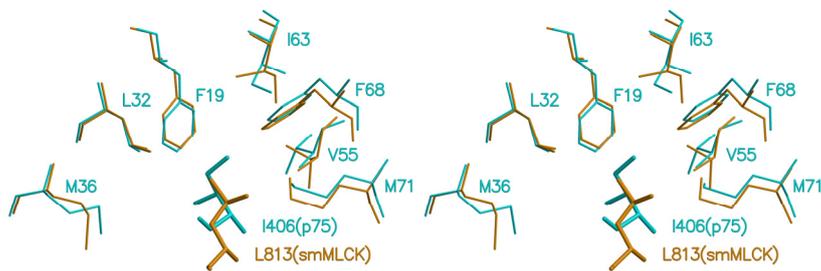
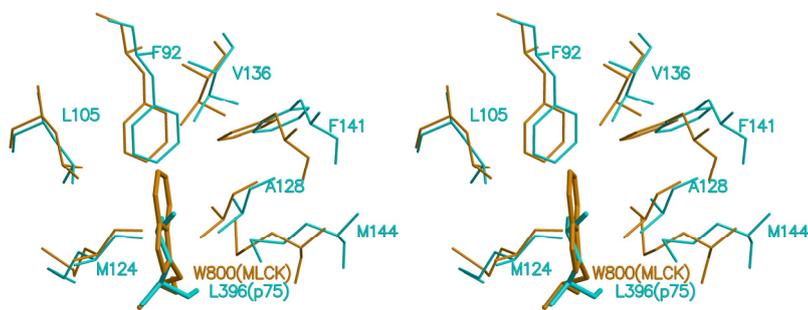


**Fig. S1** Binding assays of CaM to the death receptors. **(a)** CaM pull-down assay result of p75<sup>NTR</sup>. Total proteins from PC12 cells were stained (left panel), or bound to CaM-Sepharose in the presence of Ca<sup>2+</sup> (middle panel) or EGTA (right panel). **(b and c)** The elution profile of CaM-peptide complex on Superdex 75 (GE Healthcare). In **(b)**, the CaM and peptide complex (red color) was eluted later than unbound CaM (blue color). In **(c)**, when the complex of CaM and peptide was not formed, it eluted in the same position as unbound CaM. **(d)** The gel mobility shift result for peptide binding to CaM by Native-PAGE.

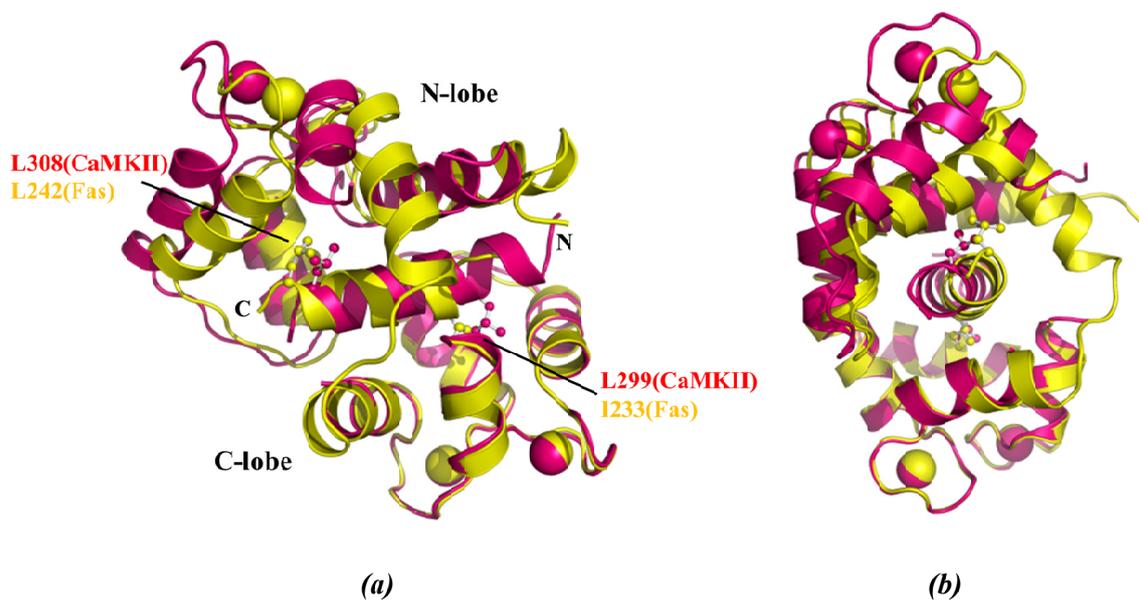


(a)

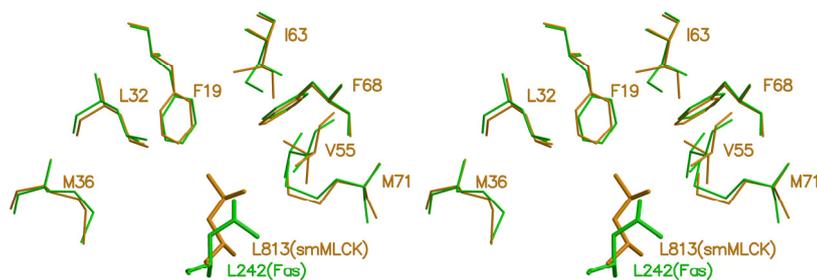


(b)

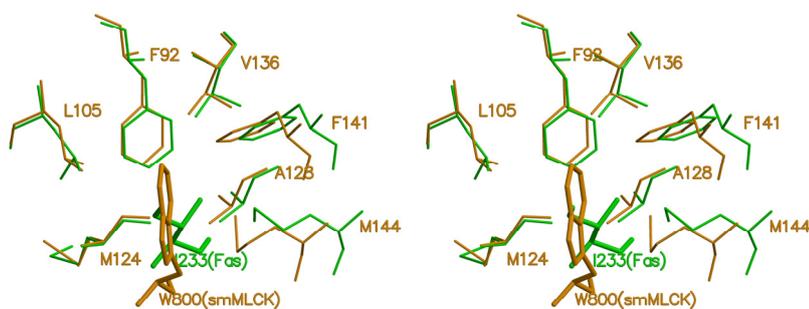
**Fig. S2** Local interactions between CaM N-lobe **(a)** or C-Lobe **(b)** and p75<sup>NTR</sup> anchors, superposed with the CaM-smMLCK complex. Blue: p75<sup>NTR</sup>; Brown: smMLCK.



**Fig. S3** Comparisons between the CaM-Fas complex and the CaM-CaMKII complex in '1-10' motifs. *(a)* The CaM C-lobes were superimposed. Red: CaM-CaMKII complex; Yellow: CaM-Fas complex. Key anchors of peptides are labeled and shown in ball-and-stick. *(b)* 90° rotation of *a*.



(a)



(b)

**Fig. S4** Local interactions between CaM N-lobe **(a)** or C-Lobe **(b)** and Fas anchors, superposed with the CaM-smMLCK complex. Green: Fas; Brown: smMLCK.