## Supplemental Materials

## Mechanism for Controlling the Monomer-Dimer Conversion of SARS Coronavirus Main Protease

Cheng-Guo Wu<sup>1</sup>, Shu-Chun Cheng<sup>2</sup>, Shiang-Chuan Chen<sup>1</sup>, Juo-Yan Li<sup>1</sup>, Yi-Hsuan Fang<sup>1</sup>, Yau-Hung Chen<sup>2</sup> and Chi-Yuan Chou<sup>1</sup>\*

<sup>1</sup>Department of Life Sciences and Institute of Genome Sciences

National Yang-Ming University

Taipei 112, Taiwan

<sup>2</sup>Department of Chemistry

Tamkang University

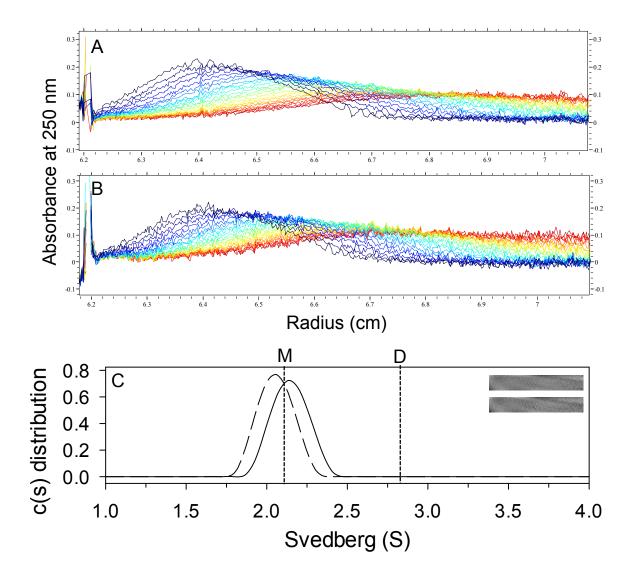
Tamsui 251, Taiwan

Phone: +886-2-28267168, FAX: +886-2-28202449

E-mail: cychou@ym.edu.tw

Containing 1 supplement figure

<sup>\*</sup> Correspondence information for Chi-Yuan Chou



**Supplemental Figure 1**. AEC pattern of the N-strept tagged R298A mutant of SARS-CoV M<sup>pro</sup>. The amount of protein used was 15  $\mu$ l (2 mg/ml), and the total volume of the cell was 330  $\mu$ l. A and B, show the trace of absorbance at 250 nm of the N-strept tagged R298A mutant during the experiments at phosphate buffer (pH 7.6) (A) and a substrate concentration of 200  $\mu$ M (B), respectively. C, shows the continuous c(s) distributions of the proteins from the best-fit analysis of the 250 nm results. Solid and dashed lines show the results in phosphate buffer (pH 7.6) and in the substrate concentration of 200  $\mu$ M, respectively. Two straight dotted lines indicate the positions of the monomer (M) and dimer (D). Insets show the residual bitmap of the raw data and the best-fit results.