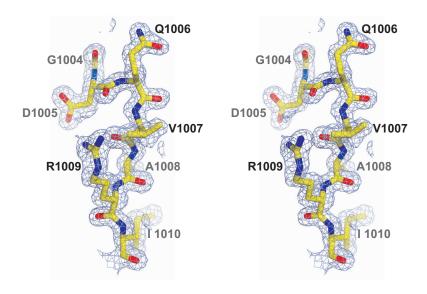
Structure of the Calx- $\beta$  domain of the integrin  $\beta$ 4 subunit: insights into function and cation-independent stability.

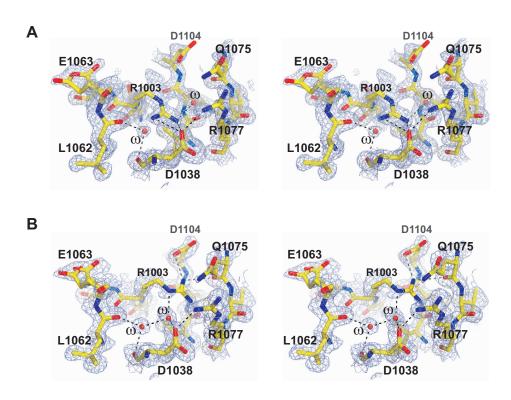
## **Supplementary Material**

Noelia Alonso-García<sup>a</sup>, Alvaro Inglés-Prieto<sup>a</sup>, Arnoud Sonnenberg<sup>b</sup>, and José M de Pereda<sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Instituto de Biología Molecular y Celular del Cáncer, Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas – Universidad de Salamanca, Campus Unamuno, 37007 Salamanca, Spain. <sup>b</sup>Netherlands Cancer Institute, Plesmanlaan 121, 1066 CX Amsterdam, The Netherlands.



**Supplementary figure 1**. Stereo representation of a simulated annealing omit map (2mFo-DFc), contoured at 1.2  $\sigma$ ) superimposed on the refined structure of the region (A'B loop and strand B) that was omitted for the calculation of the map.



**Supplementary figure 2**. Stereo representation of simulated annealing omit maps (2mFo-DFc, contoured at 1  $\sigma$ ) superimposed on the structures of the pseudo Ca<sup>2+</sup>-binding sites of  $\beta$ 4 of the crystals soaked in 10 mM CaCl<sub>2</sub>. (A) Molecule A and (B) Molecule B of the asymmetric unit. Maps were calculated after refinement using simulated annealing (initial temperature 5000 K) of models from which the regions shown were omitted.





**Supplementary figure 3**. Multiple sequence alignment of Calx-β domains. The 37 sequences that constitute the seed of the Calx-\beta family (PF03160) in the PFAM database (Finn et al., 2008) were simultaneously aligned with the program CLUSTALW (Chenna et al., 2003). The sequences were extended to include the C-terminal β-strand of the Calx-β domain, not present in the definition of the family in PFAM. Minor modifications in the alignment were introduced to reduce the presence of gaps inside secondary structure elements, when a reasonable sequence conservation pattern was observed. In addition to the human integrin β4 (ITB4 HUMAN), the alignment includes sequences of Na<sup>+</sup>/Ca<sup>2+</sup>-exchangers from *Rattus* norvegicus (NAC2\_RAT, NAC3\_RAT), Bos taurus (NAC1\_BOVIN), Oncorhynchus mykiss (Q9PT19\_ONCMY), Drosophila melanogaster (O18367\_DROME), Caenorhabditis elegans (Q21609 CAEEL, Q21895\_CAEEL, O45630\_CAEEL), Loligo opalescens (O02196 LOLOP), three isoforms of the MAFp3 aggregation factor from Microciona prolifera (O16856\_MICPR, O16857\_MICPR, O16858\_MICPR), and three proteins from Synechocystis sp. PCC6803 (P73139\_SYNY3, P73590\_SYNY3, P74440\_SYNY3). The βstrands of the Calx-β domain, as observed in the β4 structure, are shown on top of the alignment. Acidic residues that occupy positions equivalent to residues that in the CBDs of NCX1 participate in the direct coordination of Ca<sup>2+</sup> are shown in red boxes and the number of the residues of  $\beta$ 4 in those positions are shown on top of the sequence alignment.

## References

- Chenna, R., Sugawara, H., Koike, T., Lopez, R., Gibson, T. J., Higgins, D. G. & Thompson, J. D. (2003). Nucleic Acids Res 31, 3497-3500.
- Finn, R. D., Tate, J., Mistry, J., Coggill, P. C., Sammut, S. J., Hotz, H. R., Ceric, G., Forslund, K., Eddy, S. R., Sonnhammer, E. L. & Bateman, A. (2008). Nucleic Acids Res 36, D281-288.