

Supporting Information

Secondary structure changes as the potential H₂ sensing mechanism of Group D [FeFe]-hydrogenases

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Materials and Methods

In silico genomic analysis of region

The genomic region containing *TamHydS* and a gene encoding Group A [FeFe]-hydrogenase was analysed for operon structure, promoters, terminators, as well as ribosome binding sites (RBS). To determine bacterial operons, an **Operon-Mapper** prediction tool was used.¹ For the prediction of putative promoters and terminators, tools **BPROM** and **FindTerm** were used.² For ribosome binding site prediction, the **RBS Calculator** from DeNovoDNA was used (https://salislab.net/software/predict_rbs_calculator).

The results of each prediction were manually aligned with the genome sequence to choose the best suitable options among predicted.

Attenuated Total Reflectance Fourier-Transform Infrared (ATR-FTIR) spectroscopy

A solution of 2 μ L enzyme (0.375–1 mM *TamHydS*) in 10 mM Tris buffer (pH 8.0), 3 μ L Eosin Y (6mM) and 0.5 μ L 100 mM Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA) was deposited on the ATR crystal in the anaerobic atmosphere of a Braun Glove box. The ATR unit (BioRadII from Harrick) was sealed with a custom-built PEEK cell that allowed for gas exchange and illumination (similar to Stripp 2021³ and Senger et al., 2016⁴) mounted in a FTIR spectrometer (Vertex V70v, Bruker). Illumination for photo-reduction experiments was facilitated via a Schott KL2500 lamp optically coupled to the ATR crystal surface with fibre optics. The sample was dried under 100% nitrogen gas and rehydrated with a humidified aerosol (100 mM Tris-HCl, pH 8) as described before.⁵ For H₂ exposure experiments, a mixed buffer (pH 8, 50mM Tris-HCl, 50 mM Citric acid) was used. Spectra were recorded with 2 cm⁻¹ resolution, a scanner velocity of 80 Hz and averaged of varying number of scans (mostly 1000 Scans). All measurements were performed at ambient conditions (room temperature and pressure, hydrated enzyme films). Gases (N₂, H₂) were applied at a flow rate of 0.5-1.5 L/min. The data was analysed and plotted to our protocols described previously.^{6,7}

Enzyme purification

Preparation of *TamHydS*^{ADT}

The preparation of *TamHydS*^{ADT} was performed as previously reported with minor changes to the procedure.⁸ For the expression of the apo-form, sequence-confirmed plasmids were transformed in chemically competent *E. coli* BL21(DE3) cells. The protein expression was induced at O.D.₆₀₀ \approx 0.5 with 1 mM IPTG with concomitant supplementation of the culture with 100 μ M FeSO₄ in 1% HCl solution. The harvested cell pellets were lysed by 3 cycles of freezing/thawing in liquid N₂ in 100 mM Tris-HCl, 150 mM NaCl pH 8.0 supplemented with 1 g/L lysozyme, 0.05 g/L DNase, 0.05 g/L RNase, 2 g/L MgCl₂ * 6 H₂O and cComplete™ Protease Inhibitor Cocktail (Roche). The cell lysis, protein purification, the reconstitution of the [4Fe-4S] clusters, as well as the activation of the enzyme were carried out in an MBRAUN glovebox under argon atmosphere (app. 1 ppm O₂). The protein was purified using StrepTrap affinity chromatography (StrepTrap XT (GE Healthcare)) following the manufacturer's instructions and applying an additional washing step with 1 M urea in 100 mM Tris-HCl, 150 mM NaCl pH 8.0. After purification, the protein yield was 2.8 mg L⁻¹ of cell culture with an iron/protein content of 11.8 Fe/protein. By incubating the enzyme (50 μ M) in a reaction with 500 μ M dithiothreitol, 500 nM cysteine desulfurase (*E. coli* IscS), 525 μ M L-cysteine and 525 μ M (NH₄)₂Fe(SO₄)₂(H₂O)₆ in 100 mM Tris-HCl, 150 mM NaCl pH 8.0 all [4Fe-4S] clusters were fully reconstituted (17.0 \pm 1.4 Fe/protein). Subsequently, the yielded apo-form of *TamHydS* (200 μ M) was semi-artificially activated by incubating it for 30 min with 4 mM sodium dithionite and 2.4 mM of [2Fe]^{ADT} in 100 mM Tris-HCl, 150 mM NaCl pH 8.0. Eventually the activation reaction was desalted using 10 mM Tris-HCl pH 8.0 containing 5 mM NaDT. The generated holo-form of [2Fe]^{ADT}-activated *TamHydS* aliquots were concentrated to 2.0 mM.

Aliquots were prepared in air-tight vials, flash-frozen in liquid N₂ and stored at -80 °C. The successful activation and the correct cofactor integration were verified by ATR-FTIR analyses.

The expression and purification procedures were further optimized for improved yields and protein purity. For the cell lysis, the above described lysis buffer was supplemented with 5 g/L sodium deoxycholate and 50 g/L Sucrose. Additionally, the freeze-thaw-cycles were replaced by sonication. During the purification an additional washing step with 5 mM ATP and 10 mM MgCl₂ in 100 mM Tris-HCl, 150 mM NaCl pH 8.0 was applied to remove contaminant Hsp70 molecular chaperones which replaced the 1M urea washing step.^{9, 10} The generated holo-form of [2Fe]^{ADT}-activated *TamHydS* was concentrated to 375 μM. As before, aliquots were prepared in air-tight vials, flash-frozen in liquid N₂ and stored at -80 °C. The successful activation and the correct cofactor integration were verified by ATR-FTIR spectroscopic analysis.

Synthetic chemistry

The synthesis of (Et₄N)₂[Fe₂(μ-ADT)(CO)₄(CN)₂]¹¹ was performed using previously reported protocols, and purity verified using a combination of FTIR, NMR and UV/Vis spectroscopy.

Table S1-3: Promoters, terminators and ribosome binding sites.

The output from prediction tools was manually aligned with the genomic sequence to annotate the region surrounding *TamHydS*. The promoter and terminator results with the highest scores are provided in the Table S1 and S2, respectively. Ribosome binding sites are listed in Table S3.

Table S1 Promoters:

Name	Position	-35 sequence	-10 sequence	LDF score ¹
Promoter 1	900768 - 900789	TTTAAA	TAGTATAAT	7.34
Promoter 2	904809 - 904840	TTGTTA	TGATATAAT	10.46

¹Linear discriminant function (LDF) score provides a measurement of promoter strength.

Table S2 Terminators:

Name	Chain	Length (nt)	Sequence	Score
Terminator 1	+	35	uccuugcccaaccccuucacccuuucaaaGUAACCUCA caucaaacucucuuuuuaaaau	-14.5
Terminator 2	+	50	Uucuauucgaacaagucuuaccgcuucaggauuaucuccuau gcaauaguuuucuccaaucaauaucgcuuAUGCCAGAAc ugcuacaauaucuccuaaacuugcuuucucuacuug	-21.9

Table S3 Ribosome binding site:

Ribosome binding site number	Position	Sequence
859	900797	UAAAGG
860	901604	GUUAGG
862	902382	AGUAGG
863	903695	AGGAGU
865	904903	AGGAGG
868	906326	AGGAGG
869	908141	AGGAGU

Table S4 Infrared band patterns of different redox states in *TamHydS* (Group D) and *CrHydA1* (Group A) [FeFe]-hydrogenase

	<i>TamHydS</i> (Group D) bands in cm ⁻¹	<i>CrHydA1</i> (Group A) bands in cm ⁻¹
Hox	2082, 2074, 1970, 1948, 1787 ⁸	2088, 2072, 1964, 1940, 1800 ¹²
Hred (H ₂)	2062, 2030, 1961, 1922, 1895 ⁸ 2063, 2032, 1922, 1996, 1801 (this study)	2072, 2033, 1961, 1915, 1891 ¹³ At 90 K, n.d., n.d., 1919, 1891, 1817 ¹⁴
Hred (photo-reduction)	2063, 2032, 1922, 1895, 1803 (this study)	2072, 2033, 1961, 1915, 1891 ¹⁵

Bands are indicated in the order CN, CN, tCO, tCO, μ /tCO

Figure S1: Redox state specific band population over the time course of the photo-reduction experiment

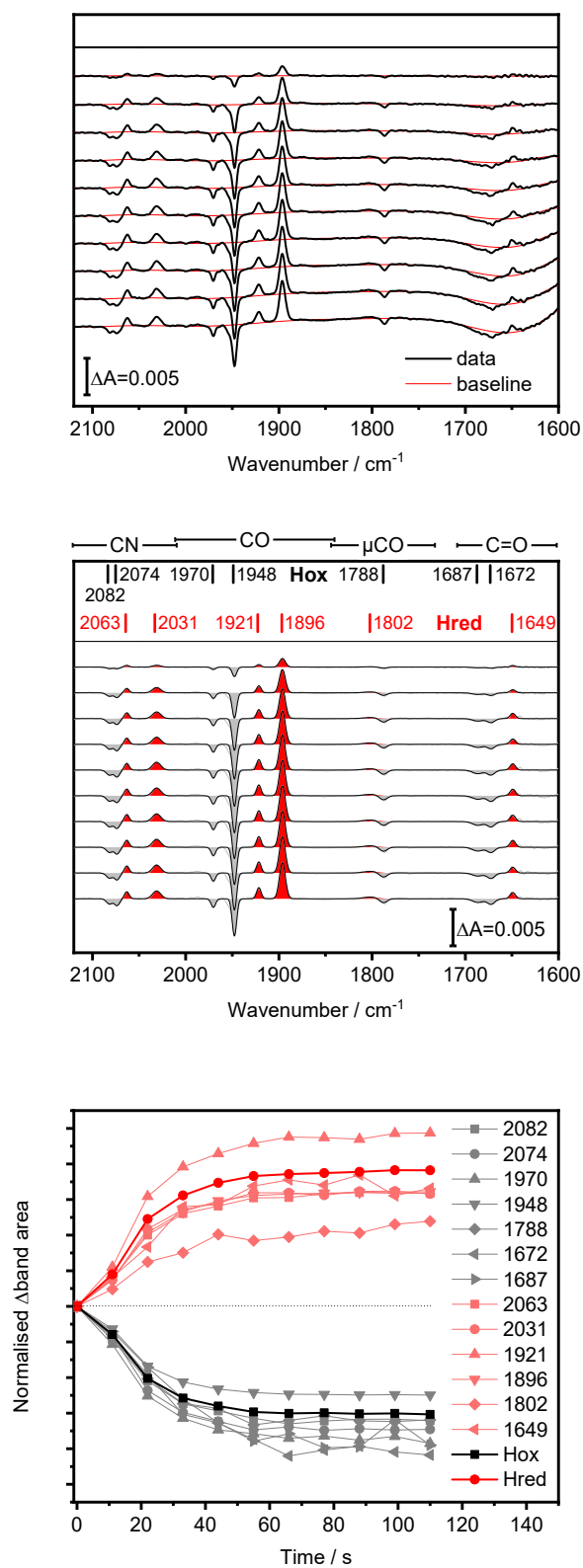


Figure S1: (top) Visualization of the baseline subtraction process. Data in black, Baseline in red. (middle) Baseline subtracted difference spectra with redox state specific bands highlighted (bottom) Plotting the band area of redox specific peaks over time highlights the co-population of bands associated with one redox state. Note that band areas are normalized to allow for better visual comparison.

Figure S2: ATR-FTIR Hred-Hox difference spectra of *TamHydS* (Group D) and CrHydA1 (Group A) [FeFe]-hydrogenases

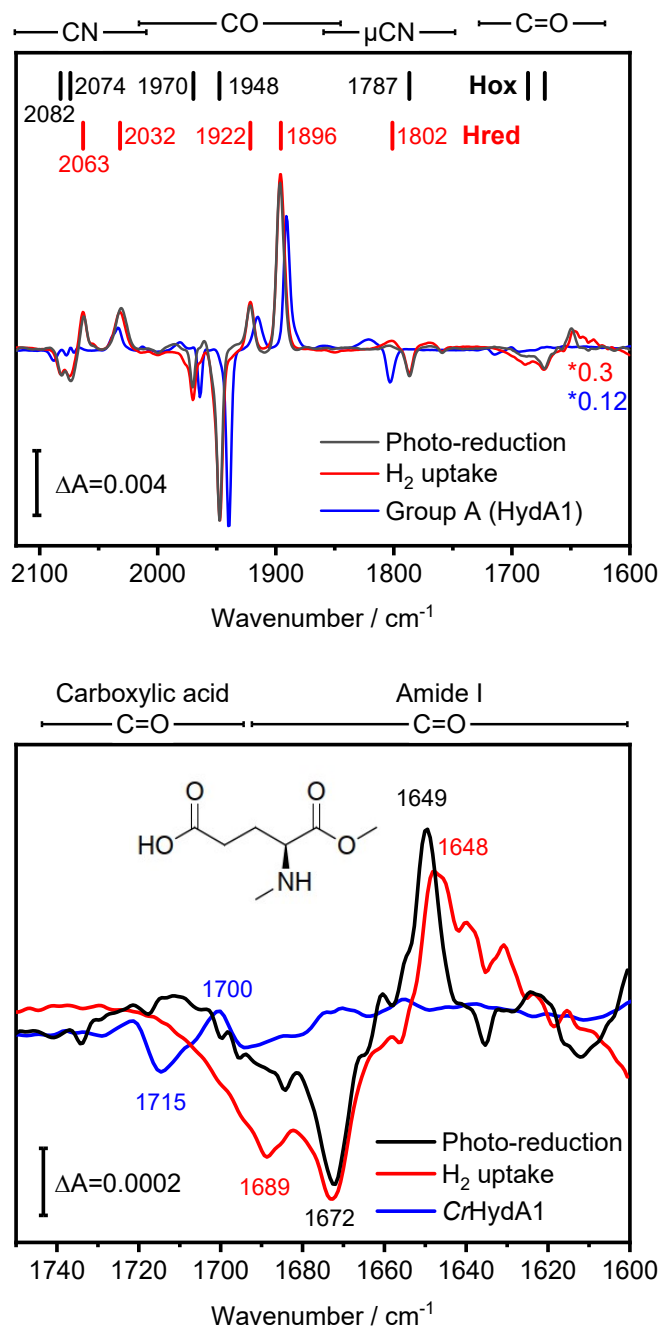


Figure S2: (top) Upon exposure of *TamHydS* to either H₂ (red spectrum) or illumination of *TamHydS* in the presence of Eosin Y and EDTA as sacrificial electron donor (black spectrum, photo-reduction) we observe the population of the reduced state Hred (Positive peaks: 2063, 2032, 1922, 1896, 1802 cm⁻¹) and a de-population of Hox (negative peaks: 2082, 2074, 1970, 1948, 1787 cm⁻¹). The same transition from Hox to Hred was observed in CrHydA1 (blue spectrum) induced by the photoreduction protocol (peak positions are shifted due to the different [FeFe]-hydrogenase). The respective vibrational regions are indicated above the graph. Band positions are indicated by coloured bars.

(bottom) Zoom in on the C=O region. We observe a large difference feature in the Amide I C=O region with a positive peak at 1649 cm⁻¹ and a negative peak at 1672 cm⁻¹ in the Hred-Hox difference spectrum of TamHydS induced via photo-reduction (black) or induced by H₂ exposure (red) which we assign to a change in secondary structure. In the Group A [FeFe]-hydrogenase CrHydA1 (blue spectrum) no changes in the Amide I region are detected in the difference spectrum of the Hox to Hred transition. Instead we detected a difference feature in the carboxylic acid C=O region (1715 and 1700 cm⁻¹) which indicates a rearrangement of the hydrogen bonding network of the PTP absent in TamHydS. The respective vibrational regions are indicated above the graph.

The H₂ uptake spectrum of *TamHydS* is scaled by 0.3 and the photoreduction spectrum of *CrHydA1* by a factor of 0.12 for better comparability. *CrHydA1* data modified from ref¹⁵.

Figure S3: H/D effect on the ATR-FTIR Hred-Hox difference spectra of *TamHydS*

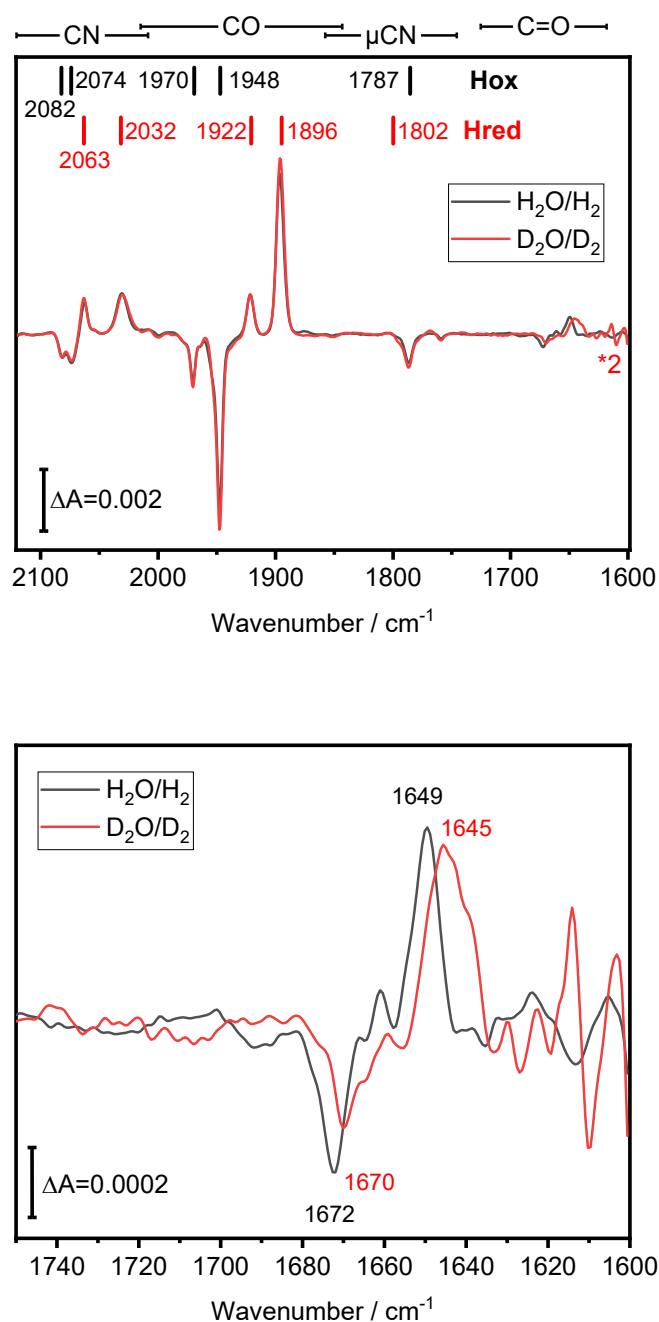


Figure S3: (top) The transition from Hox (negative bands) to Hred (positive bands) was induced either in H₂O via H₂ (black spectrum) or in D₂O via D₂ (red spectrum). The difference spectra look overall similar but exhibit slight differences in the C=O (Amide I) region. (Bottom) Zoom in on the C=O (Amide I) region for the transition shown in the top. We detected a down-shift of the negative band at 1672 to 1670 cm⁻¹ and of the positive band at 1649 to 1645 cm⁻¹ upon deuteration. The D₂O/D₂ spectrum is scaled by a factor of two to allow for better visual comparison.

Fit parameters Fig.S1

Fit parameters used to analyse and plot the data as described before.^{6, 7} In short band position and band width (Full Width Half Max (FWHM)) for each redox state are fitted to sets of spectra. In some cases, the relative amplitudes of the peaks related to one redox state are derived from the fit.

TamHydS^{ADT} Fig.S1

Band position	FWHM	Redox state	
2081,73277048695	-	7,81297001312315	Hox
2073,57909496923	-	6,51261389374464	Hox
1970,30216362434	-	5,72919867410981	Hox
1947,68473038479	-	5,64983595248925	Hox
1787,96633434964	-	9,57488904726338	Hox
2063,28761581669	-	5,76870662850313	Hred
2031,19703921083	-	10,4127838002636	Hred
1921,48715276992	-	5,52050765083911	Hred
1896,23423787334	-	7,53581753427441	Hred
1801,6632547387	-	18	Hred
1672,42617114634	-	9,60741974551811	Hox
1649,09320466939	-	6,82534955653803	Hred
1686,55425474694	-	13,1130249689038	Hox

Annotated *Thermoanaerobacter mathranii* genome

Thermoanaerobacter mathranii genome at position 897,980 – 910,900

NCBI database: *Thermoanaerobacter mathranii* subsp. *mathranii* str. A3, complete genome
(<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/nuccore/CP002032.1?report=graph&from=902393&to=904300>)

Gene sequences marked-up with the starting codon underlined

ACCTTATGAAATTTGTAAGAGAAGATGTAAGAAATATAGCCATTATTGCTCATGTTGATCATGGAAA
AACTACTTTGGTTGATGCTATGCTTAAACAAAGCGGTATTTTTAGGTCAAATGAAAAAGTTGAGGAA
AGGATTTGGACTTAAACGATTTAGAAAGAGAGAGAGGAATAACGATTCTTGCAAAAAACTGCTA
TACGATATAAAGATGTGAAAAATAATATAGTGGATACCCCAGGACATGCGGATTTTAGCGGTGAAGT
AGAGCGAGTATTA AAAATGGTAGATGGGGTACTTTTCTGCTGGTGGATTCTTTCGAAGGACCTATGCCA
CAGACCCGTTTTGTGTTAAGCAAAGCTTTGGAAGTACTTTAAACCTATAGTTGTTATAAATAAAAT
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GAGAAAGGCTTTTTAAGGAGTTAGAGACAAACGTAGCGTTGCGTGTGAAGAACTGATTCTCTGA
TTCTTTAAAGTATCTGGAAGAGGAGAGTTACATCTTTCTATTTTAATTGAGACTATGAGGCGGGAAG
GGTATGAATTGCAGGTTTCTAAGCCTACAGTAATTTTTAAAGAGGAAAATGGAGTAAAGATGGAACC
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TATATAATTTATAGTTTCTGGTAAGGGGAATACCTTGATATTTTCTACTGATTGAGGACCAGCATT
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GCTCTAATAAGGTTTGCATCTATATTATTTTTGACTGGCCCGTTGTATTAATCTTCAATTTGTTGTA
AATTTGATTTGTTGATGATGCATTGTTACTTACATTTCTGAATTGTATTGTTGATTTTCTATAGCATT
CTTAAAACCTTCGGCAAAGGTTTATCTGTATTAATATTTTTACATTAGCAGGGAGTCTACTTTGAAT
TTCTCTAAATTTATTTCAATTATTTGATTTACAATATTTATCAATCTACCCTCCCATCATATATAATTC

857:
TypA GTP-
binding protein

858:
Lytic trans-
glycosylase
(here reverse
complement of
CDS with starting
codon TTG)

GACAAAATTCCTCTAAAACCTCTTTTAAAAGTGTAATTAGTAAAAAAGTCCTATTAATTTTTAAAGG
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TTGGGTTATGGCTCATGCAAAAAGCAAAAAGCGCTTGGATAACAATTCAAACTCATATAAATATTGTA
GCAGTGGCTTTGCTGGCAGAAAATAAGTTGCATAATAATCCCGAAAATGCGAAATTAGATGAGGAA

861:
Ser/Thr
protein kinase

862:
TamHydS

863:
DRTGG protein

GCCAAGAGGAAAGCCGATGAGGAGGGCATCCCTATATTAAGTTTTTCAGGAACCTCTTATGAAGCAG
CAATAACTTTGTACGAGATGATGAAGTGAIGCTTTACTATGATTTGCACATTCATACAGCGCTATCTCC
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GAGTATCCTTTGGCAGTAAAAAGGCTTAAGATTGCTATTGAACAGGCTAGAGAATATGGCCTTTAG
GAAAAGACATATTTGGTACAGTTTTGATTTTGACATTGAAATAAGGTTAGGAGCAGGCGCTTTGT

Overlapping ORF: Stopp-codon A = start codon A

864: PHP protein domain

865: NADH-quinone oxidoreductase

866: Histidine kinase

868: NADH dehydrogenase

CTGTGGAGAAGAGACTGCGCTTTTAAATTCAGTAATGGGAAGAAGAGGCGAACCAAGGCCAAGACC
ACCATTCCTGCTGTAAAGGGTGTATGGAGCAAACCTACAATTATTAATAACGTAGAGACATTCGCTA
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AACAAAGTTTTTGCCCTGACCGGTAAGGTAAACAATACAGGTCTTATTGAAGTCCAATGGGGACC
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869:
Group A [FeFe]-
hydrogenase

871: maf
protein

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GTTGGCAAG

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