

## **Supporting Information**

### **The action of cytochrome $b_5$ on both CYP2E1 and CYP2C19 requires the anionic residues D58 and D65**

Hwei-Ming Peng<sup>§</sup> and Richard J. Auchus<sup>\*§</sup>

<sup>§</sup>Division of Metabolism, Endocrinology, and Diabetes, Department of Internal Medicine,  
University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109, United States

\*Corresponding author, [rauchus@med.umich.edu](mailto:rauchus@med.umich.edu)

#### **Table of Contents**

Table S1: Primers used for construction of $b_5$ mutation cDNAs	Page S2
Figure S1: Difference spectra of cytochrome $b_5$ mutations	Page S3

Table S1. Primers used for construction of his-tagged *b*<sub>5</sub> mutation cDNAs

<u>Mutation</u>	<u>Primers</u>	<u>Sequence</u>
K33G	<i>b</i> <sub>5</sub> K33G-S <sup>a</sup>	5'-CTGCACCAC <b>GGGGTGTACGATTGAC</b> -3'
	<i>b</i> <sub>5</sub> K33G-AS <sup>a</sup>	5'-ATCGTACAC <b>CCCGTGGTGCAGGATC</b> -3'
D36S	<i>b</i> <sub>5</sub> D36G-S	5'-AAGGTGTAC <b>GGTTGACCAAGTTTC</b> -3'
	<i>b</i> <sub>5</sub> D36G-AS	5'-CTTGGTCAA <b>ACCGTACACCTTGTGG</b> -3'
K39G	<i>b</i> <sub>5</sub> K39G-S	5'-GATTGACC <b>GGGTTCTGGAAGAGC</b> -3'
	<i>b</i> <sub>5</sub> K39G-AS	5'-TTCCAGAA <b>ACCCGGTCAAATCGTAC</b> -3'
E42G	<i>b</i> <sub>5</sub> E42G-S	5'-AAGTTCT <b>GGGAGAGCATCCTGGT</b> -3'
	<i>b</i> <sub>5</sub> E42G-AS	5'-AGGATGCT <b>TCCCAGAACTTGGTC</b> -3'
E48G	<i>b</i> <sub>5</sub> E48G-S	5'-CCTGGT <b>GGAGGAGAAGTTTAAGGG</b> -3'
	<i>b</i> <sub>5</sub> E48G-AS	5'-TAAA <b>ACTTCTCC<u>I</u>CCACCAGGATGC</b> -3'
E49G	<i>b</i> <sub>5</sub> E49G-S	5'-GGTGGGG <b>AAGGAGTTTAAGGGAAC</b> -3'
	<i>b</i> <sub>5</sub> E49G-AS	5'-CCTAAA <b>ACTCCTCCCCACCAGGATG</b> -3'
R52G	<i>b</i> <sub>5</sub> R52G-S	5'-GAAGTT <b>TAGGGAACAGCTGGAGG</b> -3'
	<i>b</i> <sub>5</sub> R52G-AS	5'-AGCTT <b>GTTCCC<u>T</u>AAACTTCTTCC</b> -3'
E53G	<i>b</i> <sub>5</sub> E53G-S	5'-GTTTAAGGG <b>GACAAGCTGGAGGT</b> -3'
	<i>b</i> <sub>5</sub> E53G-AS	5'-TCCAGCTTG <b>TCCC<u>T</u>AAACTTC</b> -3'
Q54G	<i>b</i> <sub>5</sub> Q54G-S	5'-TTAAGGG <b>AAGGAGCTGGAGGTGACG</b> -3'
	<i>b</i> <sub>5</sub> Q54G-AS	5'-ACCTCCAGCT <b>CCTTCC<u>T</u>AAACT-3'</b>
D58G	<i>b</i> <sub>5</sub> D58G-S	5'-GCTGGAGGT <b>GGCGCTACTGAGAAC</b> -3'
	<i>b</i> <sub>5</sub> D58G-AS	5'-CTCAGTAGCG <b>CCACCTCCAGCTTG</b> -3'
E61G	<i>b</i> <sub>5</sub> E61G-S	5'-GACGCTACT <b>GGGAACTTGTAGGATG</b> -3'
	<i>b</i> <sub>5</sub> E61G-AS	5'-CTCAAAGT <b>CCCAGTAGCGTCACCTC</b> -3'
D65G	<i>b</i> <sub>5</sub> D65G-S	5'-GAACTTGAGGG <b>TGTGGGCAC</b> -3'
	<i>b</i> <sub>5</sub> D65G-AS	5'-GTGCCCGACAC <b>CCCTCAAAGTTCTC</b> -3'
R73G	<i>b</i> <sub>5</sub> R73G-S	5'-GATGCC <b>GGGAAATGTCCA</b> AAAC-3'
	<i>b</i> <sub>5</sub> R73G-AS	5'-GGACATT <b>CCCGGATCTGTAGAG</b> -3'
E47G	<i>b</i> <sub>5</sub> E74G-S	5'-GCCAGGG <b>GAATGTCCA</b> AAACATTC-3'
	<i>b</i> <sub>5</sub> E74G-AS	5'-TTTGGACATT <b>CCCCTGGCATCTGTAG</b> -3'
E48G+E49G	<i>b</i> <sub>5</sub> E48G/E49G-S	5'-CCTGGT <b>GGAGGAGTTTAAGGG</b> -3'
	<i>b</i> <sub>5</sub> E48G/E49G-AS	5'-TAAA <b>ACTCCTCC<u>I</u>CCACCAGGATGC</b> -3'
D58G+D65G	<i>b</i> <sub>5</sub> D58G+D65G-S	5'- <b>GGCGCTACTGAGAAC</b> TTGAGGG <b>TGTC</b> -3'
	<i>b</i> <sub>5</sub> D58G/D65G-AS	5'-GACAC <b>CCCTCAAAGTTCTCAGTAGCGCC</b> -3'

<sup>a</sup> The nucleotide changes that produce the indicated mutation(s) are in bold type. Nucleotide changes in both bold type and underlined were altered to introduce silent mutations, which avoid primers containing five consecutive G bases. "S" and "AS" denote sense and antisense primers, respectively.

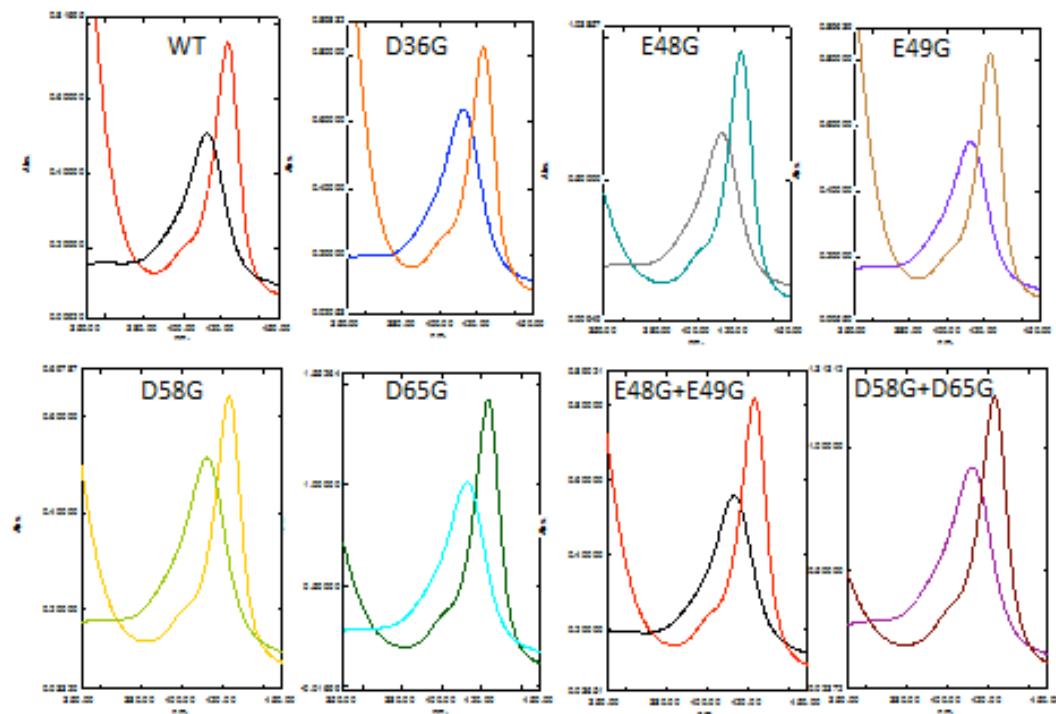


Figure S1. Typical absorbance spectra of the purified recombinant human cytochrome  $b_5$  preparations. Characteristic spectra with maximum absorption wavelength for oxidized (412 nm, native) and reduced (424 nm, after adding solid sodium dithionite) forms are shown. Spectra were recorded with 4-8.5  $\mu\text{M}$  cytochrome  $b_5$  in 1 mL of 10 mM potassium phosphate buffer, pH 7.4; ordinates are 0.5-1.0 AU full scale.