

Supporting Information

Decoding Allosteric Communication Pathways in Cyclophilin A with a Comparative Analysis of Perturbed Conformational Ensembles

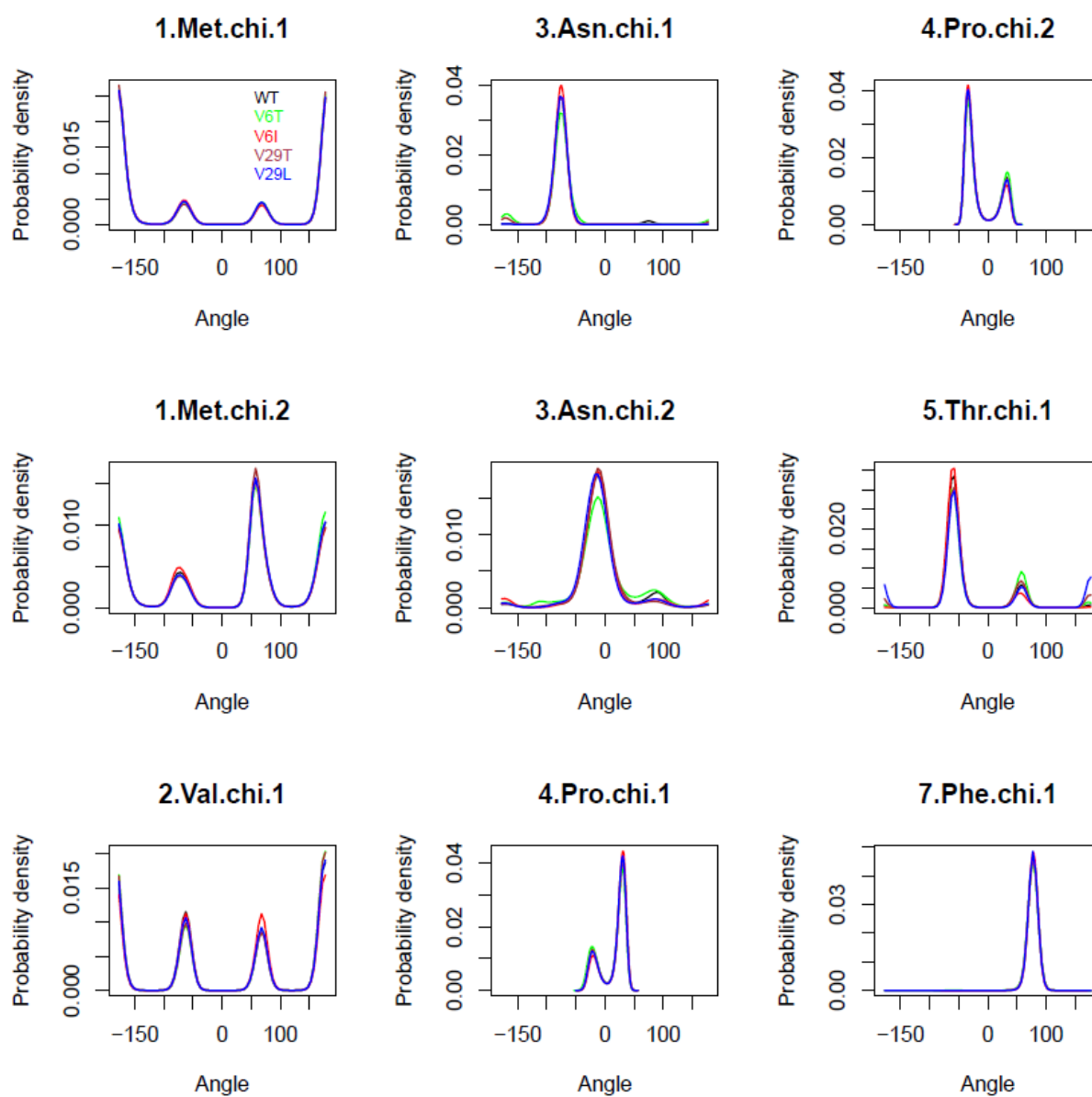
Isela Rodriguez-Bussey, Xin-Qiu Yao, Abdullah Danish Shouaib, Jonathan Lopez,

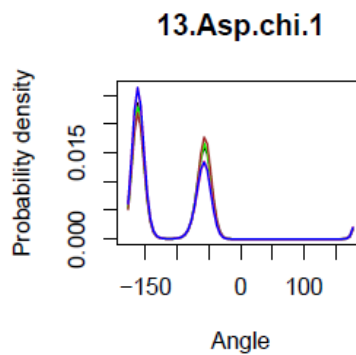
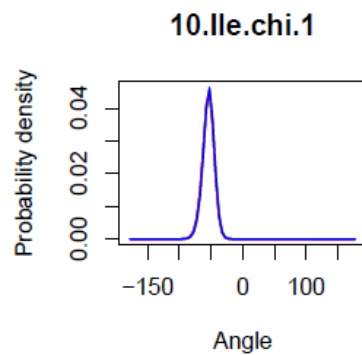
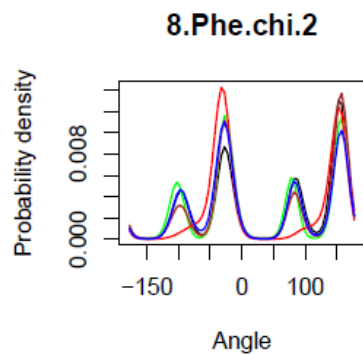
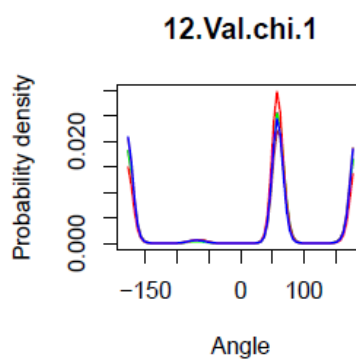
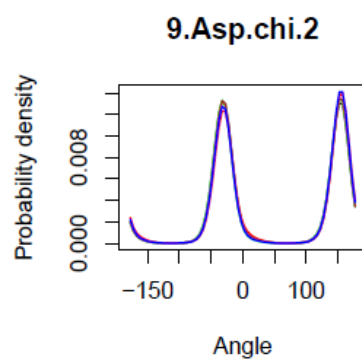
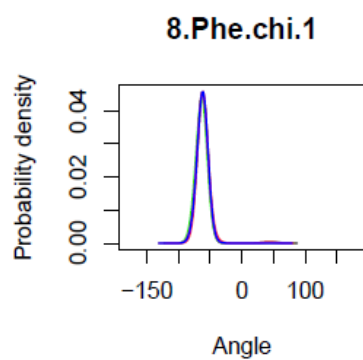
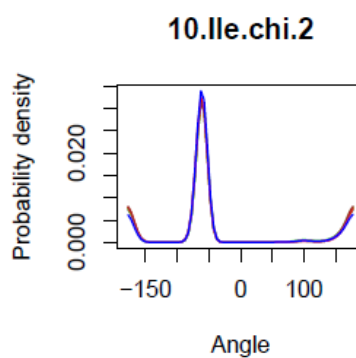
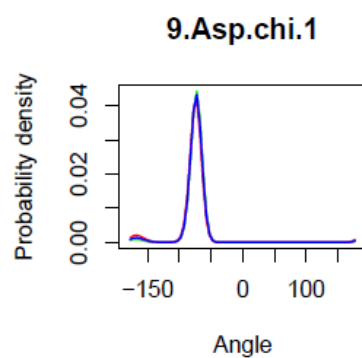
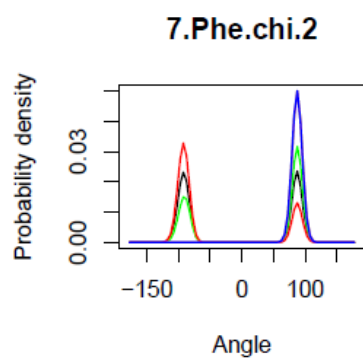
Donald Hamelberg*

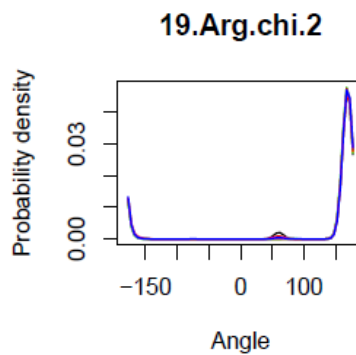
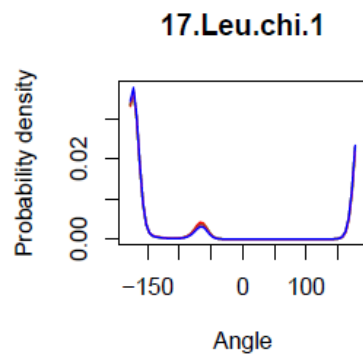
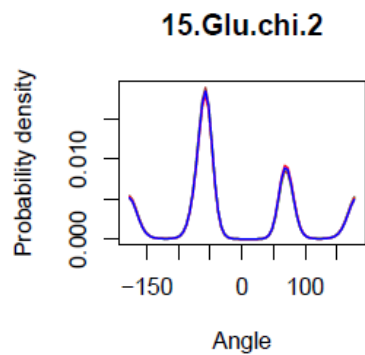
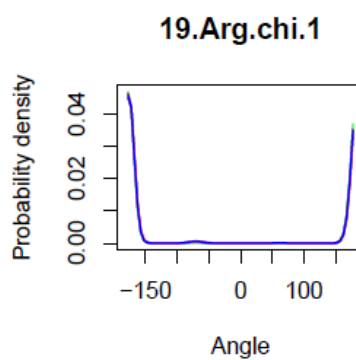
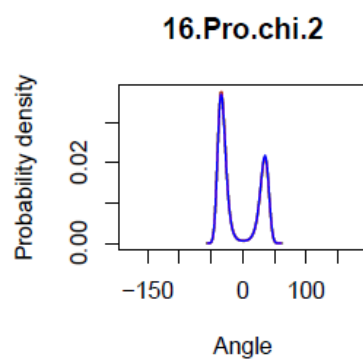
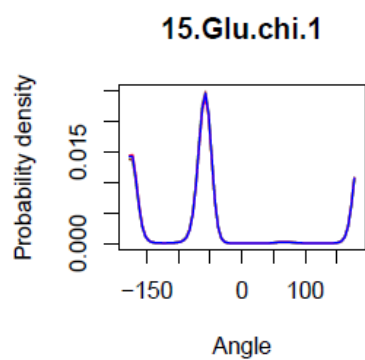
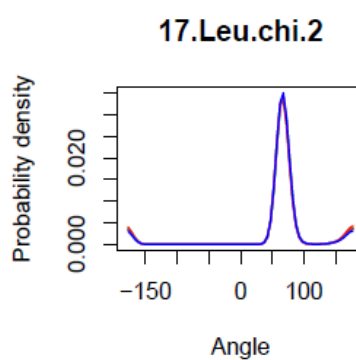
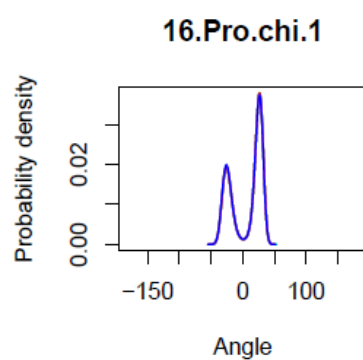
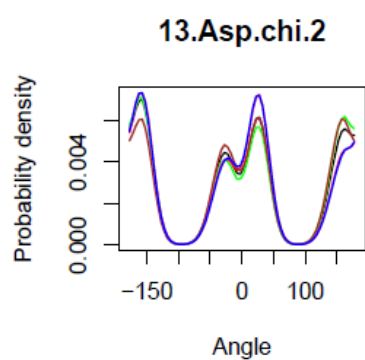
Department of Chemistry, Georgia State University, Atlanta, Georgia 30303-2515, USA.

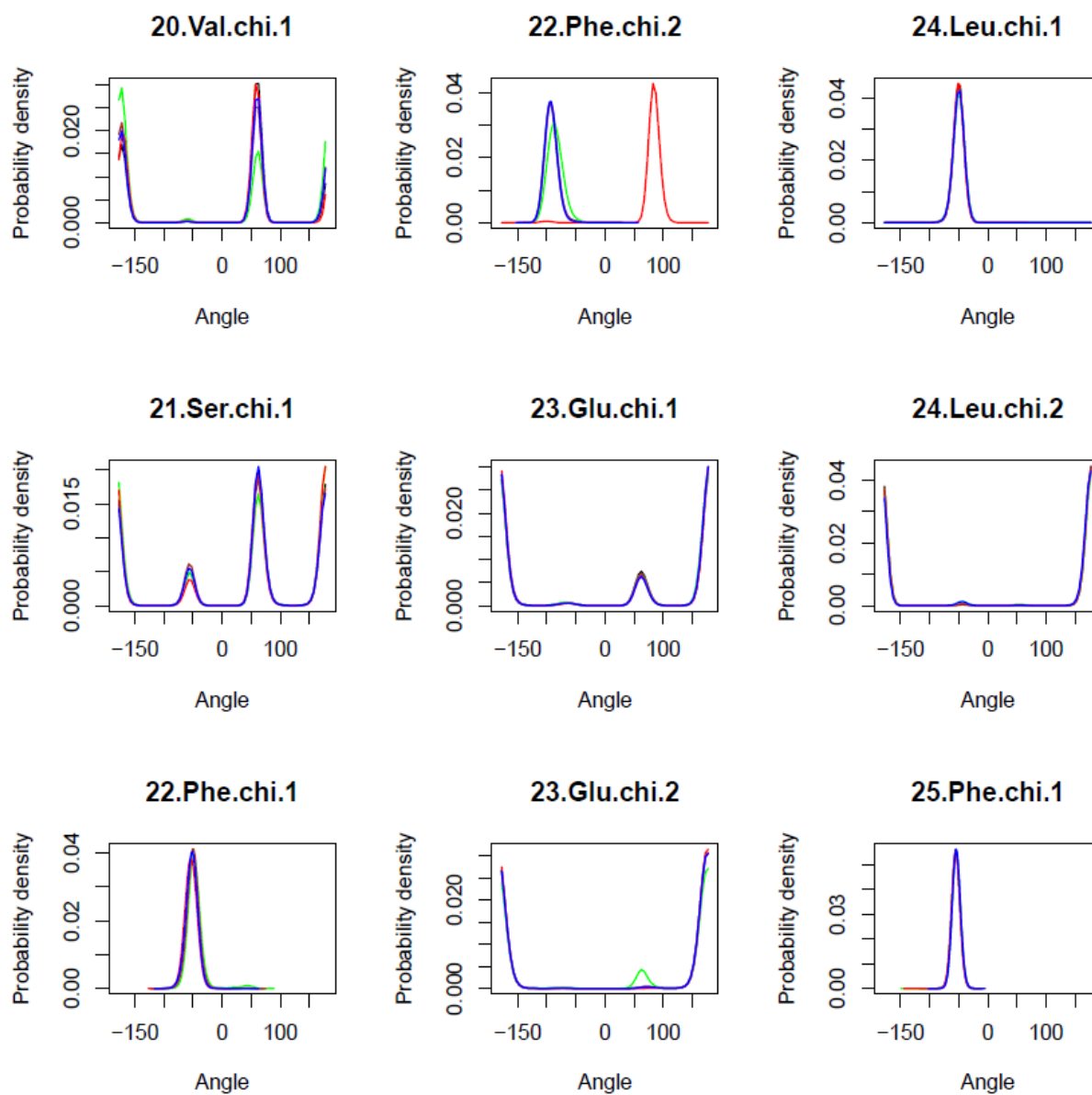
*Corresponding to: Prof. Donald Hamelberg; Department of Chemistry, Georgia State
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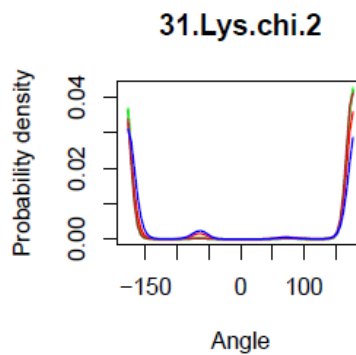
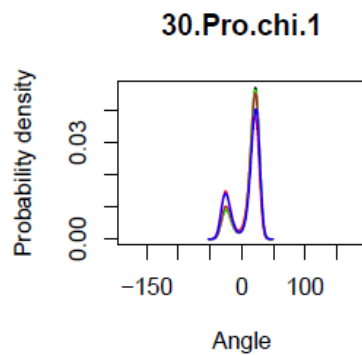
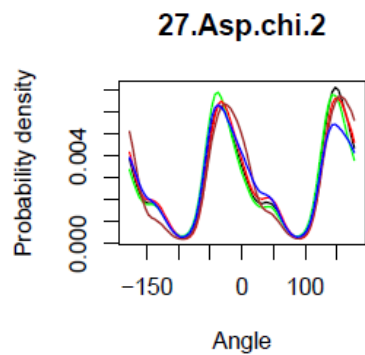
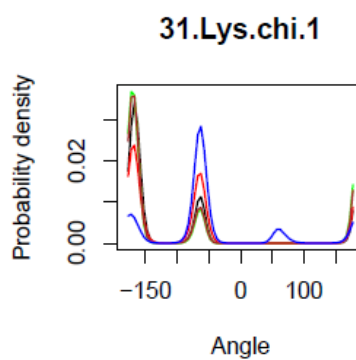
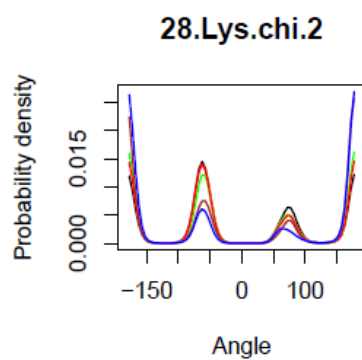
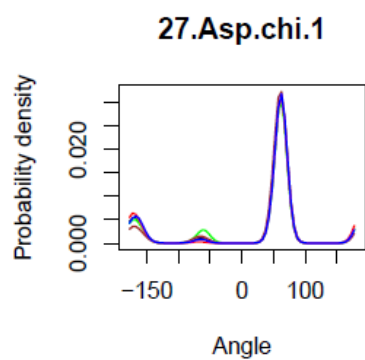
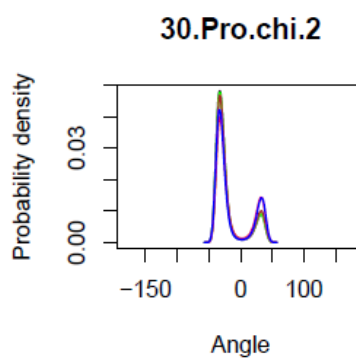
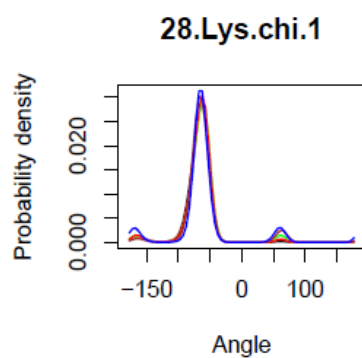
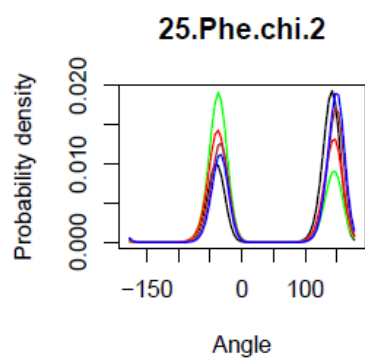
Telephone: (404) 413-5564; E-mail: dhamelberg@gsu.edu.

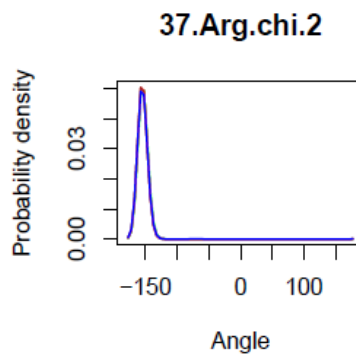
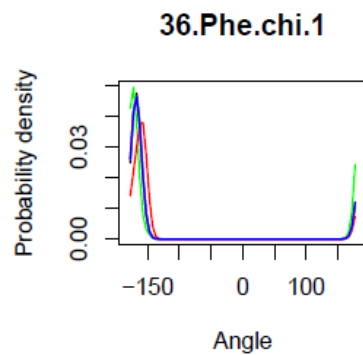
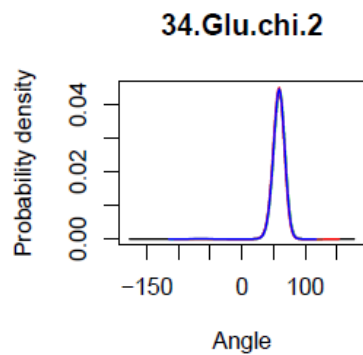
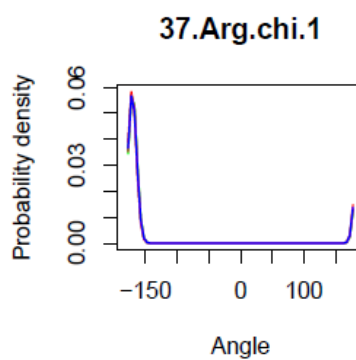
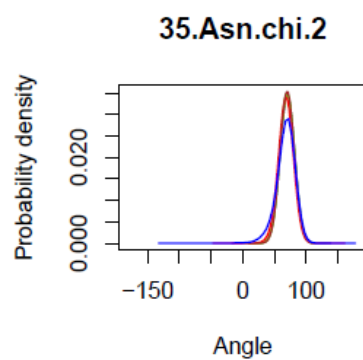
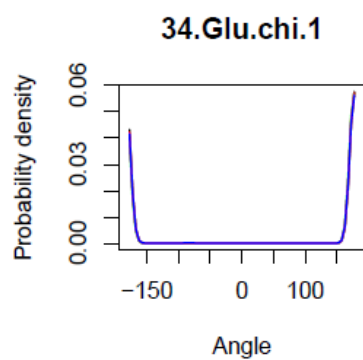
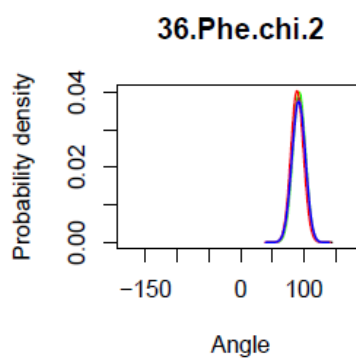
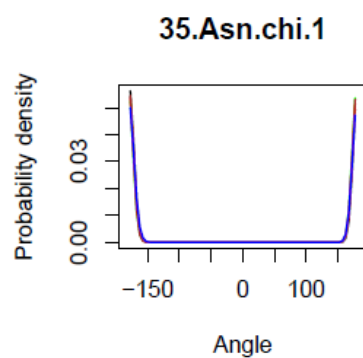
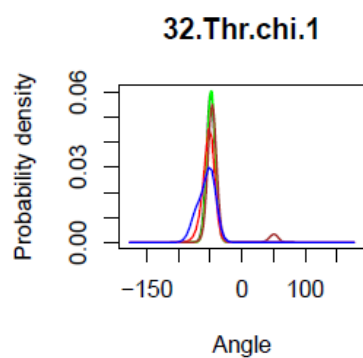


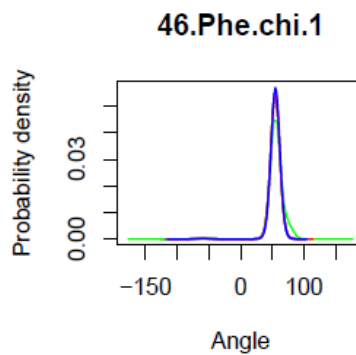
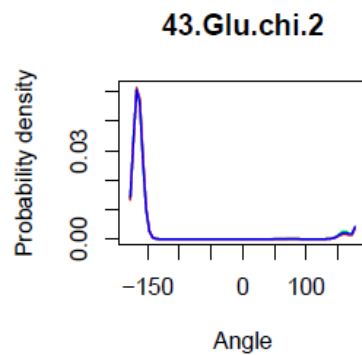
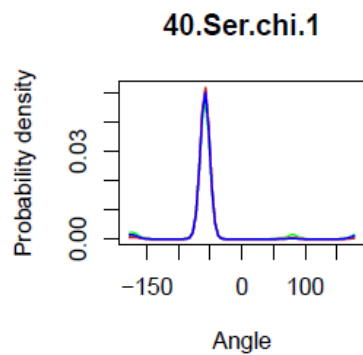
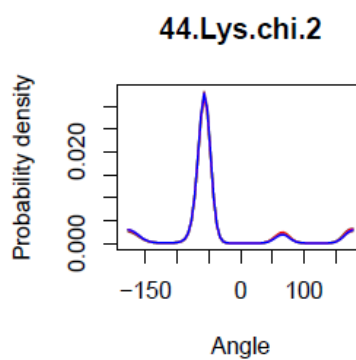
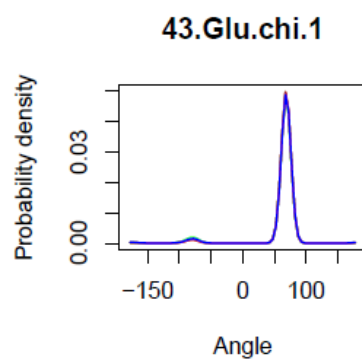
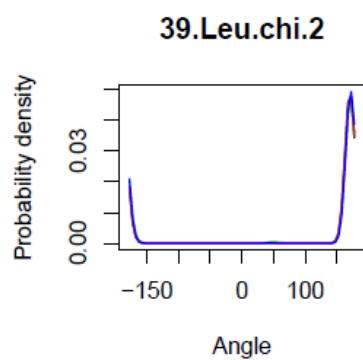
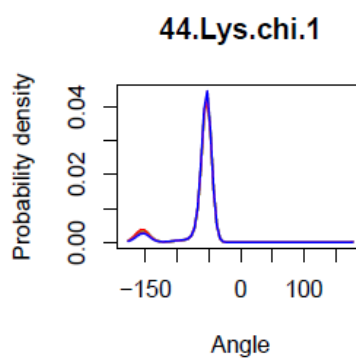
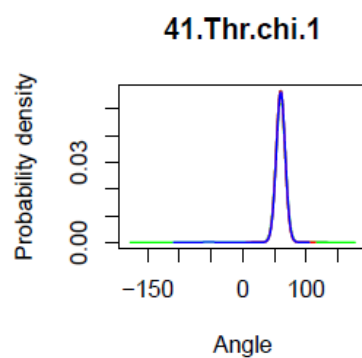
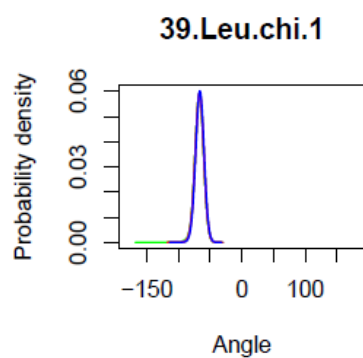


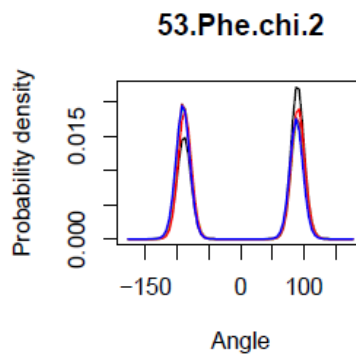
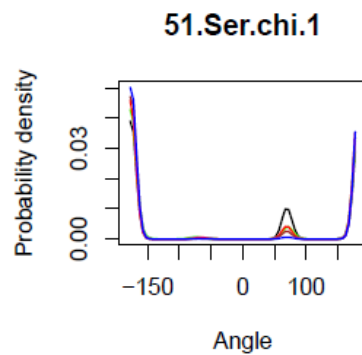
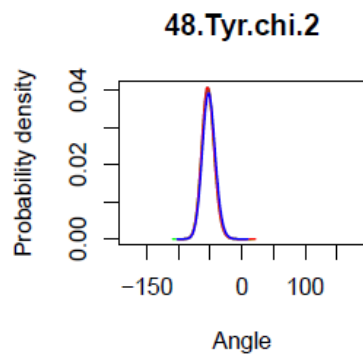
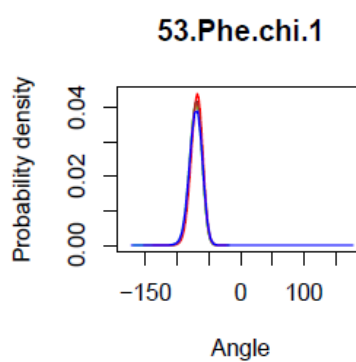
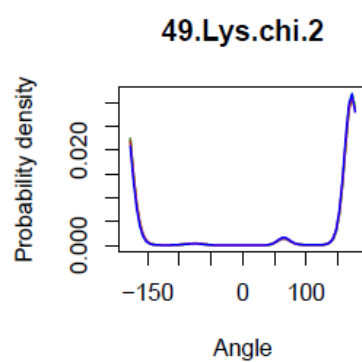
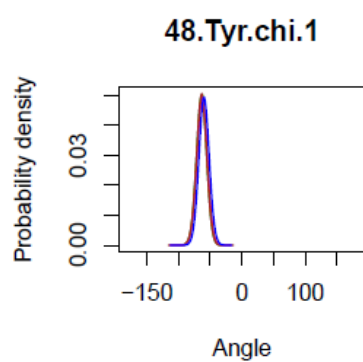
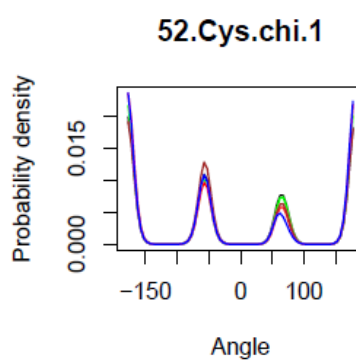
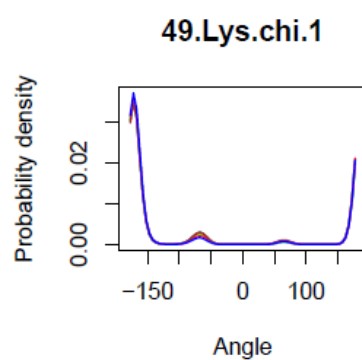
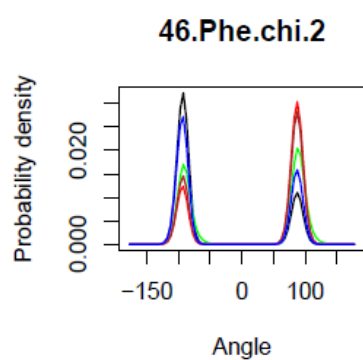


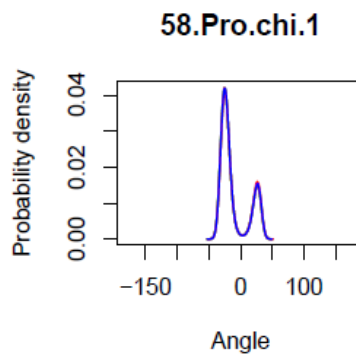
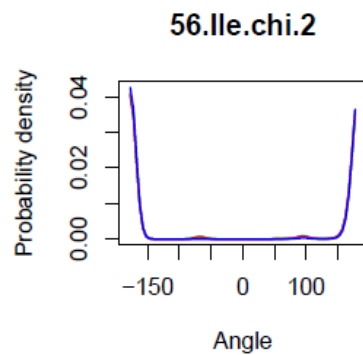
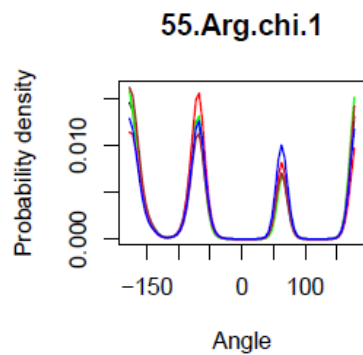
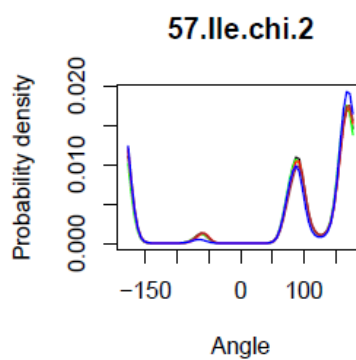
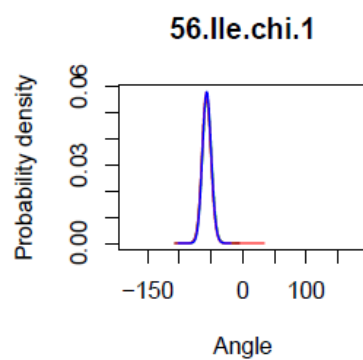
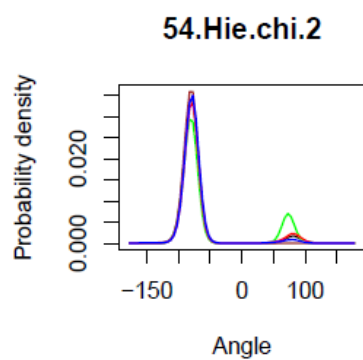
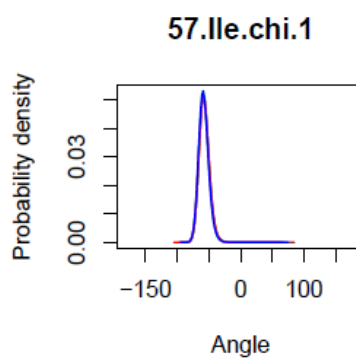
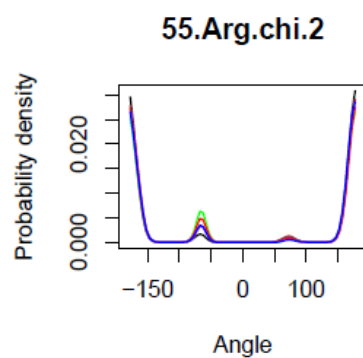
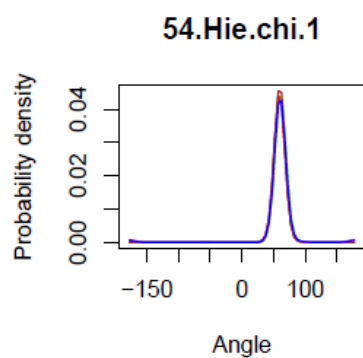


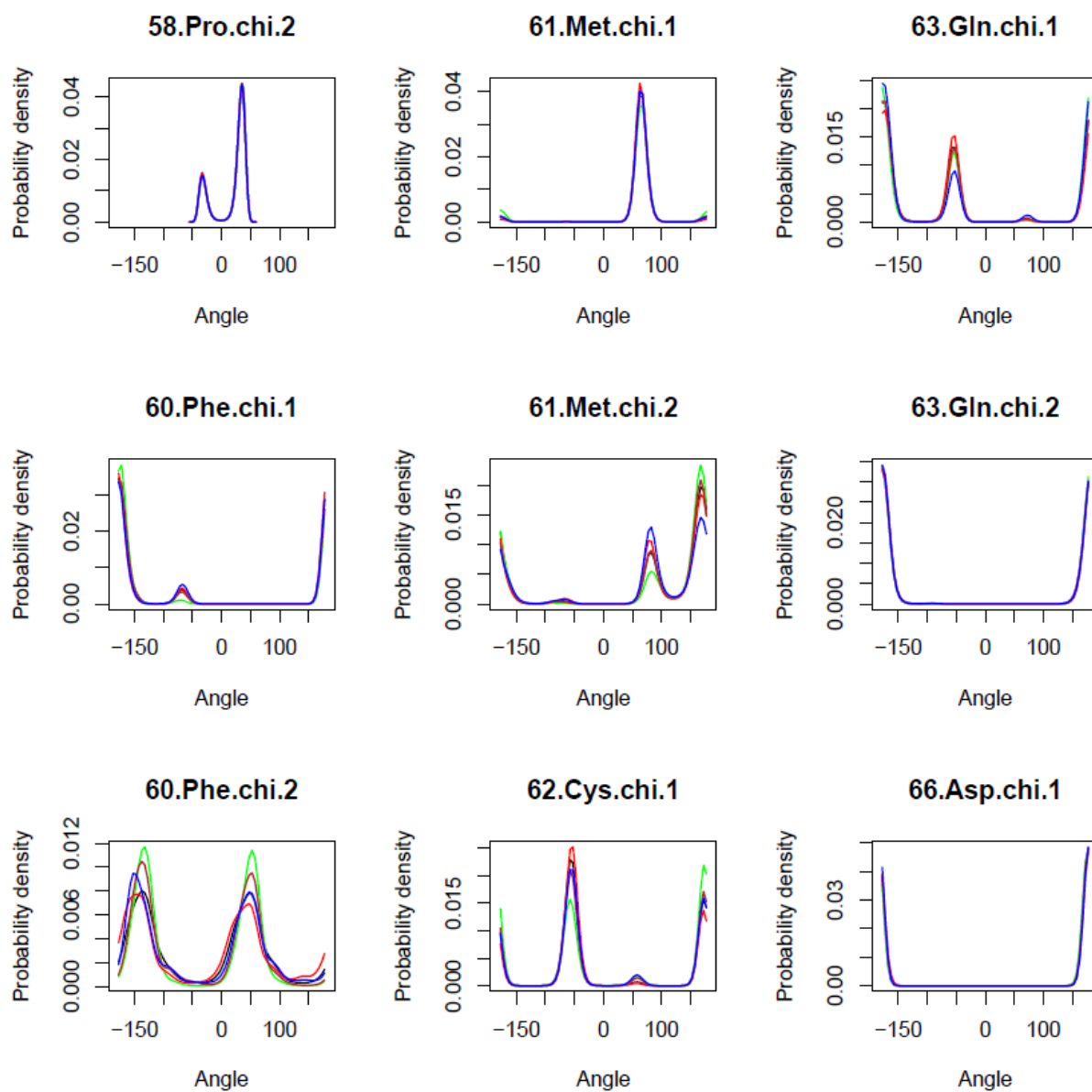


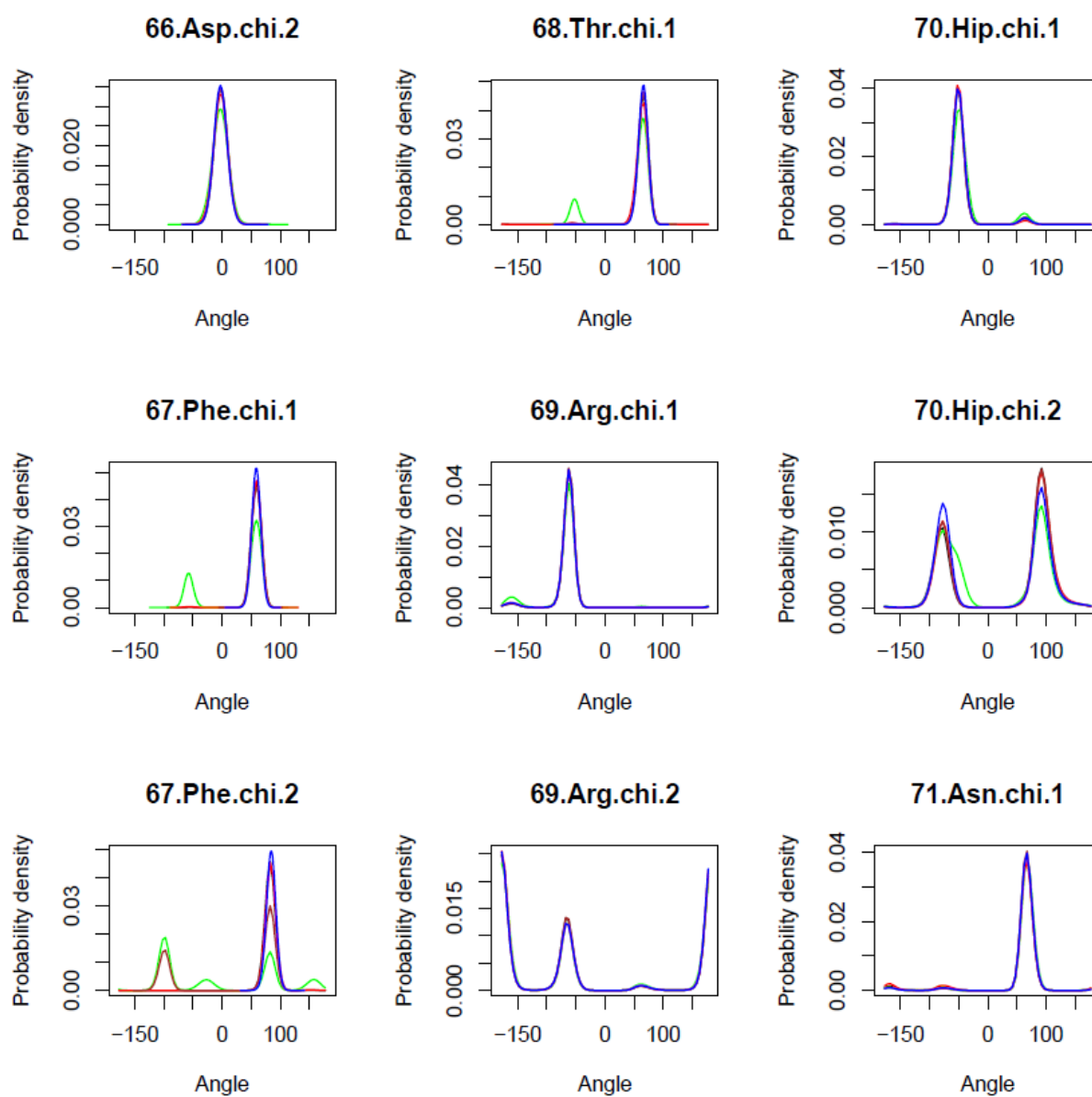


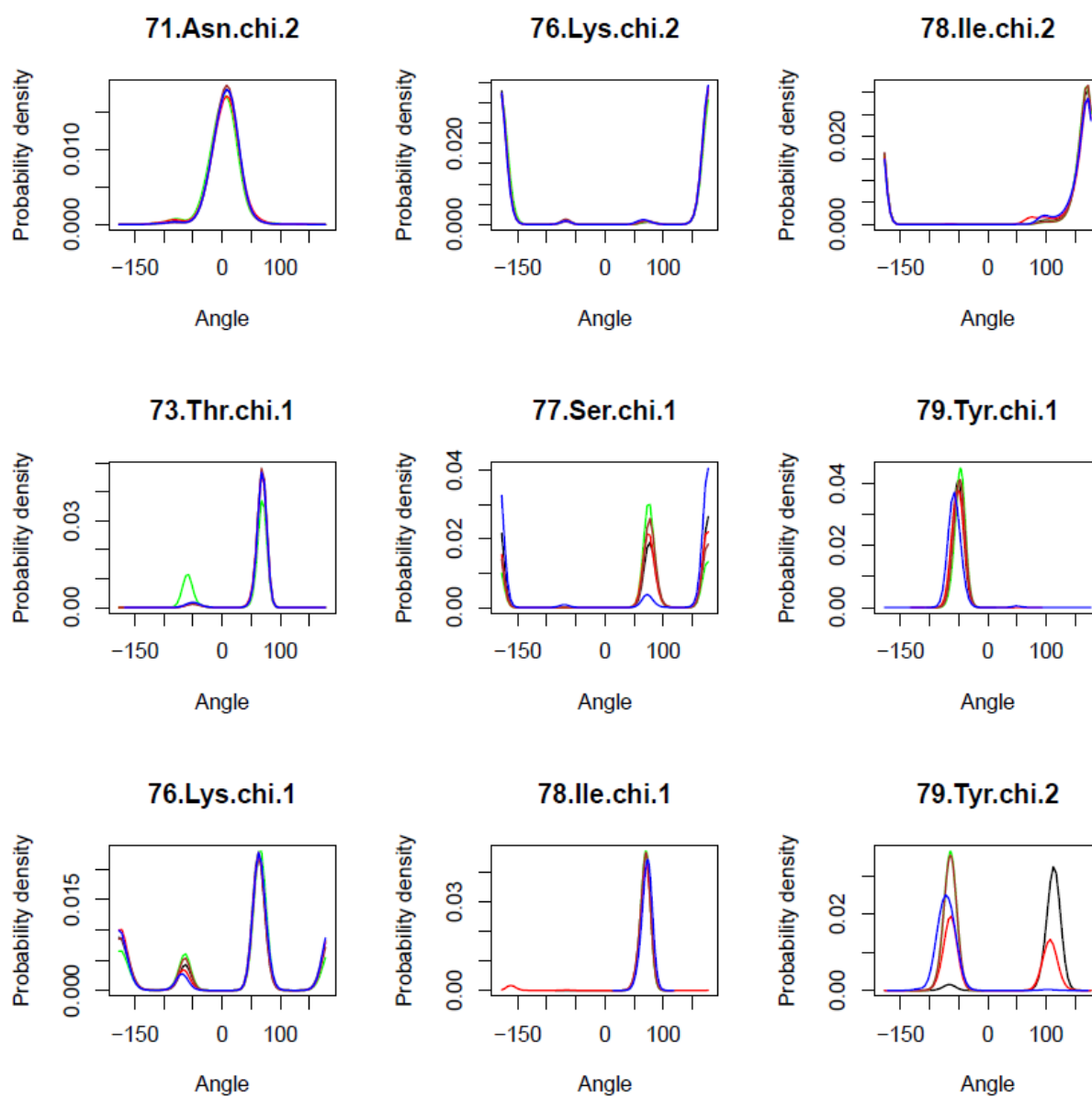


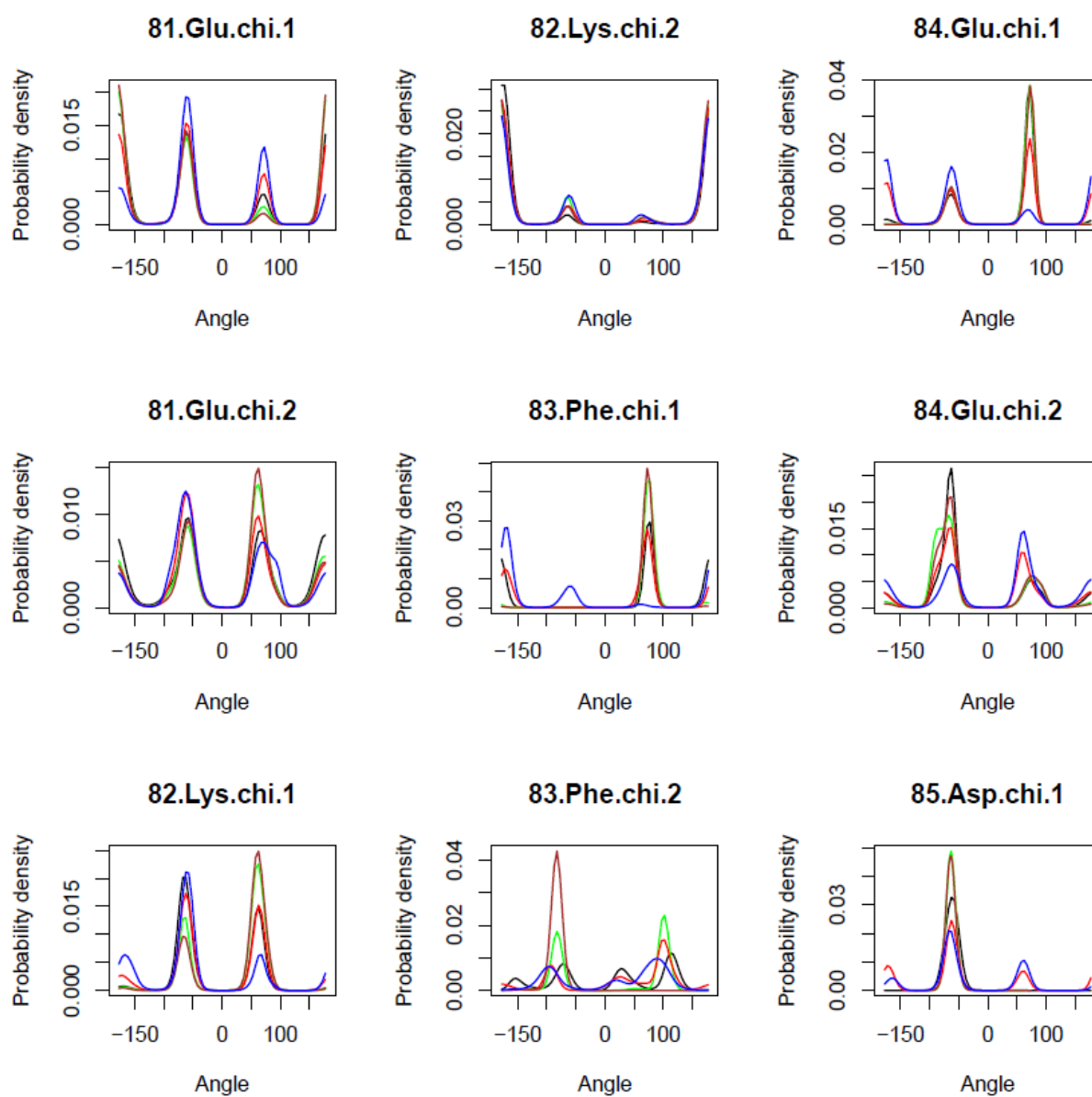


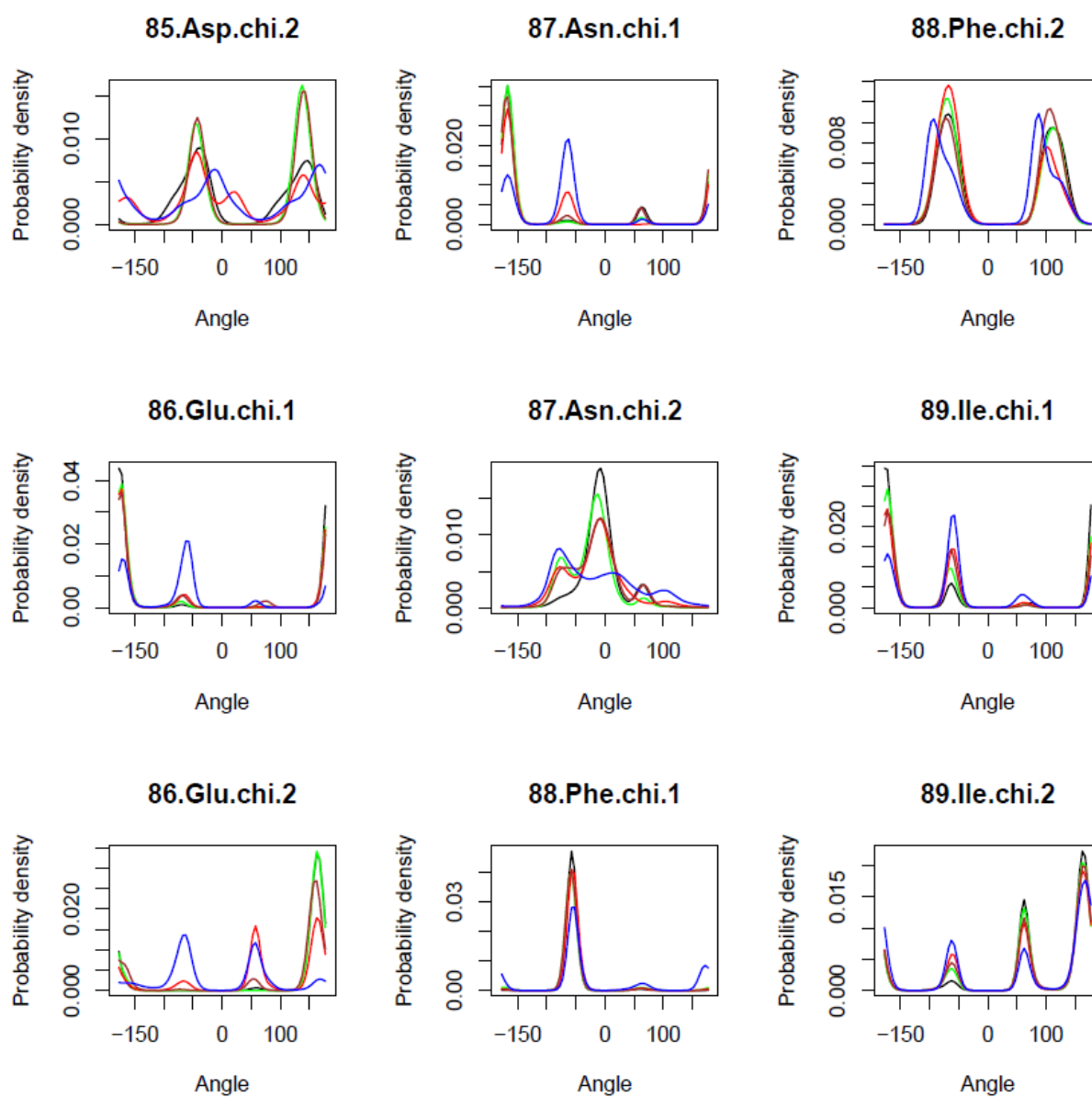


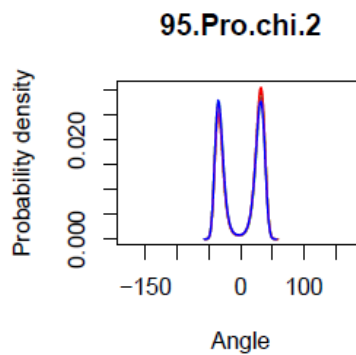
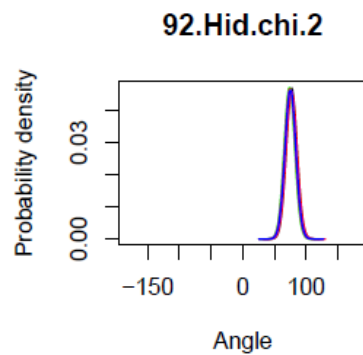
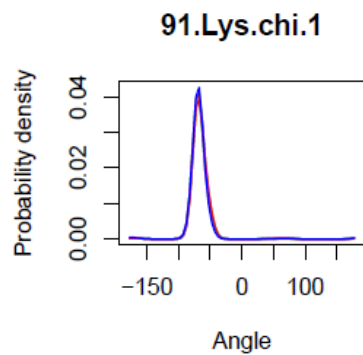
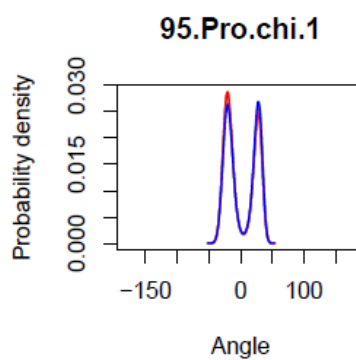
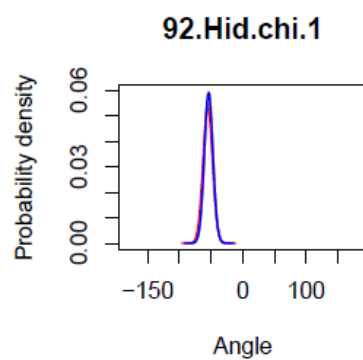
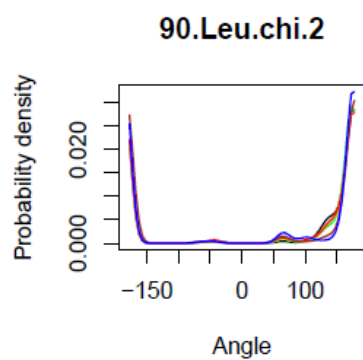
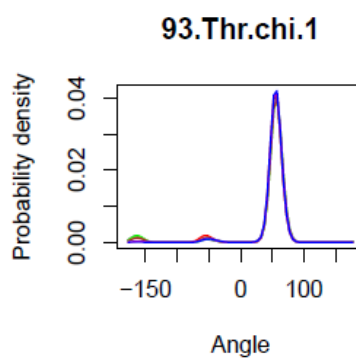
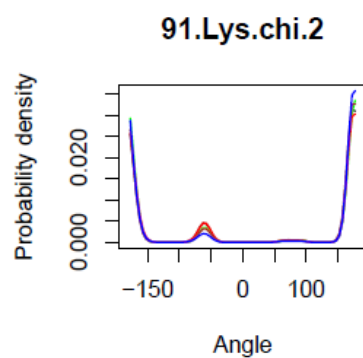
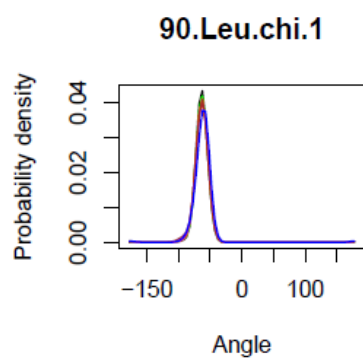


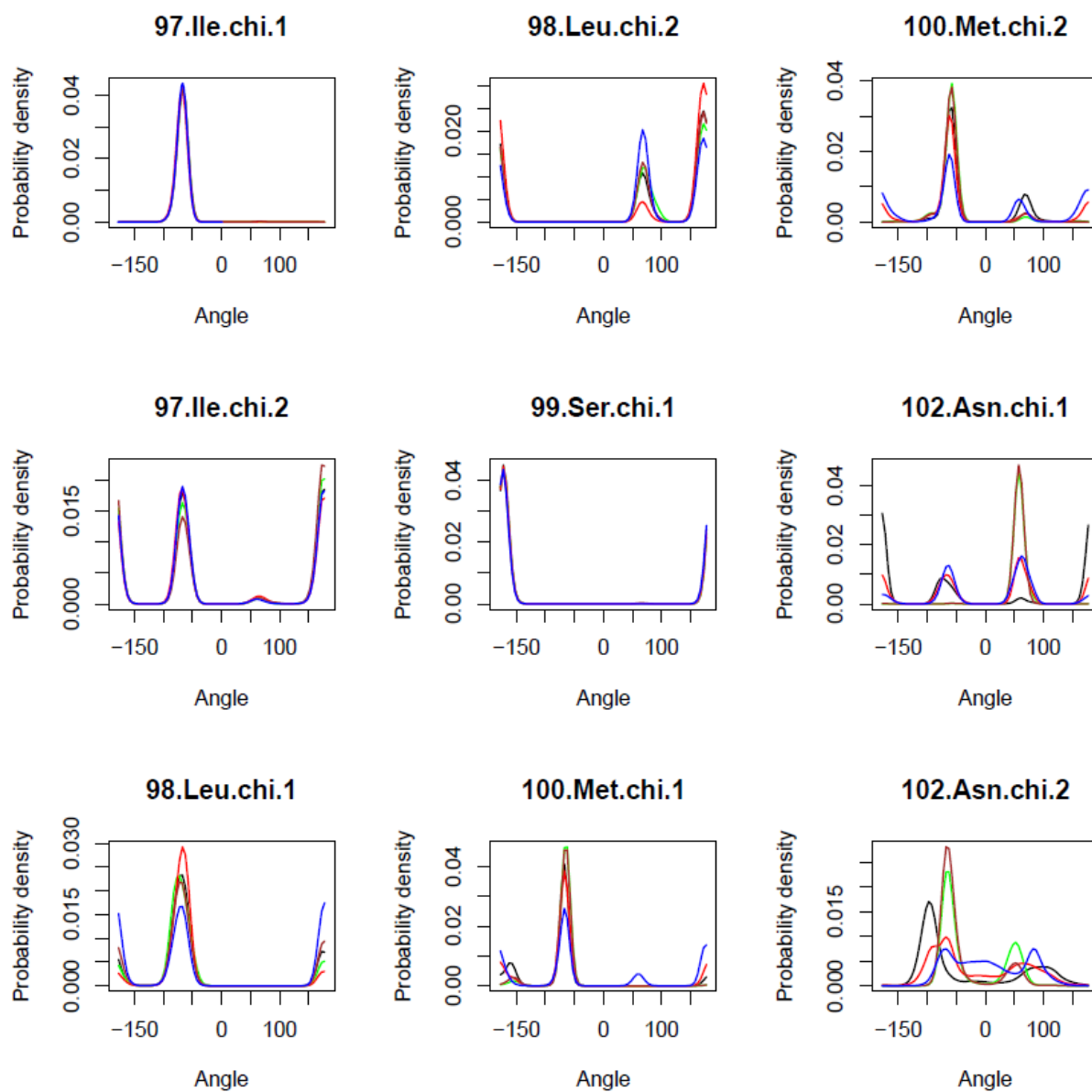


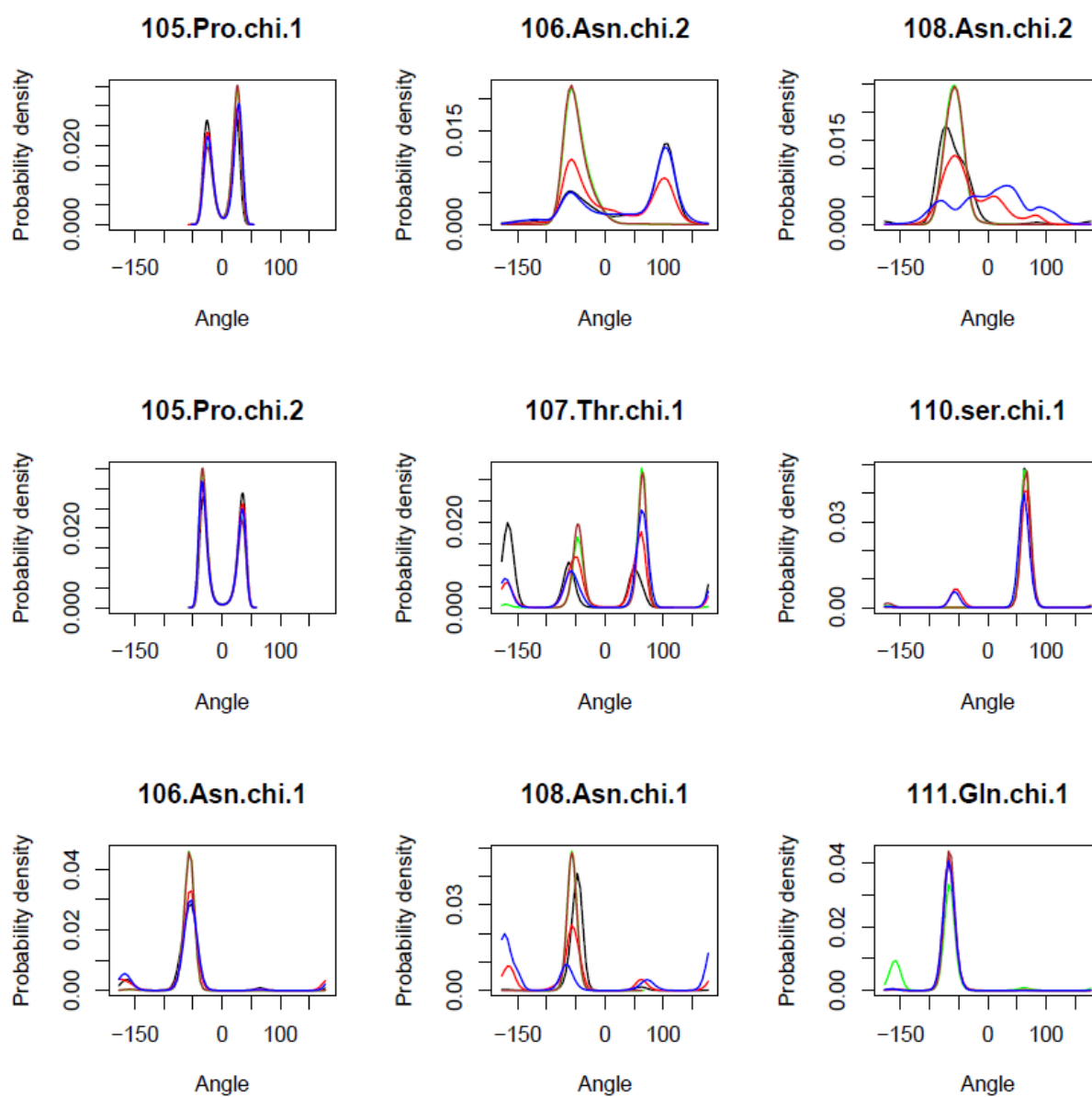


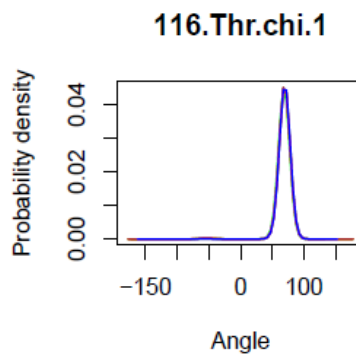
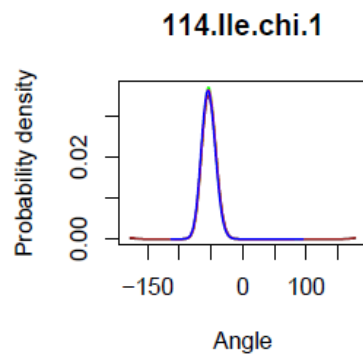
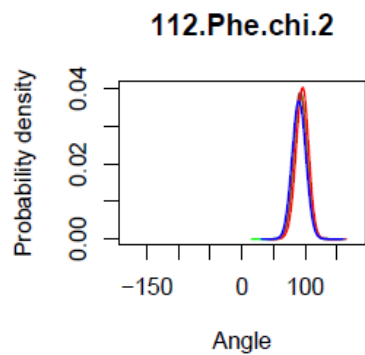
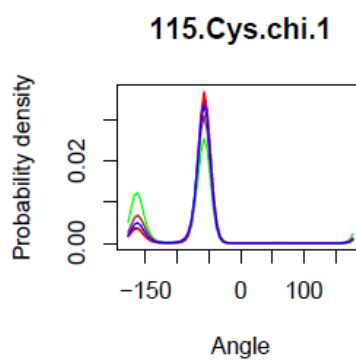
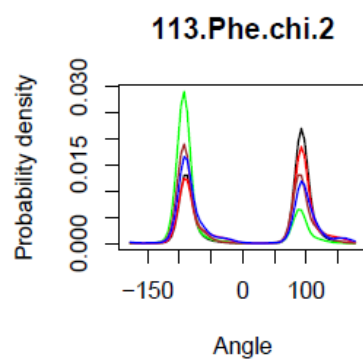
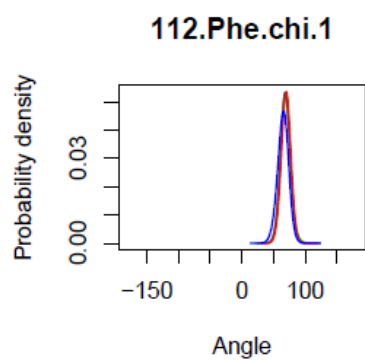
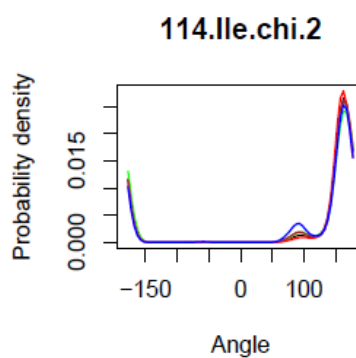
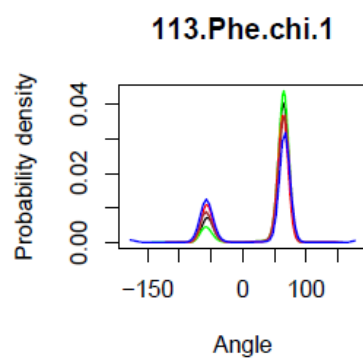
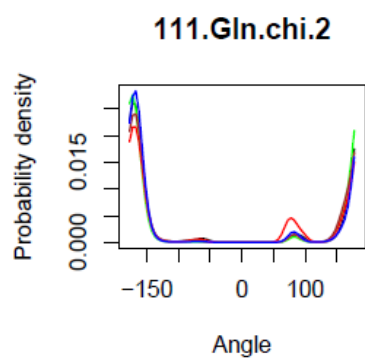


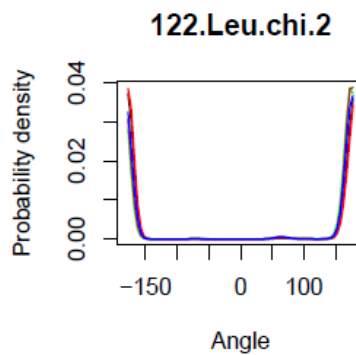
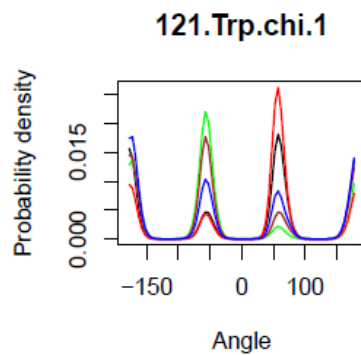
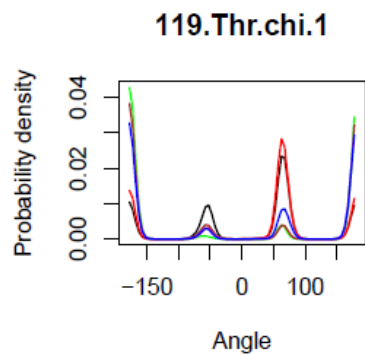
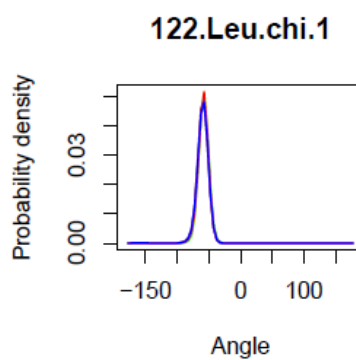
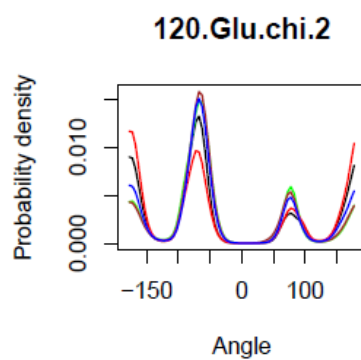
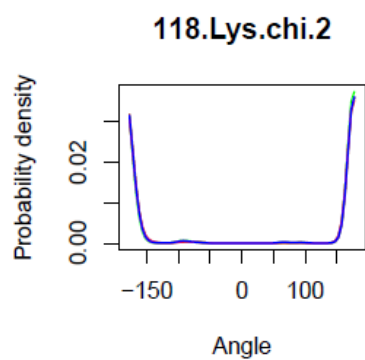
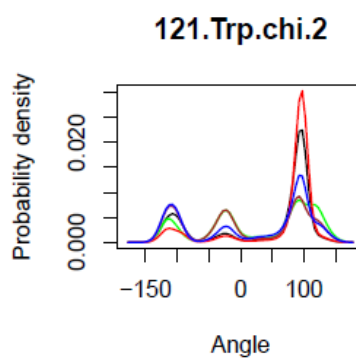
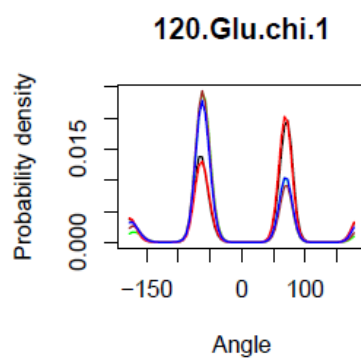
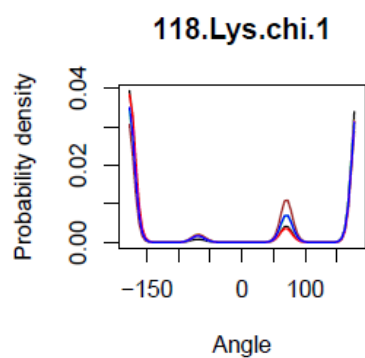


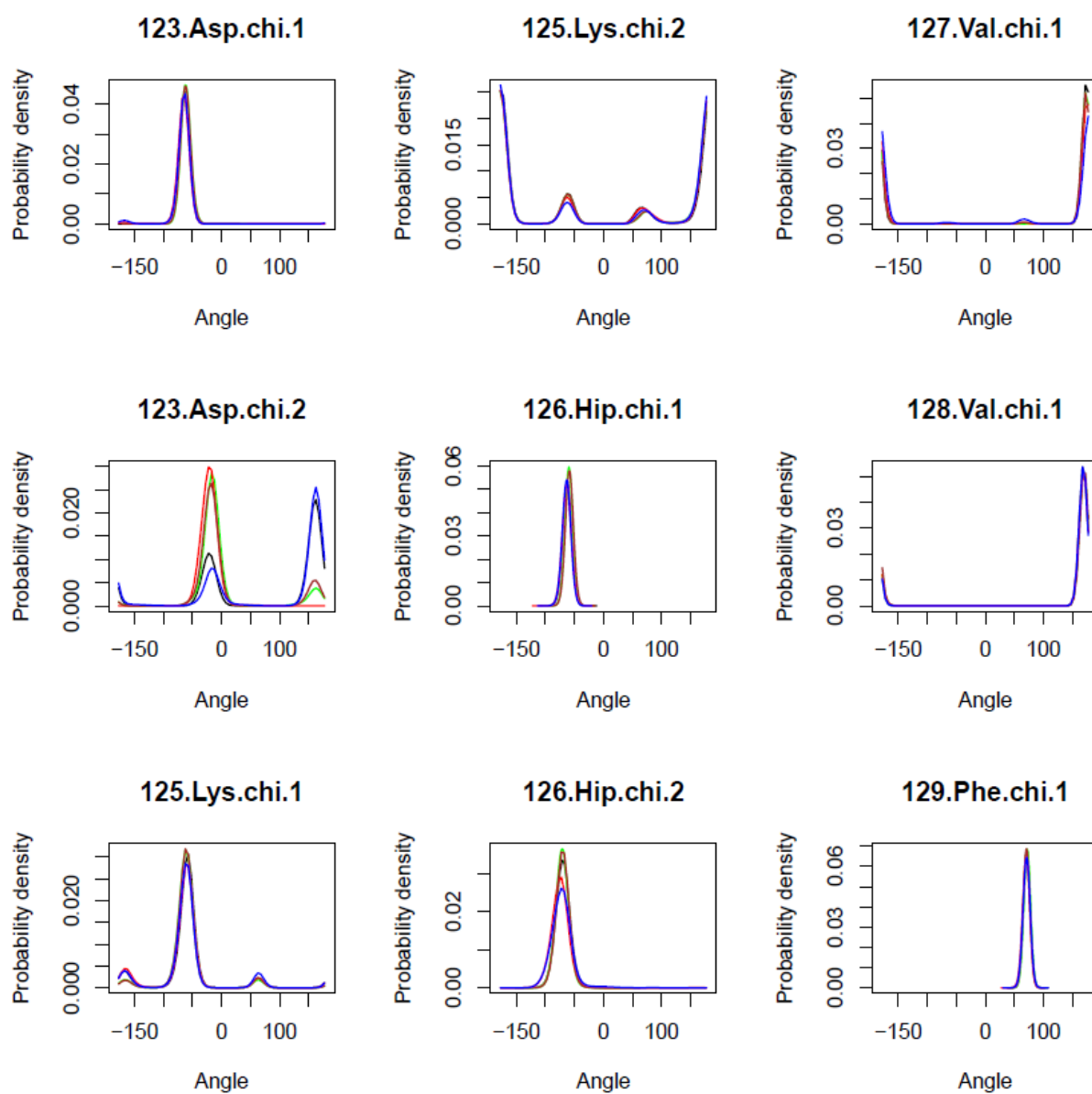


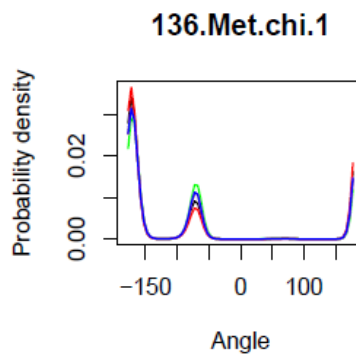
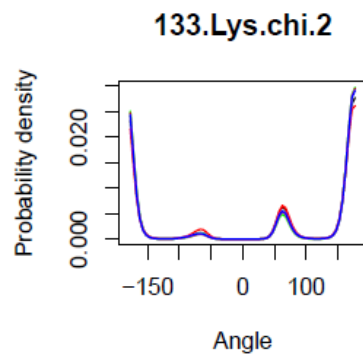
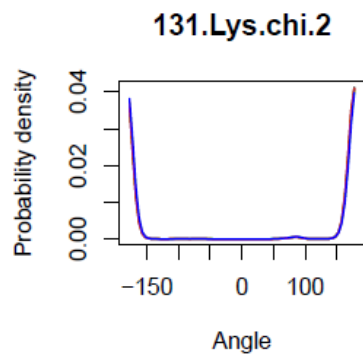
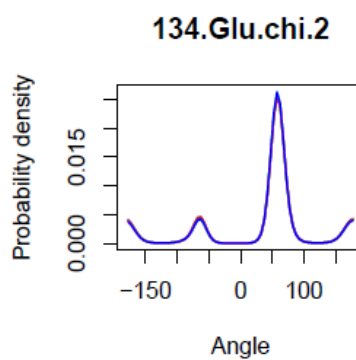
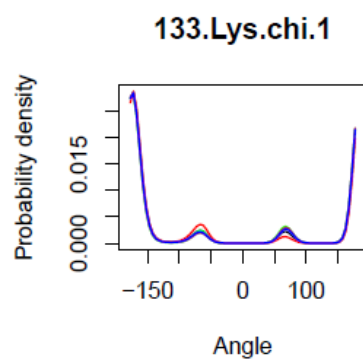
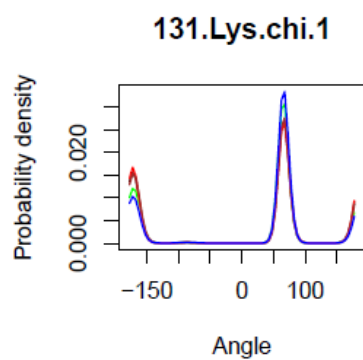
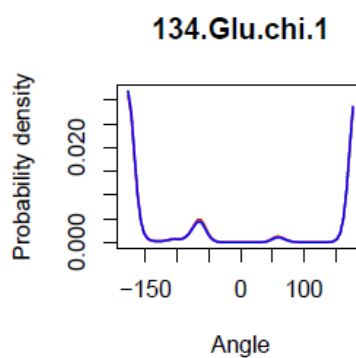
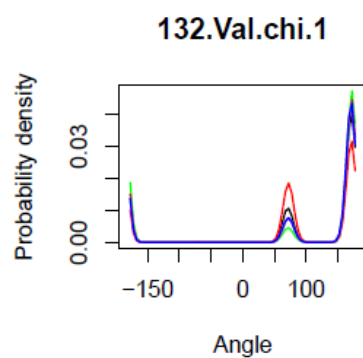
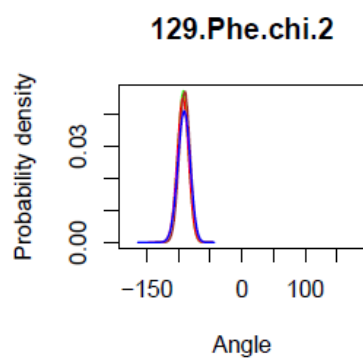


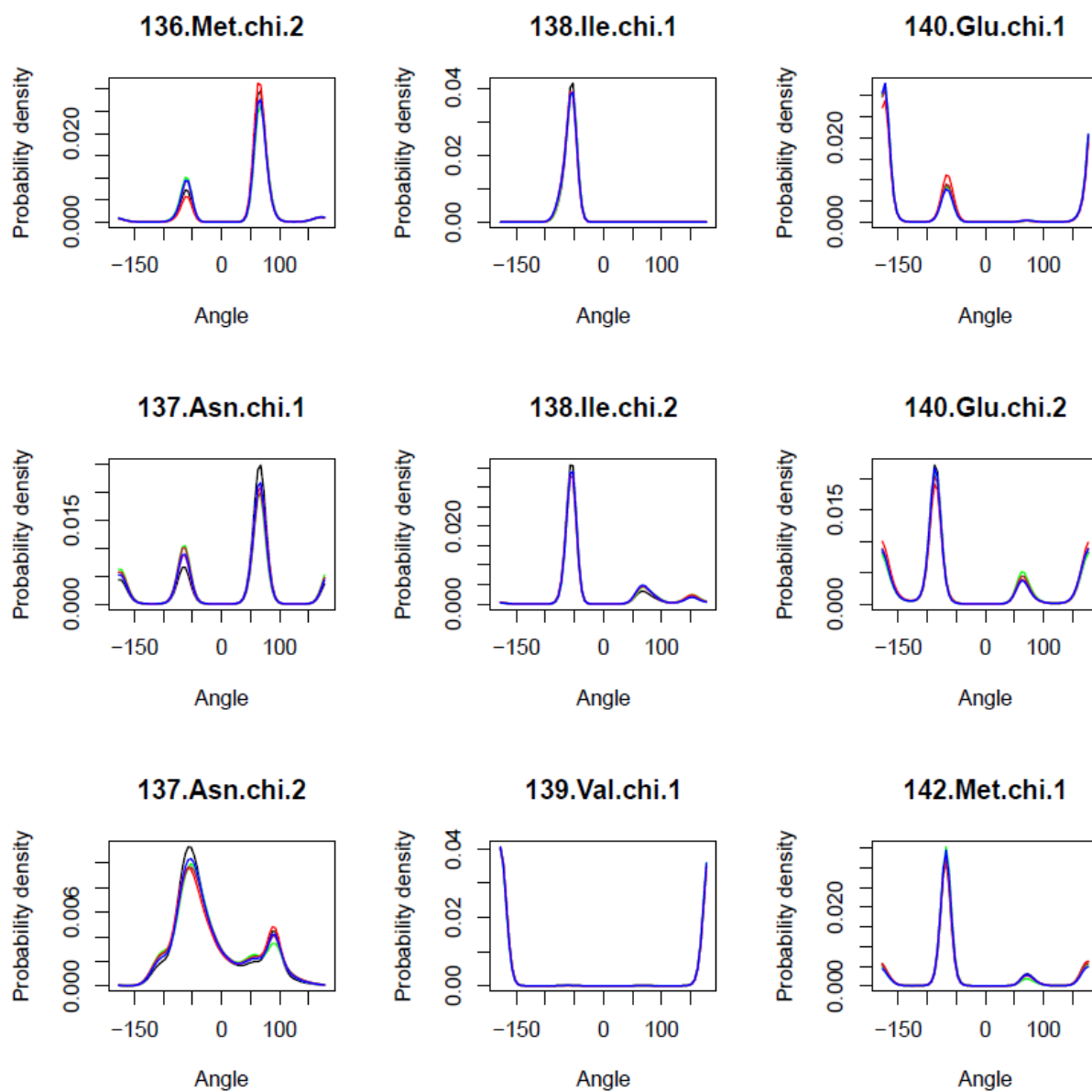


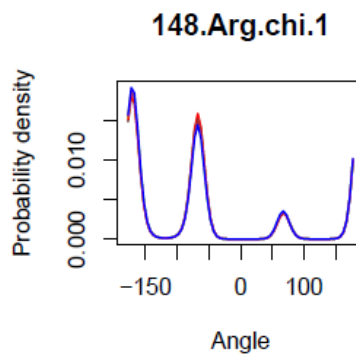
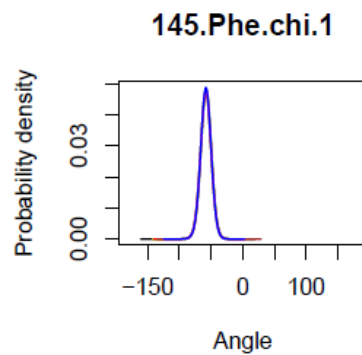
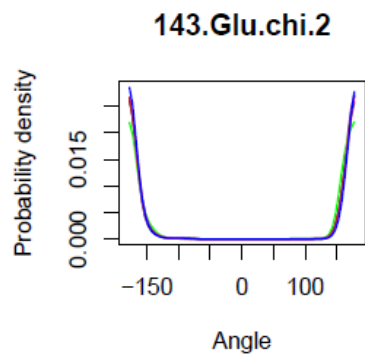
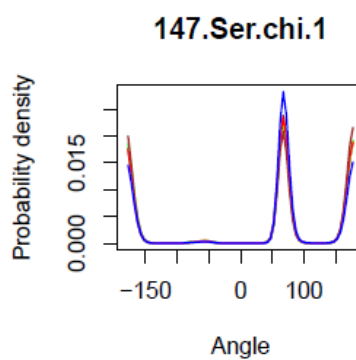
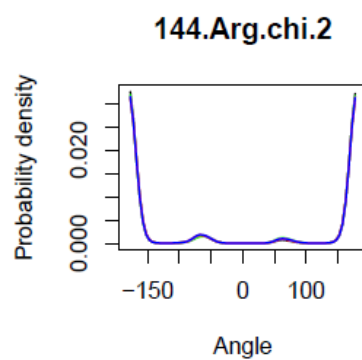
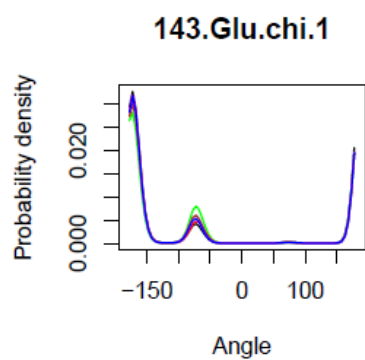
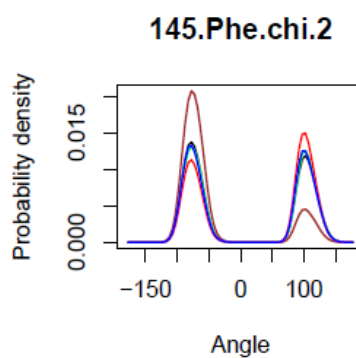
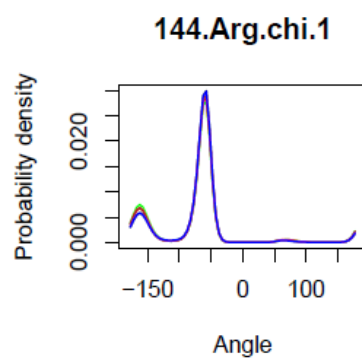
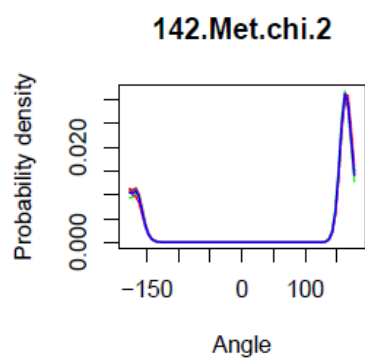


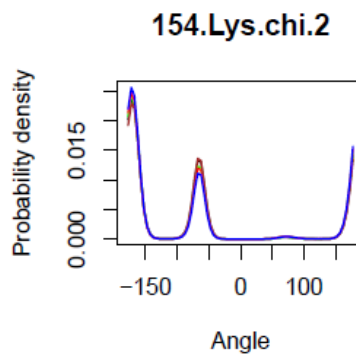
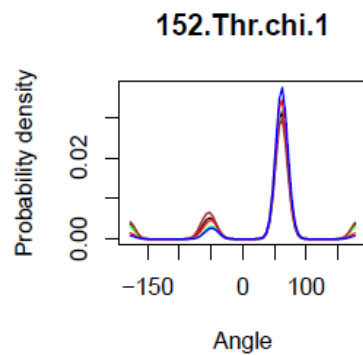
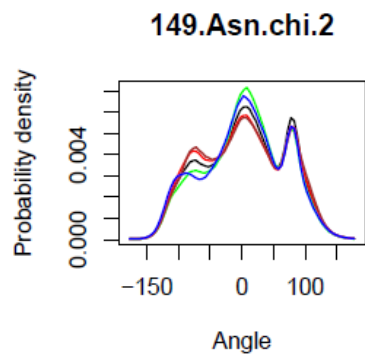
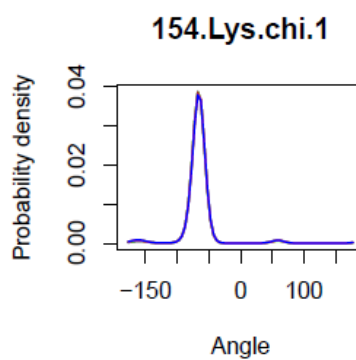
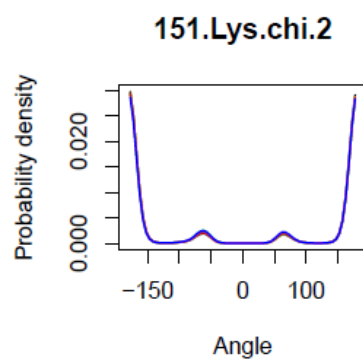
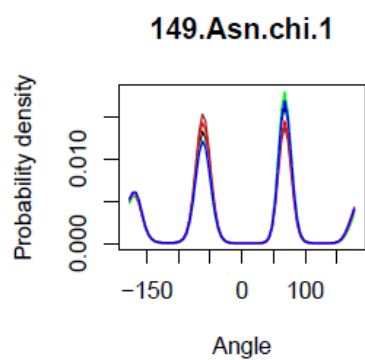
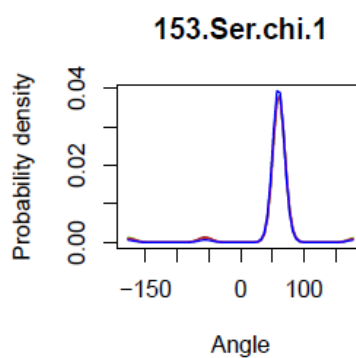
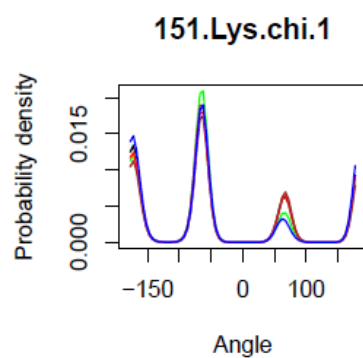
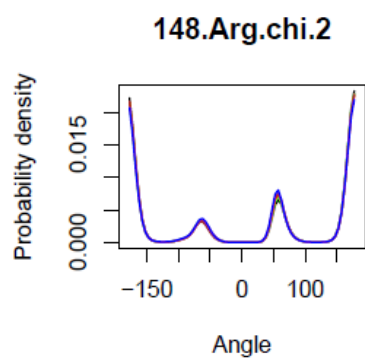


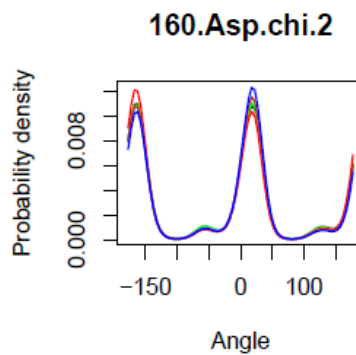
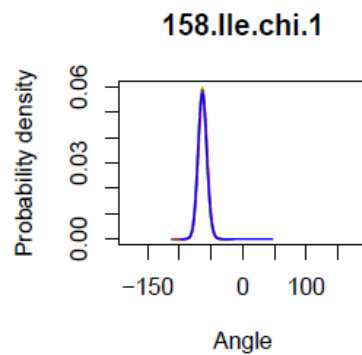
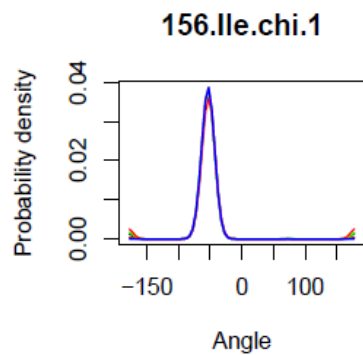
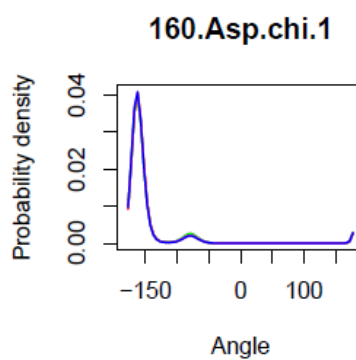
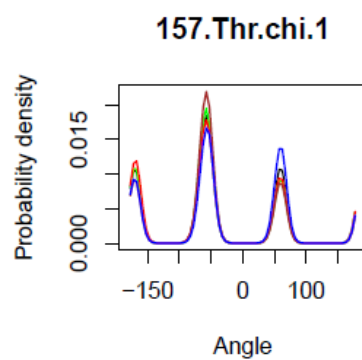
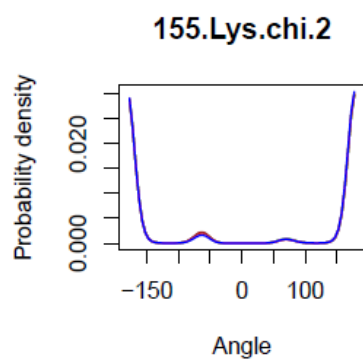
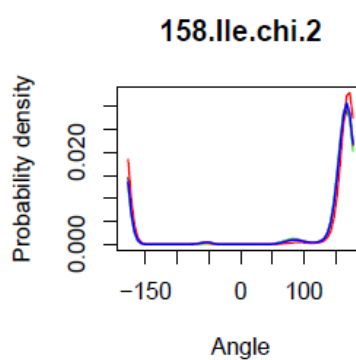
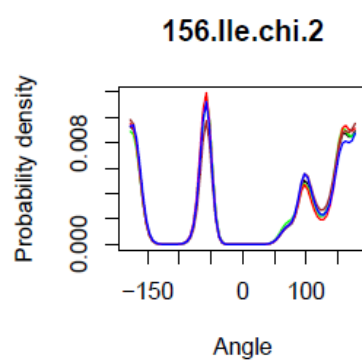
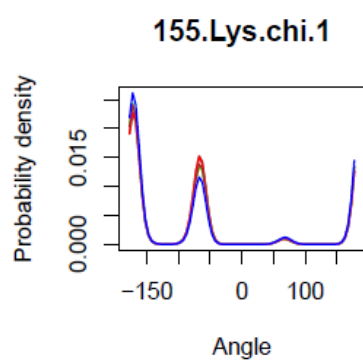












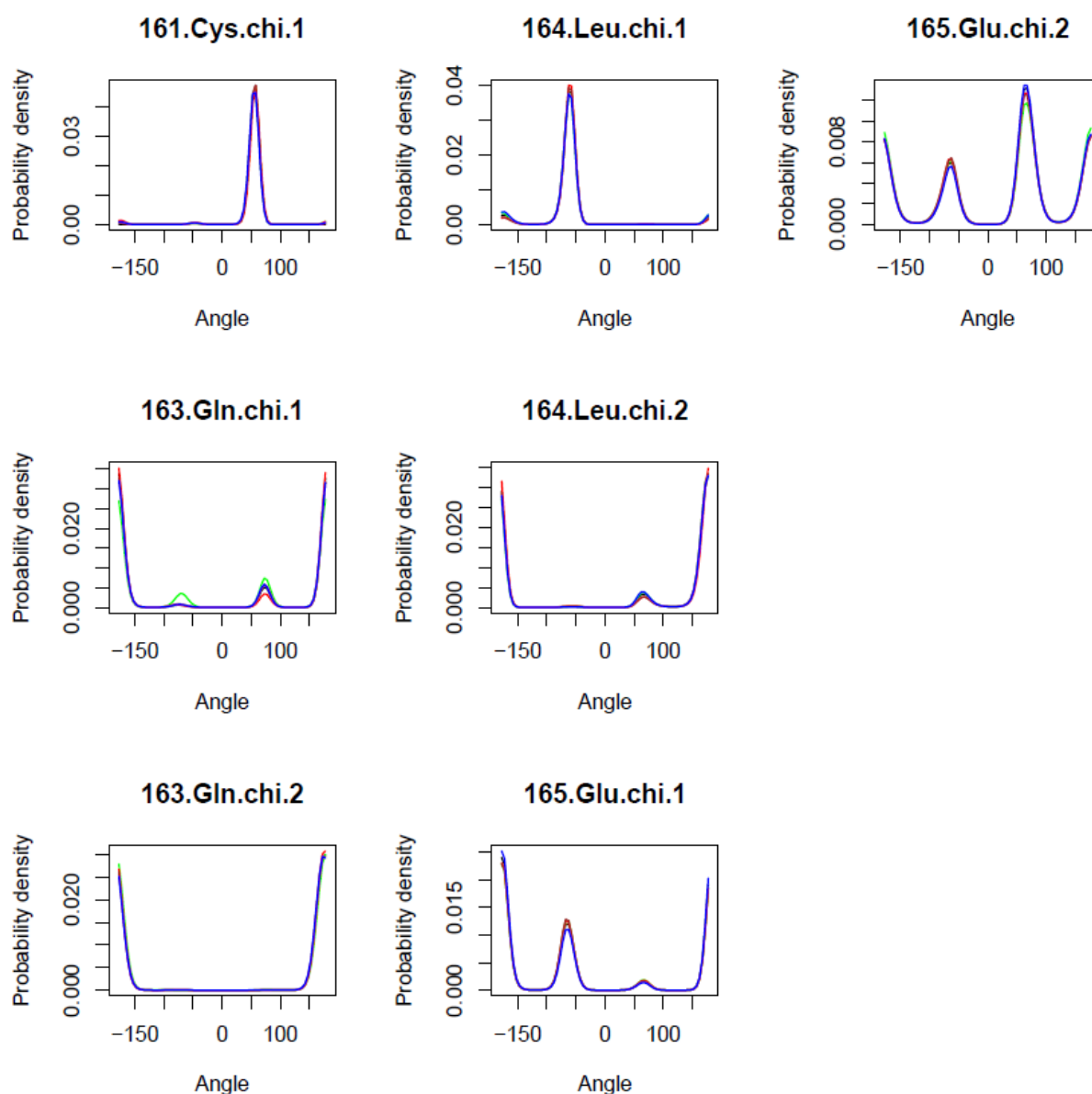


Figure S1. Probability density distributions of the side chain torsional angles of all CypA residues except for glycines and alanines. Depicted are the χ torsion angles derived from the five simulations performed: wild-type (black), V6I (red), V6T (green), V29L (blue), and V29T (brown). Each panel shows an angle of a specific residue.

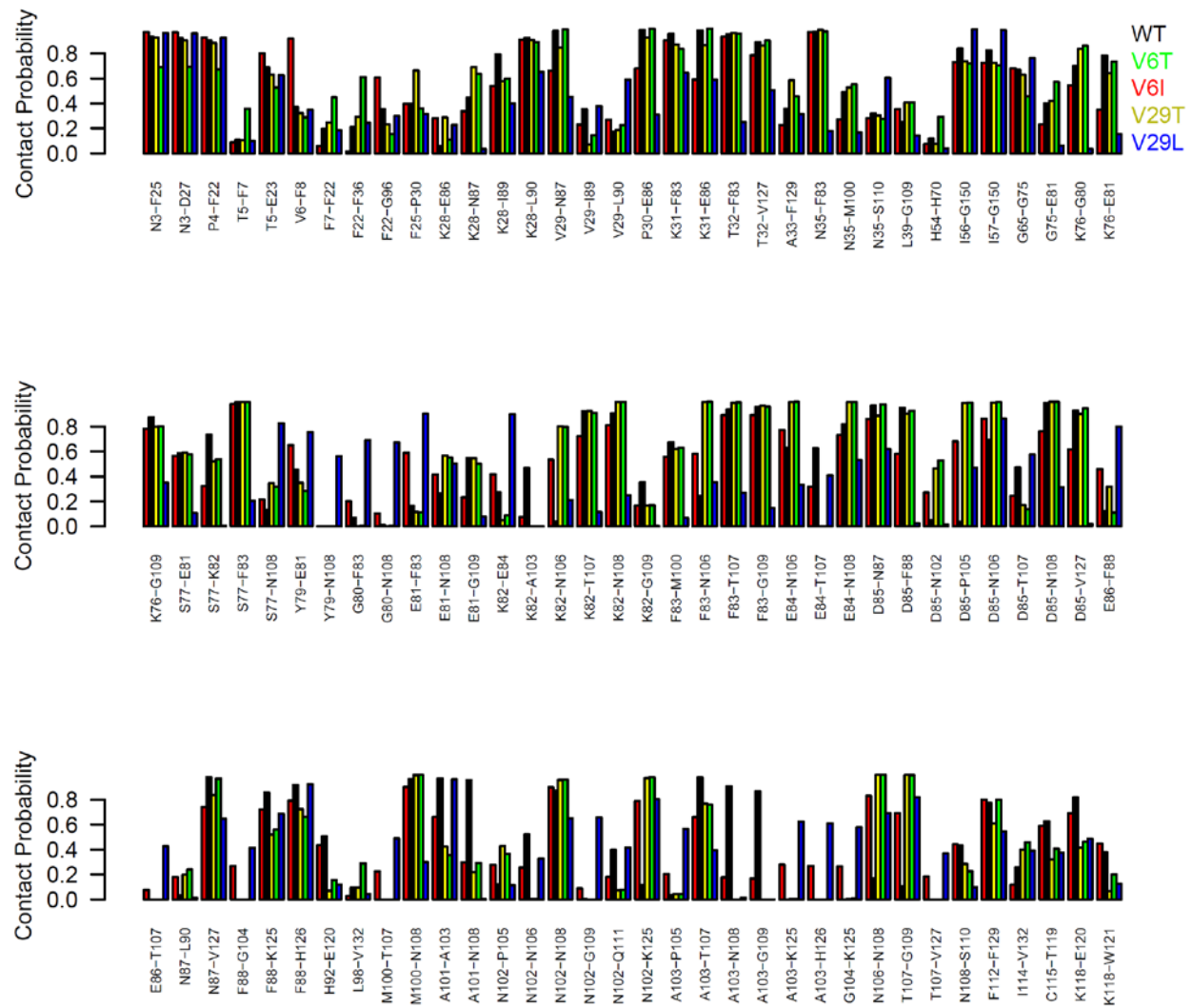


Figure S2. Formation probabilities of all dynamic contacts during simulations. Wild-type (black), V6I (red), V6T (green), V29L (blue), and V29T (yellow).