

Electronic Supplementary Information (ESI)

Effect of proteolysis on degradation of Pru p 3

Results showed that its activity decreased markedly with the decrease of pH to 6.0 and 5.0, being necessary very long times (72 h) at 25 °C to achieve a considerable degradation.

S1. SDS-PAGE

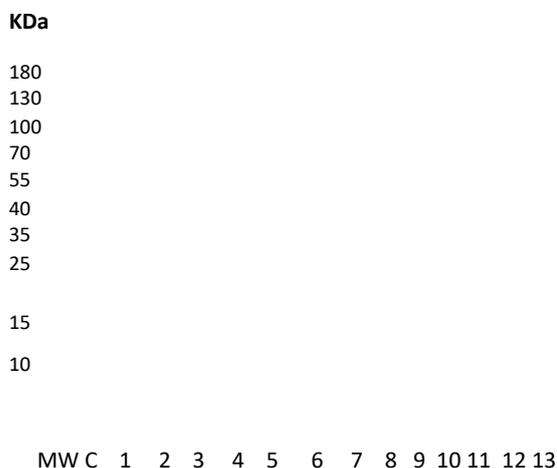


Figure S1. SDS-PAGE on polyacrylamide gel (4–20%) under reducing conditions of Pru p 3 treated with protease from bovine pancreas under different conditions. The pH, temperature (°C) and time (h) of treatment are indicated in parentheses. Molecular weight marker (MW). Control untreated Pru p 3 (C). Lane 1, (7/25/24). Lane 2, (7/4/24). Lane 3, (6/25/24). Lane 4 (6/4/24), Lane 5, (5/25/24). Lane 6, (5/4/24). Lane 7, (7/25/72). Lane 8, (7/4/72). Lane 9, (6/25/72). Lane 10, (6/4/72). Lane 11, (5/25/72). Lane 12, (5/4/72). Lane 13, (7/37/72).

The analysis of hydrolysates obtained with ASP by MALDI-TOF MS is shown in Fig. S2 a-e. In the hydrolysates generated with ASP, the 9 kDa peak belonging to Pru p 3 was not observed and the predominant peptides obtained had molecular weights of less than 3.2 kDa and 1.8 kDa for treatments at 50 °C for 2 h and 25 °C for 24h, respectively. However, the sample incubated with protease from *Rhizopus* (Fig. S2 d) displays a similar chromatographic profile to that obtained with the native protein, indicating that it is not able to degrade Pru p 3.

The analysis of the ASP in buffer by MALDI-TOF MS gave peaks within the molecular weight range from 20 to 100 kDa, as it was observed in the electrophoretic profile (Fig. S2 e).

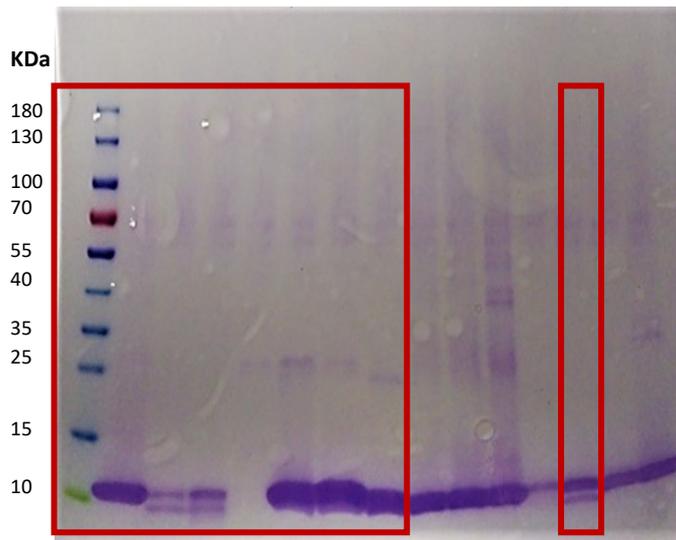


Figure S3: Uncropped gel which corresponds to the image of Figure 1 (only the lanes 1-8 and 13)

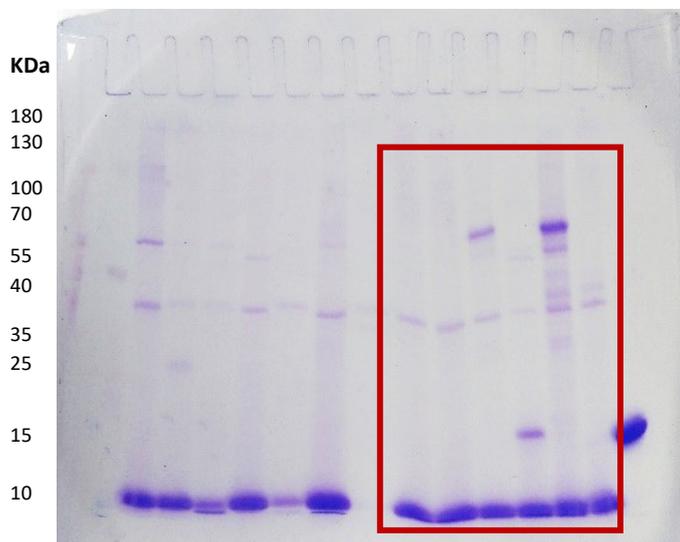


Figure S4: Uncropped gel which corresponds to the image of Figure 1 (only the lanes 9-14)

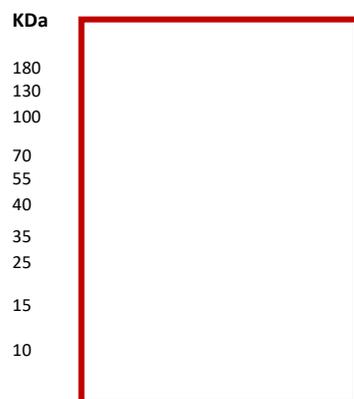


Figure S5: Uncropped gel which corresponds to the image of Figure 1 (only the lanes 1-7)