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Supporting information for article:

Experimental phasing with vanadium and application to nucleotide-binding membrane proteins

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Table S1 Comparison between processing and phasing statistics of two RNase A datasets collected at $\lambda = 2.2604 \text{ \AA}$ and $\lambda = 1.7711 \text{ \AA}$.

| Data collection | RNase A 5485 eV | RNase A 7000 eV |
|--|--|--|
| Beamline | DLS-I23 | DLS-I23 |
| Space group | <i>C</i> 2 | <i>C</i> 2 |
| Unit cell (\AA, $^\circ$) | $a=100.4$ $b=32.9$, $c=72.5$ $\alpha=\gamma=90$, $\beta=90.4$ | $a=100.4$ $b=32.9$, $c=72.5$ $\alpha=\gamma=90$, $\beta=90.4$ |
| Number of degrees, number of crystals | 360°, 1 | 360°, 1 |
| Wavelength (\AA) | 2.2604 | 1.7711 |
| Resolution (\AA) | 72.44-1.47 (1.50-1.47) | 72.47-1.30 (1.32-1.30) |
| Number of unique reflections | 34664 (1007) | 54052 (2365) |
| Completeness (%) | 86.5 (51.0) | 92.3 (81) |
| Completeness (%) ellipsoidal | | |
| Multiplicity | 4.2 (2.1) | 4.6 (4) |
| $\langle I/\sigma(I) \rangle$ | 21.3 (2.8) | 17.8 (1.6) |
| Rmerge (%) | 3.4 (18.8) | 3.5 (61.7) |
| Rpim (%) | 2.4 (18.8) | 2.4 (51.4) |
| CC1/2 highest resolution shell | 0.88 | 0.68 |
| Anomalous completeness | 77.0 (47.7) | 84.6 (70.8) |
| Anomalous multiplicity | 2.0 (1.1) | 2.2 (2.1) |
| Mid-Slope of Anom Normal Probability | 1.59 | 1.19 |
| Phasing (Crank2) | | |
| Substructure CFOM | 53.5 | 43.5 |
| Mean phasing FOM | 0.25 | 0.19 |
| FOM after density modification | 60.8 | 51.3 |
| FOM after initial automatic model building | 0.89 | 0.92 |
| Number of residues built after automatic model building/number of fragments | 246/4 | 239/5 |
| Rwork/Rfree after model building | 27.4/29.6 | 28.7/30.8 |

Table S2 Vanadium-containing ligands deposited in the PDB as of 2019.

Values in parentheses are the number of membrane proteins complexed with vanadium derivatives.

| Ligand identifier | Ligand name | Number of PDB Entries (membrane proteins) |
|-------------------|---|---|
| VO4 | TRIOXIDO-OXO-VANADIUM | 96 (4) |
| VN4 | OXIDO(DIOXO)VANADIUM | 12 (1) |
| AOV | ADP ORTHOVANADATE | 8 (2) |
| AD9 | ADP METAVANADATE | 7 |
| VN3 | TRIOXOVANADIUM | 4 |
| UVC | URIDINE-2',3'-VANADATE | 3 |
| V5A | ADENOSINE-5'-VANADATE | 3 |
| V | VANADIUM ION | 3 |
| AVC | ADENOSINE-5'-MONOPHOSPHATE-2',3'-VANADATE | 2 |
| V7O | META VANADATE | 2 |
| V4O | CYCLO-TETRAMETAVANADATE | 2 (1) |
| SVA | SERINE VANADATE | 1 |
| VG1 | ALPHA-D-GLUCOSE-1-PHOSPHATE-6-VANADATE | 1 |
| VO3 | TETRAMETAVANADATE | 1 |
| BVA | TRIHYDROXY[(N-HYDROXYBENZAMIDATO)OXO]VANADATE | 1 |
| FV1 | DIHYDROXY{[(2R,3S)-3-METHYLOXIRAN-2-YL]PHOSPHONATO-KAPPAO}OXOVANADIUM | 1 |
| AV2 | ADENOSINE-5'-DIPHOSPHATE-2',3'-VANADATE | 1 |
| VA3 | TRIVANADATE | 1 |
| 8P8 | C Fe7 S8 V | 1 |
| AIV | HYDROXY(OXO)BIS(PYRIDINE-2-CARBOXYLATO-KAPPA~2~N,O)VANADIUM(3+) | 1 |
| D6N | FeV | 1 |

Table S3 Effect of the multiplicity on the structure solution of SERCA

12 datasets (360° each) were processed separately and incrementally merged in XSCALE (Kabsch, 2010). The reflection files were converted to mtz files using Aimless (Evans & Murshudov, 2013) and fed to CRANK2 (Skubak & Pannu, 2013). The table shows that at least 4 datasets are necessary to obtain a starting model.

| Number of datasets | Overall SigAno/A n | Multiplicit y (Aimless) | Mean phasing FOM | Density modification FOM | FOM after initial model building | Number of building cycles | % of residues built against sequence/ against built |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|--|
| 1 | 0.84/11 | 6.5 | 0.151 | 48.5 | 0.51 | 50 | 4/4 |
| 2 | 0.89/14 | 13 | 0.144 | 42.1 | 0.49 | 50 | 2/2 |
| 3 | 0.93/17 | 19.4 | 0.148 | 41.5 | 0.51 | 50 | 5/5 |
| 4 | 0.97/19 | 25.8 | 0.164 | 54.2 | 0.81 | 22 | 49/56 |
| 5 | 1.01/21 | 32.3 | 0.173 | 46.5 | 0.87 | 41 | 67/77 |
| 6 | 1.05/23 | 38.8 | 0.175 | 54.1 | 0.77 | 15 | 53/57 |
| 7 | 1.08/25 | 45.2 | 0.196 | 56.4 | 0.8 | 14 | 71/77 |
| 8 | 1.11/27 | 51.7 | 0.192 | 57.6 | 0.8 | 14 | 61/65 |
| 9 | 1.14/30 | 58.1 | 0.175 | 46.9 | 0.79 | 16 | 36/58 |
| 10 | 1.16/30 | 64.6 | 0.192 | 57.3 | 0.85 | 17 | 53/59 |
| 11 | 1.18/30 | 71 | 0.199 | 57.5 | 0.85 | 15 | 40/63 |
| 12 | 1.21/34 | 77.4 | 0.182 | 57.5 | 0.88 | 16 | 58/63 |

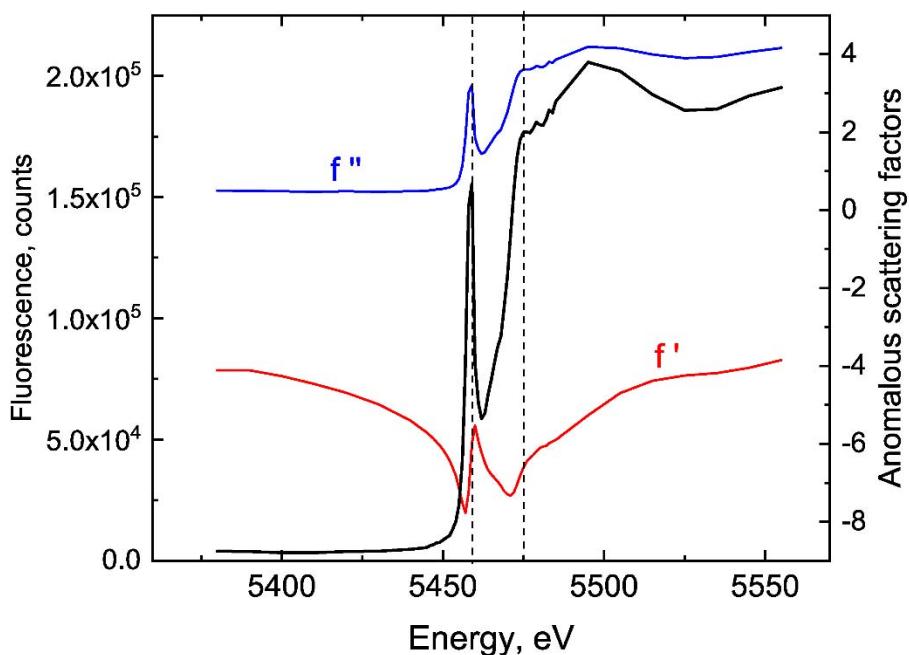


Figure S1 Vanadium K-edge XAS spectra of sodium ortho-vanadate taken on the Diamond I23 beamline (black line). The dashed lines show the pre-edge peak ($E = 5459$ eV) and the peak ($E = 5475$ eV with $f_0 = 23$ e $^-$, $f'' = -6.6$ e $^-$ and $f''' = 3.6$ e $^-$) as determined by CHOOCH (Evans & Pettifer, 2001).

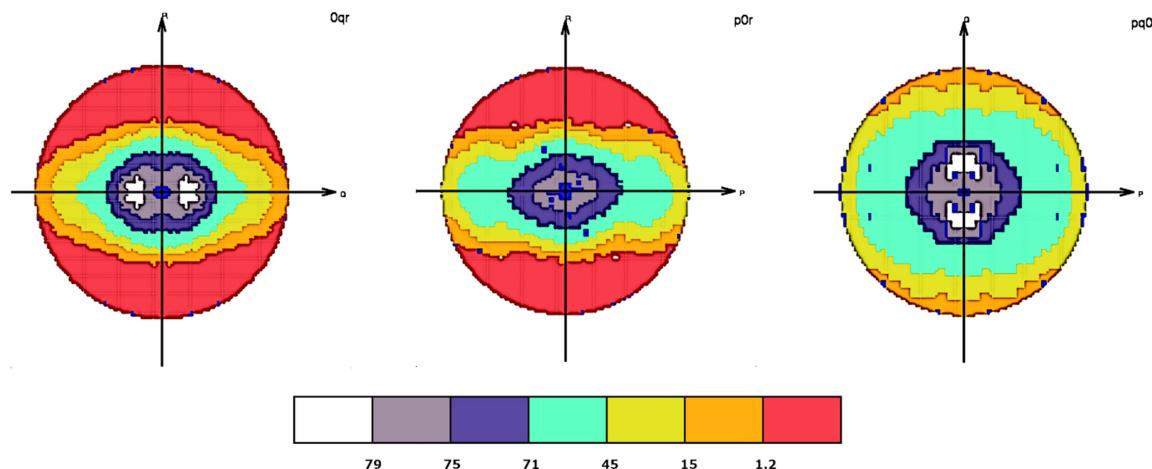


Figure S2 Intensity data in 3D reciprocal space for McjD. The local mean value of $I/\sigma(I)$ for each reciprocal lattice point within the sphere of observation is calculated by STARANISO and colour-coded: the blue points represent unobserved data, the red points represent observed data falling below the 1.2σ threshold for cut-off, and the other colours represent successively higher values of the mean $I/\sigma(I)$ as shown by the colour bar.

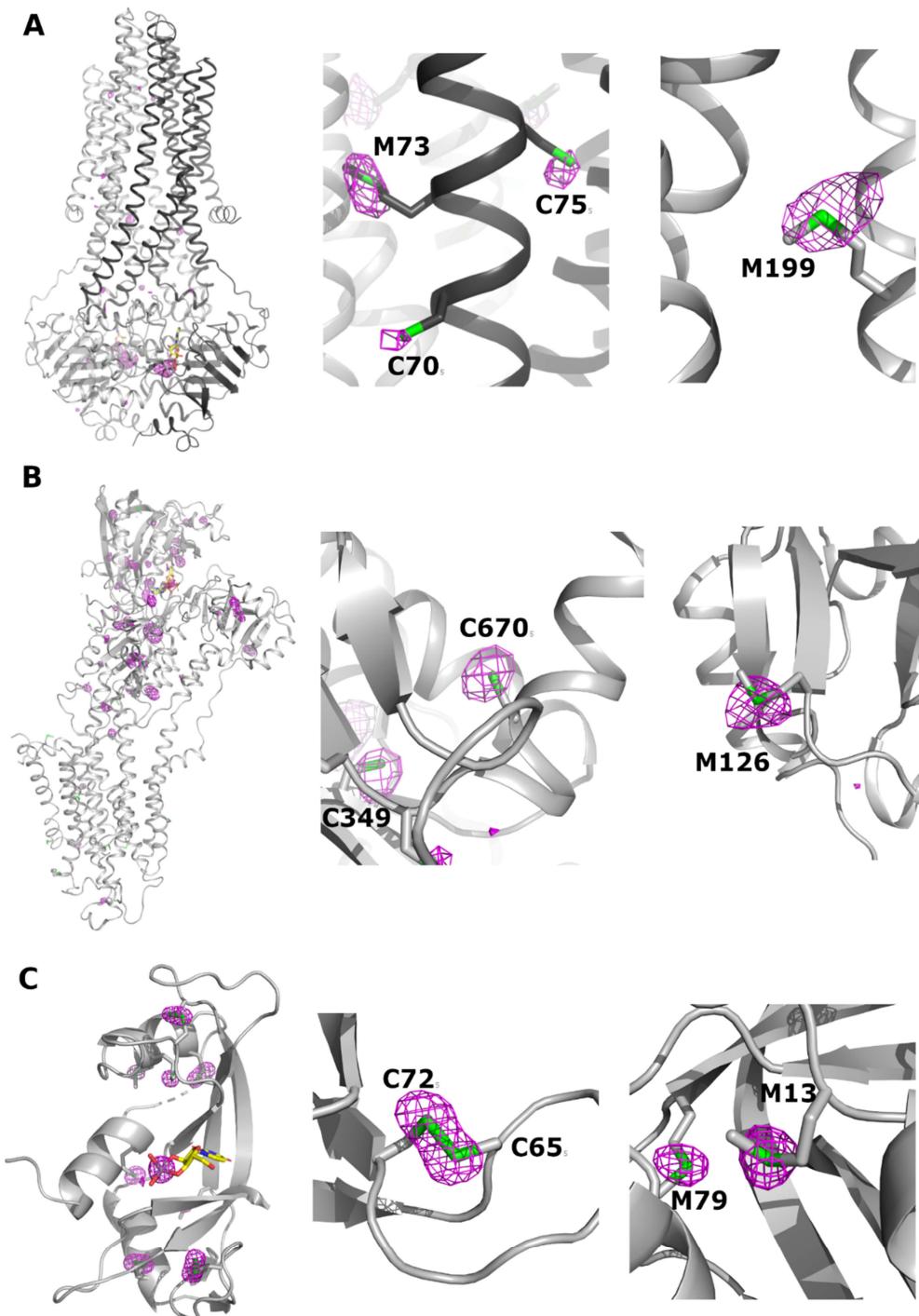


Figure S3 Examples of peaks in phased anomalous difference maps corresponding to sulphur atoms (magenta) calculated with ANODE (Thorn & Sheldrick, 2011). McjD (A), SERCA (B) and RNase A (C) sulphur peaks are contoured at 3.5, 5 and 3.5 σ respectively.