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When the Inhibitor Tells More than the Substrate: the Cyanide-Bound State of a Carbon Monoxide Dehydrogenase

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Table S1. Statistics on Data collection and structure refinement.

	-320 mV
	CN soaked
Data collection	
X-ray source	Beamline 14.1,
	BESSY II
Wavelength (Å)	0.91841
Space group	C2
Cell dimensions	
a,b,c (Å)	112.2, 75.5, 71.2
α, β, γ (°)	90.0, 111.5, 90.0
Total / unique reflections	594,333 / 159,430
R _{meas} (%) ^a	6.2 (61.7)
Resolution (Å)	40.764 - 1.23
	(1.235 - 1.229)
Completeness (%)	99.4 (98.5)
Ι / σΙ	14.55 (2.44)
Refinement	
$R_{\text{work}} / R_{\text{free}} (\%)$ b	11.77 / 14.67
protein molecules in the ASU	1
Ramachandran – statistics (%)	
preferred / allowed / disallowed	96.3 / 3.2 / 0.5
Rms deviation from ideal geometry	
Bond lengths (Å)	0.015
Bond angles (°)	1.567
ESU °	0.023

Values in parentheses are for highest-resolution shell.

Reference

1 Diederichs & Karplus (1997), Nature Struct. Biol. 4, 269-275

^a Redundancy independent R-factor (intensities)¹

^b The R_{free} factor was calculated from 5% of the data, which were removed at random before the refinement was carried out.

^c Estimated overall coordinate error (ESU) based on maximum likelihood.

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Table S2. Accuracy of the QM method

	Wavenumber / cm ⁻¹		
Sample	v(CN)exp.	v(CN)calc.	Δν (CNexp CNcalc.)
[Fe(CN) ₆] ⁴⁻	2037	2024	13
[Ni(CN) ₄] ²⁻	2124	2118	6

Calculated vibrational frequency of cyanide stretching on two model compounds and comparison with experimentally assigned peaks in solution. QM: DFT with BP86/def2-TZVP/6-31g* with RI. Optimization was performed with Turbomole, frequencies were calculated with Gaussian09.