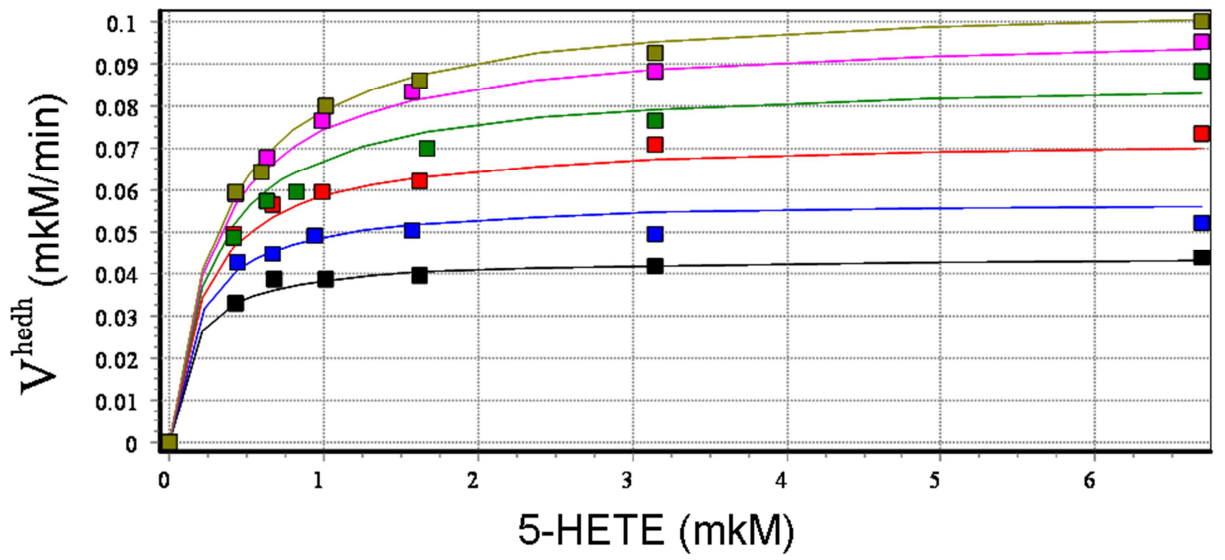




Figure A12

