

Volume 78 (2022)

Supporting information for article:

The crystal structure of CbpD clarifies substrate-specificity motifs in chitin-active lytic polysaccharide monooxygenases

Christopher M. Dade, Badreddine Douzi, Cristian Cambillau, Genevieve Ball, Romé Voulhoux and Katrina Forest





Figure S2 The structural diversity of LPMOs: The expanded dendrogram of unique LPMO crystal structures from Vaaje-Kolstad *et al.* 2017 in addition to CbpD (bold) and subsequent LMPOAA10 structures determined and listed in the CAZy AA10 database. CbpD is a member of structural cluster 2, and *Tt*AA10 may represent a possible 10th structural cluster. Structures are identified by their PDB identifier and the chain ID, followed by their known substrate(s). The scale indicates the DALI Z-score. Some LPMOs have been referred to by other names in the literature, which are indicated in parenthesis; *Sm*LPMO10A (CBP21), CbpL (*Pl*LPMO10A), GbpA (*Vc*LPMO10B, VcAA10B), *Ef*LPMO10A (EfCBM33A, EfaCBM33), *Ba*LPMO10A (BaAA10A, ChbB, BaCBM33), *Tf*LPMO10A (E7), *Sc*LPMO10C (CelS2, ScAA10C), *Ao*LPMO13 (Ao(AA13)), *Tt*LPMO9E (TtGH61E), *Pc*LPMO9D (PcGH61D), *Nc*LPMO9D (PMO-2, NCU01050), *Nc*LPMO9C (NCU02916), *Ls*LPMO9A (Ls(AA9)A), *Hj*LPMO9B (EG7, Cel61B), *Ta*LPMO9A (TaGH61A), *Nc*LPMO9M (PMO-3, NCU07898), *Ao*LPMO11 (Ao(AA11)). Following the naming convention of subsequently discovered and characterized LPMOs, CbpD may also be referred to as *Pa*LPMO10A, Tma12 may also be named *Tm*LPMO10A, and TtAA10 may be called *Tt*LPMO10A.

The organism of each LPMO is:

Serratia marcescens (SmLPMO10A); Bacillus thuringiensis Serovar kurstaki (BtLPMO10A); Photorhabdus luminescens (CbpL); Listeria monocytogenes (LmLPMO10); Vibrio cholera (GpbA); Streptomyces lividans (SliLPMO10E); Enterococcus faecalis (EfAA10A); Bacillus amyloliquefaciens (BaAA10A); Burkholderia pseudomallei (BpAA10A); Streptomyces coelicolor (ScLPMO10B, ScLPMO10C); Kitasatospora papulose (KpLPMO10A); Thermobifida fusca (TfLPMO10A); Micromonospora aurantiaca (MaLPMO10B); Tectaria macrodonta (Tma12); Pseudomonas aeruginosa (CbpD); Cellvibrio japonicus (CjLPMO10A); Teredinibacter turnerae (TtAA10A); unidentified entomopoxvirus (MeLPMO10A, WeLPMO10A); Anomala cuprea entomopoxvirus (AeLPMO10A); Jonesia denitrificans (JdLPMO10A); Aspergillus oryzae (AoLPMO13, AoLPMO11A); Thermothielavioides terrestris (TfLPMO9E); Neurospora crassa (NcLPMO9F, NcLPMO9D, NcLPMO9C, NcLPMO9M); Phanerodontia chrysosporium (PcLPMO9D); Lentinus similis (LsLPMO9A); Trichoderma reesei (HjLPMO9B); Thermoascus aurantiacus (TaLPMO9A)

Figure S3 Position 169 in chitin-active sequences: While previous studies have identified that a short, aliphatic residue is conserved in chitin-active LPMOAA10s (residue 169 in CbpD), creating a shallow cavity on the substrate binding surface that could either accommodate the oxygen species cosubstrate or the N-acetyl group of chitin, the sequence alignment of the chitin-active chitinactive LPMOAA10s listed as characterized in the CAZy database, in addition to CbpD and the other members of the LPMO structural cluster 2 shows Arg (red boxes) is present in 16.7% of chitin-active characterized LPMOAA10s. Position numbering is based on the sequence of CbpD. Boxed LPMO names are members of the LPMO structural 2 (Figure cluster S4). The characterized substrate for each LPMOAA10 is provided to the right of the sequence alignment.

	160	169	
Pseudomonas aeruginosa CbpD	тскни	YNVWQR	Chitin
Bacillus amyloliquefaciens BaLPMO10A	SGYHII	LGVWDV	Chitin
Tectaria macrodonta Tma12	SGSHLI	Y V I WQ <mark>R</mark>	Chitin
Photorhabdus laumondii CbpL	QGYHVI	LGVWTI	Chitin
Cellvibrio japonicus CjLPMO10A	TGRHII	Y S I WQ <mark>R</mark>	Chitin
Enterococcus faecalis EfLPMO10A	ΚGΥΗVΙ	YAVWGI	Chitin
Jonesia denitrificans JdLPMO10A	ТСЕНТІ	LARWNV	Chitin
Listeria monocytogenes LmLPMO10	SGYYLI	LGVWNI	Chitin
Serratia marcescens BJL200 SmLPMO10A	S G S H V I	LAVWDI	Chitin
Streptomyces ambofaciens SamLPMO10B	DGRQKV	LAVWNV	Chitin
Streptomyces griseus SgLPMO10F	Τ G K Q K V	LAVWNV	Chitin
Streptomyces lividans SliLPMO10E	S G H H V I	LAVWTV	Chitin
Vibrio cholerae GbpA	EGYQVI	LAVWDV	Chitin
Bacillus thuringiensis ACCC10066 BtLPMO10A	SGYHLI	LAVWEI	Chitin
Bacillus licheniformis BIAA10A	LGYHVI	LAVWDV	Chitin
Bacillus thuringiensis ATCC33679 BtLPMO10A-FL	S G Y H V I	LAVWDV	Chitin
Bacillus cereus BcLPMO10A	S G Y H V I	LAVWDV	Chitin
Serratia marcescens KCTC2172 22kDa Protein	A V R S D P	LPCGDI	Chitin
Streptomyces coelicolor ScLPMO10B	T G R H V V	YTIWQA	Chitin, Cellulose
Kitasatospora papulosa KpLPMO10A	SGRHVV	YTIWQA	Chitin, Cellulose, Xylose
Thermobifida fusca TfLPMO10A	SGRHVV	FTIWKA	Chitin, Cellulose
Micromonospora aurantiaca MaLPMO10B	T G R H V V	Y T I WQ <mark>A</mark>	Chitin, Cellulose
Streptomyces coelicolor ScLPMO10C	SGDALI	FMQWV <mark>R</mark>	Cellulose



Figure S4: The crystal structure of CbpD adopts a more compact conformation than either observed in solution or predicted by AI: Pepsi-SAXS model (Askarian *et al.*, 2021) (SASBDB ID: SASDK42) (top, purple); RoseTTAFold model (middle, pink); and crystal structure (bottom, colored as in Figure2A) of CbpD fit into the 15 Å resolution volume map of the CbpD SAXS model envelope generated by Askarian *et al.* (2021). Average map values after fitting each structure into the density map are provided (right). His brace (sticks) and a Cu ion (sphere) placed in the active site are shown for orientation.