

Characterization of Trimethoprim Resistant *E. coli* Dihydrofolate Reductase Mutants by Mass Spectrometry and P21L Inhibition by Propargyl-Linked Antifolates

Michael Cammarata¹, Ross Thyer², Michael Lombardo³, Amy Anderson³, Dennis Wright³, Andrew Ellington², Jennifer S. Brodbelt^{1*}

Department of Chemistry¹

Center for Systems and Synthetic Biology²

University of Texas

Austin, TX 78712

Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences³

University of Connecticut

Storrs, CT 06269

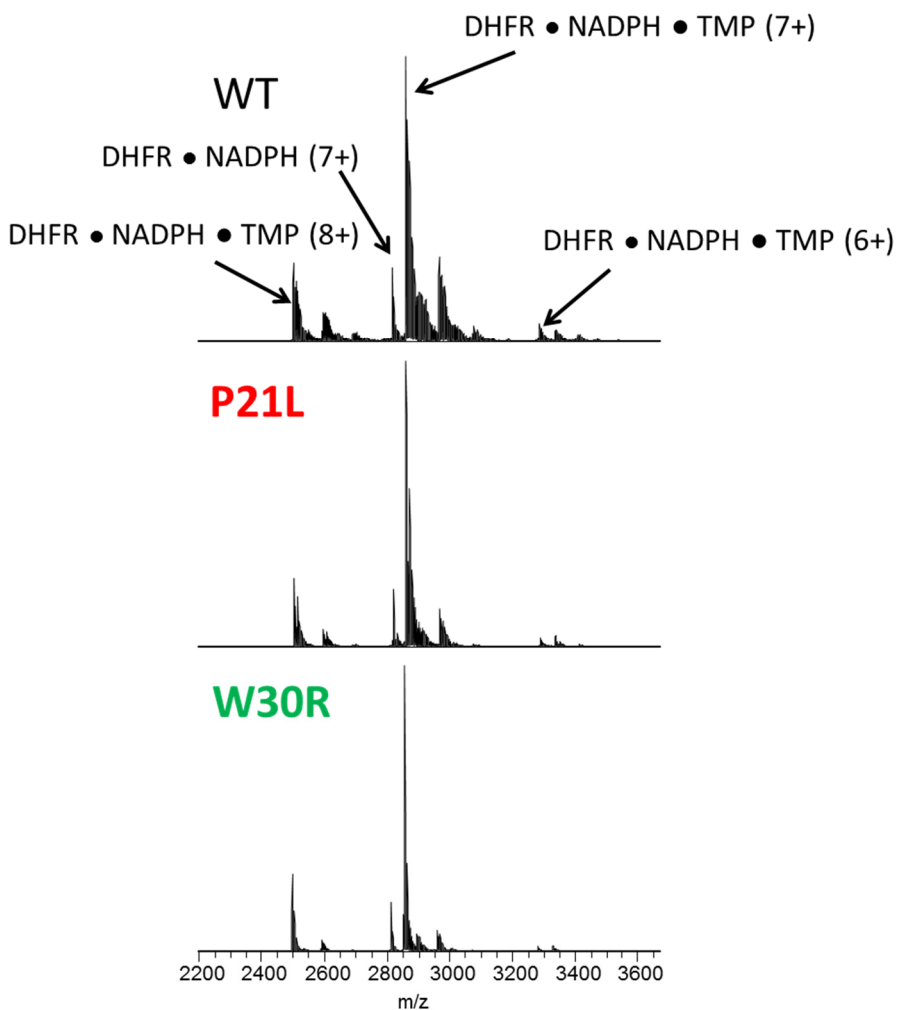
Correspondence to: jbrodbelt@cm.utexas.edu

Supporting information

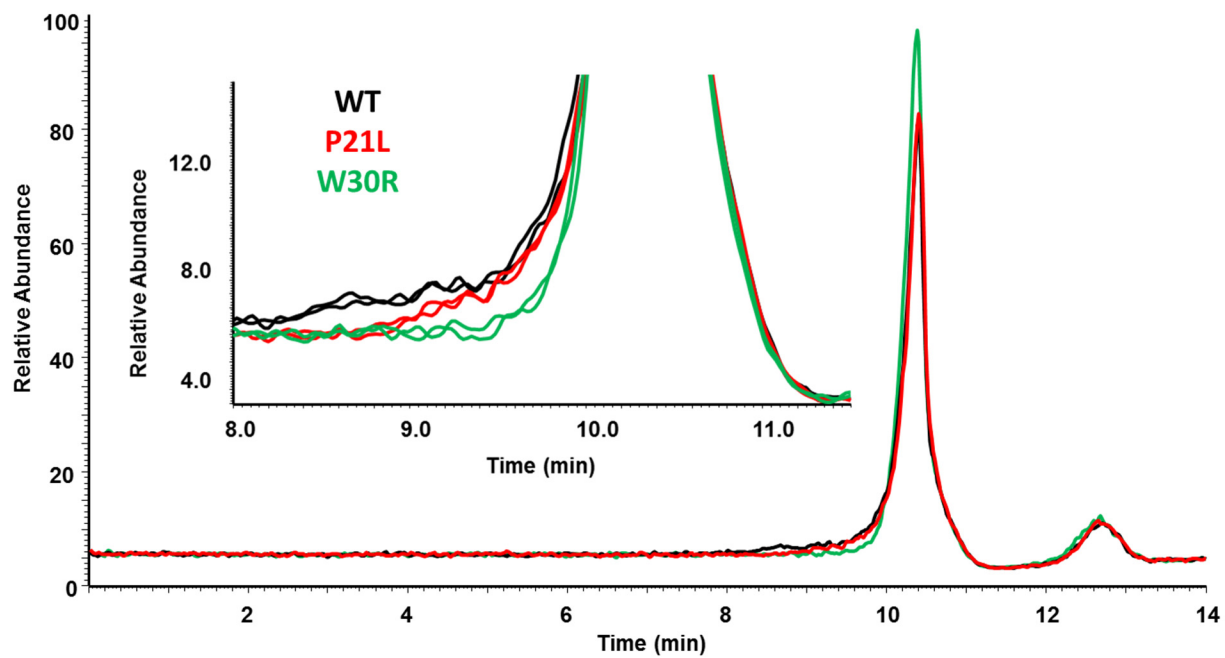
Supplemental Figure 1. DHFR sequence with P21 and W30 highlighted, in red and blue, respectively to distinguish the mutated residues. The C-terminal 6XHis tag is included in the sequence.

MISLIAALAVDRVIGMENAM^PWNLPADLA^WFKRNTLNKPVIMGRHTWESIG
RPLPGRKNIILSSQPGTDDRVTWVKSVDEAIAACGDVPEIMVIGGGRVYEQF
LPKAQKLYLTHIDAEVEGDTHFPDYEPDDWESVFSEFHDADAQNSHSYCFE
ILERRGSHHHHHH

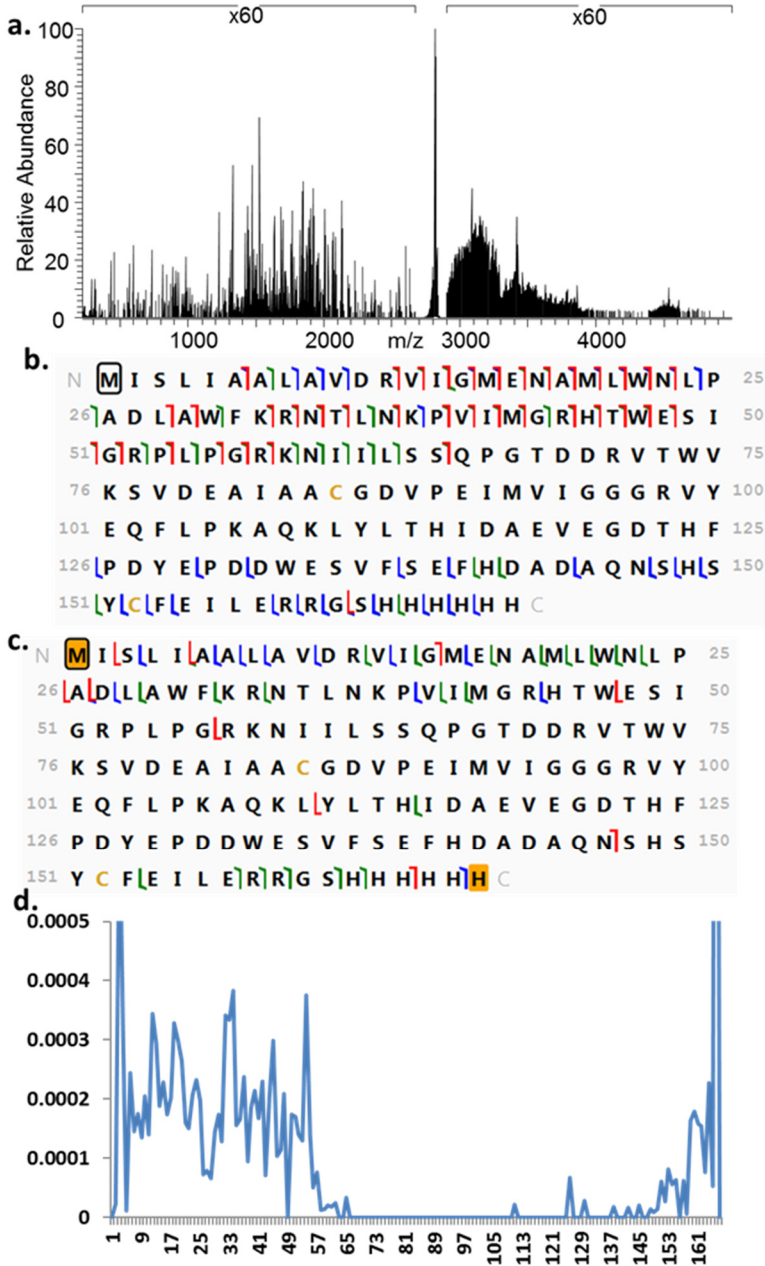
Supplementary Figure 2. ESI mass spectra for solutions containing one of the three constructs of DHFR (WT, P21L, or W30R) with TMP (2X) and NADPH (5X) in 150 mM ammonium acetate and 2% DMSO.



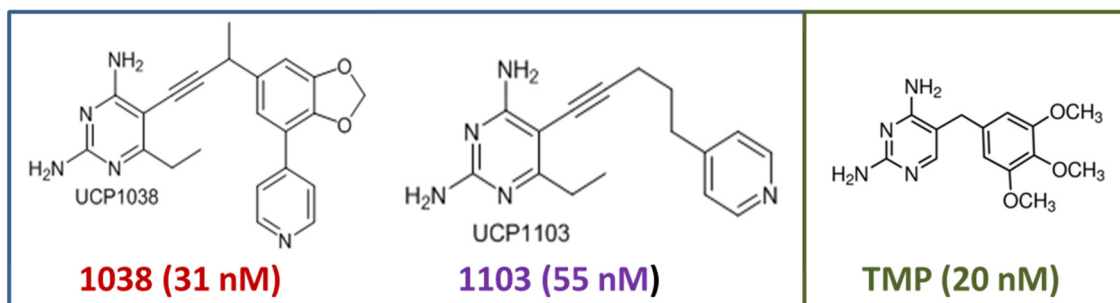
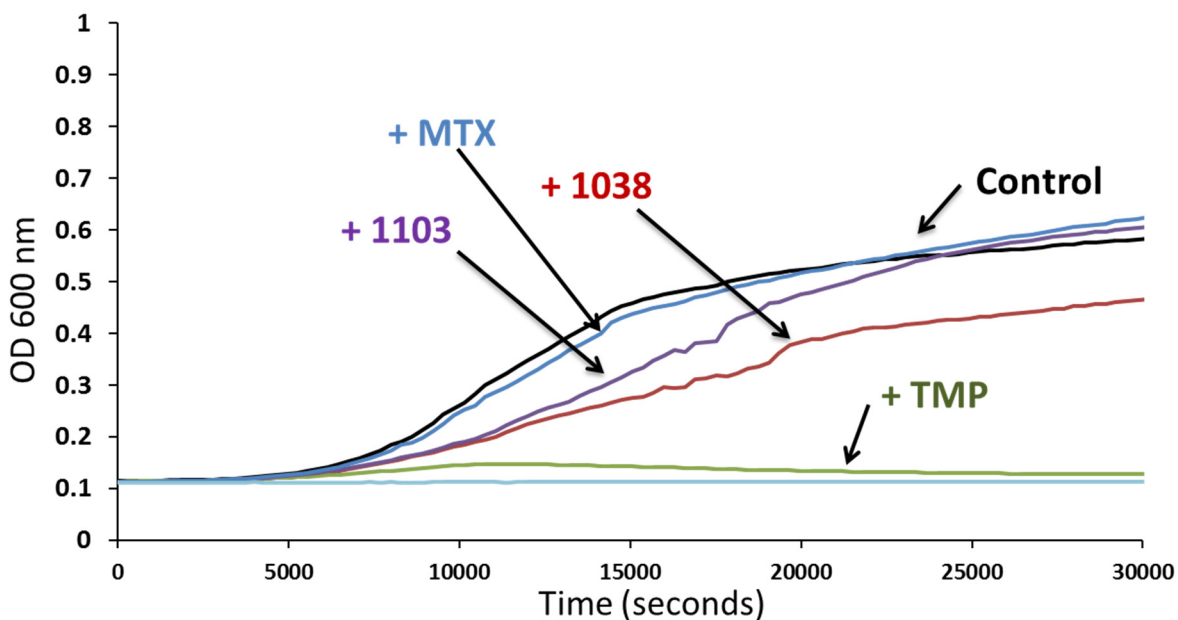
Supplementary Figure 3. Extracted ion chromatograms (XICs) of elution profiles for dihydrofolic acid (DHF) from solutions containing protein + DHF with respect to each DHFR construct (WT, P21L, W30R).



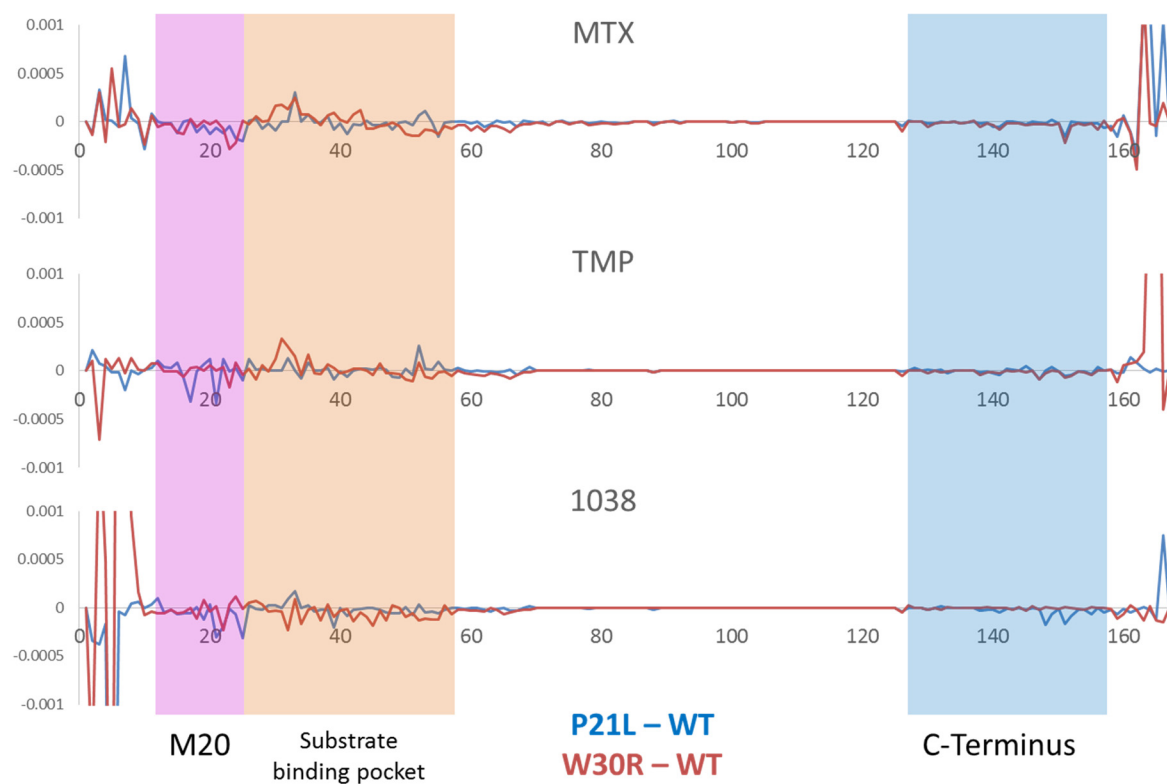
Supplementary Figure 4. a) UVPD mass spectrum of the P21L•NADPH (7+) complex. b) Cleavage map of all apo ions (fragments that do not contain NADPH) and c) cleavage map of all holo ion ions (fragments that contain NADPH (+745.0906 Da)). D) The summed abundances of both apo and holo ions are shown across the backbone of the protein.



Supplementary Figure 5. Growth curves of *E. coli* MG1655 cells incubated with 1 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ inhibitor (compound 1038, 1103, MTX or TMP) relative to the control (no inhibitor added). The structures and IC_{50} (nM) values for three inhibitors of WT DHFR are shown.



Supplemental Figure 6. Difference plots of UVPD backbone cleavage propensities for binary complexes: P21L●MTX - WT●MTX and W30R●MTX - WT●MTX; P21L●TMP - WT●TMP and W30R●TMP - WT●TMP ; and P21L●1038 - WT●1038 and W30R●1038 - WT●1038.



Supplemental Figure 7. Difference plots of UVPD backbone cleavage propensities for P21L●NADPH●MTX - WT●NADPH●MTX and W30R●NADPH●MTX - WT●NADPH●MTX; P21L●NADPH●TMP - WT●NADPH●TMP and W30R●NADPH●TMP - WT●NADPH●TMP; and P21L●NADPH●1038 - WT●NADPH●1038 and W30R●NADPH●1038 - WT●NADPH●1038.

