Selection of fully processed HIV-1 nucleocapsid protein is required for optimal nucleic acid chaperone activity in reverse transcription

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Supplementary Data

Supplementary Figures S1-S3

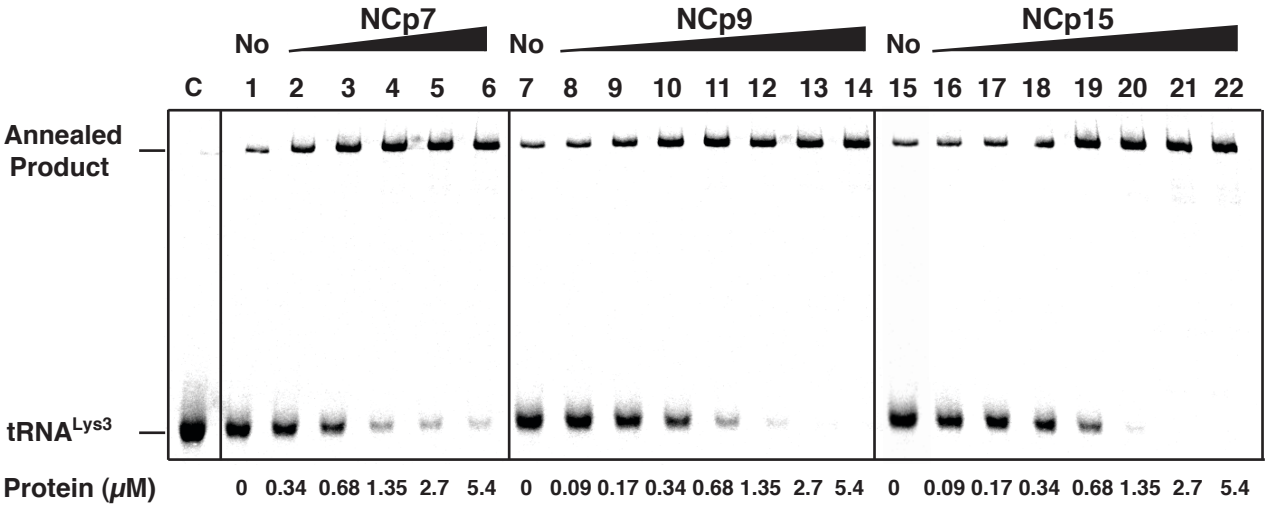

Figure S1. Representative gel showing analysis of unannealed and annealed $tRNA^{Lys3}$ present after annealing to RNA 200. ^{33}P-labeled $tRNA^{Lys3}$ was annealed to RNA 200 in the absence (lanes 1, 7, and 15) or presence of increasing concentrations of NCp7 (lanes 2 to 6), NCp9 (Lanes 8 to 14), and NCp15 (lanes 16 to 22). The lane labeled C represents a control reaction that contained only annealing buffer and ^{33}P-labeled $tRNA^{Lys3}$.

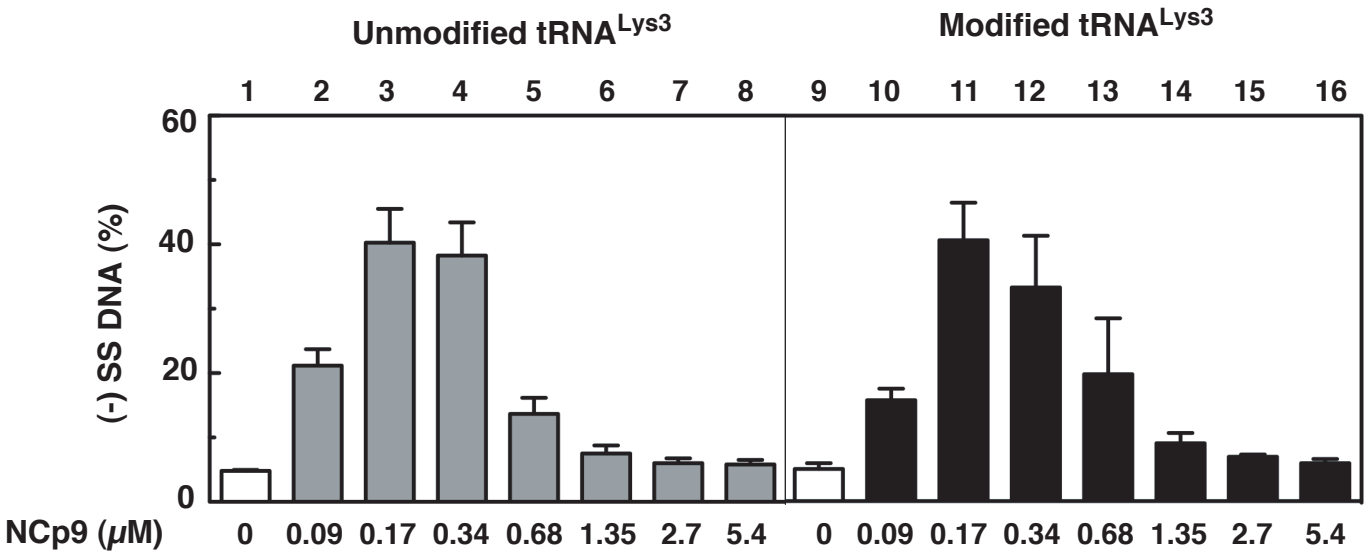

Figure S2. Effect of NCp9 on (-) SSDNA synthesis in reactions with unmodified or modified $tRNA^{Lys3}$ primer. Bar graphs show the % (-) SSDNA product synthesized as a function of NCp9 concentration. Symbols: no protein, open bars (lanes 1 and 9); Unmodified $tRNA^{Lys3}$, gray bars (lanes 2 to 8); Modified $tRNA^{Lys3}$, closed bars (lanes 10 to 16).

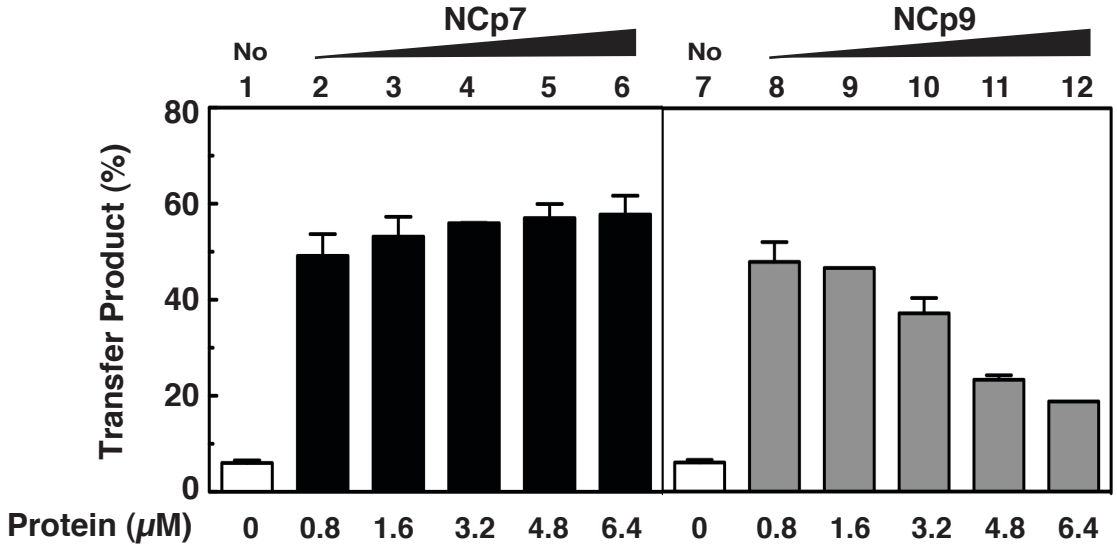

Figure S3. Effect of high concentrations of NCp7 and NCp9 on minus-strand transfer. Bar graphs show the % transfer product synthesized as a function of protein concentration. Symbols: no protein, open bars (lanes 1 and 8); NCp7, closed bars (lanes 2 to 6); NCp9, dark gray bars (lanes 9 to 12).