Supplementary Information

Molecular basis of EphA2 recognition by gHgL from gammaherpesviruses

Chao Su, et al

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	KSHV gHgL-LBD EBV gHgL-LBD				
Data collection					
Space group	P212121	P1			
Cell dimensions					
<i>a</i> , <i>b</i> , <i>c</i> (Å)	80.80, 153.20, 275.23	94.46, 113.81, 119.65			
α, β, γ (°)	90.00, 90.00, 90.00	90.03, 90.17, 89.89			
Resolution (Å)	50.00-3.20 (3.31-3.20) ^a	50.00-3.00 (3.11-3.00) ^a			
Unique reflections	57447	98531			
R _{merge}	0.134 (2.918) ^a	0.086 (1.102) ^a			
Rpim	0.038 (0.813) ^a	$0.054 (0.676)^{a}$			
ΙσΙ	18.3 (0.989) ^a	12.950 (1.025) ^a			
$CC_{1/2}$	0.997 (0.527) ^a	0.994 (0.757) ^a			
Completeness (%)	99.6 (100) ^a	99.0 (98.6) ^a			
Redundancy	12.9 (13.1) ^a	3.5 (3.6) ^a			
Refinement					
Resolution (Å)	31.65-3.20	41.22-3.00			
No. reflections	45163	98231			
$R_{ m work}$ / $R_{ m free}$	0.2393/0.2721	0.2587/0.2888			
No. atoms					
Protein	14513	29096			
Ligand/ion	388	224			
Water	0	0			
B-factors					
Protein	66.67	121.51			
Ligand/ion	115.18	142.95			
Water					
R.m.s. deviations					
Bond lengths (Å)	0.002	0.005			
Bond angles (°)	0.477	1.08			
Ramachandran plot					
Favored (%)	99.89	99.40			
Allowed (%)	0.11	0.54			
Outliers (%)	0.00	0.05			

Supplementary Table 1. Data collection and refinement statistics

^a Values in parentheses are for highest-resolution shell.

	·		Contacts ^a	LBD	Total contacts	
EBV gH		E30	1	P109	28	
	C	G31	1, 1, 7	S107, F108, P109		
		H32	1, 10, 2, 5	V72, M73, F108, P109		
	gL	W24	2, 3, 3, 6, 1, 2	D53, M55, C70, R103 (1) ^b , F108, C188	149	
	C	A25	2, 4, 3, 1	S68, C70, C188, V189		
		Y26	2	N57		
		P27	8	R103		
		T32	1	158		
		L34	3	158		
		H38	3, 4	I58, P63		
		T55	4	R103		
		K68	2	D53 (1)		
		N72	1, 1, 2, 4	E40, L41, G42, L54		
		Q73	2,1	Y48, L54		
		L74	1, 17, 1, 1	E40, L54, M55, Y65		
		V75	8, 8, 3	L54 (1), M55, Q56 (1)		
		176	6	Q56		
		S77	2, 10, 10	M55, Q56 (1), N57		
		R78	4, 4, 1	Q56 (1), I58, P63		
		R130	1	V161		
		A132	6, 1	M59, N60		
KSHV	gН	E52	7	R103	27	
		F53	8, 3	R103, S107		
		N54	2	P109		
		FUC	7	P109		
	gL	Q20 ^c	1, 13	C70, N71	290	
		Y21	11, 1, 3, 3, 19, 2	C70, V72, M73, R103, F108, P109		
		V22	6, 6, 2	C70, R103 (1), C188		
		A23	2, 4, 3, 5, 2, 3	S68, C70, R103, C188, V189, A190		
		L24	1, 2, 3, 1	N57, M66, T101, A190		
		P25	9	R103		
		A28	1	M59		
		Q30	11, 7, 6, 11	158, M59, N60 (1), D61 (1)		
		A31	7	D61		
		\$32	4	D61 (1)		
		K61	2	N57		
		R63	5	M55		
		D68	1	L54		
		169	5, 2, 3, 2	L54, M55, Q56, Y65		
		170	6, 12, 5	L54 (1), M55, Q56 (1)		
		V71	12			
		E/2	5, 6, 9, 1	M55, Q56 (1), N57 (1), 158		
		H127	3	M59		
		N128	14, 15	M59, N60(2)		
		V129	8, 4	M59, L163		
		N130	8, 11, 2	M59, N60, 164		

Supplementary Table 2. Interaction between LBD and EBV gHgL or KSHV gHgL

^a Numbers represent the number of atom-to-atom contacts between the gHgL residues and LBD residues, which were analyzed by the contact program in CCP4 suite (the distance cutoff is 4.5 Å). ^b Numbers in the parentheses represent the number of potential hydrogen bonds between the gHgL residues and

LBD residues.

^c protein-expression vector-introduced extra residue.

Organism	Abbreviation	Accession No. (gH)	Accession No. (gL)	Accession No. (gB)
Kaposi's sarcoma-associated herpesvirus	KSHV	YP_001129375.1	YP_001129399.1	YP_001129354. 1
Epstein-Barr virus	EBV	YP_401700.1	YP_401678.1	YP_401713.1
Rhesus monkey rhadinovirus	RRV	AAF60000.1	AAF60026.1	
Alcelaphine gammaherpesvirus 1	AlHV-1	NP_065521.1	NP_065545.1	NP_065511.1
Alcelaphine gammaherpesvirus 2	AlHV-2	YP_009044405.1	YP_009044429.1	
Bovine gammaherpesvirus 6	BoHV-6	YP_009042001.1	YP_009042024.1	
Ovine gammaherpesvirus 2	OvHV-2	YP_438146.1	YP_438169.1	
Porcine lymphotropic herpesvirus 1	PLHV-1	YP_009505348.1	YP_009505372.1	
Ateline gammaherpesvirus 3	AtHV-3	NP_047993.1	NP_048020.1	
Bovine gammaherpesvirus 4	BoHV-4	NP_076514.1	NP_076539.1	
Cricetid gammaherpesvirus 2	CrGHV-2	YP_004207858	YP_004207883.1	
Retroperitoneal fibromatosis-associated herpesvirus	RFHVMm	AGY30705.1	AGY30728.1	
Macaca fuscata rhadinovirus	MFRV	AAT00015.1	AAT00055.1	
Macaca nemestrina rhadinovirus 2	MNRV-2	AJE29663.1	AJE29691.1	
Murid gammaherpesvirus 4	MuHV-4	NP_044860.1	AAF19311.1	NP_044848.3
Wood mouse herpesvirus	WMHV	ACY41096.1	ACY41118.1	
Saimiriine gammaherpesvirus 2	SaHV-2	NP_040224.1	NP_040249.1	
Macacine gammaherpesvirus 5	MaHV-5	NP_570762.1	NP_570788.1	
Common bottlenose dolphin gammaherpesvirus 1 strain Sarasota	CBDHV-1	YP_009388523.1	YP_009388547.1	
Callitrichine gammaherpesvirus 3	CaHV-3	NP_733867.1	NP_733891.1	
Rhesus lymphocryptovirus	rhLCV	YP_067997.1	YP_067974.1	
Lymphocryptovirus Macaca/pfe-lcl-E3	LCVMa	ALF03266.1	ALF03246.1	
Equid gammaherpesvirus 2	EHV-2	NP_042618.1	NP_042644.1	NP_042604.1
Equid gammaherpesvirus 5	EHV-5	YP_009118412.1	YP_009118436.1	
Felis catus gammahernesvirus 1	FcaGHVI	YP_009173898.1	YP_009173923.1	
Harp seal herpesvirus	HSHV	AJG42948.1	AJG42971.1	
Eptesicus fuscus	EfHV	YP_009552485.1	YP_009552510.1	
Rhinolophus gammahernesvirus 1	RGHV-1	YP_009551832.1	YP_009551856.1	
Myotis gammaherpesvirus 8	MyHV-8	YP_009229856.1	YP_009229879.1	
Human herpesvirus 1	HSV-1	YP_009137096.1	YP_009137075.1	

Supplementary Table 3. The accession numbers for gH and gL proteins used for alignment

Human herpesvirus 2	HSV-2	YP_009137173.1	YP_009137152.1	YP_009137179. 1
Varicella-zoster virus	VZV	NP_040160.1	NP_040182.1	
Human cytomegalovirus	HCMV	YP_081523.1	YP_081555.1	
Human herpesvirus 6a	HHV-6A	NP_042941.1	NP_042975.1	
Human herpesvirus 6b	HHV-6B	NP_050229.1	NP_050261.1	
Human herpesvirus 7	HHV-7	YP_073788.1	YP_073820.1	

Supplementary Figure



Supplementary Figure 1. Structural comparison between KSHV gHgL and EBV gHgL. a,b, Cartoon diagram of gH (**a**) or gL (**b**) of KSHV and EBV. The disulfide bonds are shown. **c-e**, Superimposition of gHgL (**c**), gL (**d**), gH and its domains (**e**) of KSHV with that of EBV. KSHV gHgL and EBV gHgL are colored as Fig. 2**a**. RMSD values are labeled.



Supplementary Figure 2. Cartoon diagram of domains of KSHV gH and gL structure. a-e, The secondary structure elements are labeled. gH and gL loop shown are indicated with a preceding H or L, respectively. Ribbon diagram of gL (**a**), gH domain I (D-I) (**b**), gH domain II (D-II) (**c**), gH domain III (D-III) (**d**) and gH domain IV (D-IV) (**e**) are shown as in Fig. 2**a**.



Supplementary Figure 3. Sequence alignment of gL proteins from 29 representative γ -herpesviruses. The blue or magenta triangles indicate LBD-binding amino acids via hydrogen bonds in KSHV gL or EBV gL, respectively. The blue or magenta squares indicate amino acids that contribute to binding to LBD via Van der Waals in KSHV gL or EBV gL, respectively. The predicted signal peptide produced by SignalP-5.0 Server¹ is shown by green rectangles. Magenta and blue rectangle represent two regions that bind to LBD, respectively. In the first region, b and a are represented the number of all residues and hydrophobic residues from the N-terminus to the first conserved cysteine residue, respectively. In the second region, d and c are represented the number of all residues before the fourth conserved cysteine residue, respectively. The second region, d and c are represented the number of a to b or c to d less than 0.5 are highlighted in blue. Sequence alignment

was produced by ESPript². The GenBank accession codes are shown in the Supplementary Table 3.



Supplementary Figure 4. Structural comparison between KSHV gHgL-LBD and EBV gHgL-LBD. a, Superimposition of LBDs in KSHV gHgL-LBD and EBV gHgL-LBD. LBDs in EBV gHgL-LBD and KSHV gHgL-LBD are colored orange and magenta, respectively. D-E, G-H and J-K loop, and RMSD are shown. **b**, R103 in the channel of LBD is highlighted in stick.



Supplementary Figure 5. Representative electron density maps for the two complex structures. a,b, The final 2Fo-Fc density maps of the complex structure of LBD bound to KSHV gHgL (**a**) or EBV gHgL (**b**) are drawn in blue mesh contoured at 1 sigma, respectively.



Supplementary Figure 6. Sequence alignment of EphAs. a, Sequence alignment of LBDs from human EphA2, EphA4, EphA5 and EphA7 proteins. The blue or magenta triangles indicate amino

acids in LBD that bind to KSHV gHgL or EBV gHgL via hydrogen bonds. The blue or magenta squares indicate amino acids in LBD that contribute to bind to KSHV gHgL or EBV gHgL via Van der Waals. Sequence alignment was produced by ESPript². The GenBank accession codes: EphA4, AAH26327.1; EphA5, AAI43428.1; EphA7, NP 001363394.1. b, Sequence alignment of EphA2 LBD from different mammals. The GenBank accession codes: Chimpanzee, XP 016810290.1; Monkey, NP 001035768.1; Cat, XP_023113942.1; Seal, XP_021539729.1; Horse, XP 001488789.1; Dolphin, XP 026965844.1; Pig, XP 005665094.1; Bat, XP 006105814.2; Sheep, XP 027821486.1; Bovine, NP 001192660.1; Mouse, NP 034269.2; Rat, NP 001102447.1. c, Phylogenetic tree analysis of EphA2 LBD from different mammals. The host species infected by the selected viruses including AIHV-1, EHV-2 and MuHV-4 for experiment are highlighted.



Supplementary Figure 7. Structural comparison between KSHV gHgL and gHgL from α and β -herpesvirus. a-c, Superimposition of KSHV gHgL and HSV-2 gHgL (PDB: 3M1C) (a) or VZV gHgL (PDB: 4XHJ) (b) or HCMV gHgL (PDB: 5VOB) (c). KSHV gH and gL are colored as in Fig. 2a. gH and gL of HSV-2, VZV and HCMV are colored gray and orange, respectively.



Supplementary Figure 8. Sequence alignment of gHgL proteins from 10 representative herpesviruses. a,b, gH (a) and gL (b) proteins from representative α -, β - and γ -herpesvirus are included for alignment. Different colored lines are corresponding to the different domains of gH. Sequence alignment was produced by ESPript². The GenBank accession codes are shown in the Supplementary Table 3.





Supplementary Figure 9. Sequence alignment of gH proteins from 29 representative γ -herpesviruses. The blue or magenta squares indicate the amino acids contributing to LBD interaction via Van der Waals from KSHV or EBV, respectively. Different colored lines are corresponding to the different domains of gH. Sequence alignment was produced by ESPript². The GenBank accession codes are shown in the Supplementary Table 3.



Supplementary Figure 10. Modes of EBV and KSHV binding to high- and low-affinity receptors for entry. a, Epithelial cell-derived EBV virions contain more gHgL-gp42 complex than gHgL complex. Although gHgL complex can bind to low-affinity receptor EphA2 in the epithelial cell, the higher binding of gHgL-gp42 to high-affinity receptor HLA-II in the B cell make virions better infect B cells. Virions originating in B cells contain more gHgL complex due to the degradation of gp42 in the cells. Enough gHgL proteins binding to low-affinity receptor EphA2 enable virions to infect epithelial cells effectively. Therefore, EBV uses this strategy to alter and switch the tropism of virus³. The structural views of HLA-II (PDB: 1KG0), EBV gHgL-gp42 (PDB: 5T1D), EphA2 (PDB: 2X10) and the complexes of EBV gHgL-gp42-HLA-II and EBV gHgL-EphA2 were generated using PyMOL software. **b**, KSHV virions bind to the high-

affinity receptor EphA2 for entry into endothelial cells. In addition, KSHV could bind to the lowaffinity receptors in B cell, such as EphA4, EphA5 and EphA7. Multiple types of low-affinity receptors in B cell make sure the infection efficiency of KSHV. The structural views of EphA2 (PDB: 2X10), EphA4 (PDB: 4M4P) and the complexes of KSHV gHgL-EphA2 were generated using PyMOL software.

Supplementary Reference

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- 2 Robert, X. & Gouet, P. Deciphering key features in protein structures with the new ENDscript server. *Nucleic Acids Res* **42**, W320-324, doi:10.1093/nar/gku316 (2014).
- 3 Borza, C. M. & Hutt-Fletcher, L. M. Alternate replication in B cells and epithelial cells switches tropism of Epstein-Barr virus. *Nature medicine* **8**, 594-599, doi:10.1038/nm0602-594 (2002).