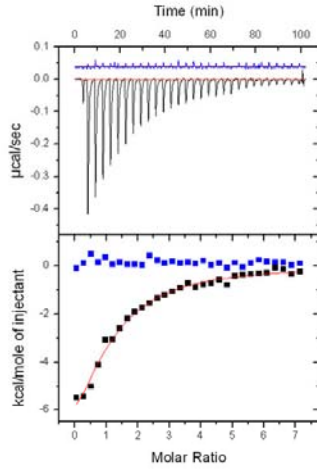
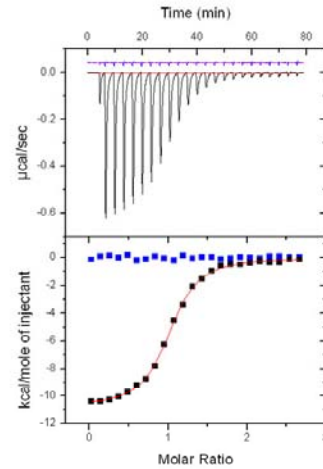
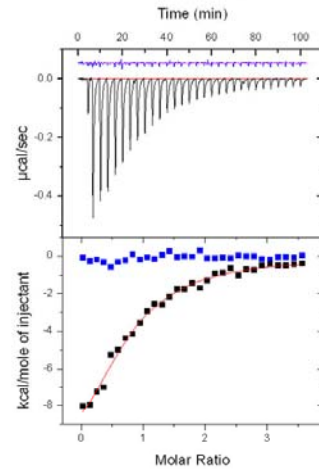
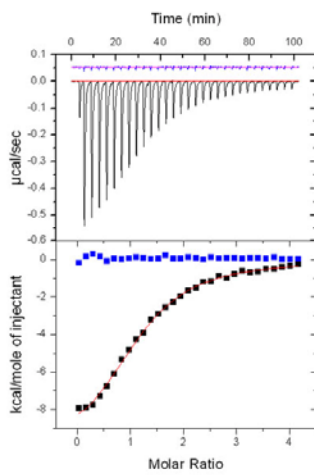
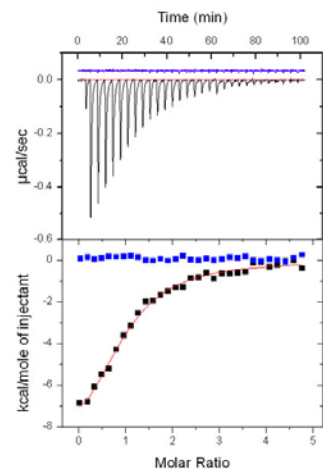
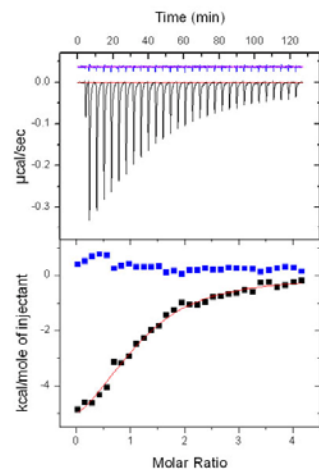
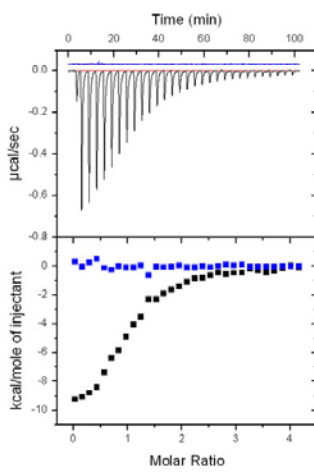
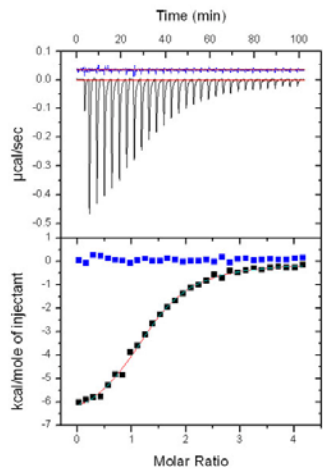
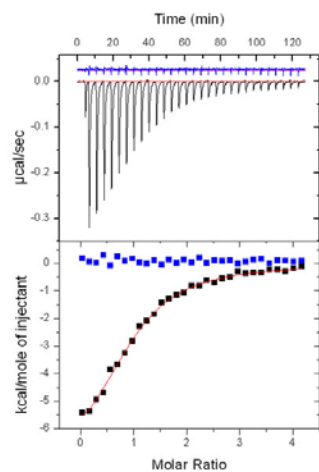


Structure 15

Supplemental Data

**Structure of the SOCS4-ElonginB/C Complex Reveals
a Distinct SOCS Box Interface and the Molecular
Basis for SOCS-Dependent EGFR Degradation**

**Alex N. Bullock, Maria C. Rodriguez, Judit É. Debreczeni, Zhou Songyang, and
Stefan Knapp**

A SOCS4 / EGFR pY1069**B** SOCS4 / EGFR pY1092**C** SOCS4 / EpoR pY402**D** SOCS4 / GHR pY487**E** SOCS4 / GHR pY595**F** SOCS4 / gp130 pY759**G** SOCS4 / JAK2 pY1007**H** SOCS4 / KIT pY568**I** SOCS4 / LeptinR pY1077

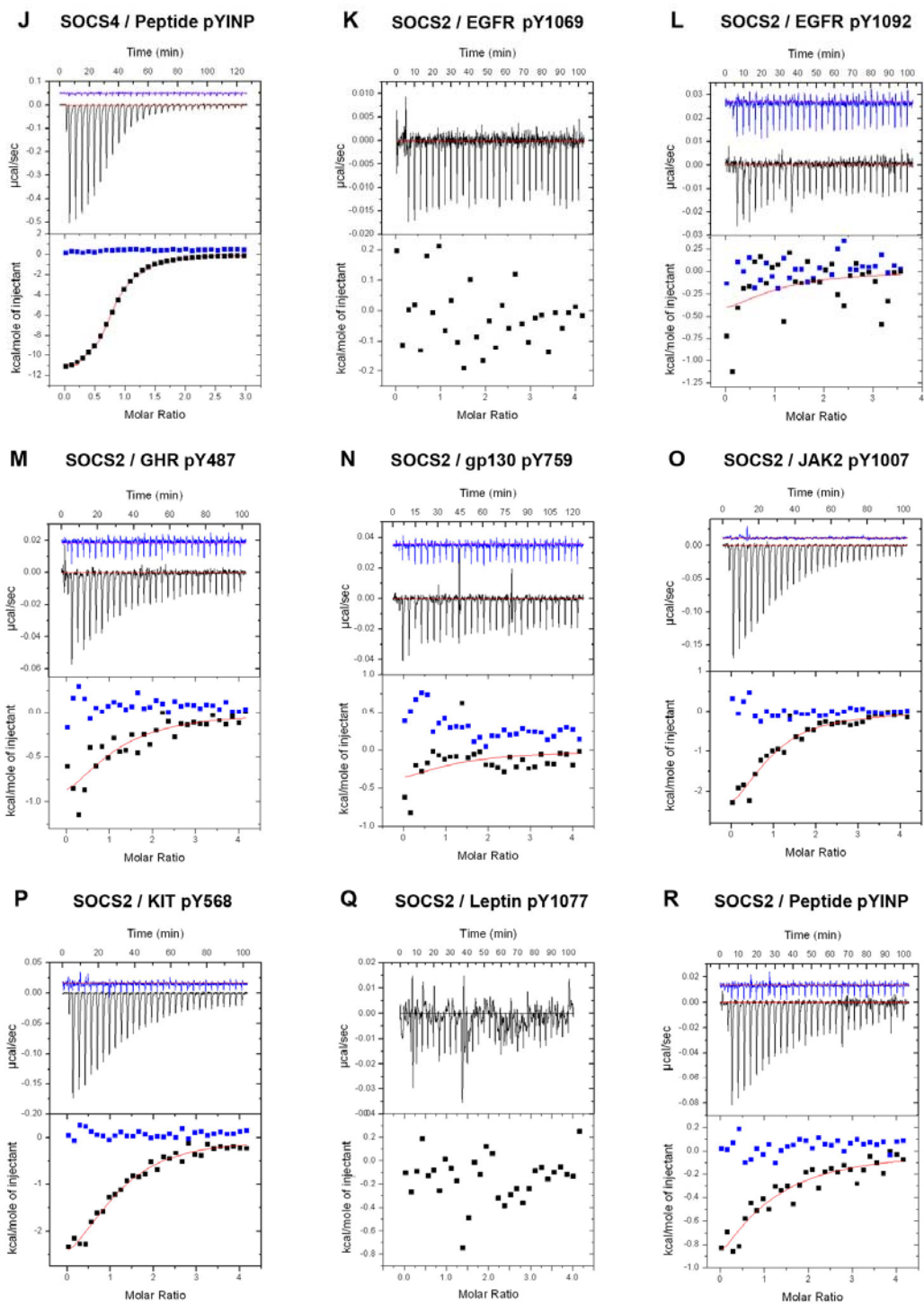


Figure S1. ITC binding curves for SOCS2 and SOCS4-ElonginBC complexes with the indicated peptide substrates.

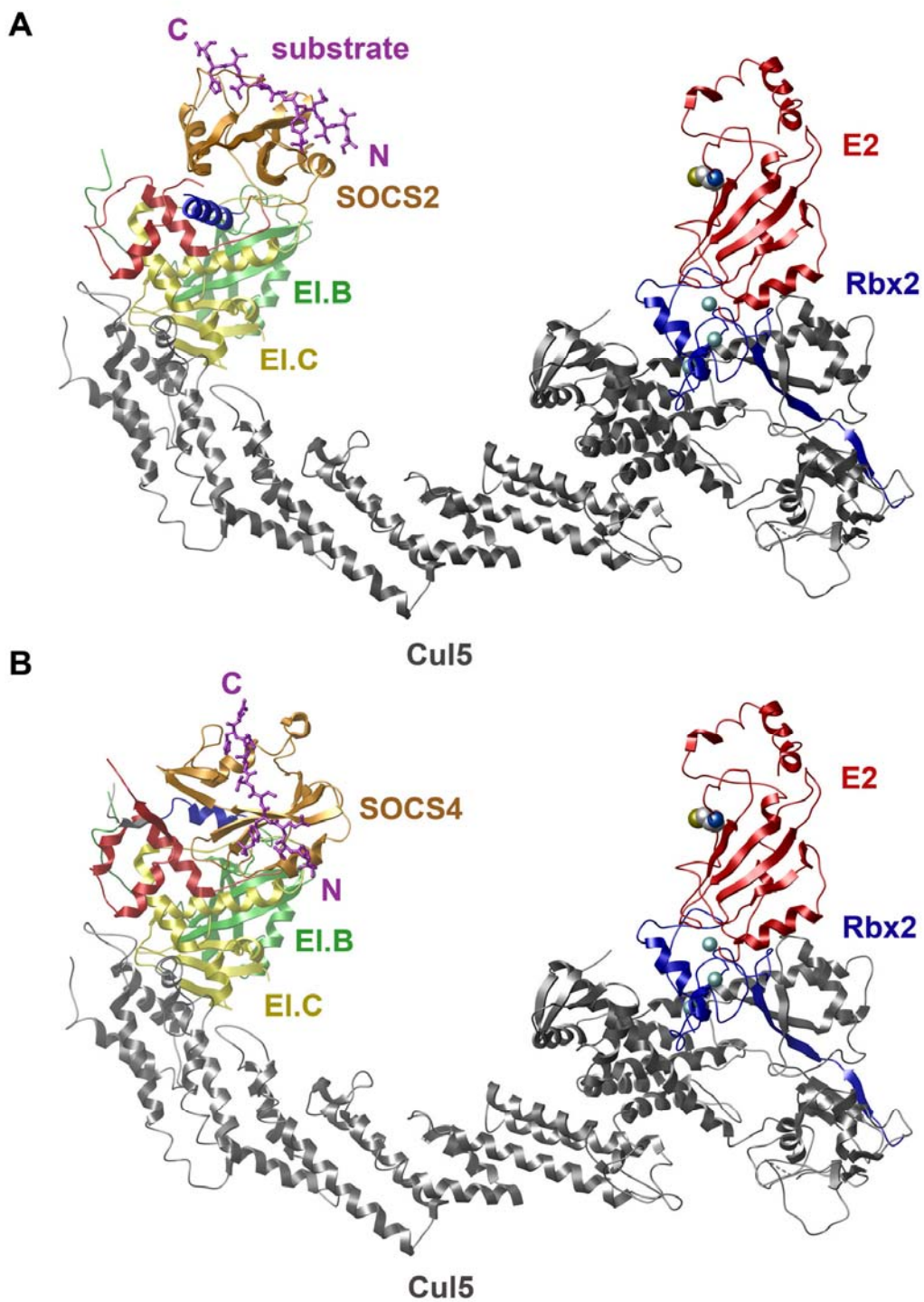


Figure S2. Models for the SOCS2 and SOCS4 ubiquitin ligase complexes. The Cul5 complexes were modelled as described previously (Bullock et al.2006) using a substrate peptide superimposed from the structure of the SOCS3-gp130 complex (Bergamin et al. 2006). The E2 active site cysteine which is conjugated to ubiquitin is shown in space fill.