

**Table 4.** Hot-spot <sup>\*</sup> residues of selected robust modes of *E. coli* GroEL chaperonin

Mode # <sup>†</sup>	Residue numbers
1	<b>83</b> <sup>‡</sup> , 141, 144, 161, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, <b>173</b> , <b>174</b> , 175, <b>176</b> , 177, 187, 188, <b>189</b> , <b>190</b> , <b>191</b> , 192, 193, <b>194</b> , 195, 288, 291, 295, <b>331</b> , 332, 333, 346, 347, 349, 352, 353, <b>359</b> , <b>360</b> , <b>361</b> , 363, 364, 365, <b>366</b> , 367, 368, 369, 370, <b>371</b> , 372, 373, 374, <b>375</b> , 376, 377, <b>378</b> , 379, 397, 400, 404

\* The hot-spot residues that introduce most significant site-specific perturbation have high- $\delta\omega$  values.  
The details of the calculations are given in ref. 1.

† These modes describe allosteric transitions and are also robust to sequence variations.

‡ Residues in bold have already been experimentally identified to be significant.

1. Zheng, W., Brooks, B. R., Doniach, S. & Thirumalai, D. (2005) *Structure (London)* **13**, 565-577.