Supplementary Materials

Direct Recovery of the Rare Earth Elements Using a Silk

Displaying a Metal-Recognizing Peptide

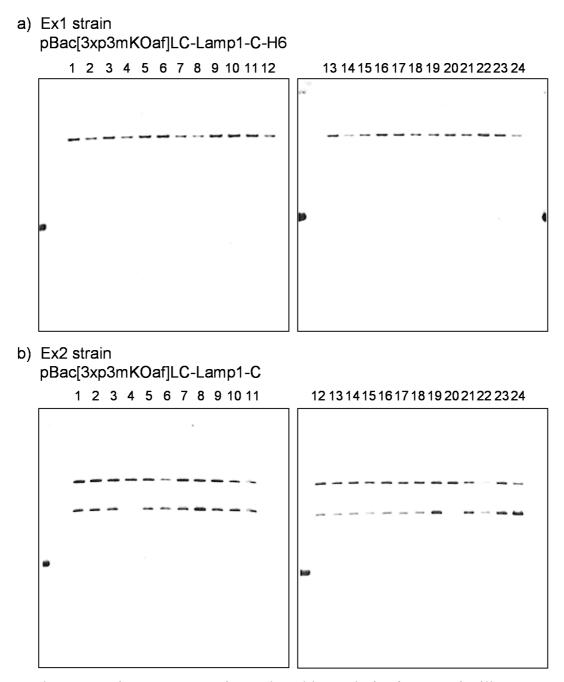
Nobuhiro Ishida ¹, Takaaki Hatanaka ¹, Yoichi Hosokawa ¹, Katsura Kojima ², Tetsuya Iizuka ³, Hidetoshi Teramoto ², Hideki Sezutsu ³ and Tsunenori Kameda ^{2,*}

- ¹ Strategic Research Division, TOYOTA Central R&D Labs, Inc., 41-1, Yokomichi, Nagakute, Aichi 480-1192, Japan.
- ² Silk Materials Research Unit, Division of Biotechnology, Institute of Agrobiological Sciences, National Agriculture and Food Research Organization (NARO), 1-2, Owashi, Tsukuba, Ibaraki 305-8634, Japan.
- ³ Transgenic Silkworm Research Unit, Division of Biotechnology, Institute of Agrobiological Sciences, National Agriculture and Food Research Organization (NARO), 1-2, Owashi, Tsukuba, Ibaraki, 305-8634, Japan.

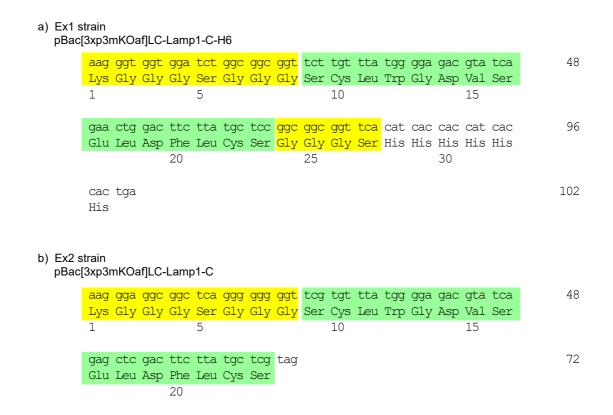
*Address correspondence to: Silk Materials Research Unit, Division of Biotechnology, Institute of Agrobiological Sciences, National Agriculture and Food Research Organization (NARO), 1-2, Owashi, Tsukuba, Ibaraki 305-8634, Japan..

Dr. Tsunenori Kameda

E-mail: kamedat@affrc.go.jp



Supplementary Figure S1: Genomic Southern blot analysis of transgenic silkworms The Probe DNA used here was the same as we reported previously (Kojima et al. (2007) A new method for the modification of fibroin heavy chain protein in the transgenic silkworm. *Biosci. Biotechnol. Biochem.* 71: 2943–2951).



Supplementary Figure S2: DNA (upper) and amino acid (lower) sequence of the Lamp1 insert fragment

Sequence of insert fragment for vector construction. The yellow part indicates the linker and the green part indicates Lamp1.