Structure of the RecQ C-terminal Domain of Human Bloom Syndrome Protein.

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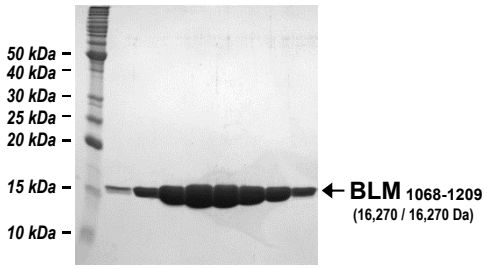
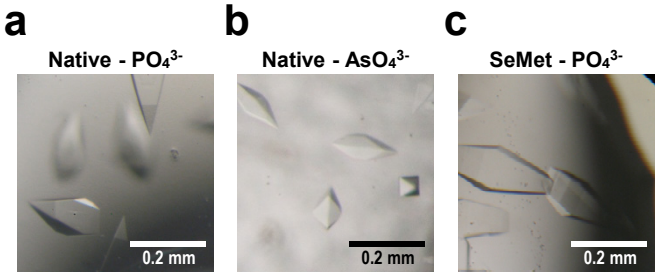


Supplementary Fig. S1.

SDS-PAGE of purified BLM RQC.

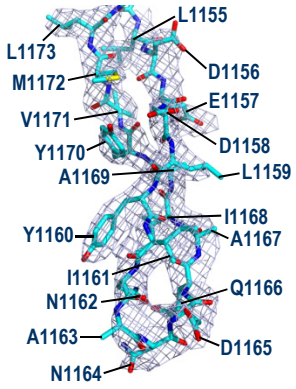
Fractions from gel-filtration chromatography, using a HiLoad 26/60 Superdex 75pg column (GE Healthcare), were analyzed by SDS-PAGE (15% polyacrylamide gel, stained with Coomassie Blue). The sample was also analyzed by TOF-MS to compare the mass with the calculated mass based on the primary sequence (TOF-MS / calc., in parentheses).



Supplementary Fig. S2.

Crystallization of BLM RQC.

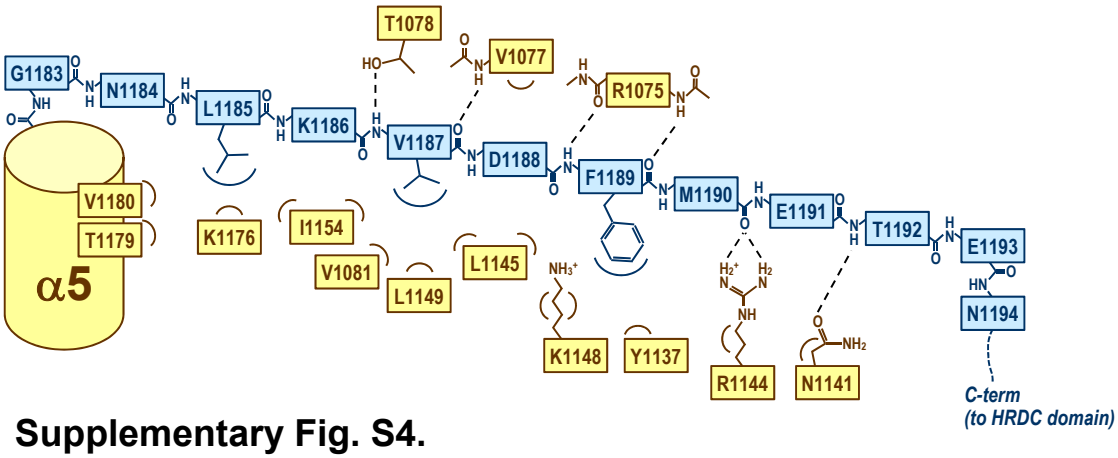
(a) Crystals of BLM RQC in complex with the phosphate ion. **(b)** Crystals of BLM RQC in complex with the arsenate ion. **(c)** Crystals of SeMet-labeled BLM RQC in complex with the phosphate ion.



Supplementary Fig. S3.

Electron densities of the BLM β-wing.

A composite-omit map contoured at 1.0 σ is superimposed (Mol-A). The BLM β-wing, comprising 19 residues, is slightly longer than that of WRN (16 residues).



Supplementary Fig. S4.

Interactions between the C-term extended loop (blue) and RQC core (yellow).

Hydrophobic interactions are shown as curves and hydrogen bonds (< 3.3 Å) as dashed lines.