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The inhibition of triosephosphate isomerase by phosphoenolpyruvate in the feedback-regulation of glycolysis

Supplementary Figures

S1

cat	alytically active sites	mutated sites	difference human-rat	obit	
human rabbit	apsrkffvggnw k m	NGRK KN LGELI T	TLNAAKVPADTEVVCA TLNAAKVPADTEVVCA ***********	PPTAYIDF	50 50
human rabbit	ARQKLDPKIAVAAQ	NCYKVTNGAFTG	EISPGMIKDCGATWVV EISPGMIKDCGATWVV ********	LG H SERRH	100 100
human rabbit	VFGESDELIGQKVA	HALSEGLGVIAC	IGEKLDEREAGITEKV IGEKLDEREAGITEKV *********	VFEQTKVI	150 150
human rabbit	ADNVKDWSKVVLAY	P PVWAIGTGKTA	TPQQAQEVHEKLRGWL TPQQAQEVHEKLRGWL ************	KSNVSDAV	200 200
human rabbit	AQSTRIIYGGSVTG.	ATCKELASQPDV	DGFLVGGASLKPEFVD DGFLVGGASLKPEFVD ******	IINAKQ 24	

Fig S1: Alignment of human and rabbit TPI, as well as overview of catalytic and mutant residues

The alignment of human TPI (Swiss-Prot: P60174) and rabbit TPI (Swiss-Prot: P00939) amino acid sequences was generated with an EMBL-EBI clustalW. The catalytically active residues are highlighted in green and the residues that were experimentally exchanged are indicated in purple. Human and Rabbit TPI are virtually identical, and differ in four non-catalytic residues.

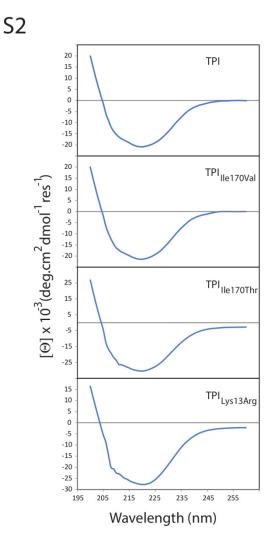


Fig S2: Far UV-Circular Dichroism spectra for purified TPI, TPI_{Ile170Val}, TPI_{Ile170Thr} and TPI_{Lys13Arg}

The secondary structures of the four purified proteins were measured in 20 mM HEPES buffer, pH 7.5. The CD spectra indicate similar secondary structure composition of TPI enzymes, indicating correct folding of the TPI mutants.

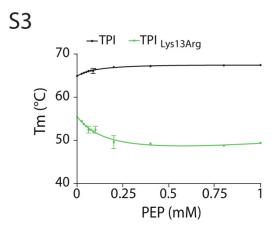


Fig S3: TPI Lys13Arg is thermally unstable.

Thermal melt assays upon adding increased concentrations of PEP to wild-type TPI and TPI $_{Lys13Arg}$. TPI $_{Lys13Arg}$ was thermally unstable, and PEP further destabilized the mutant enzyme.

S4								
	Ge	5P	F	5P	F1,	6BP	DH	AP
	AVR	STD	AVR	STD	AVR	STD	AVR	STD
TPI	106.75	5.30	75.38	25.55	223.63	21.97	33.57	29.41
TPI IIe170Val	84.64	6.42	40.90	2.83	260.59	25.80	107.15	31.22
TPI IIe170Thr	78.05	5.81	72.58	20.67	252.67	16.49	76.15	34.93
	G3P		2,3-PG		PEP		Pyr	
	AVR	STD	AVR	STD	AVR	STD	AVR	STD
TPI	7.15	1.27	20.03	1.85	2.13	0.30	90.93	15.01
TPI IIe170Val	4.31	0.76	17.38	4.61	1.60	0.29	83.40	5.58
TPI Ile170Thr	7.74	0.66	19.41	2.41	1.44	0.40	87.80	12.52
	6PG		R5P		RI5P + X5P		S7P	
	AVR	STD	AVR	STD	AVR	STD	AVR	STD
TPI	5.82	0.80	1.31	0.25	3.23	1.08	76.98	10.45
TPI IIe170Val	7.30	2.89	1.95	0.31	4.96	1.34	82.48	20.36
TPI lle170Thr	9.94	1.27	1.64	0.59	5.14	1.69	100.73	13.13

G6P, glucose 6-phosphate, F6P, fructose 6-phosphate, F1,6BP, fructose 1,6-phosphate, DHAP, Dihydroxyacetone phosphate, G3P, glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate, 2,3-PG, 2-phosphoglycerate + 3-phosphoglycerate, PEP, phosphoenolpyruvate, Pyr, pyruvate, 6PG, 6-phosphogluconate, R5P, ribose 5-phosphate, RISP + X5P, ribulose 5-phosphate + xylulose 5-phosphate, S7P, seduheptulose 7-phosphate, AVR, average, STD, standard deviation. Concentrations are given in μM in a 100 μl cell extract.

Fig S4: Absolute concentrations

Glycolytic and PPP intermediate concentrations as determined by LC-SRM in yeast extracts expressing human wild-type TPI, TPI $_{Ile170Val}$ or TPI $_{Ile170Thr}$ in micromol / ml*OD₆₀₀; n=3