Supporting Information

Structural and functional insights into aldosterone synthase interaction with its redox partner protein adrenodoxin

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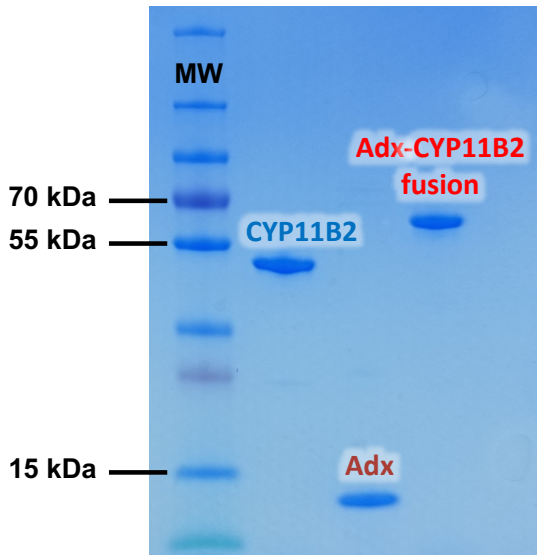

Figure S1: Protein purity by SDS-PAGE of purified proteins (CYP11B2, adrenodoxin, and adrenodoxin-CYP11B2 fusion protein) and molecular weight marker (left lane).

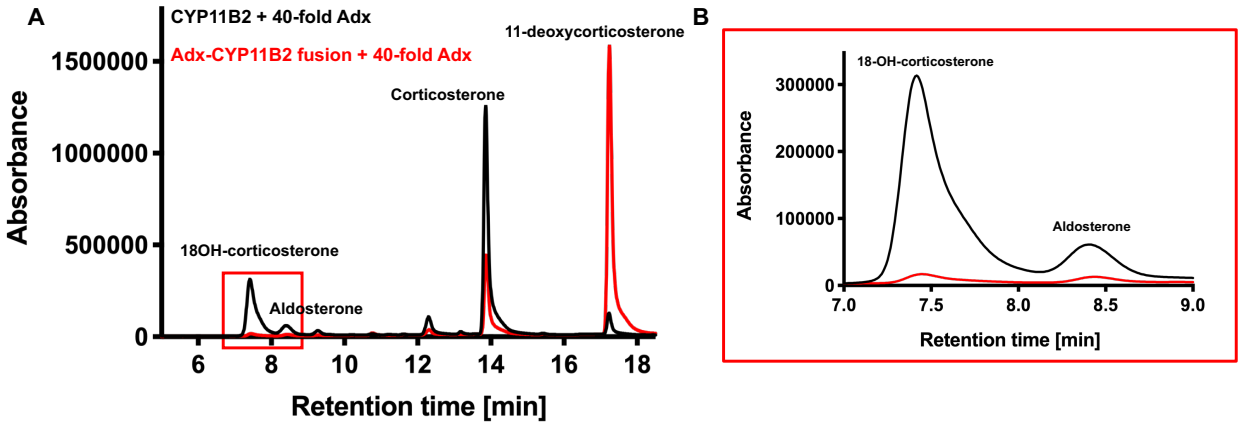

Figure S2: CYP11B2 catalysis. HPLC chromatogram of CYP11B2 (black line) and the adrenodoxin-CYP11B2 fusion protein (red line) conversion of 11-deoxycorticosterone to corticosterone, 18OH-corticosterone, and aldosterone **(A)** with focus on 18OH-corticosterone and aldosterone production **(B)**.

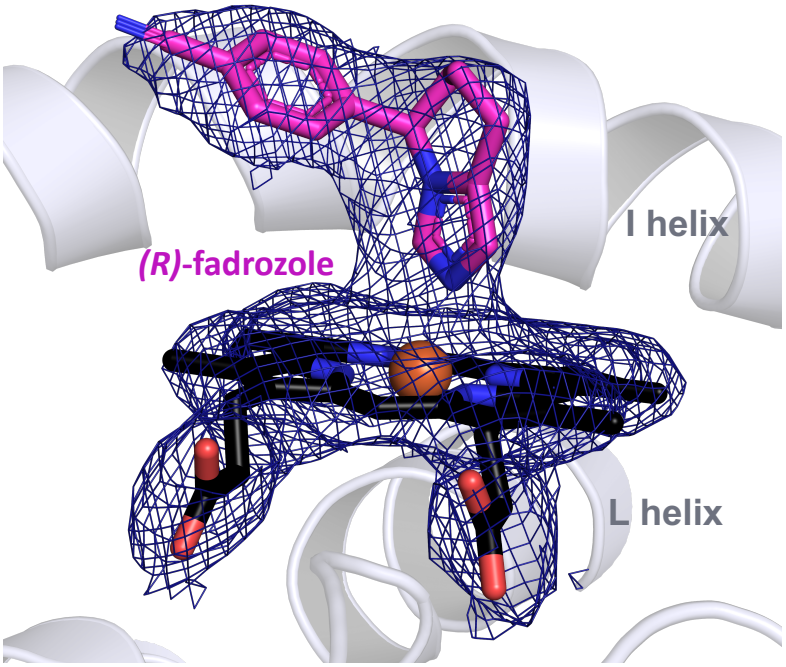

Figure S3: Detail of CYP11B2/(R)-fadrozole active site. The dark blue mesh shows electron density (simulated annealing/composite omit map) for the ligand *(R)*-fadrozole (magenta) and the heme prosthetic group in the CYP11B2 active site.

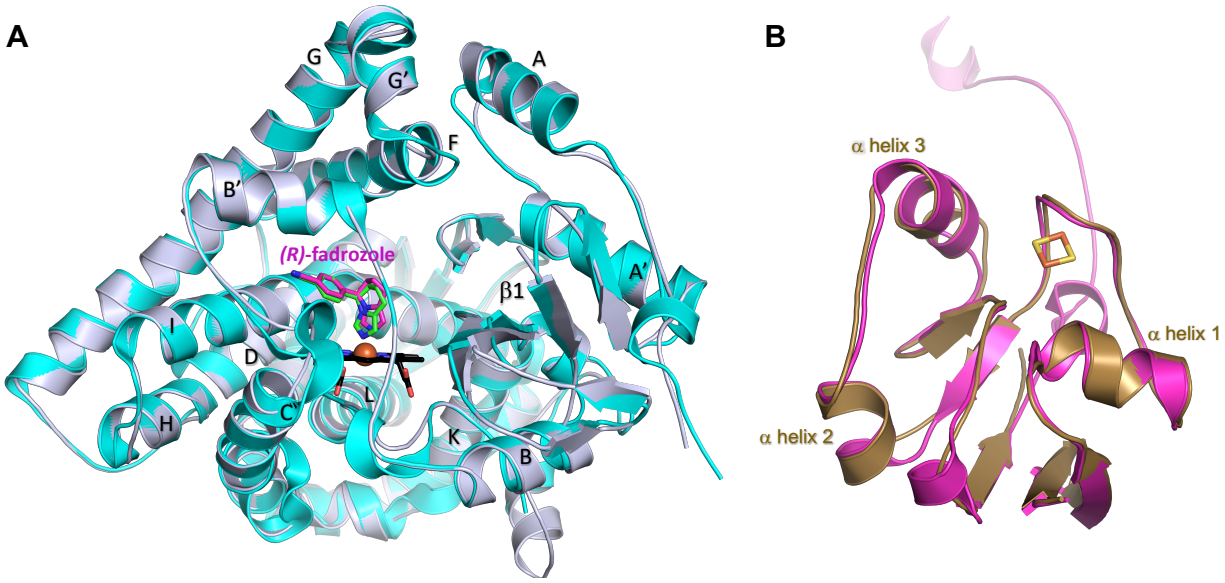

Figure S4: Comparisons of fused and isolated proteins reveal few structural changes. Comparison of CYP11B2 fused to adrenodoxin (light blue with *(R)*-fadrozole in magenta) with the isolated CYP11B2 enzyme (PDB 4FDH, cyan with *(R)*-fadrozole in green) yields a Cα RMSD of 0.38 Å **(A)**. Comparison of adrenodoxin fused to CYP11B2 (brown) with unfused adrenodoxin (PDB 3P1M, magenta) yields a Cα RMSD of 0.53 Å **(B)**.