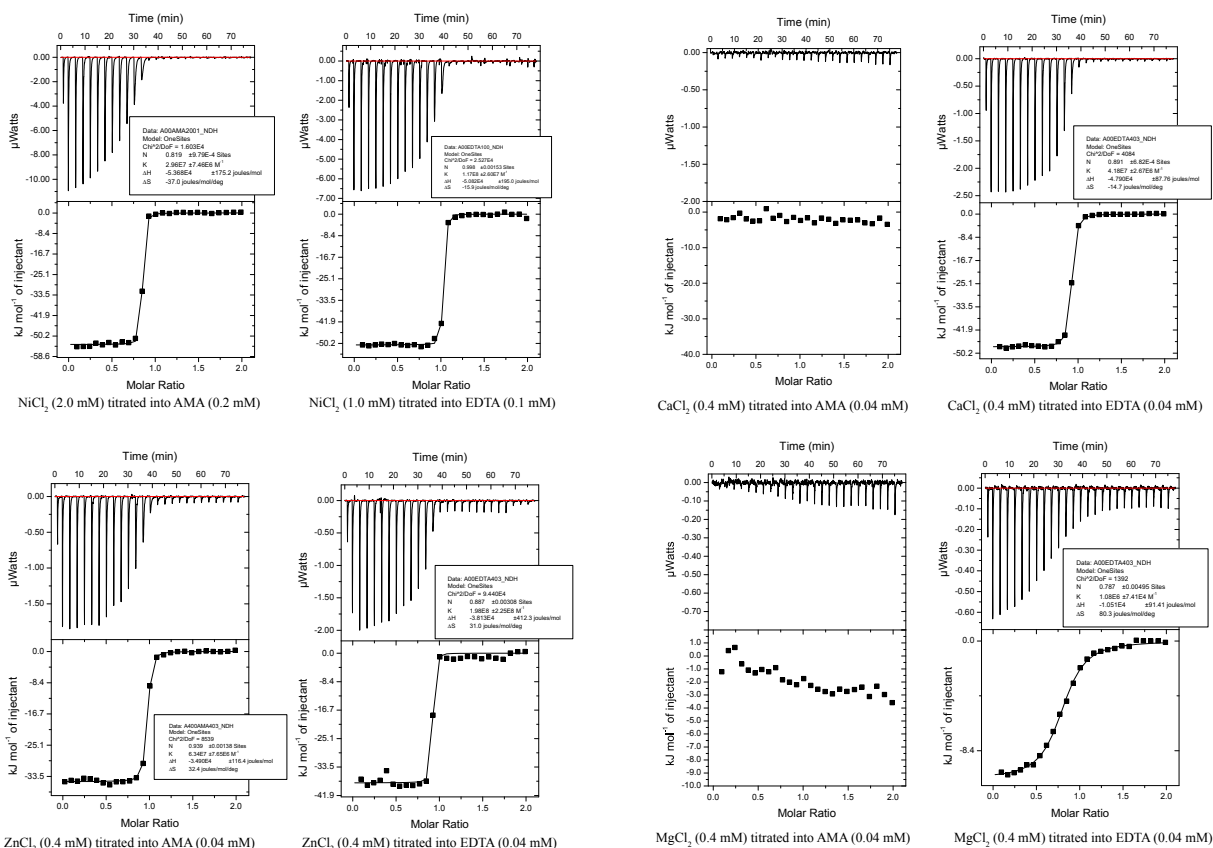
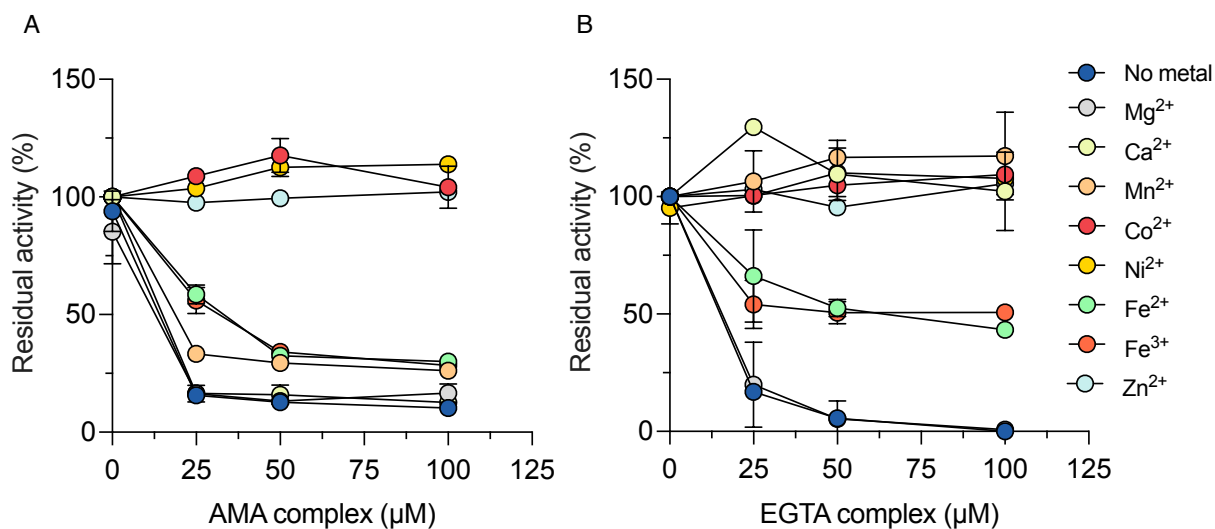


# Supplementary Figures

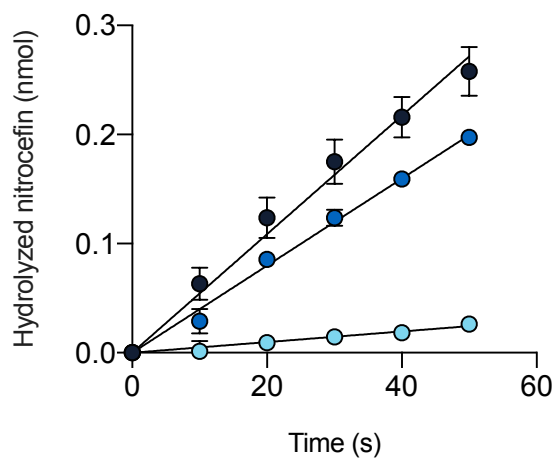


**Figure S1.** ITC analysis of AMA and EDTA binding to Zn<sup>2+</sup>, Ni<sup>2+</sup>, Mg<sup>2+</sup>, and Ca<sup>2+</sup>.

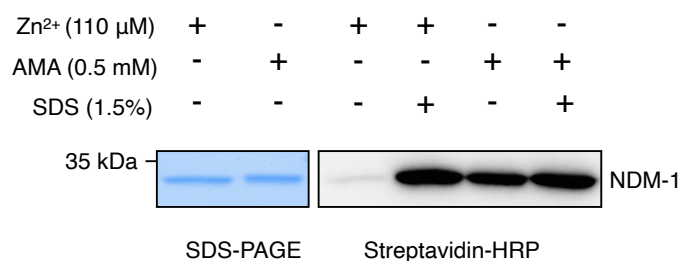
Metal-binding titrations were performed as described in the Methods section. In the cases of NiCl<sub>2</sub> and ZnCl<sub>2</sub> titrated into AMA/EDTA, as well as CaCl<sub>2</sub> titrated into EDTA, the metal binding affinity was too high ( $K_d$  values estimated in low nM range) to allow an accurate determination of the binding constant. N: binding stoichiometry, K: binding constant, ΔH: enthalpy, ΔS: entropy.



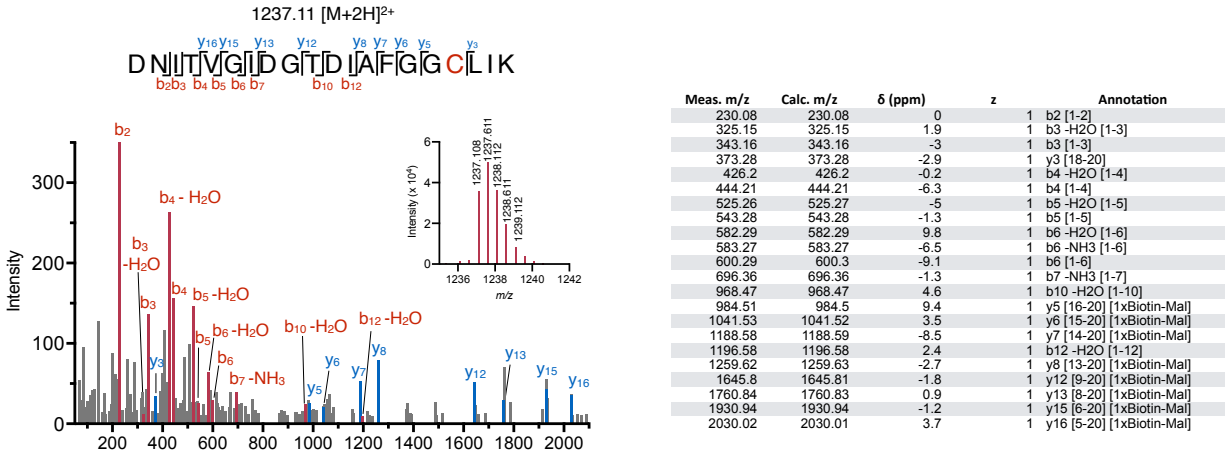
**Figure S2. In vitro inhibition of recombinant NDM-1 by AMA and EGTA, and their complexes with Mg<sup>2+</sup>, Ca<sup>2+</sup>, Mn<sup>2+</sup>, Zn<sup>2+</sup>, Co<sup>2+</sup>, Fe<sup>2+</sup>, Fe<sup>3+</sup>, and Ni<sup>2+</sup>.** *A*, NDM-1 (5 nM) was incubated with various concentrations of AMA mixed 1:1 with different metals (100, 50, 25, and 0 μM) in assay buffer (25 mM HEPES:NaOH, 10 μM ZnSO<sub>4</sub>, 1% (v/v) PEG 4000, pH 7.5) at 37 °C for 10 min. Nitrocefin (30 μM) was added to initiate the reaction and the steady state rates were measured. Residual enzyme activity was normalized to a control reaction lacking AMA. *B*, Same conditions as panel *A*, except that EGTA was used. All data represent mean values of duplicate data points and error bars represent s.d.



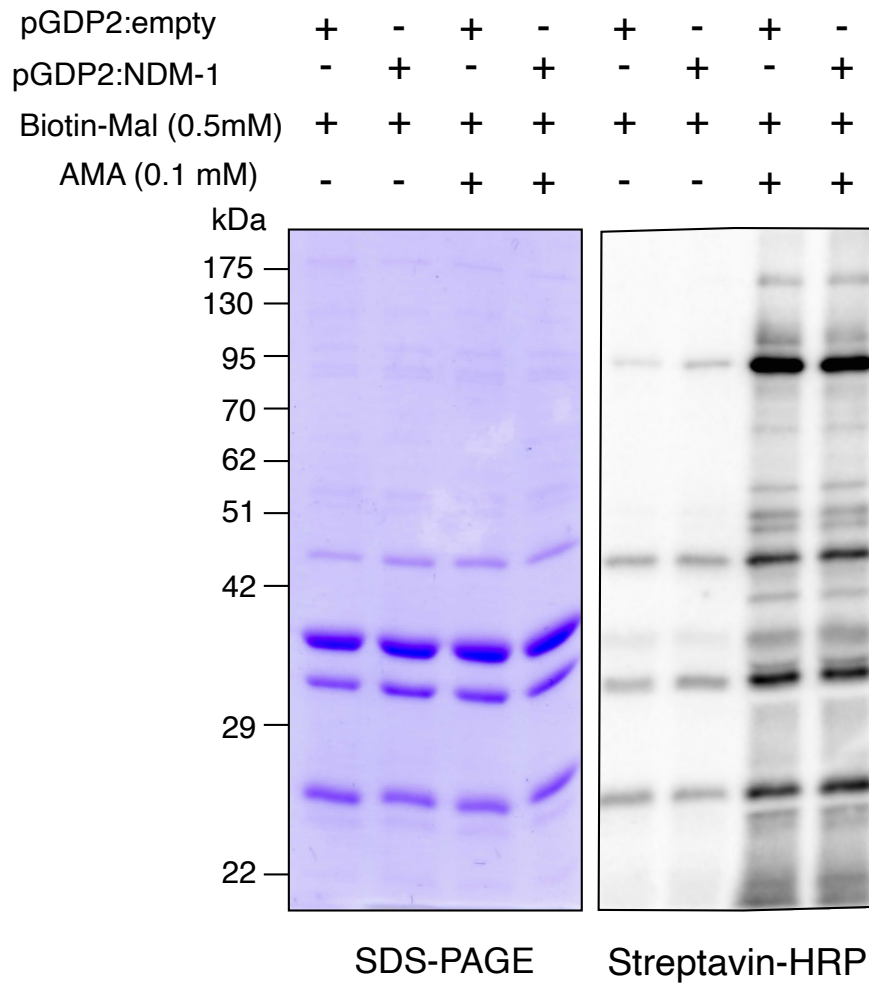
**Figure S3. Reactivation of NDM-1 following spontaneous dissociation of  $Zn^{2+}$  in Chelex-100.** Representative progress curves of enzyme catalyzed reactions containing NDM-1 (2 nM) in assay buffer (Chelex-100-treated 25 mM HEPES:NaOH, 1% (v/v) PEG 4000, 30  $\mu$ M nitrocefin, pH 7.5). Control NDM-1 reaction (black) with 10  $\mu$ M  $ZnSO_4$ , inactive NDM-1 from Chelex-treated buffer (cyan), NDM-1 reactivated with 10  $\mu$ M  $ZnSO_4$  (blue). Data represent mean values of duplicate data points and error bars represent s.d.



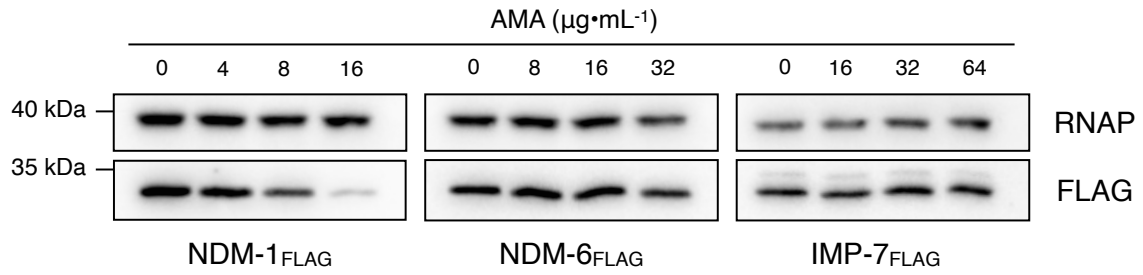
**Figure S4. *In vitro* biotin-maleimide labeling of NDM-1.** *In vitro* biotinylation of NDM-1 (1 μM) in assay buffer (25 mM HEPES:NaOH, 1% (v/v) PEG 4000, 10 μM ZnSO<sub>4</sub>, pH 7.5) with (+) or without (-) AMA (0.5 mM), ZnSO<sub>4</sub> (0.11 mM), or SDS (2% w/v) after 30 min of incubation at 37 °C. Left, SDS-PAGE analysis stained with Coomassie Brilliant Blue. Right, electroblot analysis with streptavidin-HRP detection shows enhanced labeling of NDM-1 (1 μM) in the presence of B<sub>7</sub>Mal (0.5 mM) and AMA (0.5 mM). NDM-1 is not labelled in the presence of ZnSO<sub>4</sub> and entirely labelled when denatured with SDS. The data are representative of two independent experiments.



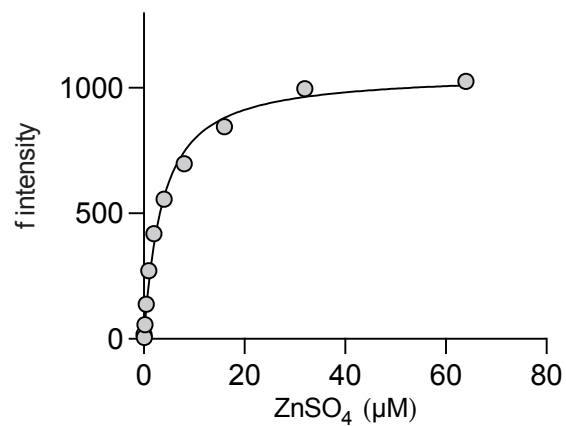
**Figure S5. Confirmation of Cys<sub>208</sub> biotinylation in NDM-1 with LC-MS/MS peptide mapping.** NDM-1 (20 µg) was incubated with AMA (0.5 mM) for 1 hour followed by incubation with B<sub>7</sub>Mal (0.5 mM) for 15 min. Unreacted B<sub>7</sub>Mal was eliminated with 1 mM DTT and the protein was digested sequential in-solution digestion with trypsin (2 µg) and Asp-N endoproteinase (2 µg). The resultant peptides were analyzed by LC-MS/MS. Left, MS/MS spectrum of the parent ion  $m/z = 1237.11 [M+2H]^{2+}$  corresponding to a biotinylated peptide. A neutral mass adduct of 451.19 Da (corresponding to biotin-maleimide modification) was identified on Cys<sub>208</sub>. Right, table of corresponding  $m/z$  values and proposed sequence for each fragment ion identified.



**Figure S6. Streptavidin-HRP analysis of outer membrane extracts.** *E. coli* with (+) or without (-) empty pGDP2 or pGDP2:NDM-1 were incubated with (+) or without (-) either AMA (0.1 mM), or B<sub>7</sub>Mal (0.5 mM). Outer membranes were subsequently extracted and analyzed. Left, SDS-PAGE analysis of *E. coli* outer membranes. Right, electroblot analysis of the panel on the left probed with streptavidin-HRP.



**Figure S7. Immunoblot analysis of NDM-1<sub>FLAG</sub>, NDM-6<sub>FLAG</sub>, and IMP-7<sub>FLAG</sub> in whole cells.** *E. coli* producing each respective MBL were treated with various concentrations of AMA for 30 min at 37 °C in CAMHB. Cells were lysed in SDS-PAGE loading dye and analyzed by immunoblotting with anti-FLAG antibodies. Anti-RNAP antibodies were used as a loading control.



**Figure S8. Zn<sup>2+</sup> affinity of Fluo-5N.** Fluorescence response of Fluo-5N (1 μM) to direct titration of ZnSO<sub>4</sub> in 20 mM HEPES:NaOH, 100 mM NaCl, pH 7.5. The solid black line represents the fit to a 1:1 Zn<sup>2+</sup>:Fluo-5N model.

**Supplementary Table 1. MIC values for meropenem against *E. coli* BW25113 harbouring different MBLs. MBL genes were expressed from the pGDP2 plasmid<sup>a</sup>**

Strain	Plasmid	Meropenem (μg·mL <sup>-1</sup> )
<i>E. coli</i> BW25113	NDM-1	32
	NDM-6	64
	IMP-7	16
	NDM-1 <sub>FLAG</sub>	32
	NDM-6 <sub>FLAG</sub>	64
	IMP-7 <sub>FLAG</sub>	16

<sup>a</sup>Determined in CAMHB in duplicate