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Citation	Reinke, Aaron W., Robert A. Grant and Amy E. Keating. "A Synthetic Coiled-Coil Interactome Provides Heterospecific Modules for Molecular Engineering." J. Am. Chem. Soc., 2010, 132 (17), pp 6025-6031.
As Published	http://dx.doi.org/10.1021/ja907617a
Publisher	American Chemical Society
Version	Author's final manuscript
Citable link	http://hdl.handle.net/1721.1/67682
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A synthetic coiled-coil interactome provides heterospecific modules for molecular engineering

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Abstract

The versatile coiled-coil protein motif is widely used to induce and control macromolecular interactions in biology and materials science. Yet the types of interaction patterns that can be constructed using known coiled coils are limited. Here we greatly expand the coiled-coil toolkit by measuring the complete pair-wise interactions of 48 synthetic coiled coils and 7 human bZIP coiled coils using peptide microarrays. The resulting 55-member protein ‘interactome’ includes 27 pairs of interacting peptides that preferentially hetero-associate. The 27 pairs can be used in combinations to assemble sets of 3 to 6 proteins that compose networks of varying topologies. Of special interest are heterospecific peptide pairs that participate in mutually orthogonal interactions. Such pairs provide the opportunity to dimerize two separate molecular systems without undesired crosstalk. Solution and structural characterization of two such sets of orthogonal heterodimers provide details of their interaction geometries. The orthogonal pair, along with the many other network motifs discovered in our screen, provide new capabilities for synthetic biology and other applications.

The coiled coil is a fundamental building block for molecular engineering. Its simple structure, which consists of two or more alpha helices twisted into a supercoiled rod-like bundle, is encoded in a seven amino-acid repeat designated [**abcdefg**]_n. Coiled coils have been used to induce and stabilize protein oligomers, to promote protein-protein interactions, to rewire cellular networks, to assemble functional scaffolds, to construct hydrogel materials, and to self-assemble nano-scale fibers and/or recruit ligands to nanoparticles¹⁻⁹. Important early advances in coiled-coil engineering included demonstrating that leucine-zipper peptides, which are short coiled coils of ~40 amino acids, can fold to give stable structures composed of two to four helices, and that coiled coils can be modified using charge patterning to encode heterospecificity and helix orientation¹⁰. In particular, peptide “Velcro” is a designed heterospecific coiled-coil dimer with glutamates at all interfacial **e** and **g** positions on one helix and lysines at all **e** and **g** positions on the other; this heterodimer and variants of it have been widely employed in bio-molecular engineering. Further experiments have illustrated how residues at the hydrophobic interface, particularly those in **a** positions, can be mutated to modulate interaction affinity and introduce additional specificity¹¹. Prior studies not only generated reagents that have found many uses, but also elucidated structural principles that control interaction selectivity¹²⁻¹⁴.

Heterodimeric coiled-coil pairs have proven particularly useful for molecular engineering¹²⁻¹⁸. Exciting recent applications have included using coiled-coil heterodimers to modulate MAP kinase signaling in yeast and inducing ordered structure via coiled coils in nano-scale fibers. Notably, while coiled-coil reagents for inducing homo-oligomerization or hetero-oligomerization of single complexes are widely used, the modern coiled-coil toolkit does not provide access to more complex interaction patterns. Lacking is a large set of coiled coils that participate in specific and defined interactions with one another. Such reagents could be used to construct interaction networks containing multiple associations in a logical manner. For example, when engineering cellular circuits it might be desirable to implement multiple parallel pathways, each using coiled coils to direct assembly of signaling complexes without crosstalk. Likewise, to engineer artificial transcription factors, heterodimers with specified cross-interactions could provide access to combinatorial control of binding to different DNA sites. For

complex applications such as these, greater versatility is required than is currently provided by characterized coiled-coil peptides.

Results and Discussion

We recently reported the computational design of synthetic peptides that interact with the coiled-coil regions of human bZIP transcription factors. These designed peptides are 35-54 residues in length and share an amino-acid composition characteristic of bZIP leucine zippers (Figure S1, Table S1). Homodimerization of the designed peptides was disfavored by a variety of strategies, and experiments confirmed that most designs do not form strong self-associations¹⁹. Speculating that this set of heterospecific reagents might harbor interesting and useful interactions patterns, we systematically measured all pair-wise interactions involving 48 designed peptides and 7 additional coiled coils from human bZIPs that do not strongly self-associate.

To identify new heterospecific coiled-coil interactions in a high-throughput manner, we used a protein microarray assay. A complete 55 x 55 interaction matrix was generated by spotting small amounts of each peptide onto aldehyde-derivatized slides (Figure S2, Table S2). Each of the 55 proteins in turn was labeled with Cy3 dye and used in solution to probe subarrays printed on the slides. This assay is highly reproducible and shows good reciprocity with respect to which protein is immobilized (Figures S2 and S3). The relative ordering of fluorescence intensities on the arrays has also been shown to agree qualitatively with solution stability measurements^{19,20}.

To discover new pairs of hetero-associating coiled coils, the interaction matrix was examined for peptides that: (1) did not show evidence of homo-association and (2) made strong, reciprocal interactions with a partner. Interacting and non-interacting pairs were chosen conservatively based on comparisons of prior array data with solution data. A total of 27 heterospecific pairs involving 23 synthetic peptides (named SYNZIPs 1-23) and 3 human bZIPs were selected for further analysis (Figure 1).

Coiled coils can vary in their oligomerization state, helix orientation and axial helix alignment²¹. For the heterospecific pairs uncovered in this assay to be maximally useful, knowledge of their interaction geometry is important. The synthetic coil-coiled peptides were designed to interact with individual human bZIPs as parallel dimers, and we hypothesize that most of the design-design and design-human complexes detected on the arrays also form parallel dimers. Several lines of evidence support this. First is the special role of paired **a**-position asparagines in leucine zippers. Interaction of an

asparagine residue with another asparagine on an opposing helix is common in coiled-coil dimers and is much more favorable than an interaction with a hydrophobic residue (which we term an “Asn mismatch,” unless the Asn occurs very close to the end of the coiled coil)^{10, 11}. Paired asparagines at **a** favor parallel dimer formation and are strongly conserved in the parallel, dimeric leucine-zipper transcription factors^{10, 13, 22}. Almost all (23 out of 26) peptides analyzed here contain at least one Asn residue at a coiled-coil **a** position, and of the 27 heterospecific pairs considered, 24 can be aligned such that two **a**-position Asn residues are paired. All heterospecific pairs can be aligned as parallel dimers without any Asn mismatches¹¹. In addition to the role of Asn residues, half of the 26 peptides also include a charged residue in one or two non-terminal **a** positions. Lysine in **a** positions has been reported to favor dimer formation over higher order oligomerization, presumably because **a** positions in dimers are less buried^{10, 23}; this likely applies for other charged side chains as well, as is supported by the lower frequencies of Lys, Arg and Glu residues in **a** positions of parallel trimers compared to parallel dimers (K. Gutwin and A. Keating, unpublished data). Additional indirect criteria support parallel dimer formation. For example, when considered as parallel dimers, all pairs can be aligned such that net **g-e**’ electrostatic interactions are not unfavorable and destabilizing^{10, 14}. Finally, none of the heterospecific interactions encode a motif that has been reported to favor trimer formation²⁴.

Given 27 heterospecific pairs among 26 peptides that likely form parallel coiled-coil dimers, we analyzed these to identify higher-order patterns of interaction and non-interaction. Each of the 26 peptides participates in 1-7 interactions, suggesting that subnetworks involving more than 2 peptides could be common in our data (Figure 1). We searched exhaustively for all subnetworks containing 3-6 proteins and found examples of the 10 topologies shown in Figure 2A (Table S3)²⁵. In that figure, an edge indicates a high-confidence observation of an interaction on the array and the absence of an edge indicates that an interaction was not observed. Most networks are based on motifs we describe as “pair”, “line”, or “hub” structures. Many networks are composed of smaller networks, such as the 4 node “orthogonal pair” (2 pairs with no cross-interactions), “orthogonal triplet” (3 pairs with no cross-interactions) or the 5 node “pair + line” (similarly with no cross interactions). Interestingly, protein nodes in the networks are sparsely connected. It may be that features engineered to diminish self-association also reduce interaction promiscuity more broadly.

Because of its immediate utility, e.g. for direct extension of existing applications, we chose the orthogonal-pair motif for further characterization^{1,2,6}. Three coiled-coil pairs were selected that participate in two sets of orthogonal interactions. All three pairs were evaluated in solution using circular dichroism (Figure 2B and C, Figure S4). The six individual peptides gave only weak helical signal in isolation. But mixing each peptide with its appropriate partner gave a spectrum characteristic of a coiled coil, confirming heterospecific interaction. The orthogonal sets that can be constructed from these three pairs each consist of four peptides that participate in two interactions ('on' states) and eight non-interactions ('off' states). We measured the thermal stabilities of the ten possible interactions for each set (Figure 2D and E, Figure S5). The 'on' states had melting temperatures between 32 and 47 °C, at 8 μM total peptide concentration. For [SYNZIP6:SYNZIP5, SYNZIP1:SYNZIP2] the difference between the weakest 'on' state and the strongest 'off' state was ~8 °C. For [SYNZIP4:SYNZIP3, SYNZIP1:SYNZIP2] the difference was ~18 °C. (See Figure S6 for characterization of an additional orthogonal set.) Previously published orthogonal coiled-coil pairs are either much less stable than this, have the property that at least one 'off' interactions is more stable than one 'on' interaction, or incorporate non-natural amino acids^{15-17,26}.

To confirm the interaction geometry of complexes composing the orthogonal pairs, we solved the structures of SYNZIP6:SYNZIP5 and SYNZIP1:SYNZIP2 to 2.5 and 1.8 Å, respectively (Figure S7, Table S4). Both complexes are parallel heterodimers, as anticipated (Figure 3A and B). We were unable to obtain crystals of SYNZIP4:SYNZIP3. While it is likely that this pair forms a parallel dimer (it includes **a**-position Asn and Lys residues and highly charged **e**- and **g**-position residues), SYNZIP3 is shorter than SYNZIP4, and the precise axial alignment of its two helices is uncertain. Either of two Asn residues in SYNZIP4 could be paired with the single **a**-position Asn in SYNZIP3, while maintaining a similar extent of coiled-coil dimer. To experimentally determine the alignment, two truncated versions of SYNZIP4 were generated. Each was mixed with SYNZIP3, and the thermal stabilities of the resulting complexes were measured by CD. The N-terminal SYNZIP4 truncation had very similar stability to the full-length peptide, while the C-terminal truncation was markedly destabilized (Figure 3C). Thus, the two most N-terminal heptads of SYNZIP4 are dispensable for the interaction. Based on these experiments, helical wheel diagrams were generated for the three heterospecific pairs (Figure 3 D-F).

These experiments suggested that portions of each complex were dispensable for the formation of orthogonal pairs. To demonstrate that shorter experimentally determined interaction regions interact specifically, truncated versions of SYNZIPs 1-6 (shown in Figure 3 D-F) were cloned with an N-terminal cysteine. Each protein was labeled with biotin. SYNZIPs 1 and 2 were also labeled with Alexa Fluor 546, and SYNZIPs 3, 4, 5, and 6 were labeled with Alexa Fluor 488. For each orthogonal set, each biotinylated protein was pre-mixed with the three other fluorescent proteins and then incubated with NeutrAvidin coated beads. These pull-down experiments showed that each biotinylated protein interacted specifically with its cognate partner (Figure 4A and B). Thus, the shorter peptides are sufficient to form specific interactions in four-component mixtures.

The crystal structures of SYNZIP6:SYNZIP5 (PDB ID 3HE4) and SYNZIP1:SYNZIP2 (PDB ID 3HE5) reveal interactions involving polar and charged residues that likely play a role in encoding specificity. Both structures include paired asparagines at **a-a'** positions that adopt conformations seen frequently in other parallel coiled-coil dimers. Neither structure contains any asparagine mismatches at non-terminal heptad positions, although both have mismatches at the extreme N-terminal heptad. At that position, asparagine is paired with valine but remains largely solvent exposed due to its location at the end of the helix. In the SYNZIP6:SYNZIP5 complex, in both the fourth and fifth heptads, Lys at **a** across from Ile interacts with an aspartate at the proceeding **g'** position (Figure 3G). In the SYNZIP1:SYNZIP2 complex, the fourth heptad contains a complex polar network involving a partly buried water molecule. The water is coordinated by SYNZIP1 residues Asn 24 at **a** and Lys 27 at **d**, as well as by SYNZIP2 residue Glu 24 at **a'**. In the 3 copies of the heterodimer in the asymmetric unit, Lys 23 at **g** on SYNZIP1, as well as Gln 25 at **b'** and Glu 28 at **e'** on SYNZIP2, are involved to varying degrees in this extended network (Figure 3H). These interactions suggest that charged residues in coiled-coil core positions can contribute specificity in parallel dimers, although such residues may be accommodated in ways that are difficult to anticipate, as illustrated here by incorporation of a water molecule.

It is interesting to speculate about how specificity in the orthogonal sets is determined. The simple ACID-BASE charge repulsion strategy used in peptide “Velcro” is not sufficient to encode complex interaction patterns in coiled coils only ~40 amino acids long. How are so many different ‘off’ states disfavored? Using a simple model, 5 of the 14 ‘off’ pairs among the two orthogonal pair sets have net repulsive electrostatic

interactions at **g-e'** positions, when considered as parallel dimers. Unavoidable Asn mismatches appear in an additional 2 pairs. In the remainder, charged residues at **a** and **d** positions appear important, with **a**-position Lys and Glu residues disfavoring homodimerization, and repulsive charges at **g-a'** and **d-e'** pairs disfavoring both homo- and heterodimers¹¹. All of these interactions are implicated as useful and important negative design features. In terms of improving specificity, if this is required, we stress that the undesired complexes that form are weak and are not necessarily parallel dimers.

The orthogonal pairs introduced here dramatically increase the number of small, heterospecific protein-protein interaction partners that can be used as modular components for molecular engineering²⁷. The peptides can be over-expressed in *Escherichia coli*, contain aromatic amino acids for quantification using spectrometry and lack cysteines. While most of these peptides do partner with human bZIPs, they are likely to be effective for applications in yeast or bacteria, where human orthologs are absent, as well as *in vitro* and for materials applications. These reagents, or molecular parts, are also likely to be useful when paired with other types of synthetic or native interaction domains such as zinc fingers²⁸. It is reasonable to consider using them to design novel transcription factors that do not cross-interact, or to elaborate molecular scaffolds^{1,6}. Finally, the large number of interactions measured in the course of characterizing these peptides will be useful for testing computational models and further understanding the interaction specificity of “simple” coiled coils.

Methods and Materials

Plasmid construction, protein expression and purification

Proteins used in the array experiments were cloned, expressed and purified as published previously¹⁹. For solution studies and crystallography, genes were cloned into pSV282 (Vanderbilt University Medical Center, Center for Structural Biology) using BamHI and XhoI restriction enzymes (NEB). For the pull-down assays, synthetic genes for truncated peptides including an N-terminal cysteine and a short linker (GSCGS) were cloned based on experimentally determined alignments. SYNZIP6 was mutated at a **c**-position lysine to include a tyrosine for concentration determination. Each plasmid was transformed into RP3098 cells and 1 L cultures in LB were grown to 0.4-0.6 OD and induced at 37 °C for 3-4 hours with the addition of 1mM IPTG. MBP fusion proteins with a His₆ tag were purified under native conditions by binding to Ni-NTA resin (Qiagen) and eluting with 8

ml elution buffer (300 mM imidazole, 20 mM Tris, 500 mM NaCl, 1mM DTT, pH 7.9). Fusion proteins were then dialyzed overnight at 4 °C in TEV cleavage buffer (50 mM Tris, 50 mM NaCl, 1 mM DTT, 0.5 mM EDTA, pH 7.5). Peptides were cleaved from MBP by incubating with 100 µl TEV protease (1mg/ml) for 3 hours at room temp. After cleavage, the mixture was added to Ni-NTA resin and the flow through was collected. In the case of SYNZIP2, the peptide bound the Ni-NTA resin after cleavage. SYNZIP2 was eluted from the resin with 6 M guanidine-HCl and the elute was then dialyzed into water. Peptides were additionally purified using reverse-phase HPLC and lyophilized. The molecular weights of the peptides were confirmed by mass spectrometry. Protein concentrations were determined using the Edelhoch method²⁹ of UV absorbance at 280 in 6 M guanidine-HCl/100 mM sodium phosphate pH 7.4. Protein and DNA sequences are listed in Table S1.

Coiled-coil array assay

All array experiments were carried out as previously published¹⁹, with the exception that only two spots for each protein were printed per subarray, for a total of 8 measurements of each heteromeric interaction. Briefly, lyophilized proteins were resuspended to a concentration of 40 µM in 6 M guanidine-HCl/100 mM sodium phosphate pH 7.5/0.04% Triton X-100/10 µM Alexa Fluor 633 hydrazide. Proteins were printed on aldehyde-derivatized glass slides and 12 identical subarrays per slide were physically divided by drawing a hydrophobic boundary. Slides were blocked, and then each subarray was probed with Cy3-labeled proteins diluted six-fold from 6 M guanidine-HCl/100 mM sodium phosphate pH 7.5/6 mM TCEP to a concentration of ~160 nM in 1.2X buffer (1.2% BSA, 1.2X PBS, 0.12% Tween-20). Slides were then washed, dried, and scanned to obtain fluorescence values for each spot. Average background-corrected fluorescence values are listed in Table S2.

Data analysis

For each peptide pair, fluorescence intensities for the 4 replicate spots corresponding to the same surface/solution arrangement were corrected for background and then averaged. Averages were corrected further by subtracting the median signal for all proteins on the surface interacting with the same solution probe; this gave a value F . The quantity *arrayscore* was calculated by taking $-\log(F/F_{\max})$ where F_{\max} was the maximum F value

for a given solution probe. To identify heterospecific pairs, a strict criterion was employed by comparing *arrayscore* values to T_m measurements of previously published data¹⁹. Non-interactions were required to have *arrayscore* > 1, which corresponds to an average T_m of 14 °C (based on 13 comparisons). Interactions were required to have *arrayscore* < 0.2, which corresponds to an average T_m of 43 °C (based on 7 comparisons). These same criteria for interactions and non-interactions were employed to identify subnetworks when using Fanmod²⁵ to search for all possible 3-6 node networks. Motifs are listed in Table S3.

Circular dichroism

Circular dichroism spectra were measured on an AVIV 400 spectrometer in 12.5 mM potassium phosphate (pH 7.4)/150 mM KCl. Individual measurements were made at 4 μ M peptide or 4 μ M of each peptide (8 μ M total peptide) for mixtures. All measurements were made in a 1 cm cuvette. Mixtures of peptides were incubated for several hours at room temperature before measurement. Spectra were measured at 25 °C. Wavelength scans were monitored from 280 nm to 195 nm in 1 nm steps, averaging for 5 seconds at each wavelength. Three scans for each sample were averaged. Thermal unfolding curves were performed at 4 μ M peptide for individual measurements or 4 μ M of each peptide (8 μ M total peptide) for mixtures and measured in a 1 cm cuvette with stirring. Melting curves were determined by monitoring ellipticity at 222 nm with an averaging time of 30 seconds, an equilibration time of 1.5 minutes, and a scan rate of 2 °C/min. All samples were measured from 0 to 85 °C. T_m values were estimated as reported previously¹⁹. All thermal denaturations were reversible, with differences in T_m values upon folding vs. unfolding of < 2°C for all but 2 weak complexes, and < 5 °C in all cases.

For a third orthogonal set of coiled-coil heterodimers, a slightly modified CD protocol was employed. The CD spectra in Figure S6 were measured on an Aviv Model 202 spectrometer in 12.5 mM potassium phosphate (pH 7.4)/150 mM KCl. Individual measurements were made at 40 μ M peptide and mixtures at 20 μ M of each peptide, 40 μ M total peptide. Mixtures of peptides were incubated for several hours at room temperature before measurement. Spectra were measured at 25 °C. Wavelength scans were performed in a 0.1 cm cuvette and were monitored from 260 nm to 195 nm in 1 nm steps averaging for 5 seconds at each wavelength.

Crystallography

Purified lyophilized protein was re-suspended in water to a concentration of 20 mg/ml and mixed to give 20 mg/ml of each complex. Crystals were grown by the hanging drop method at room temperature by mixing 1 μ l protein solution with 1 μ l of reservoir solution. SYNZIP1:SYNZIP2 was grown in 45% MPD, 100 mM Tris pH 8.0, and 160 mM ammonium acetate. SYNZIP6:SYNZIP5 was grown in 100 mM Tris pH 8.2 and 20% MPD. Crystals were frozen in LN2 without addition of any cryoprotectant. Diffraction data were collected at 100K on a Rigaku MicroMax007-HF with VariMax-HR optics and a RAXIS-IV detector (SYNZIP1: SYNZIP2) or at the NE-CAT 24ID-E beam line of the Advanced Photon Source (SYNZIP6:SYNZIP5) and processed using HKL2000³⁰. Both structures were solved by molecular replacement using PHASER⁴. In each case the search model was derived from a single energy-minimized theoretical model selected from an ensemble of models spanning the space of parameters of native parallel dimeric coiled-coil structures. The ensemble was generated as previously described⁵. The search models had no overhangs and the side chains at all non-interfacial positions (**b**, **c**, and **f**) were truncated to alanine. Model building was done using COOT³¹,³² using twin law corrections for both structures (Table S4). Non-crystallographic symmetry (NCS) restraints between the four copies of the heterodimer in the asymmetric unit (ASU) of the SYNZIP6:SYNZIP5 crystals were used to aid in the refinement of that structure. Geometry was checked using MOLPROBITY³³ and no outliers were identified (Table S4). Figures of structures were generated using PyMol (DeLano Scientific, Palo Alto, CA).

Pull down assay

Proteins containing a unique N-terminal cysteine were labeled by mixing 100 μ M protein with 0.5 mM Alexa Fluor 488 or 546 maleimide (Invitrogen) or 2 mM maleimide-PEG11-biotin (Thermo Scientific) in 100 mM potassium phosphate pH 7.0/150 mM KCl/1 mM TCEP. Solutions were incubated for three hours at 18-22 °C. Free dye or biotin was removed using desalting spin columns (Thermo Scientific). Biotinylated proteins were concentrated using centrifugal filter units (Millipore). The concentration of unlabeled and biotinylated proteins was determined using the Edelhoch method. The concentration of dye labeled proteins was estimated by assuming a 50% recovery after desalting. Each dye labeled protein was mixed with the unlabeled version (at known

concentration) in a 1:10 ratio. 400 pmoles of each protein indicated in Figure 4 were mixed in 75 μ l binding buffer (12.5 mM potassium phosphate pH 7.4, 150 mM KCl, 1 mM DTT, 1% BSA, 0.1% Tween-20). Protein mixtures were incubated for 1 hour at 18-22 $^{\circ}$ C and then 50 μ l of a 50% slurry of NeutrAvidin beads (Thermo Scientific) in binding buffer was added. Mixtures were incubated for 2 hours at 18-22 $^{\circ}$ C with rotation. Beads were then washed 3 times with 1 ml binding buffer at 4 $^{\circ}$ C and mixed with 100 μ l of loading buffer (10 % glycerol, 2% SDS, 100 mM DTT, 0.01% bromophenol blue, 100 mM Tris pH 6.8). Following heating at 65 $^{\circ}$ C for 15 minutes, 10 μ l of each sample was loaded onto an 18% Tris-glycine gel (Invitrogen). Gels were imaged on a Typhoon 9400 imager. Fluorsep software (Amersham Biosciences) was used to remove background fluorescent overlap.

Sequence analysis

Positions **a-g** in the coiled-coil heptad repeat were assigned manually, as designed previously¹⁹, based on conserved Leu residues and overall hydrophobic/polar patterning. Each peptide contains 5-7 full heptads. The following criteria were applied for sequence analysis. To predict the most probable alignments of coiled-coil dimers, all possible helix alignments that overlapped by at least 5 full heptads and did not contain an asparagine mismatch were considered. Asparagine mismatches were defined as an Asn residue at a non-terminal **a** position across from isoleucine, valine or leucine at a non-terminal **a** position. A terminal **a** position was defined as an **a** position ≤ 3 residues from the end of the coiled coil. For assessing **g-e'** electrostatics, the least repulsive alignment of ≥ 5 heptads that did not contain an asparagine mismatch was used. For this purpose, each attractive **g-e'** interaction was scored as + 0.5 and each repulsive **g-e'** interaction was scored as -0.5. Negatively charged glutamate and aspartate, and positively charged lysine and arginine were considered during scoring. Note that Glu, Lys, Arg and – to a lesser extent – Asp overwhelmingly predominate at **g** and **e** positions of the 26 peptides considered (Figure S1).

Acknowledgements:

This work was supported by NIH award GM067681. This work is based upon research conducted at the Northeastern Collaborative Access Team beamlines of the Advanced

Photon Source, supported by award RR-15301 from the National Center for Research Resources at the National Institute of Health. Use of the Advanced Photon Source is supported by the U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Basic Energy Sciences, under Contract No. DE-AC02- We thank the MIT BioMicro center for arraying instrumentation, J.R. Apgar for generating models used for structure determination and G. Grigoryan for computational design of synthetic peptides not described elsewhere. We thank members of the Keating laboratory for comments on the manuscript.

Supporting Information Available: Sequences and data for all 55 peptides measured on the protein arrays, additional CD data, crystallographic data and refinement statistics and electron density maps of crystal structures. This information is available free of charge via the Internet at <http://pubs.acs.org/>.

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Figures

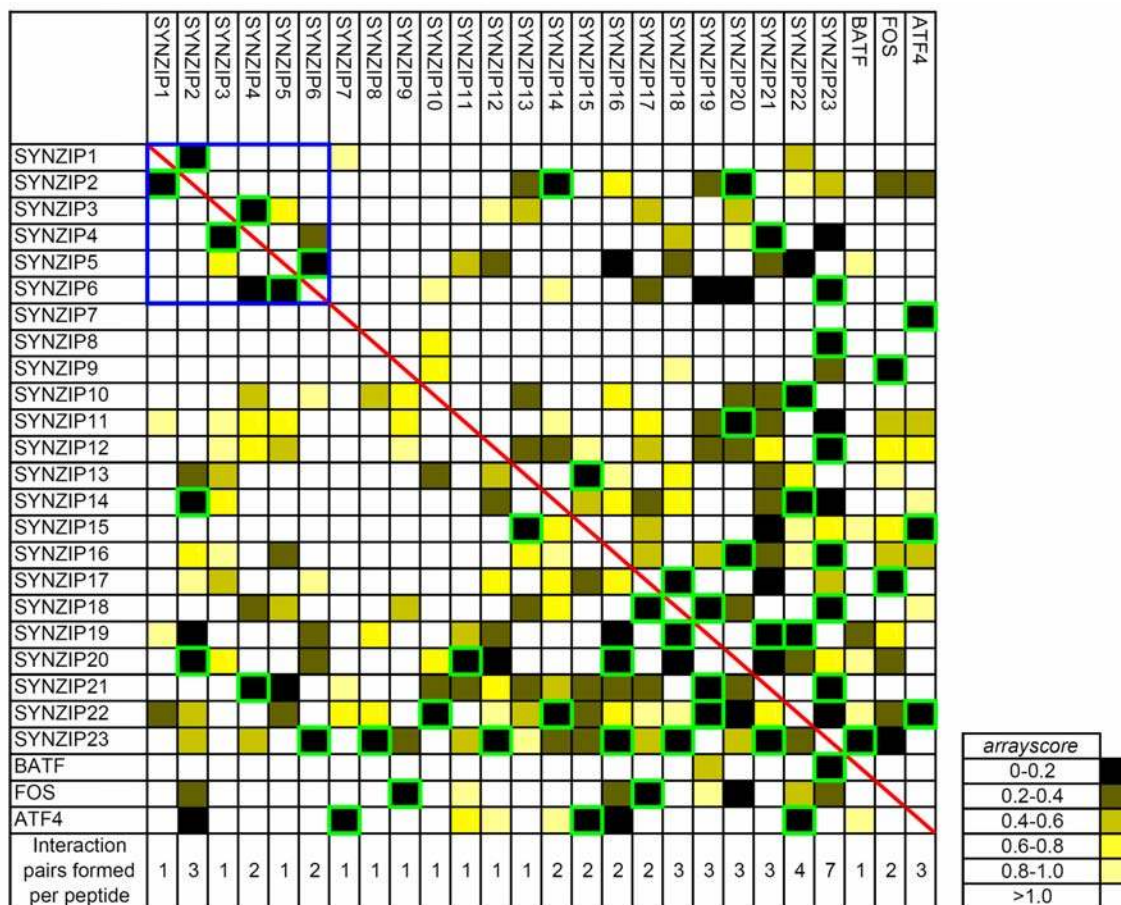


Figure 1. Array data describing the interactions of 26 peptides that form specific interaction pairs. Peptides printed on the surface are listed in rows, and fluorescently labeled peptides in solution are listed in columns. Color indicates the strength of the array fluorescence signal, given as *arrayscore* values (see Methods) according to the color bar at right with 0 (black) indicating the strongest signal and >1 (white) indicating the weakest. SYNZIP peptides 1-6, which are further described in Figures 2-4, are in the top left corner, boxed in blue. The red diagonal highlights the absence of homoassociation of peptides on the arrays. Interactions that showed *arrayscore* ≤ 0.2 in both measurement directions are boxed in green. The number of strong, reciprocal interactions formed by each peptide is listed at bottom of each column.

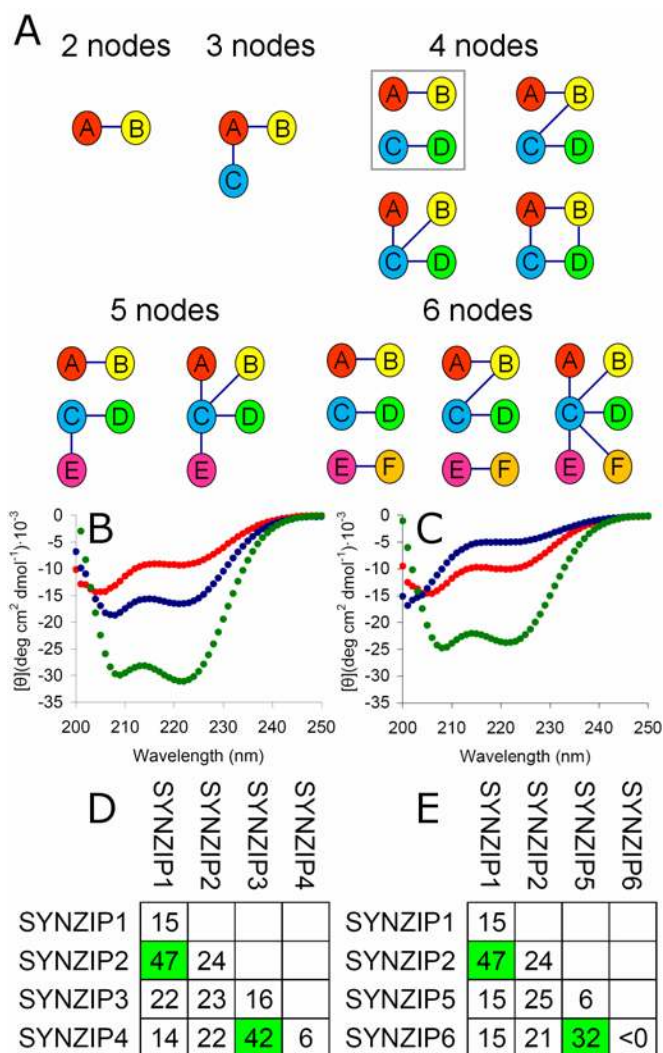


Figure 2. SYNZIP coiled coils form specific interaction subnetworks. (A) Graphical representation of subnetworks detected in the coiled-coil array data. Edges indicate an interaction and the absence of an edge between nodes indicates no interaction in the microarray screen. The orthogonal pair motif is boxed in grey. (B, C) CD spectra for two pairs of heterospecific coiled coils (4 μM of each protein and 8 μM total for mixtures, 25 $^{\circ}\text{C}$). (B) SYNZIP2 (blue), SYNZIP1 (red), and SYNZIP2 + SYNZIP1 (green). (C) SYNZIP4 (blue), SYNZIP3 (red), and SYNZIP4 + SYNZIP3 (green). (D, E) Melting temperatures (T_m s) derived from fits to thermal melts of peptide mixtures. T_m values for the interacting pair mixtures are highlighted in green.

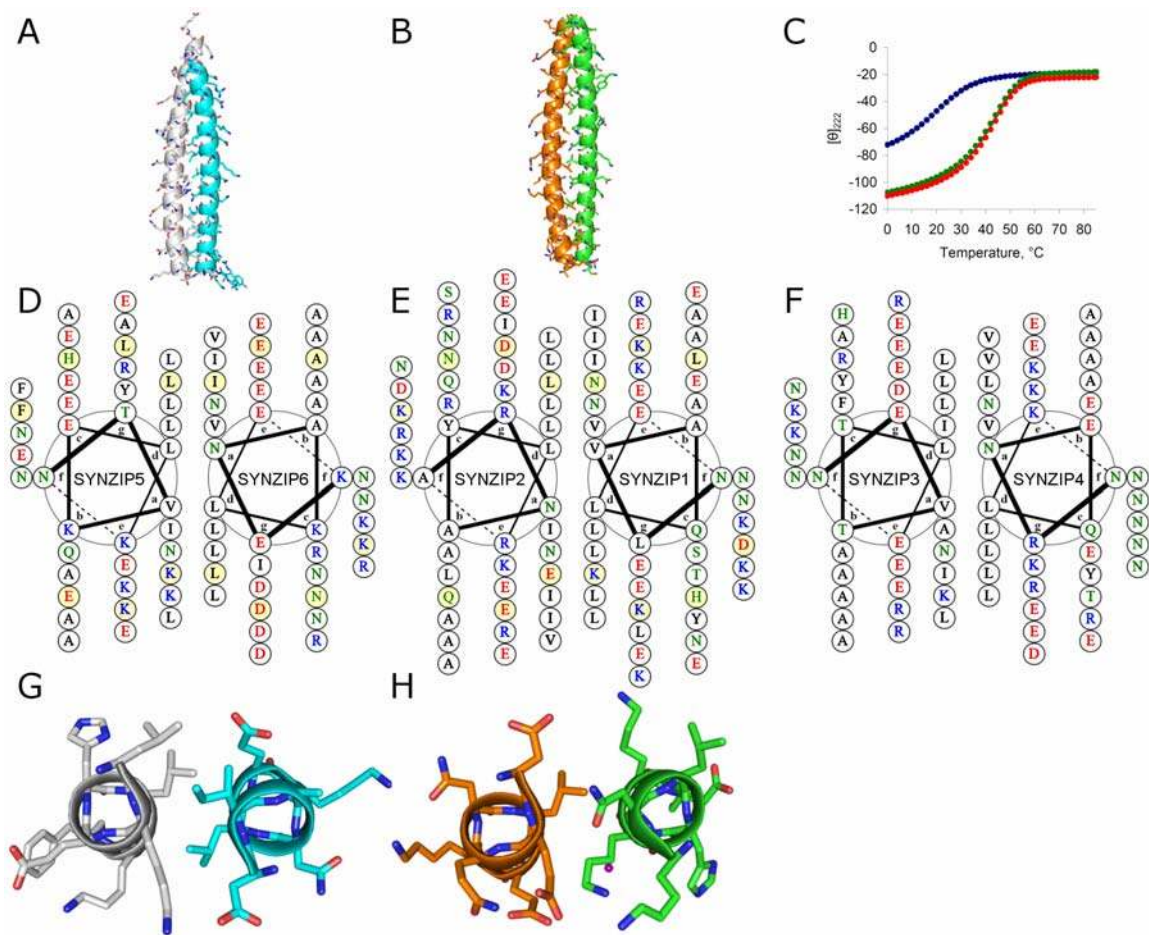


Figure 3. Interaction geometries for three heterospecific SYNZIP pairs. (A, B) Crystal structures of SYNZIP5:SYNZIP6 (A) (grey:teal) and SYNZIP2:SYNZIP1 (B) (orange:green) show that both complexes are parallel coiled-coil heterodimers. (C) Determination of the axial alignment of SYNZIP4:SYNZIP3 using CD thermal melts. SYNZIP4₁₋₅₄: SYNZIP3 (red), SYNZIP4₁₋₄₂: SYNZIP3, (blue), and SYNZIP4₁₅₋₅₄: SYNZIP3 (green). Each mixture was measured at 8 μ M total peptide concentration, 4 μ M of each peptide. (D-F) Helical wheel diagrams for SYNZIP5:SYNZIP6 (D), SYNZIP2:SYNZIP1 (E), and SYNZIP3:SYNZIP4 (F). Charged residues are colored red/blue, polar residues are in green, and hydrophobic residues are in black. Residues shaded yellow in (D) and (E) correspond to those shown in panels (G) and (H), respectively. (G) The fourth heptad of SYNZIP5 (residues 23-29):SYNZIP6 (residues 37-

43), and (H) the fourth heptad of SYNZIP2 (residues 23-29):SYNZIP1 (residues 23-29) are shown in cross-section, as viewed from the N-terminus. A partially buried water molecule is represented in purple. Crystal structure figures generated using PyMOL (DeLano Scientific, Palo Alto, CA). Helical wheel diagrams created using DrawCoil 1.0. (<http://www.gevorggrigoryan.com/drawcoil/>)

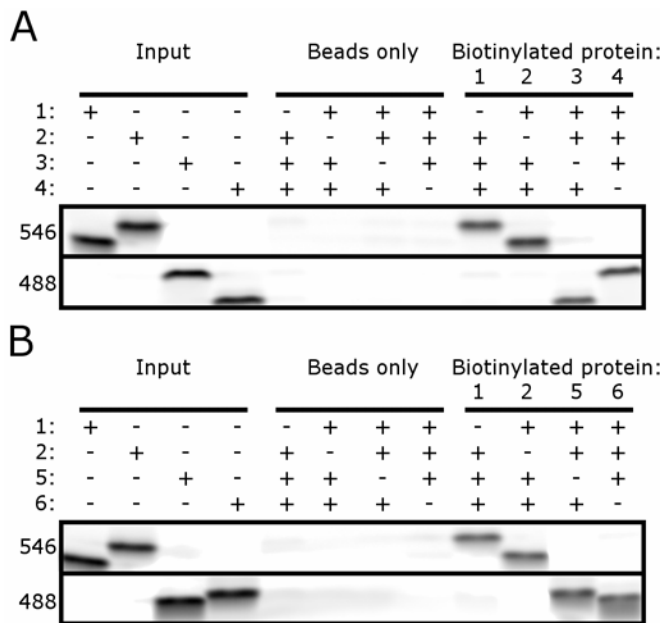
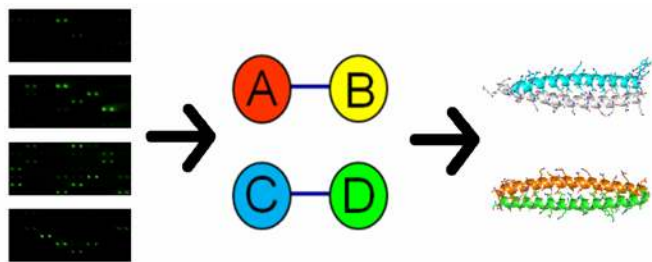


Figure 4. Biotin pull-down assay demonstrating specific interactions in each orthogonal set. (A, B) SYNZIPs 1 and 2 were labeled with Alexa Fluor 546 and SYNZIPs 3, 4, 5, and 6 were labeled with Alexa Fluor 488. Input lanes show each protein run individually. The beads-only lanes shows mixtures of the indicated fluorescent proteins incubated with NeutrAvidin beads. The biotinylated-protein lanes show mixtures of the 3 indicated fluorescent proteins (4 μ M each) mixed with the indicated biotinylated protein at 4 μ M, then incubated with NeutrAvidin beads. The two fluorescent channels 546 nm (top) and 488 nm (bottom) are indicated. (A) SYNZIP pairs 1-2 and 3-4. (B) SYNZIP pairs 1-2 and 5-6.

TOC:



Supplementary Material for

A synthetic coiled-coil interactome provides heterospecific modules for molecular engineering

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A

SYNZIP peptides
 SYNZIP1* NLVAQLENVAVASLENENETLKKKLNHKKDLIAYLEKEIANLRKKIEE
 SYNZIP2* ARNAYLRKKIARLKKDNLQERDEQNLEKIIANLRDEIARLENEVASHEQ
 SYNZIP3* NEVTTLENDAAFIENENAYLEKEIARLRKEKAALRNRLAHKK
 SYNZIP4* QKVAELKNRVAVKLNRRNEQLKRVVEELKRNAYLNKNELATLENEVARLENDVAE
 SYNZIP5* NTVKELKNYIQELEERNAELKNLKEHLKFAKAELEFELAAHKFE
 SYNZIP6* QKVAQLKNRVAYKLEENAKLENIVARLENDNANLEKDIANLEKDIANLERDVAR
 SYNZIP7* KEIYELEKEIERLKDRLREHLKQDAAHRQELNALRLEEALEFLAHLST
 SYNZIP8* KEIANLEKEIASLEKVVAVLKQRNAAHKQEVAAALRKEIAYVEDEIQYVEDE
 SYNZIP9* QKVESLQKQIEELKQRKAQLKNDIANLEKEIAYAET
 SYNZIP10* NLLATLRSTAAVLENEHNLKEKEKLRKEKEQLNKLAEYK
 SYNZIP11* ELTDELKKNKEALRKDAAALNLELASLENEIANLEKEIAYFK
 SYNZIP12* NEDLVLENRLAALRNENAALENDLARLEKEIAYLEKEIEREK
 SYNZIP13* QKVEELKNKIAELENRNAVKNRVAVHLKQEIAYLKDELAHEFE
 SYNZIP14* NLDAYEREAELKLEKNEVLRNLAALENELATLRQEVASMKQELQS
 SYNZIP15* FENVTHFEFLATLENEAKLRLLEAKLERELARLRNEVAVL
 SYNZIP16* NILASLENKKEELKKNLAHLLEKEIENLEKEIANLEKEIAYFK
 SYNZIP17* NEKEELKSKKAELRNRIEQLKQKREQLKQKIANLRKEIEAYK
 SYNZIP18* STAAATLENDLARLENEARLEKDIANLERDLAKLEREEAYF
 SYNZIP19* NLESLENKKEELKRNNEELKQKREQLKQKLAALRNKLDAYKNRL
 SYNZIP20* STVEELLRAIQELEKRNNAELKRNKEELKNLVAVHLRQELAAHKYE
 SYNZIP21* NEVAQLENDVAVIENENAYLEKEIARLRKEIAALRDLAHHK
 SYNZIP22* KRITAYLRKKIAALKKDNANLEKDIANLENEIERLKEIKTLENEVASHEQ
 SYNZIP23* ALRAELKAKIALLRADNVALKRRKAKDLRLLRRLRNKAELK
 SYNZIP24* QKLQTLRDLAVLENRNQELKQLRQHLKDLKYLEDELATLEKE
 SYNZIP25* NETEQLINKKEQLKNDNAAL EKDAASLEKEIANLEKEIAYFK
 SYNZIP26* EKIQELKRRLAYFRRENATLKNNDNATLENELASVEAENEALRK
 SYNZIP27* KIQYLRQRIAEELRKKIANLRKDIANLEDDAAVKDELVHL
 SYNZIP28* KEIYELKDRIAELRSKIAALRNDLTHLKNDAKHENELAHLA
 SYNZIP29* NDIENLKDKEELKQRKEELKQKIEYLKQKIEALRQKLAALKQRIA
 SYNZIP30* EKTEELKDKIAELRSRNNALRNKIEALKQKLEALRQKIEYLKDRIA
 SYNZIP31* AENQYVEDLIQYLEKENARLKKEVQRLVRELSYFRRIAEALA
 SYNZIP32* AENQSVEDIKAKEDENAHLKNEVKTLINELETLRKKIEYLA
 SYNZIP33* RDLQNVREIQSLEKKNESLKKKIASLENEELATLQKQEIAYFKRELAY
 SYNZIP34* DR LAVKENRVAVLKNENAKLRNIIANLKDRIAYFRRELAYLELEEEQLA
 SYNZIP35* NKVEQLKNKVEQLKRNNAALKNDLARLEREIAAYEE
 SYNZIP36* EKNQELKNRLAVLENDNAALRNDLARLEREIAAYME
 SYNZIP37* KDIANLKKIEAHLKNDLQRLERIRERLKFIDILNHEQEEYALE
 SYNZIP38* NKNETLKNINARLRNDVARLKNRIARLKDDEIENVEDEIQYLE
 SYNZIP39* LENAQIKKEIAQLRKEVAQLKQKIEELKNDNARVEREIQYLE
 SYNZIP40* QKRQQLKQKLAALRRDIENLQDEIAYKEDIANLKDKEIQLLS
 SYNZIP41* QKIESLKDKLANKRDKIALLRSEVASFEKEIAYLEKEIANLEN
 SYNZIP42* EKIEYELKDKLAHKNRNEVAQLRKEVTHKVDLTSLENEVAQLLK
 SYNZIP43* QKVEQLKNKVEQLKENESLENKVAELKRNNEYLNKNIENLINDITNLENDVAR
 SYNZIP44* QKVAQLKNIIAKKEDENAVLENLVAVLENEENAYLEKELARLERDIARAERDVVK
 SYNZIP45* NRQLQELNKNNEVLKRNKAEALRNEVATLEQLAAHRYELAAIEKEIA
 SYNZIP46* KETERLEKEIKTLINLLTTLRQDAAHRKEAAALEKEEANLERDIQNLLRY
 SYNZIP47* SKYDALRNKLEALKNRNAQLRKENEQLRLEEAVALVLRNEVL
 SYNZIP48* QKIAYLRDRRIAALKAENEALRAKNEALRSKIEELKKEEELRDKIAQKKDR

Human peptides
 BATF* QKADTLHLESEDLEKQNAALRKEIKQLTEELKYFTSVLNSHE
 FOS* ELTDTLQAETDQLEDEKSALQTEIANLLKEKEKLEFLAAHR
 ATF4* AEQEALETGECKELEKNEALKERADSLAKEIQYLDLIEEVRKARGKKRV
 ATF3 EKTECLQKSEKLESVNAELKAQIEELKNEKQHLIYMLNLHR
 BACH1 DCIQNLESEIEKLQSEKESLLKERDHLSTLGETKQNLTLGL
 JUND ERISRLEEKVKTLKSNQTELASTASLREQVAQLKQKVLVSHV
 NFE2L3 DIILNLEDDVCNLQAKKETLKRQACNKAINIMKQKLHDL
 Heptad fgabcdefgabcdefgabcdefgabcdefgabcdefgabcdefgabc

B

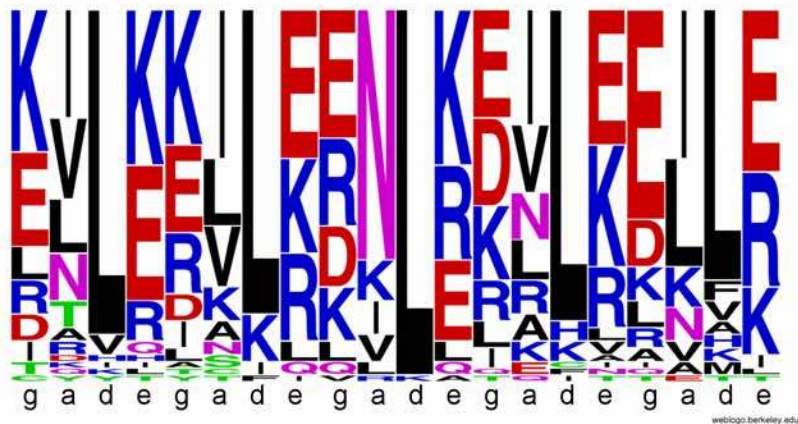


Figure S1. Sequences and sequence features of the 55 peptides measured. (A) Multiple-sequence alignment of the coiled-coil regions of the 55 peptides. Sequences start at an **f** position. Positions are colored as follows: **b**, **c**, and **f** positions (black), **g** (orange), **a** (blue), **d** (green), and **e** (purple). Peptides that form at least one hetero-specific interaction are indicated with an asterisk. (B) Sequence logo constructed using **a**, **d**, **e**, and **g** positions of the first 5 heptads of each peptide. See reference 1 for details. Sequence logo created with <http://weblogo.berkeley.edu/>².

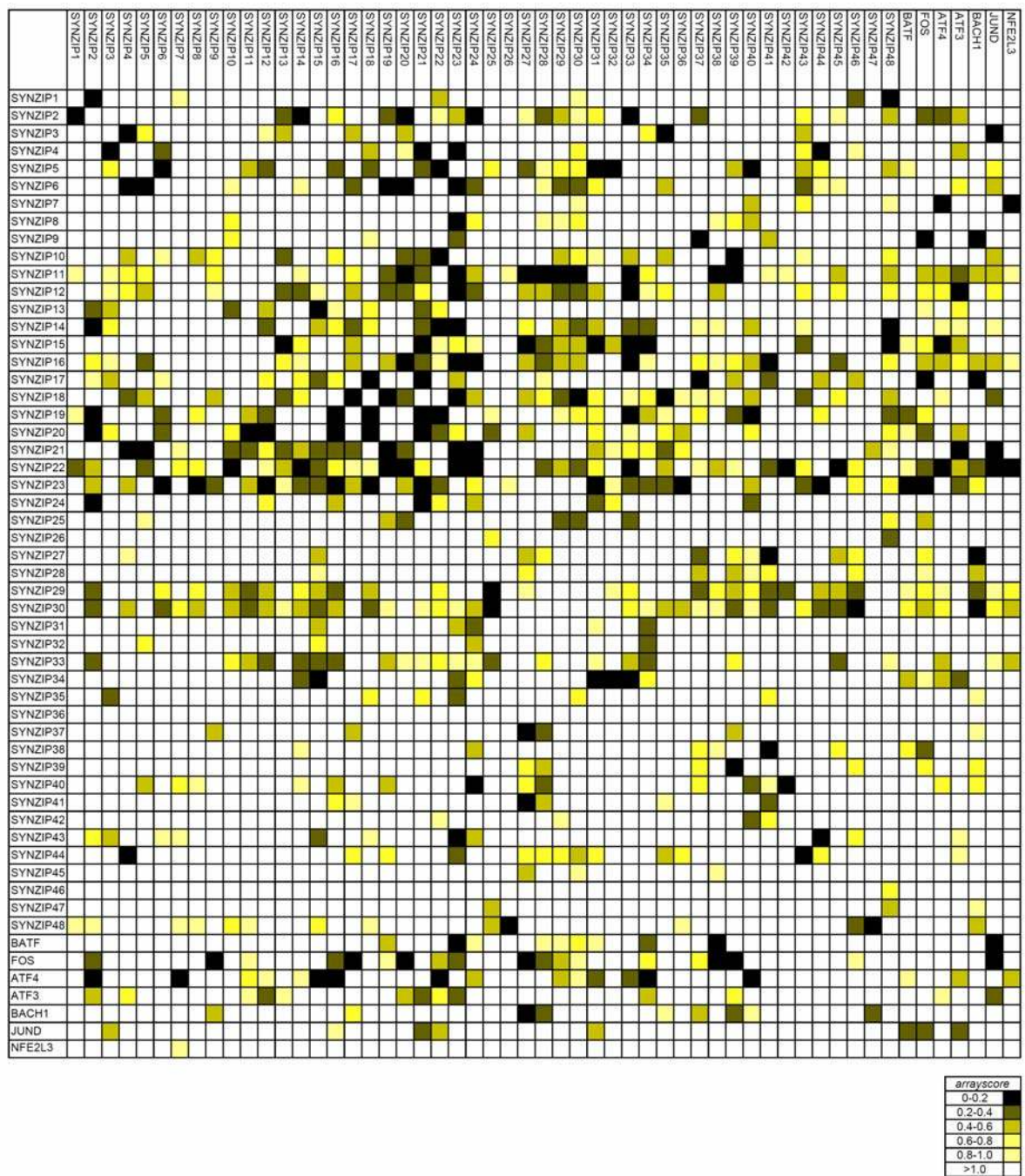


Figure S2. Array measurements for all 55 peptides. Peptides printed on the surface are listed in rows, and fluorescently labeled peptides in solution are listed in columns. Color indicates the strength of the array fluorescence signal, given as *arrayscore* values (see Methods) according to the color bar with 0 (black) indicating the strongest signal and >1 (white) indicating the weakest.

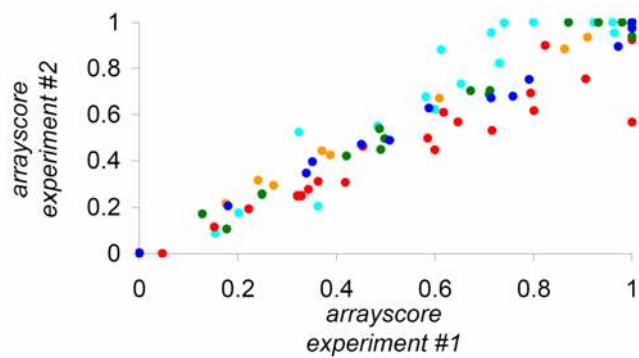


Figure S3. Reproducibility of the array experiments. Five solution probes measured in separate experiments are shown as a scatter plot. *Arrayscore* values > 1 are set to 1. Blue, SYNZIP5 ($R^2=.99$). Orange, SYNZIP6 ($R^2=.99$). Teal, SYNZIP37 ($R^2=.91$). Red, FOS ($R^2=.95$). Green, ATF4 ($R^2=.99$).

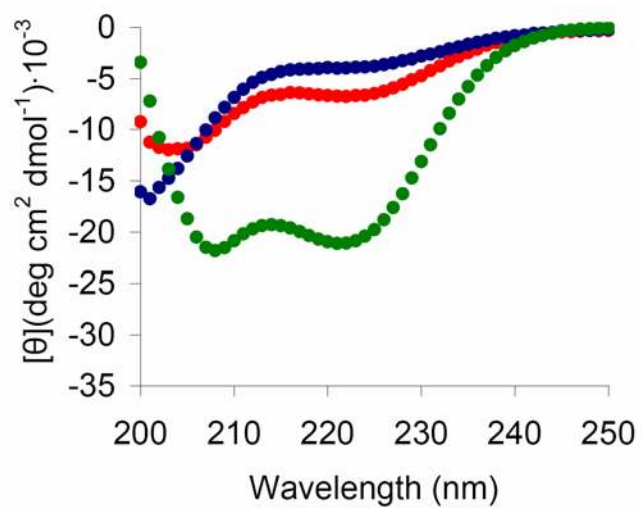


Figure S4. CD spectra for heterospecific pair SYNZIP6 + SYNZIP5. The mixture of SYNZIP5 with SYNZIP6 (4 μM each peptide) is in green. SYNZIP6 alone (4 μM) is in blue, SYNZIP5 alone (4 μM) is in red.

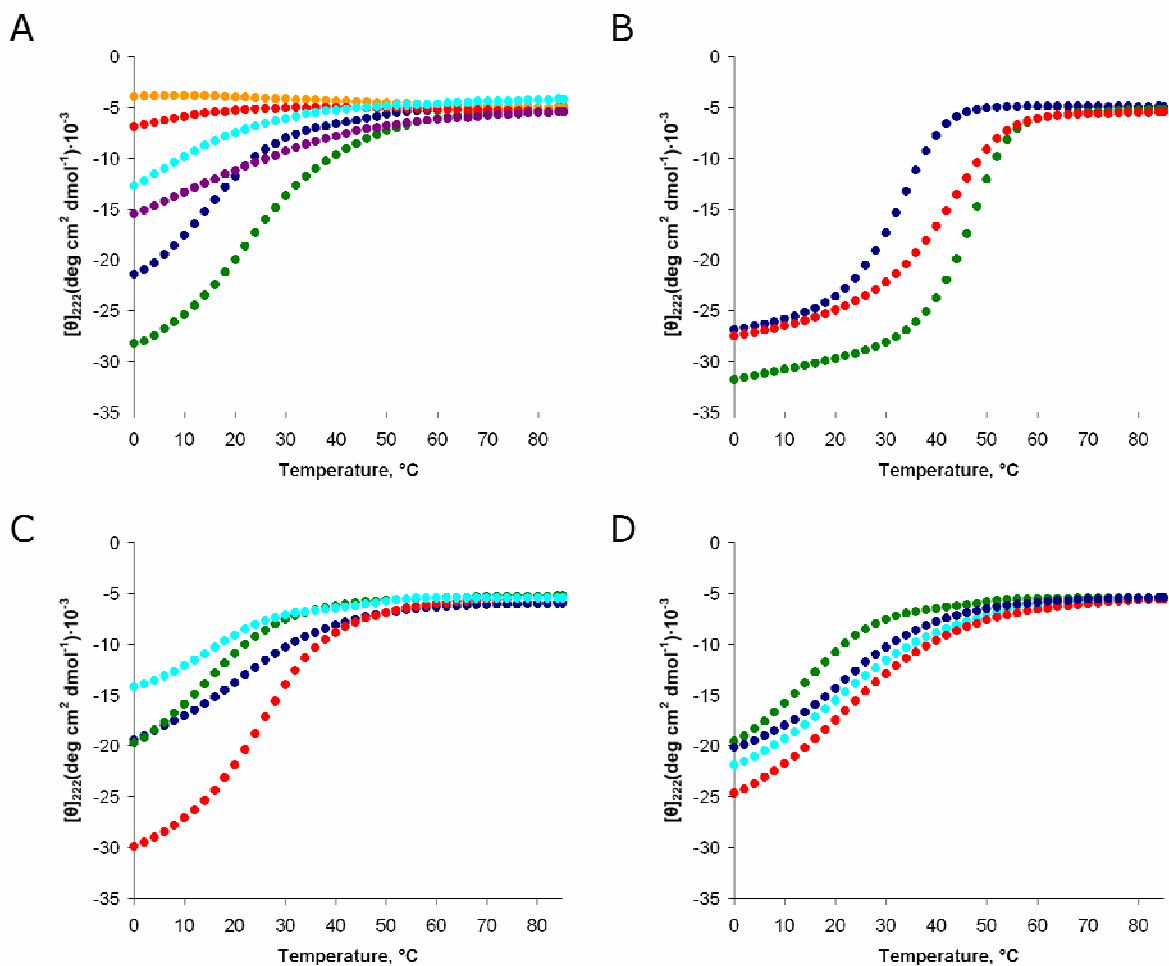


Figure S5. CD-monitored thermal melts of peptide pairs that form orthogonal sets. (A) Isolated peptides. ATF4-2 (green), SYNZIP1 (blue), SYNZIP3 (purple), SYNZIP5 (teal), SYNZIP4 (red), and SYNZIP6 (orange). (B) Interacting complexes: SYNZIP2 + SYNZIP1 (green), SYNZIP4 + SYNZIP3 (red), SYNZIP6 + SYNZIP5 (blue). (C) Non-interactions for orthogonal pair [SYNZIP2:SYNZIP1, SYNZIP6:SYNZIP5]: SYNZIP2 + SYNZIP5 (red), SYNZIP2 + SYNZIP6 (blue), SYNZIP1 + SYNZIP5 (green) + SYNZIP1 + SYNZIP6 (teal). (D) Non-interactions for orthogonal pair [SYNZIP2:SYNZIP1, SYNZIP4:SYNZIP3]: SYNZIP2 + SYNZIP3 (red), SYNZIP2 + SYNZIP4 (blue), SYNZIP1 + SYNZIP3 (teal) + SYNZIP1 + SYNZIP4 (green). Each individual peptide concentration was 4 μ M, or 4 μ M each (8 μ M total peptide concentration) for mixtures.

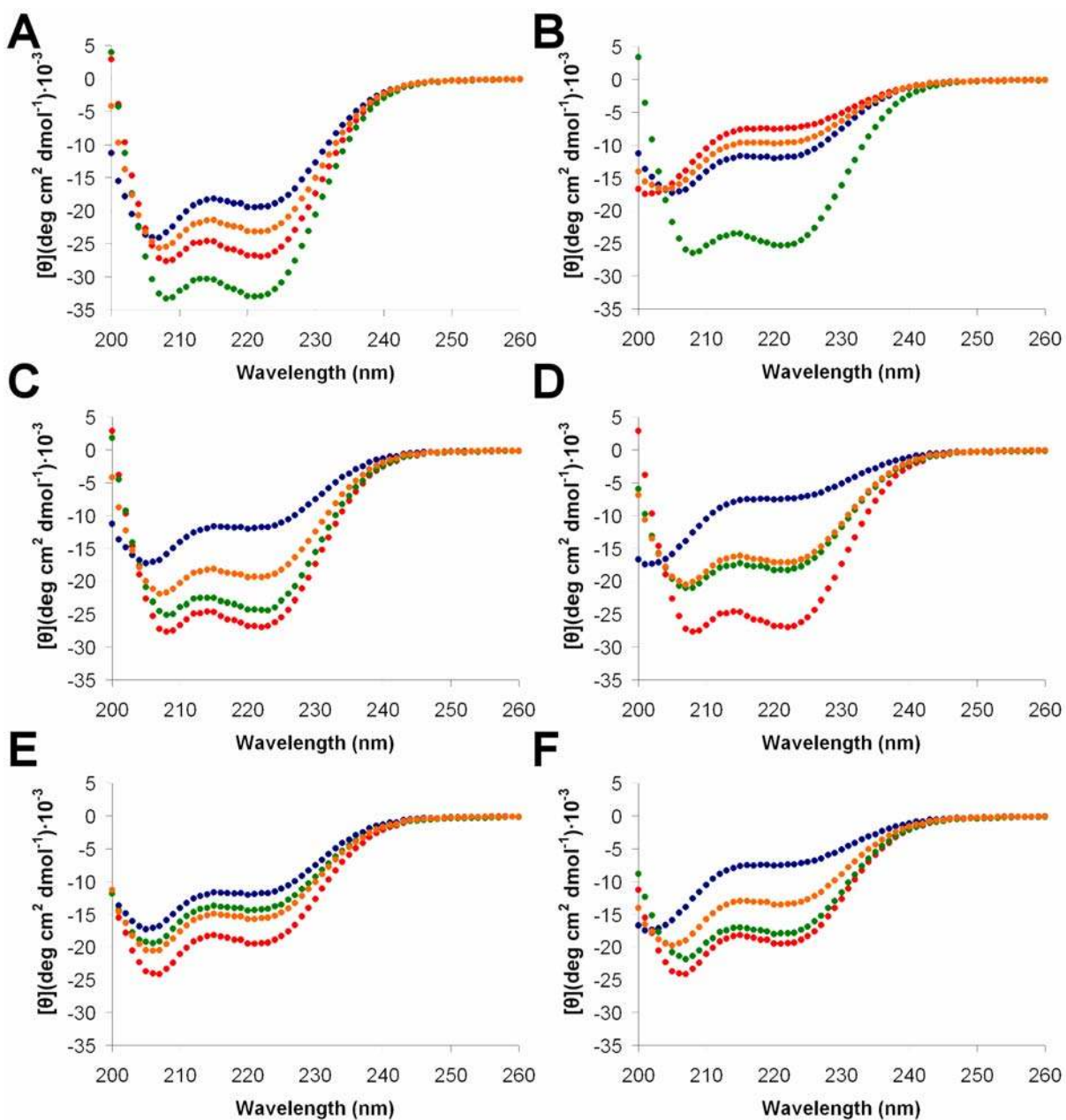
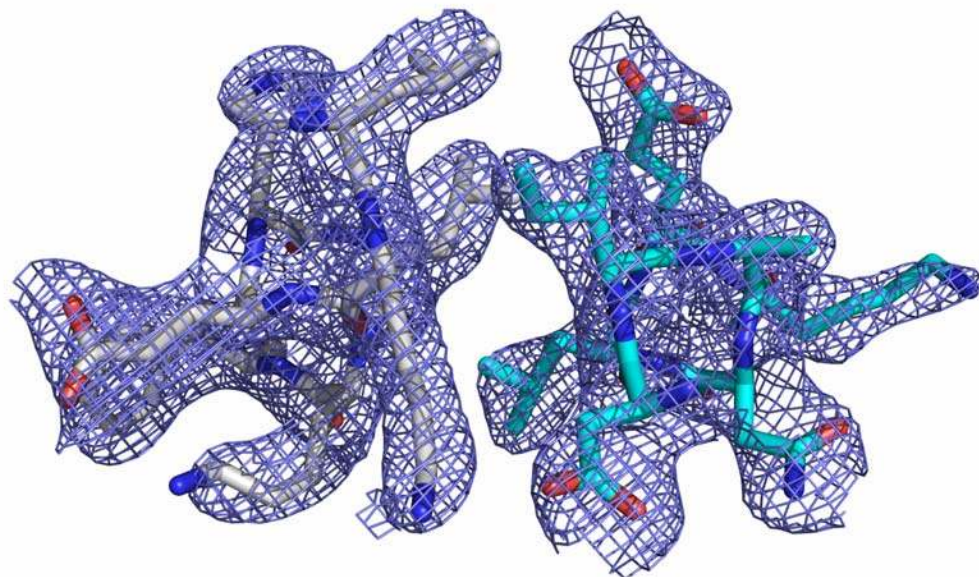


Figure S6. CD spectra characterizing an orthogonal set consisting of FOS:SYNZIP9 and SYNZIP3:SYNZIP4. (A, B) Characterization of ‘on’ interactions. (C-F) Characterization of ‘off’ interactions. (A) FOS (blue), SYNZIP9 (red), mixture of FOS + SYNZIP9 (green), and the mathematical average of the individual spectra (orange). (B) SYNZIP3 (blue), SYNZIP4 (red), mixture of SYNZIP3 + SYNZIP4 (green), and the average of the individual spectra (orange). (C) SYNZIP3 (blue), SYNZIP9 (red), mixture of SYNZIP3 + SYNZIP9 (green), and the average of the individual spectra (orange). (D) SYNZIP4 (blue), SYNZIP9 (red), mixture of SYNZIP4 + SYNZIP9 (green), and average of the individual spectra (orange). (E) SYNZIP3 (blue), FOS (red), mixture of SYNZIP3 + FOS (green), and average of the individual spectra (orange). (F) SYNZIP4 (blue), FOS (red), mixture of SYNZIP4 + FOS (green), and average of the individual spectra (orange). Spectra were measured at 25 °C at peptide concentrations of 40 μ M or 20 μ M of each peptide in mixtures (40 μ M total peptide concentration).

A



B

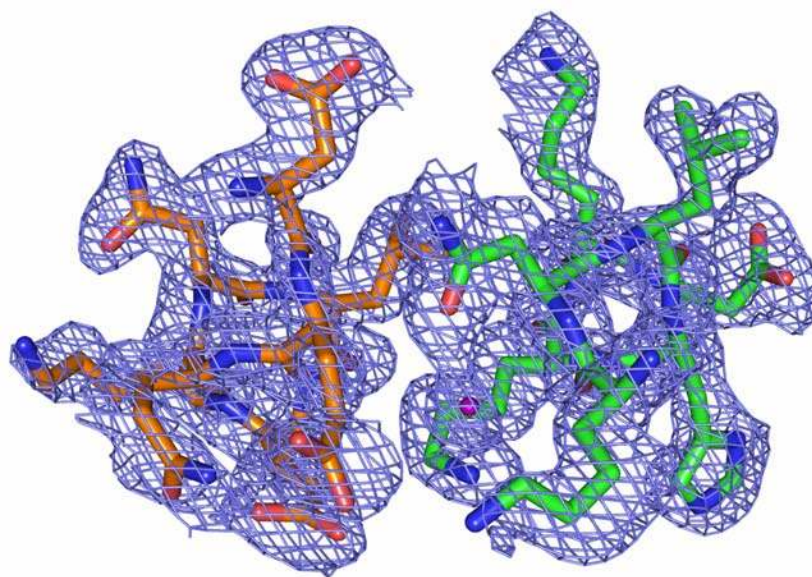


Figure S7. Electron density maps of SYNZIP5:SYNZIP6 and SYNZIP2:SYNZIP1. (A) The fourth heptad of SYNZIP5 (residues 23-29):SYNZIP6 (residues 37-43). (B) The fourth heptad of SYNZIP2 (residues 23-29):SYNZIP1 (residues 23-29). These correspond to the heptads shown in Figure 3 G and H.

Table S1. Protein and DNA sequences used in this study.

Table S2. Average background-corrected fluorescence values from the array experiment.

Table S3. List of the proteins composing each of the subnetworks identified.

Table S4. Crystallographic data collection and refinement statistics.

Supplementary References

1. Grigoryan, G.; Reinke, A. W.; Keating, A. E. *Nature* **2009**, *458*, 859-864.
2. Crooks, G. E.; Hon, G.; Chandonia, J.-M.; Brenner, S. E. *Genome Research* **2004**, *14*, 1188-1190.

A synthetic coiled-coil interactome provides heterospecific modules for molecular engineering			
A.W. Reinke, R.A. Grant & A.E. Keating			
Table S1. Protein and DNA sequences used in this study.			
Proteins used in array assay.			
Name	Protein	DNA[e]	Source
SYNZIP1[a]	SYHHHHHHLESTSLYKAGSGSNLVAQLENEVASLEN ENETLKKKLNHKKDLIAYLEKIANLRKKIEE	GGATCCAACCTGGTTGCGCAGCTCGAAAACGAAGTTGCGTCTCTGGAAAATGAGAACGA AACCTGAAAGAAAAGAACCTGCACAAAAAGACCTGATCGCGTACCTGGAGAAAGAAAT CGCGAATCTGCGTAAAGAAAATCGAAGAATGATAACTCGAG	1
SYNZIP2[a]	SYHHHHHHLESTSLYKAGSGSARNAYLRKKIARLKKD NLQLERDEQNLEKIANLRDEIARLENEVASHEQ	GGATCCGCGCGTAACGCGTATCTGCGTAAGAAAATCGCACGCTGAAAAAGACAACCT GCAGCTGGAACGTGATGAACAGAACCTGGAAAAATCATCGCGAACCTGCGTGACGAAA TCGCGCGTCTCGAAAACGAAGTTGCGTCTCACGAACAGTGATAACTCGAG	1
SYNZIP3[a]	SYHHHHHHLESTSLYKAGSGSNEVTLENDAAFIENE NAYLEKIEARLRKEKAALRNRLAHKK	GGATCCAACGAAGTTACCACTCTGGAGAATGACGCTGCGTTCATCGAAAATGAAAACGCT TACCTGGAAAAGAAATCGCGCGTCTGCGTAAAGAAAAGCGCGCTGCGCAACCGTCT GGCGCACAAAAATGATAACTCGAG	This study
SYNZIP4[a]	SYHHHHHHLESTSLYKAGSGSQKVAELKNRVAVKLN RNEQLKNKVEELKRNAYLKNELATLENEVARLENDVAE	GGATCCCAGAAAGTTGCGGAACCTCAAAAACCGTGTGCGGTTAACTGAATCGTAACGAA CAGCTGAAAAACAAAGTTGAAGAGCTGAAGAACCCTAACGCTTACCTCAAGAACGAACTG GCGACCTGGAGAACGAGTTGCGCGTCTGAAAACGACGTTGCGAATGATAACTCGA G	1
SYNZIP5[a]	SYHHHHHHLESTSLYKAGSGSNTVKELKNYIQELEER NAELKNLKEHLKFAKAELEFELAAHKFE	GGATCCAACACCGTTAAAGAACTGAAAACTACATCCAGGAGCTGGAAGAGCGTAACGC TGAACCTCAAAAACCTGAAGAACACCTGAAATTCGAAAAGCGGAACCTGGAATTCGAACT GGCGGCTCACAATTCGAGTGATAACTCGAG	1
SYNZIP6[a]	SYHHHHHHLESTSLYKAGSGSQKVAQLKNRVAYKLN ENAKLENIVARLENDNANLEKDIANLEKDIANLERDVAR	GGATCCCAAAAGTTGCGCAGCTGAAAAACCGTGTGCGTACAACTGAAAGAAAACGC GAAGCTGGAGAACATCGTGGCGCGTCTGAAAACGACAATGCGAACCTGGAGAAAAGACA TTGCGAATCTCGAAAAGGACATCGCAAATCTGGAACGTGACGTTGCGCGTTGATAACTCG AG	1
SYNZIP7[a]	SYHHHHHHLESTSLYKAGSGSKEIEYLEKIEIRLKDRL EHLKQDNAAHRQELNARLEEKLEFILAHLLST	GGATCCAAAGAGATCGAATACCTGGAAAAGAAATGAACTGCTGAAAGACCTGCGTGAA CACCTGAAACAGGACAAACGCGCTCACCGTCAAGAACTGAAACGCGCTGCGTCTGGAAGA AGCGAAACTGGAATTCATCTGGCGCACCTGCTGTCTACCTGATAACTCGAG	1
SYNZIP8[a]	SYHHHHHHLESTSLYKAGSGSKEIANLEKIEIASLEKIV AVLQQRNAAHKQEAALRKEIAYVEDEIQYVEDE	GGATCCAAAGAGATCGTAACCTGGAAAAGAAATGCGTCTCTGAAAAAAGGTTGCG GGTTCTGAAACAGCGTAACGCTGCGCACAAACAGGAAGTTGCGGCTCTGCGTAAGGAAA TCGTTACGTGGAGGACGAAATCCAGTACGTTGAAGACGAATGATAACTCGAG	1
SYNZIP9[a]	SYHHHHHHLESTSLYKAGSGSQKVESLKQKIEELKQR KAQLKNDIANLEKEIAYAET	GGATCCCAGAAAGTTGAATCTCTGAAACAGAAAATCGAAGAATGAAAGCAGCGTAAAGC GCAGCTGAAAACGACATCGCGAACCTGAAAAGAAATCGCGTATGCGGAAACCTGAT AACTCGAG	1
SYNZIP10[a]	SYHHHHHHLESTSLYKAGSGSNLLATLRSTAAVLENE NHVLEKEKEKLRKEKEQLLNKLEAYK	GGATCCAACCTGCTGGCGACCTGCGTCTACCGCTGCGGTTCTGAAAAACGAAAACCA CGTACTGGAGAAGGAGAAAGAGAAACTGCGCAAAGAAAAGAACAGCTGCTGAACAAAC TGGAAGCGTACAAATGATAACTCGAG	This study
SYNZIP11[a]	SYHHHHHHLESTSLYKAGSGSELDELKNKKEALRK DNAALLNELASLENEIANLEKIEIAYFK	GGATCCGAACGACCGTGAACCTGAAAAACAAAAAGAAGCTCTGCGTAAAGACAACGCT GCGCTGCTGAACGAACCTGGCGTCTCTGAAAACGAAATGCGAACCTGGAGAAAGAAAT CGCGTACTTCAAATGATAACTCGAG	1
SYNZIP12[a]	SYHHHHHHLESTSLYKAGSGSNEDLVLENRLAALRN ENAALENDLARLEKEIAYLEKIEIEK	GGATCCAAATGAAGACCTGTTCTGAAAACCGCCTGCGGCGCTGCGTAAACGAAAACGC TGCGCTTGAAGTACCTGGCGCGTCTGAGAAAGAGATCGCGTACTTGGAGAAGGAAA TCGAACGTGAAAATGATAACTCGAG	This study
SYNZIP13[a]	SYHHHHHHLESTSLYKAGSGSQKVEELKNKIAELENR NAVKKNRVAHLKQEIAYLKDELAHEFE	GGATCCCAGAAAGTTGAAGAATGAAAAACAAATCGCGAACCTGGAACCGTAAACGC GGTTAAAAAGAACCGTGTGCGCACCTGAAACAGGAAATCGCTTATCTGAAAGACGAACT GGCGGCTCACGAATTTGAATGATAACTCGAG	1
SYNZIP14[a]	SYHHHHHHLESTSLYKAGSGSNDLDAYEREALEKLEK KNEVLNRNLAALLENELATLRQEVASMKQELQS	GGATCCAACGACCTGGACGCTACGAACCTGAAAGCGAAAAACTGAAAAAGAAAAACGA AGTTCTGCGTAAACCGTCTGGCGGCTCTGAAAACGAGCTGGCGACCTGCGTCAGGAAG TTGCGTCTATGAAACAGGAACCTGCAATCTGATAACTCGAG	1
SYNZIP15[a]	SYHHHHHHLESTSLYKAGSGSFENVTHEFILATLENE NAKLRRLEAKLERELARLRNEVAWL	GGATCCTTTGAAAACGTTACCCACGAATTCATCCTGGCGACCTGAAAAACGAAAACGCT AACTGCGTCTGTAAGCGAAACTGGAACGTGAACTGGCTGCTGCGTAAACGAAAT TGCGTGGCTGTGATAACTCGAG	1
SYNZIP16[a]	SYHHHHHHLESTSLYKAGSGSNILASLENKKEELKLN NAHLLEKIEINLEKIEIANLEKIEIAYFK	GGATCCAACATCCTGGCGTCTCTGAAAACAAAAAGAAGAACTGAAAAACTGAAACGCG CACCTGCTGAAAGAAATCGAAAATCTGGAGAAAGAGATCGCAAACCTGGAAGGAAATC GCGTACTTCAAATGATAACTCGAG	1
SYNZIP17[a]	SYHHHHHHLESTSLYKAGSGSNEKEELKSKKAEALRN RIEQLKQKREQLKQKIANLRKEIEIAYK	GGATCCAACGAAAAAGAAAGAACTGAAATCCAAAAAGCGGAACCTGCGCAACCTATCGA ACAGCTGAAACAGAAACGTGAACAACCTGAAGCAGAAAATCGCGAACCTGCGTAAAGAAAT CGAAGCTTACAAATGATAACTCGAG	1
SYNZIP18[a]	SYHHHHHHLESTSLYKAGSGSSIAATLENDLARLENE NARLEKDIANLERDLAKLEREEAYF	GGATCCAGCATCGCGGCGACCTGGAGAACGATCTGGCGCGTCTGAAAAACGAAAACG CTCGTCTGAAAAGACATCGCGAACCTGGAACGTGACCTGGCGAACTGGAGCGTGAA GAAGCGTACTTCTGATAACTCGAG	1
SYNZIP19[a]	SYHHHHHHLESTSLYKAGSGSNELESLENKKEELKN RNEELKQKREQLKQKLAALRNKLDAYKNRL	GGATCCAACGAACCTGGAATCTCTGGAGAACAAAAAGAAGAACTGAAGAACCGTAAACGA AGAGCTGAAGCAGAAACGTGAACAGCTGAAACAGAACTGGCGGCTCTGCGTAAACAAAC TGGACGCTACAAAAACCGTCTGTGATAACTCGAG	1
SYNZIP20[a]	SYHHHHHHLESTSLYKAGSGSSTVEELLRAIQELEKR NAELKNRKEELKNLVAHLRQELAAHKYE	GGATCCAGCACTGTTGAAGAAGCTGCGTGCATCCAGGAGCTGAAAAACGTAACGC GGAACCTCAAAAACCGTAAAGAGGAACTGAAAAATCTGGTTGCGCACCTGCGTCAAGAGC TGGCAGCGCACAAATACGAATGATAACTCGAG	1
SYNZIP21[a]	SYHHHHHHLESTSLYKAGSGSNEVAQLENDVAVIEN ENAYLEKIEARLRKEIAALRDLRAHKK	GGATCCAACGAAGTTGCGCAGCTGAAAACGACGTTGCGGTTATCGAAAATGAAAACGC GTACCTGGAGAAGGAGATCGCGCTCTGCGTAAAGAAATGCGGCGCTGCGTGACCGCTC TGGCGCACAAAAATGATAACTCGAG	This study
SYNZIP22[a]	SYHHHHHHLESTSLYKAGSGSKRIAYLRKKIAALKKD NANLEKDIANLENEIERLIKEIKLENEVASHEQ	GGATCCAACGATCGCGTACCTGCGTAAGAAAATCGCGGCACTGAAAAAGACAACGC GAACCTCGAAAAGATATCGCAAACCTGAAAACGAAATCGAACCTGATCAAAGAAAT CAAAACCTGGAGAACGAAGTTGCGTCTCACGAACAGTGATAACTCGAG	1
SYNZIP23[a]	SYHHHHHHLESTSLYKAGSGSALRAELKAKIALLRAD NWALKRKAALRLLRRLRNKAEELK	GGATCCGCACTCCGTGCGGAACCTGAAAGCGAAAATCGCGCTCTGCGTCTGACAACCTG GGCGCTGAAACGTAAGCTAAAGACCTGCGTCTGCTGCGCCGCTGCGTAAACAAAG CGGAAGAGCTGAAATGATAACTCGAG	This study
SYNZIP24[a]	SYHHHHHHLESTSLYKAGSGSQKLQTLRDLLAVLENR NQELKQLRQHLKDLLKYLEDELATLEKE	GGATCCCAGAAACTGCAGACCTGCGTGATCTGCTGGCGGTTCTGGAGAACCGTAATCA GGAACCTGAAACAGCTGCGTCAACCTGAAAAGACCTGAAATACCTGGAAGACGAAC TGGCGACCTGAAAAAGAAATGATAACTCGAG	1
SYNZIP25[a]	SYHHHHHHLESTSLYKAGSGSNETEQLINKKEQLKND NAALEKDAASLEKIEIANLEKIEIAYFK	GGATCCAACGAAACCGAACAGCTGATCAACAAAAAGAGCAGCTGAAAAACGACAACGC AGCGCTGAAAAGATGCGGCGTCTGAAAAGGAAATCGCGAACCTGGAGAAAGAAA TTGCGTACTTCAAATGATAACTCGAG	1
SYNZIP26[a]	SYHHHHHHLESTSLYKAGSGSEKIQELKRRRLAYFRRE NATLKNNDATLENELASVEAENEALRK	GGATCCGAAAAATCCAGGAACCTGAAACGCTGCTGGCGTACTTCCGCTGTAACGCG GACCTGAAAACGACAACGCTACCTGGAGAACGAACTGGCGTCTGTTGAAGCGGAAA ACGAAGCGCTGCGTAAATGATAACTCGAG	1

SYNZIP27[a]	SYHHHHHHLESTSLYKAGSGSQKIYQLKQRIALRKI ANLRKDIANLEDDAAVKEDELVHL	GGATCCCAGAAAATCCAGTACCTGAAACAGCGTATCGCGAACTGCGTAAAAAGATTGC GAACCTGCGCAAAGACATCGCTAACCTGGAAGATGACGCTGCGGTTAAAGAAGACGAAC TGGTTCACCTGTGATAACTCGAG	1
SYNZIP28[a]	SYHHHHHHLESTSLYKAGSGSEKIEYLKDRIAELRSKI AALRNDLTHLKNDAKHNELAHLA	GGATCCGAAAAATCGAATACCTGAAAGACCGTATCGCGAACTGCGTTCTAAAATCGCT GCGCTGCGTAACGACCTGACCCACCTGAAGAACGACAAAAGCGCACAAGAAAACGAAC GGCGCACCTGGCGTGATAACTCGAG	1
SYNZIP29[a]	SYHHHHHHLESTSLYKAGSGSNDIENLKDIEELKQR KEELKQKIEYLKQKIEALRQKLAALKQRIA	GGATCCAACGACATCGAAAACCTGAAAGACAAGATCGAAGAACTCAAACAGCGTAAAGAA GAGCTGAAACAGAAAATCGAATACCTCAAGCAGAAGATTGAAGCGCTGCGTCAGAACT GGCGGCTCTGAAGCAGCGTATCGCGTGATAACTCGAG	1
SYNZIP30[a]	SYHHHHHHLESTSLYKAGSGSEKIEELKDKIAELRSR NAALRNKIEALKQKLEALRQKIEYLKDRIA	GGATCCGAAAAATCGAAGAACTGAAAGACAAAATCGCGAACTGCGTTCTCGTAACGCT GCGCTGCGTAACAAAATTGAAGCGCTGAAACAGAACTGGAAGCTCTGCGTCAGAAGAT CGAATACCTCAAAGACCGTATCGCGTGATAACTCGAG	1
SYNZIP31[a]	SYHHHHHHLESTSLYKAGSGSAENQYVEDLIQYLEKE NARLKKVQRLVRELSYFRRIELA	GGATCCGCTGAAAACAGTACGTTGAAGACCTGATCCAGTACCTGGAAAAAGAGAACGC TCGCTGAAAAAGAAAGTTACGCGTCTGGTTCTGTAACGTCTTACTTCCGTCGTCGTAT CGCGAACTGGCGTGATAACTCGAG	1
SYNZIP32[a]	SYHHHHHHLESTSLYKAGSGSAENQSVEDIKKEDE NAHLKNEVKTLINLETLRKKIEYLA	GGATCCGCTGAAAACAGTCTGTTGAAGACATCATCGCGAAAAAGAAAGATGAAAACGC GCACCTGAAAAACGAAGTTAAAACCTGATCAACGAACGGAACTCTGCGTAAGAAAAT CGAATACCTGGCGTGATAACTCGAG	1
SYNZIP33[a]	SYHHHHHHLESTSLYKAGSGSRDLQNVREIQSLEK KNESLKKIASLENELATLKQEIAYFKRELAY	GGATCCCGTGACCTGCAGAACGTTGAAGTGAATCCAGTCCCTGGAAAAGAAAACGA ATCTCTGAAGAAGAAAATCGCTTCTGGAGAACGAACGGCGACCTGAAAACAGGAAAT CGCGTACTTCAAAGCTGAGCTGGCTTACTGATAACTCGAG	1
SYNZIP34[a]	SYHHHHHHLESTSLYKAGSGSRLAVKENRVAVLKN ENAKLRNIIANLKDRIAYFRRELAYLELEEEQLA	GGATCCGACCGTCTGGCGTTAAAGAAAACCGTGTTCGCGTTCTGAAAACGAAAACGC GAACTGCGTAACATCATCGCGAACCTGAAAGACCGTATCGCGTACTCCGTCGTGAAC GGCGTACTGGAAGTGAAGAAGAAGAGCTGGCGTGATAACTCGAG	1
SYNZIP35[a]	SYHHHHHHLESTSLYKAGSGSNKVEQLKNKVEQLKN RNAALKNDLRLEREIAYAE	GGATCCAACAAGTTGAGCAGCTCAAAAACAAAGTTGAACAGCTGAAAACCGTAACGCT GCGCTGAAAGAACGACCTGGCGGCTCTGGAACGTGAAATCGCGTATCGCGAAGAATGATA ACTCGAG	1
SYNZIP36[a]	SYHHHHHHLESTSLYKAGSGSEKNQELKNRLAVLEN DNAALRNDLRLEREIAYME	GGATCCGAAAAAACAGGAACGAAAACCGTCTGGCGTTCTGAAAACGACAACGC TGCTCTGCGTAACGACCTGGCGGCTCTGGAACGTGAAATCGCGTACATGGAATGATAAC TCGAG	1
SYNZIP37[a]	SYHHHHHHLESTSLYKAGSGSKDIANLKEIAHLKND LQRLSIRERLKFIDILNHEQEEYALE	GGATCCAAGACATCGCGAACCTCAAAAAGAAATCGCGCACCTGAAAACGACCTGCA GCGTCTGGAATCTATCGTGAACGTCTGAAATTCGACATTCTGAACCAGAACAGGAAGA ATACGCACCTGGAATGATAACTCGAG	1
SYNZIP38[a]	SYHHHHHHLESTSLYKAGSGSNKNETLKNINARLRND VARLKNRIARLKDDIENVEDEIQYLE	GGATCCAACAAAAACGAAACTCTGAAGAACATCAACGCACGCTCTGCGTAACGATGTTGCT CGTCTCAAAAACCGTATCGCGGCTCTGAAAGACGACATCGAAAACGTTGAAGACGAAATC CAGTACCTGGAATGATAACTCGAG	1
SYNZIP39[a]	SYHHHHHHLESTSLYKAGSGSLENAQIKKEIAQLRKE VAQLKQKIEELKNDNARVEREQYLE	GGATCCCTGAAAACGCTCAGATCAAAAAGAAATCGCTCAGCTGCGTAAAGAAGTTGCA CAGCTGAAACAGAAAATCGAAGAACTGAAAACGATAACGCACGCTGTTGAACGTGAAATC CAGTACCTGGAATGATAACTCGAG	1
SYNZIP40[a]	SYHHHHHHLESTSLYKAGSGSQKRQQLKQKLAALRR DIENLQDEIAYKEDEIANLKDIEQLLS	GGATCCGAGAAACGTCAGCAACTGAAACAGAAAACGGCGGCTCTGCGTCGTGACATCGA AACTGCAAGATGAAATCGCGTACAAAGAAGACGAAATTCGGAACCTGAAAGACAAAAT CGAACAGCTGCTGTCTGATAACTCGAG	1
SYNZIP41[a]	SYHHHHHHLESTSLYKAGSGSQKIESLKDKLANKRDK IALLRSEVASFEKEIAYLEKEIANLEN	GGATCCCAGAAAATCGAATCTCTGAAAGACAAAACGGCGAACAAAACGTGACAAAATCGCG CTGCTGCGTCTGAAAGTTGCGTCTTTGAAAAGAAATCGCATACCTGGAGAAAGAGATC GAAAACCTGAAAACGATAACTCGAG	1
SYNZIP42[a]	SYHHHHHHLESTSLYKAGSGSEKIEYLKDKLAHKRNE VAQLRKEVTHKVDLTSLENEVAQLLK	GGATCCGAAAAATCGAATACCTGAAAGACAAAACGGCGCACAAAACGTAACGAAGTTGCT CAGCTGCGTAAAGAAGTTACCCACAAAGTTGACGAACGACCTCTCTGAAAACGAGGTT GCACAGCTGCTGAAATGATAACTCGAG	1
SYNZIP43[a]	SYHHHHHHLESTSLYKAGSGSQKVEQLKNKVEQLK ENESLENKVAELKNRNEYLKNIENLINDITNLENDVAR	GGATCCGAGAAAGTGAACAGCTGAAGAACAAGTTGAACAGAACTGAAAGAGAACGA GTCTCTGGAGAACAAGTTGCGGAGCTGAAAACCGTAACGAGTACCTCAAAAACAAAAT CGAGAACCTGATCAACGACATACCAACCTGAAAACGACGTTGCGGTTGATAACTCGA G	1
SYNZIP44[a]	SYHHHHHHLESTSLYKAGSGSQKVAQLKNIAKKEDE NAVLENLVAVLENENAYLEKELARLERDIARAERDVKV	GGATCCGAGAAAGTTGCGCAGCTGAAAACATCATCGCGAAAAAGAAAGATGAGAACGC TGTCTGAAAACCTGGTTGCGGTGCTGGAGAACGAAAACGCGTACCTCGAAAAGGAAC TGGCGGCTCTGGAACGCGACATCGCGGCTGCGGAACGTGATGTTAAAGTTGATAACTC GAG	1
SYNZIP45[a]	SYHHHHHHLESTSLYKAGSGSNRLQELKNKNEVLEK RKAELRNEVATLEQELAAHRYELAAIEKEIA	GGATCCAACCGTCTGCAGAACTGAAAACAAAACGAGGTTCTGGAGAACGTAAGC GAACTGCGCAACGAAGTTGCGACCCTGGAACAGGAGCTGGCTGCGCACCGTTACGAA CTGGCGGCGATCGAAAAGAAATCGCATGATAACTCGAG	1
SYNZIP46[a]	SYHHHHHHLESTSLYKAGSGSKEIERLEKEIKTLINLLT TLRQDNAAHRKEAAALEKEEANLERDIQNLLRY	GGATCCAAGAAATCGAACGTCTGAAAAGAGATCAAACCTGATCAACCTCTGACC ACCCTGCGTCAGGACACGCGCACACCGTAAAGAAGCAGCGGCACTGGAGAAAGAAG AAGCGAACCTGGAACGTGACATCCAGAACCTGCTGCGTACTGATAACTCGAG	1
SYNZIP47[a]	SYHHHHHHLESTSLYKAGSGSSKYDALRNKLEALKN RNAQLRKENEQLRLEEAVLEVRNEVL	GGATCCAGCAAATACGACGCGCTGCGTAACAACTGGAAGCGCTGAAAACCGTAACGC GCAGCTCGTAAAGAAAACGACAGCTGCGTCTGGAAGAAGCGGTTCTGGAGGTTCTGTA ACGAAGTTCTGTGATAACTCGAG	1
SYNZIP48[a]	SYHHHHHHLESTSLYKAGSGSQKIAYLRDRIAALKAE NEALRAKNEALRSKIEELKKEELRDKIAQKDR	GGATCCGAAAAATTGCGTACCTGCGTGATCGTATCGCGCACTGAAAGCTGAAAACGA AGCTCTGCGTGCAGAAAATGAAGCGCTGCGTTCTAAAATCGAGGAACTGAAGAAAGAAA AGAAGAACTGCGCGACAAAATCGCTCAGAAAAAGACCGTTGATAACTCGAG	1
BATF[b]	SYHHHHHHLESTSLYKAGSGSQKADTLHLESEDEKQNAAL RKEIKQLTEBELKYFTSVLNSHELE		2
FOS[b]	SYHHHHHHLESTSLYKAGSEFFRRERNKMAAKCRNRREL TDTLQAETDQLEDEKSALQTEIANLLKEKEKLEFILAHRPAC KIPDDLGFPEEMSLE		2
ATF4[b]	SYHHHHHHLESTSLYKAGSEFNKTAATRYRQKRAEQEALT GECKELEKNEALKERADSLAKEIQYLDLIEVVRKARGKRVP P		2
ATF3[b]	SYHHHHHHLESTSLYKAGSGSCPEDERKRRRRERNKIAAA KCRNKKKEKTECLQKESKLESVNAELKAQIEELKNEKQHLIY MLNLHRPTCIVRAQNGRTPEDLE		2
BACH1[b]	SYHHHHHHLESTSLYKAGSEFGCRKRKLDICQNLSEIEKL QSEKESLLKERDHILSTLGETKQNLTLGKQVKCEAALSQEQN LE		2

JUND[b]	SYHHHHHHLESTSLYKAGSGSERISRLLEEKVKTLKSQNTL ASTASLLREQVAQLKQKVLSHVLE		2
NFE2L3[b]	SYHHHHHHLESTSLYKAGSEFGDIRRRGKKNVAAQNCRRK LDI LLNLEDDVCNLQAKKETLKRQQAQCNKAINIMKQKLHDLY HDIFSRRLRDDQGRPVLE		2
Proteins used in circular dichroism and crystallography studies.			
SYNZIP1[c]	GSNLVAQLENEVASLENENETLKKKLNHKKDLIAYLEKEI ANLRKKIEE		This study
SYNZIP2[c]	GSARNAYLRKKIARLKKDNLQLERDEQNLEKIIANLRDEIA RLENEVASHEQ		This study
SYNZIP3[c]	GSNEVTTLENDAAFIENENAYLEKEIARLRKEKAALRNRL AHKK		This study
SYNZIP4[c]	GSQKVAELKNRVAVKLNREQLKNKVEELKNRNAYLKN ELATLENEVARLENDVAE		This study
SYNZIP5[c]	GSNTVKELKNYIQELEERNAELKNLKEHLKFAKAELEFEL AAHKFE		This study
SYNZIP6[c]	GSQKVAQLKNRVAYKLENAKLENIVARLENDNANLEKD IANLEKDIANLERDVAR		This study
SYNZIP9[c]	GSQKVESLKQKIEELQQRKAQLKNDIANLEKEIAYAET		This study
FOS LZ[c]	GSELTDTLQAETDQLEDEKSALQTEIANLLKEKEKLEFILA AHR	GGATCCGAACTGACCGACTCTGCAGGCGGAAACCGACCAGCTCGAAGATGAAAAATC TGCGCTGCAGACCGAAATCGCGAACCTGCTGAAAGAAAAAGAGAACTGGAATTCATCCT GGCTGCTCACCGTTGATAACTCGAG	This study
SYNZIP4(1-42)[c]	GSQKVAELKNRVAVKLNREQLKNKVEELKNRNAYLKN ELATLE		This study
SYNZIP4(15-54)[c]	GSNRNEQLKNKVEELKNRNAYLKNELATLENEVARLEN DVAE		This study
Proteins used in pull-down assays.			
SYNZIP1(1-47)[d]	GSCGSNLVAQLENEVASLENENETLKKKLNHKKDLIAYL EKEIANLRKKIEE		This study
SYNZIP2(1-47)[d]	GSCGSARNAYLRKKIARLKKDNLQLERDEQNLEKIIANLR DEIARLENEVAS		This study
SYNZIP3(1-40)[d]	GSCGSNEVTTLENDAAF IENENAYLEKEIARLRKEKAALRNRLAH		This study
SYNZIP4(15-54)[d]	GSCGSNRNEQLKNKVEELKNRNAYLKNELATLENEVAR LENDVAE		This study
SYNZIP5(1-40)[d]	GSCGSNTVKELKNYIQELEERNAELKNLKEHLKFAKAE EFELAA		This study
SYNZIP6(15-54)[d]	GSCGSKENAYLENIVARLENDNANLEKDIANLEKDIANLE RDVAR		This study
[a] SYNZIP protein constructs used for array measurements have the following linker at the N-Terminus including the BamHI site: SYHHHHHHLESTSLYKAGSGS			
[b] The coiled-coil region of the human sequences is in green. Additional human protein sequence is in red. Cloning sequence is in black.			
[c] Constructs used for circular dichroism and crystallography studies include a GS at the N-Terminus after cleavage by TEV.			
[d] Constructs used in pull-down assays include a GS at the N-Terminus after cleavage by TEV and a cysteine followed by a short GS linker.			
[e] DNA sequence is of the insert and includes BamHI and XhoI sites that were used for cloning. DNA sequence for proteins used in array studies is the same for the proteins used in other assays unless otherwise indicated.			
References			
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A synthetic codon-to-aminoacid translation provides tetra-peptidic modules for molecular engineering

"W. Reiber, R.A. Guad & A.E. Keating"

Table S2. Average background corrected values from the array experiment. Peptides in columns and rows on the surface are in blue. Duplicates are indicated with a number 2 in parentheses.

Peptide	SYN2P1	SYN2P2	SYN2P3	SYN2P4	SYN2P5	SYN2P6	SYN2P7	SYN2P8	SYN2P9	SYN2P10	SYN2P11	SYN2P12	SYN2P13	SYN2P14	SYN2P15	SYN2P16	SYN2P17	SYN2P18	SYN2P19	SYN2P20	SYN2P21	SYN2P22	SYN2P23	SYN2P24	SYN2P25	SYN2P26	SYN2P27	SYN2P28	SYN2P29	SYN2P30	SYN2P31	SYN2P32	SYN2P33	SYN2P34	SYN2P35	SYN2P36	SYN2P37	SYN2P38	SYN2P39	SYN2P40	SYN2P41	SYN2P42	SYN2P43	SYN2P44	SYN2P45	SYN2P46	SYN2P47	SYN2P48	SYN2P49	SYN2P50	SYN2P51	SYN2P52	SYN2P53	SYN2P54	SYN2P55	SYN2P56	SYN2P57	SYN2P58	SYN2P59	SYN2P60	SYN2P61	SYN2P62	SYN2P63	SYN2P64	SYN2P65	SYN2P66	SYN2P67	SYN2P68	SYN2P69	SYN2P70	SYN2P71	SYN2P72	SYN2P73	SYN2P74	SYN2P75	SYN2P76	SYN2P77	SYN2P78	SYN2P79	SYN2P80	SYN2P81	SYN2P82	SYN2P83	SYN2P84	SYN2P85	SYN2P86	SYN2P87	SYN2P88	SYN2P89	SYN2P90	SYN2P91	SYN2P92	SYN2P93	SYN2P94	SYN2P95	SYN2P96	SYN2P97	SYN2P98	SYN2P99	SYN2P100	SYN2P101	SYN2P102	SYN2P103	SYN2P104	SYN2P105	SYN2P106	SYN2P107	SYN2P108	SYN2P109	SYN2P110	SYN2P111	SYN2P112	SYN2P113	SYN2P114	SYN2P115	SYN2P116	SYN2P117	SYN2P118	SYN2P119	SYN2P120	SYN2P121	SYN2P122	SYN2P123	SYN2P124	SYN2P125	SYN2P126	SYN2P127	SYN2P128	SYN2P129	SYN2P130	SYN2P131	SYN2P132	SYN2P133	SYN2P134	SYN2P135	SYN2P136	SYN2P137	SYN2P138	SYN2P139	SYN2P140	SYN2P141	SYN2P142	SYN2P143	SYN2P144	SYN2P145	SYN2P146	SYN2P147	SYN2P148	SYN2P149	SYN2P150	SYN2P151	SYN2P152	SYN2P153	SYN2P154	SYN2P155	SYN2P156	SYN2P157	SYN2P158	SYN2P159	SYN2P160	SYN2P161	SYN2P162	SYN2P163	SYN2P164	SYN2P165	SYN2P166	SYN2P167	SYN2P168	SYN2P169	SYN2P170	SYN2P171	SYN2P172	SYN2P173	SYN2P174	SYN2P175	SYN2P176	SYN2P177	SYN2P178	SYN2P179	SYN2P180	SYN2P181	SYN2P182	SYN2P183	SYN2P184	SYN2P185	SYN2P186	SYN2P187	SYN2P188	SYN2P189	SYN2P190	SYN2P191	SYN2P192	SYN2P193	SYN2P194	SYN2P195	SYN2P196	SYN2P197	SYN2P198	SYN2P199	SYN2P200	SYN2P201	SYN2P202	SYN2P203	SYN2P204	SYN2P205	SYN2P206	SYN2P207	SYN2P208	SYN2P209	SYN2P210	SYN2P211	SYN2P212	SYN2P213	SYN2P214	SYN2P215	SYN2P216	SYN2P217	SYN2P218	SYN2P219	SYN2P220	SYN2P221	SYN2P222	SYN2P223	SYN2P224	SYN2P225	SYN2P226	SYN2P227	SYN2P228	SYN2P229	SYN2P230	SYN2P231	SYN2P232	SYN2P233	SYN2P234	SYN2P235	SYN2P236	SYN2P237	SYN2P238	SYN2P239	SYN2P240	SYN2P241	SYN2P242	SYN2P243	SYN2P244	SYN2P245	SYN2P246	SYN2P247	SYN2P248	SYN2P249	SYN2P250	SYN2P251	SYN2P252	SYN2P253	SYN2P254	SYN2P255	SYN2P256	SYN2P257	SYN2P258	SYN2P259	SYN2P260	SYN2P261	SYN2P262	SYN2P263	SYN2P264	SYN2P265	SYN2P266	SYN2P267	SYN2P268	SYN2P269	SYN2P270	SYN2P271	SYN2P272	SYN2P273	SYN2P274	SYN2P275	SYN2P276	SYN2P277	SYN2P278	SYN2P279	SYN2P280	SYN2P281	SYN2P282	SYN2P283	SYN2P284	SYN2P285	SYN2P286	SYN2P287	SYN2P288	SYN2P289	SYN2P290	SYN2P291	SYN2P292	SYN2P293	SYN2P294	SYN2P295	SYN2P296	SYN2P297	SYN2P298	SYN2P299	SYN2P300	SYN2P301	SYN2P302	SYN2P303	SYN2P304	SYN2P305	SYN2P306	SYN2P307	SYN2P308	SYN2P309	SYN2P310	SYN2P311	SYN2P312	SYN2P313	SYN2P314	SYN2P315	SYN2P316	SYN2P317	SYN2P318	SYN2P319	SYN2P320	SYN2P321	SYN2P322	SYN2P323	SYN2P324	SYN2P325	SYN2P326	SYN2P327	SYN2P328	SYN2P329	SYN2P330	SYN2P331	SYN2P332	SYN2P333	SYN2P334	SYN2P335	SYN2P336	SYN2P337	SYN2P338	SYN2P339	SYN2P340	SYN2P341	SYN2P342	SYN2P343	SYN2P344	SYN2P345	SYN2P346	SYN2P347	SYN2P348	SYN2P349	SYN2P350	SYN2P351	SYN2P352	SYN2P353	SYN2P354	SYN2P355	SYN2P356	SYN2P357	SYN2P358	SYN2P359	SYN2P360	SYN2P361	SYN2P362	SYN2P363	SYN2P364	SYN2P365	SYN2P366	SYN2P367	SYN2P368	SYN2P369	SYN2P370	SYN2P371	SYN2P372	SYN2P373	SYN2P374	SYN2P375	SYN2P376	SYN2P377	SYN2P378	SYN2P379	SYN2P380	SYN2P381	SYN2P382	SYN2P383	SYN2P384	SYN2P385	SYN2P386	SYN2P387	SYN2P388	SYN2P389	SYN2P390	SYN2P391	SYN2P392	SYN2P393	SYN2P394	SYN2P395	SYN2P396	SYN2P397	SYN2P398	SYN2P399	SYN2P400	SYN2P401	SYN2P402	SYN2P403	SYN2P404	SYN2P405	SYN2P406	SYN2P407	SYN2P408	SYN2P409	SYN2P410	SYN2P411	SYN2P412	SYN2P413	SYN2P414	SYN2P415	SYN2P416	SYN2P417	SYN2P418	SYN2P419	SYN2P420	SYN2P421	SYN2P422	SYN2P423	SYN2P424	SYN2P425	SYN2P426	SYN2P427	SYN2P428	SYN2P429	SYN2P430	SYN2P431	SYN2P432	SYN2P433	SYN2P434	SYN2P435	SYN2P436	SYN2P437	SYN2P438	SYN2P439	SYN2P440	SYN2P441	SYN2P442	SYN2P443	SYN2P444	SYN2P445	SYN2P446	SYN2P447	SYN2P448	SYN2P449	SYN2P450	SYN2P451	SYN2P452	SYN2P453	SYN2P454	SYN2P455	SYN2P456	SYN2P457	SYN2P458	SYN2P459	SYN2P460	SYN2P461	SYN2P462	SYN2P463	SYN2P464	SYN2P465	SYN2P466	SYN2P467	SYN2P468	SYN2P469	SYN2P470	SYN2P471	SYN2P472	SYN2P473	SYN2P474	SYN2P475	SYN2P476	SYN2P477	SYN2P478	SYN2P479	SYN2P480	SYN2P481	SYN2P482	SYN2P483	SYN2P484	SYN2P485	SYN2P486	SYN2P487	SYN2P488	SYN2P489	SYN2P490	SYN2P491	SYN2P492	SYN2P493	SYN2P494	SYN2P495	SYN2P496	SYN2P497	SYN2P498	SYN2P499	SYN2P500	SYN2P501	SYN2P502	SYN2P503	SYN2P504	SYN2P505	SYN2P506	SYN2P507	SYN2P508	SYN2P509	SYN2P510	SYN2P511	SYN2P512	SYN2P513	SYN2P514	SYN2P515	SYN2P516	SYN2P517	SYN2P518	SYN2P519	SYN2P520	SYN2P521	SYN2P522	SYN2P523	SYN2P524	SYN2P525	SYN2P526	SYN2P527	SYN2P528	SYN2P529	SYN2P530	SYN2P531	SYN2P532	SYN2P533	SYN2P534	SYN2P535	SYN2P536	SYN2P537	SYN2P538	SYN2P539	SYN2P540	SYN2P541	SYN2P542	SYN2P543	SYN2P544	SYN2P545	SYN2P546	SYN2P547	SYN2P548	SYN2P549	SYN2P550	SYN2P551	SYN2P552	SYN2P553	SYN2P554	SYN2P555	SYN2P556	SYN2P557	SYN2P558	SYN2P559	SYN2P560	SYN2P561	SYN2P562	SYN2P563	SYN2P564	SYN2P565	SYN2P566	SYN2P567	SYN2P568	SYN2P569	SYN2P570	SYN2P571	SYN2P572	SYN2P573	SYN2P574	SYN2P575	SYN2P576	SYN2P577	SYN2P578	SYN2P579	SYN2P580	SYN2P581	SYN2P582	SYN2P583	SYN2P584	SYN2P585	SYN2P586	SYN2P587	SYN2P588	SYN2P589	SYN2P590	SYN2P591	SYN2P592	SYN2P593	SYN2P594	SYN2P595	SYN2P596	SYN2P597	SYN2P598	SYN2P599	SYN2P600	SYN2P601	SYN2P602	SYN2P603	SYN2P604	SYN2P605	SYN2P606	SYN2P607	SYN2P608	SYN2P609	SYN2P610	SYN2P611	SYN2P612	SYN2P613	SYN2P614	SYN2P615	SYN2P616	SYN2P617	SYN2P618	SYN2P619	SYN2P620	SYN2P621	SYN2P622	SYN2P623	SYN2P624	SYN2P625	SYN2P626	SYN2P627	SYN2P628	SYN2P629	SYN2P630	SYN2P631	SYN2P632	SYN2P633	SYN2P634	SYN2P635	SYN2P636	SYN2P637	SYN2P638	SYN2P639	SYN2P640	SYN2P641	SYN2P642	SYN2P643	SYN2P644	SYN2P645	SYN2P646	SYN2P647	SYN2P648	SYN2P649	SYN2P650	SYN2P651	SYN2P652	SYN2P653	SYN2P654	SYN2P655	SYN2P656	SYN2P657	SYN2P658	SYN2P659	SYN2P660	SYN2P661	SYN2P662	SYN2P663	SYN2P664	SYN2P665	SYN2P666	SYN2P667	SYN2P668	SYN2P669	SYN2P670	SYN2P671	SYN2P672	SYN2P673	SYN2P674	SYN2P675	SYN2P676	SYN2P677	SYN2P678	SYN2P679	SYN2P680	SYN2P681	SYN2P682	SYN2P683	SYN2P684	SYN2P685	SYN2P686	SYN2P687	SYN2P688	SYN2P689	SYN2P690	SYN2P691	SYN2P692	SYN2P693	SYN2P694	SYN2P695	SYN2P696	SYN2P697	SYN2P698	SYN2P699	SYN2P700	SYN2P701	SYN2P702	SYN2P703	SYN2P704	SYN2P705	SYN2P706	SYN2P707	SYN2P708	SYN2P709	SYN2P710	SYN2P711	SYN2P712	SYN2P713	SYN2P714	SYN2P715	SYN2P716	SYN2P717	SYN2P718	SYN2P719	SYN2P720	SYN2P721	SYN2P722	SYN2P723	SYN2P724	SYN2P725	SYN2P726	SYN2P727	SYN2P728	SYN2P729	SYN2P730	SYN2P731	SYN2P732	SYN2P733	SYN2P734	SYN2P735	SYN2P736	SYN2P737	SYN2P738	SYN2P739	SYN2P740	SYN2P741	SYN2P742	SYN2P743	SYN2P744	SYN2P745	SYN2P746	SYN2P747	SYN2P748	SYN2P749	SYN2P750	SYN2P751	SYN2P752	SYN2P753	SYN2P754	SYN2P755	SYN2P756	SYN2P757	SYN2P758	SYN2P759	SYN2P760	SYN2P761	SYN2P762	SYN2P763	SYN2P764	SYN2P765	SYN2P766	SYN2P767	SYN2P768	SYN2P769	SYN2P770	SYN2P771	SYN2P772	SYN2P773	SYN2P774	SYN2P775	SYN2P776	SYN2P777	SYN2P778	SYN2P779	SYN2P780	SYN2P781	SYN2P782	SYN2P783	SYN2P784	SYN2P785	SYN2P786	SYN2P787	SYN2P788	SYN2P789	SYN2P790	SYN2P791	SYN2P792	SYN2P793	SYN2P794	SYN2P795	SYN2P796	SYN2P797	SYN2P798	SYN2P799	SYN2P800	SYN2P801	SYN2P802	SYN2P803	SYN2P804	SYN2P805	SYN2P806	SYN2P807	SYN2P808	SYN2P809	SYN2P810	SYN2P811	SYN2P812	SYN2P813	SYN2P814	SYN2P815	SYN2P816	SYN2P817	SYN2P818	SYN2P819	SYN2P820	SYN2P821	SYN2P822	SYN2P823	SYN2P824	SYN2P825	SYN2P826	SYN2P827	SYN2P828	SYN2P829	SYN2P830	SYN2P831	SYN2P832	SYN2P833	SYN2P834	SYN2P835	SYN2P836	SYN2P837	SYN2P838	SYN2P839	SYN2P840	SYN2P841	SYN2P842	SYN2P843	SYN2P844	SYN2P845	SYN2P846	SYN2P847	SYN2P848	SYN2P849	SYN2P850	SYN2P851	SYN2P852	SYN2P853	SYN2P854	SYN2P855	SYN2P856	SYN2P857	SYN2P858	SYN2P859	SYN2P860	SYN2P861	SYN2P862	SYN2P863	SYN2P864	SYN2P865	SYN2P866	SYN2P867	SYN2P868	SYN2P869	SYN2P870	SYN2P871	SYN2P872	SYN2P873	SYN2P874	SYN2P875	SYN2P876	SYN2P877	SYN2P878	SYN2P879	SYN2P880	SYN2P881	SYN2P882	SYN2P883	SYN2P884	SYN2P885	SYN2P886	SYN2P887	SYN2P888	SYN2P889	SYN2P890	SYN2P891	SYN2P892	SYN2P893	SYN2P894	SYN2P895	SYN2P896	SYN2P897	SYN2P898	SYN2P899	SYN2P900	SYN2P901	SYN2P902	SYN2P903	SYN2P904	SYN2P905	SYN2P906	SYN2P907	SYN2P908	SYN2P909	SYN2P910	SYN2P911	SYN2P912	SYN2P913	SYN2P914	SYN2P915	SYN2P916	SYN2P917	SYN2P918	SYN2P919	SYN2P920	SYN2P921	SYN2P922	SYN2P923	SYN2P924	SYN2P925	SYN2P926	SYN2P927	SYN2P928	SYN2P929	SYN2P930	SYN2P931	SYN2P932	SYN2P933	SYN2P934	SYN2P935	SYN2P936	SYN2P937	SYN2P938	SYN2P939	SYN2P940	SYN2P941	SYN2P942	SYN2P943	SYN2P944	SYN2P945	SYN2P946	SYN2P947	SYN2P948	SYN2P949	SYN2P950	SYN2P951	SYN2P952	SYN2P953	SYN2P954	SYN2P955	SYN2P956	SYN2P957	SYN2P958	SYN2P959	SYN2P960	SYN2P961	SYN2P962	SYN2P963	SYN2P964	SYN2P965	SYN2P966	SYN2P967	SYN2P968	SYN2P969	SYN2P970	SYN2P971	SYN2P972	SYN2P973	SYN2P974	SYN2P975	SYN2P976	SYN2P977	SYN2P978	SYN2P979	SYN2P980	SYN2P981	SYN2P982	SYN2P983	SYN2P984	SYN2P985	SYN2P986	SYN2P987	SYN2P988	SYN2P989	SYN2P990	SYN2P991	SYN2P992	SYN2P993	SYN2P994	SYN2P995	SYN2P996	SYN2P997	SYN2P998	SYN2P999	SYN2P1000
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A synthetic coiled-coil interactome provides heterospecific modules for molecular engineering

A.W. Reinke, R.A. Grant & A.E. Keating

Table S3. List of the proteins composing each of the subnetworks identified.

2-nodes	Motif	A	B		
pairs	A-B	SYNZIP5	SYNZIP6		
pairs	A-B	SYNZIP20	SYNZIP11		
pairs	A-B	SYNZIP20	SYNZIP16		
pairs	A-B	SYNZIP20	SYNZIP2		
pairs	A-B	SYNZIP13	SYNZIP15		
pairs	A-B	SYNZIP16	SYNZIP23		
pairs	A-B	SYNZIP12	SYNZIP23		
pairs	A-B	SYNZIP22	SYNZIP19		
pairs	A-B	SYNZIP22	SYNZIP14		
pairs	A-B	SYNZIP22	SYNZIP10		
pairs	A-B	SYNZIP22	ATF4		
pairs	A-B	SYNZIP2	SYNZIP14		
pairs	A-B	SYNZIP2	SYNZIP1		
pairs	A-B	SYNZIP19	SYNZIP18		
pairs	A-B	SYNZIP19	SYNZIP21		
pairs	A-B	SYNZIP15	ATF4		
pairs	A-B	SYNZIP9	FOS		
pairs	A-B	SYNZIP17	SYNZIP18		
pairs	A-B	SYNZIP17	FOS		
pairs	A-B	SYNZIP18	SYNZIP23		
pairs	A-B	SYNZIP23	SYNZIP21		
pairs	A-B	SYNZIP23	SYNZIP6		
pairs	A-B	SYNZIP23	SYNZIP8		
pairs	A-B	SYNZIP23	BATF		
pairs	A-B	SYNZIP21	SYNZIP4		
pairs	A-B	SYNZIP3	SYNZIP4		
pairs	A-B	SYNZIP7	ATF4		
3 nodes	Motif	A	B	C	
line	A-B-C	SYNZIP5	SYNZIP6	SYNZIP5	
line	A-B-C	SYNZIP11	SYNZIP20	SYNZIP16	
line	A-B-C	SYNZIP11	SYNZIP20	SYNZIP2	
line	A-B-C	SYNZIP20	SYNZIP2	SYNZIP14	
line	A-B-C	SYNZIP20	SYNZIP2	SYNZIP1	
line	A-B-C	SYNZIP13	SYNZIP15	ATF4	
line	A-B-C	SYNZIP16	SYNZIP23	SYNZIP16	
line	A-B-C	SYNZIP16	SYNZIP23	SYNZIP16	
line	A-B-C	SYNZIP16	SYNZIP23	SYNZIP6	
line	A-B-C	SYNZIP16	SYNZIP23	SYNZIP8	
line	A-B-C	SYNZIP16	SYNZIP23	BATF	
line	A-B-C	SYNZIP12	SYNZIP23	SYNZIP12	
line	A-B-C	SYNZIP12	SYNZIP23	SYNZIP6	
line	A-B-C	SYNZIP12	SYNZIP23	SYNZIP8	
line	A-B-C	SYNZIP12	SYNZIP23	BATF	
line	A-B-C	SYNZIP19	SYNZIP22	SYNZIP14	
line	A-B-C	SYNZIP19	SYNZIP22	SYNZIP10	
line	A-B-C	SYNZIP19	SYNZIP22	ATF4	
line	A-B-C	SYNZIP14	SYNZIP22	SYNZIP10	
line	A-B-C	SYNZIP10	SYNZIP22	ATF4	
line	A-B-C	SYNZIP14	SYNZIP2	SYNZIP1	
line	A-B-C	SYNZIP19	SYNZIP18	SYNZIP19	
line	A-B-C	SYNZIP19	SYNZIP18	SYNZIP23	
line	A-B-C	SYNZIP18	SYNZIP19	SYNZIP21	
line	A-B-C	SYNZIP19	SYNZIP21	SYNZIP19	
line	A-B-C	SYNZIP19	SYNZIP21	SYNZIP4	
line	A-B-C	SYNZIP15	ATF4	SYNZIP15	
line	A-B-C	SYNZIP9	FOS	SYNZIP9	
line	A-B-C	SYNZIP18	SYNZIP17	FOS	
line	A-B-C	SYNZIP18	SYNZIP23	SYNZIP21	
line	A-B-C	SYNZIP18	SYNZIP23	SYNZIP6	
line	A-B-C	SYNZIP18	SYNZIP23	SYNZIP8	
line	A-B-C	SYNZIP18	SYNZIP23	BATF	
line	A-B-C	SYNZIP21	SYNZIP23	SYNZIP6	
line	A-B-C	SYNZIP21	SYNZIP23	SYNZIP8	
line	A-B-C	SYNZIP21	SYNZIP23	BATF	
line	A-B-C	SYNZIP6	SYNZIP23	SYNZIP8	
line	A-B-C	SYNZIP6	SYNZIP23	BATF	
line	A-B-C	SYNZIP8	SYNZIP23	BATF	
line	A-B-C	SYNZIP21	SYNZIP4	SYNZIP21	
4 nodes	Motif	A	B	C	D
2 pairs	A-B,C-D	SYNZIP5	SYNZIP6	SYNZIP13	SYNZIP15
2 pairs	A-B,C-D	SYNZIP5	SYNZIP6	SYNZIP1	SYNZIP2
2 pairs	A-B,C-D	SYNZIP5	SYNZIP6	ATF4	SYNZIP15
2 pairs	A-B,C-D	SYNZIP5	SYNZIP6	FOS	SYNZIP9
2 pairs	A-B,C-D	SYNZIP5	SYNZIP6	SYNZIP7	ATF4
2 pairs	A-B,C-D	SYNZIP20	SYNZIP11	SYNZIP15	SYNZIP13
2 pairs	A-B,C-D	SYNZIP22	SYNZIP19	SYNZIP3	SYNZIP4
2 pairs	A-B,C-D	SYNZIP22	ATF4	SYNZIP3	SYNZIP4
2 pairs	A-B,C-D	SYNZIP2	SYNZIP1	SYNZIP21	SYNZIP4
2 pairs	A-B,C-D	SYNZIP2	SYNZIP1	SYNZIP3	SYNZIP4
2 pairs	A-B,C-D	SYNZIP15	ATF4	SYNZIP3	SYNZIP4
2 pairs	A-B,C-D	SYNZIP9	FOS	SYNZIP21	SYNZIP4

2 pairs	A-B,C-D	SYNZIP9	FOS	SYNZIP3	SYNZIP4		
2 pairs	A-B,C-D	SYNZIP9	FOS	SYNZIP7	ATF4		
2 pairs	A-B,C-D	SYNZIP17	FOS	SYNZIP7	ATF4		
2 pairs	A-B,C-D	SYNZIP23	SYNZIP6	SYNZIP7	ATF4		
2 pairs	A-B,C-D	SYNZIP23	SYNZIP8	SYNZIP7	ATF4		
2 pairs	A-B,C-D	SYNZIP3	SYNZIP4	SYNZIP7	ATF4		
hub	A-B,A-C,A-D	SYNZIP2	SYNZIP1	SYNZIP20	SYNZIP14		
hub	A-B,A-C,A-D	SYNZIP23	SYNZIP16	SYNZIP12	SYNZIP18		
hub	A-B,A-C,A-D	SYNZIP23	SYNZIP6	SYNZIP12	SYNZIP16		
hub	A-B,A-C,A-D	SYNZIP23	SYNZIP8	SYNZIP12	SYNZIP16		
hub	A-B,A-C,A-D	SYNZIP23	BATF	SYNZIP12	SYNZIP16		
hub	A-B,A-C,A-D	SYNZIP23	SYNZIP6	SYNZIP18	SYNZIP16		
hub	A-B,A-C,A-D	SYNZIP23	SYNZIP8	SYNZIP18	SYNZIP16		
hub	A-B,A-C,A-D	SYNZIP23	BATF	SYNZIP18	SYNZIP16		
hub	A-B,A-C,A-D	SYNZIP23	SYNZIP8	SYNZIP16	SYNZIP6		
hub	A-B,A-C,A-D	SYNZIP23	BATF	SYNZIP16	SYNZIP6		
hub	A-B,A-C,A-D	SYNZIP23	BATF	SYNZIP16	SYNZIP8		
hub	A-B,A-C,A-D	SYNZIP23	SYNZIP6	SYNZIP18	SYNZIP12		
hub	A-B,A-C,A-D	SYNZIP23	SYNZIP8	SYNZIP18	SYNZIP12		
hub	A-B,A-C,A-D	SYNZIP23	BATF	SYNZIP18	SYNZIP12		
hub	A-B,A-C,A-D	SYNZIP23	SYNZIP8	SYNZIP12	SYNZIP6		
hub	A-B,A-C,A-D	SYNZIP23	BATF	SYNZIP12	SYNZIP6		
hub	A-B,A-C,A-D	SYNZIP23	BATF	SYNZIP12	SYNZIP8		
hub	A-B,A-C,A-D	SYNZIP22	SYNZIP10	SYNZIP19	SYNZIP14		
hub	A-B,A-C,A-D	SYNZIP22	ATF4	SYNZIP19	SYNZIP10		
hub	A-B,A-C,A-D	SYNZIP23	SYNZIP6	SYNZIP18	SYNZIP21		
hub	A-B,A-C,A-D	SYNZIP23	SYNZIP8	SYNZIP18	SYNZIP21		
hub	A-B,A-C,A-D	SYNZIP23	BATF	SYNZIP18	SYNZIP21		
hub	A-B,A-C,A-D	SYNZIP23	SYNZIP8	SYNZIP18	SYNZIP6		
hub	A-B,A-C,A-D	SYNZIP23	BATF	SYNZIP18	SYNZIP6		
hub	A-B,A-C,A-D	SYNZIP23	BATF	SYNZIP18	SYNZIP8		
hub	A-B,A-C,A-D	SYNZIP23	SYNZIP8	SYNZIP21	SYNZIP6		
hub	A-B,A-C,A-D	SYNZIP23	BATF	SYNZIP21	SYNZIP6		
hub	A-B,A-C,A-D	SYNZIP23	BATF	SYNZIP21	SYNZIP8		
hub	A-B,A-C,A-D	SYNZIP23	BATF	SYNZIP6	SYNZIP8		
line	A-B-C-D	SYNZIP5	SYNZIP6	SYNZIP23	SYNZIP8		
line	A-B-C-D	SYNZIP13	SYNZIP15	ATF4	SYNZIP7		
line	A-B-C-D	SYNZIP19	SYNZIP21	SYNZIP4	SYNZIP3		
box	A-B-C-D-A	SYNZIP21	SYNZIP23	SYNZIP18	SYNZIP19		
5 nodes	Motif	A	B	C	D	E	
pair+line	A-B,C-D-E	SYNZIP5	SYNZIP6	SYNZIP13	SYNZIP15	ATF4	
pair+line	A-B,C-D-E	SYNZIP5	SYNZIP6	SYNZIP15	ATF4	SYNZIP7	
pair+line	A-B,C-D-E	SYNZIP7	ATF4	SYNZIP5	SYNZIP6	SYNZIP23	
pair+line	A-B,C-D-E	SYNZIP3	SYNZIP4	SYNZIP19	SYNZIP22	ATF4	
pair+line	A-B,C-D-E	SYNZIP2	SYNZIP1	SYNZIP21	SYNZIP4	SYNZIP3	
pair+line	A-B,C-D-E	SYNZIP3	SYNZIP4	SYNZIP15	ATF4	SYNZIP7	
pair+line	A-B,C-D-E	SYNZIP7	ATF4	SYNZIP9	FOS	SYNZIP17	
pair+line	A-B,C-D-E	SYNZIP9	FOS	SYNZIP21	SYNZIP4	SYNZIP3	
pair+line	A-B,C-D-E	SYNZIP7	ATF4	SYNZIP8	SYNZIP23	SYNZIP6	
hub	A-B,A-C,A-D,A-E	SYNZIP23	SYNZIP12	SYNZIP18	SYNZIP16	SYNZIP6	
hub	A-B,A-C,A-D,A-E	SYNZIP23	SYNZIP12	SYNZIP18	SYNZIP16	SYNZIP8	
hub	A-B,A-C,A-D,A-E	SYNZIP23	SYNZIP12	SYNZIP18	SYNZIP16	BATF	
hub	A-B,A-C,A-D,A-E	SYNZIP23	SYNZIP12	SYNZIP16	SYNZIP6	SYNZIP8	
hub	A-B,A-C,A-D,A-E	SYNZIP23	SYNZIP12	SYNZIP16	SYNZIP6	BATF	
hub	A-B,A-C,A-D,A-E	SYNZIP23	SYNZIP12	SYNZIP16	SYNZIP8	BATF	
hub	A-B,A-C,A-D,A-E	SYNZIP23	SYNZIP18	SYNZIP16	SYNZIP6	SYNZIP8	
hub	A-B,A-C,A-D,A-E	SYNZIP23	SYNZIP18	SYNZIP16	SYNZIP6	BATF	
hub	A-B,A-C,A-D,A-E	SYNZIP23	SYNZIP18	SYNZIP16	SYNZIP8	BATF	
hub	A-B,A-C,A-D,A-E	SYNZIP23	SYNZIP16	SYNZIP6	SYNZIP8	BATF	
hub	A-B,A-C,A-D,A-E	SYNZIP23	SYNZIP18	SYNZIP12	SYNZIP6	SYNZIP8	
hub	A-B,A-C,A-D,A-E	SYNZIP23	SYNZIP18	SYNZIP12	SYNZIP6	BATF	
hub	A-B,A-C,A-D,A-E	SYNZIP23	SYNZIP18	SYNZIP12	SYNZIP8	BATF	
hub	A-B,A-C,A-D,A-E	SYNZIP23	SYNZIP12	SYNZIP6	SYNZIP8	BATF	
hub	A-B,A-C,A-D,A-E	SYNZIP23	SYNZIP18	SYNZIP21	SYNZIP6	SYNZIP8	
hub	A-B,A-C,A-D,A-E	SYNZIP23	SYNZIP18	SYNZIP21	SYNZIP6	BATF	
hub	A-B,A-C,A-D,A-E	SYNZIP23	SYNZIP18	SYNZIP21	SYNZIP8	BATF	
hub	A-B,A-C,A-D,A-E	SYNZIP23	SYNZIP18	SYNZIP6	SYNZIP8	BATF	
hub	A-B,A-C,A-D,A-E	SYNZIP23	SYNZIP21	SYNZIP6	SYNZIP8	BATF	
6 nodes	Motif	A	B	C	D	E	F
line + pair	A-B-C-D, E-F	SYNZIP5	SYNZIP6	SYNZIP23	SYNZIP8	ATF4	SYNZIP7
line + pair	A-B-C-D, E-F	SYNZIP13	SYNZIP15	ATF4	SYNZIP7	SYNZIP5	SYNZIP6
3 pairs	A-B,C-D,E-F	SYNZIP9	FOS	ATF4	SYNZIP7	SYNZIP5	SYNZIP6
3 pairs	A-B,C-D,E-F	SYNZIP9	FOS	ATF4	SYNZIP7	SYNZIP4	SYNZIP3
hub	A-B,A-C,A-D,A-E,A-F	SYNZIP23	SYNZIP16	BATF	SYNZIP8	SYNZIP6	SYNZIP18
hub	A-B,A-C,A-D,A-E,A-F	SYNZIP23	SYNZIP16	BATF	SYNZIP8	SYNZIP6	SYNZIP12
hub	A-B,A-C,A-D,A-E,A-F	SYNZIP23	SYNZIP16	BATF	SYNZIP8	SYNZIP18	SYNZIP12
hub	A-B,A-C,A-D,A-E,A-F	SYNZIP23	SYNZIP16	BATF	SYNZIP6	SYNZIP18	SYNZIP12
hub	A-B,A-C,A-D,A-E,A-F	SYNZIP23	SYNZIP16	SYNZIP8	SYNZIP6	SYNZIP18	SYNZIP12
hub	A-B,A-C,A-D,A-E,A-F	SYNZIP23	SYNZIP12	BATF	SYNZIP8	SYNZIP6	SYNZIP18
hub	A-B,A-C,A-D,A-E,A-F	SYNZIP23	SYNZIP18	BATF	SYNZIP8	SYNZIP6	SYNZIP21

Table S4. Crystallographic data collection and refinement statistics.

Protein Data Set	SYNZIP6: SYNZIP5	SYNZIP1: SYNZIP2
Space Group	P 63	P 31
Cell dimensions <i>a</i> , <i>b</i> , <i>c</i> (Å) α , β , γ (°)	82.7, 82.7, 150.6 90, 90, 120	49.9, 49.9, 113.2 90, 90, 120
λ (Å)	0.97927	1.5418
Resolution (Å)	50 - 2.46	50 - 1.75
R _{sym} (%) ^{a,b}	10.9 (54.8)	3.8 (29.4)
# ref	21204	31354
Completeness (%) ^a	99.7 (99.3)	98.2 (90.7)
Redundancy ^a	5.8 (5.4)	4.6 (2.8)
# dimers/ASU	4	3
Twin law	h,-h-k,-l	-k,-h,-l
Twin fraction	0.324	0.392
R _{work} /R _{free} (%) ^c	21.2/25.8	19.0/22.8

^aValues in parentheses refers to data in the highest resolution shell

^bR_{sym} = $\sum_h \sum_j |I_j(h) - \langle I(h) \rangle| / \sum_h \sum_j \langle I(h) \rangle$, where $I_j(h)$ is the j^{th} reflection of index h and $\langle I(h) \rangle$ is the average intensity of all observations of $I(h)$

^cR_{work} = $\sum_h |F_{\text{obs}}(h) - F_{\text{calc}}(h)| / \sum_h |F_{\text{obs}}(h)|$, calculated over the 95% of the data in the working set. R_{free} equivalent to R_{work} except calculated over the 5% of the data assigned to the test set