

Supporting Information

Zhang and Chook 10.1073/pnas.1207247109

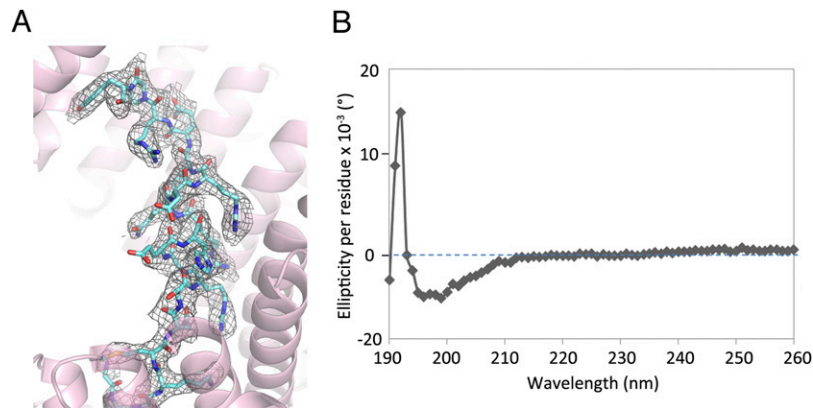


Fig. S1. Structure of the atypical PY-NLS of FUS. (A) $F_o - F_c$ electron density map for the FUS PY-NLS displayed with a 2.5σ cutoff. Kap β 2 is drawn as a pink cartoon and the PY-NLS is drawn as cyan sticks. (B) The circular dichroism spectrum of the FUS PY-NLS. FUS PY-NLS (20 μ M) in buffer containing 20 mM Tris, pH 7.5, 100 mM NaCl, 10% (vol/vol) glycerol, and 2 mM β -mercaptoethanol was scanned at 25 °C from 190 nm to 260 nm with five repeats. The buffer background was subtracted to generate the final spectrum.

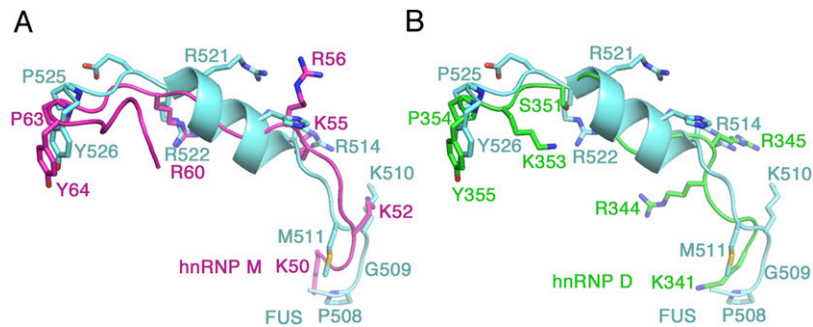


Fig. S2. Structure of the atypical PY-NLS of FUS. Kap β 2 residues 297–823 for Kap β 2-PY NLS complexes are superimposed. (A) Details of the superposition shown to compare PY-NLSs of FUS (cyan; PDB ID 4FDD) and hnRNP M (magenta; PDB ID 2OT8). (B) Details of the superposition to compare PY-NLSs of FUS and hnRNP D NLS (green; PDB ID 2Z5N).

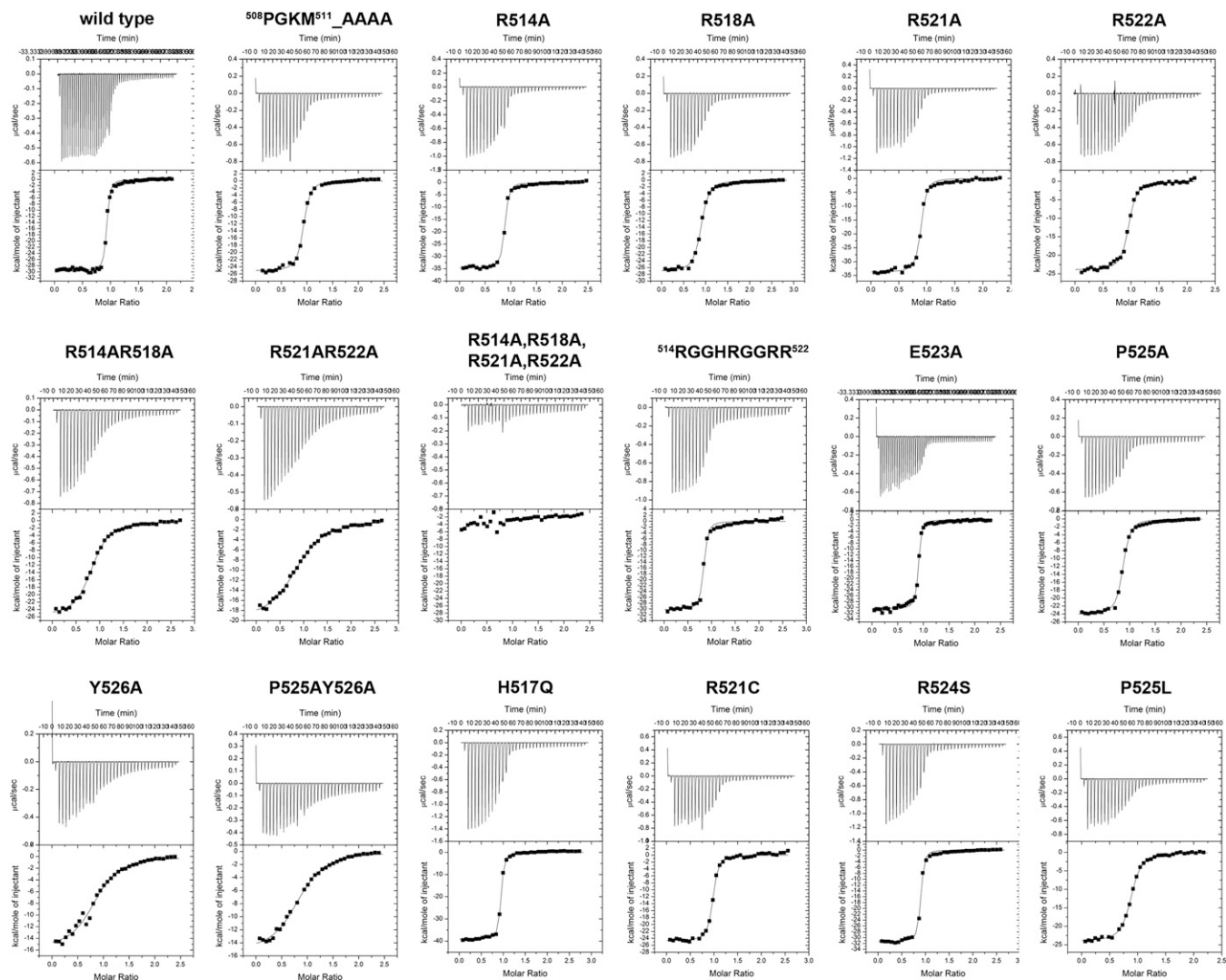


Fig. S3. Isothermal titration calorimetry measurements of wild-type and mutant FUS PY-NLSs. About 100 μM of wild-type and mutant MBP-FUS PY-NLS proteins was titrated into the sample cell of a MicroCal Omega VP-ITC calorimeter containing 10 μM full-length Kap β 2 at 20 $^{\circ}\text{C}$. Data were plotted and analyzed using the single binding-site model of the MicroCal Origin software version 7.0. Experiments for wild-type and mutant FUS PY-NLSs were performed in triplicate except for experiments with the $^{514}\text{RGGHRGRR}^{522}$ mutant, which were performed twice. Representative traces for the wild-type and mutant FUS PY-NLSs are shown.

