SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Btk SH2-kinase interface is critical for allosteric kinase activation and its targeting inhibits B-cell neoplasms

Duarte et al.

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SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURES 1-7



Supplementary Figure 1, related to Figure 1. Effect of XLA mutations *in vitro* and in HEK cells.

(a) Representative SDS-PAGE analysis of purification steps for recombinant Btk SH2 wild-type from *E.coli*. TEV cleavage was used to removal of 6xHis-GST tag used for purification. All Btk SH2 mutants were purified using an identical protocol.

(b) Representative SEC-MALS analysis of purified Btk SH2 domain wild-type (monomer = 13.2 kDa). All proteins were analyzed by SEC-MALS and found in the homogenous state in solution (data not shown).

(c)Thermal shift assay (TSA) of recombinant Btk SH2 domains. Melting temperature (T_m) for wild-type Btk was calculated from two independent measurements.

(d) Mapping of a subset of XLA-patient mutations (red sticks) onto the human Btk SH2 structure (PDB 2GE9). The residue R307 (orange sticks) is part of the pY-binding motif (FIVRD). The residue K311 is a non-XLA control mutation facing the opposite surface of the SH2 domain. N- and C-terminal are indicated as N and C, respectively.

(e,f,g) HEK293 cells were transiently transfected with indicated Btk constructs containing an N-terminal 6xMyc tag. Immunobloting of total cell lysates was performed to assess Btk phosphorylation on sites Y551 and pY223, and relative phosphorylation normalized to total Btk (Myc-Btk) expression. Tubulin was used as loading control. Data shown in (e) and (g) are the mean \pm SD of three biological replicates (n=3), while data shown in (f) is the mean \pm SD of two technical replicates (n=2). P-values were calculated against the wild-type (WT) using an unpaired *t*-test. **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001, and non-significant (ns). Source data are provided as a Source Data file.

Supplementary Figure 2



wass spectromet	y analysis				
	Btk KD	Btk SH2-KD (monomer)	Btk SH3-SH2-KD (monomer)	Btk FL	Btk SH2-KD D521N (monomer)
Obtained (Da)	31794.09	45520.35	52171.90	76553.45	45520.19
Theoretical (Da)	31793.52	45519.93	52171.42	76553.51	45518.95



Supplementary Figure 2, related to Figure 2. Purification of recombinant Btk and autophosphorylation in vitro.

(a) SEC of recombinant Btk expressed and purified from Sf9 cells (top). Only monomeric peaks were used for the described assays. All samples were subjected to MS analysis for confirmation of protein identity and unphosphorylated state (> 95% for all samples, bottom). The table summarizes the theoretical and obtained molecular weight for the indicated proteins.

(b) Representative immunoblot to confirm the absence of recombinant Yoph-flag phosphatase from proteins purified in Sf9 cells (top) and corresponding SDS-PAGE of recombinant untagged Btk proteins (bottom).

(**c**,**d**,**e**) Btk autophosphorylation *in vitro* assay performed as described in methods. The levels of total phosphotyrosine and total Btk were assessed using immunoblot in a dot-blot apparatus, relative autophosphorylation kinetics plotted overtime and normalized to total Btk protein, and relative autophosphorylation velocities calculared from the linear fitting. Data are the mean \pm SD of two independent experiments (n=3). P-values relative to Btk KD were calculated using unpaired *t*-test. *P \leq 0.05 and **P \leq 0.01.

(f) Autophosphorylation kinetics of Y223/Y551 *in vitro* assessed as described above. Data shown are the mean ± SD of two independent experiments done in duplicates (n=2).



Supplementary Figure 3, related to Figure 3 and 4. MD and SAXS analysis of Btk wild-type and mutants.

(a) MD simulation for the SH2-KD complex. Obtained clusters of the SH2 positions (several colors) relative to the KD (white).
(b) Experimental SAXS data of recombinant wild-type Btk proteins. The indicated χ2 represents the GNOM fitting (line) against the experimental data (dots) for each construct. See Supplementary Table 2 for details. Raw data is available at SASDB.
(c,d,e) HEK293 cells were transiently transfected with indicated Btk constructs containing an N-terminal 6xmyc tag. Immunoblot-ting of total cell lysates was performed to assess Btk phosphorylation on Y551 and pY total, and relative phosphorylation normalized to total Btk (Myc-Btk) expression. Tubulin was used as loading control. Data shown in (d) and (e) are the mean ± SD of three (n=3) and two technical (n=2) replicates, respectively. P-values relative to Btk WT were calculated using an unpaired *t*-test.
(f) Residues mutated are shown as red sticks in a representative Btk SH2-KD structure obtained in the MD simulation (C15).
(g) SEC of recombinant mutant Btk purified from St9 cells (top). All samples were subjected to MS analysis for confirmation of protein identity and unphosphorylated state (>95% for all samples, bottom).

(h) Representative SDS-PAGE analysis of recombinant untagged Btk SH2-KD mutant proteins purified from Sf9 cells. (i,j,k) *In vitro* autophosphorylation of Btk SH2-KD mutants performed as described in methods. The levels of total phosphotyrosine and total Btk were assessed using immunoblot in a dot-blot apparatus, relative autophosphorylation kinetics plotted overtime and normalized to total Btk protein, and relative autophosphorylation velocities obtained from linear fit. Data are the mean \pm SD of twoindependent experiments (n=6). P-values relative to Btk wild-type (WT) were calculated using unpaired *t*-test. *P \leq 0.05,

P \leq 0.01, *P \leq 0.001, ****P \leq 0.0001, and non-significant (ns). (i,m) Experimental SEC-SAXS data and D_{max} of mutant Btk proteins as indicated in (b). See Supplementary Table 2 for details. (n) Flexibility analysis (EOM 2.0) of Btk WT showing the D_{max} of selected conformers (lines) from a representative pool of theoretical conformations (dot line).



а

rF10



N.B.

e

p(r) relative

ò

Structur

				-					
Diversified residues in the Btk SH2 repebody (rF10)									
	LRRV1		LRRV2	2	LR	RV3		LRRV4	
Position	73	91	93	94	116	118	139	141	142
rNB (template)	N	1	т	G	V	E	N	Α	н

Y

Y

W

Y

Q R

d						
		• E	Experin	nental	data	
9-]	- C	Curve f	itting (0	GNOM)
6-	-	-	_	_		
e.	-				-	
-slati						
E	-				Con Con Con	876
6 ⁰⁻	1					
<u> </u>	SH	3-SH2-ł	<pre>FL+rF10 <d+rf10< pre=""></d+rf10<></pre>) χ²=0.74) χ²=0.85	1 5	0
-3-	1	SH2-I	(D+rF1)	$0 \chi^2 = 0.88$	3	
	1	0	rF1	$\chi^2 = 0.8$	5	
-6- 0	.0	0.5	1.0 s (r	1.5 Im ⁻¹)	2.0	2.5

Y

F



Structural parameters obtained norm SAXS									
	rF10	rF10+SH2	SH2-KD+rF10	SH3-SH2-KD+rF10	FL+rF10				
R _g (nm)	2.42±0.2	2.6±0.14	3.48±0.17	3.55±0.26	4.48±0.38				
D _{max} (nm)	7.9±0.8	8.2±0.8	11.5±1.2	12.5±1.2	16.9±1.6				

f rF10 SH2+rF10 SH2-KD+rF10 SH3-SH2-KD(D521N)+rF10 PDB: 6HTF PDB: 6HTF PDB:6HTF+1K2P PDB: 4XI2+6HTF χ²=1.62 χ²=3.11 $v^2 = 1.85$



Supplementary Figure 4, related to Figure 5. rF10 repebody development and SAXS analysis of Btk-rF10 complexes.

(a) The rF10 repebody (cartoon representation, salmon) was developed by randomizing variable sites within leucine-rich repeats (LRRV) using phage display and modular evolution approach. The residues from the LRRV1 (red), LRRV2 (magenta), LRRV3 (orange) and LRRV4 (yellow) mediating the binding to Btk SH2 domain are indicated as sticks. The table shows the amino acid sequence and binding affinity to the human Btk SH2 domain. Non-binding (N.B.).

(b) Size-exclusion chromatogram (SEC) analysis of full-length Btk alone and mixed with rF10 or rNB control. The FL+rF10 forms an stable 1:1 complex which shifts to the left.

(c) Peaks isolated from the SEC analysis shown in (b) resolved by SDS-PAGE and stained with Coomassie.

(d,e) Experimental SEC-SAXS data and D_{max} for rF10 alone and rF10-Btk complexes. The indicated χ 2 represents the GNOM fitting (line) against the experimental data (dots) for each respective sample. The table summarizes the particle dimensions (R_a and D_{max}) and the ± error for the indicated constructs. See Supplementary Table 4 for details.

(f) Dimensionless Kratky plot of rF10 alone and rF10-Btk complexes. Ab initio reconstructions obtained from SAXS (surface representation) were superimposed to the indicated crystal/MD structures. For the rF10-SH2-KD and rF10-SH3-SH2-KD complexes, rigid body modeling using SASREF was applied to obtain the final models displayed. Source data are provided as a Source Data file.

Supplementary Figure 5



Supplementary Figure 5, related to Figure 6. Functional characterization of the rF10 repebody.

(a) ITC measurement of rF10 repebody to different Btk constructs containing the SH2 domain (SH2-KD, SH3-SH2-KD and FL proteins). Top panels show the raw signal from a representative measurement, and bottom panels show the integrated calorimetric data of the area of each peak. The continuous line indicates the best fit to the experimental data assuming a 1:1 binding model. The K_d (\pm SD) value was calculated from two independent measurements.

(b) Representative SDS-PAGE analysis of recombinant Btk proteins mixed with rF10 and rNB control repebodies and used for autophosphorylation inhibition *in vitro*.

(c,d,e) *In vitro* autophosphorylation assay for Btk proteins in the presence of indicated repebodies was performed as described in methods. The levels of total phosphotyrosine and total Btk were assessed using immunoblot in a dot-blot apparatus. Relative autophosphorylation kinetics in the presence of rF10 (dashed lines) or rNB (continuous lines) repebodies plotted overtime and normalized to total Btk protein, and relative autophosphorylation velocities relative to each control repebody. Data are the mean ± SD of three independent experiments (n=4). P-values relative to each control rNB repebody were calculated using an unpaired *t*-test.

(f,g) HEK293 cells were transiently co-transfected with indicated Btk constructs and repebodies. Immunoblot was used to assess total phosphotyrosine phosphorylation. Quantification of total phosphotyrosine normalized to total Btk (Myc-Btk) expression level and relative to control repebody. Data shown are the mean ± SD of three biological replicates (n=4), and P-values were calculated relative to each rNB control using an unpaired *t*-test.

(h) Btk kinase activity against a PLC γ 2 peptide (ERDINSL₇₅₃YDVSR) in the presence of rF10 or control repebody. Reported inhibition (% of inhibition of peptide phosphorylation) from two independent experiments done in duplicates (n=4). P-values were calculated relative to each rNB control using an unpaired *t*-test. *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001 and non-significant (ns).



Supplementary Figure 6, related to Figure 7. Effect of rF10 in DLBCL cell lines.

(a) Dose-response for ibrutinib in human DLBCL cell lines. Data points represent the mean ± SD of a representative experiment done in duplicates (n=2). Cellular IC50 was obtained by non-linear regression curve fit analysis.

(b) TMD8 cell line was transduced with a doxycycline-inducible system for expression of repebodies, and cumulative cell number monitored upon treatment with 2 μ g mL⁻¹ of doxycycline (n=3). Parental cells are non-transduced cells.

(c) Viability of HBL-1 cells inducibly expressing rF10 and rNB control (+Dox) or non induced (-Dox) in the presence of ibrutinib was measured after 3 and 5 days using Cell Titer-Glo reagent. Data points represent the mean \pm SD of a representative experiment done in duplicate (n=2). Cellular IC50 was obtained by non-linear regression curve fit analysis.

(d) HBL-1 inducibly expressing rF10 or rNB control for 5 days in combination with ibrutinib (10µM for 48 hours) were stained with 7AAD and Annexin V to analyze apoptosis by FACS. The quantification of early (7AAD-/Annexin V+) and late (7AAD+/Annexin V+) apoptotic cells were obtained from two replicates (n=2).

(e) Quantification of total PLC γ 2 level from HBL-1 inducibly expressing repebodies (flag-tagged) for 48 hours. BCR stimulation and ibrutinib treatment were performed as described in methods. Data shown are the mean ± SD from two biological replicates (n=3), and P-values were calculated using unpaired *t*-test. *P ≤ 0.05 (n=3).

Supplementary Figure 7



C



C	1									10										20						-L-				30	4						*		40
1.Btk 2.Ttk 3.Tec 4.Bmx 5.Rlk 6.Src 7.Lck 8.Abl 9.Fes	P K	S A	D N	S S	l	QE	A P	E	E P	**************************************	Y Y F F Y F Y	SNCAHFFHH	ĸĸĸgggkgg	HSZZFKZPA	M - M - L V -	T S N S T T S S P	RRRRRRRR	S D S S R R K N A	0 K K Q H H D A H		E E E E E E E A	- - R E	0 K 0 0 I L 0 I L			₭ K L R R L N A L H	Q D S Q Q A P S S	ETEKPEGS -	GGDGQZZG -		CHERELRIN I	0000000000	GAGACTSSD	F F F F F F	M M L L L L		R R R R R R R R R R	DDDNHEEEEE	S - S - S - S E S E S E S E S E
1.Btk 2.Itk 3.Tec 4.Bmx 5.Rlk 6.Src 7.Lck 8.Abl 9.Fes	S R S S S T S S G	KTQQATTSK	AAPVKAPQ		K T L M T A S Q E	YYYFYFRY	T T V C S V	>>>>	S S S S S S S S	50 V L L Y V V L V	F F F 	A T S - -	KKKK SR	S A I A I D D I I	V F F F F -	- VG - DD	GNGZIZQII	DEEDRANRL	PZGKNKQYW	6 - 0 N N K Q G G E D	GPNGTLEGG	VCGTCNVRL	I F V C V V P	R K R K R K K Y R		Y Y Y F Y Y F Y F	VHHHLKKR-		CKKHARRZQ	∕0- SEETQKNTS	TTTNLLAL	P N T A G D D S D	QDHEDNNDN	* >>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>	- P - - -	- K K - R 	ORKKTGGK	Y Y L V F F L L	Y L Y L Y L Y L Y L Y L Y L Y L Y L Y R
1.Btk 2.Itk 3.Tec 4.Bmx 5.Rlk 6.Src 7.Lck 8.Abl 9.Fes	A A A G T S S L	E E E S P S	K K K N D R R E G	H Y H Y S T I S E	L V A C A Q T R G		S D D A N P N P	T S S Q S G T S		90- P P P P Q Q H A P	E L E K D Q E E L		$ \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ -$	N N E H E A R H D	Y Y Y H Y H H H H	★ннннүүүн∟	Q Q K Q T S T S L	TTTTTS	NNNNHAVT	100 S G A S P A S A Q	AGAALDDDQ	G G G G S G G G P	L L P L L		★ S T T T G H T T K	★ R R R R E R R T K		- - - - - - - - - -	★ KRRRTTSHV	110 Y Y H Q T R Y V	P P P V P L	V V V L C C A H	P Q R	T T A	S Q V	K K	P	1 Q Q	19 Т К
* XLA r	nutan	ts ts fac	ina th	he SH	2-KU	inter	faco																																

Dark and grey correspond to residue conservation from highest (100%) to low (80-60%)

Supplementary Figure 7, related to Figure 8 and Discussion. Targeting the Btk SH2-KD interface decreases activation of therapy-resistant Btk with mutation on C481.

(a,b) HEK293 cells were transiently co-transfected with indicated Btk-C481S constructs and repebodies. Immunoblot was used to assess total phosphotyrosine phosphorylation. Quantification of total phosphotyrosine normalized to total Btk (myc-Btk) expression level and relative to control repebody. Data shown are the mean ± SD of two biological replicates (n=3).
(c) Sequence alignment of SH2 domains from human Btk and related kinases. Black squares represent residues highly conserved and grey squares show residues relatively conserved. Black asterisk symbol (*) indicates residues mutated in XLA patients, while red asterisks are residues mutated in XLA patients and located in the predicted SH2-KD interface. Source data are provided as a Source Data file.

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLES 1-5

Site	Peptide sequence	Location	Peptide count
Y279	SDSIEMYEWYSK	SH2	56
Y282	SDSIEMYEWYSK	SH2	56
Y315	AGKYTVSVFAK	SH2	60
Y334	STGDPQGVIRH <u>Y</u> VVCSTPQSQYYLAEK	SH2	46
Y344	STGDPQGVIRHYVVCSTPQSQYYLAEK	SH2	46
Y345	STGDPQGVIRHYVVCSTPQSQY <u>Y</u> LAEK	SH2	46
Y361	HLFSTIPELIN <u>Y</u> HQHNSAGLISRLK	SH2	4
Y375	YPVSQQNK	SH2-KD linker	3
Y392	NAPSTAGLGYGSWEIDPK	SH2-KD linker	10
Y425	WRGQYDVAIK	KD	10
Y461	LVQLYGVCTK	KD	2
Y511	DVCEAMEYLESK	KD	4
Y545	VSDFGLSRYVLDDEYTSSVGSK	KD	37
Y551	VSDFGLSRYVLDDE <u>Y</u> TSSVGSK	KD	37
Y571	FPVRWSPPEVLM <u>Y</u> SK	KD	15
Y627	VYTIMYSCWHEK	KD	6
Y631	VYTIM <u>Y</u> SCWHEK	KD	6
	Total peptide count		444

Supplementary Table 1. In vitro autophosphorylation sites on the Btk SH2-KD protein.

Supplementary Table	2. SAXS	parameters of	f human Btk	wild-type	and mutants.

Data collection parameters											
nstrument	MD29 beamline, ESRF Grenoble - France										
Wavelength (Å)	0.9919										
q-range (nm-1)	0.03563 - 5										
Exposure time (sec)	5 (10 frames x 0.5 sec)										
Temperature (K)	290										
Samples	KD	SH2-KD	SH3-SH2-KD	Full-length	SH2-KD K296E	SH2-KD S371P	SH2-KD D521N				
Measurement mode	batch	SEC-SAXS	batch	batch	SEC-SAXS	SEC-SAXS	batch				
Concentration range	0.9 - 4.2	100µ at 20.4	0.9 – 9.2	0.4 – 5.5	100µl at 30	100µl at 10.8	0.6 – 1.9				
SASBDB identifier	SASDF53	SASDF63	SASDF73	SASDF83	N/A	N/A	N/A				
Structural parameters											
Rg (nm) from Guinier	2.09 ± 0.02	2.832 ± 0.3	2.62 ± 0.15	4.04 ± 0.03	2.92 ± -0.04	2.64 ± 0.23	2.83 ± 0.07				
I(0)* (cm-1) from Guinier	24.86 ± 0.036	85.5 ± 0.12	44.28 ± 0.056	60.24 ± 0.16	171.59 ± 0.15	8.66 ± 0.075	20.71 ± 0.044				
R _g (nm) from P(r)	2.096 ± 0.0003	2.88 ± 0.0005	2.62 ± 0.0006	4.34 ± 0.0014	2.95 ± 0.0003	2.70 ± 0.03	2.9 ± 0.05				
D _{max} (nm)	6.75 ± 0.67	9.6 ± 0.95	8.3 ± 0.83	15.5 ± 1.2	10 ± 1.0	8.5 ± 0.86	10.3 ± 1.2				
Porod volume (nm3)	52.4	65.9	72.44	114.07	66.47	62.53	60.82				
Dry volume calculated from sequence (nm ₃)**	38.468	55.077	63.126	92.784	55.059	55.89	55.076				
Molecular mass determin	nation (kDa)										
From Porod volume (V _p /~1.6)	24.9	47.6	40.9	76.1	48.5	39.1	42.7				
From SAXS MoW2***	28.9	49.7	35.7	65.2	50.9	44.6	46.4				
Bayesian inference	28.9	46.6	41.9	67.1	46.6	42.8	40.2				
From I(0) using V₀ invariant	28.2	43.5	43.4	65.6	43.7	40.2	42.7				
Calculated from sequence****	31.8	45.5	52.2	76.5	45.5	45.5	45.5				
Number of residues	274	396	452	664	396	396	396				
Software list											
Primary data reduction		Automated pipe	eline at beamline								
Data processing		PRIMUS (ATSA	AS v.2.8.0)								
Ab initio analysis		DAMMIN and GASBOR									
Fitting		CRYSOL									
Model refinement		SREFLEX	SREFLEX								
Flexibility analysis		EOM 2.0									
Model superimpositions											

3D graphics images Pymol (v.1.8.2.1)

*I(0) values shown in SEC-SAXS measurements vary depending on protein concentration at the analyzed peak, and are therefore not

normalized to protein concentration. The structural parameters analyzed are independent of this value (i.e., Rg, Dmax, volumes). **http://biotools.nubic.northwestern.edu/proteincalc.html ***SAXS MoW2 ****http://web.expasy.org/

Crystal structure	6HTF (rF10-SH2)
Data collection	
Space group	P 21 21 2
Cell dimensions	
a, b, c (Å)	145.53, 32.95, 80.63
α, β, γ (°) (°)	90, 90, 90
Resolution (Å)	50 (2.1) *
Rmeas	10.2 (81.1)
l / σl	12.99 (1.95)
Completeness (%)	93.93 (84.43)
Redundancy	3.89 (3.90)
Refinement	
Resolution (Å)	2.1
No. reflections	22064
Rwork / Rfree	0.213 / 0.252
No. atoms	3041
Protein	2915
Ligand/ion	0
Water	126
Protein residues	362
B-factors	
Protein	40.75
Ligand/ion	N/A
Water	36.85
R.m.s. deviations	
Bond lengths (Å)	0.023
Bond angles (°)	1.44
Ramachandran analysis	
Favored regions	95.53%
Allowed regions	4.47%
Outliers	0

Supplementary Table 3. X-ray data.

*Values in parentheses are for the highest-resolution shell.



Supplementary Table 4. SAXS parameters of Btk-rF10 complexes.

Data collection parameters										
Instrument		MD29 beamlin	MD29 beamline, ESRF Grenoble - France							
Wavelength (Å)		0.9919								
q-range (nm-1)		0.03563 - 5								
Exposure time (sec)		5 (10 frames x	(0.5 sec)							
Temperature (K)	290									
Samples	rF10	SH2-rF10	SH2-KD-rF10	SH3-SH2-KD-rF10	Full-length-rF10					
Measurement mode	SEC-SAXS	batch	SEC-SAXS	batch	batch					
Concentration range (mg.ml-1)	100 µl at 14	0.6 – 2.7	100µl at 20	0.4 – 3.6	0.4 – 2.9					
SASBDB identifier	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A					
Structural parameters										
Rg (nm) from Guinier	2.42 ± 0.2	2.6 ± 0.3	3.46 ± 0.12	3.55 ± 0.26	4.48 ± 0.38					
I(0)* (cm-1) from Guinier	37.12 ± 0.06	35.7 ± 0.18	87.82 ± 0.24	61.09 ± 0.19	79.46 ± 0.23					
R _g (nm) from P(r)	2.47 ± 0.006	2.6 ± 0.01	3.52 ± 0.007	3.6 ± 0.01	4.69 ± 0.02					
D _{max} (nm)	7.9 ± 0.8	8.2 ± 0.8	11.5 ± 1.2	12.5 ± 1.2	16.9 ± 1.7					
Porod volume (nm3)	50.85	67.4	100.6	116.46	156.04					
Dry volume calculated from sequence (nm ₃)**	37.581	53.569	92.638	100.685	130.345					
Molecular mass determination	n (kDa)									
From Porod volume (Vp/~1.6)	24.8	37.9	70.4	81.2	100.8					
From SAXS MoW2***	27.1	41.9	79.5	86.2	116.2					
Bayesian inference	28.2	37.7	67.1	74.3	94.2					
From I(0) using V₀ invariant	27.6	39.3	63.5	74.6	89.4					
Calculated from sequence****	31.1	44.3	76.6	83.2	107.7					
Number of residues	274	391	670	726	938					
Software list										
Primary data reduction		Automated pip	eline at beamline							
Data processing		PRIMUS (ATS	SAS v.2.8.0)							
Ab initio analysis		DAMMIN and	GASBOR							
Fitting		CRYSOL								
Model refinement		SREFLEX								
Flexibility analysis		EOM 2.0								
Model superimpositions		SASpy plugin for Pymol								
3D graphics images		Pymol (v.1.8.2	1)							
*I(0) values shown in SEC SAX	e magguromonto y	vary doponding	on protoin concept	ration at the analyzed	poak and are					

*I(0) values shown in SEC-SAXS measurements vary depending on protein concentration at the analyzed peak, and are therefore not normalized to protein concentration. The structural parameters analyzed are independent of this value (i.e., Rg,

Dmax, volumes).

http://biotools.nubic.northwestern.edu/proteincalc.html *SAXS MoW2 ****http://web.expasy.org/

Primer name	Sequence 5' to 3' (forward and reverse)
Btk K206E	For: GCTGAGCAACTGCTAGAGCAAGAGGGGAAAG
BIK K290E	Rev: CTTTCCCCTCTTGCTCTAGCAGTTGCTCAGC
Bth V222E	For: GTGGCCCTTTTCGATTACATGCCAATG
BIR 12231	Rev: CATTGGCATGTAATCGAAAAGGGCCAC
	For: GCAAGAGGGGAAAAAGGGAGGTTTCATTGTC
BIR ESUTR	Rev: GACAATGAAACCTCCCTTTTTCCCCCTCTTGC
Bth D307C	For: GGTTTCATTGTCGGCGACTCCAGCAAAGC
BIK KS07G	Rev: GCTTTGCTGGAGTCGCCGACAATGAAACC
	For: CAGAGACTCCAGCGAGGCTGGCAAATATACAG
BIK KJITE	Rev: CTGTATATTTGCCAGCCTCGCTGGAGTCTCTG
	For: GTTGTGTGTTCCACACCTGCGAGCCAGTATTACCTGGC
BIK Q34TA	Rev: GCCAGGTAATACTGGCTCGCAGGTGTGGAACACACAAC
	For: CATTAACTACCATCAGGACAACTCTGCAGGACTC
BIK H304D	Rev: GAGTCCTGCAGAGTTGTCCTGATGGTAGTTAATG
D+1/ \$271D	For: CTGCAGGACTCATACCCAGGCTCAAATATCCAG
BIK 337 IF	Rev: CTGGATATTTGAGCCTGGGTATGAGTCCTGCAG
Dtk D2720	For: CTCTGCAGGACTCATATCCGGCCTCAAATATCCAG
BIK KJ72G	Rev: CTGGATATTTGAGGCCGGATATGAGTCCTGCAGAG
Dtk K274N	For: CTCTGCAGGACTCATATCCAGGCTCAACTATCCAG
BIK K374N	Rev: CTGGATAGTTGAGCCTGGATATGAGTCCTGCAGAG
	For: AGGTCAGGTCCTCTGGATCAATTTCCCATGATCCGT
BIK K400L	Rev: ACGGATCATGGGAAATTGATCCAGAGGACCTGACCT
	For: CCCCAGCTCCTTCAAGAACTTCAGGTCCTTTGGATCAA
BIK 1403K	Rev: TTGATCCAAAGGACCTGAAGTTCTTGAAGGAGCTGGGG
Btk L 405E	For: CAGTCCCCAGCTCCTTCTCGAAGGTCAGGTCCTTTG
BIK L403E	Rev: CAAAGGACCTGACCTTCGAGAAGGAGCTGGGGACTG
Rtk M20E	For: GCCTTCTTTGATCATCTTCTCGGCCACGTCGTACTGGCC
BIK 1429L	Rev: GGCCAGTACGACGTGGCCGAGAAGATGATCAAAGAAGGC
Ptk C491S	For: GGTAGTTCAGGAGGCTGCCATTGGCCATGTA
BIK C4613	Rev: TACATGGCCAATGGCAGCCTCCTGAACTACC
	For: GTTCCTTCACCGAAACCTGGCAGCTCG
BIR D52 IN	Rev: CGAGCTGCCAGGTTTCGGTGAAGGAAC
Btk VEE1E	For: GGATGATGAATTCACAAGCTCAGTAG
DIK TOOTF	Rev: CTACTGAGCTTGTGAATTCATCATCC

Supplementary Table 5. Oligonucleotides used for site-directed mutagenesis.