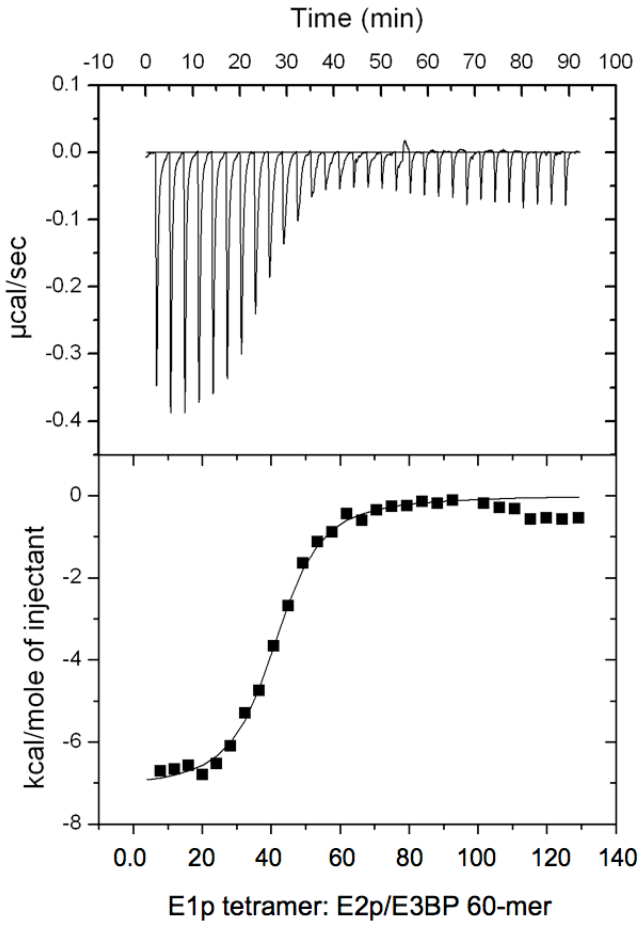
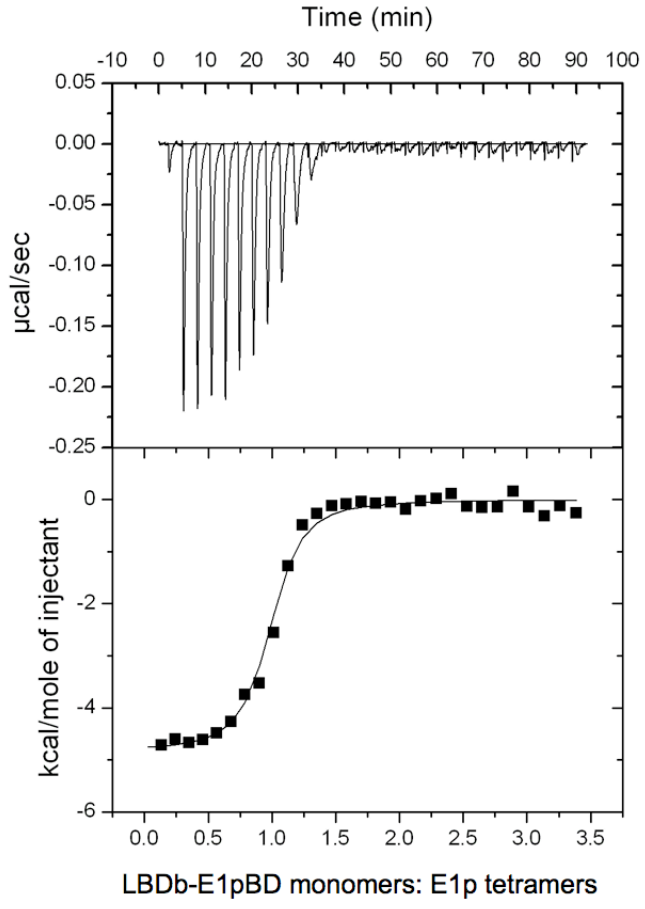
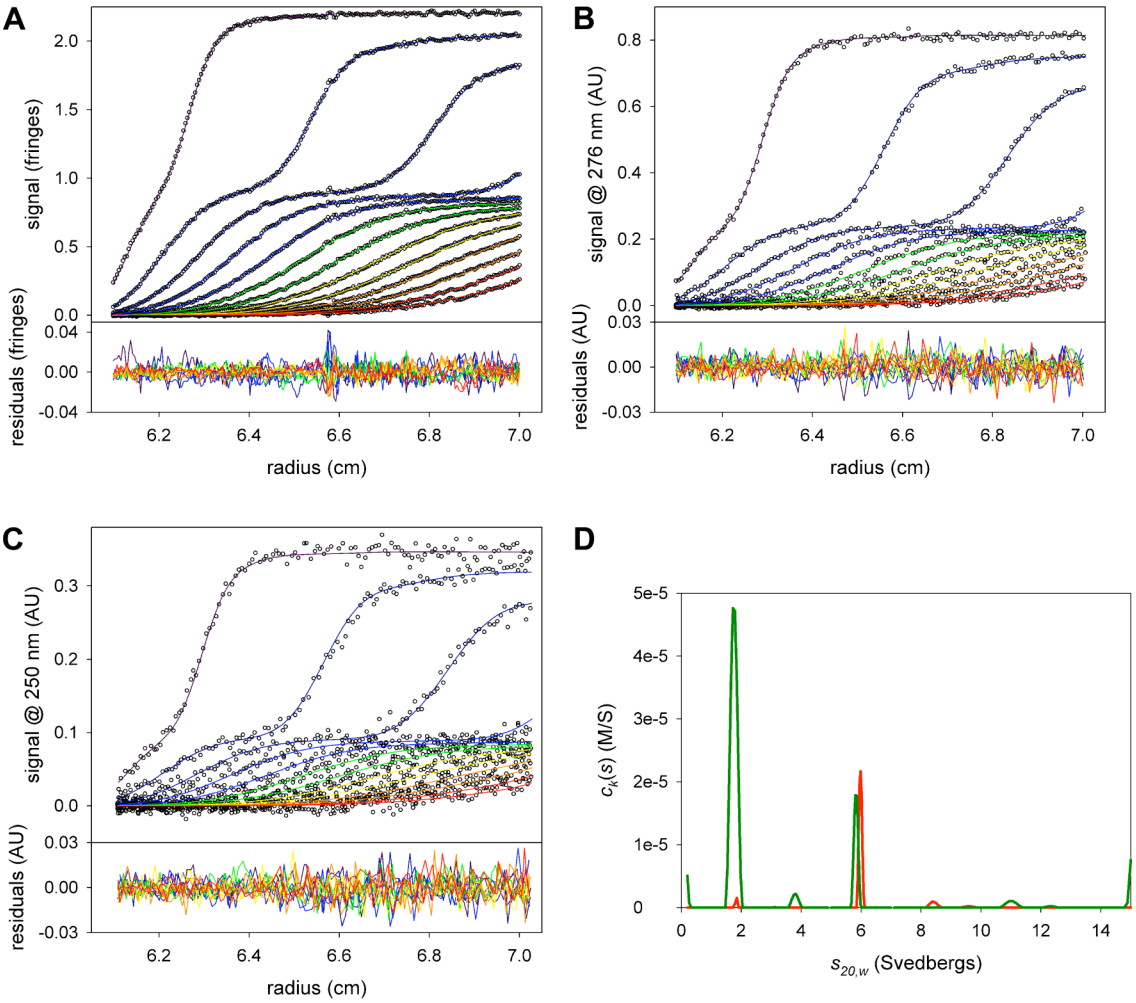
A


Time (min)
µcal/sec
kcal/mole of injectant
E1p tetramer: E2p/E3BP 60-mer

B


Time (min)
µcal/sec
kcal/mole of injectant
LBDb-E1pBD monomers: E1p tetramers

Supplemental Figure S1. Isothermal titration calorimetry of E1p binding to E1pBD and the E2p/E3BP core. (A) E1p binding to the 60-meric E2p/E3BP core. The E1p heterotetramer (150 μM) was titrated into the 60-meric E2p/E3BP core (51 μM, based on the monomer concentration of E2p and E3BP subunits) in the reaction cell. The binding isotherm yields a K_d of 218 ± 8.6 nM and an *n*-value of 40.5 ± 3.6 in triplicate experiments. (B) E1pBD binding to the E1p component. The LBDb-E1pBD construct (186 μM) was titrated into the E1p heterotetramers (18 μM) in the reaction cell. The binding isotherm produces a K_d of 103 ± 6.2 nM and an *n*-value of 0.96 ± 0.09 in triplicate experiments. The results indicate a 1: 1 binding stoichiometry between the E1pBD and the E1p heterotetramer.



Supplemental Figure S2. $c_k(s)$ distributions obtained from multisignal sedimentation velocity experiments with LBDb-E3BD and the E3 dimer. (A) Data and fit to the data for the IF optical system. (B) ABS data taken at a wavelength of 276 nm and fit to those data. (C) ABS data taken at 250 nm and fit to those data. (D) The $c_k(s)$ distributions. That for E3 is shown as a red line, while that for LBDb-E3BD