

Supporting Information

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SI Materials and Methods

Preparation of MyBP-C. Sf9 insect cells were infected with high-titer recombinant baculoviruses encoding FLAG-tagged full-length or truncated mouse MyBP-C (1), incubated 72 h postinfection. Full-length fast-skeletal (fsMyBP-C), slow-skeletal (ssMyBP-C) and cardiac (cMyBP-C), and truncated cardiac C0–C1 (i.e., C0–pa–C1, where pa is the linker rich in proline and alanine content), C0–C4 (i.e., C0–pa–C1–m–C2–C3–C4, where m is the phosphorylation motif), C5–C10 (i.e., lacking C0–C4), and Δ C0–C1 (i.e., m–C2–C10, thus lacking C0–C1), as depicted in Fig. 3A. Expressed protein was purified by anti-FLAG M2 affinity chromatography as previously described for the purification of full-length FLAG-tagged mouse utrophin except that Triton X-100 was omitted (2–5). The concentration of purified proteins was measured with the Bradford protein assay using BSA as a standard.

Preparation and Labeling of Actin. Actin was prepared from rabbit skeletal muscle (4, 6) and suspended in 100 mM NaCl, 2 mM MgCl₂, 0.2 mM ATP, 1 mM DTT, and 10 mM Tris, pH 8.0. For phosphorescence experiments, actin was labeled at C374 with erythrosin-5'-iodoacetamide (ErIA; AnaSpec) (4). Labeled F-actin (ErIA-actin) was stabilized against depolymerization and denaturation by adding one molar equivalent of phalloidin. The extent of labeling, determined by measuring dye absorbance and protein concentration, was 0.87 ± 0.11 mol dye/mol actin. The concentration of labeled actin was measured with the Bradford protein assay using unmodified actin as a standard, as attached dyes had a negligible effect on this assay (5).

In Vitro Phosphorylation of MyBP-C. Purified MyBP-C was phosphorylated with the catalytic subunit of PKA (Sigma), using 0.01 units of PKA per μ g of MyBP-C for 1 h at 25 °C (1). Phosphorylation status of MyBP-C was assessed by Pro-Q Diamond

phosphoprotein staining followed by Sypro-Ruby protein staining (Invitrogen). Untreated MyBP-C is not fully unphosphorylated. For example, cMyBP-C is expressed with mainly one site phosphorylated (7) and mainly three sites phosphorylated following treatment with PKA (1).

Actin Binding Analysis. Binding of proteins to actin filaments was measured using high-speed cosedimentation (8). Varying concentrations of MyBP-C were added to 5 μ M actin, incubated for 30 min at 20 °C, and then centrifuged at $100,000 \times g$ for 20 min. The resulting pellets and supernatants were separated by SDS/PAGE and stained with Coomassie blue. The fractions of free and bound protein were quantified by densitometry. K_d and B_{max} of binding were obtained by fitting data by the hyperbolic binding function:

$$y = B_{max} * [P] / (K_d + [P]), \quad [S1]$$

where y = bound MyBP-C (mol/mol actin) and $[P]$ = free MyBP-C (μ M). Attached dyes had a negligible effect on this assay, so TPA results were compared with and interpreted in light of the extensive studies of MyBP-C actin-binding properties by Rybakova et al. (1), using the same purified proteins and experimental conditions.

Electron Microscopy. Samples of phosphorescent actin, prepared for spectroscopic experiments, were diluted to 0.02 mg/mL in MyBP-buffer; applied to glow-discharged, collodion-, and carbon-film-coated copper grids; stained by 1% uranyl acetate; and observed with a JEOL 100 CX electron microscope at an accelerating voltage of 80 kV. Photographs were taken at 5,000 \times magnification, and digital copies of negatives were saved for viewing (6).

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