

## Towards a Pharmacophore for Amyloid

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**Supporting Table S2**

	<b>KLVFFA/orange-G</b>	<b>VQIVYK/orange-G</b>
<b>PDB accession code</b>	3OVJ	3OVL
<b>Data Collection</b>		
<b>Beamline</b>	APS 24-ID-E	APS 24-ID-E
<b>Date</b>	2008/11/15 and 2009/11/13	2008/11/17
<b>Space group</b>	P 1	C 2
<b>Cell dimensions:</b>		
<b>a, b, c (Å)</b>	9.54, 26.01, 25.80	55.06, 4.83, 22.13
<b><math>\alpha, \beta, \gamma</math> (°)</b>	62.3, 88.6, 88.5	90.0, 103.0, 90.0
<b>Resolution range (Å) <sup>(*)</sup></b>	26.01 - 1.8 (1.9 - 1.8)	55.06 - 1.8 (1.9 - 1.8)
<b>R<sub>merge</sub> (square) (%) <sup>(*)</sup>(a)</b>	18.9 (42.3)	17.9 (48.9)
<b>I/<math>\sigma</math>I <sup>(*)</sup></b>	4.38 (1.87)	3.55 (1.20)
<b>Completeness (%) <sup>(*)</sup>(b)</b>	91.5 (71.7)	87.6 (71.0)
<b>Redundancy <sup>(*)</sup></b>	3.8 (1.7)	2.4 (1.4)
<b>Unique Reflections</b>	1870	587
<b>Refinement</b>		
<b>Resolution range (Å) <sup>(*)</sup></b>	23.0 - 1.8 (2.0 - 1.8)	26.8 - 1.8 (2.0 - 1.8)
<b>Unique Reflections</b>	1692	525
<b>R<sub>work</sub>(%) <sup>(*)</sup>(c) / R<sub>free</sub> (%) <sup>(*)</sup>(d) (e)</b>	20.5 (28.9) / 22.0 (36.6)	25.9 (37.7) / 26.0 (44.8)
<b>Completeness (%) <sup>(*)</sup>(b)</b>	92.9 (79.9)	88.0 (76.4)
<b>Observations/parameters ratio</b>	1.6	1.5
<b>Test set size [%], selection</b>	9.2, random	10.4, random

<b>Number of atoms in asymm. unit</b>	273	88
<b>Protein</b>	208	53
<b>Ligand</b>	54	33
<b>Water</b>	11	2
<b>Average B-factor (Å<sup>2</sup>):</b>		
<b>Average B factor for main-chain atoms</b>	12.0	12.4
<b>Average B factor for side-chain atoms</b>	16.1	14.7
<b>Average B factor for ligands</b>	23.3	27.1
<b>Average B factor for water</b>	25.4	28.4
<b>R.m.s. deviations:</b>		
<b>r.m.s.d. bond length (Å)</b>	0.01	0.01
<b>r.m.s.d. bond angles (°)</b>	1.69	1.22
<b>R.m.s. B:</b>		
<b>R.m.s. B for main chain atoms</b>	1.0	0.9
<b>R.m.s. B for side-chain atoms</b>	2.7	2.9
<b>R.m.s. B for ligands</b>	7.0	2.0

**Table S2. Data collection and refinement statistics (molecular replacement).**

(\*) Values in brackets are for the highest resolution shells.

(a)  $R_{merge}(square) = \sum (I - I(mean))^2 / \sum I^2$ , where  $I$  is the observed intensity of the reflection HKL and the sum is taken over all reflections HKL.

(b) The incompleteness (<80%) of the highest resolution shell is likely due to the rapid decay of the peptide crystals that are naturally susceptible to radiation decay due to their small size.

$$(c) R_{work} = \sum ||F_o| - |F_c|| / \sum |F_o|.$$

(d)  $R_{free}$  as defined by [1].

(e) The statistical significance of  $R_{free}$  is limited in the case of peptide structures, where the small size of the unit cell leads to a paucity of reflections. In these cases, the  $R_{free}$  statistic has proven to be a useful, but less sensitive tool compared with  $R_{free}$  statistics reported from macromolecular structure.

## Reference

1. Brunger AT (1992) Free R value: a novel statistical quantity for assessing the accuracy of crystal structures. *Nature* 355: 472-475.