Recognition of HIV-Inactivating Peptide Triazoles by a recombinant soluble trimer, BG505 SOSIP.664

Kriti Acharya^{1,\phi}, Adel A. Rashad^{1,\phi}, Francesca Moraca², Per Johan Klasse³, John P. Moore³, Cameron Abrams², Irwin Chaiken^{1*}

¹Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, Drexel University, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19102

² Department of Chemical and Biological Engineering, Drexel University, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104

Supplementary Information

³ Department of Microbiology and Immunology, Weill Medical College of Cornell University, New York, New York, 10065

[†] Equal contributing authors

Table S1. Percentage of contacts among 1, 2 and 3 with subsite 1 and subsite 2 residues over their respective 50 ns MD trajectories.

PT	Per-residue contact %					
	Subsite 1		Subsite 2			
	T257	S375	I109	W112	F210	M426
1	31.7	1.4	71.0	99.3	99.1	99.9
2	97.6	0.1	41.4	99.8	76.9	66.3
3	11.6	0	99.7	99.0	48.8	97.8

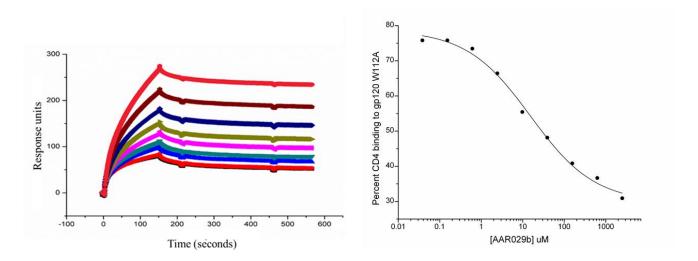


Figure S1. (Left) SPR sensograms resulting from dose dependent inhibition of CD4 binding to immobilized monomeric gp120 mutant protein W112A by peptide 2. The data show ~ 500 -fold decrease in potency (IC₅₀: 15 μ M) compared to the previously calculated ¹⁰ IC₅₀ (32 nM) value with the wild-type monomeric gp120 protein. (Right) Dose response curve for gp120-W112A binding to CD4 in the presence of increasing concentrations of peptide 2.