

# Skeletal Dysplasia Mutations Effect on Human Filamins'

## Structure and Mechanosensing

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# in memoriam

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## Supporting Information

Table S1. SAXS derived structural parameters for FLNa16–17 WT and L1788R mutant

Sample	<i>c</i> (mg/ml)	<i>R<sub>g</sub></i> (nm) <sup>a</sup>	<i>D<sub>max</sub></i> (nm) <sup>b</sup>	<i>V<sub>p</sub></i> (nm <sup>3</sup> ) <sup>c</sup>	<i>M<sub>w</sub></i> (kDa) <sup>d</sup>
FLNa16–17		<b>1.8</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>30.7</b>	<b>18.1</b>
	1.0	1.8	6.4	31.0	18.2
	3.0	1.8	6.1	32.7	19.2
	5.0	1.7	5.2	29.9	17.6
FLNa16–17 L1788R		<b>2.4</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>36.8</b>	<b>21.6</b>
	1.0	2.4	8.4	35.8	21.1
	3.0	2.4	8.5	37.8	22.2
	5.0	2.4	8.4	37.8	22.2

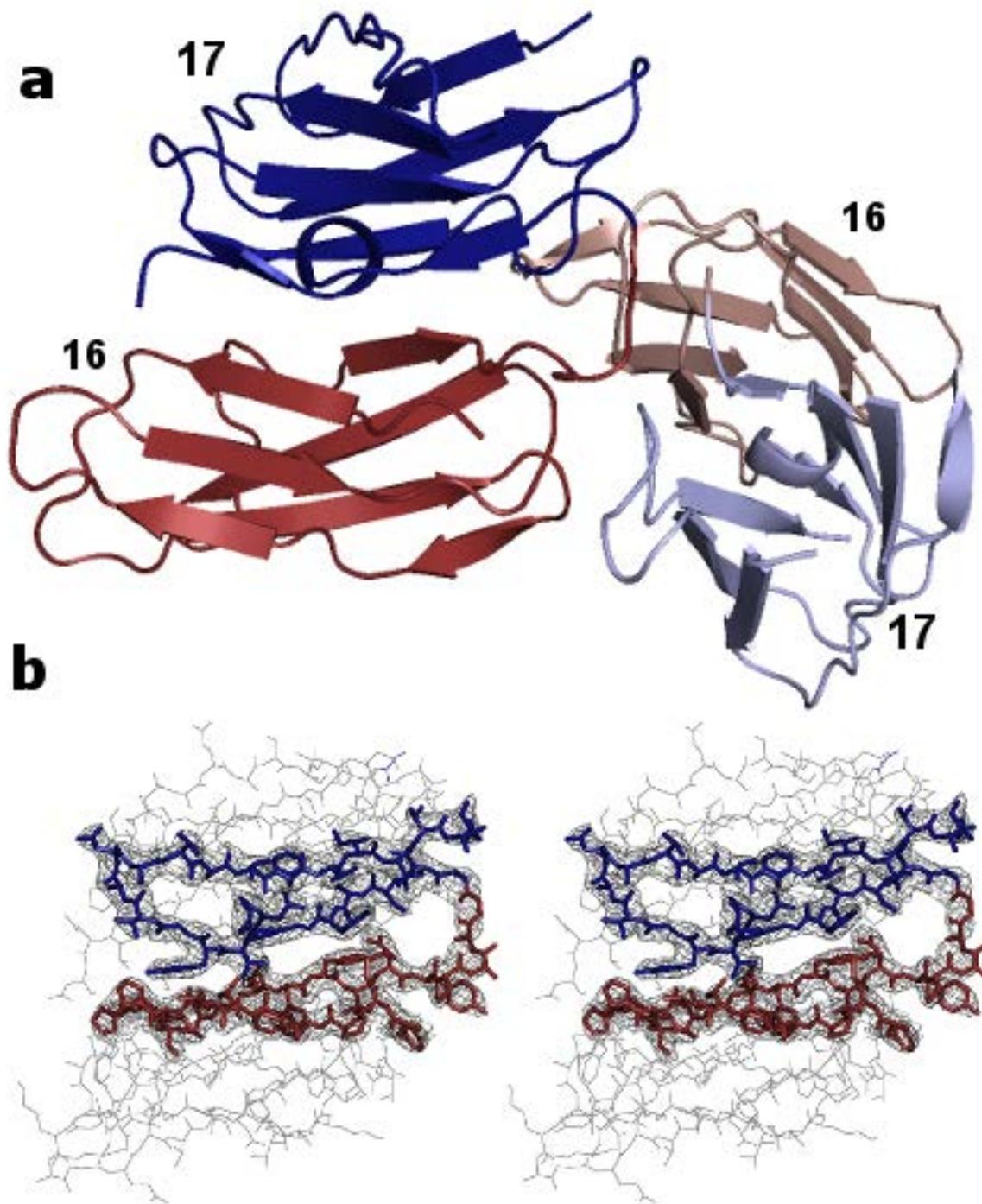
The values in bold are calculated for the merged scattering of high and low concentration data.

<sup>a</sup> Estimated from Guinier analysis in PRIMUS<sup>66</sup>. Estimated error is ±0.1 nm.

<sup>b</sup> Calculated with DATGNOM<sup>67</sup>. Estimated error is ±0.5 nm.

<sup>c</sup> Calculated with DATPOROD<sup>67</sup> using the regularized scattering from *P(r)* analysis.

<sup>d</sup> Calculated from *V<sub>p</sub>* by dividing the volume with 1.7<sup>65</sup>. Calculated *M<sub>w</sub>* from sequence are 18.7 kDa for FLNa16-17.

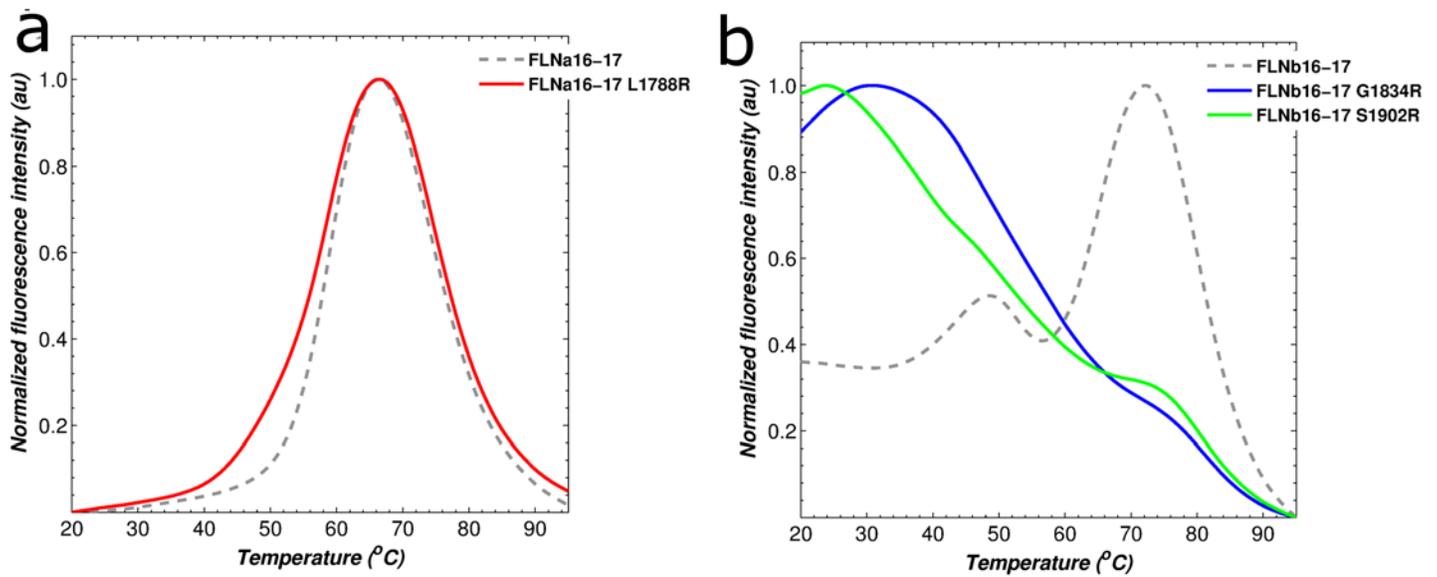


**Supplementary Figure 1. The asymmetric unit of FLNb16-17 crystal.**

**a.** The asymmetric unit of FLNb16-17 crystal. **b.** A stereo-view of FLNb16-17. An electron density map ( $F_o - F_c$ ) rendered at  $\sigma$  level 1.5 calculated from the refined model is shown for domain-domain interface.

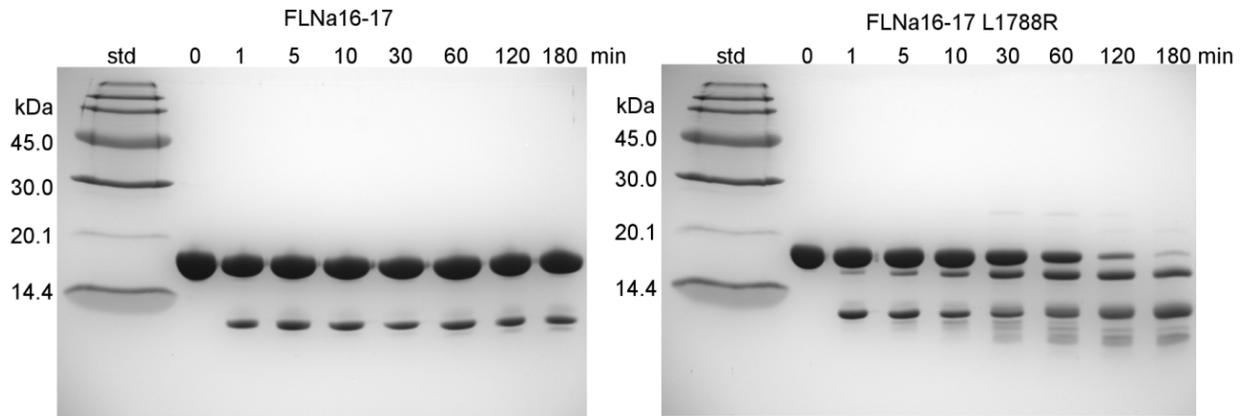






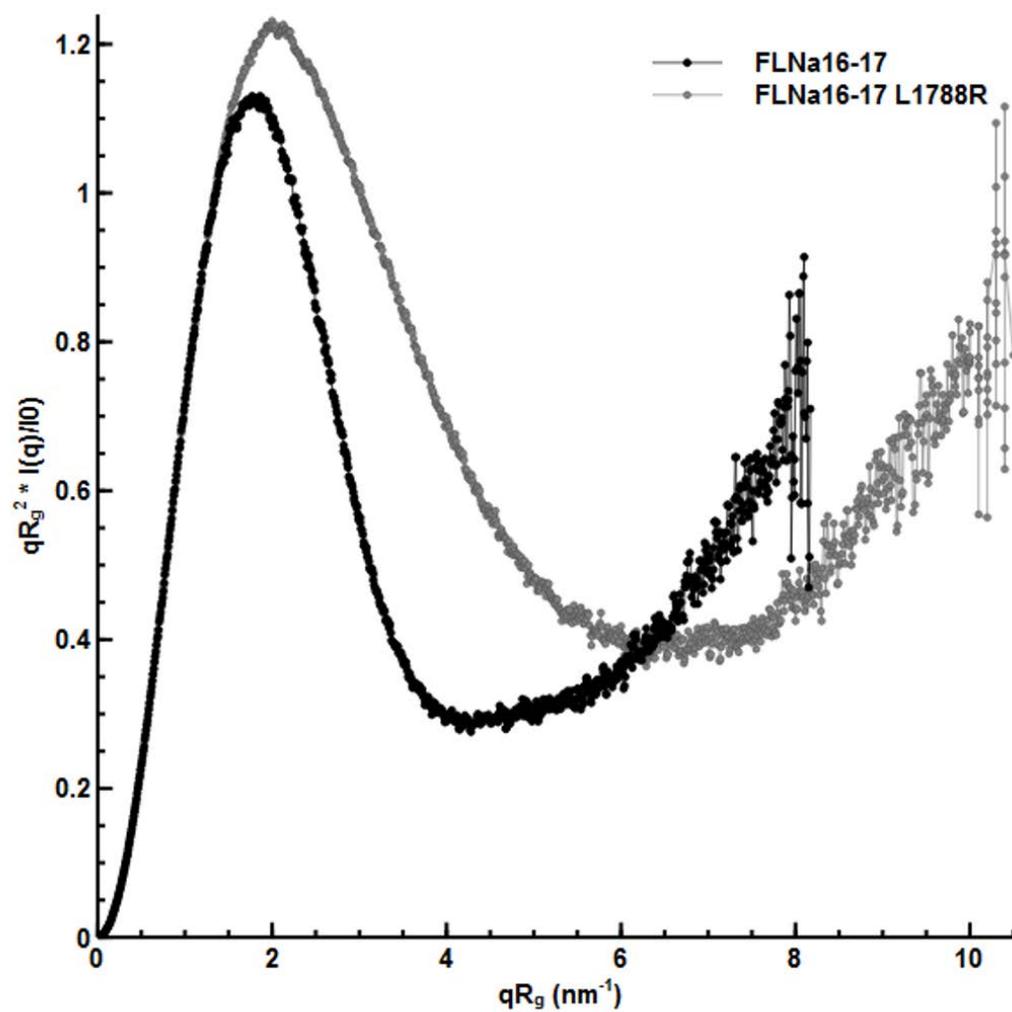
**Supplementary Figure 3 - The effects of skeletal dysplasia associated mutations on thermal stabilities of FLN fragments.**

**a.** The fluorescence-based thermal stability assays of WT and L1788R mutated FLNa16-17 show that L1788R mutation does not have significant effect on the thermal stability of FLNa16-17 fragment since both WT and L1788R mutated fragments have very similar distinct dye binding curves. **b.** The fluorescence-based thermal stability assays of the G1834R and S1902R mutated FLNb16-17 fragments have nearly featureless decaying curves, as is typical for un- or misfolded proteins whereas as WT fragment shows a distinct dye binding curve.



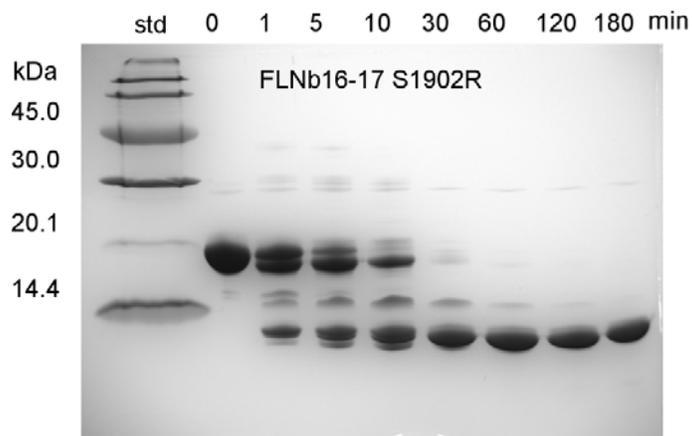
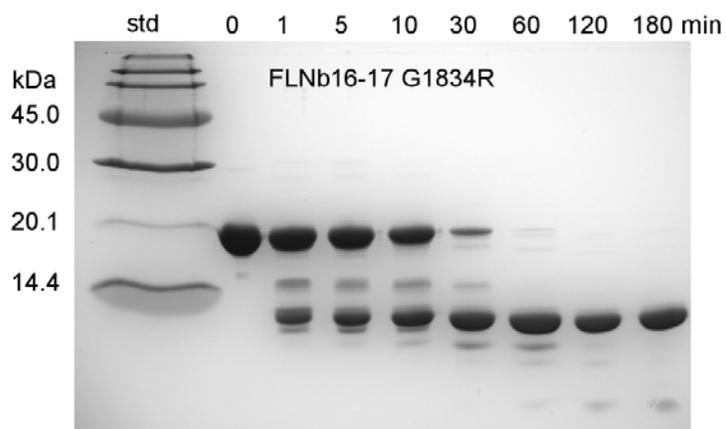
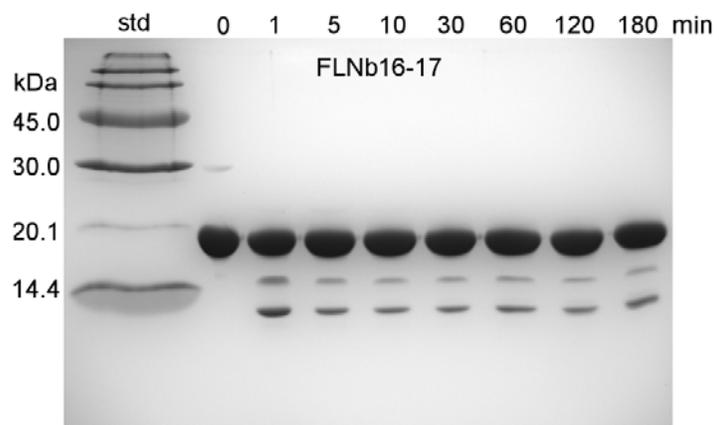
**Supplementary Figure 4. FMD-linked L1788R mutation makes FLNa16-17 more prone to proteolytic digestion.**

$\alpha$ -Chymotrypsin digestion of the 20 kDa WT and L1788R mutated FLNa16–17 fragments after 0, 1, 5, 10, 30, 60 120 and 180 min incubation. Molecular weight standard (std) is shown in the left panel in both gels. The  $\alpha$ -chymotrypsin treatment indicates that the mutated fragments are more prone to proteolytic activity than the WT proteins.



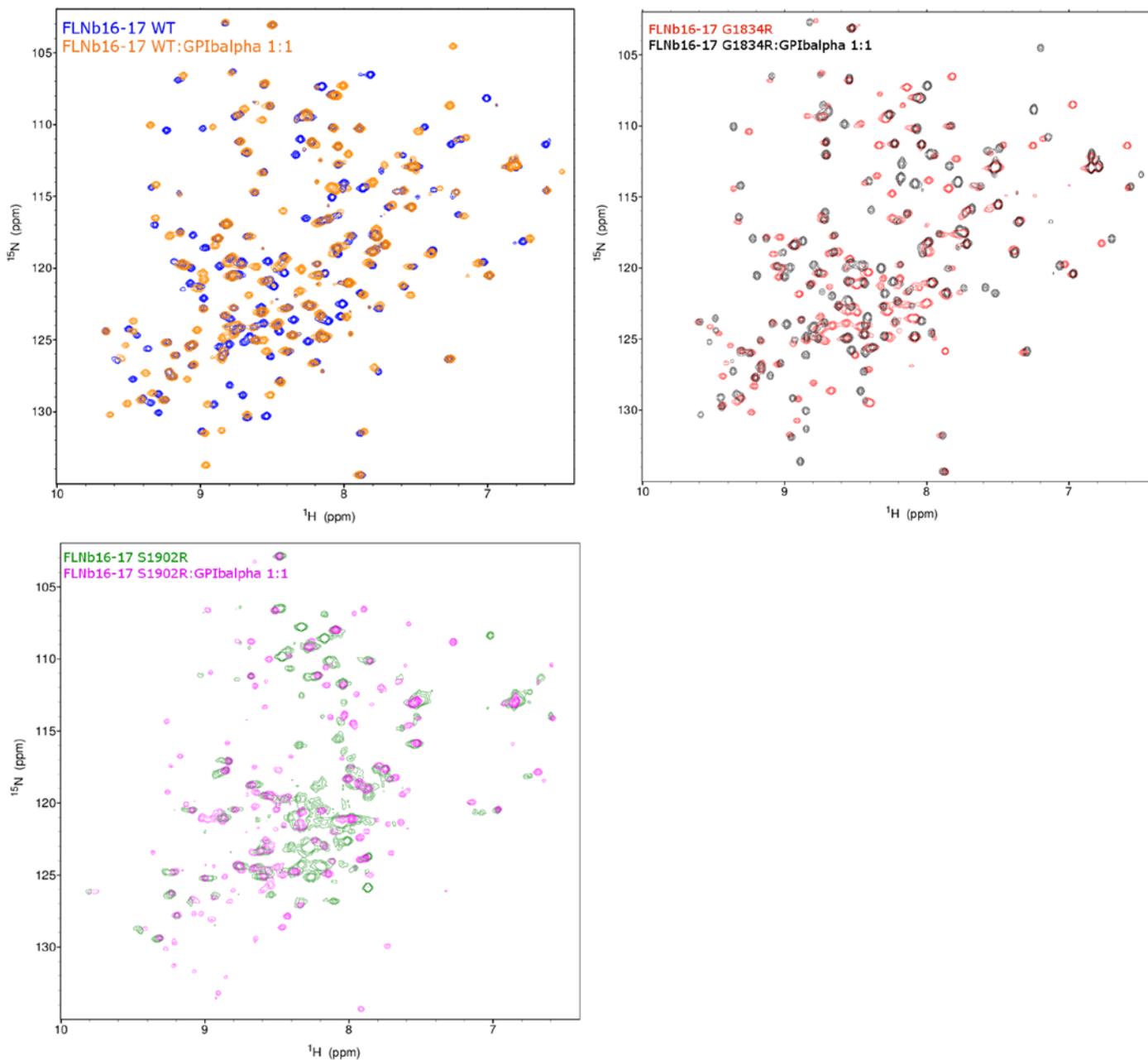
**Supplementary Figure 5. FMD-linked L1788R mutation makes FLNa16-17 more flexible compared to WT.**

Normalized Kratky plots<sup>38</sup> for WT and L1788R mutated FLNa16–17 obtained from SAXS measurements show that L1788R mutated fragment is more flexible than the WT fragment.



**Supplementary Figure 6. FMD-linked G1834R and S1902R mutations make FLNb16-17 more prone to proteolytic digestion.**

$\alpha$ -Chymotrypsin digestion of the 20 kDa WT, G1834R and S1902R mutated FLNb16–17 fragments after 0, 1, 5, 10, 30, 60 120 and 180 min incubation. Molecular weight standard (std) is shown in the left panel in all gels. The  $\alpha$ -chymotrypsin treatment indicates that the mutated fragments are more prone to proteolytic activity than the WT proteins.



**Supplementary Figure 7.** The overlay of  $^1\text{H}$   $^{15}\text{N}$  HSQC spectra of FLN<sub>b</sub>16-17 WT, G1834R, and S1902R collected before and after titration with GPI $\alpha$ -peptide.

From the comparison of the spectra before and after titration with GPI $\alpha$ -peptide (prot:pep=1:1) can be seen that while the binding of the peptide to G1834R mutant is similar than to WT, the peptide binding to S1902R mutated fragment induces the formation of more ordered structure.

