

## Supplementary Material

### Functional Characterisation of a TRPM2 orthologue from the sea anemone *Nematostella vectensis* in human cells

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GGCGCGCCGCCACC**ATG**GGAAAAGACTCTTTTACTCCCTTGTATGACGGAGGGGATTCTAGC  
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GCAAGTGTGGCCGACCCCGAGAGCGCCACTCTCAGCAGGCCTTGAAAGCGGGCAGGGTCC  
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CAGAAGTGAGGCCGGCTCTATTGGGGTGCCAGTGGTACTGCTCGTTCTTGAGGGAGGACCAA  
ATACCGTGGCTACCATGTACGAAGTCAAGAAAGAAAGTTCTGCGTTGTGATTGATGGC  
TCTGGGAGGGCCGCGAGCGTTGTCGGTTTCGCCTATAATCACACTATCAAACGGAATGTAGA  
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GTTTCGAGTCATACTACAGAAAAGATGGGCACTATTTCCGGCAACTTGCCTCCTATGCCGAAG  
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CCTCTGCCACCCCTTATCTGGACGCTTTTCTGTGGGCAGTTCTGTGCAACAGACGCGAACT  
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CTGCACTTGAACCTCGCAGTGAGCGCAGAAAGTCAGGATTTTCATCGCCACACATCCTGCCAA  
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AAGTCACACAAGGAAAAGAACGACGCTCCAGTGGTGCCTGTGTATCGGTCTAAAGAGGAGAA  
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TCGAGGACTATATTCCTGAGATTCGGGAGGATGACAGCATGGAGGTCATTATGCGGAACAAG

AAGCTGGGGTTTTGTGACCGCATTATGCACTTCTATTCCGCTCCCTTCTCTAAGTTTGTGGG  
GAATGTGGTTCGGCTATCTGGCATTATCTTTCTGTACGCCTATGTGGTGTCTGTTAACTTCC  
CACGTTTTGATCCAGCCAAAACACTCGGTGGAATCCACCCACAGAGATTGTGCTGTACTTT  
TGGGTGTTTACCATCTTGATAGAAGAGATTAGGCAGCTGGCAGCTAAGCCACCGAAATACAT  
CAAAGACAAGGTCAGCGTGTACTTCTCTGACACTTGGAACTTCGTGGACATCTTCAGTCTGA  
CAGTTTTTCATAATAGCGATTATTCTGCGCTTCTTCACTAATTCACGCATATTTACCGCAAGT  
CGGATTATCCTGAGTCTTGACATAATATTCTTCATCGTCCGCAGCCTCCAGATCTTTAGCGT  
CAACAGGCTGCTTGGACCCAAGCTTGTGATGATTGAGAAGATGATGCAAGACCTGGCACAGT  
TCATCATCATCCTGGCTGTATTCACTATCGCGTATGGAATCGCTCTGCATGCCGTGATGTTT  
CCTAGTCCAGGCATTTATGCCCGCAATAATACGTGGGTGACAATTACATCCGTCTGTGCAATA  
TCCCTATTGGCAGATGTACGGCGAGCTGTTTCTCGACGAAATCCAGGGTGAAAAGCCCAAGG  
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TGTGCAAGAGGATTCGACAAAGTGTGGAAATTTACGCGGTACGACCTGGTCCAGGAATACC  
ACAGCCGGCCTGTCTTTGCGCCTCCCCTGGTGCTCTTGGGGCACATTCTCATCTTTATCAGG  
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ACCAACAGCAGCAGAAGAATTCCGGCACACTGGAAGAGCGTGTACGCGCTCTGGGCGATAGA  
GTTGACTGCATTAACAGCCAACCTGAACAGGGTCTTGATAGCATGTCAGGGACTCGTGCTCA  
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TGGAAGTGGAACTTAGCTCTAACTCCGAATCTTTGCAGAAAATCCTGGCCCTGCTTCAACAG  
CAGCCACCGGTAAAGGGACAAGCAGCTGTGCCGATACAACCTGACCTTGCTCCACTACAAAGC  
CCGAGTAGCCCTTATCCAGGATCTACCGCAAAGAGGTTTCGCTGTGCAGGACAATATGGTGG  
ACTGGCAAGTACCCTTTCCCGATTATAAGCCAGTCAACTACACAGCACCTGTTCGTGCTGGCT  
AATCCCGTTTTGGGCGGACAAGGATCTGATGGCCATGAGCCCAGACCAGAGCTTCCATACAA  
TCAGATGGACCACACCTGTAATGTTAATCGGGTTTTCATACAACGGCACCTATGTTGTGAAGG  
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CATGTTGCAGGGTGGCAAGAAGGTGCTGGAGTTCGTGGCCATTCAGAGGAAAGACAACAACC  
AGTGGGCTATCCCAGGCGGCATGGTAGAGCCTGGTCAGCTCGTCCACACAGGCCTTGAAAGCC  
GAATTCGGGGAAGAAGCCATGGCCAAACTGAACGTGAGTCAGGAGGAGAAAGAGAGGATAGC  
CAAGCAGATCGAGCGCCTCTTTCAGCAGGGACAGGAGATTTACAAAGGGTATGTGGACGATC  
CACGGAATACCGACAATGCATGGATGGAGACTGTGCGCCGTGAACTTCCACGATGATAAAGGG  
GATCTGTTTCGGGGACATAACTCTGCAGGCAGGAGATGATGCGGCAGCAGTCAGATGGCAGAG  
AGTATCAGGCAACATTCCCCTCTACGCTAGTCACGTTTCCATCCTTGAGAAGGTGCGAAAGA  
TGCGAGATGCCGCGTTTTTGATCTAGA

### **Supplementary Figure 1. DNA sequence of *nvTRPM2* as synthesized by commercial gene synthesis**

The synthesized DNA sequence includes the open reading frame (4656 bp) of *nvTRPM2* (start and stop codons are highlighted in red) as well as the Kozak consensus sequence immediately before the start codon. The underlined sequences represent the corresponding recognition sites for *Asc* I, *Sph* I and *Xba* I, which were used for subcloning purposes (see Methods). The codon usage of the original *nvTRPM2* open reading frame was adapted to the human expression system without changing the original amino acid sequence.

MGKDSFTPLYDGGDSSHVHLNKFSGNSQLSQSKKSWIARNFSRRECIRFVPKSHDVSRCCKGR  
 PRERHSQQALESGQGSEEWNVASCTTKHPTNAYGEIDFEGYGGQKRAPYLMSHDTANLVI  
 TLMLKRWNLEIPNLVIVSVTGGAKSFVLKPRLREMFRRGLIKAAKTTGAWIITGGTNTGVMKH  
 VGEAVKEQQLMFGSDTQVNVIGIATWGIQSDLISEKNGKYPALYSMEPTPGHQGAMLDP  
 NHSHFFLVDDGTEGKYGVEIGMRSRIIEAIMKVKTDSRSEAGSIGVPPVLLVLEGGPNTVAT  
 MYELIKKKVPAVVIDGSGRAASVVGFAYNHTIKRNVDGQTIINVIDPQYEDEVRAKVVEVFGA  
 KGADKTYSMIKDVLEDEKMISVYSLDGEISQDIDLAILKALLKANRSSPVAQLNLALAWNRI  
 DLAKSDIFTEEQQWTTETLSAAMLTAALDDKAFAELFLQNGLSMREFLSLDILCKLYAEVP  
 GNTTIKPLLOKEMGRQVKTIDMDVVGEVIEELMGDMFESYRKGHGFYFELASYAEGVLK  
 NRKSSKDLLANINRIDPLPTPYLDVFLWAVLCNRRELARVLWEAGREPMAAALMASRLKRM  
 ASRAQEDNTITDISSDLYDHARLFEEERAVGVLDLDFENETLSQTLVRELDHYSRMTALEL  
 AVSAESQDFIAHTSCQVLLTRLWMGMTAMNTRWVKLVCLYLPVLIFFPIIYFVPDEQHERQA  
 AEREHQKSLNOKSSKVKSHKEKNDAPVVPVYRSKEEKAVSNDEEARVGTENEEDFQLEDYI  
 PEIREDDSMEVIMRNKKGFCDRIMHFYSAPFSKFGVNVVGYLAFIFLYAYVVLNFNFPREFDP  
 AKTLGGIHPTEIVLYFWVFTILIEEIRQLAAKPKYIKDKVSVYFSDTWNFVDIFSLTVFII  
 AIILRFFFTNSRIFTASRIILSLDIIFFIVRSLQIFSVNRLGPKLVMIQKMMQDLAQFIIIL  
 AVFTIAYGIALHVMFSPGIYARNNTWVTITSVVQYPYQMYGELFLDEIQGEKPKFEFGEV  
 DPDGRWLSPLLLAIYMVFTNILLNLLIAIFNYTFERVQEDSDKVWKFQRYDLVQEYHSRPV  
 FAPPLVLLGHILIFIRWVWRMCRCGHPPRGSTMKIGLSPAEMEOMDNWFEQAEMYIHQQQQ  
 KNSGTLEERVRLGDRVDCINSQLNRVLD SMSGTRAHALTDGNGLEGGHDS EGRLARMEVEL  
 SSNSES LQKILAL LQQQP PVKQA AVPIQL TLLHYKARSSPYPGSTAKRFAVQDNMVDWQVP  
 FPDYKPVNYTAPVVLANPVWADKDLMAMSPRELPYNQMDHTCNVNRVSYNGTYVVKDGLPL  
 NPMGRTGMQGRGLGRFGPNHAADPVVTRWKRTSAGVMLQGGKVVLEFVAIQRKDNNQWAI P  
 GGMVEPGQLVTQALKA EFGE EAMA KLNVSQE EKERIAKQIERLFQQGQE IYKGYVDDPRNTD  
 NAWMETVAVNFHDDKGD LFGDITLQAGDDAAVRWQ RVSGNIPLYASHVSI LEKVAKMRDAA  
 F

## Supplementary Figure 2. Sequence similarity between *nv*TRPM2 and *h*TRPM2

Amino acid sequence of *nv*TRPM2 (1551 aa) shown in single letter code. Residues identical to *h*TRPM2 (1503 aa) are given in green. The short sequence motif of the predicted pore loop, which determines cation selectivity of TRPM channels is highlighted in bold red letters (for comparison, the corresponding sequence motif in *h*TRPM2 is QIP). Putative transmembrane segments as derived from the topology of *h*TRPM2 are underlined in red. The C-terminal NUDT9H domain is grayed out and the active site homologous to the NUDIX sequence motif GX<sub>5</sub>EX<sub>7</sub>REUXEEXGU is boxed. A methionine residue within the N-terminal part (boxed in red), which has been shown in *h*TRPM2 to be sensitive to oxidation by H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> is also conserved in *nv*TRPM2.

DSYHVNARHLLYPNCPVT\*RFVPNEKVPWETEFLLIYDPPFYTAERKDAAMDPMGDTLEPL  
STIQYNVVDGLRDRRSFHGPYTVQAGLPLNPMGRTGLRGRGSLSCFGPNHTLYPMVTRWRRN  
EDGAICRKSIIKMLEVLVVKLPLSEHWALPGGSREPGEMLPKLRILRQEHWP SFENLLKC  
GMEVYKGYMDDPRNTDNEWIETVAVSVHFQDQNDVELNRLNSNLHACDSGASIRWQVDDRRI  
PLYANHKTLLOKAAAEFGAHY

TLHYKARSSPYPGSTAK\*RFVQDNMVDWQVFPFDYKPVNYTAPVVLANPVWADKDLMAMS  
PRPELPYNQMDHTCNVNRVSYNGTYVVKDGLPLNPMGRTGMQGRGLLGRFGPNHAADPVVTR  
WKRTSAGVMLQGKVKLEFVAIQRKDNNQWAI PGGMVEPGQLVTQALKAEFGEEAMAKLNVS  
QEEKERIAKQIERLFQGGQEIYKGYVDDPRNTDNEWMETVAVNFHDDKGDLEFGDITLQAGDD  
AAAVRWQRVSGNIPLYASHVSILEKVAKMRDAF

### Supplementary Figure 3. Sequence similarity between *h*NUDT9 enzyme and the NUDT9 domain of *h*TRPM2 and *nv*TRPM2, respectively

Amino acid sequence of the NUDT9H domain from *h*TRPM2 (aa 1236-1503; upper sequence) and *nv*TRPM2 (aa 1271-1551; lower sequence) given in single letter code. Shown is the similarity of both sequences with the corresponding region of the *h*NUDT9 enzyme (aa 59-350), which was demonstrated to be sufficient for enzymatic function. Identical residues are depicted in green letters and the NUDIX sequence motif of the catalytic active site is boxed. The red asterisks indicate the cut-paste limits for the generation of the channel chimeras with alternative NUDT9 domains. Residue Q1438 of *nv*TRPM2 of which the mutation to arginine induces H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> sensitivity is given in red. The stretch of 15 amino acid residues immediately downstream of the NUDIX box, which is absent in wild-type *h*TRPM2 is highlighted in yellow. The sequence of *h*TRPM2 underlined with a dashed red line was replaced by the corresponding sequence of *nv*TRPM2 (underlined in red) to obtain the chimera *h*TRPM2-(+Δ15), which shows normal sensitivity to H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> but a strongly reduced response to ADPR.

*nv*TRPM2:

S1◀◀PIIYFVPEQHERQAAEREHQKSLNQKSSKVKSHKEKNDAPVVPVYRSKEEKAVSNDE  
EARVGTENEEDFQLEDYIPEIREDDSMENVIMRNKKLGFCDRIMHFYSAPFSKFVG▶▶S2

*h*TRPM2:

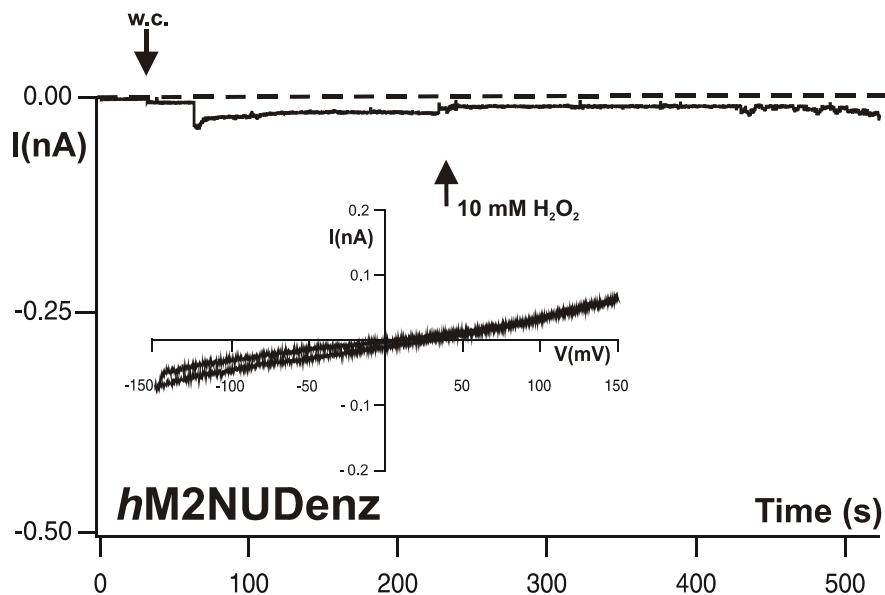
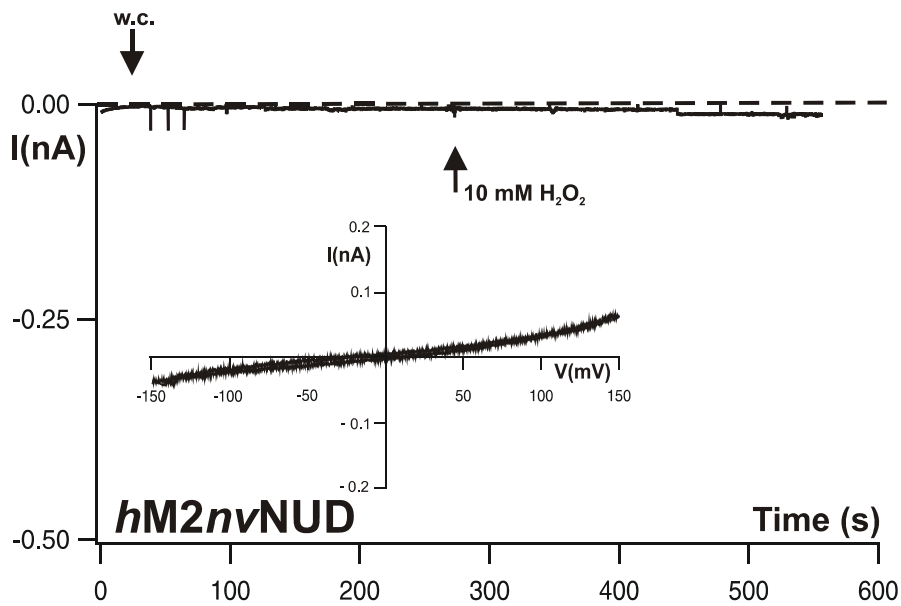
S1◀◀TGLISFREKRLQDVGTAAARARAFFTAPVVVFHL▶▶S2

*h*TRPM3:

S1◀◀SLEFKNKDDMPYMSQAQEIHLOEKEAEEPEKPTKEKEEEDMELTAMLGRNNGESSRKK  
DEEEVQSKHRLIPLGRKIYEFYNAPIVKFWF▶▶S2

**Supplementary Figure 4. Sequence similarity between the putative S1-S2 linker of *nv*TRPM2, *h*TRPM2 and *h*TRPM3**

Amino acid sequences (*nv*TRPM2: aa 730-843; *h*TRPM2: aa 768-801; *h*TRPM3: aa 812-900) of the putative extracellular linker region between transmembrane segments S1 and S2. The respective sequence matches are highlighted (red for *nv*TRPM2 and *h*TRPM2, green for *nv*TRPM2 and *h*TRPM3).



**Supplementary Figure 5. Sensitivity of *hTRPM2* chimeras with alternative NUDT9 domains to intracellular ADPR and extracellular  $H_2O_2$ .**

Representative whole-cell patch clamp experiments in which the variants *hTRPM2-nvNUD* (*hTRPM2* with NUDT9 domain of *nvTRPM2*) or *hTRPM2-NUDenz* (*hTRPM2* with NUDT9 domain of the human NUDT9 enzyme) were stimulated with 0.6 mM ADPR and 1  $\mu$ M  $Ca^{2+}$  in the pipette solution and after several minutes additionally stimulated by extracellular application of 10 mM  $H_2O_2$  (as indicated by an arrow). The corresponding I/V curves are given in the inset figure. Similar results were obtained from at least 6 independent experiments.