## **Supplementary Information**

### Structural insights into diverse modes of ICAM-1 binding by *Plasmodium falciparum*-infected erythrocytes.

Frank Lennartz, Cameron Smith, Alister G. Craig and Matthew K. Higgins



Fig. S1 – Comparison of the structure of IT4var13 DBL $\beta$  in the ICAM-1<sup>D1D2</sup> bound and unbound forms.

(A) Structure of the IT4var13 DBL $\beta$  domain in its ICAM-1 bound form. The domain is color coded from the N-terminus (blue) to the C-terminus (red). (B) Superposition of the structure of the IT4var13 DBL $\beta$  in its unbound (bright green) and ICAM-1 bound (dark green) forms. (C) Sample electron density (feature-enhanced 2FoFc map) for the ICAM-1 binding site in the IT4var13 DBL $\beta$ -ICAM-1<sup>D1D2</sup> complex, contoured at a sigma level of 1.0. Dashed lines indicate hydrogen bonds. (D) Crystal contacts around the flexible loop of the ICAM-1 binding site (red) between symmetry mates (green and bright green) in the crystals of the unbound IT4var13 DBL $\beta$  domain. Dashed lines indicate hydrogen bonds. For orientation, the residue F1113 is indicated.



# Fig. S2 – SPR analysis of potential conformational changes upon receptor binding for DBL $\beta$ and CIDR $\alpha$ domains.

The domains were injected over their respective receptors at a fixed concentration of  $3\mu$ M. For each injection, the association time was varied in 60s intervals between 60s and 240s. The data were then superimposed using the end of the injection as fixed time point and normalized by setting the signal at the start of the injection to 0 and at the stop of the injection to 100, to monitor how the dissociation rate changes with the length of association time. DBL $\beta$  domains were injected over ICAM-1<sup>D1D5</sup>–Fc immobilized on a CM5 sensor chip pre-coupled with Protein A. CIDR $\alpha$  domains were injected over biotinylated EPCR immobilized on a CAP sensor chip.



Fig. S3 – CD spectroscopy and melting curves for IT4var13 DBL $\beta$  wild type and mutants (A) Secondary structure analysis of the IT4var13 DBL $\beta$  wild-type (wt) domain and mutants. CD spectra were recorded at 20°C between wavelengths of 195 nm and 260 nm. For each sample, four measurements were averaged and corrected for buffer absorption. (B) Thermal melt analysis of IT4var13 DBL $\beta$  wild type and mutant domains. CD spectra were recorded between 200 nm and 250 nm and after each measurement the temperature was raised by 0.5°C. Shown are spectra collected at 10°C intervals between 20°C and 90°C. (C) Thermal denaturation curve for IT4var13 DBL $\beta$  wild type and mutants. The ellipticity at a fixed wavelength of 222 nm was measured between 20°C and 90°C. After each measurement the temperature was increased by 0.5°C. A dashed line indicates the melting point.





(A) Secondary structure analysis of the J1a DBL $\beta$  wild-type (wt) domain and mutants. CD spectra were recorded at 20°C between wavelengths of 195 nm and 260 nm. For each sample, four measurements were averaged and corrected for buffer absorption. (B) Thermal melt analysis of J1a DBL $\beta$  wild type and mutant domains. CD spectra were recorded between 200 nm and 250 nm and after each measurement the temperature was raised by 0.5°C. Shown are spectra for 10°C intervals between 20°C and 90°C. (C) Thermal denaturation curve for J1a DBL $\beta$  wild type and mutants. The ellipticity at a fixed wavelength of 222 nm was measured between 20°C and 90°C. After each measurement, the temperature was increased by 0.5°C. A dashed line indicates the melting point.

#### **PF11\_0521 DBL**β – varO DBLα

#### IT4var13 DBL $\beta$ – varO DBL $\alpha$



# Fig. S5 - Superposition of the DBL $\beta$ domains from IT4var13 and PF11\_0521 PfEMP1 onto the DBL $\alpha$ domain from the varO PfEMP1.

IT4var13 DBL $\beta$  is colored in green and the ICAM-1 binding site of this domain is colored in red. PF11\_0521 DBL $\beta$  is colored in bright green and the ICAM-1 binding site of this domain is colored in pink. The varO DBL $\alpha$  domain (PDB 2XU0) (1) is colored in grey. The superposition was made using PyMol.



# Fig. S6. Crysol fits for DBL $\beta$ -ICAM-1<sup>D1D2</sup> models generated by HADDOCK and comparison with the crystal structures.

(A) Crysol fits between SAXS data and the top models for DBL $\beta$  –ICAM-1<sup>D1D2</sup> complexes selected after SAXS filtering. (B) The models for the PF11\_0521 DBL $\beta$ -ICAM-1<sup>D1D2</sup> (DBL $\beta$ : dark yellow; ICAM-1<sup>D1D2</sup>: red) and the IT4var13 DBL $\beta$  – ICAM-1<sup>D1D2</sup> (DBL $\beta$ : green; ICAM-1<sup>D1D2</sup>: blue) complexes derived from HADDOCK after SAXS-filtering are superimposed over the crystal structures of the respective complexes (grey).



### Fig. S7 – SAXS analysis of DBL $\beta$ -ICAM-1<sup>D1D2</sup> complexes.

Ab initio envelopes calculated from SAXS data for DBL $\beta$  domains from group A and group BC PfEMP1, either **(A)** alone or **(B)** in complex with ICAM-1<sup>D1D2</sup>. The models generated by SwissModel for the DBL $\beta$  domains alone or by HADDOCK for the DBL $\beta$  domains bound to ICAM-1<sup>D1D2</sup> were docked into the envelopes using Chimera.

### Table S1 Sequences used for phylogenetic analyses

PfEMP1	GenBank accession	ICAM-1 binding phenotype shown
	number	in
IT4var01	AAO67411	(2, 3)
IT4var02	<u>AAQ73925</u>	(2, 3)
IT4var02_D8	<u>AAQ73925</u>	(2)
IT4var06	<u>ABM88781</u>	(2, 3)
IT4var07	<u>ABM88782</u>	(4)
IT4var07_D5	<u>ABM88782</u>	(2, 3)
IT4var08	<u>ABM88783</u>	(2, 3)
IT4var11	<u>ETW15085</u>	(2)
IT4var12	AAB06961	(2, 3)
IT4var13	<u>ABM88750</u>	(2, 3, 5)
IT4var14	<u>AAD03351</u>	(2, 3)
IT4var15	<u>AAA75398</u>	(2, 3)
IT4var16	<u>AAS89259</u>	(2, 3, 5)
IT4var17	<u>ABM88751</u>	(2, 3)
IT4var18	<u>ABM88752</u>	(2, 3)
IT4var19	<u>ABM88753</u>	(2, 3)
IT4var20	<u>AAA75397</u>	(2, 3)
IT4var22	<u>ABM88754</u>	(2, 3)
IT4var27	<u>ABM88759</u>	(2, 3, 5)
IT4var31	<u>AAF18980</u>	(2, 3, 5)
IT4var35	<u>ADK78857</u>	(2, 3)
IT4var41	<u>ABM88768</u>	(2, 3, 5)
IT4var44	<u>ABM88769</u>	(2)
IT4var64	<u>ABM88780</u>	(2)
Bc12a	<u>AVI24062</u>	(6)
J1a	AVI24063	(6)

PCM7	AVI24066	(6)
JDP8	<u>AAK49742</u>	(7)
PF08_0140	XP_001349512	(8)
PF08_0141	XP_001349513	(8)
PF11_0521	XP_001348176	(8, 9)
PF11_008	XP_001347692	(8, 10)
PF13_0003_D8	XP_001349740	(8)
PFD1235w	XP_002808895	(8, 10)
PFD1235w_D5	<u>XP_002808895</u>	(8, 10)
PFD0020c	<u>EWC90558</u>	(8)
HB3var01	KOB61483	(8)
HB3var03	<u>KOB63865</u>	(8)
HB3var1CSA	KOB61785	(8)
HB3var05_D7	<u>KOB63865</u>	(8)
Dd2var25	KOB84767	(8)
DD2var32	KOB85388	(8, 10)
Dd2var52	<u>ABM88780</u>	(8)
JF712902	<u>AEQ26010</u>	(8, 10)
JF712903	<u>AEA86277</u>	(8, 10)
JF712900	JF712900	(8, 10)
JF712901	JF712901	(8, 10)
KF984156	<u>AIX97102</u>	(8)
KM364031	<u>AIY25809</u>	(8)
KM364034	<u>AIY25811</u>	(8)
KM364033	<u>AIY25810</u>	(8)
KJ866957	<u>AIX97164</u>	(8)
KJ866958	<u>AIX97165</u>	(8)
KJ866959	<u>AIX97166</u>	(8)
JQ691646	<u>AFJ66676</u>	(8)

JQ691647	AFJ66677	(8)
JQ691649	<u>AFJ66679</u>	(8)
AFJ66668	<u>AFJ66668</u>	(8)
JN037695	<u>AEI26313</u>	(8)

## Table S2 – List of contacts between IT4var13DBL $\beta$ and ICAM-1<sup>D1D2</sup>.

Colors correspond to those used in Fig. 2 of the main text.

IT4va	ar13 DBL $eta$	ICA	<b>AM-1</b> <sup>D1D2</sup>	
Residue	Group	Residue	Group	Type of Interaction
Asn973	Sidechain NH <sub>2</sub>	Arg166	Backbone O	Hydrogen bond
Asn974	Sidechain NH <sub>2</sub>	Arg167	Backbone O	Hydrogen bond
Glu1098	Sidechain O	Arg49	Sidechain NH <sub>2</sub>	Hydrogen bond
Leu1102	Sidechain	Leu44	Sidechain	Hydrophobic
Leu1102	Sidechain	Val51	Sidechain	Hydrophobic
Gln1103	Sidechain O	Leu18	Backbone N	Hydrogen bond
Gln1103	Sidechain NH <sub>2</sub>	Leu18	Backbone O	Hydrogen bond
lle1106	Sidechain	Leu18	Sidechain	Hydrophobic
Ser1112	Backbone N	lle10	Backbone O	Hydrogen bond
Ser1112	Backbone O	lle10	Backbone N	Hydrogen bond
Phe1113	Sidechain	Val9	Sidechain	Hydrophobic
Phe1113	Sidechain	Leu11	Sidechain	Hydrophobic
Phe1113	Sidechain	Val17	Sidechain	Hydrophobic
Gly1114	Backbone N	Lys8	Backbone O	Hydrogen bond
Gly1114	Backbone O	Lys8	Backbone N	Hydrogen bond
Gln1121	Sidechain NH <sub>2</sub>	Gly169	Backbone O	Hydrogen bond
Leu1139	Sidechain	Leu42	Sidechain	Hydrophobic

	k <sub>a</sub> 1	k <sub>d</sub> 1	k <sub>a</sub> 2	k <sub>d</sub> 2	KD
Interaction	(x10 <sup>5</sup> M <sup>-1</sup> s <sup>-1</sup> )	(10 <sup>-2</sup> s <sup>-1</sup> )	(x10 <sup>-2</sup> s <sup>-1</sup> )	(10 <sup>-4</sup> s <sup>-1</sup> )	(nM)
ICAM <sup>D1D5</sup> - IT4var13 DBL $\beta$ wt	6.47	7.76	1.13	1.17	1.22
ICAM <sup>D1D5</sup> - IT4var13 DBL $\beta$ N973A	36.40	60.80	1.66	3.24	3.22
$ICAM^{D1D5}$ - $IT4var13$ DBL $\beta$ N974A	64.00	99.22	1.53	3.02	2.99
$ICAM^{D1D5}$ - IT4var13 DBL $\beta$ E1098A	4.26	9.37	1.21	7.82	13.40
$ICAM^{D1D5}$ - IT4var13 DBL $\beta$ L1102D	0.21	2.46	0.54	10.91	196.00
$ICAM^{D1D5}$ - IT4var13 DBL $\beta$ Q1103A	0.09	1.47	0.43	8.98	259.00
$ICAM^{D1D5}$ - IT4var13 DBL $\beta$ I1106D	0.80	87.74	0.28	452.40	10300.00
$ICAM^{D1D5}$ - IT4var13 DBL $\beta$ F1113A	0.05	3.71	0.11	10.31	3620.00
$ICAM^{D1D5}$ - IT4var13 DBL $\beta$ Q1121A	13.60	8.49	1.49	2.11	0.86
$ICAM^{D1D5}$ - IT4var13 DBL $\beta$ L1139D	3.19	6.07	1.18	5.89	9.06
$ICAM^{D1D5}$ - IT4var13 DBL $\beta$ G1115A	8.28	8.37	0.56	1.25	2.21
ICAM <sup>D1D5</sup> - IT4var13 DBL $\beta$ G1114/5A	630.00	685.00	3.07	3.12	1.09
ICAM <sup>D1D5</sup> - IT4var13 DBL $\beta$ G1114/5/6A	7.96	7.54	0.43	0.85	1.86

Table S3 – Kinetic parameters derived from SPR for binding of ICAM-1<sup>D1D5</sup> to IT4var13 DBL $\beta$  wild type and mutants

Interaction	k <sub>a</sub> 1	k <sub>d</sub> 1	k <sub>a</sub> 2	k <sub>d</sub> 2	KD
Interaction	(x10 <sup>4</sup> M <sup>-1</sup> s <sup>-1</sup> )	(10 <sup>-2</sup> s <sup>-1</sup> ) (	x10 <sup>-3</sup> s <sup>-1</sup> ) (	10 <sup>-4</sup> s <sup>-1</sup> )	(nM)
ICAM <sup>D1D5</sup> - J1a DBL $\beta$ wt	1.75	2.54	4.26	9.40	262.00
ICAM <sup>D1D5</sup> - J1a DBL $\beta$ L1093D	1.07	1.07	3.54	10.64	232.00
$ICAM^{D1D5}$ - J1a DBL $eta$ L1096D	0.74	2.55	3.20	10.81	866.00
ICAM <sup>D1D5</sup> - J1a DBL $\beta$ Y1097A	0.08	3.45	3.46	4.74	5140.00
$ICAM^{D1D5}$ - J1a DBL $eta$ Y1115A	0.16	3.73	7.93	1.71	498.00
$ICAM^{D1D5}$ - J1a DBL $eta$ G1117A	4.27	44.15	4.48	1.51	336.00

Table S4 - Kinetic parameters derived from SPR for binding of ICAM-1<sup>D1D5</sup> to J1a DBL $\beta$  wild type and mutants

	R <sub>g</sub>	D <sub>max</sub>	$V_{porod}$	<b>Mr</b> <sub>exp</sub>	<b>Mr</b> <sub>app</sub>			
	(nm)	(nm)	(nm³)	(kDa)	(kDa)			
DBLβ domain alone								
PF11_0521 DBLβ	27.30	94.12	84.0	49.80	57.20			
PFD1235w DBLβ	26.80	86.43	85.0	50.00	56.90			
KF984156 DBLβ	28.00	88.07	86.9	51.12	57.90			
IT4var13 DBLβ	26.00	89.35	85.8	50.47	55.60			
Bc12a DBLβ	26.00	88.64	78.6	46.26	54.60			
J1a DBLβ	26.40	85.86	79.0	47.00	53.60			
DBLβ-ICAM <sup>D1D2</sup>								
PF11_0521 DBLβ – ICAM-1 <sup>D1D2</sup>	35.11	126.10	140.0	89.4	82.00			
PFD1235w DBL $\beta$ – ICAM-1 <sup>D1D2</sup>	35.21	128.07	132.0	90.0	82.00			
KF984156 DBL $\beta$ – ICAM-1 <sup>D1D2</sup>	35.33	127.74	139.0	94.2	82.00			
IT4var13 DBL $\beta$ – ICAM-1 <sup>D1D2</sup>	32.40	110.49	133.0	86.3	82.00			
Bc12a DBL $\beta$ – ICAM-1 <sup>D1D2</sup>	33.74	113.41	115.0	74.9	80.00			
J1a DBL $\beta$ – ICAM-1 <sup>D1D2</sup>	31.08	109.00	98.8	68.6	80.00			

Table S5 - Parameters derived from solution scattering data.

The radius of gyration R<sub>g</sub> was determined using AutoRg and the maximum particle diameter  $D_{max}$  was calculated with GNOM. The Porod volume  $V_{porod}$  was calculated with PRIMUS. The apparent molecular mass  $Mr_{app}$  was calculated using the from the size and shape function in version 2.8.3 of the ATSAS suite.  $Mr_{exp}$  is the theoretical molecular mass.

#### Supplemental References

- 1. Juillerat A, et al. (2011) Structure of a Plasmodium falciparum PfEMP1 rosetting domain reveals a role for the N-terminal segment in heparin-mediated rosette inhibition. *Proc Natl Acad Sci* 108(13):5243–5248.
- 2. Janes JH, et al. (2011) Investigating the host binding signature on the Plasmodium falciparum PfEMP1 protein family. *PLoS Pathog* 7(5). doi:10.1371/journal.ppat.1002032.
- 3. Howell DPG, et al. (2008) Mapping a common interaction site used by Plasmodium falciparum Duffy binding-like domains to bind diverse host receptors. *Mol Microbiol* 67(1):78–87.
- 4. Avril M, Bernabeu M, Benjamin M, Brazier AJ, Smith JD (2016) Interaction between endothelial protein C receptor and intercellular adhesion molecule 1 to mediate binding of plasmodium falciparum-infected erythrocytes to endothelial cells. *MBio* 7(4). doi:10.1128/mBio.00615-16.
- 5. Brown A, et al. (2013) Molecular architecture of a complex between an adhesion protein from the malaria parasite and intracellular adhesion molecule 1. *J Biol Chem* 288(8):5992–6003.
- 6. Carrington E, et al. (2018) In silico guided reconstruction and analysis of ICAM-1-binding var genes from Plasmodium falciparum. *Sci Rep* 8(1):3282.
- 7. Chattopadhyay R, Taneja T, Chakrabarti K, Pillai CR, Chitnis CE (2004) Molecular analysis of the cytoadherence phenotype of a Plasmodium falciparum field isolate that binds intercellular adhesion molecule -1. *Mol Biochem Parasitol* 133(2):255–265.
- 8. Lennartz F, et al. (2017) Structure-Guided Identification of a Family of Dual Receptor-Binding PfEMP1 that Is Associated with Cerebral Malaria. *Cell Host Microbe* 21(3):403– 414.
- Oleinikov A V., et al. (2009) High throughput functional assays of the variant antigen PfEMP1 reveal a single domain in the 3D7 plasmodium falciparum genome that binds ICAM1 with high affinity and is targeted by naturally acquired neutralizing antibodies. PLoS Pathog 5(4). doi:10.1371/journal.ppat.1000386.
- 10. Bengtsson A, et al. (2013) A Novel Domain Cassette Identifies Plasmodium falciparum PfEMP1 Proteins Binding ICAM-1 and Is a Target of Cross-Reactive, Adhesion-Inhibitory Antibodies. *J Immunol* 190(1):240–249.