

Supporting information

Title: Biochemical identification of a linear cholesterol-binding domain within Alzheimer's beta amyloid peptide

Authors: Coralie Di Scala, Nouara Yahi, Clément Lelièvre, Nicolas Garmy, Henri Chahinian and Jacques Fantini

Secondary structure predictions of APP and A β . Three distinct predictions methods were used: i) discrimination of secondary structure class DSC (1), ii) multivariate linear regression combiner MLRC (2), and iii) PHD (3). A consensus secondary structure prediction was then deduced from this analysis (**Figure S1**). First we studied the amino acid sequence of APP672-733, a fragment containing the whole TM domain, the extracellular part of APP corresponding to the N-terminal domain of A β , and a short cytoplasmic segment. Despite the fact that the TM domain adopts an α -helical structure in a membrane-like environment (15), only one of the three prediction methods (i.e. MLRC) correctly assigned an α -helix for this domain. The consensus prediction indicated that the amino acids of the TM domain have a higher propensity to form a β -strand than an α -helix. This striking property is inherent to the amino acid composition of the TM domain, as shown by the secondary structure predictions of APP700-723 (i.e. the TM domain alone without its flanking domains). Again the MLRC method predicted an α -helix, whereas the two other methods predicted a β -strand. Next we injected the amino acid sequences of A β 1-40 and A β 1-42. For A β 1-40, the initial TM domain of APP (24 amino acids) is shortened to its first 12 amino acids. In this case, even MLRC failed to predict an α -helix structure for these 12-amino acids segment. All three methods converged to propose a high percentage of β -strands and no α -helix for A β 1-40. Similar results were obtained with A β 1-42, whose C-terminal domain corresponds to the first 14 amino acids of the TM domain of APP.

