Supporting Information for

Sequential magnesium binding facilitates lysyl-tRNA synthetase to recognize ATP

Zhoufei Hei^{1,2}, Pengfei Fang^{1,2,*}

¹School of Chemistry and Materials Science, Hangzhou Institute for Advanced Study, University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, 1 Sub-lane Xiangshan, Hangzhou 310024, China.

²State Key Laboratory of Bioorganic and Natural Products Chemistry, Center for Excellence in Molecular Synthesis, Shanghai Institute of Organic Chemistry, Chinese Academy of Sciences, 345 Lingling Road, Shanghai 200032, China

This file contains:

Supplementary Figures S1-S3.



Figure S1. The electron density maps of the L-lysine in pocket 1 (A) and pocket 2 (B).



Figure S2. Increased occupancy of AMPcPP in LysRS pocket 2. (**A**) The AMPcPP omitted Fo-Fc map is shown as green meshes in pocket 2. (**B**) Superimposition of chain A and chain B shows that the increased occupancy of AMPcPP in pocket 2 tightens up the loop of the class II aaRS signature motif 2.



Figure S3. The three metal ions are localized in conserved positions in the catalytic pocket of class II aaRSs. (**A**) The catalytic core in class II aaRSs is composed of a characteristic seven-stranded antiparallel β -sheet surrounded by a number of α -helices. (**B**) Superimposition of the human LysRS (PDB: 3BJU, orange) with the *Pyrococcus abyssi* AsnRS (PDB: 3REU, teal). (**C**) Superimposition of the human LysRS (PDB: 3BJU, orange) with the *Brugia malayi* AsnRS (PDB: 2XTI, lightteal). (**D**) Superimposition of the human LysRS (PDB: 3BJU, orange) with the *Thermococcus kodakarensis* AspRS (PDB: 3NEM, lightblue). M: metal ions.