

Heterologous Fibrils Shows Distinctive Kinetic and Conformational Specificity.

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KEYWORD: Seeding; fibril; monomer; nucleation; conformational specificity.

Supporting Information for Publication

SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE 1

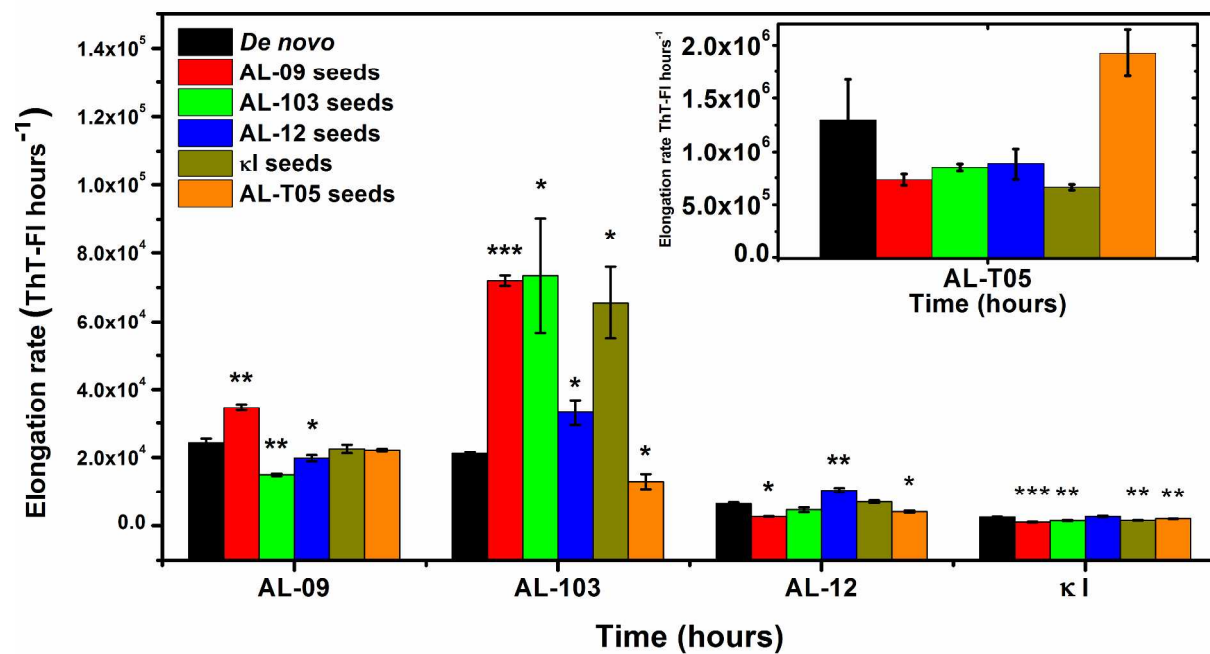


FIGURE S1. Effect of seeding on the rates of fibril elongation of V_L proteins. Comparison of elongation rates as a function of the protein employed. Data are from fibril formation reactions conducted in triplicate. P-values were calculated with respect to *de novo* reaction. * $P \leq 0.05$; ** $P \leq 0.01$; *** $P \leq 0.001$.

SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE 2

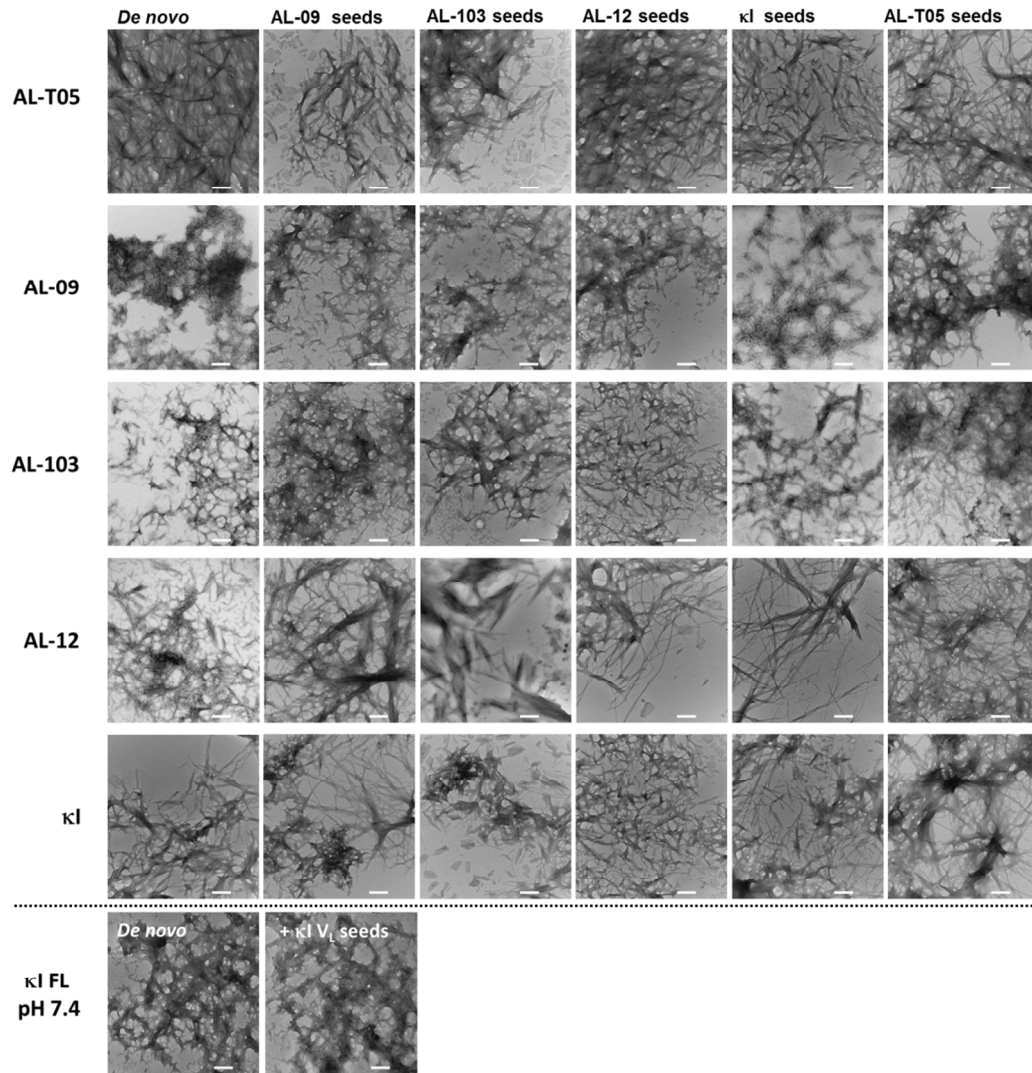


FIGURE S2. Transmission electron microscopy (TEM) images of *de novo*, self and cross-seeding experiments at the endpoint of the reaction. All reactions were performed with 20 μ M protein and in presence of 1% of seeds. AL-09 Scale bar represent 200 nm.

SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE 3

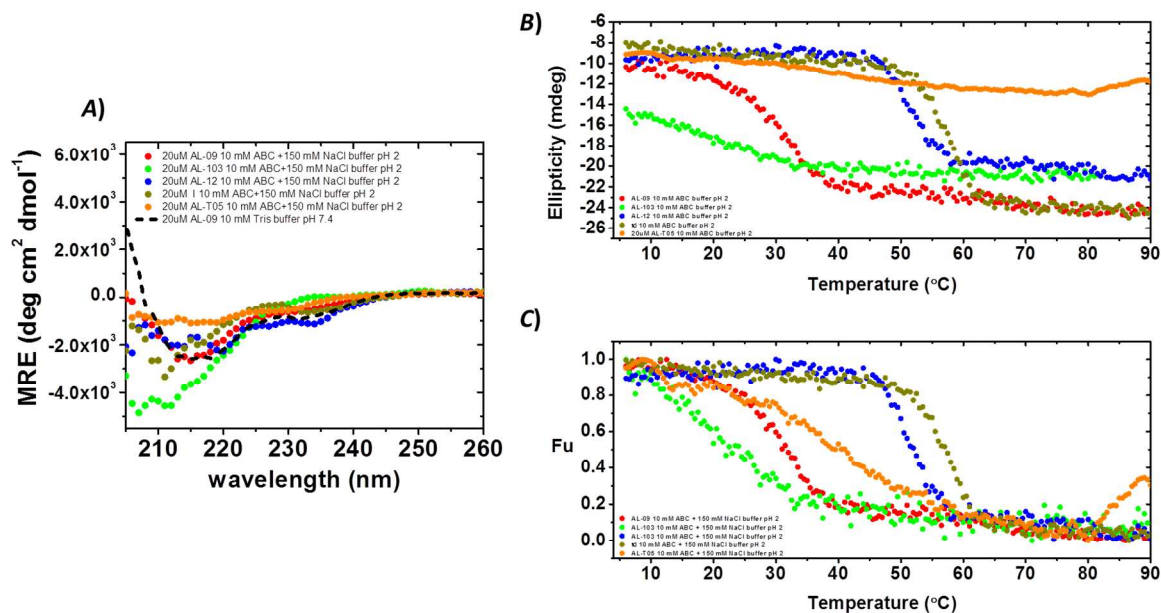


FIGURE S3. A) Far UV-CD spectra, (B) raw and (c) normalized thermal unfolding data of AL-09 (red), AL-103 (green), AL-12 (blue), AL-T05 (orange), κ I (green olive). 20 μ M protein samples were prepared in 10 mM ABC, pH 2.0. Far UV-CD spectra were acquired at 4°C. Thermal denaturation experiments were performed from 4–90°C at a rate of 0.5°C min⁻¹.

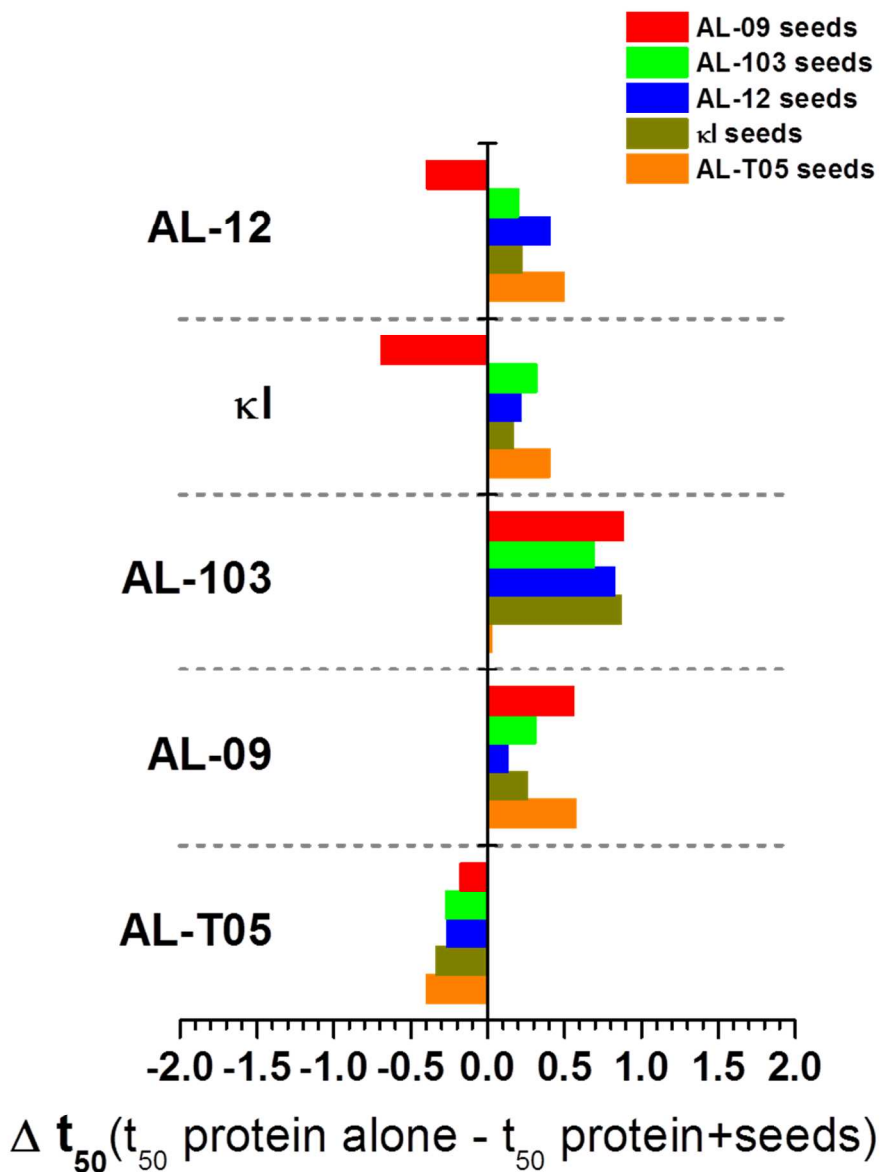


FIGURE S4. Comparison of normalized Δt_{50} values, as a function of the seed employed. Data are from fibril formation reactions conducted in triplicate. Reaction was considered positive when ThT fluorescence increased four-fold ($>200,000$ A.U). All proteins tested were able to form fibrils at pH 2.0.