Supplementary Information

Accessing Methyl Groups in Proteins via ¹H-detected MAS Solid-state NMR Spectroscopy Employing Random Protonation

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Figure S1. ¹H-detected pulse sequences for ¹H,¹³C correlation spectroscopy and determination of ¹H,¹³C dipolar coupling tensors. (A) 2D ¹H,¹³C HMQC pulse sequence with $\tau = 1/2J_{HC} = 3.13 \text{ ms}^1$. (B) 2D constant-time HSQC experiment, setting the constant-time delay $T = 1/J_{C,C} = 28.6 \text{ ms}$ and $\tau = 1/4J_{HC} = 1.79 \text{ ms}^2$. (C) ¹H,¹³C REDOR pulse sequence³. The ¹H π pulses during the REDOR period followed the xy-16 phase cycling scheme⁴. The INEPT transfer delay was set to $\tau = 1/4J_{HC} = 1.92 \text{ ms}.$



Figure S2. Linear correlation of the experimental to the theoretical mass for differently labelled samples of the SH3 domain of α -spectrin. The samples employed are from left to right: (1) unlabelled, (2) u-[¹H,¹³C,¹⁵N], (3) u-[²H,¹⁵N], (4) Leu/Val ¹³CHD₂ otherwise u-[²H,¹²C,¹⁵N], (5) 5% GlcRAP, (6) u-[²H,¹³C,¹⁵N]. The correlation coefficient R^2 was equal to 0.9998. We yielded an excellent agreement between experimental and theoretical masses, further validating the *in silico* models employed here.



Figure S3. *In silico* calculated ¹H,¹H effective dipolar coupling for methyl groups based on the 1 μ s MD relaxed crystal structure of the SH3 domain of α -spectrin (note the logarithmic y-scale). Here, calculations were carried out for the structures according to the 5% GlcRAP labelling scheme (red bars), the selective Ala β /Ile γ 2, δ 1/Met ϵ /Thr γ 2/Leu δ 1, δ 2/Val γ 1, γ 2 (AILMTV) ¹³CHD₂ methyl labelling scheme (blue) and for the uniformly protonated structure (grey). Crosses depict the upper 2 σ confidence interval. We note, that for the AILMTV labelling scheme we assumed the ¹³CHD₂ isotopomer for all methyl groups. The composition of methyl groups in the SH3 domain is as follows (occurrence is given in parentheses): Ala (3), Ile (1), Leu (7), Met (2), Thr (4), Val (6).

References

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