

**Table 3. Backbone torsion angles  $\phi$  and  $\psi$  in TTR(105–115) fibrils**

Residue	$\phi$ Measurement, °		$\psi$ Measurement, °			$\phi$ , °*	$\psi$ , °*
	TALOS	H–N <sub>i</sub> – C <sup>α</sup> <sub>i</sub> –H	TALOS	H–N <sub>i+1</sub> –C <sup>α</sup> <sub>i</sub> – H	N–C <sup>α</sup> –C <sup>β</sup> –N		
Y105	—	—	—	–180–90 150–180	–168––160 160–168	—	164 ± 4 <sup>†</sup>
T106	—	–139– –101	—	90–150	–140–140	–120 ± 19	115 ± 25
I107	–145– –105	–143––97	131–155	90–150	–137–137	–124 ± 19	134 ± 3
A108	–139––95	–142– –98	120–146	92–148	–140–140	–119 ± 21	130 ± 10
A109	–145– –117	–141––99	111–147	90–150	–139–139	–129 ± 12	125 ± 14
L110	–130––94	–139– –101	104–136	90–150	–144–144	–116 ± 15	120 ± 16
L111	–140––96	–140– –100	122–152	90–150	–153–153	–120 ± 20	136 ± 14
S112	–131––87	–139– –101	109–163	—	–146–146	–116 ± 15	128 ± 19
P113	–112––50	—	107–145	90–150	–157–157	–81 ± 31	126 ± 19
Y114	–139––85	–139– –101	123–153	—	—	–120 ± 19	138 ± 15
S115	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Backbone torsion angles were predicted based on NMR chemical shifts by using the program TALOS (1) and were measured directly by using 3D dipolar-chemical shift correlation experiments,  $^1\text{H}^{\text{N}}_i$ – $^{15}\text{N}_i$ – $^{13}\text{C}^{\alpha}_i$ – $^1\text{H}^{\alpha}_i$  (2, 3),  $^1\text{H}^{\text{N}}_{i+1}$ – $^{15}\text{N}_{i+1}$ – $^{13}\text{C}^{\alpha}_i$ – $^1\text{H}^{\alpha}_i$  (3), and  $^{15}\text{N}_i$ – $^{13}\text{C}^{\alpha}_i$ – $^{13}\text{C}^{\beta}_i$ – $^{15}\text{N}_{i+1}$  (4, 5). Uncertainties for  $^1\text{H}^{\text{N}}_i$ – $^{15}\text{N}_i$ – $^{13}\text{C}^{\alpha}_i$ – $^1\text{H}^{\alpha}_i$ ,  $^1\text{H}^{\text{N}}_{i+1}$ – $^{15}\text{N}_{i+1}$ – $^{13}\text{C}^{\alpha}_i$ – $^1\text{H}^{\alpha}_i$ , and  $^{15}\text{N}_i$ – $^{13}\text{C}^{\alpha}_i$ – $^{13}\text{C}^{\beta}_i$ – $^{15}\text{N}_{i+1}$  experiments contain systematic contributions from the potential 2–3° variations in three-atom bond angles (6) and contributions due to random

noise (obtained using an F-test approach with a 90% confidence limit). For the  $^1\text{H}^{\text{N}}_{i-}$ - $^{15}\text{N}^{\text{N}}_{i-}$ - $^{13}\text{C}^{\alpha}_{i-}$ - $^1\text{H}^{\alpha}_{i-}$  and  $^1\text{H}^{\text{N}}_{i+1-}$ - $^{15}\text{N}^{\text{N}}_{i+1-}$ - $^{13}\text{C}^{\alpha}_{i-}$ - $^1\text{H}^{\alpha}_{i-}$  experiments the combination of systematic and random uncertainties leads to the coalescence of characteristic pairs of degenerate solutions (about  $\phi = -120^\circ$  for  $^1\text{H}^{\text{N}}_{i-}$ - $^{15}\text{N}^{\text{N}}_{i-}$ - $^{13}\text{C}^{\alpha}_{i-}$ - $^1\text{H}^{\alpha}_{i-}$  and  $\psi = 120^\circ$  for  $^1\text{H}^{\text{N}}_{i+1-}$ - $^{15}\text{N}^{\text{N}}_{i+1-}$ - $^{13}\text{C}^{\alpha}_{i-}$ - $^1\text{H}^{\alpha}_{i-}$ ) into single minima.

\* $\phi$  and  $\psi$  values used in the calculation of the ensemble of low-energy peptide structures were obtained by combining the results of the TALOS and dipolar tensor correlation experiments to obtain a single self-consistent solution.

†For Y105 the only solution consistent with the Y105  $^{13}\text{C}^{\beta}$ -T106  $^{15}\text{N}$  distance of  $3.3 \pm 0.33 \text{ \AA}$  (Table 2) is  $\psi = 164 \pm 4^\circ$ . The  $\psi = -164 \pm 4^\circ$  solution corresponds to a distance of  $\approx 2.8 \text{ \AA}$  and was therefore neglected.

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