

Supporting Information

**Structural basis for acceptor-substrate recognition of UDP-glucose:
anthocyanidin 3-O-glucosyltransferase from *Clitoria ternatea***

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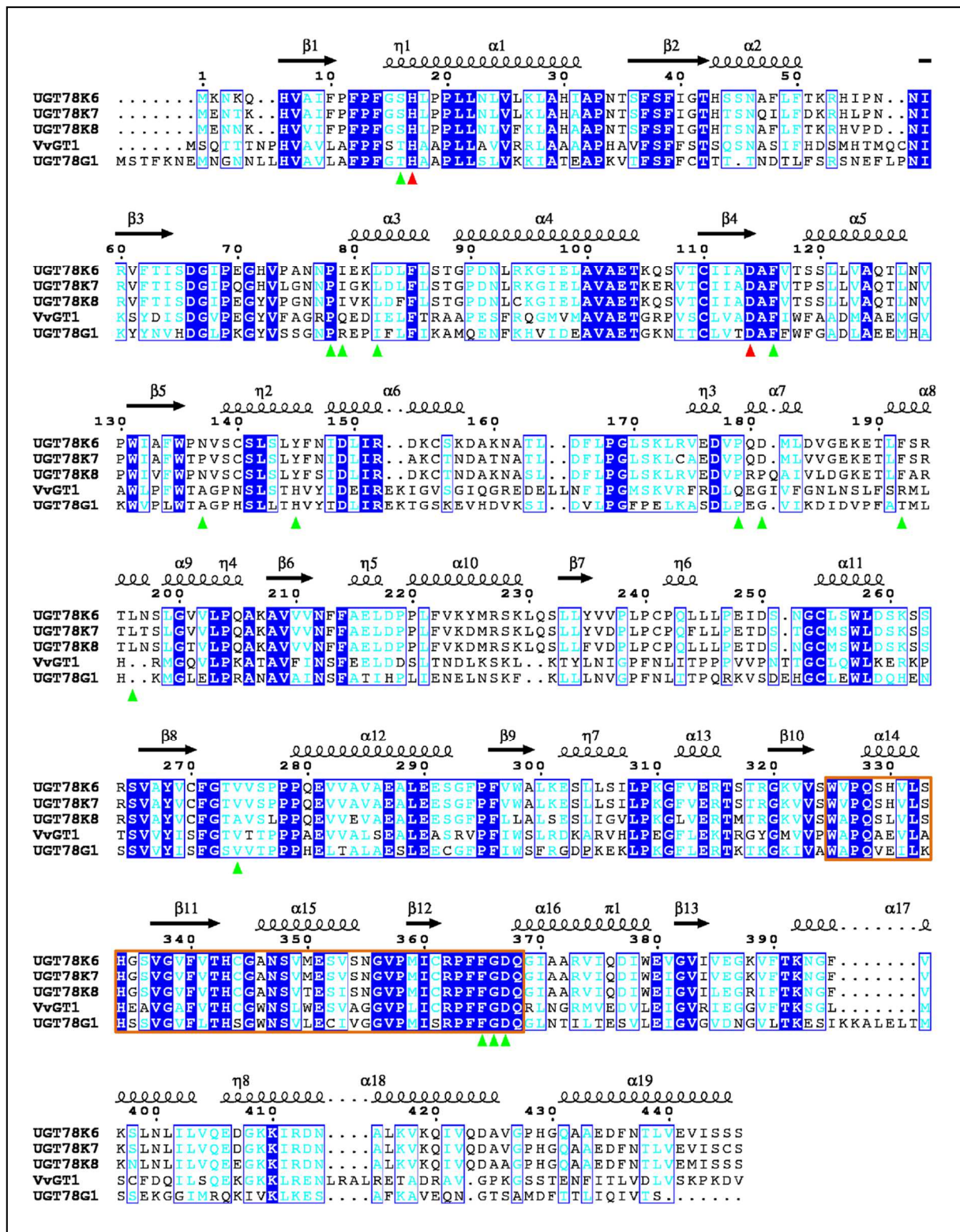


Figure S1. Amino acid sequence alignment of UGT78K6 with the homologous flavonoid UGTs. UGT78K7 (UDP-glucose: flavonoid 3-*O*-glucosyltransferase) and UGT78K8 (UDP-glucose: anthocyanin 3',5'-*O*-glucosyltransferase) from *Clitoria ternatea*,¹ showing high sequence identities of 92% and 87% with UGT78K6, respectively, were added to the alignment. The homologous UGTs

detected by the Dali server² are as follows: VvGT1 from *Vitis vinifera* (PDB ID: 2C1Z, a flavonoid UGT that functions in anthocyanin biosynthesis³) and UGT78G1 from *Medicago truncatula* (PDB ID: 3HBF, an (iso)flavonoid UGT in anthocyanin biosynthesis⁴). The secondary structure elements observed in the UGT78K6 structure are shown above the alignment. Identical residues in all sequences are highlighted in blue. Equivalent residues calculated considering their physic-chemical properties in each column are indicated in cyan letters and enclosed in blue boxes. The proposed His-Asp catalytic dyad and the residues involved in the acceptor binding in the delphinidin-bound form of UGT78K6 are indicated with red and green triangles, respectively. The UGT signature PSPG motif (residues 325-368) is indicated with orange boxes. The sequence alignment was performed by *CLUSTAL-W*⁵, and represented with *ESPrpt*⁶.

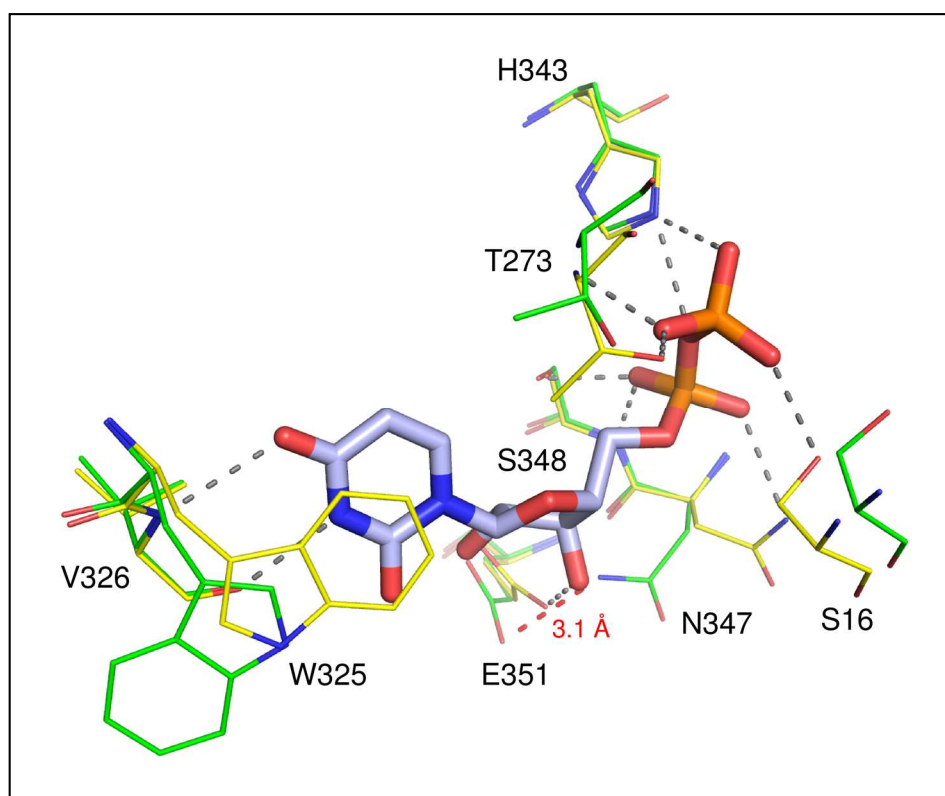


Figure S2. Superimposed structures of the unliganded form (green carbon) and the UDP-bound form (yellow carbon) of UGT78K6. The UDP moiety is shown as a stick model. Residues involved in the UDP binding are shown as lines and labeled. Hydrogen bonds are depicted with dotted lines. In particular, the hydrogen bond between the O ϵ 1 oxygen of Glu351 and the N δ 2 nitrogen of Asn347 in the unligand form is colored in red.

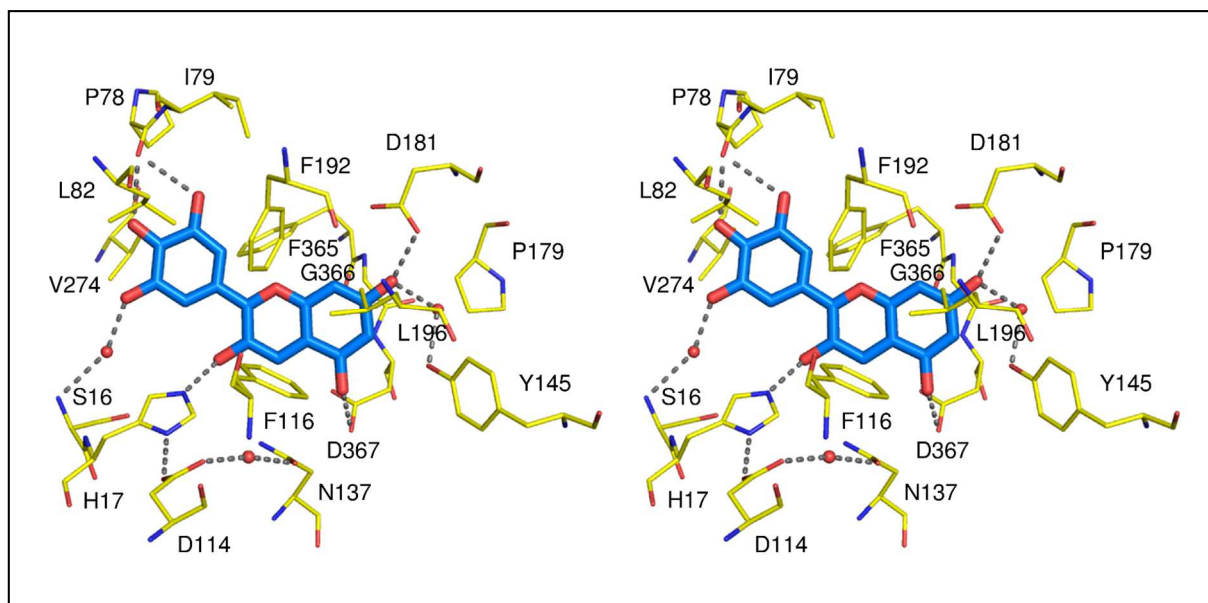


Figure S3. Stereo view of the acceptor-binding site in the delphinidin-bound form of UGT78K6. Residues within a distance of 4 Å around the acceptor substrate are shown as yellow lines and labeled. Hydrogen bonds are depicted with dotted lines.

References

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4. Modolo LV, Li L, Pan H, Blount JW, Dixon RA, Wang X (2009) Crystal structures of glucosyltransferase UGT78G1 reveal the molecular basis for glycosylation and deglycosylation of (iso)flavonoids. *J Mol Biol* 392:1292-1302.
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