DOI 10.1002/pro.2418

Crystal structures and kinetic properties of enoyl-acyl carrier protein reductase I from *Candidatus Liberibacter asiaticus*

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Abstract Huanglongbing (HLB) is a destructive citrus disease. The leading cause of HLB is *Candidatus Liberibacter asiaticus*. Fatty acid biosynthesis（FAS-Ⅱ）is essential for bacterial viability and has been validated as a target for the discovery of novel antibacterials agents. Enoyl–acyl carrier protein reductase (also called ENR or FabI and a product of the *fabI* gene) is an enzyme required in a critical step of bacterial fatty acid biosynthesis and has attracted attention as a target of novel antimicrobial agents. We determined the crystal structures of FabI from *Ca. L. asiaticus* in its apo-form as well as in complex with *b*-nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide (NAD) at 1.7 and 2.7 Å resolutions, respectively, to facilitate the design and screening of small molecule inhibitors of FabI. The monomeric ClFabI is highly similar to other known FabI structures as expected, however, Unlike the typical tetramer, ClFabI exists as hexamer in crystal whereas as dimer in solution, on the other hand, the substrate binding loop which always disordered in apo form, FabI structures is ordered in apo ClFabI. Interestingly, the structure of ClFabI undergoes remarkable conformational change in the substrate-binding loop in the presence of NAD. We conclude that the signature sequence motif of FabI can be considered as Gly-$(Xaa)_5$-Ser-(Xaa)n-Val-Tyr-$(Xaa)_6$-Lys-(Xaa)n-Thr instead of Tyr-$(Xaa)_6$-Lys. We have further identified isoniazid as a competitive inhibitor with NADH.

Keyword: *Candidatus Liberibacter asiaticus*; enoyl-acyl carrier protein reductase I; Crystal structures; *b*-nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide (NAD); isoniazid

Abbreviation: ACP-enoyl–acyl carrier protein; ASU-asymmetric unit; BSRF-Beijing Synchrotron Radiation Facility; COA-crotonoyl coenzyme A; DMSO-Dimethyl sulfoxide; FAS-fatty acid synthesis; HLB-Citrus Huanglongbing; PCR-polymerase chain reaction; INH-isoniazid; IPTG-isopropyl β-d-thiogalactopyranoside; NADH-b-nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide; NAD^+-nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide; PMSF-phenylmethanesulfonyl fluoride; TFZ- TFZ-Translation Function Z-score

1. Introduction

Citrus Huanglongbing (HLB) is a century-old and re-emerging disease that impedes citrus production worldwide. HLB was discovered in Asian countries in the 1870s[1] and has spread

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doi: 10.1002/pro.2418

Received: Oct 24, 2013; Revised: Dec 20, 2013; Accepted: Jan 06, 2014

to the western hemisphere in recent years. HLB cases have been reported in Brazil,[2] the United States, Cuba and Mexico.[3,4] HLB-associated *Liberibacter* species have three classes, namely, *Candidatus Liberibacter asiaticus*, *Candidatus Liberibacter africanus*, and *Candidatus americanus*. *Ca. L. asiaticus*, the most devastating species of HLB bacteria, has caused serious economic losses worldwide. The current strategy for controlling HLB mainly involves annihilation of media psyllids and eradication of infected trees. Conventional breeding and transformation approaches are also used to generate new clones that are tested for their responses to *Ca. L. asiaticus* infection. Other approaches, such as chemotherapeutic methods designed to eliminate or suppress *Ca. L. asiaticus* in infected plants also, offer promising for alternatives for managing this devastating disease.

Fatty acids (FAS) are important components of cellular metabolic pathways[5] and are essential for bacterial viability. While mammals use type I FAS synthase for FAS synthesis, most bacteria and plants adopt type II FAS synthesis pathway in which Enoyl- (acyl carrier protein (ACP) reductase I (ENR or FabI) catalyzes the final step in the FAS synthesis pathway. FabI is crucial in the completion of cycles, particularly in the elongation phase of FAS synthesis.[6,7] Consequently, this important enzyme has recently attracted tremendous attention from researchers. Several crystal structures of FabI have been reported in other bacteria and protozoans, such as *Escherichia coli*,[8] *Staphylococcus aureus,*[9] *Bacillus subtilis,*[10] *Bacillus cereus,*[11] *Helicobacter pylori,*[12] *Francisella tularensis,*[13] *Plasmodium falciparum,*[14] and *Mycobacterium tuberculosis.*[15] These homologous structures have been used as models to understand ClFabI in HLB pathogens and to develop new antimicrobial compounds for HLB control.

As a key enzyme in FAS synthesis, FabI is a major target for antimicrobial compounds. FabI assays with varying concentrations of NAD^+ suggest that NADH oxidation is involved the inhibition reaction; this finding indicates that NAD^+ facilitates the inhibitory activity of triclosan.[16] Saito et al.[17] elucidated the crystal structure of the enoyl-ACP reductase FabK (isoenzyme of FabI) in *Streptococcus pneumoniae* and the binding mode of an inhibitor. Rafi et al.[6] showed that complexes are primarily stabilized by interactions with acidic residues in the helix $\alpha 2$ of ACP, illustrating that FabI can serve as a target for drug discovery.

Studying on the mechanism of isoniazid inhibit inhA provide significant insight for discovery antimicrobial agent.

Isoniazid has been reported to form isoniazid-NAD adduct, which is a slow, tight-binding co mpetitive inhibitor of InhA from *Mycobacterium tuberculosis.*[15] To inhibit InhA, isoniazid requires conversion to an activated form of the drug and that a catalase-peroxidase (KatG) participates in isoniazid activation, in its activated form, isoniazid forms covalent attachment with the nicotinamide ring of NAD bound within the active site of InhA.[18-20] The resulting INH-NAD adducts then inhibits enzyme enoyl–acyl carrier protein reductase (InhA) and thus inhibits mycolic acid biosynthesis.[21] However, the activated form of isoniazid is an intermediate in the formation of isonicotinic acid, isonicotinamide, and pyridine-4-carboxaldehyde, the products of isoniazid oxidation, none of which inhibits InhA.[22] The structure of INH is simple, but the complex mechanism and target of its inhibitory function remains poorly known. In this study, we attempted to understand whether ClfabI interacts with INH when ClfabI, INH, NAD^+, NADH and the substrate crotonoyl coenzyme A are present. Crystallographic and pre-steady-state kinetics studies on binding of NADH to wild-type and isoniazid-resistant InhA, the results showed that the limiting rate constant values for NADH dissociation from the isoniazid-resistant InhA-NADH binary complexes.[23] The ENR inhibitor isoniazid (INH) has been used to block enoyl-ACP reductase and thus treats infections efficient of *Helicobacter pylori.*[24] Synthesis derivatives with side chain of the fatty acid chlorides and alkyl groups as potential enoyl–acyl carrier protein reductase inhibitors exhibit an available means.[25] The structure of INH is simple, but the complex mechanism and target of its inhibitory function remains poorly known. In this study, we attempted to understand whether ClfabI interacts with INH when ClfabI, INH, NAD^+, NADH and the substrate crotonoyl coenzyme A are present.

Ca. L. asiaticus is difficult to cultivate, which makes development and discovery of effective methods for controlling the HLB pathogen challenging. In addition, cloning FabI from *Ca. L. asiaticus* is not straightforward. However, recent availability of the FabI sequence upon completion of sequencing of the whole genome (NC_012985) of *Ca. L. asiaticus*[26] has made this easier. FabI is a valid target for selecting antimicrobial compounds against *Ca. L.*

asiaticus. Therefore, the crystal structure of ClFabI would facilitate structure-based strategies for virtual screening and molecular docking against libraries of potential small molecules. Taking advantage of the mechanism by which inhibitors block metabolism of FAS is a promising method for finding new antibacterial agents. Screening of antibacterial agents against HLB urgently needed. At present, we hope to validate if the overexpressed protein ClFabI has vigor, and if the inhibitor INH has function to the target ClFabI, which is important to establish a foundation for new antibacterial exploitation.

In the current work, we cloned and over expressed FabI from *Ca. L. asiaticus* and determined the crystal structures of FabI in its apo-form and in complex with NAD^+. We also examined the kinetic properties of FabI and its mode of interaction with inhibitor INH. Our findings provide a structural framework to screen and develop effective inhibitors for FabI, which are expected to lead to new solutions for the control of HLB pathogens.

2. Results and Discussions

2.1. Overall structure of apo-ClFabI

Apo-ClFabI exists as hexamer in crystal with r.m.s.d. (Root mean square deviation) varying from 0.19 Å to 0.33 Å between each two monomers. Residues Y259 to N267 in each monomer and M1 of chain F are lost because of poor electron density. Each monomer adopts a classical Rossmann fold usually found in nucleotide-binding proteins with each monomer composed of a parallel beta-sheet with seven strands and flanked by loops and 12 helices, including four 3_{10} helices (η1 to η4) (Fig. 1a). The whole structure could be considered to be prism with three dimers as its sides (Fig. 1b). The accessible surface area of the monomer is approximately 12405 $Å^2$, as calculated using Areamol in CCP4. Dimer formation buried approximately 1450 $Å^2$ with extensive hydrogen bonds at the dimer interface involving 15 residues, namely, E67, Y105, Y106, T108, R110, T125, R129, G148, S149, R151, V153, S164, S168, Y172, and D176. Two additional hydrogen bonds between K171 and M150 from each chain are found in the dimer of chains C and D. In the dimer of chains E and F, extra hydrogen bonds between R110 from chain E and V66 and E126 from chain F are included in the dimerization interaction. Aside from these dimerization interactions, some hydrogen

bonds or salt bridges are formed between dimers in which more than one half is formed between AB and CD dimers. Thus, dimers AB and CD could be considered as a tetramer similar to typical ENR structures. Result of the size analysis using a chromatographic column (Sephadex G-200 10/30) indicates that ClFabI exists as a dimer in solution, and according to the protein assemblies provided by the program PISA,[14] indicated that the six monomers can be divided into three dimers: AB, CD and EF dimers. They can be superposed on each other very well with r.m.s.d values of about 0.2 Å (Fig. 1b). The interface surface areas are all about 1600 $Å^2$ for each dimer and the residues involved in the dimer interactions are nearly identical, so the AB dimer is chosen for comparison with homolog ENR dimers: the apo structures of FabI from S. aureus (PDB codes 3GNS and 3GNT) and B. cereus (PDB code 3OJE). There are some disordered residues in 3GNS, 3GNT and 3OJE, however, all the corresponding residues in apo ClFabI are ordered, because some of these residues take part in the dimer interaction mading them more stable. The interface surface areas are 1750, 1547 and 1398 $Å^2$ for 3GNS, 3GNT and 3OJE dimers, respectively, The corresponding values for ClFabI are similar but the residues contained in the dimer interaction are different (Supplementary Table 1). This means that the relative orientation of two monomers in these dimers are different, which maybe the result of crystal packing during crystallization (Supplementary Table 2).

The theoretical molecular weight of CIFabI with 267 aa is 29263.57. Interestingly, a single peak with an elution volume corresponding to a molecular mass of approximately 61.6 kDa is observed in a 120 mL gel filtration on Superdex G200 (25 mM Bis-Tris, pH 6.95, 300 mM NaCl) with respect to a ClFabI dimer (58.5 kDa). The small discrepancy is probably due to extended flexible expression tag at the amino termini of ClFabI. Therefore, we conclude that CIFabI formed stable dimers in solution (Supplement Fig.1).

2.2 Comparison of apo–ClFabI and ClFabI–NAD binary complexes

There are also six monomers in the ClFabI–NAD binary complex. However, only four CIFabI molecules are incorporated into NAD; these molecules are similar to each other with r.m.s.d. varies from 0.27 Å to 0.30 Å. The two left monomers (chains B and F) do not contain

NAD according to electron density. Superposition of the apo-structure (chain A) and binary complex structure chain B or chain F results in an overall r.m.s.d. of 0.30 Å or 0.31 Å for 258 C_α atoms, suggesting that the two monomers are in apo-form. Conversely, the overlay with an r.m.s.d. of 0.44 Å between chain A in the apo-form and chain A in the binary complex indicates that monomer bound with NAD is also similar to the ones of apo-form. The obvious conformational change comes from the region V192-N202, which moves toward NAD after cofactor binding, and the residues T194-S199 in α6 even deviates by more than 5 Å after NAD binding (Fig. 2a), at the same time the average B-factor of this region in ClFabI-NAD is higher than that in apo ClFabI (71.2 in ClFabI-NAD and 40.3 in apo form)

The electron density map clearly reveals the position of the cofactor without any ambiguity and the residues S20, I21, N65, A94, K163, V192, T194, and A196 are involved in the interaction with NAD (Fig. 2b). The adenosine moiety interplays with side-chain atoms of Q41 and N65, and main-chain atoms of G14 and V66, whereas the pyrophosphate moiety forms hydrogen bonds with side-chain oxygen atom of S20 and main-chain nitrogen atoms of I21 and A196. The nicotinamide ribose moiety is bounded by K163, V192, and T194. Aside from these residues, five water atoms also form hydrogen bonds with NAD. The final refinement statistics are summarized in Table 1.

2.3 Structural comparison of ClFabI with other ENR structures

The topology of the ClFabI monomer is similar to those of other ENRs from different species and the results of structure-based Dali search[27] showed hundreds of homologous structures. In the present study, homologous structures from the top nine species are selected to compare with ClFabI. These species are *Aquifex aeolicus* VF5 (AaFabI, PDB code 2P91), *Bartonella henselae* (BhFabI, PDB code 4EIT), *E. coli* (EcFabI, PDB code 2FHS or 1DFI,[6,28] *B. melitensis* (BmFabI, PDB code 3GRK), *S. aureus*[29] (SaFabI, PDB code 4ALN), *Anaplasma phagocytophilum* (ApFabI, PDB code 3K2E or 3K31), *Thermus thermophilus*[30] (TtFabI, PDB code 2WYU or 2WYV), *B. cereus*[11] (BaFabI, PDB code 3OJE), and *F. tularensis*[13] (FtFabI, PDB code 2JJY). ClFabI shows 40.1% to 54.1% amino acid sequence identities to the homologous structures (Fig. 3). Among these structures, 2P91, 4EIT, 2FHS, 3GRK, 4ALN,

3K2E, 2WYU and 3OJE are in apo-form, whereas 1DFI, 3K31, 2WYV, and 2JJY are in binary complex with NAD. When superposing apo-ClFabI to these apo structures, the r.m.s.d. varies from 0.67 Å to 1.45 Å which indicates that these structures are similar to one another, with the presence of some fragments at various locations (Fig. 4a). One example of these fragments is the substrate binding loop (V192-S214 in ClFabI). The substrate binding loops are almost disordered without interpretable electron density in apo FabIs, for example, among these apo structures mentioned above, only the loops in 2FHS, 3K2E, and 2WYU are ordered in one or two monomers. However, a prominent electron density in apo ClFabI indicates it is ordered. To our knowledge, this is the first crystal structure of apo FabI with ordered substrate binding loop in all monomers (Fig. 4b). When binary complexes are structurally compared, the r.m.s.d. changes from 0.93 Å to 1.20 Å, and the difference mainly comes from the location of the substrate binding loop too. Among these four binary complexes, only the loop in 3K31 is ordered, however, the nicotinamide part of NAD is lost in this structure because of poor electron density. In addition, the average temperature factor (B-factor) of NAD is almost three times than that of the protein, suggesting that NAD is bound very loosely and may not represent the binding mechanism efficiently. Therefore, the binary complexes from *Brassica napus*[31] (PDB code 1ENO) and *M. tuberculos*[19] (PDB code 1ENY) are chosen to be compared with ClFabI-NAD. ClFabI-NAD, 1ENO, and 1ENY stand for the typical conformations (open, closed, and a state between them) of the substrate binding loops when only the cofactor (NAD or NADP) is bounded in the crystal structures of ENR (Fig. 4c). Although the loop occupies various positions in different species in binary complexes, it only has a closed conformation in the FabI–cofactor–inhibitor ternary complex and has lower average B-factor than in binary complexes, for example, the average B-factors of it in Thermus thermophiles FabI (TtFabI, PDB code 2wyw), *Escherichia coli* FabI (EcFabI, PDB code 1c14) and Helicobacter pylori FabI (HpFabI, PDB code 2pd3) are 27.8, 43.2 and 48.6, respectively. Therefore, the loop is flexible until it is hold by hydrogen bonds with a cofactor and inhibitor or substrate and its flexibility can be used to design new antimicrobial regent.

Conversely, the average B-factor of NAD in the binary complexes was higher than that of the protein. Moreover, NAD did not occupy all monomers in the binary complexes. For instance,

one NAD molecule of 2JJY was in tetramer. In the present work, only four NAD molecules of 2JJY were in hexamer. However, in the ternary complex (FabI–NAD–triclosan), both NAD and triclosan had similar B-factor as the protein, and they occupied all monomers. Thus, the binary complexes were not stable until triclosan or another inhibitor was bound to FabI. The ternary complex structures (FabI-NAD-triclosan) are form PDB.[9,14] In fact, in other ENR ternary complexes which include cofactor (NAD or NADP) and various inhibitors the B-factors of cofactors and inhibitors are similar to their protein environment, indicating that the ternary structures are more stable than the binary structures.[14,16,32,33] Like other ENRs, ClFabI has the highly conserved signature sequence motif Tyr- $(Xaa)_6$-Lys. In addition, another motif dyad Gly14- $(Xaa)_5$-Ser20 and Val66 and Thr194 in ClFabI are also highly conserved and contained in the hydrogen bond network of FabIs[10,11] (Fig. 3). Therefore, the signature sequence can be considered to be Gly-$(Xaa)_5$-Ser-$(Xaa)_n$-Val-Tyr-$(Xaa)_6$-Lys-$(Xaa)_n$-Thr.

2.4 Inhibition of ClFabI enzyme activity in *Ca.* L. by INH

The inhibitory mechanism of INH was investigated using the enzyme kinetic method. Lineweaver–Burk plot analysis indicated that INH acts as a competitive inhibitor with respect to NADH and as an uncompetitive inhibitor with respect to crotonoyl-CoA (Figs. 5a and 5b). At INH concentrations of 0, 2, 4, and 8 μM, the K_m values for NADH were 20.5, 85.2, 167.8, and 299.0 μM, respectively, whereas those for crotonoyl-CoA were 17.5, 15.9, 10.9, and 8.8 μM, respectively. The K_i values of INH were 0.11μM and 6.8 μM with respect to NADH and crotonoyl-CoA, respectively (Figs. 5c and 5d). The K_i value for the inhibitor INH reflects the strength of the interaction between the enzyme ClFabI and INH. A small K_i value bespeaks relative tight binding of INH to ClFabI at different NADH concentrations, whereas a large K_i value underlines weak binding between the enzyme and substrate [ES] complex and INH at varied crotonoyl-CoA concentrations.

The inhibitory activity percentages corresponding to NADH were 29.7%, 45.6%, and 70.6%, the correlation coefficient corresponding to the inhibitor concentration was 0.9765, and the inhibitory activity percentages corresponding to crotonoyl-CoA were 10%, 36.7%, and 48.9%.

After adding different concentrations (2, 4, and 8 μM) of the inhibitor INH, the correlation coefficient corresponding to the inhibitor concentration was 0.9581, and the inhibitory activity percentage increased with increasing inhibitor concentration (Supplement Table 3).

In this research, INH acted as a competitive inhibitor with respect to NADH and as an uncompetitive inhibitor with respect to crotonoyl-CoA. In competitive inhibition, V_{max} was unchanged according to the statistical analysis with t-test, K_m increased with increasing concentration of the inhibitor INH, and the ratio of K_m/V_{max} did not change. Lineweaver–Burk plot with straight lines intersected the longitudeinal axis corresponding to the uninhibited and inhibited reactions. In uncompetitive inhibition, V_{max} and K_m decreased with increasing concentration of the inhibitor INH, and the ratio of K_m/V_{max} did not change. These findings resulted in a Lineweaver–Burk plot with two parallel lines corresponding to the uninhibited and inhibited reactions. This current research obtained similar results with a previous report in *S. pneumonia.*[17]

The dissociation constant was compared among previously data and this experiment. INH-NAD adduct has been shown to bind to inhA with an equilibrium dissociation constant value of 0.4 nM in *Mycobacterium tuberculosis.*[34] INH-NAD adduct has been shown to be a slow, tight binding competitive inhibitor, which inhibits the InhA activity with an overall inhibition constant Ki value of 0.75(± 0.08) nM.[35] Our research indicated that purified ClFabI has activity in vivo, when ClfabI, INH, NAD^+, NADH and substrate crotonoyl coenzyme A were presence, INH acts as a competitive inhibitor with respect to NADH, the dissociation constant Ki of INH and ClFabI is 0.11 μM, it is about 140-260 fold higher than that of INH-NAD adduct and InhA in *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*.

K_i value indicated the weak binding of INH to ClFabI at different NADH concentrations compared with that of INH-NAD adduct to InhA. The results presume that INH without oxidation treat could bind with ClFabI at weak range.

It is possible to explain the case with structure analysis. INH-adduct ((2E)-N-[(1,2-DIMETHYL-1H-INDOL-3-YL) METHYL]-N-METHYL-3- (7-OXO-5, 6,7,8-TETRAHYDRO-1, 8-NAPHTHYRIDIN-3-YL) PROP-2-ENAMIDE, IMJ) has been

found in the ternary crystal structures of FabI from *Bacillus subtilis*[10] (PDB code 3OIG) and *Bacillus cereus*[11] (PDB code 3OJF). When the ClFabI-NAD binary structure was superimposed to these ternary structures, the r.m.s.d values were 0.68 Å and 0.67Å, respectively, and the cofactor positions were nearly identical. Therefore, it is reasonable to speculate that IMJ should lie at a similar position in the ClFabI ternary structure (Fig. 4). The residues that contact INH are A98, Y148, Y158, M161, I202 and F205 in BsFabI and F96, A97, Y147, V154, Y157, P192, S197, F204 and I207 in BcFabI. Based on sequence alignment, the possible residues in ClFabI that interact with INH are F95, S96, Y146, V153, Y156, M159, P191, A196, I200, G203 and I206. Y146 and Y156 are highly conserved and are the residues most likely to interact with INH. Serine or Alanine occupies S96 in ClFabI and corresponding positions in other ENRs, and this residue makes hydrogen bonds with INH through backbone amide and/or carbonyl oxygen. Therefore, S96 is also the residue that most likely makes contacts with INH. Glycine occupies the G203 position in ClFabI, but Phenylalanine is in the corresponding position in other ENRs and makes hydrophobic interactions with INH, so G203 is the least likely residue to contact INH. The remaining residues contain F95, Y146, V153, Y156, M159, P191, A196, I200, I206 Y146 and Y156 likely make hydrophobic interactions with INH.

In summary, the crystal study of CIFabI has special significance for screening of antibacterial agents against HLB in citrus with structure-based strategies. We determined the apo ClFabI and ClFabI-NAD binary crystal structures, which are both six monomers in one ASU in crystal. They both exist as dimer in solution, and all the disordered residues in apo FabI crystals from other species are ordered in our apo structure. Based on sequence alignment and residues involved in hydrogen bond network of FabIs, the signature sequence motif is expanded from Tyr-$(Xaa)_6$-Lys to Gly-$(Xaa)_5$-Ser-$(Xaa)_n$-Val- Tyr-$(Xaa)_6$-Lys-$(Xaa)_n$-Thr. The resulting structure information regarding the active site pocket and details of the NAD^+ binding mode could be used as bases for the rational design of more effective FabI inhibitors against *Candidatus Liberibacter*.

We suggest that the crystal structure of complexes of other new inhibitors and ClfabI in *Ca.* L. should be performed in the future. At present, the kinetics analysis is primary and

imperfection, Pre-steady-state kinetics analysis[23] and progress cure analysis of the inhibition of FabI by inhibitor[36] would be the better method, which used for exploring the binding way of FabI-NAD and FabI-NADH, and explaining apparent inhibition constant and dissociation constant for the slow, tight-binding inhibitor.

3. Material and Methods

3.1 Cloning, expression, and purification

The ClFabI gene was amplified from the genomic DNA (NC_012985) of *Ca. L. asiaticus* and was inserted into the pET28a-SOMU1 expression vector (constructed based on pET28a by our lab). The construct was transformed into BL21 (DE3) for expression. Cells were grown in Luria–Bertani medium supplemented with 50 mg/mL kanamycin at 37°C until an OD_{600} value of 0.6 to 0.8 was reached. IPTG was added to a final concentration of 0.4 mM to induce expression at 16°C for 20 h. The cell pellet was harvested, resuspended in ice-cold lysis buffer a (25 mM Bis–Tris, pH 6.95, 400 mM NaCl, 2 mM 2-mercaptoethanol), and then subjected to French press (JN3000 PLUS). The supernatant was collected after centrifugation at 16, 000 rpm (Sorvall GSA rotor) for 55 min at 4°C.

The supernatant was loaded onto a Ni^{2+} Hi-Trap chelating column (Amersham Biosciences), washed with 70 mM imidazole in buffer B (25 mM Bis-tris, pH 6.95, 1 M NaCl), and then eluted with 500 mM imidazole in buffer B. The SUMO tag was enzymatically cleaved overnight at 4°C by SUMO protease (ULP1), and the target protein was isolated by a second Ni affinity chromatography step. After concentration, the protein sample was further purified using a Superdex™ 200 (GE healthcare) column equilibrated with buffer C (25mM Bis-Tris, pH 6.95, 300 mM NaCl) at 4°C in an AKTA system (Amersham Bioscience). The molecular weight of purified CLFabI protein in solution was calibrated according to a 120 mL Superdex™ 200 column in AKTA.

3.2 Crystallization and X-ray data collection

Crystallization of ClFabI was screened by the sitting-drop vapor-diffusion method at 4 and 20°C. The protein was concentrated to 15 mg/mL in 25mM Bis-Tris, pH 6.95, 300 mM NaCl

Crystallization conditions were initially screened using commercially available kits from Emerald BioSystems (Bainbridge Island, WA, USA) and Hampton Research (Aliso Viejo, CA, USA). Microcrystals were obtained after 3 d to 5 d using Emerald BioSystems Cryo™ I. Crystals suitable for data collection were obtained in conditions containing 0.1 M CHES pH 9.5, 200 mM NaCl, 50% PEG 400 (v/v) after optimization. The same pathway mentioned above was adopted in the crystallization of the ClFabI–NAD complex, except that the protein solution contains 4 mM NAD, and the optimum condition containing 35% (v/v) 2-ethoxyethanol and cacodylate (0.1 M, pH 6.5)

The apo-ClFabI crystal was flash-cooled directly in liquid nitrogen before mounting for data collection. Diffraction data were collected on the beamline 1W2B at BSRF (Beijing Synchrotron Radiation Facility) or on the beamline BL17U1 at SSRF (Shanghai Synchrotron Radiation Facility). The total oscillation was 180° with 0.5° per image. The data were processed with HKL-2000.[37]

3.3 Structure determination and refinement

The crystal structure of ClFabI in the apo-form (PDB ID coed: 4NK4) is determined by molecular replacement using Phaser.[33] The crystal structure of short-chain dehydrogenase reductase glucose-ribitol dehydrogenase from *Brucella melitensis* (PDB code: 3GRK) is used as the search model. According to the Matthews coefficient, we estimate six, seven, or eight molecules in the asymmetric unit (ASU), with solvent constants of 54.8%, 47.3%, or 39.7%, respectively. Given that 3GRK containe eight molecules. The dimer (chains B and D) is adopted, and the high value of TFZ suggest that ASU containe six molecules. The binary complex structure is determined by molecular replacement using the apo-form structure as the search model. Manual rebuilding is performed by operating Coot,[38] and refinement is carried out by applying Phenix. Refine.[39] Final models are validated by adopting MolProbity,[40] and all structure figures are generated utilizing pymol (http://www.pymol.org/).

3.4 ClFabI inhibition assays

The catalytic activity of ClFabI that reduced enoyl-ACP coupled with the concomitant oxidation of NADH was assayed based on a modified protocol.[8,41] INH, NADH, crotonoyl-CoA, and dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) were purchased from Sigma (USA). All

other chemicals used were of analytical grade. All experiments were performed on a Spectra Max M2 molecular Devices (USA) at 28°C. During the course of the analysis of ClFabI, it is possible for an increase in the concentration of NAD^+ due to the oxidation of NADH, it is the coenzyme of ClFabI. Therefore, 50μM NAD^+ was append in all the reactions, in order to keep the concentration of NAD^+ does not change and keep it close to its steady-state. Inhibition of INH against ClLFabI was assayed using crotonoyl coenzyme A (crotonoyl-CoA) as a substrate and monitored by decline in absorbance at 340 nm (eM 340 = 6220 M^{-1} cm^{-1}). Two sets of experiments were performed to evaluate the inhibitory effect of INH on ClFabI. In the first set, the concentration of crotonoyl-CoA was held constant, whereas the concentrations of NADH and the inhibitor were varied systematically. Assays were performed for 6 min in 40 μM c crotonoyl-CoA, 50 μM NAD, and 20 nM enzyme in buffer D (20 mM TrisHCl, 150 mM NaCl buffer, pH 7.5, and 1% DMSO) in a total volume of 100 μL with NADH in a concentration range of 50 μM to 150 μM and in the absence or presence of INH. After 5 h of incubation at 4°C, the reaction was started by adding crotonoyl-CoA. In the second set of experiments, the concentration of NADH was held constant, whereas the concentrations of crotonoyl-CoA and the inhibitor were varied systematically. Assays were performed for 6 min in 50 μM NAD, 100 μM NADH, and 20 nM enzyme in buffer D with crotonoyl-CoA in a concentration range of 40 μM to 160 μM in the absence or presence of the inhibitor. The Michaelis constants (K_m) for NADH and crotonoyl-CoA were determined using Lineweaver–Burk plots, with initial velocities obtained by altering the concentration of one substrate while maintaining the other substrate at a fixed concentration in the absence of the inhibitor. The dissociation constant Km was obtained from the Lineweaver–Burk double-reciprocal plots and Ki in the secondary plots is inhibitior constant, it is also called for dissociation constant, it comes from the Dixon construct method. Data are presented as means and standard errors of three replicates.

The inhibitory activity percentage (I%) was calculated using the following formula: percentage of inhibition = $[1-(v_i/v_0)] \times 100$, where v_i is the initial velocity in the presence of the inhibitor and v_0 is the initial velocity in the untreated control.

Acknowledgments

This work was supported by grants from the National Basic Research Program of China (2012CB917203) and the National Natural Science Foundation of China (Nos. 31272146, 10979005, and 31100531).

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Figure Legends

Fig. 1 a) Monomer structure of ClFabI in apo-form with secondary structure labeled. Alpha helixes are shown as cylinder, 3_{10} helixes are labeled η, and beta sheets are shown as flat arrows. b) Structure of a hexamer, chains A to F are labeled and shown as different colors.

Fig. 2 a) Superposition of ClFabI (green) and the ClFabI–NAD binary complex (salmon). Only chain A from each structure is shown for clarity. α6 is pulled toward NAD after cofactor binding, and the largest movement is 7.60 Å (between C_α of A196). b) Contacts between protein and NAD mediated by hydrogen bonds are shown as dashed lines, and the numbers parallel to the lines indicate distance.

Fig. 3. Sequence alignment of FabI from *Candidatus Liberibacter asiaticus* (ClFabI), *Aquifex aeolicus VF5* (AaFabI), *Bartonella henselae* (BhFabI), *Escherichia coli* (EcFabI), *Brucella melitensis* (BmFabI), *Staphylococcus aureus* (SaFabI), *Anaplasma phagocytophilum* (ApFabI), *Thermus thermophilus* (TtFabI), *Bacillus cereus* (BaFabI), and *Francisella tularensis* (FtFabI). The residues in bold red are strictly conserved, whereas the residues in light red are relatively conserved. Secondary structures of ClFabI in this study are depicted above the sequence.

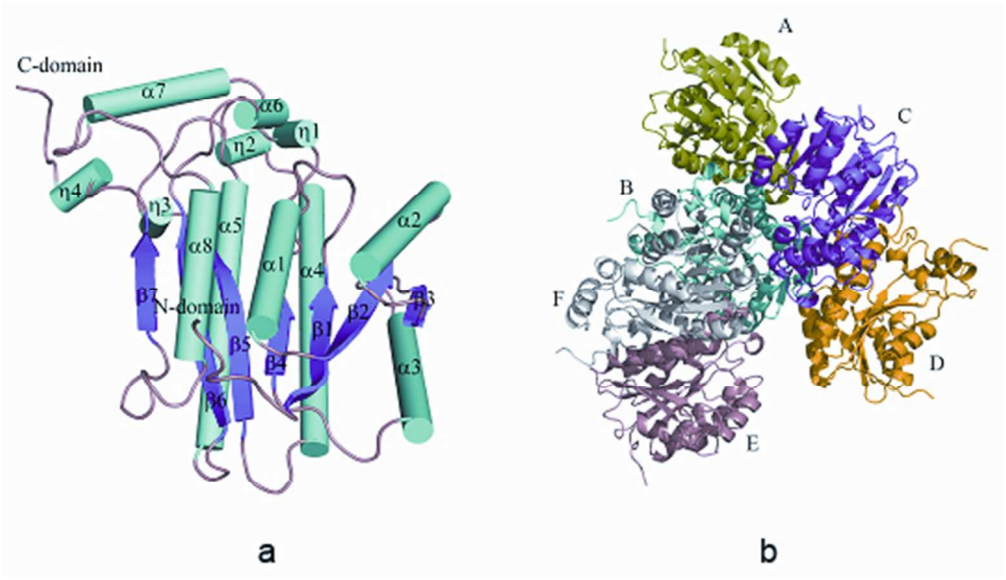
Fig. 4 a) Superposition of the apo-form of FabI from *Candidatus Liberibacter asiaticus* (green), *Aquifex aeolicus VF5* (cyan, 2p91), *Bartonella henselae* (magenta, 4eit), *Escherichia coli* (pink, 2fhs), *Brucella melitensis* (limon, 3grk), *Staphylococcus aureus* (olive, 4aln), *Anaplasma phagocytophilum* (marine, 3k2e), *Thermus thermophilus* (wheat, 2wyu), and *Bacillus cereus* (violet, 3oje). The substrate-binding loops that produced the most structural variation are indicated by an ellipse. b) Electron density map of the substrate-binding loop of ClFabI contoured at 1.0 sigma. c) Different conformations of the substrate-binding loops in the FabI binary complex. The loops are shown in different colors: salmon, ClFabI; violet, BnFabI (1eno); and slate, MtFabI (1eny)

Figure 5. Inhibitory mechanism of ClFabI by INH. (A) Lineweaver–Burk plot showing competitive inhibition of FabI binding to NADH by INH. The enzyme was incubated in the presence of different concentrations of INH and NADH at a fixed concentration of crotonoyl-coenzyme A (40 μM). The concentrations of INH were 0 μM (diamond), 2 μM (triangle), 4 μM (square), and 8 μM (circle). (B) Lineweaver–Burk plot showing uncompetitive inhibition of FabI binding to crotonoyl-coenzyme A by INH. The enzyme was incubated in the presence of different concentrations of INH and crotonoyl-coenzyme A at a fixed concentration of NADH (100 μM). The concentrations of INH were 0 μM (diamond), 2 μM (triangle), 4 μM (square), and 8 μM (circle). (C) The slope values of the lines from

Figure 5a are plotted versus INH concentration, the secondary plot of Ki, an inhibitior constant value of 0.11 μM for NADH was determined. (D) The intercept values of the lines from Figure 5b are plotted versus INH concentration. A K_i value of 6.8 μM for crotonoyl-coenzyme A was determined.

Table 1 ClFabI and ClFabI-NAD complex statistics

Data collection	Apo-form	Binary complex
Wavelength (Å)	0.9792	0.9792
Space group	$P3_221$	$P3_221$
Unit-cell parameters (Å)	a=b=203.48, c=81.76	a=b=203.27, c=82.43
Resolution (Å)	1.65 (1.68-1.65)[a]	2.70 (2.75-2.70)
Number of unique reflections	230676(11291)	52181(2624)
Completeness (%)	99.6 (98.1)	96.8 (97.0)
Redundancy	3.1(3.6)	4.6 (3.7)
Mean I/ σ (I)	25.6(2.1)	12.9(2.5)
Molecules in asymmetric unit	6	6
R_{merge} (%)	7.40 (55.0)	13.4 (46.4)
Refinement		
Resolution range (Å)	43.2-1.70	47.8-2.7
R_{work}/R_{free} (%)	17.5/20.1	19.0/25.7
No. of residues/protein atoms	1547/11830	1548/11850
No. of water atoms	1442	234
Average B factor		
Main chain	19.2	42.1
Side chain	22.9	45.6
ligand	-	79.8
Waters	31.6	31.3
Ramachandran plot (%)		
Most favoured	97.1	94.22
Allowed	2.90	5.65
outlier	0.00	0.13
R.m.s. deviations		
Bond lengths (Å)	0.007	0.008
Bond angles (°)	1.177	1.224



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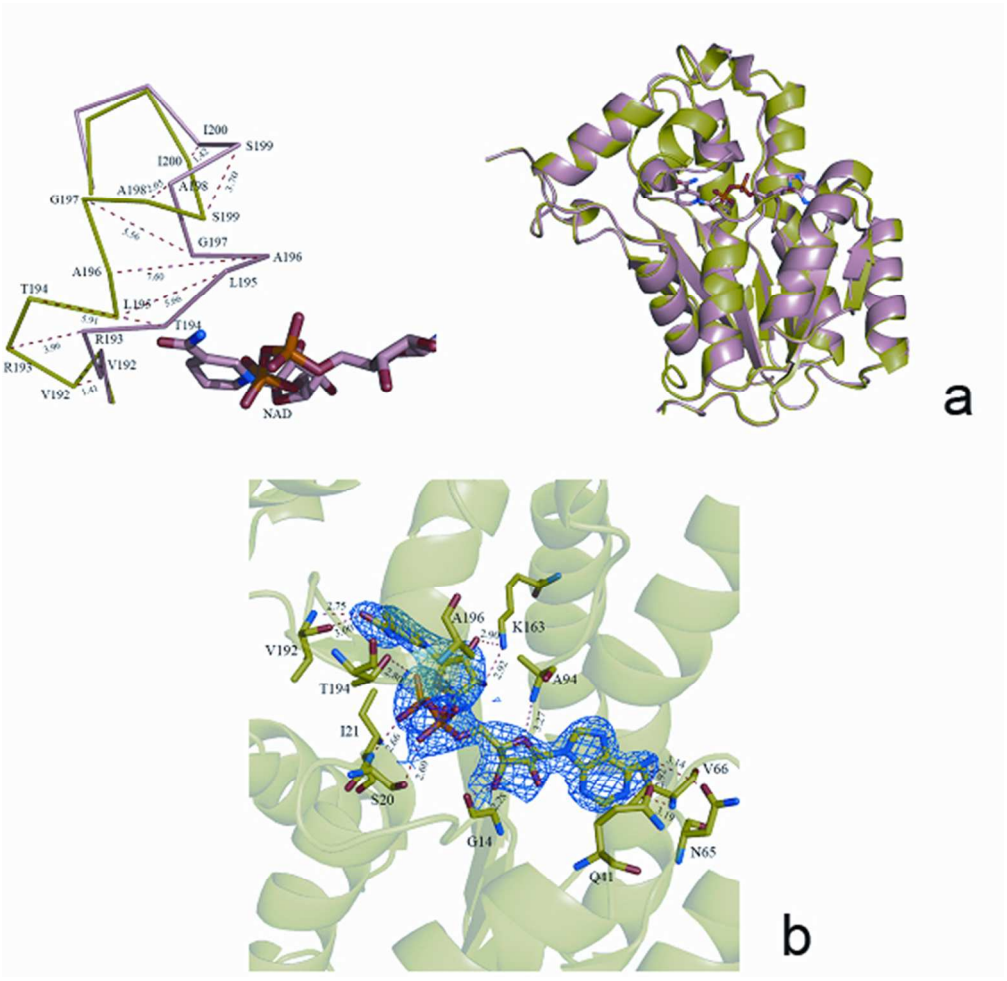
190x109mm (72 x 72 DPI)



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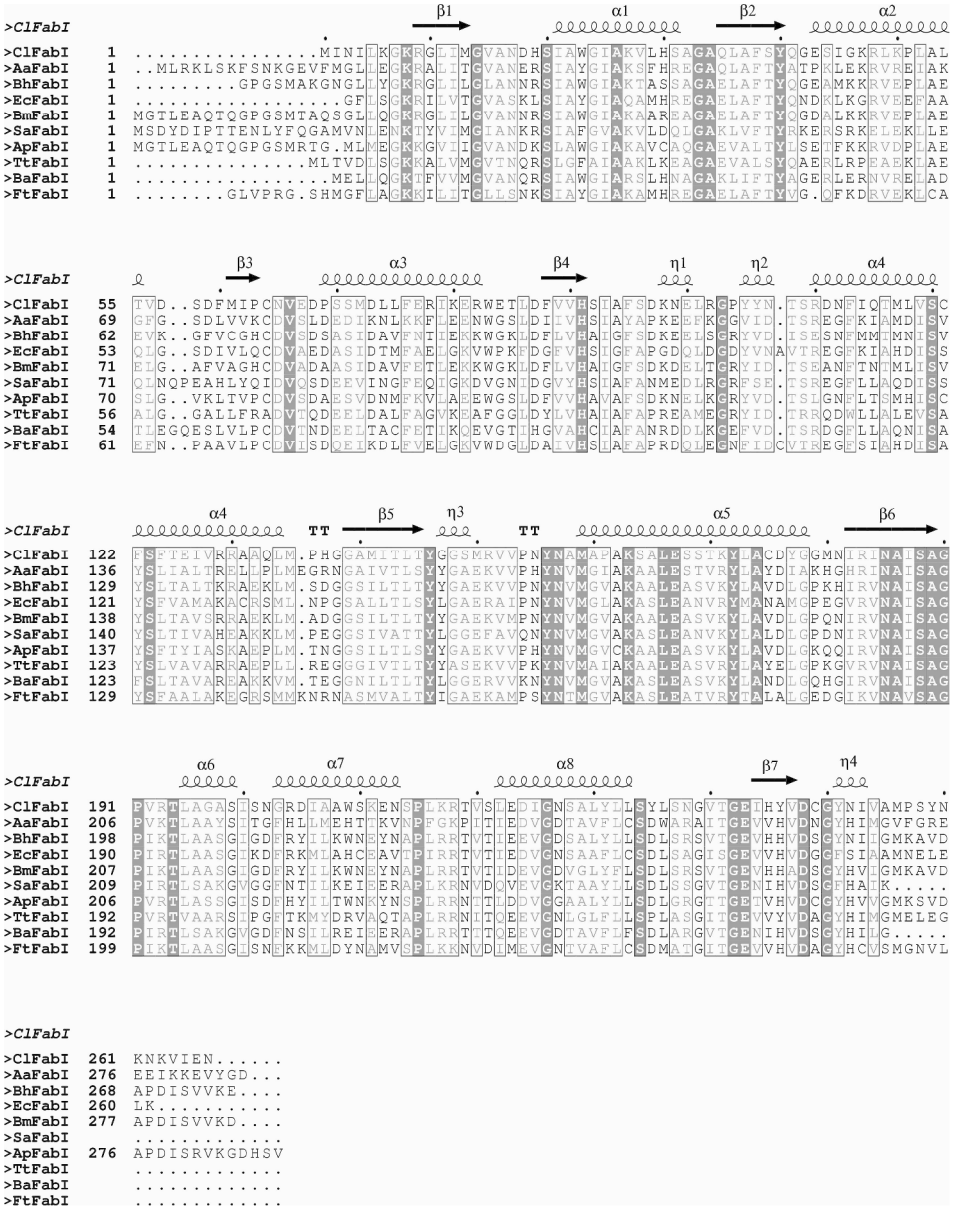
222x216mm (72 x 72 DPI)



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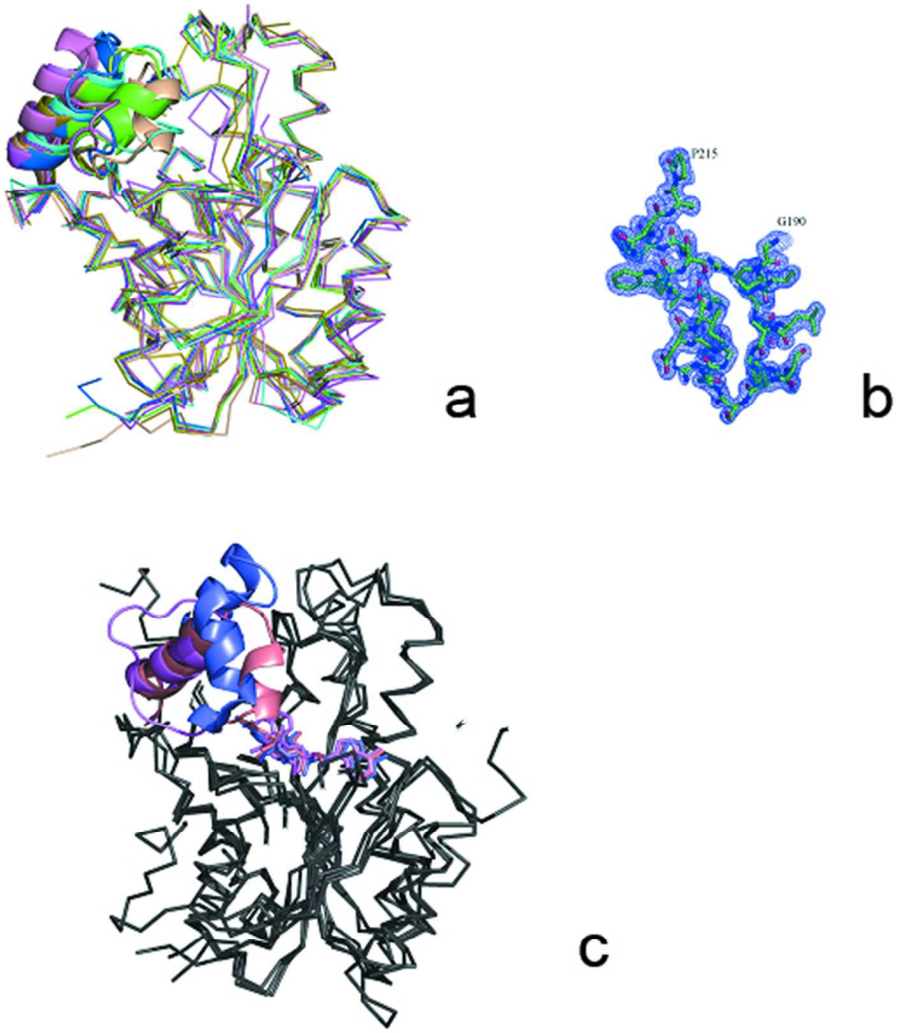
1237x1570mm (72 x 72 DPI)



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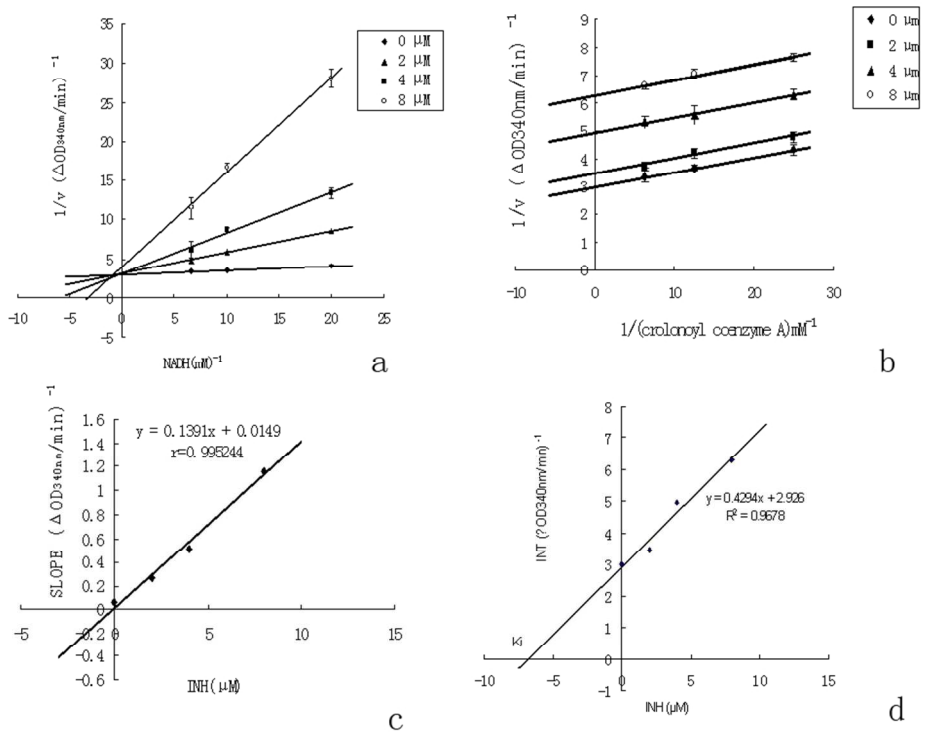
203x217mm (72 x 72 DPI)



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363x273mm (72 x 72 DPI)

Supplement table 1 The information about the residues contained in ENR dimer interaction

	ClFabI		3GNS	3GNT		3OJE
	Monomer A	Monomer B	Monomer A*	Monomer A	Monomer B	Monomer A*
1	E67	R110	Y232(231)	T229(228)	Y232(231)	R218(217)
2	Y105	T125	T229(228)	Y232(231)	T220(219)	Q180(179)
3	Y106	R129	R219(218)	L237(236)	T229(228)	R239(238)
4	T108	R129	D249(248)	G240(239)	D249(248)	T229(228)
5	T125	Y105	S250(249)	T242(241)	H253(252)	D249(248)
6	G148	Y172	H247(246)	E244(243)	H247(246)	S250(249)
7	S149	S168	K172(171)	H253(252)	T242(241)	H253(252)
8	R151	Y172	E225(224)	H253(252)	K172(171)	H247(246)
9	V153	Y172	L237(236)	P180(179)	P215(214)	N176(175)
10	S164	S164	S239(238)	S239(238)	E225(224)	P216(215)
11	Y172	V153	G240(239)	T229(228)	L237(236)	D228(227)
12	D176	Y105	E244(243)	H247(246)	E244(243)	L237(236)
13	D176	Y106	H253(252)	R219(218)	S239(238)	G240(239)
14	Y105	D176	K256(255)	S250(249)	G240(239)	G243(242)
15	Y106	D176		D249(248)	G240(239)	E244(243)
16	R110	E67		E225(224)	S239(238)	
17	R129	T108				
18	R129	Y106				
19	S168	S149				
20	Y172	G148				
21	Y172	R151				

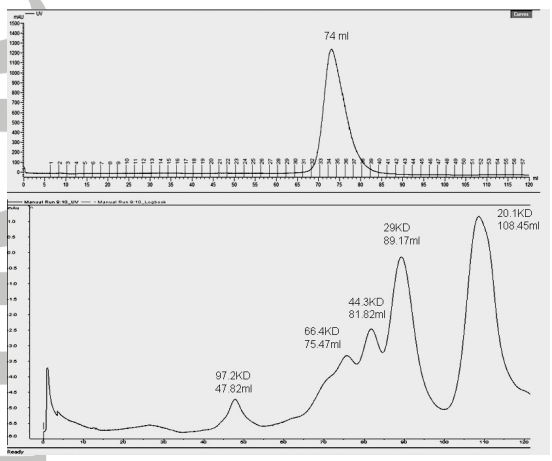
Note: the number in parenthesis indicates the corresponding residue number in ClFabI. *Only one monomer in 3GNS and 3OJE, the dimer is generated by crystal symmetry, so the residues contained in dimer interaction is also symmetric.

Supplement Table 2 interaction between ClFabI dimers

Hydrogen bonds	Distance (Å)	Hydrogen bonds	Distance (Å)	Hydrogen bonds	Distance (Å)
AB-CD		AB-EF		CD-EF	
Atoms		Atoms		Atoms	
A-D111-OD1	2.87	B-N17-ND2	2.82	C-N99-ND2	2.95
C-S70-OG		E-D111-OD1		F-D73-OD2	
A-S70-OG	3.43	B-G197-O	2.85	C-K98-NZ	2.69
C-M61-O		F-N65-ND2		F-E77-OE2	
A-R110-NH2	2.81	B-I200-O	3.50	C-R204-NH1	3.82
C-D68-OD1		F-N65-ND2		F-E84-O	
A-R129-NH2	2.78	B-R204-NH1	2.79	C-R193-NH2	2.70
C-E43-OE1		F-E67-OE1		F-E84-OE1	
B-D111-OD1	2.93	B-R102-NH1	3.84	C-R193-NH1	2.23
C-E43-N		F-Y40-OH		F-E84-OE2	
B-E43-OE1	2.83	B-R193-NH2	3.32	C-R193-NH2	3.08
C-R110-N		F-D97-OD2		F-E84-OE2	
B-R110-N	2.84	B-T194-OG1	3.45	C-R193-NH1	3.49
C-E43-OE1		F-D111-O		F-E84-OE1	
B-E43-N	2.89				
C-D111-OD1					
B-M61-O	3.12				
D-S70-OG					
B-D68-OD1	3.13				
D-R110-NH1					
B-E43-OE1	2.75				
D-R129-NH2					
B-K50-NZ	3.03				
D-D73-OD2					
B-S70-OG	2.82				
D-D111-OD2					
B-R78-NH2	2.89				
D-E67-O					
Salt bridges	Distance	Salt bridges	Distance	Salt bridges	Distance
AB-CD	(Å)	AB-EF	(Å)	CD-EF	(Å)
Atoms		Atoms		Atoms	
A-D73-OD2	3.71	B-R48-NE	3.55		
C-K50-NZ		E-D111-OD2			
A-D68-OD1	3.86	B-R48-NH1	3.62		
C-R78-NE		E-D111-OD2			
A-D68-OD1	3.74	B-R204-NE	3.92		
C-R78-NH1		F-E67-OE1			
A-D68-OD2	3.74	B-K98-NZ	3.84		
C-R78-NH1		F-D68-OD2			
A-R129-NH2	3.38				
C-E43-OE2					
B-D68-OD2	3.97				
D-R110-NH1					
B-E43-OE2	3.99				
D-R129-NH1					
B-E43-OE2	3.35				
D-R129-NH2					
B-R78-NE	3.61				
D-D68-OD1					

Supplement Table 3 Kinetic analysis on ClFabI by inhibition INH

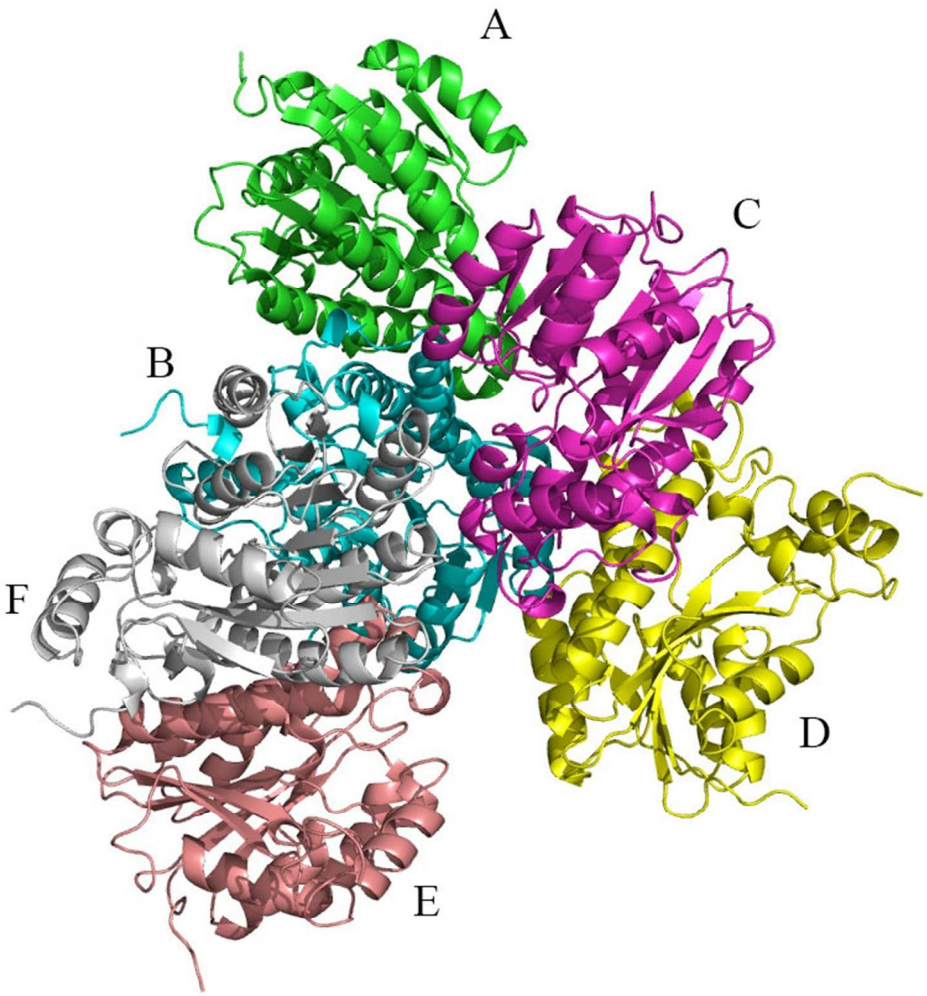
Concentration of INH (μM)	**Linear equation 1/velocity VS varied NADH**	**Vmax**	**Km （μM）**	**Inhibition score 100%×[1-(v_i /v_0)]**	**Linear equation basic on slope values**
0	y = 0.0602x + 2.9322	0.341	20.5		y=0.1391x+
2	y = 0.2673x + 3.1388	0.319	85.2	29.7	0.0149
4	y = 0.5191x + 3.0941	0.323	167.8	45.6	Ki=0.11μM
8	y = 1.1625x + 3.8876	0.257	299.0	70.6	
Note		$t<t_{0.01=2.353}$	↑	R=0.9765	
Concentration of INH (μM)	**Linear equation 1/velocity VS varied crotonoyl coenzyme A**	**Vmax**	**Km （μM）**	**Inhibition score 100%×[1-(v_i /v_0)]**	**Linear equation basic on intercept values**
0	y = 0.0529x + 3.0195	0.331	17.5		y=0.4294x+
2	y = 0.0549x +3.457	0.289	15.9	10	2.926
4	y = 0.0542x + 4.949	0.202	10.9	36.7	Ki=6.8μM
8	y = 0.0555x + 6.29	0.158	8.8	48.9	
		↓	↓	R=0.9581	



Protein Marker	MW (KD)	Note
Phosphorylose	97.2	y=119.12-0.7145x r=-0.9490
Bovine serum	66.4	y=115.98-0.6816x r=-0.9403
Ovalbumin	44.3	y=115.92-0.6881x r=-0.9322
Carbonic anhydrase	29.0	ClFabI protein peak volume(ml) :74, 74, 74.5
Trypsin in-hibitor	20.1	
ClFabI in solution	Average MW 61.6	

Supplement Fig.1. Size analysis of ClFabI protein in solution with Sephadex G-200 10/30 by a 120 mL column in AKTA

Up: peak of ClFabI. Down: peaks of protein markers. Linear equations in the table represent the relationships between the site of protein peak and molecular mass.



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