

Crystal Structure of the Full-Length ATPase GspE from the *Vibrio vulnificus* Type II Secretion System in Complex with the Cytoplasmic Domain of GspL

Supplementary Material

Connie Lu¹, Konstantin V. Korotkov^{1,#} and Wim G. J. Hol^{*}

Department of Biochemistry and Biomolecular Structure Center, University of Washington,
Seattle, Washington 98195

¹These authors contributed equally to this study.

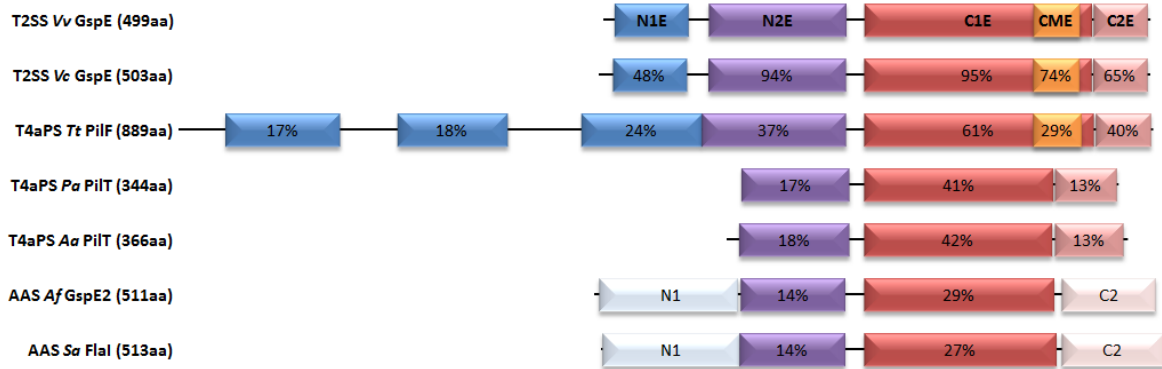
*Correspondence to: Wim G. J. Hol, Department of Biochemistry and Biomolecular Structure Center, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington 98195. Phone: (206) 685-7044, Fax: (206) 685-7002, E-mail: wghol@u.washington.edu

Present address: Department of Molecular & Cellular Biochemistry, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky 40536.

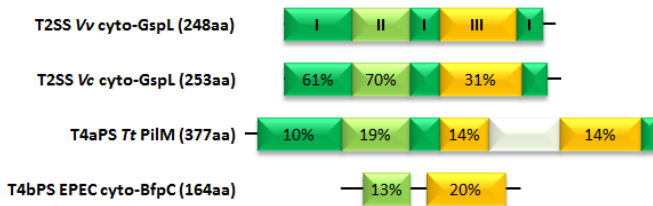
Supplement

Supplementary Figure S1. Domain structures of GspE and cytoplasmic domain of GspL and homologs

A

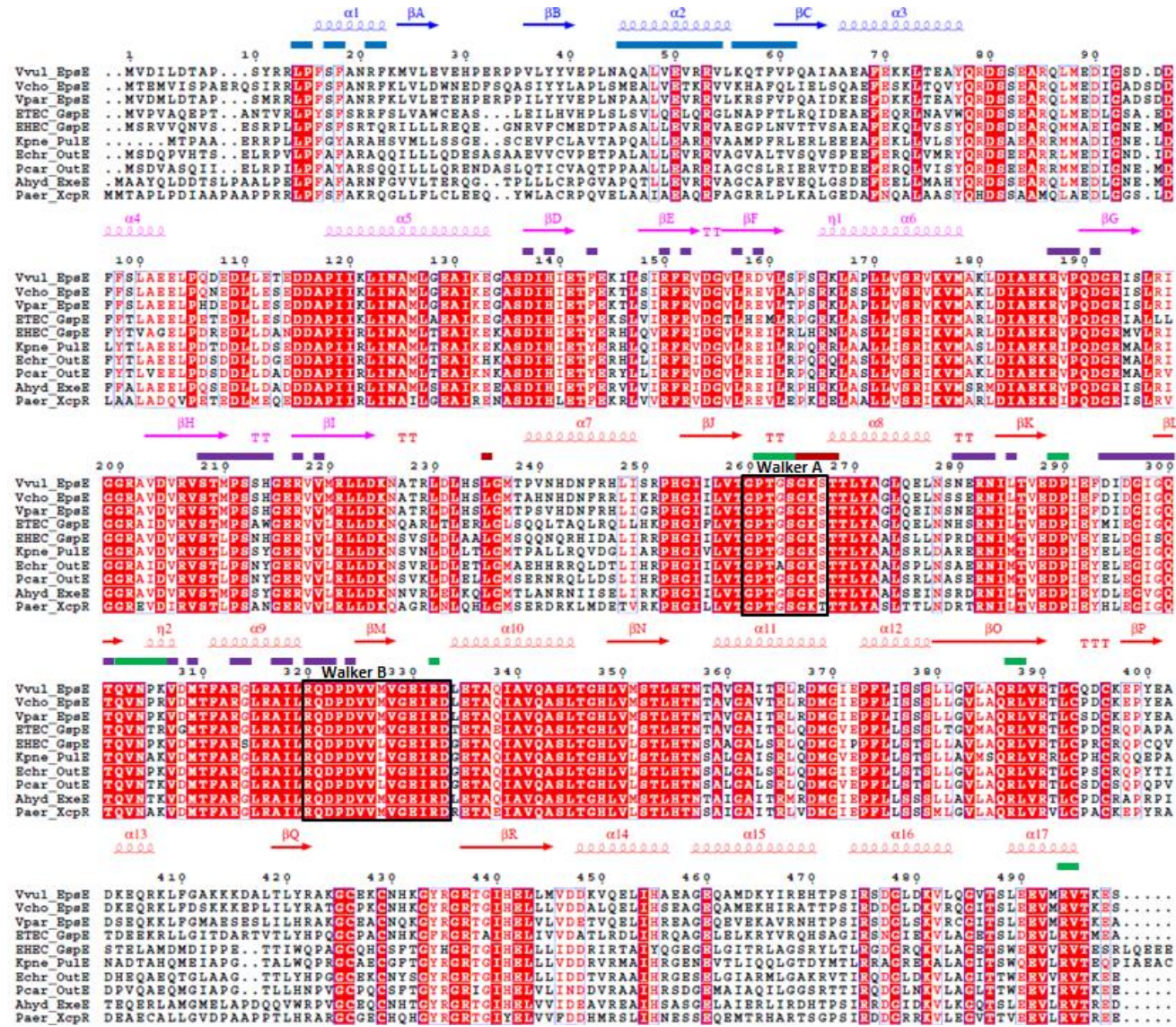


B



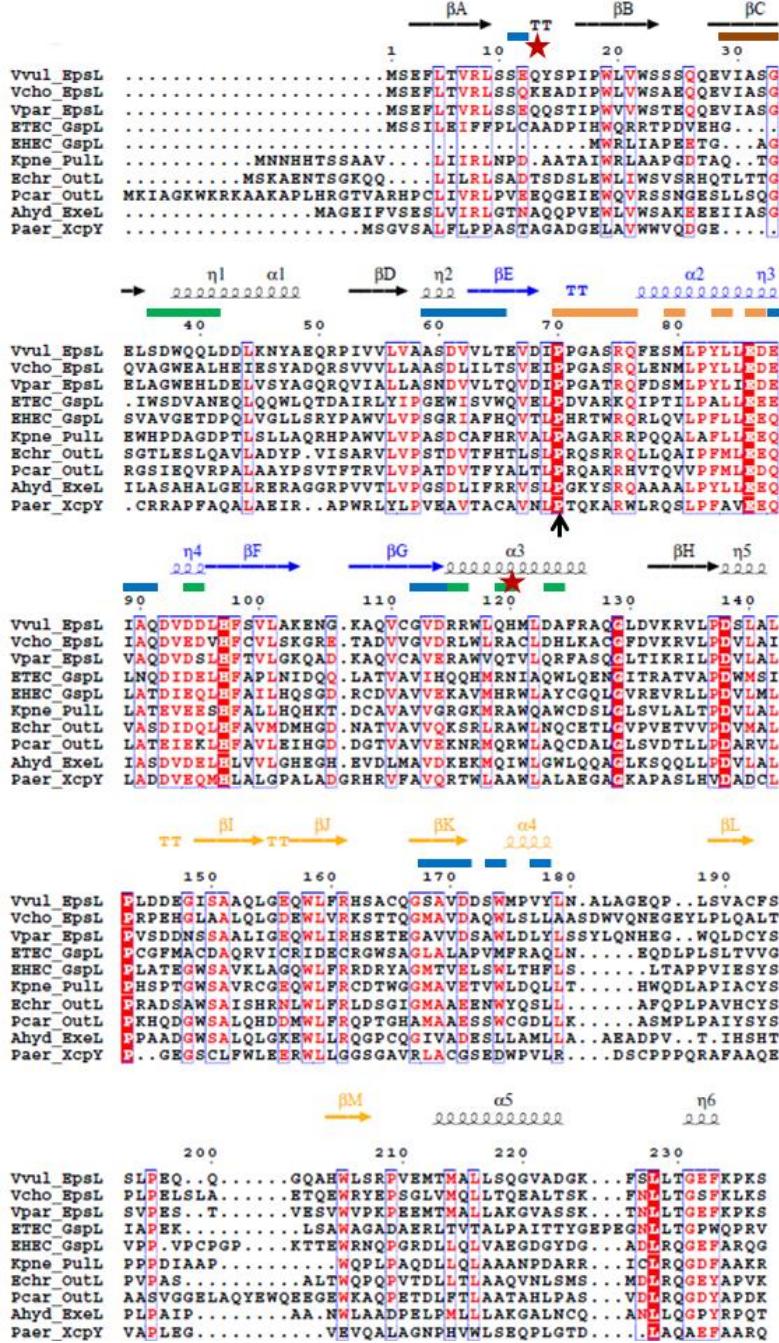
Domain bar diagrams of GspE and cyto-GspL homologs. For domains that are homologous in structure to GspE, the percentage sequence identity is given compared to Vv GspE. **(A)** GspE and homologous ATPases with electron microscopy reconstructions or crystal structures. Vv GspE: *Vibrio vulnificus* GspE. Vc GspE: *Vibrio cholerae* GspE. Tt PilF: *Thermus thermophilus* assembly ATPase PilF. Pa PilT: *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* retraction ATPase PilT. Aa PilT: *Aquifex aeolicus* retraction ATPase PilT. Af GspE2: one of three related ATPases in *Archaeoglobus fulgidus*; Sa FlaI: *Sulfolobus acidocaldarius* FlaI. **(B)** cyto-GspL and homologs with known crystal structures. The white bar in T4aPS Tt PilM indicates sub-domain 2B that is missing in T2SS cyto-GspL. Vv cyto-GspL: *Vibrio vulnificus* cytoplasmic domain of GspL. Vc cyto-GspL: *Vibrio cholerae* cytoplasmic domain of GspL. Tt PilM: *Thermus thermophilus* PilM. EPEC cyto-BfpC: enteropathogenic *Escherichia coli* cytoplasmic domain of BfpC.

Supplementary Figure S2. Family sequence alignment of GspE



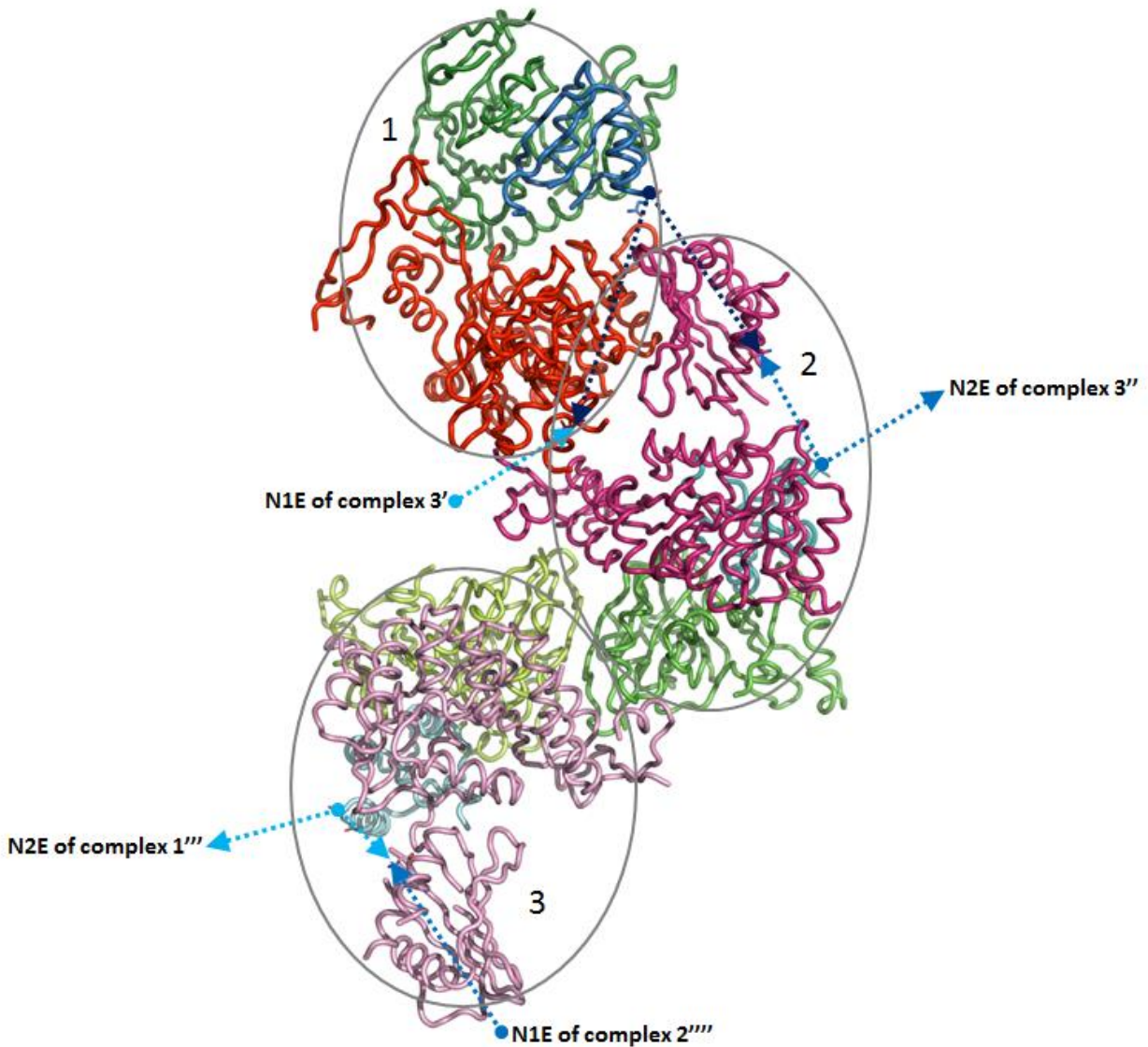
Representative aligned sequences from a broad family of T2SS GspE. Shown are *Vibrio vulnificus*, *Vibrio cholerae*, *Vibrio parahaemolyticus*, enterotoxigenic *Escherichia coli*, enterohaemorrhagic *Escherichia coli*, *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, *Erwinia chrysanthemi*, *Pectobacterium carotovorum*, *Aeromonas hydrophila*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* GspE homologs. The secondary structure elements of *Vibrio vulnificus* GspE are annotated at the top with N1E in blue, N2E in pink and CTE in red. The bar above the alignment indicates key residues in the interactions of N1E•cytoL (blue), cytoL•CTE (green), CTE•N2E' (purple), and AMPPNP•CTE (red). Walker A and Walker B motifs are shown in black boxes.

Supplementary Figure S3. Family sequence alignment of the cytoplasmic domain of GspL



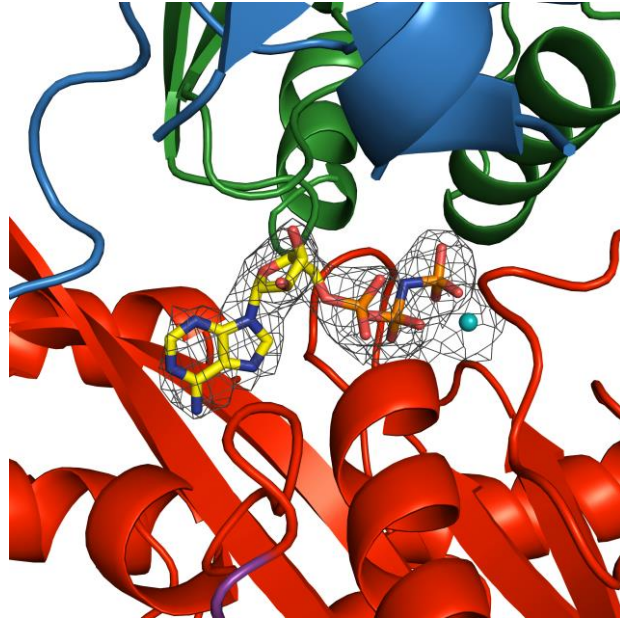
Aligned T2SS cyto-GspL sequences from representative species. Shown are *Vibrio vulnificus*, *Vibrio cholerae*, *Vibrio parahaemolyticus*, enterotoxigenic *Escherichia coli*, enterohaemorrhagic *Escherichia coli*, *Klebsiella pneumonia*, *Erwinia chrysanthemi*, *Pectobacterium carotovorum*, *Aeromonas hydrophila*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* cyto-GspL homologs. The secondary structure elements of *Vibrio vulnificus* cyto-GspL are annotated at the top, with subdomain I in black, II in blue and III in yellow. The bar above the alignment indicates key residues in the interactions of β -interface (brown), α -interface (orange), AMPNP•CTE (red star), cytoL•CTE (green) and N1E•cytoL (blue). Black arrows indicate complete or highly conserved residues in the α -interface.

Supplementary Figure S4. The asymmetric unit of *V. vulnificus* GspE•cyto-GspL crystal



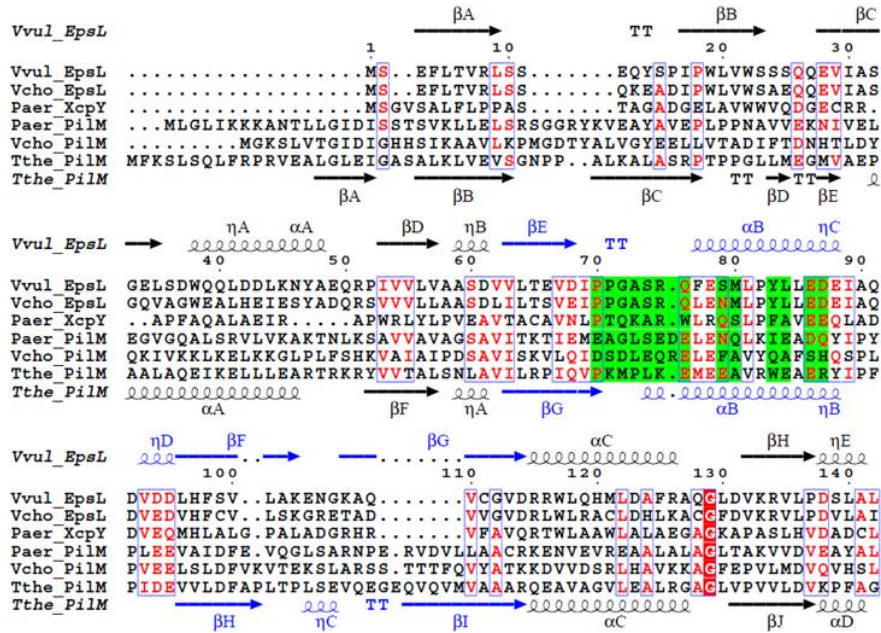
Three GspE•cyto-GspL complexes in the asymmetric unit. N1E of GspE in shades of blue, N2E-CTE of GspE in shades of red, and cyto-GspL in shades of green. Each grey ellipsoid indicates one GspE•cyto-GspL complex. Dashed-blue line indicates possible connections of N1E and N2E, with distances ranging from 33 to 41 Å. Primers denote complexes in neighboring asymmetric units (that are not shown).

Supplementary Figure S5. Electron density of nucleotide in the *V. vulnificus* GspE•cyto-GspL structure



A (2F_{obs}-F_{calc}) difference electron density at the 1.5 sigma level. Proteins are shown in ribbon with CTE in red, N1E in blue, cyto-GspL in green. AMPPNP is shown in sticks with carbon in yellow, nitrogen in blue, oxygen in red, phosphorous in orange. Mg is shown in cyan sphere. The phases were calculated without including nucleotide coordinates.

Supplementary Figure S6. Sequence alignment of T2SS cyto-GspL homologs



Representative aligned sequences from T2SS cyto-GspL and T4aPS PilM subdomains I and II. Shown are sequences of T2SS cyto-GspL from *Vibrio vulnificus*, *Vibrio cholerae* and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, and T4aPS PilM from *Vibrio cholerae*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and *Thermus thermophilus*. The secondary structure elements of *Vibrio vulnificus* cyto-GspL and *Thermus thermophilus* PilM are annotated at the top and bottom, respectively, with subdomain I in black and subdomain II in blue. The α -interface residues are highlighted in green (bottom).