

Supplementary Figure Legends

Figure S1. Alignment of chicken erythrocyte β VI tubulin (C β VI) sequence with major bovine brain β II tubulin (B β II) and major human β I tubulin (H β I) sequences. All sequence divergences are highlighted in grey. Sequence differences that result in most significant changes in amino acid side chain are marked with an asterisk. Divergences involved in primary contacts with Taxol and/or discodermolide are boxed. Secondary structure designations are shown below the alignment, with Sn representing β -sheets and Hn representing α -helices.

Figure S2. GTP-free assembly of (a) chicken erythrocyte tubulin (CET) and (b) bovine brain tubulin (BBT) in the presence of Taxol and discodermolide. CET and BBT, stored in a GTP-free buffer containing 3M glycerol, were brought to 1.0 mg/mL (10 μ M). After equilibration at 37°C, 10 μ M drug or an equal volume of DMSO (control) was added, and the absorbance at 350 nm was monitored for 40 min. Arrows indicate points at which the corresponding drug was added. Assembly in the presence of DMSO is shown as a thin solid line, in the presence of discodermolide as a thick solid line, and in the presence of Taxol as a dashed line.

Figure S3. Representative mass spectra of isobaric α - and β -tubulin peptides. Sequence coverage was determined based on FT-MS data with mass accuracy threshold of ≤ 2 ppm. Isobaric peptides, those whose masses are identical, but sequences different, were identified by MS/MS analysis. Shown here are representative LTQ-MS (I), MS/MS (II), FT-MS at 0 min HDX (III), and FT-MS at 30 min HDX in the presence of discodermolide (IV) for one α -tubulin peptide, α 287-294 (a), and one β -tubulin peptide, β 341-353 (b).

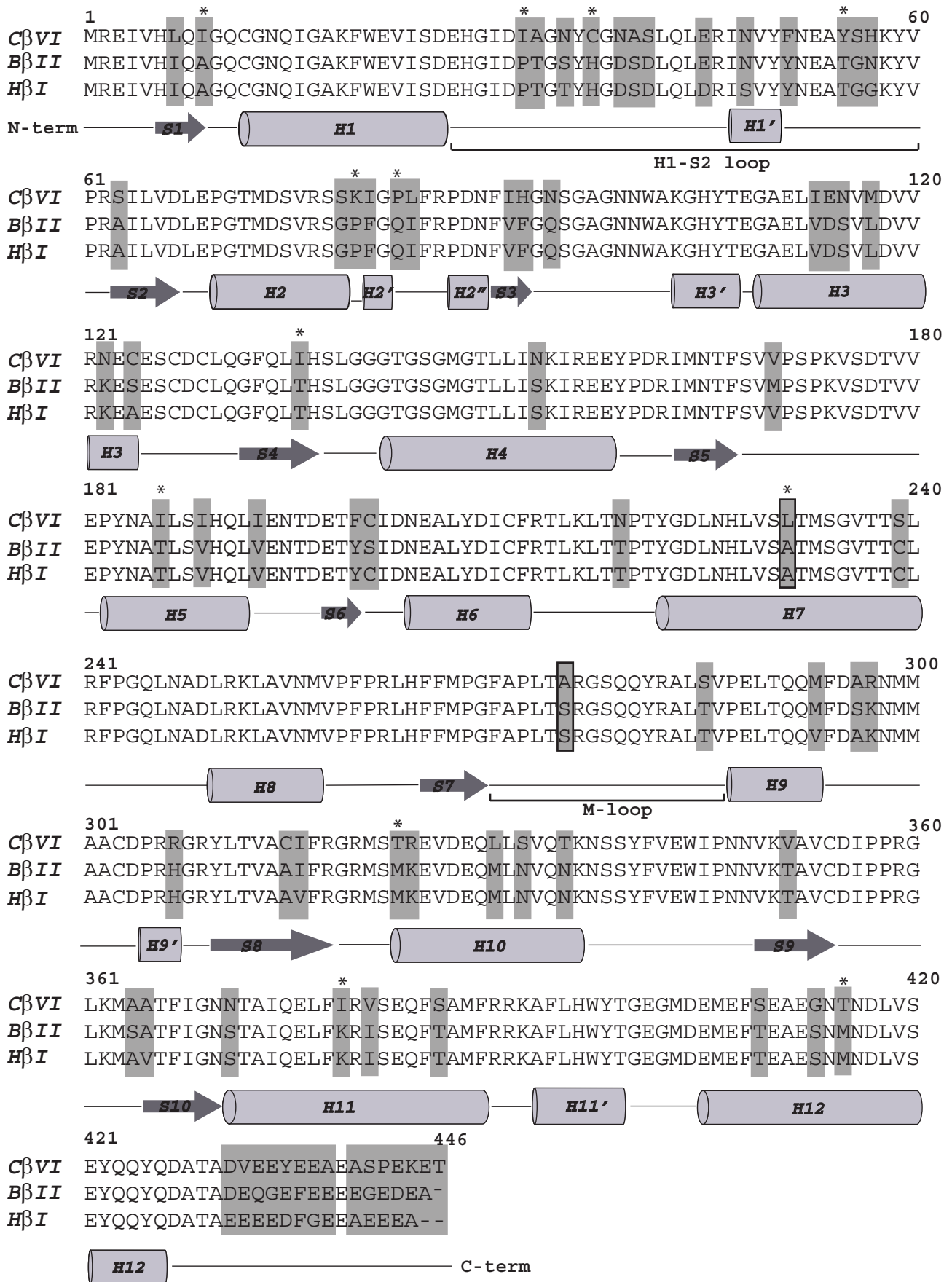


Figure S1

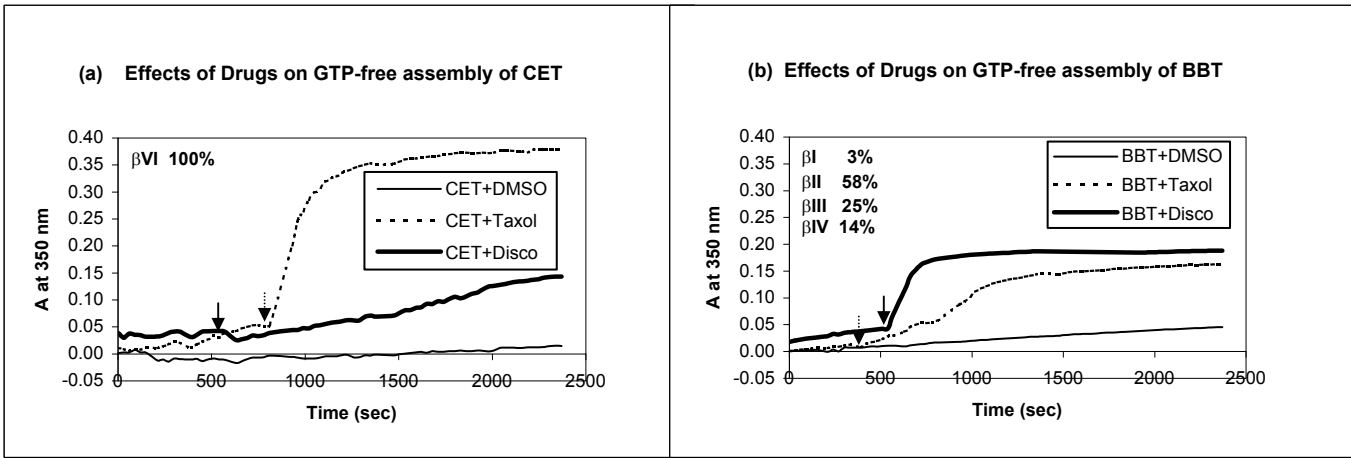


Figure S2

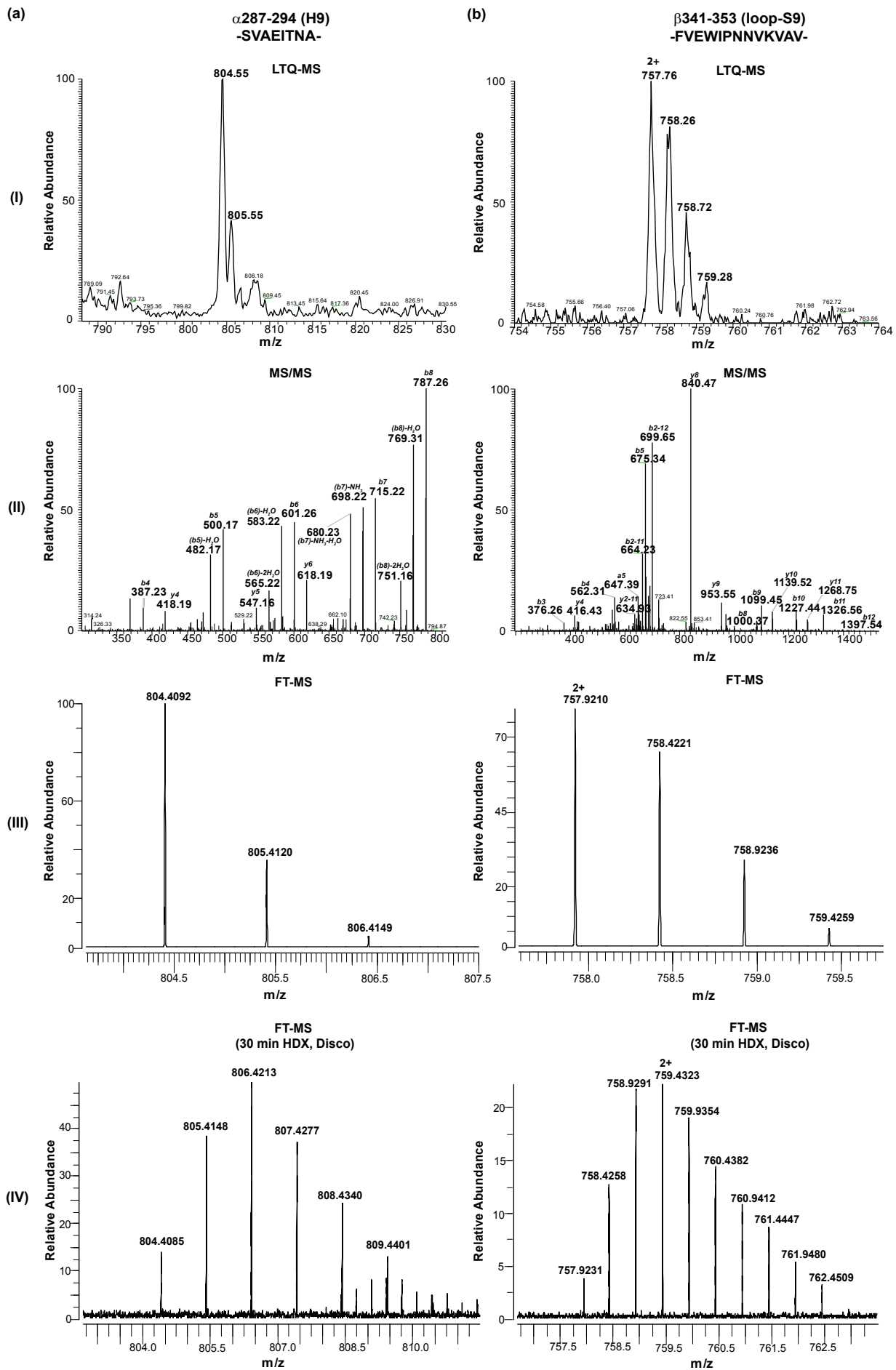


Figure S3