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Supporting information for article:

Structure of angiogenin dimer bound to double-stranded RNA Katharina Sievers and Ralf Ficner

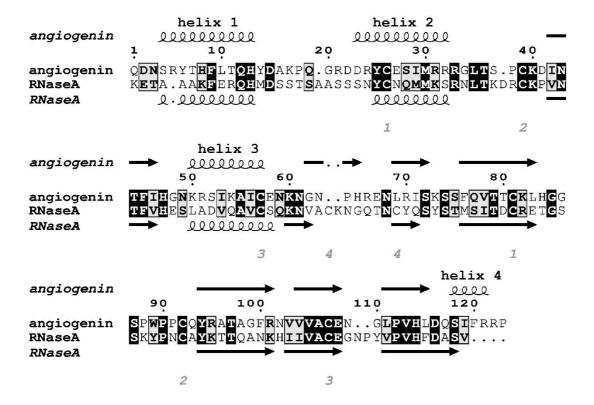


Figure S1 Multiple sequence alignment of human angiogenin and bovine pancreatic RNase A

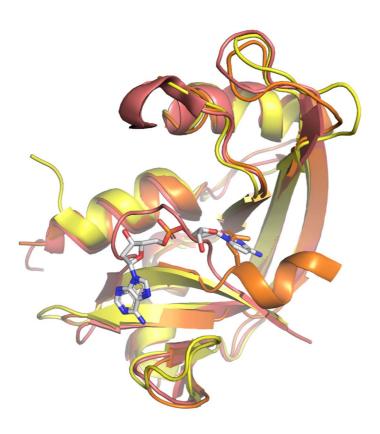


Figure S2 Structural comparison of bovine pancreatic RNase A, including a CpA dinucleotide bound to its active site (yellow, PDB-ID: 1TQ9), salmon RNase 2 (dark salmon, PDB-ID: 7BFK) and human angiogenin (orange, PDB-ID: 5EOP)

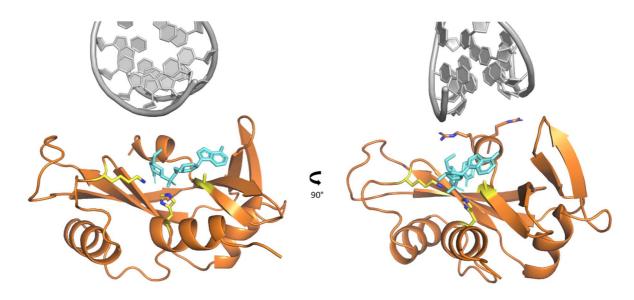


Figure S3 Chain A active site with nearest RNA. Catalytic residues H13, K40 and H114A are shown in yellow stick representation. A CpA dinucleotide bound in a published RNase A structure (PDB-ID: 1TQ9) is superimposed in cyan and marks the location of the active site binding pocket.

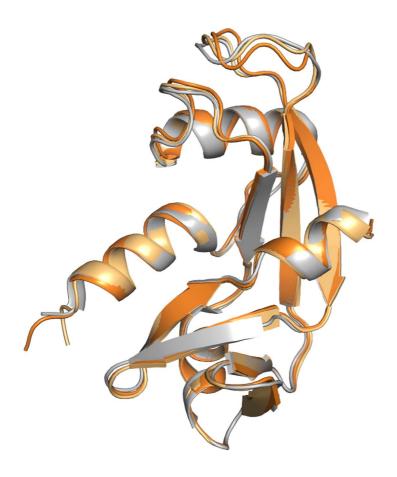


Figure S4 Overlay of chain A (dark orange), chain B (light orange) and angiogenin apo structure (grey, PDB-ID: 5EOP)

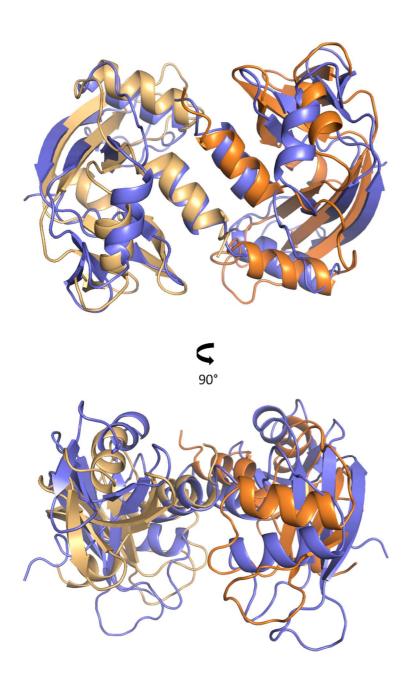


Figure S5 Comparison of reported crystallographic dimer (orange) with crystallographic dimer in previous angiogenin structure (blue, PDB-ID: 1B1J)