Supporting Information for

Bioinspired design of artificial peroxidase: Introducing key residues of native peroxidases into F43Y myoglobin with a Tyr-heme cross-link

Fei Liao\textsuperscript{a}, Jia-Kun Xu\textsuperscript{b}, Jie-Luo\textsuperscript{a}, Shu-Qin Gao\textsuperscript{c}, Xiao-Juan Wang\textsuperscript{a}, Ying-Wu Lin\textsuperscript{a, c*}

\textsuperscript{a} School of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, University of South China, Hengyang 421001, China
\textsuperscript{b} Key Lab of Sustainable Development of Polar Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, Yellow Sea Fisheries Research Institute, Chinese Academy of Fishery Sciences, Lab for Marine Drugs and By products of Pilot National Lab for Marine Science and Technology, Qingdao 266071, China
\textsuperscript{c} Laboratory of Protein Structure and Function, University of South China, Hengyang 421001, China

Corresponding author:

\textit{E-mail address:} linlinyin@hotmail.com; ywlin@usc.edu.cn
1. Materials and Methods

1.1 Protein preparation

WT sperm whale Mb was expressed using the Mb gene of pMbt7-7 and purified using the procedure described previously [1]. The gene of F43Y/T67R/F138W Mb were constructed using the QuickChange Site Directed Mutagenesis Kit (Stratagene) using F43Y/T67R Mb as a template [2]. The mutation was confirmed by DNA sequencing assay. F43Y/T67R/F138W Mb was expressed in BL21(DE3) host cells and purified by using the procedure described previously for F43Y Mb single mutant.

1.2 UV-Vis spectroscopy

UV-Vis spectra were recorded in 100 mM KH$_2$PO$_4$ (pH 7.0) on a Hewlett-Packard 8453 diode array spectrometer. The pyridine hemochrome spectrum was obtained by using 10 μM proteins in 19 % (vol/vol) pyridine and 0.15 M NaOH, and the protein was reduced by a small amount of sodium dithionite. Protein concentration was determined with an extinction coefficient of ε$_{404}$ = 150 ± 5 mM$^{-1}$·cm$^{-1}$, as calculated using the standard hemochromagen method [3].

1.3 Mass spectrometry

Protein mass spectrum measurement was carried out on an G2-XS QTOF mass spectrometry (Waters). The F43Y/T67R/F138W Mb sample was diluted with 0.1 M acetic acid (pH 3.0) to ~20 μM. The protein solution was mixed with 1% formic acid, which was transferred into the mass spectrometer chamber for measurement under positive mode. The multiple m/z peaks were transformed to the protein molecular weight by using software MaxEnt1.

1.4 Acid titration study

Acid titration study of F43Y/T67R/F138W Mb was recorded on a Hewlett-Packard 8453 diode array spectrometer at room temperature. The pH value of the protein solution (10 μM) was adjusted by addition of a small amount of highly concentrated HCl (10 M), and measured directly in the cuvette using a microelectrode (type LE422) connected to a Mettler Toledo pH meter (type FE20). The plot of normalized changes at 404 nm against pH, which was divided into two curves and fitted to the Boltzmann function, and pK$_{a1}$ and pK$_{a2}$ values were calculated, respectively.

$$A = A_2 + (A_1 - A_2)/(1 + e^{(pH-pK_a)/dpH})$$
Here, $A$ is the absorbance of Soret band; $A_1$ and $A_2$ are the initial and final absorbance of Soret band, respectively.

**1.5 Stopped-flow spectroscopy**

The effect of pH (3.2-9.2) on the peroxidase activity of F43Y/T67R/F138W Mb was investigated on a stopped-flow spectrophotometer (SF-61DX2 Hi-Tech KinetAsystTM) at 25 °C, by using guaiacol as a substrate and H$_2$O$_2$ (75 mM) as the oxidant, respectively. The steady-state kinetic parameters for the peroxidase activity determined by using both guaiacol and 2,2'-azino-bis(3-ethylbenzothiazoline-6-sulfonic acid) diammonium salt (ABTS) as the representative substrates and H$_2$O$_2$ as the oxidant. One syringe contains 2 μM protein (in 100 mM KH$_2$PO$_4$ buffer, pH 7.0) in presence of guaiacol with various concentrations (0.1-10 mM), and the second syringe contains 150 mM H$_2$O$_2$. The reaction using guaiacol as a substrate was followed by monitoring the change in absorbance of the product at 470 nm, as proposed to be a dimeric form of guaiacol (3, 3’-dimethoxy-4, 4’-biphenylquinone) [4]. The reaction using ABTS as a substrate was followed by monitoring the formation of the ABTS$^+$ cation radical at 660 nm [5]. The initial rate was calculated based on the initial linear changes using an extinction coefficient of $\varepsilon_{470} = 26.6$ mM$^{-1}$cm$^{-1}$ [6], and $\varepsilon_{660\text{nm}} = 14.0$ mM$^{-1}$cm$^{-1}$ [5], respectively. The curve of initial rates versus substrate concentrations was fitted to the Michaelis-Menten equation:

$$\frac{\nu}{[\text{protein}]} = \frac{k_{\text{cat}}[\text{substrate}]}{(K_m + [\text{substrate}])}$$

Control experiments were performed for F43Y/T67R Mb, F43Y Mb and WT Mb under the same conditions.

**1.6 ITC studies**

Isothermal titration calorimetry (ITC) measurements were performed on a Microcal VP-ITC microcalorimeter (GE life sciences). Both protein and ABTS solution were thoroughly degassed in a ThermoVal apparatus (Microcal). For titration experiment, ~1.5 mL of F43Y/T67R/F138W Mb (10 μM) in potassium phosphate buffer (50 mM, pH 7.0) was placed in the reaction cell, and a solution of ABTS (0.2 mM) was injected over 20 sec with a total of 25 injections (2 μL for the first injection and 10 μL for later injections), with a 150 sec interval between each injection. The reaction cell was continuously stirred at 502 rpm, and heat changes were recorded at
25 °C. Control experiments were performed for F43Y/T67R Mb, F43Y Mb and WT Mb under the same conditions. The data were analyzed and the binding isotherm was fitted to a single-site model in the Origin 7.0 software (GE life sciences).

References:
Figure S1. UV-Vis spectra of F43Y/T67R/F138W Mb in the ferric met form and ferrous doxy form (A), and the reduced form in pyridine (B).
Figure S2. MS spectrum of F43Y/T67R/F138W Mb: Molecular weight for the apo-protein, calculated 17441 Da, observed 17442 Da; the holo-protein, calculated 18057.5 Da, observed 18056.0 Da, respectively.
Figure S3. Time-dependent oxidation of (A) Guaiacol (2 mM) and (B) ABTS (250 μM) catalyzed by F43Y/T67R/F138W Mb, F43Y/T67R Mb, F43Y Mb and WT Mb, and monitored at 470 nm and 660 nm, respectively. Reaction conditions: 1 μM protein, 75 mM H₂O₂, 50 mM potassium phosphate buffer at pH 7.0, 25 °C.
Figure S4. ITC data for titration of (A) F43Y Mb and (B) WT Mb with ABTS in potassium phosphate buffer (50 mM, pH 7.0) at 25 °C. Top, raw data. Bottom, plot of integrated heats versus ABTS/protein ratio.