

301002003004005004Fig 1. Per-residue β-sheet propensity for full-length Vicilin predicted by the AmyloidMutants15program. The x-axis indicates residue position. Each cluster ("C1","C2",...) is given its own6color, one on top of another, with the relative size of that cluster in the ensemble indicated by its7vertical size and the percentage in the legend. The largest cluster is the most probable8structure. The y-axis the β-sheet propensity of each residue position, for each cluster. Black9lines indicate the β-sheet assignment of a single representative mediod structure that is at the10center of each cluster.

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122040608010012014016018013Fig 2. Per-residue β -sheet propensity for Cupin-1.1 predicted by the AmyloidMutants¹ program.14The x-axis indicates residue position. Each cluster ("C1","C2",...) is given its own color, one on15top of another, with the relative size of that cluster in the ensemble indicated by its vertical size16and the percentage in the legend. The largest cluster is the most probable structure. The y-axis17the β -sheet propensity of each residue position, for each cluster. Black lines indicate the β -sheet18assignment of a single representative mediod structure that is at the center of each cluster.

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2005010015020021Fig 3. Per-residue β -sheet propensity for Cupin-1.2 predicted by the AmyloidMutants¹ program.22The x-axis indicates residue position. Each cluster ("C1","C2",...) is given its own color, one on23top of another, with the relative size of that cluster in the ensemble indicated by its vertical size24and the percentage in the legend. The largest cluster is the most probable structure. The y-axis25the β -sheet propensity of each residue position, for each cluster. Black lines indicate the β -sheet26assignment of a single representative mediod structure that is at the center of each cluster.

Reference:

O'Donnell, C. W. *et al.* A method for probing the mutational landscape of amyloid
structure. *Bioinformatics* (2011). doi:10.1093/bioinformatics/btr238