Biophysical Journal, Volume 99

Supporting Material

Title: Stable and metastable states of human amylin in solution

Authors: Allam S Reddy, Lu Wang, Sadanand Singh, Yun L. Ling, Lauren Buchanan, Martin T. Zanni, James L. Skinner, and Juan J. De Pablo

REFEREE 1:

I found the observation that the human IAPP ensemble can be separated into macrostates, one involving a helical conformation plus short beta strand, a second with a full beta-hairpin conformation, and a third defined as random coil, quite interesting. The thermodynamic integration indicates that the "aggregation competent" beta-hairpin is a more stable conformation. Related to this point, the authors refer to the lowest free energy state as the "misfolded" state (explaining this as an extension of terminology used for CGRP). However, as the beta-hairpin is identified as the lowest free energy conformation, I find the terminology

Supplemental Material: Stable and metastable states of human amylin in solution

Allam S Reddy Department of Chemical and Biological Engineering, University of Wisconsin-Madison, Madison, WI 53706.

Lu Wang Department of Chemistry, University of Wisconsin-Madison, Madison, WI 53706.

Sadanand Singh Department of Chemical and Biological Engineering, University of Wisconsin-Madison, Madison, WI 53706.

Yun L Ling Department of Chemistry, University of Wisconsin-Madison, Madison, WI 53706.

Lauren Buchanan Department of Chemistry, University of Wisconsin-Madison, Madison, WI 53706.

Martin T Zanni Department of Chemistry, University of Wisconsin-Madison, Madison, WI 53706.

James L Skinner Department of Chemistry, University of Wisconsin-Madison, Madison, WI 53706.

Juan J. de Pablo^{*} Department of Chemical and Biological Engineering, University of Wisconsin-Madison, Madison, WI 53706.

^{*}Corresponding author. E-mail: depablo@engr.wisc.edu.



Figure S1: Probability distribution curves of potential energy, at the 74 different temperatures (between 273–578 K) used in REMD simulations.



Figure S2: Principal component analysis revealing the presence of 3 major clusters corresponding to the three conformations discussed in this manuscript.



Figure S3: Schematic representation of the path used in Thermodynamic Integration as explained in the text.