

Supporting Information

Photochemical Nature of Parietopsin

Kazumi Sakai,[†] Yasushi Imamoto,[†] Chih-Ying Su,[‡] Hisao Tsukamoto,[†] Takahiro Yamashita,[†]
Akihisa Terakita,[†] King-Wai Yau,[‡] and Yoshinori Shichida^{*†}

[†]Department of Biophysics, Graduate School of Science, Kyoto University, Kyoto 606-8502, Japan, and [‡]Department of Neuroscience, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD 21205, USA.

*To whom correspondence should be addressed:

Telephone: +81-75-753-4213.

Fax: +81-75-753-4210.

E-mail: shichida@rh.biophys.kyoto-u.ac.jp

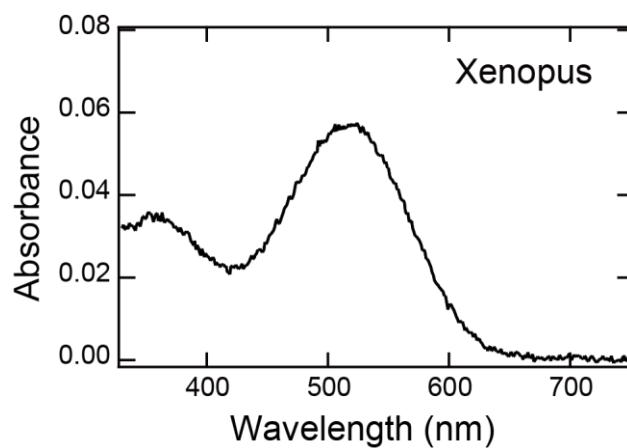


Figure S1. Absorption spectrum of *Xenopus tropicalis* parietopsin. Exogenously expressed parietopsin was purified with CHAPS/PC buffer at pH 6.5 containing 20% (w/v) glycerol. The λ_{max} is 520 nm.

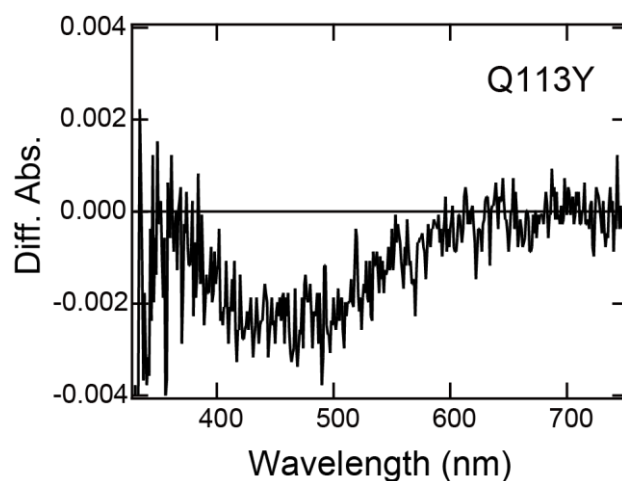


Figure S2. Estimation of λ_{max} of Q113Y lizard parietopsin. Q113Y was extracted with CHAPS/PC buffer at pH 6.5 and irradiated with Y52 filter in the presence of 10 mM hydroxylamine. The difference spectrum was obtained by subtracting the spectrum before light irradiation from the spectrum after irradiation. The λ_{max} is located below 500 nm.