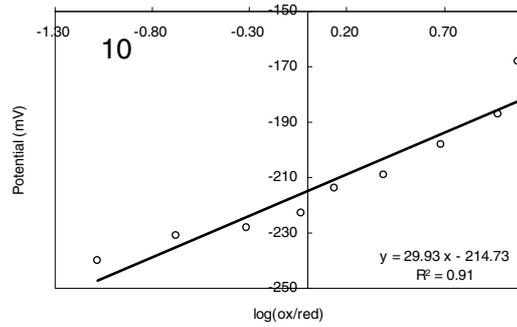
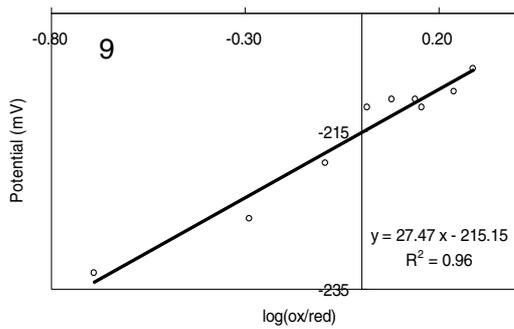
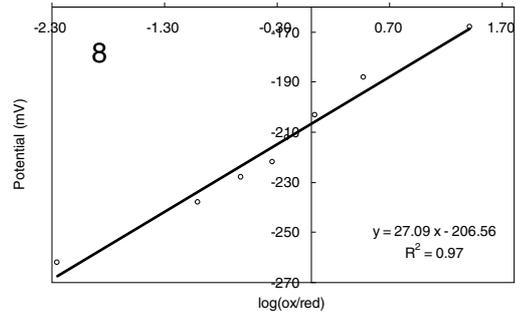
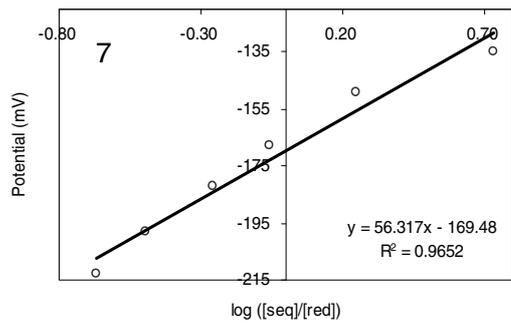
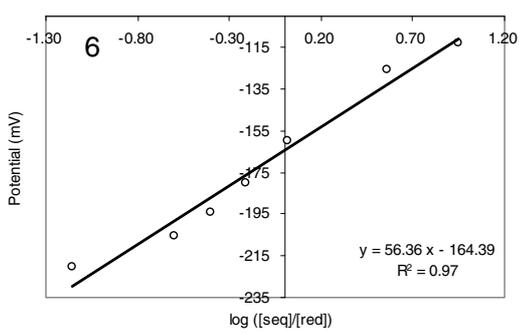
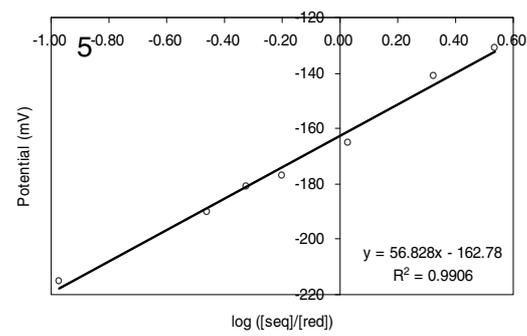
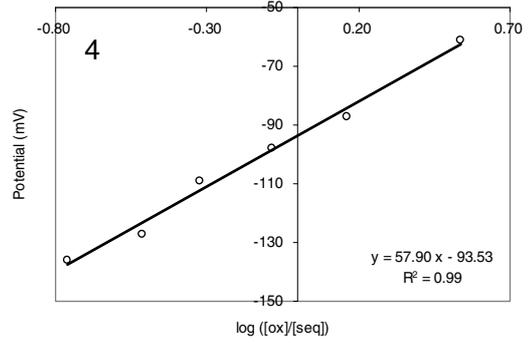
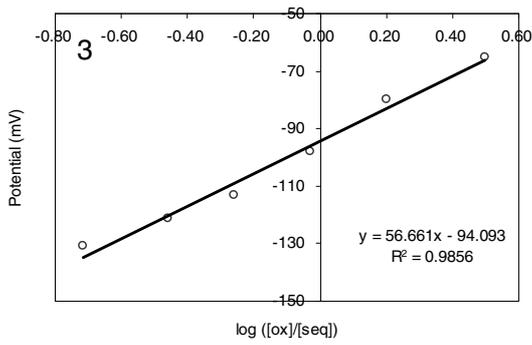
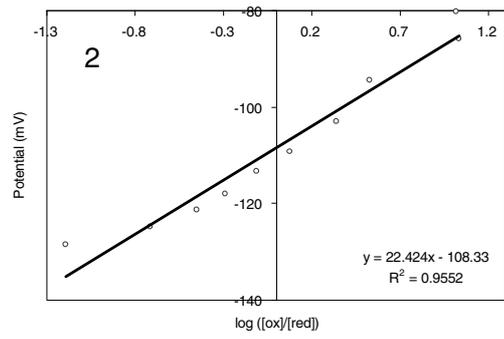
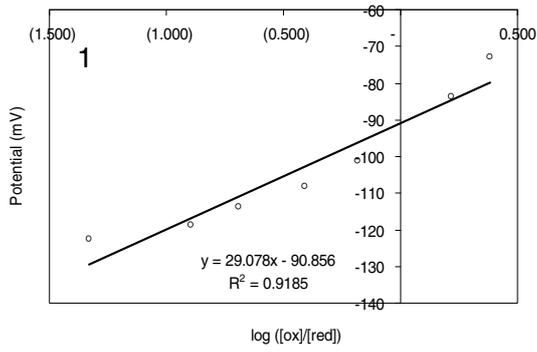
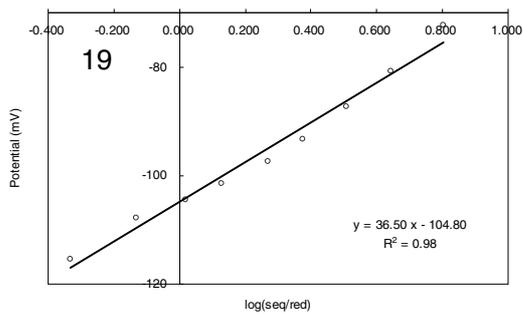
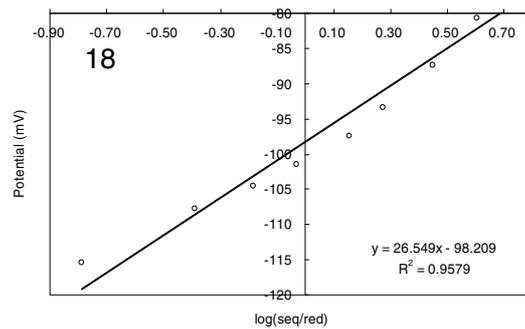
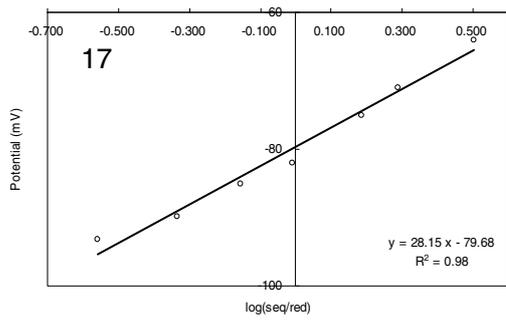
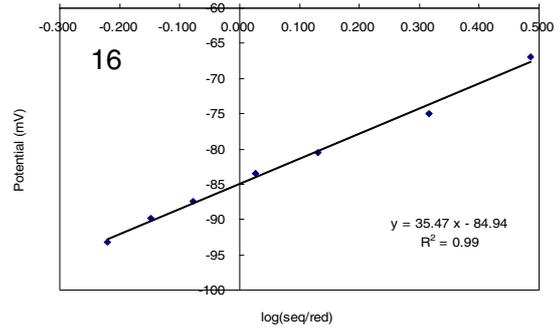
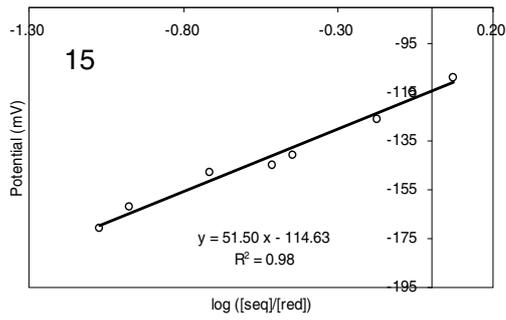
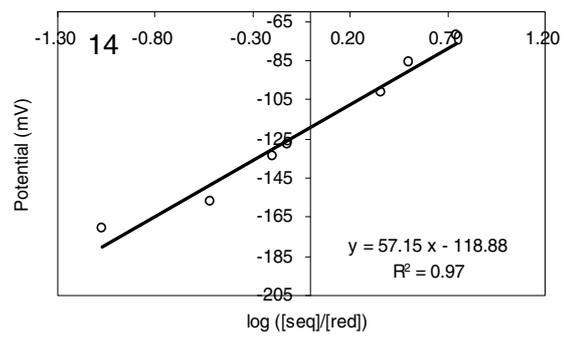
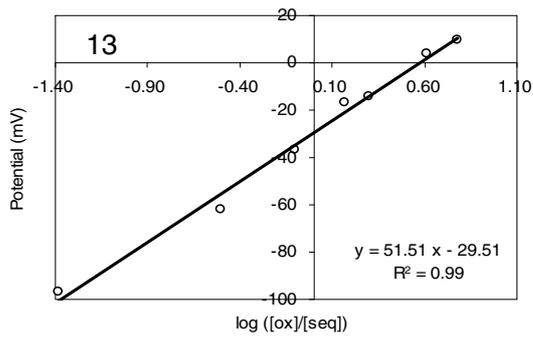
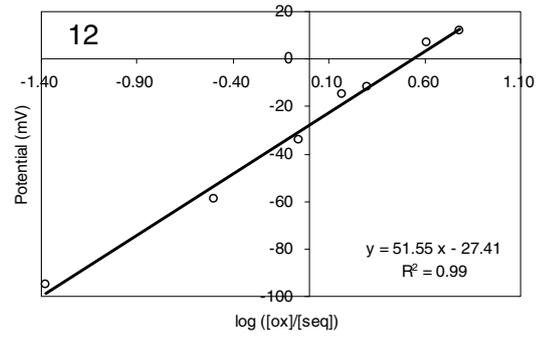
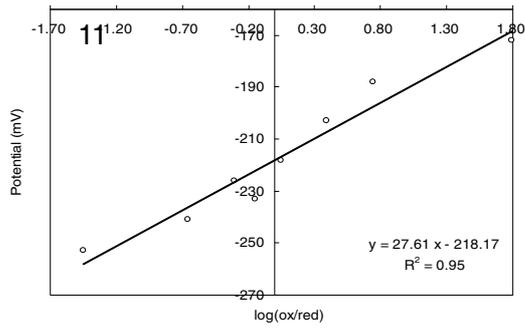


## Supporting Information for

**A hydrogen-bonding network is important for oxidation and  
isomerization in the reaction catalyzed by cholesterol oxidase**

*Artem Y. Lyubimov, Lin Chen, Nicole S. Sampson, and Alice Vrielink*





**Figure S1.** Nernst plots for redox potential titrations. The enzyme and corresponding redox indicator dye used are (at pH 7.0 unless otherwise stated): 1-2) WT and I2S; 3-4) WT and ANQ; 5) WT and CV; 6-7) WT and ANQ; 8-9) N485D and riboflavin; 10-11) N485L and riboflavin; 12-13) WT and I4S at pH 5.1; 14-15) WT and CV at pH 5.1; 16) N485D and riboflavin at pH 5.1; 17) N485D and CV at pH 5.1; 18) N485L and riboflavin at pH 5.1; 19) N485L and CV at pH 5.1.