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Reporting Summary

Nature Research wishes to improve the reproducibility of the work that we publish. This form provides structure for consistency and transparency in reporting. For further information on Nature Research policies, see <u>Authors & Referees</u> and the <u>Editorial Policy Checklist</u>.

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For	all statistical analyses, confirm that the following items are present in the figure legend, table legend, main text, or Methods section.
n/a	Confirmed
	The exact sample size (n) for each experimental group/condition, given as a discrete number and unit of measurement
	A statement on whether measurements were taken from distinct samples or whether the same sample was measured repeatedly
\boxtimes	The statistical test(s) used AND whether they are one- or two-sided Only common tests should be described solely by name; describe more complex techniques in the Methods section.
\boxtimes	A description of all covariates tested
\boxtimes	A description of any assumptions or corrections, such as tests of normality and adjustment for multiple comparisons
\boxtimes	A full description of the statistical parameters including central tendency (e.g. means) or other basic estimates (e.g. regression coefficient AND variation (e.g. standard deviation) or associated estimates of uncertainty (e.g. confidence intervals)
\boxtimes	For null hypothesis testing, the test statistic (e.g. <i>F</i> , <i>t</i> , <i>r</i>) with confidence intervals, effect sizes, degrees of freedom and <i>P</i> value noted <i>Give P values as exact values whenever suitable.</i>
\boxtimes	For Bayesian analysis, information on the choice of priors and Markov chain Monte Carlo settings
\boxtimes	For hierarchical and complex designs, identification of the appropriate level for tests and full reporting of outcomes
\boxtimes	Estimates of effect sizes (e.g. Cohen's d, Pearson's r), indicating how they were calculated
	Our web collection on <u>statistics for biologists</u> contains articles on many of the points above.
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Software and code

Policy information about availability of computer code

Data collection The EPU software (from FEI/ThermoFisher) was used for data collection.

Data analysis

The Electron Micrographic data was analyzed/processed using open source softwares including RELION 2.0, EMAN2, GCTF, Gautomatch, MotionCor2, Unblur, Resmap. For model building, refinement and figures, Coot, Phenix, Chimera and Pymol were used. SAXS data was analyzed with Primus and ATSAS 2.4.2-1 package. MD simulation of the SAXS data was done with BILBOMD.

For manuscripts utilizing custom algorithms or software that are central to the research but not yet described in published literature, software must be made available to editors/reviewers. We strongly encourage code deposition in a community repository (e.g. GitHub). See the Nature Research guidelines for submitting code & software for further information.

Data

Policy information about availability of data

All manuscripts must include a data availability statement. This statement should provide the following information, where applicable:

- Accession codes, unique identifiers, or web links for publicly available datasets
- A list of figures that have associated raw data
- A description of any restrictions on data availability

The accession codes for Native, NADPH, OCoA and CCoA maps and model are: EMDB-9873/6JQL, 9874/6JQM, 9875/6JQN and 9876/6JQO. The SAXS data is available under accession code – SASDGL2

Field-spe	cific reporting					
Please select the or	ne below that is the best fit for your research. If you are not sure, read the appropriate sections before making your selection.					
Life sciences	Behavioural & social sciences Ecological, evolutionary & environmental sciences					
For a reference copy of t	For a reference copy of the document with all sections, see nature.com/documents/nr-reporting-summary-flat.pdf					
Life sciences study design						
All studies must dis	close on these points even when the disclosure is negative.					
Sample size	Sample size is not relevant to our study					
Data exclusions	In single particle image processing, 3D classification scheme is performed to remove heterogeneity and bad particles (radiation damage) and this results in some of the particles not in present in the final reconstruction.					
Replication	Multiple grids of the protein have been made to ensure that we get similar standard of grids with the enzyme and with ligands. The microbial growth curve with mutants has been performed thrice.					
Randomization	Randomization is not relevant to our study					
Blinding	Blinding is not relevant to our study					
Reporting for specific materials, systems and methods						
	on from authors about some types of materials, experimental systems and methods used in many studies. Here, indicate whether each material, red is relevant to your study. If you are not sure if a list item applies to your research, read the appropriate section before selecting a response.					
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Antibodies						
Eukaryotic						
Palaeontolo	ogy MRI-based neuroimaging					

Animals and other organisms

Human research participants

Human resea