

**Supporting Information for**  
**Microsecond time scale mobility in a solid protein as studied by**  
**the  $^{15}\text{N}$   $R_{1\rho}$  site-specific NMR relaxation rates.**

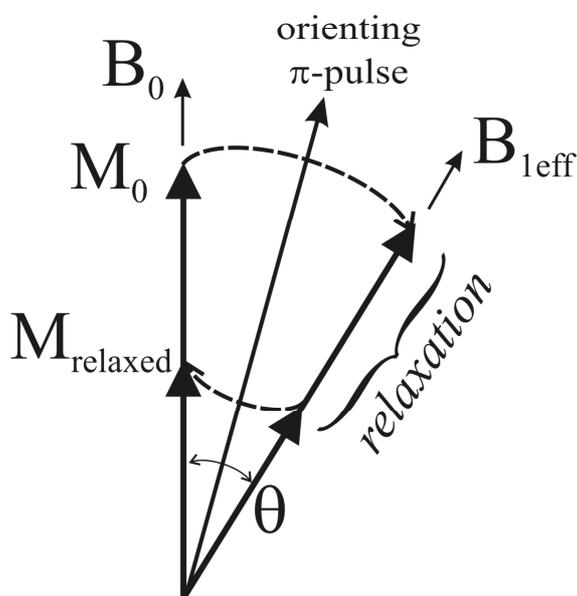
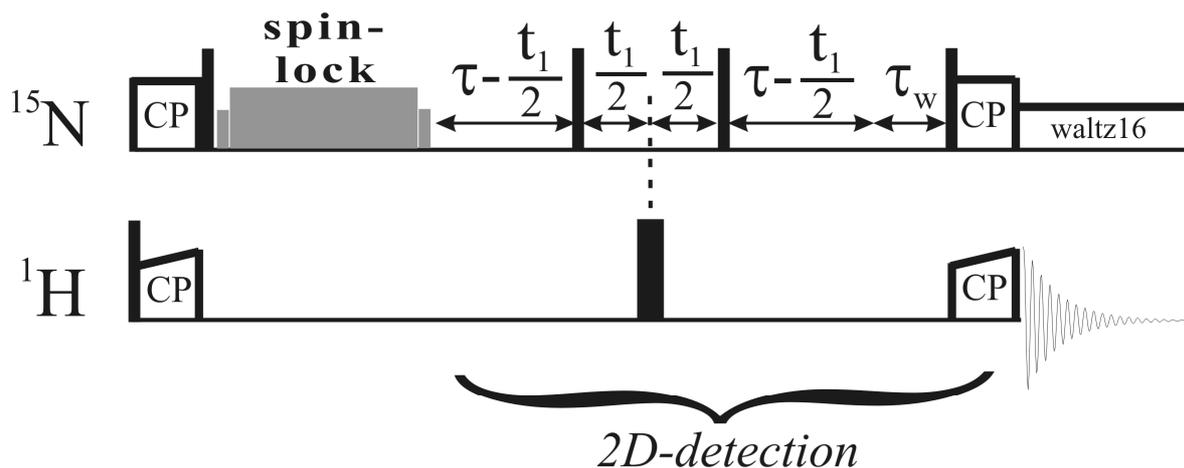
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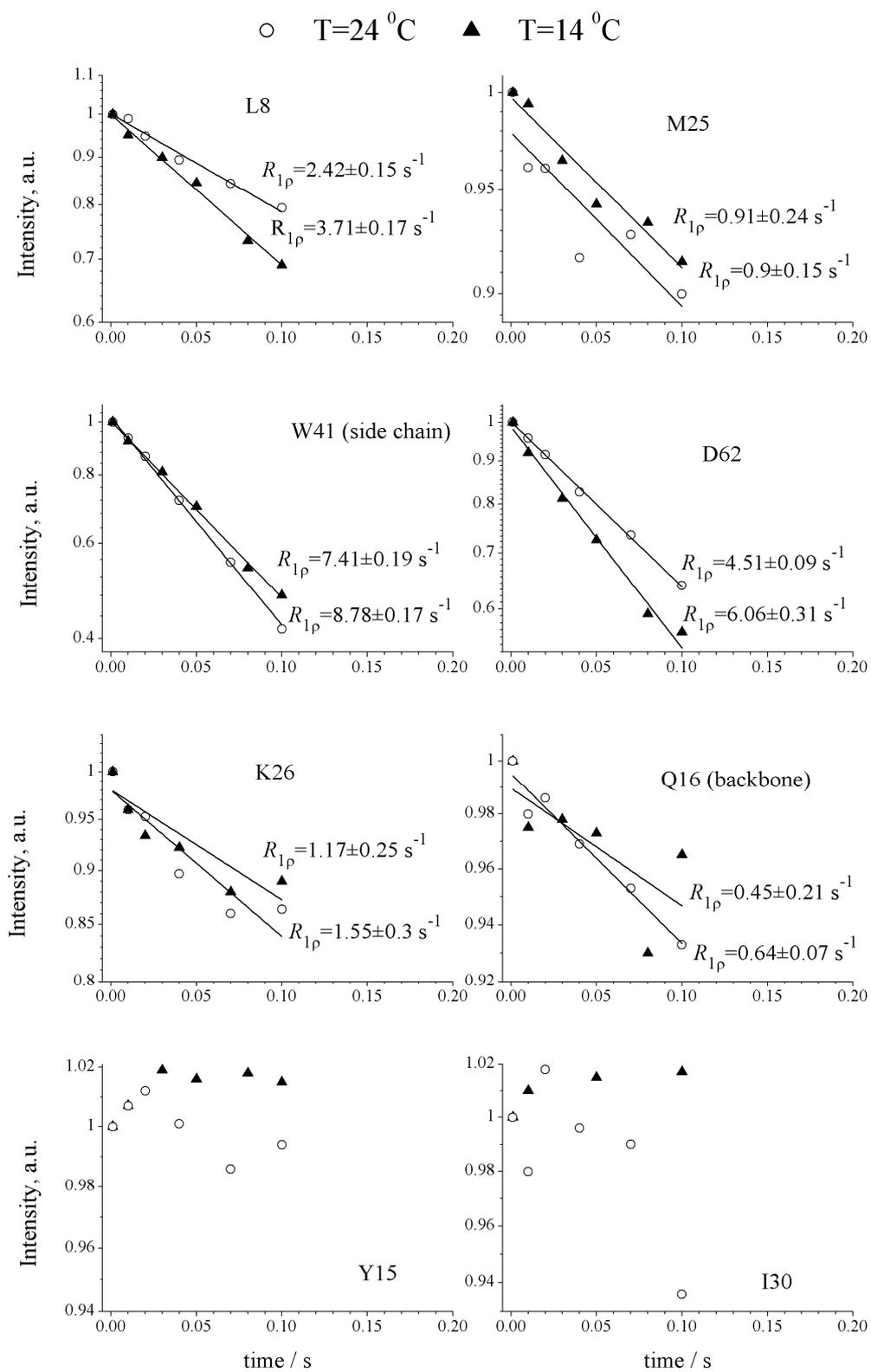
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**Figure S1.** The pulse sequence of the off-resonance  $R_{1\rho}$  experiment (top) and the vector scheme illustrating magnetization perturbations during the relaxation section of the sequence (bottom). Off-resonance spin-lock pulse is flanked by two orienting off-resonance  $\pi$ -pulses: the first orienting pulse aligns the magnetization vector along  $B_{1e}$  field and the second one gets the magnetization back to  $B_0$  direction. The orienting pulse vector forms the angle  $\theta/2$  with the  $B_0$  (and  $B_{1e}$  as well) vector.

In the off-resonance experiment, the relaxation rate  $R_{1\rho}$  could not be determined for all peaks in the spectrum: the maximum spin-lock pulse length in this experiment was set to 100 ms which was not enough for the accurate determination of the low relaxation rates, see Fig S2. It is likely that increasing the spin-lock pulse up to 200-250 ms would not harm the sample, but we did not attempt finding the limiting value experimentally because of the fear to destroy the too valuable sample. In the on-resonance experiment, the relaxation was generally faster and the relaxation times could be determined for all assigned peaks.

Figure S2 (a)





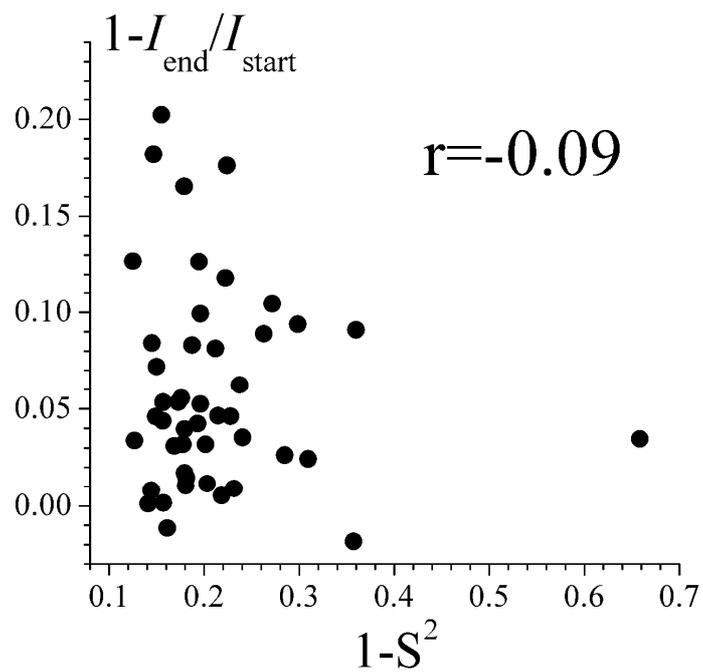


Figure S3.  $(1-S^2)$  -  $(1-I_{\text{end}}/I_{\text{start}})$  correlation map. The data are taken from Fig. 5 ( $1-S^2$ ) and Fig. 7 ( $1-I_{\text{end}}/I_{\text{start}}$ ).