

Structure, Volume 23

Supplemental Information

Structural Impact of Tau

Phosphorylation at Threonine 231

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Table S1, related to Figure 4 | NMR acquisition parameters of Tau(225-246).

Experiment name	Field strength (MHz)	Spectral width F2 / F1 (Hz)	Total points F2 / F1 (Hz)	No. of transients	Carrier frequency F1 (ppm) ^f	Mixing time (ms)
¹ H, ¹ H-TOCSY ^a	700	7002.8 / 7012.5	2048 / 800	16	4.7	40
¹ H, ¹ H-TOCSY ^a	700	7002.8 / 7012.5	2048 / 800	32	4.7	70
¹ H, ¹ H-NOESY ^a	700	7002.8 / 7012.5	2048 / 800	32	4.7	120
¹ H, ¹ H-NOESY ^a	700	7002.8 / 7012.5	2048 / 800	32	4.7	200
¹ H, ¹ H-NOESY ^b	700	7002.8 / 7011.5	2048 / 800	32	4.7	300
¹ H, ¹ H-NOESY ^c	900	8992.8 / 9000.0	2048 / 672	24	4.7	100
¹ H, ¹³ C-HSQC ^a	700	7002.8 / 11285.5	2048 / 512	64	38	n.a.
J-modulated ¹ H, ¹³ C-CT-HSQC ^a	700	7002.8 / 5642.8	2048 / 270	56	53	n.a.
J-modulated ¹ H, ¹³ C-CT-HSQC ^d	700	7002.8 / 5642.8	2048 / 270	56	53	n.a.
¹ H, ¹⁵ N-HSQC ^a	700	7002.8 / 1986.7	2048 / 256	256	118	n.a.
¹ H, ¹⁵ N-BSD-IPAP-HSQC ^b	600	6009.6 / 1094.9	1024 / 512	256	122	n.a.
¹ H, ¹⁵ N-BSD-IPAP-HSQC ^c	600	6009.6 / 1094.9	1024 / 500	240	122	n.a.

^a – The sample contained 2.9 mM peptide dissolved in 50 mM NaH₂PO₄/Na₂HPO₄, pH 6.8, 10% (v/v) D₂O.

- ^b – The sample contained 4.0 mM peptide dissolved in 50 mM $\text{NaH}_2\text{PO}_4/\text{Na}_2\text{HPO}_4$, pH 6.8, 10% (v/v) D_2O .
- ^c – The sample contained 1.0 mM peptide dissolved in 50 mM $\text{NaH}_2\text{PO}_4/\text{Na}_2\text{HPO}_4$, pH 6.8, 10% (v/v) D_2O .
- ^d – The sample contained 4.2 mM peptide dissolved in 50 mM $\text{NaH}_2\text{PO}_4/\text{Na}_2\text{HPO}_4$, pH 6.8, 10% (v/v) D_2O and 5% (v/v) pentaethylene glycol monoethyl ether (C8E5)/n-octanol.
- ^e – The sample contained 3.8 mM peptide dissolved in 50 mM $\text{NaH}_2\text{PO}_4/\text{Na}_2\text{HPO}_4$, pH 6.8, 10% (v/v) D_2O and 5% (v/v) C8E5/n-octanol.
- ^f – Carrier frequencies in the direct dimension F2 were set to the water resonance.

Table S2, related to Figure 4 | NMR acquisition parameters of 2pTau(225-246).

Experiment name	Field strength (MHz)	Spectral width F2 / F1 (Hz)	Total points F2 / F1 (Hz)	No. of transients	Carrier frequency F1 (ppm) ^d	Mixing time (ms)
¹ H, ¹ H-TOCSY ^a	700	8417.5 / 8413.8	1024 / 800	32	4.7	40
¹ H, ¹ H-TOCSY ^a	700	8417.5 / 8413.8	1024 / 800	32	4.7	70
¹ H, ¹ H-NOESY ^a	600	7211.5 / 7203.0	2048 / 800	32	4.7	120
¹ H, ¹ H-NOESY ^a	600	7211.5 / 7203.0	2048 / 800	32	4.7	200
¹ H, ¹ H-NOESY ^a	600	7211.5 / 7203.0	2048 / 800	32	4.7	300
¹ H, ¹ H-NOESY ^b	900	8992.8 / 9000.0	2048 / 672	24	4.7	100
¹ H, ¹³ C-HSQC ^a	700	8417.5 / 9873.5	1024 / 512	128	46	n.a.
J-modulated ¹ H, ¹³ C-CT-HSQC ^a	600	6009.6 / 4981.1	2048 / 270	48	55	n.a.
J-modulated ¹ H, ¹³ C-CT-HSQC ^c	600	6009.6 / 4981.1	2048 / 270	56	55	n.a.
¹ H, ¹⁵ N-HSQC ^a	600	6009.6 / 973.3	1024 / 256	208	122	n.a.
¹ H, ¹⁵ N-BSD-IPAP-HSQC ^a	600	6009.6 / 1094.9	1024 / 512	256	122	n.a.
¹ H, ¹⁵ N-BSD-IPAP-HSQC ^d	600	6009.6 / 1094.9	1024 / 512	256	122	n.a.

^a – The sample contained 3.0 mM peptide dissolved in 50 mM NaH₂PO₄/Na₂HPO₄, pH 6.8, 10% (^{v/v}) D₂O.

^b – The sample contained 1.0 mM peptide dissolved in 50 mM NaH₂PO₄/Na₂HPO₄, pH 6.8, 10% (^{v/v}) D₂O.

^c – The sample contained 3.5 mM peptide dissolved in 50 mM $\text{NaH}_2\text{PO}_4/\text{Na}_2\text{HPO}_4$, pH 6.8, 10% (v/v) D_2O and 5% (w/v) C8E5/n-octanol.

^d – Carrier frequencies in the direct dimension F2 were set to the water resonance.

Table S3, related to Figure 4 | NMR acquisition parameters of 4pTau(225-246).

Experiment name	Field strength (MHz)	Spectral width F2 / F1 (Hz)	Total points F2 / F1 (Hz)	No. of transients	Carrier frequency F1 (ppm) ^d	Mixing time (ms)
¹ H, ¹ H-TOCSY ^a	700	7002.8 / 7011.5	2048 / 800	24	4.7	70
¹ H, ¹ H-NOESY ^a	700	7002.8 / 7011.5	2048 / 800	32	4.7	200
¹ H, ¹ H-NOESY ^b	700	8389.3 / 8401.6	2048 / 800	32	4.7	300
¹ H, ¹³ C-HSQC ^b	600	6009.6 / 9056.4	2048 / 512	16	41	n.a.
J-modulated ¹ H, ¹³ C-CT-HSQC ^b	700	7002.8 / 5642.1	2048 / 270	40	56	n.a.
J-modulated ¹ H, ¹³ C-CT-HSQC ^c	700	7002.8 / 5642.1	2048 / 270	40	56	n.a.
¹ H, ¹⁵ N-HSQC ^b	700	8389.3 / 1277.1	2048 / 128	120	122	n.a.
¹ H, ¹⁵ N-BSD-IPAP-HSQC ^b	600	6009.6 / 1094.9	1024 / 512	240	122	n.a.
¹ H, ¹⁵ N-BSD-IPAP-HSQC ^c	600	6009.6 / 1094.9	1024 / 512	224	122	n.a.

^a – The sample contained 3.0 mM peptide dissolved in 50 mM NaH₂PO₄/Na₂HPO₄, pH 6.8, 10% (v/v) D₂O.

^b – The sample contained 3.9 mM peptide dissolved in 50 mM NaH₂PO₄/Na₂HPO₄, pH 6.8, 10% (v/v) D₂O.

^c – The sample contained 3.8 mM peptide dissolved in 50 mM NaH₂PO₄/Na₂HPO₄, pH 6.8, 10% (v/v) D₂O and 5% (v/v) C8E5/n-octanol.

^d – Carrier frequencies in the direct dimension F2 were set to the water resonance.

Table S4, related to Figure 4 | NMR acquisition parameters of Tau(211-242) phosphorylated at T231.

¹ H-Experiment name	Field strength (MHz)	Spectral width F2 / F1 (Hz)	Total points F2 / F1 (Hz)	No. of transients	Carrier frequency F1 (ppm) ^d	Mixing time (ms)
¹ H, ¹ H-NOESY ^a	800	8802.8 / 8792.9	2048 / 600	40	4.7	200
¹ H, ¹ H-NOESY ^a	800	8802.8 / 8792.9	2048 / 543	40	4.7	300
¹ H, ¹³ C-HSQC ^b	600	7183.9 / 9051.1	2048 / 512	88	42	n.a.
¹ H, ¹⁵ N-HSQC ^b	600	7183.9 / 1094.3	2048 / 128	200	122	n.a.

^a – The sample contained 1.0 mM peptide dissolved in 50 mM NaH₂PO₄/Na₂HPO₄, pH 6.8, 10% (v/v) D₂O.

^b – The sample contained 1.0 mM peptide dissolved in 50 mM NaH₂PO₄/Na₂HPO₄, pH 6.8, 10% (v/v) D₂O.

Supplemental Figures and Legends

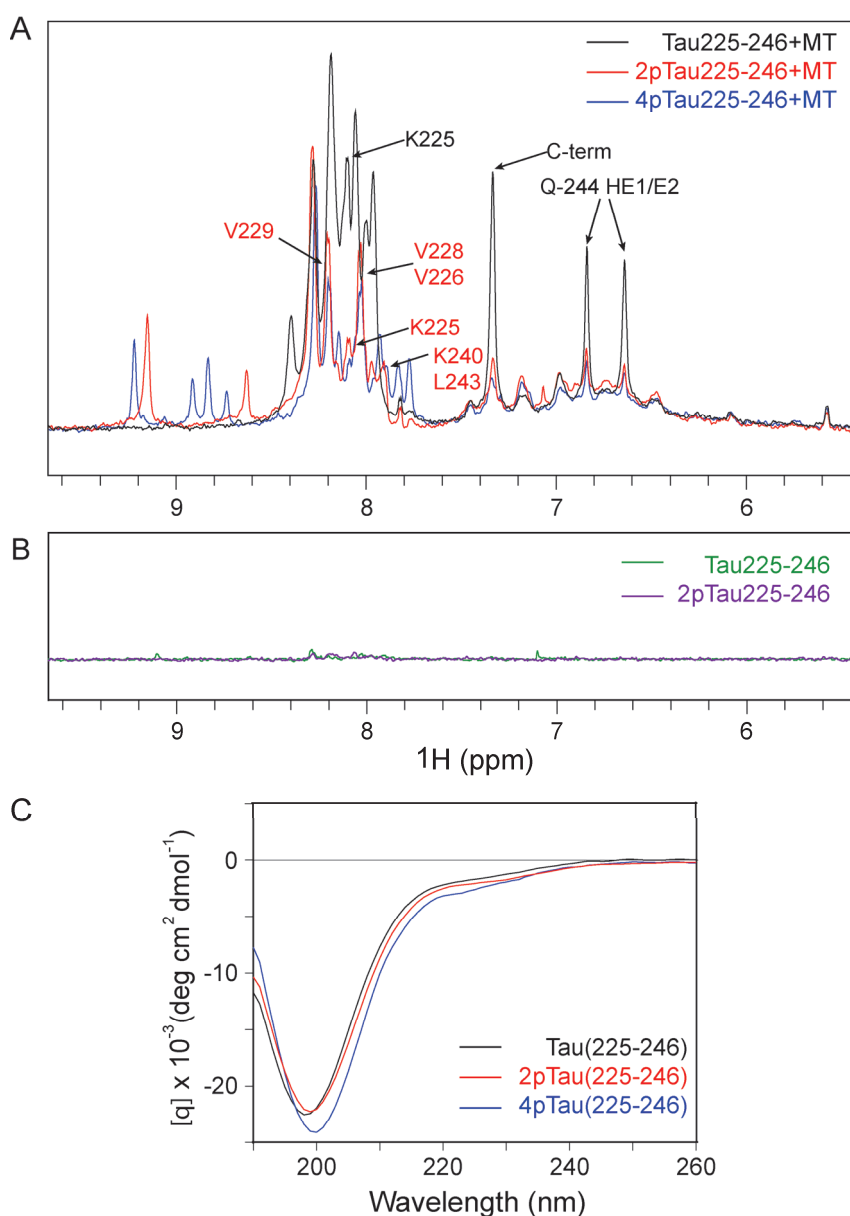


Figure S1, related to Figure 2. Influence of phosphorylation on the interaction of the proline-rich region P2 of Tau with microtubules. (A) Overlay of STD spectra of non-phosphorylated Tau(225-246) (black), T231/S235-phosphorylated Tau(225-246) (red) and T231/S235/S237/S238-phosphorylated Tau(225-246) (blue) in the presence of microtubules (molar ratio of 40:1). Arrows mark selected resonances. (B) Superposition of control STD spectra of Tau(225-246) (green) and T231/S235-phosphorylated Tau(225-246) (purple) in the absence of microtubules, with identical experimental conditions as in (A). (C) CD spectra of

Tau(225-246) (black), T231/S235-phosphorylated Tau(225-246) (red) and T231/S235/S237/S238-phosphorylated Tau(225-246) (blue).

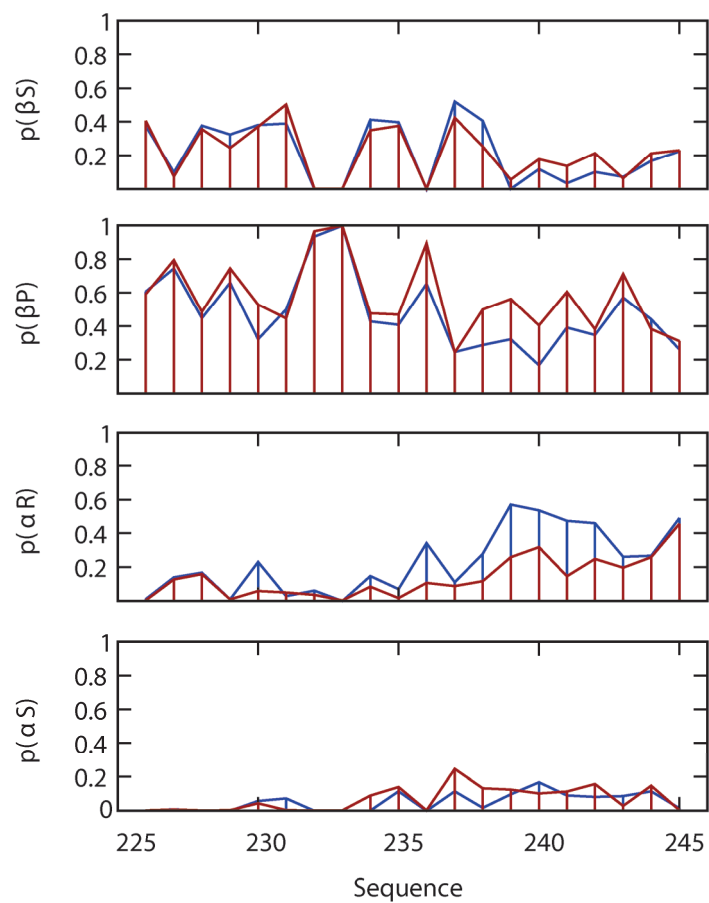


Figure S2, related to Figure 4. The Flexible Meccano/Asteroids analysis of Tau(225-246) (brown) and T231/S235/S237/S238-phosphorylated Tau(225-246) (blue). The Ramachandran space was divided into four quadrants and the populations are denoted as $p(\alpha L)$, $p(\alpha R)$, $p(\beta P)$ and $p(\beta S)$.

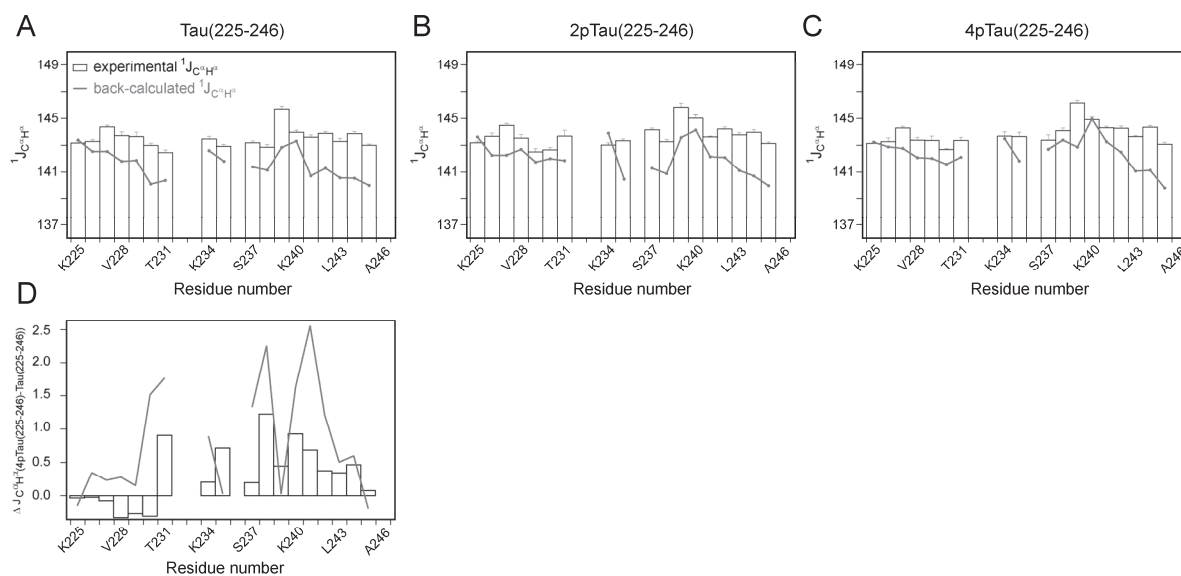


Figure S3, related to Figure 5. Cross-validation of molecular ensembles. (A-C) Comparison of the experimentally determined $^1J_{H\alpha C\alpha}$ couplings (open bars), which were not used in the ensemble calculations, with values back-calculated from the molecular ensembles (grey line) for non-phosphorylated Tau(225-246) (A), T231/S235-phosphorylated Tau(225-246) (B) and T231/S235/S237/S238-phosphorylated Tau(225-246) (C). (D) Residue-specific differences between $^1J_{H\alpha C\alpha}$ couplings of T231/S235/S237/S238-phosphorylated Tau(225-246) and non-phosphorylated Tau(225-246). Experimental (open bars) as well as back-calculated (grey line) $^1J_{H\alpha C\alpha}$ couplings were increased for residues 231-244.

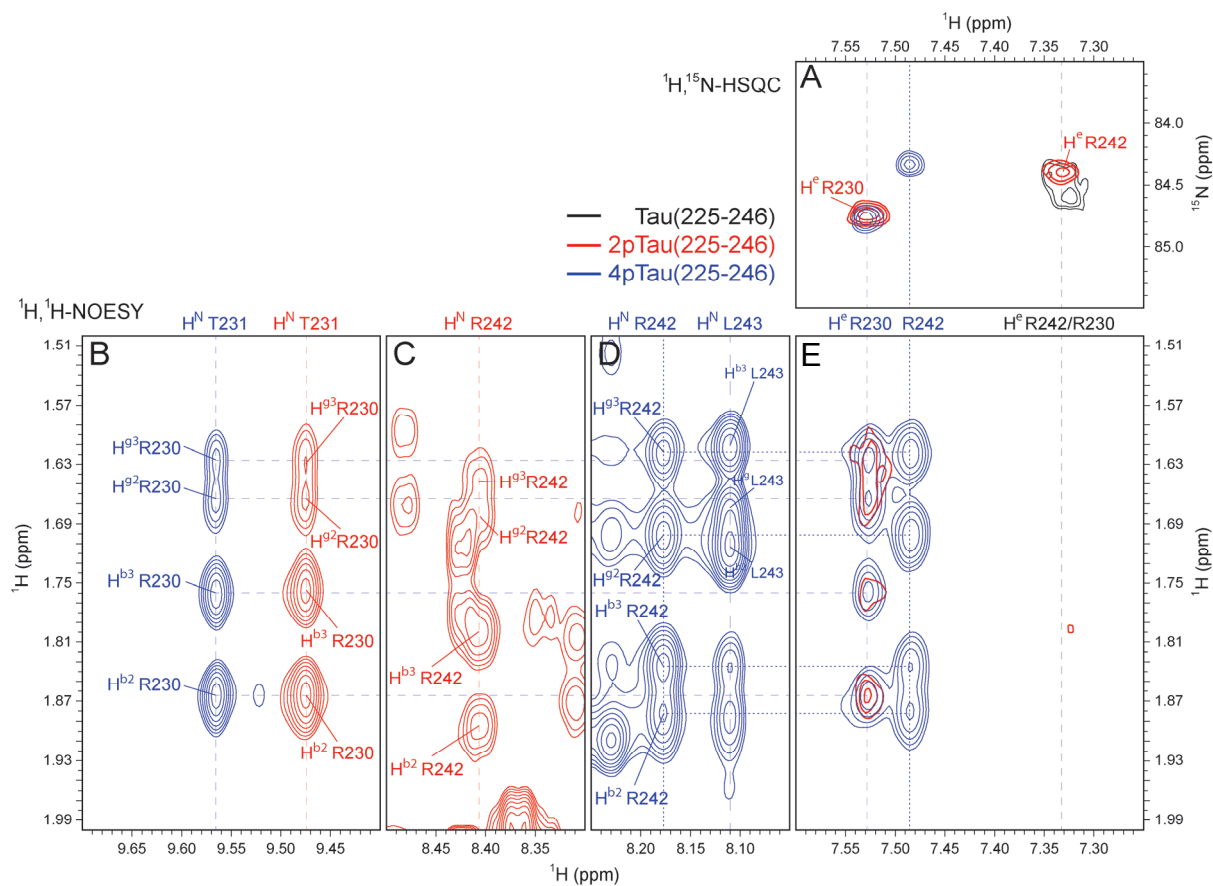


Figure S4, related to Figure 6. Assignment of arginine H^ε side chain resonances. (A) The ¹H, ¹⁵N-HSQC spectrum shows a downfield-shift of the H^ε frequencies of specific arginine residues in T231/S235-phosphorylated Tau(225-246) (red contours) and T231/S235/S237/S238-phosphorylated Tau(225-246) (blue contours) when compared to non-phosphorylated Tau(225-246) (black). (B-E) H^ε frequencies were assigned to particular arginine residues through the use of intra-residual cross peaks (E) in ¹H, ¹H NOESY spectra. While panel (B) shows sequential cross peaks between the amide proton of T231 and the side chain protons of R230, panels C and D display intra-residual cross peaks of R242. Dashed lines mark the frequencies of selected amide and side chain proton resonances.

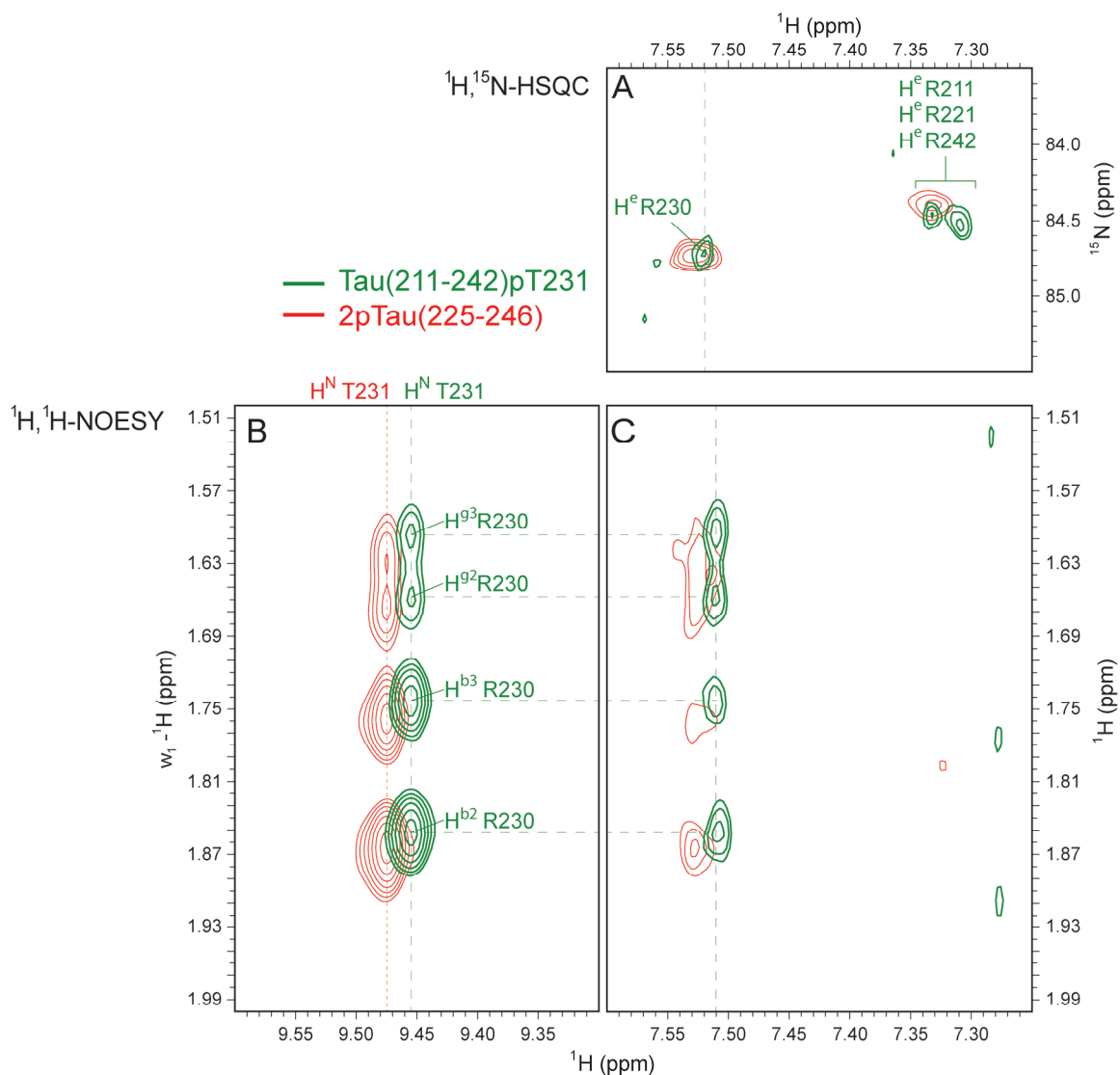


Figure S5, related to Figure 6. Assignment of arginine H ϵ side chain resonances in T231-phosphorylated Tau(211-242). (A) Analogous to Figure S3, the $^1\text{H}, ^{15}\text{N}$ -HSQC spectrum shows a downfield-shift of the H ϵ frequency of R230 in T231-phosphorylated Tau(211-242) (green contours) similar to the one observed for T231/S235-phosphorylated Tau(225-246) (red contours). (B,C) Similar inter- and intra-residual cross peaks for both peptides in $^1\text{H}, ^1\text{H}$ NOESY spectra.

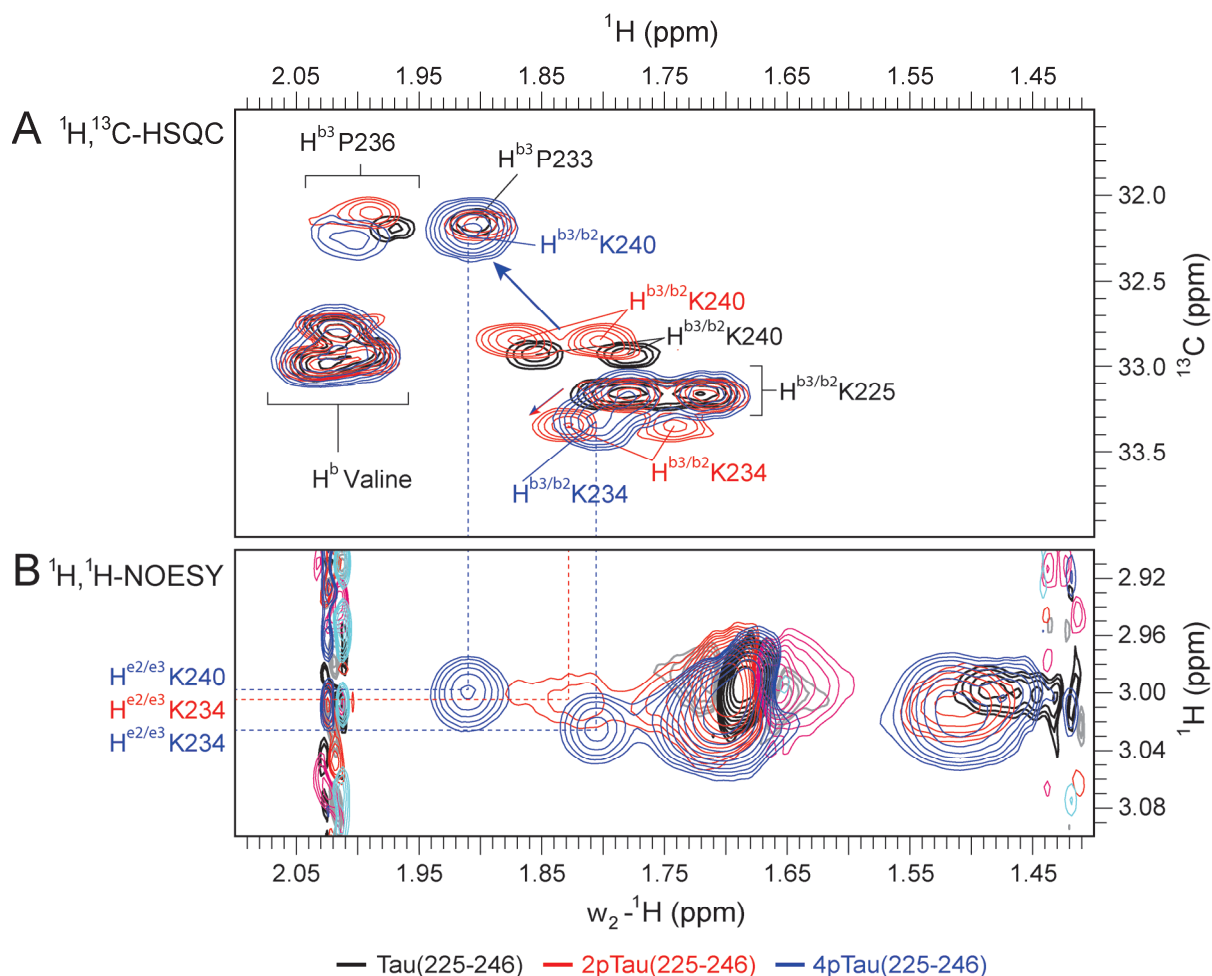


Figure S6, related to Figure 7. Phosphorylation of Tau(225-246) affects the chemical environment of specific lysine side chains. (A) Superposition of a selected region from $^1\text{H},^{13}\text{C}$ -HSQC spectra of Tau(225-246) in the non-phosphorylated (black), T231/S235-phosphorylated (red) and T231/S235/S237/S238-phosphorylated state (blue). The H_β resonances of K234 and K240 were most strongly shifted upon phosphorylation. (B) Superposition of a selected region from $^1\text{H},^1\text{H}$ -NOESY spectra of Tau(225-246) in the non-phosphorylated (black), T231/S235-phosphorylated (red) and T231/S235/S237/S238-phosphorylated state (blue). Phosphorylation results in line narrowing and signal enhancement of intra-residual NOEs between the H_β and H_ϵ protons of K234 and K240.