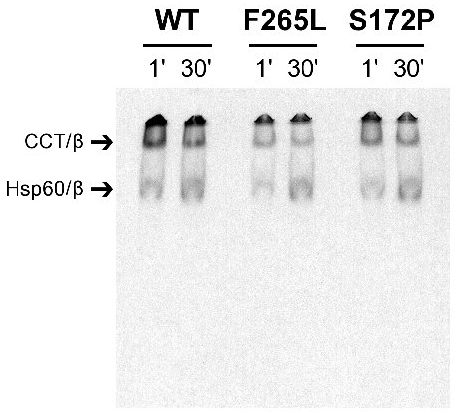
Supplementary Figure10: Efficient ATP-dependent Cycling of Wild Type and Mutant Target Proteins by CCT.



Supplementary Figure 10: Efficient ATP-dependent Cycling of Wild Type and Mutant Target Proteins by CCT. Analysis on a non-denaturing gel of the products of *in vitro* folding reactions done in which ^{35}S-methionine-labeled, unfolded wild type (WT) or mutant (F265L or S172P) proteins were presented by sudden dilution from denaturant into reactions containing CCT, incubated at 0˚C for 10 min, isolated by passage through a mini-column of Sephadex G25, and incubated with a 20-fold molar excess (with respect to CCT) of the mitochondrial chaperonin Hsp60 for 30 min. The latter acts as a trap for the capture of intermediates discharged from CCT as a result of ATP-dependent cycling[6]. Arrows (upper and lower) mark the migration positions of the CCT/β-tubulin binary complex and the Hsp60/β-tubulin binary complex, respectively. Note the comparable increase of labeled material trapped by Hsp60 for each target protein (WT, F265L or S172P) over time. See Supplementary Note for more details.