Supplementary file

Hidden Aggregation Hot-Spots on Human Apolipoprotein E: a Structural Study

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Figure S1. Amyloid propensity histograms of apoE2, apoE3 and apoE4, based on AMYLPRED [1]. Two apoE regions, namely ¹³³LRV¹³⁵ and ¹⁵⁹LAV¹⁶¹, were recognized as "aggregation-prone" segments (orange boxes). ApoE2 (blue line) has a slightly different profile in comparison to two other isoforms. Residues that differ between isoforms are coloured in magenta on the3D - NMR structure of apoE.



Figure S2. Molecular dynamics simulation diagrams. (a) All three domains are compared with the RMSD of the full-length apoE over time. (N-terminal domain in green, C-terminal domain in blue, hinge domain in red). **(b)** Structural deviations of ¹³²ELRVR¹³⁶ and ¹⁵⁸RLAVY¹⁶² as compared with full-length apoE 300 ns simulation over time. ¹⁵⁸RLAVY¹⁶² exhibits 8 to 10 Å structural fluctuations.



Figure S4. Amyloid propensity histograms of A β according to AMYLPRED [1]. Predicted A β "aggregation-prone" interfaces (orange) are also represented in the misfolded A β form obtained by 2BEG NMR structure [2].



Figure S5. Molecular Dynamics simulations of A β -apoE complex for 300 ns. Despite the critical structural rearrangements observed for the A β -apoE complex over time, the C-terminal aggregation-prone

epitope of A β anchors the amyloidogenic ¹³²ELRVR¹³⁶ peptide located at the N-terminal apoE domain. (N-terminal apoE domain; green, A β oligomer; navy blue, AMYLPRED hot-spots; orange)

References

- 1. Frousios, K. K.; Iconomidou, V. A.; Karletidi, C. M.; Hamodrakas, S. J., Amyloidogenic determinants are usually not buried. *BMC structural biology* **2009**, 9, 44.
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