

Lid-sequence alignment

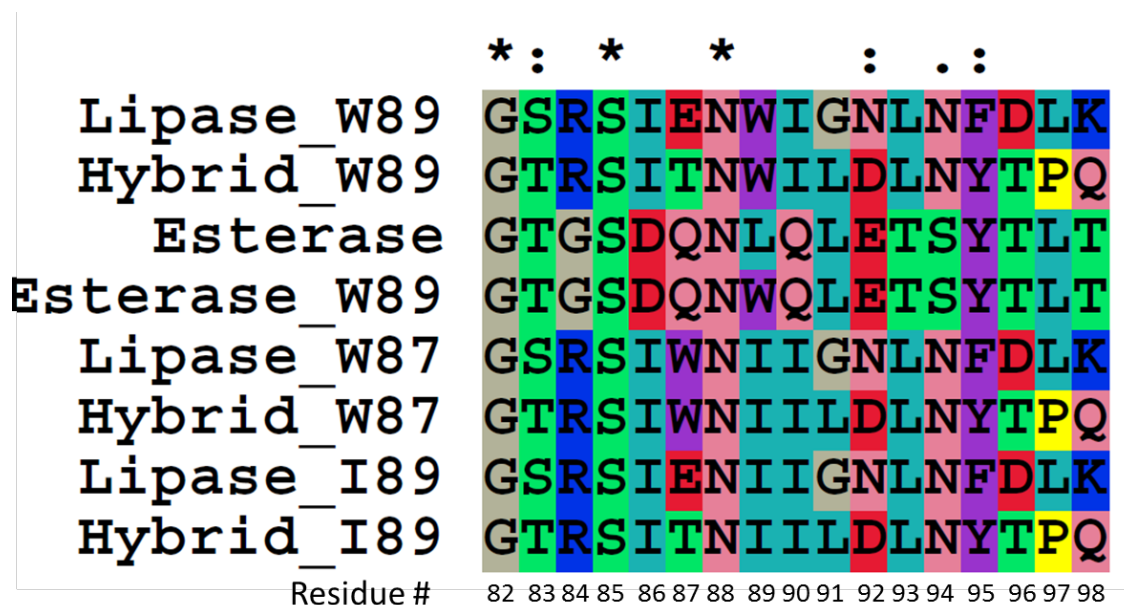


Figure S1) Multiple sequence alignment of the lid-region in TL lipase and investigated lid-variants spanning 17 residues (residues 82-98, TL lipase numbering) using ClustalX 1.83 (1). Color-code: Grey; Gly, Green; Ser and Thr, Yellow; Pro, Pink; Asn and Gln, Purple; Phe, Tyr Trp, Red; Asp and Glu, Blue; Arg and Lys, Cyan; Iso, Ala and Leu. Asterisks indicate a single fully conserved residue, colons indicate regions of fully conserved residues of high similarity and the period indicates a region of conserved residues with low similarity according to the Gonnet 250 protein weight matrix. The nomenclature used here e.g. Lipase_W89, Hybrid_W89 and Esterase refers to the titles; “TLL”, “3L” and “2L”, respectively, used in Skjold-Jørgensen et al., 2014 (2).

Enzymatic activity of lipases correlates with polarity-induced conformational changes: a Trp-induced quenching (TrIQ) fluorescence study

Mass spectrometry analysis

Table S1.

The intact molecular weight determined for all lipase mutants using liquid chromatography electrospray ionization mass spectrometry (LC-ESI-MS). Untreated, reduced and labeled samples were analysed. The specific mutations introduced in each variant are also shown.

LC-ESI-MS analysis		Molecular weight Da			Molecular weight Da			Molecular weight Da		
		Theoretical ^a	Reduced Sample	Δ	Untreated	Reduced Sample	Δ	Labeled Sample	Reduced Sample	Δ
Lipase_W89	I255C	29299.2	29299.4	0.2	29419.3	29299.4	119.9	29490.4	29299.4	191.0
Lipase_W87	E87W W89I I255C	29283.3	29283.4	0.1	29402.4	29283.4	119.0	29472.4	29283.4	189.0
Hybrid_W89	S83T E87T G91L N92D F95Y D96T L97P K98Q I255C	29328.3	29328.3	0.0	29447.3	29328.3	119.0	29518.4	29328.3	190.1
Hybrid_W87	S83T E87W W89I G91L N92D F95Y D96T L97P K98Q I255C	29340.3	29340.4	0.1	31814.2 ^b	31695.2 ^b	119.0	31886.3 ^b	31695.2 ^b	191.1
Esterase	S83T R84G I86D E87Q W89L I90Q G91L N92E L93T N94S F95Y D96T K98T I255C	29164.0	29163.2	0.8	29282.2	29163.2	119.0	29353.2	29163.2	190.0
Esterase_W89	S83T R84G I86D E87Q I90Q G91L N92E L93T N94S F95Y D96T K98T I255C	29237.0	29236.2	0.8	29356.2	29236.2	120.0	29427.3	29236.2	191.1
Lipase_I89	W89I I255C	29226.2	29225.4	0.8	29344.4	29225.4	119.0	29415.4	29225.4	190.0
Hybrid_I89	S83T E87T W89I G91L N92D F95Y D96T L97P K98Q I255C	29255.2	29255.4	0.2	31567.1 ^b	31448.1 ^b	119.0	31638.2 ^b	31448.1 ^b	190.1

^a theoretical mono-isotopic, non-glycosylated mass of the samples with a single reduced cysteine.

^b molecular weight of corresponding N-linked glycosylated samples. The peak representing the non-glycosylated species could not be detected for these untreated and labeled samples.

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The untreated samples show an observed molecular weight corresponding to ~120 Da above the theoretical weight. The ~120 Da are ascribed to disulphide formation with free cysteine occurring during protein expression and purification (3) hence blocking the sulfhydryl group of the introduced surface exposed cysteine residue in all variants. The difference in molecular weight between reduced (0.5 mM TCEP added to remove cysteine-reacted species) and bimane labeled samples was ~190 Da corresponding to the molecular weight of a single bimane molecule (expected MW: 191 Da). No peaks were observed at higher m/z ratios suggesting successful labeling of each variant with a 1:1 protein:bimane labeling ratio.

Enzymatic activity of lipases correlates with polarity-induced conformational changes: a Trp-induced quenching (TrIQ) fluorescence study

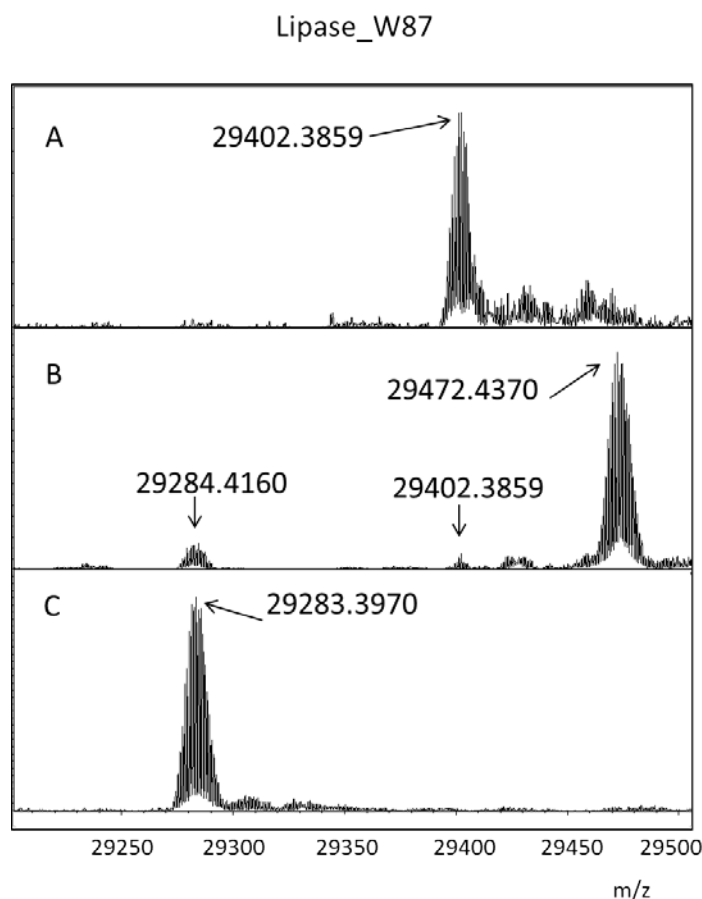


Figure S2. Electrospray ionization (ESI) mass spectrum of Lipase_W87. **A)** Untreated sample, **B)** Bimane labeled sample, **C)** Reduced sample ($\sim 30 \times$ molar excess of TCEP). The untreated sample has the sulfhydryl group of the introduced cysteine residue (C255) blocked (presumably from disulphide coupling to a free cysteine during protein expression) giving rise to a peak ~ 120 Da above the observed peak for the reduced sample (which corresponds to the theoretically calculated molecular weight). For the bimane labeled sample, the peaks representing the untreated and reduced protein species are greatly diminished while a large peak is observed ~ 190 Da above the molecular weight of the reduced species, corresponding to the molecular weight of a single bimane molecule. Protein concentration was $\sim 15 \mu\text{M}$ in all experiments.

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Absorbance spectra

Absorbance spectra were taken for each variant in order to match the amount of bimane in each sample. Also, these spectra were investigated for initial evidence of static complex formation between bimane and Trp. In a ground state complex with its quencher (Trp) it is expected that bimane shows a red-shift in its absorbance maximum (4).

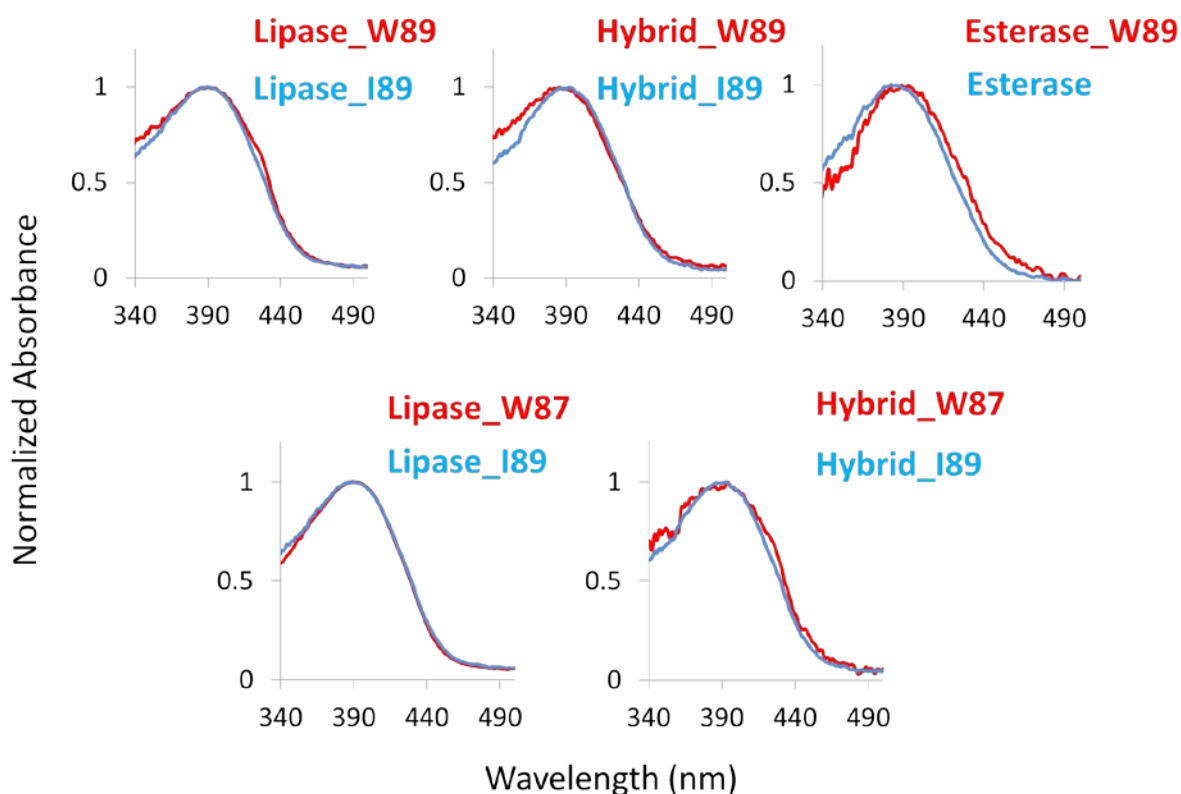


Figure S3. Normalized absorbance spectra of bimane labeled at site C255 for each variant with Trp in position 87 or 89 (red line). The spectra were normalized to their Trp-less controls (blue line). Spectral shifts caused by ground-state complex formation between bimane and the quencher (Trp) was investigated and can clearly be seen for Esterase_W89. Absorbance spectra were measured at 22 °C.

Determining the amount of free label

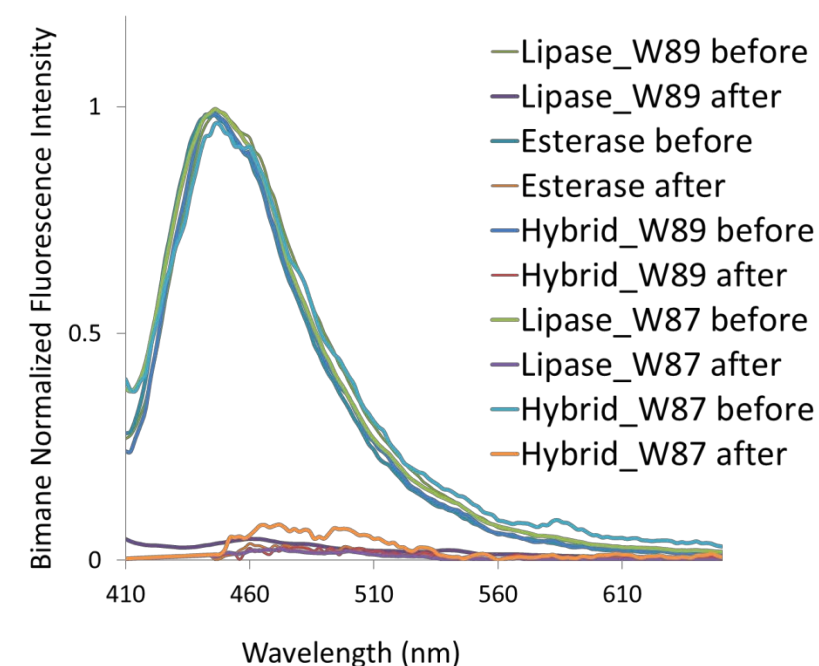


Figure S4. Fluorescence emission scans were taken of bimane labeled samples before and after TCA precipitation to elucidate the amount of free, unattached label in the samples. TCA was added and then the samples were incubated on ice for 30 minutes. The fluorescence emission spectrum was measured before and after centrifugation of TCA treated samples at 13.000 rpm at 4 °C for 20 minutes. Scans represent an average of three consecutive measurements. In all cases, free label represented < 5 %.

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Calculation of the dielectric constant in solvent mixtures

Table S2.

Volumes, mole-fractions and di-electric constants of the solvent mixtures used in the TrIQ study. Buffer was 50 mM MOPS pH 7.5.

Volumes		Mole fractions		Di-electric constant (ϵ) ^a
Water	Ethanol	Water	Ethanol	Water-Ethanol mixture
100	0	1	0	80
80	20	0.93	0.07	69
60	40	0.83	0.17	58
50	50	0.76	0.24	52
40	60	0.68	0.32	46
10	90	0.26	0.74	30

^a calculated using $p_m = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i v_i p_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i v_i}$ and $p = \frac{(\epsilon-1)(2\epsilon+1)}{9\epsilon}$ (see also eq. 1 and eq. 2 in Materials and Methods using $v_{H_2O} = 0,018$, $p_{H_2O} = 17.69$, $v_{EtOH} = 0.059$, $p_{EtOH} = 5.33$ and assuming that p equals p_m . Hence, p_m and p represent the polarization per unit volume. x , v and p represent the mole fraction, the molar volume and the polarization of pure component i , respectively. ϵ represents the dielectric constant.

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Table S3.

The amplitude-weighted average lifetime $\langle\tau\rangle$ for bimane attached to C255 in each lipase variant (with Trp in position 89 or 87) in solutions of varying di-electric constants (e.g. 80, 69, 58, 52, 46, 30). The standard deviation from a minimum of two lifetime measurements is shown. Experiments were conducted at 22 °C.

Lipase_W89										
ϵ	A1	τ 1	A2	τ 2	A3	τ 3	χ^2	$\langle\tau\rangle$	average	stdev
80	3284.9	16.20	2861.1	4.473			1.001	10.74	11.04	0.42
	4138.1	16.17	3049.8	4.781			1	11.34		
58	4056.20	16.15	2172.00	5.65	4007.00	0.80	1.007	7.91	7.93	0.03
	3842.70	16.22	2261.80	5.64	3733.00	0.84	0.982	7.95		
46	4801.20	14.42	3348.90	5.61	3059.00	0.88	0.988	8.09	8.06	0.17
	4695.60	14.63	3669.80	5.68	2868.00	0.95	0.989	8.21		
	4828.20	14.37	3332.70	5.53	3342.00	0.84	0.994	7.88		
30	3773.00	16.64	3362.00	6.61	4197.00	1.02	0.986	7.88	7.79	0.14
	4200.30	15.80	3527.30	5.41	3932.00	0.92	1.028	7.63		
	3772.60	16.64	3362.00	6.61	4197.00	1.02	0.989	7.87		
Hybrid_W89										
ϵ	A1	τ 1	A2	τ 2	A3	τ 3	χ^2	$\langle\tau\rangle$	average	stdev
80	4471.80	15.04	2321.60	4.19			1.017	11.33	10.84	0.69
	3303.90	15.79	1671.30	6.39	1309.00	1.68	0.994	10.35		
58	3630.30	15.71	2812.00	6.08	2710.00	0.99	1.01	8.39	8.41	0.03
	3815.50	15.64	2335.40	6.13	2956.00	0.94	0.97	8.43		
46	3542.30	15.62	4544.40	6.72	2734.00	1.75	0.998	8.38	8.42	0.05
	4741.70	14.50	2782.50	5.88	2864.00	0.94	1.002	8.45		
30	3646.60	15.86	3724.20	5.71	4029.00	0.98	0.994	7.28	7.30	0.02
	3736.60	15.85	3572.90	5.79	4164.00	0.96	1.01	7.31		
Esterase										
ϵ	A1	τ 1	A2	τ 2	A3	τ 3	χ^2	$\langle\tau\rangle$	average	stdev
80	5951.2	17.62	4807.6	5.598			0.975	12.25	12.23	0.03
	5996.1	17.59	4868.5	5.572			0.99	12.21		
58	7942.60	15.51	2576.40	5.82			1.011	13.14	13.14	
46	7646.30	15.16	3142.90	5.14			1.059	12.24	12.24	
30	7765.00	15.58	3029.70	5.18			0.987	12.66	12.66	

Enzymatic activity of lipases correlates with polarity-induced conformational changes: a Trp-induced quenching (TriQ) fluorescence study

Table S3 (cont.)

Esterase_W89										
ϵ	A1	τ 1	A2	τ 2	A3	τ 3	χ^2	$\langle\tau\rangle$	average	stdev
80	965.40	15.03	1990.80	4.48	2951.00	0.77	0.997	4.35	4.24	0.16
	873.10	14.29	1693.30	4.05	2541.00	0.70	0.96	4.13		
58	1870.90	13.87	2479.10	5.46	2762.00	0.98	1.006	5.93	5.93	
46	3435.20	14.37	3420.00	5.53	3013.00	1.03	1.035	7.23	7.23	
30	3685.40	15.08	4172.80	5.17	2716.00	1.25	1.049	7.62	7.62	
Hybrid_W87										
ϵ	A1	τ 1	A2	τ 2	A3	τ 3	χ^2	$\langle\tau\rangle$	average	stdev
80	1878.60	13.04	2181.20	4.75	2988.00	0.68	0.96	5.23	6.17	1.13
	1555.80	14.29	2316.80	5.45	2432.00	0.82	0.997	5.85		
	1095.10	15.59	2061.00	7.09	1513.40	1.98	0.995	7.43		
69	2603.90	13.24	2612.20	5.24	3740.00	0.75	0.999	5.69	5.69	
58	3268.60	13.38	2929.90	5.31	3721.00	0.80	0.992	6.27	5.72	0.86
	3966.40	12.60	3503.40	4.08	6520.00	0.27	1.035	4.72		
	2475.50	13.89	2707.40	5.62	3352.00	0.88	1.014	6.16		
52	4004.10	13.90	3321.60	5.27	4744.00	0.66	1.016	6.32	6.32	
46	4118.60	14.74	3862.40	5.98	4435.00	0.94	0.988	7.09	7.45	1.22
	5165.10	14.18	4315.90	4.81	5330.00	0.27	1.024	6.45		
	4055.40	13.56	6919.30	6.02			1.035	8.81		
30	5044.30	16.05	3262.60	6.05	4134.00	0.97	0.98	8.41	8.64	0.20
	4614.00	16.24	3007.40	5.91	3430.00	1.03	1.046	8.71		
	3857.00	15.51	7032.90	5.10			1.057	8.79		
Hybrid_I89										
ϵ	A1	τ 1	A2	τ 2	A3	τ 3	χ^2	$\langle\tau\rangle$	average	stdev
80	5300.00	18.27	3342.20	5.84			1.025	13.46	13.53	0.06
	5327.30	17.51	2413.40	4.78			1.025	13.54		
	4650.20	17.60	2133.60	4.81			1.023	13.58		
69	6483.60	18.02	3985.40	6.16			1.04	13.51	13.51	
58	6674.60	17.47	3921.60	6.06			1.025	13.25	12.98	0.70
	6441.00	17.38	3345.50	6.05			1.073	13.51		
	5874.00	16.79	3986.10	5.41			1.073	12.19		
52	7365.60	15.99	3718.60	5.45			1.048	12.45	12.45	
46	6870.90	15.91	3775.80	6.17			1.022	12.46	11.69	0.69
	6545.30	15.62	4136.20	5.01			0.986	11.51		
	5216.60	15.96	5556.40	6.55			1.076	11.11		
30	7123.60	15.63	3585.50	5.69			1.01	12.31	11.96	0.49
	6523.00	15.47	3661.40	4.72			1.066	11.61		

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Table S3 (cont.)

Lipase_W87										
ϵ	A1	τ 1	A2	τ 2	A3	τ 3	χ^2	$\langle\tau\rangle$	average	stdev
80	1494.10	13.36	2502.90	4.61	4287.00	0.72	1.01	4.17	4.71	0.64
	1677.70	13.46	2130.10	4.38	3773.00	0.66	0.983	4.54		
	1461.60	14.25	2053.20	4.83	2585.00	0.88	1.002	5.42		
69	2172.20	13.31	2989.80	4.87	4768.00	0.73	0.96	4.73	4.73	
58	2585.00	13.56	3262.50	5.30	4654.00	0.83	0.982	5.35	5.87	0.46
	2394.30	14.56	3370.90	5.77	3488.00	0.93	1.04	6.22		
	2618.10	14.00	3087.40	5.31	3648.00	0.92	1.001	6.03		
52	4138.40	13.70	3482.80	5.43	4600.00	0.87	1.02	6.51	6.51	
46	3831.30	14.54	4439.30	5.88	3191.00	1.08	1.055	7.44	7.24	0.19
	4055.60	14.26	3317.80	5.51	3630.00	0.92	0.945	7.22		
	3024.90	14.15	5027.00	6.54	3103.00	1.00	0.959	7.06		
30	4873.40	15.77	3003.60	6.39	3063.00	1.06	1.076	9.08	9.66	0.80
	6345.60	15.07	4629.50	4.39			1.004	10.57		
	4771.90	14.83	5921.20	4.91			1.045	9.34		
Lipase_I89										
ϵ	A1	τ 1	A2	τ 2	A3	τ 3	χ^2	$\langle\tau\rangle$	average	stdev
80	5916.10	17.02	3462.50	5.13			1.071	12.63	13.09	0.66
	5711.30	17.61	2819.40	5.34			1.054	13.56		
69	6726.30	15.49	4020.80	5.00			1.015	11.57	11.57	
58	6709.60	16.53	4015.40	5.49			1.035	12.40	12.41	0.11
	6709.70	16.66	3674.00	4.98			1.071	12.53		
	6459.90	16.43	3558.00	4.83			1.033	12.31		
52	7256.70	15.94	3438.60	5.54			0.992	12.60	12.60	
46	6980.80	15.97	3907.20	6.00			0.999	12.39	11.78	0.53
	6395.90	15.79	4261.00	5.15			1.05	11.54		
	5360.80	16.26	5235.90	6.47			1.029	11.42		
30	7369.60	15.44	3476.30	5.17			1.064	12.15	12.11	0.05
	6979.60	15.74	3760.00	5.27			1.01	12.07		

Results shown are from fitting the fluorescence lifetime decay using an exponential decay model, $I(t) = \sum_{i=1}^n A_i e^{-\frac{t}{\tau_i}}$, where $I(t)$, A_i and τ_i are the fluorescence intensity, the amplitude of the i th component and lifetime of the i th component, respectively. The goodness of fit was evaluated from the reduced chi-square parameter, χ^2 .

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CD spectroscopy

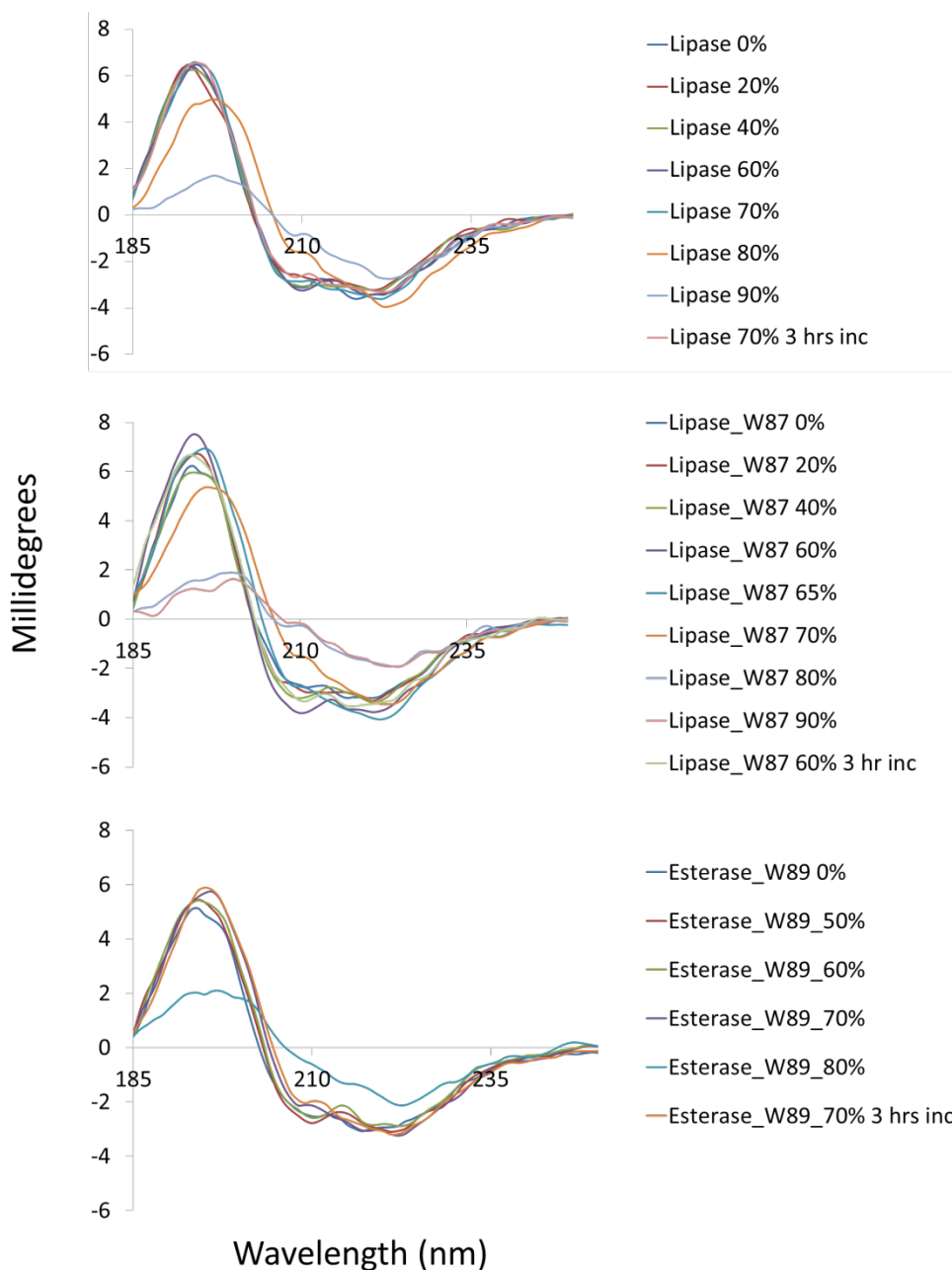


Figure S5. Far-UV CD spectra of TL lipase (Lipase wild-type), Lipase_W87 and Esterase_W89 in different water-ethanol mixtures. The measurements were conducted at room temperature. 10 scans were taken with 100 nm/min scan speed. At the highest tolerated

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ethanol concentration for each variant, an additional measurement was made after 3 hours of incubation at 4 °C. The concentration of protein (typically 1 mg/mL) within a given experiment was the same for all samples.

Table S4. The fluorescence emission maxima of the extrinsic 1, 8 – ANS fluorophore added to each variant in the surface exposed hydrophobic surface assay (SEHSA).

	Trp in position 89			Trp in position 87		No Trp
Variant	Lipase_W89	Hybrid_W89	Esterase_W89	Lipase_W87	Hybrid_W87	Esterase
λ_M (nm) ^a	478	478	462	478	478	463

^a Fluorescence emission maximum of 1,8 - ANS (in nm). Measurements were conducted in 25 mM MOPS pH 7.5. See full description of experiment under the section “Solvent exposed hydrophobic surface area (SEHSA) assay”, Materials and Methods.

Effect of bimane labeling on thermal stability of lipase mutants

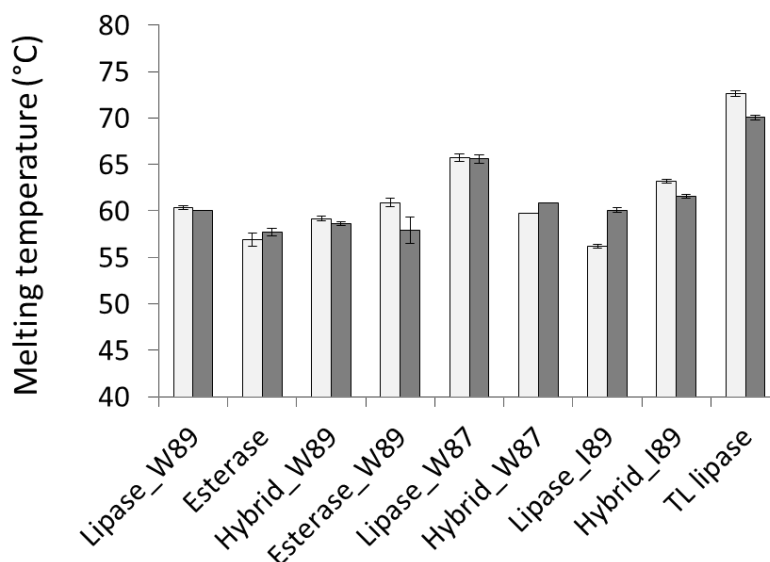


Figure S6. Comparison of the thermal stability of each TrIQ variant before (light grey columns) and after (dark grey columns) labeling of bimane at site C255. Values obtained using a thermal melt assay with SyproOrange (SO) as extrinsic fluorophore. The melting temperature (T_m) was determined at the maximum slope increment e.g. $\frac{dI}{dT}$. Final lipase concentration was 150 $\mu\text{g/ml}$. Average spectrum was determined from three independent measurements and subtracted from blank. Error bars denote standard deviation.

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Effect of bimane label on lipase activity

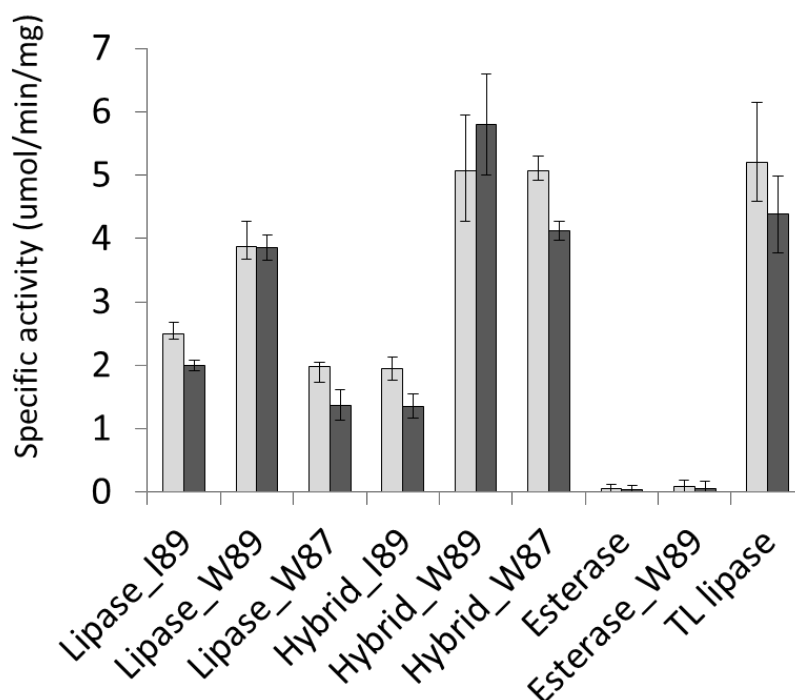


Figure S7. Comparison of lipase activity (ability to cleave pNP-palmitate embedded in a lipid layer of lard) for each variant before (light grey columns) and after (dark grey columns) labeling with bimane at site C255. Lipase concentration was 2.5 $\mu\text{g/mL}$. Assay was run in 100 mM Tris pH 8 + 2 mM CaCl_2 . Activity was determined from the steepest slope of the absorbance increase (monitored at 405 nm) as a function of time. Error bars denote the standard deviation from triplicate measurements.

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Calculating amount of open vs. closed lid conformers

Table S5.

The fraction of closed W89 conformers in solution at a given dielectric constant (ϵ) was calculated from the relative bimane fluorescence intensities assuming that the fluorescence intensity in Esterase_W89 at $\epsilon = 30$ represented the fully open lid conformation and the fluorescence intensity for Lipase_W89 and Hybrid_89 at $\epsilon = 80$ represented the closed conformation. Standard deviation was calculated from two separate experiments.

	Esterase_W89			
	F/F ₀		average	stdev
80	0.16	0.13	0.15	0.02
58	0.18	0.16	0.17	0.01
46	0.25	0.21	0.23	0.03
30	0.30	0.28	0.29	0.01
	Lipase_W89			
	F/F ₀		average	stdev
80	0.68	0.57	0.63	0.08
58	0.56	0.53	0.54	0.02
46	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.00
30	0.38	0.34	0.36	0.03
	Hybrid_W89			
	F/F ₀		average	stdev
80	0.69	0.70	0.69	0.00
58	0.62	0.63	0.63	0.01
46	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.00
30	0.29	0.27	0.28	0.02

$$\text{fraction of closed W89 conformers} = \frac{\left(\left(\frac{F}{F_0}\right)_{\text{sample}} - \left(\frac{F}{F_0}\right)_{\text{ref } \epsilon 30}\right)}{\left(\left(\frac{F}{F_0}\right)_{\text{sample } \epsilon 80} - \left(\frac{F}{F_0}\right)_{\text{ref } \epsilon 30}\right)} \quad \text{Eq. 3}$$

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Where $\left(\frac{F}{F_0}\right)_{\text{sample}}$ represents the relative fluorescence emission intensity of a sample compared to its Trp-less control at a given dielectric constant, $\left(\frac{F}{F_0}\right)_{\text{ref } \epsilon 30}$ is the relative fluorescence intensity of Esterase_W89 at $\epsilon = 30$.

Table S6.

The fraction of open W87 conformers in solution at a given dielectric constant was calculated from the relative bimane fluorescence intensities assuming that the fluorescence intensity equal to unity (no quenching, $\left(\frac{F}{F_0}\right) = 1$) represented the fully open conformation and the fluorescence intensity for Lipase_W87 and Hybrid_87 at $\epsilon = 80$ represented the closed conformation ($\left(\frac{F}{F_0}\right) = 0$). Standard deviation was calculated from two separate experiments.

	Lipase_W87			
	F/F ₀		average	stdev
80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
69	0.03		0.03	
58	0.04	0.11	0.08	0.05
52	0.25		0.25	
46	0.50	0.38	0.44	0.08
30	0.68	1.02	0.85	0.24
	Hybrid_W87			
	F/F ₀		average	stdev
80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
69	0.04		0.04	
58	0.05	0.23	0.14	0.13
52	0.17		0.17	
46	0.32	0.51	0.41	0.13
30	0.58	0.88	0.73	0.21

Enzymatic activity of lipases correlates with polarity-induced conformational changes: a Trp-induced quenching (TrIQ) fluorescence study

$$\text{fraction of open W87 conformers} = \frac{\left(\left(\frac{F}{F_0} \right)_{\text{sample}} - \left(\frac{F}{F_0} \right)_{\text{sample } \epsilon_{80}} \right)}{\left(1 - \left(\frac{F}{F_0} \right)_{\text{sample } \epsilon_{80}} \right)} \quad \text{Eq. 4}$$

Where $\left(\frac{F}{F_0} \right)_{\text{sample}}$ represents the relative fluorescence emission intensity of a sample compared to its Trp-less control at a given dielectric constant.

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