



Prediction and characterization of enzymatic activities guided by sequence similarity and genome neighborhood networks

Suwen Zhao^{1†}, Ayano Sakai^{2†}, Xinshuai Zhang^{2†}, Matthew W Vetting^{3†}, Ritesh Kumar^{2†}, Brandan Hillerich³, Brian San Francisco², Jose Solbiati², Adam Steves⁴, Shoshana Brown⁴, Eyal Akiva⁴, Alan Barber⁴, Ronald D Seidel³, Patricia C Babbitt⁴, Steven C Almo^{3*}, John A Gerlt^{2,5,6*}, Matthew P Jacobson^{1*}

¹Department of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, University of California, San Francisco, San Francisco, United States; ²Institute for Genomic Biology, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Urbana, United States; ³Department of Biochemistry, Albert Einstein College of Medicine, New York, United States; ⁴Department of Bioengineering and Therapeutic Sciences, University of California, San Francisco, San Francisco, United States; ⁵Department of Biochemistry, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Urbana, United States; ⁶Department of Chemistry, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Urbana, United States

*For correspondence: steve.almo@einstein.yu.edu (SCA); j-gerlt@illinois.edu (JAG); matt@cgl.ucsf.edu (MPJ)

†These authors contributed equally to this work

Competing interests: The authors declare that no competing interests exist.

Funding: See page 27

Received: 05 May 2014

Accepted: 26 June 2014

Published: 30 June 2014

Reviewing editor: Jon Clardy, Harvard Medical School, United States

© Copyright Zhao et al. This article is distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution License](#), which permits unrestricted use and redistribution provided that the original author and source are credited.

Abstract Metabolic pathways in eubacteria and archaea often are encoded by operons and/or gene clusters (genome neighborhoods) that provide important clues for assignment of both enzyme functions and metabolic pathways. We describe a bioinformatic approach (genome neighborhood network; GNN) that enables large scale prediction of the *in vitro* enzymatic activities and *in vivo* physiological functions (metabolic pathways) of uncharacterized enzymes in protein families. We demonstrate the utility of the GNN approach by predicting *in vitro* activities and *in vivo* functions in the proline racemase superfamily (PRS; InterPro IPR008794). The predictions were verified by measuring *in vitro* activities for 51 proteins in 12 families in the PRS that represent ~85% of the sequences; *in vitro* activities of pathway enzymes, carbon/nitrogen source phenotypes, and/or transcriptomic studies confirmed the predicted pathways. The synergistic use of sequence similarity networks³ and GNNs will facilitate the discovery of the components of novel, uncharacterized metabolic pathways in sequenced genomes.

DOI: 10.7554/eLife.03275.001

Introduction

The explosion in the number of sequenced eubacterial and archaeal genomes provides a challenge for the biological community: >50% of the proteins/enzymes so identified have uncertain or unknown *in vitro* activities and *in vivo* physiological functions. Genome context can provide important clues for assignment of functions to individual enzymes and, also, guide the discovery of novel metabolic pathways: pathways often are encoded by operons and/or gene clusters. However, large-scale approaches are required to efficiently mine this information for entire protein/enzyme families ([Dehal et al., 2010](#); [Caspi et al., 2012](#); [Markowitz et al., 2012](#); [Franceschini et al., 2013](#); [Overbeek et al., 2014](#)).

In this manuscript, we describe the use of a new bioinformatic strategy, genome neighborhood networks (GNNs), to discover the enzymes, transport systems, and transcriptional regulators that constitute metabolic pathways, thereby facilitating prediction of their individual *in vitro* activities and combined *in vivo*

eLife digest DNA molecules are polymers in which four nucleotides—guanine, adenine, thymine, and cytosine—are arranged along a sugar backbone. The sequence of these four nucleotides along the DNA strand determines the genetic code of the organism, and can be deciphered using various genome sequencing techniques. Microbial genomes are particularly easy to sequence as they contain fewer than several million nucleotides, compared with the 3 billion or so nucleotides that are present in the human genome.

Reading a genome sequence is straight forward, but predicting the physiological functions of the proteins encoded by the genes in the sequence can be challenging. In a process called genome annotation, the function of protein is predicted by comparing the relevant gene to the genes of proteins with known functions. However, microbial genomes and proteins are hugely diverse and over 50% of the microbial genomes that have been sequenced have not yet been related to any physiological function. With thousands of microbial genomes waiting to be deciphered, large scale approaches are needed.

Zhao et al. take advantage of a particular characteristic of microbial genomes. DNA sequences that code for two proteins required for the same task tend to be closer to each other in the genome than two sequences that code for unrelated functions. Operons are an extreme example; an operon is a unit of DNA that contains several genes that are expressed as proteins at the same time.

Zhao et al. have developed a bioinformatic method called the genome neighbourhood network approach to work out the function of proteins based on their position relative to other proteins in the genome. When applied to the proline racemase superfamily (PRS), which contains enzymes with similar sequences that can catalyze three distinct chemical reactions, the new approach was able to assign a function to the majority of proteins in a public database of PRS enzymes, and also revealed new members of the PRS family. Experiments confirmed that the proteins behaved as predicted. The next challenge is to develop the genome neighbourhood network approach so that it can be applied to more complex systems.

DOI: [10.7554/eLife.03275.002](https://doi.org/10.7554/eLife.03275.002)

metabolic functions. As the first demonstration of its use, we applied this approach to the functionally diverse proline racemase superfamily (PRS) and predicted functions for >85% of its members. The predictions were verified using high-throughput protein expression and purification, *in vitro* enzyme activity measurements, microbiology (phenotypes and transcriptomics), and X-ray crystallography.

Three enzymatic activities have been described for the PRS: proline racemase (ProR; eubacteria [[Stadtman et al., 1957](#)] and eukaryotes [[Reina-San-Martín et al., 2000](#)], 4R-hydroxyproline 2-epimerase (4HypE; eubacteria [[Adams and Frank, 1980](#); [Goytia et al., 2007](#); [Gavina et al., 2010](#)]), and *trans* 3-hydroxy-L-proline dehydratase (t3HypD; eukaryotes [[Visser et al., 2012](#)] and eubacteria [[Watanabe et al., 2014](#)]); these reactions and the pathways in which they participate are shown in [Figure 1](#). The previously characterized ProRs and 4HypEs catalyze racemization/epimerization of the α -carbon in a 1,1-proton transfer mechanism that, in the structurally characterized enzymes, uses two general acidic/basic Cys residues located on opposite faces of the active site ([Buschiazzo et al., 2006](#); [Rubinstein and Major, 2009](#)). The *syn*-dehydration reaction catalyzed by t3HypD requires a general basic catalyst to abstract the proton from the α -carbon; its conjugate acid likely functions as the general acidic catalyst to facilitate departure of the 3-hydroxyl group. Sequence alignment of the functionally characterized t3HypDs and ProRs suggests the presence of a single active site Cys residue in the active sites of the t3HypDs (the second Cys in ProR is replaced by a Thr residue).

Results

Sequence similarity network for the PRS

A sequence similarity network (SSN) ([Atkinson et al., 2009](#)) for 2333 unique sequences in the PRS (InterPro family IPR008794; release 43.0) was constructed and displayed at various e-value thresholds ([Figure 2](#)). When the network is displayed with an e-value threshold of 10^{-55} ($> \sim 35\%$ sequence identity is required to draw an edge [line] between nodes [proteins]), the majority of the members of the PRS are located in a single functionally heterogeneous cluster ([Figure 2A](#)). As the e-value threshold stringency is increased to 10^{-110} (sequence identity required to draw an edge is increased to $> \sim 60\%$),

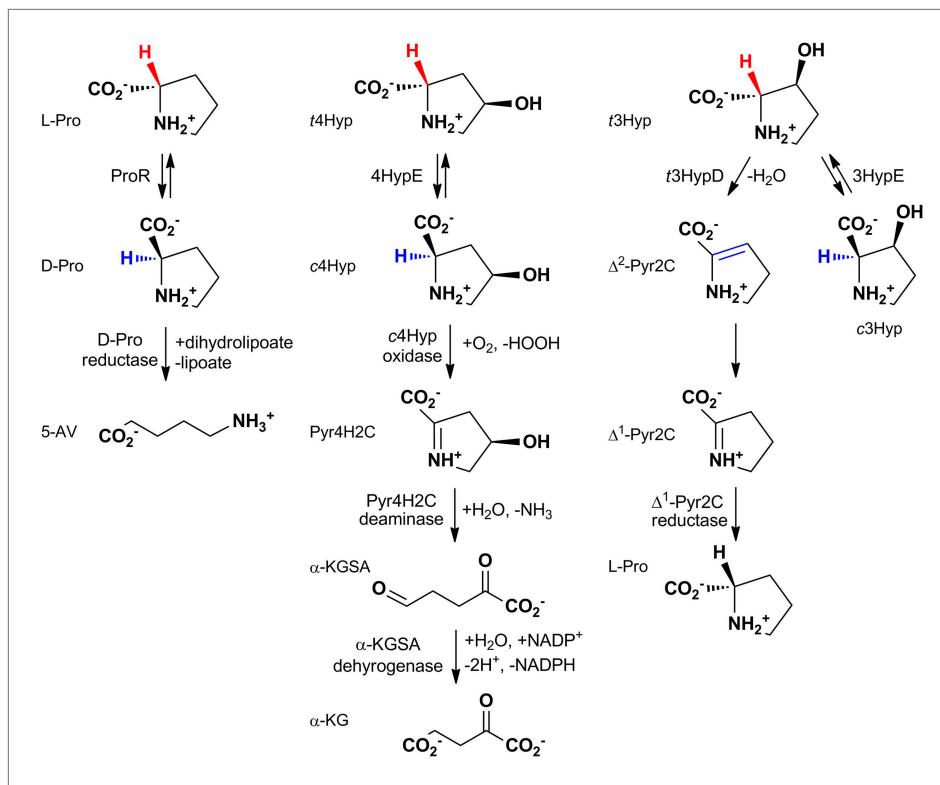


Figure 1. The reactions catalyzed by proline racemase (ProR), 4R-hydroxyproline 2-epimerase (4HypE), and trans-3-hydroxy-L-proline dehydratase (t3HypD) and the metabolic pathways in which they participate. cHyp oxidase, Pyr4H2C deaminase, α -KGSA dehydrogenase, and Δ^1 -Pyr2C reductase belong to the D-amino acid oxidase (DAAO), dihydronicotinate synthase (DHDPS), aldehyde dehydrogenase, and ornithine cyclodeaminase (OCD) (or malate/L-lactate dehydrogenase 2 [MLD2]) superfamilies, respectively. Abbreviations: L-Pro: L-proline; D-Pro: D-proline; 5-AV: 5-aminovalerate; t4Hyp: trans-4-hydroxy-L-proline; c4Hyp: cis-4-hydroxy-D-proline; Pyr4H2C: Δ^1 -pyrroline 4-hydroxy 2-carboxylate; α -KGSA: α -ketoglutarate semialdehyde; α -KG: α -ketoglutarate; t3Hyp: trans-3-hydroxy-L-proline; Δ^2 -Pyr2C: Δ^2 -pyrroline 2-carboxylate; Δ^1 -Pyr2C: Δ^1 -pyrroline 2-carboxylate.

DOI: 10.7554/eLife.03275.003

the PRS separates into 28 clusters and 49 singletons (**Figure 2B**). For analyses of the genome neighborhoods (vide infra), each cluster in the 10^{-110} network was assigned a unique color and number as shown in **Figure 2B** (the node colors in **Figure 2A** depict their association with the clusters in **Figure 2B**).

At the e-value threshold of 10^{-110} (**Figure 2B**) the nodes for the experimentally characterized functions—ProR (magenta; cluster 7), 4HypE (blue and red; clusters 1 and 2, respectively), and t3HypD (brown; cluster 8)—are located in separate clusters that account for ~30% of the sequences in the PRS. When the e-value threshold is relaxed to 10^{-55} , most of the clusters merge, although the nodes associated with the two previously characterized 4HypE clusters in the 10^{-110} network remain separated. Sequence alignments predict that the active sites of both characterized 4HypE clusters contain two active site Cys residues. We conclude that these two families of 4HypEs evolved from divergent, but homologous, ancestors.

At the e-value threshold of 10^{-110} (**Figure 2B**), the separated clusters are expected to be isofunctional because, from sequence alignments, their active sites are formed from conserved amino acid residues (acid/base catalysts and specificity determining residues). Although many of the clusters are predicted to have the two active site Cys residues found in the structurally characterized ProR (PDB: 1W61) and 4HypE (PDB: 2AZP [*Liu et al.*]), others are missing one or both of the Cys residues. The previously uncharacterized enzymes with differing residues could either represent new functions or additional examples of evolution of the ProR, 4HypE, and t3HypD functions from divergent, but homologous, ancestors.

GNN for the PRS

We predicted functions for ~80% of the remaining members of the PRS by analyzing the SSN for the proteins (including enzymes, transport systems, and transcriptional regulators) encoded by the genome

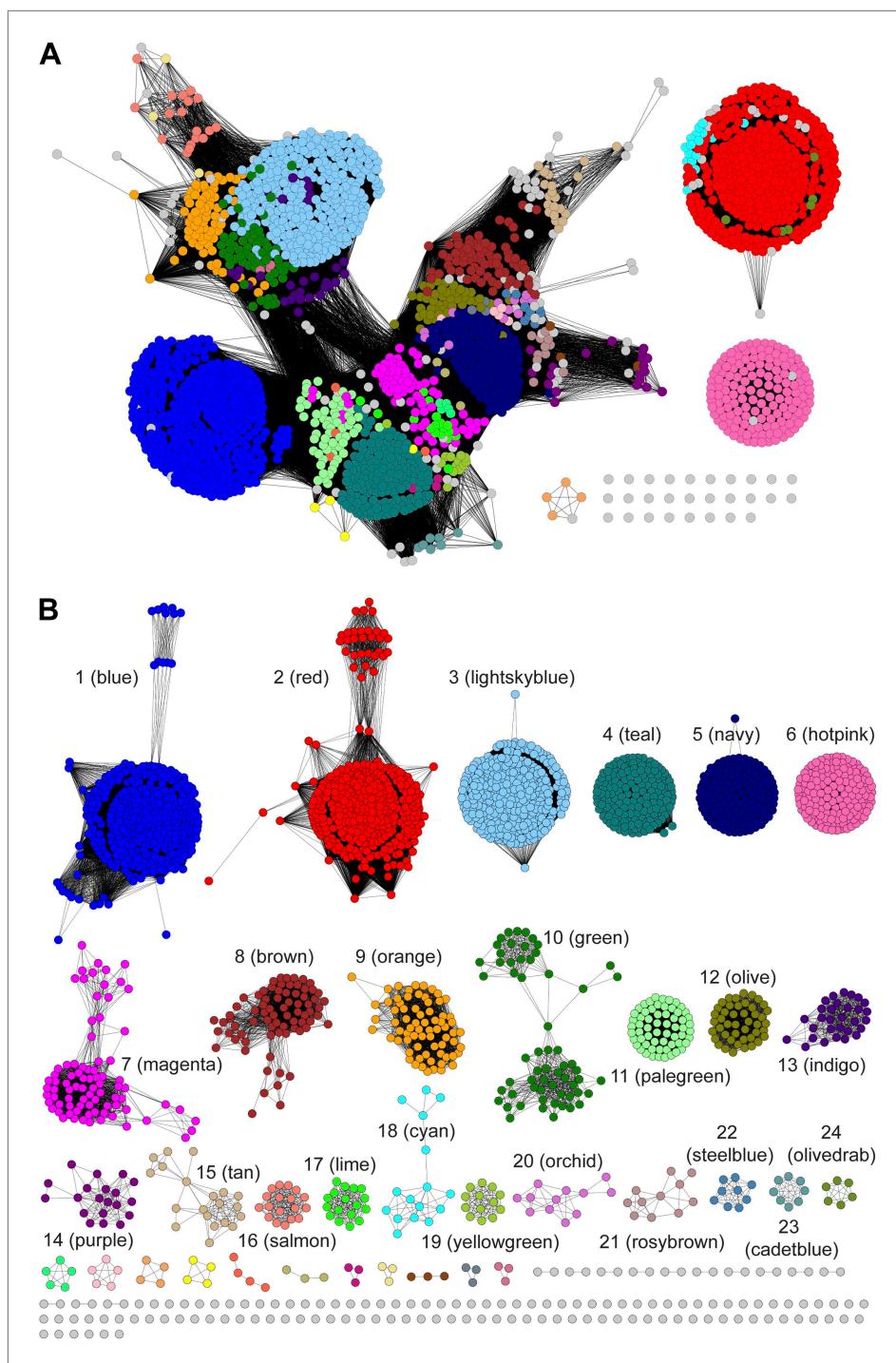


Figure 2. Sequence similarity networks (SSNs) for the PRS. **(A)** The SSN displayed with an e-value threshold of 10^{-55} (~35% sequence identity). **(B)** The SSN displayed with an e-value threshold of 10^{-110} (~60% sequence identity).

DOI: 10.7554/eLife.03275.004

neighborhoods for 'all' members of the PRS (specifically, ± 10 genes relative to the gene encoding each PRS member, the query). A protein in this genome neighborhood SSN, designated the 'genome neighborhood network' (GNN), is expected to be functionally related to a query in the PRS if they are located in an operon and/or gene cluster that encodes a metabolic pathway that includes the query. By analyzing many genome neighborhoods simultaneously, e.g., for all members of the PRS, the signals associated with functionally related proteins will be amplified; the signals associated with functionally

unrelated genome proximal proteins that occur ‘randomly’ across many species will contribute to the background ‘noise’. We propose that this large-scale approach is more efficient in identifying ‘all’ of the enzymes/transport systems/transcriptional regulators in a conserved metabolic pathway than by a one-genome-at-a-time analysis.

Our approach for visualizing a GNN first assigns a unique query color and number to the members of each cluster in the input SSN that separates the members of the PRS into clusters that are likely to be isofunctional (e^{-110} in this work). After collecting the genome neighbors, we assign each of them the same color as the color of the query; with this strategy, proteins that are encoded by the same genome neighborhood as the query are easily identified in the GNN because they share the same color as the query. We then perform an all-by-all BLAST on the sequences of the genome neighbors and display the results as an SSN using an e-value threshold of 10^{-20} ; this SSN is the GNN. Using this e-value threshold, most of the clusters in the GNN contain the members of distinct protein families and superfamilies (e.g., Pfam families); however, in some cases, divergent families in functionally diverse superfamilies may be found in separate clusters. Genome neighborhood proteins that occur randomly across divergent species and are functionally unrelated to the queries are expected to be located in small clusters with multiple colors, so these can be quickly identified visually and discarded from further analysis. The PRS queries from the input SSN (‘zero sequences’ in collecting the ± 10 neighbors) are not displayed in the GNN, except when multiple members of the PRS are proximal on the genome, that is, when one PRS member is in the genome neighborhood of another (vide infra).

The GNN for the PRS (**Figure 3A**) contains many clusters (protein families). In some clusters, all of the nodes have the same color, that is, they are identified by a single query cluster in the SSN (e.g., the clusters in **Figure 3B,C**). However, in most clusters the nodes have multiple colors, that is, they are identified by several query clusters in the SSN (e.g., the clusters in **Figure 3D–H**); this suggests that different query clusters in the SSN have the same in vitro activity and in vivo metabolic function. The clusters in the GNN (**Figure 3A**) are labeled with their Pfam annotations. The ligand/substrate specificities and/or reaction mechanisms that characterize these families are then used to predict the individual in vitro activities and the shared metabolic pathway identified by a query cluster.

Retrospective tests of GNN: ProR and 4HypE functions

As a retrospective use of the GNN, the ProR function is encoded by anaerobic eubacteria that ferment L-proline and is represented by the magenta cluster (cluster 7) in the SSN (**Figure 2B**). The first step in the catabolism of L-proline is racemization to D-proline (by ProR) that is reduced to 2-keto-5-aminopentanoate by D-proline reductase (**Kabisch et al., 1999**) (by PrdAB; **Figure 1**). In the GNN, the clusters for the PrdA and PrdB polypeptides in D-proline reductase are uniformly magenta, as expected if the genes encoding ProR and PrdAB are colocalized with the gene encoding ProR (**Figure 3B,C**). The lack of other colors in the PrdAB clusters in the GNN implies that no other clusters in the SSN have the ProR function.

As a second retrospective example, the 4HypE function has been assigned to members of the blue (cluster 1) and red (cluster 2) clusters in the SSN (**Figure 2B**). In the GNN, clusters identified by the blue and red clusters include the D-amino acid oxidase (DAAO; **Figure 3D**) (**Watanabe et al., 2012**), dihydrodipicolinate synthase (DHDPS; **Figure 3E**) (**Singh and Adams, 1965; Watanabe et al., 2012**), and aldehyde dehydrogenase (**Figure 3F**) (**Koo and Adams, 1974; Watanabe et al., 2007**) superfamilies as well as components of several types of transport systems. As we and others recently established for organisms that use *trans*-4-hydroxy-L-proline betaine as sole carbon and nitrogen source (**Zhao et al., 2013; Kumar et al., 2014**), the catabolic pathway for *trans*-4-hydroxy-L-proline (t4Hyp) (**Figure 1**) can be initiated by the epimerization of t4Hyp to *cis*-4-hydroxy-D-proline (c4Hyp) by 4HypE, followed by reactions catalyzed by c4Hyp oxidase (a member of the DAAO superfamily), c4Hyp imino acid dehydratase/deaminase (a member of the DHDPS superfamily), and α -ketoglutarate semialdehyde dehydrogenase (a member of the aldehyde dehydrogenase superfamily). Thus, the occurrence of blue and red nodes in these three clusters in the GNN is expected.

Discovery of new families of 4HypEs

The DAAO (**Figure 3D**), DHDPS (**Figure 3E**), and aldehyde dehydrogenase (**Figure 3F**) clusters also contain nodes with other colors from the SSN (**Figure 2B**), including orange (cluster 9), pale green (cluster 11), and teal (cluster 4). Proteins from the orange and pale green clusters were purified and assayed using a library of proline derivatives (**Figure 4**). As expected, members of the orange and pale

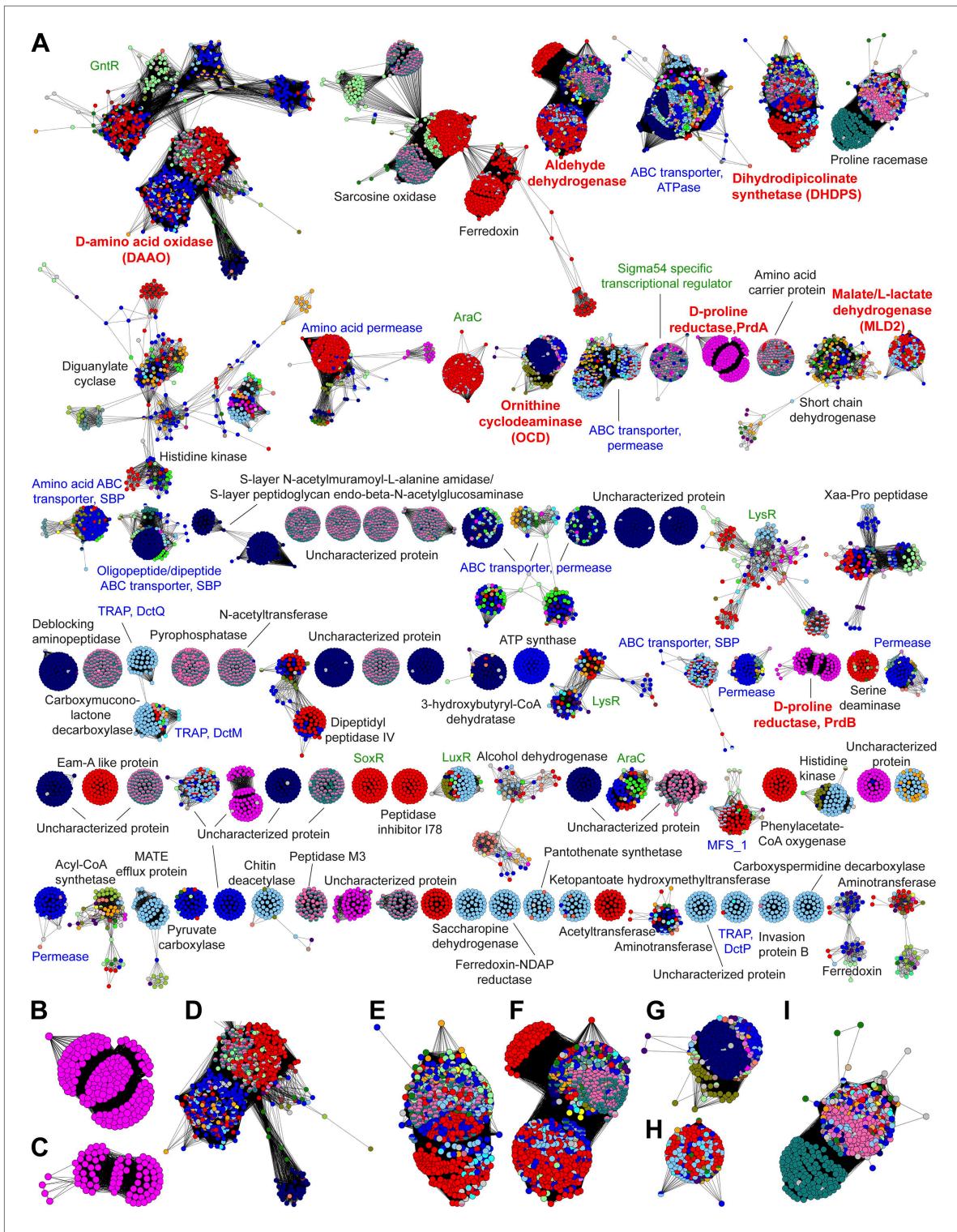


Figure 3. The genome neighborhood network (GGN) for the PRS. **(A)** The GGN displayed with an e-value threshold of 10^{-20} . The nodes are colored by the color of query nodes in the SSN (**Figure 2A**). The clusters are labeled with the UniProtKB/TrEMBL annotations. **(B–I)** Selected superfamily clusters from the GNN showing node colors. **(B)** D-proline reductase PrdA. **(C)** D-proline reductase, PrdB. **(D)** D-amino acid oxidase (DAAO). **(E)** Dihydrodipicolinate synthase (DHDPS). **(F)** Aldehyde dehydrogenase. **(G)** Ornithine cyclodeaminase (OCD). **(H)** Malate/L-lactate dehydrogenase 2 (MLD2). **(I)** Proline racemase.

DOI: 10.7554/eLife.03275.005

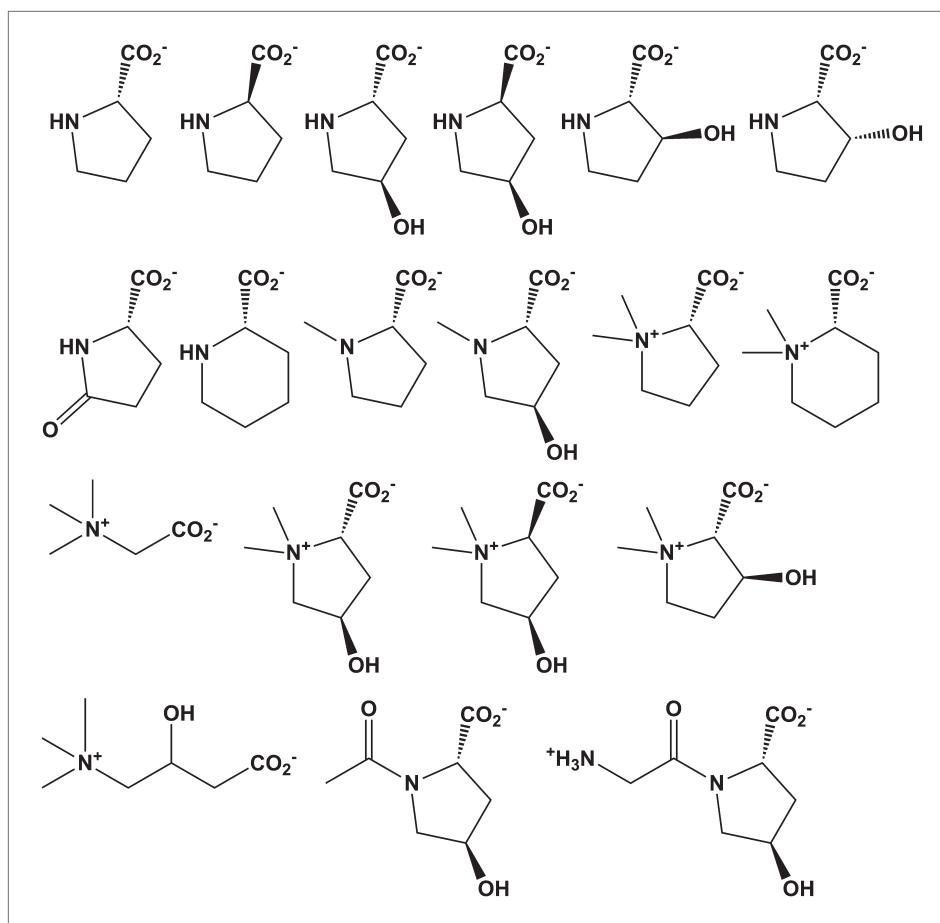


Figure 4. Library of proline and proline betaine derivatives tested for ESI-MS screening. These substrates were divided into four groups to avoid mass duplication.

DOI: [10.7554/eLife.03275.006](https://doi.org/10.7554/eLife.03275.006)

green clusters catalyze the 4HypE reaction (**Tables 1 and 2**). We were unable to purify proteins from the teal cluster (insolubility), so we used the growth phenotypes of the encoding organisms and transcriptomics to identify their *in vitro* enzymatic activities and *in vivo* metabolic functions. As predicted from the GNN, *Bacillus cereus* ATCC14579 (cluster 4, teal) and *Streptomyces lividans* TK24 (cluster 11, pale green) both utilize t4Hyp as sole carbon source (**Table 3**); also, the genes encoding the predicted 4HypEs (**Table 4**) and the proximal genes encoding the predicted c4Hyp oxidases, c4Hyp imino acid dehydratase/deaminases, and α -ketoglutarate semialdehyde dehydrogenases (**Table 5**) are up-regulated when the encoding organism is grown on t4Hyp as carbon source (**Table 4**). The purified proteins from the orange groups are promiscuous for the 3HypE reaction (**Tables 1 and 2**), but their genome neighborhood context identifies their physiological functions as 4HypE.

X-ray structure of a novel 4HypE

The X-ray structure of one of the previously functionally assigned 4HypEs (Uniprot: Q4KGU2; locus tag: PFL_1412; red, cluster 2) was determined in the presence of the substrate, t4Hyp and, also, pyrrole-2-carboxylate (PYC), a stable analogue of the enolate anion intermediate (**Figure 5A,B; Table 6**). These are the first liganded structures of a 4HypE and the first structure of a PRS with an authentic substrate. These structures corroborate the positioning of the active site Cys/Cys pair (Cys 88, Cys 236) to facilitate substrate epimerization, highlight residues specific to the coordination of the 4-hydroxyl group, and validate the hypothesis that PYC and substrate bind in a similar fashion. In addition, the X-ray structure of one of the newly functionally assigned 4HypEs (Uniprot: B9K4G4; locus tag: Avi_7022; orange, cluster 8) was determined in the presence of its substrate, t4Hyp. The active site contains Ser 93 on one face and Cys 255 on the opposite face (**Figure 5C**). Thus, despite the conserved ability of

Table 1. Mass spectroscopy screening results in D₂O. Hits were observed by mass shift for racemization/epimerization (+1) and dehydration (-17) for reactions performed

Locus tag	UniProt	L-Pro	D-Pro	t4Hyp	c4Hyp	t3Hyp	cis-3-OH-L-Pro
Cluster 1: blue							
Pden_4859	A3QFI1	0	0	+1	+1	0	0
Shew_2363	A9AQW9	0	0	+1	+1	0	0
Bmul_5265	A6WXX7	0	0	+1	+1	+1	
Oant_1111	D2QN44	0	0	+1	+1	+1	+1
Slin_1478	B9JHU6	0	0	+1	+1	+1	+1
Arad_8151	Q8FYS0	0	0	+1	+1	0	0
BR1792	A1BBM5	0	0	+1	+1	+1	+1
Cluster 2: red							
A1S_1325	A3M4A9	0	0	+1	+1	+1	+1
Bamb_3550	Q0B9R9	0	0	+1	+1	+1	+1
BceJ2315_47180	B4EHE6	0	0	+1	+1	+1	+1
BMULJ_04062	B3D6W2	0	0	+1	+1	+1	+1
BTH_ll2067	Q2T3J4	0	0	+1	+1	-17	0
CV_2826	Q7NU77	0	0	+1	+1	+1	+1
Csal_2705	Q1QU06	0	0	+1	+1	0	0
PFL_1412	A5VZY6	0	0	+1	+1	+1	+1
Pput_1285	Q1QBF3	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1
Pcryo_1219	A3M4A9	0	0	+1	+1	+1	+1
XCC2415	Q8P833	0	0	+1	+1	+1	+1
Bmul_4447	A9AL52	0	0	+1	+1	+1	+1
ABAYE2385	B0VB44	0	0	+1	+1	+1	+1
BURPS1106B_1521	C5ZMD2	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1
BURPS1710b_A1887	Q3JHA9	0	0	+1	+1	+1	+1
PA1268	Q9I476	0	0	+1	+1	0	0
Cluster 3: lightblue							
Pden_1184	A1B195	0	0	0	0	-17	0
SIAM614_28502	A0NXQ9	0	0	0	0	-17	0
Atu4684	A9CH01	0	0	+1	+1	-17	0
Avi_7022	B9K4G4	0	0	0	0	-17	0
Oant_0439	A6WW16	0	0	+1	+1	0	0
SM_b20270	Q92WR9	0	0	+1	+1	-17	0
BME11586	Q8YFD6	0	0	+1	+1	+1	+1
BR0337	Q8G213	0	0	0	0	-17	0
Cluster 5: navy							
BC_0905	Q81HB1	0	0	+1	+1	-17	0
BCE_0994	Q73CS0	0	0	+1	+1	-17	0
BT9727_0799	Q6HMS9	0	0	+1	+1	-17	0
Cluster 9: orange							
Avi_0518	B9JQV3	0	0	+1	+1	+1	+1
Atu0398	A9CKB4	0	0	+1	+1	+1	+1
RHE_CH00452	Q2KD13	0	0	+1	+1	+1	+1
Arad_0731	B9J8G8	0	0	+1	+1	+1	+1
Cluster 11: palegreen							
Sros_6004	D2AV87	0	0	+1	+1	0	0
Cluster 12: olive							
Bamb_3769	Q0B950	0	0	0	0	-17	0
Bmul_4260	A9AKG8	0	0	+1	+1	+1	+1
Cluster 16: salmon							
Csal_2339	Q1QV19	0	0	+1	+1	0	0
Maqu_2141	A1U2K1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cluster 17: lime							
RspH17029_3164	A3PPJ8	0	0	+1	+1	0	0
RSP_3519	Q3IWG2	0	0	+1	+1	0	0
Cluster 18: cyan							
SIAM614_28492	A0NXQ7	0	0	+1	+1	0	0
SADFL11_2813	B9R4E3	0	0	+1	+1	0	0
SPOA0266	Q5LKW3	0	0	+1	+1	+1	+1
Cluster 22: steelblue							
Spea_1705	A8H392	0	0	0	0	-17	0
Swoo_2821	B1KJ76	0	0	+1	+1	-17	0
Cluster 61:							
Plim_2713	D5SQS4	0	0	+1	+1	+1	+1

DOI: 10.7554/eLife.03275.007

this enzyme to catalyze the 4HypE reaction (a two-base 1,1-proton transfer reaction), the Cys-Cys general acid/base pair observed in the structure of Q4KGU2 from the red cluster is not conserved. This observation highlights the structural diversity associated with evolution of function in the PRS. Without the information provided by the GNNs, the 4HypE function would not have been expected.

Table 2. Kinetic constants for 3/4HypE and t3HypD activities of the screened PRS targets

Cluster	Locus tag	UniProt	Function	k_{cat} [s ⁻¹]	K _M [mM]	$k_{cat}/K_M[M^{-1}s^{-1}]$
1	Pden_4859	A1BBM5	4HypE	16 ± 2	25 ± 5	630
	Shew_2363	A3QFI1	4HypE	50 ± 6	12 ± 3	4000
	Bmul_5265	A9AQW9	3HypE	0.34 ± 0.03	— ^a	— ^a
			4HypE	5.6 ± 0.5	11 ± 2	530
2	Oant_1111	A6WXX7	3HypE	2.4 ± 0.2	31 ± 7	77
	BTH_II2067	Q2T3J4	4HypE	89 ± 2	7.1 ± 0.6	13000
			t3HypD	17 ± 3	26 ± 9	660
	CV_2826	Q7NU77	4HypE	40 ± 4	1.4 ± 0.4	28000
			3HypE	30 ± 0.6	57 ± 4	520
	Pput_1285	A5VZY6	4HypE	70 ± 7	6.8 ± 3	10000
			3HypE	4.8 ± 0.6	19 ± 5	250
	XCC2415	Q8P833	4HypE	26 ± 0.7	0.54 ± 0.08	48000
			ProR	2.8 ± 0.1	200 ± 20	14
3	Pden_1184	A1B195	4HypE	28 ± 0.4	0.67 ± 0.05	42000
			t3HypD	1.3 ± 0.07	15 ± 3	86
	SIAM614_28502	A0NXQ9	t3HypD	nd ^b	nd ^b	nd ^b
	Atu4684	A9CH01	t3HypD	15 ± 0.9	7.8 ± 1	1900
			4HypE	27 ± 1	4.2 ± 0.8	6300
	Avi_7022	B9K4G4	t3HypD	0.40 ± 0.02	2.0 ± 0.3	200
	Oant_0439	A6WW16	4HypE	4.3 ± 0.4	15 ± 3	280
	SM_b20270	Q92WR9	4HypE	0.064 ± 0.002	1.3 ± 0.2	49
			t3HypD	0.089 ± 0.01	3.8 ± 0.4	2100
5	BMEI1586	D0B556	t3HypD	7.9 ± 0.2	6.3 ± 2	14
			4HypE	0.085 ± 0.003	2.6 ± 0.4	33
	BR0337	Q8G2I3	4HypE	0.082 ± 0.005	4.5 ± 1	18
			t3HypD	1.3 ± 0.07	5.1 ± 2	3300
	BCE_0994	Q73CS0	t3HypD	nd ^b	nd ^b	nd ^b
			4HypE	1.2 ± 0.03	3.2 ± 0.3	370
	BT9727_0799	Q6HMS9	t3HypD	0.16	— ^a	— ^a
			4HypE	23 ± 5	7.5 ± 3	3100
9	Avi_0518	B9JQV3	3HypE	0.75 ± 0.04	4.8 ± 0.9	160
			4HypE	1.3 ± 0.07	5.6 ± 0.5	230
	Atu0398	A9CKB4	3HypE	0.86 ± 0.1	4.6 ± 2	190
			4HypE	4.0 ± 0.6	25 ± 7	160
	RHE_CH00452	Q2KD13	3HypE	0.94 ± 0.06	2.1 ± 0.7	450
			4HypE	1.9 ± 0.08	2.1 ± 0.3	880

Table 2. Continued on next page

Table 2. Continued

Cluster	Locus tag	UniProt	Function	k_{cat} [s ⁻¹]	K _M [mM]	$k_{cat}/K_M[M^{-1}s^{-1}]$
11	Sros_6004	D2AV87	4HypE	14 ± 0.8	7.8 ± 1	1800
	Bamb_3769	Q0B950	t3HypD	43 ± 4	13 ± 3	3400
12	Bmul_4260	A9AKG8	3HypE	30 ± 1	18 ± 2	1700
			4HypE	1.3 ± 0.04	2.7 ± 0.3	470
16	Csal_2339	Q1QV19	4HypE	0.070 ± 0.005	2.5 ± 0.7	28
17	RSP_3519	Q3IWG2	4HypE	nd ^b	nd ^b	nd ^b
	Rspf17029_3164	A3PPJ8	4HypE	nd ^b	nd ^b	nd ^b
18	SIAM614_28492	A0NXQ7	4HypE	55 ± 3	3.2 ± 0.5	17000
	SADFL11_2813	B9R4E3	4HypE	67 ± 5	4.1 ± 0.8	16000
22	Spea_1705	A8H392	t3HypD	0.15 ± 0.03	— ^a	— ^a
	Swoo_2821	B1KJ76	t3HypD	4.1 ± 0.4	6.7 ± 2	600

^a The reaction is too slow to measure K_M.^b The reaction is slow to measure kinetic parameters.

DOI: 10.7554/eLife.03275.008

Discovery of novel families of t3HypDs and Δ¹-Pyr2C reductases

The t3HypD function previously was assigned to eukaryotic members of the PRS (Visser et al., 2012), so their genome neighbors are not represented in the GNN. However, the members of the navy cluster (cluster 5; species of Bacilli) identify several clusters in the GNN, including families of the components of TRAP and ABC transport systems, families of peptidases, and a family in the ornithine cyclodeaminase superfamily (OCDS); several members of the olive cluster (cluster 12) also identify the same OCDS cluster (Figure 3G). Members of the OCDS catalyze NAD(P)⁺/NAD(P)H-dependent reactions that involve the ketimines obtained by oxidation of α-amino acids (Goodman et al., 2004; Schröder et al., 2004; Gatto et al., 2006); some have been reported to catalyze the reduction of the ketimine of proline (Hallen et al., 2011) (and oxidation of L-proline; Figure 6A). Using purified proteins, we determined that members of both the navy (cluster 5) and olive (cluster 12) clusters in the SSN

Table 3. Growth phenotypes of bacterial strains when grown on the indicated carbon sources

Organism	t4Hyp	c4Hyp	t3Hyp	proline	cis-3-OH-L-Pro	D-glucose
<i>Agrobacterium tumefaciens</i> C58	++	++	+	—	+++	+++
<i>Sinorhizobium meliloti</i> 1021	++	++	+	—	+++	+++
<i>Labrenzia aggregate</i> IAM12614	+	+	+	+	+++	+++
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> PAO1	++	++	+	—	+++	+++
<i>Paracoccus denitrificans</i> PD1222	+++	+++	+	+	+++	+++
<i>Rhodobacter sphaeroides</i> 2.4.1	+	+	—	—	+++	+++
<i>Rhodobacter sphaeroides</i> 2.4.1ΔRSP3519	—	+	—	—	+++	+++
<i>Bacillus cereus</i> ATCC14579	++	++	+	+	+++	+++
<i>Roseovarius nubinhibens</i> ISM	++	++	+	—	+++	+++
<i>Escherichia coli</i> MG1655	—	—	—	—	+++	+++
<i>Streptomyces lividans</i> TK24	+++	++	+	ND	+++	+++

'+++' represents robust growth (like growth on D-glucose); ++/+ represents slow growth phenotype; '—' represents growth-deficient phenotype; 'ND', not determined

DOI: 10.7554/eLife.03275.009

Table 4. Transcriptional analysis of PRS members

Organism/Locus Tag	t4Hyp	t3Hyp
<i>Agrobacterium tumefaciens</i> C58		
A9CKB4	12 ± 2	11 ± 1.5
A9CFV0	3 ± 1	NC
A9CH01	64 ± 5	32 ± 4
<i>Sinorhizobium meliloti</i> 1021		
Q92WS1	5 ± 1	3 ± 1
Q92WR9	5.5 ± 1.5	3.5 ± 1
<i>Labrenzia aggregate</i> IAM12614		
A0NXQ7	22 ± 2	5 ± 1
A0NXQ9	12 ± 2	6 ± 2
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> PAO1		
Q9I489	8 ± 2	5 ± 1
Q9I476	35 ± 3	7 ± 2
<i>Paracoccus denitrificans</i> PD1222		
A1B0W2	2.0 ± 0.5	NC
A1B195	NC	NC
A1B7P4	NC	NC
A1BBM5	4.5 ± 0.5	NC
<i>Rhodobacter sphaeroides</i> 2.4.1		
Q3IWG2	10 ± 1	NC
<i>Bacillus cereus</i> ATCC14579		
Q81HB1	4 ± 1	4.5 ± 1
Q81CD7	22 ± 2	18 ± 3
<i>Roseovarius nubinhibens</i> ISM		
A3SLP2	12 ± 2	4 ± 1.5

Fold change in expression for each gene when grown on the indicated carbon source, relative to growth on D-glucose. The identities of the bacterial species and the protein encoded by each gene are indicated. Fold-changes are the averages of five biological replicates with standard deviation (p value <0.005). NC, no change

DOI: 10.7554/eLife.03275.010

catalyze the t3HypD reaction (**Tables 1 and 2**). We also determined that members of the OCDS cluster catalyze the NADPH-dependent reduction of the ketimine of proline to form L-proline (**Figure 6A,B**). The catabolic pathway for *trans*-3-hydroxy-L-proline is known to proceed by dehydration, nonenzymatic tautomerization of the dehydration product to the ketimine of proline and, finally, reduction of the ketimine to form L-proline (**Figure 1**). In the OCDS SSN (**Figure 6A**), the previously characterized proline ketimine reductases are located in clusters/families distinct from the members of the OCDS identified in our GNN. Thus, assignment of the t3HypD function to the members of navy and olive clusters in the SSN would not have been possible without the synergistic information contained in the GNN.

Structure of a novel t3HypD

We determined the structure of a t3HypD (B9K4G4) from the light sky blue cluster (cluster 3) in the presence of PYC (**Table 6**). Instead of the typical PRS Cys/Cys pair, B9K4G4 contains Ser 90 in a similar conformation as was determined for B9JQV3 from the orange cluster (4HypE activity) and Thr 256 on the opposing face (**Figure 5D**). Thr 256 mimics the conformation of the typical PRS Cys residue but with the side-chain methylene positioned against the anomeric carbon. Again, the assignment of function enabled by the GNNs identifies convergent evolution of function within the PRS.

Table 5. Transcriptional analysis of genome neighborhoods

Organism/ Locus tag	Uniprot	Enzyme	Cluster	t4Hyp	t3Hyp	L-Pro
<i>Bacillus cereus</i> ATCC 14579						
Bc_0905	Q81HB1	ProR	navy	121 ± 11	87 ± 10	NC
Bc_0906	Q81HB0	OCD		20 ± 3	14 ± 2	NC
Bc_2832	Q81CE0	ALDH		630 ± 39	625 ± 57	13 ± 2
Bc_2833	Q81CD9	DHDPS		644 ± 61	498 ± 37	6 ± 0.7
Bc_2834	Q81CD8	ProR	hot pink	594 ± 27	485 ± 29	8 ± 1
Bc_2835	Q81CD7	ProR	teal	408 ± 15	567 ± 33	5 ± 0.5
Bc_2836	Q81CD6	oxidase		623 ± 37	633 ± 42	10 ± 0.6
<i>Streptomyces lividans</i> TK24						
SSPG_01342	D6EJL0	DAAO		81 ± 5	20 ± 5	NC
SSPG_01341	D6EJK9	oxidase		65 ± 9	6 ± 0.2	NC
SSPG_01340	D6EJK8	oxidase		225 ± 22	30 ± 3	3 ± 0.4
SSPG_01339	D6EJK7	DHDPS		136 ± 5	16 ± 0.2	NC
SSPG_01338	D6EJK6	ProR	pale green	171 ± 8	23 ± 1	3 ± 0.2
<i>Agrobacterium tumefaciens</i> C58						
Atu_0398	A9CKB4	ProR	orange	14 ± 0.4	16 ± 0.6	NC
Atu_3947	Q7CTP1	DAAO		NC	4 ± 0.2	NC
Atu_3948	Q7CTP2	AlaR		NC	NC	NC
Atu_3949	Q7CTP3	OCD		NC	NC	NC
Atu_3950	Q7CTP4	ALDH		NC	NC	NC
Atu_3951	A9CFU8	LysR		NC	NC	NC
Atu_3952	A9CFU9	DAAO		NC	NC	NC
Atu_3953	Q7CFV0	ProR	blue	NC	NC	NC
Atu_3958	Q7CTQ2	DAAO		NC	NC	NC
Atu_3959	Q7CTQ3	ALDH		NC	NC	NC
Atu_3960	A9CFV4	DHDPS		NC	NC	NC
Atu_3961	Q7CTQ5	GntR		NC	NC	NC
Atu_3985	A9CFW8	ProC		NC	NC	NC
Atu_4675	A9CGZ4	DHDPS		148 ± 2	87 ± 7	NC
Atu_4676	Q7CVK1	MLD2		30 ± 5	40 ± 7	NC
Atu_4678	A9CGZ5	SBP		198 ± 18	79 ± 8	NC
Atu_4682	A9CGZ9	DAAO		294 ± 15	14 ± 3	NC
Atu_4684	A9CH01	ProR	light sky blue	116 ± 14	8 ± 1	NC
Atu_4691	A9CH04	2-Hacid_dh		NC	NC	NC

Fold changes in expression for the indicated gene when grown on the indicated carbon source, relative to growth on Dglucose. Fold changes are the averages of three biological replicates with standard deviation. NC, no change

DOI: 10.7554/eLife.03275.011

Discovery of additional families of 4HypEs, t3HypDs, and Δ^1 -Pyr2C reductases

Members of the light sky blue (cluster 3) cluster in the SSN identify the same (super)families identified by both the 4HypE and t3HypD clusters (transport systems, transcriptional regulators, DAAO [Figure 3D], DHDPS [Figure 3E], aldehyde dehydrogenase [Figure 3F], and OCD [Figure 3G]); however, several members of the light sky blue cluster identify a GNN cluster annotated as the malate/L-lactate dehydrogenase 2 superfamily (MLD2; NADH-dependent oxidoreductases) (Muramatsu et al., 2005) (Figure 3H). Using purified members of the PRS, we determined that the light sky blue cluster is functionally heterogeneous (and some members are promiscuous) for the 4HypE and t3HypD functions (Tables 1 and 2). We also determined that members of the MLD2 superfamily in the GNN catalyze the reduction of

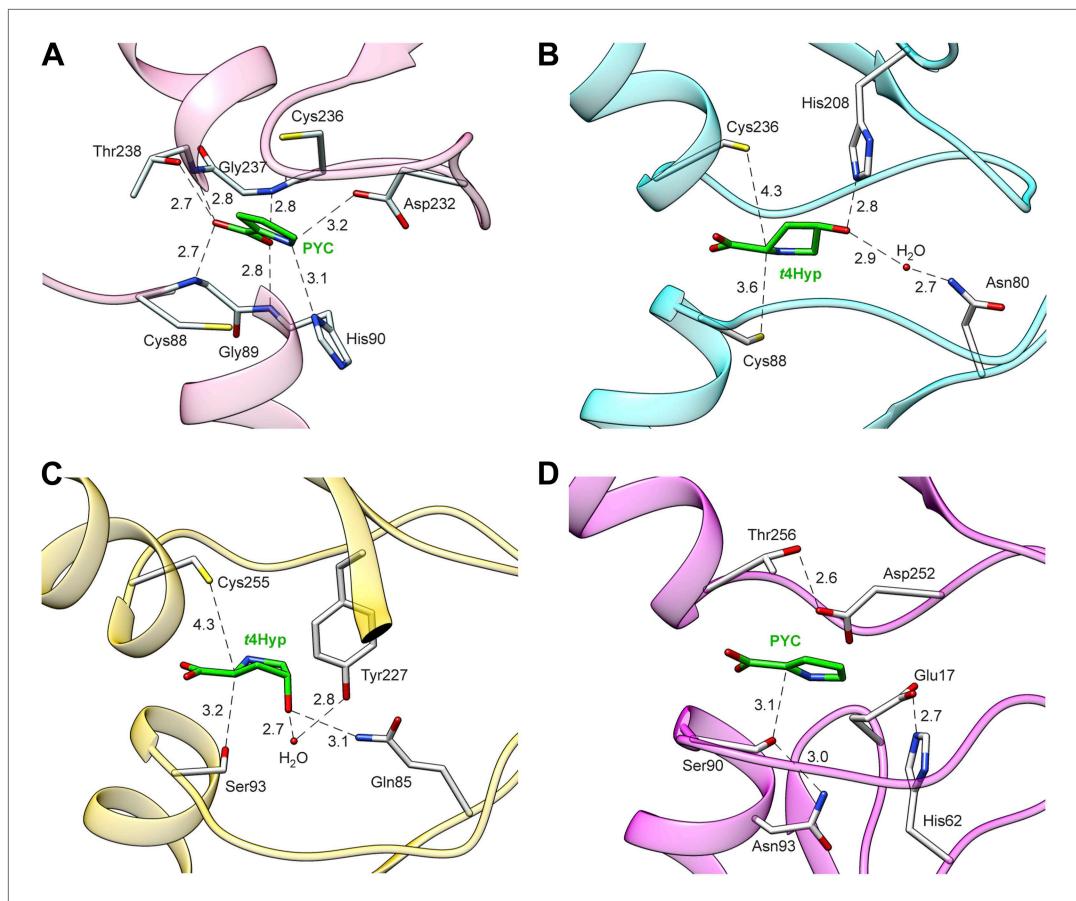


Figure 5. Structures of members of the PRS. **(A)** Structure of Q4KGU2 (locus tag: PFL_1412; cluster 2) with PYC illustrating the utilization of the carboxyl group to bridge the N-terminal amide backbone groups of two opposing α -helices. While In B9K4G4 **(D)** and B9JQV3 **(C)** the relative positions of residues that coordinate the prolyl nitrogen (Asp 232, His 90) are conserved His 90 is replaced by a Ser. **(B)** Structure of Q4KGU2 with t4Hyp illustrating the interactions Q4KGU2 with the 4-hydroxyl group and the relative positions of the two catalytic cysteine residues. **(C)** Structure of B9JQV3 (locus tag: Avi_0518, cluster 9) with t4Hyp illustrating the interactions of B9JQV3 with the 4-hydroxyl group of t4Hyp and the relative positions of the catalytic Ser (Ser 93, trans \rightarrow cis) and Cys (Cys 236, cis \rightarrow trans). **(D)** Structure of B9K4G4 (Avi_7022, cluster 3) with PYC illustrating the position of the catalytic Ser (Ser 90, dehydration), and the non-catalytic orientation of Thr 256 which replaces the Cys observed in Cys/Cys containing PRS members. In addition, the catalytic Ser (Ser 90) is positioned by hydrogen bonding interactions between the side chain of Asn 93 (shown) and the backbone nitrogen of Asn 93 (not shown). Based on this work, all ProR family members with a catalytic Ser at this position (including B9JQV3, determined here) are proposed to have this motif.

DOI: 10.7554/eLife.03275.012

proline ketimine (**Table 7**). Thus, the GNN provided essential information for predicting/assigning functions to the members of the light sky blue cluster in the PRS SSN.

Discussion

Although in most cases interpretations of the functional relationships of the clusters in the GNN with those in the query SSN are straightforward, complications can arise. For example, in several species, two members of the PRS are encoded by proximal genes, that is, a 4HypE and a t3HypD; these species can utilize both t4Hyp and trans-3-hydroxy-L-proline as carbon and nitrogen sources. Thus, the GNN contains a cluster for the PRS (right-hand cluster in the top row [when used as query, each PRS finds the adjacent PRS; **Figure 3I**]). For these species, clusters in the GNN are a composite of two genome contexts, that is, the proteins/enzymes that participate in both catabolic pathways. These situations can be deconvoluted by coloring the nodes identified by two queries with the colors for both query clusters in the GNN. With the genome contexts/metabolic pathways identified for ‘genome-isolated’ 4HypEs and t3HypDs, this complication is easy to identify and understand.

The GNN also is useful to assess the physiological importance of in vitro promiscuity. Several of the purified proteins catalyze both the 4HypE and t3HypD reactions (**Tables 1 and 2**). Some of these promiscuous proteins identify both the OCD or MLD2 superfamilies (predicting the t3HypD pathway) and the DAO, DHDPS, and aldehyde dehydrogenase superfamilies (predicting the 4HypE pathway) in their genome neighborhoods (**Figure 7**). In these cases, we conclude that the in vitro promiscuity is not an ‘artifact’ but is physiologically significant.

As established in this study, the majority of the members of the PRS catalyze only the three previously characterized (known) reactions (**Figure 1**). As a result, we were able to use the GNN without any additional information to correctly predict functions for all of the highly populated clusters/families (>85% of the members; **Figure 8**). Because of this simplicity, the PRS provides a

Table 6. Data Collection and Refinement Statistics^a

UNIPROT / CLUSTER / PROTEIN	A5VZY6 / 2 / Pput_1285	A5VZY6 / 2 / Pput_1285	Q1QU06 / 2 / CsaL_2705	Q8P833 / 2 / XCC_2415	B3D6W2 / 2 / BMULJ_04062
Organism	Pseudomonas putida F1	Pseudomonas putida F1	Chromohalobacter salexigens DSM 3043	Xanthomonas campestris	Burkholderia multivorans
PDBID	4JBD	4JD7	4JCI	4JUU	4K7X
DIFFRACTION DATA STATISTICS					
Space Group	I2	P2 ₁ 2 ₁ 2 ₁	P2 ₁ 2 ₁ 2 ₁	P2 ₁ 2 ₁ 2 ₁	I4..22
Unit Cell (Å , °)	<i>a</i> =45.2 <i>b</i> =54.2 <i>c</i> =142.7	<i>a</i> =64.8 <i>b</i> =96.8 <i>c</i> =109.2	<i>a</i> =48.1 <i>b</i> =54.4 <i>c</i> =253.0	<i>a</i> =54.9 <i>b</i> =108.8 <i>c</i> =116.2	<i>a</i> =114.9 <i>b</i> =114.9 <i>c</i> =173.7
Resolution (Å)	1.3 (1.3-1.32)	1.5 (1.5-1.58)	1.7 (1.7-1.79)	1.75 (1.75-1.84)	1.75 (1.75-1.84)
Completeness (%)	99.8 (99.6)	99.5 (98.9)	97.0 (94.0)	99.7 (99.4)	100.0 (100.0)
Redundancy	3.6 (3.5)	7.3 (7.1)	9.3 (7.8)	7.3 (7.1)	14.3 (13.5)
Mean(I)/sd(I)	7.9 (1.4)	18.0 (1.1)	17.5 (3.3)	18.0 (1.1)	14.1 (1.1)
R _{sym}	0.062 (0.735)	0.067 (0.707)	0.073 (0.644)	0.074 (0.725)	0.130 (0.699)
REFINEMENT STATISTICS					
Resolution (Å)	1.3 (1.3-1.31)	1.5 (1.5-1.52)	1.7 (1.7-1.72)	1.75 (1.75-1.77)	1.75 (1.75-1.78)
Unique reflections	82749	109888	72128	70700	58574
R _{cryst} (%)	15.8 (30.4)	15.9 (22.6)	17.1 (23.7)	15.2 (21.5)	13.8 (19.7)
R _{free} (%; 5% of data)	18.4 (31.1)	17.5 (25.4)	20.5 (26.2)	18.4 (26.4)	15.6 (18.5)
Residues In Model [Expected]	A1-A308 [1-308]	A(-5)-A308, D(-3)-D308 [1-308]	A(-3)-A169, A171-A309 [1-311]	A(-2)-A312, B(-2)-B312 [1-312]	A(-3)-A310 [1-311]
Residues / Waters / Atoms total	308 / 453 / 3142	626 / 752 / 6225	620 / 494 / 5780	626 / 596 / 5841	314 / 463 / 3223
Bfactor Protein/Waters/Ligand	17.3 / 31.2 / 21.7	19.3 / 30.5 / 27.9	24.8 / 33.6 / -	23.9 / 35.2 / 37.3	15.6 / 34.0 / 30.6
Ligand	Citrate	Sulfate	-	Phosphate / UNL	Phosphate
RMSD Bond Lengths (Å) / Angles (°)	0.008 / 1.283	0.009 / 1.325	0.011 / 1.332	0.010 / 1.26	0.009 / 1.268
Ramachandran Favored / Outliers (%)	98.7 / 0.0	96.8 / 0.00	98.2 / 0.00	99.0 / 0.0	97.7 / 0.0
Clashscore ^b	2.32 (99 th pctl)	3.02 (98 th pctl)	3.74 (97 th pctl)	4.14 (97 th pctl)	3.12 (97 th pctl)
Overall score ^b	1.01 (99 th pctl)	1.29 (95 th pctl)	1.16 (99 th pctl)	1.22 (99 th pctl)	1.16 (99 th pctl)

^a Data in parenthesis is for the highest resolution bin

^b Scores are ranked according to structures of similar resolution as formulated in MOLPROBITY

Table 6. Continued on next page

Table 6. Continued

UNIPROT / CLUSTER / PROTEIN	Q4KGU2 / 2 / PFL_1412	Q4KGU2 / 2 / PFL_1412	A6WW16 / 3 / Oant_0439	B9K4G4 / 3 / Avi_7022	B9JQV3 / 9 / Avi_0518
Organism	<i>Pseudomonas fluorescens Pf-5</i>	<i>Pseudomonas fluorescens Pf-5</i>	<i>Ochrobacterium anthropi</i>	<i>Agrobacterium vitis S4</i>	<i>Agrobacterium vitis S4</i>
PDBID	4J9W	4J9X	4K8L	4K7G	4LB0
DIFFRACTION DATA STATISTICS					
Space Group	P2 ₁	P2 ₁ 2 ₁ 2 ₁	I222	P4 ₃ 2 ₁ 2	P4 ₂ 2 ₁ 2
Unit Cell (Å , °)	a=56.2 b=74.6 c=87.1 β=105.5	a=64.8 b=96.8 c=109.2	a=77.3 b=78.3 c=114.4	a=54.9 b=108.8 c=116.2	a=178.0 b=178.0 c=49.7
Resolution (Å)	1.6 (.6-1.69)	1.7 (1.7-1.79)	1.9 (1.9-2.0)	2.0 (2.0-2.1)	1.7 (1.7-1.79)
Completeness (%)	99.3 (99.5)	99.5 (99.0)	99.8 (100.0)	100 (100)	99.9 (99.9)
Redundancy	3.6 (3.5)	6.7 (6.0)	7.2 (7.3)	14.1 (13.2)	10.4 (7.9)
Mean(I)/sd(I)	6.9 (1.7)	11.6 (1.5)	6.0 (1.3)	11.6 (3.3)	18.3 (2.7)
R _{sym}	0.093 (0.434)	0.088 (0.531)	0.09 (0.594)	0.17 (0.836)	0.078 (0.745)
REFINEMENT STATISTICS					
Resolution (Å)	1.6 (1.6-1.62)	1.7 (1.7-1.72)	1.9 (1.9-1.97)	2.0 (2.0-2.02)	1.7 (1.72-1.70)
Unique reflections	90740	77405	27674	86628	87548
R _{cryst} (%)	19.7 (28.8)	19.4 (23.5)	16.8 (17.6)	13.6 (19.5)	15.8 (22.9)
R _{free} (%; 5% of data)	23.2 (33.8)	22.5 (27.5)	20.7 (21.7)	16.6 (22.9)	19.2 (27.3)
Residues In Model [Expected]	A1-A310, B1-B310 [1-310]	A1-310, B1-310 [1-310]	A0-A157, A161- A184, A193- A245, A255-280, A289-A332 [1- 343]	B5-B342, D(-9)-D342 [1-342]	A1-A323, A326- A344, B0-B346 [1-347]
Residues / Waters / Atoms total	620 / 537 / 5301	620 / 630 / 5378	305 / 191 / 2824	690 / 780 / 6761	689 / 701 / 6633
Bfactor Protein/Waters/Ligand	21.1 / 32.2 / 12.9	22.9 / 34.0 / 16.3	31.3 / 37.7 / -	24.1 / 37.5 / 15.2	25.1 / 36.2 / 17.9
Ligand	(PYC) Pyrrole 2-carboxylate	(t4Hyp) Trans- 4OH-L-Proline	-	(PYC) Pyrrole 2-carboxylate	(t4Hyp) Trans- 4OH-L-Proline / Acetate
RMSD Bond Lengths (Å) / Angles (°)	0.006 / 1.079	0.006 / 1.093	0.011 / 1.349	0.011 / 1.311	0.010 / 1.320
Ramachandran Favored / Outliers (%)	98.7 / 0.0	98.5 / 0.0	98.3 / 0.0	98.0 / 0.3	98.4 / 0.3
Clashscore ^b	1.59 (99 th pctl)	1.82 (99 th pctl)	6.6 (93 rd pctl)	2.8 (99 th pctl)	2.2 (99 th pctl)
Overall score ^b	0.97 (100 th pctl)	0.94 (100 th pctl)	1.36 (98 th pctl)	1.08 (100 th pctl)	1.0 (100 th pctl)

^a Data in parenthesis is for the highest resolution bin^b Scores are ranked according to structures of similar resolution as formulated in MOLPROBITY

DOI: 10.7554/eLife.03275.013

lucid illustration of the strategy by which a query SSN and its GNN can be used to predict and assign enzymatic functions.

However, large-scale prediction and assignment of function to members of many functionally diverse (super)families will be more complicated than that described for the PRS and require information from complementary experimental and computational approaches. The use of GNNs is restricted to those enzymes that are encoded by proximal operons and/or gene clusters in eubacteria and archaea. For *Escherichia coli* K-12, 60% of the genes are located in polycistronic transcriptional units that may provide linked functional information that can be used to identify pathways; 40% are located in monocistronic transcriptional units (http://regulondb.ccg.unam.mx/menu/tools/regulondb_overviews/chart_form.jsp).

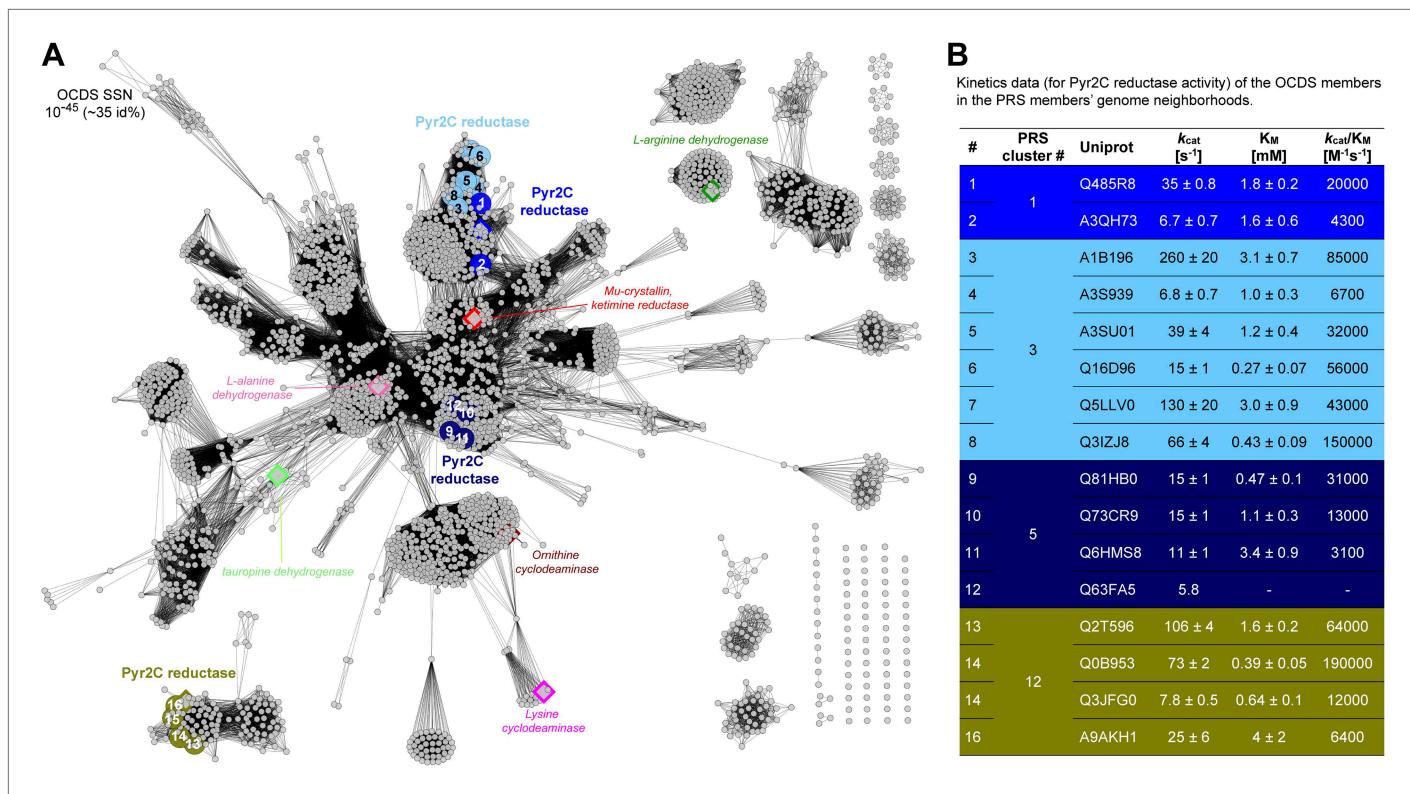


Figure 6. Sequence divergent members of the ornithine cyclodeaminase superfamily (OCDS) have been assigned novel pyrroline-2-carboxylate reductase (Pyr2C reductase) function in this work. **(A)** The OCDS SSN displayed at the e-value cutoff 10⁻⁴⁵ (~35% sequence identity). The Pyr2C reductase function is located in four clusters; these proteins are shown in large colored circles, labeled from 1 to 16, and color-coded by the colors of the PRS query sequences shown in **Figure 2B**. Proteins representing several previously characterized functions in the OCDS are shown by large diamonds, with borders in hotpink (L-alanine dehydrogenase [**Schröder et al., 2004**]), brown (ornithine cyclodeaminase [**Goodman et al., 2004**]), magenta (lysine cyclodeaminase [**Gatto et al., 2006**]), red (ketamine reductase [**Hallen et al., 2011**]), green (L-arginine dehydrogenase [**Li and Lu, 2009**]) and palegreen (taurine dehydrogenase [**Kan-No et al., 2005; Plesé et al., 2008**])), respectively. Their annotations are shown in italics. The diamonds with blue and olive borders are Pyr2C reductases recently characterized by **Watanabe et al. (2014)**. **(B)** Kinetics data for the 16 members of the OCDS shown in panel **A** using NADPH as the cosubstrate.

DOI: 10.7554/eLife.03275.014

Thus, genome neighborhood context is not a general solution to infer functions for many proteins/enzymes of unknown function encoded eubacterial and archaeal genomes. Even for those proteins encoded by polycistronic transcriptional units, complete metabolic pathways may be encoded by multiple transcriptional units (mono- and/or polycistronic) that are not genome proximal; these pathways and their component enzymes and ligand binding proteins (solute binding proteins for transport systems and transcriptional regulators) may be recognized by regulon analyses that identify conserved binding sites for transcriptional regulators (**Ravcheev et al., 2013; Rodionov et al., 2013**).

To the extent that genome neighborhoods and/or regulons allow the identification of the components of unknown/novel metabolic pathways, the locations of these proteins/enzymes in the SSNs for their (super)families will provide restrictions on their ligand/substrate specificities and/or reaction mechanisms (**Atkinson et al., 2009**). Also, as we recently demonstrated (**Zhao et al., 2013**), in silico (virtual) docking of ligand libraries to multiple binding proteins and enzymes in an unknown metabolic pathway (pathway docking) is a powerful approach to enhance the reliability of docking to predict novel ligand/substrate specificities and identify novel metabolic pathways.

Irrespective of the many complications associated with assignment of function to unknown proteins/enzymes, we conclude that GNNs provide a novel approach for large-scale analysis and visualization of genome neighborhood context in enzyme (super)families. We are continuing to improve the use of GNNs as well as regulon analyses and pathway docking to facilitate the discovery of novel enzymes and the metabolic pathways in which they function.

Table 7. Kinetic constants for the proline ketimine reductases (members of the malate/Llactate dehydrogenase 2 [MLD2] and ornithine cyclodeaminase [OCD] superfamilies) that are in the genome neighborhoods of members of the PRS

Cluster	UniProt	Locus tag	Cofactor	k_{cat} [s^{-1}]	K_M [mM]	k_{cat}/K_M [$M^{-1}s^{-1}$]
MLD2_PRS_light skyblue (3)	Q7CVK1	Atu4676	NADPH	32 ± 1	0.33 ± 0.04	99000
	Q9I492	PA1252	NADPH	1.6 ± 0.05	0.41 ± 0.06	3900
MLD2_PRS_Red (2)	Q4KGT8	PFL_1416	NADPH	20 ± 0.8	1.1 ± 0.2	18000
	Q0B952	Bamb_3547	NADPH	54 ± 13	9.4 ± 4	5700
	A9ALD3	Bmul_4451	NADPH	33 ± 2	7.4 ± 1	4400
MLD2_PRS_indigo (13)	Q4KAT3	PFL_3547 ^a	NADPH	-	-	2300 ^b
	A1B196	Pden_1185	NADPH	260 ± 20	3.1 ± 0.7	85000
			NADH	81 ± 20	16 ± 6	5100
	A3S939	EE36_06353 ^a	NADPH	6.8 ± 0.7	1.0 ± 0.3	6700
	A3SU01	NAS141_11281 ^a	NADPH	39 ± 4	1.2 ± 0.4	32000
			NADH	8.2 ± 4	73 ± 50	110
	Q16D96	RD1_0323 ^a	NADPH	15 ± 1	0.27 ± 0.07	56000
			NADH	3.7 ± 0.4	11 ± 3	320
	Q5LLV0	SPO3821 ^a	NADPH	130 ± 20	3.0 ± 0.9	43000
			NADH	-	-	840 ^b
	Q3IZJ8	RSP_0854 ^a	NADPH	66 ± 4	0.43 ± 0.09	150000
			NADH	12 ^c	-	-
OCD_PRS_light skyblue (3)	Q81HB0	BC_0906	NADPH	15 ± 1	0.47 ± 0.1	31000
			NADH	19 ± 1	11 ± 2	1800
	Q73CR9	BCE_0995	NADPH	15 ± 1	1.1 ± 0.3	13000
			NADH	2.1 ± 0.3	7.6 ± 3	270
	Q6HMS8	BT9727_0800	NADPH	11 ± 1	3.4 ± 0.9	3100
			NADH	2.1 ± 0.4	18 ± 6	120
	Q63FA5	BCE33L0803	NADPH	5.8 ^c	-	-
			NADH	0.87 ± 0.1	4.9 ± 2	180
OCD_PRS_navy (5)	Q0B953	Bamb_3766	NADPH	106 ± 4	1.6 ± 0.2	64000
			NADH	41 ± 6	7.3 ± 3	5700
	Q2T596	BTH_II1457 ^a	NADPH	73 ± 2	0.39 ± 0.05	190000
			NADH	203 ± 23	32 ± 7	6400
	Q3JFG0	BURPS1710b_A 2543 ^a	NADPH	7.8 ± 0.5	0.64 ± 0.1	12000
			NADH	6.0 ± 1	31 ± 13	190
OCD_PRS_olive (12)	A9AKH1	Bmul_4263	NADPH	25 ± 6	4 ± 2	6400
	Q485R8	CPS_1455	NADPH	35 ± 0.8	1.8 ± 0.2	20000
			NADH	-	-	170 ^b
	A3QH73	Shew_2955 ^a	NADPH	6.7 ± 0.7	1.6 ± 0.6	4300
			NADH	0.37 ± 0.1	26 ± 10	14

^aHighly homologous to MLD2 or OCD which are in the gene context of proline racemase. ^b The enzyme didn't saturate. ^c K_M is too small (< 0.03 mM).

DOI: 10.7554/eLife.03275.015

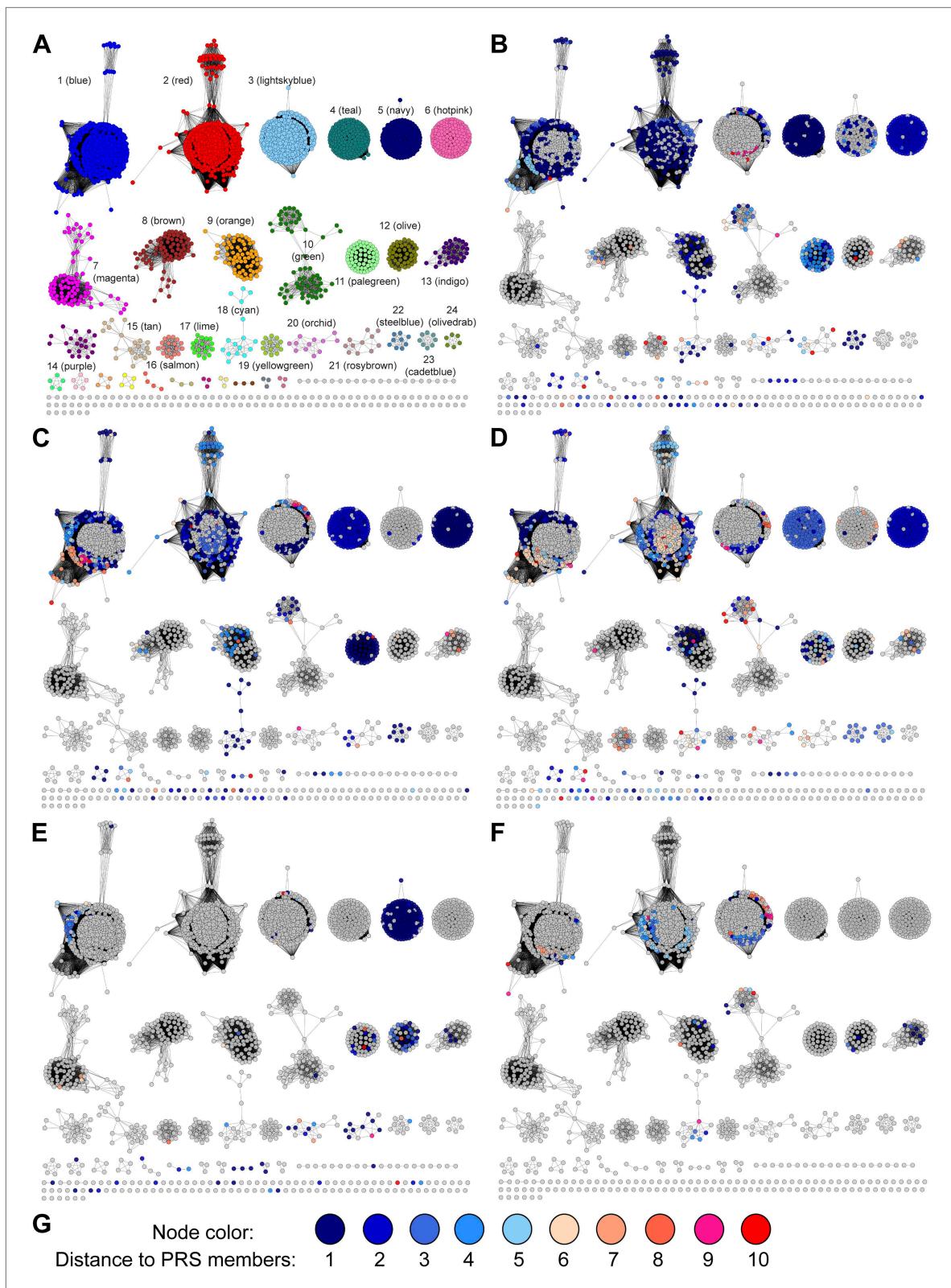


Figure 7. Mapping members of GNN clusters back to the SSN for the PRS. **(A)** SSN for the PRS with cluster numbers. **(B)** D-amino acid oxidase (DAAO). **(C)** Dihydrodipicolinate synthase (DHDPS). **(D)** Aldehyde dehydrogenase. **(E)** Ornithine cyclodeaminase (OCD). **(F)** Malate/L-lactate dehydrogenase 2 (MLD2). **(G)** The color scheme for **B–F**.

DOI: 10.7554/eLife.03275.016

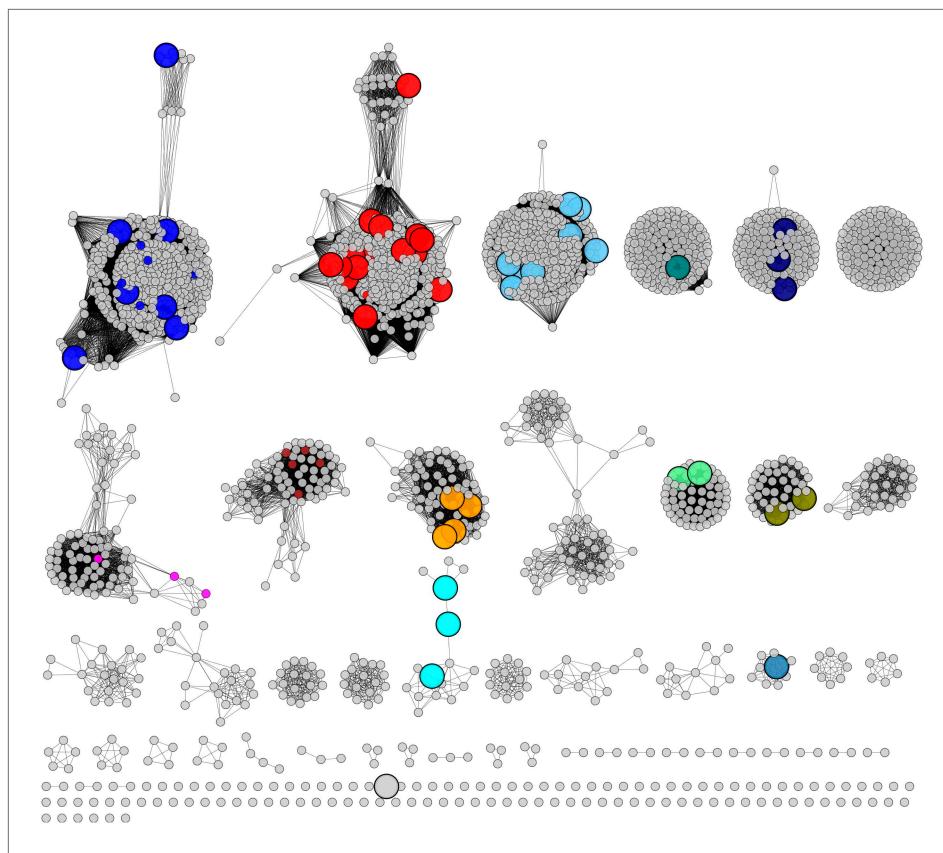


Figure 8. Experimentally characterized enzymes reported by Swiss-Prot (small colored circles) and newly characterized in this work (large colored circles). Colors match the color scheme in **Figure 2B**.

DOI: 10.7554/eLife.03275.017

Materials and methods

Sequence similarity networks (SSN)

The SSNs for the PRS (**Figure 2**) and the OCDS (**Figure 5A**) were created using Pythoscape v1.0 (**Barber and Babbitt, 2012**) that is available for download from <http://www.rbvi.ucsf.edu/trac/Pythoscape>. The input sequences were downloaded from the InterPro webpages of PRS and OCDS: <http://www.ebi.ac.uk/interpro/entry/IPR008794>, <http://www.ebi.ac.uk/interpro/entry/IPR003462>, respectively. Cytoscape v2.8 (**Smoot et al., 2011**) is used for visualization and analysis of the SSN.

Genome neighborhood network (GNN)

The GNN for the PRS (**Figure 3**) was also created using Pythoscape v1.0 (**Barber and Babbitt, 2012**). At an e-value cutoff 10^{-110} , each cluster in the SSN was assigned a unique cluster number and color, which are used for labeling and coloring genome context sequences. Genome context sequences were collected from the ± 10 gene range of each PRS member and used as the input sequences for making the GNN using the procedure for generating a SSN.

Protein production

Genes for members of the PRS that are encoded by the genomic DNAs in the Macromolecular Therapeutics Development Facility at the Albert Einstein College of Medicine were cloned into pNIC28-BSA4-based expression vectors as previously described (**Sauder et al., 2008**).

Protein expression

The pNIC28-BSA4-based expression plasmids were transformed into *Escherichia coli* BL21(DE3) containing the pRIL plasmid (Stratagene, Agilent Technologies, Inc., Wilmington, DE) and used to inoculate 20 ml 2xYT cultures containing 50 µg/ml kanamycin and 34 µg/ml chloramphenicol. Cultures were

allowed to grow overnight at 37°C in a shaking incubator; these were used to inoculate 2 L of PASM-5052 auto-induction medium (Studier). The cultures were placed in a LEX48 airlift fermenter and incubated at 37°C for 5 hr and then at 22°C overnight (16–20 hr). The cells were collected by centrifugation at 6000×g for 10 min and stored at –80°C.

Purification of proteins

Cells were resuspended in Lysis Buffer (20 mM HEPES, pH 7.5, containing 20 mM imidazole, 500 mM NaCl, and 5% glycerol) and lysed by sonication. Lysates were clarified by centrifugation at 35,000×g for 45 min. The clarified lysates were loaded on a 1-ml His60 Ni-NTA column (Clontech) using an AKTAexpress FPLC (GE Healthcare). The columns were washed with 10 column volumes of Lysis Buffer and eluted with buffer containing 20 mM HEPES, pH 7.5, containing 500 mM NaCl, 500 mM imidazole, and 5% glycerol. The purified proteins were loaded onto a HiLoad S200 16/60 PR gel filtration column equilibrated with a buffer containing 20 mM HEPES, pH 7.5, 150 mM NaCl, 5% glycerol, and 5 mM DTT. The purities of the proteins were analyzed by SDS-PAGE. The proteins were snap frozen in liquid N₂ and stored at –80°C.

Crystallization

Proteins were screened for crystallization conditions using commercially available screens (MCSG 1, 2, and 4 [Microlytic, Woburn MA] and MIDAS [Molecular Dimensions, Altamonte Springs FL]) using sitting drop vapor diffusion 96-well INTELLIPLATES (Art Robbins Instruments, Sunnyvale CA), a PHOENIX crystallization robot (Art Robbins Instruments), and stored and monitored in a Rock Imager 1000 (Formulatrix, Waltham MA) plate hotel. Protein (1 µl) was combined with an equivalent volume of precipitant and equilibrated against a 70 µl reservoir of the same precipitant at room temperature (~292 K).

A5VZY6, (27.9 mg/mL, 15 mM HEPES, pH 7.5, containing 150 mM NaCl, and 5 mM DTT) was crystallized in 0.1 M sodium acetate, pH 4.6, containing 1.5 M LiSO₄; the crystals grew as rectangular bricks over a 1-week period (SPG-P2₁2₁2₁). For the cryoprotectant, the LiSO₄ concentration was increased to 1.8M.

A5VZY6 was also crystallized (27.9 mg/ml, 15 mM HEPES, pH 7.5, containing 150 mM NaCl, and 5 mM DTT) in 0.2 M diammonium hydrogen citrate pH 5.0, containing 20% (wt/vol) PEG 3350; the crystals grew as wedges over a 1-week period. The cryoprotectant contained 20% glycerol.

Q1QU06 (21.1 mg/ml, 15 mM HEPES, pH 7.5, containing 150 mM NaCl, and 5 mM DTT) was crystallized in 0.2 M di-ammonium hydrogen citrate, pH 5.0, containing 20% (wt/vol) PEG 3350; the crystals grew as plates over 2–3 days. The cryoprotectant contained 20% glycerol.

XCC2415 (29.3 mg/ml, 15 mM HEPES, pH 7.5, containing 150 mM NaCl, and 5 mM DTT) was crystallized in 0.1 M HEPES, pH 7.5, containing 0.8 M sodium phosphate and 0.8 M potassium phosphate and grew as thin rods over 2–3 days. The cryoprotectant contained 20% glycerol.

B3D6W2 (21.8 mg/ml, 15 mM HEPES, pH 7.5, containing 150 mM NaCl, and 5 mM DTT) was crystallized in 0.1 M phosphate-citrate, pH 4.2, containing 1.6 M NaH₂PO₄, and 0.4 M K₂HPO₄ and grew as large rods over 2 weeks. The cryoprotectant contained 20% glycerol.

Q4KGU2 (25.7 mg/ml, 15 mM HEPES, pH 7.5, containing 150 mM NaCl, and 5 mM DTT) was crystallized in 0.2 M ammonium acetate, 0.1 M trisodium citrate, pH 5.6, containing 14% PEG4000, 5% glycerol, and either 20 mM PYC or 50 mM t4Hyp and grew as thick plates over 2–3 days. The cryoprotectant contained 20% glycerol.

For **A6WW16**, **B9K4G4**, and **B9JQV3**, TEV protease (*Tropea et al., 2009*) was added at a 1/80 ratio prior to crystallization setup. The samples were incubated on ice for 2 hr, and the buffer was exchanged with 15 mM HEPES, pH 7.5, containing 5 mM DTT by dilution and centrifugal filtration. The extent of TEV cleavage was not measured.

A6WW16 (17.3 mg/ml, 15 mM HEPES, pH 7.5, containing 5 mM DTT) was crystallized in 0.2 M sodium nitrate and 20% PEG3350 and grew as leaf petals over 2 to 3 weeks. The cryoprotectant contained 20% glycerol.

B9K4G4, (17.1 mg/ml, 15 mM HEPES, pH 7.5, containing 5 mM DTT) was crystallized in 0.1 M sodium acetate, pH 4.6, containing 1 M ammonium citrate and 25 mM pyrrole 2-carboxylate. Crystals grew from an initial precipitate as multifaceted crystals over a month. The cryoprotectant contained 20% glycerol.

B9JQV3 (30.0 mg/ml, 15 mM HEPES, pH 7.5, containing 5 mM DTT) was crystallized in 0.1 M sodium acetate, containing 25% Peg4000, 8% 2-propanol, and 200 mM t4Hyp and grew as tetragonal rods over 2–3 days. The cryoprotectant contained 20% 2-propanol.

Structure determination

Diffraction data were collected on beamline 31-ID (LRL-CAT, Advanced Photon Source, Argonne National Laboratory, IL) from single crystals at 100 K and a wavelength of 0.9793 Å. Data were integrated using MOSFLM (Battye et al., 2011) and scaled in SCALA (Evans, 2006).

Suitable molecular replacement models existed for all of the protein targets of this study. These included, 2AZP, a putative 4HypE (from cluster 2) determined unliganded by the Midwest Center for Structural Genomics, and 1TM0 (Forouhar et al., 2007), a putative t3HypD (cluster 3, also similar to cluster 9) with an unliganded and disordered active site, determined by the Northeast Structural Genomics Consortium. Molecular replacement computations were performed in AMORE (Navaza, 1994) utilizing the structure that exhibited the greatest homology to the target. If this was unsuccessful, either due to the particular issues with the space group, asymmetric unit composition, or a different orientation of the two domains, molecular replacement was performed with each of the domains separately within PHENIX (Adams et al., 2004; Zwart et al., 2008).

Iterative cycles of manual rebuilding within COOT (Emsley and Cowtan, 2004) and refinement within PHENIX were performed until the entire sequence was modeled. Inclusion of ligands, TLS (translation/libration/screw) refinement (domains chosen automatically within PHENIX) (Winn et al., 2001; Painter and Merritt, 2006) and editing of the solvent structure were performed in the final refinement cycles.

With one exception, the entire sequences of all of the targets could be modeled, except for a small number of residues at the N- or C-termini. The one outlier was A6WW16 that had several disordered regions around the active site similar to the previously determined structure from this cluster (1TM0, cluster 3, light sky blue). Due to the relatively weak binding of the proline racemase family members for their substrates, inhibitors and substrates were included at high concentrations (25–200 mM). Even at these concentrations, several structures were determined from cluster 2 that bound anionic ligands (phosphate, citrate, etc) from the crystallization medium rather than the co-crystallized ligand, and the degree of domain closure about that ligand varied. For all of the structures liganded with either PYC or t4Hyp, the structures are determined in a closed state with Ca–Ca distances of 7–8 Å for the opposing active site catalytic Cys–Cys (cluster 2, red), Ser–Thr (cluster 3, light sky blue) or Ser–Cys dyad (cluster 9, orange). In the case of Q4KGU2, the ligand was t4Hyp state based on the electron density. In contrast, for B9JQV3, the density for the ligand had significant planer character, suggesting a mixture of t4Hyp and c4Hyp.

ESI-MS screening of ProR, 4HypE, and t3HypD activities

Enzyme activity was screened by the mass change resulting from racemization /epimerization (+1 peak shift) and/or dehydration (−17 peak shift) for reactions in D₂O. Each enzyme (1 µM) was incubated with substrate libraries (Table 1) containing proline and proline betaine derivatives (0.1 mM each) along with 20 mM ammonium bicarbonate in D₂O at a final volume of 200 µl at 30°C for 16 hr. 50 µl of the reaction mixture was aliquoted and dried with an Eppendorf vacufuge concentrator. The residue was suspended in 10 µl of H₂O, and 5 µl of the solution was mixed with the 5 µl of 50% methanol containing 0.4% (vol/vol) formic acid. A 10 µl sample was analyzed for ESI-MS.

¹H NMR assay to confirm PRS reactions

If a change in mass was observed in the ESI-MS screening assays, a ¹H NMR assay was performed to determine the product. Each reaction mixture contained 1 µM enzyme, 10 mM substrate, and 25 mM sodium phosphate buffer, pH 8, in a total volume of 800 µl D₂O. The mixture was incubated at 30°C for 16 hr before acquisition of the 500 MHz (Hunter et al., 2012) H NMR spectrum (Figure 9).

Polarimetric assay to determine PRS kinetics

The enzyme activity was measured in a Jasco P-1010 polarimeter with a Hg 405-nm filter at 25°C by quantitating the change in optical rotation. The assay mixture contained 1 mM dithiothreitol (DTT) and 50 mM Na⁺-phosphate buffer, pH 8.0.

UV spectrophotometric assay for Δ¹-Pyr2C reductase activity

Δ¹-Pyr2C reductase assays were performed by measuring the decrease in the absorbance of NAD(P)H at 340 nm at 25°C with a Cary 300 Bio UV-Visible spectrophotometer (Varian). The reaction mixture (300 µl) contained variable concentrations of Pyr2C, 50 mM Tris-HCl buffer, pH 7.6, 0.16 mM NAD(P)H, and enzyme.

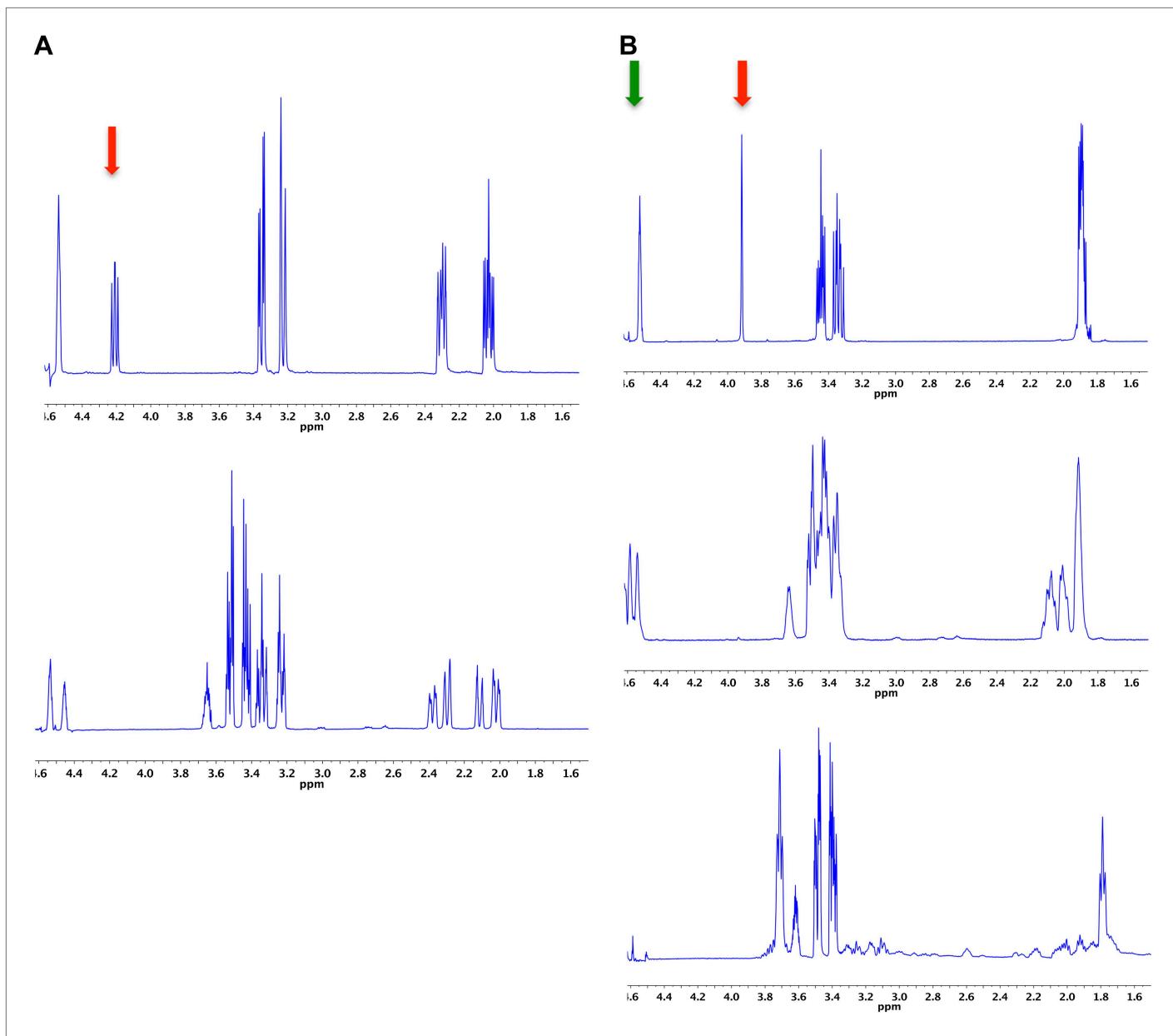


Figure 9. Demonstration of the 4HypE, 3HypE, and t3HypD reactions by ¹H NMR. (A) ¹H NMR spectra of the 4Hyp substrate mixture in 25 mM Na⁺-phosphate buffer, pH 8, in D₂O (top) and 4Hyp mixture with A3QFI1 (cluster 1, blue) showing 4Hyp epimerization (bottom). The red arrow indicates the proton at C2 for epimerization. The enzyme was stored in glycerol, so the spectra show resonances for glycerol between 3.4 and 3.7 ppm. (B) ¹H NMR spectra of the 3Hyp substrate mixture in 25 mM Na⁺-phosphate buffer, pH 8, in D₂O (top), 3Hyp mixture with D0B556 (cluster 3, light sky blue) showing 3Hyp epimerization (middle), and 3Hyp mixture with B9K4G4 (cluster 3, light sky blue) showing 3Hyp dehydration (bottom). The red arrow indicates the proton at C2 for epimerization; the green arrow indicates the proton at C3 for dehydration.

DOI: 10.7554/eLife.03275.018

¹H NMR assay for Δ¹-Pyr2C reductase activity

The reaction mixture contained 10 mM Δ¹-Pyr2C, 1 μM enzyme, 0.16 mM NADPH, 25 mM phosphate-Na buffer, pH 8.0, 1 U/ml alcohol dehydrogenase (NADP⁺-dependent from *Thermoanaerobium brockii*, Sigma) and 80 μl isopropanol in a total volume of 800 μl of D₂O; the reaction was incubated at 30°C for 16 hr. The solvent was removed by lyophilization, 800 μl of D₂O was added, and the ¹H NMR spectrum was recorded. Representative spectra are shown in Figure 10.

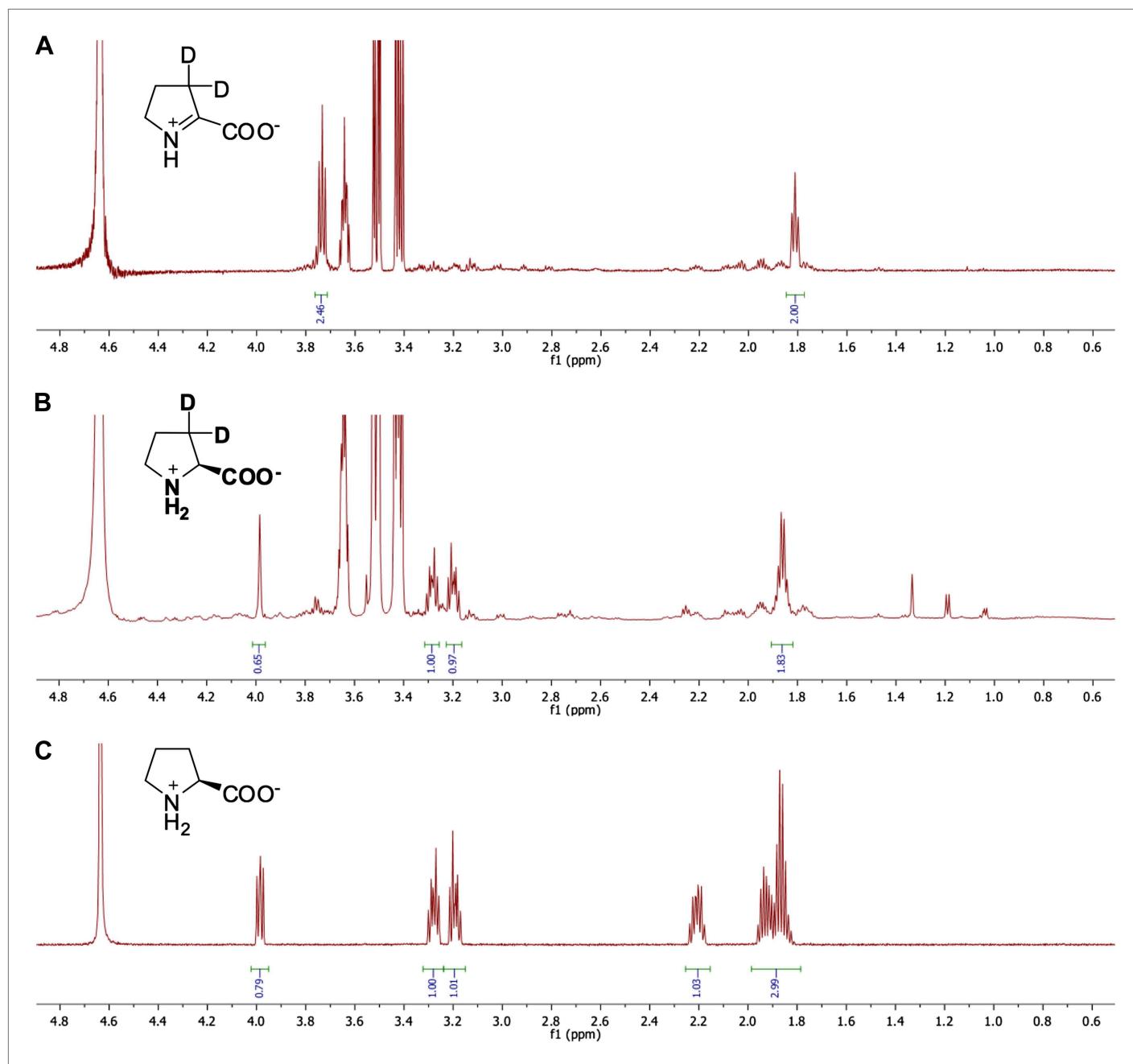


Figure 10. Representative ^1H NMR spectra for Δ^1 -pyrroline-2-carboxylate (Δ^1 -Pyr2C) reductase activity. (A) ^1H NMR spectrum of Δ^1 -Pyr2C substrate in sodium phosphate, pD 8.0, in D_2O . (B) ^1H NMR spectrum of Q7CVK1 (locus tag: Atu4676) incubated with Δ^1 -Pyr2C, NADPH, and the cofactor regeneration system of alcohol dehydrogenase (NADP $^+$ -dependent) and isopropanol in sodium phosphate, pD 8.0 in D_2O . (C) ^1H NMR spectrum of L-proline in 25 mM sodium phosphate, pD 8.0, in D_2O .

DOI: 10.7554/eLife.03275.019

Bacterial strains and growth conditions

Bacterial strains are listed in **Table 8**. All strains were grown at 30°C with shaking at 225 rpm and were routinely cultured in Tryptic Soy Broth (Difco), supplemented with 30 g L^{-1} sea salts (Sigma-Aldrich) for *Labrenzia aggregata* IAM12614 and *Roseovarius nubinhibens* ISM.

For gene expression analyses and carbon utilization studies, strains were cultured in the following defined media:

Table 8. Strains used in this study

Organism
<i>Agrobacterium tumefaciens</i> C58
<i>Sinorhizobium meliloti</i> 1021
<i>Labrenzia aggregata</i> IAM12614
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> PAO1
<i>Paracoccus denitrificans</i> PD1222
<i>Rhodobacter sphaeroides</i> 2.4.1
<i>Rhodobacter sphaeroides</i> 2.4.1ΔRSP3519
<i>Bacillus cereus</i> ATCC14579
<i>Roseovarius nubinhibens</i> ISM
<i>Escherichia coli</i> MG1655
<i>Streptomyces lividans</i> TK24

DOI: 10.7554/eLife.03275.020

Agrobacterium tumefaciens C58 was cultured in M9 minimal medium (per liter: 12.8 g Na₂HPO₄.7H₂O, 3.0 g KH₂PO₄, 0.5 g NaCl, 1.0 g NH₄Cl); *B. cereus* ATCC 14579 was cultured in a modified Spizizen's minimal medium (**Spizizen., 1958**) (per liter: 2.0 g (NH₄)₂SO₄, 11.0 g K₂HPO₄, 6.0 g KH₂PO₄, 1.0 g sodium citrate.2H₂O).

Streptomyces lividans TK24 was cultured in a modified minimal medium of Hopwood (**Hopwood., 1967**) (per liter: 1.0 g (NH₄)₂SO₄, 0.5 g K₂HPO₄, 0.005 g FeSO₄.7H₂O). M9 minimal medium, and Spizizen's minimal medium were supplemented with the following trace metals (per liter: 0.003 mg CuSO₄.5H₂O, 0.025 mg H₃BO₃, 0.007 mg CoCl₂.6H₂O, 0.016 mg MnCl₂.4H₂O, 0.003 mg ZnSO₄.7H₂O, 0.3 mg FeSO₄.7H₂O). The minimal medium of Hopwood was supplemented with the

Table 9. Oligonucleotide primers used for construction of the RS3519 knock-out in *Rhodobacter sphaeroides* 2.4.1

Oligo	Sequence (5'-3')
RS3519F.KO	CATATGATGCGCGTTCAGGACGTGTATAACG
RS3519R.KO	GCTGAGCTCAGAGGACGAGGAAGGCCGCGTCC

DOI: 10.7554/eLife.03275.021

Table 10. qRT-PCR primers for transcriptional analysis of individual proline racemase superfamily members

Oligo	Sequence (5'-3')
Atu16s-F	GACACGGCCCCAAACTCCCTAC
Atu16s-R	GGGCTTCTCTCCGACTACC
Atu0398-F	TCACCATTGAGAAGGCCAAT
Atu0398-R	GGTTGACGAGGTCTTCAGA
Atu3953-F	CAGCTTCAGTGGCATCAGG
Atu3953-R	GTGTTGTGCCAACATGATCC
Atu4684-F	GAAGAGGCCATGAGATTG
Atu4684-R	CGAAACCCAAAGCCTTGT
Bc16s-F	CTCGTGTCTGAGATGTTGG
Bc16s-R	TGTGTAGCCCAGGTCTAAAGG
Bc0905-F	CTTCGCTGACGGACAAGTAGA
Bc0905-R	TGTACCGCTTACGGACAA
Bc2835-F	AACAGACCCGTGTACCTCTG
Bc2835-R	ACTAAGCCAGCCGGTGTATCT
La16s-F	TGGTGGGGTAAAGGCCTAC
La16s-R	TGGCTGATCATCCTCTCAGAC
La28492-F	TGTTGAAGACGAGGCCAAG
La28492-R	AAAAGCCGAGCTGTTCGTT
La28502-F	CGCGTAATCGACAGCCATA

Table 10. Continued on next page

following trace metals (per liter: 0.08 mg ZnCl₂, 0.4 mg FeCl₃.6H₂O, 0.02 mg CuCl₂.2H₂O, 0.02 mg MnCl₂.4H₂O, 0.02 mg Na₂B₄O₇.10H₂O, 0.02 mg (NH₄)₂MoO₄.4H₂O).

All other strains were grown in the following defined medium (per liter: 17.0 g K₂HPO₄, 2.5 g (NH₄)₂SO₄, 2.0 g NaCl) supplemented with the following trace metals (0.3 mg FeSO₄.7H₂O, 0.003 mg ZnSO₄.7H₂O, 0.003 mg CuSO₄.5H₂O, 0.025 mg H₃BO₃), supplemented with 30 g L⁻¹ sea salts (Sigma-Aldrich) for *L. aggregata* IAM12614 and *R. nubinhibens* ISM. All of the above defined media were additionally supplemented with 1 mM MgSO₄, 100 μM CaCl₂, and vitamins (33 μM thiamine, 41 μM biotin, 10 nM nicotinic acid). 20 mM of one of the following served as the sole source of carbon: D-glucose (Thermo Fisher), t3Hyp (BOC Sciences), c3Hyp (Chem Impex Int'l), t4Hyp (Bachem), c4Hyp (Sigma-Aldrich), or L-proline (CalBiochem).

Plasmid construction for gene disruption

RSP3519 was amplified from *Rhodobacter sphaeroides* 2.4.1 genomic DNA using Pfu DNA polymerase (Thermo) with primers RSP3519F and RSP3519R (**Table 9**). The resulting PCR product was inserted into the pGEM T Easy vector (Promega) to

Table 10. Continued

Oligo	Sequence (5'-3')
La28502-R	GGCACAGAAATGAGATGCT
Rs16s-F	ACACTGGGACTGAGACACGG
Rs16s-R	TACACTCGGAATTCCACTCA
Rs3519-F	AGGACATGCCCTCGAAGT
Rs3519-R	CGATGATGCCGAAATAGTTG
Pa16s-F	TCACACTGGAACGTGAGACACG
Pa16s-R	ATCAGGCTTCGCCATT
Pa1255-F	CCACCCTCTGGAACAGTC
Pa1255-R	TCGTTGAGGACGAAGTTGC
Pa1268-F	AACAGTGGCTACCTCGGCA
Pa1268-R	TCGCGACCCTGTCTCGAT
Rn16s-F	ATCTGTGTGGCGCGATT
Rn16s-R	GTGAGCGCATTGGTGGTCT
Rn08250-F	TATGGCGGCAGACAGTTCT
Rn08250-R	GACGGCTCGAGCGTAAAC
Pd16s-F	GACTGAGACACGGCCCAGA
Pd16s-R	TCACCTCTACACTCGGAAT
Pd1045-F	TCGGACTACTATGTGCCATG
Pd1045-R	CCTGATCGAGGCCAAAGAC
Pd1184-F	GCAATTTCGTGTTGAACGGAG
Pd1184-R	CATGATGATCCAGCCCCATCT
Pd3467-F	CTTCGCGAGCCCTGTTCAT
Pd3467-R	GACCAGCCCTCCTCGAT
Pd4859-F	GGCAAGGTGGACATCGAATA
Pd4859-R	CCTGGGGTAAAGGAAGC
Sm16s-F	CGTGGGGAGCAAACAGGATT
Sm16s-R	CTAAGGGCGAGGGTTGCGCTC
Sm20268-F	CTGGCAAGGTGGACATCAC
Sm20268-R	GTAAGGCGCACTCCTCAA
Sm20270-F	CGCCATGTCAATCTCCTGGT
Sm20270-R	GGCAGCATCCACGATCACGA

DOI: 10.7554/eLife.03275.022

Table 11. qRT-PCR primers for transcriptional analysis of genome neighborhoods

Primer	Sequence (5'-3')
Sliv-Sco16srRNA-F	CCGTACAATGAGCTGCGATA
Sliv-Sco16srRNA-R	GAAC TGAGACCGGGCTTTTG
Sliv-Sco6289-F	GACCCTGAAGGTGTCGTC
Sliv-Sco6289-R	GGTGACCGTGACGTCCAT
Sliv-Sco6290-F	GTCTTCTGCGGCATCGG
Sliv-Sco6290-R	AGTCATCGTCGCTCCA
Sliv-Sco6291-F	GCCGACCTCGACGAAGA
Sliv-Sco6291-R	TTGTCGGTTCACTGCTGTC
Sliv-Sco6292-F	CATCGACACCAAGGTGGAC

Table 11. Continued on next page

generate plasmid pRK_RSP3519-1. pRK_RSP3519-1 was digested with SmaI and ligated to a 900 bp blunt-ended chloramphenicol resistance cassette to generate pRK_RSP3519-2. pRK_RSP3519-2 was then used as the template in a PCR with primers RSP3519F and RSP3519R. The resulting product was digested with EcoRI and ligated into pSUP202 to give the plasmid used for gene disruption: pRK_RSP3519-3. To disrupt RSP3519, pRK_RSP3519-3 was electroporated into *R. sphaeroides* 2.4.1, and double crossover chromosomal gene disruptions were selected by resistance to chloramphenicol and sensitivity to ampicillin (Matsson et al., 1998).

Cell preparation for gene expression analysis

Starter cultures were initiated from a single colony and grown in the appropriate rich medium overnight. This culture was used to inoculate the appropriate minimal medium (1% inoculum) supplemented with 20 mM D-glucose; the cultures were grown until OD₆₀₀ 0.3–0.5. The cells were pelleted by centrifugation (4750×g for 5 min at 4°C), washed once, and resuspended in minimal medium with no carbon source. For gene expression analysis of individual PRS genes, cultures were divided into two equal volumes, 20 mM D-glucose was added to one volume and 20 mM *trans*-4-hydroxy-L-proline or *trans*-3-L-hydroxy proline was added to the other, and cultures were grown for three additional hr prior to cell harvest.

For evaluation of whole genome neighbourhoods of select PRS targets (orange, navy, hotpink, pale green, blue, and sky blue clusters) in *A. tumefaciens* C58, *B. cereus* ATCC 14579, and *S. lividans* TK24, cultures were divided into four equal volumes, supplemented with D-glucose, *trans*-4-hydroxy-L-proline, *trans*-3-hydroxy-L-proline, or L-proline to a final concentration of 20 mM, and grown until OD₆₀₀ 0.8–1.0. At the time of cell harvest, one volume of RNAProtect Bacteria Reagent (Qiagen) was added to two volumes of each culture. Samples were mixed by vortexing for 10 s and then incubated for 5 min at room temperature. Cells were pelleted by centrifugation (4750×g for 5 min at 4°C), the supernatant was decanted, and cell pellets were stored at –80°C until further use.

RNA isolation

RNA isolation was performed in an RNase-free environment at room temperature using the RNeasy Mini Kit (Qiagen) per the manufacturer's instructions. For *B. cereus* ATCC 14579 and *S. lividans* TK24, cells were initially disrupted using a modified bead-beating procedure: cells were resuspended in 400 µl Soil Pro Lysis Buffer (MP Bio), transferred to

Table 11. Continued

Primer	Sequence (5'-3')
Sliv-Sco6292-R	TGACCCCGACGGATGTACC
Sliv-Sco6293-F	GACTACGGCGTGCTTCTCAT
Sliv-Sco6293-R	CTCGGTGACCTCGACCAT
Bc0905-F	CTTCGCTGACGGACAAGTAGA
Bc0905-R	TGTACCGCTTACGGACAA
Bc0906-F	ACTACGAACGCAACCACACC
Bc0906-R	CGGAACTTGAAGGTCTCCTGT
Bc2832-F	TACCAAGGCTTGGCTCTGAA
Bc2832-R	ATTGCCGCCAACGCTCTAAC
Bc2833-F	GGATGGGTTTCAGTAGCAGGA
Bc2833-R	CCTAGTCTTGGATAGCGAGAAGG
Bc2834-F	AGGTGCGTATTGCCAGAAA
Bc2834-R	CCTGGCGAACGTACGATAAA
Bc2835-F	AACAGACCCGTGTCATCCTG
Bc2835-R	ACTAAGCCAGCCGGTGTATCT
Bc2836-F	CCTGCATTCTCGCTCTGT
Bc2836-R	AATCTTAGGAGCCCACACACC
Atu3947-F	TCCGGCCAAGTATGTGAAAG
Atu3947-R	CTATAGCCGTTCGCAGCAAG
Atu3948-F	ATTCGCCCGTGATCTGTC
Atu3948-R	CGGCATCCACAATAATCCAG
Atu3949-F	GCGAACAGGCTGAAGAGATG
Atu3949-R	CGGCGGTAAATTCTGTTG
Atu3950-F	GCTGCCAACATCAAGGT
Atu3950-R	GACCTTCGCGTTATCTGGT
Atu3951-F	TGACGGACTCCAGCCTTATC
Atu3951-R	ATGTAACATGGCGTGGTCT
Atu3952-F	GATATCGTAAGGGCGGTT
Atu3952-R	ACGCAGAGCCTTCATGTGTT
Atu3953-F	CAACGTCGCCAGTTACCTTC
Atu3953-R	GGCTGAGATCAACGACATCC
Atu3958-F	GGCGGCTGATACACATCTTC
Atu3958-R	AAAGTTGGTGCTTCGTCAGG
Atu3959-F	CATTCCTGACACGATCCACA
Atu3959-R	CAGCATCAGCAAAGGGAAGT
Atu3960-F	GAATGTCGCGCCATCAAG
Atu3960-R	TCGTAGAGTGCCACATGCTC
Atu3961-F	TTCCGGCACTTCTTCTGGTC
Atu3961-R	GCTCGCTGCAGATAAACAA
Atu4675-F	TTCCCTGTTATCGTCGGCACT
Atu4675-R	GCCTTGAAGTGAGCCTTCTG
Atu4676-F	ACGGCTATCGTGAAGGTCAA
Atu4676-R	GAATAGCTCGGGCACATCAC
Atu4682-F	TCCTCAGAAAGACCGACACC
Atu4682-R	GTGAATGTGCCGCAGGTAA

Table 11. Continued on next page

Lysis Matrix E tubes (MP Bio), and agitated horizontally on a Vortex Mixer (Fisher) with Vortex Adapter (Ambion) for 10 min at speed 10. Beads and cellular debris were pelleted by centrifugation at 16,000 × g for 5 min. 200 µl of the supernatant was used for subsequent RNA isolation. Cell pellets for all other organisms were disrupted according to the 'Enzymatic Lysis Protocol' in the RNAProtect Bacteria Reagent Handbook (Qiagen); lysozyme (Thermo-Pierce) was used at 15 mg ml⁻¹. RNA concentrations were determined by absorption at 260 nm using the Nanodrop 2000 (Thermo) and absorption ratios A₂₆₀/A₂₈₀ and A₂₆₀/A₂₃₀ were used to assess sample integrity and purity. Isolated RNA was stored at -80°C until further use.

Reverse transcription and quantitative real-time PCR

Reverse transcription (RT) PCRs for *A. tumefaciens* C58 and *B. cereus* ATCC 14579 were performed with 300 ng of total isolated RNA using the ProtoScript First Strand cDNA Synthesis Kit (NEB) as per the manufacturer's instructions. For *S. lividans* TK24 RT-PCRs were performed with 300 ng of total RNA using the Transcriptor First Strand cDNA Synthesis Kit (Roche), with 2.5% DMSO added to relieve secondary structures. All other RT-PCRs were performed with 1 µg of total RNA using the RevertAid H Minus First Strand cDNA Synthesis Kit (Fermentas).

Primers for quantitative real-time (qRT) PCR for *A. tumefaciens* C58 and *B. cereus* ATCC 14579 gene targets were designed using the Primer3 primer tool; amplicons were 150–200 bps in length; primers for all other qRT-PCRs were designed using the Universal ProbeLibrary System (Roche); amplicons were 66–110 bps in length. Primer sequences are provided in **Tables 10** and **11**. Primers were 18–27 nucleotides in length and had a theoretical T_m of 55–60°C. Primer efficiency was determined to be at least 90% for each primer pair.

qRT-PCRs were carried out in 96-well plates using the Roche LightCycler 480 II instrument with the LightCycler 480 SYBR Green I Master Mix (Roche) per the manufacturer's instructions. Each 10-µl reaction contained 1 µM of each primer, 5 µl of SYBR Green I Master Mix, and an appropriate dilution of cDNA. Reactions were run as follows: one cycle at 95°C for 5 min, 45 cycles at 95°C for 10 s, 50°C for 10 s, 72°C for 10 s, and a final dissociation program at 95°C for 15 s, 60°C for 1 min, and 95°C for 15 s. Minus-RT controls were performed to verify the absence of genomic DNA in each RNA sample for each gene target analyzed. Gene expression data were expressed as crossing threshold (CT)

Table 11. Continued

Primer	Sequence (5'-3')
Atu4684-F	CCTCGGCAAACCAAGGTC
Atu4684-R	GCGAAGAGGCAGAAGGAAA
Atu4691-F	AAGGGCGATATGGGTCTTTC
Atu4691-R	GAGCTCTCGATGCTGTCGT

DOI: 10.7554/eLife.03275.023

values. Data were analyzed by the $2^{-\Delta\Delta CT}$ (Livak) method (*Livak and Schmittgen, 2001*), using the 16S rRNA gene as a reference. Each qRT-PCR was performed in triplicate, and fold-changes are the averages of at least three biological replicates.

Data deposition

The atomic coordinates and structure factors for '4R-hydroxyproline 2-epimerases' (4HypE) from *Pseudomonas putida* F1 (citrate-ligated, PDBID:4JBD; sulfate-ligated, PDBID:4JD7),

Chromohalobacter salexigens DSM 3043 (apo, PDBID:4JCI), *Xanthomonas campestris* (phosphate-ligated, PDBID:4JUU), *Burkholderia multivorans* (phosphate-ligated, PDBID:4K7X), *Pseudomonas fluorescens* Pf-5 (pyrrole 2-carboxylate-ligated, PDBID:4J9W; trans-4-hydroxy-L-proline-ligated, PDBID:4J9X), *Ochrobacterium anthropic* (apo, PDBID:4K8L), and *Agrobacterium vitis* S4 (trans-4-hydroxy-L-proline-ligated, PDBID:4LB0) and 'trans-3-hydroxy-L-proline dehydratase' (t3HypD) from *Agrobacterium vitis* S4 (pyrrole 2-carboxylate-ligated, PDBID:4K7G) have been deposited in the Protein Data Bank, www.pdb.org.

UniProt accession IDs

This manuscript describes functional characterization of proteins with the following UniProt accession IDs: A0NXQ7, A0NXQ9, A1B0W2, A1B195, A1B196, A1B7P4, A1BBM5, A1U2K1, A3M4A9, A3PPJ8, A3QFI1, A3QH73, A3S939, A3SU01, A5VZY6, A6WW16, A6WXX7, A8H392, A9AKG8, A9AKH1, A9AL52, A9ALD3, A9AQW9, A9CFU8, A9CFU9, A9CFV0, A9CFV4, A9CFW8, A9CGZ4, A9CGZ5, A9CGZ9, A9CH01, A9CH04, A9CKB4, B0VB44, B1KJ76, B3D6W2, B4EHE6, B9J8G8, B9JHU6, B9JQV3, B9K4G4, B9R4E3, C5ZMD2, D2AV87, D2QN44, D5SQS4, D6EJK6, D6EJK7, D6EJK8, D6EJK9, D6EJL0, Q0B950, Q0B953, Q0B9R9, Q0B9S2, Q16D96, Q1QBF3, Q1QU06, Q1QV19, Q2KD13, Q2T3J4, Q2T596, Q3IWG2, Q3IZJ8, Q3JFG0, Q3JHA9, Q485R8, Q4KAT3, Q4KGT8, Q4KGU2, Q5LKW3, Q5LLV0, Q63FA5, Q6HMS8, Q6HMS9, Q73CR9, Q73CS0, Q7CFV0, Q7CTP1, Q7CTP2, Q7CTP3, Q7CTP4, Q7CTQ2, Q7CTQ3, Q7CTQ5, Q7CVK1, Q7NU77, Q81CD6, Q81CD7, Q81CD8, Q81CD9, Q81CE0, Q81HB0, Q81HB1, Q8FYS0, Q8P833, Q8YFD6, Q92WR9, Q92WS1, Q9I476, Q9I489, and Q9I492.

Acknowledgements

This research was supported by a program project grant and three cooperative agreements from the US National Institutes of Health (P01GM071790, U54GM093342, U54GM074945, and U54GM094662). Molecular graphics and analyses were performed with the UCSF Chimera package; Chimera is developed by the Resource for Biocomputing, Visualization, and Informatics at the University of California, San Francisco (supported by NIGMS P41-GM103311). We thank Dr John 'Scooter' Morris for help in using Cytoscape for visualizing complex sequence networks. We gratefully acknowledge Rafael Toro and Rahul Bohsle for maintenance of the AECOM crystallization facility and assistance and advice on crystallization experiment assembly. Use of the Advanced Photon Source, an Office of Science User Facility operated for the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) Office of Science by Argonne National Laboratory, was supported by the U.S. DOE under Contract No. DE-AC02-06CH11357. Use of the Lilly Research Laboratories Collaborative Access Team (LRL-CAT) beamline at Sector 31 of the Advanced Photon Source was provided by Eli Lilly Company, which operates the facility.

Additional information

Funding

Funder	Grant reference number	Author
National Institute of General Medical Sciences	P01GM071790	Patricia C Babbitt, Steven C Almo, John A Gerlt, Matthew P Jacobson

Funder	Grant reference number	Author
National Institute of General Medical Sciences	U54GM093342	Patricia C Babbitt, Steven C Almo, John A Gerlt, Matthew P Jacobson
National Institute of General Medical Sciences	U54GM074945	Steven C Almo
National Institute of General Medical Sciences	U54GM094662	Steven C Almo
National Institute of General Medical Sciences	P41GM103311	Steven C Almo
Argonne National Laboratory, Office of Science	DE-AC02-06CH11357	Steven C Almo

The funders had no role in study design, data collection and interpretation, or the decision to submit the work for publication.

Author contributions

SZ, Conception and design, Acquisition of data, Analysis and interpretation of data, Drafting or revising the article; AS, Conception and design, Acquisition of data, Analysis and interpretation of data, Drafting or revising the article; XZ, Conception and design, Acquisition of data, Analysis and interpretation of data, Drafting or revising the article; MWV, Conception and design, Acquisition of data, Analysis and interpretation of data, Drafting or revising the article; RK, Conception and design, Acquisition of data, Analysis and interpretation of data, Drafting or revising the article; BH, Conception and design, Acquisition of data, Analysis and interpretation of data, Drafting or revising the article; BSF, Conception and design, Acquisition of data, Analysis and interpretation of data, Drafting or revising the article; JS, Conception and design, Acquisition of data, Analysis and interpretation of data, Drafting or revising the article; RDS, Conception and design, Acquisition of data, Analysis and interpretation of data, Drafting or revising the article; AS, Conception and design; SB, Conception and design; EA, Conception and design; AB, Conception and design; PCB, Conception and design, Drafting or revising the article; SCA, Conception and design, Analysis and interpretation of data, Drafting or revising the article; JAG, Conception and design, Analysis and interpretation of data, Drafting or revising the article; MPJ, Conception and design, Analysis and interpretation of data, Drafting or revising the article

Additional files

Major dataset

The following datasets were generated:

Author(s)	Year	Dataset title	Dataset ID and/or URL	Database, license, and accessibility information
Vetting MW, Toro R, Bhosle R, Al Obaidi NF, Morisco LL, Wasserman SR, Sojitra S, Washington E, Scott Glenn A, Chowdhury S, Evans B, Hammonds J, Stead M, Hillerich B, Love J, Seidel RD, Imker HJ, Gerlt JA, Almo SC	2013	Crystal structure of pput_1285, a putative hydroxyproline epimerase from <i>pseudomonas putida</i> f1 (target efi-506500), open form, space group i2, bound citrate	http://www.rcsb.org/pdb/explore/explore.do?structureId=4JBD	Publicly available at RCSB Protein Data Bank.
Vetting MW, Toro R, Bhosle R, Al Obaidi NF, Morisco LL, Wasserman SR, Sojitra S, Washington E, Scott Glenn A, Chowdhury S, Evans B, Hammonds J, Stead M, Hillerich B, Love J, Seidel RD, Imker HJ, Gerlt JA, Almo SC	2013	Crystal structure of pput_1285, a putative hydroxyproline epimerase from <i>Pseudomonas putida</i> f1 (target EFI-506500), open form, space group P212121, bound sulfate	http://www.rcsb.org/pdb/explore/explore.do?structureId=4JD7	Publicly available at RCSB Protein Data Bank.

Vetting MW, Toro R, Bhosle R, Al Obaidi NF, Morisco LL, Wasserman SR, Sojitra S, Washington E, Scott Glenn A, Chowdhury S, Evans B, Hammonds J, Stead M, Hillerich B, Love J, Seidel RD, Imker HJ, Gerlt JA, Almo SC, Enzyme Function Initiative	2013	Crystal structure of csal_2705, a putative hydroxyproline epimerase from CHROMOHALOBACTER SALEXIGENS (TARGET EFI-506486), SPACE GROUP P212121, unliganded	http://www.rcsb.org/pdb/explore/explore.do?structureId=4JCI	Publicly available at RCSB Protein Data Bank.
Vetting MW, Toro R, Bhosle R, Al Obaidi NF, Morisco LL, Wasserman SR, Sojitra S, Washington E, Scott Glenn A, Chowdhury S, Evans B, Hammonds J, Stead M, Hillerich B, Love J, Seidel RD, Imker HJ, Gerlt JA, Almo SC, Enzyme Function Initiative	2013	Crystal structure of a putative hydroxyproline epimerase from xanthomonas campestris (TARGET EFI-506516) with bound phosphate and unknown ligand	http://www.rcsb.org/pdb/explore/explore.do?structureId=4JUU	Publicly available at RCSB Protein Data Bank.
Vetting MW, Toro R, Bhosle R, Al Obaidi NF, Morisco LL, Wasserman SR, Sojitra S, Washington E, Scott Glenn A, Chowdhury S, Evans B, Hammonds J, Stead M, Hillerich B, Love J, Seidel RD, Imker HJ, Gerlt JA, Almo SC, Enzyme Function Initiative	2013	Crystal structure of a 4-hydroxyproline epimerase from burkholderia multivorans, target efi-506479, with bound phosphate, closed domains	http://www.rcsb.org/pdb/explore/explore.do?structureId=4K7X	Publicly available at RCSB Protein Data Bank.
Vetting MW, Toro R, Bhosle R, Al Obaidi NF, Morisco LL, Wasserman SR, Sojitra S, Washington E, Scott Glenn A, Chowdhury S, Evans B, Hammonds J, Stead M, Hillerich B, Love J, Seidel RD, Imker HJ, Gerlt JA, Almo SC, Enzyme Function Initiative	2013	Crystal structure of the complex of a hydroxyproline epimerase (TARGET EFI-506499, PSEUDOMONAS FLUORESCENS PF-5) with the inhibitor pyrrole-2-carboxylate	http://www.rcsb.org/pdb/explore/explore.do?structureId=4J9W	Publicly available at RCSB Protein Data Bank.
Vetting MW, Toro R, Bhosle R, Al Obaidi NF, Morisco LL, Wasserman SR, Sojitra S, Washington E, Scott Glenn A, Chowdhury S, Evans B, Hammonds J, Stead M, Hillerich B, Love J, Seidel RD, Imker HJ, Gerlt JA, Almo SC, Enzyme Function Initiative	2013	Crystal structure of the complex of a hydroxyproline epimerase (TARGET EFI-506499, PSEUDOMONAS FLUORESCENS PF-5) with trans-4-hydroxy-l-proline	http://www.rcsb.org/pdb/explore/explore.do?structureId=4J9X	Publicly available at RCSB Protein Data Bank.
Vetting MW, Toro R, Bhosle R, Al Obaidi NF, Morisco LL, Wasserman SR, Sojitra S, Washington E, Scott Glenn A, Chowdhury S, Evans B, Hammonds J, Stead M, Hillerich B, Love J, Seidel RD, Imker HJ, Gerlt JA, Almo SC, Enzyme Function Initiative	2013	Crystal structure of a putative 4-hydroxyproline epimerase/3-hydroxyproline dehydratase from the soil bacterium ochrobacterium anthropi, target efi-506495, disordered loops	http://www.rcsb.org/pdb/explore/explore.do?structureId=4K8L	Publicly available at RCSB Protein Data Bank.
Vetting MW, Toro R, Bhosle R, Al Obaidi NF, Morisco LL, Wasserman SR, Sojitra S, Washington E, Scott Glenn A, Chowdhury S, Evans B, Hammonds J, Stead M, Hillerich B, Love J, Seidel RD, Imker HJ, Gerlt JA, Almo SC, Enzyme Function Initiative	2013	Crystal structure of a 3-hydroxyproline dehydratase from agrobacterium vitis, target efi-506470, with bound pyrrole 2-carboxylate, ordered active site	http://www.rcsb.org/pdb/explore/explore.do?structureId=4K7G	Publicly available at RCSB Protein Data Bank.

The following previously published datasets were used:

Author(s)	Year	Dataset title	Dataset ID and/or URL	Database, license, and accessibility information
Vetting MW, Toro R, Bhosle R, Al Obaidi NF, Morisco LL, Wasserman SR, Sojitra S, Washington E, Scott Glenn A, Chowdhury S, Evans B, Hammonds J, Stead M, Hillerich B, Love J, Seidel RD, Irnker HJ, Gerlt JA, Almo SC, Enzyme Function Initiative	2013	Crystal structure of a hydroxyproline epimerase from agrobacterium vitis, target efi-506420, with bound trans-4-oh-l-proline	http://www.rcsb.org/pdb/explore/explore.do?structureId=4LB0	Publicly available at RCSB Protein Data Bank.
Buschiazzo A, Goytia M, Schaeffer F, Degraeve W, Shepard W, Gregoire C, Chamond N, Cosson A, Berneman A, Coatnoan N, Alzari P, Minoprio P	2006	Crystal structure, catalytic mechanism, and mitogenic properties of Trypanosoma cruzi proline racemase	http://www.rcsb.org/pdb/explore/explore.do?structureId=1W61	Publicly available at RCSB Protein Data Bank.
Liu Y, Gorodichtchenskaia E, Skarina T, Yang C, Joachimiak A, Edwards A, Pai EF, Savchenko A, Midwest Center for Structural Genomics	2005	Crystal Structure of PA1268 Solved by Sulfur SAD	http://www.rcsb.org/pdb/explore/explore.do?structureId=2AZP	Publicly available at RCSB Protein Data Bank.
Forouhar F, Chen Y, Xiao R, Ho CK, Ma L-C, Cooper B, Acton TB, Montelione GT, Hunt JF, Tong L, Northeast Structural Genomics Consortium	2004	Crystal Structure of the putative proline racemase from Brucella melitensis, Northeast Structural Genomics Target LR31	http://www.rcsb.org/pdb/explore/explore.do?structureId=1TM0	Publicly available at RCSB Protein Data Bank.

References

- Adams E**, Frank L. 1980. Metabolism of proline and the hydroxyprolines. *Annual Review of Biochemistry* **49**:1005–1061. doi: [10.1146/annurev.bi.49.070180.005041](https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev.bi.49.070180.005041).
- Adams PD**, Gopal K, Grosse-Kunstleve RW, Hung LW, Iogerger TR, McCoy AJ, Moriarty NW, Pai RK, Read RJ, Romo TD, Sacchettini JC, Sauter NK, Storoni LC, Terwilliger TC. 2004. Recent developments in the PHENIX software for automated crystallographic structure determination. *Journal of Synchrotron Radiation* **11**:53–55. doi: [10.1107/S0909049503024130](https://doi.org/10.1107/S0909049503024130).
- Atkinson HJ**, Morris JH, Ferrin TE, Babbitt PC. 2004. Using sequence similarity networks for visualization of relationships across diverse protein superfamilies. *PLOS ONE* **4**:e4345. doi: [10.1371/journal.pone.0004345](https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0004345).
- Barber AE**, Babbitt PC. 2012. Pythoscope: a framework for generation of large protein similarity networks. *Bioinformatics* **28**:2845–2846. doi: [10.1093/bioinformatics/bts532](https://doi.org/10.1093/bioinformatics/bts532).
- Battye TG**, Kontogiannis L, Johnson O, Powell HR, Leslie AG. 2011. iMOSFLM: a new graphical interface for diffraction-image processing with MOSFLM. *Acta Crystallographica Section D, Biological Crystallography* **67**:271–281. doi: [10.1107/S0907444910048675](https://doi.org/10.1107/S0907444910048675).
- Buschiazzo A**, Goytia M, Schaeffer F, Degraeve W, Shepard W, Grégoire C, Chamond N, Cosson A, Berneman A, Coatnoan N, Alzari PM, Minoprio P. 2006. Crystal structure, catalytic mechanism, and mitogenic properties of Trypanosoma cruzi proline racemase. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America* **103**:1705–1710. doi: [10.1073/pnas.0509010103](https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.0509010103).
- Caspi R**, Altman T, Dreher K, Fulcher CA, Subhraveti P, Keseler IM, Kothari A, Krummenacker M, Latendresse M, Mueller LA, Ong Q, Paley S, Pujar A, Shearer AG, Travers M, Weerasinghe D, Zhang P, Karp P. 2012. The MetaCyc database of metabolic pathways and enzymes and the BioCyc collection of pathway/genome databases. *Nucleic Acids Research* **40**:D742–D753. doi: [10.1093/nar/gkr1014](https://doi.org/10.1093/nar/gkr1014).
- Dehal PS**, Joachimiak MP, Price MN, Bates JT, Baumohl JK, Chivian D, Friedland GD, Huang KH, Keller K, Novichkov PS, Dubchak IL, Alm EJ, Arkin AP. 2010. MicrobesOnline: an integrated portal for comparative and functional genomics. *Nucleic Acids Research* **38**:D396–D400. doi: [10.1093/nar/gkp919](https://doi.org/10.1093/nar/gkp919).
- Emsley P**, Cowtan K. 2004. Coot: model-building tools for molecular graphics. *Acta Crystallographica Section D, Biological Crystallography* **60**:2126–2132. doi: [10.1107/S0907444904019158](https://doi.org/10.1107/S0907444904019158).
- Evans P**. 2006. Scaling and assessment of data quality. *Acta Crystallographica Section D, Biological Crystallography* **62**:72–82. doi: [10.1107/S0907444905036693](https://doi.org/10.1107/S0907444905036693).
- Forouhar F**, Kuzin A, Seetharaman J, Lee I, Zhou W, Abashidze M, Chen Y, Yong W, Janjua H, Fang Y, Wang D, Cunningham K, Xiao R, Acton TB, Pichersky E, Klessig DF, Porter CW, Montelione GT, Tong L. 2007. Functional insights from structural genomics. *Journal of Structural and Functional Genomics* **8**:37–44. doi: [10.1007/s10969-007-9018-3](https://doi.org/10.1007/s10969-007-9018-3).

- Franceschini A**, Szklarczyk D, Frankild S, Kuhn M, Simonovic M, Roth A, Lin J, Minguez P, Bork P, von Mering C, Jensen LJ. 2013. STRING v9.1: protein-protein interaction networks, with increased coverage and integration. *Nucleic Acids Research* **41**:D808–D815. doi: [10.1093/nar/gks1094](https://doi.org/10.1093/nar/gks1094).
- Gatto GJ**, Boyne MT, Kelleher NL, Walsh CT. 2006. Biosynthesis of pipecolic acid by RapL, a lysine cyclodeaminase encoded in the rapamycin gene cluster. *Journal of the American Chemical Society* **128**:3838–3847. doi: [10.1021/ja0587603](https://doi.org/10.1021/ja0587603).
- Gavina JM**, White CE, Finan TM, Britz-McKibbin P. 2010. Determination of 4-hydroxyproline-2-epimerase activity by capillary electrophoresis: a stereoselective platform for inhibitor screening of amino acid isomerases. *Electrophoresis* **31**:2831–2837. doi: [10.1002/elps.201000187](https://doi.org/10.1002/elps.201000187).
- Goodman JL**, Wang S, Alam S, Ruzicka FJ, Frey PA, Wedekind JE. 2004. Ornithine cyclodeaminase: structure, mechanism of action, and implications for the mu-crystallin family. *Biochemistry* **43**:13883–13891. doi: [10.1021/bi048207i](https://doi.org/10.1021/bi048207i).
- Goytia M**, Chamond N, Cosson A, Coatnoan N, Hermant D, Berneman A, Minoprio P. 2007. Molecular and structural discrimination of proline racemase and hydroxyproline-2-epimerase from nosocomial and bacterial pathogens. *PLOS ONE* **2**:e885. doi: [10.1371/journal.pone.0000885](https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0000885).
- Hallen A**, Cooper AJL, Jamie JF, Haynes PA, Willows RD. 2011. Mammalian forebrain ketimine reductase identified as μ -crystallin; potential regulation by thyroid hormones. *Journal of Neurochemistry* **118**:379–387. doi: [10.1111/j.1471-4159.2011.07220.x](https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1471-4159.2011.07220.x).
- Hopwood DA**. 1967. Genetic analysis and genome structure in *Streptomyces coelicolor*. *Bacteriological Reviews* **31**:373–403.
- Hunter S**, Jones P, Mitchell A, Apweiler R, Attwood TK, Bateman A, Bernard T, Binns D, Bork P, Burge S, de Castro E, Coggill P, Corbett M, Das U, Daugherty L, Duquenne L, Finn RD, Fraser M, Gough J, Haft D, Hulo N, Kahn D, Kelly E, Letunic I, Lonsdale D, Lopez R, Madera M, Maslen J, McDanilla C, McDowall J, McMenamin C, Mi H, Mutowo-Muellenet P, Mulder N, Natale D, Orengo C, Pesceat S, Punta M, Quinn AF, Rivoire C, Sangrador-Vegas A, Selengut JD, Sigrist CJ, Scheremetjew M, Tate J, Thimmajanarthanan M, Thomas PD, Wu CH, Yeats C, Yong SY. 2012. InterPro in 2011: new developments in the family and domain prediction database. *Nucleic Acids Research* **40**:D306–D312. doi: [10.1093/nar/gkr948](https://doi.org/10.1093/nar/gkr948).
- Kabisch UC**, Gräntzdörffer A, Schierhorn A, Rücknagel KP, Andreesen JR, Pich A. 1999. Identification of d-proline reductase from Clostridium sticklandii as a Selenoenzyme and Indications for a catalytically active pyruvyl group derived from a cysteine residue by cleavage of a proprotein. *The Journal of Biological Chemistry* **274**:8445–8454. doi: [10.1074/jbc.274.13.8445](https://doi.org/10.1074/jbc.274.13.8445).
- Kan-No N**, Matsu-Ura H, Jikihara S, Yamamoto T, Endo N, Moriyama S, Nagahisa E, Sato M. 2005. Tauropine dehydrogenase from the marine sponge Halichondria japonica is a homolog of ornithine cyclodeaminase/mu-crystallin. *Comparative Biochemistry and Physiology* **141**:331–339. doi: [10.1016/j.cbpc.2005.04.003](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cbpc.2005.04.003).
- Koo PH**, Adams E. 1974. Alpha-ketoglutaric semialdehyde dehydrogenase of *Pseudomonas*. Properties of the separately induced isoenzymes. *The Journal of Biological Chemistry* **249**:1704–1716.
- Kumar R**, Zhao S, Vetting MW, Wood BM, Sakai A, Cho K, Solbiati J, Almo SC, Sweedler JV, Jacobson MP, Gerlt JA, Cronan JE. 2014. Prediction and biochemical demonstration of a catabolic pathway for the osmoprotectant proline betaine. *mBio* **5**:e00933–e00113. doi: [10.1128/mBio.00933-13](https://doi.org/10.1128/mBio.00933-13).
- Li C**, Lu CD. 2009. Arginine racemization by coupled catabolic and anabolic dehydrogenases. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America* **106**:906–911. doi: [10.1073/pnas.0808269106](https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.0808269106).
- Liu Y**, Gorodichtchenskaia E, Skarina T, Yang C, Joachimiak A, Edwards A, Pai EF, Savchenko A. 2005. PDB ID: 2AZP. Midwest Center for structural genomics (MCSG). Crystal Structure of PA1268 Solved by Sulfur SAD.
- Lival KJ**, Schmittgen TD. 2001. Analysis of relative gene expression data using real-time quantitative PCR and the 2(-Delta Delta CT) Method. *Methods* **25**:402–408. doi: [10.1006/meth.2001.1262](https://doi.org/10.1006/meth.2001.1262).
- Markowitz VM**, Chen IM, Palaniappan K, Chu K, Szeto E, Grechkin Y, Ratner A, Jacob B, Huang J, Williams P, Huntemann M, Anderson I, Mavromatis K, Ivanova NN, Kyrpides NC. 2012. IMG: the integrated microbial genomes database and comparative analysis system. *Nucleic Acids Research* **40**:D115–D122. doi: [10.1093/nar/gkr1044](https://doi.org/10.1093/nar/gkr1044).
- Matsson M**, Ackrell BA, Cochran B, Hederstedt L. 1998. Carboxin resistance in *Paracoccus denitrificans* conferred by a mutation in the membrane-anchor domain of succinate:quinone reductase. *Archives of Microbiology* **170**:27–37. doi: [10.1007/s002030050611](https://doi.org/10.1007/s002030050611).
- Muramatsu H**, Mihara H, Kakutani R, Yasuda M, Ueda M, Kurihara T, Esaki N. 2005. The putative malate/lactate dehydrogenase from *Pseudomonas putida* is an NADPH-dependent delta1-piperideine-2-carboxylate/delta1-pyrroline-2-carboxylate reductase involved in the catabolism of D-lysine and D-proline. *The Journal of Biological Chemistry* **280**:5329–5335. doi: [10.1074/jbc.M411918200](https://doi.org/10.1074/jbc.M411918200).
- Navaza J**. 1994. AMoRe: an automated package for molecular replacement. *Acta Crystallography* **50**:157–163. doi: [10.1107/S0108767393007597](https://doi.org/10.1107/S0108767393007597).
- Overbeek R**, Olson R, Pusch GD, Olsen GJ, Davis JJ, Disz T, Edwards RA, Gerdes S, Parrello B, Shukla M, Vonstein V, Wattam AR, Xia F, Stevens R. 2014. The SEED and the Rapid Annotation of microbial genomes using Subsystems Technology (RAST). *Nucleic Acids Research* **42**:D206–D214. doi: [10.1093/nar/gkt1226](https://doi.org/10.1093/nar/gkt1226).
- Painter J**, Merritt EA. 2006. Optimal description of a protein structure in terms of multiple groups undergoing TLS motion. *Acta Crystallographica Section D, Biological Crystallography* **62**:439–450. doi: [10.1107/S0907444906005270](https://doi.org/10.1107/S0907444906005270).
- Plese B**, Grebeniuk VA, Schröder HC, Breiter HJ, Müller IM, Müller WEB. 2008. Cloning and expression of a tauropine dehydrogenase from the marine sponge *Suberites domuncula*. *Mar Biol* **153**:1219–1232. doi: [10.1007/s00227-007-0896-5](https://doi.org/10.1007/s00227-007-0896-5).

- Ravcheev DA**, Godzik A, Osterman AL, Rodionov DA. 2013. Polysaccharides utilization in human gut bacterium *Bacteroides thetaiotaomicron*: comparative genomics reconstruction of metabolic and regulatory networks. *BMC Genomics* **14**:873. doi: [10.1186/1471-2164-14-873](https://doi.org/10.1186/1471-2164-14-873).
- Reina-San-Martin B**, Degrave W, Rougeot C, Cosson A, Chamond N, Cordeiro-Da-Silva A, Arala-Chaves M, Coutinho A, Minoprio P. 2000. A B-cell mitogen from a pathogenic trypanosome is a eukaryotic proline racemase. *Nature Medicine* **6**:890–897.
- Rodionov DA**, Rodionova IA, Li X, Ravcheev DA, Tarasova Y, Portnoy VA, Zengler K, Osterman AL. 2013. Transcriptional regulation of the carbohydrate utilization network in *Thermotoga maritima*. *Frontiers in Microbiology* **4**:244. doi: [10.3389/fmicb.2013.00244](https://doi.org/10.3389/fmicb.2013.00244).
- Rubinstein A**, Major DT. 2009. Catalyzing racemizations in the absence of a cofactor: the reaction mechanism in proline racemase. *Journal of the American Chemical Society* **131**:8513–8521. doi: [10.1021/ja900716y](https://doi.org/10.1021/ja900716y).
- Sauder MJ**, Rutter ME, Bain K, Rooney I, Gheyi T, Atwell S, Thompson DA, Emtage S, Burley SK. 2008. High throughput protein production and crystallization at NYSGXRC. *Methods in Molecular Biology* **426**:561–575. doi: [10.1007/978-1-60327-058-8_37](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-1-60327-058-8_37).
- Schröder I**, Vadas A, Johnson E, Lim S, Monbouquette HG. 2004. A novel archaeal alanine dehydrogenase homologous to ornithine cyclodeaminase and mu-crystallin. *Journal of Bacteriology* **186**:7680–7689. doi: [10.1128/JB.186.22.7680-7689.2004](https://doi.org/10.1128/JB.186.22.7680-7689.2004).
- Singh RM**, Adams E. 1965. Enzymatic deamination of delta-1-pyrroline-4-hydroxy-2-carboxylate to 2,5-dioxovalerate (alpha-ketoglutaric semialdehyde). *The Journal of Biological Chemistry* **240**:4344–4351.
- Smoot ME**, Ono K, Ruscheinski J, Wang PL, Ideker T. 2011. Cytoscape 2.8: new features for data integration and network visualization. *Bioinformatics* **27**:431–432. doi: [10.1093/bioinformatics/btq675](https://doi.org/10.1093/bioinformatics/btq675).
- Spizizen J**. 1958. Transformation of biochemically deficient strains of bacillus subtilis by deoxyribonucleate. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America* **44**:1072–1078. doi: [10.1073/pnas.44.10.1072](https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.44.10.1072).
- Stadtman TC**, Elliott P. 1957. Studies on the enzymic reduction of amino acids. II. Purification and properties of D-proline reductase and a proline racemase from *Clostridium sticklandii*. *The Journal of Biological Chemistry* **228**:983–997.
- Tropea JE**, Cherry S, Waugh DS. 2009. Expression and purification of soluble His(6)-tagged TEV protease. *Methods in Molecular Biology* **498**:297–307. doi: [10.1007/978-1-59745-196-3_19](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-1-59745-196-3_19).
- Visser WF**, Verhoeven-Duif NM, de Koning TJ. 2012. Identification of a human trans-3-hydroxy-L-proline dehydratase, the first characterized member of a novel family of proline racemase-like enzymes. *The Journal of Biological Chemistry* **287**:21654–21662. doi: [10.1074/jbc.M112.363218](https://doi.org/10.1074/jbc.M112.363218).
- Watanabe S**, Yamada M, Ohtsu I, Makino K. 2007. alpha-ketoglutaric semialdehyde dehydrogenase isozymes involved in metabolic pathways of D-glucarate, D-galactarate, and hydroxy-L-proline. Molecular and metabolic convergent evolution. *The Journal of Biological Chemistry* **282**:6685–6695. doi: [10.1074/jbc.M611057200](https://doi.org/10.1074/jbc.M611057200).
- Watanabe S**, Morimoto D, Fukumori F, Shinomiya H, Nishiwaki H, Kawano-Kawada M, Sasai Y, Tozawa Y, Watanabe Y. 2012. Identification and characterization of D-hydroxyproline dehydrogenase and Delta1-pyrroline-4-hydroxy-2-carboxylate deaminase involved in novel L-hydroxyproline metabolism of bacteria: metabolic convergent evolution. *The Journal of Biological Chemistry* **287**:32674–32688. doi: [10.1074/jbc.M112.374272](https://doi.org/10.1074/jbc.M112.374272).
- Watanabe S**, Tanimoto Y, Yamauchi S, Tozawa Y, Sawayama S, Watanabe Y. 2014. Identification and characterization of trans-3-hydroxy-L-proline dehydratase and Delta1-pyrroline-2-carboxylate reductase involved in trans-3-hydroxy-L-proline metabolism of bacteria. *FEBS Open Bio* **4**:240–250. doi: [10.1016/j.fob.2014.02.010](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.fob.2014.02.010).
- Winn MD**, Isupov MN, Murshudov GN. 2001. Use of TLS parameters to model anisotropic displacements in macromolecular refinement. *Acta Crystallographica Section D, Biological Crystallography* **57**:122–133. doi: [10.1107/S0907444900014736](https://doi.org/10.1107/S0907444900014736).
- Zhao S**, Kumar R, Sakai A, Vetting MW, Wood BM, Brown S, Bonanno JB, Hillerich BS, Seidel RD, Babbitt PC, Almo SC, Sweedler JV, Gerlt JA, Cronan JE, Jacobson MP. 2013. Discovery of new enzymes and metabolic pathways by using structure and genome context. *Nature* **502**:698–702. doi: [10.1038/nature12576](https://doi.org/10.1038/nature12576).
- Zwart PH**, Afonine PV, Grosse-Kunstleve RW, Hung LW, Ioerger TR, McCoy AJ, McKee E, Moriarty NW, Read RJ, Sacchettini JC, Sauter NK, Storoni LC, Terwilliger TC, Adams PD. 2008. Automated structure solution with the PHENIX suite. *Methods in Molecular Biology* **426**:419–435. doi: [10.1007/978-1-60327-058-8_28](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-1-60327-058-8_28).