

Insight into calcium-binding motifs of intrinsically disordered proteins

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Table S1 – Protein Sequences

Protein	Sequence
aSN ₉₆₋₁₄₀	KKDQL GKNEEGAPQE GILEDMPVDP DNEAYEMPSE EGYQDYEPEA
aSN ₁₋₁₄₀	MDVFMKGLSK AKEGVVAAAE KTKQGVAAEA GKTKEGVLYV GSKTKEGVVH GVATVAEKT EQVTNVGGAV VTGLTAVAQK TVEGAGSIAA ATGFVKKDQL GKNEEGAPQE GILEDMPVDP DNEAYEMPSE EGYQDYEPEA
ANAC046 ₁₇₂₋₃₃₈	NAPSTTIT TKQLSRIDSL DNIDHLLDFS SLPPLIDPGF LGQPGPSFSG ARQQHDLKP LHHPTTAPVD NTYLPQTALN FPYHSVHNSG SDFGYGAGSG NNNKGMKLE HSLVSVSQT GLSSDVNTTA TPEISSYPMM MNPAMMDGSK SACDGLDDLI FWEDLYTS
NHE1 ₆₈₀₋₈₁₅	I NNYLTVPAHK LDSPTMSRAR IGSDPLAYEP KEDLPVITID PASPQSPESV DLVNEELKGG VLGLSRDPAK VAEDEDDDG GIMMRSKETS SPGTDDVFTP APSDSPSSQR IQRLSDPGP HPEPGEGERF FPKGQ
DSS1wt	MSRAALPSLE NLEDDDEFED FATENWPMKD TELDTGDDTL WENNWDDEDI GDDDFSVQLQ AELKKKGVA C
ProTα	MSDAAVDTSS EITTKDLKEK KEVVEEAENG RDAPANGNAE NEENGEQEA NEVDEEEEEE GEEEEEEEG DGEEDGDGD EEAESATGKR AAEDDEDDDV DTKKQKTDED D

Table S2 – Protein Purification and Production Methodology

Protein	IPTG (mM)	Lysis/binding buffer	Wash buffer	Elution buffer	Cleavage buffer
aSN ₉₆₋₁₄₀	1	50 mM Tris (pH 8.0), 150 mM NaCl, 10 mM Imidazole	50 mM Tris (pH 8.0), 1 M NaCl, 10 mM Imidazole	50 mM Tris (pH 8.0), 150 mM NaCl, 250 mM Imidazole	50 mM Tris (pH 8.0), 150 mM NaCl
ANAC046 ₁₇₂₋₃₃₈	1	20 mM NaH ₂ PO ₄ pH 7.0, 500 mM NaCl, 5 mM Imidazole	20 mM NaH ₂ PO ₄ pH 7.0, 500 mM NaCl, 20 mM Imidazole	20 mM NaH ₂ PO ₄ pH 7.0, 500 mM NaCl, 300 mM Imidazole	20 mM NaH ₂ PO ₄ pH 7.0, 1 mM DTT
DSS1wt, swap, E, D	0.1	50 mM Tris (pH 8.0), 150 mM NaCl, 10 mM Imidazole	50 mM Tris (pH 8.0), 1 M NaCl, 10 mM Imidazole, 1mM β-mercaptoethanol	50 mM Tris (pH 8.0), 1 M NaCl, 250 mM Imidazole, 1mM β-mercaptoethanol	50 mM Tris (pH 8.0), 150 mM NaCl, 1 mM DTT

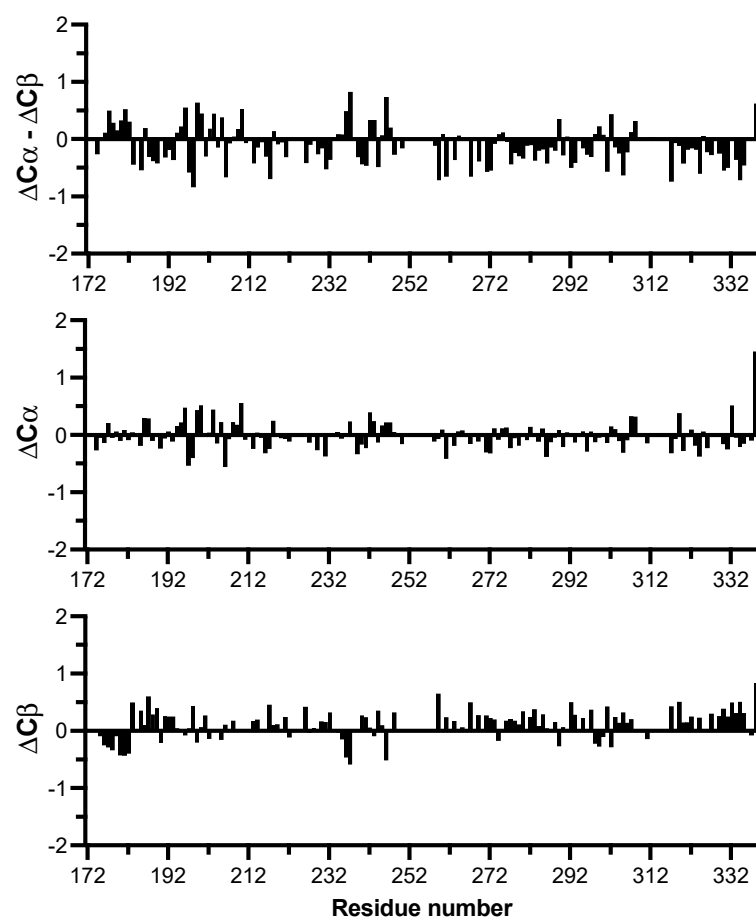


Figure S1. ANAC046₁₇₂₋₃₃₈ secondary chemical shifts. Calculated using random coil chemical shifts for IDPs [65-67].

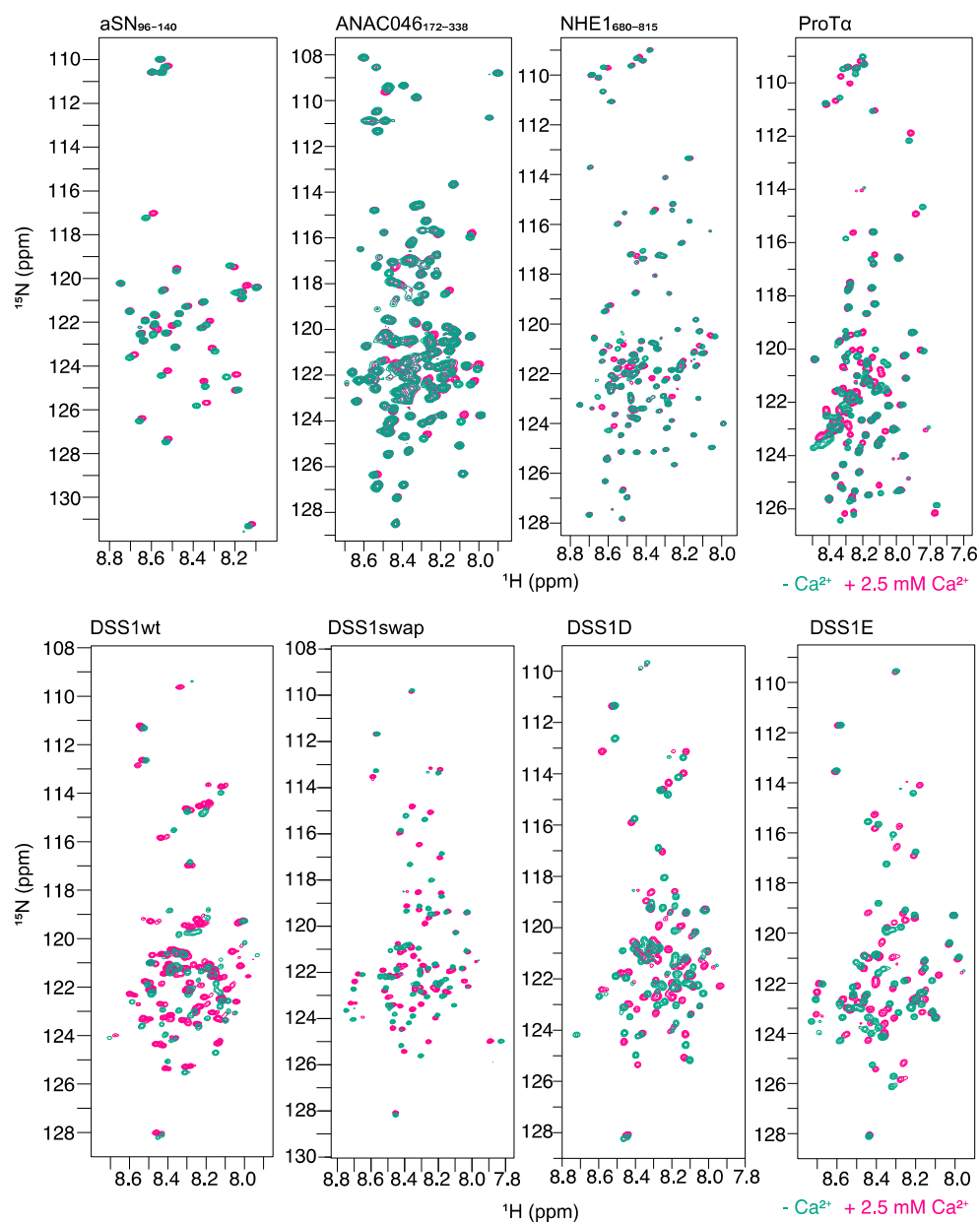


Figure S2. Amide HSQC spectra of all proteins tested, with (pink) and without (teal) calcium. Assignments can be found using the following BMRB accession numbers: ANAC046₁₇₂₋₃₃₈: 51033; NHE1₆₈₀₋₈₁₅: 27812; ProTα: 27215; DSS1: 27618. aSN assignment as described previously [28].

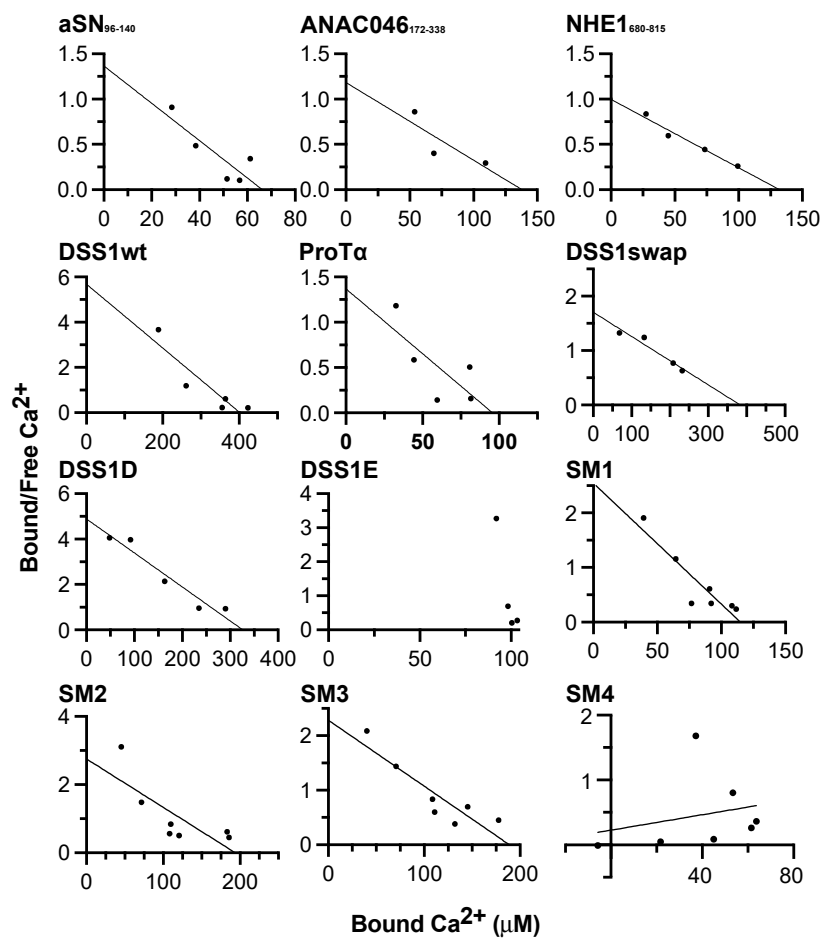


Figure S3. Scatchard plots of proteins (100 μM ; ProT α : 10 μM) and SM1-4 (200 μM) with extrapolated linear regression. Buffer conditions for OCPC assay: Tris-HCl (15 mM) pH 8.0.

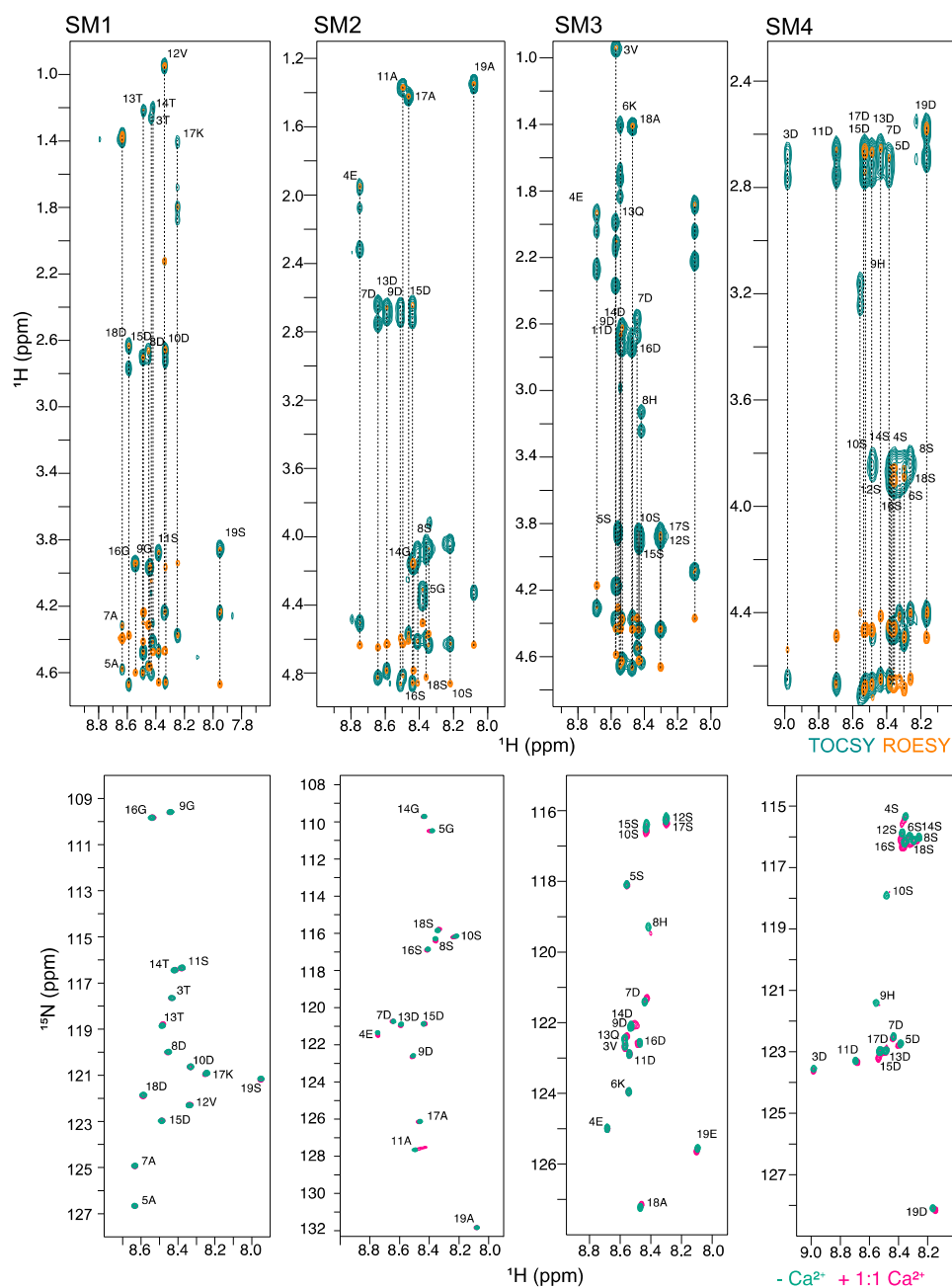


Figure S4. TOCSY (teal) and ROESY (orange) fingerprint regions for SM1-4, as used for peptide assignment (upper panels). Amide HSQC spectra of SM1-4, with (pink) and without (teal) calcium (lower panels).

Reference:

65. Kjaergaard, M.; Poulsen, F.M. Sequence correction of random coil chemical shifts: Correlation between neighbor correction factors and changes in the Ramachandran distribution. *J. Biomol. NMR* **2011**, *50*, 157–165, doi:10.1007/s10858-011-9508-2.
66. Kjaergaard, M.; Brander, S.; Poulsen, F.M. Random coil chemical shift for intrinsically disordered proteins: Effects of temperature and pH. *J. Biomol. NMR* **2011**, *49*, 139–149, doi:10.1007/s10858-011-9472-x.
67. Schwarzing, S.; Kroon, G.J.A.; Foss, T.R.; Chung, J.; Wright, P.E.; Dyson, H.J. Sequence-dependent correction of random coil NMR chemical shifts. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2001**, *123*, 2970–2978, doi:10.1021/ja003760i.