## SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

## Overlapping and Specific Functions of the Hsp104 N Domain Define Its Role in Protein Disaggregation

Jungsoon Lee<sup>1</sup>, Nuri Sung<sup>1</sup>, Jonathan M. Mercado<sup>2</sup>, Corey F. Hryc<sup>3</sup>, Changsoo Chang<sup>6</sup>, Sukyeong Lee<sup>1,5\*</sup>, and Francis T.F. Tsai<sup>1,2,3,4,5\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Verna and Marrs McLean Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, <sup>2</sup>Department of Molecular and Cellular Biology, <sup>3</sup>Graduate Program in Structural and Computational Biology and Molecular Biophysics, <sup>4</sup>Department of Molecular Virology and Microbiology, <sup>5</sup>Center for Drug Discovery, Baylor College of Medicine, One Baylor Plaza, Houston, Texas 77030; <sup>6</sup>Structural Biology Center, Biosciences Division, Argonne National Laboratory, Argonne, IL 60439, USA



**Supplementary Figure S1.** Multiple sequence alignment for the N domain and extended D1-large domain of *S. cerevisiae* Hsp104, *S. pombe* Hsp104, *C. albicans* Hsp104, *T. thermophilus* ClpB, *E. coli* ClpB, and *E. coli* ClpA. Residues conserved across species are highlighted in green. Secondary structure elements are labeled in upper case ( $\alpha$ -helices) or lower case letters ( $\beta$ -strands), and are colored according to their domain assignment: N domain (A) orange, D1-large domain (B) blue, and D1-small domain (C) magenta. Residues belonging to the Walker A and Walker B motifs are shaded in grey. The sensor-1 (1) and the Arg-finger (R) residues are boxed in blue. A black dot marks every tenth residue.



**Supplementary Figure S2.** Stereo-view of a section of the simulated-annealed composite omit map contoured at the 0.8  $\sigma$  level. The figure shows the C1 helix (yellow stick model) interacting with the N domain of a neighboring molecule (cyan stick model).



**Supplementary Figure S3.** The ATPase activity is unaffected for Set-1 mutants and elevated for Set-2 mutants. Basal (black) and  $\kappa$ -casein stimulated (grey) ATPase activities of Hsp104 mutants expressed relative to the basal ATPase activity of Hsp104. Averages of three independent measurements  $\pm$  SD are shown.



**Supplementary Figure S4.** The Hsp104<sub>L96A</sub> and Hsp104<sub>I116A</sub> single mutants are fully functional in protein disaggregation. Recovery of FFL activity by Hsp104 and Hsp104 variants in the presence of Hsp70/40. Averages of three independent measurements  $\pm$  SD are shown.



**Supplementary Figure S5.** Thermal shift assay with  $\text{Set-1}_N$  and  $\text{Set-2}_N$  variants. Addition of the I116A mutation to the triple mutants further destabilizes the N domain structure. Representative curves from three independent measurements together with the calculated  $T_m$  values are shown.