# Conformational changes in Amyloid-Beta (12-28) alloforms studied using action-FRET, IMS and molecular dynamics simulations. 

Steven Daly ${ }^{\mathrm{a}, \mathrm{b}}$, Alexander Kulesza ${ }^{\mathrm{a}, \mathrm{b}}$, Frederic Poussigue ${ }^{\mathrm{a}, \mathrm{c}}$, Anne-Laure Simon ${ }^{\mathrm{a}, \mathrm{b}}$, Chang Min Choi ${ }^{\mathrm{ab}, \mathrm{b}}$, Geoffrey Knight ${ }^{\text {a,b }}$, Fabien Chirot ${ }^{\text {a,c }}$, Luke MacAleese ${ }^{\mathrm{a}, \mathrm{b}}$, Rodolphe Antoine ${ }^{\mathrm{a}, \mathrm{b}}$, Philippe Dugourd ${ }^{\mathrm{a}, \mathrm{b} *}$.<br>${ }^{a}$ Université de Lyon, F-69622, Lyon, France.<br>${ }^{\mathrm{b}}$ CNRS et Université Lyon 1, UMR5306, Institut Lumière Matière.<br>${ }^{\text {c }}$ CNRS et Université Lyon 1 UMR 5280, Institut des Sciences Analytiques



R575


## ace-CVHHQKLVFFAEDVGSNKC-NH2 - wild ace-CVHHQKLVPFAEDVGSNKC-NH2 - F19P

Figure S1. The structures of carboxyrhodamine $575 \mathrm{C}_{5}$ maleimide (donor chromophore, top left), QSY $7 \mathrm{C}_{5}$ maleimide (acceptor chromophore, top right), and the two alloforms of the $A \beta_{12-28}$ fragment, which differ by a mutation of phenylalanine to proline at position 19 (red) and both possess two terminal cysteines to allow grafting of the chromophores (green).
a) Wildtype

b) F19P


Figure S2. Representative structures simulated at 292 K of the dominant conformational family of the different charge states of the wild (top) and F19P (bottom) alloforms of A $\beta_{12-28}$. Here, the donor chromophore (grafted to the N-terminal residue) is shown in red, the acceptor chromophore in blue, and the peptide backbone in green. The same trends in secondary structure as a function of charge state are observed for both of the possible doubly-grafted species of both alloforms, showing that the grafting location of the chromophore has only minor influence on the peptide structure.


Figure S3. Ramachandran plots for the hydrophobic core region (residues 17-21) of the different charge states of the wild (top) and F19P (bottom) alloforms of $\mathrm{A} \beta_{12-28}$ (donor chromophore is grafted to the N terminal residue). Black squares correspond to the 5 dihedral angle ( $\Phi, \Psi$ ) pairs of residues $17-21$ for all the structures computed at 292 K . Red dots indicate the corresponding dihedral angles of the partially folded solution structure from the pdb file 1LFM. Blue dots indicate the dihedral angles of the A-chains in the pdb file 2 BEG .

| Charge | WT |  |  |  | F19P |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Exp. FRET eff. | Calc. FRET eff. | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \text { Exp. } \\ \text { CCS } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Calc. } \\ & \text { CCS } \end{aligned}$ | Exp. FRET eff. | Calc. FRET eff. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Exp. } \\ & \text { CCS } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Calc. } \\ & \text { CCS } \end{aligned}$ |
| 3+ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.11 \pm \\ & 0.06 \end{aligned}$ | 0.97 | $\mathrm{n} / \mathrm{a}$ | 611 | $\begin{aligned} & 0.85 \pm \\ & 0.06 \end{aligned}$ | 0.97 | $\mathrm{n} / \mathrm{a}$ | 575 |
| 4+ | $\begin{array}{\|l} 0.31 \pm \\ 0.06 \end{array}$ | 0.29 | $801 \pm 24$ | 805 | $\begin{aligned} & 0.22 \pm \\ & 0.15 \end{aligned}$ | 0.30 | $784 \pm 24$ | 790 |
| 5+ | $\begin{array}{\|l} 0.16 \pm \\ 0.05 \end{array}$ | 0.17 | $826 \pm 25$ | 825 | $\begin{aligned} & 0.13 \pm \\ & 0.05 \end{aligned}$ | 0.15 | $807 \pm 25$ | 804 |
| $6+$ | $\begin{array}{\|l} 0.10 \pm \\ 0.05 \end{array}$ | 0.063 | $963 \pm 50$ | 915 | $\begin{aligned} & 0.10 \pm \\ & 0.03 \end{aligned}$ | 0.049 | $921 \pm 25$ | 903 |

Table S1. Summary of the experimental and calculated collision cross section and action-FRET data presented in figure 1.

