



Figure S1. Proposed mechanism for the hydrolysis of ochratoxin A by ochratoxinase-like enzymes with amidohydrolase activity and harboring a binuclear Zn^{2+} center. A water molecule that occupies one coordination site of a Zn^{2+} atom is activated by the presence of a coordinating aspartate residue of the same metal atom. The activated water molecule is responsible for a nucleophilic attack to the amide bond. The oxidized intermediate is stabilized by the presence of the second Zn^{2+} atom. Finally, the electrons of the amide bond are transferred to an electron acceptor, and the enzyme releases ochratoxin a and phenyl-alanine.