

Supporting Information for

Structural consequences of hereditary spastic paraplegia disease-related mutations in kinesin

Mandira Dutta¹, Michael R. Diehl^{2,3}, José N. Onuchic^{3,4,5,6*} and Biman Jana^{1*}

¹Department of Physical Chemistry, Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Jadavpur, Kolkata 700032, India

²Department of Bioengineering, Rice University, Houston, TX 77030, USA

³Department of Chemistry, Rice University, Houston, TX 77030, USA

⁴Center for Theoretical Biological Physics, Rice University, Houston, TX 77005, USA

⁵Department of Physics and Astronomy, Rice University, Houston, TX 77005, USA

⁶Department of Biosciences, Rice University, Houston, TX 77005, USA

*To whom correspondence should be addressed. Email: jonuchic@rice.edu and pcbj@iacs.res.in

Figure S1. Free energy (ΔG) profiles for the mutations of 280Arg to Ser (A and B), 253Lys to Asn (C and D), 256Asn to Ser (E and F), 60Glu to Val (G and H). $\left\langle \frac{\delta H}{\delta \lambda} \right\rangle_{\lambda}$ values are plotted as a function of λ when the head is bound to the MT (A, C, E, G) and when the head is free in solution (B, D, F, H) for four independent simulations (Black, Red, Blue and Green). The error bars represent statistical errors.