

Electronic Supplementary Information

Metal Ions Provide Structural Stability and Compactness to Tetrameric Purothionin

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Fig S1. SDS PAGE of 1mg/ml purothionin solution.

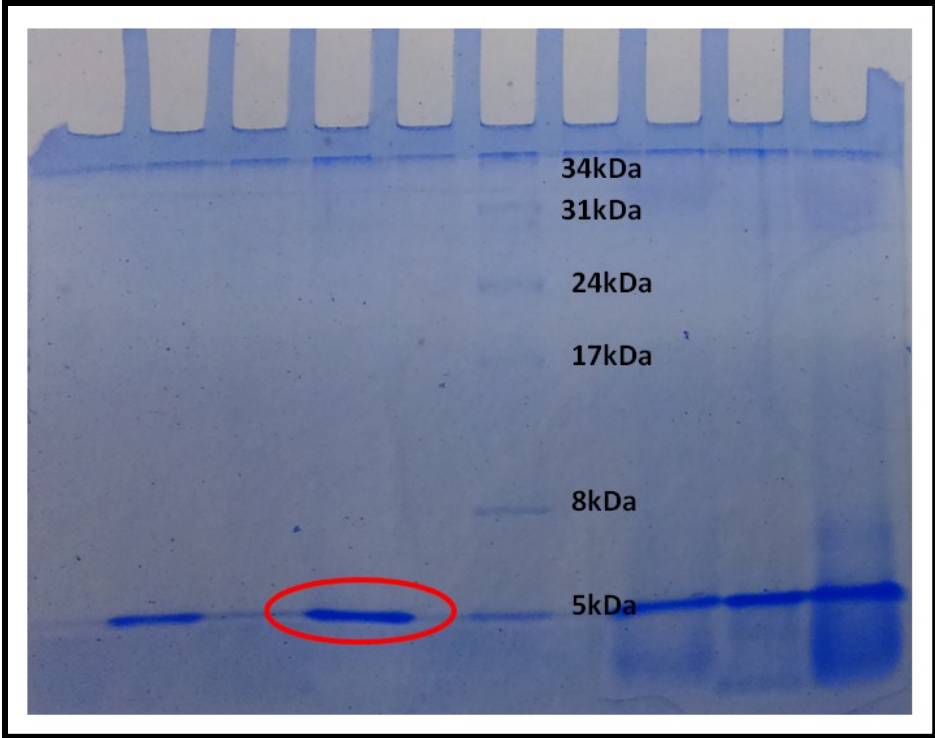


Fig S2. MALDI TOF Analysis of purothionin.

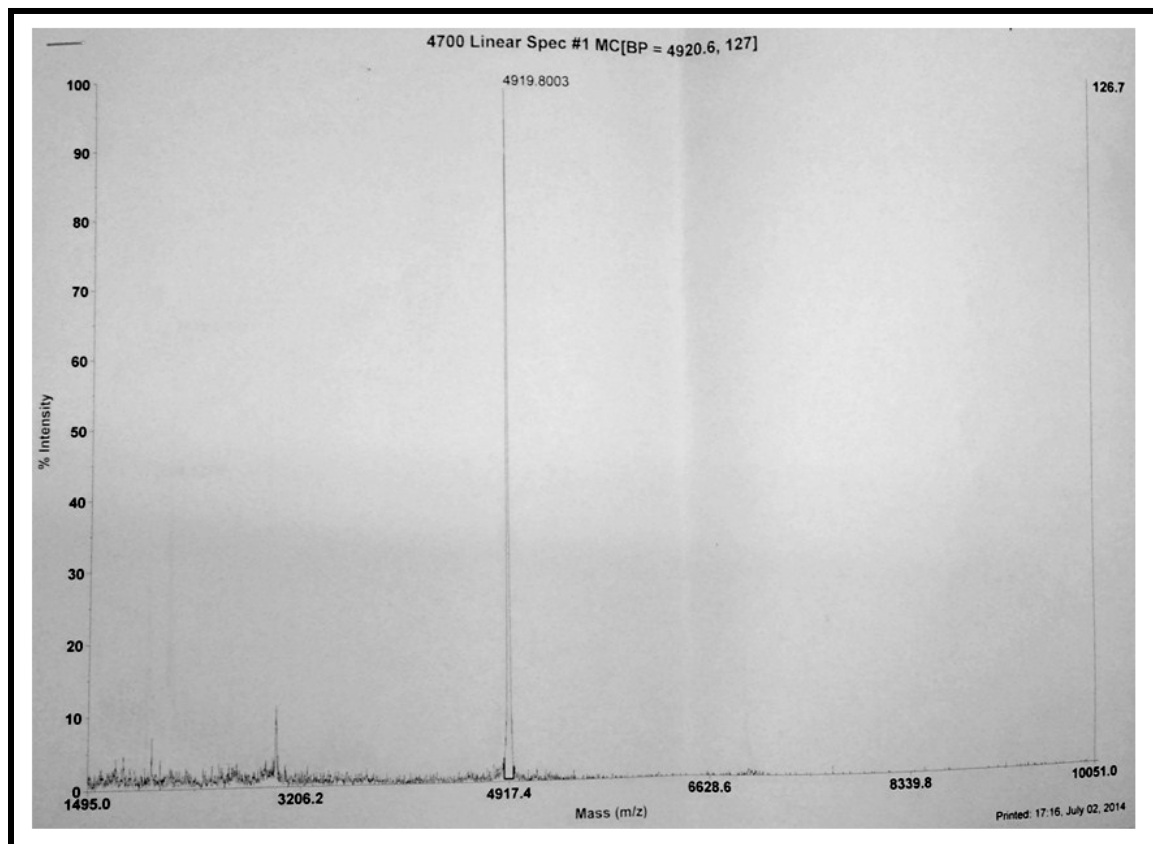


Fig S3. Changes in the secondary structural components such as coils, turns and sheets w.r.t. to the simulation time scale (left panel) and the residue-wise analyses (right panel) are shown in the absence of ions (first from top) followed by in the presence of Ca^{2+} and Mg^{2+} . Green color, in absence of ions; Orange color, in presence of Ca^{2+} and blue color, in presence of Mg^{2+} . In the right panel, the four subunits are indicated by the red dotted grid lines.

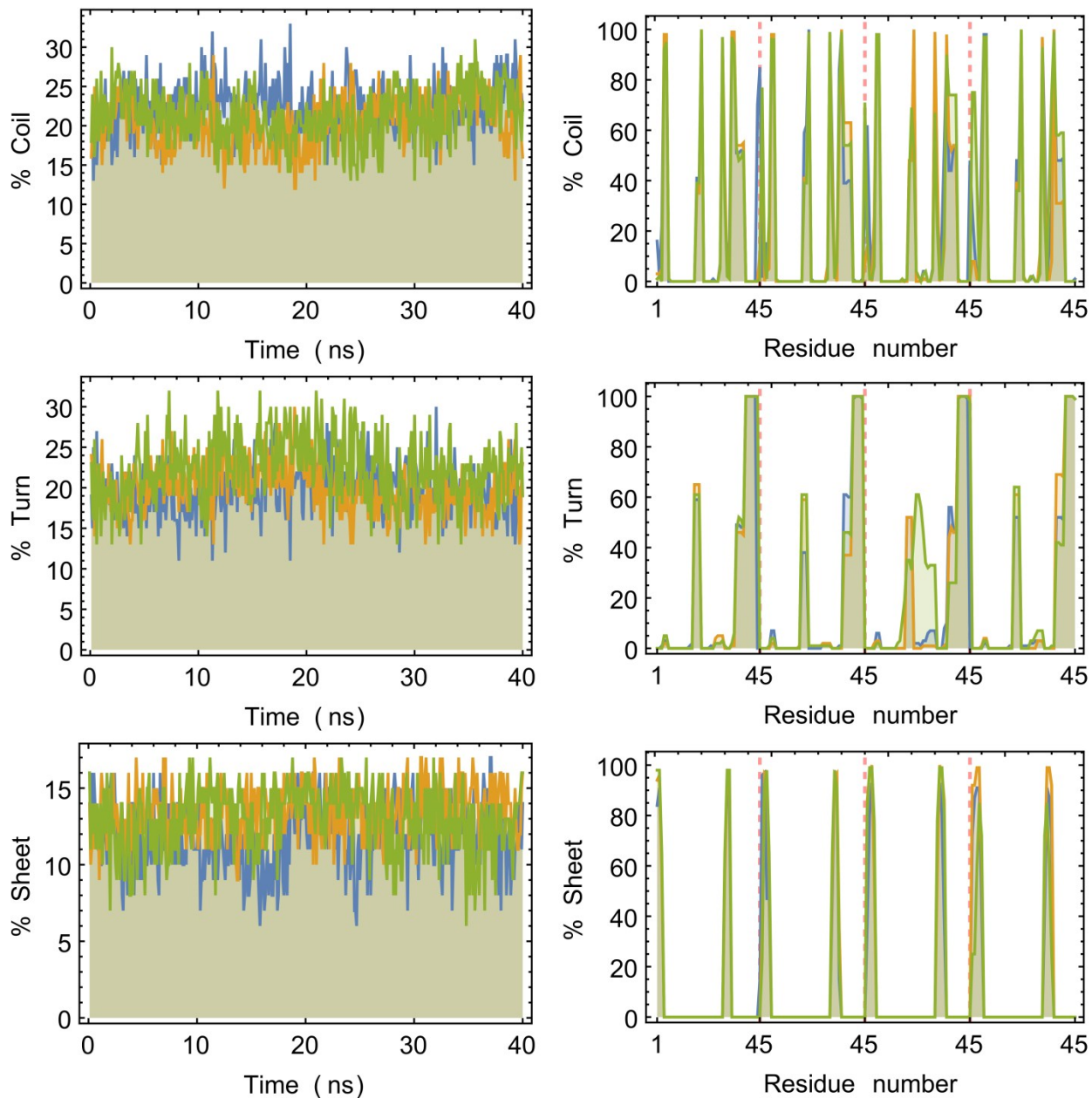


Fig S4. Solid state FT-IR spectra of purothionin (range 600-2000 cm^{-1}).

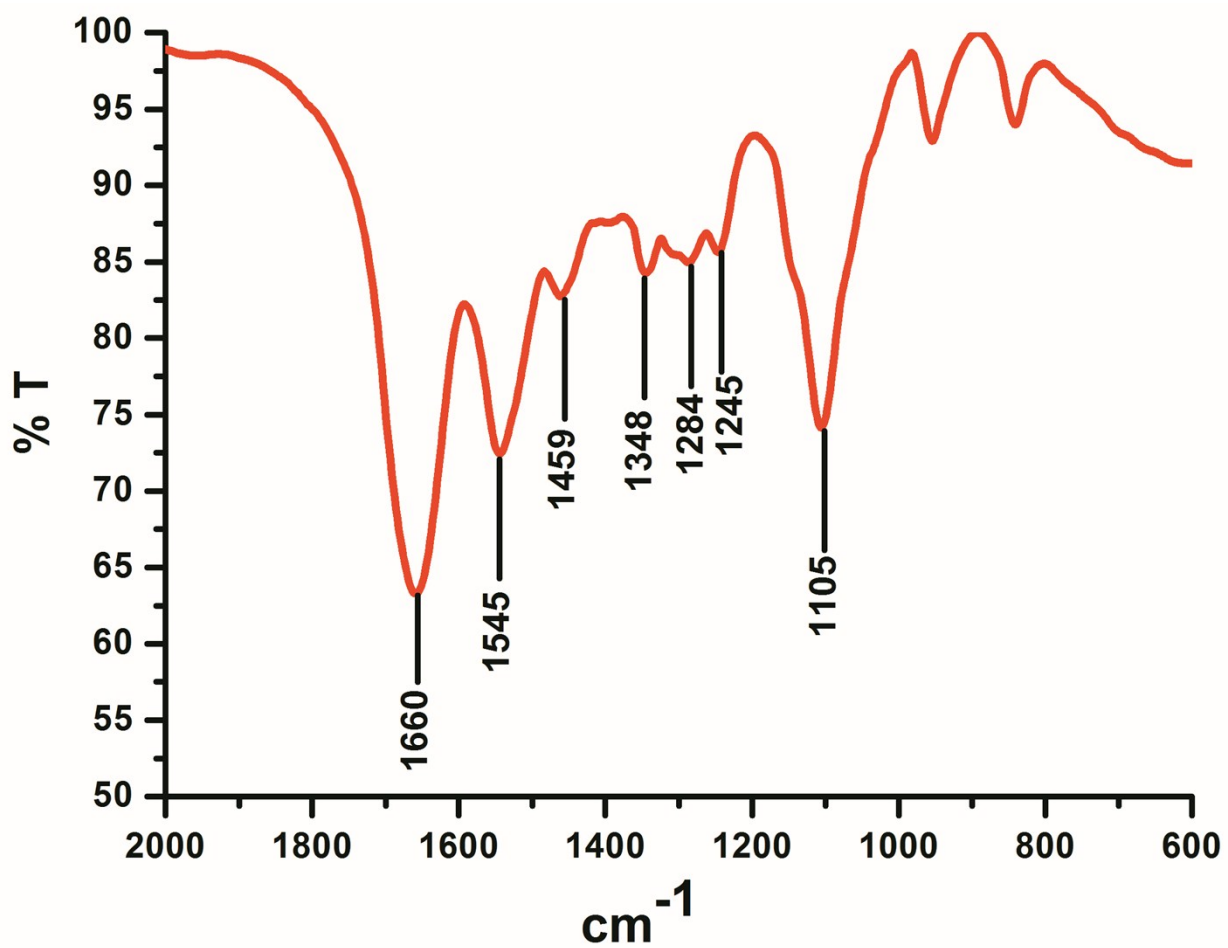


Fig S5. Solution state FT-IR of purothionin in the presence of buffer (range 600-2000 cm^{-1}).

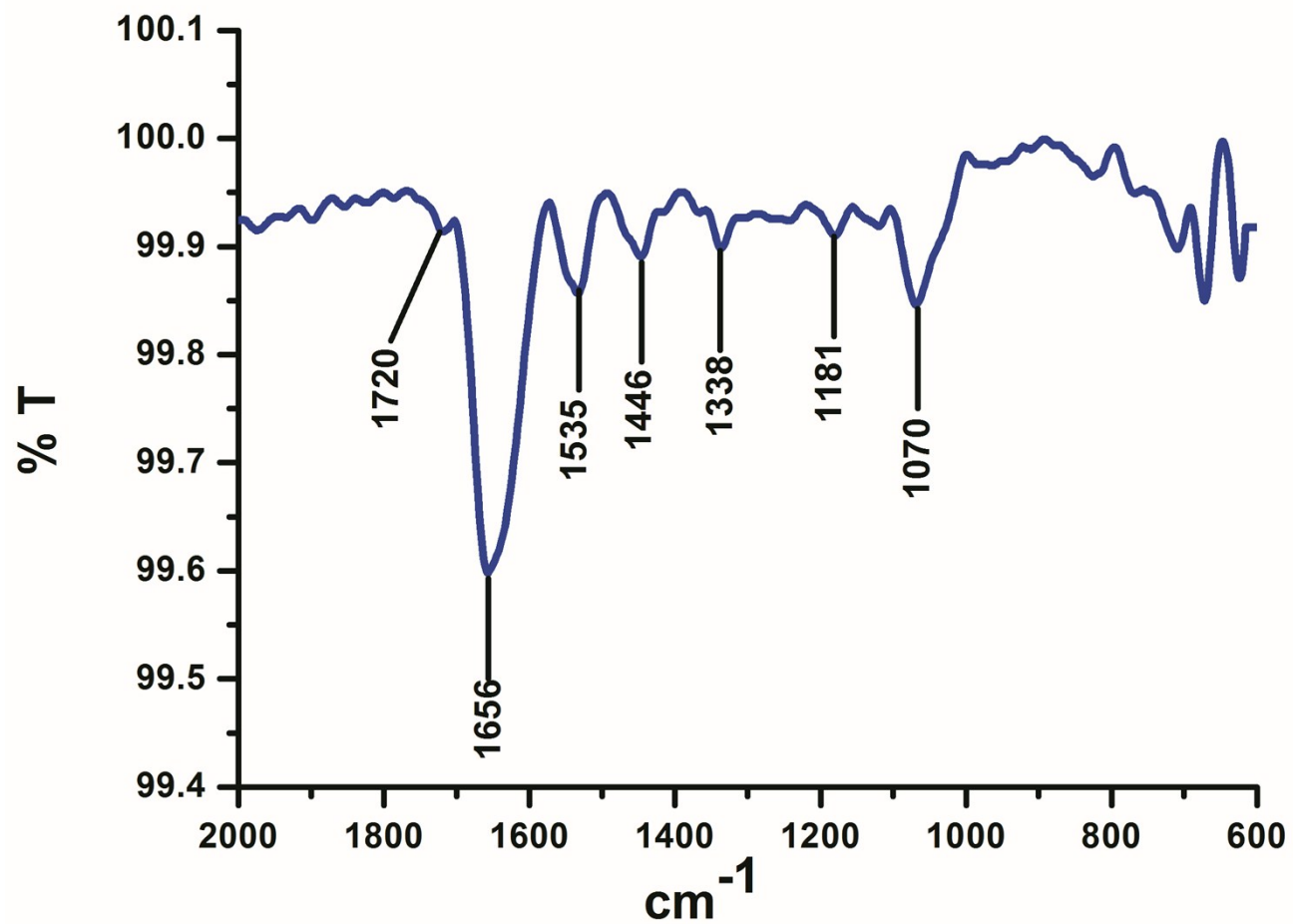


Fig S6. Solution state FT-IR of purothionin in the presence of Ca^{2+} (range 600-2000 cm^{-1}).

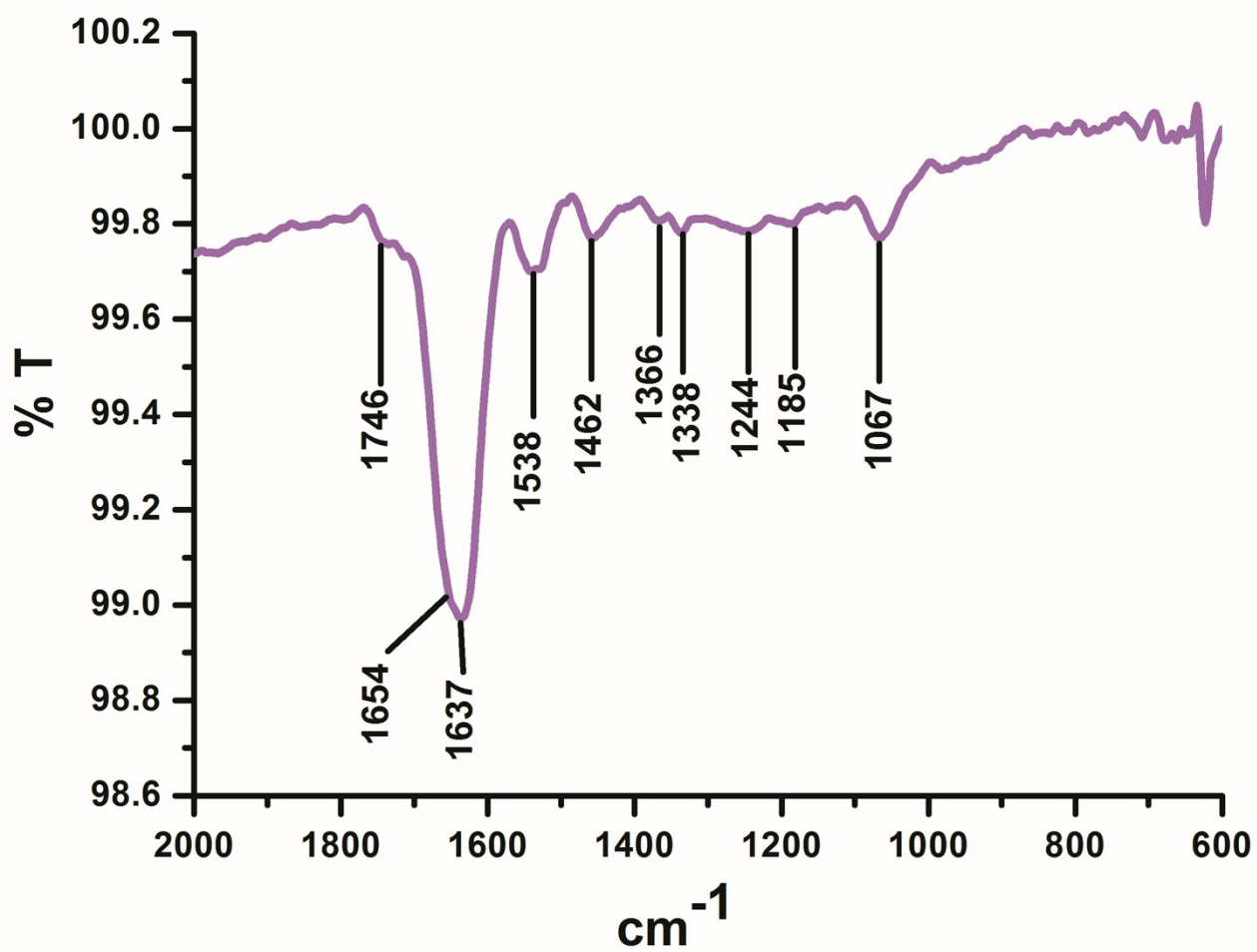


Fig S7. Solution state FT-IR of purothionin in the presence of Mg^{2+} (range 600-2000 cm^{-1}).

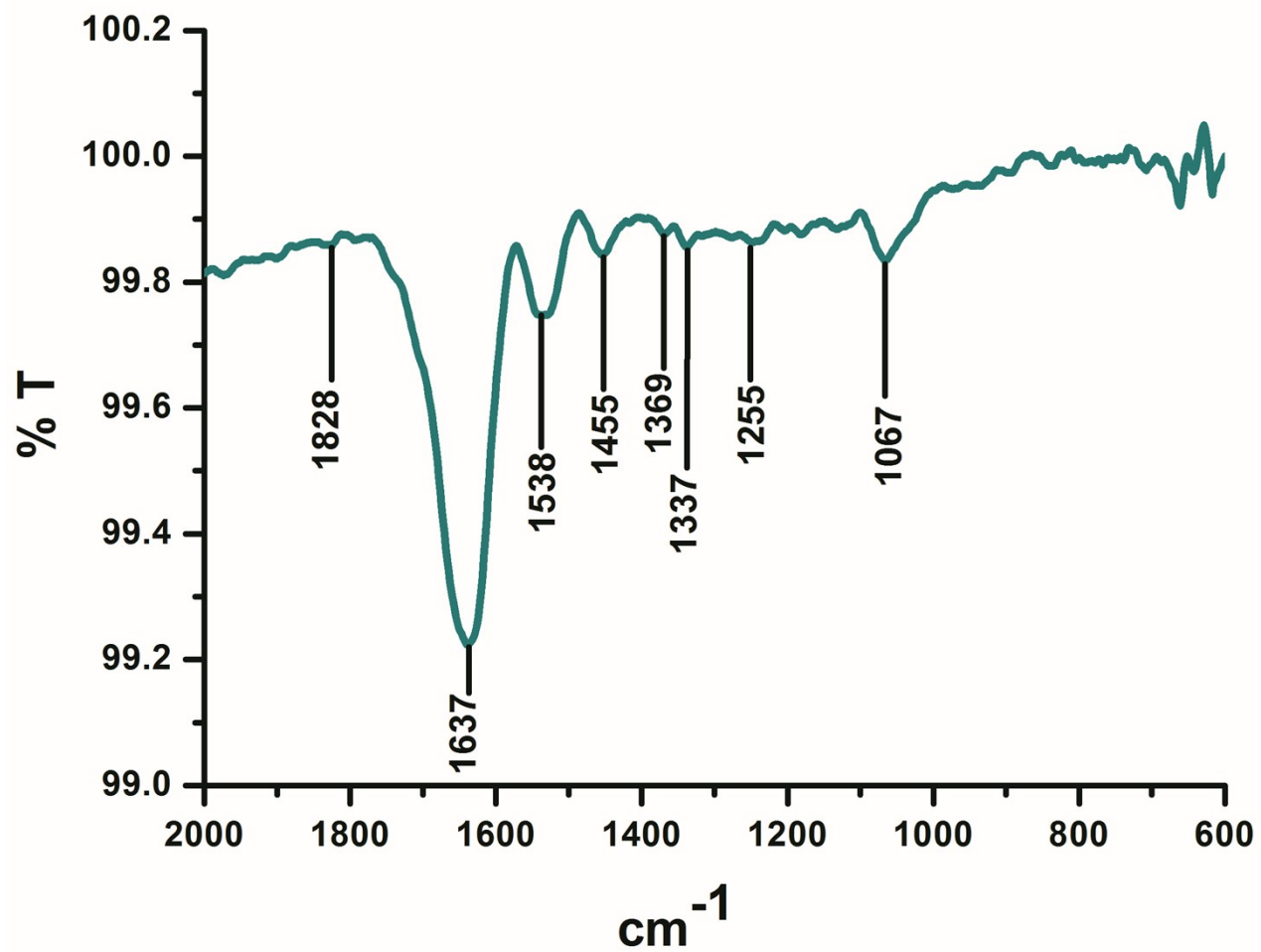


Table S1. Overall secondary structural components computed over the complete MD trajectories

Secondary structural components	No salt	Ca²⁺	Mg²⁺
Alpha	41	43	43
Coil	22	23	21
Turn	22	20	20
Beta	13	12	14
Others (3₁₀ helix etc.)	2	2	2