

Supplementary Information for

Structural properties of target binding by profilaggrin A and B domains and other S100 fused-type calcium-binding proteins

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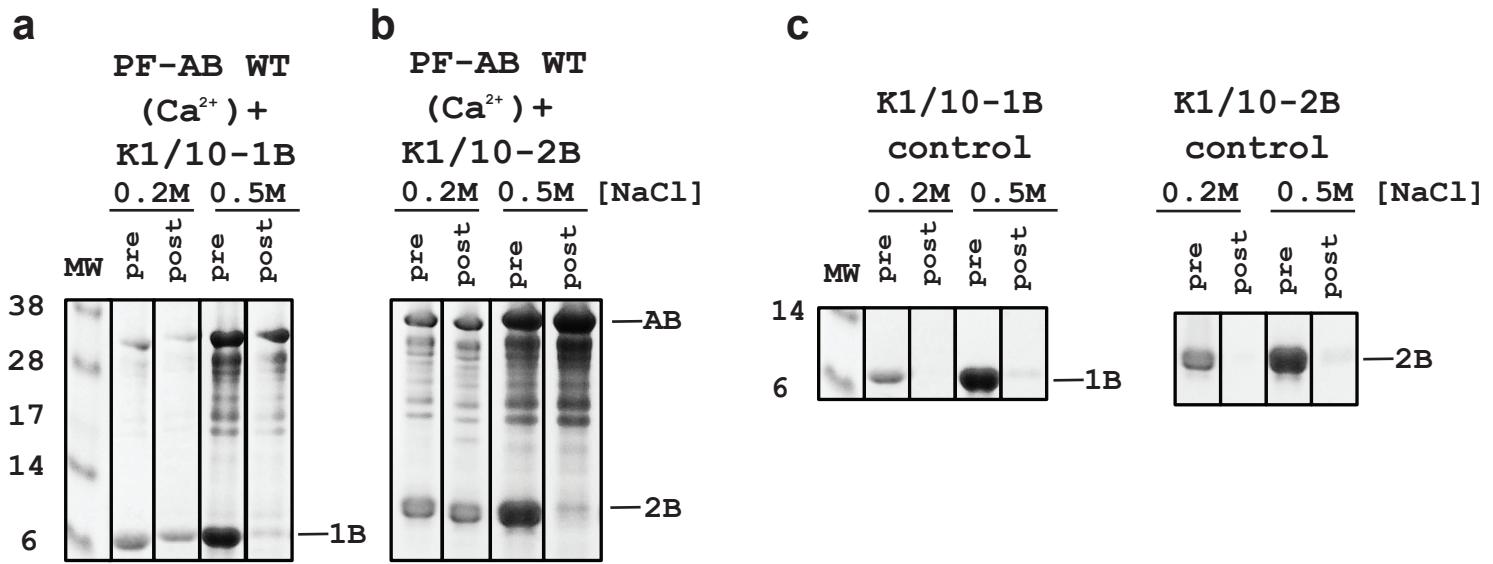
This file includes:

- I. **Supplementary Figure S1:** Select mutations localized in the human profilaggrin A and B domains.
- II. **Supplementary Figure S2:** Predicted antimicrobial peptide regions in S100 fused type proteins.
- III. **Supplementary Figure S3:** Distinguishing characteristics of S100 fused type proteins and their clinical relevance.
- IV. **Supplementary Figure S4:** PF-AB interactions with K1/K10 are reduced in the presence of elevated NaCl concentration.
- V. **Supplementary Figure S5:** The B domain is predicted to be highly disordered with little rigid secondary structure.

SFTP	PROFILAGGRIN (FLG)	FILAGGRIN-2 (FLG2)	HORNERIN (HRNR)	REPETIN (RPTN)	CORNULIN (CRNN)	TRICOHYALIN (TCHH)	TRICOHYALIN-LIKE PROTEIN-1 (TCHHL1)
CENTRAL REPEATS	10-12 monomers. Further degradation to component amino acids (NMF). Highly charged.	Two types: A-type (50-77% homology with hornerin); B-type (28-39% homology with filaggrin).	5 repeats of three segments (A, B, and C), divided into four repeats.	28 repeats of 12 amino acids with positional conservation of glutamine, glycine, serine, and histidine.	2 repeat sequences, rich in glutamine and threonine.	Domains 2-8, each containing varying repeats.	Rich in glutamine and lysine. Contains NLS.
	Mostly random coil, almost no helix formation.	Rich in histidine and glutamine.	Glycine loops suggestive of elastic and adhesive properties.		Homology to a bacterial GPI anchored protein.	Mostly α -helical. Rich in glutamine.	
C-TERMINAL DOMAIN	Function unknown. Essential for processing.	Antimicrobial activity.	Function unknown.	Function unknown.	Function unknown. Likely random-coil.	Function unknown. Complete conservation of 13 residues.	Function unknown. Contains TM domain.
KERATIN-BINDING	Yes; filaggrin monomers.	Yes; demonstrated <i>in vitro</i> .	Yes; domain 6 and 8, CTD.	-	-	Yes; with IRS keratin intermediate filaments.	-
AMP ACTIVITY	CTD may be potential AMP.	C-terminal domain	Tandem A repeat	CTD may be potential AMP.	-	-	CTD may be potential AMP.
NUCLEUS TARGETING ACTIVITY	Yes; NLS in B domain.	Unknown	Yes; bactericidal via ribosome-targeting.	Unknown	Unknown	8 predicted monopartite NLS	Unknown
EXPRESSION	Keratohtalin granules.	Keratohtalin granules.	Keratohtalin granules.	Inter-follicular epidermis, IRS, acrosyringium.	Keratinocytes; scalp skin, foreskin.	IRS	Distal IRS, basal layer and keratinocytes.
DISEASE IMPLICATION	Ichthyosis vulgaris, Atopic dermatitis, asthma, hay-fever, peanut allergy.	Mutations associated with Atopic dermatitis, peeling skin syndromes 3 and 6; Downregulated in psoriatic lesions.	Overexpressed in: hepatocellular carcinoma, psoriatic and wound-healing skin.	Low protein level associated with schizophrenia and bipolar disorder; Mutations associated with Atopic dermatitis.	Downregulation associated with oral esophageal and squamous carcinoma.	Mutations cause uncombable hair syndrome 3; associated with Alopecia areata.	Strongly expressed in basal- and squamous-cell carcinoma; overexpression in Psoriasis vulgaris and Lichen planus.

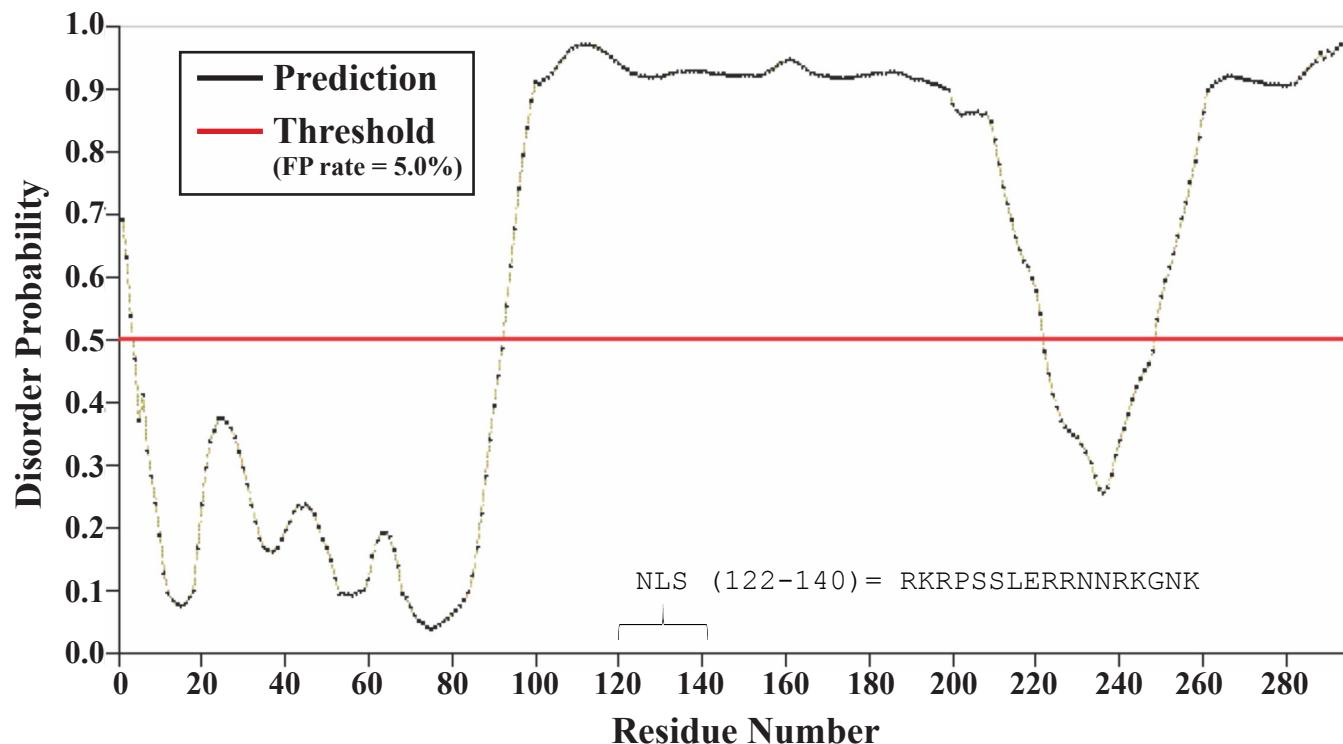
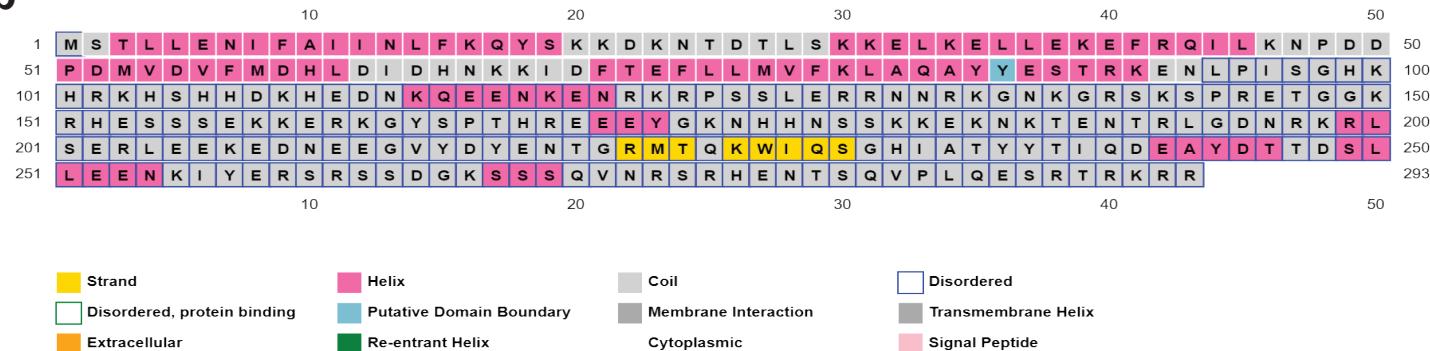
AMP: anti-microbial peptide; CTD: C-terminal domain; IRS: inner root sheath; NMF: natural moisturizing factor; TM: transmembrane domain; NLS: nuclear localization sequence.

Supplementary Figure S3. Distinguishing characteristics of S100 fused-type proteins (SFTPs) and their clinical relevance.



Supplementary Figure S4.

PF-AB interactions with K1/K10 are reduced in the presence of elevated NaCl concentration. Ni²⁺ pulldown assays in the presence of Ca²⁺ using His₆-tagged PF-AB as bait protein for keratin 1/10-1B (a) and keratin 1/10-2B (b) heterocomplex at two different NaCl concentrations (200 mM, 500 mM). Reduced PF-AB binding of K1/K10 is observed for both the 1B and 2B domains in the 500 mM NaCl condition. Lanes are designated either “pre” or “post” the washing away of unbound proteins. (c) K1/K10-1B and K1/K10-2B do not bind the Ni²⁺ resin in the absence of PF-AB. The PF-AB (res. 1-257) construct was used in this experiment.

a**b**

Supplementary Figure S5. The B domain is predicted to be highly disordered with little rigid secondary structure.

- Disorder prediction (DISOPRED, University College London) for the human profilaggrin N-terminus (PF-AB). All data points above the red threshold line represent elevated disorder prediction. The profilaggrin S100 (A) domain (residues ~1-88) is predicted to be highly ordered compared to the B domain (~89-293) with the exception of one region (residues ~220-250) that is C-terminal to the nuclear localization signal (NLS).
- Secondary structure (SS) prediction of the human profilaggrin N-terminus (PF-AB) (PSIPRED, University College London) demonstrates over 70% disorder prediction for the B domain. The predominant SS type is (random) coil with a few small alpha-helices and beta-sheets scattered throughout the sequence.