

Supplementary Materials for

Crystal structure of a YeeE/YedE family protein engaged in thiosulfate uptake

Yoshiki Tanaka, Kunihito Yoshikaie, Azusa Takeuchi, Muneyoshi Ichikawa, Tomoyuki Mori, Sayaka Uchino, Yasunori Sugano, Toshio Hakoshima, Hiroshi Takagi, Gen Nonaka, Tomoya Tsukazaki*

*Corresponding author. Email: ttsukazaki@mac.com

Published 26 August 2020, *Sci. Adv.* **6**, eaba7637 (2020)
DOI: [10.1126/sciadv.aba7637](https://doi.org/10.1126/sciadv.aba7637)

The PDF file includes:

Figs. S1 to S5

Other Supplementary Material for this manuscript includes the following:

(available at advances.sciencemag.org/cgi/content/full/6/35/eaba7637/DC1)

Movie S1

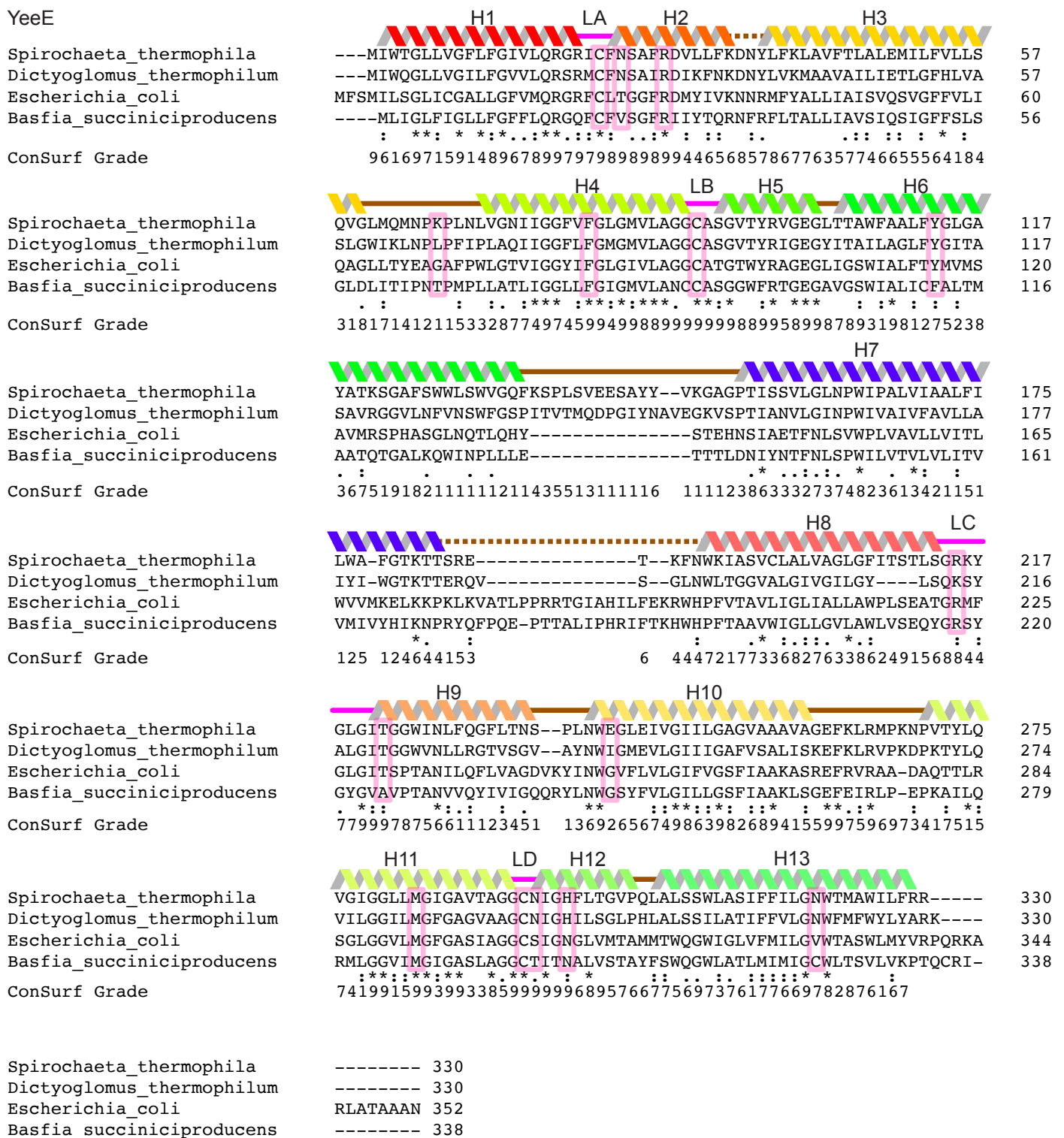


Fig. S1. Sequence alignment of YeeEs. Amino acid sequences of YeeEs from *Spirochaeta thermophila* (NCBI Reference Sequence: WP_014624389), *Dictyoglomus thermophilum* (WP_012548696), *Escherichia coli* (WP_072769027), and *Basfia succiniciproducens* (WP_100051949) were aligned by Clustal Omega (EMBL-EBI). The loops LA–LD and α -helices H1–H13 are indicated. The α -helices are colored as in Fig. 2. The mutated positions for *E. coli* YeeE functional analysis are indicated by magenta boxes. The amino acid sequence of *Spirochaeta thermophila* YeeE was analyzed by the ConSurf web server (<https://consurf.tau.ac.il>) with default settings. The resulting ConSurf conservation grades, derived from a multiple sequence alignment of ConSurf-selected 90 amino acid sequences, are shown.

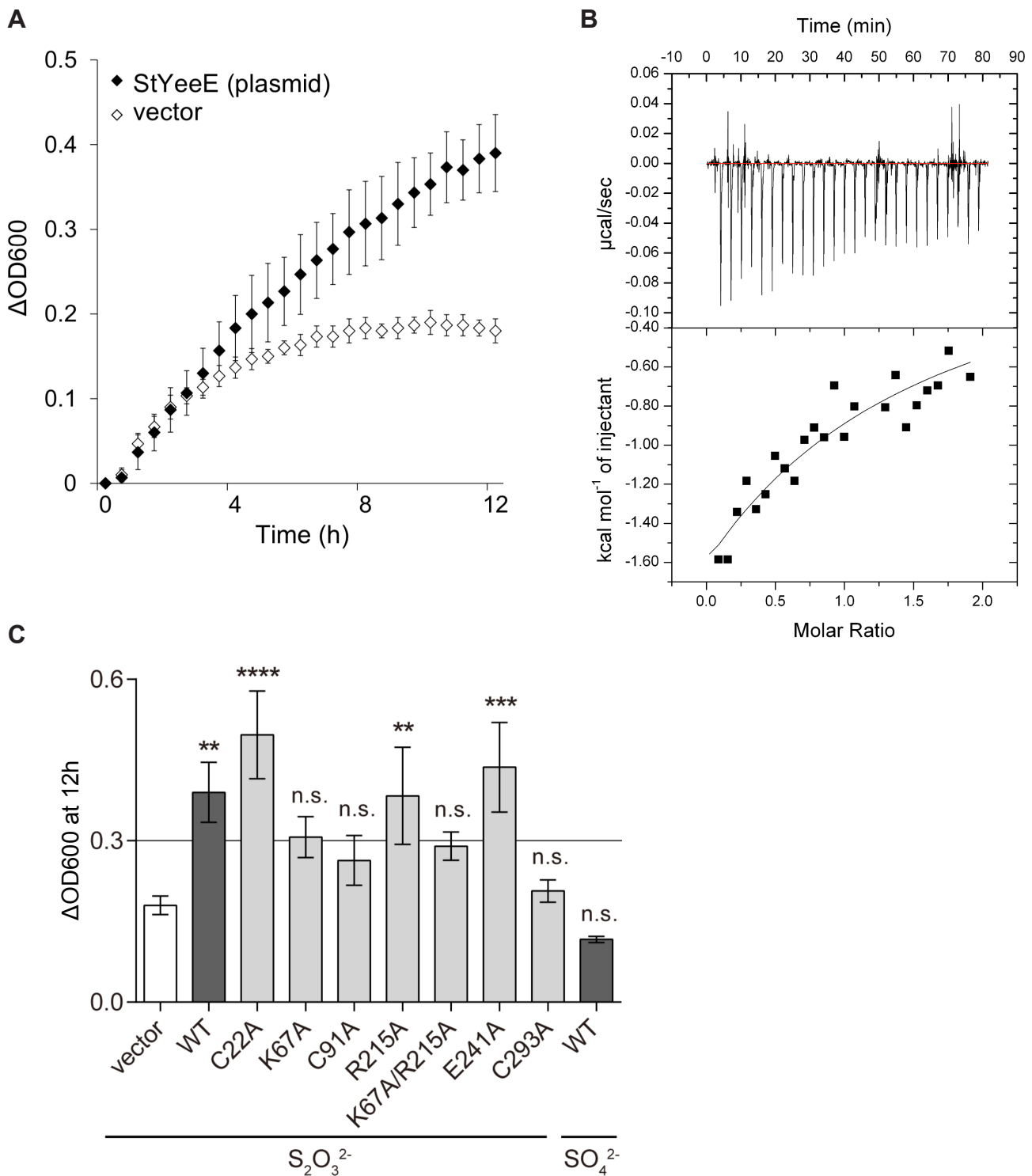


Fig. S2. Functional analyses of Spirochaeta thermophila YeeE (StYeeE). (A) Growth complementation of $\Delta cysPUWA \Delta yeeE$ (DE3) in the single sulfur source minimal media containing thiosulfate by expression of StYeeE. OD600 was monitored every 30 min. Error bars indicate the standard deviation ($n = 3$). (B) ITC data for titration of StYeeE with thiosulfate ion. 500 μM sodium thiosulfate was titrated against 56.2 μM StYeeE. Top panel shows the raw heat of binding after subtracting the heat of dilution. Bottom panel represents the integrated heat. Nonlinear curve fitting with one set of sites model estimated that K_d , ΔH and ΔS values are 251 μM , -1.52×10^6 cal/mol and -5.15×10^3 cal/mol/deg, respectively. (C) Growth (ΔOD_{600} at 12 h) of $\Delta cysPUWA \Delta yeeE$ (DE3) expressing the indicated YeeE variants in the single sulfur source minimal media containing thiosulfate or sulfate. Error bars indicate the standard deviation ($n = 3$). Statistical significances compared with the vector were determined using one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) followed by Dunnett's multiple comparisons test (** $p < 0.01$; *** $p < 0.001$; **** $p < 0.0001$; n.s., not significant).

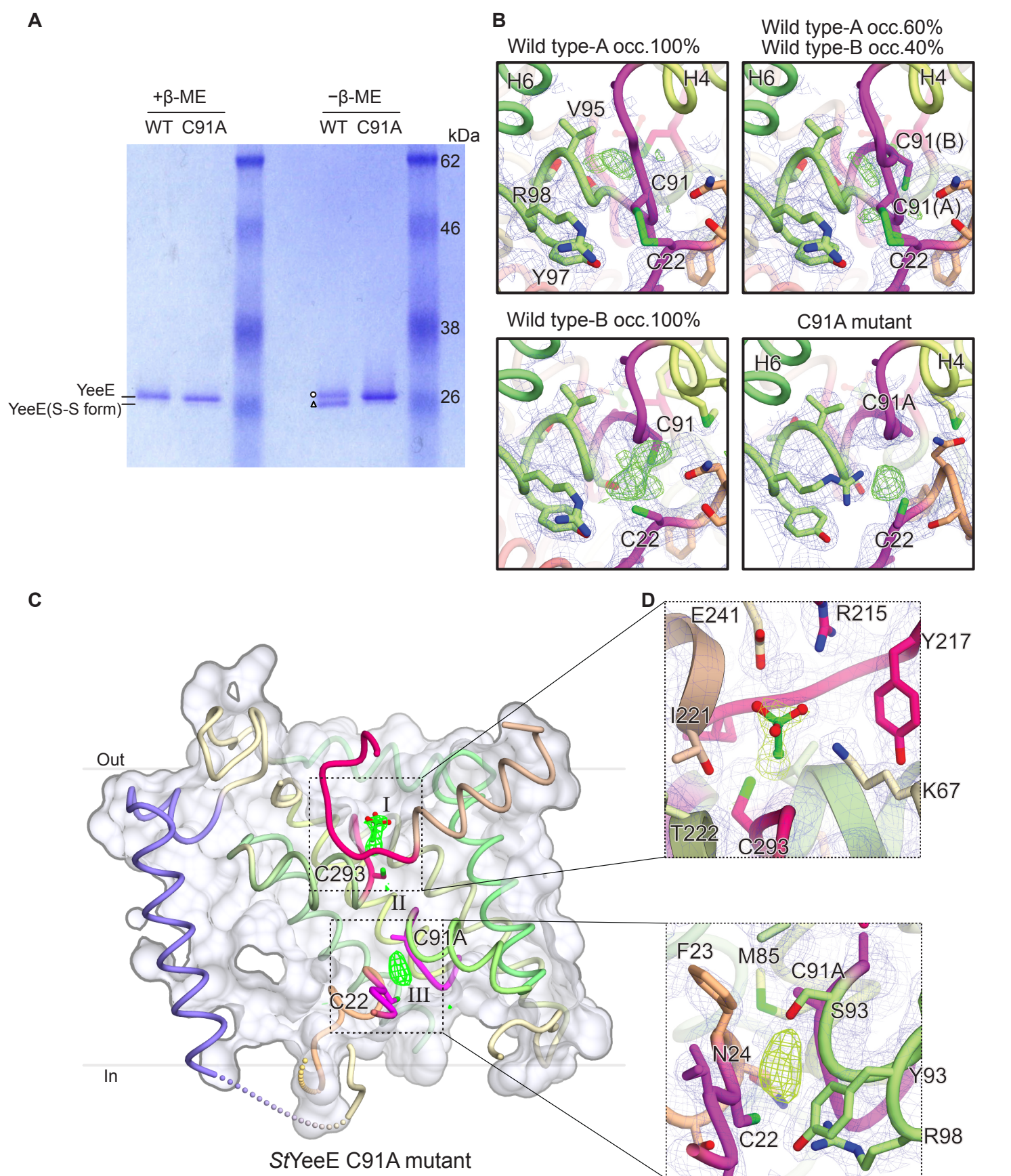


Fig. S3. Crystal structure of YeeE in reduced state. (A) Purified YeeE. Purified YeeE or C91A mutant was mixed with 2× SDS-PAGE sample buffer (125 mM Tris-HCl pH6.8, 4% SDS, 20% glycerol) supplemented with 5% β -ME or 5 mM 2-iodoacetamide and incubated for 30 min at room temperature, then analyzed by SDS-PAGE. This panel supports that some purified WT YeeE possesses a disulfide bond between C22 and C91. (B) Alternative conformations in WT crystal structure. Close-up views around the C22 residue of WT and C91A mutant. Each F_o - F_c map was calculated using the indicated occupancy for WT or using the C91A mutant structure and shown with 3.5σ (green mesh). When the ratio of type-A to type-B was 3:2, the F_o - F_c map was smallest around the C22 residue. The $2F_o$ - F_c map with 1.0σ is shown in blue. (C) Cross-sectional surface and tube models of YeeE C91A mutant. The thiosulfate-omit (F_o - F_c) map around positions I–III with 4.0σ are shown as green mesh. The C22, A91, and C293 residues and thiosulfate are shown as a stick model. (D) Close-up views of around positions I (upper) and III (bottom) as enclosed in C. The $2F_o$ - F_c map with 1.2σ and thiosulfate-omit (F_o - F_c) map with 4.0σ are shown in blue and green mesh, respectively. The side chains and thiosulfate are emphasized in the stick model.

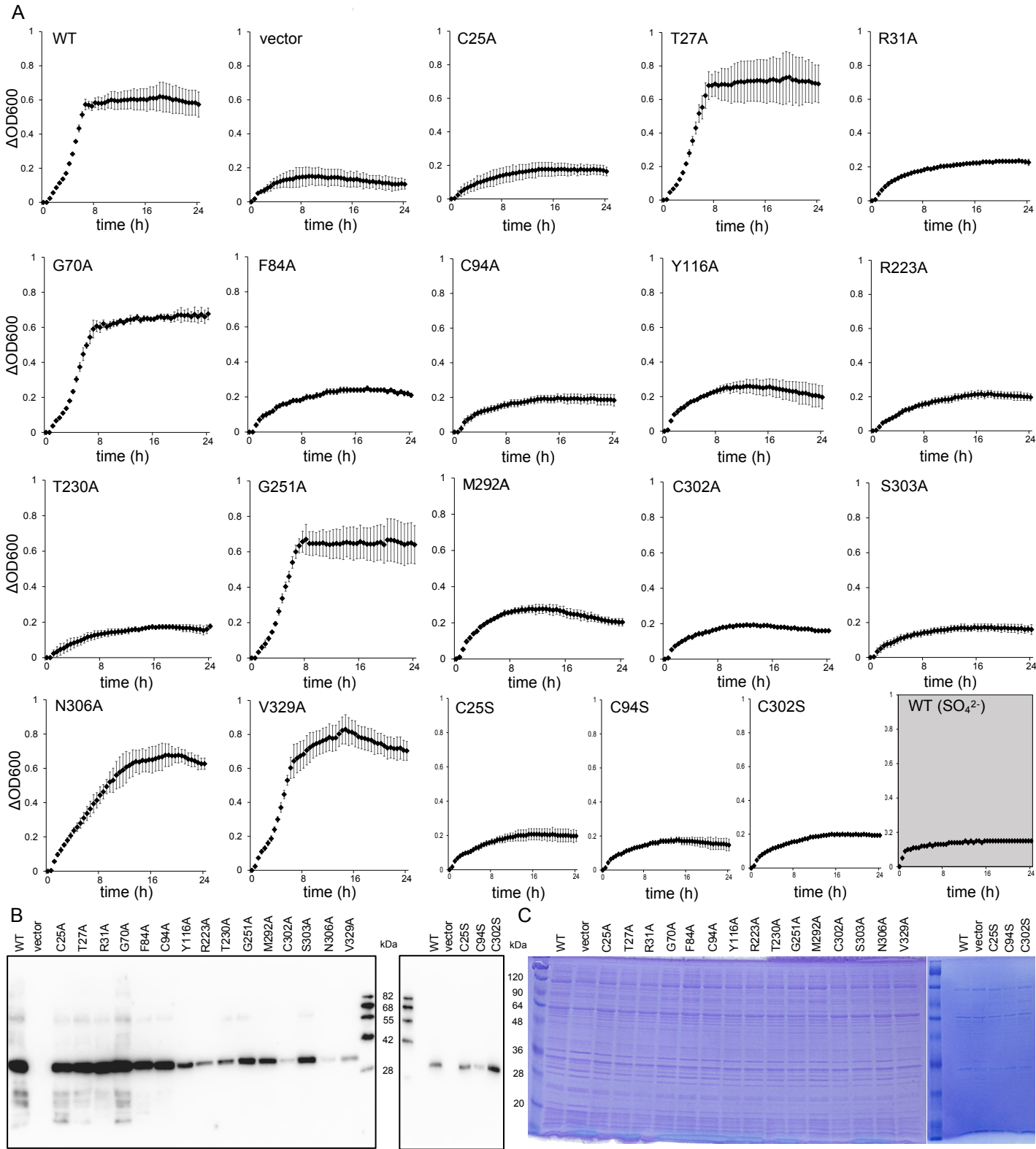
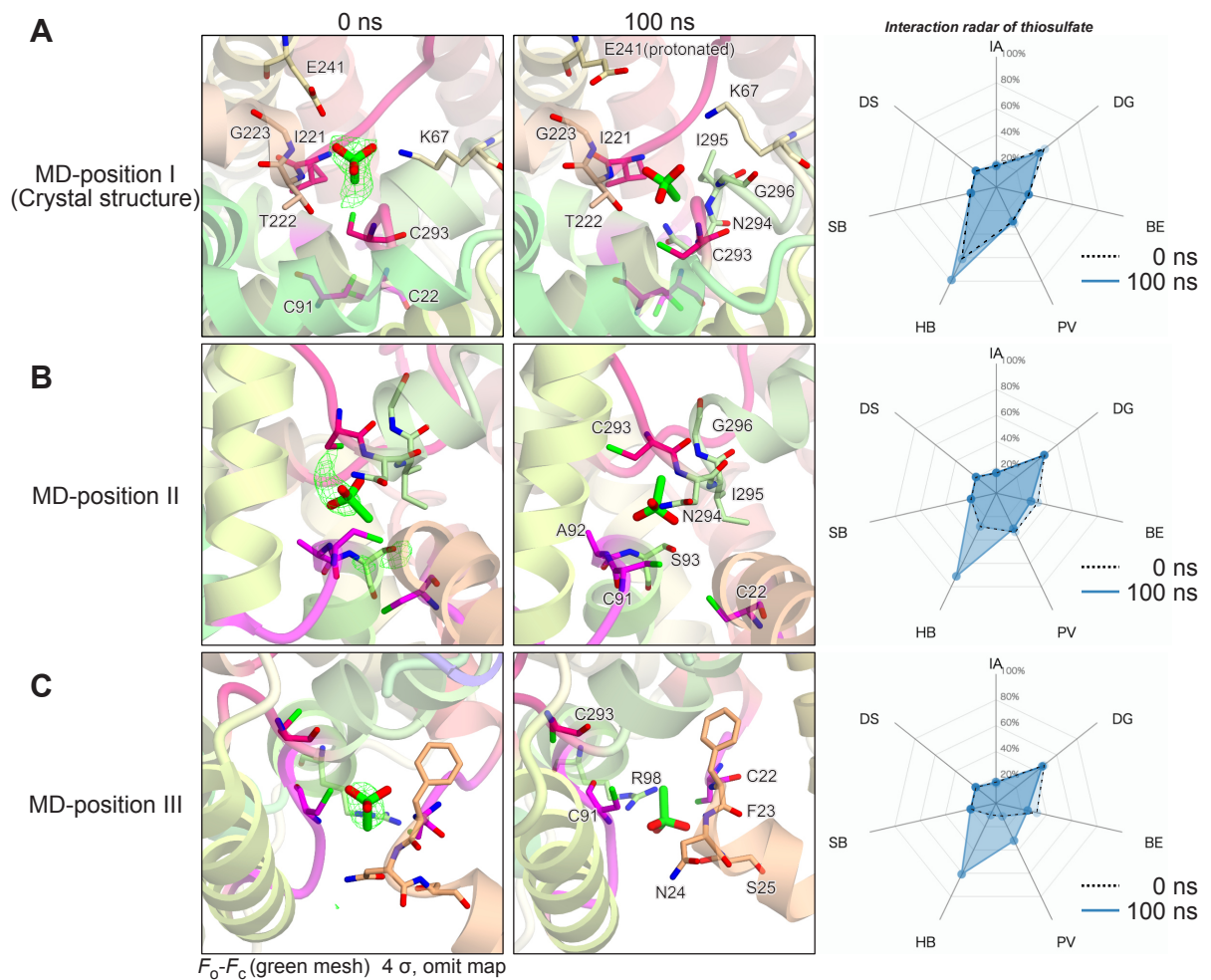


Fig. S4. Original data for Fig. 5A. (A) Growth (ΔOD_{600}) of $\Delta cysPUWA \Delta yeeE$ (DE3) cells expressing *E. coli* YeeE mutants in single sulfur source minimal media containing thiosulfate or sulfate (lower right) was monitored at 30-min intervals. Error bars indicate the standard deviation ($n = 3$). (B) Accumulation of *E. coli* YeeE in each transformant. (C) Coomassie Brilliant Blue staining of *E. coli* samples for B.



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	Crystal structure vs MD-position II	Crystal structure vs MD-position III	
overall RMSD	1.34 Å	1.50 Å	
central region RMSD (LA, LB, LC, LD) (H2, H5, H9, H12)	2.20 Å	1.82 Å	
surrounding TM helices RMSD (H1, H3, H4, H6, H7) (H8, H10, H11, H13)	1.12 Å	1.20 Å	

Fig. S5. MD simulations of YeeE with thiosulfate. (A–C) Close-up views of thiosulfate at positions I–III at 0 and 100 ns of MD-positions I–III (left and center, respectively). The initial model for MD-position I was the crystal structure of YeeE. The initial models of MD-positions II and III incorporated a thiosulfate at position II and III, respectively, instead of at position I, based on the extra electron density ($F_o - F_c$ map, green). The thiosulfate and surrounding amino acid residues are shown by stick representation. The interaction radar (multi-parametric assessment of macromolecular affinity) of thiosulfate was output by the *jsPISA* program (right). (D) Structural comparisons of the crystal structure and the 100 ns models of MD-positions II and III. The RMSD values for the C α atoms were calculated. The central region contains LA–LD, H2, H5, H9, and H12. The surrounding transmembrane helices are H1, H3, H4, H6–H8, H10, H11, and H13. In the schematic illustration, regions not considered for the calculation are shown in grey.