# Acta Crystallographica Section D 

Volume 70 (2014)
Supporting information for article:

The structure of a deoxygenated 400 kDa haemoglobin reveals ternary and quaternary structural changes of giant haemoglobins

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Figure S1 Alignments of the amino acid sequences of Lamellibrachia V2Hb (Lam) with Riftia C 1 (Rif), Oligobrachia Hb (Oli), and Lumbricus Hb (Lum). The secondary structures based on oxy V2Hb structure are indicated above the sequences. The conserved Cys residues concerned with the inter- and intra-subunit disulfide-bonds are indicated as blue and green backgrounds. Another inter-subunit disulfide bond between the N -terminus of the B 1 and B 2 subunits (Yellow background) is not conserved in Lamellibrachia V 2 Hb and Riftia C 1 . The consensus sequence of the glycosylation site at Asn58 of the B1 subunit is shown as cyan background. The figure was prepared with the program ESPript (Gouet, P., Courcelle, E., Stuart, D.I. and Metoz, F. (1999). ESPript: multiple sequence alignments in PostScript. Bioinformatics. 15 305-8)
(a)

(b)

(c)


Figure S2 (a) Diffraction pattern of the crystal obtained under higher salt condition. Diffuse reflections (red arrows) and sharp reflections (black arrows) are periodically observed. (b) chi $=180^{\circ}$ section of the self-rotation function. (c) $w=0$ section of the native Patterson map.


Figure S3 Absorption spectra of the V 2 Hb solution mixed with the solution containing sodium hydrosulfite.

(b)


Figure S4 Close-up views around the E helices and AB loops of the oxy (orange: 2DN1) and deoxy (green: 2DN2) forms of the beta subunits of human hemoglobin (a) and those of the alpha subunits (b).


Figure S5 Comparisons of the A1B1 (upper) and A2B2 (lower) dimer structures of the oxy (magenta) and deoxy (cyan) forms of V 2 Hb . The E and F helices of each subunit are indicated.

