Supplemental data

Crystallographic and mutational analysis of the CD40-CD154 complex and its implications for receptor activation

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	CD40-CD154	CD40-CD154(S154W)
Data collection		
Space group	P65	P65
Cell dimensions		
<i>a</i> , <i>b</i> , <i>c</i> (Å)	133.2, 133.2, 211.2	133.9, 133.9, 214.2
Resolution (Å)	50.0 - 3.5	50.0 - 5.0
$R_{ m sym}$	0.102 (0.351) *	0.177 (0.286) *
Ι/σΙ	8.9 (2.2) *	6.2 (3.2) *
Completeness (%)	93.7 (82.3) *	95.0(90.3) *
Redundancy	2.6	3.2
Processing program	Mosflm/SCALA	HKL2000
Beam line	ID29, ESRF	BL41XU, SPring-8
Search probe for molecular replacement	1ALY	
Refinement program	CNS 1.3	
Resolution (Å)	50.0 - 3.5	
No. reflections (work/test)	23648 / 1209	
$R_{\rm work/} R_{\rm free}$	0.245 / 0.298	
No. atoms		
Protein	9900	
Water	0	
Average B factors	69.4	
R.m.s deviations		
Bond lengths (Å)	0.010	
Bond Angles (°)	1.4	
NCS rmsd (Å)	0.133	
Ramachandran Plot (%)		
Favored	69.4	
Allowed	28.3	
Generously allowed	2.3	
Disallowed	0.0	

Table S1. Crystallographic Statistics

* Numbers in the parentheses are calculated with data in the highest resolution shell.



<u>Figure S1</u>. Sequence alignment of CD40 with other TNF receptor family proteins of known structure. Cysteines linked by disulfide bridges are connected by solid lines. The cys111-cys116 disulfide bridge is unique in CD40 and linked in red. Residues included in the crystallized protein but omitted in the final coordinate file are in grey; they showed very weak electron density presumably due to high structural flexibility.