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Supporting information for article:

The crystal structure of mycothiol disulfide reductase (Mtr) provides mechanistic insight into the specific low-molecular-weight thiol reductase activity of Actinobacteria

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Supporting information, sup-1



Figure S1 Phylogenetic tree analysis of selected oxidoreductases from the different SSN clusters in Figure 5 and Table 2. Coloring according to Figure 5. The PDB entries are listed in parenthesis for the oxidoreductases from Table 2. The organisms used were: *Ph: Pyrococcus horikoshii; Cd: Clostridioides difficile; Sf: Streptococcus ferus; Ls: Lysinibacillus sphaericus; Sa: Staphylococcus aureus; Pa: Pseudomonas aeruginosa; Gs: Geobacillus stearothermophilus; Ec: Escherichia coli; Mt: Mycobacterium tuberculosis; Ms: Mycobacterium smegmatis; Re: Rhodococcus erythropolis; Ha: Halobacteriales archaeon; Sc: Sulfidibacter corallicola; Ma: Methanotrichaceae archaeon; Cl: Candidatus lokiarchaeota; Cb: Chloroflexota bacterium; Dc: Deinococcus cavernae; Pl: Peribacillus loiseleuriae; Fc: Faecalicatena contorta; Ac: Amycolatopsis camponoti; Rb: Rhodospirillaceae bacterium; Nb: Nitrospinota bacterium; Gb: Gammaproteobacteria bacterium; Ef: Enterococcus faecalis; Mg: Marichromatium gracile; Hs: Homo sapiens; Cf: Crithidia fasciculata; Tb: Trypanosoma brucei; Mm: Mus musculus; Pf: Plasmodium falciparum.*



Figure S2 LigPlots showing the binding sites of LMW thiols in Mtr and GR, with the respective residues interacting with the ligands. (a) Potential binding site of MSSM in Mtr_{*Re*}, obtained from molecular docking calculations. (b) GSSG binding in human GR (PDB entry 1gra (Karplus & Schulz, 1989)). Residues lining the binding sites are evaluated using ConSurf, and colored accordingly, with variable residues colored in turquoise and highly conserved residues colored in maroon.