

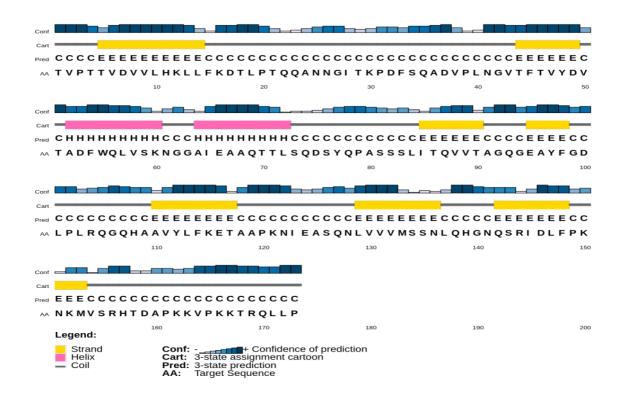
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Supporting information for article:

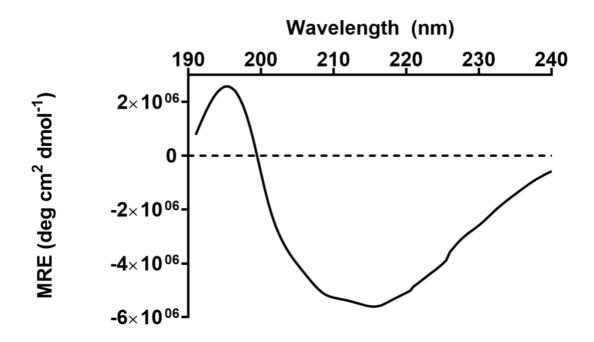
SpaB, an atypically adhesive basal pilin from the lactobacillar SpaCBA pilus: crystallization and X-ray diffraction analysis

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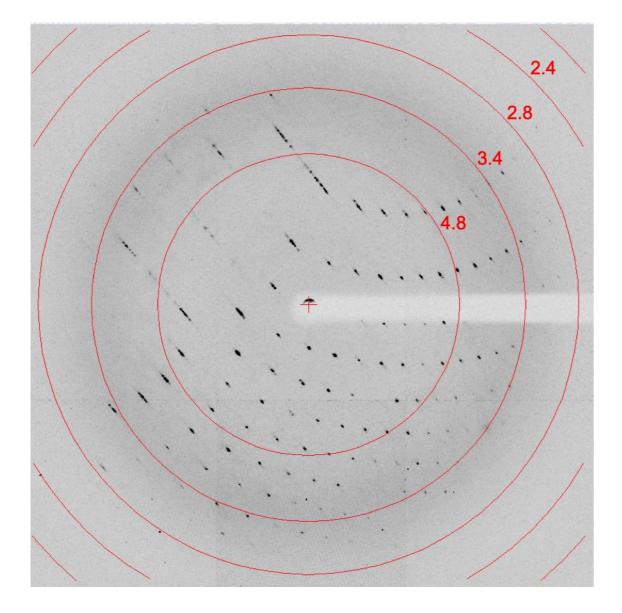
Supplementary Fig. S1: Peptide mass spectra data of hexagonal SpaB crystals. Residue fragments identified through a search of the NCBI non-redundant protein database using the Mascot search engine (Matrix Science) are in red font and underlined.



Supplementary Fig. S2: Secondary structure prediction of *L. rhamnosus* GG SpaB by sequence analysis. PSIPRED (http://bioinf.cs.ucl.ac.uk/psipred/) secondary structure predictions output of SpaB sequence is provided. Secondary structural elements (strand, helix, and coil) and their confidence levels are indicated.



Supplementary Fig. S3: Secondary structure prediction of *L. rhamnosus* GG SpaB by circular dichroism (CD) spectrum analysis. Recombinant SpaB protein (0.2 mg ml-1 in 25 mM phosphate buffer pH 8.0 in a quartz cuvette of 0.1 cm path length) underwent CD analysis at 295 K with a Jasco J-815 CD spectrophotometer. A far-UV CD spectrum covered 190-240 nm and was recorded using a 1.0 nm band width, a data interval of 0.1 nm, and a one second signal averaging time. Plotting of the spectrum is in units of mean molar residue ellipticity minus the buffer scans. A Jasco J-810 spectro-polarimeter served to analyse the CD spectrum, which showed that the percentage composition of the secondary structural elements includes ~53% β -sheets, ~40% random coils, and ~0.5% turns.



Supplementary Fig. S4: X-ray diffraction image of recombinant SpaB protein. Diffraction pattern collected from a single crystal of Lys-methylated SpaB at the synchrotron source. Resolution arcs (red circles) in Å are shown.

	i	10	20	30	40	50
SpaB 5FIE 5Z24 4HSS 6JCH	TNDTTTQN AATTTVD DFERKGS	VV LTKYGFDK FTLHKIEQTS LTLHKKKGAE	DVT DEQ SE	.QANNGTTKPDF AIDRATDQIWT IQNTGHDLG KRATGKEMDI OPNNPDKDGYKL	GDGAK <mark>PLQG</mark> VDE LTGRK <mark>PVQG</mark> AQE DVAGE <mark>PLNG</mark> VTE	TIYNV KIFNV KITKL
			eo	70	80 98	o
SpaB 5FIE 5Z24 4HSS 6JCH	T T N		WASPKI YQLLENHDKTTA QNGDWAH	EVAQTTLSQDSY(DYKGSFDSAPVA) AASMISQNLGQY KFPKTAADAKGHI ARANLKLAGQGNI	ATG <mark>T</mark> TNDKGQLI VNLQDPNAATVI ETS T TKEVH	CALPI TDADG TSGNG
	100	110	120	130	140	2
SpaB 5FIE 5Z24 4HSS 6JCH	QSKDASGKTR LAAFKGLAAK TAVFDNLDLG	AAVYLF TNGRHSVYAF IYLV	H <mark>E</mark> TNPR HEAVTP E <mark>E</mark> TKAP	KNIEASQNLV AGYNTSADFWJ QPYQKAADMIV DGIVTGAPFIV NVDLERKSSPMLV	LTLPAKAA VSLPVR.QDDGS VSIPMVNEASDA	AADGNV SDLTNI AWNYNV
	150					
SpaB 5FIE 5Z24 4HSS 6JCH	DLFPKN YVYPKN HLYPKD VAYPKN HLYPKN					

Supplementary Fig. S5: Multiple sequence alignment of *L. rhamnosus* GG basal SpaB pilin with other structurally known and closely related Gram-positive pilin subunits. SpaB amino acid sequence (see Table 1) served as the query input for a SWISS-MODEL search of closest templates using the server (https://swissmodel.expasy.org/). А ClustalW (https://embnet.vitalit.ch/software/ClustalW.html) multiple sequence alignment of the top five best hits includes the following pilin structures: L. rhamnosus GG SpaA N-domain (28% sequence identity, PDB ID: 5FIE); L. rhamnosus GG SpaD (26% sequence identity, PDB ID: 5Z24); Corynebacterium diphtheriae SpaD (25% sequence identity, PDB ID: 4HSS); and L. rhamnosus GG SpaE (21% sequence identity, PDB ID: 6JCH).