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Supplemental Information for

# **Multiple deprotonation paths of the nucleophile 3**¢**-OH in the DNA synthesis reaction**

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#### **SI Methods**

#### **Steady-State Kinetic Assay**

Steady-state kinetic parameters  $K_M$  and  $K_{cat}$  were measured using the template/primer pairs shown in figure 1D. The reaction mixture contained 2.5 or 5 nM Pol η, 0-60 µM dATP, 5  $\mu$ M 5´-labeled primer and unlabeled template, 40 mM Tris (pH 7.5), 5 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 100 mM KCl, 10 mM Dithiothreitol, 0.1 mg/ml Bovine Serum Albumin, 5% glycerol. Reactions were initiated by addition of dATP and  $MgCl<sub>2</sub>$ , incubated at 22 $^{\circ}$ C (room temperature) for 5 minutes, and quenched with an equal volume of 90% formamide with 10 mM NaOH and xylene cyanol. After heating at 90°C for 3 minutes and rapid cooling on ice the products were resolved on 20% poly-acrylamide gels containing 5.5 M urea, visualized using a Typhoon Trio (GE Healthcare), quantified using ImageQuantTL (GE Healthcare) software, and curve fitting was performed using Prism 5 (Graphpad) software.

#### **Crystallization and Data Collection**

For crystallization, purified Pol η and DNA were mixed in a 1:1.09 molar ratio and incubated on ice to form a binary complex. DNA sequences used are listed in supplemental Table S2. After three-fold dilution to reduce the salt concentration to 150 mM KCl, the complexes were concentrated to 3.5 mg/ml of protein (determined by the Bradford method). For static ternary-complex structures, the correct dNMPNPPs (nonreactive dNTP analogs) and 1.5 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub> were incubated with Pol η and DNA substrate. For *in crystallo* reactions, 1 mM dATP and CaCl<sub>2</sub> at equal concentration to Pol η were added to form the ternary complexes before crystallization. Crystals were obtained using the hanging drop method over a reservoir containing 0.1 M MES (pH 6.0), 1 mM DTT and 15-20% PEG 2000MME. Microseeding was used for when consistent crystal sizes were

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difficult to obtain with simple vapor diffusion. For static structures crystals were soaked briefly in the stabilization buffer containing 0.1 M MES (pH 6.0), 1 mM DTT and 20% PEG 2000MME plus 20% glycerol for cryo-protection before flash cooling in liquid nitrogen. For time resolved structures, crystals were soaked in 20% PEG 2K-MME/ 0.1 M MES-KOH (pH 7.0)/ 1 mM DTT and 5 µM dATP for 30 minutes, and then transferred to the reaction buffer containing 20% PEG 2K-MME, 0.1M MES-KOH (pH 7.0), 1 mM DTT and 1 mM MgCl2 for various time length as indicated then briefly dipped in the reaction buffer with 20% glycerol for cryo protection prior to freezing in liquid nitrogen. Diffraction data were collected at 100K on the 22BM beamline at the Advanced Photon Source (APS).

#### **Structure Determination**

Diffraction data were processed with HKL2000 or XDS and reduced to structure factors using TRUNCATE (1-4). All crystals were in the P61 space group, and all structures isomorphic with that of Pol η complexed with normal DNA substrate and dAMPNPP (PDB code 3MR2), which provides phase information. Models were built in COOT and refined in PHENIX (5, 6). Data collection and refinement statistics are summarized in Table S1. All structural figures were prepared with PyMol (7).

#### **Molecular Dynamics Simulations**

Classical molecular dynamics (MD) simulations were carried out with explicit solvent molecules under physiological salt (150 mM NaCl) condition. Simulations were conducted for the WT enzyme with the dT- (PDB: 5KFG) as well as dA-primer, and S113A with both dA- and rA-primers; the incoming nucleotide was dATP in all cases. The starting structures were based on the relevant crystal structures for the reactant (RS) configuration and fully solvated. Because the C-site  $Mq^{2+}$  is necessary for catalysis (8), it

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was modeled next to the  $\alpha$ -phosphate of dATP according to the PS structure observed after 100 s in the *in crystallo* reaction time course. For S113A, simulations started with the primer end adopting either the C2'-endo or C3'-endo puckering mode as observed in the crystal structures. Moreover, simulations were performed with and without the WatN near the 3'-OH group, which is not always observed in the *in crystallo* reactions; simulations were also performed to test the impact of the Arg61 sidechain orientation, as multiple orientations have been observed in the crystal structure. Overall, 4 and 9 sets of independent simulations were performed for WT and S113A, respectively, with each simulation lasting between 50 ns to 100 ns.

The simulations were set up using the standard periodic boundary condition with CHARMM-GUI (9). The initial simulation box length was 107 Å and reduces to about 104 Å following NPT equilibrations; the number of atoms is approximately 115,000. The protein, nucleic acids, incoming nucleotide, water and salt ions were treated with the CHARMM 36m force field (10-12). Electrostatic interactions were treated with particlemesh-Ewald (13) with a grid size of  $\sim$ 1 Å and a real-space cut-off of 12 Å, and van der Waals interactions were treated with a shift scheme with the shift and cut-off distances of 10 and 12 Å, respectively. SHAKE (14) was used to constrain all bonds involving hydrogen, allowing an integration time step of 2 fs. The system was first minimized with steepest descent for 5000 steps and then equilibrated with NVT simulations for 125 ps using the Langevin thermostat ( $y=1$  ps<sup>-1</sup>) at 303 K. Production runs (between 50 ns and 100 ns for each set up) were carried out in the NPT ensemble with the Langevin thermostat and the Monte Carlo barostat (p=1 bar). Configurations were saved every 100

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ps for analysis. All simulations were conducted with OpenMM7.2, (15) and analyses have been carried out using CHARMM45 (16).

### **Supplemental Figures**



**Fig. S1.** The equivalent residue of S113 is conserved in A- and B- family DNA polymerases. (*A*) Alignment of active site residues within motif III of the A-family polymerases. Bacteriophage T7 Pol (DPOL\_BPT7, P00581), T. *thermophiles* Pol I (DPO1F\_THETH, P30313), B. *caldotenax* Pol I (DPO1\_BACCA, Q04957), R. *Helvetica* Pol I (DPO1\_RICHE, Q9RLB6), H. *sapiens* Pol ν (DPOLN\_HUMAN, Q7Z5Q5), H. *sapiens* Pol G1 (DPOG1\_HUMAN, P54098), H. *sapiens* Pol Q (DPOLQ\_HUMAN, O75417). (*B*) The active site of T7 DNA polymerase complexed with DNA (dideoxy primer) and dCTP in the presence of two Mg2+ (green sphere) (PDB: 1T8E). (*C*) Alignment of the B-family polymerases includes: E. *coli* Pol II (DPO2\_ECOLI, P21189), B. *taurus* Pol δ (DPOD1\_BOVIN, P28339), A. *thaliana* Pol δ (DPOD1\_ARATH, Q9LVN7), H. *sapiens* Pol ε (DPOE1\_HUMAN, Q07864), S. *cerevisiae* Pol ε (DPOE\_YEAST, P21951), S. *pombe* Pol ζ (DPOZ\_SCHPO, Q9P6L6), D. *melanogaster* Pol α (DPOLA\_DROME, P26019). The residue spatially and functionally equivalent to S113 of human Pol h is highlighted in red in each polymerase. (*D*) The active site of *E. coli* DNA polymerase II complexed with DNA (dideoxy primer) and dGTP in the presence of two  $Mg^{2+}$  (green sphere) (PDB: 3MAQ).



**Fig. S2.** The static structures of dAMPNPP are superimposable with the RS structures. (A) Structure superposition of WT and S113A active sites. Both WT (silver sticks) and S113A (cyan sticks) are complexed with a dT-primer and dAMPNPP.  $Mg^{2+}$  coordination is indicated by grey dashes. Hydrogen bonds are shown as yellow dashes. Water molecules bound to the 3'-OH (WatN) and A-site  $Mg^{2+}$  (WatA) are conserved in all these structures. (B) Superposition includes the reactive-state (RS) structure of WT Pol n complexed with a dT-primer and dATP at 40s after  $Mn^{2+}$  exposure (PDB: 5KFG), which is shown in semi-transparent pink.



**Fig. S3.** The Mg<sup>2+</sup> concentration dependence of WT and S113A mutant Pol n. Each reaction contained 5 nM WT or 50 nM S113A Pol  $\eta$ , 5  $\mu$ M DNA, 100  $\mu$ M dATP, and MgCl<sub>2</sub> varied between 0.078-20 mM and was carried out at 37°C for 5 min. Raw data are shown under the kinetic profiles. Because at 20 mM  $Mq^{2+}$  exhibited inhibitory effect, the 20 mM data point is excluded in the kinetic data fitting.



**Fig. S4.** Conformations of the phosphate group at the primer 3¢-end. A. The structure of S113A Pol  $\eta$  with the rA-primer at t=0s. B. The equivalent structure of S113A Pol  $\eta$  with the dA-primer at t=0s. C. S113A Pol  $\eta$  with the dT-primer at t=0s. The last two nucleotides at the primer 3'-end are shown in grey sticks. Each Fo-Fc map with the phosphate group omitted is contoured at 3σ and superimposed as green mesh. The phosphate group of the rA-primer is in a unique conformation, while it has two conformations in the dA- or dTprimers. In addition, a non-productive conformation of the last nucleotide exists in the dTprimer structure.

## **Table S1. Statistics of data collection and structure refinement**



(A) Static structures of WT Pol  $\eta$ -DNA-dAMPNPP ternary complexes

<sup>1.</sup> Data in the highest resolution shell is shown in the parenthesis.

	$S113A+dA$	$S113A+dT$	$S113A+rA$	$S113A+dT+0.1mM$ dAMPNPP
PDB Code	7M7P	7M7Q	<b>7M7R</b>	7M7S
Data collection				
Space group	P6 <sub>1</sub>	P6 <sub>1</sub>	P6 <sub>1</sub>	P6 <sub>1</sub>
Cell dimensions				
$a, b, c (\AA)$	98.77	98.93	98.65	98.68
	98.77	98.93	98.65	98.68
	81.84	81.81	81.74	81.83
$\alpha, \beta, \gamma$ (°)	90, 90, 120	90, 90, 120	90, 90, 120	90, 90, 90
Resolution $(\AA)$ <sup>1</sup>	31.51-1.80	32.38-2.26	23.36-1.81	31.5-1.85
	$(1.83 - 1.80)$	$(2.30-2.26)$	$(1.84 - 1.81)$	$(1.88 - 1.85)$
$R_{sym}$ or $R_{merge}$ <sup>1</sup>	12.5(66.1)	15.4(68.6)	9.1 (54.4)	8.2(62.8)
$I / \sigma I1$	9.2(2.5)	8.5(2.0)	10.0(2.0)	10.3(2.0)
Completeness $(\%)$ <sup>1</sup>	98.6 (98.0)	98.3 (99.4)	97.7 (95.3)	100(100)
Redundancy <sup>1</sup>	3.8(3.8)	3.9(3.7)	3.1(2.2)	3.7(3.5)
Refinement				
No. Reflections <sup>1</sup>	41670 (4135)	20831 (2094)	40274 (3922)	38691 (3854)
$R_{\rm work}$	0.20(0.24)	0.17(0.23)	0.18(0.24)	0.18(0.27)
$R_{\text{free}}$	0.25(0.31)	0.22(0.32)	0.22(0.30)	0.23(0.36)
No. atoms	4444	4294	4194	4428
Macromolecules	3935	3853	3906	3967
Ligands	79	55	43	73
Solvent	430	386	245	388
<b>B-factors</b>	21.0	25.7	21.9	23.5
Macromolecules	20.1	25.3	21.8	22.8
Ligands	24.9	25.8	20.9	29.8
Solvent	28.5	29.6	24.3	29.4
Ramachandran				
Favored $(\% )$	97.2	97.2	97.6	98.4
Outlier $(\%)$	$\boldsymbol{0}$	$\theta$	$\overline{0}$	$\boldsymbol{0}$
R.m.s deviations				
Bond lengths $(A)$	0.009	0.011	0.008	0.006
Bond angles (°)	1.19	1.43	1.27	0.9

(B) Static structures of S113A Pol  $\eta$ -DNA-dAMPNPP ternary complexes



# (C) in crystallo reaction of S113A Pol η with a dT-primer











(F) *in crystallo* reaction of S113A Pol  $\eta$  with an rA-primer

1. Data in the highest resolution shell is shown in the parenthesis.



## **Table S2. Oligonucleotides used in kinetic and crystallographic studies**

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