### **Supplementary information**





**Supplementary figure 1.** Deacylation of (**a**) L-Ser-(Ec)tRNA<sup>Thr</sup> and (**b**) L-Thr-(Ec)tRNA<sup>Thr</sup> by buffer (closed circles), PfuNTD wild type (open circles) and PfuNTD Y120A/E134A (closed squares). The error bars indicate standard deviation of three independent experiments.



**Supplementary figure 2.** (a) Deacylation of 0.2 uM L-Ser-(Ap)tRNA<sup>Thr</sup> by buffer (closed diamond), 1.5 µM ApThrRS-2 wild type (open circle) and 1.5 µM ApThrRS-2 Y115A/E129A (closed circle). (**b**) Deacylation of 0.2  $\mu$ M L-Ser-(Ap)tRNA<sup>Thr</sup> by buffer (closed diamond), 1.5 µM PabNTD wild type (open circle) and 1.5 µM PabNTD Y120A/E134A (closed circle). The error bars indicate standard deviation of three independent experiments.



**Supplementary figure 3.** Stereoscopic representation of a portion of ApNTD+L-Ser3AA structure showing  $2F_o-F_c$  electron density map contoured at 1.5 $\sigma$ .



**Supplementary figure 4.** Superimposition of L-Ser3AA- (green) and L-Thr3AA-bound (cyan) structures in (**a**) PabNTD (**b**) ApNTD and (**c**) MjNTD. The proposed cognate rejection mechanism based on PabNTD structures had implicated the repositioning of Tyr120 side chain upon accommodation of extra γ-methyl group of threonine and a concomitant movement of adjacent Lys121 leading to steric exclusion of putative catalytic water Wat1<sup>1</sup>.



**Supplementary figure 5.** Deacylation of (**a**) L-Ser-(Ec)tRNAThr and (**b**) L-Thr-(Ec)tRNAThr by buffer (closed circles), MjNTD wild type (open circles), Y121A (closed triangles), E135A (open triangles) and Y121A/E135A (closed squares). The error bars indicate standard deviation of three independent experiments.



**Supplementary figure 6.** Interaction distances of the ligand in the pocket. Interactions of L-Ser3AA atoms are represented by green bars and that of L-Thr3AA atoms by red bars. The atoms belonging to adenosine moiety are in the yellow region while the atoms from amino acid moiety are in the pink region.



**Supplementary figure 7.** (**a**) The average interaction distance of ligand atoms in multiple crystal structures of ApNTD. L-Ser3AA atoms are represented in green bars and L-Thr3AA atoms in red bars. The atoms belonging to adenosine moiety are in the yellow region while the atoms from amino acid moiety are in the pink region. The L-Thr3AA-bound structures show a general loosening of interactions of the aminoacyl moiety compared to L-Ser3AAbound structures. Overlap of 4 crystal structures of ApNTD in complex with (**b**) L-Ser3AA and (**c**) L-Thr3AA. The maximum displacement in Cα of L-Ser3AA and Wat1 are 0.22 Å and 0.41 Å respectively in L-Ser3AA-bound structures. In L-Thr3AA-bound structures, the maximum displacement in Cα of L-Thr3AA is 0.98 Å while Wat1 is observed in only one structure.



**Supplementary figure 8.** (**a**) Overlap of L-Ser3AA-bound structures (green) and L-Thr3AAbound structures (cyan) of PabNTD. Both L-Ser3AA and L-Thr3AA are rigidly fixed without any significant deviation. Wat1 is present in 13 out of 14 observations of L-Ser3AA and 0 out of 6 observations of L-Thr3AA. (**b**) Overlap of L-Ser3AA-bound structures (green and transparent) and L-Thr3AA-bound structures (cyan) of MjNTD. While Wat1 is present in both structures, there is a significant repositioning of the threonyl moiety with respect to the seryl moiety.



**Supplementary figure 9.** Modeling the oxyanion transition state (green) of (**a**) L-Seradenosine ester and (**b**) L-Thr-adenosine ester on the corresponding substrate analogs (pink) in the active site of ApNTD does not show any incompatibility in the case of L-Thradenosine ester.



**Supplementary figure 10.** The interaction distances show a loosening of interactions of the threonyl moiety as observed earlier for the wild type.



**Supplementary figure 11.** The interaction distances do not show any loosening of interactions of the threonyl moiety. Some interactions in the L-Ser3AA-bound structures are broken because the β-OH group of L-Ser3AA is oriented differently from that of L-Thr3AA.



**Supplementary figure 12.** Evidence against the role of His83 in catalysis or substrate specificity. (**a**) Deacylation of L-Ser-(Ec)tRNA<sup>Thr</sup>, (**b**) Imidazole rescue assay in the presence of 0.1 M imidazole pH 7.0, (**c**) Deacylation of Gly-tRNAGly, (**d**) Deacylation of L-Thr- (Ec)tRNAThr. The representations used in all the plots are: buffer (closed circles), PabNTD H83A (open circles), ApNTD H77A (closed triangles) and ApNTD wild type (open triangles). The error bars indicate standard deviation of three independent experiments. (**e**) Structure-based multiple sequence alignment showing that His83 (marked by yellow star) is not conserved across the DTD-like fold. All deacylation experiments were done in triplicates except imidazole rescue assay which was done once.



**Supplementary figure 13.** Evidence against the role of Lys121 in catalysis or substrate specificity. Deacylation of (**a**) L-Ser-(Ec)tRNA<sup>Thr</sup> and (**e**) L-Thr-(Ec)tRNA<sup>Thr</sup> by buffer (closed circles), PabNTD K121M (open circles), ApNTD K116M (closed triangles) and MjNTD K122M (open triangles). The error bars indicate standard deviation of three independent experiments. Structural overlap of wild type and K to M mutants of (**b**) PabNTD and (**c**) ApNTD in complex with L-Ser3AA. The waters WatK1 and WatK2 (purple) in K to M mutants are significantly repositioned compared to Wat1 (red) in the wild type. The ITC binding studies of PabK121M with (**d**) L-Ser3AA and (**h**) L-Thr3AA show a ~10-fold and ~3-fold increase in the affinity for L-Ser3AA and L-Thr3AA respectively compared to the wild type. Structural overlap of L-Ser3AA (green) and L-Thr3AA (cyan) complexes of (**f**) PabNTD K121M and (**g**) ApNTD K116M shows a similar repositioning of the Waters in the reaction site providing the mechanistic basis for lack of deacylation activity against both L-Ser-tRNAThr and L-Thr-tRNAThr. (**i**) Structure-based multiple sequence alignment shows that the Lys (marked by a yellow star) is replaced by a Met in DTD.



**Supplementary figure 14.** Percentage aminoacylation of (Ap)tRNA<sup>Thr</sup> with respect to time, along with a representative TLC after S1 digestion. The error bars indicate standard deviation of three independent experiments.



**Supplementary figure 15**. A representative TLC run showing aminoacyl-AMP and AMP after S1 nuclease digestion. Deacylation of L-Ser-tRNAThr and L-Thr-tRNAThr with ApNTD wild type. Substrate preparations contain at least 50% aminoacylated tRNA.

# **Supplementary tables**

**Supplementary table 1. All known mutations in proofreading domains that lead to deacylation of cognate aminoacyl-tRNA.**





# **Supplementary table 2. Data collection and refinement statistics.**

\*Values in parentheses are for highest-resolution shell



# **Supplementary table 3. Data collection and refinement statistics.**

\*Values in parentheses are for highest-resolution shell



# **Supplementary table 4. Data collection and refinement statistics.**

\*Values in parentheses are for highest-resolution shell



# **Supplementary table 5. Data collection and refinement statistics.**

\*Values in parentheses are for highest-resolution shell



**Supplementary table 6. Data collection and refinement statistics.**

\*Values in parentheses are for highest-resolution shell

### **Supplementary References**

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