### Supporting Information for

# Molecular recognition of fluorine impacts substrate selectivity in the fluoroacetyl-CoA thioesterase FIK

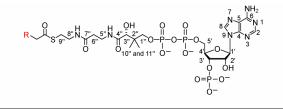
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## **Supplementary Figures**

Table S1. Acyl-CoA numbering scheme for 1D NMRs and  $^1\mathrm{H}/^{13}\mathrm{C}$  HMBC crosspeaks.



Crosspeak numbering for HMBC spectra								
1	H <sub>1"</sub> C <sub>2"</sub>	10	H <sub>10"</sub> C <sub>11"</sub>	19	H <sub>5"</sub> C <sub>7"</sub>	28	H <sub>2</sub> C <sub>4</sub>	
2	H <sub>1"</sub> C <sub>3"</sub>	11	H <sub>10"</sub> C <sub>2"</sub>	20	H <sub>5"</sub> C <sub>6"</sub>	29	$H_2C_6$	
3	H <sub>1"</sub> C <sub>11"</sub>	12	H <sub>10"</sub> C <sub>1"</sub>	21	H <sub>6"</sub> C <sub>7"</sub>	30	H <sub>8</sub> C <sub>4</sub>	
4	H <sub>1"</sub> C <sub>10"</sub>	13	H <sub>10"</sub> C <sub>3"</sub>	22	H <sub>6"</sub> C <sub>5"</sub>	31	$H_8C_5$	
5	H <sub>3"</sub> C <sub>11"</sub>	14	H <sub>11"</sub> C <sub>10"</sub>	23	H <sub>8"</sub> C <sub>7"</sub>	32	$H_{1}C_{2}$	
6	H <sub>3"</sub> C <sub>10"</sub>	15	H <sub>11"</sub> C <sub>2"</sub>	24	H <sub>8"</sub> C <sub>9"</sub>	33	$H_{1}C_{4}$	
7	H <sub>3"</sub> C <sub>2"</sub>	16	H <sub>11"</sub> C <sub>1"</sub>	25	H <sub>9"</sub> C <sub>1RAc</sub>	34	$H_{1'}C_{4'}$	
8	H <sub>3"</sub> C <sub>1"</sub>	17	H <sub>11"</sub> C <sub>3"</sub>	26	H <sub>9"</sub> C <sub>8"</sub>	35	$H_{2'}C_{1'}$	
9	H <sub>3"</sub> C <sub>4"</sub>	18	H <sub>5"</sub> C <sub>4"</sub>	27	$H_{2RAc}C_{1RAc}$	36	$H_{3'}C_{4'}$	

S2

Figure S1.  $^{1}H/^{13}C$  HMBC spectrum of (S)-2-fluoropropionyl-CoA in  $D_{2}O$ .

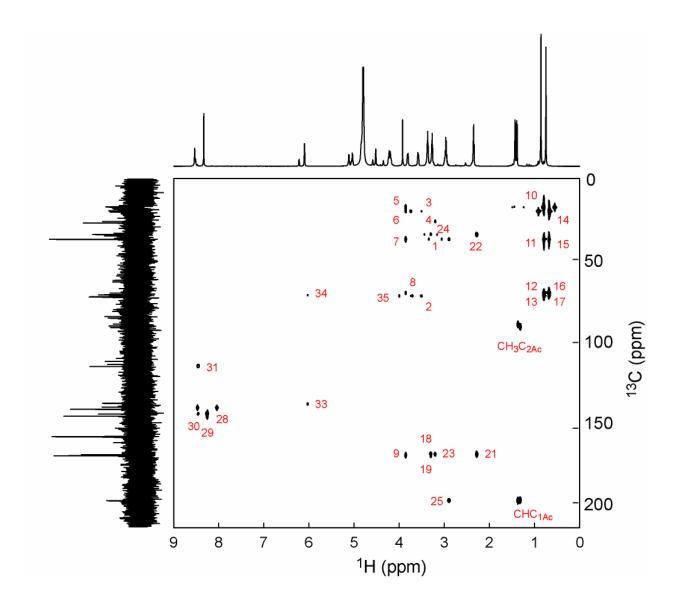
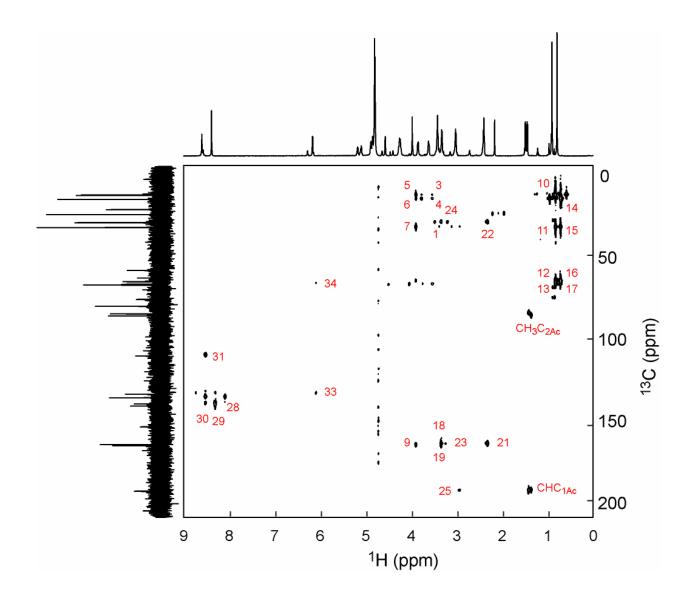


Figure S2.  $^{1}H/^{13}C$  HMBC spectrum of (R)-2-fluoropropionyl-CoA in  $D_{2}O$ .



**Figure S3.** The catalytic triad of FIK-T42S. In the FIK-T42S mutant (PDB ID: 3KVU), both Ser 42 and His 76 populate two different rotatmers, and Glu 50 is rotated relative to its position in the wild-type enzyme (*I*). Chain A, grey; chain B, slate; carbon, grey; nitrogen, blue; oxygen red.

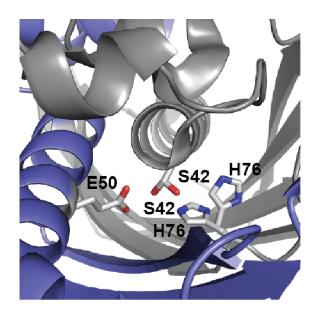


Figure S4. Simulated steady-state kinetic data for FIK-T42S-catalyzed acetyl-CoA hydrolysis. Data were simulated using the same  $K_D$  for both wild-type and mutant and using the acylation and deacylation rate constants measured using pre-steady-state kinetic analysis.

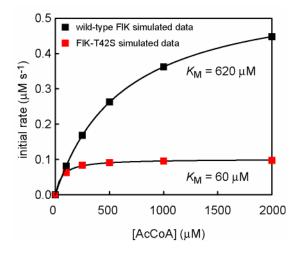


Figure S5. Time courses for hydrolysis of (*RS*)-2-fluoropropionyl-CoA. (A)  $50~\mu M.$  (B)  $100~\mu M.$  (C)  $200~\mu M.$  (D)  $250~\mu M.$ 

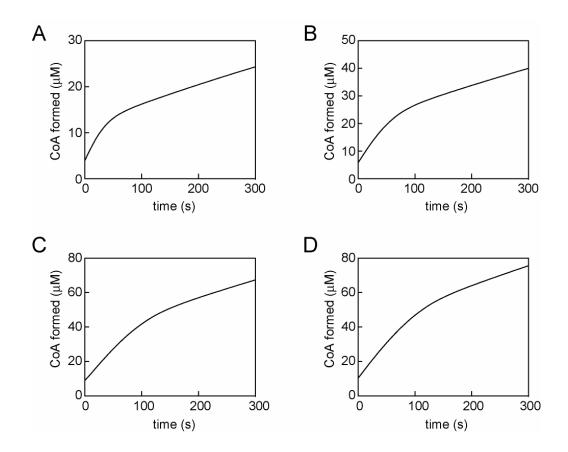


Figure S6. Taft plot for  $k_{cat}$  of various acyl-CoA FIK substrates. 2-fluoropropionyl-CoA substrates are shown in red. Data shown in black are from (2).  $\sigma^*$  values for acyl-CoAs with a single α-substituent are from (3). The  $\sigma^*$  value for 2-fluoropropionyl-CoA was calculated by adding the values for the F and Me substituents as described in (4). Et, butyryl-CoA; Me, propionyl-CoA; H, acetyl-CoA; Br, bromoacetyl-CoA; Cl, chloroacetyl-CoA; F, fluoroacetyl-CoA; (S)-F, Me, (S)-2-fluoropropionyl-CoA; (R)-F, Me, (R)-2-fluoropropionyl-CoA; CN, cyanoacetyl-CoA.

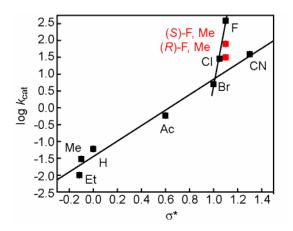
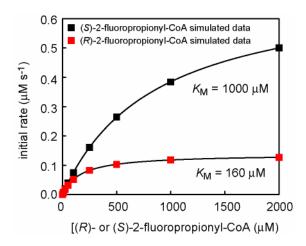


Figure S7. Simulated steady-state kinetic data for FIK-catalyzed hydrolysis of ( $\mathcal{S}$ )- and ( $\mathcal{A}$ )-2-fluoropropionyl-CoA. At constant  $K_D$ , the changes in the measured kinetic constants are sufficient to explain the difference in  $K_M$  between the two substrates.



#### Literature cited

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