Supplemental Materials Molecular Biology of the Cell

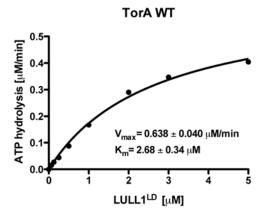
Chase et al.

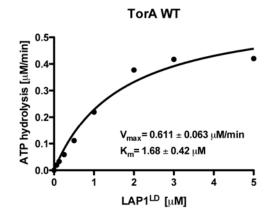
Figure S1 Chase et al.

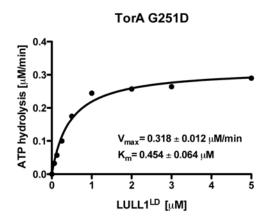
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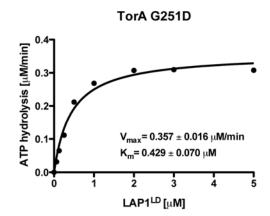
Supplementary Figure 1: Sequence alignment of TorA and B in organisms with known Torsin homologs. The residue G251 is strictly conserved (pink) in TorA from human to *Trichoplax adhaerens*, one of the most basic metazoan organisms. Predicted

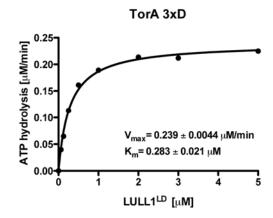
intra-protomer Torsin-Torsin contact sites at residues 248, 251, and 254 mutated in this study are boxed and indicated with arrows. Other conserved residues are shaded in pink.











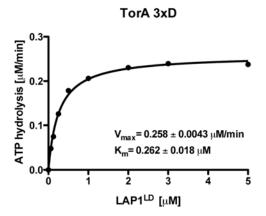


Figure S2 Chase et al.

Supplementary Figure 2: Cofactor-dependent ATPase activation of TorA 'back' interface mutants relative to wild-type TorsinA. Initial velocities of ATP hydrolysis were determined by quantifying the Pi released in the presence of 3 uM Torsin and the indicated concentrations of LAP1^{LD} or LULL1^{LD}. Data were fit to Michaelis-Menten kinetics, which yielded the apparent K_m and V_{max} values shown, with the error representing the standard deviation of three independent sets of reactions. Each point on the graph is the average of a triplicate measurement of the initial velocity with the respective LAP1^{LD} or LULL1^{LD} concentration.#