

# Supporting Information

Crowe et al. 10.1073/pnas.1717015115

## Characterization of Metabolites

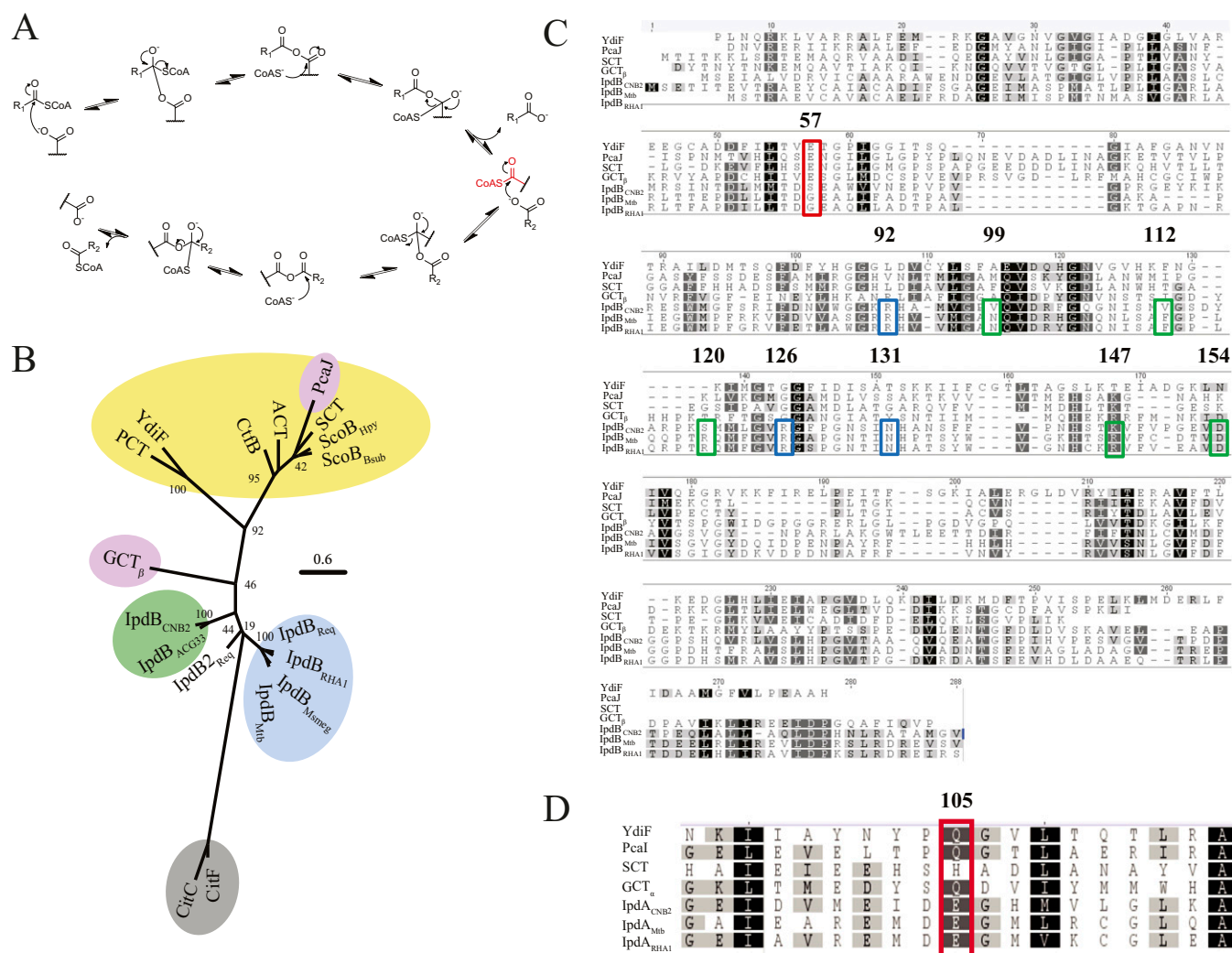
**COCHEA-CoA.**  $C_{32}H_{49}N_7O_{20}P_3S^+$  predicted  $[M + H]^+ = 976.1960$ ; electrospray ionization (ESI)-MS:  $[M + H]^+ = 976.1974$  (1.4 ppm from prediction).

$$\lambda_{\max} = 252\text{nm} (\epsilon_{252} = 17.2 \text{ mM}^{-1} \cdot \text{cm}^{-1})$$

**MOODA-CoA.**  $C_{30}H_{49}N_7O_{20}P_3S^+$  predicted  $[M + H]^+ = 952.1970$ ; ESI-MS:  $[M + H]^+ = 952.1989$  (2.4 ppm from prediction).

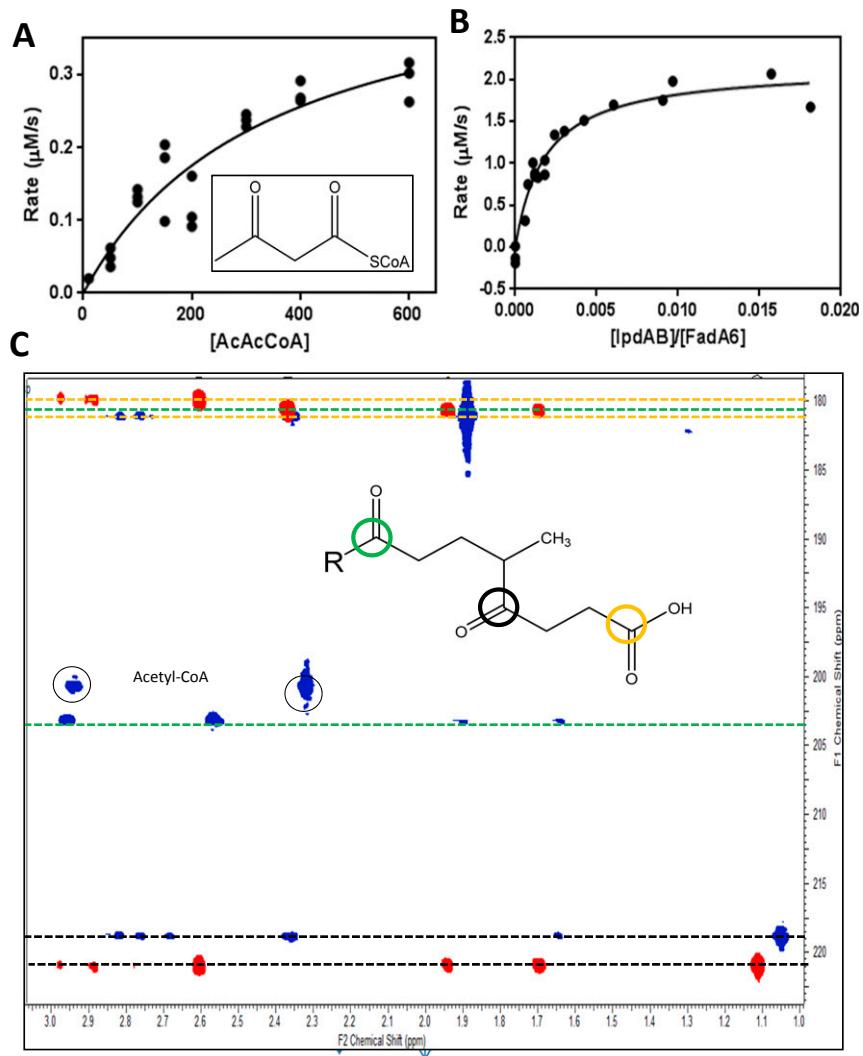
$$\lambda_{\max} = 258 \text{ nm} (\epsilon_{258} = 11.9 \text{ mM}^{-1} \cdot \text{cm}^{-1}, \epsilon_{252} = 10.4 \text{ mM}^{-1} \cdot \text{cm}^{-1})$$

$^1\text{H-NMR}$  (600 MHz,  $\text{D}_2\text{O}$ ):  $\delta(\text{ppm}) = 8.53$  (s, 1H), 8.24 (s, 1H), 6.2 (d, 1H), 4.65 (s, 1H), 4.2 (s, 2H), 4.0 (s, 2H), 3.8 (m, 1H), 3.6–3.5 (m, 2H), 3.50 (q, 2H), 3.49 (m, 3H), 3.30–3.45 (m, 4H), 2.95 (q, 2H), 2.83 (m, 1H), 2.73 (m, 1H), 2.68 (m, 1H), 2.58 (q, 2H), 2.3–2.4 (m, 4H), 1.64 (m, 1H), 1.05 (d, 3H), 0.86 (s, 3H), 0.72 (s, 3H).

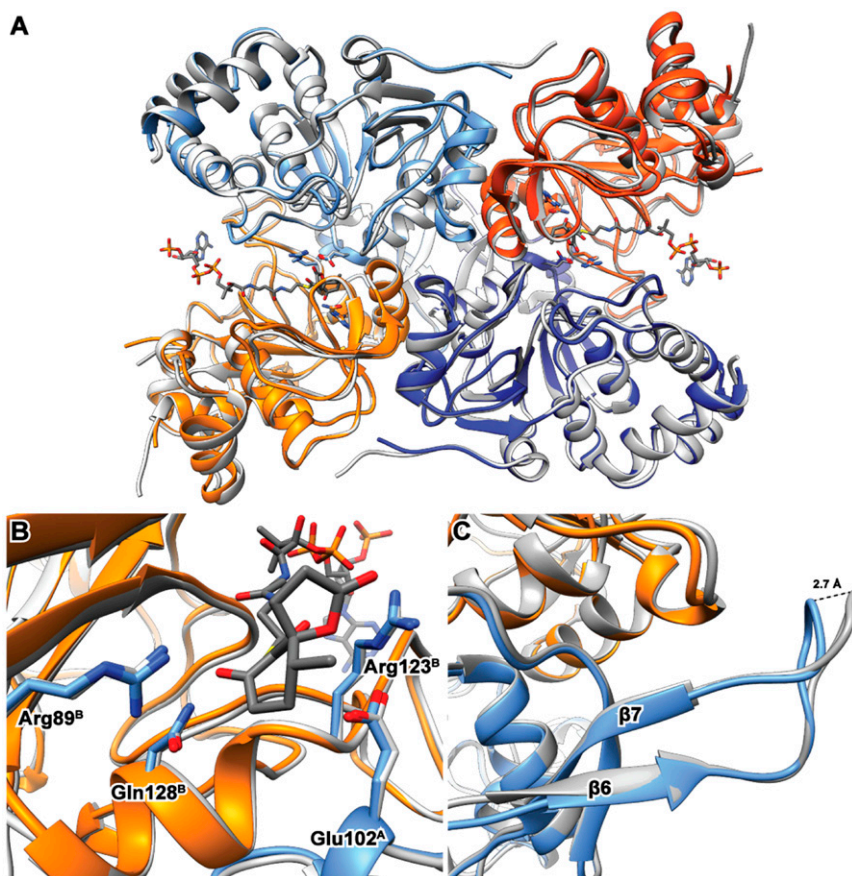


**Fig. S1.** Additional bioinformatic analysis of IpdAB and CoTs. (A) Conserved ping-pong mechanism of class I CoTs. The species in red represents the glutamyl-CoA intermediate. (B) Bioinformatic analysis of IpdAB and homologs. Phylogenetic tree displaying IpdB and  $\beta$ -subunits from class I and II CoTs. Shaded regions indicate gram-positive IpdB (blue), gram-negative IpdB (green), or class I  $\beta$ -keto-CoA (purple), class I (yellow), and class II (gray) CoTs. Proteins displayed are IpdB from *R. jostii* RHA1 (IpdB<sub>RHA1</sub>), *R. equi* (IpdB<sub>Req</sub>; IpdB2<sub>Req</sub>), *M. smegmatis* (IpdB<sub>Msmeg</sub>), *Mtb* (IpdB<sub>Mtb</sub>), *S. denitrificans* (IpdB<sub>ACG33</sub>), and *C. testosteroni* CNB-2 (IpdB<sub>CNB-2</sub>);  $\beta$ -ketoacyl-CoT from *P. putida* (PcaI); glutaconate CoT from *A. fermentans* (GCT), citrate lyases (CitC), and *C. argentinense* (CitF); butyrate-acetoacetate CoT from *C. acetobutylicum* (CtfB); acetate CoTs from *E. coli* (ACT and YdiF); succinyl-CoTs from *B. subtilis* (ScoB<sub>Bsub</sub>), *H. pylori* (ScoB<sub>Hpy</sub>), pig heart (SCT); and propionyl-CoT from *C. propionicum* (PCT). Additional information is available in Supporting Information. Numbers in the tree correspond to nonparametric bootstrap values from 100 maximum-likelihood calculations. (B) Amino acid alignment of IpdB (C) and IpdA (D). Red box indicates location of highly conserved catalytic glutamic acid in class I CoTs (C) or IpdA orthologs (D). Blue and green boxes indicate confirmed catalytic residues and CoA binding residues, respectively. Numbering corresponds to residue number in IpdB<sub>RHA1</sub>.

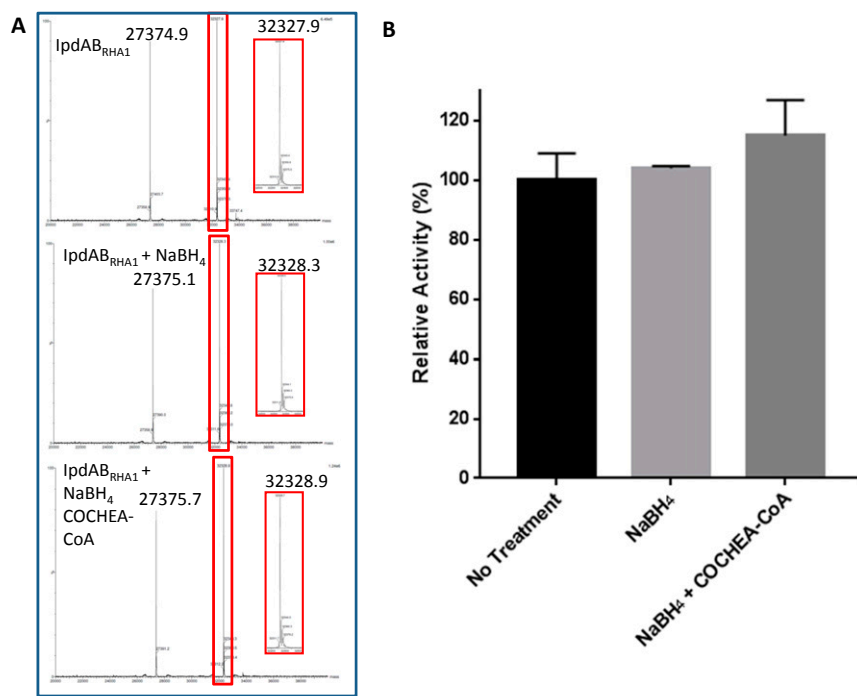




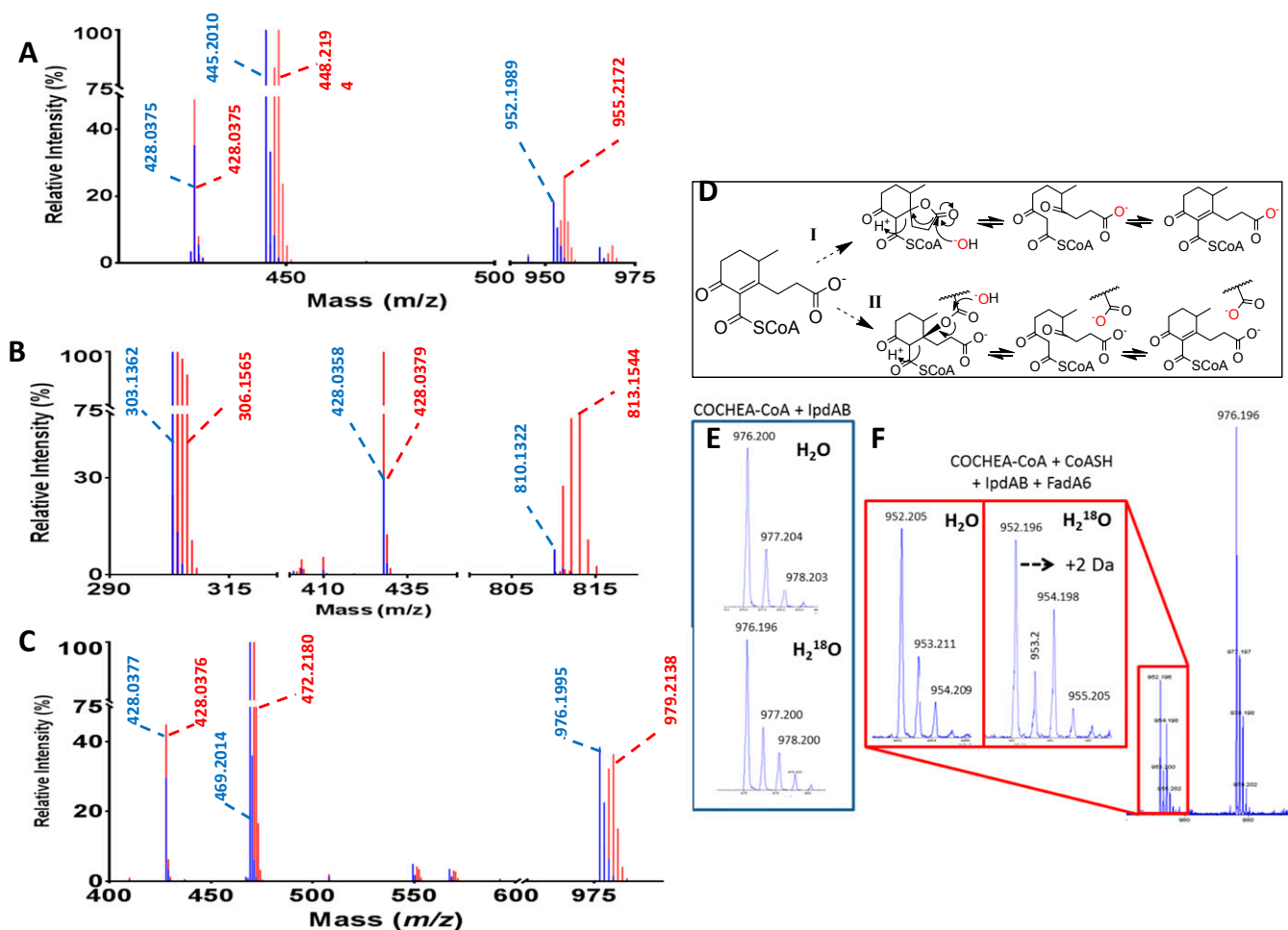
**Fig. S3.** FadA6 is a  $\beta$ -keto-CoA thiolase. (A) Steady-state kinetic analysis of FadA6 with acetoacetyl-CoA (*Inset*). Initial velocities were determined by monitoring the loss of absorbance at 310 nm due to thiolytic activity of the acetoacetyl-CoA-Mg<sup>2+</sup> enolate in HEPES, pH 7.5, and 10 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub> (*I* = 0.05 M). (B) Effect on the mole ratio between lpdAB and FadA6 on *in vitro* turnover of COCHEA-CoA to MOODA-CoA. Curves for A and B indicate best squares least fit of the Michaelis-Menten equation to the data as calculated by Origin. (C) The <sup>1</sup>H-<sup>13</sup>C HMBC NMR spectra of MOODA-CoA (blue) and MOODA (red). Data were collected on a Bruker 600-MHz spectrophotometer using 1 mM MOODA-CoA dissolved in 400  $\mu$ L D<sub>2</sub>O. Shown is the 180–230 ppm region containing the carbonyl carbons identified in the *Inset*.



**Fig. S4.** Overlay of IpdAB<sub>Mtb</sub> and IpdAB<sub>RHA1</sub>-COCHEA-CoA structures. (A) Superposition of the heterotetramers. (B) Overlay of the respective active sites and orientation of catalytic residues. (C) Conformational differences of the 10-residue loop between  $\beta$ -sheets 6 and 7. Distance measurement is from C <sub>$\alpha$</sub>  of IpdA<sub>Mtb</sub>. Coloring represents IpdA<sub>Mtb</sub> (blues shades), IpdB<sub>Mtb</sub> (orange shades), and IpdAB<sub>RHA1</sub> (gray).



**Fig. S5.** Additional NaBH<sub>4</sub> and <sup>18</sup>O experimental data. (A) Intact protein LC-MS of IpdAB<sub>RHA1</sub> treated with sodium borohydride in the presence and absence of COCHEA-CoA. Shown are reconstructed masses. Red boxes indicate the species corresponding to IpdA<sub>RHA1</sub> where an acyl-enzyme intermediate is predicted to be identified as a mass adduct of 760–980 Da. Instrument is accurate to ±1 Da. (B) Treatment with sodium borohydride did not trap an intermediate. Fifty-microliter samples of IpdAB were incubated for 20 min in the presence of the indicated compounds (10 mM sodium phosphate, pH 8.0) then desalted. The specific activity of each sample was determined in the presence of 50 μM COCHEA-CoA, 150 μM CoASH, and 4 μM FadA6 in 200 μL Hepes, 1 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>, pH 7.5 (*I* = 0.01 M) at 25 °C. Activities are reported relative to the no-treatment control. Bars indicate SD (*n* = 3).



**Fig. S6.** Isotopic labeling data. LC-MS/MS spectra of MOODA-CoA (A) and acetyl-CoA (B) produced from 100  $\mu$ M COCHEA-CoA in the presence of 10  $\mu$ M FadA6, 2  $\mu$ M IpdAB, and 125  $\mu$ M CoASH incubated in 10 mM sodium phosphate, pH 8.0, prepared in water (blue) or  $\text{D}_2\text{O}$  (red). Relative mass intensities are displayed. (C) Incubation of 100  $\mu$ M COCHEA-CoA with IpdAB<sub>RHA1</sub> WT (red) or E105A<sup>A</sup> (blue) in the presence of  $\text{D}_2\text{O}$  as described above. (D) Alternate mechanisms of hydrolysis of COCHEA-CoA that are not supported by experimental evidence. (E) The  $^{18}\text{O}$  incorporation into COCHEA-CoA. LC-MS mass spectra of 100  $\mu$ M COCHEA-CoA following incubation with 5  $\mu$ M IpdAB (E) or (F) 2  $\mu$ M IpdAB, 20  $\mu$ M FadA6, and 125  $\mu$ M CoASH in 10 mM sodium phosphate, pH 8.0, prepared in  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  or 97% ( $^{18}\text{O}$  abundance)  $\text{H}_2^{18}\text{O}$ . Red box indicates mass spectra of MOODA-CoA.

**Table S1. Enzymes used in bioinformatic analyses**

Enzyme name	Organism	Accession no.	Oligomer	Amino acid length	Refs.
lpdA	RHA1	WP_011597005	$\alpha_2\beta_2$	296	1
lpdB		WP_011597004		253	
lpdA	Mtb	WP_003900094	$\alpha_2\beta_2$	292	1
lpdB		NP_218069		250	
lpdA	MC <sup>2</sup> 155	WP_011730966	$\alpha_2\beta_2$	295	1
lpdB		WP_011730967		249	
lpdA	<i>R. equi</i>	WP_005515561	$\alpha_2\beta_2$	296	2
lpdB		WP_005515563		249	
lpdA	ACG33	WP_066922609	$\alpha_2\beta_2$	291	3
lpdB		WP_066917840		255	
lpdA	CNB2	WP_012837471	$\alpha_2\beta_2$	292	1
lpdB		WP_012837472		256	
lpdA2	<i>R. equi</i>	CBH46238	$\alpha_2\beta_2$	291	2
lpdB2		WP_013414424		252	
GCT <sub><math>\alpha</math></sub>	<i>A. fermentans</i>	1POI_A*	$\alpha_2\beta_2$	317	4
GCT <sub><math>\beta</math></sub>		1POI_B*		260	
Pcal	<i>P. putida</i>	AEJ14813	$\alpha_2\beta_2$	276	5
PcaJ		WP_063422683		213	
YdiF	<i>E. coli</i>	2AHV*	$\alpha_4$	531	6
PCT	<i>C. propionicum</i>	WP_066048121	$\alpha_4$	524	
CitF	<i>C. argentinense</i>	WP_039636687	— <sup>†</sup>	517	
CitC	<i>E. aerogenes</i>	WP_015368306	— <sup>†</sup>	508	7
ACT <sub><math>\alpha</math></sub>	<i>E. coli</i>	5DBN_A*	$\alpha_2\beta_2$	221	
ACT <sub><math>\beta</math></sub>		5DBN_B*		223	
ScoA	<i>H. pylori</i>	WP_001045174	$\alpha_2\beta_2$	232	
ScoB		WP_015427828		207	
ScoA	<i>B. subtilis</i>	3CDK_A*	$\alpha_2\beta_2$	232	
ScoB		3CDK_B*		207	
CtfA	<i>C. acetobutylicum</i>	WP_010890847	$\alpha_2\beta_2$	218	
CtfB		WP_010890848		221	
SCT	Porcine	3OXO*	$\alpha_4$	488	8

\*PDB ID code provided.

<sup>†</sup>Biological assembly unknown.

- Bergstrand LH, Cardenas E, Holert J, Van Hamme JD, Mohn WW (2016) Delineation of steroid-degrading microorganisms through comparative genomic analysis. *MBio* 7:e00166.
- van der Geize R, Grommen AW, Hessels GI, Jacobs AA, Dijkhuizen L (2011) The steroid catabolic pathway of the intracellular pathogen *Rhodococcus equi* is important for pathogenesis and a target for vaccine development. *PLoS Pathog* 7:e1002181.
- Yang FC, et al. (2016) Integrated multi-omics analyses reveal the biochemical mechanisms and phylogenetic relevance of anaerobic androgen biodegradation in the environment. *ISME J* 10:1967–1983.
- Jacob U, et al. (1997) Glutaconate CoA-transferase from *Acidaminococcus fermentans*: The crystal structure reveals homology with other CoA-transferases. *Structure* 5:415–426.
- Parales RE, Harwood CS (1993) Regulation of the *pcaJ* genes for aromatic acid degradation in *Pseudomonas putida*. *J Bacteriol* 175:5829–5838.
- Rangarajan ES, et al. (2005) Crystallographic trapping of the glutamyl-CoA thioester intermediate of family I CoA transferases. *J Biol Chem* 280:42919–42928.
- Dimroth P, Loyal R, Eggerer H (1977) Characterization of the isolated transferase subunit of citrate lyase as a CoA-Transferase. Evidence against a covalent enzyme-substrate intermediate. *Eur J Biochem* 80:479–488.
- Fraser ME, Hayakawa K, Brown WD (2010) Catalytic role of the conformational change in succinyl-CoA:3-oxoacid CoA transferase on binding CoA. *Biochemistry* 49:10319–10328.

**Table S2. X-ray crystallographic data collection and refinement statistics**

Data collection and refinement	IpdAB <sub>Mtb</sub> WT (twinned)	IpdAB <sub>Mtb</sub> WT (no twin)	IpdAB <sub>RHA1</sub> WT	IpdAB <sub>RHA1</sub> E105 <sup>A</sup> COCHEMA-CoA	IpdAB <sub>RHA1</sub> WT-COCHEMA-CoA
<b>Data collection</b>					
Wavelength	0.97777	0.97777	0.97948	0.97874	1.54
Resolution range	66.88–2.1 (2.175–2.1)	88.86–2.1 (2.175–2.1)	48.73–1.70 (1.76–1.70)	47.94–1.40 (1.45–1.40)	48.02–1.60 (1.66–1.60)
Space group	P 2 <sub>1</sub>	P 2 <sub>1</sub>	P 4 <sub>3</sub> 2 <sub>1</sub> 2	P 4 <sub>3</sub> 2 <sub>1</sub> 2	P 4 <sub>3</sub> 2 <sub>1</sub> 2
Unit cell, Å, Å, Å, °, °	66.8779 133.823 118.845 90 90.2304 90	66.8779 133.823 118.845 90 90.2304 90	68.91 68.91 241.37 90 90 90	69.17 69.17 241.87 90 90 90	69.29 69.29 241.86 90 90 90
Total reflections	456,639 (37,871)	456,641 (37,875)	522,304 (51,305)	819,431 (75,359)	837,439 (27,240)
Unique reflections	119,966 (10,849)	119,967 (10,850)	65,026 (6,374)	116,083 (11,331)	77,704 (6,844)
Multiplicity	3.8 (3.5)	3.8 (3.5)	8.0 (8.0)	7.1 (6.7)	10.8 (4.0)
Completeness, %	98.60 (89.74)	98.60 (89.74)	1.00 (1.00)	1.00 (0.99)	0.99 (0.89)
Mean I/sigma (I)	11.66 (5.33)	11.66 (5.33)	16.54 (2.31)	20.62 (1.53)	31.31 (2.13)
Wilson B-factor	23.30	23.29	18.06	16.09	21.51
R-merge	0.07415 (0.1848)	0.07415 (0.1849)	0.09076 (0.9778)	0.0541 (1.336)	0.0436 (0.4061)
R-meas	0.08621 (0.2177)	0.08621 (0.2177)	0.09699 (1.044)	0.05838 (1.448)	0.04563 (0.4612)
CC1/2	0.995 (0.944)	0.995 (0.945)	0.999 (0.818)	1.00 (0.624)	1.00 (0.934)
CC*	0.999 (0.986)	0.999 (0.986)	1.00 (0.949)	1.00 (0.877)	1.00 (0.983)
<b>Refinement</b>					
Reflections used in refinement	119,965 (10,849)	119,966 (10,850)	65,021 (6,374)	116,047 (11,327)	77,599 (6,823)
Reflections used for R-free	5,983 (493)	5,983 (493)	3,311 (347)	5,804 (567)	3,838 (357)
R-work	0.1462 (0.2567)	0.2411 (0.2351)	0.1611 (0.2257)	0.1504 (0.2756)	0.1610 (0.4059)
R-free	0.1772 (0.2891)	0.2741 (0.2867)	0.1916 (0.2508)	0.1716 (0.2766)	0.1886 (0.3955)
CC(work)	0.856 (0.807)	0.861 (0.822)	0.971 (0.911)	0.978 (0.830)	0.973 (0.903)
CC(free)	0.857 (0.709)	0.853 (0.682)	0.962 (0.893)	0.971 (0.776)	0.964 (0.880)
No. of nonhydrogen atoms	17,607	17,607	4,700	5,014	4,874
Macromolecules	16,612	16,612	4,148	4,215	4,183
Ligands	995	995	79	78	78
Protein residues	2,164	2,164	551	543	542
RMS bonds, Å	0.017	0.013	0.006	0.006	0.006
RMS angles, °	1.67	1.49	0.83	0.92	0.93
Ramachandran favored, %	95.95	95.95	97	97	98
Ramachandran allowed, %	3.77	3.82	3	2.5	2.4
Ramachandran outliers, %	0.28	0.23	0	0	0
Rotamer outliers, %	1.99	1.23	0.23	0.45	0.23
Clash score	2.13	2.35	1.56	2.01	3.23
Average B-factor, Å <sup>2</sup>	26.10	25.33	23.6	25.4	27.0
Macromolecules	25.82	25.02	21.3	22.0	24.3
Ligands		71.7	71.7	66.3	71.9
Solvent	30.76	30.35	35.7	40.4	39.6
No. of TLS groups	NA	NA	19	18	18

Atomic coordinates were deposited in the PDB as WT IpdAB<sub>Mtb</sub> (6CON), WT IpdAB<sub>RHA1</sub> (6COI), and WT IpdAB<sub>RHA1</sub>:COCHEMA-CoA (6COJ), and WT IpdAB<sub>RHA1</sub>:COCHEMA-CoA (6CO9). NA, not applicable; TLS, Translation/Libration/Screw.