SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Organization and Dynamics of the N-terminal Domain of Chemokine Receptor CXCR1 in Reverse Micelles: Effect of Graded Hydration

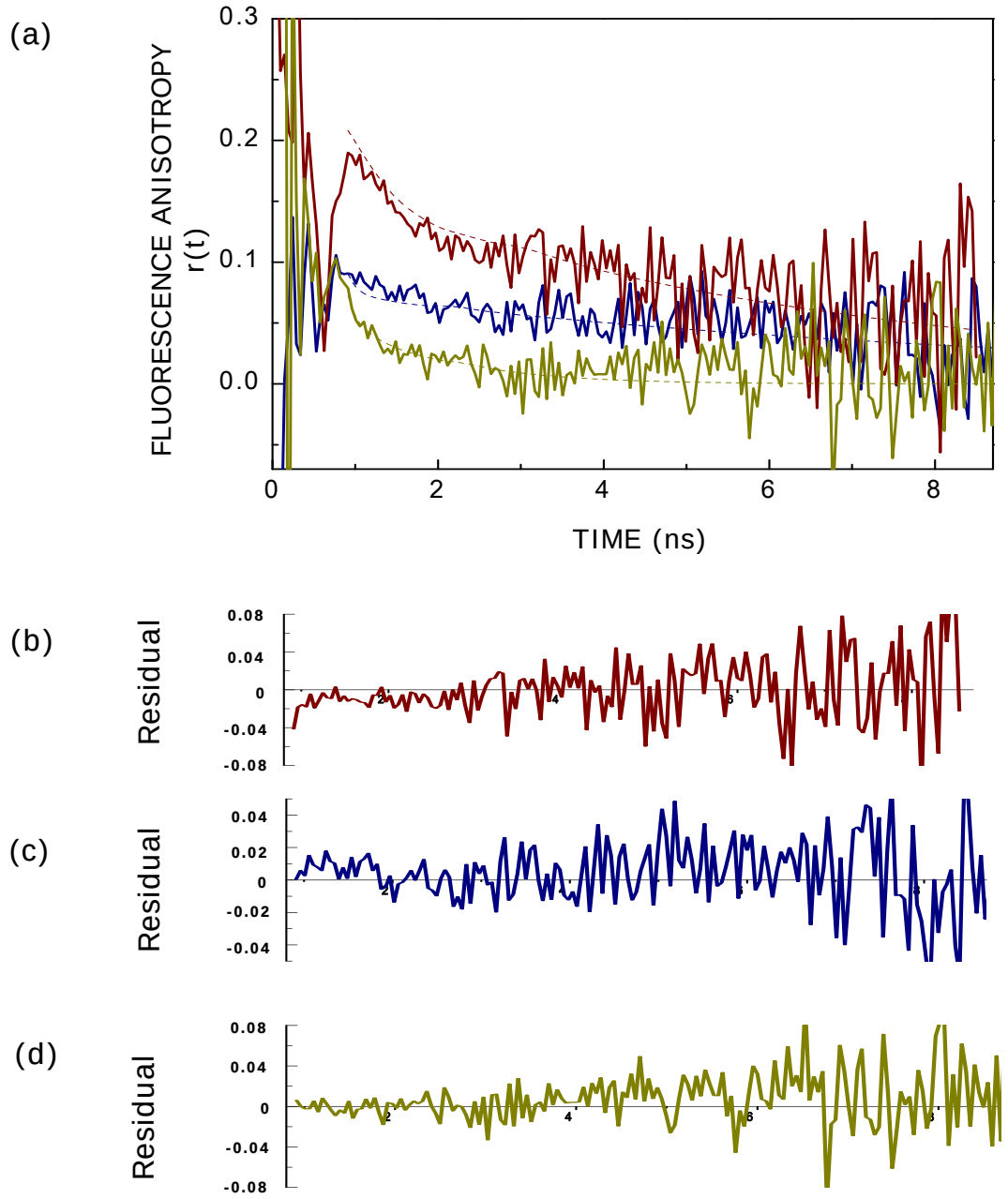
Arunima Chaudhuri,[†] Pritam Basu,[†] Sourav Haldar,[†] Mamata Kombrabail,[§] G. Krishnamoorthy,[§] Krishna Rajarathnam[‡] and Amitabha Chattopadhyay[†*]

[†]Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, Uppal Road, Hyderabad 500 007, India; [§]Department of Chemical Sciences, Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Homi Bhabha Road, Mumbai 400 005, India; [‡]Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, Sealy Center for Structural Biology and Molecular Biophysics, The University of Texas Medical Branch, Galveston, Texas 77555-1055, USA

*To whom correspondence should be addressed: Tel: +91-40-2719-2578; Fax: +91-40-2716-0311; E-mail: amit@ccmb.res.in

Supplementary Figure 1

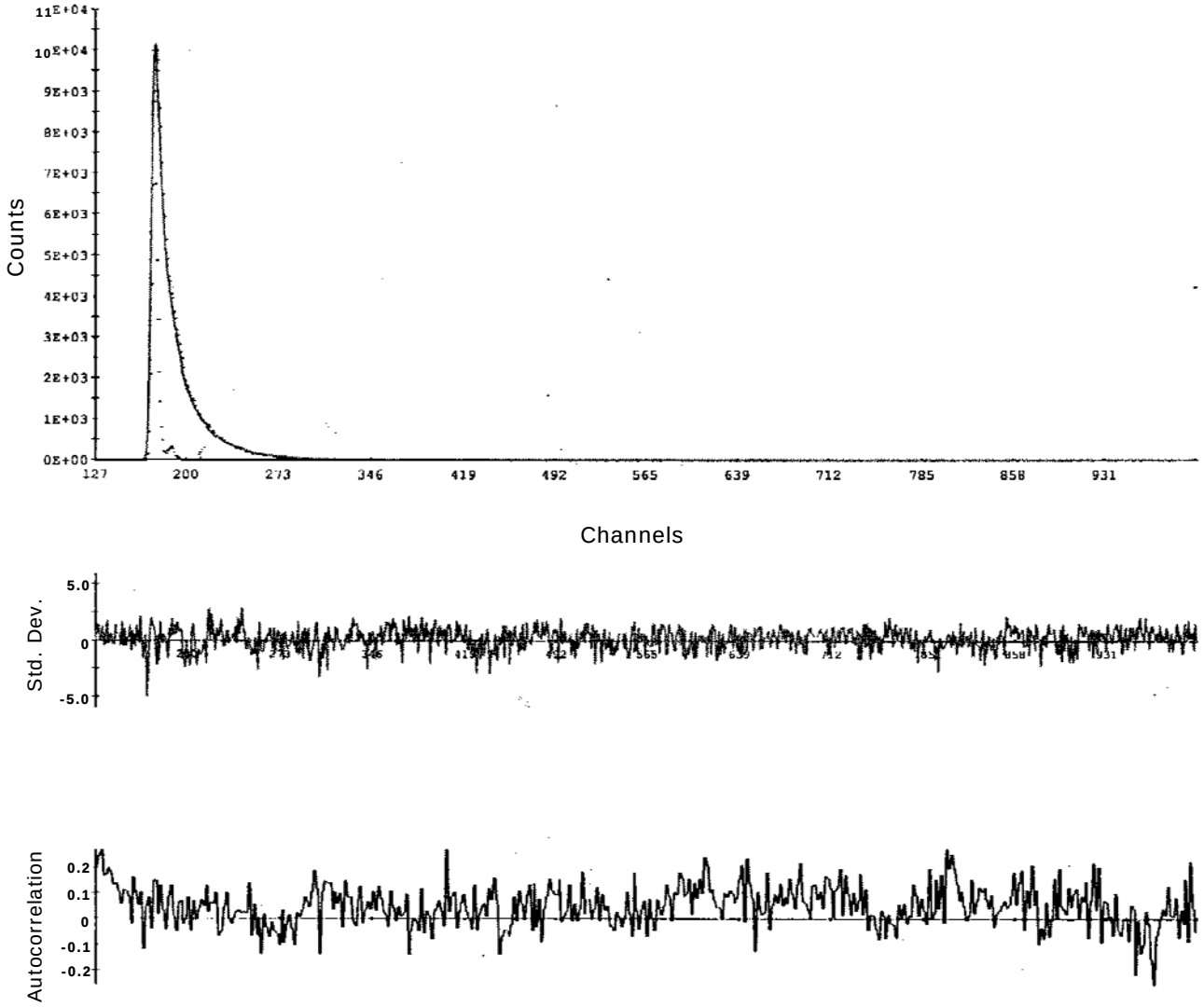
Chaudhuri *et al.*



Supplementary Figure 1. (a) Representative time-resolved fluorescence anisotropy decay of the CXCR1 N-domain peptide in AOT reverse micelles corresponding to w_0 = 7 (blue), 20 (red) and bulk water (olive). Fits to biexponential anisotropy decay model are shown. Panels (b)-(d) show the corresponding residuals. All other conditions are as in Figure 5. See Experimental Section for more details.

Supplementary Figure 2

Chaudhuri *et al.*



Supplementary Figure 2. Representative time-resolved fluorescence intensity decay of the CXCR1 N-domain peptide in AOT reverse micelles corresponding to w_0 = 10. Excitation wavelength was 295 nm corresponding to pulsed diode light source and emission was monitored at 335 nm. The sharp peak on the left corresponds to the profile of the pulsed light emitting diode (LED). The relatively broad peak on the right is the decay profile, fitted to a triexponential function. The two lower plots show the weighted residuals and the autocorrelated function of the weighted residuals. All other conditions are as in Figure 2. See Experimental Section for more details.