

Evolution of enzyme functionality in the flavin-containing monooxygenases

Gautier Bailleul¹, Guang Yang¹, Callum R. Nicoll², Andrea Mattevi², Marco W. Fraaije¹, Maria Laura Mascotti^{1,3*}

¹ Molecular Enzymology group, University of Groningen; Groningen, The Netherlands.

² Department of Biology and Biotechnology “Lazzaro Spallanzani”, University of Pavia; Pavia, Italy.

³ IMIBIO-SL CONICET, Facultad de Química Bioquímica y Farmacia, Universidad Nacional de San Luis; San Luis, Argentina.

*Corresponding author. Email: m.l.mascotti@rug.nl.

These authors contributed equally: Gautier Bailleul, Guang Yang.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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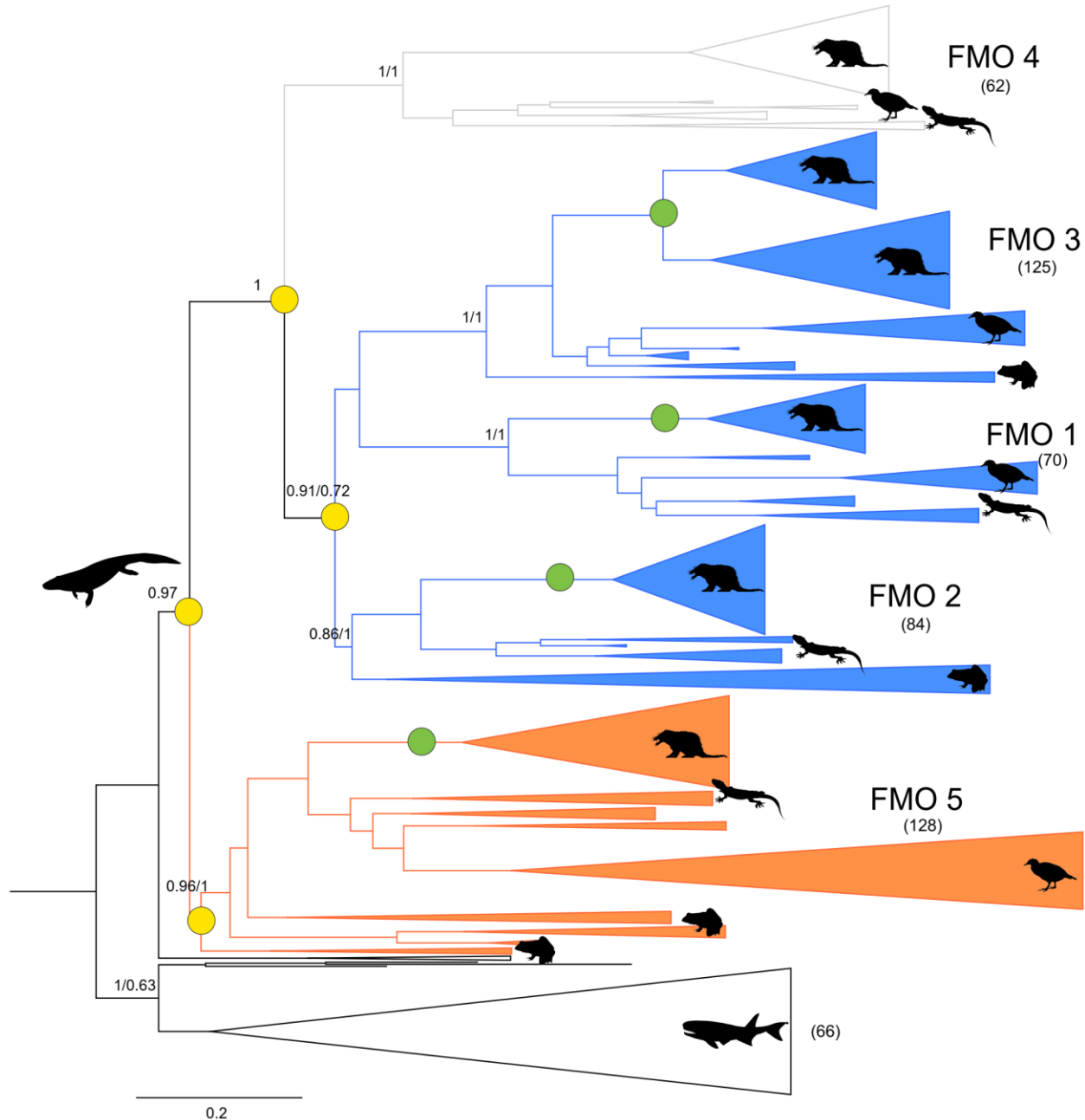
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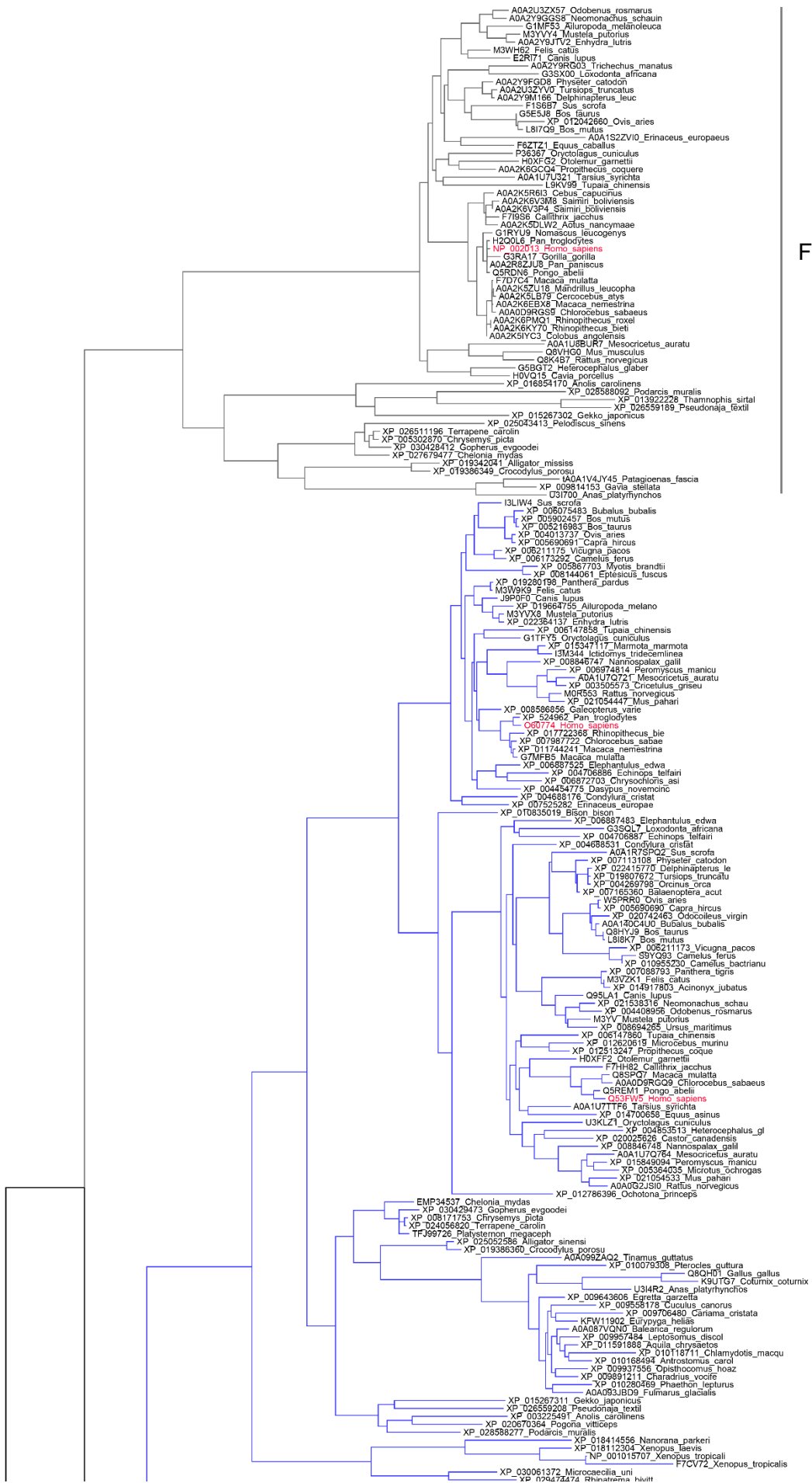
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Supplementary Fig. 1

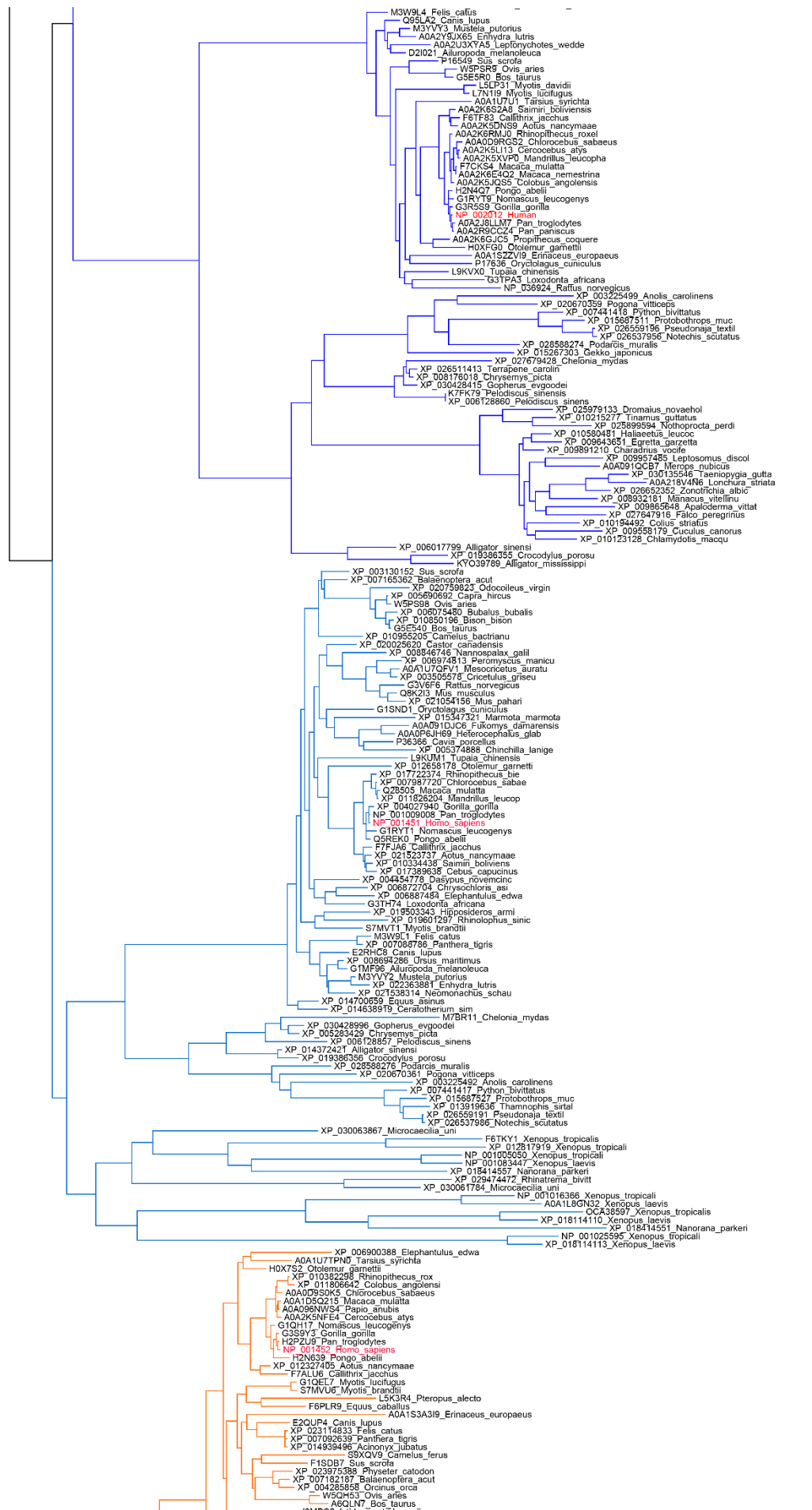
Vertebrates' phylogeny of FMOs with resurrected nodes marked. The tree was constructed in RAxML v8.2.10, 500 non-parametric bootstraps were run and best-fit model parameters were obtained with ProtTest v3.4. Bootstrap transfer was applied to obtain TBE support values. Bayesian inference was also performed in Mr. Bayes 3.2.6 using the same MSA and therefore support values (TBE/PP) are shown at the nodes corresponding to major divergences. The scale bar represents the substitutions per site. The employed MSA was trimmed at single sequence extensions and contained 536 taxa and 537 sites. Clades are collapsed and colored according to the inferred functionality, S/N oxidation in blue and BV oxidation in orange. FMO 4

clade is colored in grey as no experimental data confirming activity is available. Below the clade names the number of contained sequences is given in brackets. Actinopterygii, coelacanthimorpha and chondrichthyes sequences populate the root and are shown in black branches. The four ancestral nodes experimentally characterized in this work are represented with yellow circles and the mammalian ancestors previously characterized by us^{1,2} are shown with green circles. The depicted silhouettes (obtained from <http://www.phylopic.org/>) represent the ancestral tetrapod (by Dmitry Bogdanov (vectorized by T. Michael Keesey) under CC BY-SA 3.0) and the extant mammals, aves, amphibia (by Nobu Tamura and T. Michael Keesey under CC BY-SA 3.0), lepidosauria (by Ghedo and T. Michael Keesey under CC BY-SA 3.0) and actinopterygii (ray-finned fish).



FMO 4

FMO 3/6



FMO 1

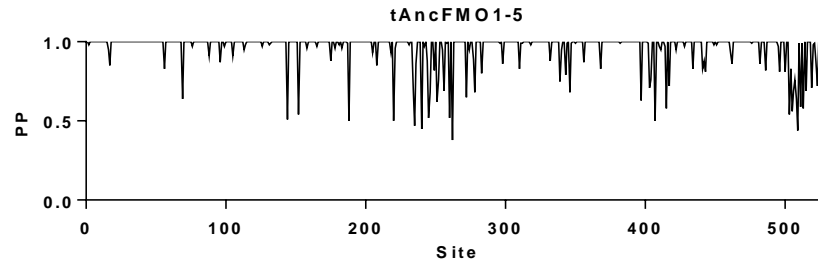
FMO 2

Supplementary Fig. 2

Fully annotated vertebrates' phylogeny of FMOs. The tree from Supplementary Fig. 1 is presented showing at the tip of the branches the accession codes and species names for all included sequences in the phylogeny. Clades are colored according to functionality as throughout the article. As a reference, *Homo sapiens* sequences are shown in red. The scale bar represents the substitutions per site.

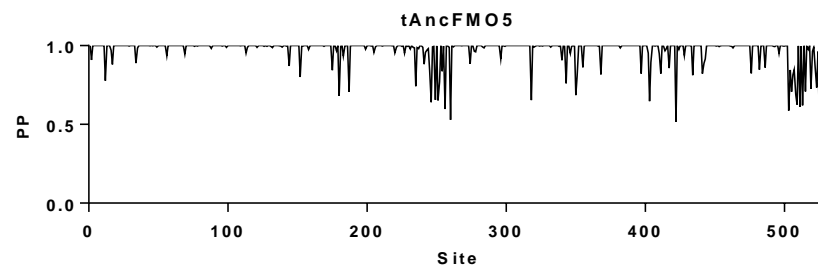
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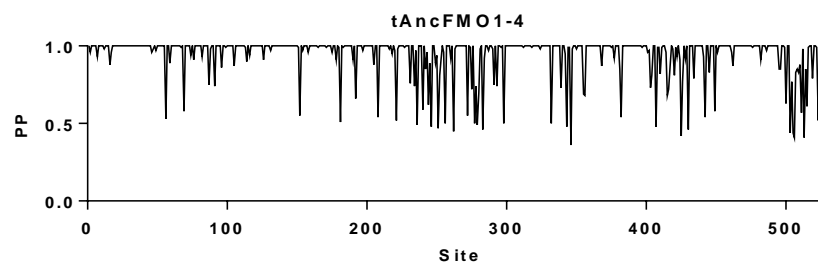
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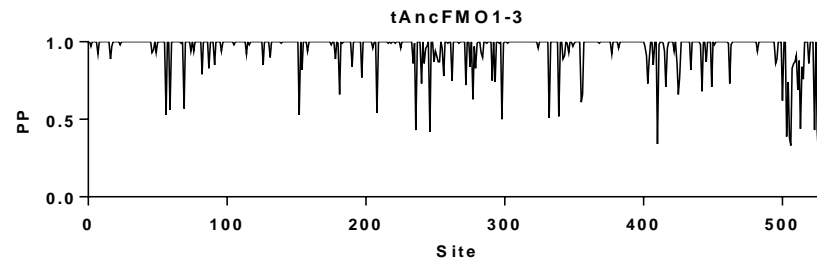
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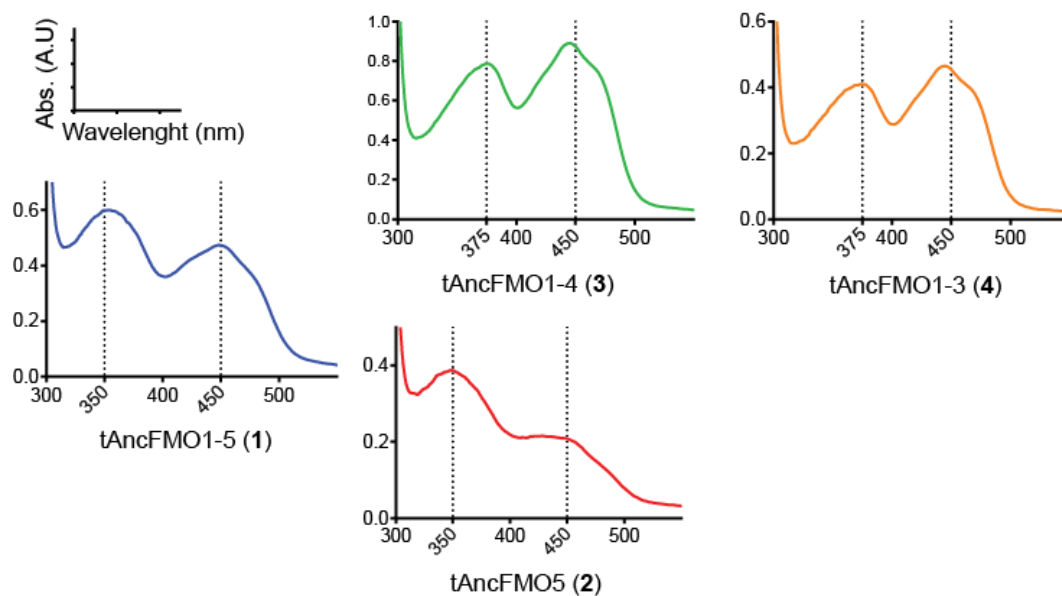
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Supplementary Fig. 3

Reconstructed tAncFMOs. Fasta sequences of the reconstructed tAncFMOs selected for experimental characterization. Scatter graphs show the posterior probability (PP) values corresponding to *maximum a posteriori* (MAP) states per reconstructed site. The overall accuracy values (\overline{PP}) for the reconstructions are: tAncFMO1-5= 0.95, tAncFMO5= 0.97, tAncFMO1-4= 0.94 tAncFMO1-3= 0.95.



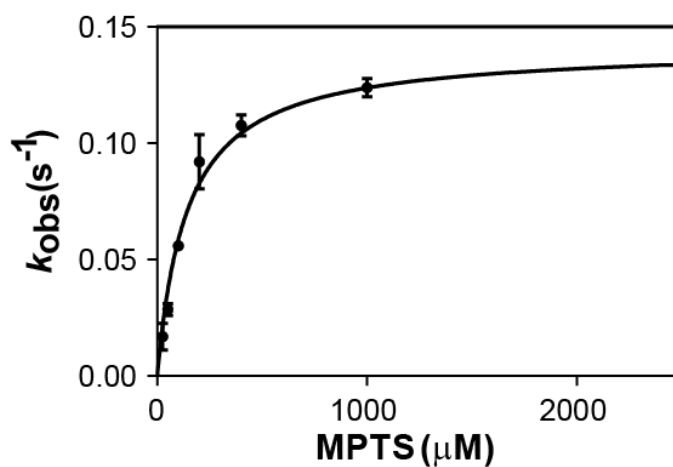
Supplementary Fig. 4

UV-visible spectra of the resurrected FMOs. Spectra were recorded at room temperature after enzyme purification in a Jasco V-660 spectrophotometer.

Enzyme	Melting temperature (T_m) / °C		
	no NAD(P) ⁺	100 equivalents NADP ⁺	100 equivalents NAD ⁺
tAncFMO1-5	60	60	60
tAncFMO5	58	57	58
tAncFMO1-4	60	60	61
tAncFMO1-3	65	65	65

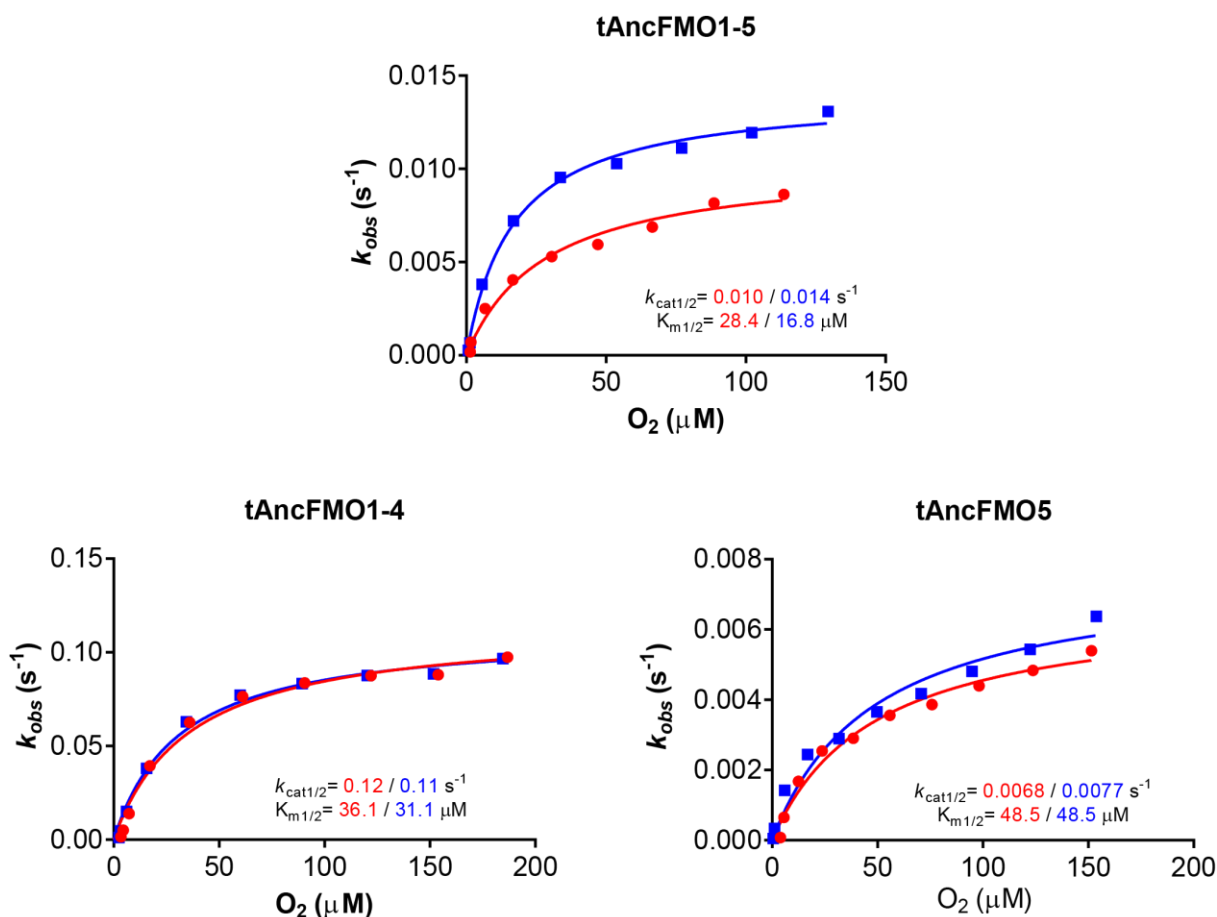
Supplementary Table 1

Melting temperatures of the tAncFMOs. Melting temperatures (T_m), with and without NAD(P)⁺, were measured in duplicates by the ThermoFAD³ technique for all tAncFMOs. CFX96 Real-Time PCR System from Bio-Rad was used. Each sample contained 10 μ M tAncFMO, in presence or absence of 1 mM NAD(P)⁺, and topped-up to a final volume of 10 μ l with the storage buffer.



Supplementary Fig. 5

Steady-state kinetics for tAncFMO1-4 towards methyl-*p*-tolyl sulfide (MPTS). NADPH was employed as hydride donor. $K_M = 142 \pm 16 \mu\text{M}$, $k_{cat} = 0.14 \pm 0.01 \text{ s}^{-1}$. The observed rates were obtained by following the absorbance change at 340 nm. Data are presented as mean values and error bars correspond to SD (n= 3 independent experiments). Source data are provided as a Source Data file.



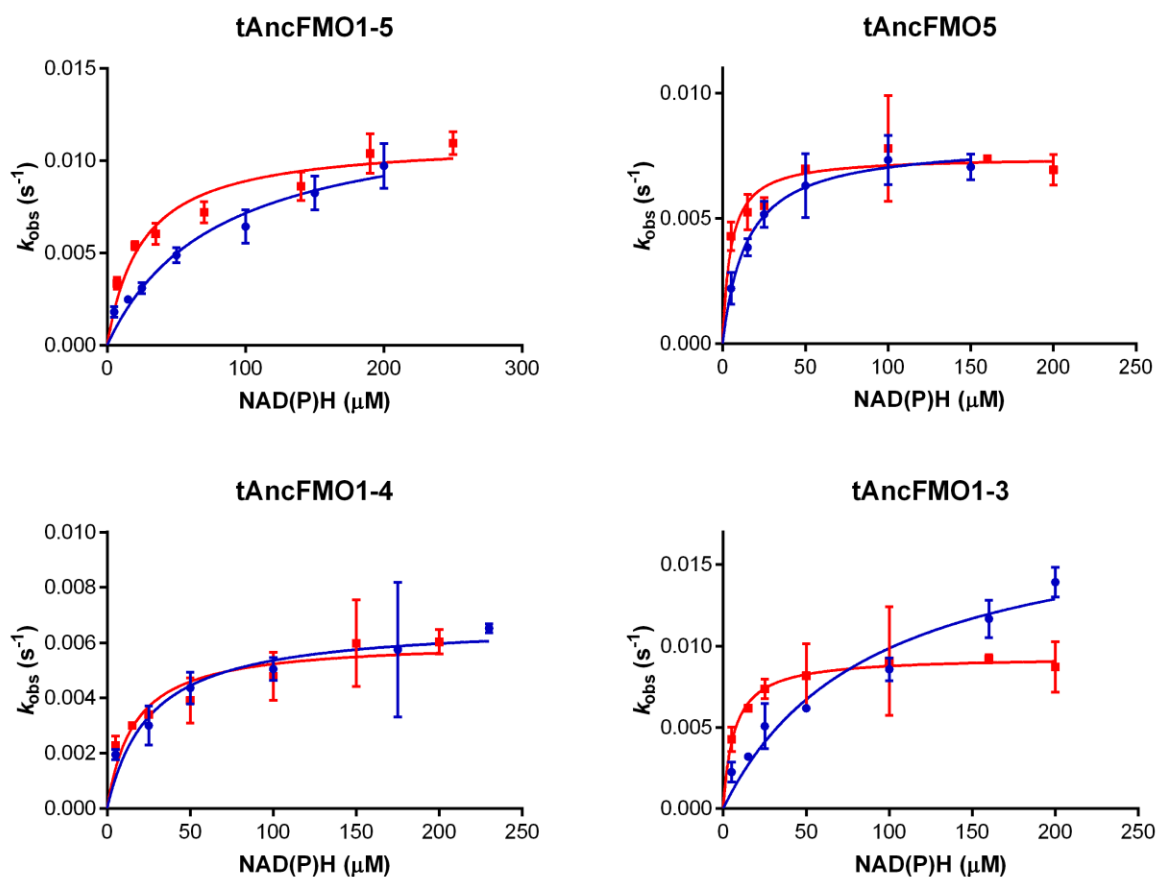
Supplementary Fig. 6

Steady-state kinetics for O_2 . 3-12 μM of enzymes were mixed with air-saturated buffer containing excess of NADPH (0.6 mM) and substrate (phenylacetone for tAncFMO5 and methyl-*p*-tolyl sulfide for the other Ancs at 2.5 mM concentration). The k_{obs} was calculated using the OxyTrace⁺ Windows[®] software. All assays were repeated twice in two single measurements (red and blue traces). Source data are provided as a Source Data file.

Steady-state kinetics					
	Substrate	tAncFMO1-5	tAncFMO5	tAncFMO1-4	tAncFMO1-3
k_{cat} (s ⁻¹)	O ₂	0.012 ± 0.002	0.0072 ± 0.0005	0.12 ± 0.01	<i>n.d.</i>
K_M (μM)		22.6 ± 5.8	48.5 ± 0.1	33.6 ± 2.5	<i>n.d.</i>
k_{cat} (s ⁻¹)	phenylacetone or methyl- <i>p</i> -tolyl sulfide	< 0.01	<i>n.d.</i>	0.14 ± 0.01	<i>n.d.</i>
K_M (μM)		<i>n.d.</i>	<i>n.d.</i>	142 ± 16	<i>n.d.</i>
k_{cat} (s ⁻¹)	NADPH	<i>n.d.</i>	<i>n.d.</i>	0.16 ± 0.01	<i>n.d.</i>
K_M (μM)		<i>n.d.</i>	<i>n.d.</i>	15.7 ± 1.8	<i>n.d.</i>
k_{cat} (s ⁻¹)	NADH	<i>n.d.</i>	<i>n.d.</i>	0.021 ± 0.002	<i>n.d.</i>
K_M (μM)		<i>n.d.</i>	<i>n.d.</i>	90.0 ± 17.6	<i>n.d.</i>
k_{unc} (s ⁻¹)	NADH	0.011 ± 0.001	0.0075 ± 0.0004	0.0061 ± 0.0005	0.0093 ± 0.0006
k_{unc} (s ⁻¹)	NADPH	0.013 ± 0.001	0.0081 ± 0.0005	0.0067 ± 0.0007	0.019 ± 0.002

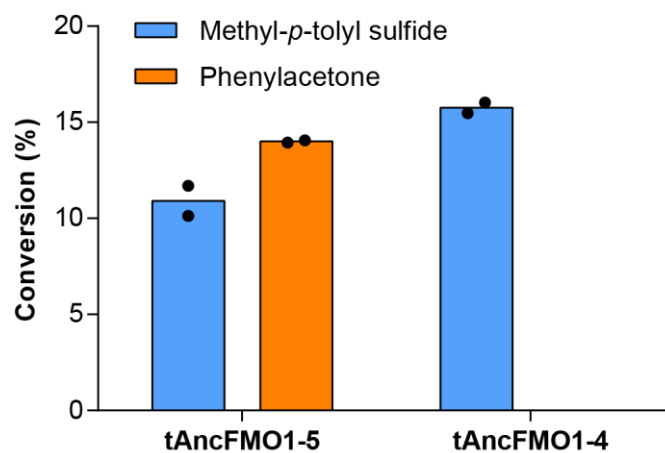
Supplementary Table 2

Kinetic parameters of tAncFMOs. Steady-state kinetic parameters are summarized for the characterized tAncFMOs. When O₂ was assayed as substrate, sufficient NADPH and organic substrate (phenylacetone for tAncFMO1-5 & tAncFMO5 and methyl *p*-tolyl sulfide for tAncFMO1-4 & tAncFMO1-3) were provided. Likewise, when organic substrates were tested, excess of NADPH was employed in the reaction mixtures. When the uncoupling reactions were carried out, no other substrate than the nicotinamide coenzyme was provided in the reaction mixture. Data are presented as mean values ± SD. Source data are provided as a Source Data file.



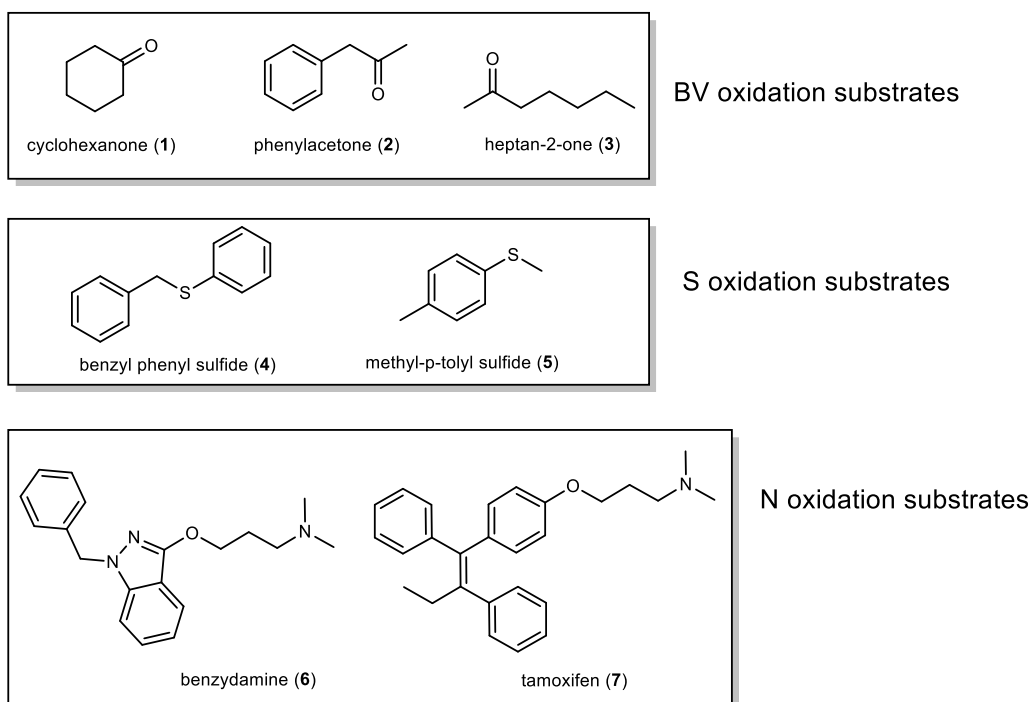
Supplementary Fig. 7

Uncoupling rates measured for tAncFMOs with NADPH (blue) or NADH (red). The rates were measured by following the absorbance change at 340 nm. The reaction mixtures contained 2 or 4 μM of tAncFMOs and NAD(P)H ranging from 5 μM -200 μM . All measurements were carried out in 50 mM KPi buffer containing 250 mM NaCl, 0.05% Triton[™] X-100 reduced and 1% methanol (pH 7.5) at 25 °C. Data are presented as mean values and error bars correspond to SD (n= 3 independent experiments). Source data are provided as a Source Data file.



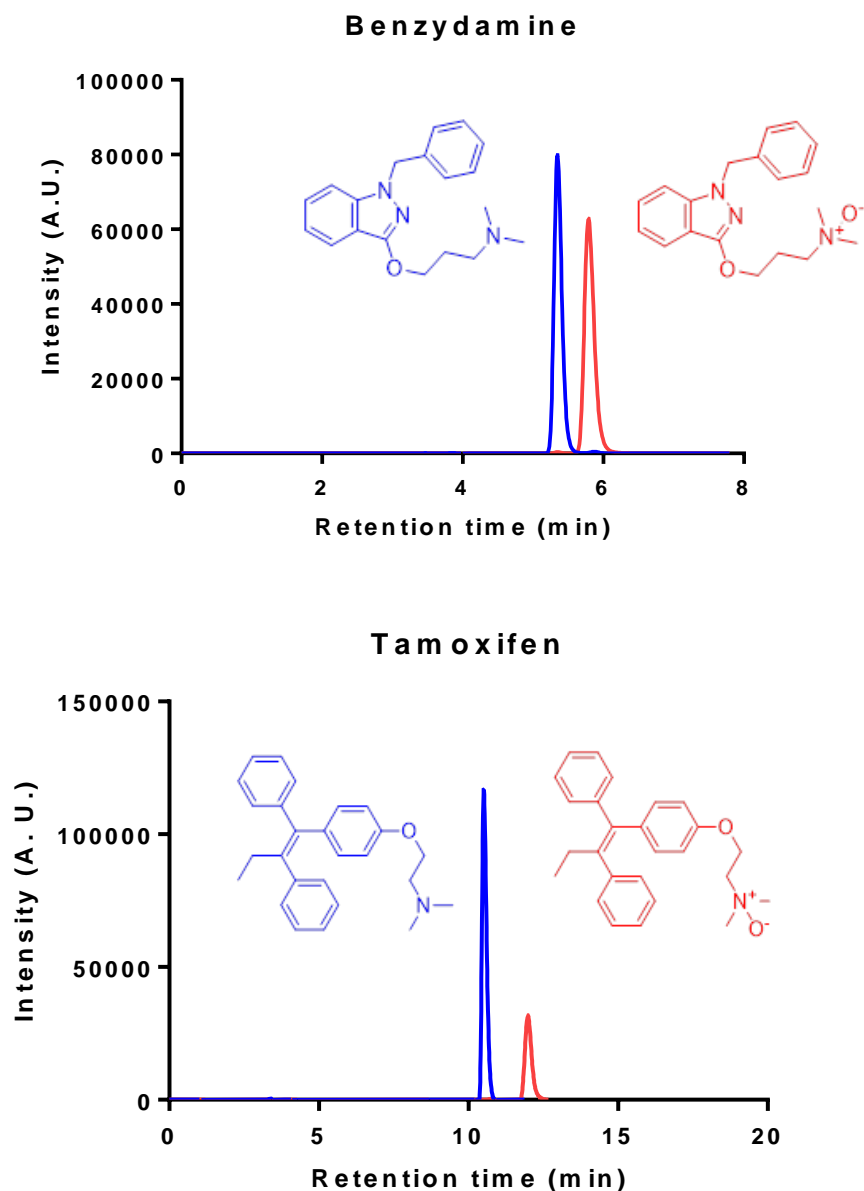
Supplementary Fig. 8

Conversions employing NADH as hydride donor. Two substrates were selected to test the S/N and BV oxidation activities. The reaction mixtures contained 2 μ M of enzyme, 2 mM of substrate and 100 μ M of NADH. A cofactor recycling system consisting of 5 μ M PTDH and 20 mM sodium phosphite was employed to regenerate NADH. All assays were set at 30 °C for 20 h in 50 mM KPi buffer containing 250 mM NaCl, 0.05% Triton[™] X100 and 1% methanol (pH 7.5). Bars represent mean conversion values and dots the values for each experiment (n= 2 independent experiments). Source data are provided in Supplementary Table 4.



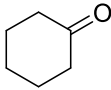
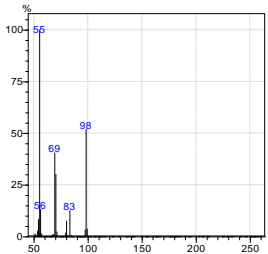
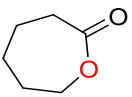
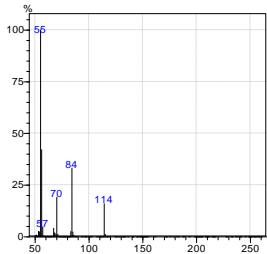
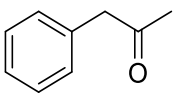
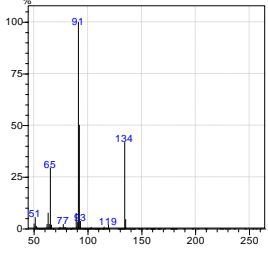
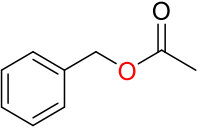
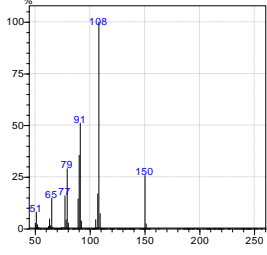
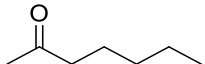
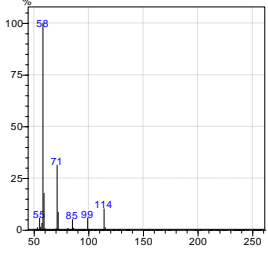
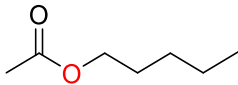
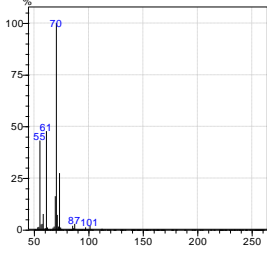
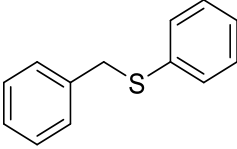
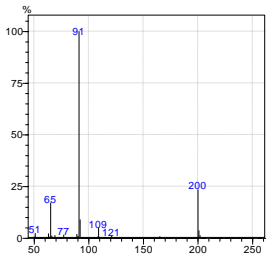
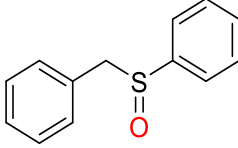
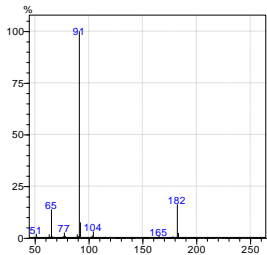
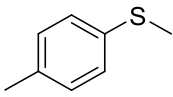
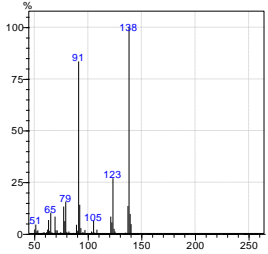
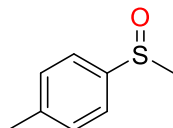
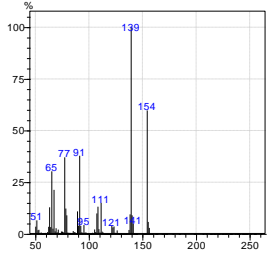
Supplementary Fig. 9

Substrates panel for conversion assays. The BV activity was followed using cyclohexanone, phenylacetone and hepta-2-one as substrates. These were selected for their alicyclic, aromatic and aliphatic features, respectively. Two aromatic thioethers, benzyl phenyl sulfide and methyl-*p*-tolyl sulfide were picked to assess the S oxidation activity. Finally, the N oxidation reactions were determined using bulky and pharmacological relevant molecules as benzydamine and tamoxifen.



Supplementary Fig. 10

HPLC chromatograms of N oxidation substrates and products. Benzydamine (6) and tamoxifen (7) peaks are represented in blue and their retention times were 5.3 and 10.5 min, respectively. The benzydamine N-oxide and tamoxifen N-oxide are represented in red with retention times of 5.7 and 11.7 min, respectively. The identity of both products was confirmed employing pure chemical standards.

Substrate	Product
 <p>Cyclohexanone (1) RT: 6.2 min</p> 	 <p>RT: 10.7 min</p> 
 <p>Phenylacetone (2) RT: 10.9 min</p> 	 <p>RT: 11.6 min</p> 
 <p>Hepta-2-one (3) RT: 6.5 min</p> 	 <p>RT: 7.1 min</p> 
 <p>Benzyl phenyl sulfide (4) RT: 18.8 min</p> 	 <p>RT: 16.7 min</p> 
 <p>Methyl-<i>p</i>-tolyl sulfide (5) RT: 12.0 min</p> 	 <p>RT: 15.5 min</p> 

Supplementary Table 3

Selected substrates to evaluate the BV oxidation (1-3) and the S oxidation (4-5) activities. The structures of the expected products on the left. Structures are accompanied by the corresponding MS spectra used to confirm the identity of the analytes. RT: retention times.

Enzyme	BV oxidation						S oxidation				N oxidation			
	Heptan-2-one		Phenylacetone		Cyclohexanone		Benzyl phenyl sulfide		Methyl- <i>p</i> -tolyl sulfide		Tamoxifen		Benzylamine	
	R1	R2	R1	R2	R1	R2	R1	R2	R1	R2	R1	R2	R1	R2
tAncFMO1-3	0	0	0	0	0	0	77	78	99	99	48	44	99	99
tAncFMO1-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	53	48	99	99	58	52	44	49
tAncFMO1-5	25	21	23	24	4	6	0	0	32	44	29	31	9	12
tAncFMO5	8	9	17	16	4	6	0	0	37	46	1	1	4	8
mAncFMO2	0	0	0	0	0	0	66	55	57	66	1	1	99	99
mAncFMO1	0	0	0	0	0	0	73	77	62	83	99	92	99	99
mAncFMO3-6	0	0	0	0	0	0	61	51	81	71	27	25	99	99
tAncFMO1-4 4x	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	30	37	34	9	8	26	23
tAncFMO1-4 4'x	0	0	3	5	0	0	0	0	44	46	14	18	28	25
tAncFMO1-4 12x	0	0	3	6	0	0	0	0	20	22	1	1	0	6
tAncFMO1-4 16x	0	0	12	6	0	0	0	0	60	49	0	0	7	6
tAncFMO1-4 N275H	0	0	0	0	0	0	97	95	100	100	89	80	95	92
tAncFMO1-4 N426H	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	100	100	79	63	80	78
tAncFMO1-4 N275H+N426H	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	100	100	59	50	56	49
tAncFMO1-4 T60I	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	28	100	100	48	54	34	39
tAncFMO1-4 S222N	0	0	0	0	0	0	38	30	100	100	54	61	40	42
tAncFMO1-4 T60I+N275H+N426H	3	1	20	14	0	0	32	36	100	100	51	50	40	37
Alt-tAncFMO1-5	58	52	11	12	17	20	33	31	84	87	19	19	6	12
Alt-tAncFMO1-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	93	96	100	100	73	84	51	48

Supplementary Table 4.

tAncFMOs conversion results. The catalytic activities of tetrapods, mammals, alternative states and mutated tAncFMOs were assessed with the panel of substrates presented in Supplementary Fig. 8. Substrate conversions were done in duplicates using 1.0-5.0 mM substrate (1% methanol), 0.1 mM NADPH, 2.0 μ M enzyme, 5.0 μ M phosphite dehydrogenase and 20 mM sodium phosphite. All reactions were prepared in 50 mM KPi, 250 mM NaCl, 0.05 % Triton[™] X-100 reduced, pH 7.5. The final reaction volume was adjusted to 1.0 ml and put into 4 ml vials before being incubated at 30 °C with shaking, for 16 h. Conversions of phenylacetone, heptan-2-one, cyclohexanone, benzyl phenyl sulfide and methyl-*p*-tolyl sulfide were analyzed by GC-MS while benzydamine and tamoxifen conversions were monitored by HPLC. Values are given in percentages, with R1 and R2 corresponding to independent experiments (n= 2 independent experiments).

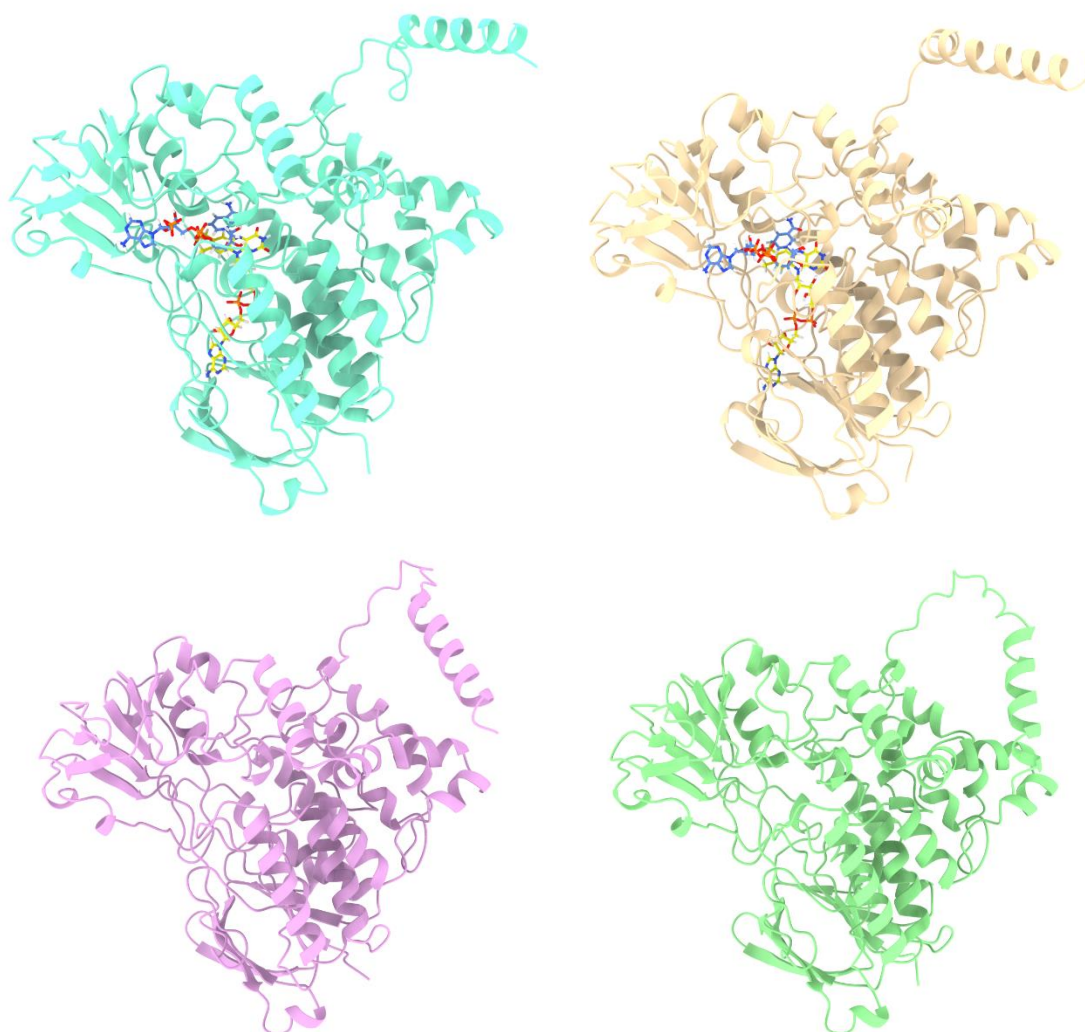
tAncFMO1-5				
Site	MAP state	PP	Alt state	PP
69	Y	0.64	F	0.36
144	L	0.51	M	0.49
152	D	0.54	N	0.42
188	L	0.50	I	0.49
220	I	0.50	V	0.50
234	V	0.69	M	0.21
235	H	0.47	F	0.33
240	K	0.45	Q	0.23
251	L	0.62	M	0.30
256	A	0.69	G	0.24
260	M	0.52	L	0.48
262	Q	0.38	R	0.32
278	F	0.68	L	0.32
339	E	0.75	D	0.25
403	N	0.71	S	0.26
407	A	0.50	E	0.40
415	E	0.58	K	0.38
417	E	0.72	A	0.21
503	V	0.54	A	0.24
507	N	0.76	D	0.23
508	S	0.64	N	0.31
509	S	0.44	T	0.28
511	S	0.59	N	0.34
513	M	0.58	V	0.32
515	L	0.69	F	0.28
519	I	0.71	V	0.21
526	S	0.31	A	0.27
527	A	0.44	S	0.30
528	L	0.35	V	0.27
531	F	0.40	L	0.30
tAncFMO5				
Site	MAP state	PP	Alt state	PP
12	S	0.78	A	0.22
180	Q	0.68	E	0.24
187	V	0.71	I	0.29
251	M	0.65	L	0.32
256	A	0.60	V	0.37
260	M	0.53	L	0.47
350	V	0.69	I	0.31
403	N	0.65	S	0.27
422	T	0.52	K	0.33
503	V	0.59	A	0.26
508	N	0.69	S	0.27
511	S	0.61	N	0.28
513	M	0.62	V	0.30
515	L	0.71	F	0.29
519	I	0.73	V	0.22
526	S	0.28	A	0.25
527	A	0.41	S	0.28
528	L	0.33	V	0.25
531	F	0.37	L	0.29
tAncFMO1-4				
Site	MAP state	PP	Alt state	PP
56	K	0.53	R	0.46
69	Y	0.58	F	0.43
87	F	0.75	L	0.20
91	L	0.74	F	0.26
152	D	0.55	E	0.38

181	E	0.51	G	0.41
192	I	0.66	M	0.27
208	K	0.54	A	0.37
221	L	0.52	M	0.44
236	T	0.49	S	0.43
244	R	0.62	K	0.36
246	I	0.48	V	0.35
251	L	0.47	I	0.42
256	T	0.50	A	0.22
262	Q	0.45	R	0.29
272	V	0.55	I	0.30
277	I	0.50	T	0.23
280	Q	0.70	G	0.26
283	V	0.46	I	0.41
291	R	0.75	C	0.26
293	I	0.74	L	0.26
298	V	0.50	M	0.29
332	S	0.50	T	0.49
339	E	0.73	D	0.27
343	I	0.48	L	0.39
346	E	0.36	Q	0.35
355	Y	0.69	H	0.31
356	V	0.68	I	0.32
382	A	0.54	S	0.26
403	N	0.73	S	0.27
407	A	0.48	E	0.46
416	M	0.72	L	0.20
425	R	0.42	S	0.26
430	T	0.46	V	0.32
442	F	0.54	L	0.22
449	I	0.58	L	0.30
500	K	0.63	R	0.37
503	V	0.44	A	0.21
506	D	0.41	N	0.34
511	N	0.57	S	0.32
513	M	0.41	V	0.40
515	F	0.61	L	0.25
526	S	0.26	A	0.24
527	A	0.40	S	0.27
528	L	0.32	V	0.23
531	F	0.45	L	0.32
tAncFM01-3				
Site	MAP state	PP	Alt state	PP
56	K	0.53	R	0.46
59	I	0.56	V	0.44
69	Y	0.57	F	0.43
82	M	0.79	L	0.21
152	D	0.53	E	0.45
181	G	0.66	E	0.28
197	A	0.77	S	0.20
208	K	0.54	A	0.37
236	T	0.43	S	0.35
246	V	0.42	I	0.34
277	T	0.63	S	0.29
291	R	0.75	C	0.25
293	I	0.74	L	0.26
298	V	0.50	M	0.39
332	T	0.51	S	0.49
339	D	0.52	E	0.48
355	Y	0.61	H	0.39

356	V	0.66	I	0.34
403	N	0.73	S	0.27
410	A	0.34	N	0.34
449	I	0.71	L	0.26
462	E	0.73	K	0.22
500	R	0.62	K	0.39
506	N	0.33	K	0.22
511	N	0.69	S	0.26
513	V	0.44	I	0.31
526	S	0.23	A	0.22
528	L	0.30	V	0.21
531	F	0.42	L	0.31

Supplementary Table 5.

Ambiguously reconstructed sites in tAncFMOs. Ambiguously reconstructed sites are defined as those for which the second-best state shows a PP > 0.2 (*i.e.*: PP of the MAP state < 0.8).



Supplementary Fig. 11

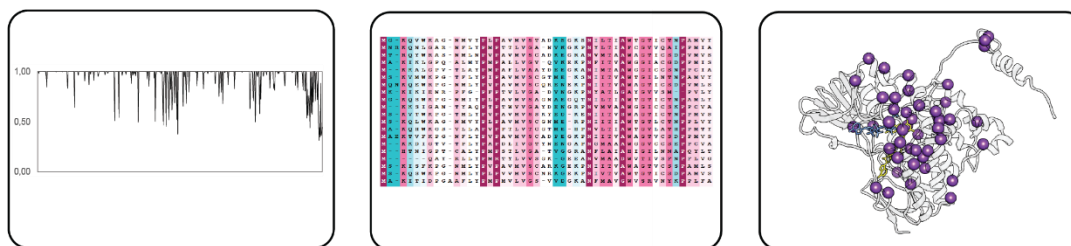
Homology models of tAncFMO1-5 and tAncFMO1-4. Both YASARA (top) and AlphaFold2 (bottom) were used to generate structural models for tAncFMO1-5 and tAncFMO1-4. tAncFMO1-4 is shown in aquamarine and plum, respectively. tAncFMO1-5 is shown in pale orange and pale green, respectively. Molecules of FAD and NADPH are shown in yellow and blue, respectively. As their binding sites are highly conserved among FMOs enzymes, they could be modelled using as references the crystallographically determined structures of the mammalian FMOs. We note that both YASARA and AlphaFold2 models are very similar as outlined by root-mean-square values between their C α atoms below 1 Å. Images were generated using ChimeraX 1.2.5.

a

tAncFM01-5 A A K I I D I M F R L D I N H S K K H A R K H
tAncFM01-4 V S T T F E F L L Q M E V S F T Q R N T W V N
 Position 12 17 44 60 74 76 87 88 91 105 44 75 20 22 35 36 40 44 45 56 63 72 75
100 200

tAncFM01-5 F M N S L L Q I S N E E Y H V L L K I N S L
tAncFM01-4 L V S C V I E T A C K I F N T F I N L D N F
 Position 78 83 90 94 98 143 46 81 82 97 15 17 20 26 30 42 49 86 96 107 11 15
300 400 500

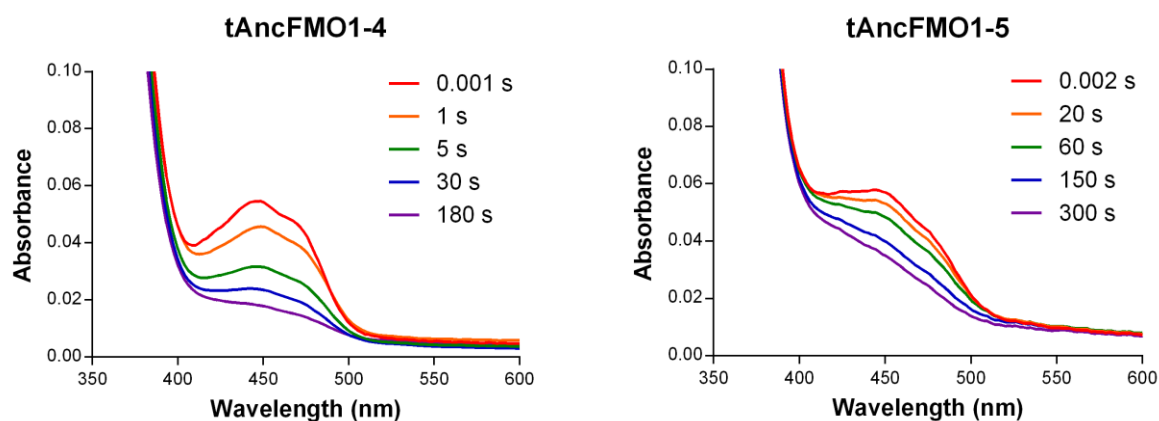
b



Site	ASR				Degree of conservation			Structural Input
	tAncFM01-5		tAncFM01-4		Consurf	BV lineage	S-& N- lineage	
	MAP	PP	MAP	PP				
12	A	1.00	V	0.98	4	-	-	Core - FAD-binding domain
44	K	1.00	T	1.00	6	-	-	Surface - FAD-binding domain
60	I	1.00	T	1.00	8	I	T/S	Core - FAD-binding domain
74	I	1.00	F	0.94	7	I	(variable)	Surface - FAD-binding domain
222	N	1.00	S	0.98	7	N	S	Surface - 80 residue insertion
235	H	0.47	F	0.97	1	-	-	Core - 80 residue insertion
263	R	1.00	W	0.98	5	-	-	Surface - 80 residue insertion
272	K	0.65	V	0.55	3	-	-	Surface - 80 residue insertion
275	H	1.00	N	0.72	7	H	(variable)	Surface - 80 residue insertion
283	M	0.80	V	0.46	7	M/T	V/I	Core - 80 residue insertion
290	N	1.00	S	0.98	8	N	(variable)	Surface - 80 residue insertion
294	S	1.00	C	1.00	7	S	(variable)	Surface - 80 residue insertion
381	I	1.00	T	0.85	7	I	T/G	Core - FAD-binding domain
417	E	0.72	I	0.88	2	-	-	Surface - FAD-binding domain
420	Y	1.00	F	0.81	7	Y	F/G	Surface - FAD-binding domain
426	H	1.00	N	0.77	6	-	-	Surface - FAD-binding domain

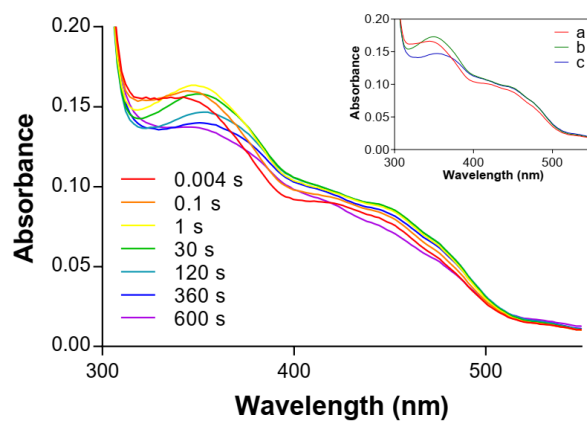
Supplementary Fig. 12

Reverse mutational strategy. **a** Alignment of the tAncFMO1-5 and tAncFMO1-4 showing the 45 substitutions occurred at the connecting branch in the phylogeny. **b** The upper scheme depicts the input employed for the integrated analysis: the reconstruction probabilities, the degree of conservation per site and the structural location of the sites shown as pink spheres. The table shows the detailed analysis of the 16 selected sites. The ASR column shows the MAP state of each site and its posterior probabilities in the reconstruction. The degree of conservation was computed by the ConSurf server⁴ using the multiple sequence alignment of all the gathered tetrapod sequences. The score ranges from 1 to 9 for variable to conserved sites, respectively. Structural input was based on the previously resolved crystal structures from mAncFMOs and relevant information about the structural position of residues and potential impact on catalysis. The binding domains are assigned as follows: FAD residues 2-154 and 331-442, NADPH residues 155-213 and 296-330, 80 residues insertion 214-295.



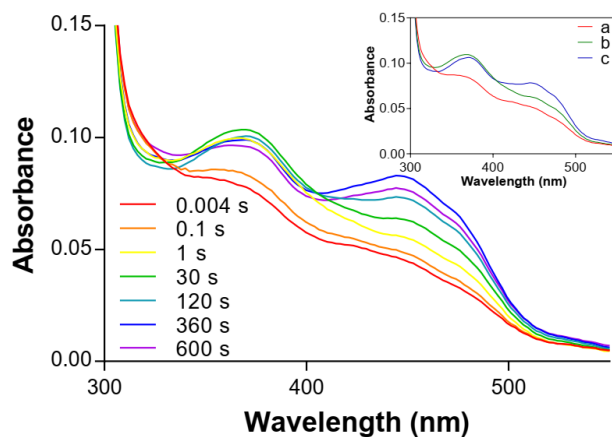
Supplementary Fig. 13

Reduction spectra of tAncFMO1-4 and tAncFMO1-5. On the left, the spectra corresponding to tAncFMO1-4 reduction is shown ($k_{red} = 0.25 \pm 0.016 \text{ s}^{-1}$). On the right, the spectra corresponding to tAncFMO1-5 ($k_{red} = 0.0097 \pm 1.2 \times 10^{-4} \text{ s}^{-1}$) is shown. Enzyme concentrations were $4 \mu\text{M}$ and $3.5 \mu\text{M}$ for tAncFMO1-4 and tAncFMO1-5, respectively. NADPH concentration was $100 \mu\text{M}$. All measurements were conducted anaerobically at 25°C in 50 mM KPi buffer containing 250 mM NaCl and 0.05% v/v Triton[™] X-100 reduced. All measurements were repeated independently three times ($n = 3$ independent experiments). Source data are provided as a Source Data file.



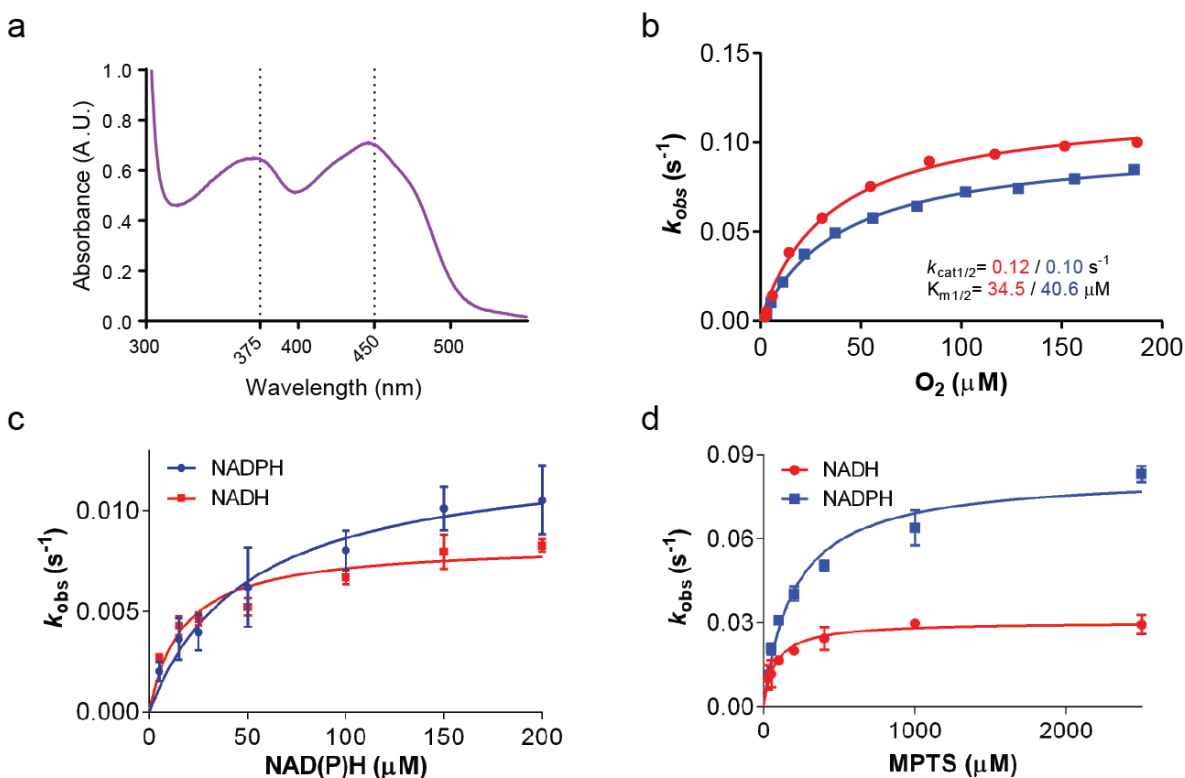
Supplementary Fig. 14

Oxygenating enzyme intermediate formation for tAncFMO1-5. The upper right insets show the deconvoluted spectra fitted into a two-step process $\mathbf{a} \xrightarrow{k_1} \mathbf{b} \xrightarrow{k_2} \mathbf{c}$ with $k_1 = 1.5 \pm 0.1 \text{ s}^{-1}$ and $k_2 = 0.01 \pm 0.0005 \text{ s}^{-1}$. Measurements were repeated independently three times ($n = 3$ independent experiments). Source data are provided as a Source Data file.



Supplementary Fig. 15

Oxygenating enzyme intermediate formation for 3x-tAncFMO1-4. The upper right insets show the deconvoluted spectra fitted into a two-step process $a \xrightarrow{k_1} b \xrightarrow{k_2} c$ with $k_1 = 1.36 \pm 0.43 \text{ s}^{-1}$ and $k_2 = 0.0092 \pm 0.0001 \text{ s}^{-1}$. Measurements were repeated independently three times ($n = 3$ independent experiments). Source data are provided as a Source Data file.



Supplementary Fig. 16

Spectral characterization of the 3x-tAncFMO1-4. **a** UV-visible spectra of the tAncFMO1-4 triple mutant with dotted lines highlighting the signature absorbance maximums. **b** Steady-state kinetics for O₂. 3 μM of the 3x-tAncFMO1-4 mutant was mixed with air-saturated buffer containing excess of NADPH (0.6 mM) and methyl-*p*-tolyl sulfide (2.5 mM). The k_{obs} at a certain time was calculated by OxyTrace⁺ Windows[®] software. All assays were repeated twice (red and blue). **c** Uncoupling rates measured employing NADPH (blue) or NADH (red). The observed rates in the graph were obtained by following the absorbance change at 340 nm. The reaction mixtures contained 2 μM of enzyme and a variable NAD(P)H concentration from 5 μM-200 μM. All measurements were carried out in 50 mM KPi buffer containing 250 mM NaCl, 0.05% Triton[™] X-100 reduced and 1% methanol (pH 7.5) at 25 °C. Data are presented as mean values and error bars correspond to SD (n= 3 independent experiments). **d** Steady-state kinetics towards methyl-*p*-tolyl sulfide (MPTS). The reaction mixtures contained 2 μM of enzyme, 100 μM NADPH and a variable MPTS concentration from 25 μM to 2500 μM. All measurements were carried out in 50 mM KPi buffer containing 250 mM NaCl, 0.05% Triton[™] X-100 reduced and 1% methanol (pH 7.5) at 25 °C. Data are presented as mean values and error bars correspond to SD (n= 3 independent experiments). Source data are provided as a Source Data file.

mAncFMO3-6
 1 . MGKLVAVICAGVSGLSIRSCLESLLEPTCFERDDCGGLWRFCDHAEGRASIVQSVF
mAncFMO3-6 1 . MAKRVAVICAGVSGLSIRSCLESLLEPTCFERDDCGGLWRFCDHAEGRASIVQSVF
mAncFMO4 1 . MAKRVAVICAGVSGLSIRSCLESLLEPTCFERDDCGGLWRFCDHAEGRASIVQSVF
mAncFMO1 1 . MAKRVAVICAGVSGLSIRSCLESLLEPTCFERDDCGGLWRFCDHAEGRASIVQSVF
mAncFMO2 1 . MAKRVAVICAGVSGLSIRSCLESLLEPTCFERDDCGGLWRFCDHAEGRASIVQSVF
mAncFMO5 1 . MAKRVAVICAGVSGLSIRSCLESLLEPTCFERDDCGGLWRFCDHAEGRASIVQSVF
tAncFMO1-5 1 . MAKRVAVICAGVSGLSIRSCLESLLEPTCFERDDCGGLWRFCDHAEGRASIVQSVF
tAncFMO5 1 . MAKRVAVICAGVSGLSIRSCLESLLEPTCFERDDCGGLWRFCDHAEGRASIVQSVF
tAncFMO1-4 1 . MAKRVAVICAGVSGLSIRSCLESLLEPTCFERDDCGGLWRFCDHAEGRASIVQSVF
tAncFMO1-3 1 . MAKRVAVICAGVSGLSIRSCLESLLEPTCFERDDCGGLWRFCDHAEGRASIVQSVF

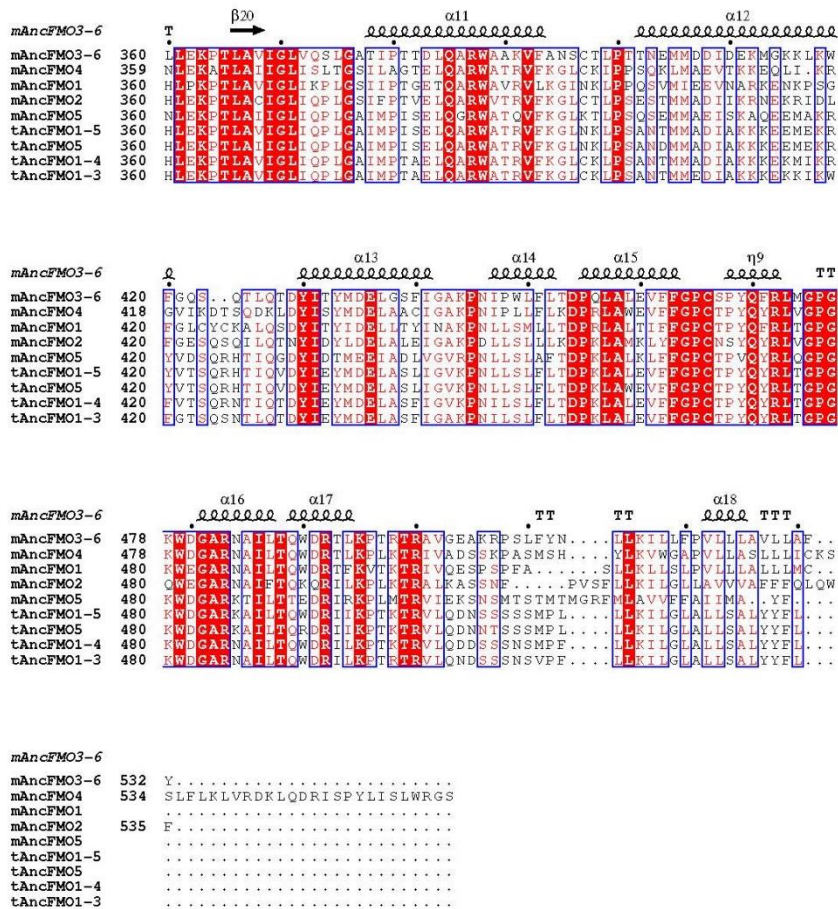
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mAncFMO4 60 . TNSKEMVCFEDFPPDDFPPNMHNSKLEETITAEAKENLLKYIQFPTLVSVNKRDPDF
mAncFMO1 60 . TNSKEMVCFEDFPPDDFPPNMHNSKLEETITAEAKENLLKYIQFPTLVSVNKRDPDF
mAncFMO2 60 . TNSKEMVCFEDFPPDDFPPNMHNSKLEETITAEAKENLLKYIQFPTLVSVNKRDPDF
mAncFMO5 61 . TNSKEMVCFEDFPPDDFPPNMHNSKLEETITAEAKENLLKYIQFPTLVSVNKRDPDF
tAncFMO1-5 60 . TNSKEMVCFEDFPPDDFPPNMHNSKLEETITAEAKENLLKYIQFPTLVSVNKRDPDF
tAncFMO5 60 . TNSKEMVCFEDFPPDDFPPNMHNSKLEETITAEAKENLLKYIQFPTLVSVNKRDPDF
tAncFMO1-4 60 . TNSKEMVCFEDFPPDDFPPNMHNSKLEETITAEAKENLLKYIQFPTLVSVNKRDPDF
tAncFMO1-3 60 . TNSKEMVCFEDFPPDDFPPNMHNSKLEETITAEAKENLLKYIQFPTLVSVNKRDPDF

mAncFMO3-6
 120 . STTCQWDVVTETDCKQESAVFDAMVICSCHHVPNLPKESFFGLKHFCKGCFHSRDYKTF
mAncFMO3-6 120 . STTCQWDVVTETDCKQESAVFDAMVICSCHHVPNLPKESFFGLKHFCKGCFHSRDYKTF
mAncFMO4 120 . STTCQWDVVTETDCKQESAVFDAMVICSCHHVPNLPKESFFGLKHFCKGCFHSRDYKTF
mAncFMO1 120 . STTCQWDVVTETDCKQESAVFDAMVICSCHHVPNLPKESFFGLKHFCKGCFHSRDYKTF
mAncFMO2 120 . STTCQWDVVTETDCKQESAVFDAMVICSCHHVPNLPKESFFGLKHFCKGCFHSRDYKTF
mAncFMO5 121 . STTCQWDVVTETDCKQESAVFDAMVICSCHHVPNLPKESFFGLKHFCKGCFHSRDYKTF
tAncFMO1-5 120 . STTCQWDVVTETDCKQESAVFDAMVICSCHHVPNLPKESFFGLKHFCKGCFHSRDYKTF
tAncFMO5 120 . STTCQWDVVTETDCKQESAVFDAMVICSCHHVPNLPKESFFGLKHFCKGCFHSRDYKTF
tAncFMO1-4 120 . STTCQWDVVTETDCKQESAVFDAMVICSCHHVPNLPKESFFGLKHFCKGCFHSRDYKTF
tAncFMO1-3 120 . STTCQWDVVTETDCKQESAVFDAMVICSCHHVPNLPKESFFGLKHFCKGCFHSRDYKTF

mAncFMO3-6
 180 . GIFFCKRVLVIGLCNSGDIATERSHTAEKRVIISSRSQSWVMSRWDDGYPWDMVETTRF
mAncFMO3-6 180 . GIFFCKRVLVIGLCNSGDIATERSHTAEKRVIISSRSQSWVMSRWDDGYPWDMVETTRF
mAncFMO4 180 . GIFFCKRVLVIGLCNSGDIATERSHTAEKRVIISSRSQSWVMSRWDDGYPWDMVETTRF
mAncFMO1 180 . GIFFCKRVLVIGLCNSGDIATERSHTAEKRVIISSRSQSWVMSRWDDGYPWDMVETTRF
mAncFMO2 180 . GIFFCKRVLVIGLCNSGDIATERSHTAEKRVIISSRSQSWVMSRWDDGYPWDMVETTRF
mAncFMO5 181 . GIFFCKRVLVIGLCNSGDIATERSHTAEKRVIISSRSQSWVMSRWDDGYPWDMVETTRF
tAncFMO1-5 180 . GIFFCKRVLVIGLCNSGDIATERSHTAEKRVIISSRSQSWVMSRWDDGYPWDMVETTRF
tAncFMO5 180 . GIFFCKRVLVIGLCNSGDIATERSHTAEKRVIISSRSQSWVMSRWDDGYPWDMVETTRF
tAncFMO1-4 180 . GIFFCKRVLVIGLCNSGDIATERSHTAEKRVIISSRSQSWVMSRWDDGYPWDMVETTRF
tAncFMO1-3 180 . GIFFCKRVLVIGLCNSGDIATERSHTAEKRVIISSRSQSWVMSRWDDGYPWDMVETTRF

mAncFMO3-6
 240 . ETEFLKNSLPTATSDWYMKQMNAREKHENYGLMFLNGTLRKEPVNDELPLPARIICGTVST
mAncFMO3-6 240 . ETEFLKNSLPTATSDWYMKQMNAREKHENYGLMFLNGTLRKEPVNDELPLPARIICGTVST
mAncFMO4 240 . ETEFLKNSLPTATSDWYMKQMNAREKHENYGLMFLNGTLRKEPVNDELPLPARIICGTVST
mAncFMO1 240 . ETEFLKNSLPTATSDWYMKQMNAREKHENYGLMFLNGTLRKEPVNDELPLPARIICGTVST
mAncFMO2 240 . ETEFLKNSLPTATSDWYMKQMNAREKHENYGLMFLNGTLRKEPVNDELPLPARIICGTVST
mAncFMO5 241 . ETEFLKNSLPTATSDWYMKQMNAREKHENYGLMFLNGTLRKEPVNDELPLPARIICGTVST
tAncFMO1-5 240 . ETEFLKNSLPTATSDWYMKQMNAREKHENYGLMFLNGTLRKEPVNDELPLPARIICGTVST
tAncFMO5 240 . ETEFLKNSLPTATSDWYMKQMNAREKHENYGLMFLNGTLRKEPVNDELPLPARIICGTVST
tAncFMO1-4 240 . ETEFLKNSLPTATSDWYMKQMNAREKHENYGLMFLNGTLRKEPVNDELPLPARIICGTVST
tAncFMO1-3 240 . ETEFLKNSLPTATSDWYMKQMNAREKHENYGLMFLNGTLRKEPVNDELPLPARIICGTVST

mAncFMO3-6
 300 . KPNVKEFTETSAIFEDGTVEANIDCVIPATCYGYAVPFLDDSIKSRNNEVTLERGIFFP
mAncFMO3-6 300 . KPNVKEFTETSAIFEDGTVEANIDCVIPATCYGYAVPFLDDSIKSRNNEVTLERGIFFP
mAncFMO4 300 . KPNVKEFTETSAIFEDGTVEANIDCVIPATCYGYAVPFLDDSIKSRNNEVTLERGIFFP
mAncFMO1 300 . KPNVKEFTETSAIFEDGTVEANIDCVIPATCYGYAVPFLDDSIKSRNNEVTLERGIFFP
mAncFMO2 300 . KPNVKEFTETSAIFEDGTVEANIDCVIPATCYGYAVPFLDDSIKSRNNEVTLERGIFFP
mAncFMO5 301 . KPNVKEFTETSAIFEDGTVEANIDCVIPATCYGYAVPFLDDSIKSRNNEVTLERGIFFP
tAncFMO1-5 300 . KPNVKEFTETSAIFEDGTVEANIDCVIPATCYGYAVPFLDDSIKSRNNEVTLERGIFFP
tAncFMO5 300 . KPNVKEFTETSAIFEDGTVEANIDCVIPATCYGYAVPFLDDSIKSRNNEVTLERGIFFP
tAncFMO1-4 300 . KPNVKEFTETSAIFEDGTVEANIDCVIPATCYGYAVPFLDDSIKSRNNEVTLERGIFFP
tAncFMO1-3 300 . KPNVKEFTETSAIFEDGTVEANIDCVIPATCYGYAVPFLDDSIKSRNNEVTLERGIFFP



Supplementary Fig. 17

Multiple sequence alignment (MSA) of tAncFMOs. The MSA was obtained using the ENDscript server (<https://endscript.ibcp.fr>)⁵ and the structural features of mAncFMO3-6 are given as reference.

SUPPLEMENTARY REFERENCES

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