Characterization of a new DyP-peroxidase from the alkaliphilic cellulomonad, *Cellulomonas* bogoriensis

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Supporting Information

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Mutation	Sequence
CboDyP E201D Fwd	GTTGATGGCACCGCAAATCTGGATCC
CboDyP E201D Rvs	CGGTGCCATCAACTTGACCCATCAG
<i>Tfu</i> DyP D242E Fwd	CAGATCGAAGGCACCGCCAACC
TfuDyP D242E Rvs	GGTGCCTTCGATCTGCCCCATGAG
SviDyP D199E Fwd	CAGTTGGAAGGTACGAGGAATCT
SviDyP D199E Rvs	CGTACCTTCCAACTGGCCCATG

Table S1. Primers for making the mutants of CboDyP, TfuDyp and SviDyP

Table S2. Buffer Preparations

Buffer	Composition
А	50 mM potassium phosphate buffer [KPi], 0.5 M NaCl, 5% [v/v] glycerol, pH 8
В	50 mM KPi, 0.5 M NaCl, 5% [v/v] glycerol, 500 mM imidazole, pH 8
С	50 mM KPi, 0.5 M NaCl, 5% [v/v] glycerol, 5 mM imidazole, pH 8
D	50 mM KPi, 150 mM NaCl, 10% [v/v] glycerol, pH 7.5

Table S3. Data collection and refinement statistics for CboDyP. Numbers in parenthesis are for the	Э
highest resolution shell.	

	wt CboDyp
Data collection	
Unit cell a, c (Å)	174.0, 283.0
Resolution (Å)	58.9 - 2.40
No. of observations	1827895 (88453)
No. of unique reflections	184630 (9000)
R _{pim} (%)	11.9 (56.9)
Completeness (%)	97.9 (96.2)
Mean I/ σ (I)	7.0 (1.5)
CC _{1/2}	0.985 (0.463)
Redundancy	9.9 (9.8)
Wilson <i>B</i> factor ($Å^2$)	23.2
Refinement	
R / Rfree (%)	24.2 / 26.6
Protein residues in A.U.	2880 (8 x 23-383)
Heme	1 per monomer
Waters	446
Geometry:	
RMSD Bond lengths (Å)	1.49
RMSD Bond angles (°)	0.007
Ramachandran favored (%)	95.30
Ramachandran outliers (%)	0.28
PDB accession code	6QZO



Figure S1. TatP 1.0 Server prediction of the Tat sequence for the *Cbo*DyP enzyme. The most likely cleavage site was identified by the server to be between position 22 and 23 as seen at ARA-AG.



Figure S2. SDS-PAGE gel showing the uncut His-SUMO-*Cbo*DyP protein with a band at a size of \approx 54 kDa and the *Cbo*DyP protein after cleavage of the His-SUMO using the SUMO protease with a band at a size of \approx 41 kDa.





E201D CboDyP



Figure S3. The UV-Vis spectra (450-700 nm) of a) wt *Cbo*DyP and b) E201D *Cbo*DyP showing the changes that occur upon addition of 1 mM hydrogen peroxide (red) or dithionite (green).



Figure S4. The pH profile of wt *Cbo*DyP versus the E201D mutant.



Figure S5. Steady-state kinetics for the peroxidase activity of the wild type *Cbo*DyP (A) and E201D *Cbo*DyP (B) against Reactive Blue-19 as a substrate.



Figure S6. Steady-state kinetics for the peroxidase activity of the wild type *Cbo*DyP (A) and E201D *Cbo*DyP (B) against hydrogen peroxide as the substrate.



Figure S7. The peroxidase activity of the different DyPs using 50 μ M RB19 as a substrate and 50 nM of enzyme in the presence of 100 μ M H₂O₂.



Figure S8. Accessibility of the heme binding cavity in *Cbo*Dyp (A), in *Thermomonospora curvata* hemecontaining DyP-type peroxidase (B) and DtpA from *Streptomyces lividans* (C). The proteins are depicted in ribbon representation, the two most important access channels to the heme binding sites were determined with CAVER [1] and are depicted as blue and green spheres. The hemes are depicted as sticks. The green and blue channels overlap near the heme cofactor.



Figure S9. DLS analysis of CboDyp showing the percentage mass distribution (from regularization analysis).



Figure S10. SEC elution profile of *Cbo*Dyp.



Figure S11. The melting temperature of *Cbo*DyP in the presence of different solvents at various concentrations.

References

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