

Chemically modified glycogens: How they influence formation of amyloid fibrils?

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Supporting information

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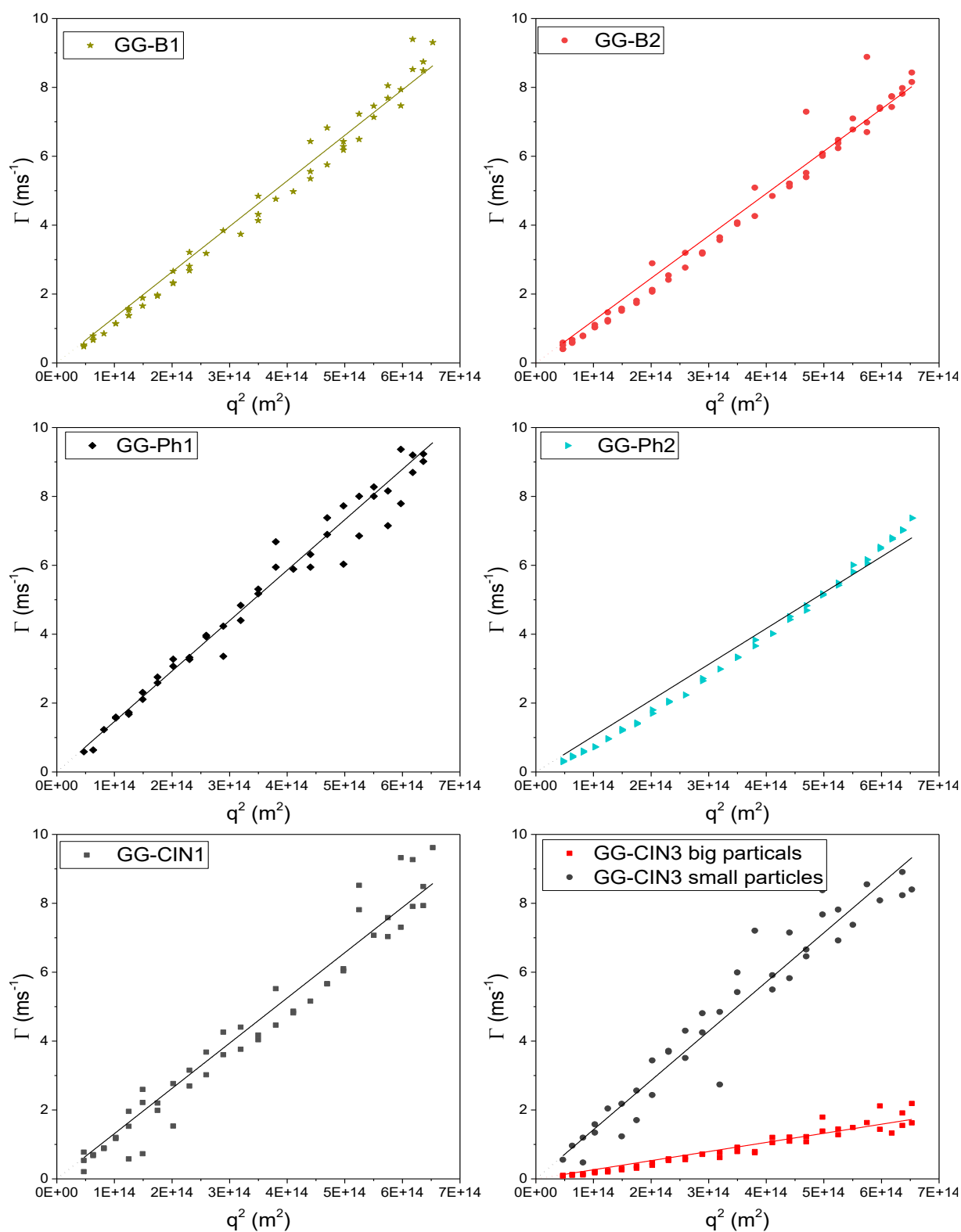


Figure S1 Dependence of Γ on q^2 for modified glycogens.

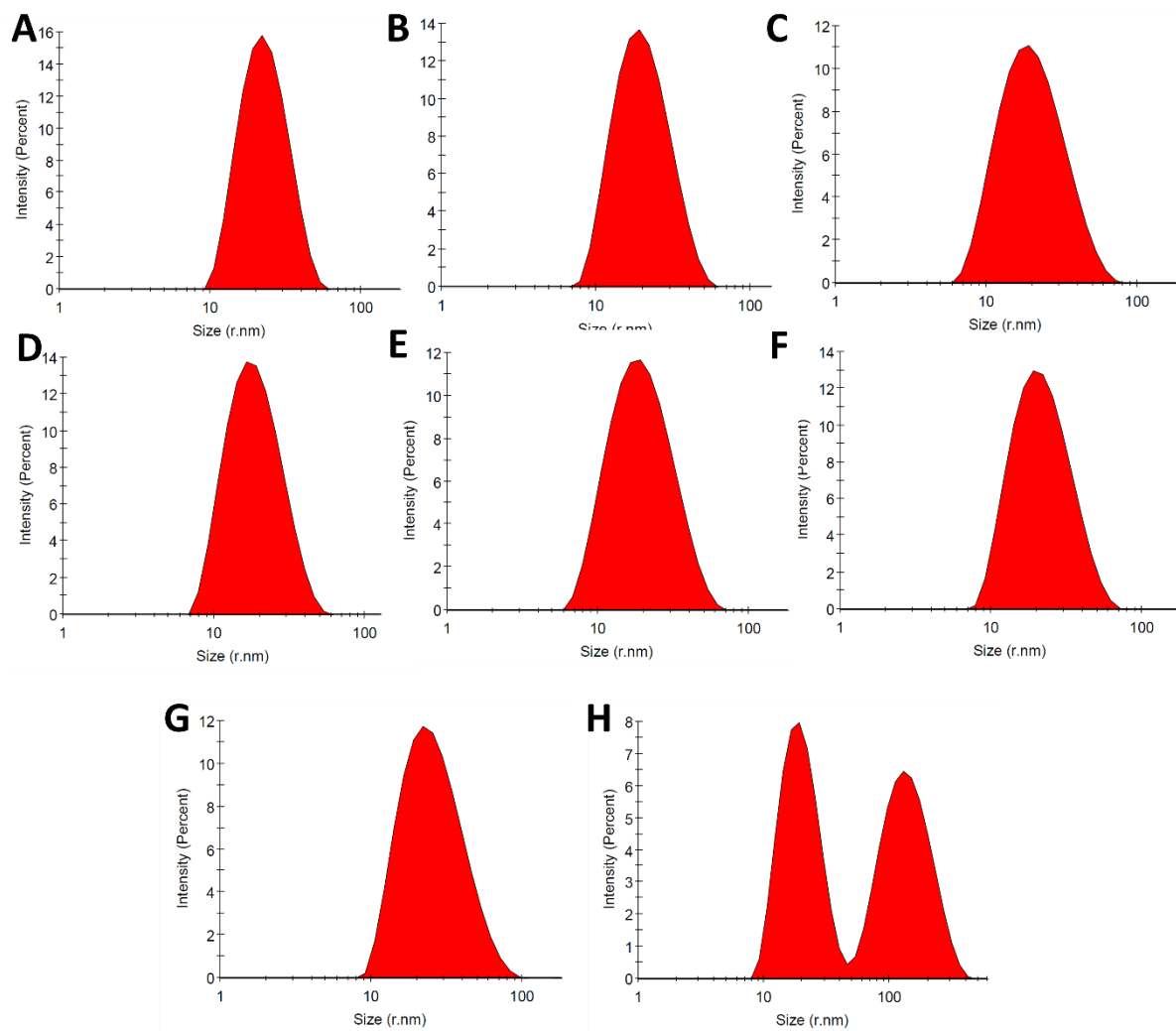


Figure S2 The size distribution of modified GG and GG by the intensity: (A) GG; (B) GG-B1; (C) GG-B2; (D) GG-Ph1; (E) GG-Ph2; (F) GG-CIN1; (G) GG-CIN2; (H) GG-CIN3

Isothermal titration calorimetry (ITC): heat flow per injection corrected to the heat of dilution (upper graph), integrated heat vs molar ratio (scatter) and fit to the model (line) (lower graph).

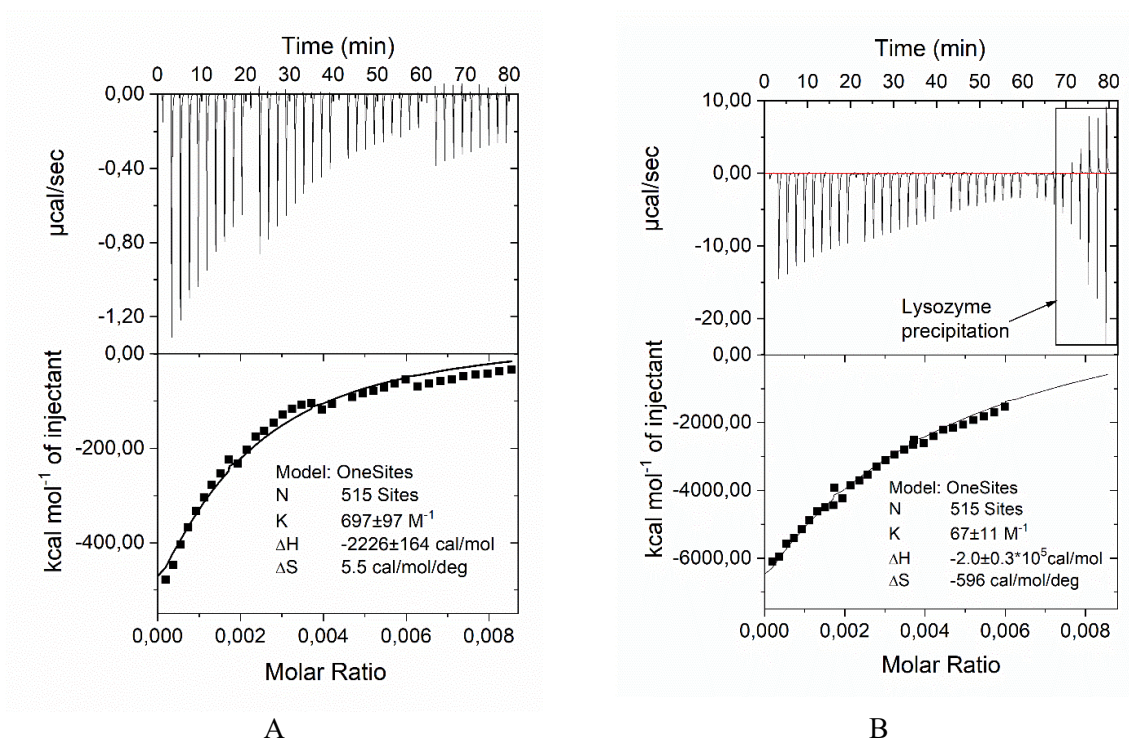


Figure S3 Titration of 1mM HEWL with 8.8 μM GG at 25°C (A) and 57°C (B).

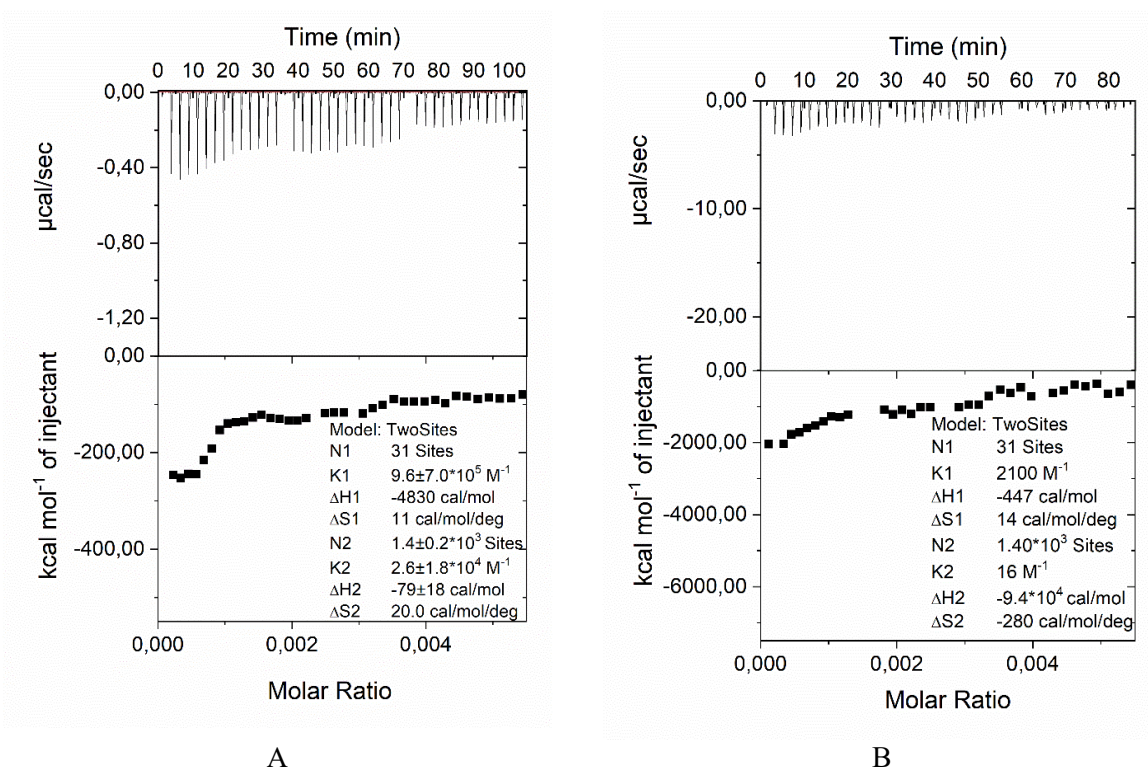
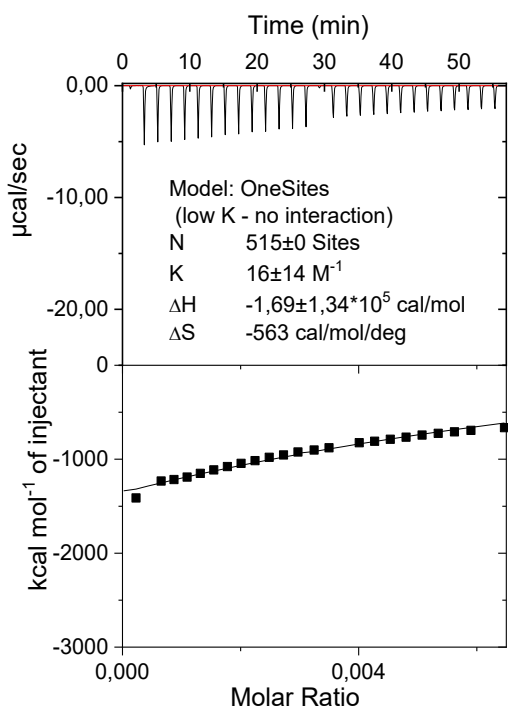
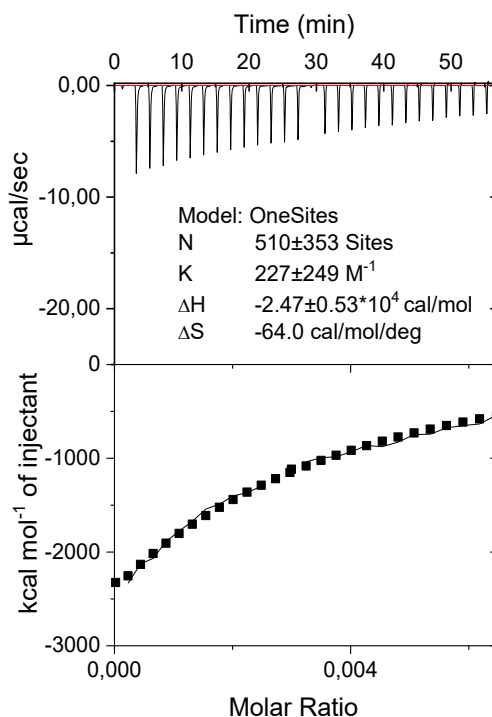


Figure S4 Titration of 1mM HEWL with 7.2 μM GG-CIN2 at 25 °C (A) and 57 °C (B).

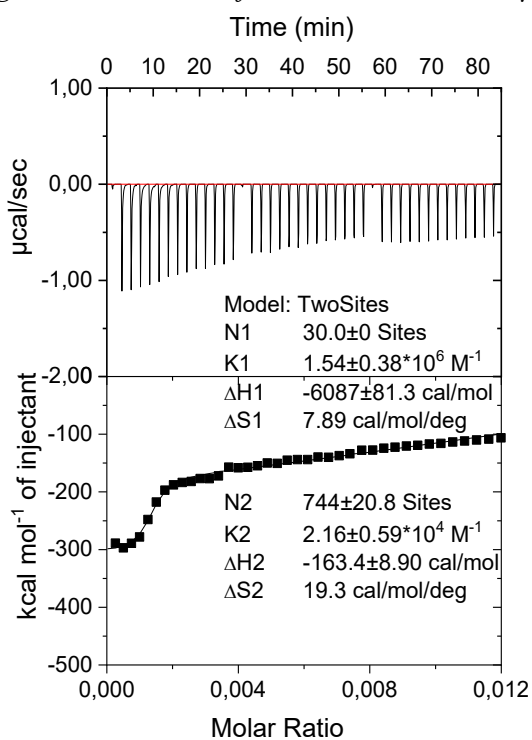


A

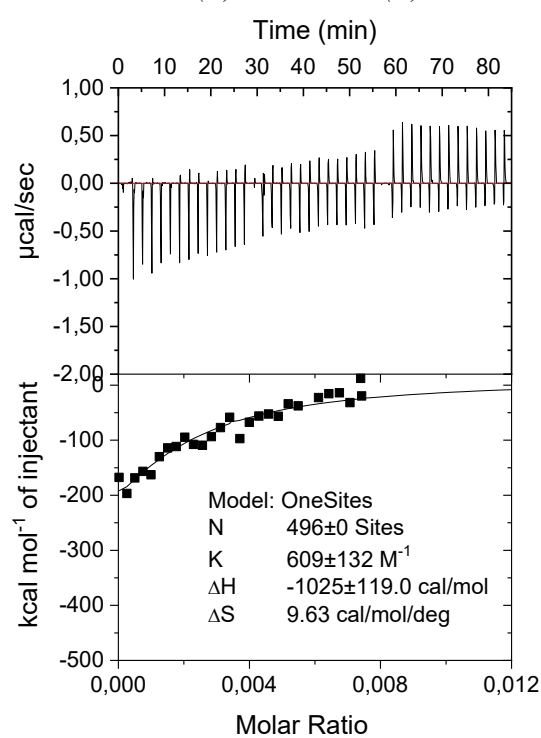


B

Figure S5 Titration of 1mM HEWL with 14µM GG-B2 at 25 °C (A) and 57 °C (B).



A



B

Figure S6 Titration of 1mM HEWL with 16µM GG-Ph1 at 25 °C (A) and 57 °C (B).