

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Elucidating the molecular interactions of chemokine CCL2 orthologs with flavonoid baicalin

Nidhi Joshi¹, Dinesh Kumar² and Krishna Mohan Poluri^{1*}

¹Department of Biotechnology, Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee,
Roorkee – 247667, Uttarakhand, India

²Centre of Biomedical Research, SGPGIMS Campus, Lucknow - 226014, Uttar Pradesh,
India

Running Title: Interaction of baicalin with CCL2 chemokines

***Corresponding Author:**

Dr. Krishna Mohan Poluri,
Department of Biotechnology,
Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee (IIT-Roorkee),
Roorkee – 247667, Uttarakhand, India
Tel: +91-1332-284779;
E-mail: krishfbt@iitr.ac.in / mohanpmk@gmail.com

Table S1: List of primers used for site directed mutagenesis of mCCL2-P8A and hCCL2-P8A mutant proteins.

Name of Mutant	Primer Sequence
mCCL2-P8A	Fwd: 5'- GATGCAGTTAACGCCGCACTCACCTGCTGC -3' Rev: 5'- GCAGCAGGTGAGTGCGGCGTTAACTGCATC -3'
hCCL2-P8A	Fwd: 5'- GCAATCAATGCCGCGAGTCACCTGCTG -3' Rev: 5'- CAGCAGGTGACTGCGGCATTGATTGC -3'

Table S2: Total amount of protein obtained for mCCL2-P8A and hCCL2-P8A after each step of purification.

Purification steps	mCCL2-P8A
After 1 st Ni-NTA column chromatography	65 ± 5
After Dialysis	50 ± 5
After ion-exchange chromatography	25 ± 3
After reverse Ni NTA chromatography	10 ± 2
Total mCCL2-P8A protein obtained after final purification	8 ± 2 mg/L

Purification steps	hCCL2-P8A
After 1 st Ni-NTA column chromatography	60 ± 5
After Dialysis	45 ± 5
After ion-exchange chromatography	18 ± 3
After reverse Ni NTA chromatography	8 ± 2
Total hCCL2-P8A protein obtained after final purification	6 ± 2 mg/L

Table S3: Percentage of secondary structural elements in CCL2 wild type and monomeric proteins (for both human and murine orthologs) as estimated using DICHROWEB-K2D software.

Protein	Helix (%)	Sheet (%)	Coil (%)
mCCL2-WT	17.3	14.6	68.1
hCCL2-WT	17.2	14.9	67.9
mCCL2-P8A	17.9	14.6	67.5
hCCL2-P8A	17.8	14.8	67.4

Figure S1: Multiple sequence alignment of CCL2 chemokine from rodent and primate families. The sequence alignment was generated from CLUSTAL W software. The secondary structural elements are shown on the top of the sequences and the presence of β c-stand at C terminal, which is specifically observed in murine family is represented in cyan color.

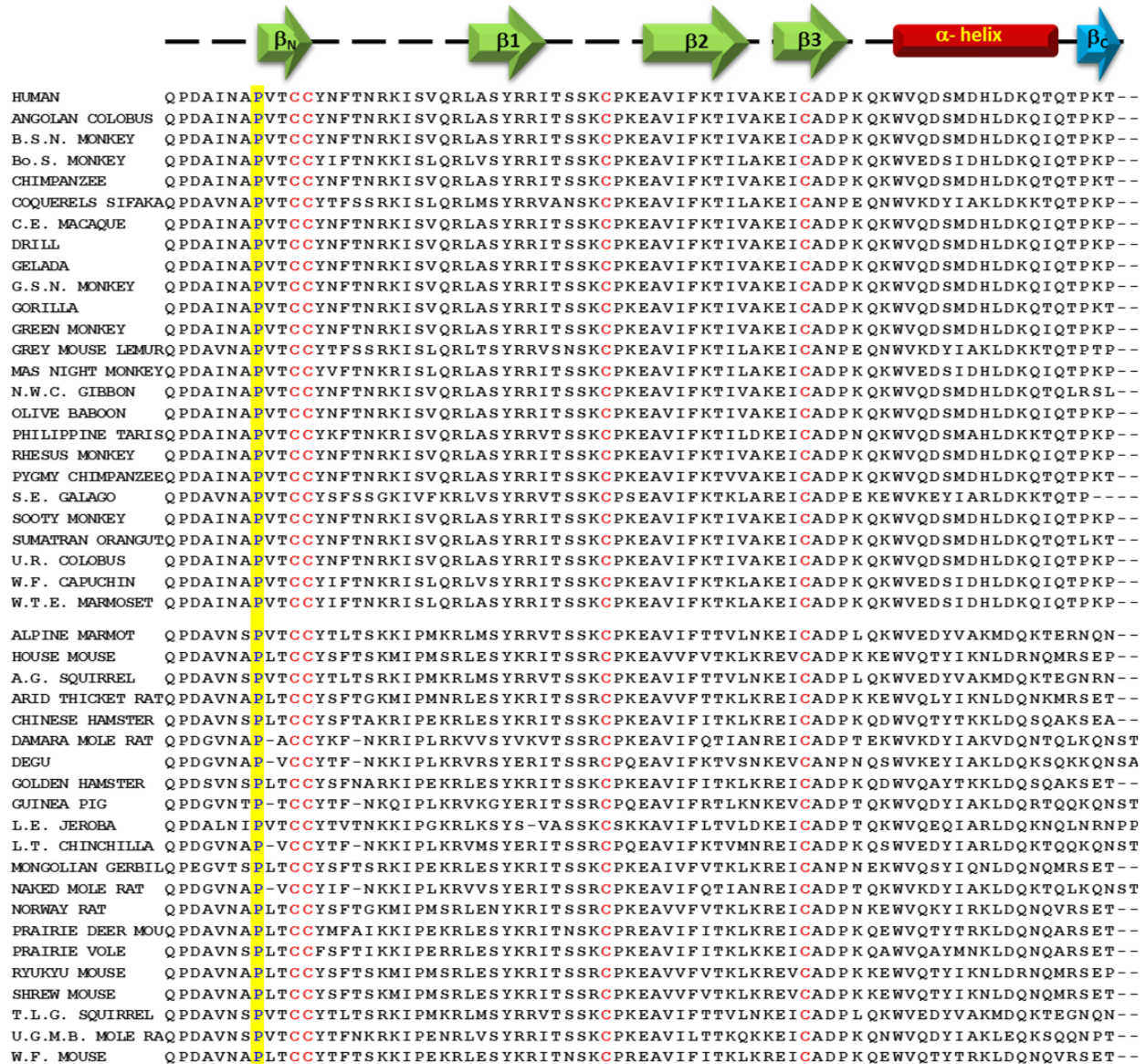


Figure S2: (A) Site directed mutagenesis; Lane M - DNA marker; Lane 2- mCCL2-P8A mutant gene; Lane 3- hCCL2-P8A mutant gene. (B) Protein overexpression profile: Lane M- Marker (Bovine serum albumin (BSA)-66 kDa and hen egg lysozyme (HEL)-14 kDa); Lane 2- uninduced sample of mCCL2-P8A protein; Lane 3- induced sample of mCCL2-P8A protein. (C) Ni-NTA affinity chromatography profile: Lane M- marker; Lane 2 – supernatant obtained after lysis, Lane 3 – flow through; Lane 4 and 5 - wash I (20 mM imidazole + 20 mM Tris + 500 mM NaCl), wash II (50 mM imidazole + 20 mM Tris + 500 mM NaCl); and Lane 6-9 - Elution fractions (400 mM imidazole + 20 mM Tris + 500 mM NaCl) having purified fusion mCCL2-P8A protein. (D) TEV digestion profile: Lane M – marker; Lane 2 - undigested mCCL2- protein; Lane 3 - digested mCCL2-P8A protein containing the left over undigested protein, thioredoxin tag, and mCCL2-P8A protein. (E) Ion-exchange chromatography profile for tag (TRX) separation: Lane M-marker; Lane 2- supernatant (collected after TEV digestion); Lane 3- flow through; Lane 4-5 - wash I (50 mM NaCl + 20 mM Tris), wash II (100 mM NaCl + 20 mM Tris); Lane 6-8- Elution fractions (500 mM NaCl + 20 mM Tris) having purified mCCL2-P8A protein. (F) Reverse Ni-NTA affinity chromatography profile: Lane M – Marker; Lane 2- pure mCCL2-P8A protein (MW-9 kDa).

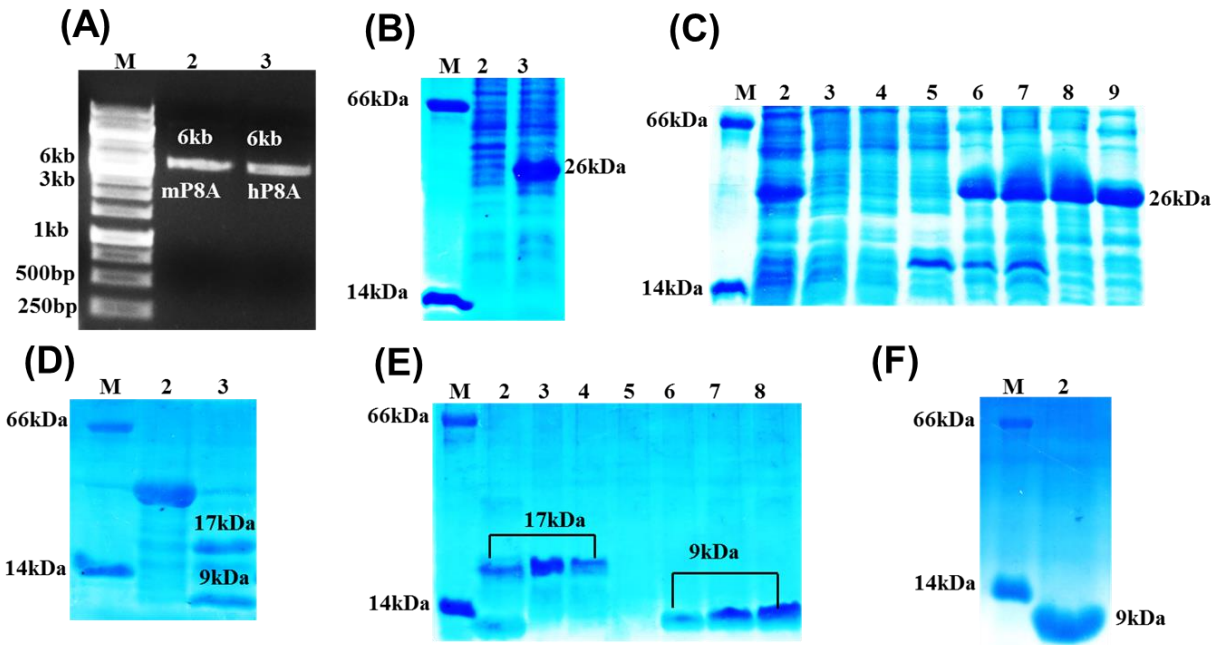


Figure S3: (A) Protein overexpression profile for hCCL2-P8A mutant: Lane M- Marker (Bovine serum albumin (BSA) – 66 kDa and hen egg lysozyme (HEL)-14 kDa); Lane 2- uninduced sample of hCCL2-P8A protein; Lane 3- induced sample of hCCL2-P8A protein. (B) Ni-NTA affinity chromatography profile: Lane M- marker; Lane 2 - supernatant obtained after lysis, Lane 3 - flow through; Lane 4 and 5 - wash I (20 mM imidazole + 20 mM Tris + 500 mM NaCl), wash II (50 mM imidazole + 20 mM Tris + 500 mM NaCl); and Lane 6-9 - Elution fractions (400 mM imidazole + 20 mM Tris + 500 mM NaCl) having purified fusion hCCL2-P8A protein. (C) TEV digestion profile: Lane M - marker; Lane 2 - undigested monomeric protein; Lane 3 - digested hCCL2-P8A protein containing the left over undigested protein, thioredoxin tag, and hCCL2-P8A protein. (D) Ion-exchange chromatography profile for tag (TRX) separation: Lane M- marker; Lane 2- supernatant (collected after TEV digestion); Lane 3- flow through; Lane 4-5 - wash I (50 mM NaCl + 20 mM Tris), wash II (100 mM NaCl + 20 mM Tris); Lane 6-8 - Elution fractions (500 mM NaCl + 20 mM Tris) having purified hCCL2-P8A protein. (E) Reverse Ni-NTA affinity chromatography profile: Lane M - Marker; Lane 2 – pure hCCL2-P8A protein (MW-9 kDa).

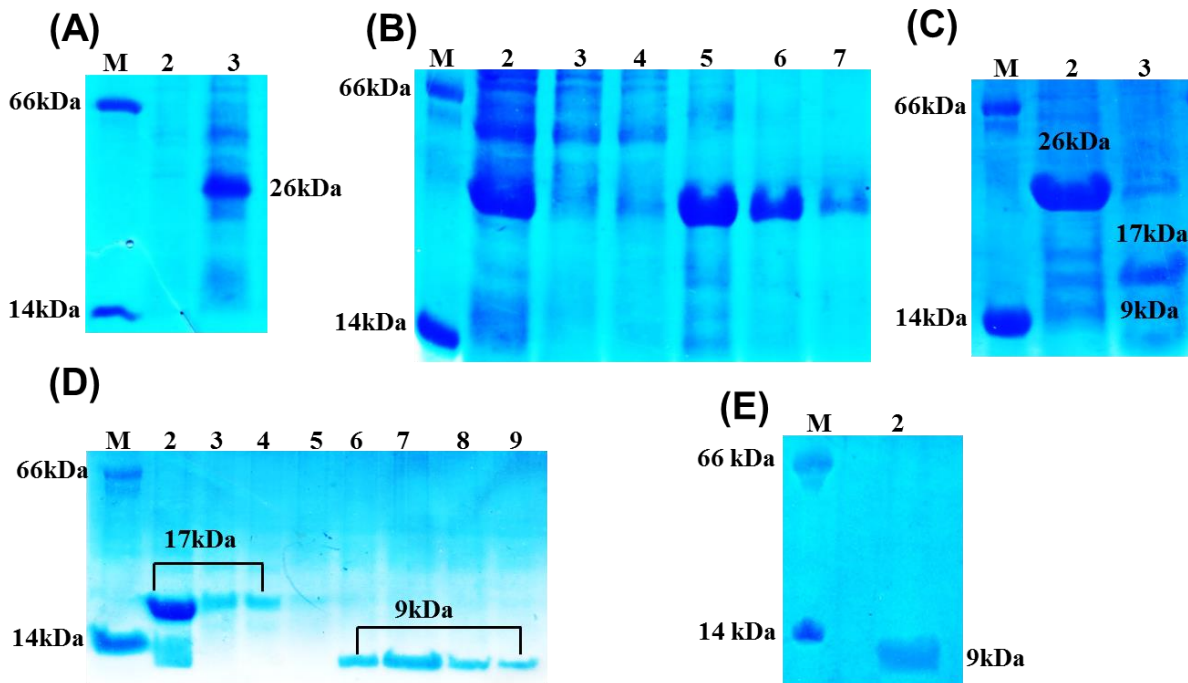


Figure S4: Overlay of tryptophan fluorescence of WT (mCCL2 and hCCL2) and monomeric (mCCL2-P8A and hCCL2-P8A) CCL2 orthologs.

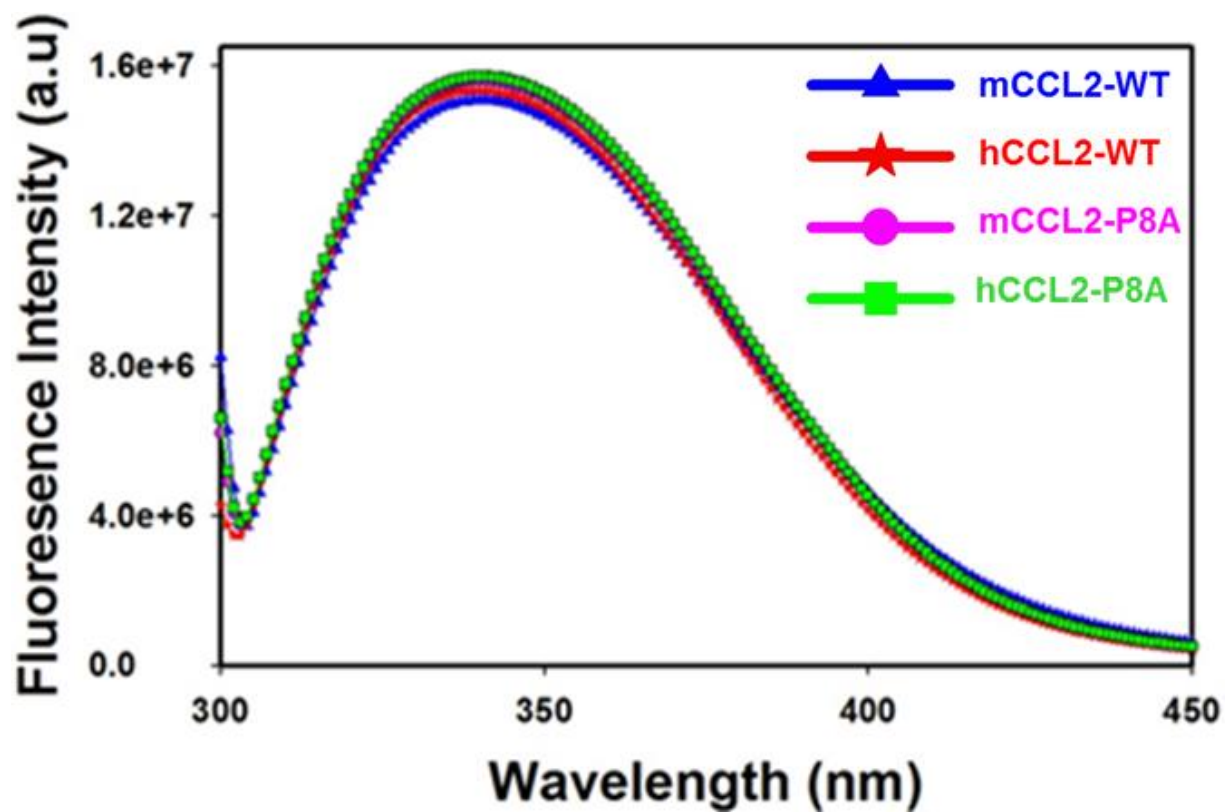


Figure S5: Overlay of tryptophan fluorescence lifetime decay profile of WT (mCCL2 and hCCL2) and monomeric (mCCL2-P8A and hCCL2-P8A) CCL2 orthologs.

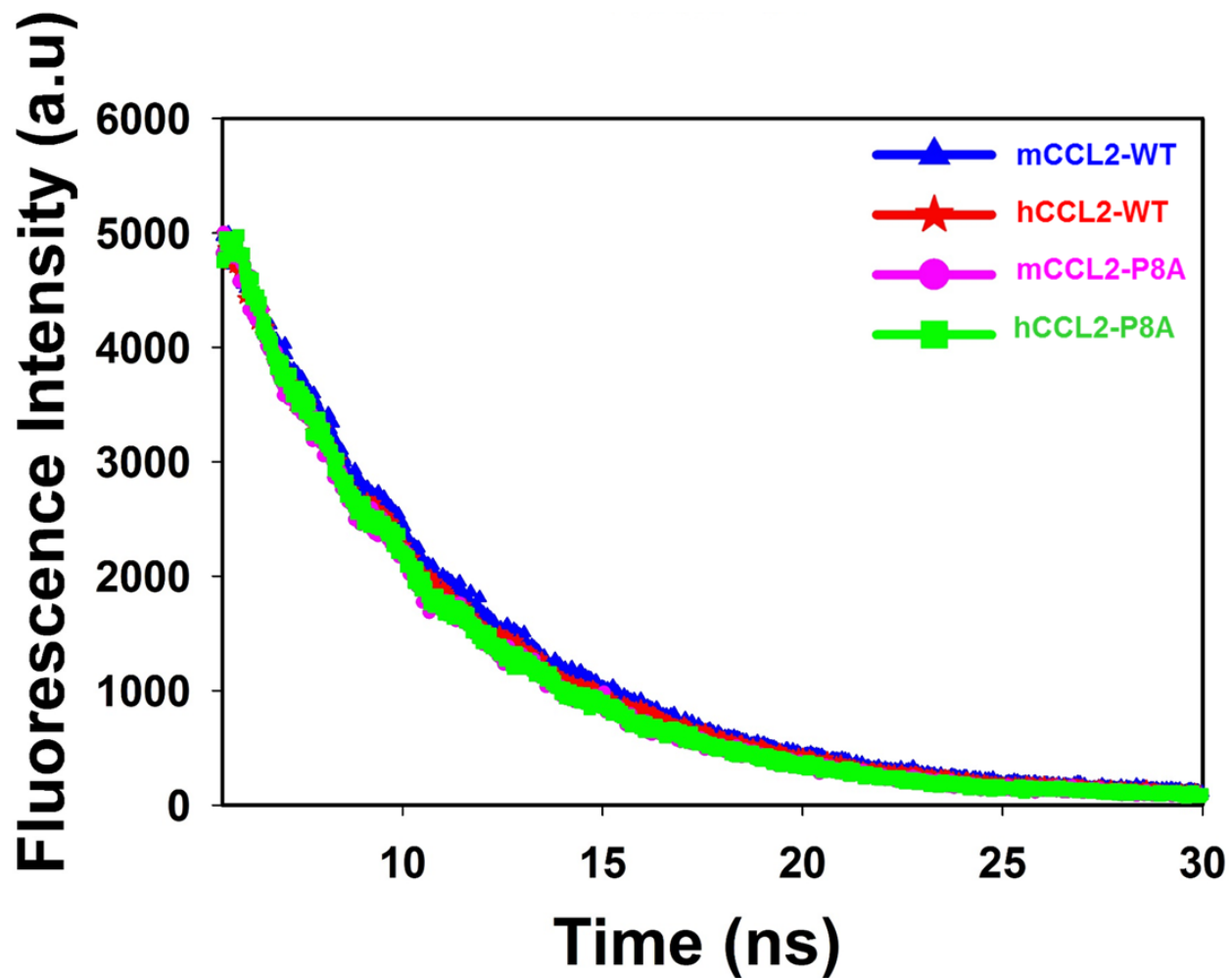


Figure S6: ^{15}N -HSQC overlay of mCCL2-P8A at 500 μM (blue) and 50 μM (red) concentration.

