

Supplementary Material

Extract2Chip – Bypassing Protein Purification in Drug Discovery Using Surface Plasmon Resonance

Ana C. F. Paiva ^{1,2}, Ana R. Lemos ^{1,2}, Philipp Busse ^{1,2}, Madalena T. Martins ^{1,†}, Diana O. Silva ^{1,2}, Micael C. Freitas ^{1,2}, Sandra P. Santos ^{1,2}, Filipe Freire ^{1,2}, Evelyne J. Barrey ^{3,‡}, Xavier Manival ⁴, Lisa Koetzner ³, Timo Heinrich ³, Ansgar Wegener ³, Ulrich Grädler ³, Tiago M. Bandeiras ^{1,2}, Daniel Schwarz ^{3,*} and Pedro M. F. Sousa ^{1,2,*}

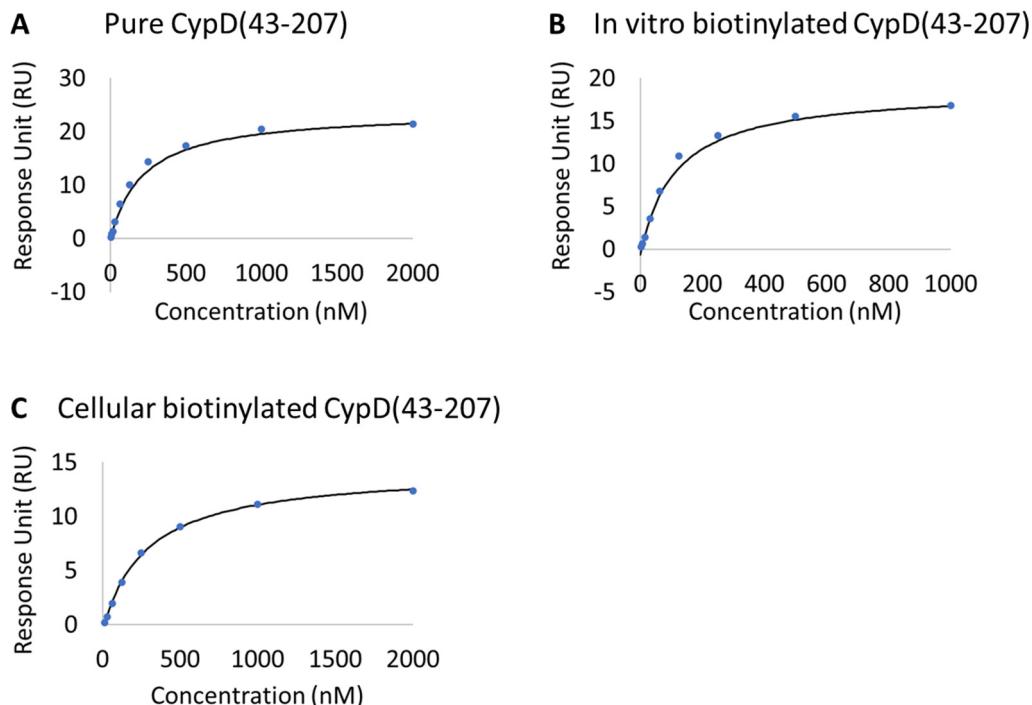


Figure S1. Steady-state affinity fit (KDss) for the interaction between pure (A), in vitro biotinylated (B) or cellular biotinylated (C) CypD(43-207) and a known inhibitor (CYPD-27). X-axis: concentration of CYPD-27 (nM); Y-axis: response unit (RU).

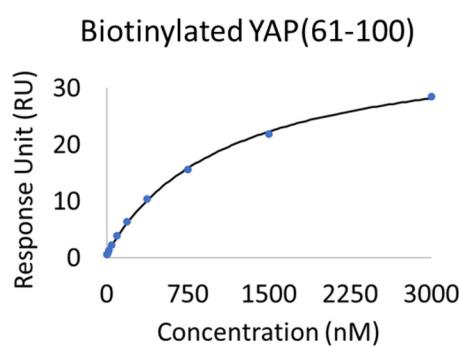


Figure S2. Steady-state affinity fit (KDss) for the interaction between biotinylated YAP(61-100) and TEAD1(209-436). X-axis: concentration of TEAD1 (nM); Y-axis: response unit (RU).

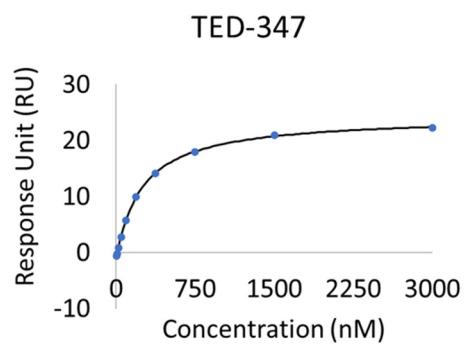


Figure S3. Steady-state affinity fit (KD_{ss}) for the interaction between biotinylated YAP(61-100) and TEAD1(209-436) in running buffer supplemented with 30 μ M TED-347. X-axis: concentration of TEAD1 (nM); Y-axis: response unit (RU).