

Roles of the species-specific subdomain and the N-terminal peptide of *Toxoplasma gondii* ferredoxin-NADP⁺ reductase in ferredoxin binding

Vittorio Pandini[‡], Gianluca Caprini[‡], Gabriella Tedeschi[§], Frank Seeber^{||}, Giuliana Zanetti[‡] and Alessandro Aliverti[‡]

[‡]Dipartimento di Scienze Biomolecolari e Biotecnologie, via Celoria 26, 20133 Milano, Italy,

[§]Dipartimento di Patologia Animale, Igiene e Sanità Pubblica Veterinaria, Via Celoria 10, 20133 Milano, Italy, and ^{||}FB Biologie/Parasitologie, Philipps-Universität Marburg, Karl-von-Frisch-Str., 35032 Marburg, Germany.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Figure 1, absorption spectra of TgFNR and TgFNRA(81–118)G₃.

Figure 2, fluorescence emission spectra of TgFNR and TgFNRA(81–118)G₃.

Three pages total.

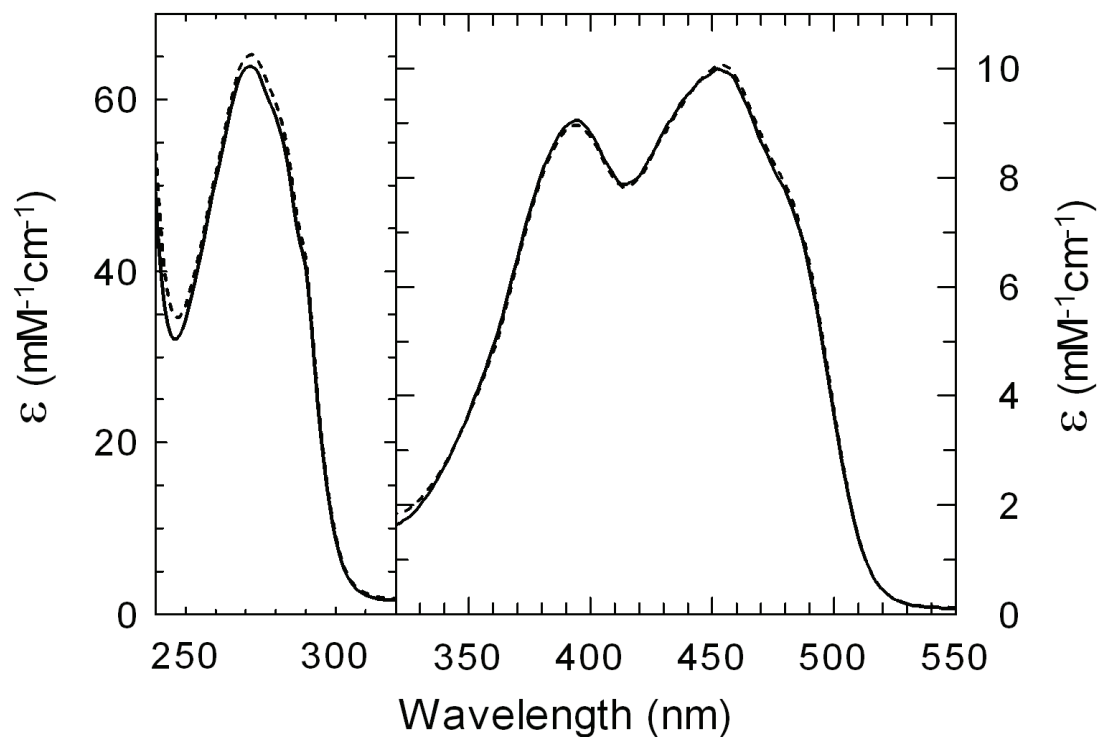


Figure 1. Absorption spectra of TgFNR (dotted lines) and TgFNRA(81-118)G₃ (solid lines) in the far-ultraviolet region (left panel) and near-ultraviolet and visible regions (right panel).

Spectra were recorded on samples diluted in 50 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.7, containing 1 mM DTT using an Agilent 8453 diode-array spectrophotometer. Extinction coefficient values are plotted.

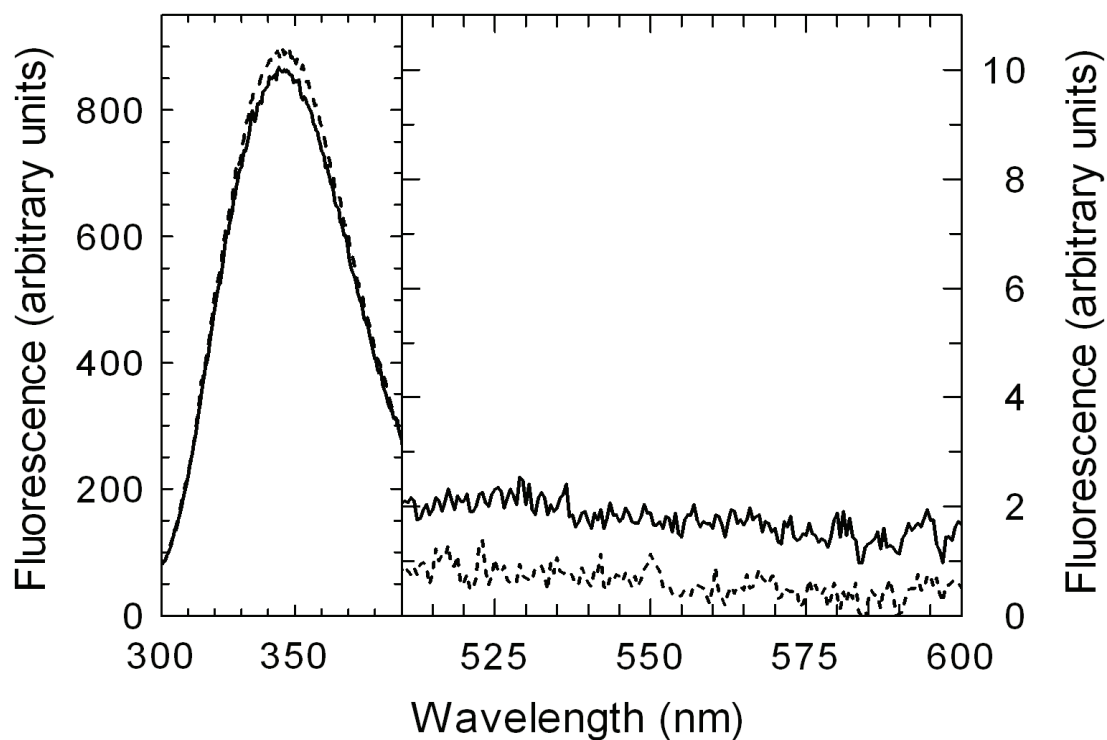


Figure 2. Fluorescence emission spectra of TgFNR (dotted lines) and TgFNRA Δ (81–118)G₃ (solid lines). Left panel, protein fluorescence recorded by excitation at 280 nm. Right panel, flavin fluorescence recorded by excitation at 450 nm. Spectra were recorded at 15 °C on enzyme samples diluted to ca. 0.5 μ M in 50 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.7, containing 1 mM DTT, using a Varian Cary Eclipse spectrofluorometer.