

# Influence of Lytic Polysaccharide Monooxygenase Active Site Segments on Activity and Affinity

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## Supplementary Material

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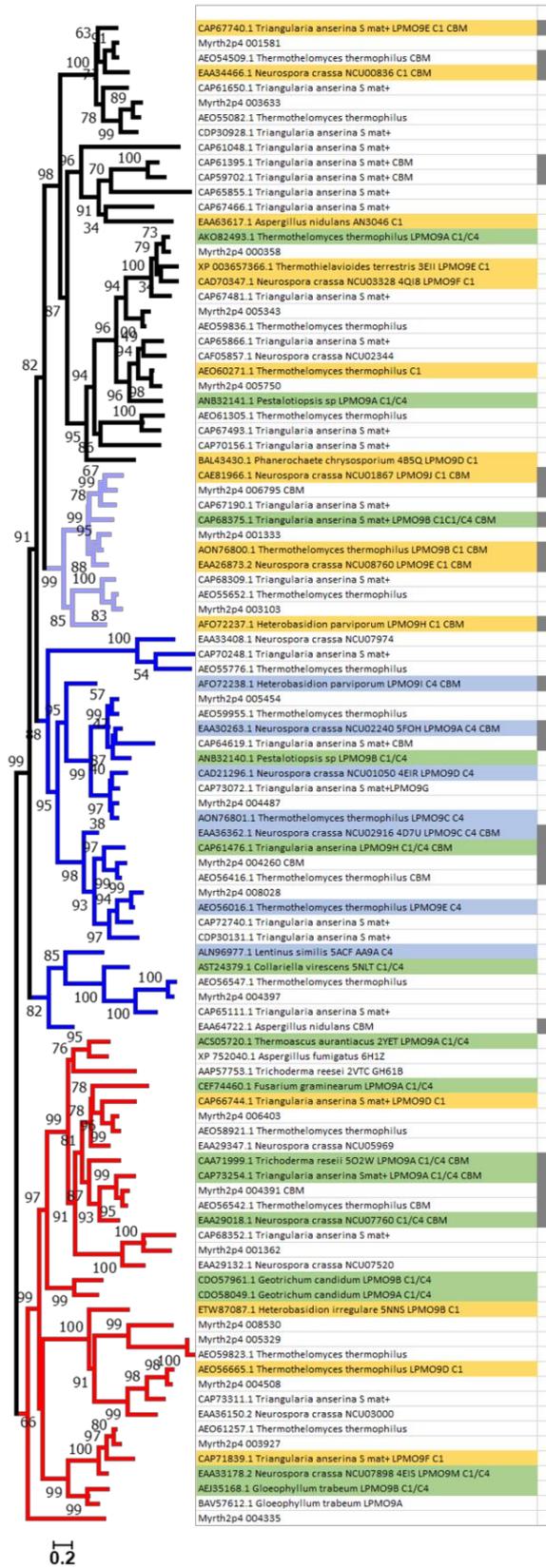




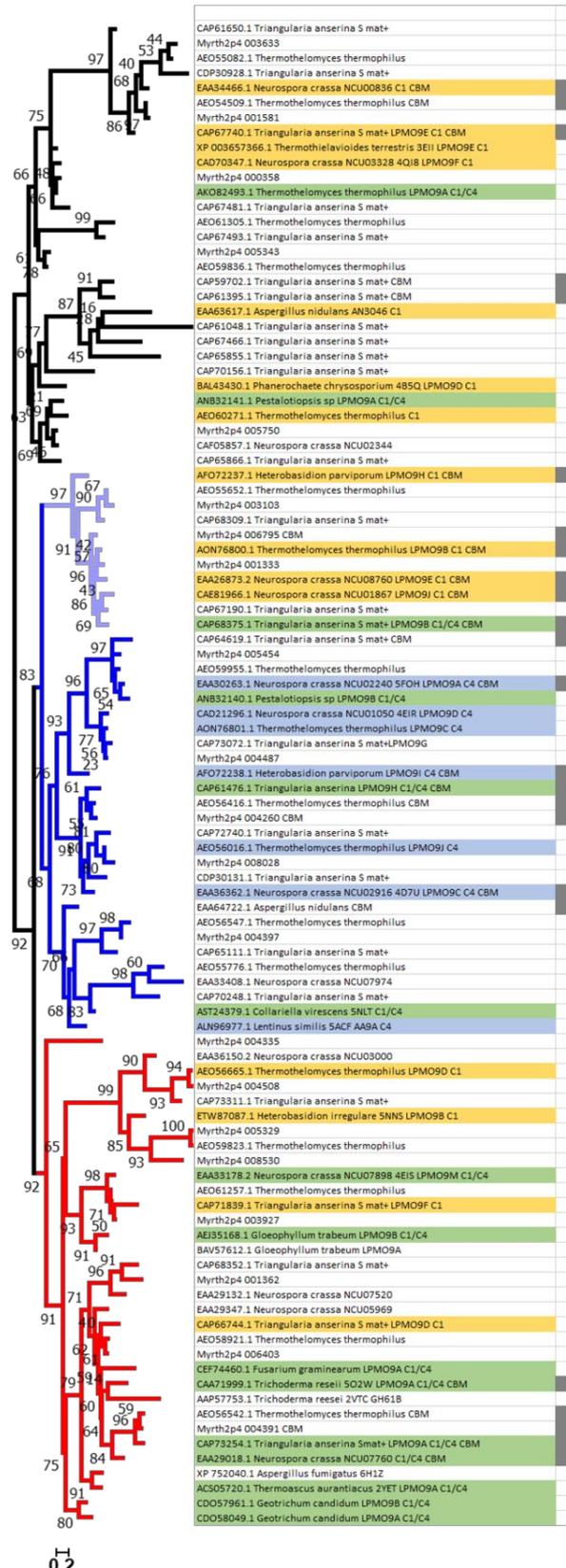


**Figure S1. Full length multiple sequence alignment without linker region and CBM and associated phylogenetic tree of AA9 LPMOs.** All available AA9 LPMO sequences of *Neurospora crassa*, *Podospora anserina* S mat+ (syn. *Triangularia anserina* S mat+), *Thermothelomyces thermophilum* (syn. *Myceliophthora thermophila*), *Crassicarpon hotsonii* (syn *Myriococcum thermophilum*) as well as all AA9 LPMOs listed under the headers “characterized” and “structure” in the CAZy database were aligned using the MAFFT-DASH algorithm based on the protein secondary structure. Prior to phylogenetic analysis the C-terminal linker region and the CBM1 were deleted from the alignment. Phylogeny was inferred by using the RaxML-NG algorithm applying the Wheelan & Goldman model with frequencies and gamma distribution (4). The color code of the tree corresponds to the top line of the alignment and indicates the respective segments: Seg1, red; Seg2, blue; Seg3, orange; Seg4, green; Seg5, magenta. Gray squares next to the sequence name column indicate the presence of a CBM1. The color code used to color sequence names indicates the regioselectivity of AA9 LPMOs as previously published [1]: C1, yellow; C4, blue; C1/C4, green. Amino acids considered relevant for catalysis or substrate interaction are colored in the multiple sequence alignment: His, light blue; Arg and Lys, blue; Asp and Glu, red; Asn and Gln, green; Tyr and Phe, yellow.

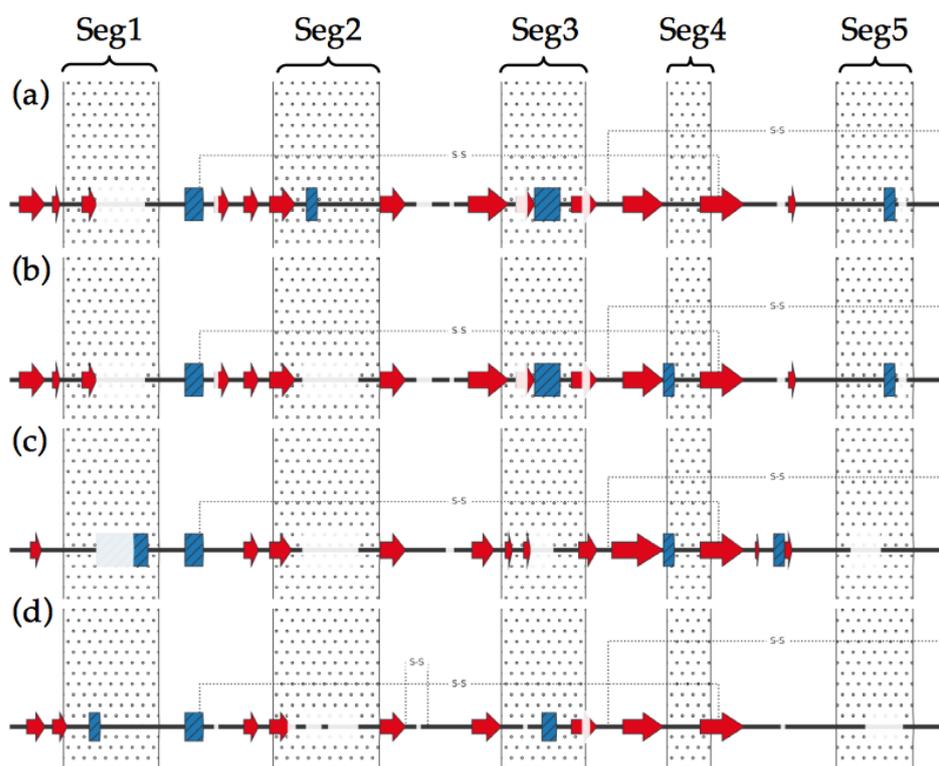
full length



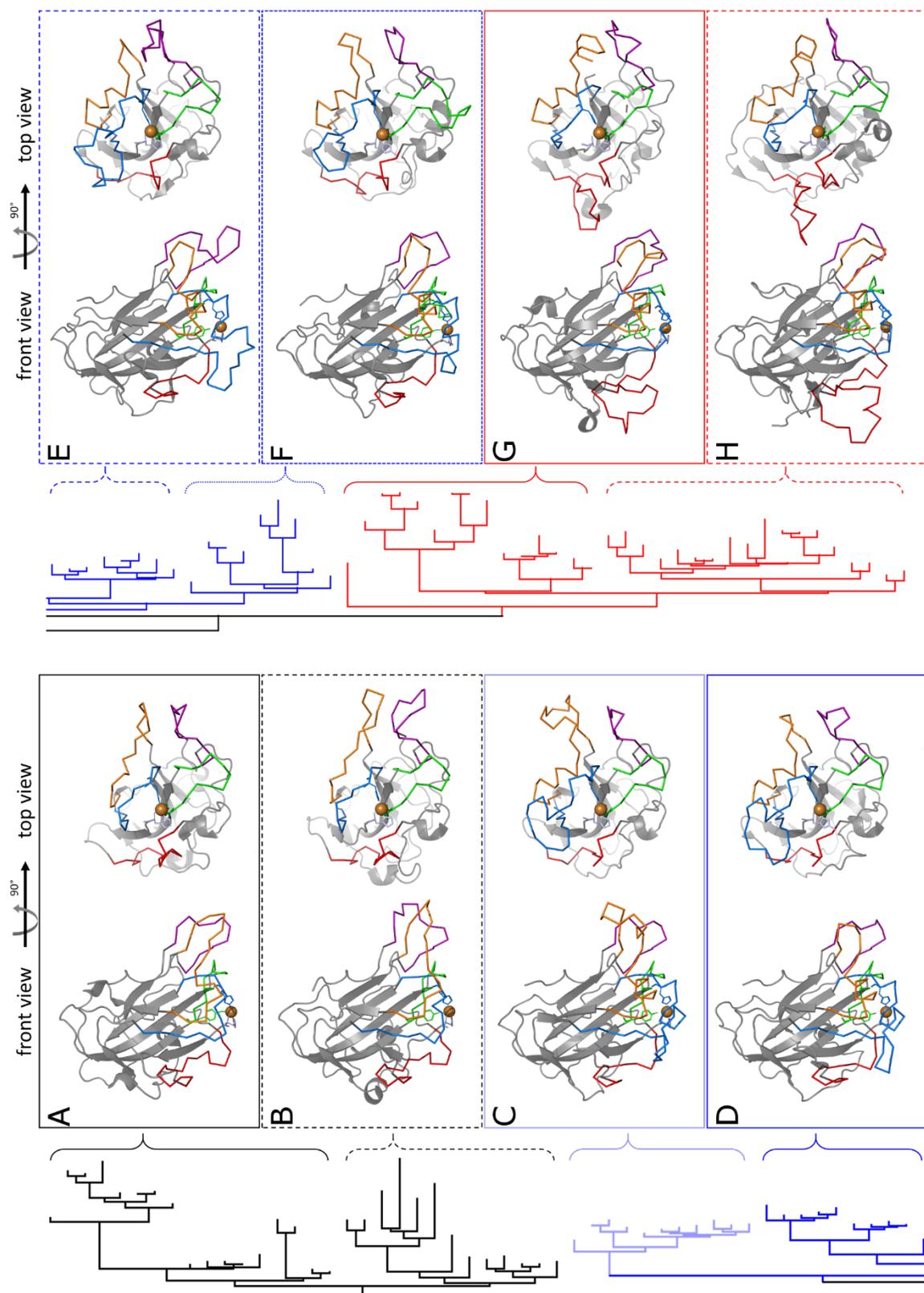
segments only



**Figure S2. Comparison of the phylogenetic trees inferred from full length (left) and “segments only” (right) multiple sequence alignments.** The three main clusters are color coded (Cluster 1, black; Cluster 2, blue; Cluster 3) and a subgroup of sequences changing from Cluster 1 to Cluster 2 when phylogenetic inference is not based on the full dataset, but the sequence information is highlighted in pale blue. Taxa color code: yellow, C1-oxidizing; blue, C4-oxidizing; green, C1/C4-oxidizing. Gray boxes besides the taxa names indicate the presence of a CBM.



**Figure S3. Schematic representation of the secondary structure elements of the catalytic domains.** (a) *NcLPMO9C*, (b) *NcLPMO9C*<sup>ΔSeg2</sup>, (c) *NcLPMO9F* and (d) *NcLPMO9M*.  $\alpha$ -Helices and  $\beta$ -strands are shown in blue and red, respectively. Disulfide bonds are depicted as dotted lines. Transparent regions are indicating gaps in the multiple sequence alignment and dotted regions are highlighting the Seg1–5 as defined as given in Supplementary Table S1. The secondary structure elements were determined using the DSSP algorithm [2] as implemented in GROMOS++ [3]

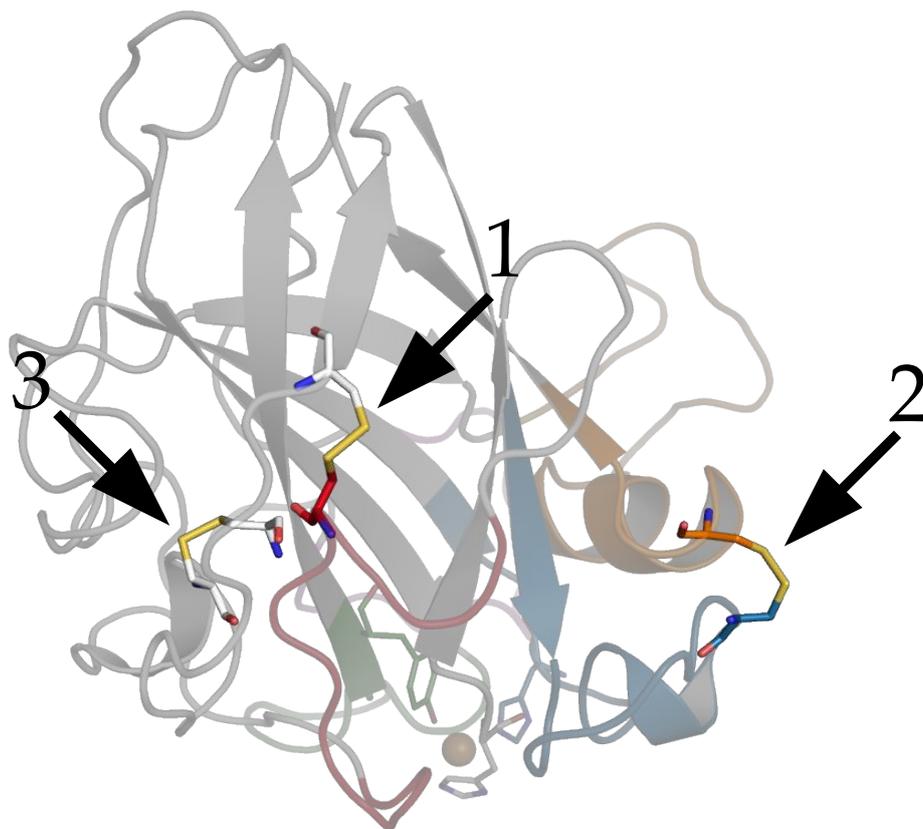


**Figure S4. Front and top view of crystal structures of selected AA9 LPMOs.** The crystal structures and homology models of eight LPMOs is shown in “front view”, at which the copper atom and the putative, planar-like substrate surface binding region is facing the bottom, and “top view), at which the previous visualization is rotated by

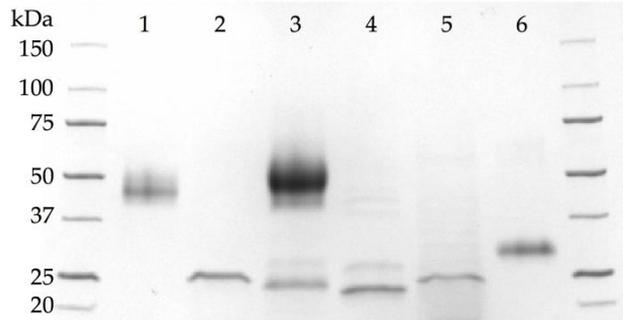
90°. Each structure represents one of eight distinct clades of the phylogenetic tree. (A) *NcLPMO9F* (GeneBank: CAD70347.1; PDB: 4QI8), (B) *PcLPMO9D* (GeneBank: BAL43430.1; PDB: 4B5Q), (C) *TtLPMO9B* (GeneBank: AON76800.1; SwissModel template: 5TKF with 41.68 % sequence identity), (D) *NcLPMO9D* (GeneBank: CAD21296.1; PDB: 4EIR), (E) *NcLPMO9C* (GeneBank: EAA36362.1; PDB 4D7U), (F) *CvAA9A* (GeneBank: AST24379.1; PDB: 5NLT), (G) *HiLPMO9B* (GeneBank: ETW87087.1; PDB: 5NNS), and (H) *TrLPMO9A* (GeneBank: CAA71999.1; PDB: 5O2W). Segments 1 to 5 are colored according to the previously introduced color code (S1: red; S2: blue; S3: orange; S4: green; S5: purple). The catalytic copper atom is shown as orange sphere.



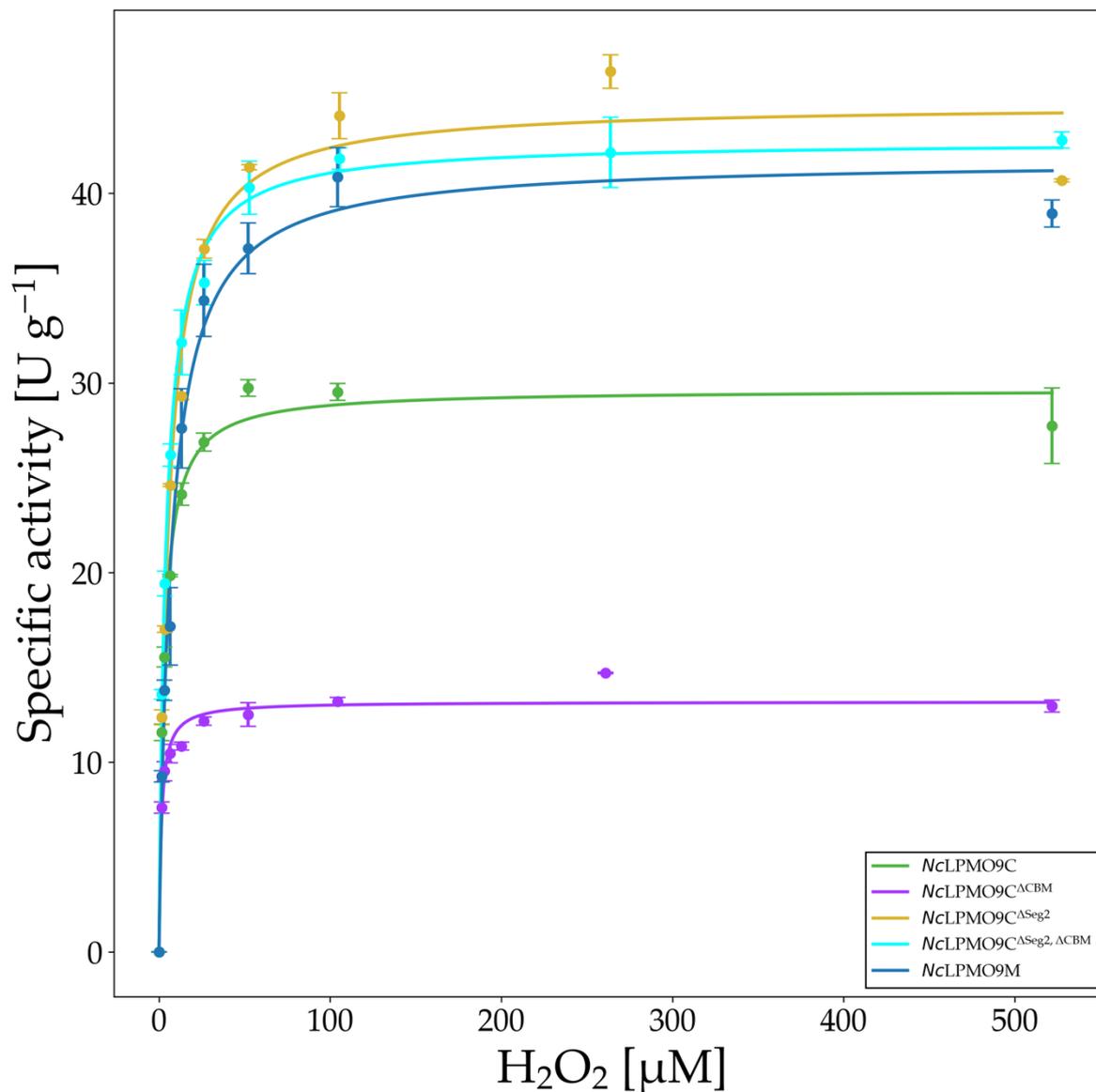
**Figure S5. “Segments-only” multiple sequence alignment.** All available AA9 LPMO sequences of *Neurospora crassa*, *Podospora anserina* S mat+ (syn. *Triangularia anserina* S mat+), *Thermothelomyces thermophilum* (syn. *Myceliophthora thermophila*), *Crassicarpon hotsonii* (syn *Myriococcum thermophilum*) as well as all AA9 LPMOs listed under the headers “characterized” and “structure” in the CAZy database were aligned using the MAFFT-DASH algorithm based on the protein secondary structure. The multiple sequence alignment was then assembled in a way that left only the indicated segments (Seg1–5) in the alignment. The phylogeny was inferred by the RaxML-NG algorithm applying the Wheelan & Goldman model with frequencies and gamma distribution (4). The color code of the tree corresponds to the top line of the alignment and indicates the position/possession of the respective segments: Seg1, red; Seg2, blue; Seg3, orange; Seg4, green; Seg5, magenta. Gray squares next to the sequence name column indicate the presence of a CBM1. The color code used to color sequence names indicates the regioselectivity of AA9 LPMOs as previously published [1]: C1, yellow; C4, blue; C1/C4, green. Amino acids considered relevant for catalysis or substrate interaction are colored in the multiple sequence alignment: His, light blue; Arg and Lys, blue; Asp and Glu, red; Asn and Gln, green; Tyr and Phe, yellow.



**Figure S6. Cartoon representation of the homology model of AON76800.1 *Thermothelomyces thermophilus* LPMO9B.** The segments are colored red (Seg1), blue (Seg2), orange (Seg3), green (Seg4) and magenta (Seg5). The disulfide bonds are highlighted by stick representation. The numbers 1–3 indicate the disulfide bonds between the residues 18–49, 38–173 and 70–133, respectively. The second disulfide bond is binding and shortening Seg2 and thereby mimicking a short Seg2. The Homology model was generated using SWISS-MODEL [4–8] (template: PDB entry 5TKF, sequence identity: 41.86%, QMEAN: -2.03).



**Figure S7. SDS-PAGE of purified LPMOs and LPMO variants.** *NcLPMO9C* (Lane 1), *NcLPMO9C*<sup>ΔCBM</sup> (Lane 2), *NcLPMO9C*<sup>ΔSeg2</sup> (Lane 3), *NcLPMO9C*<sup>ΔSeg2, ΔCBM</sup> (Lane 4), *NcLPMO9F* (Lane 5) and *NcLPMO9M* (Lane 6). Lanes and molecular weights of the marker proteins (Precision Plus Protein Unstained Standards, Bio-Rad) are indicated. The precast gel (4–20% Mini-PROTEAN® TGX Stain-Free™ Precast Gel, BioRad) was stained with colloidal Coomassie blue (Bio-Safe™ Coomassie G250 Stain, BioRad) for 1 h and destained overnight.



**Figure S8. Determination of kinetic constants of *NcLPMO9M*, *NcLPMO9C* and *NcLPMO9C* variants for  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ .** As substrate 2 mM 2,6-DMP in 100 mM sodium acetate buffer, pH 6.0 was used. The LPMO activity assay was performed as previously published [9]. The calculated  $K_M$  and  $k_{cat}$  values are given in **Table 1**. Error bars show the standard deviation of three replicates.

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(a) 1 HTIFQKVSNGADQQLKGIRAPANNPVTDVMSSDIICNAVTMKDSNVLTPAGAKVGH 60
61 FWGHEIGGAAGPNDADNPIAASHKGPIMVYLAKVDNAATTGTSGLKWFKVAEAGLSNGKW 120
121 AVDDL IANNGWSYFDMPTCIAPGQYLMRAELIALHNAGSQAGAQFYIGCAQINVTGGGSA 180
181 SPSNTVSPGAYSASDPGILINIYGGSGKTDNGGKPYQIPGALFTCPAGGSGGSSPAPA 240
241 TTASTPKPTSASAPKPVSTTASTPKPTNGSGSGTGAHSTKCGGSKPAATTKASNQPPTN 300
301 GGNSAVRAALYGQCGGKGWGTPTSCASGTCKFSNDWYSQCLP 343

(b) 1 HTIFQKVSNGADQQLKGIRAPANNPVTDVMSSDIICNAVTMKDSNVLTPAGAKVGH 60
61 FWGHEIGGAAGPNDADNPIAASHKGPIMVYLAKVDNAATTGTSGLKWFKVAEAGLSNGKW 120
121 AVDDL IANNGWSYFDMPTCIAPGQYLMRAELIALHNAGSQAGAQFYIGCAQINVTGGGSA 180
181 SPSNTVSPGAYSASDPGILINIYGGSGKTDNGGKPYQIPGALFTC 227

(c) 1 HTIFQKVSNGADQQLKGIRAPANNPVTDVMSSDIICNAVTMKDSNVLTPAGAKVGH 60
61 FWAPSVYHKGPIMVYLAKVDNAATTGTSGLKWFKVAEAGLSNGKWAVDDL IANNGWSYFD 120
121 MPTCIAPGQYLMRAELIALHNAGSQAGAQFYIGCAQINVTGGGSSPSNTVSPGAYSAS 180
181 DPGILINIYGGSGKTDNGGKPYQIPGALFTCPAGGSGGSSPAPATTASTPKPTSASAPK 240
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301 GGGKWTGPTSCASGTCKFSNDWYSQCLP 328

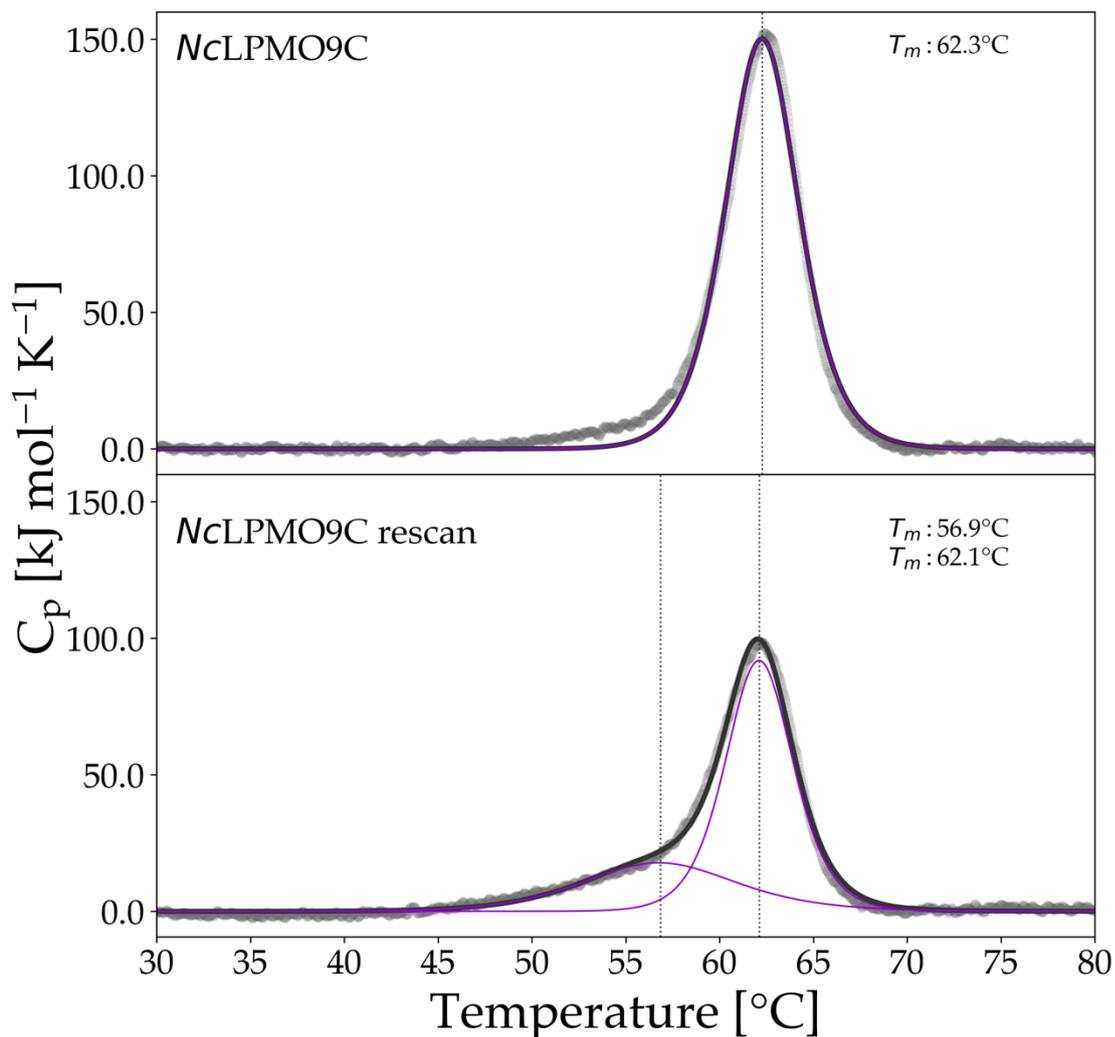
(d) 1 HTIFQKVSNGADQQLKGIRAPANNPVTDVMSSDIICNAVTMKDSNVLTPAGAKVGH 60
61 FWAPSVYHKGPIMVYLAKVDNAATTGTSGLKWFKVAEAGLSNGKWAVDDL IANNGWSYFD 120
121 MPTCIAPGQYLMRAELIALHNAGSQAGAQFYIGCAQINVTGGGSSPSNTVSPGAYSAS 180
181 DPGILINIYGGSGKTDNGGKPYQIPGALFTC 212

(e) 1 HYTFPKVWANSGTADWQYVRRADNWQNGFVDNVSQQIRCFQSTHSPAQSTLSVAAGT 60
61 TITYGAAPSVYHPGMQFYLARVPDQDINSWTEGAWFKIYHEQPTFGSQLTWSSNGK 120
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181 FPGAYKASDPGILININYPVPTSYKNPGSVFTC 214

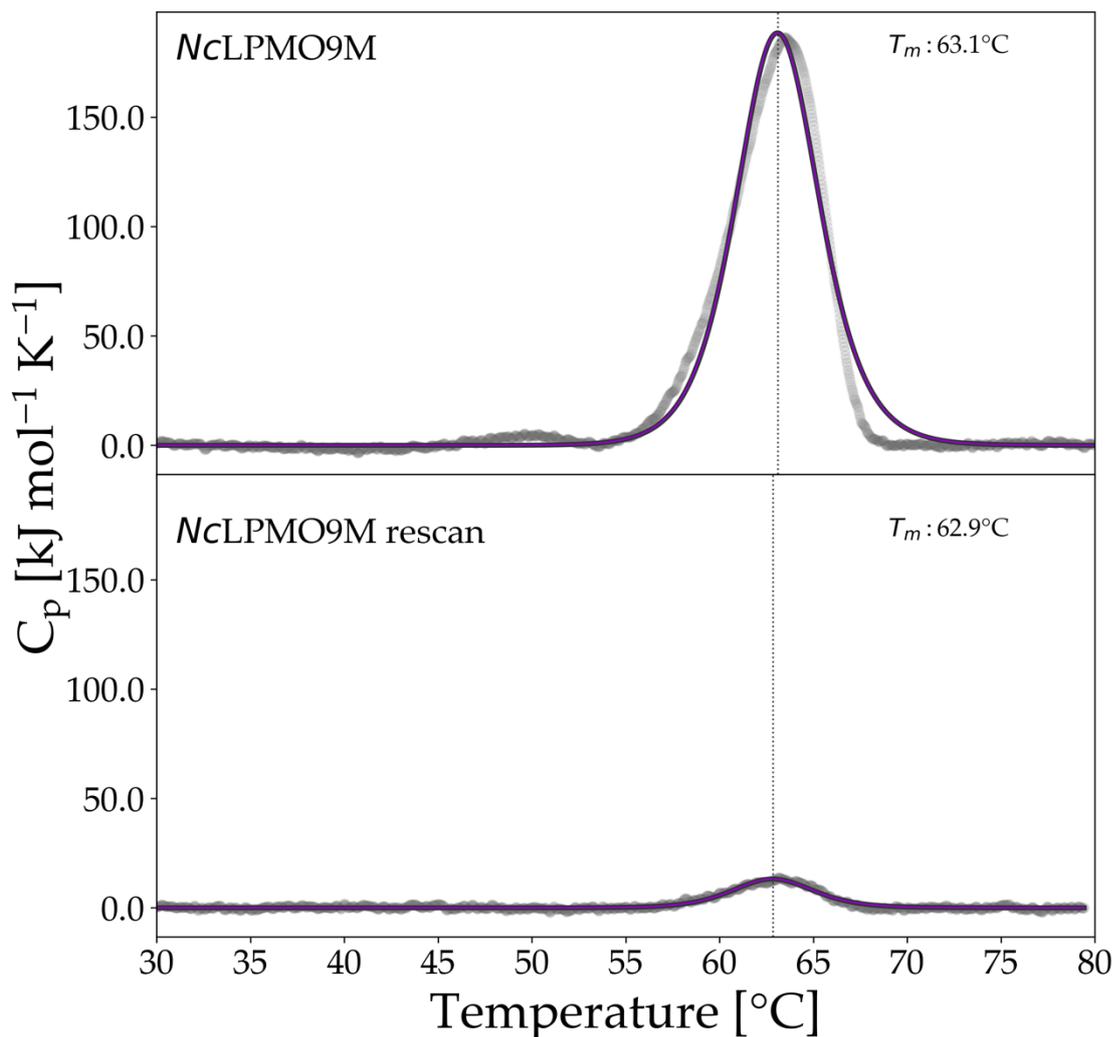
(f) 1 HGFVDNATIGGQFYQFYQPYQDPYMGSPDRISRKIPGNGPVEDVTSLAIQCNADSAPAK 60
61 LHASAAAGSTVTLRWTIWPDSHVGPVITYMARCPDTGCQDWTPSASDKVWFKIKEGGREG 120
121 TSNVWAATPLMTAPANYEYAIPSCLKPGYLLVRHEIIALHSAYSYPGAQFYPGCHQLQVT 180
181 GSGTKTPSSGLVSFPGAYKSTDPGVTYDAYQAATYIIPGPAVFTC 225

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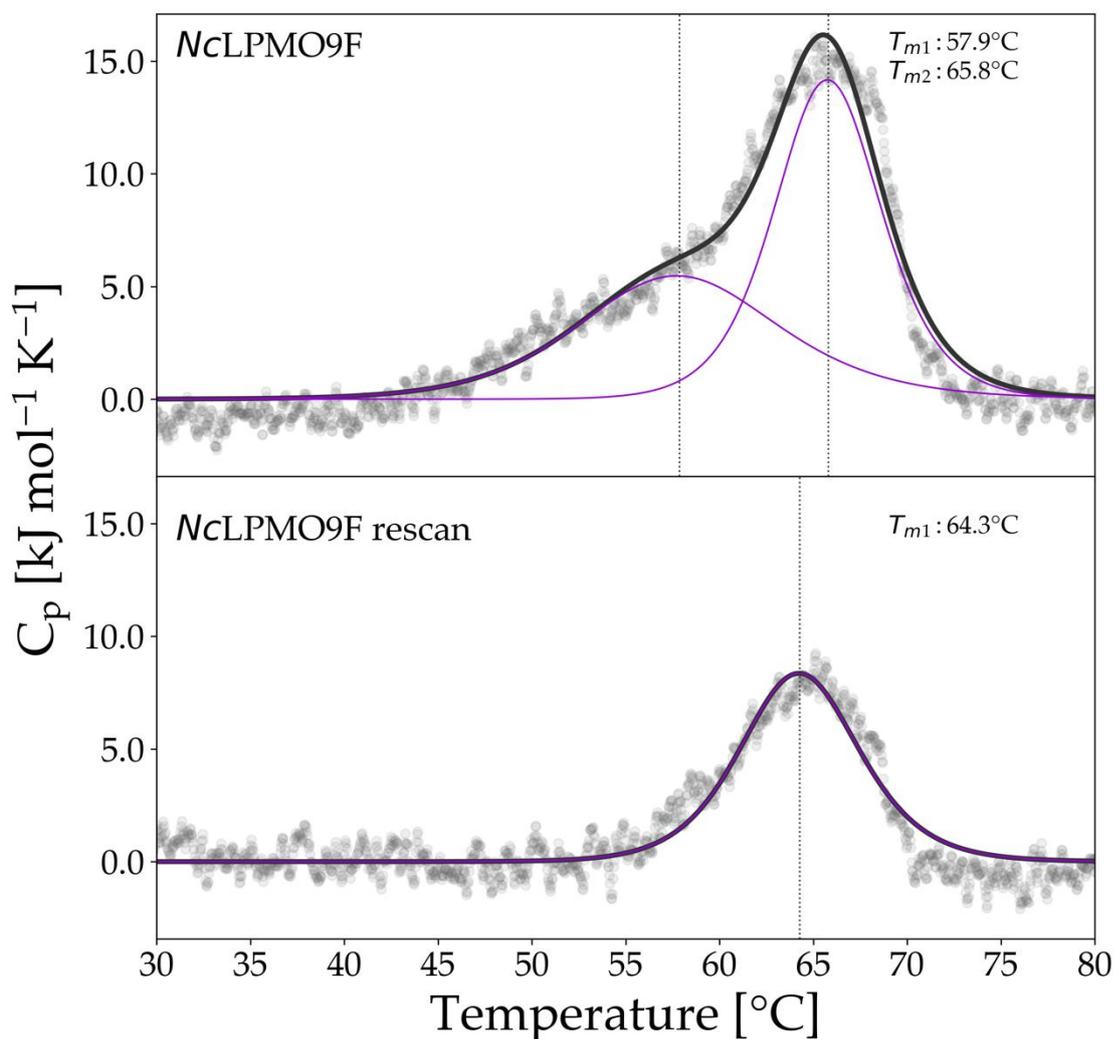
**Figure S9. Analysis of *Nc*LPMO variants by liquid chromatography-electrospray ionization mass spectrometry (LC-ESI-MS) confirmed their mutations.** Section a, *Nc*LPMO9C; Section b, *Nc*LPMO9C<sup>ΔCBM</sup>; Section c, *Nc*LPMO9C<sup>ΔSeg2</sup>; Section d, *Nc*LPMO9C<sup>ΔSeg2, ΔCBM</sup>, Section e *Nc*LPMO9F and Section f, *Nc*LPMO9M. Sequence sections colored in red were identified by the software Global Proteome Machine (GPM) by performing MS/MS ion searches against a homemade database containing the host cell proteome and all target sequences. Amino acids marked in green are marked as "unlikely to find" due to too short or too long peptides (or glycosylation).



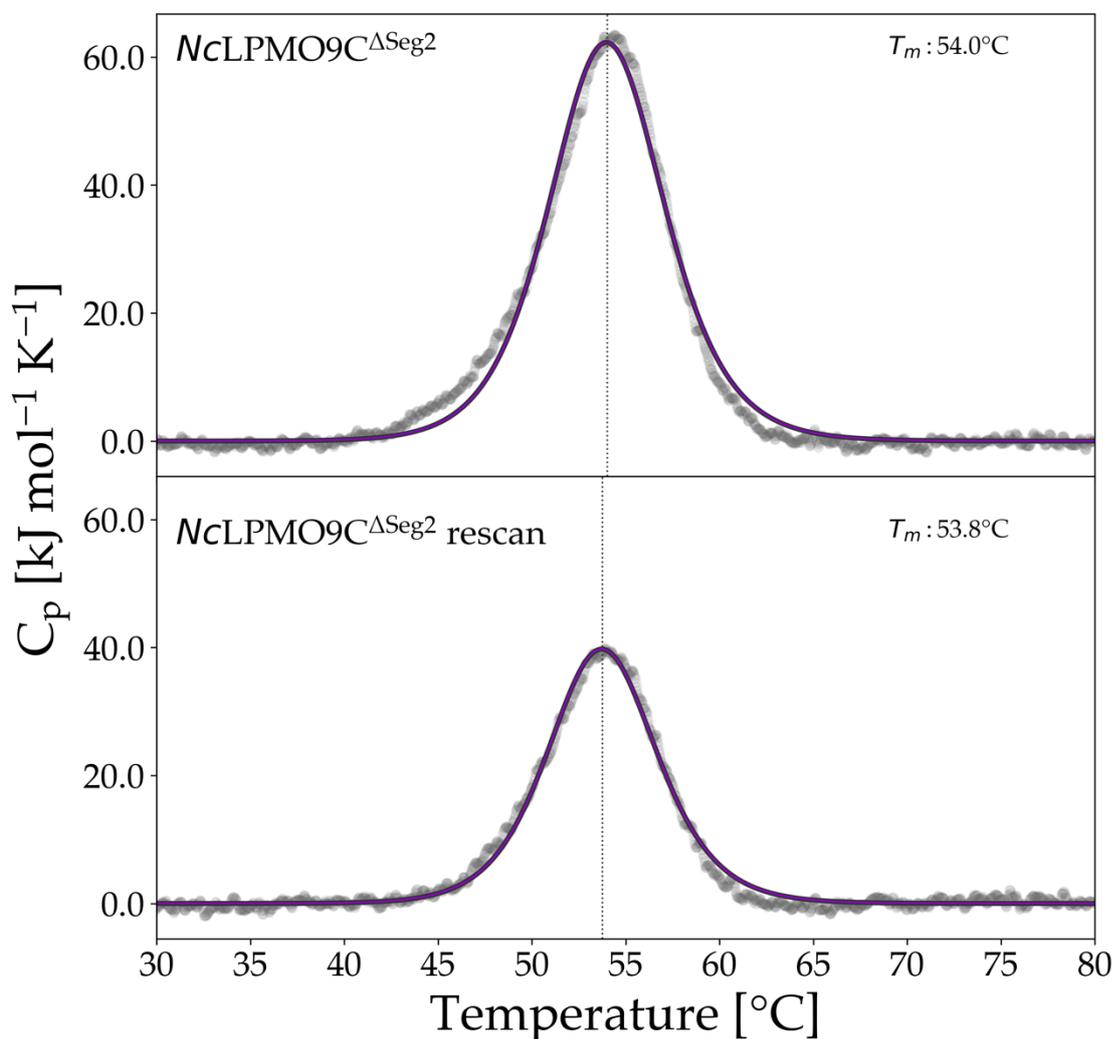
**Figure S10. Differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) thermograms of the scan and rescan of *NcLPMO9C*.** Baseline subtracted raw data are shown as a grey scatter plot and the fitted curve is shown in black. The fitted curves are shown as a purple line and the transition midpoint temperature ( $T_m$ ) is indicated by a vertical dotted line. Starting the scan at 20 °C, a temperature ramp of 1 K min<sup>-1</sup> was applied until reaching 90 °C. For the rescan, the sample was cooled down with a temperature ramp of 1 K min<sup>-1</sup> immediately after reaching 90°C and when reaching 20°C the rescan was started without delay. A 15 μM *NcLPMO9C* concentration in 50 mM potassium phosphate buffer, pH 6.0 was applied to the instruments measurement cell.



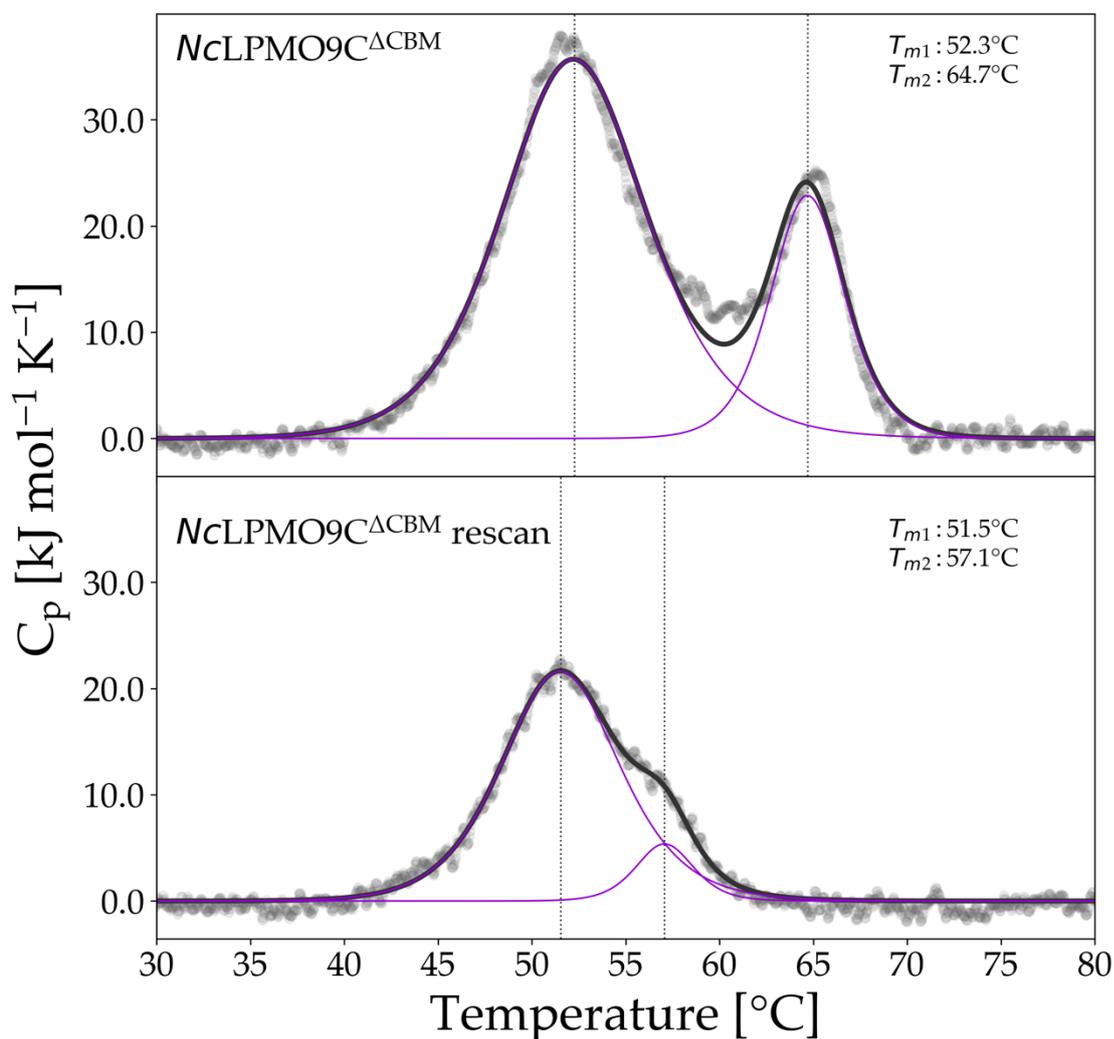
**Figure S11. DSC thermograms of the scan and rescan of NcLPMO9M.** Baseline subtracted raw data are shown as a grey scatter plot and the fitted curve is shown in black. The fitted  $T_m$  curves are shown as a purple line and the transition midpoint temperatures are indicated by a vertical dotted line. Starting the scan at  $20^{\circ}\text{C}$ , a temperature ramp of  $1 \text{ K min}^{-1}$  was applied until reaching  $90^{\circ}\text{C}$ . For the rescan, the sample was cooled down with a temperature ramp of  $1 \text{ K min}^{-1}$  immediately after reaching  $90^{\circ}\text{C}$  and when reaching  $20^{\circ}\text{C}$  the rescan was started without delay. A  $15 \mu\text{M}$  NcLPMO9C concentration in  $50 \text{ mM}$  potassium phosphate buffer, pH 6.0 was applied to the instruments measurement cell.



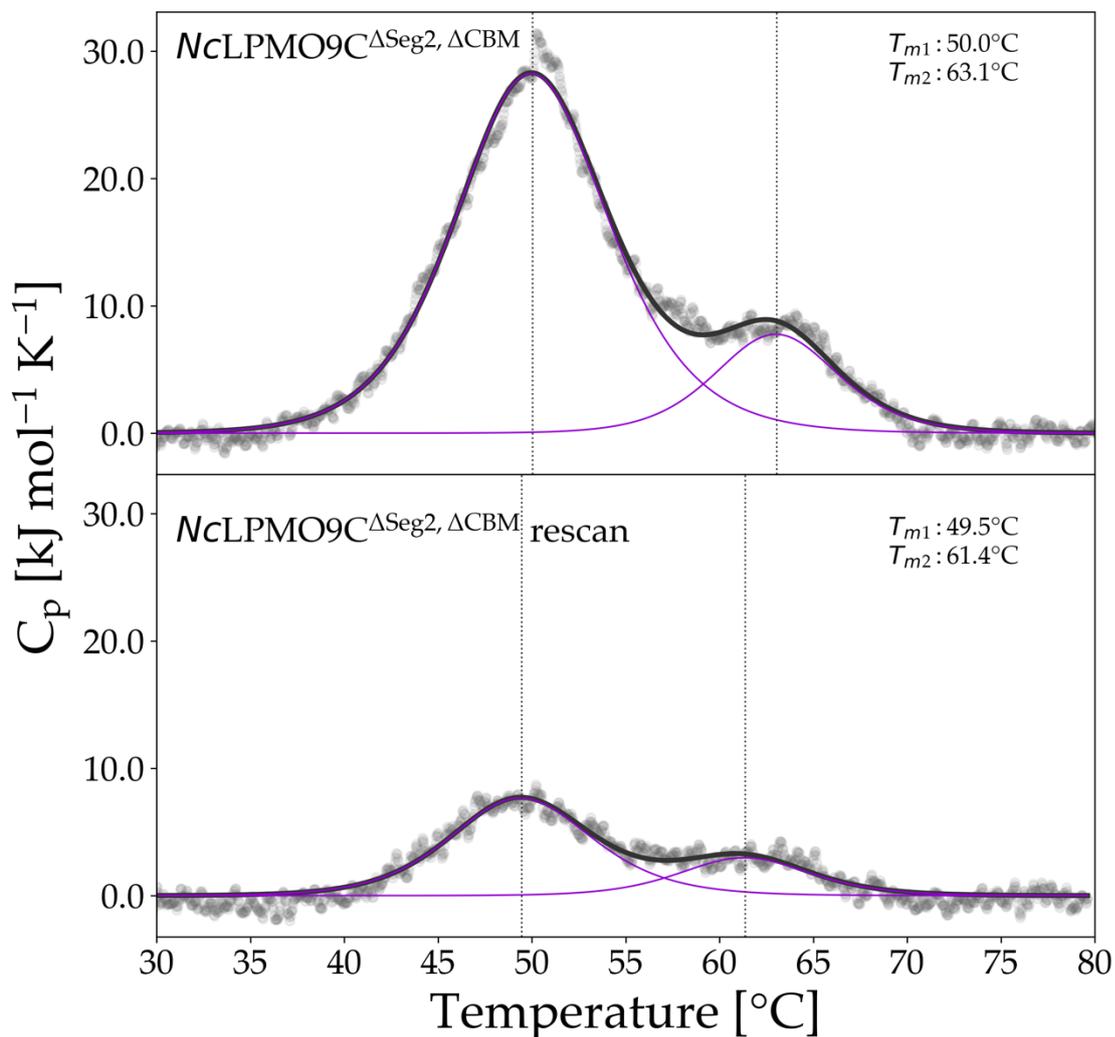
**Figure S12. DSC thermograms of the scan and rescan of NcLPMO9F.** Baseline subtracted raw data are shown as a grey scatter plot and the fitted curve is shown in black. The fitted  $T_m$  curves are shown as a purple line and the transition midpoint temperatures are indicated by a vertical dotted line. Starting the scan at 20 °C, a temperature ramp of 1 K min<sup>-1</sup> was applied until reaching 90 °C. For the rescan, the sample was cooled down with a temperature ramp of 1 K min<sup>-1</sup> immediately after reaching 90°C and when reaching 20°C the rescan was started without delay. A 15 μM NcLPMO9C concentration in 50 mM potassium phosphate buffer, pH 6.0 was applied to the instruments measurement cell.



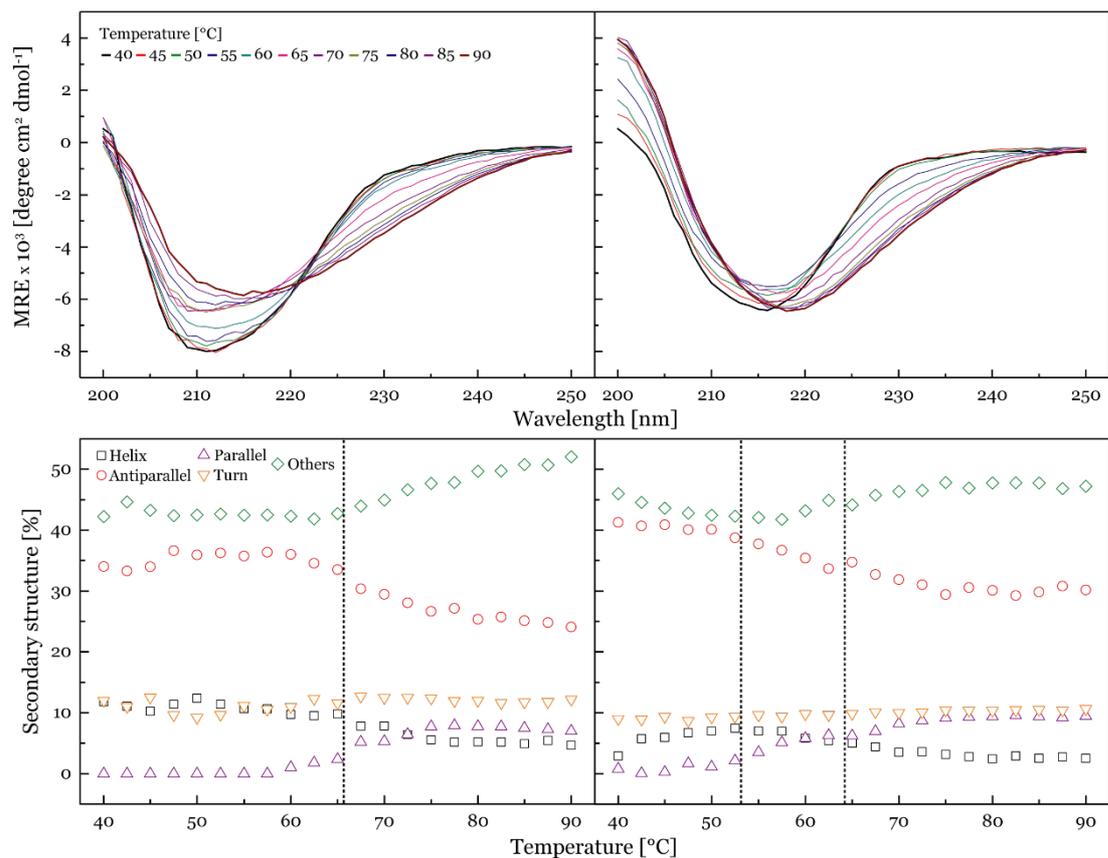
**Figure S13.** DSC thermograms of the scan and rescan of *NcLPMO9C*<sup>ΔSeg2</sup>. Baseline subtracted raw data are shown as a grey scatter plot and the fitted curve is shown in black. The fitted  $T_m$  curves are shown as a purple line and the transition midpoint temperatures are indicated by a vertical dotted line. Starting the scan at 20 °C, a temperature ramp of 1 K min<sup>-1</sup> was applied until reaching 90 °C. For the rescan, the sample was cooled down with a temperature ramp of 1 K min<sup>-1</sup> immediately after reaching 90°C and when reaching 20°C the rescan was started without delay. A 15 μM *NcLPMO9C* concentration in 50 mM potassium phosphate buffer, pH 6.0 was applied to the instruments measurement cell.



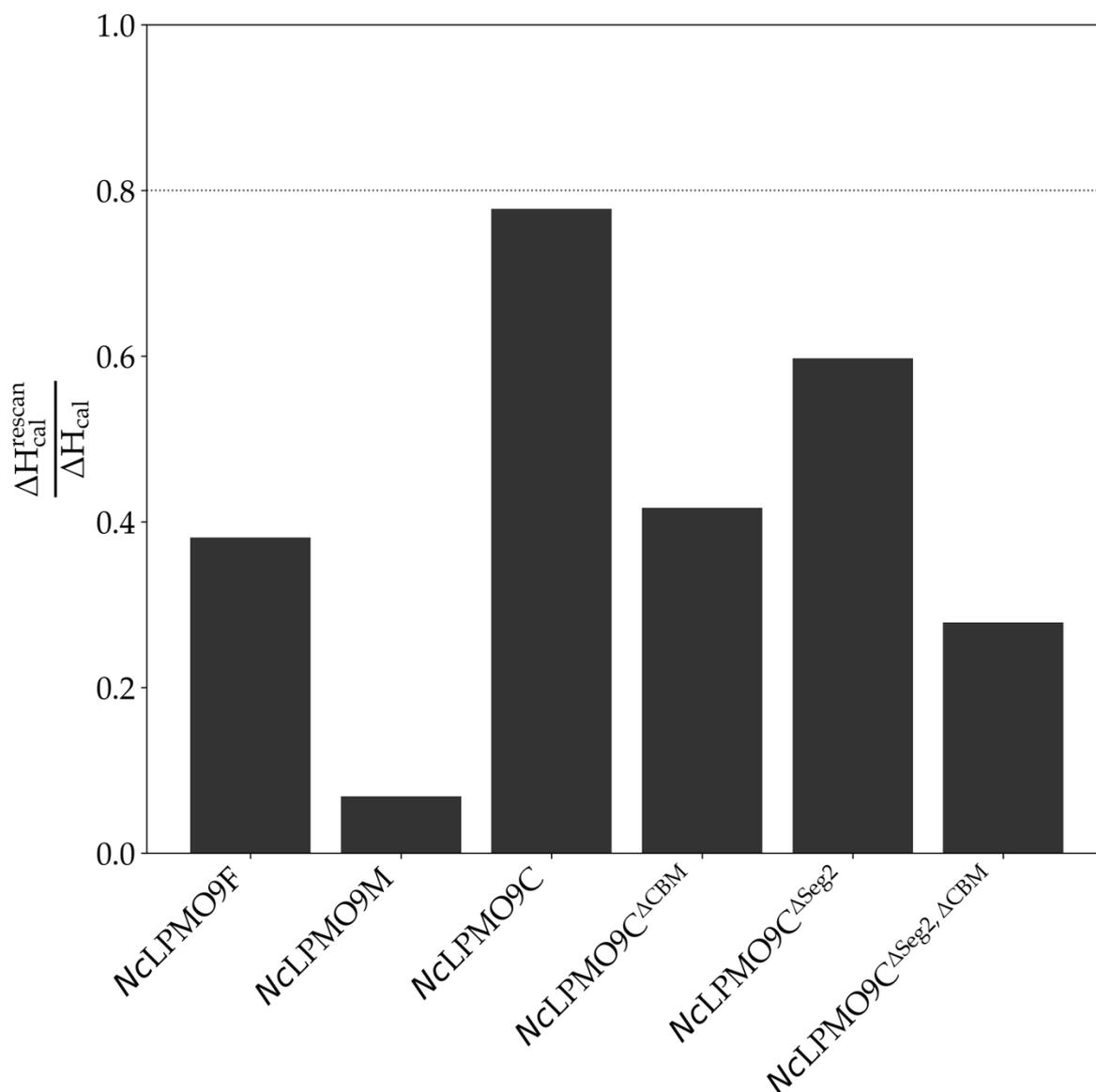
**Figure S14. DSC thermograms of the scan and rescan of  $NcLPMO9C^{\Delta CBM}$ .** Baseline subtracted raw data are shown as a grey scatter plot and the fitted curve is shown in black. The fitted  $T_m$  curves are shown as a purple line and the transition midpoint temperatures are indicated by a vertical dotted line. Starting the scan at 20  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ , a temperature ramp of 1  $\text{K min}^{-1}$  was applied until reaching 90  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ . For the rescan, the sample was cooled down with a temperature ramp of 1  $\text{K min}^{-1}$  immediately after reaching 90  $^{\circ}\text{C}$  and when reaching 20  $^{\circ}\text{C}$  the rescan was started without delay. A 15  $\mu\text{M}$   $NcLPMO9C$  concentration in 50 mM potassium phosphate buffer, pH 6.0 was applied to the instruments measurement cell.



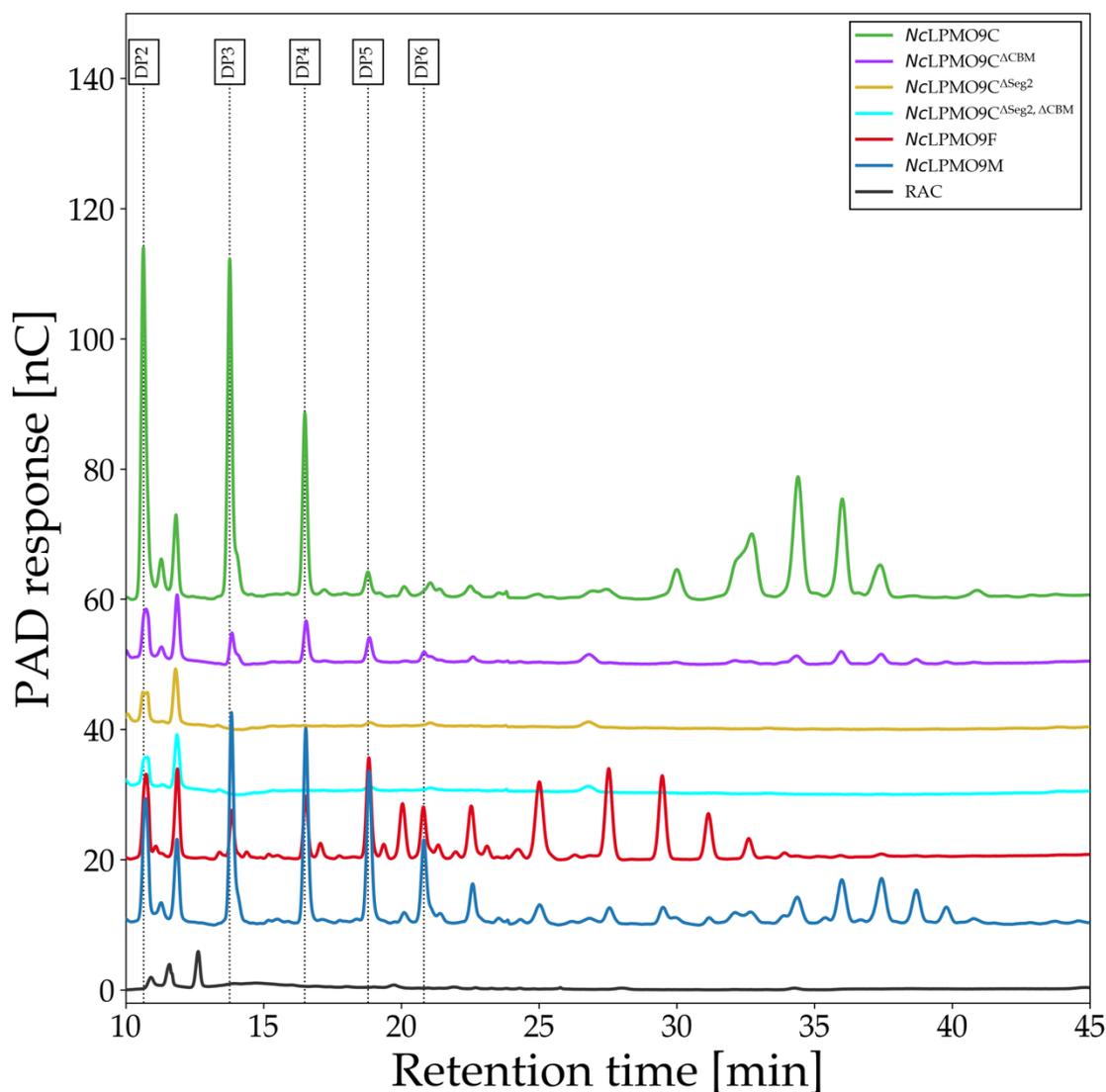
**Figure S15. DSC thermograms of the scan and rescan of  $NcLPMO9C^{\Delta Seg2, \Delta CBM}$ .** Baseline subtracted raw data are shown as a grey scatter plot and the fitted curve is shown in black. The fitted  $T_m$  curves are shown as a purple line and the transition midpoint temperatures are indicated by a vertical dotted line. Starting the scan at 20  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ , a temperature ramp of 1  $\text{K min}^{-1}$  was applied until reaching 90  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ . For the rescan, the sample was cooled down with a temperature ramp of 1  $\text{K min}^{-1}$  immediately after reaching 90 $^{\circ}\text{C}$  and when reaching 20 $^{\circ}\text{C}$  the rescan was started without delay. A 15  $\mu\text{M}$   $NcLPMO9C$  concentration in 50 mM potassium phosphate buffer, pH 6.0 was applied to the instruments measurement cell.



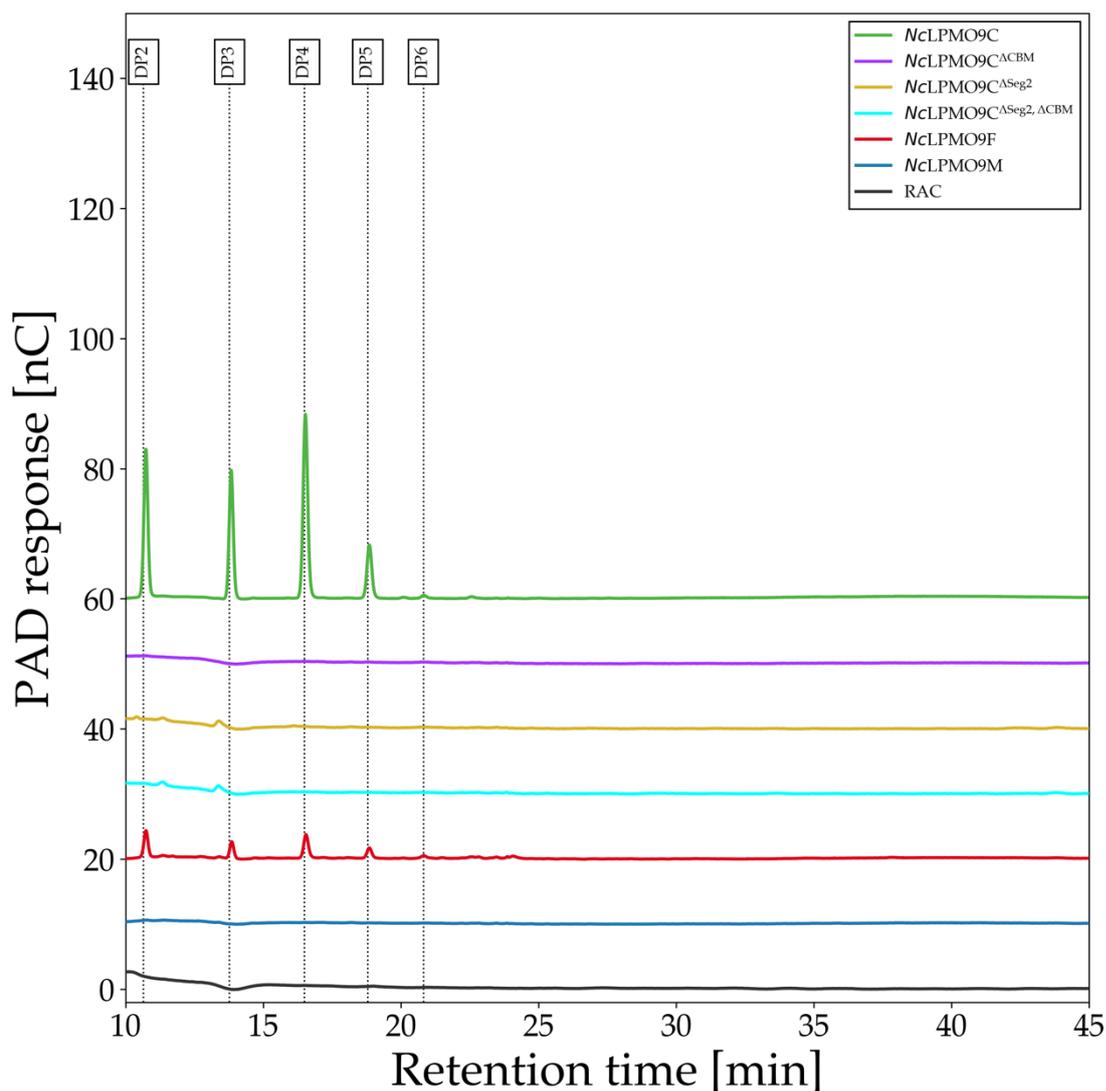
**Figure S16. Monitoring of thermal denaturation by circular dichroism (CD).** ECD spectra of  $3 \text{ mg mL}^{-1}$  *NcLPMO9C* (left panels) and *NcLPMO9C<sup>ΔCBM</sup>* (right panels) at different temperatures (top panels) for a wavelength range between 200–250 nm. Using the BestSel web server (<http://bestsel.elte.hu>) the secondary structure was predicted for all different temperatures (lower panels) [11].



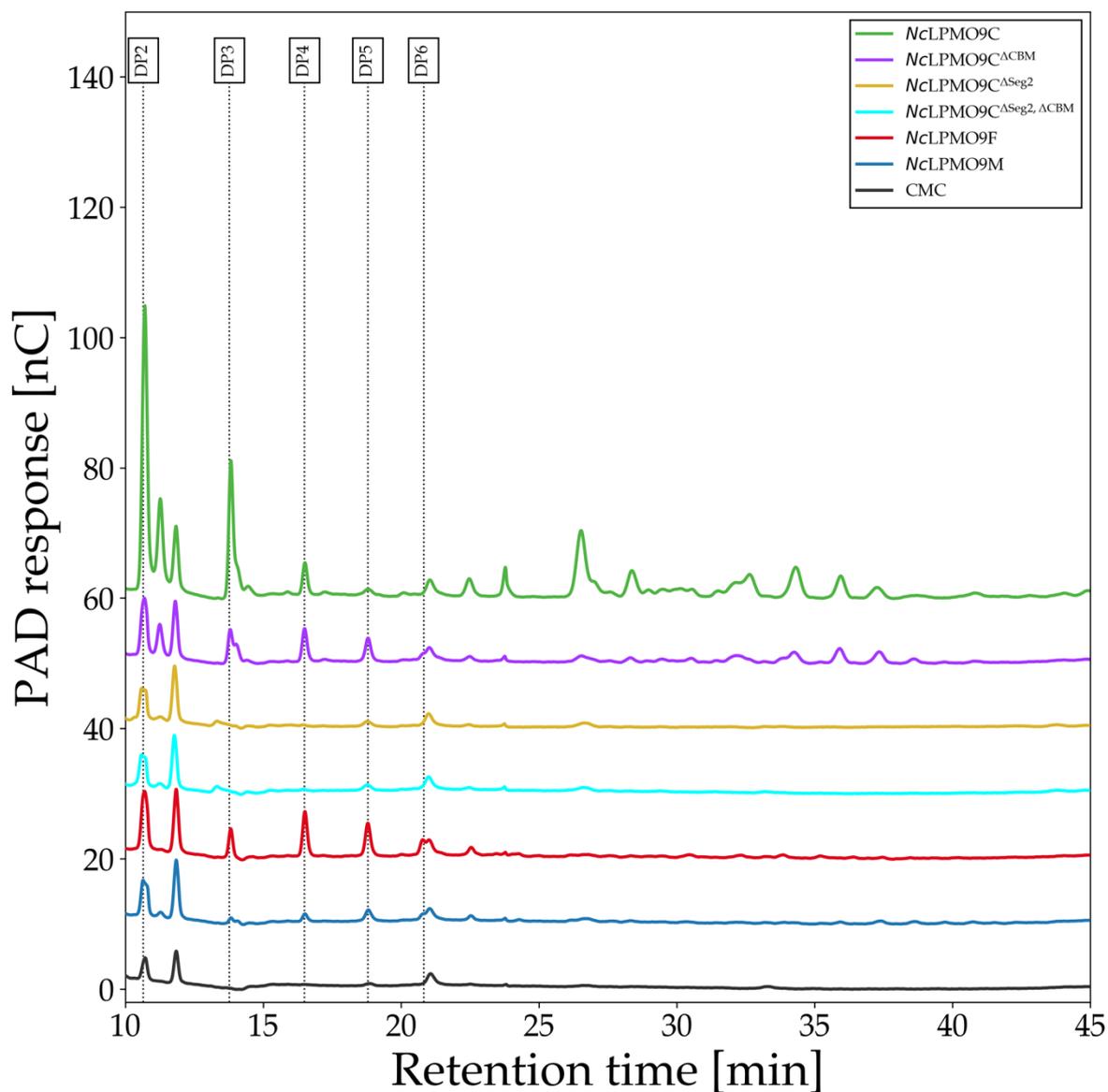
**Figure S17.** Bar plot showing the ratio of  $\Delta H_{cal}$  of the DSC rescan and  $\Delta H_{cal}$  of the first scan. This ratio is used to assess possible refolding of the protein [10]. The horizontal line indicates the threshold for reversible unfolding. Data were calculated from the thermograms shown in Supplementary Figures S10-S15.



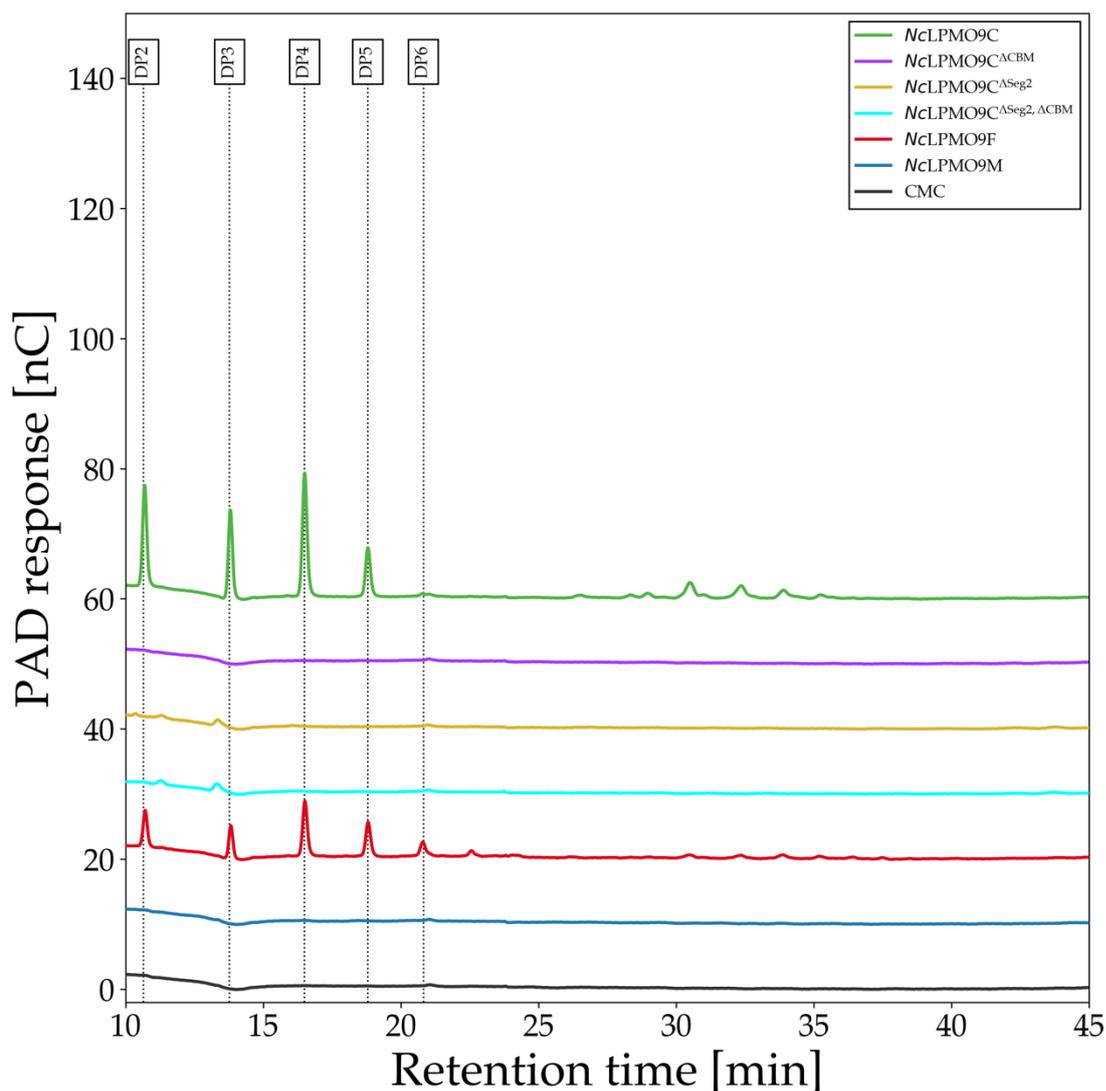
**Figure S18. HPAEC chromatogram of products released from the reaction of  $2 \text{ g L}^{-1}$  RAC with  $1.25 \text{ }\mu\text{M}$  of the indicated LPMOs in the presence of  $1 \text{ mM}$  ascorbic acid after 24 h of incubation at  $30 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  in  $50 \text{ mM}$  ammonium acetate buffer, pH 5.5. The data are baseline corrected using a baseline detection algorithm with a polynomial of the 3<sup>rd</sup> degree and a tolerance of  $10^{-14}$  [12].**



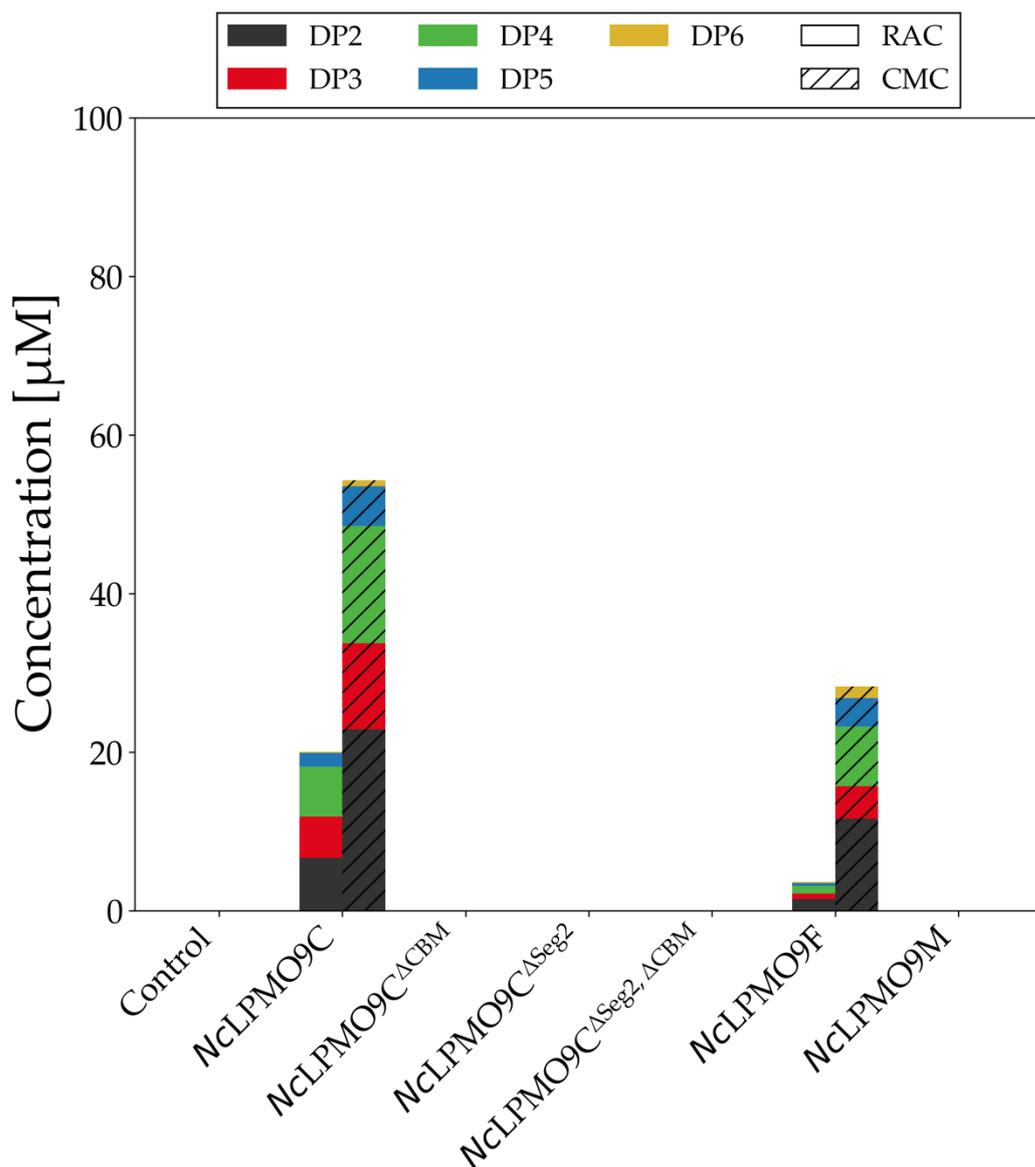
**Figure S19. HPAEC chromatogram of products released from the reaction of  $2 \text{ g L}^{-1}$  RAC with  $1.25 \text{ }\mu\text{M}$  of the indicated LPMOs in the absence of ascorbic acid after 24 h of incubation at  $30 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  in  $50 \text{ mM}$  ammonium acetate buffer,  $\text{pH } 5.5$ . The data are baseline corrected using a baseline detection algorithm with a polynomial of the 3<sup>rd</sup> degree and a tolerance of  $10^{-14}$  [12].**



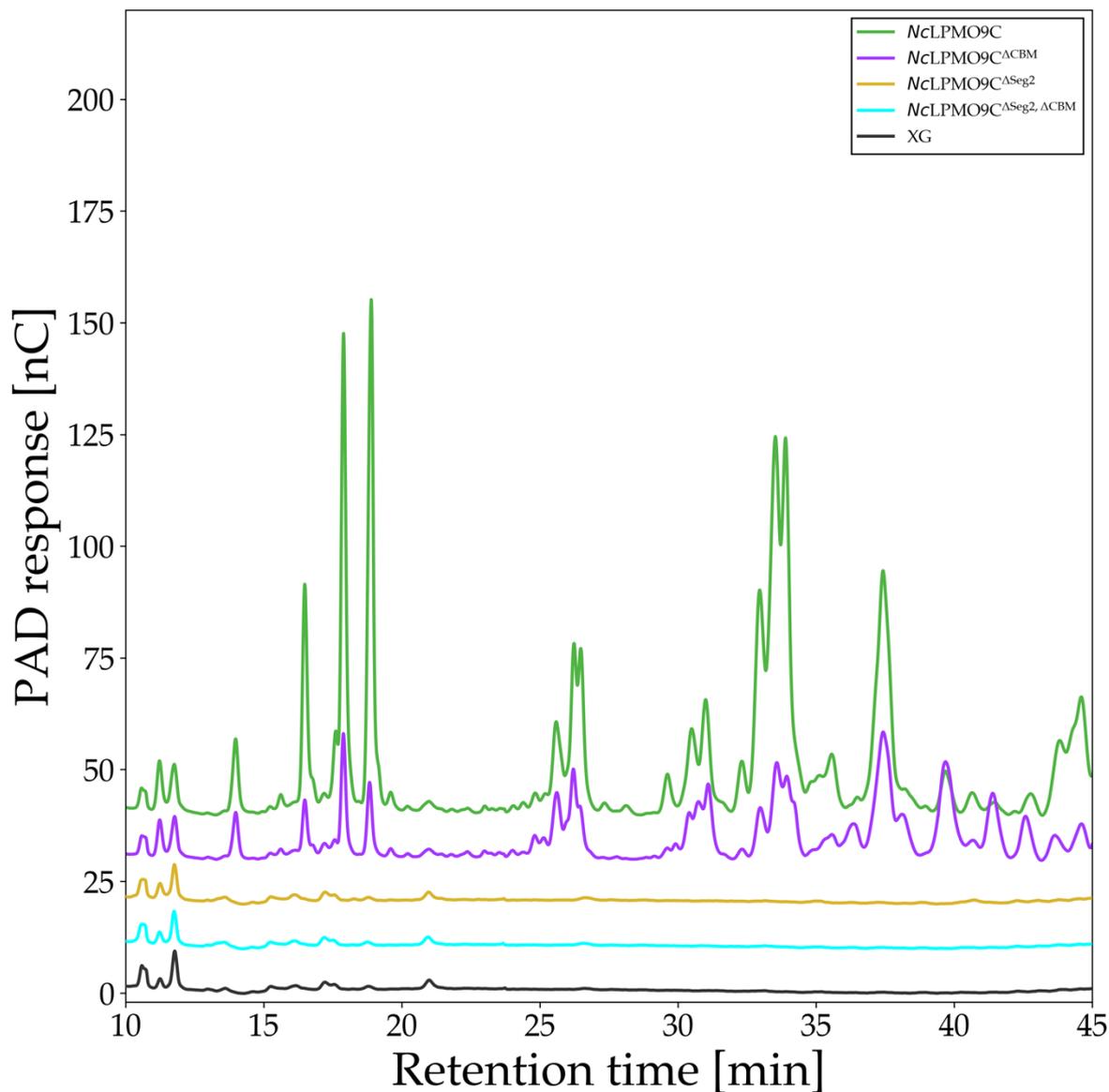
**Figure S20. HPAEC chromatogram of products released from the reaction of  $2 \text{ g L}^{-1}$  CMC with  $1.25 \mu\text{M}$  of the indicated LPMOs in the presence of  $1 \text{ mM}$  ascorbic acid after 24 h of incubation at  $30 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  in  $50 \text{ mM}$  ammonium acetate buffer, pH 5.5. The data are baseline corrected using a baseline detection algorithm with a polynomial of the 3<sup>rd</sup> degree and a tolerance of  $10^{-14}$  [12].**



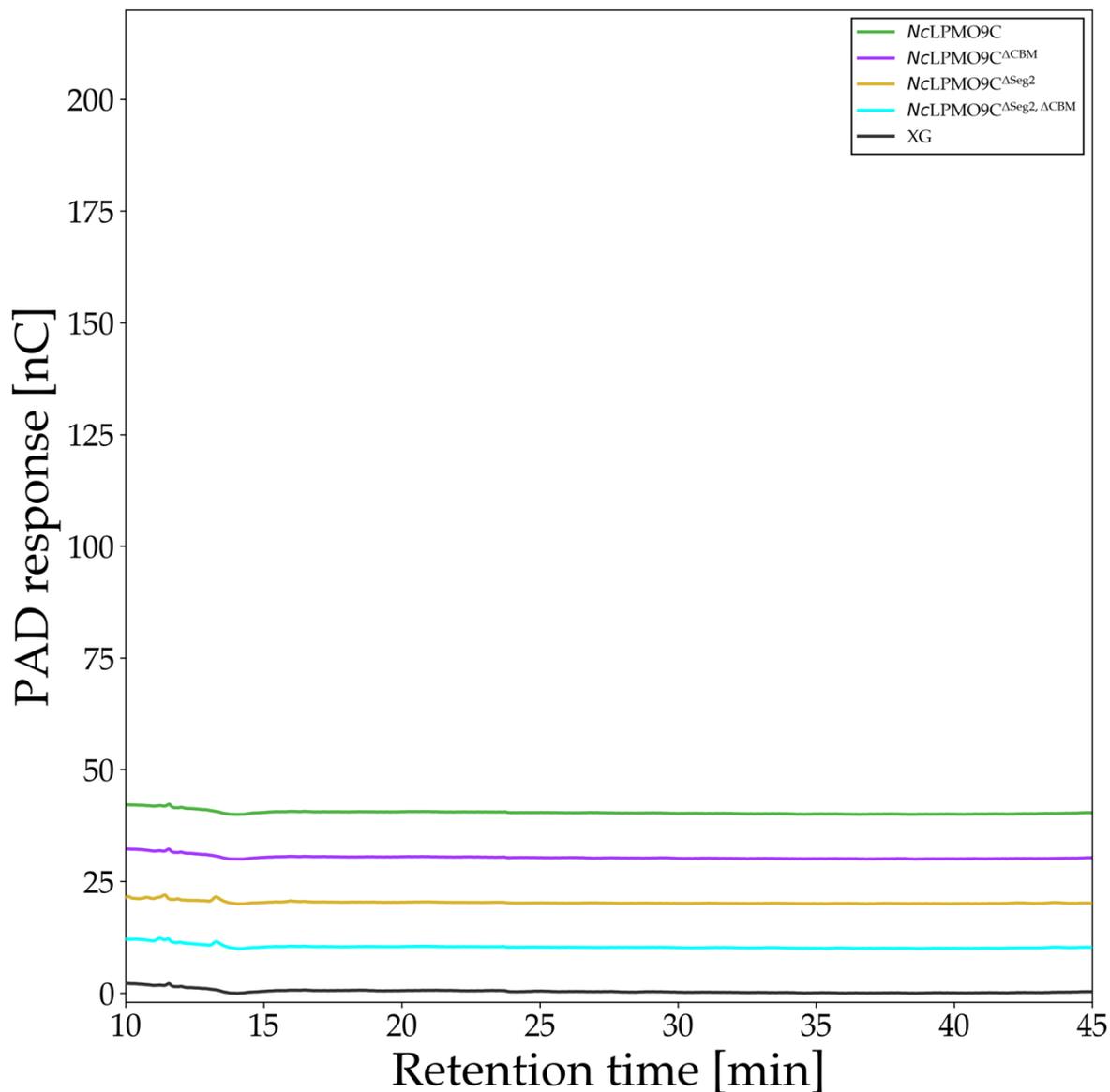
**Figure S21. HPAEC chromatogram of products released from the reaction of  $2 \text{ g L}^{-1}$  CMC with  $1.25 \text{ }\mu\text{M}$  of the indicated LPMOs in the absence of ascorbic acid after 24 h of incubation at  $30 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  in  $50 \text{ mM}$  ammonium acetate buffer, pH 5.5. The data are baseline corrected using a baseline detection algorithm with a polynomial of the 3<sup>rd</sup> degree and a tolerance of  $10^{-14}$  [12].**



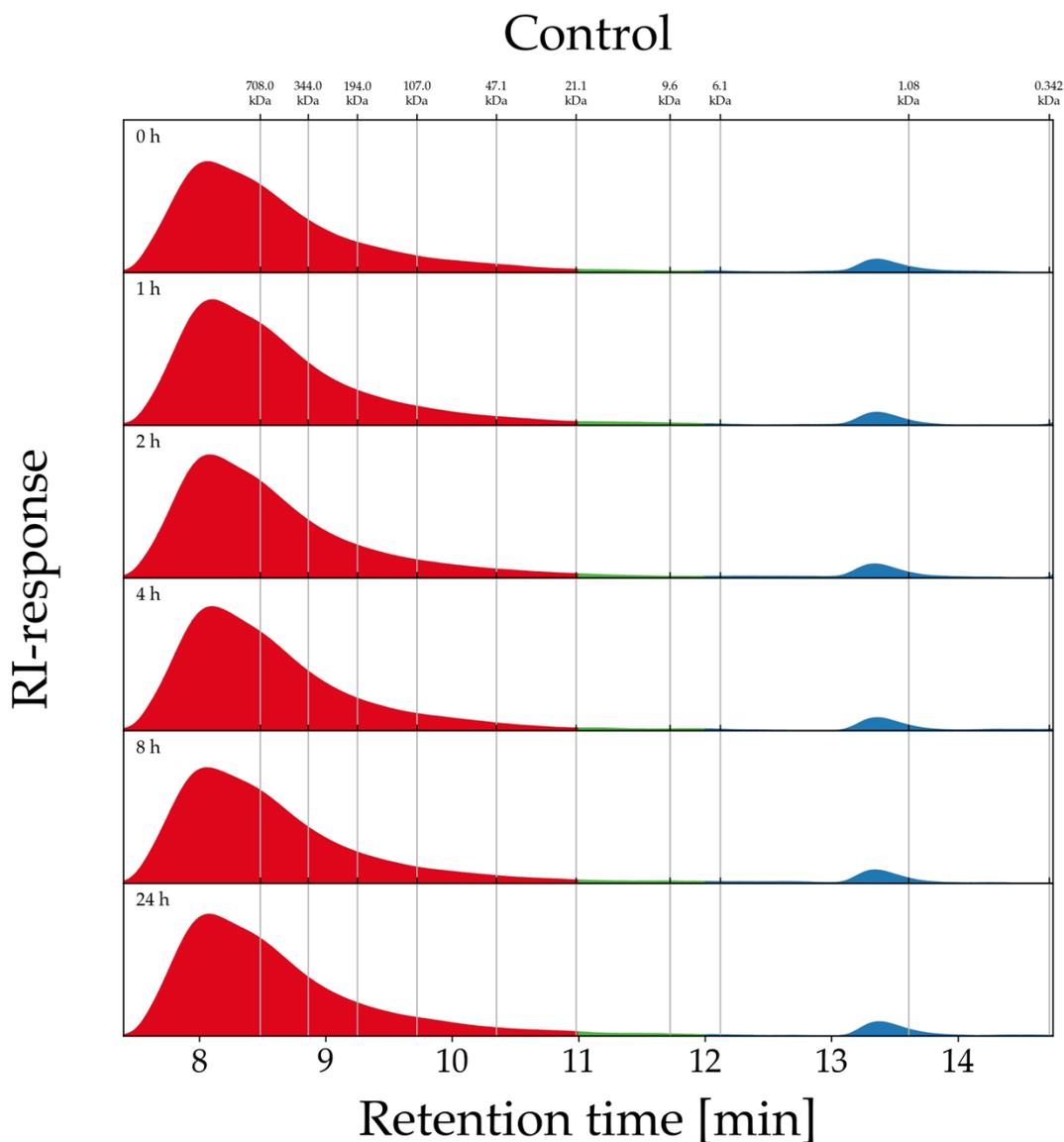
**Figure S22. Quantification of cellodextrins in the supernatant released in a batch conversion** by 1.25  $\mu\text{M}$  of LPMO and LPMO variants after a 24 h incubation at 30  $^{\circ}\text{C}$  in 50 mM ammonium acetate buffer, pH 5.5 on 2  $\text{g L}^{-1}$  RAC or CMC in the absence of ascorbic acid. The integration windows for product quantitation were defined as described in Supplementary **Table S3**.



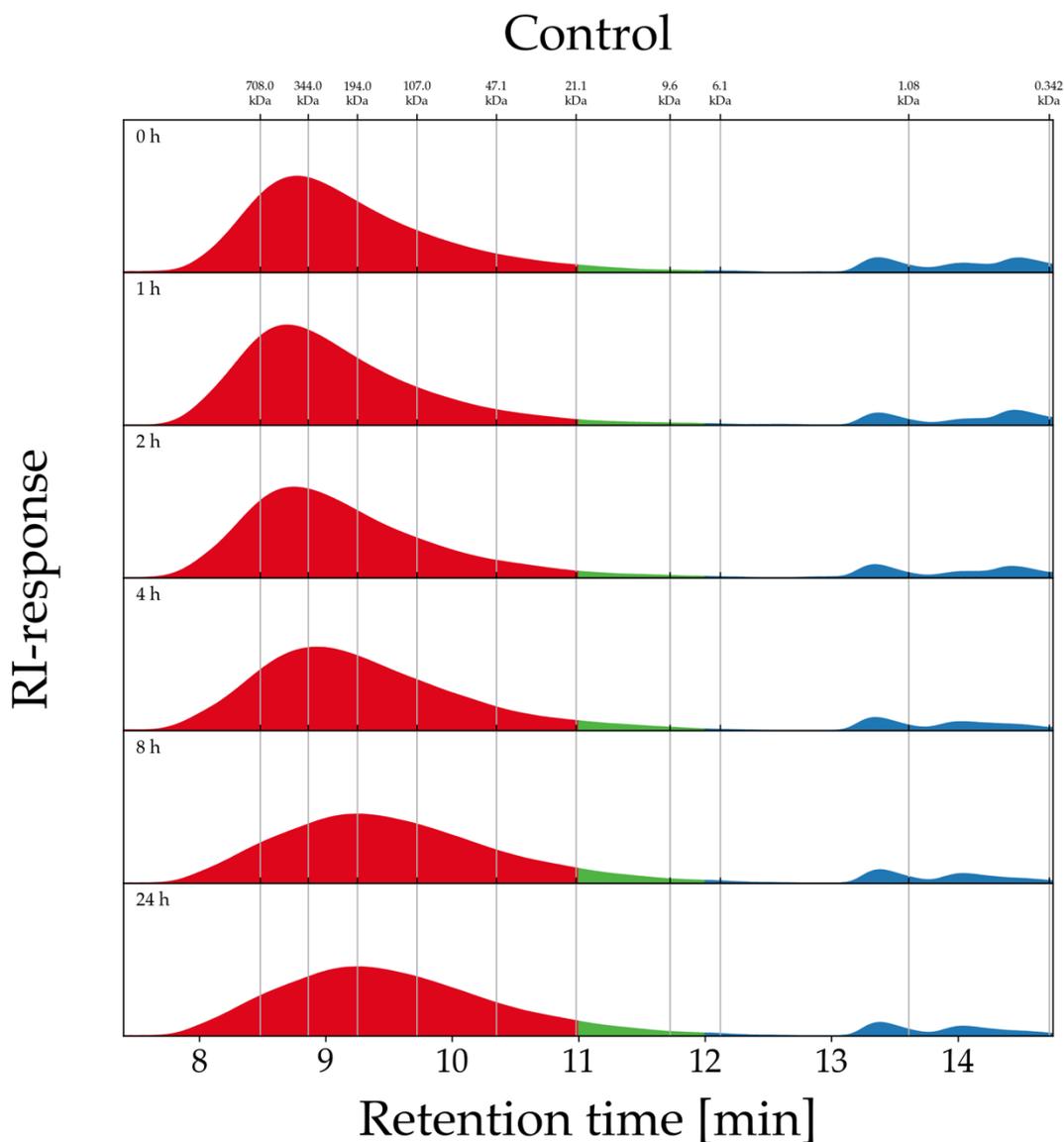
**Figure S23. HPAEC chromatogram of Xylogluco-oligomer products released from the reaction** of 2 g L<sup>-1</sup> XG with 1.25 μM of the indicated LPMOs in the presence of 1 mM ascorbic acid after 24 h of incubation at 30 °C in 50 mM ammonium acetate buffer, pH 5.5. The data are baseline corrected using a baseline detection algorithm with a polynomial of the 3<sup>rd</sup> degree and a tolerance of 10<sup>-14</sup> [12].



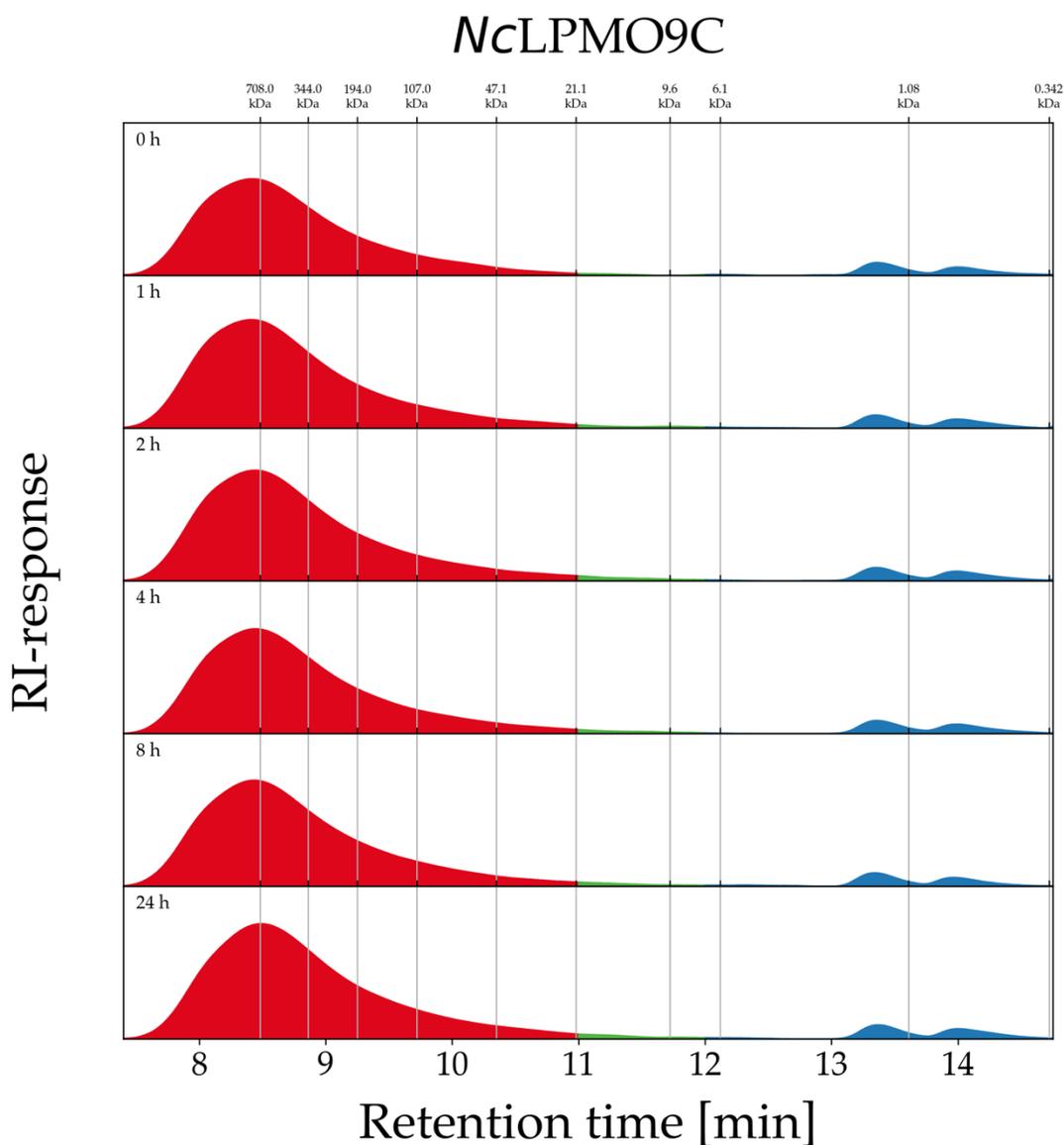
**Figure S24. HPAEC chromatogram of Xylogluco-oligomer products released from the reaction** of 2 g L<sup>-1</sup> XG with 1.25 μM of the indicated LPMOs in the absence of ascorbic acid after 24 h of incubation at 30 °C in 50 mM ammonium acetate buffer, pH 5.5. The data are baseline corrected using a baseline detection algorithm with a polynomial of the 3<sup>rd</sup> degree and a tolerance of 10<sup>-14</sup> [12].



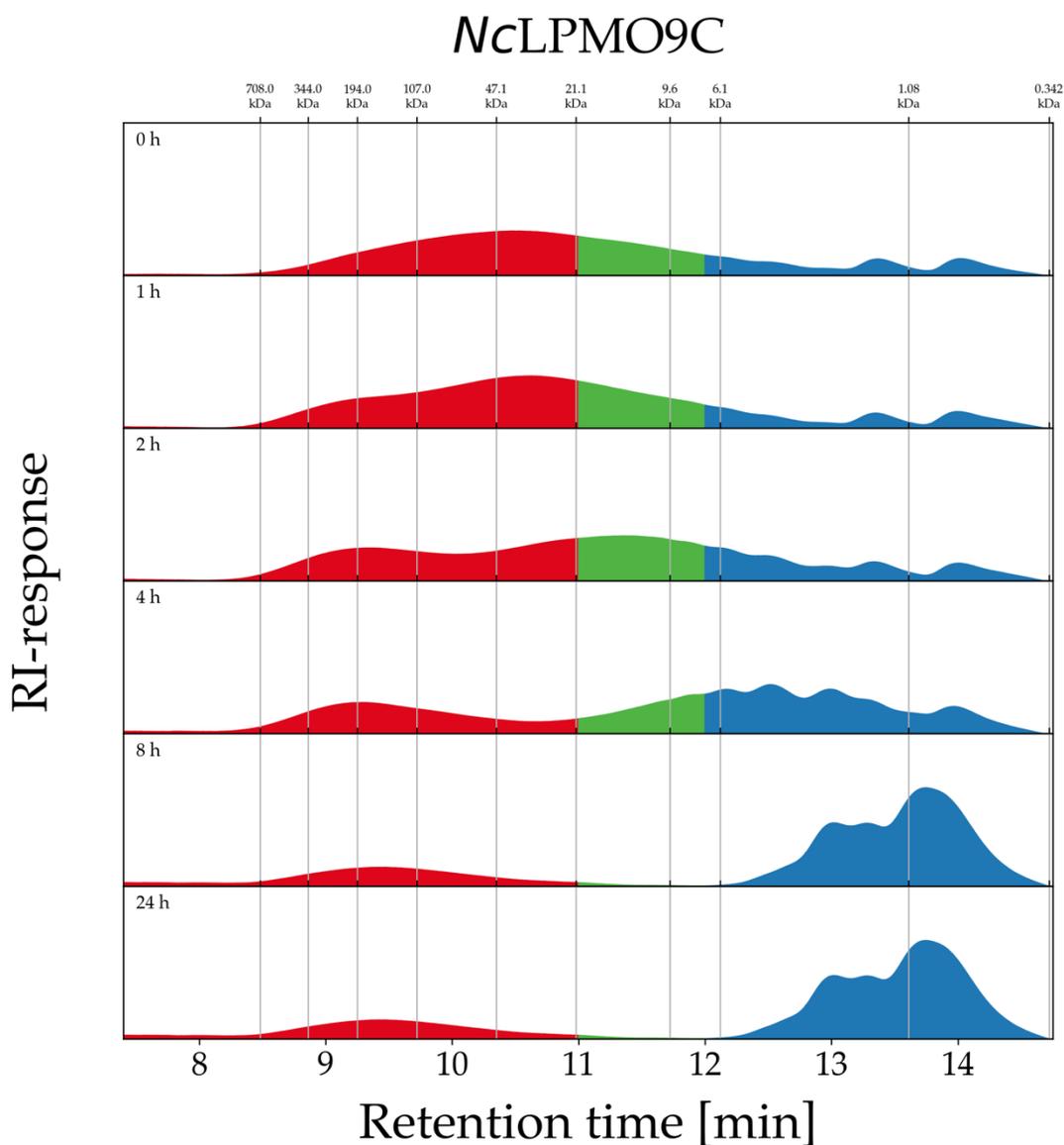
**Figure S25. HPSEC chromatogram of products released from the reaction of 2 g L<sup>-1</sup> XG without LPMO in the absence ascorbic acid after 24 h of incubation at 30 °C in 50 mM ammonium acetate buffer, pH 5.5. The data are baseline corrected using a baseline detection algorithm with a polynomial of the 2<sup>nd</sup> degree and a tolerance of 10<sup>-14</sup> [12]**



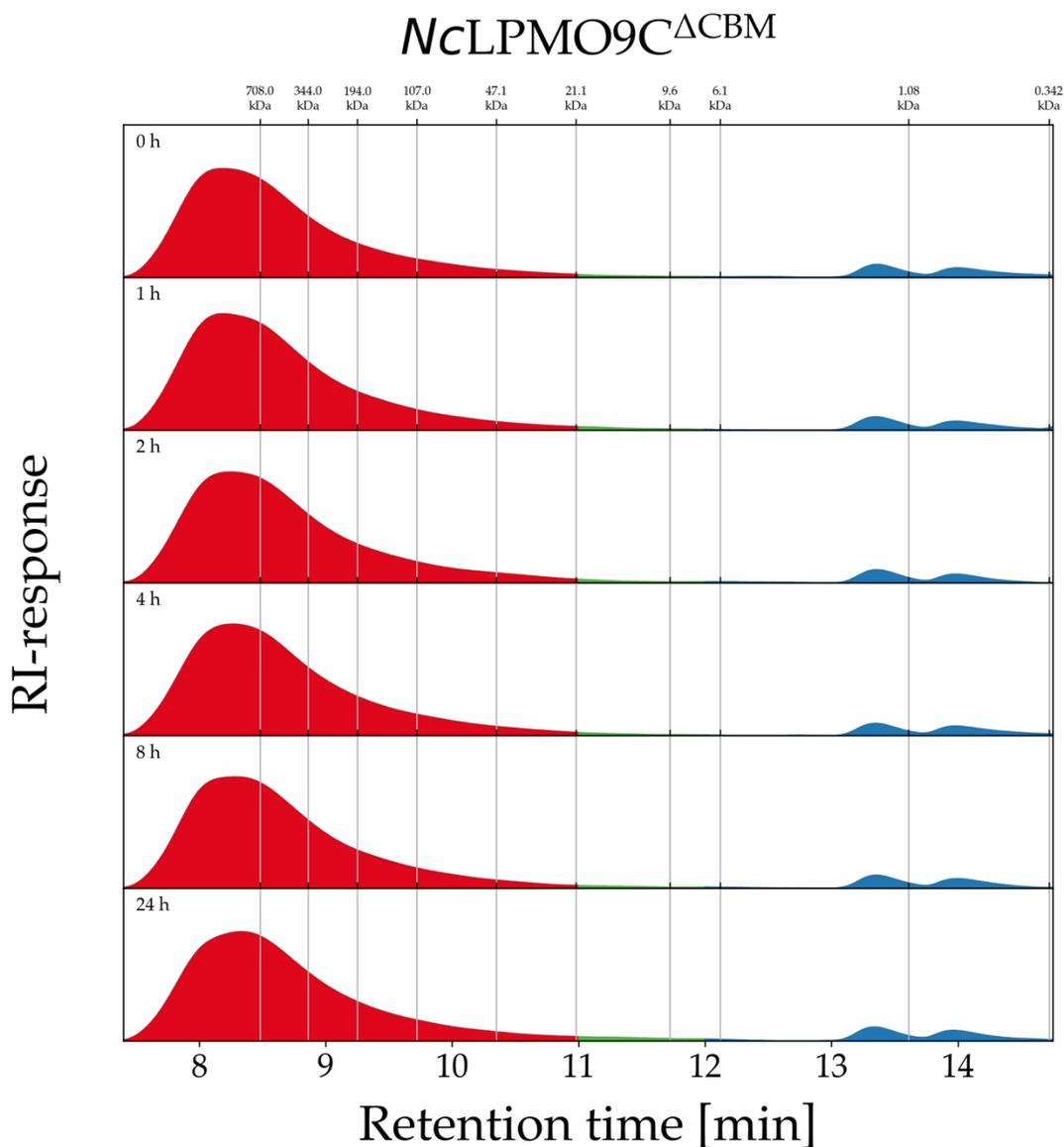
**Figure S26. HPSEC chromatogram of products released from the reaction of  $2 \text{ g L}^{-1}$  XG without LPMO in the presence of  $1 \text{ mM}$  ascorbic acid after 24 h of incubation at  $30 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  in  $50 \text{ mM}$  ammonium acetate buffer, pH 5.5. The data are baseline corrected using a baseline detection algorithm with a polynomial of the 2<sup>nd</sup> degree and a tolerance of  $10^{-14}$  [12].**



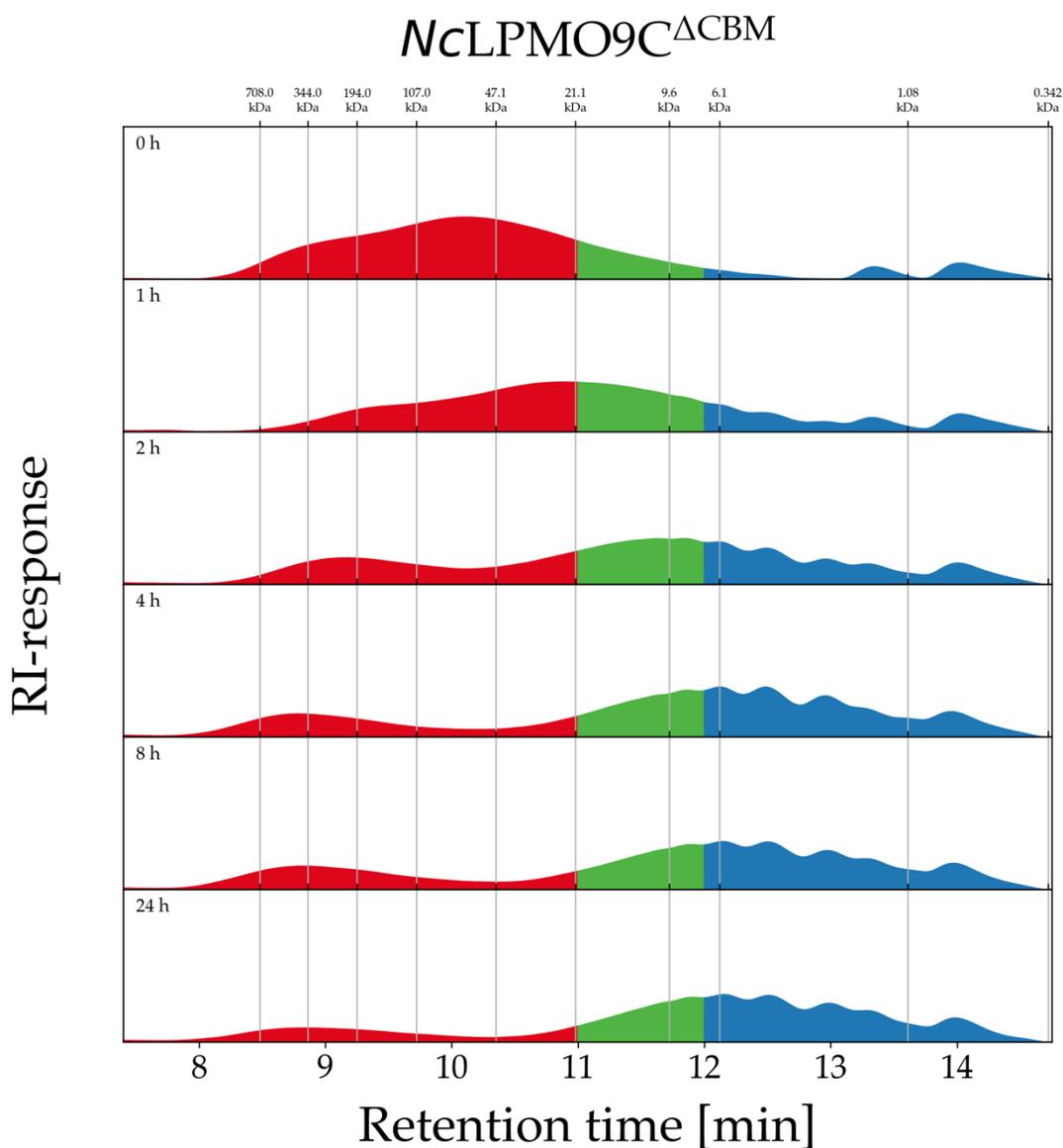
**Figure S27. HPSEC chromatogram of products released from the reaction of 2 g L<sup>-1</sup> XG with 1.25 μM *NcLPMO9C* in the absence ascorbic acid after 24 h of incubation at 30 °C in 50 mM ammonium acetate buffer, pH 5.5. The data are baseline corrected using a baseline detection algorithm with a polynomial of the 2<sup>nd</sup> degree and a tolerance of 10<sup>-14</sup> [12].**



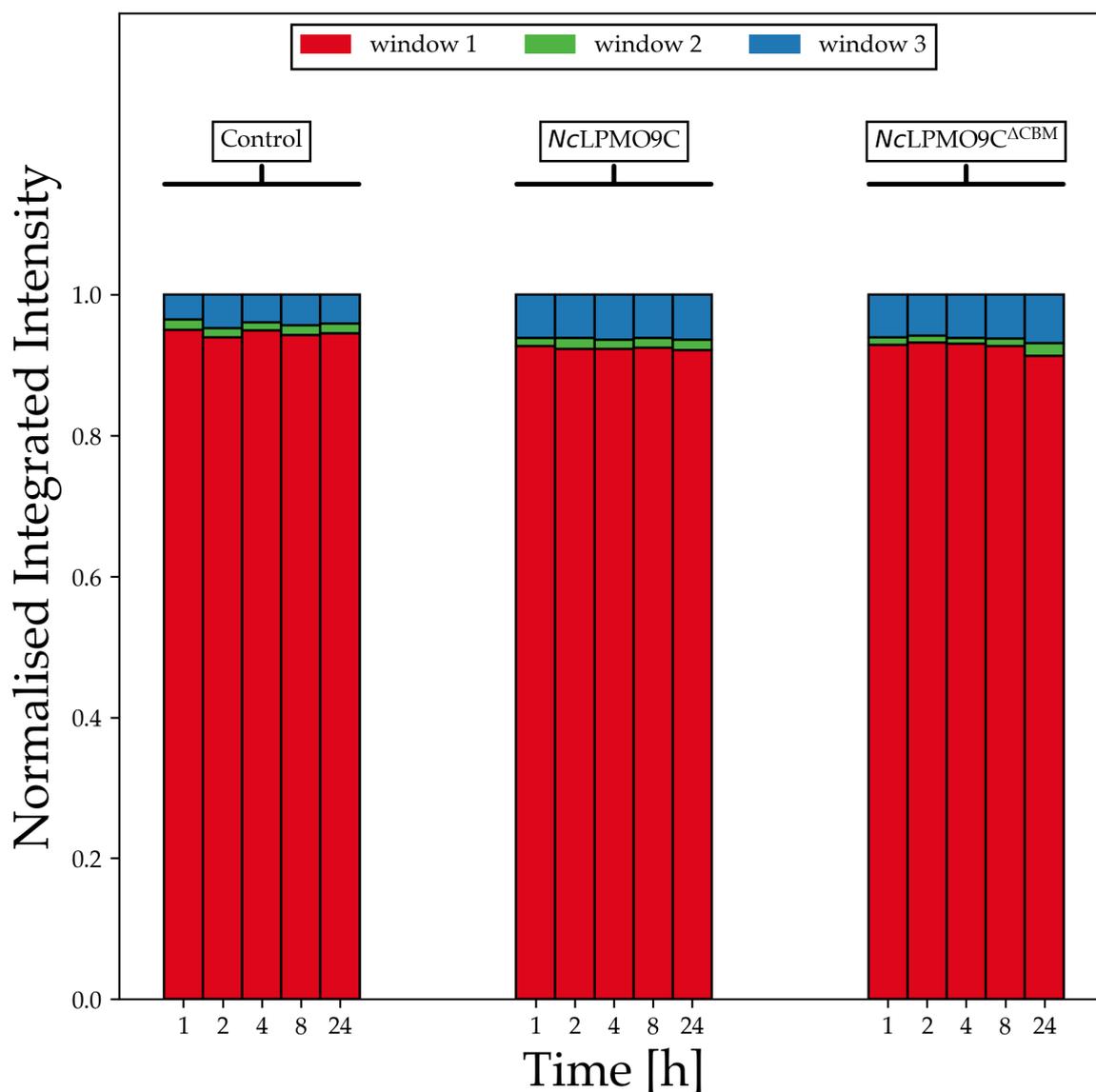
**Figure S28.** HPSEC chromatogram of products released from the reaction of  $2 \text{ g L}^{-1}$  XG with  $1.25 \text{ } \mu\text{M}$  *NcLPMO9C* in the presence of  $1 \text{ mM}$  ascorbic acid after  $24 \text{ h}$  of incubation at  $30 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$  in  $50 \text{ mM}$  ammonium acetate buffer,  $\text{pH } 5.5$ . The data are baseline corrected using a baseline detection algorithm with a polynomial of the  $2^{\text{nd}}$  degree and a tolerance of  $10^{-14}$  [12].



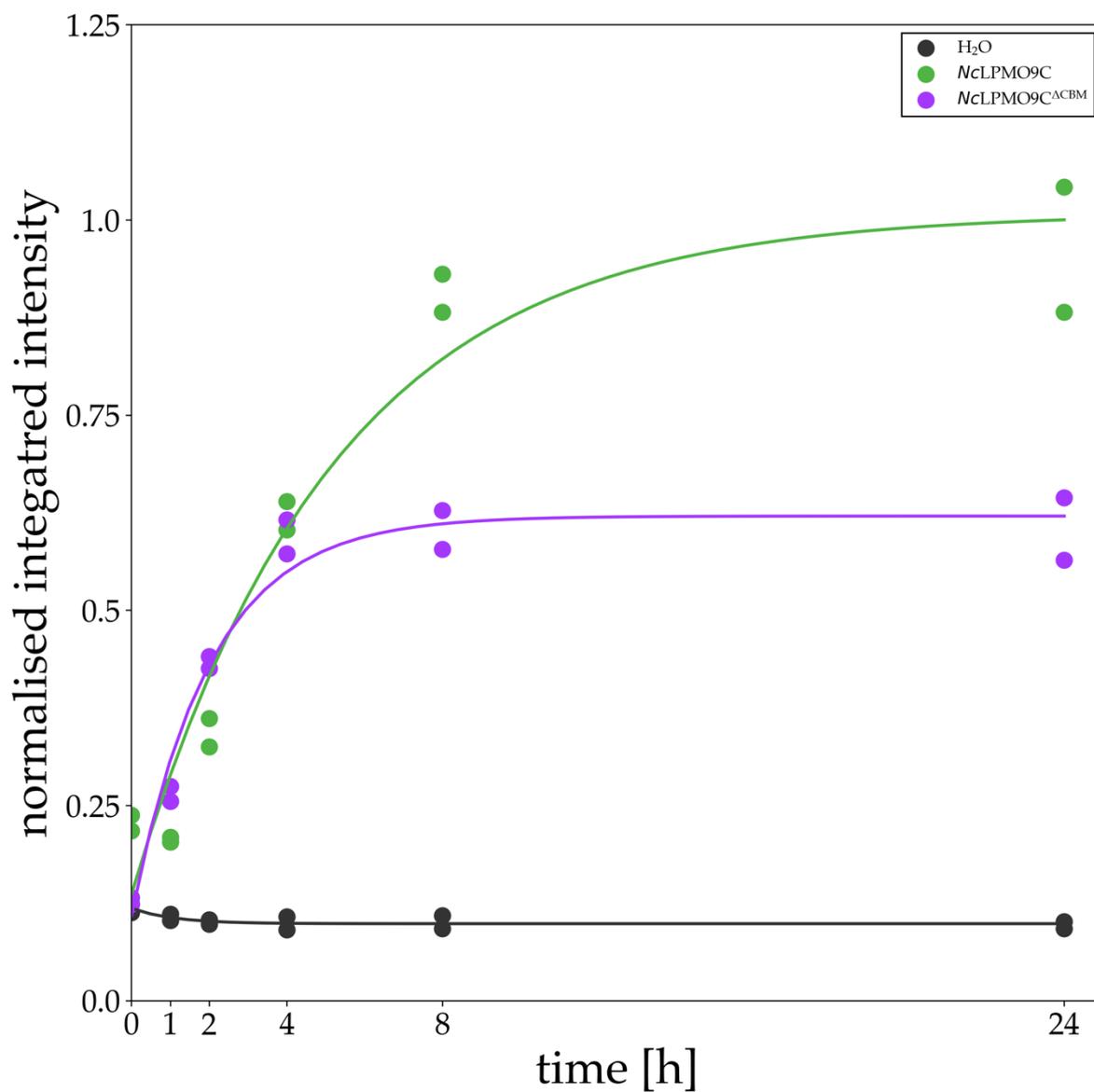
**Figure S29.** HPSEC chromatogram of products released from the reaction of 2 g L<sup>-1</sup> XG with 1.25 μM *NcLPMO9C<sup>ΔCBM</sup>* in the absence ascorbic acid after 24 h of incubation at 30 °C in 50 mM ammonium acetate buffer, pH 5.5. The data are baseline corrected using a baseline detection algorithm with a polynomial of the 2<sup>nd</sup> degree and a tolerance of 10<sup>-14</sup> [12].



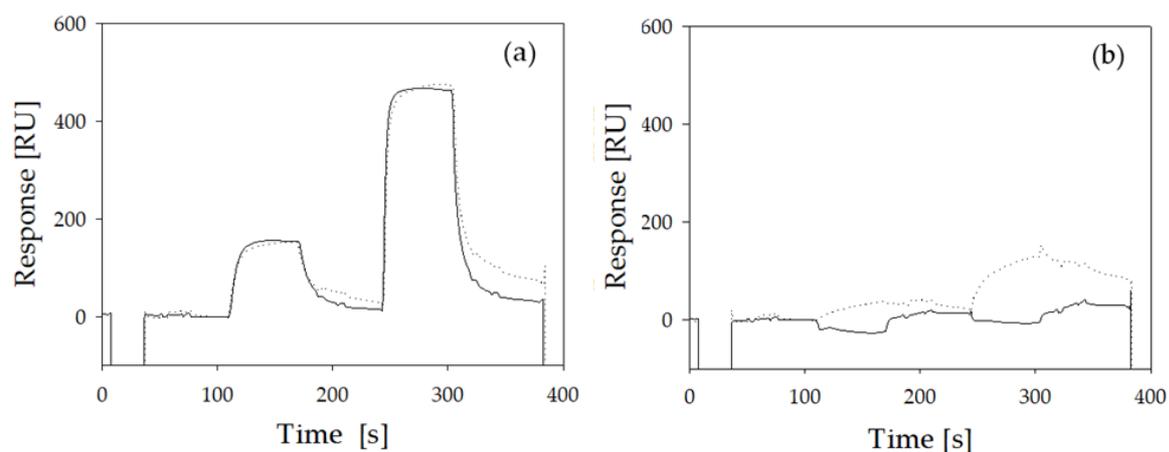
**Figure S30.** HPSEC chromatogram of products released from the reaction of 2 g L<sup>-1</sup> XG with 1.25 μM *NcLPMO9C*<sup>ΔCBM</sup> in the presence of 1 mM ascorbic acid after 24 h of incubation at 30 °C in 50 mM ammonium acetate buffer, pH 5.5. The data are baseline corrected using a baseline detection algorithm with a polynomial of the 2<sup>nd</sup> degree and a tolerance of 10<sup>-14</sup> [12].



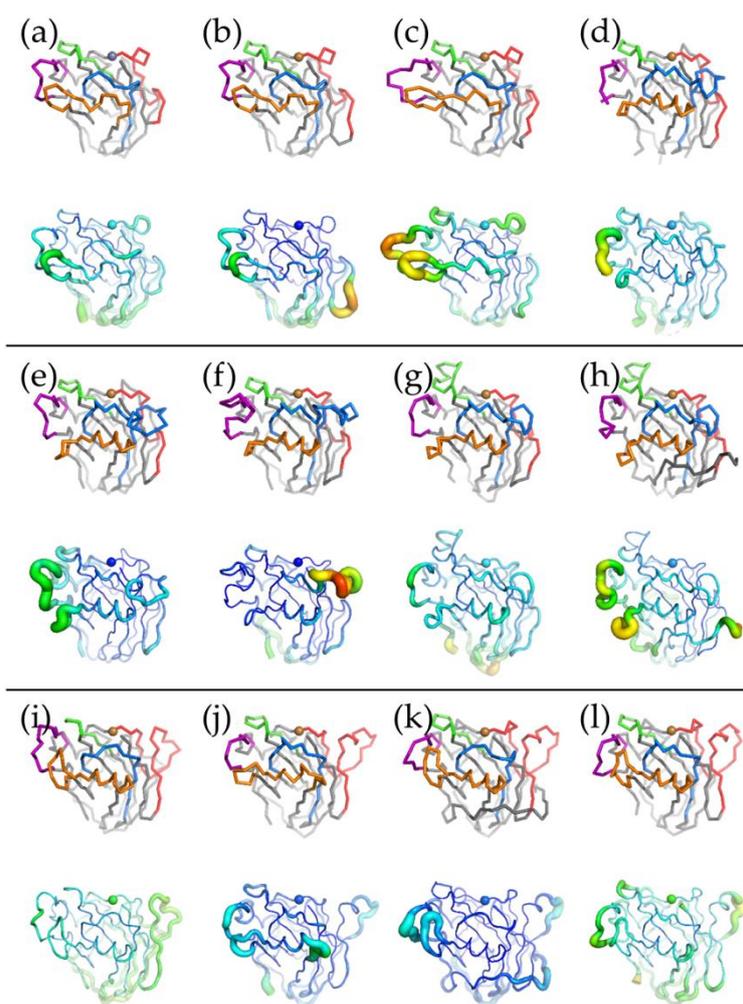
**Figure S31. Normalized integrated intensity of negative controls without ascorbic acid.** The area under the curves from **Figures S27-29** were integrated. The integrated peaks within the elution windows as described in **Supplementary Table S4** are showing no hydrolytic background of the LPMO preparations.



**Figure S32. Normalized, integrated Elution window 3 over the conversion time.** Curves are normalised to the maximum of the *NcLPMO9C* curve. The curves are fitted to the data points using the following function:  $y = ae^{-bx} + c$ .



**Figure S33. Sensograms of LPMO binding to cellulose surface in its oxidized and reduced state.** The binding behavior of *NcLPMO9C* (a) and *NcLPMO9C*<sup>ΔCBM</sup> (b) injected in two different concentrations (400 nM and 1600 nM) to the cellulosic substrate was recorded in the presence of oxygen (black line) and in the absence of oxygen supplemented with 10 mM gallic acid as reductant (dotted line). Sensograms were adjusted to the same response at the begin of the first injection.



**Figure S34. Representation of the mobility of the amino acid segment around the LPMO catalytic sites.** Crystal structures of (a) TtLPMO9E (GeneBank: CP\_003657366.1; PDB: 3EII), (b) NcLPMO9F (Genebank: CAD70347.1; PDB: 4QI8), (c) PcLPMO9D (Genebank: BAL43430.1; PDB: 4B5Q), (d) NcLPMO9A (GeneBank: EAA30263.1; PDB: 5FOH), (e) NcLPMO9D (GeneBank: CAD21296.1; PDB: 4EIR), (f) NcLPMO9C (GeneBank: EAA36362.1; PDB: 4D7U), (g) CvAA9A (GeneBank: AST24379.1; PDB: 5NLT), (h) LsAA9A (GeneBank: ALN96977.1; PDB: 5ACF), (i) HiLPMO9B (GeneBank: ETW87087.1; PDB: 5NNS), (j) NcLPMO9M (GeneBank: EAA33178.2; PDB: 4EIS), (k) TrLPMO9A (GeneBank: CAA71999.1; PDB: 5O2W), (l) TaLPMO9A (GeneBank: ACS05720.1; PDB: 2YET). Top row: ribbon in gray and segments 1-5 in red, blue, orange, green, and magenta, respectively. Bottom row: flexibility indicated via „b-factor putty“, that is, from blue via green to red and from narrow to wide tubes corresponds to low to high flexibility of the respective regions.

**Table S1. Definitions of segments around the catalytic site of NcLPMOs.** The segment definitions for *NcLPMO9C*<sup>ΔCBM</sup> and *NcLPMO9C*<sup>ΔSeg2, ΔCBM</sup> are identical to *NcLPMO9C* and *NcLPMO9*<sup>ΔSeg2</sup>, respectively.

Enzymes	Segments				
	Seg1	Seg2	Seg3	Seg4	Seg5
<i>NcLPMO9F</i>	A15-G30	I62-P75	P107-F123	H146-Y157	I192-Y204
<i>NcLPMO9C</i>	G15-N27	V58-P86	L115-S132	H155-Y166	I199-Y217
<i>NcLPMO9M</i>	Q12-G40	V71-P85	R118-N136	S161-Y171	V205-Y215
<i>NcLPMO9</i> <sup>ΔSeg2</sup>	G15-N27	V58-P71	L100-S117	H140-Y151	I184-Y202

**Table S2. Purification scheme of recombinantly produced LPMOs.** Culture supernatants of *P. pastoris* fermentations have been purified by hydrophobic interaction chromatography (HIC), anion exchange chromatography (AIEX), and size exclusion chromatography (SEC). The total protein concentration was determined with the Bradford method except for the pools indicated with an “\*”, which were measured with the bicinchoninic acid (BCA) assay. To the previously published purification protocol of NcLPMO9C [13] a SEC step was added. NcLPMO9F was produced by Kittl *et al.*

Purification step	Total protein [g]	Yield [%]
<b>NcLPMO9<sup>ΔSeg2</sup></b>		
Culture supernatant	6.02	100
HIC	0.84	14
AIEX	0.80	13
<b>NcLPMO9M</b>		
Culture supernatant	4.48	100
HIC	0.49	11
AIEX	0.32	7
<b>NcLPMO9C<sup>ΔCBM</sup></b>		
Culture supernatant	6.72	100
HIC	3.70	55
AIEX	1.04	15
SEC*	0.28	4
<b>NcLPMO9C<sup>ΔSeg2, ΔCBM</sup></b>		
Culture supernatant	3.84	100
HIC	0.11	2.9
AIEX	0.10	2.5
<b>NcLPMO9C</b>		
Stock*	0.13	100
SEC*	0.01	8
<b>NcLPMO9F</b>		
Stock*	0.005	

**Table S3. Elution windows defined to integrate detected products in HPAEC chromatograms used for RAC and CMC conversion experiments. Values are in minutes. DP = Degree of polymerization (e.g., cellobiose id DP2)**

DP2	DP3	DP4	DP5	DP6	Total
[10.40, 11.00]	[13.60, 14.25]	[16.00, 17.00]	[18.50, 19.40]	[20.50, 21.36]	[4.90, 45.00]

**Table S4. Quantification of cellodextrins in the supernatant** released by 1.25  $\mu$ M enzymes after a 24 h incubation on 2 mg/mL RAC or CMC in the presence of 1 mM ascorbic acid. The integration times of product elution windows are defined as described in **Supplementary Table S3**.

Enzyme	Released Cellodextrins [ $\mu$ M]					Total
	DP2	DP3	DP4	DP5	DP6	
<b>RAC + ascorbic acid</b>						
Control	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.6
<i>NcLPMO9F</i>	26.2	10.7	10.3	17.2	12.8	77.2
<i>NcLPMO9C</i>	88.2	77.9	26.4	4.2	5.2	201.9
<i>NcLPMO9C</i> <sup><math>\Delta</math>CBM</sup>	20.4	8.6	9.0	5.1	3.6	46.7
<i>NcLPMO9</i> <sup><math>\Delta</math>Seg2</sup>	12.8	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	14.4
<i>NcLPMO9C</i> <sup><math>\Delta</math>Seg2, <math>\Delta</math>CBM</sup>	15.8	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	16.8
<i>NcLPMO9M</i>	40.3	50.9	34.8	25.4	19.4	170.8
<b>CMC + ascorbic acid</b>						
Control	14.8	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	15.8
<i>NcLPMO9F</i>	13.0	2.8	2.3	2.7	5.6	26.5
<i>NcLPMO9C</i>	61.9	25.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	87.1
<i>NcLPMO9C</i> <sup><math>\Delta</math>CBM</sup>	24.8	12.0	7.4	5.2	3.5	52.8
<i>NcLPMO9</i> <sup><math>\Delta</math>Seg2</sup>	16.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	18.1
<i>NcLPMO9C</i> <sup><math>\Delta</math>Seg2, <math>\Delta</math>CBM</sup>	15.7	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	17.8
<i>NcLPMO9M</i>	17.8	2.1	3.2	3.2	2.0	28.4

**Table S5. Quantification of cellodextrins in the supernatant released by 1.25  $\mu$ M enzymes after a 24 h incubation on 2 mg/mL RAC or CMC in the absence of ascorbic acid. The integration of product elution windows are defined as described in Supplementary Table S3.**

Enzyme	Released Cellodextrins [ $\mu$ M]					Total
	DP2	DP3	DP4	DP5	DP6	
<b>RAC, no ascorbic acid</b>						
Control	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>NcLPMO9F</i>	1.5	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.1	3.6
<i>NcLPMO9C</i>	6.7	5.2	6.3	1.7	0.2	20.1
<i>NcLPMO9C</i> <sup><math>\Delta</math>CBM</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>NcLPMO9</i> <sup><math>\Delta</math>Seg2</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>NcLPMO9C</i> <sup><math>\Delta</math>Seg2, <math>\Delta</math>CBM</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>NcLPMO9M</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>CMC, no ascorbic acid</b>						
Control	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>NcLPMO9F</i>	11.6	4.1	7.5	3.6	1.5	28.3
<i>NcLPMO9C</i>	22.9	10.9	14.8	5.0	0.7	54.3
<i>NcLPMO9C</i> <sup><math>\Delta</math>CBM</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>NcLPMO9</i> <sup><math>\Delta</math>Seg2</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>NcLPMO9C</i> <sup><math>\Delta</math>Seg2, <math>\Delta</math>CBM</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>NcLPMO9M</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

**Table S6. Elution windows used to integrate XG conversion products in HPSEC chromatograms.** Values shown are in min. The upper boundaries were excluded from the integrations as indicated by the open bracket “[”.

Elution window 1	Elution window 2	Elution window 3
[7.40, 11.00[	[11.00, 12.00[	[12.00, 14.75[

**Table S7. Nucleotide sequences of primer pair used to generate *NcLPMO9C<sup>ΔCBM</sup>* and *NcLPMO9C<sup>ΔCeg2, ΔCBM</sup>*.**

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Primer name	Sequence (5'→3')
P213X_F	GTCCAGCTTTGTTCACTTGTT <u>AAGCTGGTGGTTC</u>
P213X_R	CAAAGCTGGACCTGGAATTTGGTATGGCTTAC

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**Table S8. Statistics of the peptide mapping with liquid chromatography-electrospray ionization mass spectrometry (LC-ESI-MS).** Results with 1 unique peptide have been removed from the table. Two human proteins have been removed. Rows that were showing the used protease were also deleted from the table. The likelihood that a peptide is a random match is indicated the log(e) score. E.g., the log(e) of the first row corresponds a 1 in 10419.3 chance that this result is a false positive. The coverage indicates sequence coverage.

	Coverage [%]	log(e) Score	Unique Peptides	UniProt ID
<i>NcLPMO9C</i>	<b>53</b>	<b>-419.3</b>	<b>34</b>	<b><i>NcLPMO9C</i></b>
<i>NcLPMO9C</i> <sup>ΔCBM</sup>	<b>88</b>	<b>-622.4</b>	<b>50</b>	<b><i>NcLPMO9C</i><sup>ΔCBM</sup></b>
<i>NcLPMO9C</i> <sup>ΔSeg2</sup>	<b>72</b>	<b>-668.6</b>	<b>53</b>	<b><i>NcLPMO9C</i><sup>ΔSeg2</sup></b>
	45	-63.6	6	C4R8X7 ( <i>P. pastoris</i> )
<i>NcLPMO9C</i> <sup>ΔSeg2, ΔCBM</sup>	<b>62</b>	<b>-570.3</b>	<b>47</b>	<b><i>NcLPMO9C</i><sup>ΔSeg2, ΔCBM</sup></b>
	60	-149.4	13	C4R8X7 ( <i>P. pastoris</i> )
	48	-72.4	7	C4R300 ( <i>P. pastoris</i> )
	36	-72.3	8	A0A1B2JFA7 ( <i>P. pastoris</i> )
	33	-214.1	19	C4R9F6 ( <i>P. pastoris</i> )
	25	-93.5	10	C4QW09 ( <i>P. pastoris</i> )
	23	-68.6	8	C4R862 ( <i>P. pastoris</i> )
	22	-70.9	7	A0A1B2J744 ( <i>P. pastoris</i> )
	21	-65.4	7	C4QY07 ( <i>P. pastoris</i> )
	21	-63.3	7	C4R7U0 ( <i>P. pastoris</i> )
	<i>NcLPMO9F</i>	<b>71</b>	<b>-244.7</b>	<b>27</b>
71		-62	7	A0A1B2J759 ( <i>P. pastoris</i> )
68		-359.3	33	A0A1B2JHZ1 ( <i>P. pastoris</i> )
39		-163.5	18	A0A1B2JGG7 ( <i>P. pastoris</i> )
39		-41.4	6	A0A1B2JCS3 ( <i>P. pastoris</i> )
38		-67.5	11	A0A1B2JEK0 ( <i>P. pastoris</i> )
28		-44.2	6	A0A1B2JGF8 ( <i>P. pastoris</i> )
17		-40.2	6	A0A1B2JIZ2 ( <i>P. pastoris</i> )
17		-38.8	6	A0A1B2J5L5 ( <i>P. pastoris</i> )
10		-54.8	6	A0A1B2J5W9 ( <i>P. pastoris</i> )
8.8	-35.8	5	A0A1B2J841 ( <i>P. pastoris</i> )	
<i>NcLPMO9M</i>	<b>84</b>	<b>-369</b>	<b>32</b>	<b><i>NcLPMO9M</i></b>

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