

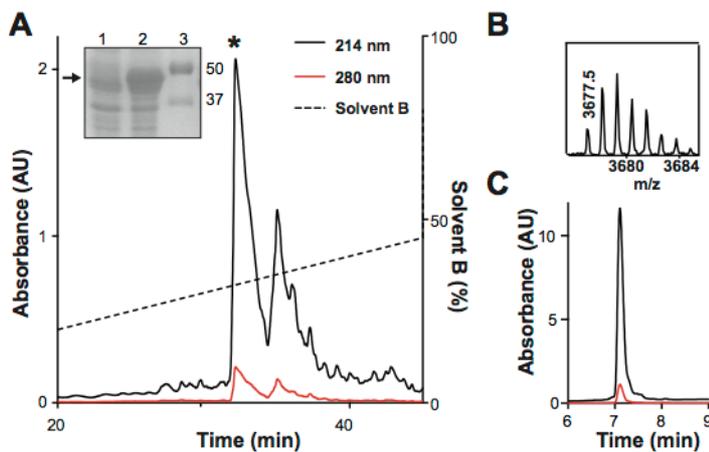
# **Molecular Pharmacology**

## **Supplemental Data**

**Rational engineering defines a molecular switch that is essential for activity of spider-venom peptides against the analgesics target  $\text{Na}_v1.7$**

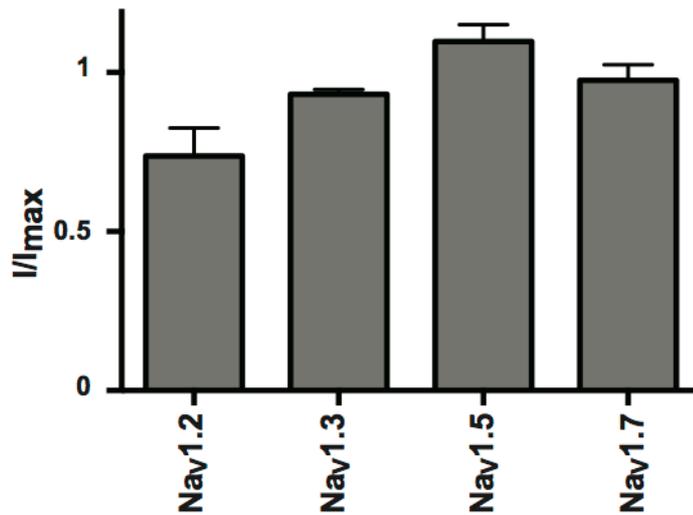
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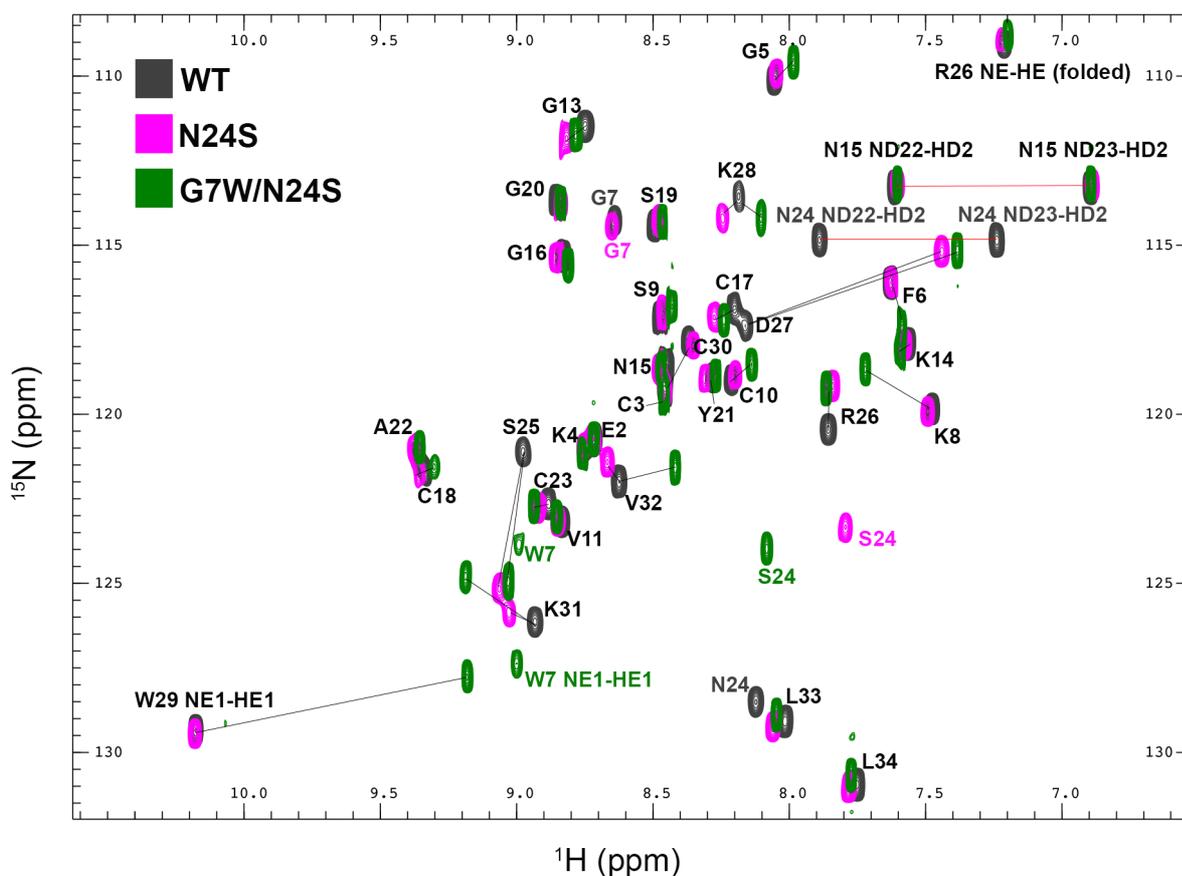
**Supplemental Fig. S1. Expression and purification of wild-type Hhn2b.** (A) RP-HPLC chromatogram showing purification of recombinant Hhn2b after removal of the His<sub>6</sub>-MBP fusion tag by TEV protease. The peak corresponding to Hhn2b is highlighted with an asterisk. Inset, SDS-PAGE gel showing *E. coli* cells before (lane 1) and after (lane 2) IPTG induction. Lane 3 contains molecular mass standards, with masses indicated in kDa on the right of the gel. The arrow indicates the position of the MBP-peptide fusion protein. (B) MALDI-TOF MS spectrum showing the M+H<sup>+</sup> ion for the purified fully oxidized recombinant Hhn2b: observed 3677.5 Da, calculated 3677.7 Da. (C) RP-HPLC chromatogram of purified Hhn2b showing high purity as judged by one single uniform peak.

Figure S2



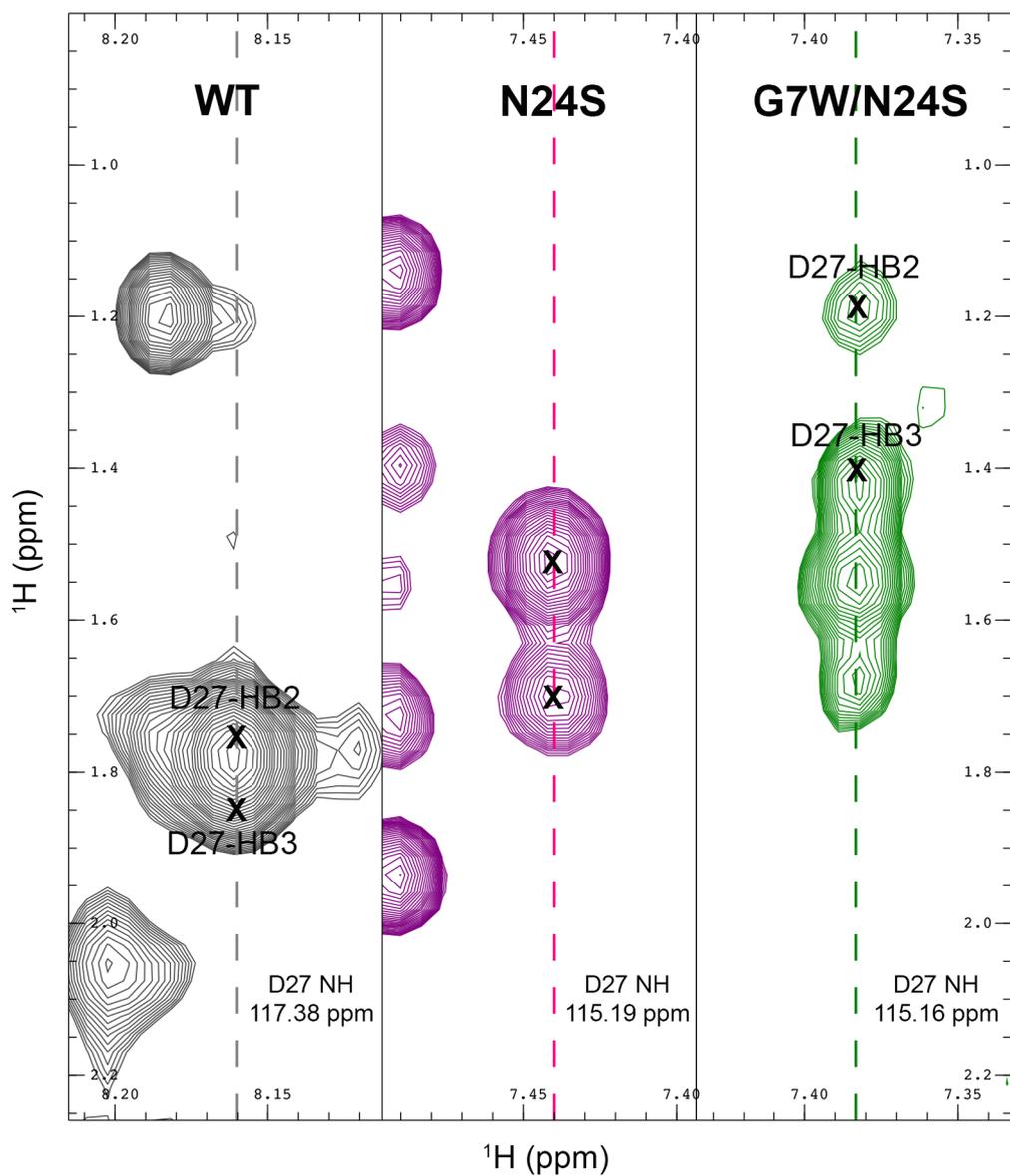
**Supplemental Fig. S2. Wild-type recombinant Hhn2b has no or little effect on human Nav channels.** Currents were recorded from channels heterologously expressed in *X. laevis* oocytes using two-electrode voltage-clamp.  $I/I_{max}$  in the presence of 1  $\mu$ M of Hhn2b ( $n = 3-4$ ; error bars represent s.e.m.). Hhn2b had no effect on human Nav1.3, Nav1.5 or Nav1.7, and gave 25% inhibition of Nav1.2. Currents were evoked by depolarization to  $-20$  mV from a holding potential of  $-90$  mV. All channels were co-expressed with the  $\beta 1$  subunit.

Figure S3



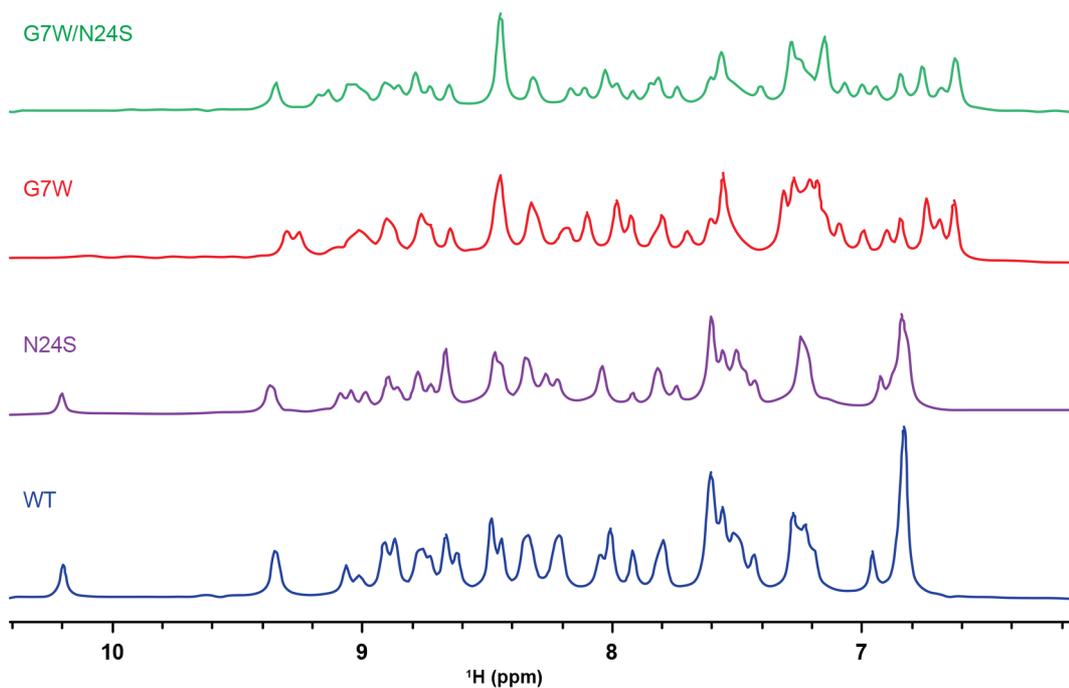
**Supplemental Fig. S3. Overlay of the 2D  $^1\text{H}$ - $^{15}\text{N}$ -HSQC spectra of WT, N24S and G7W/N24S mutants of Hhn2b.** Spectra are shown in grey, magenta and green for the WT, N24S and G7W/N24S mutants, respectively. Red lines connect the two peaks corresponding to the sidechain amide group of Asn15/24 and black lines connect peaks that have shifted upon the mutations.

**Figure S4**



**Supplemental Fig. S4.**  $^{15}\text{N}$ -NOESY strips showing the intramolecular NOE signals of the  $\beta$ -protons of Asp27 in WT, N24S and G7W/N24S mutants of Hhn2b. The signals of the D27 sidechain protons are consistently shifted to lower frequencies as the two mutations are introduced, indicating increased proximity to an aromatic ring.

**Figure S5**



**Supplemental Fig. 5. NH region of 1D  $^1\text{H}$ -NMR spectra of Hhn2b (WT) and mutants in the presence of excess amount of POPC liposomes.** In the presence of POPC the spectra of all Hhn2b and mutants remain well resolved. In all experiments the peptide:POPC ratio was 1:30.