Supporting information

Human Phosphoglycerate Dehydrogenase Produces the Oncometabolite D-2-Hydroxyglutarate

Jing Fan^{1,3,7}, Xin Teng^{1,3,7}, Ling Liu^{1,3}, Katherine R. Mattaini⁵, Ryan E. Looper², Matthew G. Vander Heiden^{5,6}, Joshua D. Rabinowitz^{1,3,4}

¹Lewis-Sigler Institute for Integrative Genomics, Princeton University, Princeton, NJ 08544

²Department of Chemistry, University of Utah, Salt lake city, Utah 84112

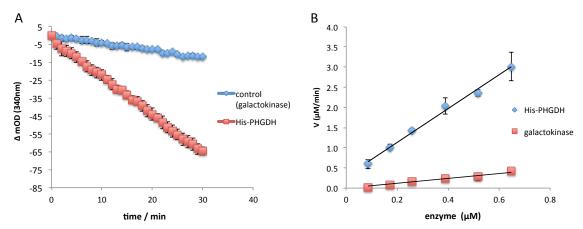
³Department of Chemistry and Molecular Biology, Princeton University, Princeton, NJ 08544

⁴The Cancer Institute of New Jersey, New Brunswick, New Jersey 08903

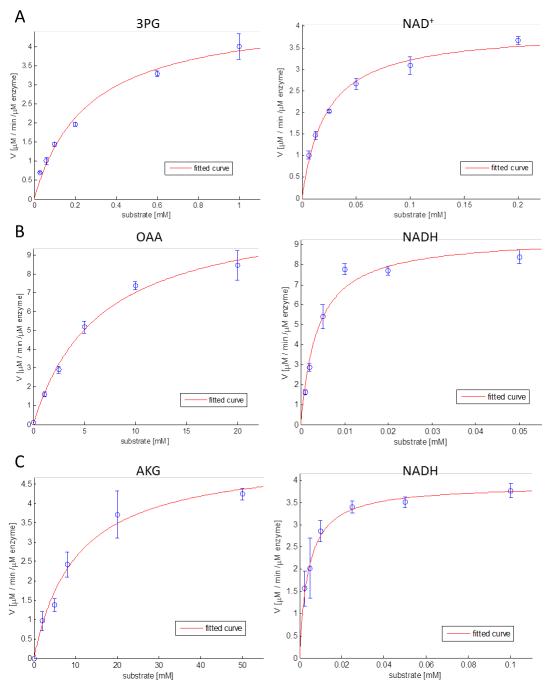
⁵Koch Institute and Department of Biology, MIT, Cambridge, MA 02139

⁶Dana-Farber Cancer Institute, Boston, MA 02115

⁷These authors contribute equally



Supplementary Figure 1. PHGDH catalyzes AKG reduction. (A) NADH-dependent AKG reduction was tested using 5 mM AKG and 0.5 mM NADH. Reaction rate was measured by the NADH absorbance at 340nm. The rate of decrease in NADH absorbance catalyzed by His-PHGDH was compared against same reaction using same amount of His-galactokinase in place of His-PHGDH. (B) NADH oxidation rate in present of AKG and various amount of His-PHGDH or His- galactokinase.



Supplementary Figure 2. PHGDH reaction kinetics. Initial reaction rates with saturating concentration of one substrate and varying concentrations of the other substrate. Data were fitted to the Michaelis–Menten equation by non-linear least squares. Fitting result shown as red line. (A) NAD⁺-dependent 3-phosphoglycerate oxidation. (B) NADH-dependent OAA reduction. (C) NADH-dependent AKG reduction.