

Supplementary information

Structural and biochemical evidence that ATP inhibits the cancer biomarker human aldehyde dehydrogenase 1A3

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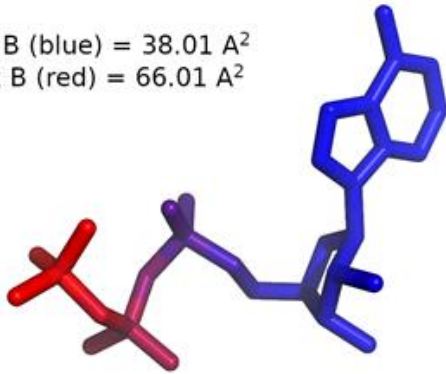
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a

ATP in monomer A:

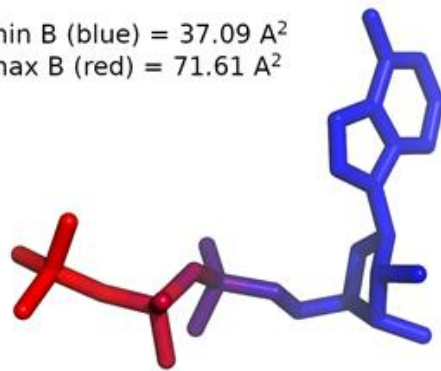
min B (blue) = 38.01 Å²
max B (red) = 66.01 Å²



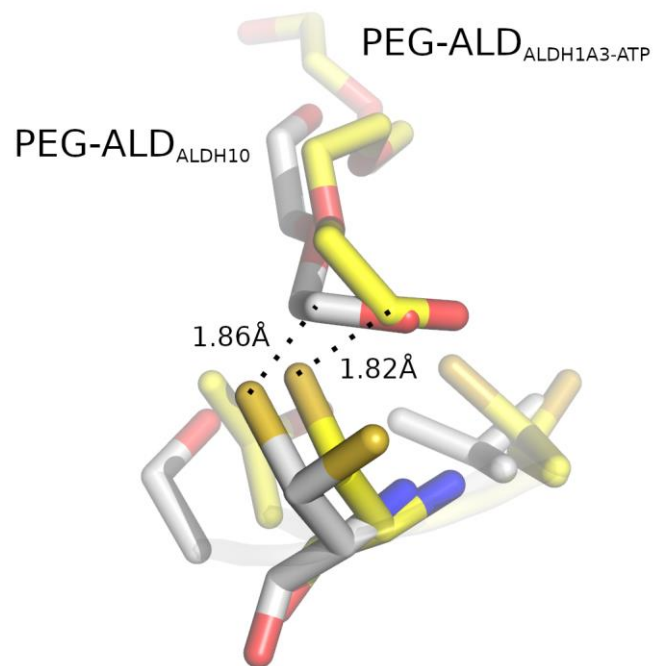
b

ATP in monomer B:

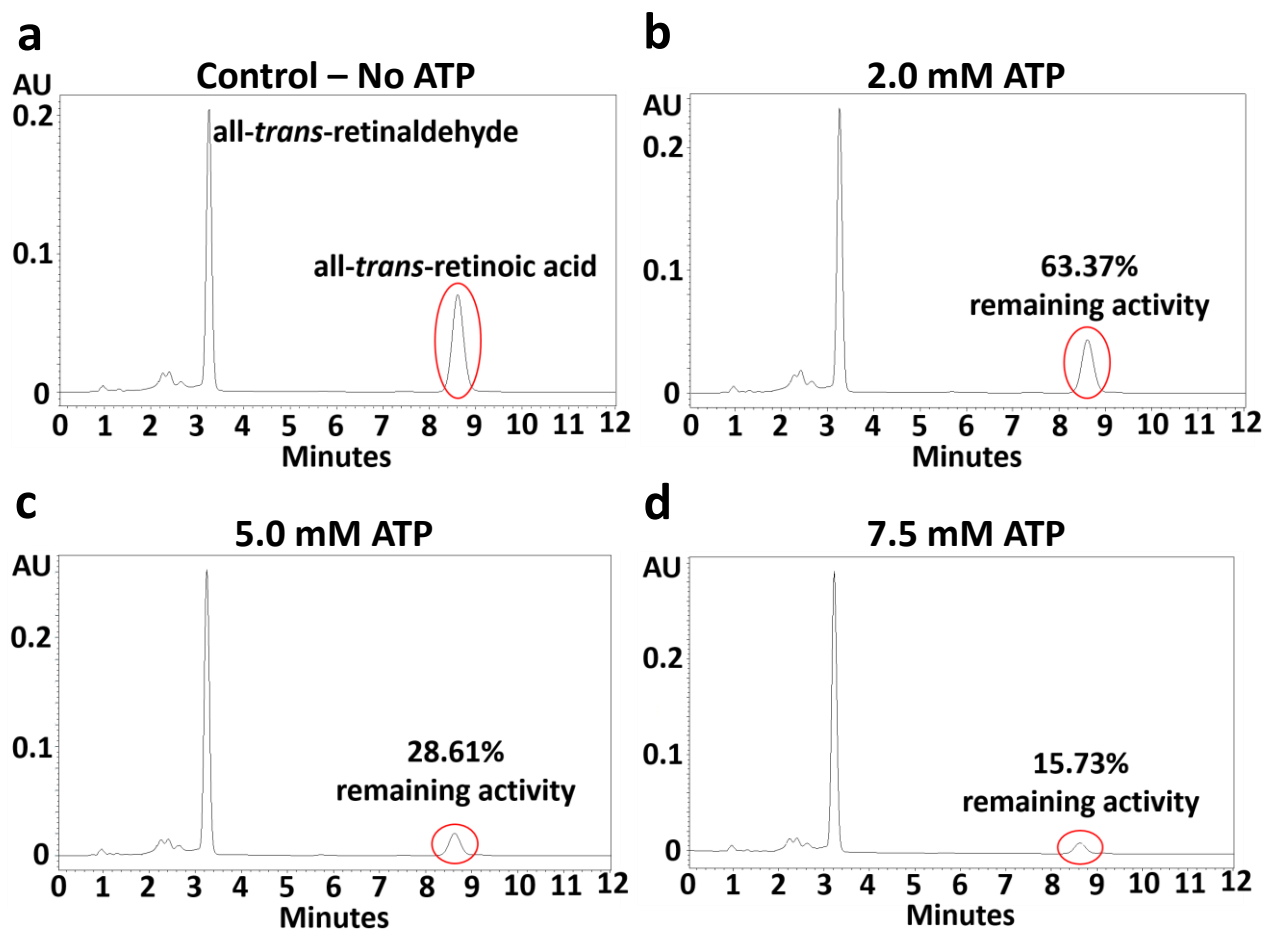
min B (blue) = 37.09 Å²
max B (red) = 71.61 Å²



Supp. Fig. 1 | B-factor representation of the ATP molecule in the ALDH1A3-ATP complex. a Monomer A. **b** Monomer B. Maximum and minimum B-factor values are represented in red and blue, respectively.



Supp. Fig. 2 | Superimposition of the crystal structure of thiohemiacetal intermediates in human ALDH1A3-ATP and tomato (*Solanum lycopersicum*) ALDH10. Superimposed Cys314 and Cys295 residues from the ALDH1A3-ATP complex and ALDH10 (PDB code 4I9B) structures show a very similar position of PEG1 and PEG-ALD molecules, respectively. Distances between each S_γ-Cys and C₁-PEG are very similar in the two structures.



Supp. Fig. 3 | HPLC analysis of ALDH1A3 activity using all-*trans*-retinaldehyde as a substrate and ATP as an inhibitor. Elution profiles of all-*trans*-retinaldehyde (substrate) and all-*trans*-retinoic acid (product, indicated with a red circle) obtained after incubating in the presence of increasing concentrations of ATP. **a** Control without ATP (100% activity). **b** 2.0 mM ATP. **c** 5.0 mM ATP. **d** 7.5 mM ATP. ALDH1A3 showed 63.37, 28.61 and 15.73% of remaining activity with 2.0, 5.0 and 7.5 mM ATP, respectively.

Supplementary Table 1. Crystal structures of human ALDH1A3 deposited in the Protein Data Bank.

| Cofactor | Other ligands | Resolution (Å) | PDB code | Released | Ref. |
|------------------|---------------|----------------|----------|----------|--------------|
| NAD ⁺ | retinoic acid | 2.90 | 5FHZ | Nov 2016 | ¹ |
| NAD ⁺ | GA11 | 3.25 | 6S6W | Apr 2020 | ² |
| NAD ⁺ | LQ43 | 3.25 | 6TE5 | Nov 2020 | ² |
| NAD ⁺ | MF13 | 2.90 | 6TRY | Jan 2021 | ³ |
| NAD ⁺ | NR6 | 2.95 | 7A6Q | Feb 2021 | ⁴ |
| NAD ⁺ | MCI-INI-3 | 2.80 | 6TGW | Jun 2021 | ⁵ |
| – | – | 2.29 | 7QK7 | – | ^a |
| NAD ⁺ | – | 1.89 | 7QK8 | – | ^a |
| – | ATP | 1.78 | 7QK9 | – | ^a |

^aStructures described in this work.

¹Moretti A. *et al.* Crystal structure of human aldehyde dehydrogenase 1A3 complexed with NAD⁺ and retinoic acid. *Sci. Rep.* **6**, 35710 (2016).

²Quattrini L. *et al.* Imidazo[1,2-a]pyridine Derivatives as Aldehyde Dehydrogenase Inhibitors: Novel Chemotypes to Target Glioblastoma Stem Cells. *J. Med. Chem.* **63**, 4603-4616 (2020).

GA11: 2,6-Diphenylimidazo[1,2-a]pyridine

LQ43: 6-(3,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-2-(4-methoxyphenyl)imidazo[1,2-a]pyridine

³Quattrini L. *et al.* Progress in the Field of Aldehyde Dehydrogenase Inhibitors: Novel Imidazo[1,2-a]pyridines against the 1A Family. *ACS Med. Chem. Lett.* **11**, 963-970 (2020).

MF13: 8-(4-Chlorophenyl)-2-phenyl-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridine

⁴Gelardi E.L.M. *et al.* A Selective Competitive Inhibitor of Aldehyde Dehydrogenase 1A3 Hinders Cancer Cell Growth, Invasiveness and Stemness In Vitro. *Cancers (Basel)* **13**, E356 (2021).

NR6: 3-(2-Phenylimidazo[1,2-a]pyridin-6-yl)benzotrile

⁵Li J. *et al.* A specific inhibitor of ALDH1A3 regulates retinoic acid biosynthesis in glioma stem cells. *Commun Biol.* **4**, 1420 (2021).

MCI-INI-3: Methyl 5-(1,3-benzodioxol-5-yl)-2-phenyl-pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidine-7-carboxylate

Supplementary Table 2. Inhibitory effect of ATP, ADP or AMP on the ALDH1A3 activity measured with all-*trans*-retinaldehyde.

| [Compound] (mM) | ATP (%) | ADP (%) | AMP (%) |
|-----------------|---------|---------|---------|
| 2.0 | 63.37 | 70.29 | 95.07 |
| 5.0 | 28.61 | 37.96 | 102.40 |
| 7.5 | 15.73 | 22.03 | 102.82 |

Percentage (%) of remaining ALDH1A3 activity, using 10 μ M all-*trans*-retinaldehyde as a substrate after the addition of 2.0, 5.0 and 7.5 mM ATP, ADP or AMP. The enzyme and ATP/ADP/AMP mixtures were incubated for 5 min at room temperature, in the presence of 24 μ M NAD⁺ cofactor, in 50 mM HEPES, 5 mM DTT, pH 8.0. The reaction was initiated by the addition of all-*trans*-retinaldehyde substrate after the pre-incubation time. The effect of ATP and ADP was similar when 2.0, 5.0 and 7.5 mM of each compound were added to the reaction. No effect of AMP on ALDH1A3 activity was observed when these concentrations were used.

Supplementary Table 3. Effect of ATP on the ALDH1A3 esterase activity.

| Parameter | 0 μM NAD ⁺ | 500 μM NAD ⁺ | 0 μM NAD ⁺ | 0 μM NAD ⁺ | 500 μM NAD ⁺ | 500 μM NAD ⁺ |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | 0 μM ATP | 0 μM ATP | 500 μM ATP | 2 mM ATP | 500 μM ATP | 2 mM ATP |
| nmols/min·mg | 23 | 59 | 16 | 7 | 39 | 25 |
| % remaining activity | 40 | 100 | 27 | 11 | 67 | 42 |

Enzymatic activity of ALDH1A3 using 50 μM *p*-nitrophenyl acetate as a substrate in the presence and absence of NAD⁺ or ATP, and combining various concentrations of ATP. The reaction was carried out in 50 mM HEPES, 0.5 mM DTT, pH 7.5, and the *p*-nitrophenol production was measured at 400 nm. Specific activity is shown in mU/mg and the remaining activity is expressed as the percentage relative to the activity measured with 500 μM NAD⁺ in the absence of ATP.