In silico **Mapping of Protein Unfolding Mutations for Inherited Disease**

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Supplementary Materials

Table S1: Internal control for identical change data for rhodopsin, RPE65, CFH, and TIMP3. The unfolding propensities for mutations to identical residues were used to evaluate the accuracy of the calculations. For the internal control each residue in protein sequence is mutated to itself. The expected unfolding value for this mutation is 0.5. For each of the proteins analyzed in the internal control was recorded. A student's 2 tailed t-test was used to evaluate the data. The mean, confidence interval and Pvalue reflect the accuracy and significance of the internal control.

Table S2: The critical residues are presented for CFH, TIMP3, rhodopsin, and RPE65. CFH was divided into its 20 sushi domains (S1-S20) and critical residues were determined individually for each sushi domain. Residues with foldability values greater than 17.1 are considered to be critical to correct protein

folding. These values indicate that when the wild type residue is replaced with any other residue, the structure misfolds and are therefore necessary for proper protein folding.

Table S3: Phenotype-genotype data for 90 rhodopsin mutations linked to retinal disease. The table identifies the specific disease each mutation is linked to, the pathogenicity of the mutation, the mutational class [1, 2], the region of rhodopsin the mutation occurs in, and phenotype data available and the *in-silico* unfolding propensity. The stability classification was obtained from the unfolding propensity. The disease and pathogenicity classification data comes from ClinVar database

(https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/clinvar/?term=RHO%5Bgene%5D). In the last column NB, VFL, and VAL represent night blindness, visual field loss, and visual acuity loss onsets, respectively. Here, the patient age of onset is given, Y indicates that the phenotype is present but there is not a documented age, N indicates the phenotype is not yet present in the patient.

Table S4: Comparison of experimental RPE65 activity and UMS *in-silico* unfolding propensities. The red squares indicate severe unfolding or decreased protein activity. The green squares show the stabilizing and neutral unfolding values or the enhanced and slightly decreased activity. The purple squares with the letter y display the mutations in which there is agreement between the unfolding propensities and the activity, while the orange with the letter n shows the disagreement. The mutations listed are LCA disease related mutations [4], their pathogenicity is listed or the selected mutants are thought to effect chelation on production of 11-cis-retinoids [5]. **Activity**

Experimental

	2LZM				1FMK				1BNI				1STN				
Computationa		$0 - .4$	$.4 - .6$	$.6 - 1$		$0 - .4$	$.4 - .6$	$.6-1$		$0 - .4$	$.4 - .6$	$.6 - 1$		$0 - 4$	$.4 - .6$	$.6 - 1$	
	$0 - 4$	5	3	3	$0 - 4$	$\mathbf{1}$	$\mathbf{1}$	1	$0 - .4$	8	0	2	$0 - 4$	11	17	29	
	$.4 - .6$	$\mathbf{1}$	8	3	$.4 - .6$	1	$\overline{4}$	2	$.4 - .6$	4	4	11	$.4 - .6$	6	24	34	
	$.6 - 1$	5	3	52	$.6 - 1$	0	9	30	$.6-1$	7	13	89	$.6 - 1$	7	42	347	
	1HZ6				1RN1				1VBQ				2CI ₂				
		$0 - .4$	$.4 - .6$	$.6-1$		$0 - 4$	$.4 - .6$	$.6-1$		$0 - .4$	$.4 - .6$	$.6-1$		$0 - .4$	$A - 6$	$.6 - 1$	
	$0 - 4$	$\mathbf{0}$	$\mathbf{0}$	2	$0 - 4$	2	$\mathbf{0}$	5	$0 - .4$	$\overline{4}$	1	8	$0 - .4$	$\mathbf{0}$	0	2	
	$.4 - .6$	2	$\mathbf{0}$	3	$.4 - .6$	0	$\mathbf{1}$	5	$.4 - .6$	2	1	9	$.4 - .6$	0	3	6	
	$.6 - 1$	2	5	43	$.6 - 1$	1	$\mathbf{1}$	23	$.6-1$	6	4	57	$.6-1$	1	8	58	
	2ABD				1WQ5				1ARR				1APS				
		$0 - 4$	$.4 - .6$	$.6 - 1$		$0 - 4$	$.4 - .6$	$.6 - 1$		$0 - .4$	$.4 - .6$	$.6 - 1$		$0 - 4$	$.4 - .6$	$.6 - 1$	
	$0 - .4$	$\overline{2}$	$\mathbf{0}$	2	$0 - 4$	$\overline{7}$	$\mathbf{0}$	1	$0 - .4$	$\mathbf{1}$	1	4	$0 - 4$	Ω	0	1	
	$.4 - .6$	0	$\mathbf{0}$	1	$.4 - .6$	1	$\mathbf{0}$	2	$.4 - 6$	2	5	3	$.4 - .6$	1	Ω	0	
	$.6 - 1$	2	$\mathbf{1}$	24	$.6 - 1$	3	2	22	$.6-1$	$\overline{7}$	6	48	$.6 - 1$	0	1	18	
		1AJ3					1RX4				5AZU				1RIS		
		$0 - 4$	$.4 - .6$	$.6 - 1$		$0 - 4$	$.4 - .6$	$.6-1$		$0 - .4$	$.4 - 6$	$.6 - 1$		$0 - .4$	$.4 - .6$	$.6-1$	
	$0 - .4$	3	3	5	$0 - 4$	$\mathbf{0}$	$\mathbf 0$	6	$0 - 4$	$\mathbf{0}$	0	0	$0 - 4$	0	0	0	
	$.4 - .6$	2	$\overline{3}$	4	$.4 - .6$	0	$\overline{2}$	2	$.4 - .6$	$\mathbf{0}$	Ω	0	$.4 - .6$	0	Ω	0	

Figure S1: A validation matrix was used to evaluate the accuracy of the UMS. The validation set proteins were selected from the ProTherm database [6]; their crystal structures were obtained from RCSB [7]. Experimental data for the 16 proteins in the validation set were compared to the computational unfolding values. The mutation stability was divided into 3 groups: stabilizing (0-0.4), folding-unfolding equilibrium (0.4-0.6), and destabilizing (0.6-1.0). The grey squares represent the areas in which the computational unfolding values matched the experimental data. The grey squares have the largest concentration of data validating the goodness of fit of the method to experimental data.

Figure S2: Standard and clustered heat maps for a),b) RPE65, c),d) Rhodopsin, e),f) TIMP3, and g),h) CFH (respectively)**. In each of the heat maps the mutations are along the x-axis and the wild type sequence is along the y-axis. The red squares represent the mutations with the most destabilizing effects while the blue reflects the mutations with the most stabilizing effects. The white squares signify mutations that no effect on the proteins stability. In the standard heat map, the sequence is represented in order on the y-axis. The clustered heat map uses an agglomerative hierarchal grouping method to cluster the mutations. A dendrogram is used to map the groupings on both the X and Y-axes. The standard heat map may be used for quick look up of a specific mutation or looking at specific region in the structure. The clustered heat map provides a method to identify trends in the unfolding propensities.

** The heat maps are HTML files and there is currently not a method for uploading such files. Heat maps may be provided by request. Currently a database is being created to store and access the data.

Figure S3: The foldability structure for human TIMP3. The TIMP3 structure was prepared using homology modeling. The red residues represent the wild type residues that undergo the most severe unfolding effects (high foldability) when mutated, while the blue residues show low foldability when mutated. The cysteine side chains are visible to illustrate the disulfide bonding (SS) that occurs in the structures. All cysteines in the structure are residues critical for protein folding.

References

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