

Supporting Information

Functionally critical residues in the aminoglycoside resistance-associated methyltransferase RmtC play distinct roles in 30S substrate recognition

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Running title: *30S substrate recognition by RmtC*

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Table S1. Analysis of wild-type and variant RmtC protein folding.

Fig. S1. Analysis of wild-type and variant RmtC protein folding and stability using thermal unfolding.

Fig. S2. Expression of wild-type and variant RmtC proteins under the culture conditions used for antibiotic MIC measurements.

Table S2. Analysis of 30S-RmtC variant binding by competition FP.

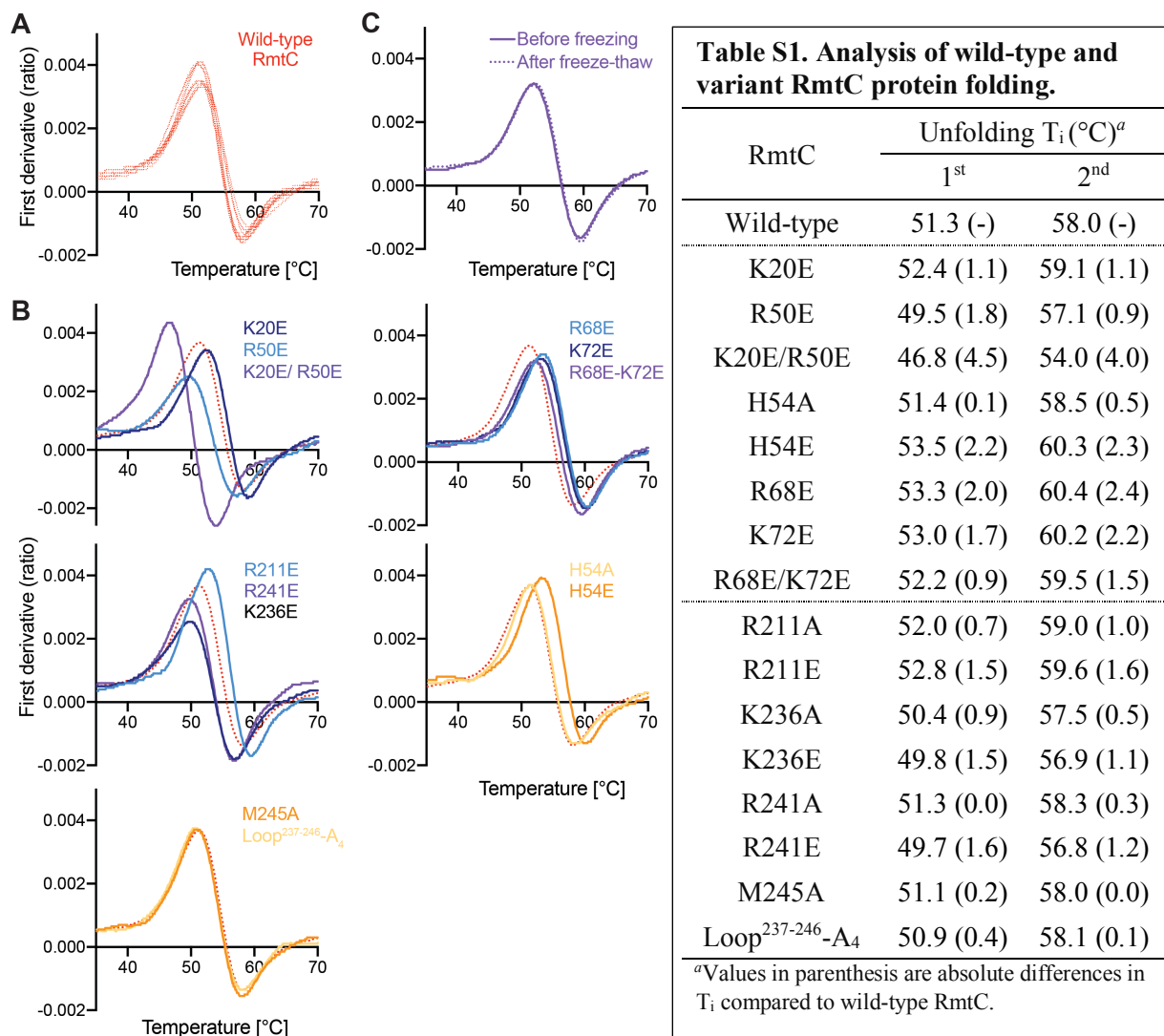


Fig. S1. Quality control of purified wild-type and variant RmtC proteins by thermal denaturation. *A*, Replicate measurements of wild-type RmtC unfolding monitored using intrinsic fluorescence at 330 and 350 nm, illustrating the reproducibility of the method between multiple experiments and preparations of protein. First derivative plots are shown for fluorescence ratio (350/ 330 nm) from which T_i values were determined corresponding to the positive (51.3 °C) and negative (~58.0 °C) peaks in the unfolding profile. *B*, Equivalent analysis for RmtC variants as indicated. In each panel, wild-type RmtC is shown for comparison (red dotted line representing the average of all measurements in *panel A*). T_i values determined from the plots in *panels A* and *B* are shown in **Table S1**. *C*, Example of protein quality control for RmtC-R68E/K72E showing unfolding profiles of the same protein preparation before and after storage at -80 °C.

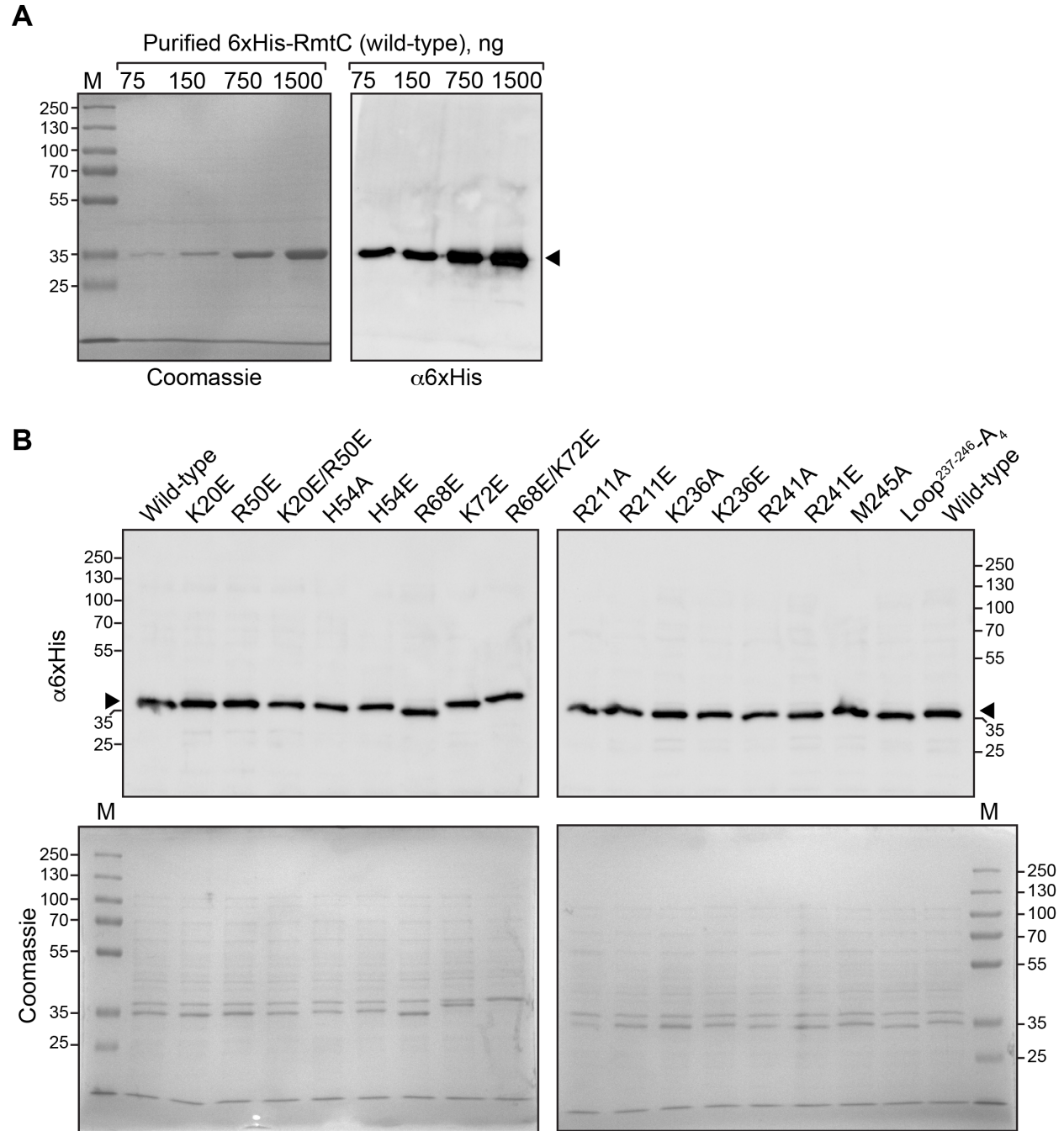


Fig. S2. Expression of wild-type and variant RmtC proteins under the culture conditions used for antibiotic MIC measurements. *A*, Validation of the rabbit anti-6xHis antibody (α 6xHis) for detection of 6xHis-tagged RmtC proteins. The indicated amounts of purified wild-type 6xHis-RmtC were resolved on two SDS-PAGE gels in parallel and used for staining with coomassie or immunoblotting with α 6xHis. *B*, Immunoblot (top) and coomassie stained gel (bottom) of the indicated RmtC proteins cultured under the conditions used for MIC assays. All variants are expressed comparably to the wild-type protein. M is molecular weight marker (values in kDa).

Table S2. Analysis of 30S-RmtC variant binding by competition FP.

RmtC	Individual experiments ^a		Both experiments (single fit) ^b	
	30S binding, K _i (nM) ^c		30S binding, K _i (nM) ^c	Fit R ²
	Expt. 1	Expt. 2		
R50E	913 [575, 1488]	1015 [756, 1379]	977 [651, 1497]	0.86
H54A	114 [82, 157]	61 [44, 85]	75 [28, 203]	0.83
H54E	82 [61, 111]	97 [51, 182]	90 [47, 169]	0.85
R68E	860 [520, 1488]	1671 [880, 3810]	1163 [545, 2969]	0.91
K72E	647 [426, 1000]	349 [211, 574]	469 [225, 1005]	0.90
R211A	68 [38, 125]	81 [49, 134]	75 [28, 196]	0.84
R211E	45 [24, 86]	80 [54, 124]	62 [21, 188]	0.81
K236A	54 [36, 81]	152 [98, 234]	85 [47, 156]	0.94
K236E	66 [42, 115]	84 [54, 132]	76 [40, 146]	0.93
R241A	122 [86, 174]	89 [65, 123]	104 [79, 137]	0.98
R241E	74 [32, 171]	135 [87, 209]	99 [39, 252]	0.86
M245A	46 [18, 131]	71 [47, 109]	55 [31, 99]	0.95
Loop ²³⁷⁻²⁴⁶ -A ₄	50 [34, 73]	93 [57, 152]	63 [35, 114]	0.94

^aData fit using the “One site-fit K_i” model in Graph Pad Prism 8 considering each of the 3-4 replicate measurements separately (each binding experiment was prepared independently but in parallel using the same preparations of protein, NpmA* and 30S).

^bData from each set of replicate measurements was averaged prior to fitting using the “One site-fit K_i” model in Graph Pad Prism 8.

^cValues in parenthesis are 95% CI for the fit K_i.