

Supplementary Materials: Engineering Gain-of-Function Analogues of the Spider Venom Peptide HNTX-I, A Potent Blocker of the hNav1.7 Sodium Channel

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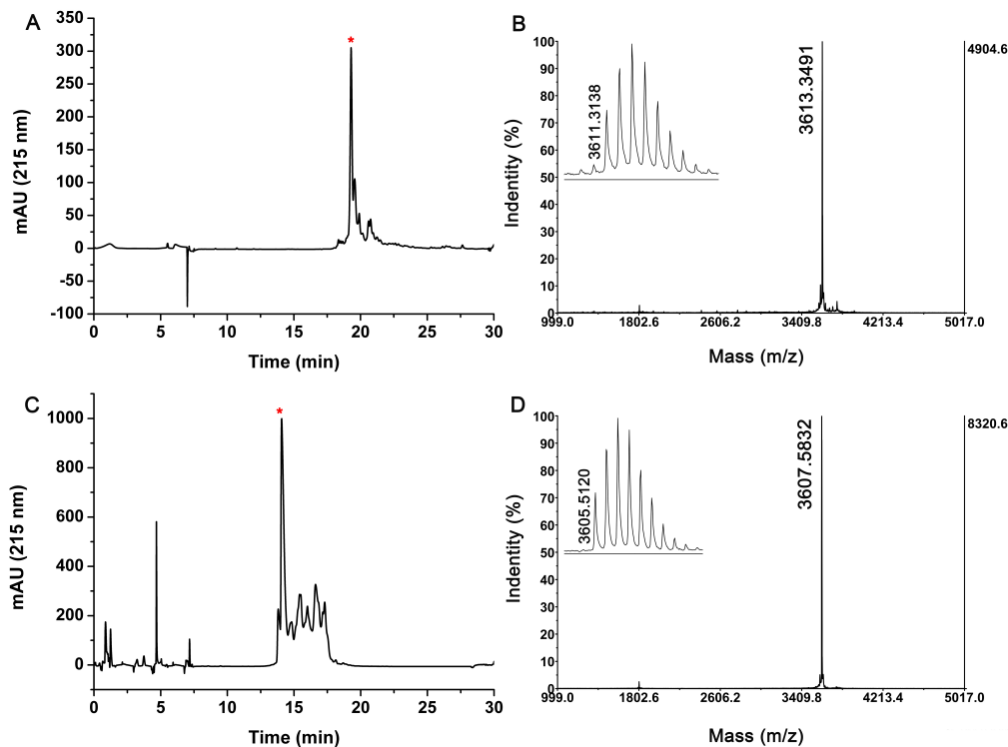


Figure S1. Synthesis and oxidative folding of wild type HNTX-I. (A) RP-HPLC purification of crude linear HNTX-I, and asterisk indicated the peak containing HNTX-I linear peptide; (B) MALDI-TOF MS analysis of purified linear HNTX-I; (C) Analytical RP-HPLC purification of crude folded HNTX-I, and asterisk indicated the correctly folded peptide; (D) MALDI-TOF MS analysis of the purified folded HNTX-I, and inset was an enlarged view of the peak.

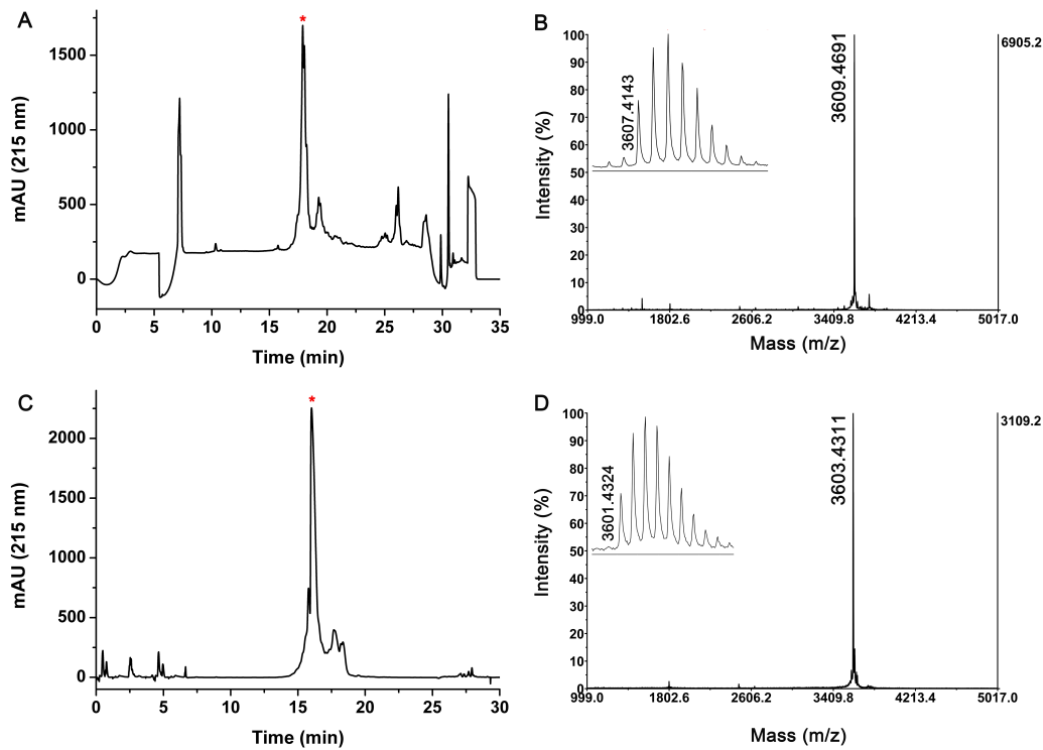


Figure S2. Synthesis and oxidative folding of HNTX-I analogue E1G-N23S-D26H-L32W. (A) RP-HPLC purification of crude linear HNTX-I analogue E1G-N23S-D26H-L32W, and asterisk indicated the peak containing E1G-N23S-D26H-L32W linear peptide; (B) MALDI-TOF MS analysis of purified linear E1G-N23S-D26H-L32W; (C) Analytical RP-HPLC purification of crude folded E1G-N23S-D26H-L32W, and asterisk indicated the correctly folded peptide; (D) MALDI-TOF MS analysis of the purified folded HNTX-I, and inset was an enlarged view of the peak.

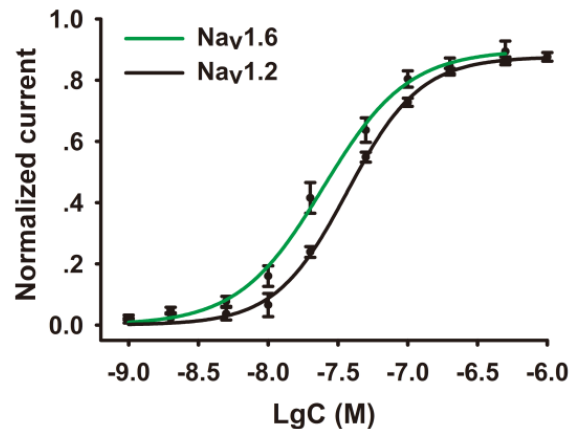


Figure S3. Effect of E1G-N23S-D26H-L32W on Nav1.2 and Nav1.6 expressed in HEK 293 cells. Concentration-response curves of E1G-N23S-D26H-L32W at Nav1.2 and Nav1.6 assessed by whole-cell patch-clamp experiments. IC₅₀ value of E1G-N23S-D26H-L32W on Nav1.2 and Nav1.6 were Data are mean \pm SEM, with $n = 3-5$ cells per data point.