

Supplementary Materials

Structural and biochemical characterization of the nucleoside hydrolase from *C.*

elegans reveals the role of two active site cysteine residues in catalysis

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Supplementary Information: Figures and Table

Figure S1-S3

Table S1

Figure S1. Sequence alignment of representatives of the three homology groups of nucleoside hydrolases. 15 organisms of each group are selected and aligned separately. The first 15 (starting from Yeik), second 15 (starting from *T.vivax*) and the last 15 (starting from *C.elegans*) correspond to group I, II and III NHs respectively. Residues within an orange colored box correspond to either the β 3- α 3 loop (loop 1) or the C-terminus of α 9 (loop2). Residues highlighted in yellow correspond to C42 of CeNH. This position corresponds to an asparagine in group I, an aspartate in group II and is variable in group III NHs. Residues highlighted in green are the conserved histidine, tryptophan and cysteine for group I, II and III NHs respectively.

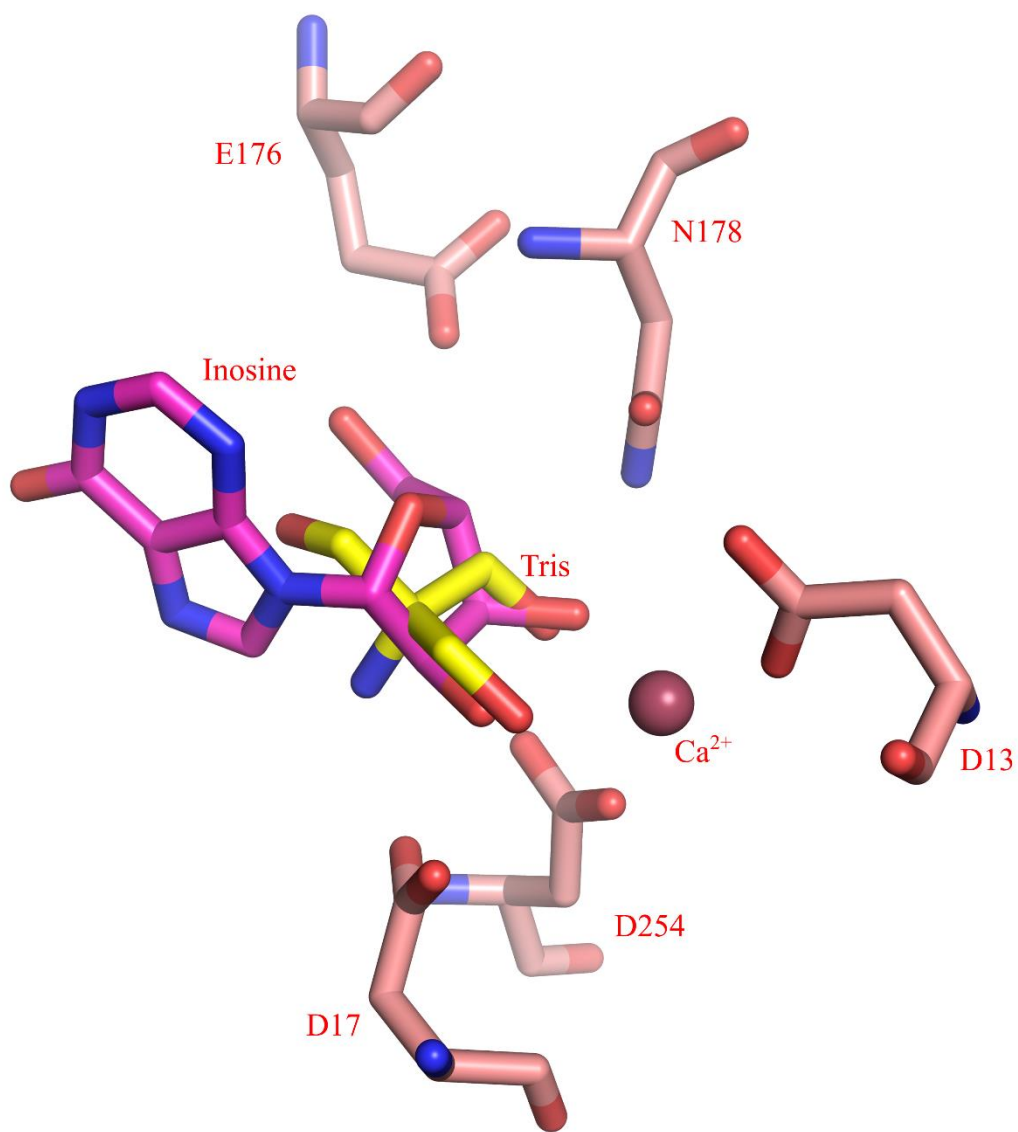


Figure S2. Overlay of the best docking conformation of inosine and the active site-bound Tris molecule observed in the CeNH structure. The residues within interaction distance of the 2', 3' and 5' hydroxyl groups of inosine and the corresponding hydroxyl groups of Tris are shown as sticks. Ca^{2+} is shown as a red sphere. The Tris and inosine molecules are shown as sticks with yellow and magenta carbons respectively.

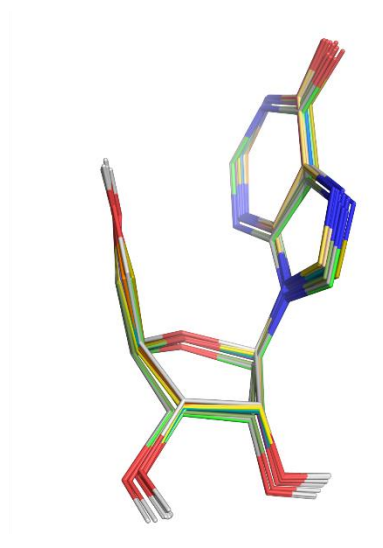


Figure S3. Superposition of 17 out of 20 minimum energy conformations of inosine docked to the CeNH active site, starting from an inosine conformation taken from the Yeik-inosine crystal structure (PDB 3B9X). 3 higher energy outliers with an entirely different conformation are rejected and are not shown here.

Table S1. SAXS data collection statistics and derived parameters.

Data-collection parameters	
X-Ray Source	BioSAXS (Rigaku)
Wavelength	1.54 Å
q range (Å ⁻¹)*	0.0094-0.6880
Protein concentrations (mg/ml)- volume (µl)	
Protein concentrations (mg/ml)- volume (µl)	1.5-8.0 mg/ml -70 µl
Temperature (K)	283
Structural parameters	
I(0) (relative) from P(R)	24.46 ± 0.05
R _g (Å) from P(R)	37.7 ± 0.1
I(0) (relative) from Guinier	24.56 ± 0.07
R _g (Å) from Guinier	37.7 ± 0.1
D _{max} (Å)	125 ± 5
Porod volume (Å ³)	277109
Molecular mass determination (kDa)	
From Porod volume ($V_{\text{porod}}/1.7$)	163.0
From Q _R (q=0.25 Å ⁻¹)	135.0
From Sequence (including tag)	154.0
Data processing software	
Primary data reduction	ATSAS for BioSAXS (Rigaku)
Data Processing	PRIMUS, SCATTER, GNOM
Computation of model intensities	CRY SOL

Abbreviations: I(0), extrapolated scattering intensity at zero angle; R_g, radius of gyration calculated using either Guinier approximation (from Guinier) or the indirect Fourier transform package GNOM [from P(R)], D_{max}, maximal particle dimension; V_p, Porod volume.

*Momentum transfer $|q| = 4\pi\sin(\theta)/\lambda$.