

## SUPPORTING INFORMATION

### Comparative study of the stabilities of synthetic *in vitro* and natural *ex vivo* transthyretin amyloid fibrils

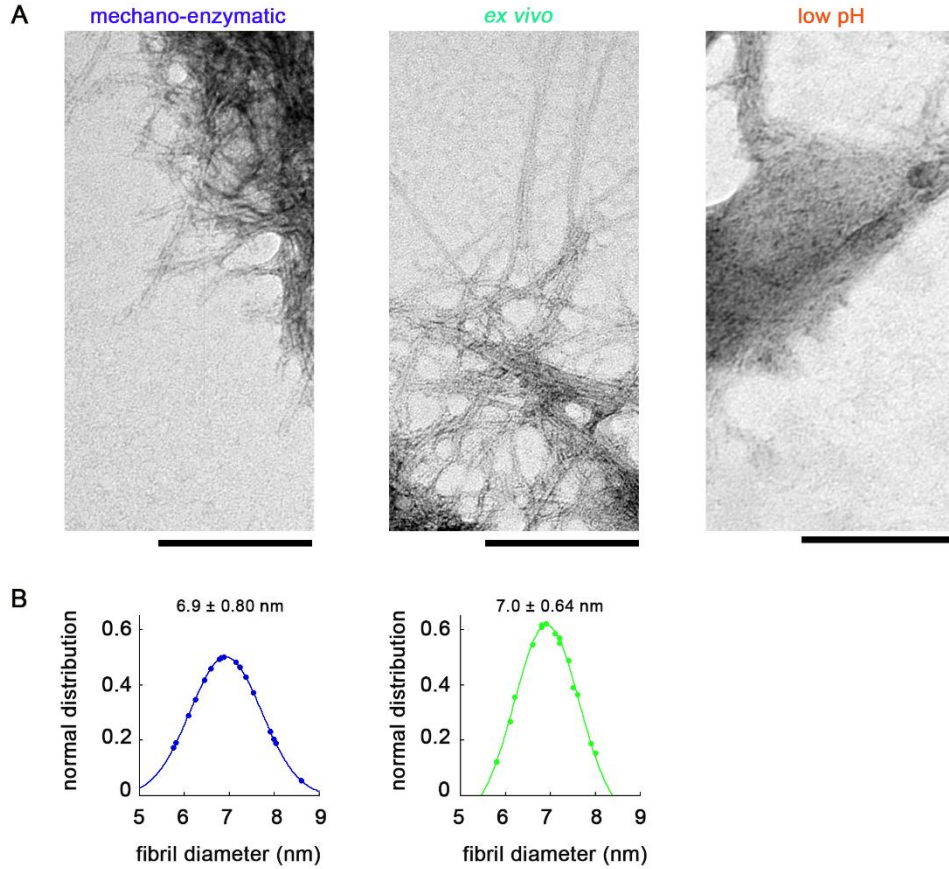
Sara Raimondi<sup>1\*</sup>, P. Patrizia Mangione<sup>1,2\*</sup>, Guglielmo Verona<sup>2\*</sup>, Diana Canetti<sup>2</sup>, Paola Nocerino<sup>2</sup>, Loredana Marchese<sup>1</sup>, Rebecca Piccarducci<sup>2,3</sup>, Valentina Mondani<sup>1,2</sup>, Giulia Faravelli<sup>1</sup>, Graham W. Taylor<sup>2</sup>, Julian D. Gillmore<sup>4</sup>, Alessandra Corazza<sup>2,5,6</sup>, Mark B. Pepys<sup>2,4</sup>, Sofia Giorgetti<sup>1,6#</sup>, Vittorio Bellotti<sup>1,2#</sup>.

From the <sup>1</sup>Department of Molecular Medicine, Institute of Biochemistry, University of Pavia, 27100 Pavia, Italy; <sup>2</sup>Wolfson Drug Discovery Unit, Centre for Amyloidosis and Acute Phase Proteins, Division of Medicine, University College London, London NW3 2PF, UK; <sup>3</sup>Department of Pharmacy, University of Pisa, 56126, Pisa, Italy; <sup>4</sup>National Amyloidosis Centre, University College London and Royal Free Hospital, London NW3 2PF, UK; <sup>5</sup>Department of Medicine (DAME), University of Udine, 33100 Udine, Italy; <sup>6</sup>Istituto Nazionale Biostrutture e Biosistemi, 00136 Roma, Italy.

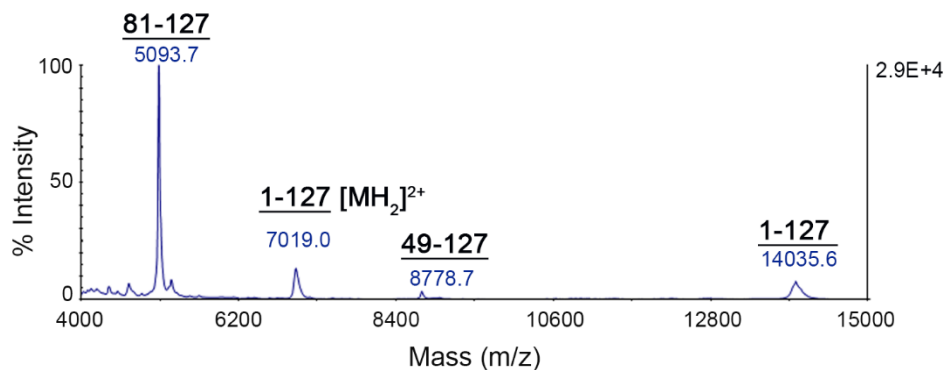
*Running title: Stability of natural and synthetic TTR amyloid fibrils*

\*These authors contributed equally to this work.

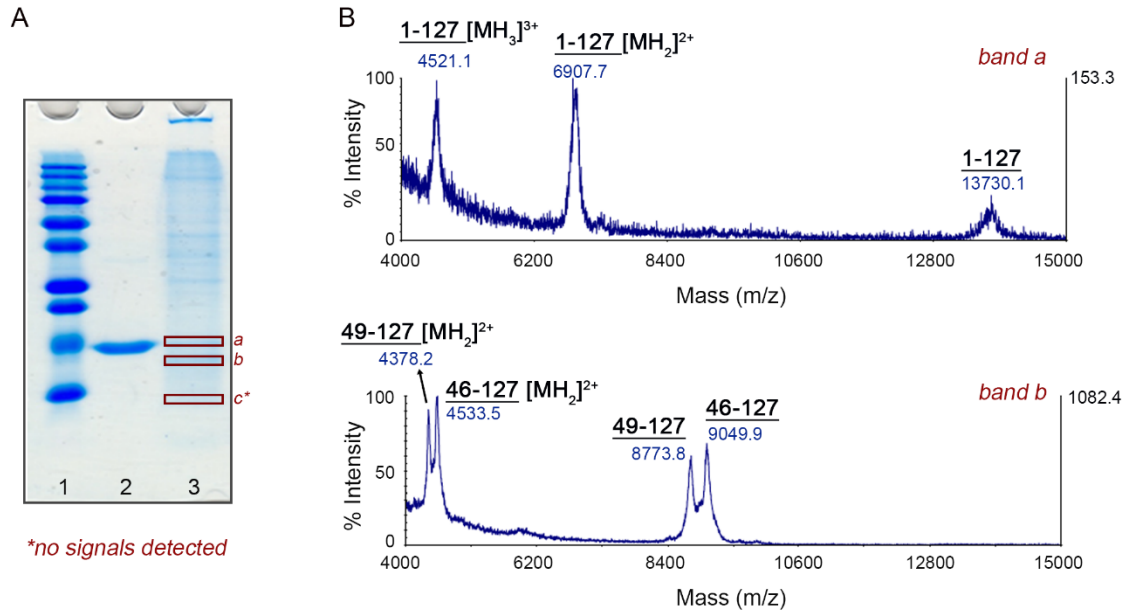
#To whom correspondence should be addressed: Department of Molecular Medicine, Institute of Biochemistry, Via Taramelli 3b, 27100 Pavia, Italy. Tel: +390382987189; E-mail: [s.giorgetti@unipv.it](mailto:s.giorgetti@unipv.it). Wolfson Drug Discovery Unit, Centre for Amyloidosis and Acute Phase Proteins, Division of Medicine, University College London, Rowland Hill Street, London NW3 2PF, UK. E mail: [v.bellotti@ucl.ac.uk](mailto:v.bellotti@ucl.ac.uk); Tel: +44 20 7433 2773; Fax: +44 20 7433 2803.



**Fig. S1. TEM images of fibrils.** *A*, additional electron micrographs of negatively stained TTR *in vitro* fibrils prepared with the mechano-enzymatic mechanism, at low pH or extracted from human amyloidotic tissue (scale bar, 200 nm). *B*, TEM images of both mechano-enzymatic and *ex vivo* fibrils were analyzed to assess fibril diameter using ImageJ software as described in Experimental Procedures. Measurements in each case are normally distributed with an average diameter of approximately 7 nm. Material generated at low pH could not be processed for this purpose.



**Fig. S2. Main component in the recombinant V122I TTR mechano-enzymatic fibrils.** The pellet containing the fibrillar material was analysed in linear mode MALDI TOF as described in Experimental Procedures. Peaks at m/z of 5093.7 and 8778.7 are related to the +1 ions corresponding to the 81-127 and 49-127 fragments of recombinant V122I TTR respectively; peaks at m/z of 7019.0 and 14035.6 are related to +2 and +1 ions corresponding to the full length TTR monomer. The mass of recombinant V122I TTR includes the additional N-terminal glycine, alanine and methionine residues indicated as G (-2), A (-1) and M (0) respectively.



**Fig. S3. Main component in the V122I ATTR fibrils.** A, SDS 15% PAGE under reducing conditions of V122I ATTR fibrils. Lane 1, marker proteins (250, 150, 100, 75, 50, 37, 25, 20, 15 and 10 kDa respectively); lane 2, recombinant V122I TTR (2.5  $\mu$ g); lane 3, *ex vivo* amyloid fibrils from the heart of a V122I ATTR patient (40  $\mu$ g). Bands *a*, *b* and *c* were passively eluted for identification. B, MALDI TOF spectra of electrophoretic eluted bands acquired in linear mode. Spectrum of *band a* shows peaks at 4521.1, 6907.7 and 13730.1 corresponding to +3, +2 and +1 ions of the full length TTR monomer. MALDI TOF spectrum of *band b* shows peaks of +2 and +1 ions corresponding to the 49-127 and 46-127 TTR fragments. Material eluted off the *band c* consistent with the apparent size of the 81-127 TTR fragment did not show any detectable peak. All protein/peptide identified contained both wild type and V122I TTR isoforms as shown with further digestions with trypsin or AspN proteases (data not shown).