Supplementary Data

Impact of cofactor-binding loop mutations on thermotolerance and activity of *E. coli* transketolase

P. Morris^{a,1}, L. Rios-Solis^{a,2}, R. García-Arrazola^a, G. J. Lye^a, P. A. Dalby^{a*}

^aDepartment of Biochemical Engineering, University College London, Gordon Street, London, WC1H 0AH, UK

Present addresses:

¹Chemical Metrology and Biometry Department, National Institute of Metrology, Klong 5, Klong Luang, Pathumthani, Thailand, 12120

²Faculty of Pharmacy, Autonomous University of the State of Morelos. Av. Universidad 1001, Col. Chamilpa, Cuernavaca, Morelos, 62209, México

* Corresponding author
Professor Paul A. Dalby
Department of Biochemical Engineering, University College London, Gordon Street, London,
WC1H 0AH, UK

Email: <u>p.dalby@ucl.ac.uk</u> Tel: +44 20 7679 9566 **Fig. S1.** Temperature dependence of the average holo-TK particle diameter as determined by dynamic light scattering for **A**) (x) wild type and variants in loop 1 (\blacktriangle) H192P and (\triangle) G186R/H192P, and **B**) (x) wild type and variants in loop 2 (\Box) L387N, (\circ) W390A, (\checkmark) L387N/W390A/S392E, (∇) L387N/L389K/W390A/S392E. TK at 0.1 mg mL⁻¹ (1.38 μ M) was incubated at 25 °C for 1 h in 25 mM Tris–HCl, pH 7.0, 5 mM MgCl₂, 0.5 mM TPP prior to measurements. Temperature was increased at 1.0 °C per minute from 4 to 70 °C for each measurement of particle size distribution. Mean diameter (Z-ave) was calculated from the % intensity distribution at each temperature.

