

补充材料

酰基辅酶 A 结合蛋白去折叠力学的单分子磁镊研究*

张宇航¹⁾ 薛振勇¹⁾²⁾ 孙皓¹⁾²⁾ 张珠伟¹⁾²⁾ 陈虎^{1)2)†}

1) (厦门大学物理系, 生物仿生及软物质研究院, 福建省柔性功能材料重点实验室, 厦门 361005)

2) (国科温州研究院, 生物医学物理中心, 温州 325000)

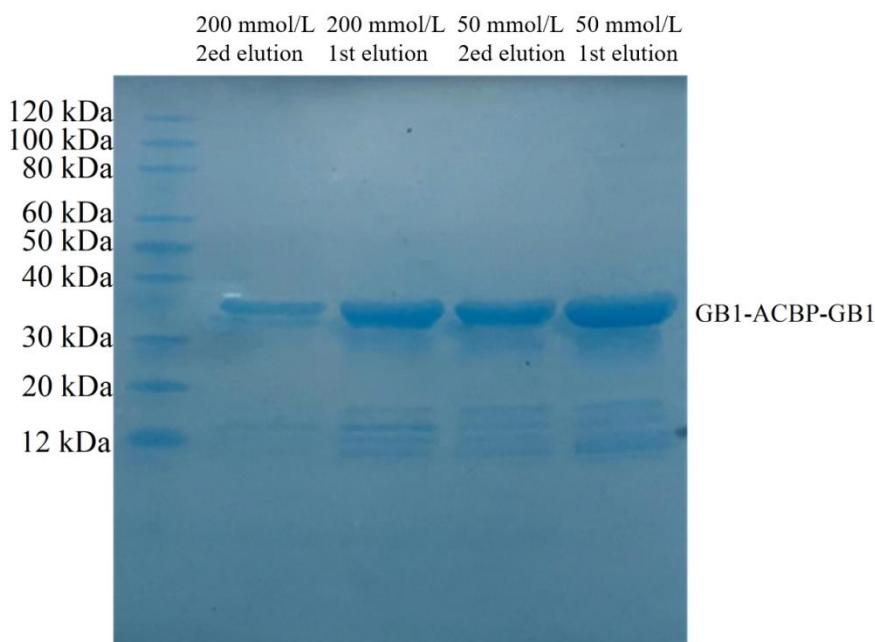


图 S1 纯化后蛋白质的十二烷基硫酸钠 (sodium dodecyl sulfate, SDS) 凝胶电泳图。先后用 50 mmol/L 和 200 mmol/L 的咪唑洗脱液各进行两次蛋白质洗脱 (SDS 凝胶电泳图从右到左), 从条带深度可以看出目的蛋白含量远高于其他杂质蛋白

Fig. S1. SDS-PAGE gel electrophoresis of purified protein. Protein was eluted twice with 50 mmol/L and 200 mmol/L imidazole elution buffer, respectively (from right to left on the gel). Bands indicate that target protein content is much more abundant than that of other impurities.

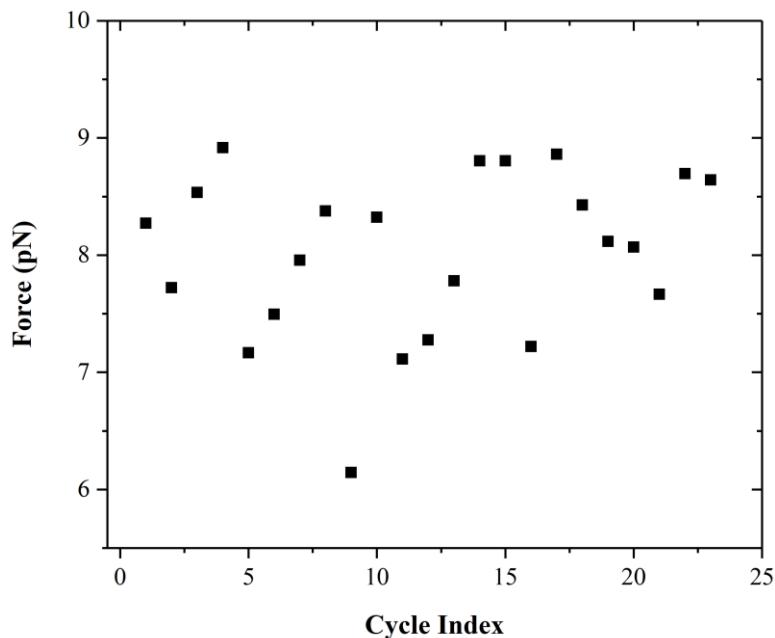


图 S2 力加载速率为 1 pN/s 时的去折叠力与循环次序的关系图。去折叠力的离散程度和分布情况与拉伸先后次序无明显依赖关系

Fig. S2. Plot of unfolding force vs. the index of pulling cycles at force loading rate of 1 pN/s. Degree of dispersion and distribution of unfolding forces are not significantly dependent on order of stretching.