Conventional and unconventional secretory proteins expressed with silkworm bombyxin signal peptide display functional fidelity

Sungjo Park^{1,2}, D. Kent Arrell^{1,2}, Santiago Reyes^{1,2},

Enoch Y Park³ and Andre Terzic^{1,2}

¹Center for Regenerative Medicine, Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minnesota, USA

²Marriott Heart Disease Research Program, Departments of Cardiovascular Diseases, Medicine, Molecular Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, and Medical Genetics, Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minnesota, USA

³Laboratory of Biotechnology, Graduate School of Science and Technology, Shizuoka University, Shizuoka, Japan

*Corresponding author: A. Terzic, Mayo Clinic, 200 First Street SW, Rochester, MN 55905, USA; Tel: +1 507-284-5514; Fax: +1 507-266-9936; E-mail: terzic.andre@mayo.edu



Supplementary Figure S1. Amino acid sequences of human Ala-FGF2 (UniProt accession: P09038) and IGF1 (UniProt accession: P05019) constructs containing an amino-terminal bombyxin signal peptide, a carboxy-terminal enterokinase (EK) cleavage site and Strep-tag. To avoid abrupt conformational change introduced by the N-terminal proline of FGF2 near the junction between bombyxin signal peptide and mature FGF2, an alanine residue (Ala at position 20) was added to the N-terminus of FGF2. Cysteine residues forming disulfide bonds in IGF1 are colored with disulfide pairs in green, cyan and blue. Illustrations of primary sequences were generated using Protter (http://wlab.ethz.ch/protter/start/).