

## **Supporting Information**

### **The dynamic nature of the conserved tegument protein UL37 of herpesviruses**

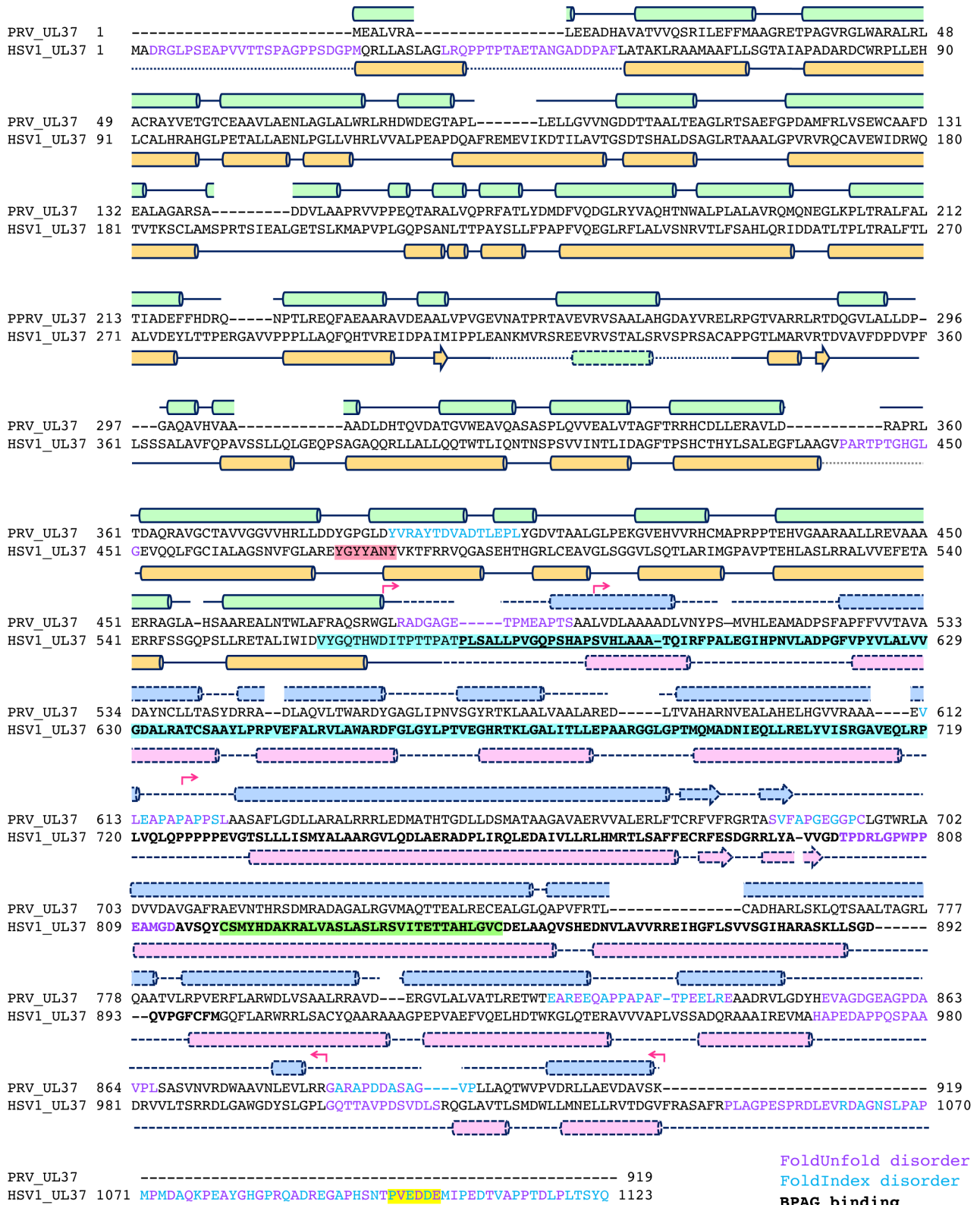
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Supporting information materials include  
Table S1  
Figures S1-S4  
Supporting References

**Table S1. Thermofluor Melting Temperatures.** The melting temperature for each construct in different buffers condition is shown in degrees Celsius (°C).

Buffer Condition	T <sub>m</sub> (°C)					
	UL3N 1-479	UL37C- 478- 919-StII	UL37C- 478-884	UL37C- 618-919- StII	UL37FL (low)	UL37FL (high)
Na-Acetate pH 5.0	49.60	41.28	34.94	35	28.7	44.8
Na-Citrate pH 5.5	57.38	41.28	34.94	39	41.8	55.8
MES pH 6.0	55.88	41.28	34.94	43	43.1	59.5
Na Cacodylate pH 6.5	59.71	44.98	41.94	38	41.2	53.5
Bis-Tris pH 6.5	58.06	42.64	39.61	42.6	44.1	59.5
Imidazole pH 7.0	57.57	42.96	40.95	41.3	42.1	58.5
PIPES pH 7.0	59.54	45.32	41.57	42.6	42.8	59.5
Na-Malonate pH 7.0	59.54	45.32	40.6	<b>43.3</b>	43.1	59.5
MOPS pH 7.5	57.91	45.64	42.27	38.6	43.5	57.5
HEPES pH 7.5	58.21	45.98	42.27	40.6	45.1	58.9
Tris pH 8.0	57.19	45.64	42.64	39	43.1	60.1
Bicine pH 9.0	57.57	45.32	41.94	41.3	45.8	59.2
Glycine pH 9.0	57.91	45.32	43.93	39	43.5	58.2
CHES pH 9.5	52.41	41.66	40.6	37.3	43.1	44.4
Ethanolamine pH 9.5	56.19	44.63	42.92	39	42.1	43.1
CAPS pH 10.0	54.39	41.66	39.91	38.6	44.1	58.2
HEPES pH 7.5	59.37	43.96	41.57	38	43.1	58.9
HEPES pH 7.5, 50 mM NaCl	59.05	44.63	41.57	35	45.1	44.4
HEPES pH 7.5, 150 mM NaCl	58.38	45.98	42.64	40	42.1	55.1
HEPES pH 7.5, 300 mM NaCl	57.74	46.32	43.24	34.5	41.8	55.8
HEPES pH 7.5, 500 mM NaCl	57.19	46.99	41.94	39.3	43.8	59.9
HEPES pH 7.5, 150 mM, NaCl 5% Glycerol	59.54	47.32	43.24	35.7	44.1	59.9
HEPES pH 7.5, 150 mM NaCl, 10% Glycerol	<b>60.55</b>	<b>48.64</b>	<b>44.59</b>	42.3	45.1	58.9
HEPES pH 7.5, 500 mM NaCl, 5% Glycerol	58.38	48.31	44.59	41.3	<b>45.5</b>	<b>59.9</b>

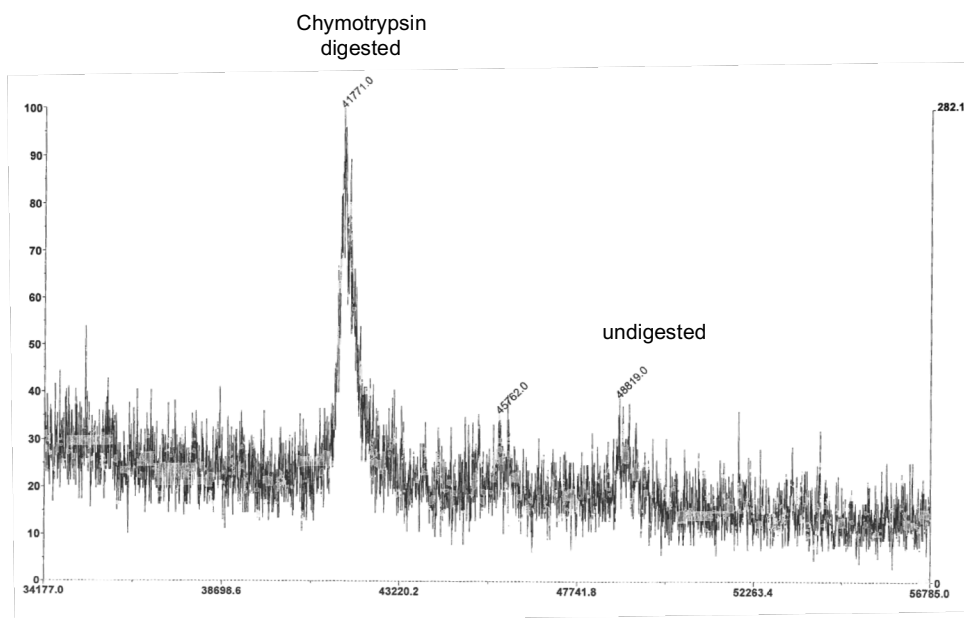
Biochemical and structural characterization of PRV UL37



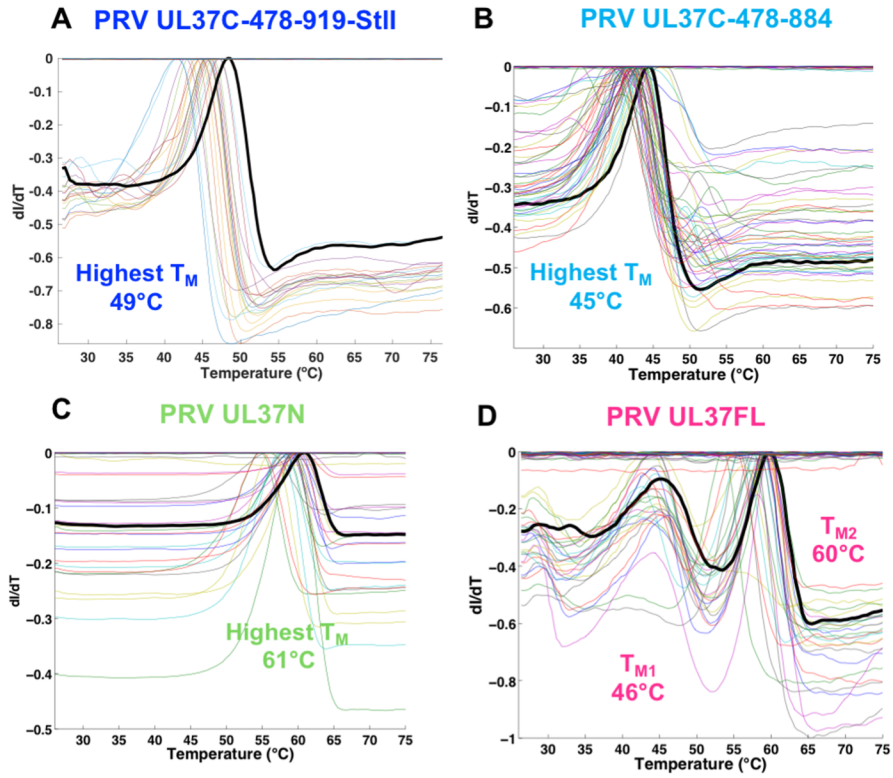
resolved helix   
 predicted helix   
➔ construct boundaries  
 resolved sheet   
 predicted sheet

FoldUnfold disorder  
 FoldIndex disorder  
 BPAG binding  
 UL36 binding  
 gK/UL20 binding  
 TRAF6 binding  
 RIG-I binding

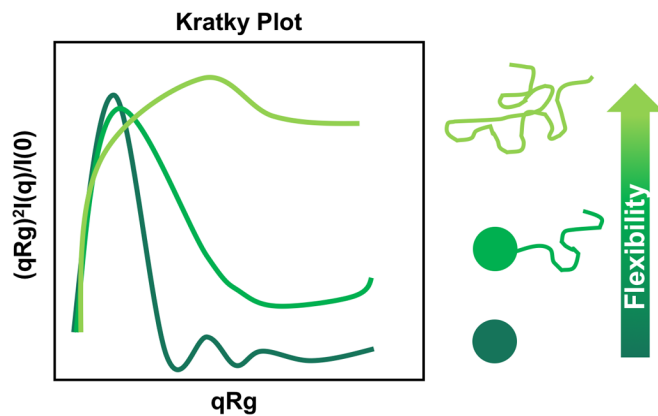
**Figure S1. Predicted disorder and secondary structure for PRV and HSV-1 UL37.** Secondary structure prediction for PRV (above sequence) and HSV-1 (below sequence) UL37 as calculated by PsiPred (<http://bioinf.cs.ucl.ac.uk/psipred>) (1). Solid cylinders and arrows represent resolved helices and sheets, respectively. Dashed cylinders and arrows represent predicted helices and sheets, respectively. Pink arrows mark construct boundaries for PRV UL37. Residues in purple are predicted to be unfolded as calculated by FoldUnfold (<http://bioinfo.protres.ru/ogu/>) (2). Residues in blue are predicted to be disordered as calculated by FoldIndex (<https://fold.weizmann.ac.il/fldbin/findex>) (3). Sequences that alternate between purple and blue indicate more than one program predicted disorder for that sequence. Residues in bold indicate the region required for BPAG binding. Residues highlighted in pink (gK/UL20), cyan (UL36), green (RIG-I) and yellow (TRAF6) are important for known binding interactions.



**Figure S2. Limited proteolysis MS data.** Limited proteolysis MALDI-TOF data for UL37C-478-919-StII with chymotrypsin, zoomed in to the range between 34.177 kDa and 56.785 kDa.



**Figure S3. Thermofluor assay of PRV UL37.** Melting temperatures as determined by the Thermofluor assay for (a) PRV UL37C-478-919-StII (b) PRV UL37C-478-884 (c) PRV UL37N and (d) PRV UL37FL.



**Figure S4. Kratky Plot example.** Figure adapted from (4). Kratky Plot curves representative of varying protein flexibility shown in comparison to each other.

## **Supporting References**

1. McGuffin, L. J., Bryson, K., and Jones, D. T. (2000) The PSIPRED protein structure prediction server. *Bioinformatics* **16**, 404-405
2. Galzitskaya, O. V., Garbuzynskiy, S. O., and Lobanov, M. Y. (2006) FoldUnfold: web server for the prediction of disordered regions in protein chain. *Bioinformatics* **22**, 2948-2949
3. Prilusky, J., Felder, C. E., Zeev-Ben-Mordehai, T., Rydberg, E. H., Man, O., Beckmann, J. S., Silman, I., and Sussman, J. L. (2005) FoldIndex: a simple tool to predict whether a given protein sequence is intrinsically unfolded. *Bioinformatics* **21**, 3435-3438
4. Rambo, R. P., and Tainer, J. A. (2011) Characterizing flexible and intrinsically unstructured biological macromolecules by SAS using the Porod-Debye law. *Biopolymers* **95**, 559-571