

Supporting Information

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Production, Purification, and Crystallization of C1r CUB2

The structure of a mutant form of the CUB2 domain of C1r was determined at 1.95 Å resolution and served as a reference during refinement of the two C1r-C1s structures. Four mutations (D226E, Q229P, Q230E, and H232P) were introduced to the corresponding residues at equivalent positions in MASP-1 with the aim of investigating the binding specificity of C1r for C1q over mannan-binding lectin (work ongoing). The mutant form of C1r crystallized, whereas the wild-type CUB2 domain did not. Recombinant protein was produced by cloning the mutated cDNA encoding the CUB2 domain of C1r into the NcoI and EcoRI restriction sites of plasmid pET28a. *Escherichia coli* BL21 DE3 cells containing the resulting expression vector were grown in Power Prime broth (Molecular Dimensions), induced during mid-log phase with isopropyl β-D-1-thiogalactopyranoside

(1 mM), and then harvested after growth at 37 °C for an additional 16 h. Inclusion bodies were isolated and protein refolded as described previously (1). Proteins were purified initially by ion exchange chromatography on a 10-mL Q-Sepharose column, using a 0.05–1 M gradient of NaCl in 20 mM Tris-HCl pH 8.0, followed by gel filtration on a Superdex 75 16/60 column (GE Healthcare) in 20 mM Tris pH 7.5 containing 50 mM NaCl and 2 mM CaCl₂. Crystals were grown by mixing equal volumes of protein with reservoir solution composed of 50 mM Tris-HCl pH 8.5 containing 25% PEG-8K, 2 mM CaCl₂, and 3% 1,6-diaminohexane. Data were collected and analyzed as described in the main text. Phases were solved by molecular replacement using the CUB2 domain of C1s as a search model (PDB ID code 4LOR) (2).

1. Major B, et al. (2010) Calcium-dependent conformational flexibility of a CUB domain controls activation of the complement serine protease C1r. *J Biol Chem* 285: 11863–11869.

2. Venkatraman Girija U, et al. (2013) Structural basis of the C1q/C1s interaction and its central role in assembly of the C1 complex of complement activation. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 110:13916–13920.

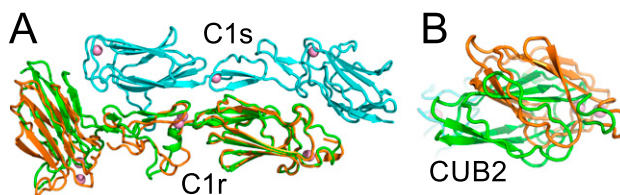


Fig. S1. Rotation at the EGF-CUB2 junction of C1r. (A) The C1r-C1s heterodimer overlaid with a polypeptide from the C1r homodimer. C1r is in green, and C1s is in blue. The polypeptide from the C1r homodimer is in brown. (B) Side view showing rotation of the CUB2 domain of C1r by ~30° in the C1r homodimer.

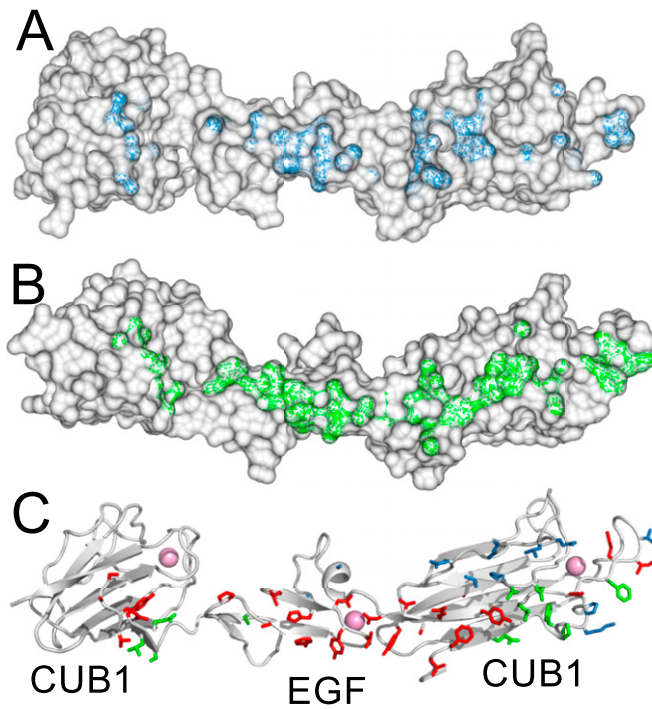


Fig. 52. Comparison of the C1r and C1r-C1s dimer interfaces. (A and B) Structures of the C1r fragment showing the interface of the C1r homodimer (A) and the C1r-C1s heterodimer (B). (C) Residues completely or partially buried at the interface of the homodimer (blue), the heterodimer (green), or in both complexes (red).

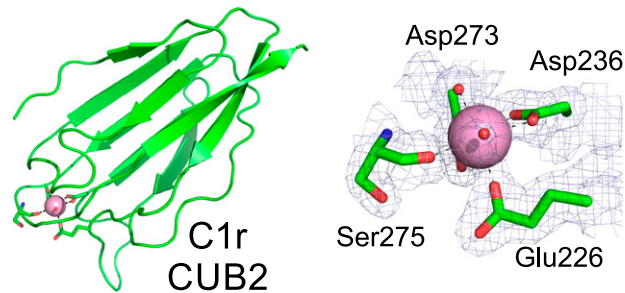


Fig. 53. (Left) The structure of the mutant form of the CUB2 domain of C1r served a reference during refinement of the two C1r-C1s structures. (Right) Close-up view of the Ca^{2+} -binding site. Ca^{2+} is shown as a pink sphere. The smaller red spheres represent water molecules.

