

SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL FOR:

Structure-based exploration of cyclic dipeptide chitinase
inhibitors.

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Table I: Details of data collection and structure refinement

Values in parenthesis are for the highest resolution shell. Crystals were of space group $P2_12_12_1$, and were cryo-cooled to 100K. All measured data were included in refinement.

	Cyclo-(L-Arg-L-Pro)	Cyclo-(Gly-L-Pro)	Cyclo-(L-His-L-Pro)	Cyclo-(L-Tyr-L-Pro)
Resolution	25.00-1.85 (1.92-1.85)	25.00-2.10 (2.18-2.10)	25.00-1.90 (1.97-1.90)	25.00-1.85 (1.92-1.85)
Observed reflections	274989 (16960)	187319 (18640)	291104 (24886)	330099 (23615)
Unique reflections	88471 (6949)	58162 (5816)	85317 (8166)	89533 (7965)
Redundancy	3.1 (2.4)	3.2 (3.2)	3.4 (3.0)	3.7 (3.0)
$I/\sigma I$	18.9 (7.0)	12.3 (5.3)	8.5 (2.3)	20.9 (8.3)
Completeness	95.5 (76.1)	89.7 (90.9)	99.4 (96.8)	97.6 (88.1)
R_{merge}	0.047 (0.175)	0.072 (0.262)	0.079 (0.445)	0.035 (0.159)
R_{cryst}, R_{free}	0.186, 0.213	0.200, 0.250	0.193, 0.223	0.170, 0.202
RMSD bond ideality (Å)	0.012	0.096	0.011	0.011
RMSD angle ideality (°)	1.58	1.45	1.53	1.63
RMSD B restraints (Å ²)	1.51	1.45	1.37	1.48
$\langle B_{protein} \rangle$ (Å ²)	27.2	26.9	27.5	20.7
$\langle B_{ligand} \rangle$ (Å ²)	27.6	23.4	39.1	25.0

Table II: Inhibitor hydrogen bonds.

Hydrogen bonds were calculated with WHAT IF [1] using the HB2 algorithm [2], which assigns a score between 0 (no hydrogen bond) and 1 (optimal hydrogen bond) based on hydrogen bond geometry (HB2 column). A cut-off of 0.4 was applied to the HB2 score and a distance cut off of 3.5 Å was applied to the D-A distance to exclude weak hydrogen bonds. Hydrogen bonding type was assigned to ligand atoms using PRODRG [3, 4].

Atom		Protein/water/glycerol	D-A	HB2
Pro O	CI-4	Tyr 214, O η	2.7	0.63
	Cyclo-(L-Arg-L-Pro)	Trp 97, N	3.0	0.61
	Cyclo-(Gly-L-Pro)	Trp 97, N	2.7	0.62
	Cyclo-(L-His-L-Pro)	Trp 97, N; H ₂ O	3.0; 2.9	0.60; 0.57
	Cyclo-(L-Tyr-L-Pro)	Trp 97, N	2.9	0.67
Non-Pro O	CI-4	Trp 97, N	2.7	0.71
	Cyclo-(L-Arg-L-Pro)	Tyr 214, O η	2.6	0.69
	Cyclo-(Gly-L-Pro)	Tyr 214, O η	2.8	0.74
	Cyclo-(L-His-L-Pro)	Tyr 214, O η	2.7	0.75
	Cyclo-(L-Tyr-L-Pro)	Tyr 214, O η	2.6	0.71
Non-Pro N	CI-4	H ₂ O	2.7	0.81
	Cyclo-(L-Arg-L-Pro)	Glycerol O	2.7	0.52
	Cyclo-(Gly-L-Pro)	Glycerol O	2.6	0.45
	Cyclo-(L-His-L-Pro)	H ₂ O	2.8	0.83
	Cyclo-(L-Tyr-L-Pro)	H ₂ O	2.9	0.75
Arg N ϵ	CI-4	Glycerol O	2.9	0.65
	Cyclo-(L-Arg-L-Pro)	-	-	-
His N δ 1	Cyclo-(L-His-L-Pro)	Asp215 O δ 2	2.5	0.42
His N ϵ 2	Cyclo-(L-His-L-Pro)	Glu144 O ϵ 1	2.5	0.71
Tyr O η	Cyclo-(L-Tyr-L-Pro)	Tyr 98, O η	2.7	0.75

Table III: Details of cyclic dipeptide conformations.

The values for ϕ , ψ backbone dihedral angles and the $\chi_{1,2}$ side chain dihedral angles (in degrees) are listed. Optimum side torsion angles were taken from the O rotamer database, which has been compiled using the most common side chain conformations in 140 high-resolution, low R_{cryst} structures [5]. Deviations from the nearest rotamer (Δ_{ideal}) are listed.

	ϕ	ψ	$\chi_1 (\Delta_{ideal})$	$\chi_2 (\Delta_{ideal})$
CI4				
L-Arginine	30	-24	-94 (-34)	-155 (15)
D-Proline	38	-32		
cyclo(L-Arg-L-Pro)				
L-Arginine	-36	37	-74 (-14)	-170 (0)
L-Proline	-35	37		
cyclo(Gly-L-Pro)				
Glycine	-35	34		
L-Proline	-33	32		
cyclo(L-His-L-Pro)				
L-Histidine	-11	14	64 (-6)	-35 (35)
L-Proline	-21	24		
cyclo(L-Tyr-L-Pro)				
L-Tyrosine	-39	40	-74 (-14)	85 (-5)
L-Proline	-42	43		

References

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- [4] A. W. Schuettelkopf and D. M. F. van Aalten, PRODRG: a tool for high-throughput crystallography of, *Acta Cryst.*, **D60**, 1355-1363 (2004).
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