

Effects of Serine or Threonine in the Active Site of Typical 2-Cys Prx on Hyperoxidation Susceptibility and on Chaperone Activity

Supplementary Material

Carlos A. Tairum Jr.^{1,2§}, Melina Cardoso Santos^{1§}, Carlos Alexandre Breyer^{1§}, Ana Laura Pires de Oliveira¹, Vitoria Isabela Montanhero Cabrera¹, Guilherme Toledo-Silva³, Gustavo Maruyama Mori⁴, Marcos Hikari Toyama¹, Luis Eduardo Soares Netto² and Marcos Antonio de Oliveira^{1*}

1 Instituto de Biociências, Universidade Estadual Paulista, UNESP, São Vicente, SP, Brazil.

2 Departamento de Genética e Biologia Evolutiva, Instituto de Biociências, Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo, SP, Brazil.

3 Laboratório de Biomarcadores de Contaminação Aquática e Imunoquímica, Departamento de Bioquímica, Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina, Florianópolis, SC, Brazil.

4 Laboratório de Ecologia Molecular, Instituto de Biociências, Universidade Estadual Paulista, UNESP, São Vicente, SP, Brazil.

§ These authors contributed equally to this work.

* Correspondence: Marcos A. de Oliveira – marcos.a.oliveira@unesp.br; Luis E.S. Netto – nettoles@ib.usp.br

Table S1. Conservation of hyperoxidation resistance motifs in typical 2-Cys peroxiredoxins isoforms. The hyperoxidation resistance motifs in enzymes containing Thr or Ser in catalytic triad from bacteria, yeast and human. In gray lines are highlighted the enzymes used in this work.

Protein	Motif A region D(N/G)H(S/G)	Motif B region T(S/T)
AhpC_C.j. (Thr)	KGEA	TA
AhpC_P.a. (Thr)	NGHG	TT
AhpC_S.t. (Thr)	DGHG	TT
AhpC_Y.p. (Thr)	HGEA	KQ
AhpC_B.a. (Ser)	DGQA	TA
AhpC_B.s. (Ser)	EGHG	SS
AhpC_E.f. (Ser)	ENHA	NA
AhpC_S.e. (Ser)	NGHG	ST
Tsa1_S.c (Thr)	EGEA	NS
Tsa2_S.c (Ser)	DGEA	NS
Prx1_H.s. (Thr)	DNHS	KA
Prx2_H.s. (Thr)	NGQA	TS
Prx3_H.s. (Thr)	DNHS	TS
Prx4_H.s. (Thr)	DNQS	TS

Abbreviations and Uniprot code: AhpC_C.j.= *Campylobacter jejuni* (Q0PBH5); AhpC_P.a. = *P. aeruginosa* (Q02UU0T); AhpC_S.t. = *Salmonella typhimurium* (P0A251); AhpC_Y.p. = *Yersinia pestis* (Q0WC89); AhpC_B.c. = *Bacillus cereus* var. *anthracis* (D8GYV3); AhpC_B.s. = *Bacillus subtilis* (P80239); AhpC_E.f. = *Enterococcus faecalis* (O30738) AhpC_S.e. = *S. epidermidis* (Q8CMQ2); Tsa1_S.c. = *S. cerevisiae* (P34760); Tsa2_S.c. = *S. cerevisiae* (Q04120); Prx1_H.s. = *Homo sapiens* (Q06830); Prx2_H.s. = *H. sapiens* (P32119); Prx3_H.s. = *H. sapiens* (P30048) and Prx4_H.s. = *H. sapiens* (Q13162).

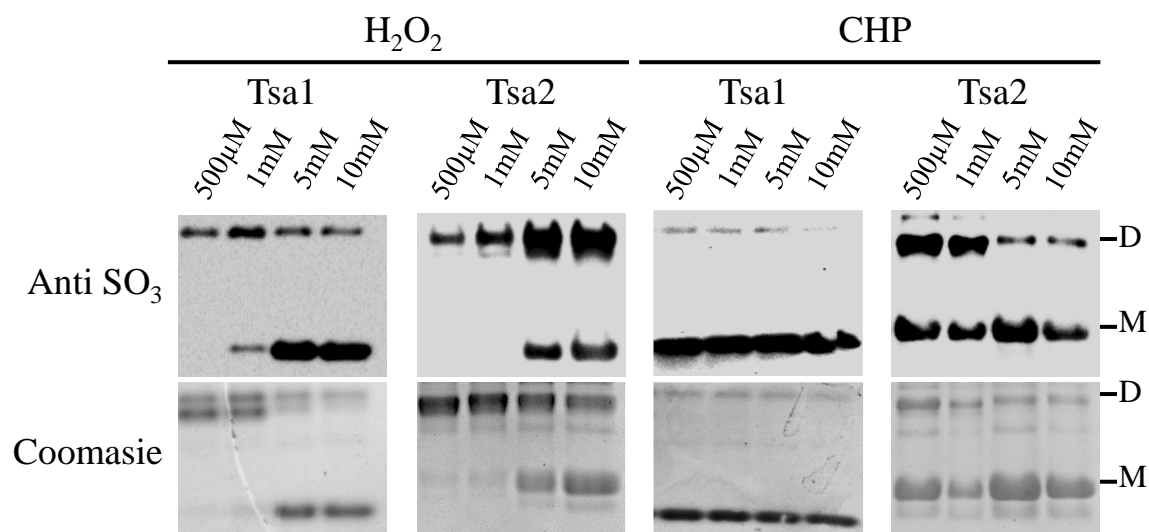


Figure S1. Western blot to confirm C_P hyperoxidation of Tsa1 and Tsa2. The anti- SO₃ antibody were used to verify if Tsa1 and Tsa2 were being hyperoxidized after NADPH assay with growing concentrations of H₂O₂ or CHP (500 μM, 1 mM, 5 mM and 10 mM) (upper panels). SDS-PAGE colored by Coomassie blue are presented in lower panel as loading control. The legends at the right side of the figures are: M = monomer and D = dimer.

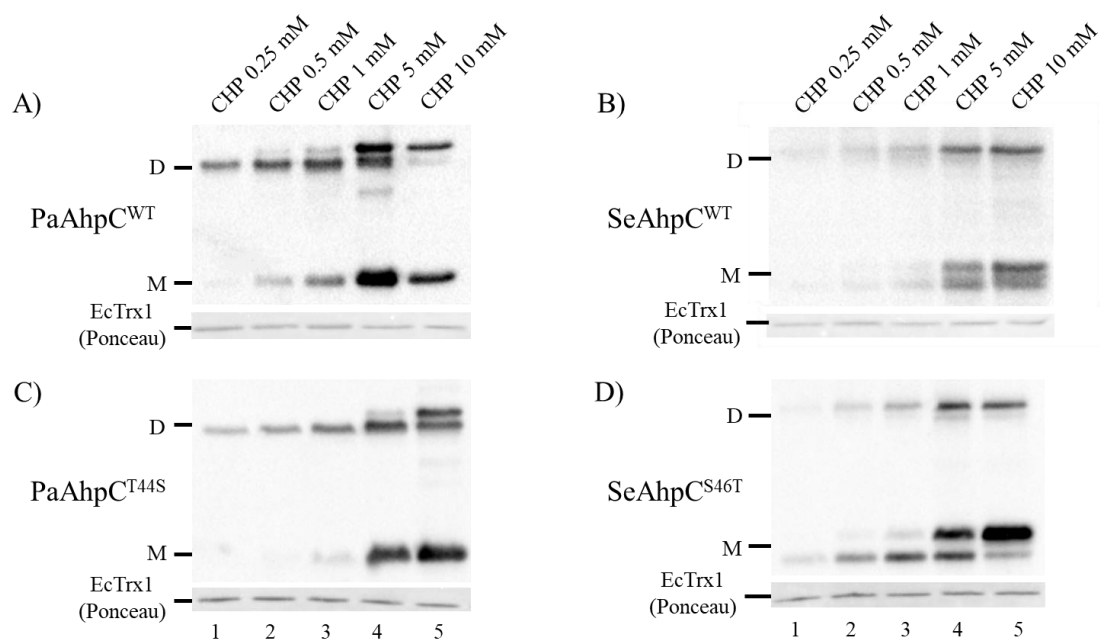


Figure S2. Evaluation of AhpC hyperoxidation by western blotting. The results of the experiments were carried out in the presence of PaAhpC (A), SeAhpC (B), PaAhpC^{T44S} (C) or SeAhpC^{S46T} (D) (3 μ M), EcTrx1 (6 μ M), EcTrxR (0.9 μ M), NADPH (1 mM), sodium azide (100 μ M) and increasing concentrations of CHP (0.25 mM, 0.5 mM, 1 mM, 5 mM and 10 mM, lanes 1-5, respectively) treated for 10 minutes at 37°C. The membranes were incubated with the anti-PRDX-SO₃ polyclonal primary antibody (AbFrontier) for 2 hours at room temperature and revealed using the ChemiDoc™ MP Imaging System photodocumentator (Bio-Rad). D = dimers; M = monomers.

