Supporting information

1

2	(A)	
3	CtAPD PaDHPAO	MQGEIIAGFLAPHPPHLVYGENPPQNEPRSQGGWEVLRWAYERARERLDAMKPDVLLVHS 60 -MGKVALAAKITHVPSLYLSELPGPRHGCRQPAIDGHREIGRRCRELGVDTIVVFD 55
4	KpDHPAO EcDHPAO	-MGKLALAAKTT <mark>H</mark> VPSMYLSELPGKNHGCRQGAIDGHKEIGKRCRELGVDTFIVFD 55 -MGKLALAAKIT <mark>H</mark> VPSMYLSELPGKNHGCRQGAIDGHKEISKRCREMGVDTIIVFD 55
5		*:: . * * : .* * * .: :
6	CtAPD PaDHPAO KpDHPAO	PHWITSVGHHFLGVPELSGKSVDPIFPNVFRYDFSLNVDVELAEACAEEGRKAGLVT 11 THWLVNAGYHINCAPHFEGLYTSNELPHFIANMEYGFPGNPELGRILAEGCNALGVET 11 THWLVNSAYHINCADHFOGVYTSNELPHFIRDMTYDYDGNPELGHLIADKTVKLGVRA 11
7	ECDHPAO	THWLVNSATHINCADHFQGVITSNEUFHFIRDMITDIDGNFELGHLIADRIVKLGVRA 11 **::*:
8	CtAPD	KMMRNPKFRVDYGTITTLHLIRPOWDIPVVGISANNSPYYLNTKEGMSEMDVLGKATREA 17
9	PaDHPAO KpDHPAO	LAHDATTLGPEYGTLVPMRYMNQDRHFKVVSVSALCTVHYLNDSARLGWAMRKA 16 KAHNIPSLKLDYGTLVPMRYMNADKHFKVVSISAFCTVHDFADSRKLGEAIRKA 16
10	ECDHPAO	KAHNIPSLKLE <mark>Y</mark> GSVVPMRYMNEDKRFKVVSISAFCTVHDFADSRKLGERIVKA 16
11	CtAPD	IRK-TGRKAVLLASNTLS <mark>H</mark> WHFHEEPTIPEDMSKEYPATMAGYQWDIRMIELMRQGKTSE 23
12	PaDHPAO KpDHPAO EcDHPAO	VEEHYDGTVAFLASGSLSHRFAQ-NGQAPDFSDR-IWS-PFLEVLDHEVVQMWQEGRWAE I-EKYDGTVAVLASGSLSHRFIE-DQRAEEGMNS-YTR-EFDHQMDERVVKLWREGKFKE 22 I-EQYDGTVAVLASGSLSHRFID-DQRAEEGMNS-YTR-EFDRQMDERVVKLWREGQFKE 22
13	ECDIFAO	:: * * . : * :
14	CtAPD PaDHPAO	VFKLLPQFIDEAFAEVKSGAFTWMHAAMQYPELAAELFGYGTVIGTGNAVMEWDLRKAG- 29 FCGMLPEYASKGHGEGFMHDTAMLLGALGWSAYDGKAEVVTPYFG 26
15	KpDHPAO EcDHPAO	FCTMLPENAEYCYGEGNMHDTVMLLGLLGWDKYDGKEWNLSPNCL 26 FCNMLPEYADYCYGEGNMHDTVMLLGMLGWDKYDGKVWSLSPSYS 26
16	20311110	. :**: * . : : :*:. *. :
17	CtAPD PaDHPAO	LSMLGAADQKQRSAAVA 312 SSGTGQINAVFPVTAQDGSAIPAAQAGNPAGASCASRL 307
18	KpDHPAO EcDHPAO	PASGTRPG
19		•
20		
21	(B)	
22		His 195 Glu 254
23		4NC
24		His62
25		His13
26		
27		Tyr129

S1 Fig. A multiple sequence alignment of PaDHPAOs and other extradiol-ring cleavage dioxygenase in Cluster 1 and Cluster 6 (referred to Clusters in Fig. 2 main text). (A) The amino acid sequence of PaDHPAO was aligned with multiple sequences of *Klebsiella pneumoniae* (Kp) and *Escherichia coli* C (Ec) DHPAO enzymes in Cluster 1 and APD from *Comamonas testosteroni* (Ct) in Cluster 6 (A). Three amino acid residues (highlighted in yellow color) of PaDHPAO (His12, His57, and Glu239) and other DHPAOs in Cluster 1 are well conserved when compared to the CtAPD active-site residues (His13, His62, and Glu251). The other two active-site residues (highlighted in cyan, Tyr129 and His195) are also conserved in PaDHPAO (Tyr125 and His186) and other DHPAOs in Cluster 1. These two residues are important for second sphere metal-coordination and were shown to be important for catalysis [42]. (B) The active site structure of CtAPD co-crystallized with 4-nitrocatechol (4NC) shows the involvement of all these conserved residues in metal coordination and substrate binding. As these residues are conserved in PaDHPAO, it is likely that the enzyme is a member of the 2-His-1-carboxylate enzyme superfamily similar to CtAPD.