

## SUPPORTING INFORMATION

### Method S1. Membrane yeast two-hybrid assay.

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**Table S2. Apparent kinetic parameters of CzDGAT1 variants using a combined model accounting for sigmoidicity and substrate inhibition** (Xu *et al.*, 2017). DGAT activity was examined at increasing oleoyl-CoA concentration from 0.1 to 25  $\mu$ M. Data were fitted to a nonlinear regression using a combined model accounting for sigmoidicity and substrate inhibition with the GraphPad Prism software. Data shown are means  $\pm$  S.D. (n=3).

**Table S3. Primers used in the current study.** A restriction site or linker is shown in **bold and underlined** and a Kozak translation initiation sequence for yeast expression is shown in *italic*.

**Figure S1. Alignment of DGAT1 from different species.** Alignment was virtualized by Geneious v5.3 (Drummond *et al.*, 2010).

**Figure S2. Prediction of intrinsic disorder profile (blue) of the N-terminal region of DGAT1 from representative algae, plant and animals and its likelihood to participate in protein-protein interaction (red).** The analyses were performed by DISOPRED (Ward *et al.*, 2004). *At*, *Arabidopsis thaliana*; *Kn*, *Klebsormidium nitens*; *Cz*, *Chromochloris zofingiensis*; *Pt*, *Phaeodactylum tricornutum*; *Tp*, *Thalassiosira pseudonana*.

**Figure S3. DGAT activity of CzDGAT1 variant enzymes at high oleoyl-CoA concentrations.** A-D, DGAT activities of the full-length CzDGAT1 (DGAT1<sub>1-550</sub>), N-terminal

truncated CzDGAT1 (DGAT1<sub>81-550</sub>) and their corresponding acyl-CoA binding protein (ACBP) fused proteins (ACBP-DGAT1<sub>1-550</sub> and ACBP-DGAT1<sub>81-550</sub>) at oleoyl-CoA concentration from 0.1-25  $\mu$ M. Data were fitted to the allosteric sigmoidal equation or a previously proposed kinetic model that accounts for sigmoidicity and substrate inhibition (Xu *et al.*, 2017) using GraphPad Prism. The combined kinetic model is the preferred model for CzDGAT1<sub>1-550</sub>, ACBP-fused CzDGAT1<sub>1-550</sub>, and ACBP-fused CzDGAT1<sub>81-550</sub>, but not CzDGAT1<sub>81-550</sub>. Data represent means  $\pm$  S.D. (n = 3).

**Figure S4. Probing possible self-interaction of CzDGAT1 variants using membrane yeast two-hybrid assay.** DNA sequences encoding CzDGAT1<sub>1-550</sub>, CzDGAT1<sub>81-550</sub> and CzDGAT1<sub>107-550</sub> were ligated to the Lex A- C-terminal fragment of ubiquitin (C<sub>ub</sub>) and the N-terminal fragment of ubiquitin containing an Ile/Gly point mutation (N<sub>ub</sub>G), yielding C<sub>ub</sub>-bait and N<sub>ub</sub>G-prey, respectively. Serial dilutions of yeast cells producing each bait/prey combination were spotted on synthetic drop-out (SD) agar plates lacking Ade, His, Leu and Trp (SD-A-H-L-T).

**Figure S5. Enzyme activity of CzDGAT1 variants in the presence of Coenzyme A (CoA).** The DGAT activities of CzDGAT1<sub>1-550</sub>, and acyl-CoA binding protein (ACBP) fused enzyme (ACBP-DGAT1<sub>1-550</sub>) were assayed at 5  $\mu$ M oleoyl-CoA in the absence or presence of 50  $\mu$ M CoA. Data represent means  $\pm$  S.D. (n = 3).

**Figure S6. Illustration of the N-terminal fusion of acyl-CoA binding protein (ACBP) to CzDGAT1.** The three-dimensional structure of *Arabidopsis thaliana* ACBP6 was generated with the SWISS-MODEL software. *A. thaliana* ACBP6 consists of four  $\alpha$  helices for acyl-CoA binding and is proposed to facilitate the feeding of acyl-CoA to the catalytic pocket of CzDGAT1 via capturing cytosolic acyl-CoAs or acyl-CoAs partitioned into the membrane lipid bilayer and subsequently channeling them to DGAT by proximity.

## Method S1. Membrane yeast two-hybrid assay.

Possible self-interaction of CzDGAT1<sub>1-550</sub> and its N-terminal truncated mutants (CzDGAT1<sub>81-550</sub> and CzDGAT1<sub>107-550</sub>) were tested using the membrane yeast two-hybrid system (kindly provided by Dr. Igor Stagljar, University of Toronto) with the method described by Snider et al. (Snider *et al.*, 2010). Briefly, cDNAs encoding CzDGAT1<sub>1-550</sub>, CzDGAT1<sub>81-550</sub> and CzDGAT1<sub>107-550</sub> were amplified by PCR and cloned into the pBT3N bait vector or pPR3N prey vector, respectively. The pBT3N:bait was then co-transformed with the pPR3N:prey, Ost-N<sub>ub</sub>I ‘positive’ control prey or Ost-N<sub>ub</sub>G ‘negative’ control prey into the yeast strain NMY51 [*MATa*, *his3Δ200*, *trp1-901*, *leu2-3,112*, *ade2*, *LYS2::(lexAop)4-HIS3*, *ura3::(lexAop)8-lacZ*, *ade2::(lexAop)8-ADE2*, *GAL4*]. The possible interaction was then assayed on synthetic drop-out (SD) agar plates lacking Ade, His, Leu and Trp (SD-A-H-L-T) by 1: 10 serial dilution of cell cultures starting from an OD600 value of 0.4.

**Table S1. DGAT1 proteins used for multiple sequence alignment.** The topology organization of DGAT1 was predicted using TMHMM (Krogh *et al.*, 2001). TMD, transmembrane domain.

Name	Organism	Phytozome/Genbank accession number/JGI protein ID	Length of N-terminus (amino acid residues)	# of TMD
ApDGAT1	<i>Auxenochlorella protothecoides</i>	XP_011402032	326	7
AtDGAT1	<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	NM_127503	132	9
BnDGAT1	<i>Brassica napus</i>	JN224473	113	8
BtDGAT1	<i>Bos taurus</i>	AAL49962	83	9
CaeDGAT1	<i>Caenorhabditis elegans</i>	NM_001269372	70	9
CheDGAT1	<i>Chlorella ellipsoidea</i>	KT779429	260	9
CreDGAT1	<i>Chlamydomonas reinhardtii</i>	Cre01.g045903	158	7
CsDGAT1	<i>Camelina sativa</i>	XM_010417066	132	9
CsuDGAT1	<i>Coccomyxa subellipsoidea C-169</i>	54084	1	9
CvDGAT1	<i>Chlorella vulgaris</i>	ALP13863.1	20	9
CzDGAT1A	<i>Chromochloris zofingiensis</i>	MH523419	289	9
CzDGAT1B	<i>Chromochloris zofingiensis</i>	Cz09g08290	107	9
DmDGAT1	<i>Drosophila melanogaster</i>	AF468649	132	8
DrDGAT1	<i>Danio rerio</i>	NM_199730	86	9
EaDGAT1	<i>Euonymus alatus</i>	AY751297	111	9
GmDGAT1	<i>Glycine max</i>	AY496439	102	9
HaDGAT1	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	HM015632	110	9
HsDGAT1	<i>Homo sapiens</i>	NM_012079	86	9
JcDGAT1	<i>Jatropha curcas</i>	DQ278448	123	9
KnDGAT1	<i>Klebsormidium nitens</i>	GAQ91878	260	9
LuDGAT1	<i>Linum usitatissimum</i>	KC485337	111	9
MdDGAT1	<i>Monodelphis domestica</i>	XM_007488766	227	8
MmDGAT1	<i>Mus musculus</i>	AF078752	95	9
MtDGAT1	<i>Medicago truncatula</i>	XM_003595183	142	9
NoDGAT1	<i>Nannochloropsis oceanica</i>	KY073295	29	9
NtDGAT1	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>	AF129003	140	9
NvDGAT1	<i>Nematostella vectensis</i>	XM_001639301	54	9
OeDGAT1	<i>Olea europae</i>	AY445635	136	9
OsDGAT1	<i>Oryza sativa</i>	NM_001061404	142	8
PbDGAT1	<i>Paracoccidioides brasiliensis</i>	EEH17170.1	79	10
PfDGAT1	<i>Perilla frutescens</i>	AF298815	138	9
PotDGAT1	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	XM_006371934	96	9
PpDGAT1	<i>Physcomitrella patens</i>	XM_001770877	51	9
PtDGAT1	<i>Phaeodactylum tricorutum</i>	HQ589265	149	8

RcDGAT1	<i>Ricinus communis</i>	NM_001323734	128	9
RnDGAT1	<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>	AB062759	97	9
SiDGAT1	<i>Sesamum indicum</i>	JF499689	147	9
SsDGAT1	<i>Sus scrofa</i>	NM_214051	83	9
TaDGAT1	<i>Trichoplax adhaerens</i>	XM_002111989	11	9
TgDGAT1	<i>Toxoplasma gondii</i>	AY327327	117	9
TmDGAT1	<i>Tropaeolum majus</i>	AY084052	124	9
TpDGAT1	<i>Thalassiosira pseudonana</i>	XM_002287179	38	9
VfDGAT1	<i>Vernicia fordii</i>	DQ356680	129	9
VgDGAT1	<i>Vernonia galamensis</i>	EF653276	127	9
VvDGAT1	<i>Vitis vinifera</i>	CAN80418	103	9
YiDGAT1	<i>Yarrowia lipolytica</i>	XM_502557	98	8
ZmDGAT1	<i>Zea mays</i>	EU039830	97	8

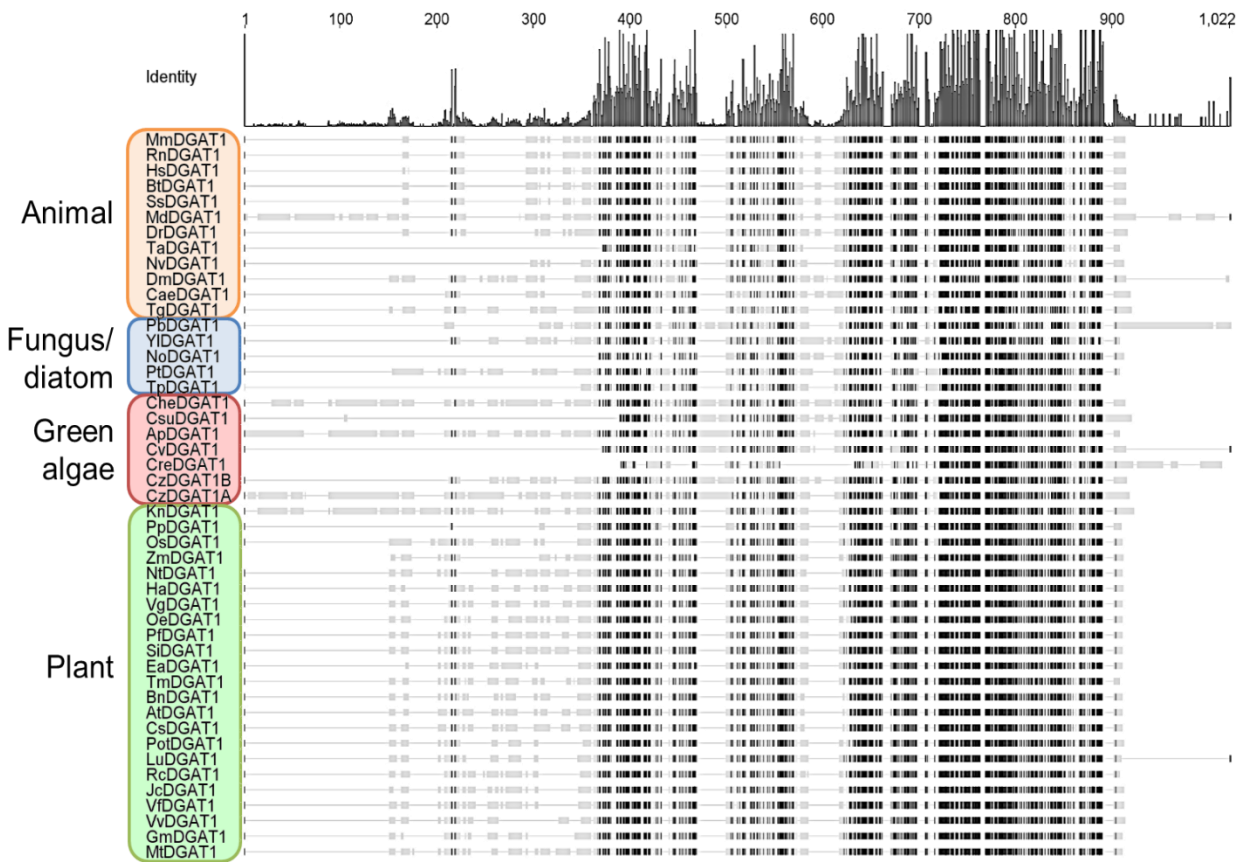
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**Table S2. Apparent kinetic parameters of CzDGAT1 variants using a combined model accounting for sigmoidicity and substrate inhibition** (Xu *et al.*, 2017). DGAT activity was examined at increasing oleoyl-CoA concentration from 0.1 to 25  $\mu$ M. Data were fitted to a nonlinear regression using a combined model accounting for sigmoidicity and substrate inhibition with the GraphPad Prism software. Data shown are means  $\pm$  S.D. (n=3).

Enzyme	DGAT1 <sub>1-550</sub>	DGAT1 <sub>81-550</sub>	ACBP-DGAT1 <sub>1-550</sub>	ACBP-DGAT1 <sub>81-550</sub>
Preferred model	Combined model	Allosteric sigmoidal	Combined model	Combined model
Apparent $V_{\max}$ (pmol TAG/min/mg protein)	314.20 $\pm$ 16.11	16.82 $\pm$ 0.17	502.50 $\pm$ 23.75	79.38 $\pm$ 27.04
Hill coefficient	1.31 $\pm$ 0.08	1.76 $\pm$ 0.06	1.72 $\pm$ 0.12	1.12 $\pm$ 0.14
Apparent $S_{0.5}$ ( $\mu$ M)	1.76 $\pm$ 0.15	1.78 $\pm$ 0.04	1.10 $\pm$ 0.08	4.76 $\pm$ 2.52
Apparent $K_i$ ( $\mu$ M)	58.74 $\pm$ 11.85	-	38.44 $\pm$ 7.03	9.03 $\pm$ 4.41
Goodness of Fit/R <sup>2</sup>	0.992	0.995	0.980	0.961

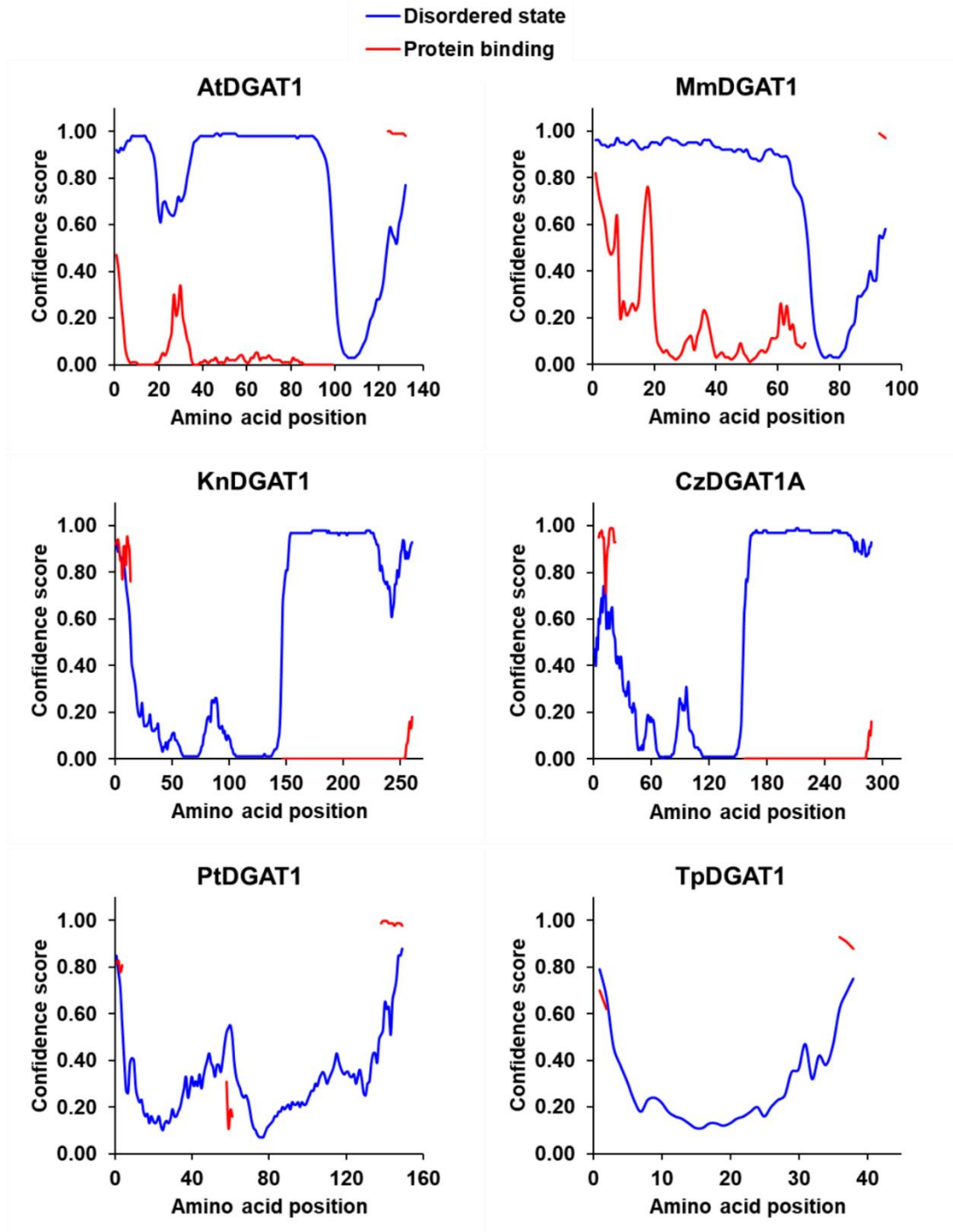
**Table S3. Primers used in the current study.** A restriction site or linker is shown in **bold and underlined** and a Kozak translation initiation sequence for yeast expression is shown in *italic*.

Primer name	Oligonucleotide sequence
<b>Primers used for cloning of cDNAs for yeast expression</b>	
CzDGAT1 <sub>1-550</sub> -F (to pYES2.1)	gcaga <b><u>GCGGCCGC</u></b> GAAATGGAGGGTGCACGAATC
CzDGAT1-R (to pYES2.1)	tat <b><u>GTCGAC</u></b> GTGTGACATAAGAGCAGCATTCC
CzDGAT1 <sub>81-550</sub> -F (to pYES2.1)	gcaga <b><u>GCGGCCGC</u></b> GAAATGATTGGCAGCAGTCCTCT
CzDGAT1 <sub>107-550</sub> -F (to pYES2.1)	gcaga <b><u>GCGGCCGC</u></b> GAAATGGATGGACTGGTCAACTTGGC
AtACBP6-F (to pYES2.1)	gcaga <b><u>GCGGCCGC</u></b> GAAATGGGTTTGAAGGAGGAATTTG
AtACBP6-R (to pYES2.1)	tat <b><u>GTCGAC</u></b> GGTTGAAGCCTTGGAAGCA
AtACBP6-Linker-R (to pYES2.1)	<b><u>GAATTC</u></b> CGTTGGTTGAAGCCTTGGAAGCA
Linker-CzDGAT1 <sub>1-550</sub> -F (to pYES2.1)	<b><u>ACGGAATTC</u></b> ATGGAGGGTGCACGAATC
Linker-CzDGAT1 <sub>81-550</sub> -F (to pYES2.1)	<b><u>ACGGAATTC</u></b> ATGATTGGCAGCAGTCCTCT
Linker-CzDGAT1 <sub>107-550</sub> -F (to pYES2.1)	<b><u>ACGGAATTC</u></b> ATGGATGGACTGGTCAACTTGGC
AtACBP6-F (to pESC-leu2d empty)	tata <b><u>GGATCC</u></b> GAAATGGGTTTGAAGGAGGAATTTG
AtACBP6-R (to pESC-leu2d empty)	tata <b><u>CTCGAG</u></b> TCAGGTTGAAGCCTTGGAAGCA
<b>Primers used for cloning of cDNAs for membrane yeast two-hybrid assay (MYTH)</b>	
CzDGAT1 <sub>1-550</sub> -F (to MYTH vector)	ac <b><u>GGCCATTACGGCC</u></b> ATGGAGGGTGCACGAATC
CzDGAT1 <sub>81-550</sub> -F (to MYTH vector)	ac <b><u>GGCCATTACGGCC</u></b> ATGATTGGCAGCAGTCCTCT
CzDGAT1 <sub>107-550</sub> -F (to MYTH vector)	ac <b><u>GGCCATTACGGCC</u></b> ATGGATGGACTGGTCAACTTGGC
CzDGAT1-R (to MYTH vector)	tat <b><u>GGCCGAGGCGGCC</u></b> TCAGTGTGACATAAGAGCAGCATTCC
<b>Primers used for cloning of cDNAs for plant expression</b>	
AtWRI-F (to pGreen)	CTAG <b><u>ACTAGT</u></b> ATGAAGAAGCGCTTAACCAC
AtWRI-R (to pGreen)	CGCT <b><u>CTAGAT</u></b> TCAGACCAAATAGTTACAAGAAAC
AtACBP-F (to pGreen)	TATA <b><u>ACCGGT</u></b> ATGGGTTTGAAGGAGGAATTTG
AtACBP-R (to pGreen)	CGCT <b><u>CTAGAT</u></b> TCAGGTTGAAGCCTTGGAAGCA
CzDGAT1 <sub>1-550</sub> -F (to pGreen)	TATA <b><u>ACCGGTACTAGT</u></b> ATGGAGGGTGCACGAATC
CzDGAT1 <sub>81-550</sub> -F (to pGreen)	TATA <b><u>ACCGGT</u></b> ATGATTGGCAGCAGTCCTCT
CzDGAT1 <sub>107-550</sub> -F (to pGreen)	TATA <b><u>ACCGGT</u></b> ATGGATGGACTGGTCAACTTGGC
CzDGAT1-R (to pGreen)	CGCT <b><u>CTAGAT</u></b> TCAGTGTGACATAAGAGCAGCATTCC
Venus-F (to pGPTVII)	cgc <b><u>TCTAGA</u></b> ATGGTGAGCAAGGGCGA
Venus-R (to pGPTVII)	TATA <b><u>ACTAGTACCGGT</u></b> CTTGTACAGCTCGTCCAT
AtACBP-R (to pGPTVII)	tata <b><u>CTCGAG</u></b> TCAGGTTGAAGCCTTGGAAGCA
CzDGAT1-R (to pGPTVII)	tata <b><u>CTCGAG</u></b> TCAGTGTGACATAAGAGCAGCATTCC
Linker-SCFP3A-F (to pGPTVII)	<b><u>ACGGAATTC</u></b> ATGGTGAGCAAGGGCGAGG
SCFP3A-R (to pGPTVII)	TATA <b><u>CTCGAG</u></b> TACTTGTACAGCTCGTCCATGCC
AtGPAT9-F (to pGPTVII)	CGCT <b><u>TCTAGAGTCGAC</u></b> ATGAGCAGTACGGCAGGGAG
AtGPAT9-linker-R (to pGPTVII)	<b><u>GAATTC</u></b> CGTCTTCTCTTCCAATCTAGCCAGGA

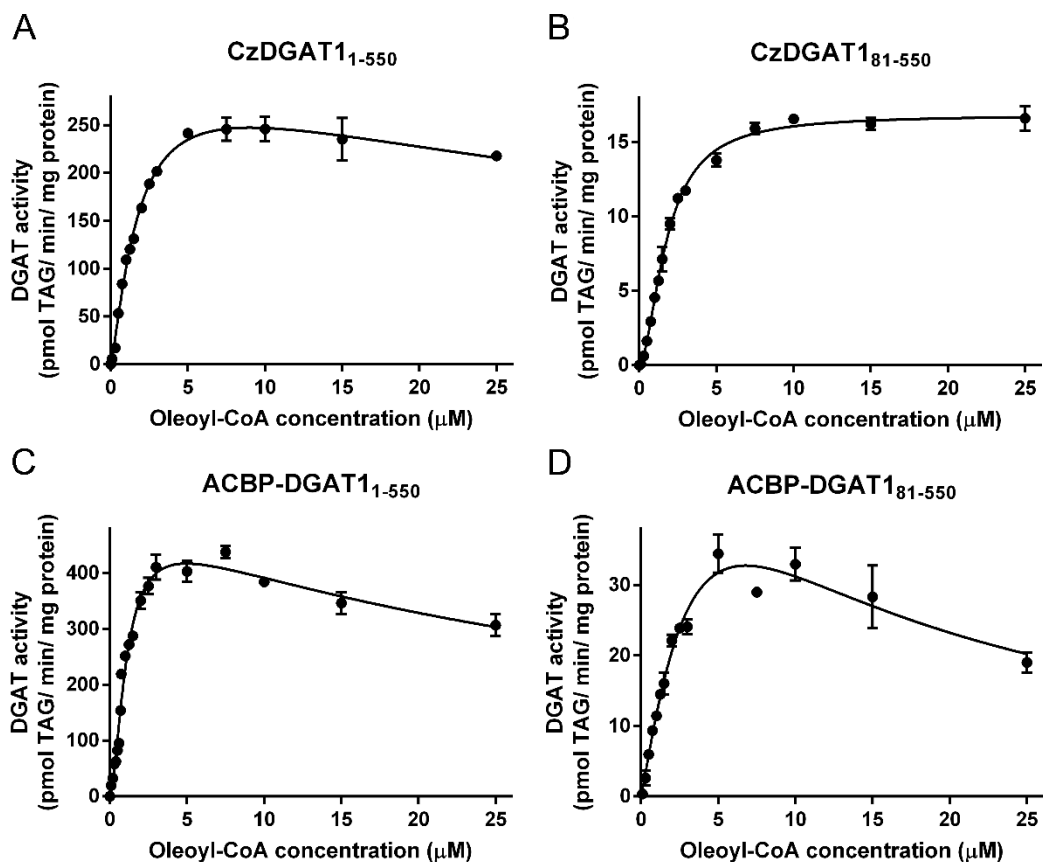


**Figure S1. Alignment of DGAT1 from different species.** Alignment was virtualized by Geneious v5.3 (Drummond *et al.*, 2010).

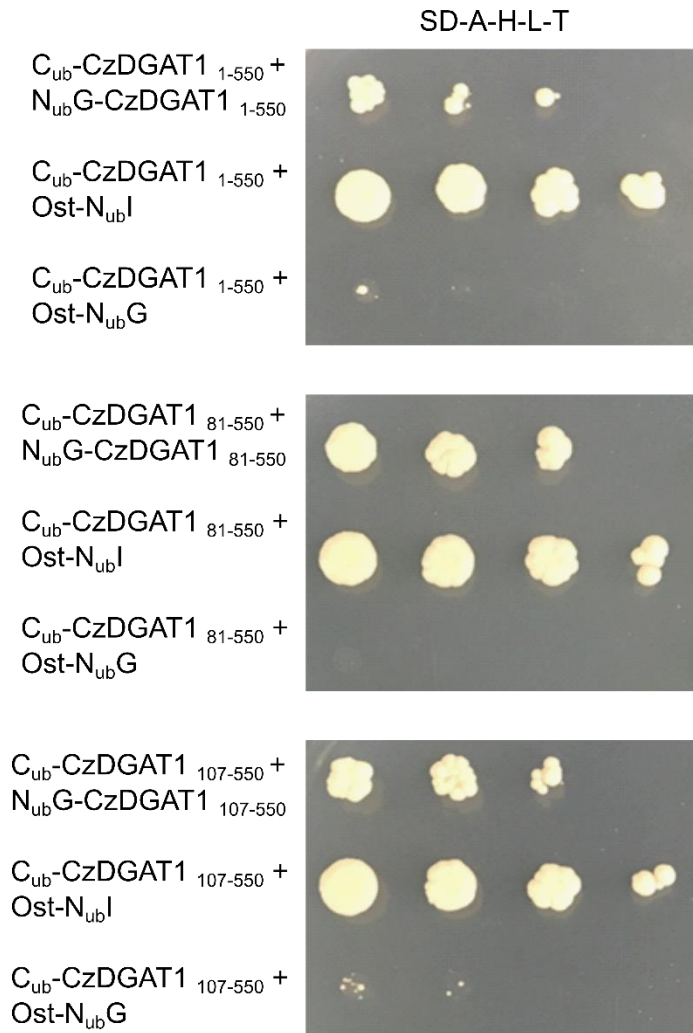




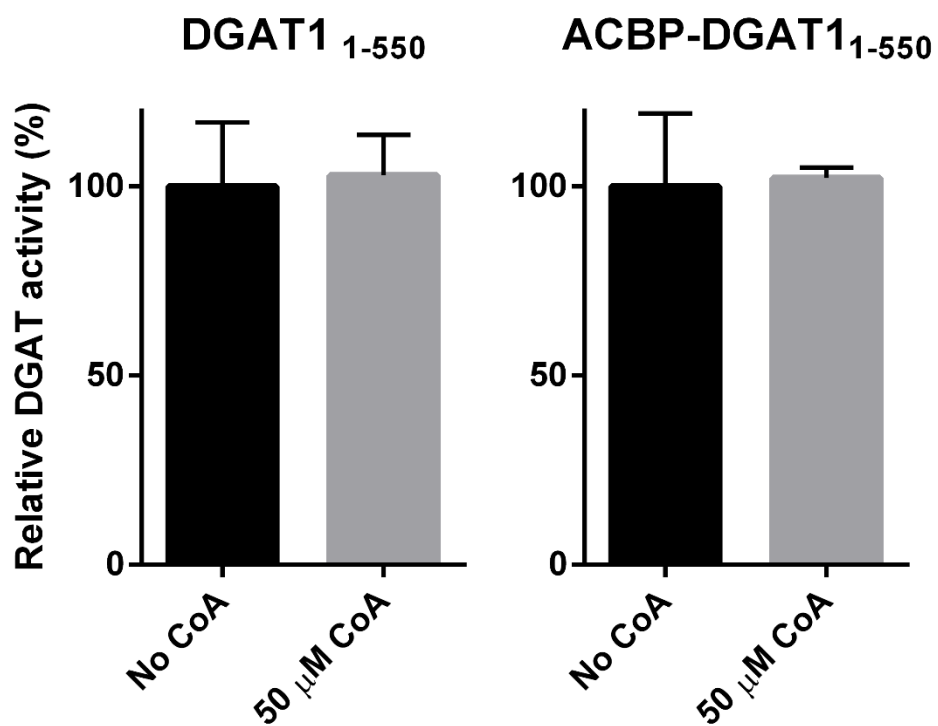
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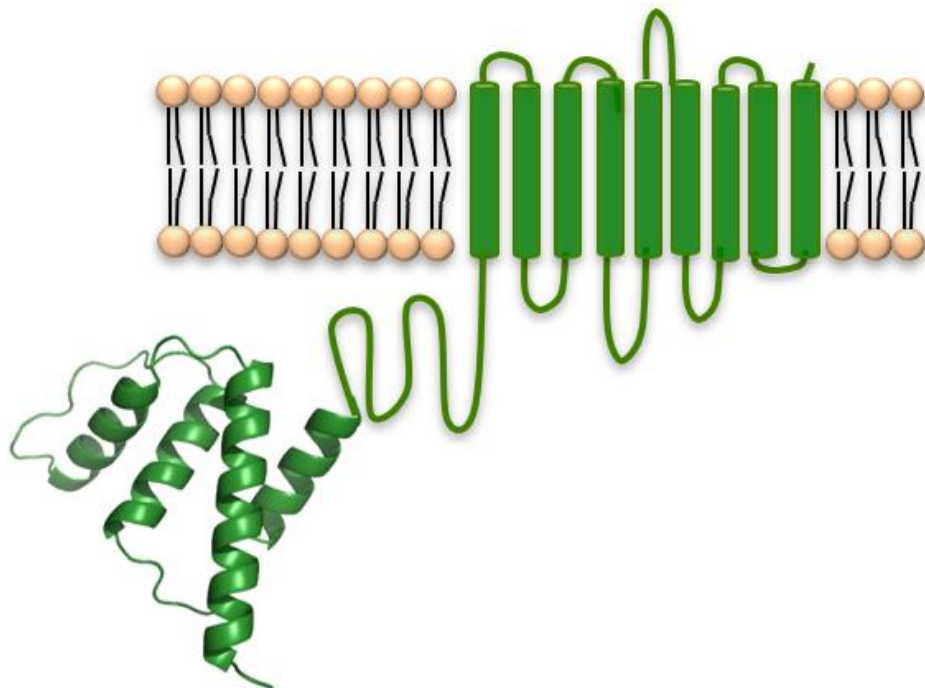
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**Figure S4. Probing possible self-interaction of CzDGAT1 variants using membrane yeast two-hybrid assay.** DNA sequences encoding CzDGAT1<sub>1-550</sub>, CzDGAT1<sub>81-550</sub> and CzDGAT1<sub>107-550</sub> were ligated to the Lex A- C-terminal fragment of ubiquitin ( $C_{ub}$ ) and the N-terminal fragment of ubiquitin containing an Ile/Gly point mutation ( $N_{ub}G$ ), yielding  $C_{ub}$ -bait and  $N_{ub}G$ -prey, respectively. Serial dilutions of yeast cells producing each bait/prey combination were spotted on synthetic drop-out (SD) agar plates lacking Ade, His, Leu and Trp (SD-A-H-L-T).



**Figure S5. Enzyme activity of CzDGAT1 variants in the presence of Coenzyme A (CoA).** The DGAT activities of CzDGAT1<sub>1-550</sub>, and acyl-CoA binding protein (ACBP) fused enzyme (ACBP-DGAT1<sub>1-550</sub>) were assayed at 5 μM oleoyl-CoA in the absence or presence of 50 μM CoA. Data represent means ± S.D. (n = 3).



**Figure S6. Illustration of the N-terminal fusion of acyl-CoA binding protein (ACBP) to CzDGAT1.** The three-dimensional structure of *Arabidopsis thaliana* ACBP6 was generated with the SWISS-MODEL software. *A. thaliana* ACBP6 consists of four  $\alpha$  helices for acyl-CoA binding and is proposed to facilitate the feeding of acyl-CoA to the catalytic pocket of CzDGAT1 via capturing cytosolic acyl-CoAs or acyl-CoAs partitioned into the membrane lipid bilayer and subsequently channeling them to DGAT by proximity.

## References:

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