1	O-fucosylation of thrombospondin-like repeats is required for processing of MIC2 and for
2	efficient host cell invasion by Toxoplasma gondii tachyzoites
3	
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9	Supporting Information
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15 Supporting Information

16

17 Supporting Experimental Procedures

18 Synthesis of Glc-β-1,3-Fuc-α-KLH (1-4).



20 *Scheme 1*. Preparation of fucoside acceptor (compound 7)

21

2-Azidoethanol (1). Sodium azide (1.4 eq.) was dissolved in water (5 ml/1 g of sodium azide) at
RT and 2-chloroethanol was added to the solution. The reaction mixture was stirred at 30 °C for 1
h and then at 70 °C for 72 h. The resulting solution was cooled to room temperature, saturated
with Na₂SO₄, and extracted with dichloromethane. The combined organic layers were dried over
anhydrous Na₂SO₄ and concentrated on a rotary evaporator to give 2-azidoethanol (1) (92%
yield).

28 α/β -Azidoethyl fucoside (2). α/β L-fucose mixture, Dowex-50 (120 mg/mmol) and 4 Å 29 molecular sieves were taken together in a two-neck round bottom flask and followed by addition 30 of (1) (4 ml/mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at 80-90 °C for 2 h. After completion of the 31 reaction, the reaction mixture was filtered through cotton funnel and resin was washed thoroughly 32 with distilled MeOH. The filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure to get the crude 33 residue. The mixture contained both α/β -azidoethyl fucoside (2) and residue 2-azidoethanol. It 34 was not further purified and used in the next step for peracetylation.

35 **Peracetylated** α -azidoethyl fucoside (3). DMAP (catalytic amount) and acetic anhydride (12) 36 eq.) were added dropwise under N_2 to (2). The reaction was continued with stirring for 12 h at 37 RT. After completion of the reaction (TLC: hexane/ethyl acetate = 2/1), two to three cubes of ice 38 were added and stirred. The reaction mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate and washed with 1 M 39 HCl, saturated NaHCO₃, and brine. The combined organic layers were dried over anhydrous 40 Na₂SO₄, filtered and the filtrate was concentrated to dryness under vacuum. Column 41 chromatography (230-400 mesh) was carried out using solvent hexane/ethyl acetate = 4/1 to separate the α - and β - isomers, yield for α -isomer (3) in the two steps 60%. For α -isomer, ¹H 42 NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ ppm: 1.16 (d, 3H, H-6, J = 6.4 Hz), 2.00 (s, 3H, -COCH₃), 2.08 (s, 43 44 3H, -COCH₃), 2.17 (s, 3H, -COCH₃), 3.43 (m, 2H, -CH₂), 3.62 (m, 1H, -CH_a), 3.86 (m, 1H, -45 CH_b), 4.18 (q, 1H, H-5, J = 6.4 Hz), 5.12 (d, 1H, H-4, J = 4.0 Hz), 5.14 (dd, 1H, H-3, J = 4.0, 46 10.0 Hz), 5.32 (d, 1H, H-1, J = 3.2 Hz), 5.38 (dd, 1H, H-2, J = 3.2, 10.0 Hz). 47 α -Azidoethyl fucoside (4). To a well-stirred solution of peracetylated α -azidoethyl fucoside in 48 MeOH (4 ml/mmol) was added catalytic amount of MeONa and stirring was continued for 2 h at

50 mixture was diluted with MeOH and neutralized with Amberlyst 15 until pH 7. Resin was filtered

room temperature. After TLC (hexane/ethyl acetate = 3/2) showed no starting material, reaction

51 off and the filtrate was concentrated to yield the compound quantitatively.

49

52 **3,4-protected** α -azidoethyl fucoside (5). Compound 4 was dissolved in dry dichloromethane (5

ml/mmol) with 4 Å molecular sieves and a speck of TsOH under Ar. Triethyl orthobenzoate (4 eq.) was slowly added to the mixture and stirred at RT overnight. After completion of the reaction (TLC: hexane/ethyl acetate = 1/1), a small amount of NaOH was added and the mixture was filtered. The filtrate was co-evaporate with toluene to yield brown liquid as the product.

57 **2,3,4-protected** α -azidoethyl fucoside (6). Compound 5 was dissolved in dry dichloromethane 58 (DCM) (5 ml/mmol) and was dropwise added to the pre-mixed benzoyl chloride (3 eq.) in dry 59 pyridine (equivalent amount to DCM) under Ar at 0 °C with ice bath. The mixture was stirred at 60 RT overnight until reaction was complete (TLC: hexane/ethyl acetate = 3/1). The product was 61 opaque brownish orange color.

62 **2,4-protected** α -azidoethyl fucoside (7). Acetic acid (1.7 ml/mmol) and water (1.1 ml/mmol) 63 were added dropwise to the above reaction mixture. The mixture was stirred at RT overnight to 64 achieve full conversion (TLC: hexane/ethyl acetate = 3/1), diluted with DCM, filtered, and 65 poured into sat. NaHCO₃. The aqueous phase was extracted with DCM and the combined organic layer was washed with NaHCO₃ and brine, dried over Na₂SO₄, concentrated to yield orange 66 67 liquid. Column chromatography (230-400 mesh) was carried out using solvent hexane/ethyl 68 acetate = 4/1 to get compound 7 as yellow syrup. The yield for the three steps is 48%. ¹H NMR $(500 \text{ MHz}, \text{CDCl}_3) \delta$ ppm: 1.26 (d, 3H, H-6, J = 6.5 Hz), 3.40 (m, 2H, -CH₂), 3.66 (ddd, 1H, -69 70 CH_{a} , J = 3.5, 7.0, 10.5 Hz), 3.93 (ddd, 1H, - CH_{b} , J = 3.5, 7.0, 10.5 Hz), 4.32 (q, 1H, H-5, J = 6.571 Hz), 4.54 (dd, 1H, H-3, J = 3.5, 10 Hz), 5.28 (d, 1H, H-1, J = 3.5 Hz), 5.38 (dd, 1H, H-2, J = 3.5, 72 10 Hz), 5.60 (d, 1H, H-4, J = 3.5 Hz), 7.45 (t, 2H, -Ar, J = 7.5 Hz), 7.49 (t, 2H, -Ar, J = 7.5 Hz), 73 7.58 (t, 1H, -Ar, J = 7.5 Hz), 7.60 (t, 1H, -Ar, J = 7.5 Hz), 8.10 (d, 2H, -Ar, J = 7.5 Hz), 8.15 (d, 74 2H, -Ar, J = 7.5 Hz), 8.62 (s, 1H, -OH). 75

S- 4



76

77 *Scheme 2.* Preparation of glucoside donor (compound 10)

Peracetylated- α / β -glucose (8). D-glucose and DMAP (0.1 eq.) was dissolved in dry pyridine (1.5 ml/mmol) followed by dropwise addition of acetic anhydride (10 eq.) over 20 min at 0 °C under N₂. The reaction was stirred at RT overnight to completion. The mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate, the organic layer washed with 1 M HCl, sat. NaHCO₃ and brine, and dried over MgSO₄. After filtration, the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure, affording the product in quantitative yield.

2,3,4,6-Tetra-acetyl- α/β -glucose (9). Compound 8 and ammonium acetate (4 eq.) in MeOH/THF (2/1, 4 mL/mmol) were stirred at RT with 4-Å molecular sieves overnight under N₂. Upon completion (TLC: hexane/ethyl acetate = 1/1), the molecular sieves were filtered off and the solvent was evaporated *in vacuo*. The residue was re-dissolved in ethyl acetate, washed with 1 M HCl, sat. NaHCO₃ and brine, dried over MgSO₄, concentrated and purified by silica gel column chromatography (hexane/ethyl acetate = 1/1) to give product 9 as a white solid, yield 69%.

92

93 2,3,4,6-Tetra-acetyl-a-glucosyl trichloroacetimidate (10). Compound 9 was dissolved in dry
94 DCM (5 ml/mmol) under N₂ and trichloroacetonitrile (4.5 eq.) was added. The solution was put
95 in an ice bath and sodium hydride (1.5 eq.) added in three portions. The reaction was stirred at RT

for 12 h and achieved full conversion (TLC: hexane/ethyl acetate = 3/2). The mixture was filtered over a celite bed and concentrated under vacuo. Column chromatography (230-400 mesh) was carried out using solvent hexane/ethyl acetate = 3/1 to get compound **10** as colorless oil, yield 80%. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ ppm: 2.02 (s, 3H, -CH₃), 2.04 (s, 3H, -CH₃), 2.05 (s, 3H, -CH₃), 2.08 (s, 3H, -CH₃), 4.14 (dd, 1H, H-6, J = 2.2, 12.0 Hz), 4.22 (m, 1H, H-5, J = 2.2, 4.0 Hz), 4.28 (dd, 1H, H-6', J = 4.0, 12.0 Hz), 5.14 (dd, 1H, H-2, J = 3.5, 10 Hz), 5.18 (t, 1H, H-3, J = 102 10.0 Hz), 5.57 (t, 1H, H-4, J = 10.0 Hz), 6.57 (d, 1H, H-1, J = 3.5 Hz), 8.70 (s, 1H, NH).

103



105 *Scheme 3.* Preparation of NHS-linker (compound 13)



115 hydroxy succinimide (1.4 eq.) and EDC·HCl (1 eq.) was dissolved in dry THF (10 ml/mmol). 116 The mixture was degassed with argon and stirred at RT overnight until completion (TLC: 117 dichloromethane/MeOH = 19/1). The solvent was evaporated and the mixture was re-dissolved in 118 DCM, washed with H₂O, NaHCO₃ and brine. The organic layer was collected, dried over Na₂SO₄ 119 and concentrated in vacuo. Column chromatography (230-400 mesh) was carried out using 120 solvent DCM/MeOH = 98/2 to get compound 12 as clear liquid, yield 37%. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, 121 CDCl₃) δ ppm: 1.93 (p, 2H, -CH₂, J = 7.5 Hz), 2.20 (m, 2H, -CH₂, J = 7.5 Hz), 2.56 (t, 2H, -CH₂, 122 J = 7.5 Hz), 2.68 (s, 1H, alkyne-H), 2.72 (s, 2H, NHS-H), 3.88(d, 2H, -CH₂, J = 2.5 Hz), 6.75 (t, 123 1H, NH, J = 2.5 Hz). 124 **NHS linker-KLH (13).** KLH was dissolved in PBS (pH 7.4) to make a 4 mg/ml stock solution 125 and the NHS linker (compound 12) was dissolved in DMSO. NHS linker (340 equivalent) was 126 added to KLH solution to make a final 20% DMSO in water (for 8 mg of KLH, 1.85 mg of NHS 127 linker was used). The solution was agitated under room temperature overnight and dialyzed in 2 L

128 of distilled water for 24 h twice.



131 *Scheme 4.* Synthesis of Glc-β-1,3-Fuc-α-KLH antigen (compound 16)

132

133 **Peracetylated glucosyl-\beta-1,3-(2,4-benzoyl)\alpha-azidoethyl fucoside (14).** Compound 7 (1 eq) and 10 (2.5 eq) was dissolved in dry DCM (5 ml/mmol) with 4 Å molecular sieves under argon. After 134 135 stirring at RT for 30 min, pre-diluted TMSOTf (0.35 eq) in DCM (0.03 M) was added dropwise 136 to the solution. The reaction was stirred at RT overnight until completion (TLC: hexane/ethyl acetate = 1/1). The mixture was diluted with DCM and solid NaHCO₃ was added and stirred for 137 138 10 min. The solution was filtered and the filtrate was concentrated and purified by column 139 chromatography (hexane/ethyl acetate = 2/1) to get compound 14 as yellow oil, yield 81%. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ ppm: 1.22 (d, 3H, H-6, J = 6.4 Hz), 1.53 (s, 3H, -COCH₃), 1.88 (s, 140 3H, -COCH₃), 1.98 (s, 3H, -COCH₃), 2.01 (s, 3H, -COCH₃), 3.32 (ddd, 1H, -CH_a, J = 3.5, 7.0, 141 142 10.5 Hz), 3.45 (ddd, 1H, $-CH_b$, J = 3.5, 7.0, 10.5 Hz), 3.66 (m, 2H, $-CH_2$), 3.88 (m, 1H, H-5'), 143 3.93 (m, 1H, H-6'), 4.22 (m, 1H, H-6''), 4.25 (m, 1H, H-2'), 4.28 (m, 1H, H-5), 4.63 (dd, 1H, H-

144 3, J = 3.2, 10.4 Hz), 4.78 (d, 1H, H-1', J = 8.8 Hz), 4.98 (t, 1H, H-4', J = 9.6 Hz), 5.13 (t, 1H, H-

- 145 3', J = 9.6 Hz), 5.31 (d, 1H, H-1, J = 3.6 Hz), 5.44 (dd, 1H, H-2, J = 3.6, 10.4 Hz), 5.64 (d, 1H, H-
- 146 4, J = 3.2 Hz), 7.43 (t, 2H, -Ar, J = 7.6 Hz), 7.47 (t, 2H, -Ar, J = 7.6 Hz), 7.59 (t, 1H, -Ar, J = 7.6
- 147 Hz), 7.60 (t, 1H, -Ar, *J* = 7.6 Hz), 8.08 (d, 2H, -Ar, *J* = 7.6 Hz), 8.11 (d, 2H, -Ar, *J* = 7.6 Hz).
- 148 Glucosyl- β -1,3- α -azidoethyl fucoside (15). Compound 14 was dissolved in dry MeOH and 149 sodium methoxide (2 eq) was added. The reaction was stirred at RT overnight until completion 150 (TLC: ethyl acetate/MeOH = 5/1). The solution was neutralized with Amberlyst 15 until pH 7, 151 filtered and concentrated vacuo. Prep-TLC was performed (ethyl acetate/MeOH = 5/2) to get compound 15 as colorless syrup with quantitative yield. ¹H NMR (600 MHz, MeOD) δ ppm: 1.28 152 153 (d, 3H, H-6, J = 6.6 Hz), 3.30 (m, 1H, H-2'), 3.37 (m, 2H, H-6'), 3.43 (m, 1H, -CH_a), 3.55 (m, 154 1H, H-5'), 3.57 (m, 1H, -CH_b), 3.66 (m, 2H, -CH₂), 3.69 (m, 3H, -CH₂, H-3'), 3.86 (m, 1H, H-4'), 155 3.89 (m, 1H, H-4), 3.92 (m, 1H, H-2), 4.01 (dd, 1H, H-3, J = 3.0, 10.2 Hz), 4.05 (q, 1H, H-5, J = 3.0, 10.2 Hz)156 6.6 Hz), 4.45 (d, 1H, H-1', J = 7.8 Hz), 4.87 (s, 1H, H-1).

157 Glc- β -1,3-Fuc- α -KLH antigen (16). All the reagents were dissolved in argon degassed double 158 distilled water and the reaction was carried out under argon. In the NHS linker-KLH solution, 159 Tris buffer (pH 8.0), compound 15, and the ligand bathophenanthroline sulfonated sodium salt, 160 CuOTf ware added sequentially to make a final solution containing 2 mg/ml NHS-KLH, 0.1 M 161 Tris, 0.3 mM disaccharide, 2 mM ligand, and 1 mM CuOTf. The mixture was degassed with 162 argon for 1 min and then agitated at RT overnight followed by dialyzing in 2 L of distilled water 163 for 24 h twice. After dialysis, the solution was snap-frozen in liquid N2 and lyophilized to yield 164 blue powder.

165

Disaccharide agarose beads preparation. A slurry of agarose-alkyne beads in DMF was treated
with compound 15 (4 eq.), 2,6-lutidine (8 eq.), 2,2'-bipyridine (8 eq.), cuprous bromide (4 eq.),
and sodium ascorbate (8 eq.). The solution was degassed with argon for 1 min and agitated at RT
overnight. The resulting mixture was washed sequentially with DMF, H₂O, MeOH, 0.1 M

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184 Supporting Tables

Gene ID	Protein Name	POFut2 consensus sequence(s)
TGGT1_201780	microneme protein MIC2 (MIC2)	see Fig. 1A
TGGT1_209060	thrombospondin type 1 domain- containing protein	[460]WSPCTA S CEGGE[473] [586]WSACSA T CGEGW[599]
TGGT1_218310	microneme protein MIC14 (MIC14)	[639]WSECSRTCRSGG[652]
TGGT1_223480	sushi domain (scr repeat) domain- containing protein	[538]WSDCSTTCGEGQ[551] [593]WGPCGA S CGGGE[606] [756]WSVCTA S CGFGT[769] [872]WGPCSA T CGGGQ[885] [934]FRECDATCGVGR[947] [999]WSSCSV T CGGGQ[1012] [1113]WTGCSQ S CGLGG[1126] [1282]WTPCSV T CGVGK[1295] [1338]WSTCSA S CGGGV[1351]

185 **Table S1.** *In silico* identification putative *T. gondii* **POFut2** protein acceptors.

186

Primer	Sequence (5'-3')
P20	AGCGCTTCTGTXGCTGTCGTTATTTCCAGCAGTTAACGCGGGTTCGAAGGCTGCT
120	AGTACTG
P21	GAGCGGATCGCGACCAAACGTTACAGTGTCGAACTGGGGTGCTTAACACCATTG
P22	TACTG
P23	TACGTAAACGGTATCTCCCTTTTGAAGTGGGTTTCGGCTTAACACCATTGCATTCC
P24	AAGTTGAGTGCATGCAGGCAGCACCGG
P25	AAAACCGGTGCTGCCTGCATGCACTCA
P26	
P27	
P28	
P20	
P30	
P31	
P32	GAGTTTACACTGGACGCAG
P33	CAAACAGACCGGCAGGTGCT
P34	GCTTAATTAACTATTTGTATAGTTCATCCATG
P35	GTATACGCTCGCGACTCTC
P36	CATGCATTGTCAACTAGG
P37	CTTCCGTTTCCTCGTGTAC
P38	CATAAGGAGACTCCTGACC
P39	GTAGTAACAGTGTCTTACACG
P40	CACCGTTCAAGTCTTCCTCGG
P41	CCATGGATGAGGCGCCACGTCTCAGTT
P42	CAGATCTATGCATTGTCAACTAGGAGG
P43	CCTAGGCAGTGTCGAACTGGGGT
	TGG CCA GAA GGA CGC AGT CGA AGT GAG CTC AGG AGG AAA TAC TGG CCT
	TCa TTG GAC CCC AGT TCG ACA CTG GAA CAA AAG TTG ATT TCT GAA GAA
RO1	GET AGE GEC GAG GAG CAG AAG CTG ATC TCC GAG GAG GAC CTG TAA CGT
	TTG GTC GCG ATC CGA CTC CCC ATT TTC GTT TCG GGC ATC TTG GAG ACG
	TCA CGC TGC TGC CAG CTG

188 TableS2. Primers and homologous recombination sequences (ROs) used in this study

191 Table S3. Statistical analysis of the attachment/ invasion assay comparing parental strain

and mutants.

Comparison	<i>p</i> value
∆ku80 vs.	0 0004
pofut2KO	0.0004
∆ku80 vs. <i>nst2</i> KO	0.03
∆ku80 vs. <i>mic2</i> KO	0.0002
pofut2KO vs.	n.s. (0.28)
nst2KO	11.3. (0.20)
pofut2KO vs.	n.s. (0.43)
mic2KO	
nst2KO vs. mic2KO	n.s. (0.1)
∆ku80 vs.	0.0005
pofut2KO	0.0005
pofut2KO vs.	1 975 06
pofut2KO+ POFUT2	1.0XE-00
∆ku80 vs.	ns (0.87)
pofut2KO+ POFUT2	11.3. (0.07)

194 n.s.: not significant

195

Supporting Figures

197 Figure S1.



199 Figure S1. Mass spectrometry analysis of MIC2 performed in this study. Protter was used to

200 build a graphic representation of the MIC2 peptides detected in this study. The sequence of

- 201 secreted MIC2 (plus signal peptide) was used. A legend is shown above.
- 202

203 Figure S2.



205 Figure S2. Extracted Ion Chromatograms (XIC) comparing the relative abundances of 206 MIC2 TSR1 and TSR5 observed glycoforms. Α. The semi-tryptic peptide 207 [282]SVSCDGSQIR[294] from TSR1 was observed as unglycosylated (m/z 583.2670) and 208 modified by dHexHex on S284 (m/z 737.3221), however the unglycosylated species is a very 209 minor isoform. B. Two glycoforms were consistently observed for peptides from TSR5 210 differentiated by the presence of a dHex or dHexHex on the POFUT2 site. The tryptic peptide 211 (one missed cleavage) [517]TETVTCNPQACPVDERPGEWAEWGECSVTCGDGVR[553] was 212 used to assess the relative abundance of these two glycoforms. Comparison of the XIC for m/z213 1120.7179 (dHexHex₂) and 1161.2313 (dHexHex₃) suggests they have similar abundances.





216 Figure S3. Low energy HCD of a semi-tryptic glycopeptide from the TSR2 of 217 thrombospondin 1. A collision energy of 15 eV was used: the top panel shows the full MS/MS 218 spectrum and an enlargement of the m/z range 600-740 is shown at the bottom. Together with 219 product ions corresponding to the precursor minus a Hex and a dHexHex, with or without the additional loss of 1-3 H₂O molecules, we observed a low abundance product ion corresponding to 220 the precursor minus dHex ($[M+2H]^{2+}$ m/z 663.8168). The detection of this product ions 221 222 originating from a TSP1 glycopeptide suggest that, both in this case and for the MIC2 223 glycopeptides, a very minor but nevertheless detectable glycan rearrangement took place during 224 the mass spectrometry analysis.



Figure S4. Low collision energy HCD MS/MS of an *O*-fucosylated and *C*-mannosylated glycopeptide from the TSR4 of MIC2. A collision energy of 10 eV was used. The MS/MS spectrum shows product ions corresponding to the precursor minus a Hex, a dHexHex, or minus dHexHex and 120.04 Da (broken green circle). As observed for the TSR3, a minor product ion arising from the precursor minus a dHex is also observed and it is likely due to rearrangement of the glycan. Red triangle: fucose; Green circle: mannose; White circle: Hex; Asterisk: cysteine carbamidomethylation.

Figure S5.

TgPOFUT2	1 MHCQLGGQARALIFLMLESCRNSWHVSPWSSVPFLPSPCLFFSFSALPFPHPLSQFIACRGSSATWLLPV	70
PfPOFUT2	······································	
SmPOFUT2		
MmPOFUT2		
DmPOFUT2		
HsPOFUT2		
101 01 012		
	71 SSGTI VI RVALA'ASPERGTMERSTNER LAFGGREWI THATOPOPOTASVI SLEPAVNAGEESACREREGG	140
PEDGEUTS		140
SmDOEUT2		
WMPOF012		
DmPOFU12		
HsPOFUT2		
	,	
TgPOFUT2	141 RPPCLLNHRRLLLGLVSVLTVFLSCLPFTTATVSPAALQDVCYAFGNISRKLSSFLVPSRVTCPRGATLL	210
PfPOFUT2	1VIDRVICVTPQKLIC	29
SmPOFUT2	1CMSRVCIVS	21
MmPOFUT2	1 MAALSVVCLLLA	26
DmPOFUT2	1 MRGSWPRLGFPALLLLLHLLTGSDAA VRNGTAKREIGDSRGSSGTCVKGFLQEI	54
HsPOFUT2	1 MATLSFVFLLLG AVSWPPASASGQEF	26
TaPOFUT2	211 SGVEAOD SLEHPE I PDFRELVYDVKNGEGEHLOKEV I YRVALV I SLLNARAAOOGRMTDVH TAEKAREDR	280
PIPOFUT2	30 L KEDVYLGDEFEEL KRKKYLMYDVN LGEGENLOKE LEYRLSLVLYNLN	77
SmPOFUT2	22 KRYLEYDVEYGEGENLERDVY I RVANTVELLEDPSOLPD	60
MmPOELIT2	27 WPGOSAAD II SGAASPERYLLYDVNPPEGENLERDVYLEVASLLKT	73
DmPOEUT2	55 I DI DATC PREVI GMRGAVY I LYDVN I SEGENI PRDVY I PMAVEVRI D	102
H=DOELIT2		72
18F0F012	2/ WPGGSAADTE SGAASKKITELTDWAPPEGRIEKKDVTTKTASLEKTE	13
		940
ngroroiz piporuza	20 GHEQASHWEQASSSFSHAQSAKSTFFFFWWVLVLPWCKLAHWIFSEETTTAMAENSWEKHVWWGT	340
	TALLINI NUMERAL TOPOLOGY I NUM I RKGNNLK WEFF	111
SmPOFUT2	DIFALHNINVKNLIGDUWILVLPPWGPLPHWINDRSYERYINHSYFNNWSGIFWSMF	115
MmPOFUT2	74	107
DmPOFUT2	103	138
HsPOFUT2	74	107
TgPOFUT2	349 FD FQDLGERL PVMEYED FL TYQLMRPD PWGERRQRKEKQTTPVELDVVL SVRFSSTPSSRSL PFCACLSS	418
PIPOFUT2	112 FNTD I MKKVIPI I EYEEYEKLYGNYSD I MIN - SKY I LDNYKEKSFL I LPFE - ECN I NVNRFKQFCKKCE	178
SmPOFUT2	116 FDLNSLSLFIPVMDLIEFDR-SNVLDSQQSLLNRSSNHLLTVDLALQLVRG-DFNRQLEQYSNDN	178
MmPOFUT2	108 FDL PSLNKN I PV I EYEQFI AESGGPF I DOVYVL OGYAEGWKEGTWEEKVDA RPC I DPL L YSODK	171
DmPOFUT2	139 EDLASI REVARVI DYFEELAFORLEGNEGAPI VHVG-HAFRLOHYEVMLEGGLERDKEERVTDKPCSE	205
HePOFLIT2	108 EDL PSLNKNI PV EXECEL AESCOPE I DOVYVI OSYAEGWEEGTWEEKVDE - PPC I DOL I VSODK-	171
13-01-012	The second s	17.1
	410 BASELADEOAOTDDVCCNVNDI BCCBOLHAALTBEEROBABAORCCDBREELDEOTCEENECHNBSCDCE	400
BBOEIT	419 RASE LADEQUATED VIGON VIDE FOUNDE FOR THAT FEEL QUAR A QUODE FOR THE THE SUBGE	400
		210
SIIPOFUT2	179 DRKVDFGFFELRKSTRLNDSTLSSSSSSFSSFRELFENSTNLUNGTLFMTASATDCTTGDLEFTHLAP	240
WMPOF012	1/2 HEYTRGWFWGYEETRGLNVSCLSVQGSASTVAPVLLKN-	209
DmPOFU12	206 GSLSGGPLLQQAELRVGRFHCVRFQGSAGLLEKLLREATDEDTAG	250
HSPOFU12	1/2 HEYYRGWFWGYEEIRGLNVSCLSVQGSASIVAPLLLRN	209
IgPOFUIZ	489 REKRKPGRRSDTSRSRKETQEEARVSDTWSGVSLWLAGFCETVRALEMWCASLYTADAPRTADLLWRSVA	558
PIPOFU12	217 LFLYNTISVLTKQSTNTLVPFVNEL YQSNLEDTLLFNNKLLSYGNNYTSNTLKTN -	2/1
SmPOFU12	249 FLTQLTQNSKKPTTTLYLGSAQSTTHGHWSEWSQEYWTVRRSTTTANHLRDTGDNYRETYLHSNDT	314
MmPOFUT2	210 TSARSVMLDRAENLLHDHYGGR EYWDTRRSMVFAKHLRAVGDEFRSQHLNSTDA	263
DmPOFUT2	251 PED VDDMRTYALL SAETVLHDHWGDE HFWQARR SMRFARRLEQ VAAD FRRQALD TTDA	308
HsPOFUT2	210 TSARSVMLDRAENLLHDHYGGK EYWDTRRSMVFARHLREVGDEFRSRHLNSTDD	263
TgPOFUT2	559 ERPPGAIQTVWLKFGENLLVPWPDVLLDAHLLDMLHVHPKLRQIGDLFINKFLSNRDKTEAGKGERASTE	628
PIPOFUT2		
SmPOFUT2	315 SDRTVSPSIVEHLGPGSNWLRSQW	338
MmPOFUT2	264 AD KMAPEEDWT KMKV	278
DmPOFUT2	309 SAGVQRPAMWELER	322
HsPOFUT2	264 ADRIPFQEDWMKMKV	278
	Motif I	
TaPOFUT2	629 GGTERDENLAKHGYIAAHLRRTDELYLKR-SVPLORAAAYLVSRMKEHGVFK	679
PIPOFUT2	272 HY ISSHLRYTDE KY ISRYN VPP HIALLKLLY	311
SmPOFLIT2	339 PL SPAL GGPW VAVHWRRGDF VITSTSATTTTTTVTTTSRSPNSVLAAOO LLNAVKLENOVEDHYLD	404
MmPOEUT2		326
DmPOEUT2		270
H=DOELIT2		326
13F0F012	Motif II	320
	REAL AFTICTED SED EXPERIMENT OF A ASSESSED TO VEED BY DY BY AFY BY	740
PROFITS	312 IL FLASDEKVEI NKVI NKVEHOVKKHEVEV.	351
SmDOELIT2		140
MmPOELT2		366
DepOFUT2		300
		+13
13F0F012	321 NVEVATOAVRRETEEPRELET EMVREEP Motif III I WEELELTRUGG	300
		g10
	352 ST SGENTI SELETED I LE EVIT ANAAT EI NUSKESVA KWEKELMONT LESSEEVE VUSSPUU	010
		404
	44/ SATIDOWICAHAKTETGTSSSTFICKSITEKSINGFLSNITLNNECPNGPTHL	499
	307 MATTDQWTCAHARFFTGTSVSTFSFRTHEERETLGLDPKTTYNRFCGD	414
	414 AVVDQLVGAYARYFVGTYESTFTYRTYEEREILGFTQASTFNTFCKALGGSC	466
HsPOFUT2	367	414
I gPOFUT2	819 I GGQAQGKCFATKSHDPPEGRSRSELRKYWPSLDPSSTL	858
-TFOF012	405 NDQD I KN SYKK I VH I FNHKALQK I KN I YDN YSDRDKKY I NT I CYNFL SHFPNNR SI YRKEY I TNT	469
SmPOFUT2	500 YQPYHYYIDSSTCQSLTEWPVIYEKQYTISSSSSPMTNDKLHLNKYMKDEL	550
MmPOFUT2	415QEKACEQPTHWKIAY	429
DmPOFUT2	467 SRNAVWPIVWADGDSDSEEDSDPY	490
HsPOFUT2	415 QEKACEQPTHWKITY	429

238	Figure S5. Sequence alignment of <i>T. gondii</i> POFUT2 with other eukaryotic POFUT2
239	highlights conserved motifs. Conserved sequences are boxed in black (FTs superfamily
240	conserved motifs I-III) or gray (POFUT2-specific) (35, 37). The catalytic Glu residue is marked
241	by a black dot. Gray dashed boxes mark transmembrane helices. Pf: Plasmodium falciparum;
242	Dm: Drosophila melanogaster; Hs: Homo sapiens; Mm: Mus musculus;Sm: Schistosoma
243	mansoni.

245 Figure S6.



Figure S6. Sequence alignment of *T. gondii* NST2 with other GDP-Fuc transporters. The predicted topology and conserved motifs for the *Hs*FUCT1 (42) was used to annotate the alignment. TM1-10 mark the transmembrane domains. The two dashed boxes highlight the motif involved in guanidine and sugar binding, as recently described for the GDP-Mannose transporter (42). *Dd: Dictyostelium discoideum; Hs: Homo sapiens; At: Arabidopsis thaliana*.





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Figure S7. Anti-GlcFuc Antibody Titration. Different concentrations of anti-GlcFuc polyclonal
IgY were tested by ELISA to identify the concentration that provided the best signal against
BSA-GlcFuc.



Figure S8. Knockout of *pofut2* does not affect nuclear *O*-fucosylation. IFA staining with Aleuria aurantia lectin (AAL) of wild type and $\Delta pofut2$ tachyzoites shows that nuclear *O*-

262 fucosylated proteins are still present in the KO.



Figure S9. No difference in plaque area is observed between wild type and *pofut2* and *nst2* deficient parasites. The lack of statistical difference in the size of plaques, suggest the *O*fucosylation deficient parasites are replicating as efficiently as the parental strain. Plaque areas

were determined as described in material and methods. The average of two biological repeats is

shown. n.s.: not significant.