Post-translational phosphorylation of serine 74 of human deoxycytidine kinase favors the enzyme adopting the open conformation making it competent for nucleoside binding and release

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## Supplementary Information

Supplementary data include Table S1 and Figures S1, S2.

| Nucleoside |  | WT dCK |  |  | R104M/D133A dCK |  |  | R104M/D133A + S74EdCK |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\mathrm{k}_{\mathrm{cat}}{ }^{\mathrm{a}}$ | Km ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | $\mathrm{k}_{\text {cat }} / \mathrm{Km}^{\text {b }}$ | $\mathrm{k}_{\text {cat }}{ }^{\text {a }}$ | Km ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | $\mathrm{k}_{\text {cal }} / \mathrm{Km}^{\text {b }}$ | $\mathrm{k}_{\text {cat }}{ }^{\text {a }}$ | $\mathrm{Km}^{\text {a }}$ | $\mathrm{k}_{\text {cal }} \mathrm{Km}^{\text {b }}$ |
| A | D-dC | $0.040 \pm 0.001^{\text {c }}$ | <3 | >13.3 | $1.80 \pm 0.04$ | $5.70 \pm 0.44$ | 315.8 | $4.53 \pm 0.1$ | $19.5 \pm 1.60$ | 232 |
|  | D-dA | $2.13 \pm 0.35$ | $115 \pm 4$ | 18.6 | $4.51 \pm 0.33$ | $1040 \pm 117$ | 4.3 | $3.56 \pm 0.2$ | $1415 \pm 114$ | 2.5 |
|  | D-dG | $2.60 \pm 0.10$ | $231 \pm 20$ | 11.3 | $1.73 \pm 0.12$ | $1865 \pm 211$ | 0.9 | $0.37 \pm 0.02$ | $699 \pm 63$ | 0.50 |
| C | Gem | $0.39 \pm 0.03$ | $16.1 \pm 3.5$ | 24.2 | $2.68 \pm 0.07$ | $56 \pm 17$ | 47.7 | $9.44 \pm 1.50$ | $386 \pm 83$ | 24.4 |
|  | AraC | $0.34 \pm 0.01$ | $13.1 \pm 1.1$ | 26.0 | $1.43 \pm 0.03$ | $137 \pm 10$ | 10.5 | $4.24 \pm 0.78$ | $616 \pm 182$ | 6.9 |
| D | D-dT | - | - | - | $1.74 \pm 0.01$ | $144 \pm 10$ | 12.1 | $5.60 \pm 0.27$ | $315 \pm 34$ | 17.7 |
|  | L-dT | - | - | - | $3.13 \pm 0.10$ | $138 \pm 10$ | 22.7 | $8.60 \pm 0.66$ | $562 \pm 80$ | 15.3 |
| E | BVdU | - | - | - | $1.21 \pm 0.08$ | $108 \pm 17$ | 11.2 | $3.34 \pm 0.19$ | $728 \pm 76$ | 4.60 |
|  | L-dU | - | - | - | $10.60 \pm 1.44$ | $1058 \pm 242$ | 10.0 | $6.78 \pm 0.60$ | $1103 \pm 159$ | 6.15 |
| F | 5-Met dC | $0.070 \pm 0.002^{\text {a }}$ | $7.8 \pm 1.2$ | 9.0 | $0.36 \pm 0.02$ | $4.16 \pm 1.54$ | 87 | $3.62 \pm 0.42$ | $38.38 \pm 11.08$ | 94 |
| F | 5-Pro-dC | - | - | - | $0.59 \pm 0.02$ | $22.67 \pm 3.80$ | 26 | $3.33 \pm 0.12$ | $40.36 \pm 5.54$ | 82 |
|  | $5-\mathrm{Br}-\mathrm{dC}$ | $0.045 \pm 0.002$ | $22.0 \pm 4.0$ | 2.0 | $0.30 \pm 0.01$ | $5.87 \pm 0.72$ | 51 | $2.05 \pm 0.05$ | $8.21 \pm 1.28$ | 250 |
|  | $5-\mathrm{I}-\mathrm{dC}$ | $0.032 \pm 0.001$ | $58.9 \pm 6.0$ | 0.5 | $0.16 \pm 0.01$ | $7.10 \pm 1.52$ | 23 | $1.10 \pm 0.04$ | $10.32 \pm 1.90$ | 107 |

[^0]Gem: gemcitabine; AraC: cytarabine; BVdU: bromovinyl-deoxyuridine; 5-Met-dC: 5-methyl-deoxycytidine; 5-Pro-dC: 5-propinyl-deoxycytidine; 5-Br-dC: 5-bromo-deoxycytidine; 5-I-dC: 5-iodo-deoxycytidine

## Figure Legends

Figure S1: Conformational plasticity of dCK's nucleotide and nucleoside binding sites. Shown is an overlay of the dCK structure solved in the presence of L-deoxythymidine (L-dT) and ADP (PDB ID 3HP1, blue), and that of the S74E variant that also contained L-dT but UDP instead of ADP (green). In both cases the enzyme also contained the double mutations (DM) of R104M+D133A - these mutations confer thymidine binding ability to dCK. Right zoom inset: The base-sensing loop adopts a different main-chain conformation that is determined by the nature of the base of the nucleotide. However, the phosphates of UDP and ADP overlay nearly perfectly. Left zoom inset: The structure with ADP is the closed state in which residues 63 to 77 of the insert region cannot be modeled. The structure of the S 74 E containing mutation adopted the open state that reveals extra residues of the insert. Notably, the insert in the open state has adopted a different angle of helix a2, and a longer helix a3 that is followed by a loop. The side chain of E74 is shown. The position of L-dT is different between the open and closed conformations. Only in the closed conformation can the $5^{\prime}$-hydroxyl of L-dT (marked by black arrows) become activated by the carboxylic group of Glu53.

Figure S2: Sequence alignment of the human nucleoside kinases deoxycytidine kinase (hdCK), deoxyguanosine kinase (hdGK), thymidine kinase 2 (hTK2) and the Drosophila melanogaster deoxynucleoside kinase (dNK). The secondary structure of dCK is shown above the sequences, arrows depicting beta strands (numbered 1 through 5), and corkscrews depicting alpha helices (1 through 10). The Insert region that connects helix 2 to helix 3 is present in hdCK and hdGK, but not in hTK2 and dNK. In dNK, a short turn replaces the 12-15 residue long Insert region.

Figure S1


Figure S2



[^0]:    ${ }^{a} \mathrm{k}_{\text {cat }}$ units are $\mathrm{sec}^{-1}, \mathrm{Km}$ units are in $\mu \mathrm{M}$.
    ${ }^{\mathrm{b}} \times 10^{3} \mathrm{sec}^{-1} / \mathrm{M}$
    ${ }^{\text {c }}$ standard deviation

    - activity undetectable or extremely weak

