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Supporting information for article:

**Structural and functional analysis of a novel haloalkane  
dehalogenase with two halide-binding sites**

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**Table S1** Specific activities of DbeA wt and its variant DbeA  $\Delta$ Cl towards the set of 30 different halogenated substrates.

Substrate	Specific activity ( $\mu\text{mol s}^{-1} \text{mg}^{-1}$ of enzyme)	
	DbeA wt	DbeA $\Delta$ Cl
1-chlorobutane	0.0010	0.0008
1-chlorohexane	0.0211	0.0006
1-bromobutane	0.0297	0.0011
1-bromohexane	0.0176	0.0006
1-iodopropane	0.0274	0.0019
1-iodobutane	0.0236	0.0005
1-iodohexane	0.0155	0.0005
1,2-dichloroethane	- <sup>a</sup>	- <sup>a</sup>
1,3-dichloropropane	- <sup>a</sup>	0.0011
1,5-dichloropentane	0.0247	0.0006
1,2-dibromoethane	0.0102	0.0098
1,3-dibromopropane	0.0357	0.0034
1-bromo-3-chloropropane	0.0416	0.0033
1,3-diiodopropane	0.0926	0.0021
2-iodobutane	0.0017	0.0010
1,2-dichloropropane	- <sup>a</sup>	- <sup>a</sup>
1,2-dibromopropane	0.0033	0.0023
2-bromo-1-chloropropane	0.0013	0.0028
1,2,3-trichloropropane	- <sup>a</sup>	0.0002
<i>bis</i> (2-chloroethyl)ether	0.0012	0.0031
chlorocyclohexane	- <sup>a</sup>	- <sup>a</sup>
bromocyclohexane	0.0054	0.0010
(1-bromomethyl)cyclohexane	0.0012	0.0001
1-bromo-2-chloroethane	0.0094	0.0010
chlorocyclopentane	0.0033	0.0012
4-bromobutyronitrile	0.0412	0.0045
1,2,3-tribromopropane	0.0059	0.0057
1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane	0.0025	0.0033
3-chloro-2-methylpropene	0.0111	0.0050
2,3-dichloropropene	0.0025	0.0032

<sup>a</sup> - activity not detectable under tested conditions.

**Table S2** Steady-state kinetic constants of DbeA and other HLDs with 1-chlorobutane, 1-bromobutane and 1,3-dibromopropane.

	$k_{\text{cat}}$ ( $\text{s}^{-1}$ )	$K_{0.5}$ (mM)	$n$	$K_{\text{si}}$ (mM)	$m$
1-chlorobutane					
DbeA	$0.17 \pm 0.01$	$3.23 \pm 0.39$	- <sup>a</sup>	- <sup>a</sup>	- <sup>a</sup>
DbjA <sup>b</sup>	$1.40 \pm 0.42$	$5.62 \pm 0.41$	- <sup>a</sup>	- <sup>a</sup>	- <sup>a</sup>
DhaA	$0.48 \pm 0.01$	$0.24 \pm 0.01$	- <sup>a</sup>	- <sup>a</sup>	- <sup>a</sup>
LinB <sup>c</sup>	$1.11 \pm 0.03$	$0.23 \pm 0.02$	- <sup>a</sup>	- <sup>a</sup>	- <sup>a</sup>
DmbA <sup>b</sup>	$0.08 \pm 0.01$	$0.16 \pm 0.04$	- <sup>a</sup>	- <sup>a</sup>	- <sup>a</sup>
1-bromobutane					
DbeA	$3.91 \pm 0.16$	$0.51 \pm 0.02$	$1.33 \pm 0.09$	$27.06 \pm 3.05$	- <sup>a</sup>
DbjA <sup>b</sup>	$1.14 \pm 0.08$	$0.01 \pm 0.004$	- <sup>a</sup>	$2.40 \pm 0.79$	- <sup>a</sup>
DhaA <sup>d</sup>	$0.98 \pm 0.05$	$0.35 \pm 0.02$	- <sup>a</sup>	- <sup>a</sup>	- <sup>a</sup>
LinB	$2.26 \pm 0.01$	$0.12 \pm 0.01$	$0.44 \pm 0.01$	- <sup>a</sup>	- <sup>a</sup>
DmbA <sup>b</sup>	$0.24 \pm 0.03$	$2.71 \pm 0.97$	- <sup>a</sup>	- <sup>a</sup>	- <sup>a</sup>
1,3-dibromopropane					
DbeA	$7.62 \pm 1.48$	$1.99 \pm 0.49$	- <sup>a</sup>	$1.64 \pm 0.31$	$2.29 \pm 0.21$
DbjA <sup>b</sup>	$3.60 \pm 0.49$	$0.22 \pm 0.07$	- <sup>a</sup>	$6.98 \pm 2.91$	- <sup>a</sup>
DhaA	$2.50 \pm 0.32$	$0.14 \pm 0.06$	- <sup>a</sup>	$1.70 \pm 0.40$	- <sup>a</sup>
LinB	$40.9 \pm 5.20$	$24.1 \pm 3.23$	- <sup>a</sup>	$0.49 \pm 0.06$	- <sup>a</sup>
DmbA <sup>b</sup>	$9.20 \pm 1.17$	$4.52 \pm 0.71$	- <sup>a</sup>	$2.65 \pm 0.49$	- <sup>a</sup>

$K_{0.5}$  - concentration of substrate at half maximal velocity,  $k_{\text{cat}}$  - catalytic constant,  $n$  - Hill coefficient  $K_{\text{si}}$  - substrate inhibition constant,  $m$  - Hill coefficient in inhibitory mode. All measurements were performed at pH 8.6 and 37 °C.

<sup>a</sup> - not applicable

<sup>b</sup> data from (Monincova, 2007)

<sup>c</sup> data from (Chaloupkova *et al.*, 2003)

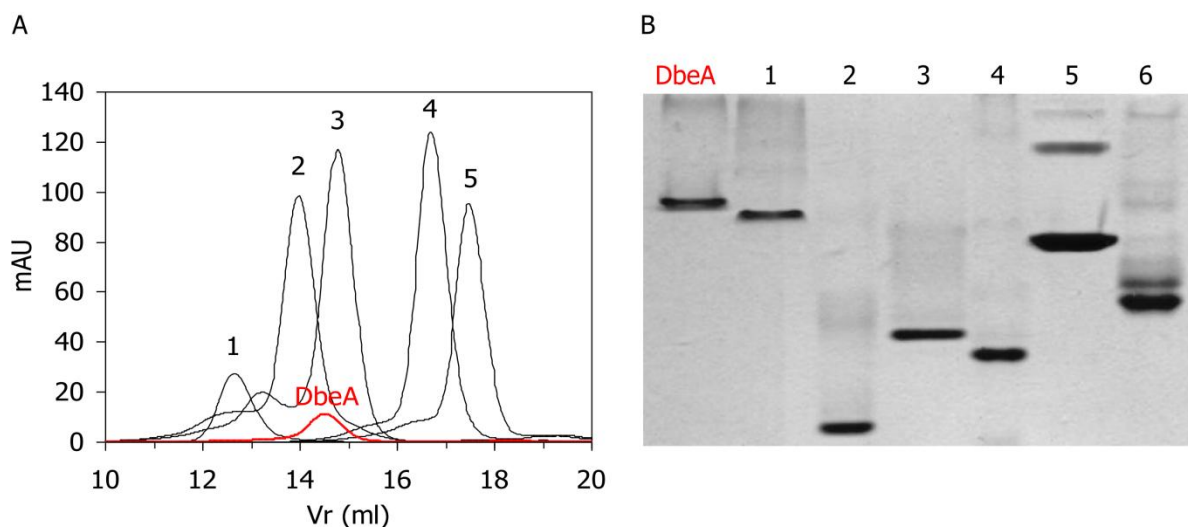
<sup>d</sup> data from (Schindler *et al.*, 1999)

**Table S3** Thermal stability of DbeA and other biochemically characterized HLDs<sup>a</sup> quantified by melting temperatures.

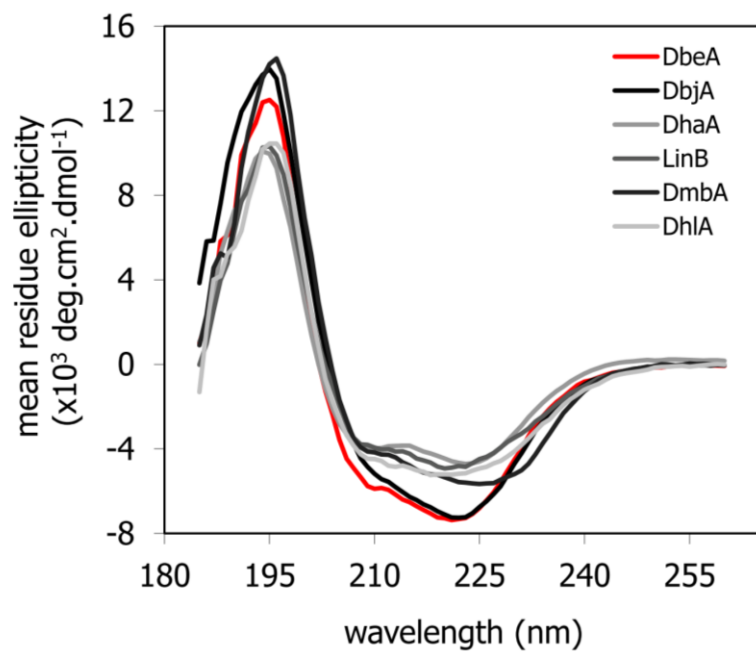
HLD enzyme	$T_m$ (°C)
DbeA	$58.5 \pm 0.2$
DbjA	$53.6 \pm 0.6$
DhaA	$50.4 \pm 0.3$
LinB	$48.0 \pm 0.5$
DmbA	$52.7 \pm 0.2$
DhlA	$39.2 \pm 0.0$
DatA	$48.3 \pm 0.2$
DmbB <sup>b</sup>	$57.4 \pm 0.6$
DmbC <sup>b</sup>	$45.8 \pm 0.4$
DrbA <sup>b</sup>	$39.4 \pm 0.1$

<sup>a</sup> data from (Koudelakova *et al.*, 2011)

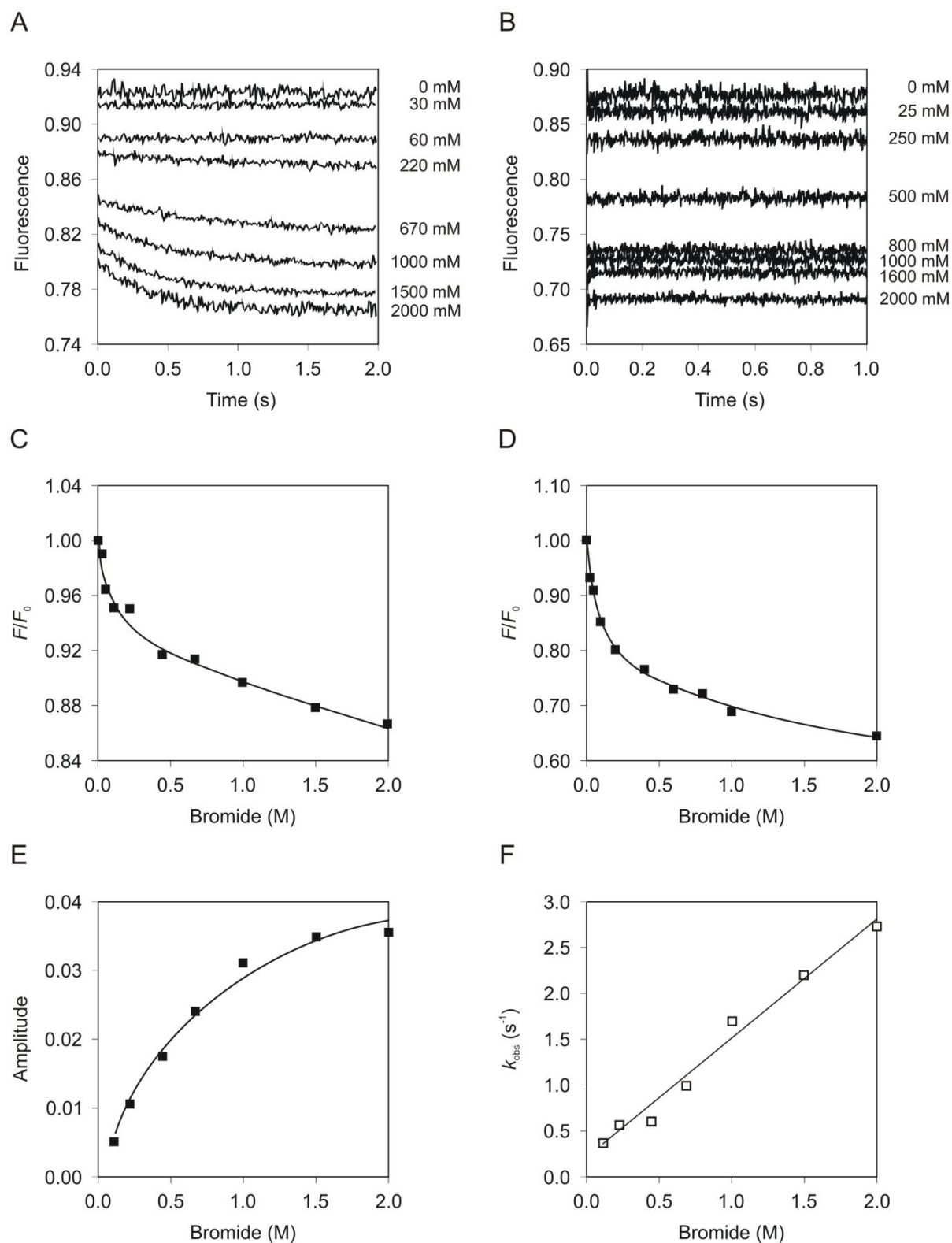
<sup>b</sup> thermal stability of DmbB, DmbC and DrbA were determined under different experimental conditions (heating rate 0.5 °C/min) compare to other HLDs (heating rate 1.0 °C/min).



**Figure S1** (A) Gel filtration chromatogram of DbeA and molecular weight calibration standards. Red line, DbeA; line 1, aldolase (158 kDa); line 2, conalbumin (75 kDa); line 3, ovalbumin (43 kDa); line 4, chymotrypsinogen A (25 kDa); line 5 ribonuclease A (14 kDa). (B) Native electrophoresis of DbeA, molecular weight standards and other haloalkane dehalogenases. Red lane, DbeA; lane 1, DbjA (68 kDa); lane 2, DhaA (33 kDa); lane 3, LinB (33 kDa); lane 4, DmbA (34 kDa); lane 5, albumin (67 kDa); lane 6, ovalbumin (43 kDa). Theoretical molecular weight ( $M_w$ ) of DbeA monomer and dimer is 34 and 68 kDa, respectively. Experimentally determined  $M_w$  of DbeA is 64 kDa, suggesting that DbeA forms a dimer under tested conditions.



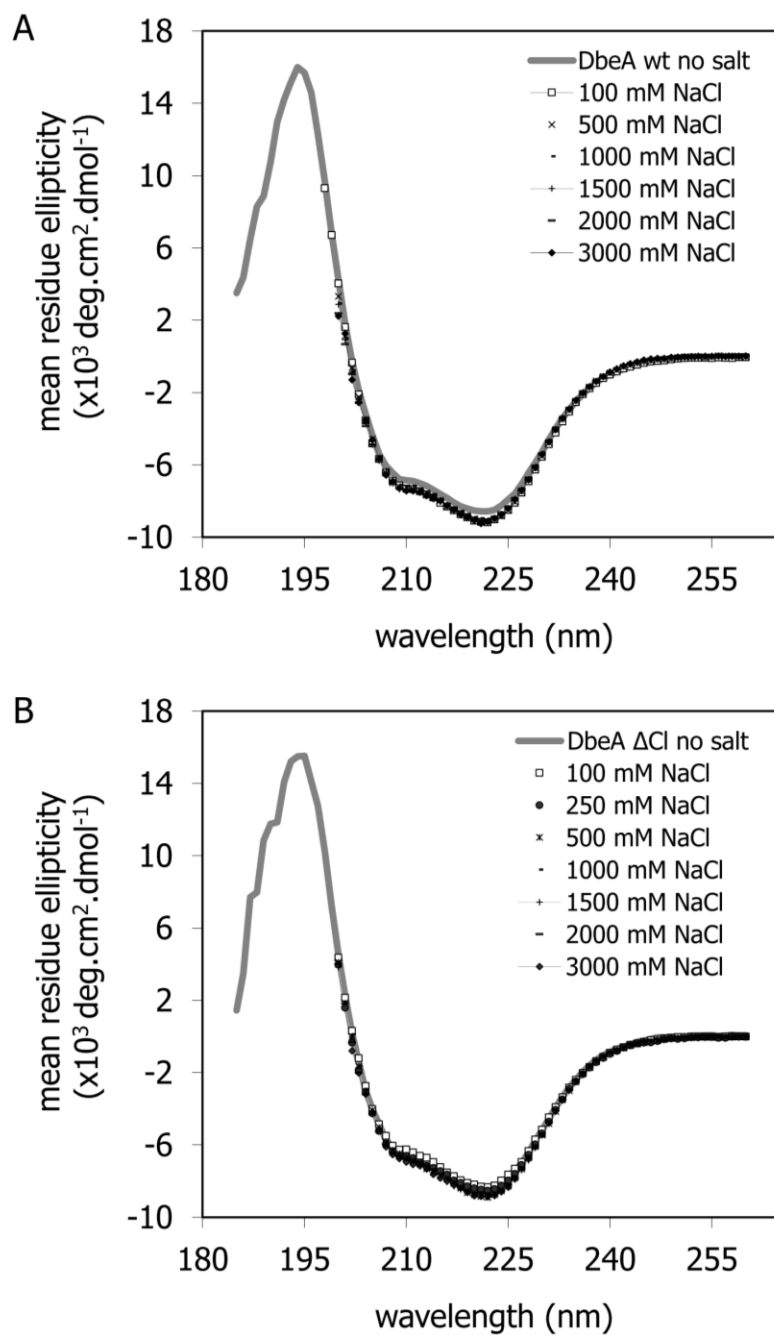
**Figure S2** Far-UV CD spectra of DbeA and other related HLDs.



**Figure S3** Stopped flow fluorescence analysis of bromide binding to DbeA wt and DbeA  $\Delta$ Cl. (A) Fluorescence traces obtained upon mixing 30  $\mu$ M DbeA wt with bromides. (B) Fluorescence traces obtained upon mixing 30  $\mu$ M DbeA  $\Delta$ Cl with bromides. (C) Bromide concentration dependence of rapid equilibrium fluorescence quench of DbeA wt with equilibrium constant ( $K_{d1}$ )  $0.33 \pm 0.08$  M. (D)

Bromide concentration dependence of rapid equilibrium fluorescence quench of DbeA  $\Delta$ Cl with equilibrium constant ( $K_d$ )  $0.09 \pm 0.01$  M. (E) Bromide dependence of the amplitude of the slow exponential fluorescence quench of DbeA wt with equilibrium constant ( $K_{d2}$ )  $0.84 \pm 0.13$  M. Solid lines represent best fits to the data based on Stern-Volmer equation  $F/F_0 = (1 + (fK_q [\text{Br}^-])) / (1 + K_{\text{Br}} [\text{Br}^-])$  in which  $F/F_0$  is the relative fluorescence;  $f$  is the relative fluorescence intensity of enzyme-bromide complex;  $K_{\text{Br}}$  is the association equilibrium constant of specific binding of bromide;  $K_q$  is the quenching constant which is the apparent association equilibrium constant of the non-specific quenching interaction between bromide and the fluorophore. (F) Bromide dependence of the observed rate constants of the slow exponential fluorescence quench of DbeA wt. Solid line represents the best fit to the data using the equation  $k_{\text{obs}} = k_{\text{assoc}} [\text{Br}^-] / k_{\text{dissoc}}$  where  $k_{\text{assoc}}$  and  $k_{\text{dissoc}}$  are association ( $1.30 \pm 0.08 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$ ) and dissociation ( $0.21 \pm 0.08 \text{ s}^{-1}$ ) rate constants, respectively.





**Figure S4** Far-UV CD spectra of DbeA wt (A) and its variant DbeA  $\Delta\text{Cl}$  (B) in the presence and absence of various concentrations of sodium chloride.

**Supplementary References**

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