

## Supplementary Material

Identification of Asp<sup>174</sup> and Asp<sup>175</sup> as the Key Catalytic Residues of Human *O*-GlcNAcase by Functional Analysis of Site-Directed Mutants.

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Table S1. Full details of the assays used for analyzing the kinetic parameters of the WT *O*-GlcNAcase and the D174A and D175A mutants toward a series of aryl 2-acetamido-2-deoxy- $\beta$ -D-glucopyranosides.

Substrate	pK <sub>a</sub> <sup>a</sup>	Enzyme	$\lambda$ (nm)	$\epsilon$ (M <sup>-1</sup> cm <sup>-1</sup> )	[Enzyme] ( $\mu$ M)
<b>3,4-DNP-GlcNAc</b>	5.42	WT	400	12900	0.044
		D174A (pH 7.4)	400	12900	10.0
		D174A (pH 5.0)	400	400	10.0
		D175A	400	12900	0.050
<b>3FpNPGlcNAc</b>	6.42	WT	388	17600	0.014
		D174A (pH 7.4)	388	17600	10.0
		D174A (pH 5.0)	388	700	10.0
		D175A	388	17600	0.011
<b>pNP-O-GlcNAc</b>	7.18	WT	400	13200	0.044
		D174A (pH 7.4)	400	13200	10.0
		D174A (pH 5.0)	360	2000	10.0
		D175A	400	13200	0.380
<b>4-MU-GlcNAc</b>	7.50	WT	360	8600	0.22
		D174A (pH 7.4)	360	8600	19.2
		D175A	360	2000	1.1
<b>mNP-GlcNAc</b>	8.39	WT	330	650	2.2
		D175A	330	650	3.8
<b>pCIP-GlcNAc</b>	9.47	WT	280	720	0.59
<b>pNHAcP-GlcNAc</b>	9.5	WT	280	400	0.67
<b>P-O-GlcNAc</b>	9.99	WT	269	970	0.98
		D175A	269	970	25.1

Figure S1. 10% SDS-PAGE of the WT and mutant full length recombinant *O*-GlcNAcase from *E. coli* and purified as described in the methods and materials.

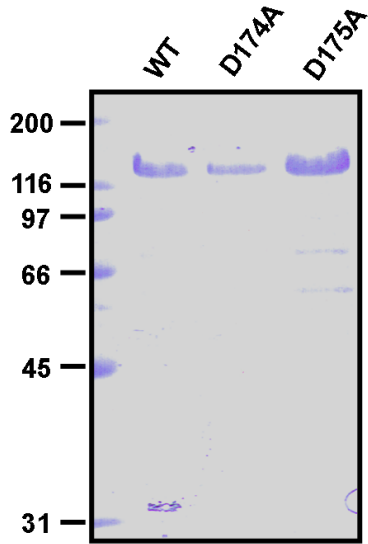


Figure S2: Thin layer chromatography (TLC) analysis of the D175A catalyzed hydrolysis of 3,4-DNP-GlcNAc in the presence and absence of  $\text{NaN}_3$ . The reaction was carried out at 37 °C in pH 7.4 PBS containing 5 mM 3,4-DNP-GlcNAc in the presence or absence of 400 mM  $\text{NaN}_3$ . For the  $\text{NaN}_3$  containing buffer the pH was adjusted to pH 7.4 prior to the addition of enzyme. The final volume of the reactions was 100  $\mu\text{L}$  and the final concentration of enzyme in the assay mixtures was 0.5 mg/mL. The upper panel shows a TLC plate under UV light. The middle panel shows a TLC plate developed using sulfuric acid stain (10%  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  in ethanol) and heat. The bottom panel shows a TLC plate developed using ninhydrin and heat. Lane 1 (Rxn-Az) shows the enzyme reaction in the absence of azide, lane 2 (Rxn+Az) shows the enzyme reaction in the presence of azide, lane 3 (GlcNAc-Az) shows a synthetic standard of 2-acetamido-2-deoxy- $\beta$ -D-glucopyranosyl azide, lane 4 (Az) shows a standard of  $\text{NaN}_3$ , lane 5 (GlcNAc) shows a standard of GlcNAc, lane 6 (3,4-DNP-GlcNAc) shows a standard of 3,4-dinitrophenyl- $\beta$ -D-2-acetamido-2-deoxy- $\beta$ -D-glucopyranoside, lane 7 (3,4-DNP) shows a standard of 3,4-dinitrophenol. As can be seen from the TLC analyses in the absence of  $\text{NaN}_3$  only the two anomers of GlcNAc and 3,4-DNP are observed in the reaction after along with a small amount of residual substrate (3,4-DNP-GlcNAc) that appears faintly on the plate charred by  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ . In the reaction containing azide the majority of product formed is 2-acetamido-2-deoxy- $\beta$ -D-glucopyranosyl azide (GlcNAc-Az) and 3,4-DNP. Only a small amount of GlcNAc is formed in the reaction and a small amount of residual substrate is seen from examination of the TLC plate under UV detection and by charring with  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ . TLC plates were developed using 3:1 Ethyl Acetate:Methanol.

