

## Supplementary Materials for **Kinetic and structural comparison of a protein's cotranslational folding and refolding pathways**

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Published 30 May 2018, *Sci. Adv.* **4**, eaas9098 (2018)

DOI: 10.1126/sciadv.aas9098

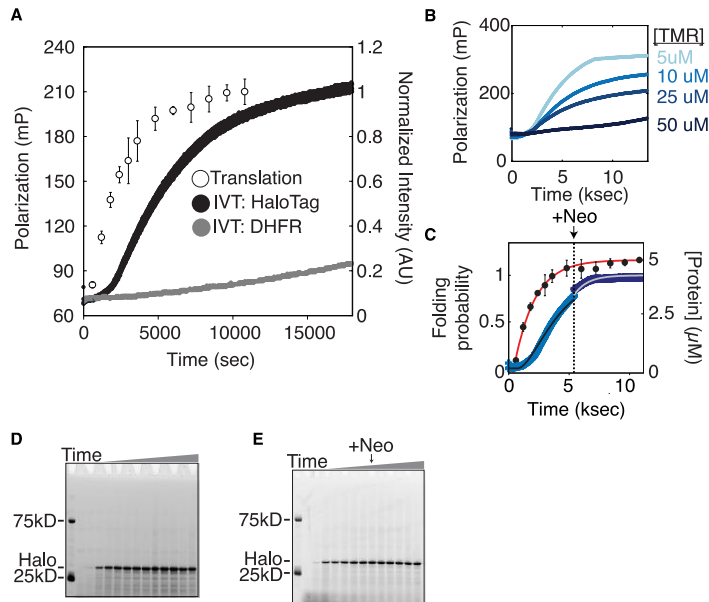
### **The PDF file includes:**

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- fig. S2. Addition of the peptidyl-proline isomerase CypA does not affect HaloTag refolding or cotranslational folding rates.
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- table S2. Determination of HaloTag folding efficiency under different conditions.
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- Legend for table S4

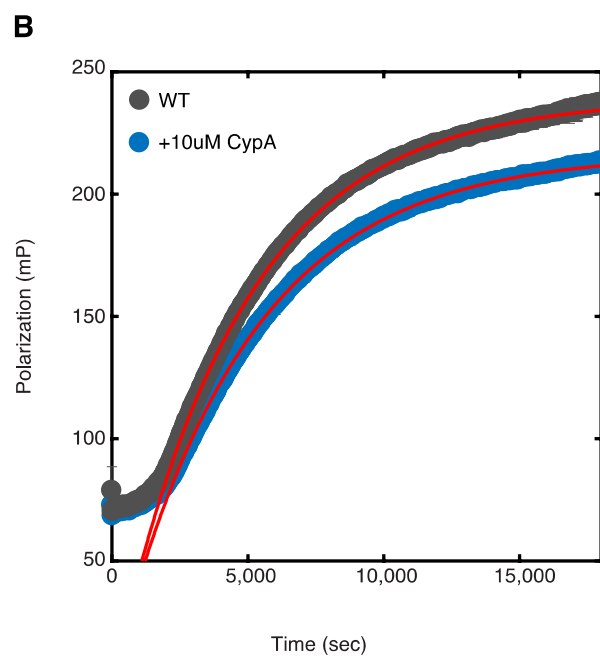
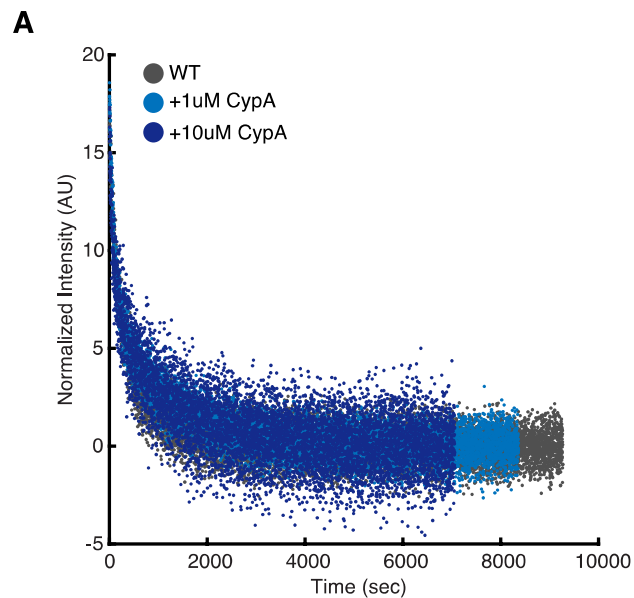
### **Other Supplementary Material for this manuscript includes the following:**

(available at [advances.sciencemag.org/cgi/content/full/4/5/eaas9098/DC1](https://advances.sciencemag.org/cgi/content/full/4/5/eaas9098/DC1))

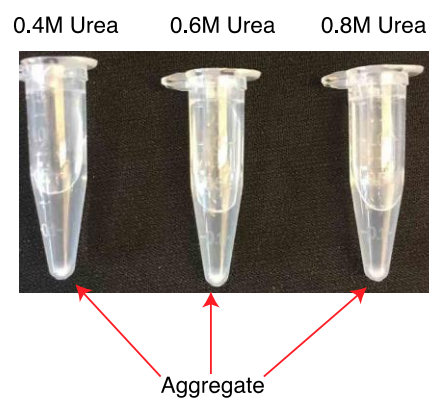
- table S4 (Microsoft Excel format). Normalized HX-MS data.



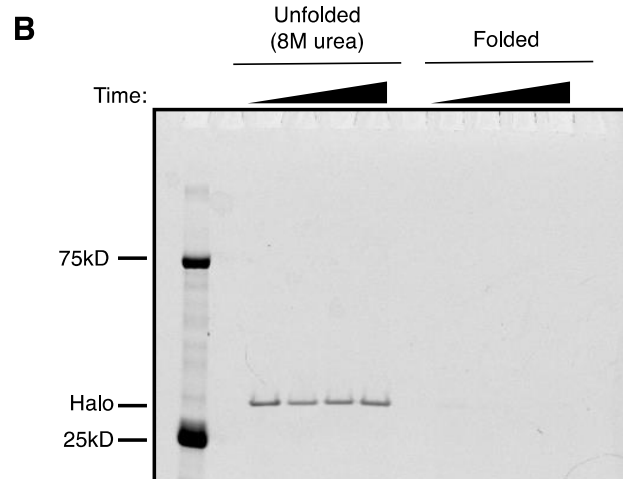
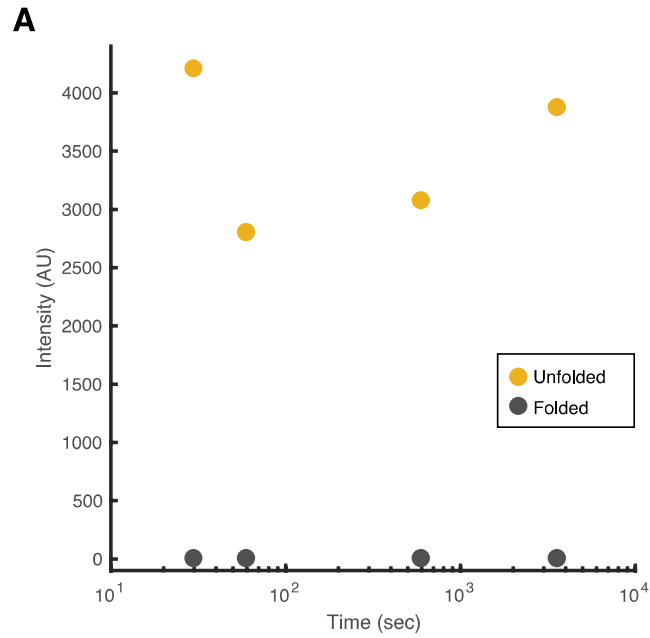
**fig. S1. Cotranslational folding of HaloTag can be measured using FP.** (A) Raw FP data (left axis) for IVT reactions initiated with HaloTag (black) and DHFR (gray) plasmids. Translation (right axis) of HaloTag as determined by gel. (B) Polarization as a function of TMR-ligand concentration during IVT of HaloTag. (C) Folding probability (left axis, blue lines) and HaloTag protein concentration (right axis, black dots with red line) as a function of time before and after the addition of neomycin. (D) and (E) Representative gels used to measure protein translation in figure S1A and figure S1C.



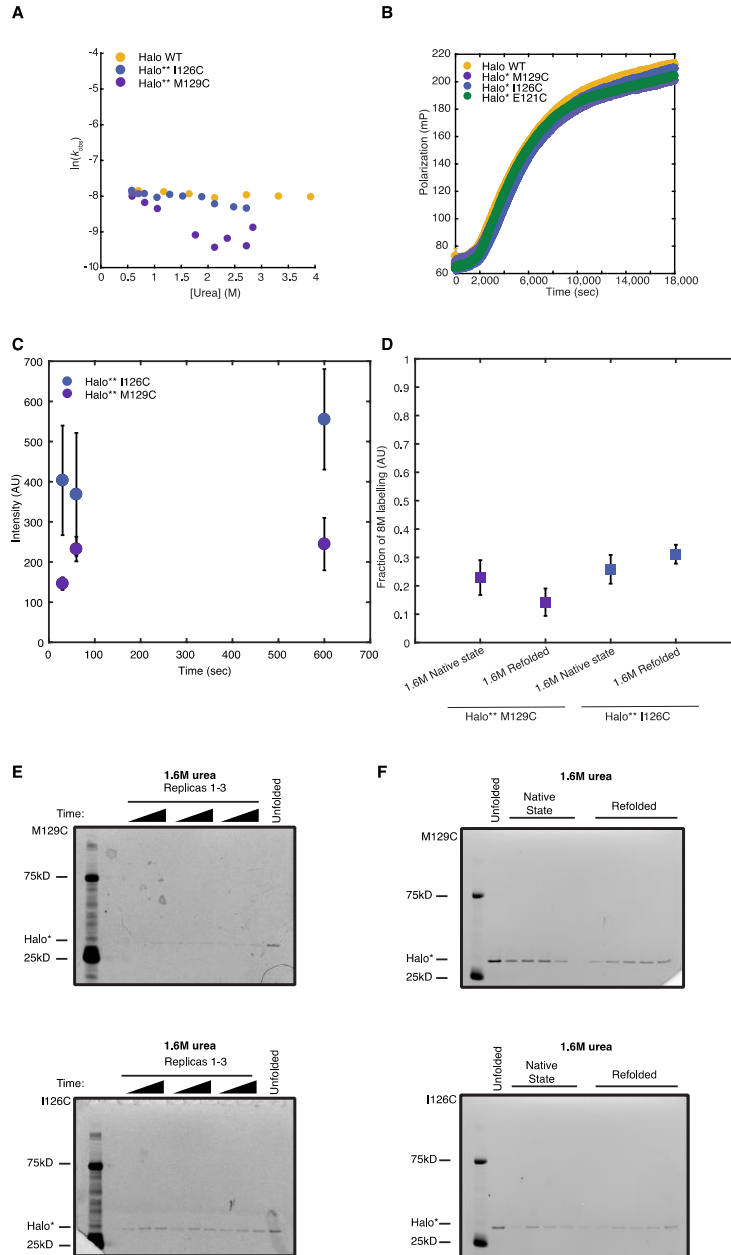
**fig. S2. Addition of the peptidyl-proline isomerase CypA does not affect HaloTag refolding or cotranslational folding rates. (A)** Refolding of HaloTag in increasing concentrations of CypA as monitored by CD. **(B)** FP of HaloTag in the presence of 10 $\mu$ M CypA (blue) and no CypA (gray).



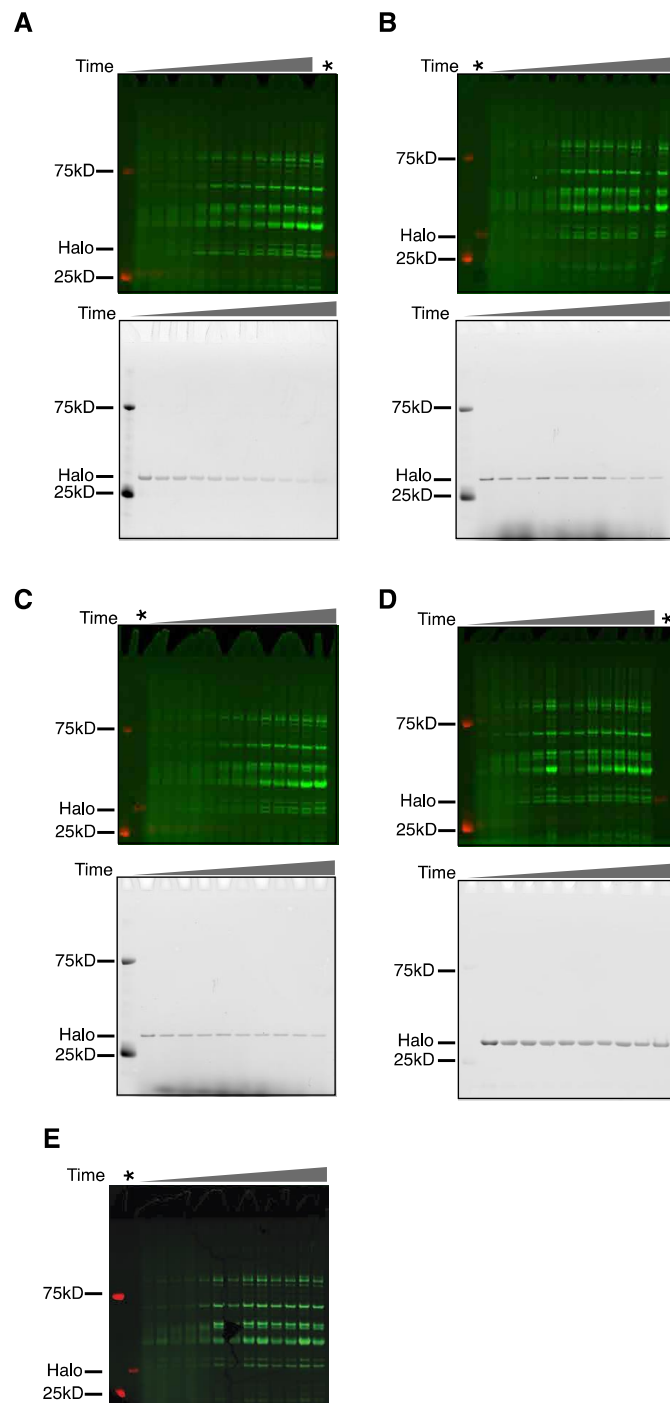
**fig. S3. Aggregation of HaloTag.** HaloTag aggregates after refolding via dilution from 8.0M urea to the indicated final concentrations of urea.



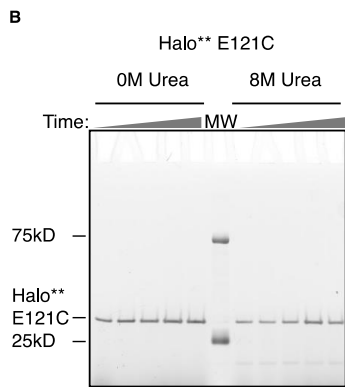
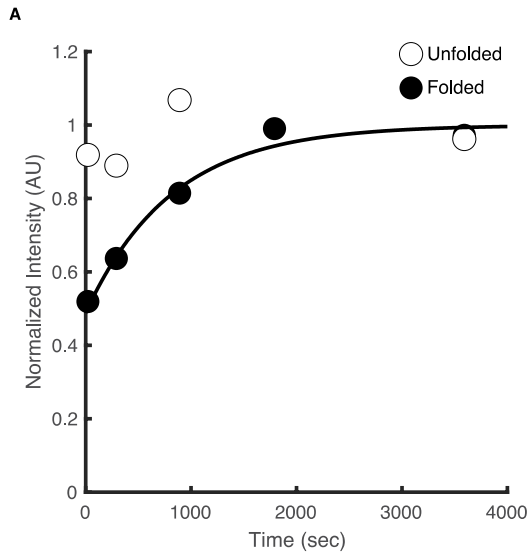
**fig. S4. Cysteine accessibility of WT HaloTag.** (A) Cysteine accessibility as a function of time as measured by fluorescein-maleimide fluorescence for unfolded (yellow circles) and folded (grey circles) HaloTag. (B) Raw data for plot in (A)



**fig. S5. Characterization of Halo\* cysteine mutants.** (A) Refolding rate as a function of [urea] as measured by FP for different HaloTag constructs. WT – yellow; Halo\* M129C – purple; Halo\* I126C – blue. (B) Cotranslational folding of HaloTag variants measure by FP. WT – yellow; Halo\* M129C – purple; Halo\* I126C – blue; Halo\*E121C – green. (C) Cysteine accessibility as a function of time at 1.6M urea for Halo variants. (D) Cysteine accessibility as a fraction of unfolded intensity for refolded and native state Halo variants at 1.6M urea. (E) And (F) Gels used for plots in (C) and (D) respectively



**fig. S6. Gels for data shown in Fig. 4.** For (A)-(D), gel in color is during translation and gel shown in black and white is during refolding. \* marks HaloTag bound to TMR-ligand for the purpose of finding the HaloTag band during analysis. (A) HaloTag WT. (B) Halo\* M129C. (C) Halo\* I126C. (D) Halo\* E121C. (E) No template added.



**fig. S7. Characterization of Halo\* E121C cysteine accessibility.** (A) Cysteine accessibility of folded (black circles) and unfolded (white circles) Halo\* E121C as measured by fluorescein-maleimide reactivity. (B) Gel used in (A)



**table S1. Kinetic data obtained for HaloTag folding using FP.**

	Lag Time (sec)	Rate ( $\times 10^{-4} \text{ sec}^{-1}$ )
Refolding (polarization)	NA	4.8 $\pm$ 0.6
Folding ( <i>in vitro</i> translation)	811.29 $\pm$ 8.57	4.42 $\pm$ 0.02
Translation	251.29 $\pm$ 34.6	4.50 $\pm$ 0.10
Folding <sub>before +neo</sub>	724.18 $\pm$ 17.0	5.49 $\pm$ 0.07
Folding <sub>after +neo</sub>	NA	9.13 $\pm$ 0.19
Folding <sub>[TMR] = 5<math>\mu</math>M</sub>	1065.89 $\pm$ 17.32	4.39 $\pm$ 0.04
Folding <sub>[TMR] = 10<math>\mu</math>M</sub>	811.29 $\pm$ 8.6	4.42 $\pm$ 0.02
Folding <sub>[TMR] = 12.5<math>\mu</math>M</sub>	780.05 $\pm$ 8.9	6.13 $\pm$ 0.04

**table S2. Determination of HaloTag folding efficiency under different conditions.**

	Fraction Folded	Number of samples
Native	1.04±0.01	3
Unfolded	0.0006±0.0003	3
0.8M refolded	0.73±0.10	15
0.8M dialysis	0.74±0.11	15
IVT refolded	0.69±0.06	15
IVT native	0.91±0.03	15

**table S3. Folding rates of HaloTag and variants measured by FP.**

	Rate ( $\times 10^{-4} \text{ sec}^{-1}$ )	$t_0$ (sec)
WT (10 $\mu$ M TMR)	4.40 $\pm$ 0.02	811.3 $\pm$ 9
+10 $\mu$ M CypA	2.12 $\pm$ 0.02	2007 $\pm$ 70
Halo** I126C	2.08 $\pm$ 0.02	612 $\pm$ 33
Halo** M129C	2.20 $\pm$ 0.08	848 $\pm$ 10
Halo** E121C	2.32 $\pm$ 0.11	755 $\pm$ 57

**table S4. Normalized HX-MS data.** Normalized HX/MS peptides used in Figure 4. Peptides in blue were excluded from analysis.