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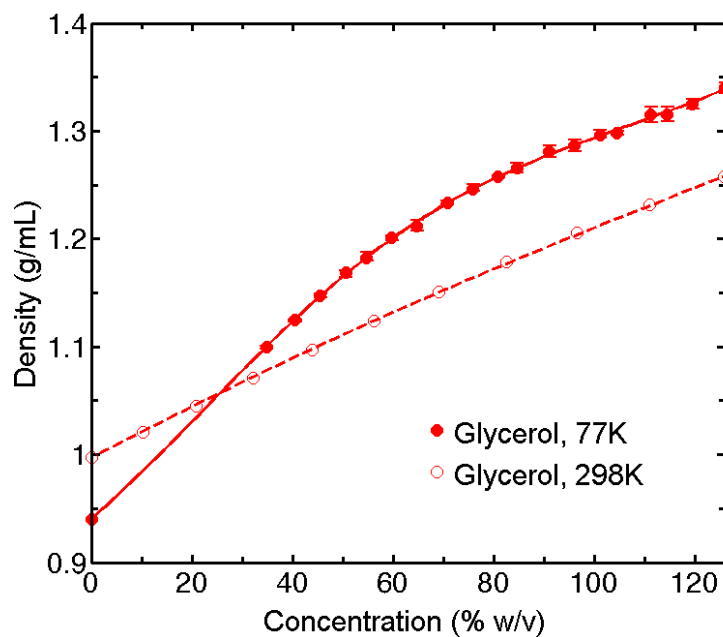
Supporting information for article:

Thermal contraction of aqueous glycerol and ethylene glycol solutions for optimized protein crystal cryoprotection

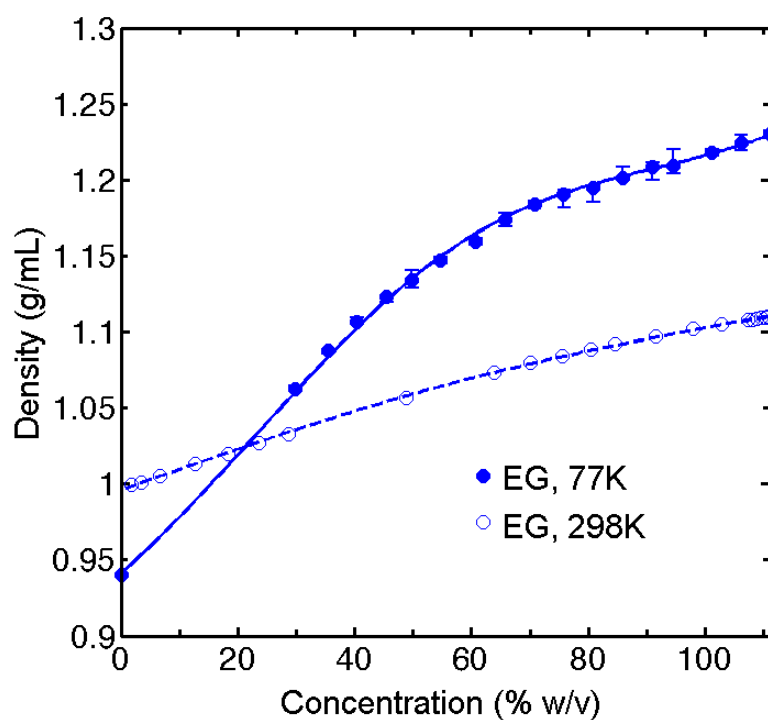
Chen Shen, Ethan F. Julius, Timothy J. Tyree, David W. Moreau, Hakan Atakisi and Robert E. Thorne

Table S1 Parameters for the fits to the excess specific volume in Figure 3 and S2 given by Equation 8, obtained by nonlinear regression, and for fits to the density in Figure 2 given by Equation 9.

Parameter	Glycerol		Ethylene Glycol	
	298 K	77 K	298 K	77 K
a ₀	-0.0164	-0.118	-0.0236	-0.114
a ₁	53.01	49.39	52.89	49.14
a ₂	40.18	39.49	44.28	37.91
a ₃	0.00695	0.0541	0.0127	0.0489

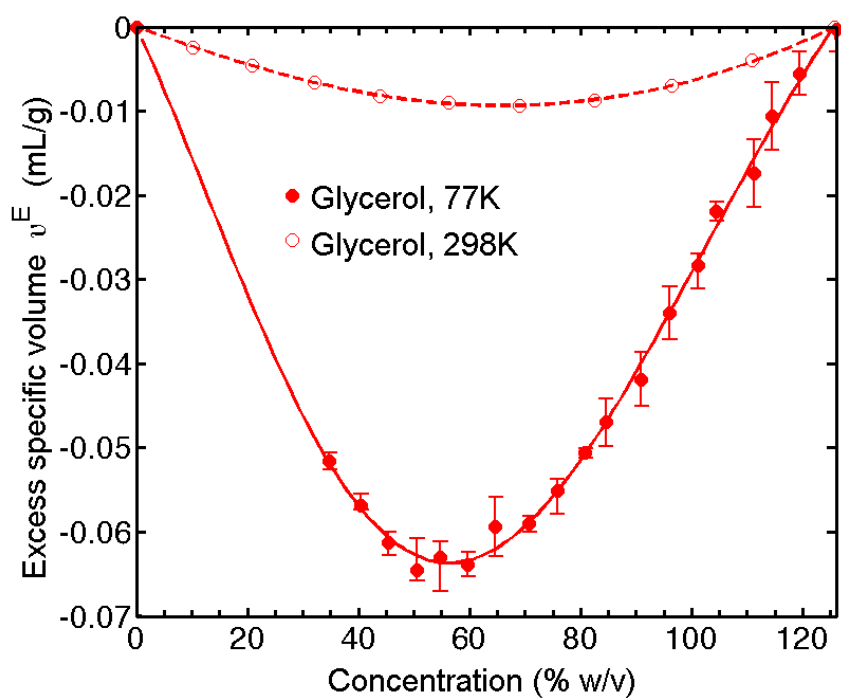


(a)

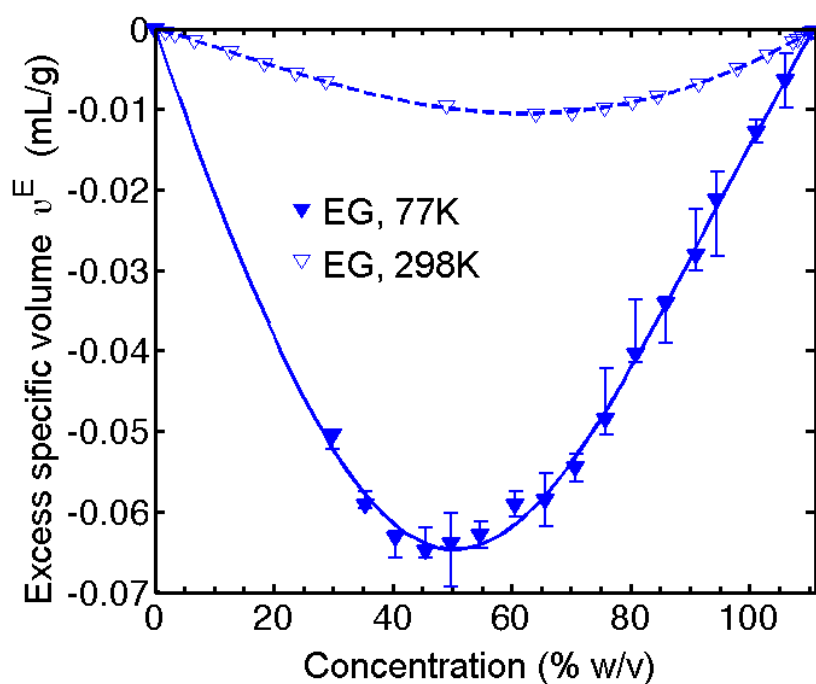


(b)

Figure S1 Measured density versus cryoprotectant concentration in % (w/v) at 77 K and literature values (Bosart & Snoddy, 1928; Rodrigues & Francesconi, 2011) at 298 K for (a) glycerol and (b) ethylene glycol. The solid and dashed lines are fits given by Equations 8 and 9, and with parameters as given in Table S1.



(a)



(b)

Figure S2 Excess specific volume $v^E = V_{actual} - V_{ideal}$ versus cryoprotectant concentration in % (w/v) at 77 K and 298 K for (a) glycerol and (b) ethylene glycol, calculated using Equations 5 and 6 and the densities in Figure 2. The solid lines are fits given by Eq. 8, with parameters as given in Table S1.

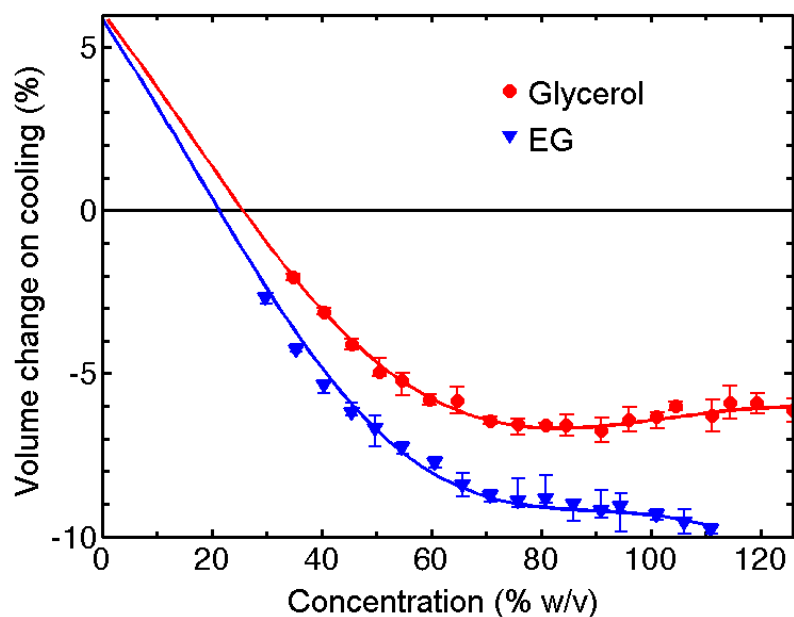


Figure S3 Change in density between 298 K and 77 K vs. cryoprotectant concentration in % (w/v) for aqueous glycerol and ethylene glycol solutions. Data points are given by the difference between data points at 77 K and a fit to the measured (and more accurate) 298 K values. Fits are given by the difference between the fits to the 77 K and 298 K data in Figure 2.

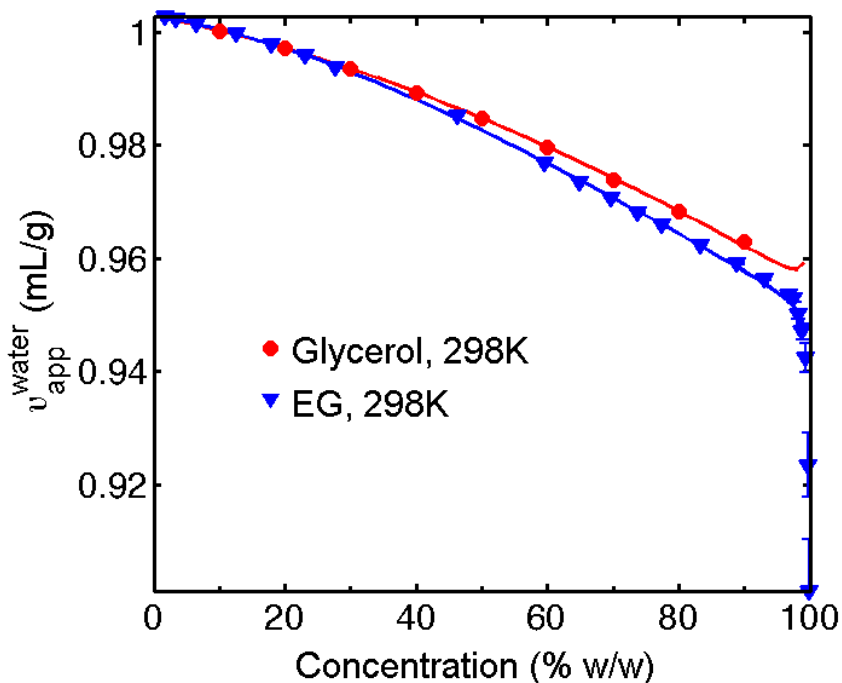


Figure S4 Apparent specific volumes of water calculated using Equation 11 vs. cryoprotectant concentration in % (w/w) for ethylene glycol and glycerol in water at 298 K.