

## Supporting Information

### Promoting Crystallization using Deuterium Oxide

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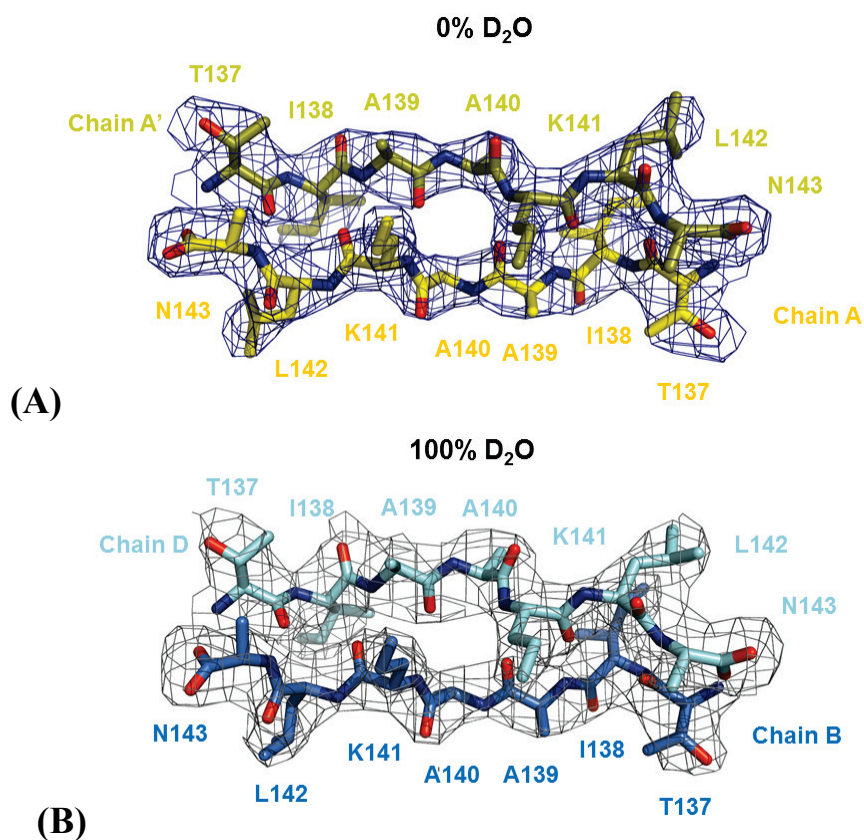
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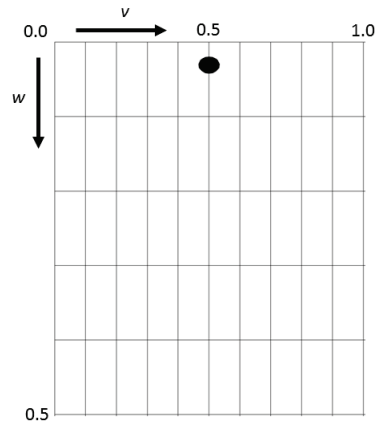
Fax: +44(0)20 7594 3057

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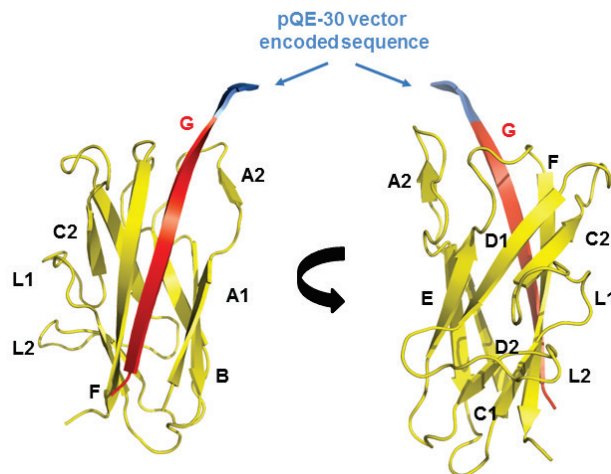


**Supplementary Figure 1:** An example of the electron density quality of the SefD<sub>dscA</sub> crystal structures. Residues T137-N143 of (A) chain A and its symmetry mate, chain A', from crystals obtained with 0% D<sub>2</sub>O, and (B) chain B and D from crystals obtained from 100%

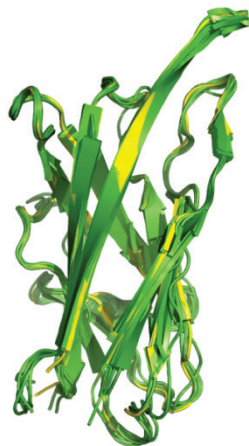
D<sub>2</sub>O are shown as sticks with sigma-A weighted 2F<sub>o</sub>-F<sub>c</sub> maps contoured at 1.0 r.m.s electron density.



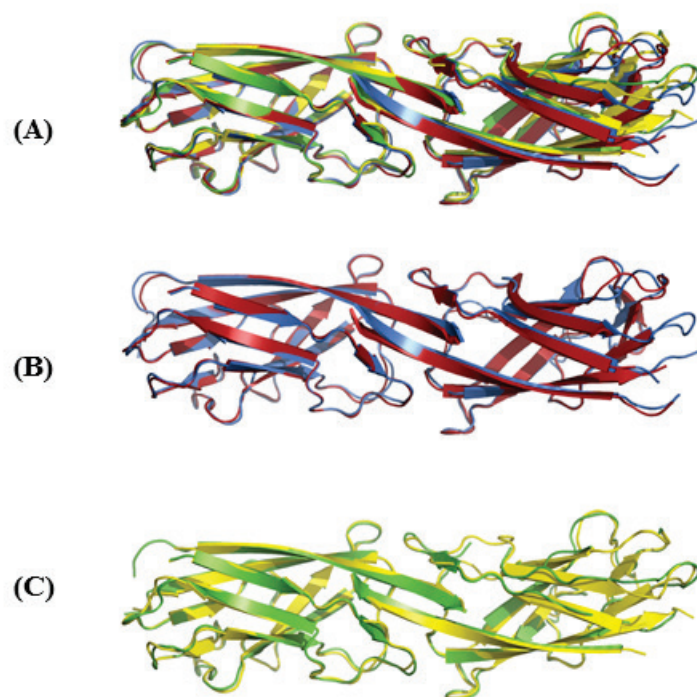
**Supplementary Figure 2:** Plot of the  $u=0.5$  section of a native Patterson map of the SefD<sub>dscA</sub> crystal in 100% D<sub>2</sub>O indicating translational pseudo-symmetry with a peak at  $v=0.5$ ,  $w=0.031$  with a total height of 38.8% of the origin peak (the origin peak has not been plotted).



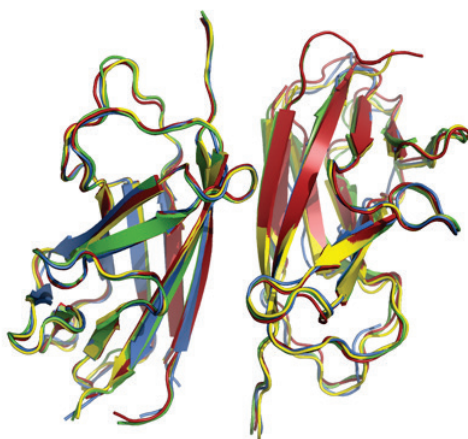
**Supplementary Figure 3:** Crystal structure of SefD<sub>dscA</sub> in 0% D<sub>2</sub>O with  $\beta$ -sheets labelled A1-G and loops labelled L1-L2. The N-terminal extension from SefA (G-strand), which donor strand complements SefD to form a stable homogeneous reagent, is coloured red. The three vector encoded residues (Lys141, Leu142 and Asn143) which contribute to the domain-swapped dimer stability are coloured blue.



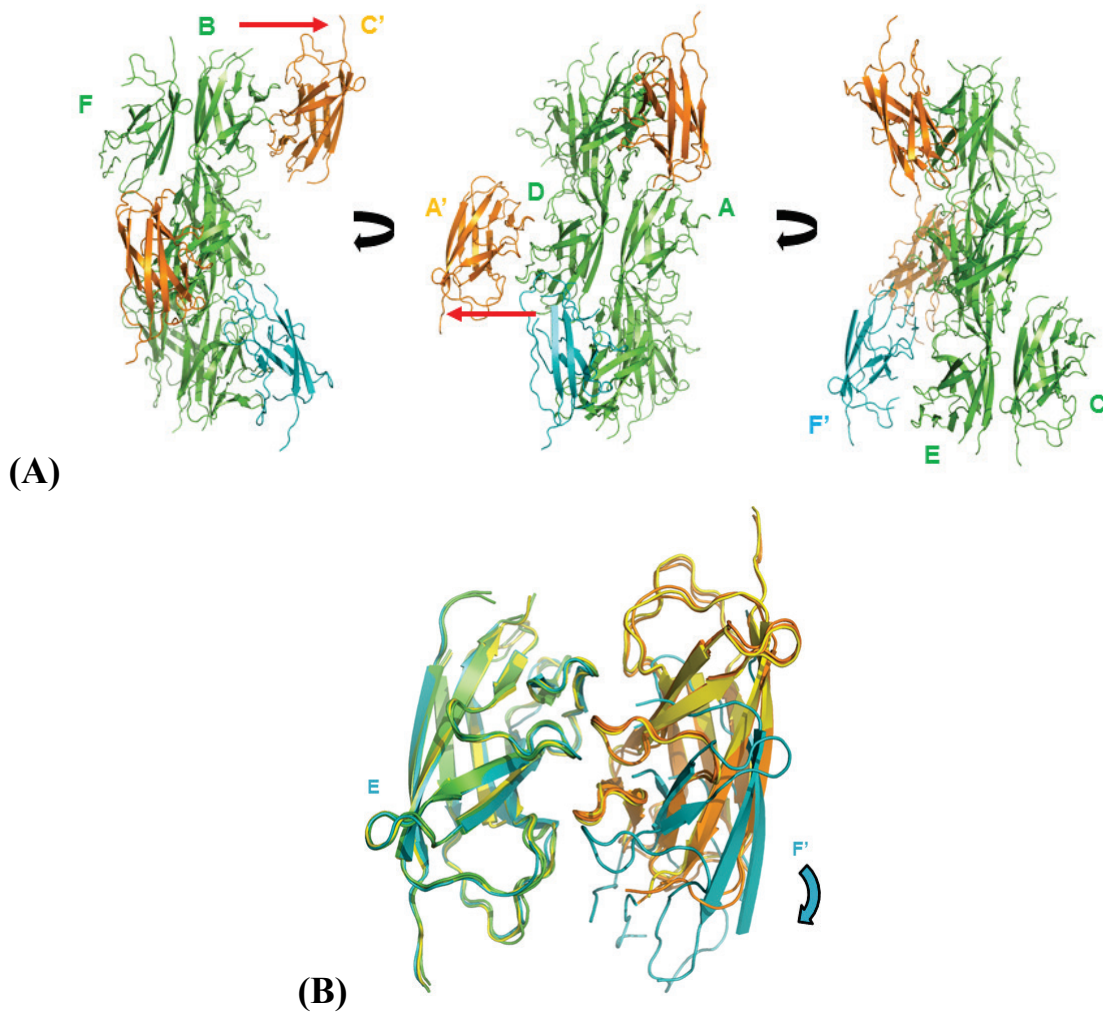
**Supplementary Figure 4:** Overlay of SefD<sub>dscA</sub> in 0% D<sub>2</sub>O (yellow) with the six molecules of SefD<sub>dscA</sub> in 100% D<sub>2</sub>O (rmsd 0.37-0.56 Å).



**Supplementary Figure 5:** Overlay of the domain-swapped dimers of SefD<sub>dscA</sub> from crystals grown in 0% and 100% D<sub>2</sub>O. (A) Superimposition of chains A, D and C from the three dimers of the 100% D<sub>2</sub>O crystal (chains AE: red; chains DB blue; chains CF: green) with chain A of the 0% D<sub>2</sub>O crystal (chains AA': yellow). Chains A, D and C (100% D<sub>2</sub>O) overlay very well with chain A (0% D<sub>2</sub>O), whilst the other molecules of the chain AE and DB dimers (100% D<sub>2</sub>O) are shifted due to an increased twist within the inter-domain beta sheets. (B) Whilst the chain AE and DB dimers superimpose very well with each other, (C) the chain CF dimer is not affected by D<sub>2</sub>O and has the same conformation as the 0% D<sub>2</sub>O form.



**Supplementary Figure 6:** Overlay of the 'back-to-back' dimers of SefD<sub>dscA</sub> from crystals grown in 0% and 100% D<sub>2</sub>O. Superimposition of chains A, B and C from the three dimers of the 100% D<sub>2</sub>O crystal (chains AE: red; chains BD blue; chains CF: green) with chain A of the 0% D<sub>2</sub>O crystal (chains AA': yellow).



**Supplementary Figure 7:** Non-crystallographic relationship within the ‘face-to-face’ dimers of SefD<sub>dscA</sub> in the 100% D<sub>2</sub>O crystal. (A) The asymmetric unit is coloured green and shown in three orientations. Symmetry related molecules with are related by the pseudo-translational vector (0.5,0.5,0.031) are coloured orange and indicated by a red arrow (chains B and C’; chains D and A’). Chains E and F’ (coloured teal) are not related by this pseudo-translation vector and do not possess any intermolecular interactions. (B) Superimposition of chains A, C (green) and E (cyan) of the 100% D<sub>2</sub>O ‘face-to-face’ dimers on the 0% D<sub>2</sub>O dimer (yellow). Whilst chains A to D (yellow and green) from the 100% D<sub>2</sub>O dimers contain the same conformation as the 0% D<sub>2</sub>O dimer, the E and F’ subunits are substantially shifted and do not form any interface.