

Supplementary Information:

Challenges of Sulfur SAD-phasing as a Routine Method in Macromolecular Crystallography

James Douth^{1,2}, Michael A. Hough^{1,3}, S. Samar Hasnain^{1*}, Richard W. Strange^{1*}

1. Molecular Biophysics Group, Barkla X-ray Laboratory of Biophysics, Faculty of Health and Life Sciences, University of Liverpool, Liverpool, L69 7ZB, UK

2. Current address: Bragg Institute, Australian Nuclear Science and Technology Organisation, Locked Bag 2001, Kirrawee DC, NSW 2232, Australia

3. Current address: Department of Biological Sciences, University of Essex, Wivenhoe Park, Colchester, CO4 3SQ, UK.

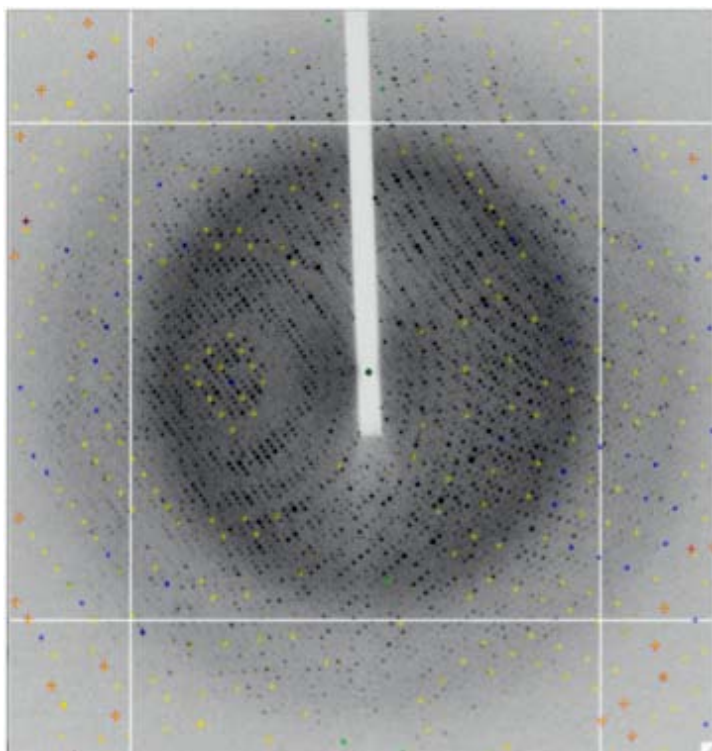
Correspondence email: r.strange@liverpool.ac.uk; s.s.hasnain@liverpool.ac.uk

Figure Caption

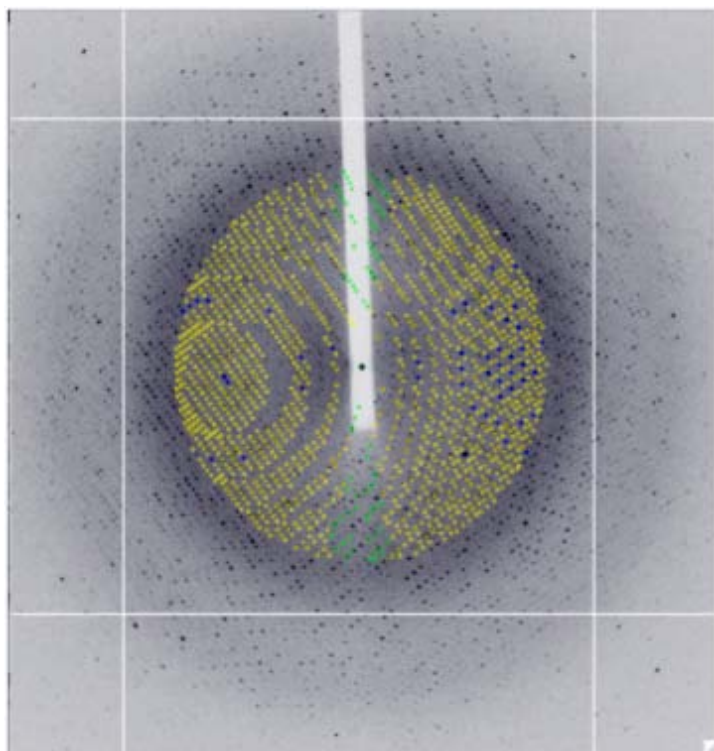
Figure 1. Individual diffraction images recorded from a crystal of AcNiR by beamline I02 at Diamond tuned to a wavelength of 2.4 Å. The spots are indexed, as indicated by the coloured circles, for the correct crystal symmetry and unit cell for (a) the primary x-ray wavelength of 2.4 Å and (b) using the 3rd order harmonic at 0.8 Å. The harmonic contamination of the primary x-ray beam is significant (estimated at ~ 40 %). This was subsequently achieved during data collection using 2.4 Å x-rays on beamline I03 at Diamond, as shown by the diffraction image correctly indexed in (c).

Figure 1

(a)



(b)



(c)

