Support Information

Fig. S1



Figure S1. The interaction of lectins with IL5R α and IL5R α [Δ N15/111/224]. ConA (A) and CV-N (B) were covalently immobilized onto the biosensor surface. The overlay of real-time sensorgrams show sequential injections (0, 25, 50, 100, 200 and 400 nM) of fully-glycosylated IL5R α (*left panel*) and IL5R α [Δ N15/111/224] (*right panel*). The rate constants were calculated by globally fitting the association phase (0–120 s) and the dissociation phase (120–360 s) to a model for 1:1 Langmuir binding. *Red* lines show calculated sensorgrams. The K_d values for ConA - IL5R α , ConA - IL5R α [Δ N15/111/224], CV-N - IL5R α and CV-N - IL5R α [Δ N15/111/224] were 7.7, 44, 6.3 and 14 nM, respectively.



Figure S2. Effect of lectins on the IL5-IL5R α interaction. A, Schematic diagram shows the biosensor assay configuration for an inhibition assay for the IL5-IL5R α interaction. B, IL5R α [Δ N15/111/224] was injected over the CV-N surface at 0 s, followed by the injections of running buffer at 180 s and various concentrations of IL5 (0, 5, 10, 20 and 40 nM). The calculated K_d value was 5.0 nM, which was almost the same as that determined by IL5R α captured by anti V5-tag antibody (2.7 nM).