



STRUCTURAL BIOLOGY
COMMUNICATIONS

Volume 71 (2015)

Supporting information for article:

**Structure of a fungal form of aspartate semialdehyde dehydrogenase
from *Cryptococcus neoformans***

Gopal Dahal and Ronald E. Viola

Table S1 Macromolecule production information

Source organism	<i>Cryptococcus neoformans</i> (strain: JEC21)
DNA source	Synthetic DNA (codon-optimized)
Cloning vector	pET-28a(+)
Expression vector	pET-28a(+)
Expression host	<i>E. coli</i> BL21 (DE3)

Complete amino acid sequence of the construct produced:

MGMSRPQIKVGVLGATGTVGQRFIELLAHPYFALHALGASSRSAGQQYARVVRWKL
PSPIDAVRHMVVHECRPDAPGFAECGVVFSGLDADVAGDIENAFRAADLVVYSNAKN
YRRDPLCPLIVPLVNPSHLSIIPYQREQLGLKKGIVTNANCSTTGIVVPLAALEKAFGPL
DTVIVTTLQAISGAGYPGVSSLDIMDNVVPLISGEEDKIEWETNKILGGVTPDNKAFDLH
APKQINVSATCTRVPVIDGHTGCVSVKFARSPPPSVAEVENAFREYTCDAQHLGVPSAP
AQAIVVHDAPDRPQPRLDKNLHNGACVSVGRIRECPVFDIKFVCLIDNVRLGAATSSIIN
AEIAVEKGLIQLEHHHHHH

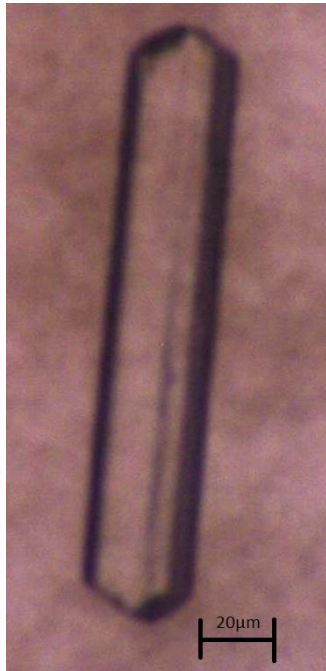


Figure S1 A typical crystal of *C. neoformans* ASADH.

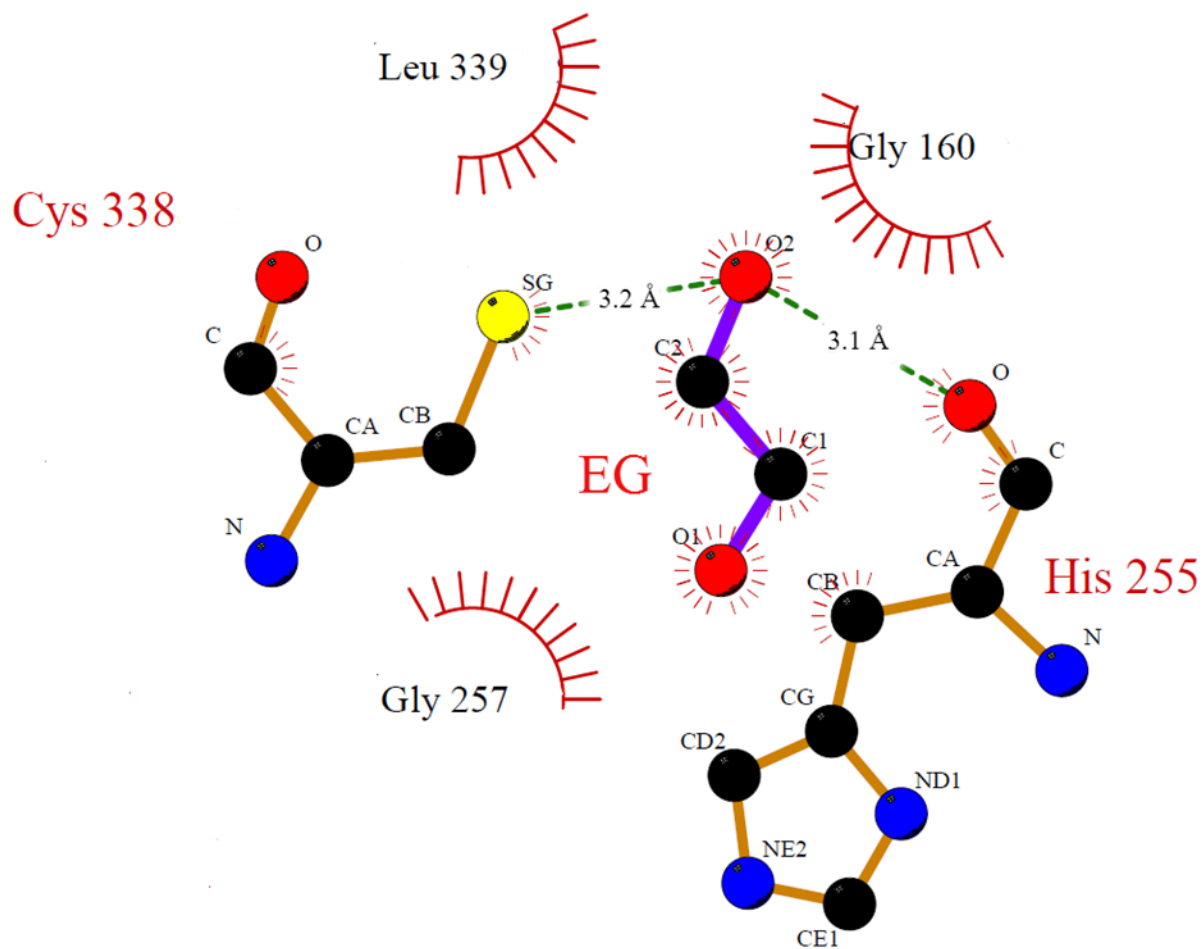


Figure S2 Interaction made by ethylene glycol (EG) bound at the active site. Direct hydrogen bonds are shown in green dotted lines with their appropriate distance, and hydrophobic interactions are displayed as labeled arcs.