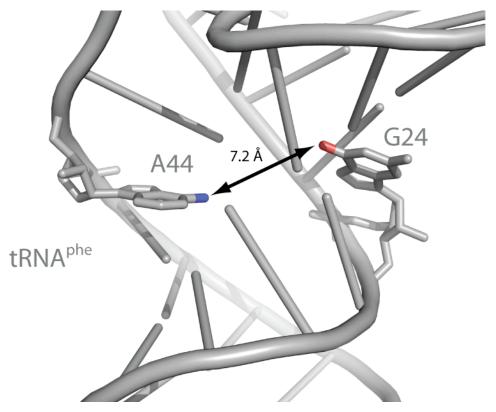
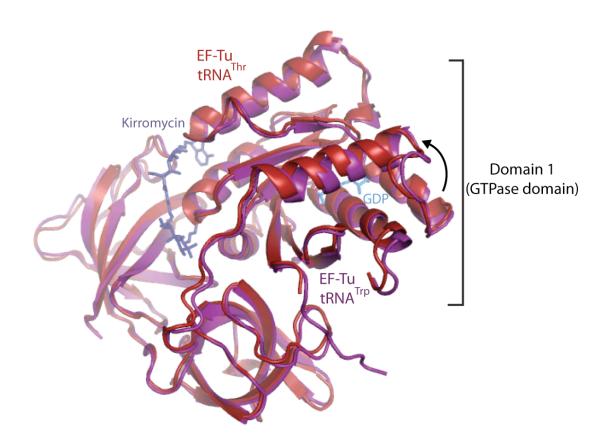


Supplemental Figure 1: Comparison of the conformations of G24A Trp-tRNA^{Trp} in structures of the ribosome complexed with G24A Trp-tRNA^{Trp} (yellow)- EF-Tu-GDP – kirromycin and with G24A Trp-tRNA – EF-Tu-GDPCP (grey) ¹. The conformations of the ribosome, EF-Tu and in particular the tRNA body are exceedingly similar. That tRNA conformation does not change between the activated pre-GTP hydrolysis state and the post-GTP hydrolysis kirromycin-stalled structures, indicates that this is the conformation of the tRNA at the point of GTP hydrolysis, when tRNAs are selected. Nucleotide A24 is shown in red sticks.



Supplemental Figure 2: Residues 24 and 44 are further apart in unbent tRNA. In yeast tRNA^{Phe}, N6 of A44 and O6 of G24 are separated by 7.2 Å ². In *E. coli* tRNA^{Trp}, residue 44 is a guanosine.



Supplemental Figure 3: The conformation of EF-Tu is affected by tRNA identity. Superposition of domain 3 of EF-Tu from the structures of tRNA^{Thr} (red) ³ and tRNA^{Trp} (purple) bound to the ribosome demonstrates that tRNA identity can affect EF-Tu conformation. In particular a small rotation of domain 1 relative to domains 2 and 3 is observed between the two structures.

References

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