

Comprehensive Prediction Results

Mutation Site		Structural Features	
Protein:	4YZF	SS element:	Other (turns, coils, etc.)
Chain:	A	Solvent accessibility:	8.17%
Wild type AA:	ALA	Torsion angles:	-105.6°, 2.2°
Residue ID:	400		

Amino Acid Mutations

Amino acid	Overall Stability	Torsion*	Predicted $\Delta\Delta G$ (kcal/mol)
GLY	Destabilising	Unfavourable	-1.22
VAL	Destabilising	Unfavourable	-5.56
LEU	Destabilising	Unfavourable	-3.26
ILE	Destabilising	Unfavourable	-3.55
MET	Destabilising	Unfavourable	-1.27
PRO	Destabilising	Unfavourable	-1.82
TRP	Destabilising	Unfavourable	-5.84
SER	Destabilising	Favourable	-1.93
THR	Destabilising	Favourable	-1.0
PHE	Destabilising	Favourable	-3.23
GLN	Destabilising	Favourable	-1.56
LYS	Stabilising	Unfavourable	2.42
TYR	Destabilising	Favourable	-3.36
ASN	Destabilising	Favourable	-2.44
CYS	Destabilising	Unfavourable	-6.37
GLU	Stabilising	Unfavourable	0.45
ASP	Destabilising	Favourable	-1.15
ARG	Destabilising	Favourable	-0.73
HIS	Stabilising	Favourable	0.94

Supplementary Figure S5. Protein stability prediction (CUPSAT) suggests a destabilizing effect of the p.Ala703Thr mutation in SLC4A2.

The patient mutation in SLC4A2, c.503T>C, p.Ala703, was modeled on the crystal structure of the human SLC4A1 paralogue (Arakawa T Science 350:680-4, 2015).²² Ala400 in SLC4A1 corresponds to Ala703 in SLC4A2. Thermal protein stability was predicted (<http://cupsat.tu-bs.de/index.jsp>) for the paralog SLC4A1. CUPSAT predicts destabilization of SLC4A2 for p.Ala703Thr.