Supplementary Information

Substrate dynamics contribute to enzymatic specificity in human and bacterial methionine adenosyltransferases

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Figure S1. Kinetic characterization of hMAT2A and eMAT using NTPs. Michaelis-Menten plots for hMAT2A forming SAM (a), SGM (b), SCM (c) and SUM (d). Conditions: [hMAT2A] = 0.5 μ M; [NTPs] = 0.05 - 2 mM; [methionine] = 10 mM; [HEPES] = 100 mM (pH 8, 37 °C); [KCI] = 50 mM; [MgCl₂] = 10 mM. Michaelis-Menten plots for eMAT forming SAM (e), SGM (f), SCM (g) and SUM (h). Conditions: [eMAT] = 0.5 μ M for ATP, 5 μ M for GTP, CTP and 10 μ M for UTP. [NTPs] = 0.025 - 5 mM. Other reaction conditions are same as hMAT2A. SNM production was analyzed by UPLC, and data fitted to the Michaelis-Menten equation using GraphPad Prism 7.02. Experiments were performed in duplicate and error bars show standard deviation.



Figure S2. UPLC chromatogram of the reaction between NTP, methionine, without MAT (a) and with eMAT (b). Reaction details and UPLC method as reported in methods.



Figure S3. Analysis of oligomeric state of hMAT2A and eMAT by size exclusion chromatography. hMAT2A is in an equilibrium of a monomer and dimer (a) and eMAT is in a tetrameric state (b). When incubated with nonhydrolyzable NTPs, methionine (Met), triphosphate no change in oligomeric state was observed.

a		b
eMAT hMAT2A	1	
eMAT hMAT2A	38 ARVACETYVKTGMVLVGGEITTSAWVDIEEITRNTVREIGYVHSDMGFDAN 88 52 AKVACETVAKTGMILLAGEITSRAAVDYQKVVREAVKHIGYDDSSKGFDYK 102	2.8 Å Thr227
eMAT hMAT2A	89 SCAVL SAIGKQSPDINQGV DRADPLEQGAGDQGLMFGYATNETDVLMPA 137 103 TCNVLVALEQQSPDIAQGVHLDRNEE - DIGAGDQGLMFGYATDETEECMPL 152	Gln119
eMAT hMAT2A	138 PITYAHRLVQRQ <mark>AEVRKNGTLPWLRPD</mark> AKS <mark>QVTFQY</mark> DD <mark>G</mark> KI VGIDAV 184 153 TIVLAHKLNAKLAELRRNGTLPWLRPDSKTQVTVQYMQDRGAVLPIRVHTI 203	Gin104
eMAT hMAT2A	138 PITYAHRLVQRQAEVRKNGTLPWLRPDAKSQVTFQYDDGKIVGIDAV 184 153 TIVLAHKLNAKLAELRNGTLPWLRPDSKTQVTVQYMQDRGAVLPIRVHTI 203	
eMAT hMAT2A	185 VLSTQHSEEIDQKSLQEAVMEEIIKPILPAEWLTSATKFFINPTGRFVIGG 235 204 VISVQHDEEVCLDEMRDALKEKVIKAVVPAKYLDEDTIYHLQP <mark>SGRFVIGG</mark> 254	SAM
eMAT hMAT2A	236 PM <mark>GDCGLTGRKIIVDTYGG</mark> MARHGGGAFSGKDPS <mark>KVDRSAAYAARYVAK</mark> NI 286 255 PQ <mark>GD</mark> A <mark>GLTGRKIIVDTYGG</mark> WGAHGGGAFSGKDYT <mark>KVDRSAAYAARWVAK</mark> SL 305	3 Jonal
eMAT hMAT2A	287 VAACLADRCEIQVSYAIGVAEPTSIMVETFGTEKVPSEQLTLLVREFFDLR 337 306 VKGGLCRRVLVQVSYAIGVSHPLSISIFHYGTSQKSERELLEIVKKNFDLR 356	V
eMAT hMAT2A	338 PYGLIQMLDLLHPIYKETAAYGHFGREHFPWEKTDKAQLLRDAAGLK 384 357 PGVIVRDLDLKKPIYQRTAAYGHFGRDSFPWEVFKKLKY 395	

SAM

Figure S4. Multiple sequence alignment of eMAT and hMAT2A; **Interaction of gating loop residue GIn with Ser and Thr. a)** Identical amino acid residues are shown in shades of blue. Residues interacting with adenine of SAM are marked in red rectangle. Residues involved in catalysis⁵ are marked in pink rectangle. b) SAM, interacting residue and gating loop is in green color for hMAT2A (PDB ID 4NDN). SAM, interacting residue and gating loop is in cyan color for eMAT (PDB ID 1RG9). N1 of adenine is forming hydrogen bond with Thr227 of eMAT (bonding distance 4.3 Å). N1 of adenine is forming hydrogen bond with Ser247 of hMAT2A (bonding distance 2.7 Å). Backbone of Thr227 and Ser247 is forming hydrogen bond with Gln104 (bonding distance 2.8 Å) and with Gln119 (bonding distance 3 Å) respectively.



Figure S5. UPLC chromatogram of the reaction between NTP, methionine, and Ser247Thr hMAT2A mutant (a), Thr227Ser eMAT mutant (b). Reaction details and UPLC method as reported in methods.



Figure S6. Models and electron density for various substrate/product complexes with eMAT. Omit electron density (m F_0 -D F_c) is shown in green mesh (3.0 s), $2mF_0$ -D F_c density is shown as blue mesh (1.5 s). (a) eMAT co-crystallized with UTP (2.25 Å); the pyrophosphate and phosphate groups are included in the model and shown with $2mF_0$ -D F_c , omit density. (b) eMAT co-crystallized with GTP (2.39 Å); the pyrophosphate and phosphate groups are included in the model and shown with $2mF_0$ -D F_c , omit density. (c) eMAT co-crystallized with GppNHp (2.5 Å); the PPNP group is included in the model and shown with $2mF_0$ -D F_c , ambiguous omit density potentially corresponding to disordered substrate/product is shown. A poorly fitting model of

GppNHp is shown in line representation (magenta). (d & e) Enlarged view of electron density in binding site of UppNHp from two angles showing the density is continuous with the electron density of the PPNP group. (f & g) Omit electron density corresponding to the bound Pi molecule in the eMAT:UTP complex. The density is tetrahedral, and the Pi group is in hydrogen bonding distance to two water molecules and Asp163. This is not unusual as Asp/Glu residues often have elevated pKa values in enzyme active sites.



Figure S7. Closed state MD simulation RMSD. A plot of simulation RMSD versus time for shows a rapid divergence from the closed state input structure followed by slow equilibration that gradually reaches an RMSD plateau, indicative of the slow active site loop opening observed. Line colors indicate simulation replicates for each system modeled and the red line represents the trajectory used as input for open state simulations (Figure S8).



Figure S8. Open state MD simulation RMSD. A plot of simulation RMSD versus time indicates that open state input structures are already equilibrated by the end of the closed state simulations and remain at a relatively constant RMSD over 500 ns of additional simulation time. The RMSD shown is relative to the closed state input structure. Line colors indicate simulation replicates for each system modeled.



Figure S9. MD backbone ensembles of the eMAT and hMAT2A open states bound to ATP or UTP. Representative backbone ensembles are shown in a ribbon representation, each consisting of 150 structures sampled evenly over triplicate 500 ns open state simulations. Binding of ATP vs UTP causes no obvious change in conformational sampling throughout either protein backbone except for the active site loop. A broadened conformational sampling of the active site loop in the presence of UTP is observed in both eMAT and hMAT2A.



Figure S10. C α RMSF over open state MD simulation trajectories. Mapping C α RMSF values to eMAT and hMAT2A simulation input structures (closed state) highlights the high flexibility observed in the active site loop open state. The RMSF values used were obtained as the average of triplicate trajectories. No obvious differences in eMAT and hMAT2A backbone dynamics were observed over the course of these trajectories.



Figure S11. MD substrate ensembles of ATP or UTP bound to eMAT or hMAT2A. Representative substrate ensembles are shown, each consisting of 150 structures sampled evenly over triplicate 500 ns open state simulations. A protein backbone alignment was used to demonstrate substrate flexibility and conformational variability in the context of the enzyme active site pocket. As the multimeric eMAT and hMAT2A models possess four and two independent active sites, respectively, the substrate poses from each subunit are represented separately.



Figure S12. Position of Ile102' in the open and closed active site loop conformations. The position of Ile102' in eMAT:ATP is shown relative to the nucleotide binding site in an arbitrarily selected open state frame and the closed state input structure. In the closed state of the active site loop, this residue is positioned to interact with the nucleobase. In the open state, however, Ile102' is positioned considerably further away from the nucleobase, preventing stabilizing interactions from occurring.



Figure S13. Enzyme-substrate interactions constrain nucleotide conformations. Electrostatic interactions between the substrate and first shell enzyme residues dictate the accessible UTP conformational space. In the eMAT open state, the close proximity of Gly117' and Asp118' to the pyrimidine ring force a strained χ dihedral eclipsed conformation that is not observed in hMAT2A (Figure 4). This conformation is the result of stabilizing interactions between Lys165, Asp118', and the UTP O4' and O5', shown as dotted lines. In the hMAT2A open state, these residues are positioned further from UTP, allowing for the adoption of more relaxed nucleotide conformations.



Figure S14. LC-MS analysis of metabolite from THLE-2. Extracted chromatograms of the standard MTG, THLE-2 cell extract. THLE-2 cell extract shows absence of MTG. Experiment was performed in biological triplicate.



Figure S15. SNM degradation. SNM analogs were incubated at 37 °C and aliquots were taken every hr. Stability of each sample was tested by UPLC. SNM analog degrades to the corresponding MTN and nucleotide bases with respect to the time. To determine the concentration of SNM analogs at different time points, an area under the curve for SNM is normalized to the initial area of corresponding SNM analogs using UPLC chromatograms. Degradation experiments were run in duplicates and error bars show standard deviation.



Figure S16. Electroporation of HepG2 cells. (a) No change in growth rate was observed when HpeG2 cells electroporated with SGM and SAM with pmaxGFP plasmid. Percentage of cells is normalized to cells electroporated with only pmaxGFP plasmid. HepG2 cells electroporated with pmaxGFP plasmid and with (b) 0.1 mM SGM (c) 0.01 mM SGM (d) 0.1 SAM (e) 0.01 mM SAM.



SGM - S-guanosyl-L-methionine, SAHH- S-adenosyl-homocysteine hydrolase BHMT- Betaine-homocysteine S-methyltransferase, MTHF- Methyl-tetrahydrofolate THF- Tetrahydrofolate, MTG- Methylthioguanosine hMAT2A- Human methionine adenosyltransferase 2A

Figure S17. SGM synthesis and possible downstream pathways. Human methionine adenosyltransferase 2A (hMAT2A) synthesizing S-guanosyl-methionine (SGM) using methionine and GTP. Methyltransferase utilizing SGM as a methyl source to produce methylated product and side product S-guanosyl-homocysteine (SGH). SGH is hydrolyzed by S-adenosyl-homocysteine hydrolase (SAHH) to give homocysteine and guanine. Homocysteine further methylated by methyltetrahydrofolate using betaine homocysteine S-methyltransferase to give methionine. SGH can be spontaneously degraded into the methyl thioguanine (MTG) which is further catabolize into the methionine.



Figure S18. The locations of sequence differences between eMAT and hMAT2A. The sequence differences are shown in only one monomer of the dimer for clarity. The residues different in the outer shells (i.e., not substrate binding site) are highlighted as purple spheres. The structure of eMAT is shown in grey cartoon representation and products (SAM, PPi, Pi) are shown as sticks. (a) View of the interface of the monomer ("top" monomer in the dimer is omitted for clarity). (b) Lateral view of the dimer.

Table S1. Data collection and refinement statistics

	eMAT: ATP	eMAT: GTP	eMAT: CTP	eMAT: UTP	eMAT: UppNHp	eMAT: GppNHp	hMAT2A: UppNHp
Data collection							
Space group	P2 ₁	P 6 ₁ 22	P 2 ₁ 2 ₁ 2 ₁	P 6 ₁ 22	P 61 22	P 61 22	P 6 ₃ 22
Cell dimensions							
a, b, c (Å)	67.92, 117.78, 113.21	122.95, 122.95, 288.09	100.14, 118.32, 144.46	122.60, 122.60, 288.83	123.65, 123.65, 289.41	122.34, 122.34, 287.27	144.70, 144.70, 187.69
α,β,γ (°)	90.00, 107.52, 90.00	90.00, 90.00, 120.00	90.00, 90.00, 90.00	90.00, 90.00, 120.00	90.00, 90.00, 120.00	90.00, 90.00, 120.00	90.00, 90.00, 120.00
Resolution (Å)	39.79-1.95 (1.98- 1.95) 0.451 (2.148)	39.86-2.39 (2.46- 2.39) 0.258 (5.210)	39.44 - 1.89 (1.92- 1.89) 0.084 (2.114)	39.75-2.25 (2.31- 2.25)	43.98-2.24 (2.30- 2.24)	43.65-2.50 (2.59- 2.50)	39.37-2.55 (2.66- 2.55)
R _{merge}	0.151 (2.148)	0.258 (5.319)	0.084 (2.114)	0.150 (4.079)	0.114 (0.060)	0.160 (4.254)	0.182 (7.635)
R _{pim}	0.061 (0.856)	0.009 (0.851)	0.033 (0.891)	0.028 (0.757)	0.019 (1.025)	0.026 (0.675)	0.035 (1.537)
// σ/ CC(1/2) Completeness (%)	8.2 (1.1) 0.998 (0.445) 99.9 (99.8)	15.5 (1.0) 0.999 (0.434) 100.0 (100)	13.8 (0.8) 0.999 (0.412) 99.9 (99.8)	14.2 (1.1) 0.998 (0.549) 100.0 (100)	19.6 (0.7) 1.000 (0.385) 100 (100)	16.2 (1.1) 0.999 (0.622) 100 (100)	10.4 (0.4) 0.999 (0.571) 99.8 (99.7)
Multiplicity	7.0 (7.2)	39.4 (39.8)	7.5 (6.3)	30.3 (30.5)	38.0 (35.5)	39.1 (40.3)	27.0 (25.0)
Refinement							
Resolution (Å)	35.99-1.95 (2.02- 1.95)	38.39-2.39 (2.475- 2.39)	38.22-1.89 (1.958- 1.89)	39.09-2.25 (2.33- 2.25)	43.98-2.24 (2.32- 2.24)	43.63-2.5 (2.59-2.5)	39.40-2.50 (2.56- 2.50)
Unique reflections	123330 (12236)	51784 (5068)	137216 (13509)	61629 (6043)	63616 (6212)	44820 (4383)	40352 (2445)
R _{work} / R _{free}	17.02/20.66 (30.90/32.29)	18.22/21.57 (30.47/32.88)	16.59/19.51 (31.49/35.29)	18.96/21.08 (29.30/33/18)	21.24/23.46 (34.44/38.08)	22.29/24.35 (24.35/40.13)	21.94/24.59 (48.57/52.77)
No. atoms	12593	6030	12542	6140	6069	6023	6146
Protein	11854	5831	11671	5921	5859	5894	6064
Ligand/ion	104	66	148	62	77	49	54
Water	635	133	633	157	133	80	28
B-factors							
Protein	61.77	67.34	46.05	70.46	97.25	95.26	103.91
Ligand/ion	55.53	81.00	51.54	85.01	135.89	115.98	112.22
Water	51.78	61.54	46.50	65.37	77.40	74.58	97.28
R.m.s. deviations							
Bond lengths (Å)	0.011	0.003	0.010	0.006	0.004	0.002	0.002
Bond angles (°)	0.98	0.61	1.04	0.80	0.60	0.58	0.57
PDB ID	7LOO	7LOW	7LO2	7LOZ	7LL3	7LNN	7LNH

*All data from single crystals. *Values in parentheses are for highest-resolution shell.

Table S2. Concentrations of NTPs in human¹ normal and cancer cells, E. coli (mid log phase)².

NTP	Normal human cells	Cancer human cells	E. coli (mM)
	(mM)	(mM)	
ATP	2.537	3.134	3.560
GTP	0.232	0.473	1.660
СТР	0.083	0.402	0.325
UTP	0.227	0.686	0.667

Table S3. The Primers used for mutagenesis of Ser247Thr hMAT2A and Thr227S	er
eMAT mutant.	

Name		Froward Primer [#]	Reverse Primer
Ser247Thr	hMAT2A	5'-	5'-
mutant		CAGCCG <u>ACC</u> GGTCGTTTCG	CAGATGATAGATGGTGTCCT
		TTATCGG-3'	CGTCGAG-3'
Thr227Ser	eMAT	CTTCATCAACCCG <u>TCT</u> GGT	AATTTGGTGGCAGAAGTCAG
mutant		CGTTTCGTTA	CCA

[#]Bold underlined codon in forward primer used for changing Ser to Thr and Thr to Ser.

hMAT2A plasmid sequence

ttaatacgactcactataggggaattgtgagcggataacaattcccctctagaaataattttgtttaactttaagaaggagatataccatgggcagcagccatcatcatcatcatcacagcagcggcctggtgccgcggcagccatATGAATGGCCAACTGAATGGTTTTCACGAAGCGTTCATCGAAGAGGGCACGTTCCTGTTCACCTCCGAATCTGTTGGTGA AGGTCACCCAGATAAAATCTGCGACCAAATCTCTGACGCGGTGCTGGACGCGCATC TGCAACAGGACCCAGACGCGAAGGTTGCGTGTGAAACCGTCGCTAAGACTGGCATG ATCCTGCTGGCTGGCGAAATCACCTCTCGTGCGGCGGTTGACTACCAGAAAGTTGTG CGTGAAGCCGTTAAGCACATCGGCTACGACGACTCTTCTAAAGGTTTCGACTACAAA ACCTGTAACGTTCTCGTAGCGCTGGAACAGCAGTCTCCGGACATCGCGCAGGGTGTC CACCTGGACCGTAACGAGGAAGACATCGGTGCGGGCGATCAGGGCCTGATGTTCGG TTATGCGACCGACGAGACTGAGGAATGCATGCCGCTGACCATCGTTCTGGCGCACA AACTCAATGCGAAACTGGCGGAACTGCGTCGTAACGGTACCCTCCCGTGGCTGCGC CCTGACTCTAAAACCCAGGTTACCGTTCAGTACATGCAGGACCGTGGCGCTGTTCTC CCGATCCGTGTCCATACTATCGTGATCTCTGTTCAGCACGATGAAGAAGTTTGCCTG GACGAAATGCGTGACGCCCTCAAAGAAAAAGTTATCAAAGCGGTAGTCCCGGCGAA GTACCTCGACGAGGACACCATCTATCATCTGCAGCCGTCTGGTCGTTTCGTTATCGG TGGTCCGCAAGGCGACGCGGGTCTGACGGGTCGTAAAATCATTGTTGACACCTACG GTGGTTGGGGTGCGCATGGTGGCGGTGCGTTCTCCGGTAAAGACTACACCAAAGTTG ACCGTTCCGCGGCATACGCAGCGCGTTGGGTTGCGAAGTCTCTGGTTAAAGGTGGTC TGTGCCGTCGTGTTCTGGTTCAGGTTTCTTACGCAATCGGTGTTTCTCACCCTCTGTC TATCTCTATCTTCCACTATGGTACCTCTCAGAAATCTGAACGTGAGCTGCTGGAAAT CGTTAAGAAGAACTTCGACCTGCGTCCGGGTGTGATTGTACGTGACCTGGATCTGAA AAAACCGATCTACCAGCGTACGGCGGCTTACGGCCACTTCGGCCGTGACTCTTTTCC GTGGGAAGTGCCGAAAAAGCTCAAATAC taagaattcgagctccgtcgacaagcttgcggccgcactcgagcaccaccaccaccaccactgagatccggctgctaacaaagcccgaaaggaagctgagttggctgctgccaccgctgagcaataactagcataaccccttggggcctctaaacgggtcttgaggggttttttgctgaaaggaggaactatatccggattggcgaatgggacgcgccctgtagcgggactettgttccaaactggaacaacactcaaccctatctcggtctattcttttgatttataagggattttgccgatttcggcctattggttaaaaaattggaacaacactcaaccctatctcggtctattcttttgatttataagggattttgccgatttcggcctattggttaaaaaattggttaaaaaattggaacaacactggaacaacactcaaccctatctcggtctattcttttgatttataagggattttgccgatttcggcctattggttaaaaaattggttaaaaaaattggaacaacactggaacaacactggaacaacactggaacaacactggaacaacactggttattcttttgatttataagggattttgccgatttcggcctattggttaaaaaattggttaaaaaaattggaacaacactggaacaacactggaacaacactggaacaacactggaacaacactggaacaacactggttattcggttattcttttgatttattggttaaaaaattgggattttgccgatttcggcctattggttaaaaaattggaacaacactggaacaacactggaacaacactggaacaacactggaacaacactggaacaacactggaacaacactggttattggttaaaaaattggttaaaaaattgggattttgccgatttcggcctattggttaaaaaattgggaacaacactggaacaacactggaacaacactggaacaacactggaacaacactggaacaacactggaacaacactggaacaacactggaacaacactggaacaacactggattttgccgattttggttaaaaaaattggaacaacactggaacaacactggaacaacactggaacaacactggaacaacactggaacaacactggaacaacactggaacaacactggaacaacactggattttgccgattttggatttataagggattttgccgatttcggcctattggttaaaaaaattggaacaacactgaacacqaacactggaacaacactggaacaacactggaacaacactggaacaacactggaacaacactggaacaacactggaacaacactggaacaacactggaacaacactggaacaacactggaacaacactggaacaacactggaacaacactggaacactggaacaacactggaacaacaccaccqaacqaacactggaacactggaacaacaccqaacacgagctgatttaacaaaaatttaacgcgaattttaacaaaatattaacgtttacaatttcaggtggcacttttcggggaaatgtgcgcggaacccc

tattigtttattittetaaatacatteaaatatgtateegeteatgaattaattettagaaaaaacteategageateaaatgaaaetgeaatttatteatat caggattat caataccat atttttgaa aa agccgtttctgtaatgaaggagaa aa actcaccgaggcagttccataggatggcaag atcctggtccatctcatctgtaacatcattggcaacgctacctttgccatgtttcagaaacaactctggcgcatcgggcttcccatacaatcgatagattgtcgcacctgattgcccgacattatcgcgagcccatttatacccatataaatcagcatccatgttggaatttaatcgcggcctagagcaagacgtttcgctaccagcggtggtttgtttgccggatcaagagctaccaactctttttccgaaggtaactggcttcagcagagcgcagataccaaatactgtccttctagtgtagccgtagttaggccaccacttcaagaactctgtagcaccgcctacatacctcgctctgctaatcctgttaccagtggctgcttgcacacagcccagcttggagcgaacgacctacaccgaactgagatacctacagcgtgagctatgagaaagcgccacgcttcccgaagggagaaaggcggacaggtatccggtaagcggcagggtcggaacaggagagcgcacgagggagcttccagggggaaacgcctggtatctcgcggcctttttacggttcctggccttttgctggccttttgctcacatgttctttcctgcgttatcccctgattctgtggataaccgtattaccgccttttgagtgagctgataccgctcgccgcagccgaacgaccgagcgcagcgagtcagtgagcgaggaagcggaagagcgcctgatgcggtatttteteettaegeatetgtgeggtattteaeaeegeatatatggtgeaeteteagtaeaatetgetetgatgeegeatagttaageeagtataeaetccgctatcgctacgtgactgggtcatggctgcgccccgacacccgccaacacccgctgacgcgccctgacgggcttgtctgctcccggcatccgcttacagacaagctgtgaccgtctccgggagctgcatgtgtcagaggttttcaccgtcatcaccgaaacgcgcgaggcagctgcggtaccgatgaaacgagagaggatgctcacgatacgggttactgatgatgaacatgcccggttactggaacgttgtgagggtaaacaactggcggtatggatgcggcgggaccagagaaaaatcactcagggtcaatgccagcgcttcgttaatacagatgtaggtgttccacagggtagccagcagcatcctgcgatgcagatccggaacataatggtgcagggcgctgacttccgcgtttccagactttacgaaacacggaaaccgaagacaaccccgccagcctagccgggtcctcaacgacaggagcacgatcatgcgcacccgtggggccgccatgccggcgataatggcctgcttc tcgccgaaacgtttggtggcgggaccagtgacgaaggcttgagcgagggcgtgcaagattccgaataccgcaagcgacaggccgatcatcgtcgcgctccagcgaaagcggtcctcgccgaaaatgacccagagcgctgccggcacctgtcctacgagttgcatgataaagaagacag

t cata agtgcggcgacgatagtcatgccccgcgcccaccggaaggagctgactgggttgaaggctctcaagggcatcggtcgagatcccggtgccta atgagtgagcta actta attgcgttgcgctcactgcccgctttccagtcgggaa acctgtcgtgccagctgcatta atgaatcggccaacgcgcggggagaggcggtttgcgtattgggcgccagggtggtttttcttttcaccagtgagacgggcaacagctgattgcccttcaccgcctggccctgagagagttgcagcaagcggtccacgctggtttgccccagcaggcgaaaatcctgtttgatggtggttaacggcgggatataacatgagctgtcttcggtatcgtcgtatcccactaccgagatatccgcaccaacgcgcagcccggactcggtaatggcgcgcattg cgcccagcgccatctgatcgttggcaaccagcatcgcagtgggaacgatgccctcattcagcatttgcatggtttgttgaaaaccggacatg a gaactta at gggcccgcta acagcgcgatttgctggtgaccca at gcgaccagatgctcca cgcccagtcgcgtaccgtcttcatgggaggtcatccagcggatagttaatgatcagcccactgacgcgttgcgcgagaagattgtgcaccgccgctttacaggcttcgacgccgcttcgttctaccatcgacaccaccacgctggcaccagttgatcggcgcgggagatttaatcgccgcggacaatttgcgacggcgcgggccagggccagactggaggtggcaacgccaatcagcaacgactgtttgcccgccagttgttgtgccacgcggttgggaatgtaattcagctccgccatcgccgtggtgtccgggatctcgacgctctcccttatgcgactcctgcattaggaagcagcccagtagtaggttgaggccgttgagcaccgccgccgcaaggaatggtgcatgcaaggagatggcgcccaacagtcccccggccacggggcctgccaccatacccacgccgaaacaagcgctcatgagcccgaagtggcgagcccgatcttccccatcggtgatgtcggcgatataggcgccagcaaccgcacctgtggcgccggtgatgccggccacgatgcgtccggcgtagaggatcgagatctcgatcccgcgaaa

eMAT plasmid sequence

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