

## Supplementary Material

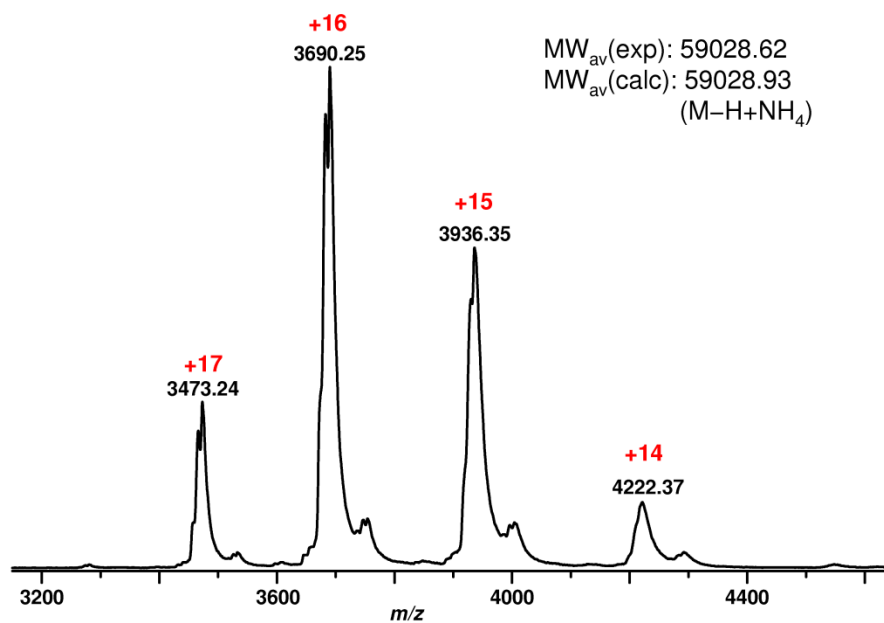


Fig. S1

**Supplementary Figure 1.** Mass scale expansion of nanoESI Q-ToF mass spectrum obtained from a SGSL solution in 10 mM  $NH_4OAc$ , pH 7.3.

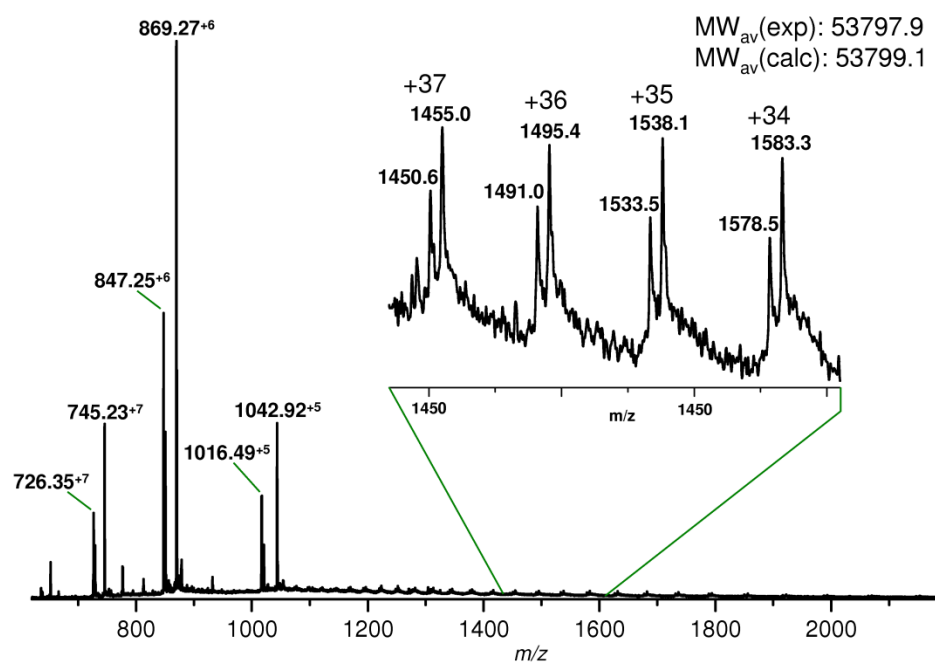


Fig. S2

**Supplementary Figure 2.** NanoESI Q-ToF mass spectrum of the intact purified SGSL dissolved in 50% ACN/2% formic acid.

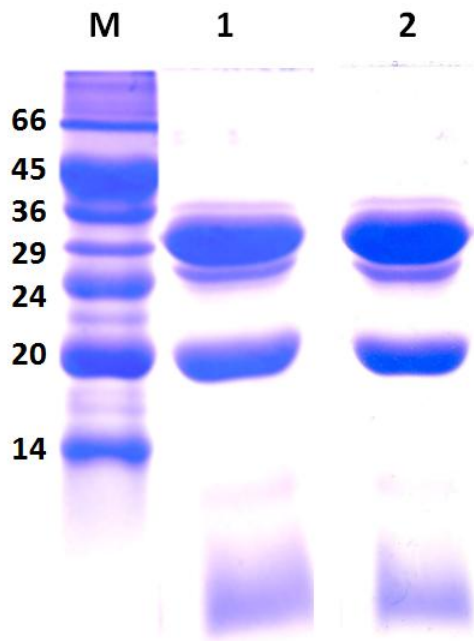


Figure S3

**Supplementary Figure 3.** SDS-PAGE of SGSL purified with and without protease inhibitor. Lane M: molecular weight markers; lane 1, SGSL purified in presence of cocktail; Lane 2: SGSL purified in the absence of cocktail. The standards used are: bovine serum albumin (Mr 66,000), ovalbumin (45,000), glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase (36,000), carbonic anhydrase (29,000), trypsinogen (24,000), Trypsin inhibitor (20,000) and  $\alpha$ -lactalbumin (14,200).

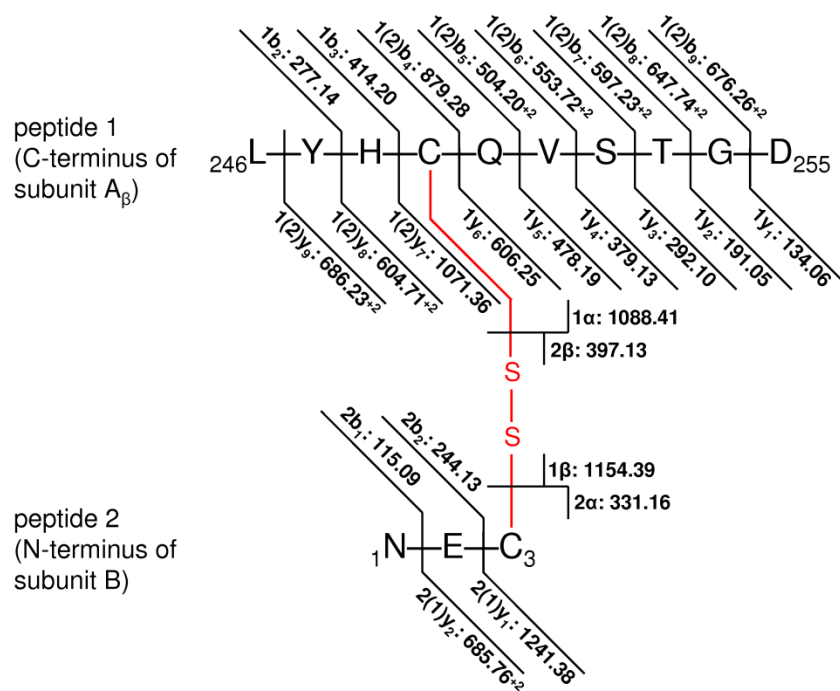


FIG S4

**Supplementary Figure 4.** Fragmentation scheme deduced from the low-energy-CID spectrum of the doubly charged precursor ions at  $m/z$  742.77 derived from a digest of SGSL by thermolysin enabling the determination of the disulphide link between the peptides A<sub>β</sub> aa<sub>246-255</sub> and B aa<sub>1-3</sub> thus indicating the S-S bridge joining A<sub>β</sub> and B (A<sub>β</sub>:C<sub>249</sub>-B:C<sub>3</sub>; Fig. 1). Besides full sets of b and y type ions of both peptides, the typical asymmetric cleavage of the disulphide bridge is observed (Mormann *et al.*, 2008). Similarly, the disulphide bonds C<sub>19</sub>-C<sub>38</sub>, C<sub>60</sub>-C<sub>77</sub>, C<sub>149</sub>-C<sub>164</sub>, and C<sub>190</sub>-C<sub>209</sub> of the B chain were deduced from CID experiments on the doubly charged precursor ions at  $m/z$  1547.79 (digest by thermolysin, aa<sub>12-25</sub>-S-S-aa<sub>26-41</sub>), the doubly charged precursor ions at  $m/z$  672.34 (digest by thermolysin, aa<sub>57-60</sub>-S-S-aa<sub>72-79</sub>), the triply charged precursor ions at  $m/z$  1166.16 (digest by thermolysin, aa<sub>145-174</sub> intra peptide S-S), and the triply charged precursor ions at  $m/z$  1283.19 (tryptic digest, aa<sub>183-202</sub>-S-S-aa<sub>203-216</sub>), respectively.



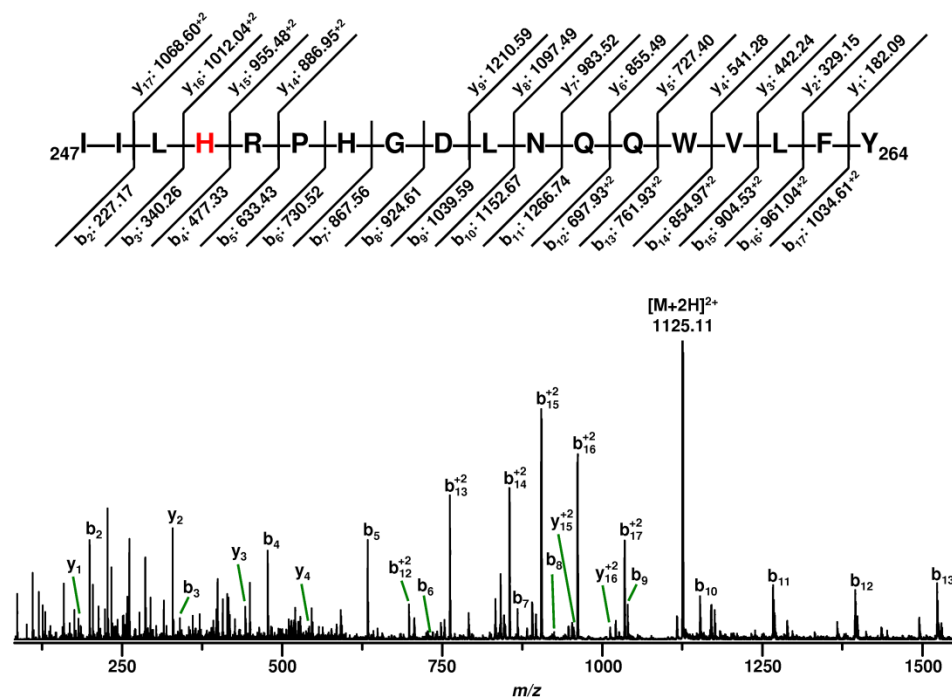


FIG S6

**Supplementary Figure 6.** CID spectrum of the doubly charged precursor ions at  $m/z$  1125.11 derived from tryptic digest of SGSL. The insert shows the corresponding fragmentation scheme and His<sub>250</sub> is highlighted in red.

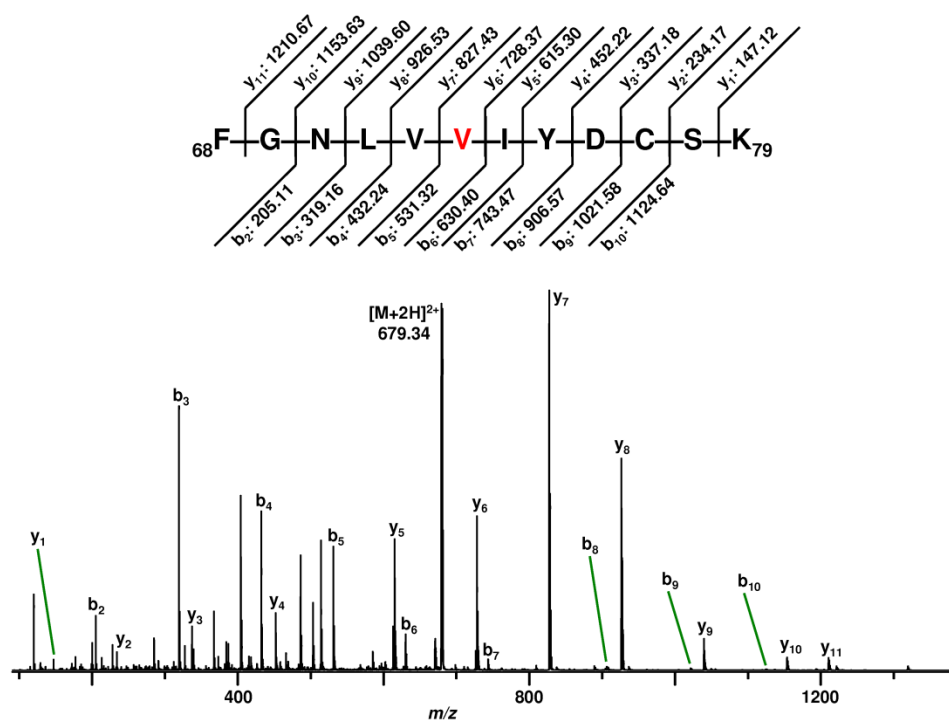


FIG S7

**Supplementary Figure 7.** CID spectrum of the doubly charged precursor ions at  $m/z$  679.34 derived from tryptic digest of SGSL and subsequent reduction. The insert shows the corresponding fragmentation scheme. Val<sub>73</sub> is highlighted in red.

FIG S8

EuMist 1gamma  
HimMist 1gamma  
Abrin 1gamma  
Cinnamomin 1gamma  
Ricin 1gamma  
SGSL 1gamma  
Ebulin 1gamma  
SGSL 2beta  
EuMist 2alpha  
HimMist 2alpha  
EuMist 2beta  
HimMist 2beta  
Cinnamomin 2beta  
Ricin 2beta  
Abrin 2beta  
Ricin 2alpha  
Abrin 2alpha  
Cinnamomim 2alpha  
Ebulin 2alpha  
SGSL 2alpha  
Ebulin 2beta  
SGSL 1alpha  
Abrin 1alpha  
Ricin 1alpha  
EuMist 1alpha  
HimMist 1alpha  
Cinnamomin 1alpha  
Ebulin 1alpha  
SGSL 1beta  
Ebulin 1beta  
Ricin 1beta  
Cinnamomin 1beta  
Abrin 1beta  
EuMist 1beta  
HimMist beta  
Ebulin 2gamma  
Ricin 2gamma  
Abrin 2gamma  
Cinnamomin 2gamma  
EuMist 2gamma  
HimMist 2gamma  
SGSL 2gamma

**Supplementary Figure 8.** Phylogenetic tree generated from the alignment of three leaves of each  $\beta$ -trefoil lectin domain of type II RIPs of known structure. Each branch of the tree reflects the polypeptide sequence of the corresponding sub-domains of the lectin chain.