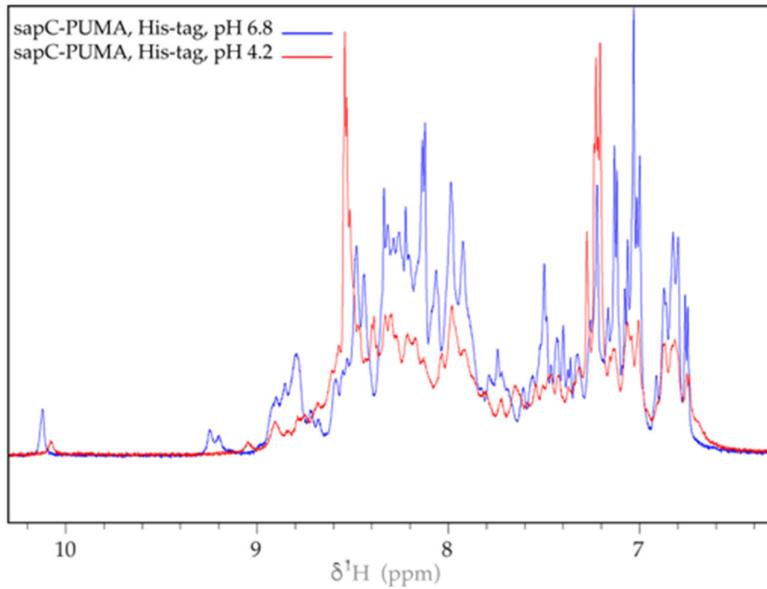


Supplementary Materials: Engineering of Saposin C Protein Chimeras for Enhanced Cytotoxicity and Optimized Liposome Binding Capability

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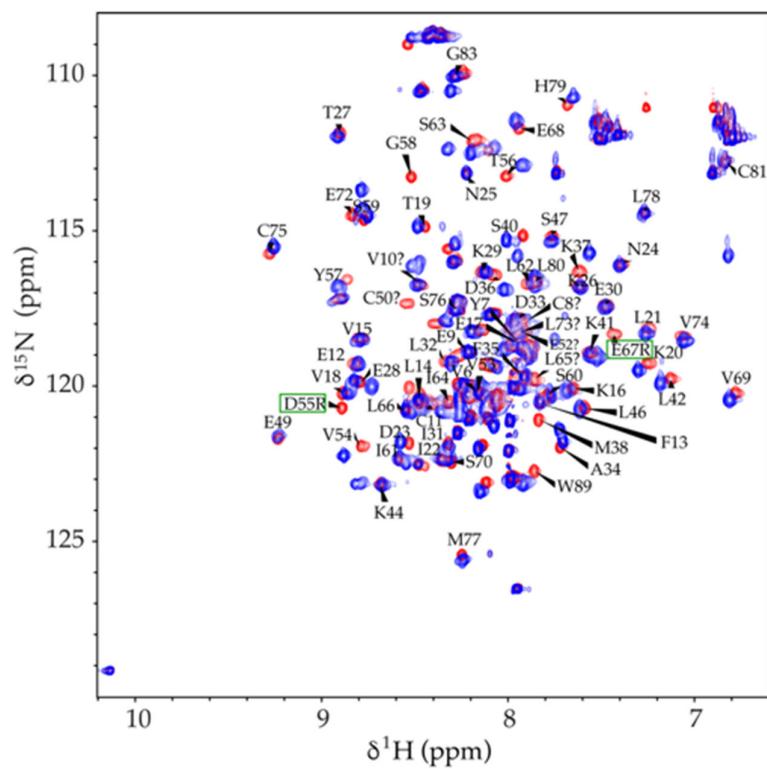


Figure S2. Double-mutant sapC-PUMA-DM shares structure identity to sapC-PUMA: $[^1\text{H}, ^{15}\text{N}]$ -sofast HMQC of sapC-PUMA (blue) and sapC-PUMA-DM (red) at pH 6.8. The amino acids that are mutated are shown with green rectangles. Other assignments are shown with the corresponding labels.

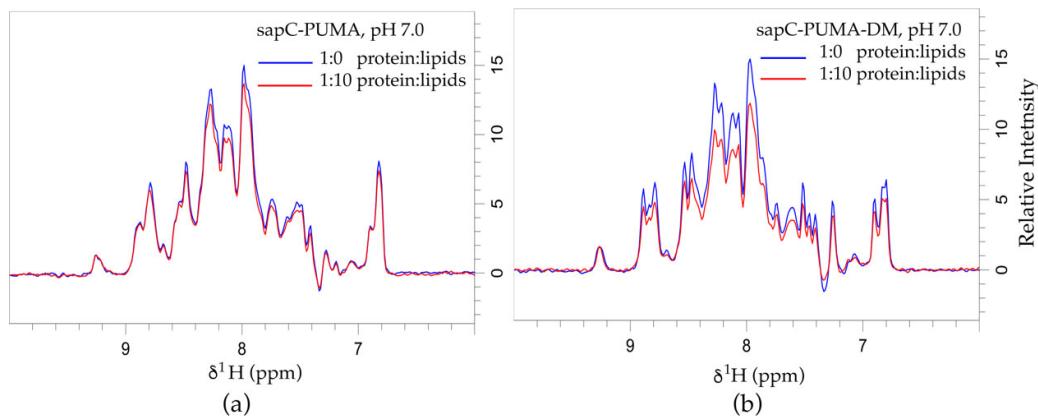


Figure S3. Increased binding of sapC-PUMA-DM to liposomes: 1D projections of $[^1\text{H}, ^{15}\text{N}]$ -sofast HMQC of sapC-PUMA (a) and sapC-PUMA-DM (b) in the absence (blue) and presence (red) of lipids at 1:10 protein:lipid molar ratio, pH 7. The binding of sapC-PUMA-DM is significantly larger compared to the wild-type chimera (8.5% vs. 28%) according to the decrease in signal intensity resulting from liposome binding.

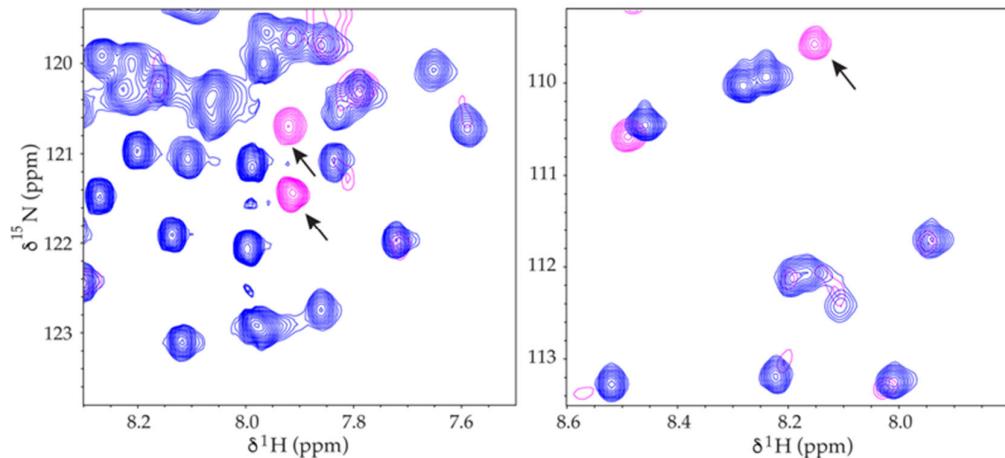


Figure S4. The PUMA region in sapC-PUMA-DM also binds Bcl-xL with high affinity: Selected regions of $[^1\text{H}, ^{15}\text{N}]$ -sofast HMQC spectra of sapC-PUMA-DM in the absence (blue) and in the presence (magenta) of 1:1 molar ratio of unlabeled Bcl-xL. The regions shown are equivalent to those appearing in Figure 8 c,d.

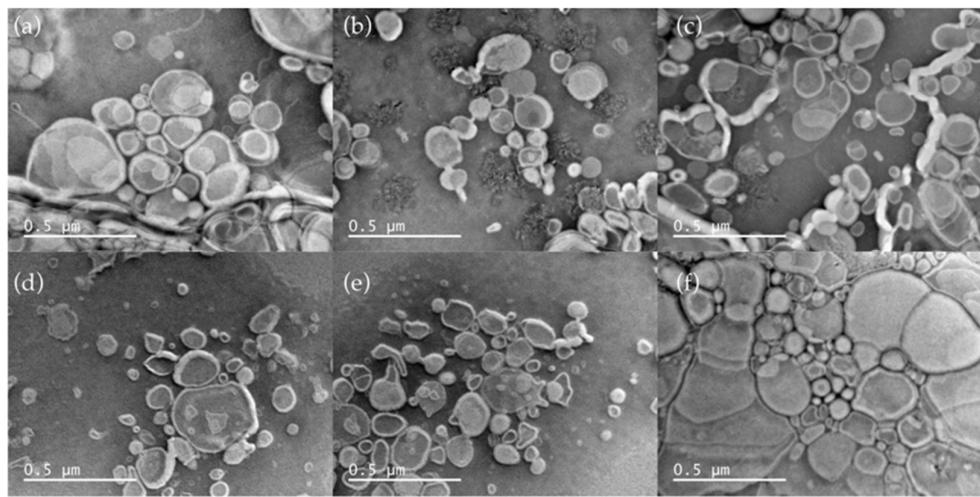


Figure S5. Liposome shape and size distortion in negative stained samples for TEM analysis: Micrographs (a)–(c) (same liposome sample) and (f) (different liposome sample but identical preparation procedure as (a)–(c)) were acquired after allowing the liposome solution to dry before staining. Micrographs (d,e) (same liposome samples as (f)) were allowed to dry for 20 min.