

1

2

3 **Solution structure of *Gaussia* Luciferase with five disulfide bonds**
4 **and identification of a putative coelenterazine binding cavity by**
5 **heteronuclear NMR**

6

7

8

9 Nan Wu[§], Naohiro Kobayashi[§], Kengo Tsuda, Satoru Unzai, Tomonori Saotome,

10 Yutaka Kuroda* and Toshio Yamazaki*

11

12

13

14 [§]Equal contribution

15 * Correspondence: YK: ykuroda@cc.tuat.ac.jp and TY: toshio.yamazaki@riken.jp

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23 **Supplementary Methods**

24

25 **Liquid Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry (LC-MS)**

26 The trypsin digestion of GLuc was performed by incubating 250 μ L of the sample at
27 37°C for 24 hours in 50 mM Tris-HCl (pH 7.0) with 0.05 mg/mL of GLuc, 0.24 mg/mL of
28 Trypsin, 2 M of urea and 1 mM of CaCl₂. After the incubation, 100 μ L of the sample was
29 aliquoted for the LC-MS measurement.

30 LC-MS analysis was performed using a Shimadzu LCMS-8040 triple quadruple mass
31 spectrometer (Kyoto, Japan) equipped with a Shimadzu model LC-20AD liquid
32 chromatography system (Kyoto, Japan). Chromatography was done by binary gradient system
33 with 0.1% formic acid (A) and methanol (B). The sample was loaded onto a YMC-Triart
34 C18 (3 μ m) 2.1 mm I.D. x 50 mm column equilibrated with 0.1% formic acid with flow rate
35 at 0.2 mL/min. The injection volume was 10 μ L. The elution program was as follows: 0→
36 1 min, 0% B; 1→4 min, 0→100% B; 4→6 min, 100% B; 6→7 min, 100→0% B; 7→10 min,
37 0% B.

38

39

40

41

42

43

44

45 **Supplementary Tables**

46

47

	z (ionic valence)	m/z (mass to charge ratio)
48	4	1065.75
	5	852.80
49	6	710.83
	7	609.43
50	8	533.37

51

52 **Supplementary Table 1 | The m/z values of the peptide fragment (m =4259.01) of GLuc**

53 **obtained by the enzymatic digestion of trypsin.** The fragment identity was identified using

54 Peptide Mass (https://web.expasy.org/peptide_mass/). Taking into account the formation of

55 intramolecular disulfide bonds, the molecular weight of the largest peptide fragment was

56 4259.01 and was identified as DLEPMEQFIAQVDLCVDCTTGCLK (D106-K129) +

57 GCLICLSHIK (G55-K64) + AGCTR (A50-R54).

58

59

60

61

62

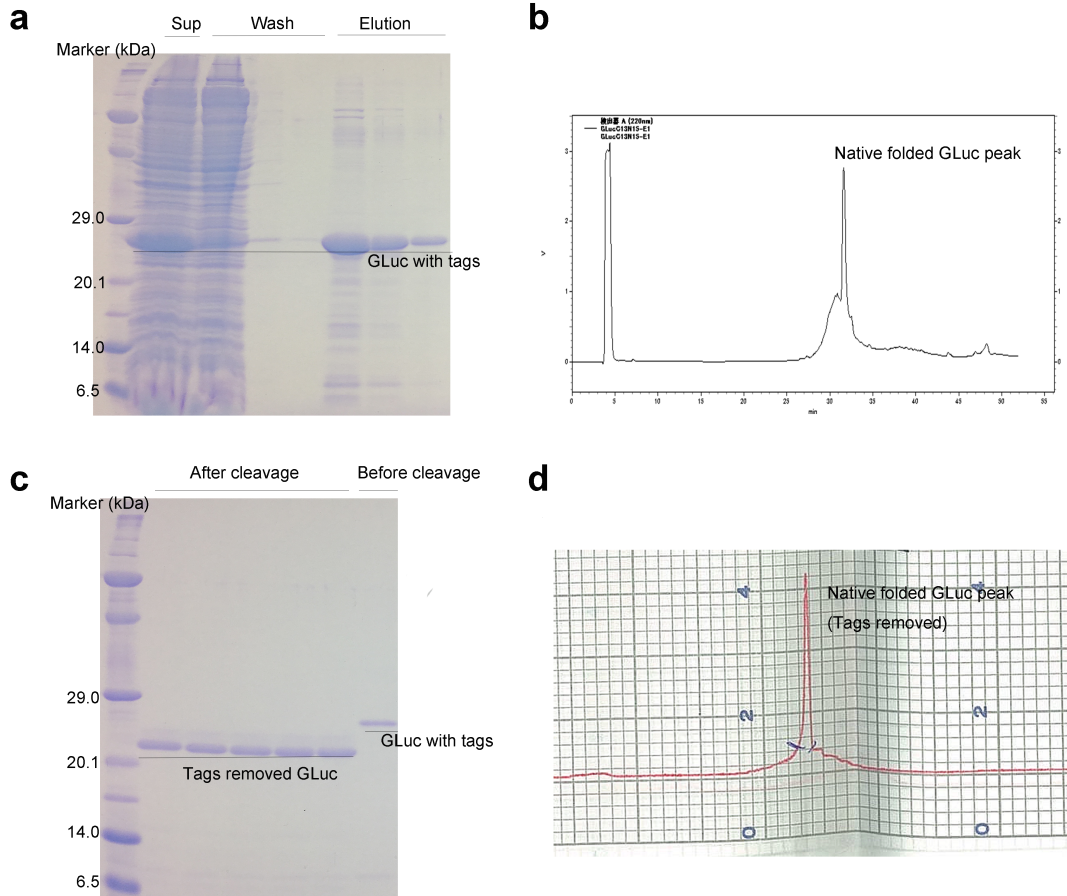
63

64

65

66 **Supplementary Figures**

67



68

69 **Supplementary Fig. 1 | Expression and Purification of GLuc (labeled with ^{13}C and ^{15}N)**

70 The cultured *E.coli* cells were harvested by centrifugation and the pellet was sonicated. GLuc

71 was purified by applying the supernatant fraction to a Nickel NTA column followed with

72 washing (three times) and elution (three times). An aliquot (0.05% of 1 liter culture) from the

73 the supernatant (Sup) after sonication, washing and elution was collected for the SDS-PAGE

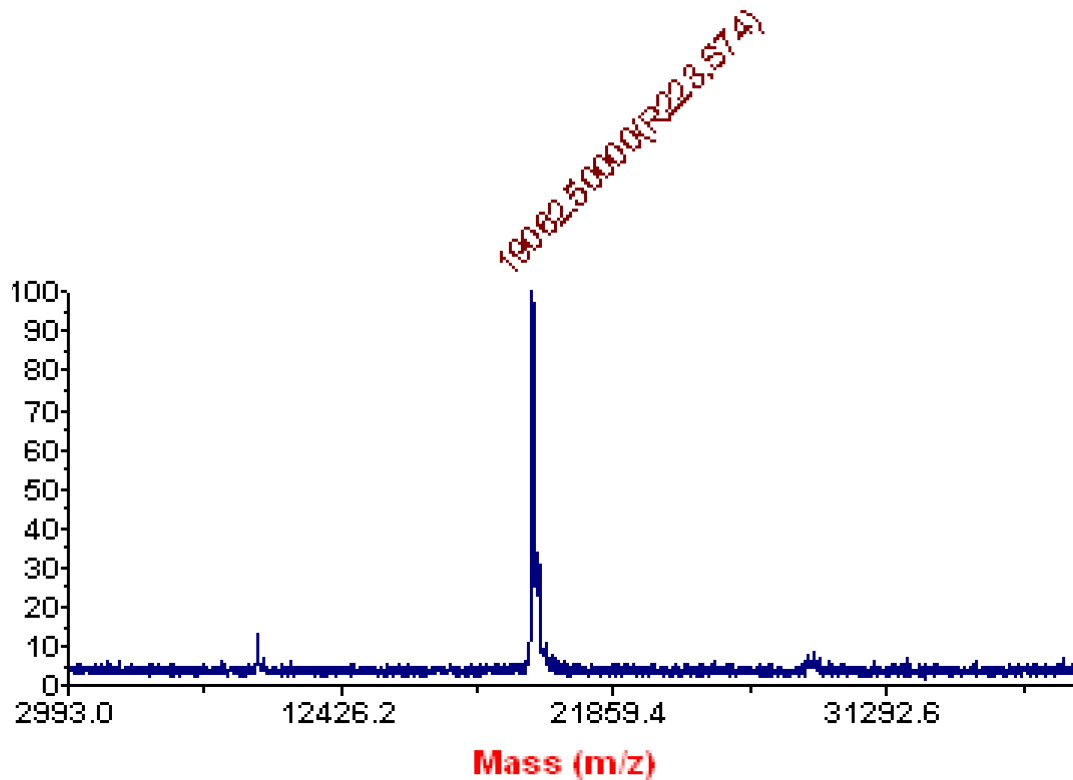
74 analysis (a). The eluted GLuc was dialyzed and purified by reverse phase HPLC in order to

75 collect the main peak that was the natively folded GLuc fraction (b). The collected peak

76 portion was freeze dried and then dissolved in MilliQ water for Factor Xa cleavage. An

77 aliquot of the samples before and after (five parallel experiments) cleavage was analyzed by a
78 SDS-PAGE (c). The tags removed GLuc was then purified again through a 2nd passage to the
79 reverse phase HPLC (d). The main peak was collected in order to keep all GLuc sample
80 have a uniform native fold. Further purification details are given in ¹.

81



82

83 **Supplementary Fig. 2 | MALDI-TOF mass of ¹⁵N labeled GLuc expressed in *E.coli*.**

84 Freeze dried ¹⁵N labeled GLuc was dissolved in a matrix solution (1mL matrix solution

85 contains: 10 mg sinapic acid, 500 μ L acetonitrile, 100 μ L 1% TFA and 400 μ L MilliQ) at a

86 final protein concentration of 5 μ M. One microliter (containnig 5 pmol of GLuc) was loaded

87 on the MALDI-TOF plate for measurement. The calculated mass of ¹⁵N labeled GLuc is

88 19055.8 Da.

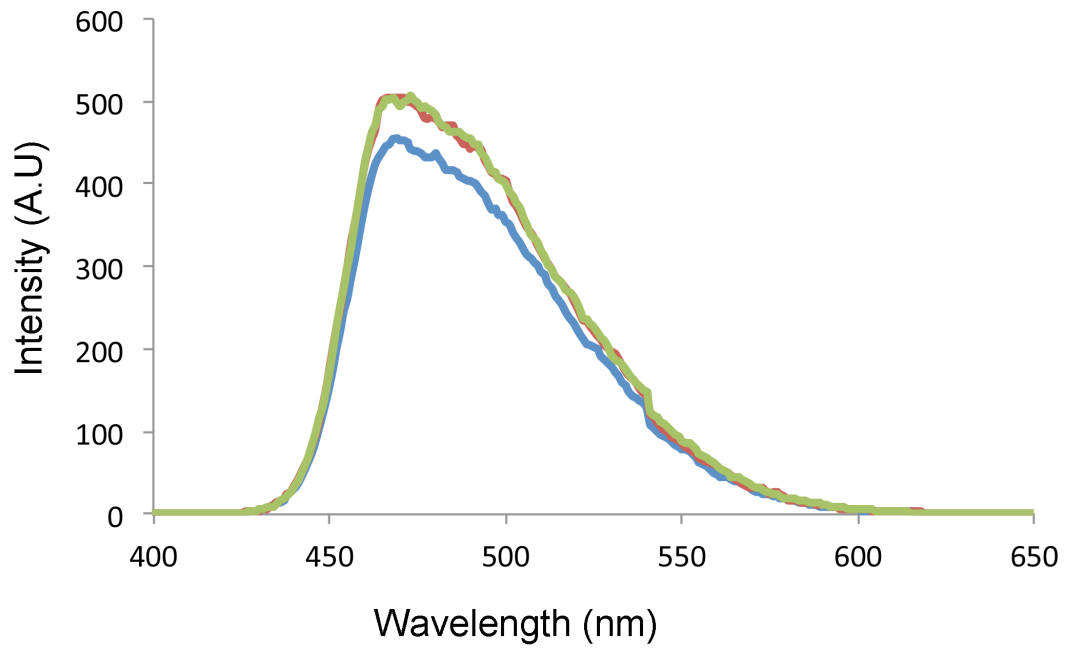
89

90

91

92

93



94

95 **Supplementary Fig. 3 | Bioluminescence activity of ¹⁵N labeled GLuc expressed in *E. coli*.**

96 Bioluminescence was initiated by adding 30 μ L of coelenterazine to a final concentration of 3

97 μ M to a 2 mL 0.01 μ M GLuc solution in 50 mM Tris-HCl buffer pH 8.0 and 50 mM NaCl.

98 The spectra were measured at 20 $^{\circ}$ C using a JASCO FP-8000 fluorescence spectrophotometer

99 with a scan speed of 20000 nm/min and an emission bandwidth of 5 nm. The activity

100 measurement was repeated three times (shown in red, blue and green, respectively).

101

102

103

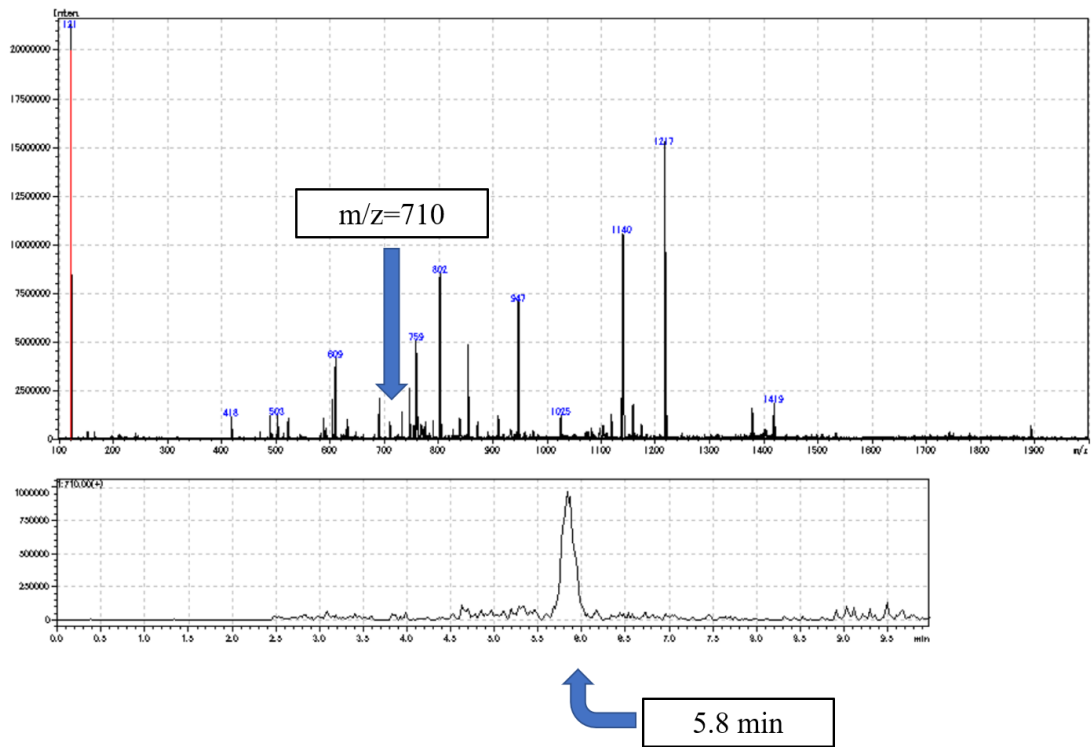
104

105

106

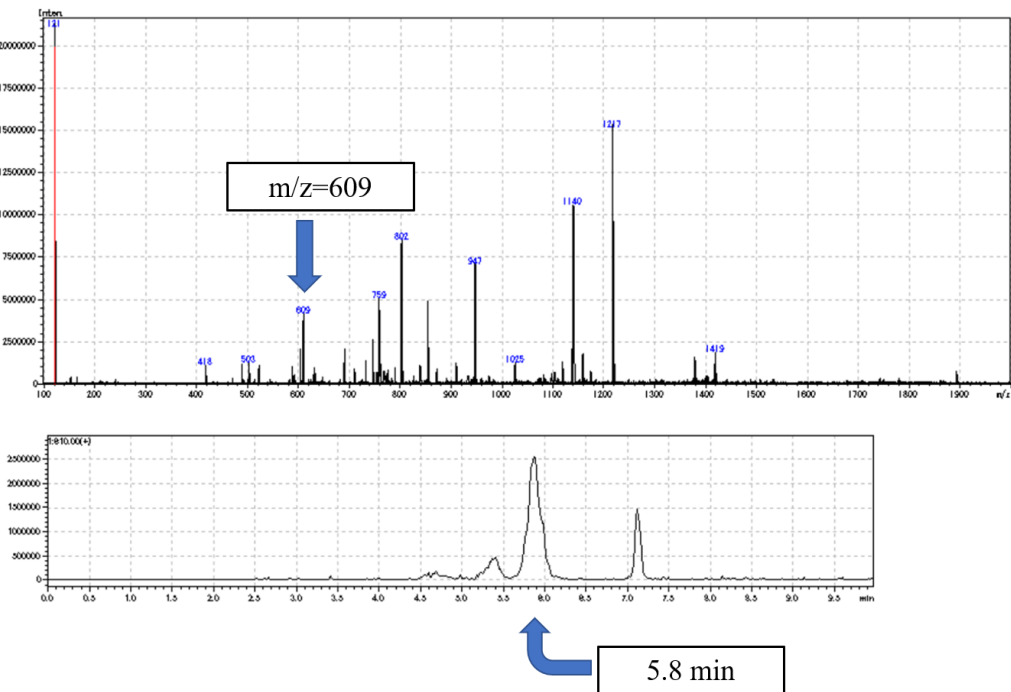
107

$z=6$



119

$z=7$



120

121

122 **Supplementary Fig. 5 | LC-MS spectra and selected ion chromatograms of the peptide**

123 **fragment (m=4259) of GLuc obtained by the enzymatic digestion of trypsin. The**

124 experimental values of m/z coincided with the computed values ($z=6$ and $z=7$), and the

125 retention times of the LC peaks of the two different ionic valences were identical.

126

127

128

129

130

131

132

133

134

MODEL A

# No:	Chain	Z	rmsd	tali	nres	%id	PDB	Description
1:	4ddg-A	2.5	3.5	59	399	5		MOLECULE: UBIQUITIN-CONJUGATING ENZYME E2 D2, UBIQUITIN THI
2:	2xhi-A	2.4	3.7	52	316	10		MOLECULE: N-GLYCOSYLASE/DNA LYASE;
x 3:	4oge-A	2.4	9.3	99	977	5		MOLECULE: HNH ENDONUCLEASE DOMAIN PROTEIN;
x 4:	5ukh-A	2.3	5.6	52	321	13		MOLECULE: UNCHARACTERIZED PROTEIN;
5:	1u9p-A	2.3	3.6	48	96	4		MOLECULE: PARC;
6:	2rji-A	2.3	2.8	53	84	2		MOLECULE: ERYTHROCYTE BINDING ANTIGEN 175;
7:	4d8o-A	2.3	3.0	46	509	11		MOLECULE: ANKYRIN-2;
8:	3mzy-A	2.2	4.0	67	123	9		MOLECULE: RNA POLYMERASE SIGMA-H FACTOR;
9:	5dic-A	2.2	2.9	51	115	4		MOLECULE: ODORANT-BINDING PROTEIN;
10:	6e11-E	2.2	4.2	65	210	8		MOLECULE: UNKNOWN (CLAW);
x 11:	5gha-D	2.1	5.6	55	310	4		MOLECULE: SULFUR TRANSFERASE TTUA;
x 12:	5bmq-A	2.1	7.4	59	205	8		MOLECULE: ERFK/YBIS/YCFS/YNHG FAMILY PROTEIN;
x 13:	4dbq-B	2.1	8.2	50	146	10		MOLECULE: RANBP-TYPE AND C3HC4-TYPE ZINC FINGER-CONTAINING
14:	2g7r-A	2.1	2.7	48	86	13		MOLECULE: MUCOSA-ASSOCIATED LYMPHOID TISSUE LYMPHOMA TRANSL
x 15:	6h1s-A	2.1	10.5	70	1431	11		MOLECULE: DNA-DIRECTED RNA POLYMERASE I SUBUNIT RPA190;
16:	3oao-A	2.0	4.2	47	140	9		MOLECULE: UNCHARACTERIZED PROTEIN FROM DUF2059 FAMILY;

	H1	H2	H3	H4	H5	H6	H7	H8	H9
4ddg-A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2xhi-A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1u9p-A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2rji-A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4d8o-A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3mzy-A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5dic-A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6e11-E	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2g7r-A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3oao-A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

MODEL C

# No:	Chain	Z	rmsd	tali	nres	%id	PDB	Description
1:	4qo5-A	2.4	4.8	73	521	8		MOLECULE: HYPOTHETICAL MULTIHEME PROTEIN;
2:	5c4y-A	2.2	2.7	61	136	3		MOLECULE: PUTATIVE TRANSCRIPTION REGULATOR LMO0852;
3:	2g7r-A	2.0	2.8	49	86	12		MOLECULE: MUCOSA-ASSOCIATED LYMPHOID TISSUE LYMPHOMA TRANSL

	H1	H2	H3	H4	H5	H6	H7	H8	H9
4qo5-A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5c4y-A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2g7r-A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

MODEL D

# No:	Chain	Z	rmsd	tali	nres	%id	PDB	Description
1:	5k78-B	2.8	3.7	61	351	10		MOLECULE: RNA LARIAT DEBRANCHING ENZYME, PUTATIVE;
2:	2r18-A	2.0	2.3	41	129	10		MOLECULE: CAPSID ASSEMBLY PROTEIN VP3;

	H1	H2	H3	H4	H5	H6	H7	H8	H9
5k78-B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2r18-A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

MODEL F

# No:	Chain	Z	rmsd	tali	nres	%id	PDB	Description
1:	4d8o-A	2.1	3.0	47	509	9		MOLECULE: ANKYRIN-2;
2:	2h56-A	2.0	3.1	45	218	11		MOLECULE: DNA-3-METHYLADENINE GLYCOSIDASE;

	H1	H2	H3	H4	H5	H6	H7	H8	H9
4d8o-A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2r18-A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

MODEL G

# No:	Chain	Z	rmsd	tali	nres	%id	PDB	Description
x 1:	1e3a-B	2.8	6.5	85	560	8		MOLECULE: PENICILLIN AMIDASE ALPHA SUBUNIT;

135

136 **Supplementary Fig. 6 | Similar structure search of GLuc against the Protein Data Bank**

137 **using Dali server.** Seven GLuc models that have all five disulfide bonds were selected from

138 the nineteen NMR-derived structures and submitted to a Dali server

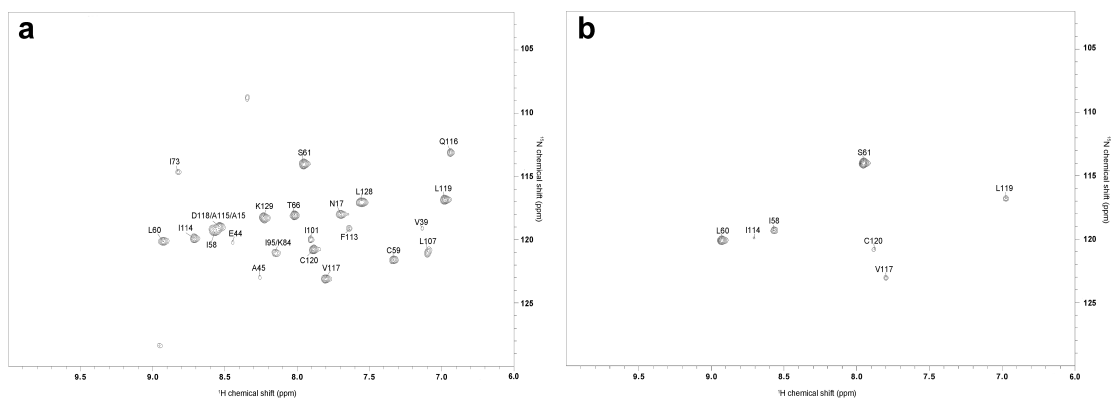
139 (<http://ekhidna2.biocenter.helsinki.fi/dali/>)⁵ to search similar structure in the Protein Data

140 Bank. The data outputs of Dali sever of all seven GLuc models are shown for MODEL A

141 (representative structure), B, C, D, E, F and G, respectively. None the searches showed a

142 similar structure for MODEL A and D. Although a few similar structures were identified for

143 on MODEL B, C, E, F and G, all of which exhibited low Z-score (<3.0 , which over 6.0 could
144 be taken to be highly significant), indicating no significant structural similarity. Structures
145 marked with a “×” were firstly ignored, because they have an rmsd >4.0 are structurally
146 dissimilar to GLuc. Structures with rmsd less than 4.0 were then partially matched with GLuc
147 models over helix segments (shown in “Details”, “H1”-“H9” represent nine helices of GLuc,
148 all matched helices were marked with “○” below). GLuc structure shows H3H4H5-H7H8H9
149 is critical for GLuc’s structural skeleton (Fig. 3) and the putative catalytic cavity (Fig. 4), but
150 none of the identified structures matched GLuc in this areas, which strongly suggested that
151 the matches are accidental.



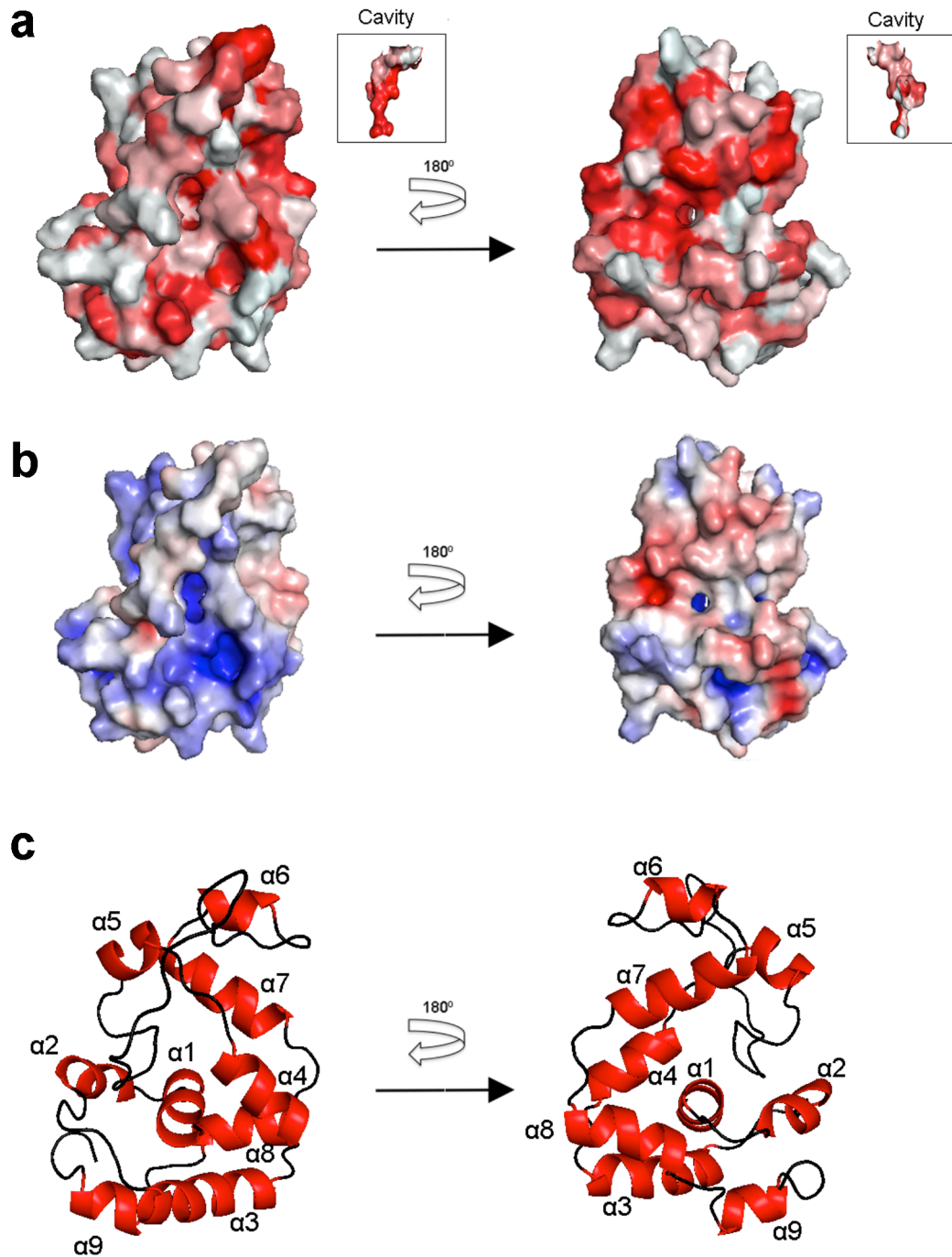
152

153 **Supplementary Fig. 7 | H/D exchanging ^1H - ^{15}N HSQC spectra of GLuc.** Measurements

154 were initiated by dissolving GLuc to a final concentration of 0.2 mM in D_2O containing 50

155 mM MES buffer pH 6.0 with 2 mM NaN_3 . ^1H - ^{15}N HSQC spectra were measured after

156 incubating GLuc at 298 K for 20 minutes (a) and 18 hours (b), respectively.



157

158 **Supplementary Fig. 8 | Surface representation of GLuc (representative structure,**

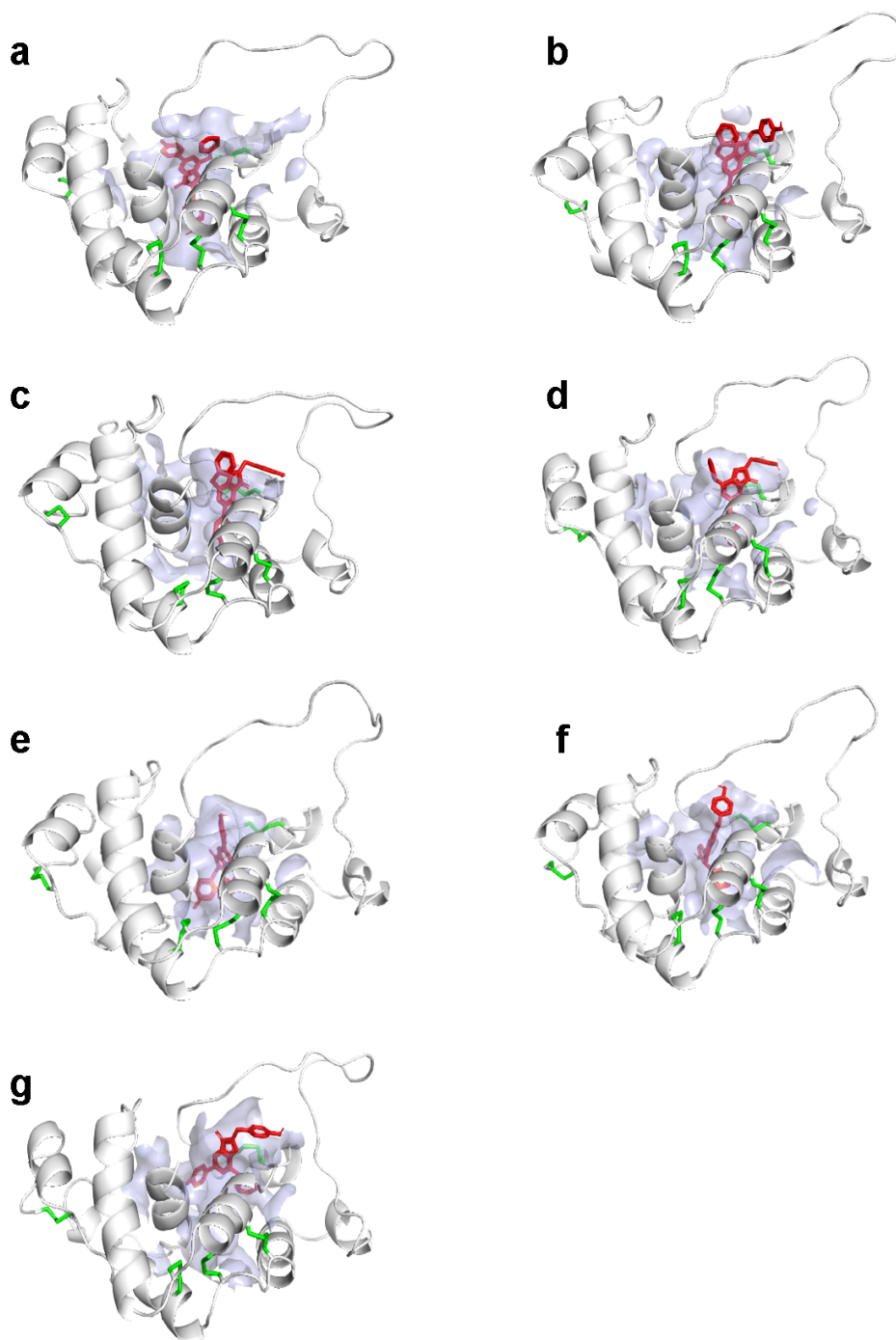
159 **residues 10-148).** (a) Hydropathy surface representation of GLuc shown by coloring the

160 molecule using “color_h” pymol script (https://pymolwiki.org/index.php/Color_h):

161 hydrophilic regions were shown in white and hydrophobic regions were shown in red. The

162 insert figures show the interior cavity. (b) Electrostatic surface representation of GLuc

163 calculated using an APBS plugin of Pymol. Positive charges are shown in blue, negative
164 charges are shown in red and neutral residues are in gray. (c) Ribbon representation of GLuc
165 from the same direction as in (a) and (b).



166

167 **Supplementary Fig. 9 | Conformations of seven best docking complexes.**

168 Seven GLuc models that are referred in Supplementary Fig. 6 were docked with

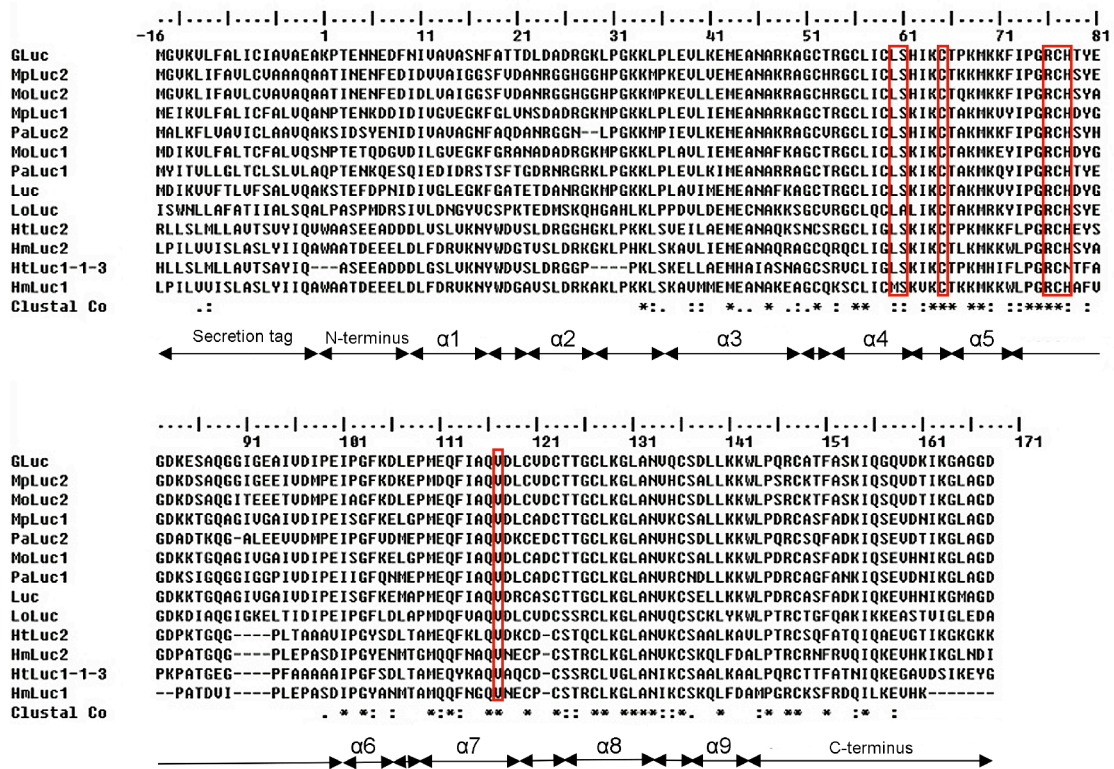
169 coelenterazine using Autodock4.2⁶. The coelenterazine and three activity-related residues on

170 GLuc (R76, H78 and T79) were set as flexible, and all other residues were set as rigid. 50

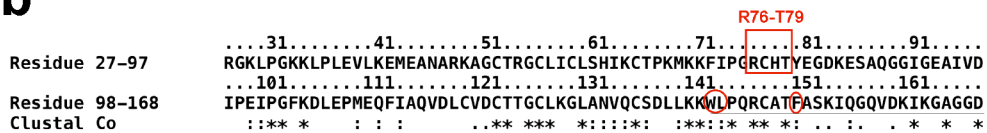
171 docking complexes were generated during the docking simulation of each GLuc model

172 (Genetic Algorithm), and the one with lowest binding energy were selected and shown in (a)
173 ~ (g), respectively. (a) shows the docking complex of MODEL A (representative structure),
174 binding energy= -6.47 kcal/mol, inhibit constant= 17.96 μ M; (b) shows the docking complex
175 of MODEL B, binding energy= -6.13 kcal/mol, inhibit constant= 32.26 μ M; (c) shows the
176 docking complex of MODEL C, binding energy= -5.8 kcal/mol, inhibit constant= 56.21 μ M;
177 (d) shows the docking complex of MODEL D, binding energy= -7.07 kcal/mol, inhibit
178 constant= 6.57 μ M; (e) shows the docking complex of MODEL E, binding energy= -9.29
179 kcal/mol, inhibit constant= 154.09 nM; (f) shows the docking complex of MODEL F, binding
180 energy= -11.8 kcal/mol, inhibit constant= 2.26 nM; (g) shows the docking complex of
181 MODEL G, binding energy= -8.36 kcal/mol, inhibit constant= 742.04 nM. GLuc molecules
182 are shown in white; coelenterazines are shown in red; five disulfide bonds are shown in green;
183 the interior surface (cavity) that is formed by residues N10, V12, A13, V14, S16, N17, F18,
184 L60, S61, I63, K64, C65, R76, C77, H78, T79, F113, I114, V117 are shown in transparent
185 light blue.

a



b



186

187 **Supplementary Fig. 10 | Sequence alignment of luciferases.** GLuc alignment with 12

188 similar luciferases is shown in (a). GLuc indicates the GLuc's amino acid sequence. Residues

189 -16 to 0 represent a secretion tag sequence. Clustal Co indicates amino acid conservation

190 throughout the 12 sequences of BLAST-detected luciferases according to ClustalW ³: (An

191 asterisk indicates a fully conserved residue, a column shows a highly conserved residue, and a

192 dot shows a poorly conserved residue according to ClustalW classification). Nine α helices

193 identified from the representative structure are marked at the bottom. Residues L60, S61, C65,

194 R76, C77, H78 and V117 were marked with red squares. The alignment of GLuc's

195 homologous repeats ^{3,4}: residues 27-97 against residues 98-168 is shown in (b). Residues
196 W143, L144, F151 ¹ are marked with red circles, and the residues in the activity-associated
197 loop R76-T79 ⁷ are marked with a red square. The flexible C-terminus is underlined. Clustal
198 Co shows amino acid consensus generated by ClustalW (the symbol codes are the same as in
199 (a)).

200

201 **References**

- 202 1. Wu, N., Kamioka, T. & Kuroda, Y. A novel screening system based on VanX -
203 mediated autolysis—Application to *Gaussia* luciferase. *Biotechnol Bioeng* **113**,
204 1413-1420 (2016).
- 205 2. Shen, Y., Delaglio, F., Cornilescu, G. & Bax, A. TALOS+: a hybrid method for
206 predicting protein backbone torsion angles from NMR chemical shifts. *J Biomol*
207 *NMR* **44**, 213-223 (2009).
- 208 3. Wu, N., Rathnayaka, T. & Kuroda, Y. Bacterial expression and re-engineering of
209 *Gaussia princeps* luciferase and its use as a reporter protein. *BBA-Proteins Proteom*
210 **1854**, 1392-1399 (2015).
- 211 4. Inouye, S. & Sahara, Y. Identification of two catalytic domains in a luciferase
212 secreted by the copepod *Gaussia princeps*. *Biochem Biophys Res Commun* **365**,
213 96-101 (2008).
- 214 5. Hasegawa, H. & Holm, L. Advances and pitfalls of protein structural alignment. *Curr*
215 *Opin in Struc Biol* **19**, 341-348 (2009).

- 216 6. Morris, G.M. et al. AutoDock4 and AutoDockTools4: Automated docking with
217 selective receptor flexibility. *J Comput Chem* **30**, 2785-2791 (2009).
- 218 7. Kim, S.B., Suzuki, H., Sato, M. & Tao, H. Superluminescent variants of marine
219 luciferases for bioassays. *Anal Chem* **83**, 8732-40 (2011).
- 220