Supporting Information

Influence of PEGylation on the strength of nearby salt bridges

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1. Protein Synthesis, Purification and Characterization

All peptide variants were synthesized as C-terminal acids by Fmoc-based solid-phase peptide synthesis as described previously.¹ **β18, pβ18, β18-SR, pβ18-SR** and **β23** and **pβ23** were synthesized previously.^{1, 2} Peptides with carboxyl termini were synthesized on Fmoc-Gly-Wang resin (EMD Biosciences) and those with amidated termini were synthesized on Rink amide resin (Advanced Chem Tech). We used standard Fmoc-protected amino acids with acid-labile sidechain protecting We used previously synthesized Fmoc-L-GlnPEG4-OH [18-((((9H-fluoren-9groups. vl)methoxy)carbonyl)amino)-15-oxo-2,5,8,11-tetraoxa-14-azanonadecan-19-oic acid],¹ previously synthesized Fmoc-L-PrF-OH N-[(9H-Fluoren-9-ylmethoxy)-O-2-propyn-1yl-L-tyrosine,³ and previously synthesized PEG-azide 13-azido-2,5,8,11-tetraoxatridecane⁴ for PEGylating the PrF peptides via the copper (I) catalyzed azide-alkyne cycloaddition.¹ For the asparagine PEG peptides we used previously synthesized Fmoc-L-(AsnPEG4)2-OH [(S)-17-((((9H-fluoren-9-yl)methoxy)carbonyl)amino)-15-oxo-14-(2,5,8,11-tetraoxatridecan-13-yl)-2,5,8,11tetraoxa-14-azaoctadecan-18-oic acid].¹ Other reagents we used were: 2-(1H-benzotriazole-1-yl)-1,1,3,3tetramethyluronium hexafluorophosphate (HBTU) and N-hydroxybenzotriazole hydrate (HOBt) from Advanced ChemTech for amino acid activation; 20% piperidine in N,N-dimethylformamide for removal of the Fmoc protecting group from the N-terminal α - amine; a solution of a solution of phenol (0.0625 g), water (62.5 μ L), thioanisole (62.5 μ L), ethanedithiol (31 μ L) and triisopropylsilane (12.5 μ L) in trifluoroacetic acid (TFA, 1 mL)

for cleaving the protein from resin and globally removing acid-labile side-chain protecting groups. Proteins were precipitated from the TFA solution by addition of diethyl ether (~40 mL). Following centrifugation, the ether was decanted, and the pellet was dissolved in ~40mL 1:1 H2O/MeCN, then flash frozen over dry ice in acetone and lyophilized to remove volatile impurities. The resulting powder was stored at -20°C until purification.

Proteins were purified by preparative reverse-phase high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) on a C18 column using a linear gradient of water in acetonitrile with 0.1% v/v TFA. Fractions containing the desired protein product were pooled, frozen, and lyophilized. Proteins were identified by electrospray ionization time of flight mass spectrometry (ESI-TOF); expected and observed exact masses mass spectra appear in Table S1, S2 and S3 and spectra appear in Figures S1-S63. Protein purity was assessed by Analytical HPLC (Figures S64-S127).

Expected Observed Molecular Peptide Sequence Z $[M+z\cdot H]/z$ Formula [M+z·H]/z Ac-NMKQLEDKVEELLSKNYHLENEVARLKKLVG-NH2 2α1 $C_{163}H_{274}N_{46}O_{50}$ 4 928.009 927.987 975.539 C172H292N46O54 4 975.539 p2a1 2α3 Ac-RMNQLEDKVEELLSKNYHLENEVARLKKLVG -NH2 $C_{163}H_{274}N_{48}O_{50}\\$ 4 935.010 935.015 C172H292N48O54 4 982.541 982.535 p2a3 2α4 $C_{164}H_{278}N_{48}O_{49}$ 4 935.020 935.016 $Ac\text{-}\mathsf{RMK}\textbf{N}\texttt{LED}\textbf{K} \forall \textbf{E}\texttt{LLSKNYHLENEVARLKKLVG-} NH_2$ Ac-•••**N**LED**K**VE**A**•••••••••••••••••••••••-NH₂ $C_{162}H_{276}N_{48}O_{47}$ 4 920.518 920.522 2α4-KA **2α4-AE** Ac-•••NLEDAVEE••••••••••••••••••••• C161H271N47O49 4 920.755 920.759 C159H269N47O47 Ac-•••NLEDAVEA••••••••••••••••••••• 4 906.254 906.257 2α4-ΑΑ C173H296N48O53 Ac-•••NLEDKVEE•••••••••••••••••••• 4 982.550 982.550 p2α4 $C_{171}H_{294}N_{48}O_{51}$ 4 968.051 968.051 2α4-KA Ac-•••NLEDKVEA•••••••••••••••••••• **2α4-AE** C170H289N47O53 4 968.285 968.289 Ac-•••NLEDAVEE•••••••••••••••••••••• $C_{168}H_{287}N_{47}O_{51}$ 4 953.787 953.787 $2\alpha 4$ -AA Ac-•••NLEDAVEA•••••••••••••••••••••• **2a6** $Ac\text{-}\mathsf{RMKQL}\textbf{N}\mathsf{DKVEELLSKNYHLENEVARLKKLVG-}NH_2$ $C_{164}H_{279}N_{49}O_{48}$ 4 934.774 934.765 Ac-••••N+•••-NH₂ C173H297N49O52 982.304 p2a6 4 982.298 C165H281N49O48 4 938.277 **2α**7 938.273 Ac-RMKQLENKVEELLSKNYHLENEVARLKKLVG-NH2 p2α7 C185H318N54O56 4 985.808 985.802 C164H279N49O48 934.774 934.770 **2α10** Ac-RMKQLEDKVNELLSKNYHLENEVARLKKLVG-NH2 4 p2a10 C173H297N49O52 4 982.304 982.302 **2α14** Ac-RMKQLEDKVEELLNKNYHLENEVARLKKLVG-NH2 C166H281N49O49 4 945.276 945.268 p2a14 C175H299N49O53 4 992.806 992.806 $C_{163}H_{279}N_{47}O_{50}$ **2a18** Ac-RMKQLEDKVEELLSKNYNLENEVARLKKLVG-NH2 4 932.769 932.762 $C_{160}H_{272}N_{44}O_{50}$ 4 911.503 2α18-EA 911.505 2α18-AR $C_{161}H_{277}N_{47}O_{48}$ 4 918.268 918.271 897.006 2α18-AA C158H270N44O48 4 897.002 p2a18 C172H297N47O54 4 980.300 980.298 $C_{169}H_{290}N_{44}O_{54}$ 4 959.034 p2α18-EA 959.036 C170H295N47O52 4 965.798 965.802 p2α18-AR 4 p2α18-AA $C_{167}H_{288}N_{44}O_{52}$ 944.532 944.536 C165H280N48O49 4 938.523 938.516 2α21 Ac-RMKQLEDKVEELLSKNYHLENEVARLKKLVG-NH2 C174H298N48O53 4 986.054 986.053 p2a21 2α25 Ac-RMKQLEDKVEELLSKNYHLENEVNRLKKLVG-NH2 C166H281N49O50 4 949.275 949.268 p2a25 C175H299N49O54 4 996.805 996.805 **2α28** $Ac\text{-}\mathsf{RMKQLEDKVEELLSKNYHLENEVARLK}\mathbf{N}\mathsf{LVG}\text{-}\mathsf{NH}_2$ C163H274N48O50 4 935.010 935.013 p2a28 C172H292N48O54 4 982.541 982.541

Table S1. Sequences, molecular formulas, expected and observed m/z ratios for GCN4 variants.

Name	Sequence	Molecular Formula	z	Expected [M+z·H]/z	Observed [M+z·H]/z
3α1	Ac- Q V E ALE K KVAALESKVQALEKKVEALEY-NH ₂	C143H242N36O45	3	1062.267	1062.264
3α1-ER	Ac-QVEALER · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	C143H242N38O45	3	1071.602	1071.615
3α1-EA	Ac-QVEALEA · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	$C_{140}H_{235}N_{35}O_{45}$	3	1043.247	1043.245
3α1-AK	Ac-QVAALEK · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	$C_{141}H_{240}N_{36}O_{43}$	3	1042.931	1042.929
3α1-AR	Ac-QVAALER · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	$C_{141}H_{240}N_{38}O_{43}\\$	3	1052.267	1052.280
3α1-AA	$Ac-QVAALEA \cdot \cdot$	C138H233N35O43	3	1023.912	1023.908
p3α1	Ac-QVEALEK·····NH ₂	C152H260N36O49	3	1125.640	1125.636
p3a1-ER	Ac- <u>Q</u> VEALER · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	$C_{152}H_{260}N_{38}O_{49}$	3	1134.976	1134.986
p3α1-EA	Ac- <u>Q</u> VEALEA··································	C149H253N35O49	3	1106.621	1106.616
p3a1-AK	Ac- <u>Q</u> VAALEK · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	$C_{150}H_{258}N_{36}O_{47}$	3	1106.305	1106.301
p3α1-AR	Ac- <u>Q</u> VAALER · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	C150H258N38O47	3	1115.640	1115.653
p3a1-AA	Ac- <u>Q</u> VAALEA••••••NH ₂	C147H251N35O47	3	1087.286	1087.284
3 a6	$Ac-EVEALQKKVAALESKVQALEKKVEALEY-NH_2$	C143H242N36O45	3	1062.267	1062.260
3α6-KA	Ac-••••QKKVAALA•••••••NH2	$C_{141}H_{240}N_{36}O_{43}$	3	1042.931	1042.933
3α6-AE	Ac-•••• Q K A VAAL E ••••••••••••-NH ₂	$C_{140}H_{235}N_{35}O_{45}$	3	1043.247	1043.241
3α6-AA	$Ac-\cdots QKAVAALA$ ·································	C138H233N35O43	3	1023.912	1023.914
p3a6	Ac-•••••QKKVAALA•••••••NH ₂	C152H260N36O49	3	1125.640	1125.633
рЗаб-КА	Ac-•••• <u>Q</u> KAVAALE••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	$C_{150}H_{258}N_{36}O_{47}$	3	1106.305	1106.290
p3a6-AE	Ac-•••• Q K A VAAL A •••••••••••••NH ₂	C149H253N35O49	3	1106.621	1106.620
p3α6-AA	Ac-•••• Q K K VAAL A ••••••NH ₂	$C_{147}H_{251}N_{35}O_{47}$	3	1087.286	1087.287

Table S3. Sequences, molecular formulas, expected and observed m/z ratios for WW variants.

Name	Sequence	Molecular Formula	z	Expected [M+z·H]/z	Observed [M+z·H]/z
β18	H_2N -KLPPGWEKRMDANGRVYYFNHITNASQFERPSG-OH	$C_{173}H_{257}N_{51}O_{49}S$	4	967.231	967.226
β18-DA	H ₂ N-••••••DANGA•••••OH	$C_{170}H_{250}N_{48}O_{49}S$	4	945.965	945.948
β18-SR	H ₂ N-••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	$C_{172}H_{257}N_{51}O_{48}S$	3	1279.973	1279.973
β18-SA	H ₂ N-••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	$C_{169}H_{250}N_{48}O_{48}S$	3	1251.619	1251.607
pβ18	$H_2N-\cdots DANGR$	$C_{182}H_{275}N_{51}O_{53}S$	4	1014.761	1014.747
pβ18-DA	H ₂ N-••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	$C_{179}H_{268}N_{48}O_{53}S$	4	993.495	993.483
pβ18-SR	$H_2N-\cdots-OH$	$C_{181}H_{275}N_{51}O_{52}S$	4	1007.762	1007.751
pβ18-SA	H ₂ N-••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	$C_{178}H_{268}N_{48}O_{52}S$	4	986.496	986.482
β23	$H_2N\text{-}\texttt{KLPPGW}{\textbf{E}}\textbf{K}\textbf{R}\texttt{M}\texttt{SRSSGRV}\textbf{X}\texttt{Y}\texttt{F}\texttt{N}\texttt{H}\texttt{I}\texttt{T}\texttt{N}\texttt{A}\texttt{S}\texttt{Q}\texttt{F}\texttt{E}\texttt{R}\texttt{P}\texttt{S}\texttt{G}\textbf{-}\textbf{O}\texttt{H}$				
β 23- EA	H_2N -••••• E K A MSRSSGRV X ••••••OH	$C_{177}H_{263}N_{51}O_{50}S$	4	984.741	984.735
β23-AR	H_2N -••••• A K R MSRSSGRV X •••••••OH	$C_{178}H_{268}N_{54}O_{48}S$	4	991.506	991.503
β 23- AA	$H_2N-\cdots$ $AKAMSRSSGRVX \cdots$ OH	$C_{175}H_{261}N_{51}O_{48}S$	4	970.240	970.232
pβ23	$H_2N-\cdots \cdot EKRMSRSSGRVX \cdot \cdots \cdot OH$				
рβ23-ЕА	H_2N -••••• E K A MSRSSGRV X ••••••OH	$C_{186}H_{282}N_{54}O_{54}S$	4	1043.026	1043.020
pβ23-AR	$H_2N-\cdots AKRMSRSSGRVX-\cdots OH$	$C_{187}H_{287}N_{57}O_{52}S$	4	1049.790	1049.787
рβ23-АА	H ₂ N-••••• A K A MSRSSGRV X ••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	$C_{184}H_{280}N_{54}O_{52}S$	4	1028.524	1028.517



Figure S1. ESI-TOF MS data for $2\alpha 1$ (QX108111). Expected [M+4H⁺]/4 = 928.009.



Figure S2. ESI-TOF MS data for p2a1 (QX108111p). Expected [M+4H⁺]/4 = 975.539.



Figure S3. ESI-TOF MS data for $2\alpha 3$ (QX108110). Expected [M+4H⁺]/4 = 935.010.



Figure S4. ESI-TOF MS data for $p2\alpha 3$ (QX108110p). Expected [M+4H⁺]/4 = 982.541.



Figure S5. ESI-TOF MS data for $2\alpha 4$ (QX10819). Expected [M+4H⁺]/4 = 935.020.



Figure S6. ESI-TOF MS data for 2α 4-KA (QX11192). Expected [M+4H⁺]/4 = 920.518.



Figure S7. ESI-TOF MS data for 2 α 4-AE (QX11193). Expected [M+4H⁺]/4 = 920.755.



Figure S8. ESI-TOF MS data for 2 α 4-AA (QX11191). Expected [M+4H⁺]/4 = 906.254.



Figure S9. ESI-TOF MS data for $p2\alpha 4$ (QX10819p). Expected [M+4H⁺]/4 = 982.550.



Figure S10. ESI-TOF MS data for $p2\alpha 4$ -KA (QX11195). Expected [M+4H⁺]/4 = 968.051.



Figure S11. ESI-TOF MS data for $p2\alpha 4$ -AE (QX11196). Expected [M+4H⁺]/4 = 968.285.



Figure S12. ESI-TOF MS data for **p2\alpha4-AA** (QX11194). Expected [M+4H⁺]/4 = 953.787.



Figure S13. ESI-TOF MS data for $2\alpha 6$ (QX10818). Expected [M+4H⁺]/4 = 934.774.



Figure S14. ESI-TOF MS data for $p2\alpha6$ (QX10818p). Expected [M+4H⁺]/4 = 982.304.



Figure S15. ESI-TOF MS data for $2\alpha7$ (QX10817). Expected [M+4H⁺]/4 = 938.277.



Figure S16. ESI-TOF MS data for $p2\alpha7$ (QX10817p). Expected [M+4H⁺]/4 = 985.808.



Figure S17. ESI-TOF MS data for 2a10 (QX10816). Expected [M+4H⁺]/4 = 934.774.



Figure S18. ESI-TOF MS data for p2a10 (QX10816p). Expected [M+4H⁺]/4 = 982.304.



Figure S19. ESI-TOF MS data for $2\alpha 14$ (QX10815). Expected [M+4H⁺]/4 = 945.276.



Figure S20. ESI-TOF MS data for p2a14 (QX10815p). Expected [M+4H⁺]/4 = 992.806.



Figure S21. ESI-TOF MS data for $2\alpha 18$ (QX10814). Expected [M+4H⁺]/4 = 932.769.



Figure S22. ESI-TOF MS data for $2\alpha 18$ -EA (NAB10212). Expected [M+4H⁺]/4 = 911.503.



Figure S23. ESI-TOF MS data for $2\alpha 18$ -AR (NAB10211). Expected [M+4H⁺]/4 = 918.268.



Figure S24. ESI-TOF MS data for $2\alpha 18$ -AA (NAB10213). Expected [M+4H⁺]/4 = 897.002.



Figure S25. ESI-TOF MS data for p2a18 (QX10814p). Expected [M+4H⁺]/4 = 980.300.



Figure S26. ESI-TOF MS data for p2a18-EA (NAB10215). Expected $[M+4H^+]/4 = 959.034$.



Figure S27. ESI-TOF MS data for p2a18-AR (NAB10214). Expected $[M+4H^+]/4 = 965.798$.



Figure S28. ESI-TOF MS data for p2a18-AA (NAB10216). Expected $[M+4H^+]/4 = 944.532$.



Figure S29. ESI-TOF MS data for $2\alpha 21$ (QX10813). Expected [M+4H⁺]/4 = 938.523.



Figure S30. ESI-TOF MS data for p2a21 (QX10813p). Expected [M+4H⁺]/4 = 986.054.



Figure S31. ESI-TOF MS data for 2a25 (QX10812). Expected [M+4H⁺]/4 = 949.275.



Figure S32. ESI-TOF MS data for p2a25 (QX10812p). Expected [M+4H⁺]/4 = 996.805.



Figure S33. ESI-TOF MS data for $2\alpha 28$ (QX10811). Expected [M+4H⁺]/4 = 935.010.



Figure S34. ESI-TOF MS data for p2a28 (QX10811p). Expected [M+4H⁺]/4 = 982.541.



Figure S35. ESI-TOF MS data for $3\alpha 1$ (QX10714). Expected [M+3H⁺]/3 = 1062.267.



Figure S36. ESI-TOF MS data for $3\alpha 1$ -ER (QX21532). Expected [M+3H⁺]/3 = 1071.602.



Figure S37. ESI-TOF MS data for 3α 1-EA (QX10713). Expected [M+3H⁺]/3 = 1043.247.



Figure S38. ESI-TOF MS data for $3\alpha 1$ -AK (QX10712). Expected [M+3H⁺]/3 = 1042.931.



Figure S39. ESI-TOF MS data for 3α 1-AR (QX21531). Expected [M+3H⁺]/3 =1052.267.



Figure S40. ESI-TOF MS data for 3α 1-AA (QX10711). Expected [M+3H⁺]/3 = 1023.912.



Figure S41. ESI-TOF MS data for $p3\alpha 1$ (QX10718). Expected $[M+3H^+]/3 = 1125.640$.



Figure S42. ESI-TOF MS data for $p3\alpha 1$ -ER (QX21534). Expected [M+3H⁺]/3 =1134.976.



Figure S43. ESI-TOF MS data for p3a1-EA (QX10717). Expected [M+3H⁺]/3 = 1106.621.



Figure S44. ESI-TOF MS data for p3a1-AK (QX10716). Expected [M+3H⁺]/3 = 1106.305.



Figure S45. ESI-TOF MS data for $p3\alpha$ 1-AR (QX21533). Expected [M+3H⁺]/3 =1115.640.



Figure S46. ESI-TOF MS data for p3a1-AA (QX10715). Expected [M+3H⁺]/3 = 1087.286.



Figure S47. ESI-TOF MS data for $3\alpha 6$ (QX10511). Expected [M+3H⁺]/3 = 1062.267.



Figure S48. ESI-TOF MS data for $3\alpha 6$ -KA (QX10512). Expected [M+3H⁺]/3 = 1042.931.



Figure S49. ESI-TOF MS data for $3\alpha 6$ -AE (QX10513). Expected [M+3H⁺]/3 = 1043.247.



Figure S50. ESI-TOF MS data for 3 α 6-AA (QX10514). Expected [M+3H⁺]/3 = 1023.912.



Figure S51. ESI-TOF MS data for $p3\alpha6$ (QX10515). Expected $[M+3H^+]/3 = 1125.640$.



Figure S52. ESI-TOF MS data for $p3\alpha 6$ -KA (QX10516). Expected [M+3H⁺]/3 = 1106.305.



Figure S53. ESI-TOF MS data for p3 α 6-AE (QX10517). Expected [M+3H⁺]/3 = 1106.621.



Figure S54. ESI-TOF MS data for p3 α 6-AA (QX10518). Expected [M+3H⁺]/3 = 1087.286.



Figure S55. ESI-TOF MS data for β 18 (EL1101). Expected [M+4H⁺]/4 = 967.231.



Figure S56. ESI-TOF MS data for β 18-DA. Expected [M+4H⁺]/4 = 945.965.



Figure S57. ESI-TOF MS data for β 18-SR (ML1006). Expected [M+4H⁺]/3 = 1279.973.



Figure S58. ESI-TOF MS data for β 18-SA. Expected [M+4H⁺]/3 = 1251.619.



Figure S59. ESI-TOF MS data for $p\beta 18$ (QX10492). Expected [M+4H⁺]/4 = 1014.747.



Figure S60. ESI-TOF MS data for **p** β **18-DA** (QX10494). Expected [M+4H⁺]/4 = 993.495.



Figure S61. ESI-TOF MS data for p β 18-SR (QX10491). Expected [M+4H⁺]/4 = 1007.762.



Figure S62. ESI-TOF MS data for p β 18-SA (QX10493). Expected [M+4H⁺]/4 = 986.496.



Figure S63. ESI-TOF MS data for β 23-EA (SD2006#2). Expected [M+4H⁺]/4 = 984.741.



Figure S64. ESI-TOF MS data for β 23-AR (SD2018). Expected [M+4H⁺]/4 = 991.506.



Figure S65. ESI-TOF MS data for β 23-AA (SD2006#1). Expected [M+4H⁺]/4 = 970.240.



Figure S66. ESI-TOF MS data for p β 23-EA (SD2006#2C). Expected [M+4H⁺]/4 = 1043.026.



Figure S67. ESI-TOF MS data for p β 23-AR (SD2018C). Expected [M+4H⁺]/4 = 1049.790.



Figure S68. ESI-TOF MS data for p β 23-AA (SD2006#1C). Expected [M+4H⁺]/4 = 1028.524.

Analytical HPLC data.

Peptide solution was injected onto a C18 analytical column and eluted with a linear gradient of 10-60% B (A = H2O, 0.1% TFA; B= MeCN, 0.1% TFA) over 50 min.; 10-min. rinse (95% B); and 10-min. column re-equilibration.



Figure S69. Analytical HPLC data for $2\alpha 1$ (QX108111). Retention time = 36.042 minutes.



Figure S70. Analytical HPLC data for $p2\alpha 1$ (QX108111p). Retention time = 37.750 minutes.



Figure S71. Analytical HPLC data for $2\alpha 3$ (QX108110). Retention time = 36.625 minutes.



Figure S72. Analytical HPLC data for $p2\alpha3$ (QX108110p). Retention time = 37.233 minutes.



Figure S73. Analytical HPLC data for 2a4 (QX10819). Retention time = 35.683 minutes.



Figure S74. Analytical HPLC data for 2a4-KA (QX11192). Retention time = 49.983 minutes.



Figure S75. Analytical HPLC data for 2α 4-AE (QX11193). Retention time = 52.491 minutes.



Figure S76. Analytical HPLC data for 2α 4-AA (QX11191). Retention time = 51.358 minutes.



Figure S77. Analytical HPLC data for p2a4 (QX10819p). Retention time = 41.625 minutes.



Figure S78. Analytical HPLC data for $p2\alpha$ 4-KA (QX11195). Retention time = 53.067 minutes.



Figure S79. Analytical HPLC data for $p2\alpha 4$ -AE (QX11196). Retention time = 60.617 minutes.



Figure S80. Analytical HPLC data for $p2\alpha 4$ -AA (QX11194). Retention time = 54.008 minutes.



Figure S81. Analytical HPLC data for 2a6 (QX10818). Retention time = 33.617 minutes.



Figure S82. Analytical HPLC data for p2a6 (QX10818p). Retention time = 34.450 minutes.



Figure S83. Analytical HPLC data for 2a7 (QX10817). Retention time = 35.750 minutes.



Figure S84. Analytical HPLC data for $p2\alpha7$ (QX10817p). Retention time = 35.900 minutes.



Figure S85. Analytical HPLC data for $2\alpha 10$ (QX10816). Retention time = 34.525 minutes.



Figure S86. Analytical HPLC data for $p2\alpha 10$ (QX10816p). Retention time = 41.600 minutes.



Figure S87. Analytical HPLC data for $2\alpha 14$ (QX10815). Retention time = 41.525 minutes.



Figure S88. Analytical HPLC data for p2α14 (QX10815p). Retention time = 36.100 minutes.



Figure S89. Analytical HPLC data for $2\alpha 18$ (QX10814). Retention time = 42.958 minutes.



Figure S90. Analytical HPLC data for 2α18-EA (NAB10212). Retention time = 44.467 minutes.



Figure S91. Analytical HPLC data for $2\alpha 18$ -AR (NAB10211). Retention time = 38.275 minutes.



Figure S92. Analytical HPLC data for 2α18-AA (NAB10213). Retention time = 39.775 minutes.



Figure S93. Analytical HPLC data for p2α18 (QX10814p). Retention time = 38.117 minutes.



Figure S94. Analytical HPLC data for p2α18-EA (NAB10215). Retention time = 45.283 minutes.



Figure S95. Analytical HPLC data for p2α18-AR (NAB10214). Retention time = 36.842 minutes.


Figure S96. Analytical HPLC data for $p2\alpha 18$ -AA (NAB10216). Retention time = 47.250 minutes.



Figure S97. Analytical HPLC data for $2\alpha 21$ (QX10813). Retention time = 41.825 minutes.



Figure S98. Analytical HPLC data for $p2\alpha 21$ (QX10813p). Retention time = 36.450 minutes.



Figure S99. Analytical HPLC data for $2\alpha 25$ (QX10812). Retention time = 41.667 minutes.



Figure S100. Analytical HPLC data for p2a25 (QX10812p). Retention time = 36.300 minutes.



Figure S101. Analytical HPLC data for $2\alpha 28$ (QX10811). Retention time = 42.492 minutes.



Figure S102. Analytical HPLC data for p2a28 (QX10811p). Retention time = 36.917 minutes.



Figure S103. Analytical HPLC data for 3α1 (QX10714). Retention time = 39.442 minutes.



Figure S104. Analytical HPLC data for 3α1-ER (QX21352). Retention time = 46.250 minutes.



Figure S105. Analytical HPLC data for 3a1-EA (QX10713). Retention time = 40.150 minutes.



Figure S106. Analytical HPLC data for 3α1-AK (QX10712). Retention time = 39.217 minutes.



Figure S107. Analytical HPLC data for 3α1-AR (QX21531). Retention time = 45.933 minutes.



Figure S108. Analytical HPLC data for 3α1-AA (QX10711). Retention time = 39.858 minutes.



Figure S109. Analytical HPLC data for $p3\alpha 1$ (QX10718). Retention time = 40.483 minutes.



Figure S110. Analytical HPLC data for $p3\alpha$ 1-ER (QX21354). Retention time = 48.367 minutes.



Figure S111. Analytical HPLC data for $p3\alpha$ 1-EA (QX10717). Retention time = 40.492 minutes.



Figure S112. Analytical HPLC data for $p3\alpha$ 1-AK (QX10716). Retention time = 40.575 minutes.



Figure S113. Analytical HPLC data for $p3\alpha$ 1-AR (QX21353). Retention time = 47.808 minutes.



Figure S114. Analytical HPLC data for $p3\alpha$ 1-AA (QX10715). Retention time = 41.375 minutes.



Figure S115. Analytical HPLC data for 3α6 (QX10511). Retention time = 39.725 minutes.



Figure S116. Analytical HPLC data for $3\alpha 6$ -KA (QX10512). Retention time = 40.317 minutes.



Figure S117. Analytical HPLC data for 3α6-AE (QX10513). Retention time = 45.183 minutes.



Figure S118. Analytical HPLC data for 3α6-AA (QX10514). Retention time = 45.808 minutes.



Figure S119. Analytical HPLC data for p3a6 (QX10515). Retention time = 40.425 minutes.



Figure S120. Analytical HPLC data for $p3\alpha 6$ -KA (QX10516). Retention time = 40.267 minutes.



Figure S121. Analytical HPLC data for $p3\alpha6-AE$ (QX10517). Retention time = 45.517 minutes.



Figure S122. Analytical HPLC data for $p3\alpha 6$ -AA (QX10518). Retention time = 46.850 minutes.



Figure S123. Analytical HPLC data for β 18 (EL1101). Retention time = 25.52 minutes.



Figure S124. Analytical HPLC data for β 18-DA. Retention time = 28.93 minutes.



Figure S125. Analytical HPLC data for β 18-SR (ML1006). Retention time = 25.5 minutes.



Figure S126. Analytical HPLC data for β 18-SA. Retention time = 28.91 minutes.



Figure S127. Analytical HPLC data for $p\beta 18$ (QX10492). Retention time = 26.767 minutes.



Figure S128. Analytical HPLC data for p β 18-DA (QX10494). Retention time = 30.533 minutes.



Figure S129. Analytical HPLC data for $p\beta$ 18-SA (QX10491). Retention time = 26.525 minutes.



Figure S130. Analytical HPLC data for p β 18-SA (QX10493). Retention time = 30.458 minutes.



Figure S131. HPLC data for β23-EA (SD2006#2).



Figure S132. HPLC MS data for β 23-AR (SD2018).



Figure S133. HPLC MS data for β 23-AA (SD2006#1).



Figure S134. HPLC MS data for pβ23-EA (SD2006#2C).



Figure S135. HPLC MS data for pβ23-AR (SD2018C).



Figure S136. HPLC MS data for pβ23-AA (SD2006#1C).

2. Biophysical characterization of peptide variants

Self-association Properties of Peptides: Size Exclusion Chromatography: Previously characterized peptide 1CW adopts a homotrimeric self-association state in solution, whereas GCN4 adopts a homodimeric self-association state in solution. The peptides explored here (shown in Supplementary Table 1) precluded the use of time- and resource-intensive sedimentation equilibrium experiments to characterize their self-association properties. Consequently, we used the higher throughput size exclusion chromatography to characterize the self-association properties of peptides by comparing their retention times on a size-exclusion column to the retention times of homotrimeric 1CW, homodimeric GCN4 and monomeric α -helical PSBD36.⁵⁻⁷

Size exclusion chromatography (SEC) was done on a Shimadzu HPLC instrument using a Phenomenex yarra 3u sec-3000 column (batches 1 and 2) or a Zenix-C SEC 100 column (batches 3 and 4). The columns were calibrated with internal **1CW**, **GCN4**, and **PSBD36** standards. Previous characterization of **1CW**, **GCN4**, and **PSBD36** by sedimentation equilibrium analytical ultracentrifugation under analogous buffer conditions demonstrates that **1CW** adopts a trimeric association state; that **GCN4** adopts a dimeric state; and that **PSBD36** is an α -helical monomer.

The retention times derived from SEC experiments on a_3 series of peptides are very close to that of trimeric 1CW, suggesting that these variants likewise adopt a trimeric association state. Similarly, the retention times derived from SEC experiments on a_2 series of peptides are close to that of dimeric GCN4, suggesting that these variants likewise adopt a dimeric association state. Variants a_210 , pa_21 and p3a1-AR have retention time between dimer and monomer or dimer and trimer simply because they are in an equilibrium of those two states.

	Batch 1	
Peptide	Retention Time	Inferred association state
PSBD36(monomer standard)	12.08	
GCN4/2a21(dimer standard)	10.28	
1CW(trimer standard)	9.41	
2α28	10.38	dimer
2α25	10.35	dimer
2α18	10.18	dimer
2α14	10.32	dimer
2α10	11.55	dimer/monomer
2a 7	10.65	dimer
2α6	10.66	dimer
2α4	10.30	dimer
2α3	10.26	dimer
2α1	10.00	dimer
p2a28	10.26	dimer
p2a25	10.31	dimer
p2a21	10.14	dimer
p2a18	10.08	dimer
p2a14	10.08	dimer
n2a10	10.18	dimer
$n2\alpha7$	10.53	dimer
n2a6	10.66	dimer
p2a0	11 18	dimer
p203	10.36	dimer
p2a5	9 98	dimer/trimer
2α4-ΔΔ	10.83	dimer
2α4-ΚΛ	10.65	dimer
204-AA 204-AF	10.05	dimer
$p^2\alpha 4 - A A$	10.51	dimer
p2u+-AA n2a4-KA	10.00	dimer
p2u4-KA	10.00	dimer
р204-АЕ 2~19 АД	11.20	dimer
2010-AK 219 E A	10.47	dimer
2010-LA 219 A A	10.47	dimer
2010-AA 2010-AD	10.88	dimer
р2010-АК 2019 БА	11.04	aimer
р2010-ЕА 2-19 А А	10.48	
p2a18-AA	10.91	dimer
306	9.65	trimer
306-KA	9.74	trimer
306-AE	9.54	trimer
3a6-AA	9.70	trimer
p3a6	9.71	trimer
ρ3α6-ΚΑ	9.81	trimer
p3α6-AE	9.48	trimer
p3α6-AA	9.68	trimer
3α1-ΕΑ	9.66	trimer
3α1	9.72	trimer
p3α1-EA	9.74	trimer
p3a1	9.87	trimer

Table S4. Retention times of helical peptides on a Zenix-C SEC 100 column.

Batch 2			
Peptide	Retention Time	Inferred association state	
GCN4/2a21(dimer standard)	12.05		
p2α4	11.84	dimer	
3α1-AR	10.74	trimer	
3α1-ER	10.08	trimer	
p3α1-AR	11.21	trimer/dimer	
p3α1-ER	10.37	trimer	
3α1-ΑΑ	10.26	trimer	
3α1-ΑΚ	10.29	trimer	
ρ3α1-ΑΑ	10.48	trimer	
p3α1-AK	10.55	trimer	

Circular Dichroism Spectropolarimetry: Measurements were made with an Aviv 420 Circular Dichroism Spectropolarimeter, using quartz cuvettes with a path length of 0.1 cm. Protein solutions were prepared in 20 mM sodium phosphate buffer, pH 7, and protein concentrations were determined spectroscopically based on tyrosine and tryptophan absorbance at 280 nm in 6 M guanidine hydrochloride + 20 mM sodium phosphate ($\varepsilon_{Trp} = 5690 \text{ M}^{-1}\text{cm}^{-1}$, $\varepsilon_{Tyr} = 1280 \text{ M}^{-1}\text{cm}^{-1}$).⁸ CD spectra of 30 µM solutions were obtained from 260 to 200 nm at 25°C. Variable temperature CD data were obtained at least in triplicate by monitoring the molar ellipticity [θ] at 222 nm of 30 µM solutions of each α -helical variant and at 227 nm of 50 µM solutions of each β -sheet variant in 20 mM sodium phosphate (pH 7) from 1 to 95 °C at 2 °C intervals, with 120 s equilibration time between data points and 30 s averaging time.

Triplicate variable temperature CD data for each peptide were fit globally to a two-state model for thermallyinduced unfolding. This approach treats the observed [θ] of a peptide solution at a given temperature as the average of the [θ] values for the folded state and the unfolded ensemble, weighted according to their relative concentrations at that temperature, as shown in the following equation:

$$[\theta] = (u_o + u_o T)(1 - F_{\text{folded}}) + (f_o + f_1 T)(F_{\text{folded}})$$
(S1)

In equation S1, T is the temperature in Kelvin; u_o and u_1 are the intercept and slope of the pre-transition baseline (which represents the linear dependence of the unfolded ensemble CD signal [θ] on temperature); f_o and f_1 are the intercept and slope of the pre-transition baseline (which represents the linear dependence of the folded state CD signal [θ] on temperature); and F_{folded} is the fraction of the total protein concentration that is folded as at temperature T.

 F_{fit} is a function of the folding equilibrium constant; its precise form depends on whether or not the associate state of the protein changes upon folding. Folding of the GCN4-p1 variants listed in Table S1 involves association of two unfolded monomers **M** into a folded dimer **D** with temperature-dependent equilibrium constant **K** as defined below:

$$2\mathbf{M} \rightleftharpoons \mathbf{D}; \ \mathbf{K} = \frac{[\mathbf{D}]}{[\mathbf{M}]^2}$$
 (S2)

The constant total concentration of peptide in solution **P** is defined by the equation S3:

$$P = [M] + 2[D] = [M] + 2K[M]^{2}$$
(S3)

The positive root of this quadratic equation provides an expression for [M] as a function of P and K:

$$[\mathbf{M}] = \frac{\sqrt{1+8\mathbf{KP}}-1}{4\mathbf{K}} \tag{S4}$$

Substitution of [M] into the definition of F_{folded} gives the following expression for the monomer-dimer equilibrium:

$$F_{\text{folded}} = \frac{2K[M]^2}{P} = 1 + \frac{1}{4KP} - \sqrt{\frac{1}{16K^2P^2} - \frac{1}{2KP}}$$
(S5)

Folding of the 1CW variants listed in Table S2 involves association of three unfolded monomers **M** into a folded trimer **Tri** with temperature-dependent equilibrium constant **K** as defined below:

$$3\mathbf{M} \rightleftharpoons \mathbf{Tri}; \ \mathbf{K} = \frac{[\mathrm{Tri}]}{[\mathrm{M}]^3}$$
 (S6)

The constant total concentration of peptide in solution P is defined by equation S7:

$$P = [M] + 3[D] = [M] + 3K[M]^{3}$$
(S7)

Rearranging equation S7 results in the following polynomial equation that is cubic in [M]:

$$0 = [\mathbf{M}]^3 + \frac{[\mathbf{M}]}{3\mathbf{K}} - \frac{\mathbf{P}}{3\mathbf{K}}$$
(S8)

Using Mathematica, we found the three roots of this polynomial, two of which are complex, whereas the third is real. The real root of equation S8 provides an expression for [M] as a function of **P** and **K**:

$$[\mathbf{M}] = \left(\frac{\mathbf{P}}{6\mathbf{K}} + \left(\frac{1}{729\mathbf{K}^3} + \frac{\mathbf{P}^2}{36\mathbf{K}^2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} - \frac{1}{9\mathbf{K}\left(\frac{\mathbf{P}}{6\mathbf{K}} + \left(\frac{1}{729\mathbf{K}^3} + \frac{\mathbf{P}^2}{36\mathbf{K}^2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}}$$
(S9)

Substitution of [M] into the definition of F_{folded} gives the following expression for the monomer-trimer equilibrium:

$$F_{\text{folded}} = \frac{3K[M]^3}{P} \tag{S10}$$

Folding of the WW variants listed in Table S3 involves an equilibrium between an unfolded monomer (U) and a folded monomer (F) temperature-dependent equilibrium constant K as defined below:

$$\mathbf{U} \rightleftharpoons \mathbf{F}; \ \mathbf{K} = \frac{[\mathbf{F}]}{[\mathbf{U}]}$$
 (S11)

The constant total concentration of peptide in solution **P** is defined by equation S11:

$$\mathbf{P} = [\mathbf{U}] + [\mathbf{F}] = [\mathbf{U}] + \mathbf{K}[\mathbf{U}]$$
(S12)

F_{folded} of the monomer folding equilibrium is defined as follows:

$$F_{\text{folded}} = \frac{K}{1+K} \tag{S13}$$

In each of these cases, **K** is related to the change in free energy upon folding (ΔG_f):

$$\mathbf{K} = \mathrm{e}^{-\frac{\Delta G_{\mathrm{f}}}{\mathrm{RT}}} \tag{S14}$$

In turn, the temperature-dependence of ΔG_f for the dimer or trimer can be expressed as a second order polynomial:

$$\Delta G_{f} = \Delta G_{o} + \Delta G_{1} (T - T_{o}) + \Delta G_{2} (T - T_{o})^{2}$$
(S15)

where ΔG_0 , ΔG_1 and ΔG_2 are parameters to be determined via least-squares regression (though ΔG_2 is excluded when its standard error is too high), and T_0 is an arbitrary reference temperature that should be close to the melting temperature. We used this expression for the GCN4-p1 and 1CW variants, though many of the 1CW variants did not require the use of ΔG_2 . For the WW variants, we used the following expression for the temperature-dependence of ΔG_f , which is a function of folding enthalpy at the melting temperature $\Delta H_{(Tm)}$, folding heat capacity ΔC_p , and the melting temperature T_m (i.e., the temperature at which $F_{folded} = 0.5$ and $\Delta G_f = 0$ kcal/mol):

$$\Delta G_{f} = \frac{\Delta H_{(T_{m})} \cdot (T_{m} - T)}{T_{m}} + \Delta C_{p} \cdot (T - T_{m} - T \cdot \ln\left[\frac{T}{T_{m}}\right])$$
(S16)

We used least-squares regression to fit the variable temperature CD for each variant to these equations. Far-UV CD spectra and variable temperature CD data for these compounds are shown below in Figures S137-S200, along with the parameters of the fits (and their standard errors and p-values) and fit statistics (including R² and sum of the squared residuals). For the monomer-dimer and monomer-trimer equilibria, the melting temperature T_m (defined as the temperature at which $F_{folded} = 0.5$) is not a parameter of the fit. In these cases, we used Mathematica to solve for T_m numerically.



Figure S137. CD data spectra for 2a1 (QX108111).



Figure S138. CD data for p2α1 (QX108111p).



Figure S139. CD data for 2α3 (QX108110).



Figure S140. CD data for p2α3 (QX108110p).



Figure S141. CD data for 2α4 (QX10819).



Figure S142. CD data for p2α4 (QX10819p).



Figure S143. CD data for 2α6 (QX10818).



Figure S144. CD data for p2α6 (QX10818p).



Figure S145. CD data for 2α7 (QX10817).



Figure S146. CD data for p2α7 (QX10817p).



Figure S147. CD data for 2α10 (QX10816).



Figure S148. CD data for p2α10 (QX10816p).



Figure S149. CD data for 2α14 (QX10815).



Figure S150. CD data for p2α14 (QX10815p).



Figure S151. CD data for 2α18 (QX10814).



Figure S152. CD data for p2α18 (QX10814p).



Figure S153. CD data for 2α21 (QX10813).



Figure S154. CD data for p2α21 (QX10813p).



Figure S155. Cd data for 2α25 (QX10812).



Figure S156. CD data for p2α25 (QX10812p).



Figure S157. CD data for 2α28 (QX10811).



Figure S158. CD data for p2α28 (QX10811p).



Figure S159. CD data for 2α4-AE (QX11193).



Figure S160. CD data for p2α4-AE (QX11196).



Figure S161. CD data for 2a4-KA (QX11192).



Figure S162. CD data for p2α4-KA (QX11195).



Figure S163. CD data for 2α4-AA (QX11191).



Figure S164. CD data p2α4-AA (QX11194).



Figure S165. CD data for 2α18-AR (NAB10211).



Figure S166. CD data for p2a18-AR (NAB10214).



Figure S167. CD data 2α18-EA (NAB10212).



Figure S168. CD data for p2α18-EA (NAB10215).



Figure S169. CD data for 2α18-AA (NAB10213).



Figure S170. CD data for p2a18-AA (NAB10216).


Figure S171. CD data for 3α6 (QX10511).



Figure S172. CD data for 3a6-KA (QX10512).



Figure S173. CD data for 3a6-AE (QX10513).



Figure S174. CD data for 3a6-AA (QX10514).



Figure S175. CD data for p3a6 (QX10515).



Figure S176. CD data for p3α6-KA (QX10516).



Figure S177. CD data for p3α6-AE (QX10517).



Figure S178. CD data for p3α6-AA (QX10518).



Figure S179. CD spectra 3a1-AA (QX10711).



Figure S180. CD spectra for 3a1-AK (QX10712).



Figure S181. CD data for 3α1-EA (QX10713).



Figure S182. CD data for 3a1 (QX10714).



Figure S183. CD data for p3α1-AA (QX10715).



Figure S184. CD data for p3a1-AK (QX10716).



Figure S185. CD data for p3α1-EA (QX10717).



Figure S186. CD data for p3a1 (QX10718).



Figure S187. CD data for pβ18-SA (QX10491).



Figure S188. CD data for pβ18-DA (QX10492).



Figure S189. CD data for β18-SA (QX10493).



Figure S190. CD data for β18-DA (QX10494).



Figure S191. CD data for 3a1-AR (QX21531).



Figure S192. CD data for 3a1-ER (QX21532).



Figure S193. CD data for p3α1-AR (QX21533).



Figure S194. CD data for p3a1-ER (QX21534).



Figure S195. CD data for β23-EA (SD2006#2).



Figure S196. CD data for β23-AR (SD2018).



Figure S197. CD data for β23-AA (SD2006#1).



Figure S198. CD data for p_{β23}-EA (SD2006#2C).



Figure S199. CD data for pp23-AR (SD2018C).



Figure S200. CD spectra for pβ23-AA (SD2006#1C).

Table S5. Triple mutant box analysis of the impact of PEGylation on salt-bridge strength within peptide p3α1-ER.^a

Pontido	Soguongo	T (°C)	ΔG_{f}	$\Delta\Delta G_{f}^{b}$	$\Delta\Delta\Delta G_{f}^{c}$	$\Delta\Delta\Delta\Delta G_{f}{}^{d}$
replue	Sequence	Im(C)	(kcal/mol)	(kcal/mol)	(kcal/mol)	(kcal/mol)
3α1-ER	Q V E ALE R KVEALESKVQKLEKKVEALEHGWDGR	77.9	$\textbf{-15.38} \pm 0.02$		$\textbf{-0.60} \pm 0.02$	
3α1-EA	QVEALEA.	76.0	-14.90 ± 0.02			
3α1-AR	QVAALER · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	73.0	$\textbf{-14.18} \pm 0.02$			
3α1-ΑΑ	QVAALEA•••••	76.1	$\textbf{-14.92}\pm0.03$			
p3α1-ER	QVEALER · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	74.7	-14.61 ± 0.02	0.38 ± 0.01	$\textbf{-0.56} \pm 0.02$	0.05 ± 0.03
p3α1-EA	<u>Q</u> VEALEA••••••	73.9	$\textbf{-14.40}\pm0.02$	0.17 ± 0.01		
p3α1-AR	Q VAALE R ••••••	70.7	$\textbf{-13.68} \pm 0.01$	0.25 ± 0.01		
ρ3α1-ΑΑ	Q VAALEA · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	74.7	-14.59 ± 0.02	0.11 ± 0.01		

^a \mathbf{Q} = GlnPEG. Variable temperature CD experiments were performed in 20 mM phosphate buffer (pH 7) at 30 μ M protein concentration. ΔG_f values are given \pm standard error at the average melting temperature for these variants (347.8 K). ^bImpact of PEGylation on peptide/protein conformational stability. ^cStrength of salt-bridge interaction. ^dImpact of PEGylation on salt-bridge strength.

3. Crystallographic characterization of $2\alpha 18$ and $p2\alpha 18$

 $2\alpha 18: 2\alpha 18$ was crystalized by vapor diffusion in sitting drops where the well solution contained 0.1 M PCTP (sodium propionate, sodium cacodylate trihydrate, and bis-Tris Propane) and 25% w/v PEG 1500 at pH 4. Each drop contained 0.3 µL well solution and 0.3 µL peptide (10 mg/ml in water). Crystals were looped and cryocooled by plunging them into liquid nitrogen prior to data collection. Data were collected at 100 K with a copper rotating anode X-ray source (Bruker FR-591 Dual Source Low Temperature X-ray Diffractometer with CCD Detector).

p2a18: 2a18 was crystalized by vapor diffusion in sitting drops where the well solution contained 0.1 M sodium malonate dibasic monohydrate and 25% w/v PEG 1500 at pH 4. Each drop contained 0.3 μ L well solution and 0.3 μ L peptide (10 mg/ml in water). Crystals were looped and cryocooled by plunging them into liquid nitrogen prior to data collection. Data were collected at 100 K with a copper rotating anode X-ray source (Bruker FR-591 Dual Source Low Temperature X-ray Diffractometer with CCD Detector).

The data were integrated and scaled using Protium. The molecular replacement and refinement were done in Phenix. Model building was carried out in winCOOT.

Data collection 2a18 unPEGylated	PDB ID: 6O2E	Data collection p2a18 PEGylated	PDB ID: 6O2F
Space Group	I 21 21 21	Space Group	I 21 21 21
Unit cell dimensions (Å)	19.3, 30.0, 107.1;	Unit cell dimensions (Å)	19.2, 30.0, 106.8;
	90, 90, 90		90, 90, 90
Resolution (Å)	28.9-1.90	Resolution (Å)	28.9-1.80
Total Observations	15,787	Total Observations	33,482
Unique observations	2,679	Unique observations	3,133
Redundancy	5.9 (1.9)	Redundancy	9.8 (1.75)
Completeness (%)	99.04 (93.02)	Completeness (%)	99.74 (99.66)
I/σ	9.5 (0.76)	<i σi=""></i>	11.9 (0.76)
Rpim	0.067	Rpim	0.047
Refinement		Refinement	
Resolution (Å)	28.9-1.90	Resolution (Å)	28.9-1.80
Rcryst ^b	0.214 (0.298)	Rcryst ^b	0.180 (0.248)
Rfree ^c	0.248 (0.311)	Rfree ^c	0.235 (0.310)
Average B-factor	26.21	Average B-factor	22.48
RMSD: bonds (Å) / angles (°)	0.008 / 1.04	RMSD: bonds (Å) / angles (°)	0.012 / 1.26

Table S6. Crystallographic statistics

4. References:

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