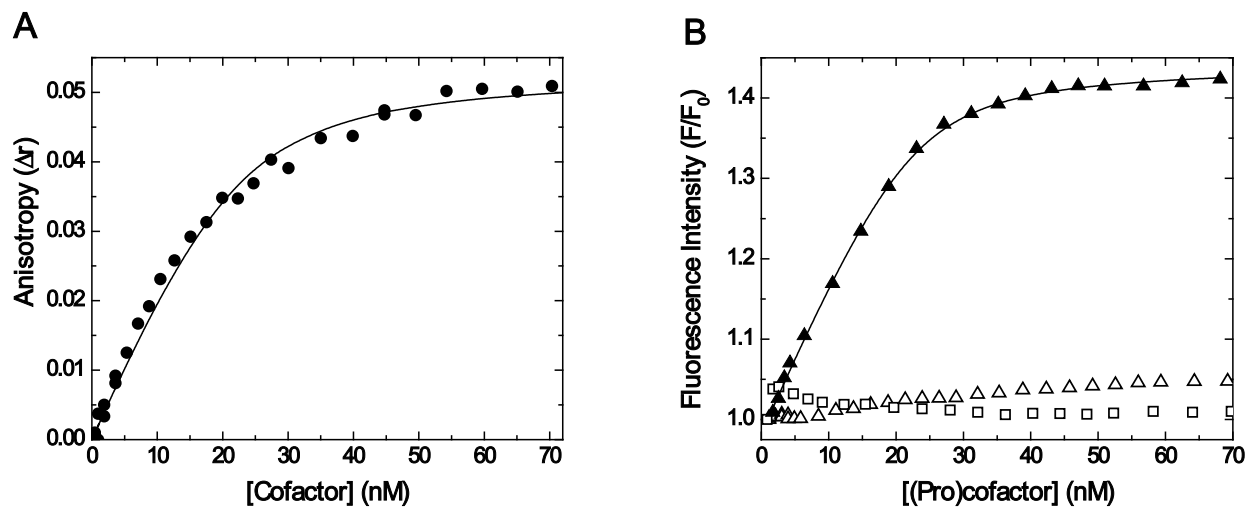


**Mettine H.A. Bos and Rodney M. Camire**

*A Bipartite Autoinhibitory Region within the B-domain Suppresses Function in Factor V*

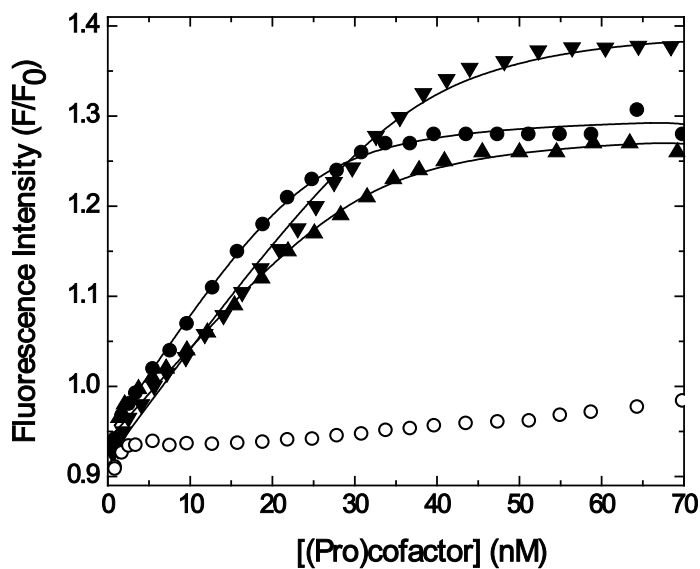
**SUPPLEMENTAL DATA**



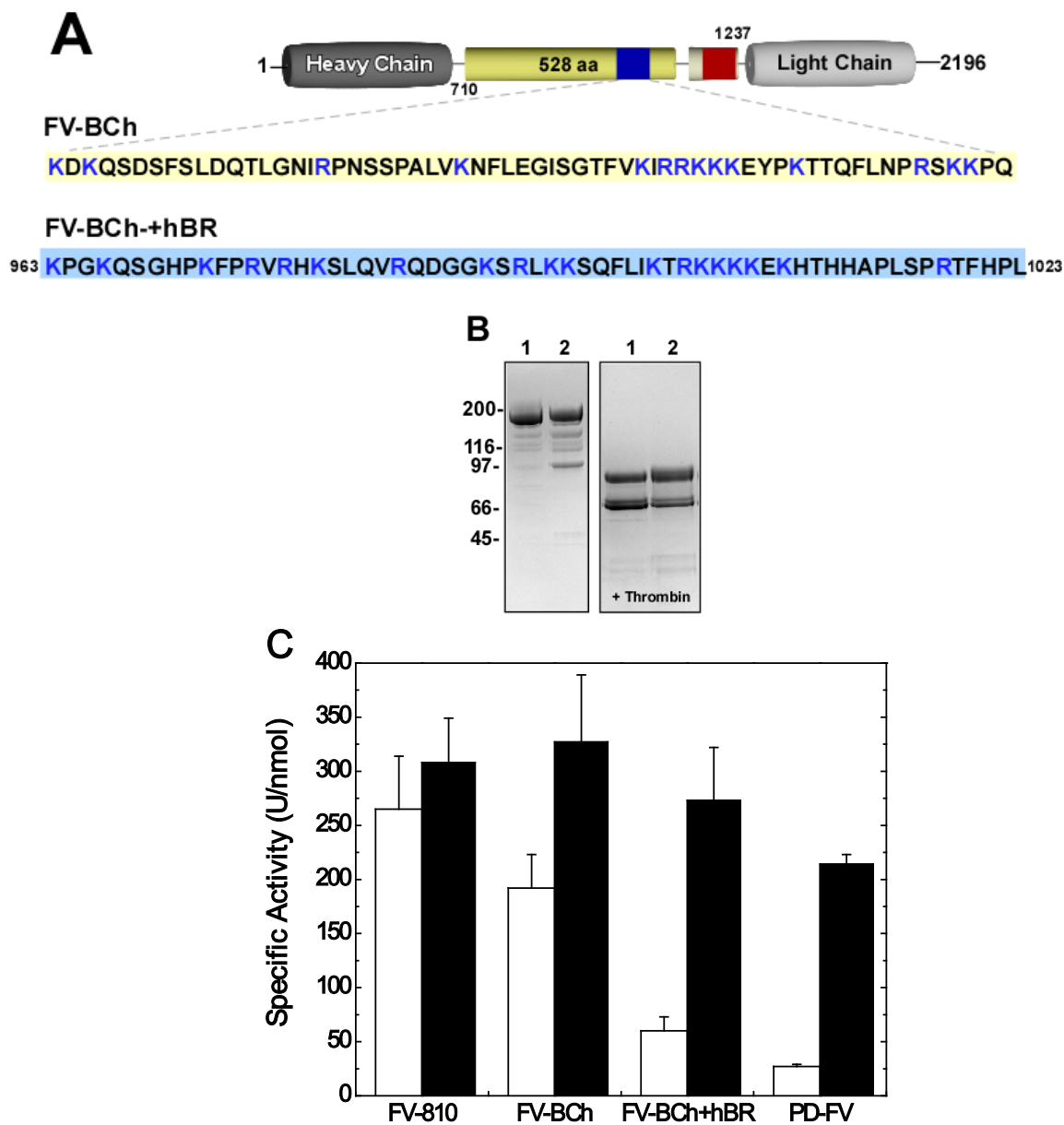
**Supplemental Figure S1. Direct binding measurements: FV-B152 and FV-B104.** Reaction mixtures containing 20 nM OG<sub>488</sub>-FXa and 50  $\mu$ M PCPS were titrated with increasing concentrations of FV/Va variants. The change in fluorescence anisotropy ( $\Delta r$ ; panel A) or intensity ( $F/F_0$ ; panel B) was measured and analyzed as described in “Experimental Procedures”. The lines are drawn following analysis to independent, non-interacting sites. The data are representative of 2 similar experiments. Symbols are as follows: *panel A*, FV-B152 (●); *panel B*, FV-810 (▲), FV-B104 (△), and PD-FV (□). The fitted dissociation constants ( $K_d$ ) for the variants are as follows: *panel A*: FV-B152,  $2.6 \pm 0.4$  nM; *panel B*: FV-810,  $1.6 \pm 0.1$  nM; FV-B104 and PD-FV, not able to determine values.







**Supplemental Figure S3. Direct binding measurements: FV-B-ptex, FV-B-Fish, FV-B-Ch, and FV-B-Ch<sup>+hBR</sup>.** Reaction mixtures containing 30 nM OG<sub>488</sub>-FXa and 50  $\mu$ M PCPS were titrated with increasing concentrations of FV/Va variants. The change in fluorescence intensity ( $F/F_0$ ) was measured and analyzed as described in “Experimental Procedures”. The lines are drawn following analysis to independent, non-interacting sites. The data are representative of 2 similar experiments. Symbols are as follows: FV-B-ptex ( $\blacktriangledown$ ), FV-B-Fish ( $\blacktriangle$ ), FV-B-Ch ( $\bullet$ ), and FV-B-Ch<sup>+hBR</sup> ( $\circ$ ). The fitted dissociation constants ( $K_d$ ) for the variants are as follows: FV-B-ptex  $1.5 \pm 0.2$  nM; FV-B-Fish  $1.8 \pm 0.8$  nM; FV-B-Ch  $1.9 \pm 0.3$  nM; and FV-B-Ch<sup>+hBR</sup> not able to determine a value.



**Supplemental Figure S4. Characterization of FV-B-Ch Derivatives.** *Panel A.* The human heavy chain (A1-A2) and light chain (A3-C1-C2) are connected via the B domain derived from *G. gallus* (dark yellow bar), which comprises 528 amino acids and spans residues 710-1237 in **FV-BCh**. The blue box represents the BR and its sequence is expanded. In **FV-B-Ch<sup>+hBR</sup>**, only the human BR (963-1023) was exchanged for the chicken BR; the remaining B-domain sequence was derived from chicken. *Panel B.* Purified proteins (5  $\mu$ g/lane) prior to (*left*) and after treatment with thrombin (*right*) were subjected to SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions and visualized by staining with Coomassie Brilliant Blue R-250. *Lane 1*, FV-B-Ch; *lane 2*, FV-B-Ch<sup>+hBR</sup>. The apparent molecular weights of the standards are indicated. *Panels C.* The specific clotting activity of FV-810, FV-B-Ch, FV-B-Ch<sup>+hBR</sup>, and PD-FV before (*white bars*) or after treatment with thrombin (*black bars*) was determined by a FV-specific PT-based clotting assay as described in “Experimental Procedures”. The data are the means  $\pm$  S.D. of 3-8 similar experiments. FV-810 and PD-FV are for reference and are from Fig. 3A.