

## Appendices

### Appendix A. Parvalbumin metal ion-binding parameters.

**Table A-1. CA<sup>2+</sup>- AND MG<sup>2+</sup>- BINDING PARAMETERS FOR PARVALBUMINS**

Column	PVWT	F102W	PVEF	PVEF-E101D
Maximal binding sites (mol/mol)	2.02	2.18	1.31	1.07
Association constant $K_{Ca}(M^{-1})^a$	$2.89 \times 10^8$	$2.66 \times 10^8$	$1.21 \times 10^8$	$1.54 \times 10^6$
Association constant $K_{Mg}(M^{-1})^b$	$2.83 \times 10^4$	$2.50 \times 10^4$	$3.88 \times 10^4$ $^c 5.13 \times 10^4$	$^c 2.82 \times 10^5$
Dissociation rate $K_{Ca}(S^{-1})^d$	3.6, 0.6	4.0, 0.5	2.0	630.0
Dissociation rate $K_{Mg}(S^{-1})^d$		0.9	0.95	0.8

Data are from Li *et al.*, 2000.

All data represent the average of at least 3 determinations.

PVWT = wild type parvalbumin. PVEF = D51A/F102W mutant.

PVEF-E101D = D51A/E101D/F102W mutant.

<sup>a</sup>Constants were determined by equilibrium dialysis.

<sup>b</sup>Constants were calculated from a competition experiment in the presence of 2 mM Mg<sup>2+</sup>.

<sup>c</sup>Constant was determined by fluorescence titration.

<sup>d</sup>Rates were determined by stopped flow.

## Appendix B. Mulliken population analyses of the parvalbumin binding sites.

The Mulliken population analysis is a scheme for assigning charges by dividing orbital overlap evenly between the atoms involved. This method is somewhat arbitrary, as are all methods of assigning charge distribution, because atomic charges are not quantum mechanical observables. Therefore, charge distribution is not explicitly predictable from first principles (Foresman and Frisch, 1995). The binding loops were modeled with just the sidechains of the coordinating residues, terminated at the alpha carbon, and the coordinating carbonyl groups in each binding site were represented from the alpha carbon of the amino acid containing the coordinating carbonyl to the alpha carbon of the subsequent residue. Hydrogens were generated to replace the bonds from the mainchain to the alpha carbons by placing them on the vector between the alpha carbon and the mainchain atom, at the appropriate distance for a C-H bond. The coordinates for the hydrogens were derived using the equations listed below.

$$x(t) = x_0 + t(x_1 - x_0),$$

$$y(t) = y_0 + t(y_1 - y_0), \text{ and}$$

$$z(t) = z_0 + t(z_1 - z_0),$$

where  $t = (\text{length of a C-H bond} / \text{length of the mainchain atom-C}\alpha \text{ bond})$ ,

$x_0 = x$  coordinate of the  $C\alpha$ , and  $x_1 = x$  coordinate of the mainchain atom.

The results of the Mulliken population analyses for the two parvalbumin Ca<sup>2+</sup>-binding sites are given in Tables B-1 and B-2.

**Table B-1. MULLIKEN POPULATION ANALYSIS FOR THE PARVALBUMIN CD SITE**

<b>ASP 51</b>	<b>PHE 57</b>	<b>GLU 62</b>
1 C $\alpha$ -0.242927	30 H $\alpha$ 0.178209	55 C $\alpha$ -0.233764
2 H $\alpha$ 0.125288	31 C $\alpha$ -0.251932	56 H $\alpha$ 0.061021
3 H $\alpha$ 0.018027	32 H $\alpha$ 0.052321	57 H $\alpha$ 0.076880
4 H $\alpha$ 0.090159	33 H $\alpha$ 0.124063	58 H $\alpha$ 0.056153
5 C $\beta$ -0.241985	34 C 0.508096	59 C $\beta$ -0.184990
6 H $\beta$ 0.061232	35 O -0.561090	60 H $\beta$ 0.067142
7 H $\beta$ 0.058734	36 N -0.513870	61 H $\beta$ 0.121612
8 C $\gamma$ 0.554857	37 H <sub>N</sub> 0.213273	62 C $\gamma$ -0.225480
9 O $\delta$ -0.656250	38 C $\alpha$ -0.130230	63 H $\gamma$ 0.101753
10 O $\delta$ -0.672508	39 H $\alpha$ 0.231770	64 H $\gamma$ 0.085329
<b>ASP 53</b>	40 H $\alpha$ 0.058924	65 C $\delta$ 0.568834
11 C $\alpha$ -0.219037	41 H $\alpha$ 0.087125	66 O $\epsilon$ -0.697822
12 H $\alpha$ 0.095880	<b>GLU 59</b>	67 O $\epsilon$ -0.626053
13 H $\alpha$ 0.119640	42 C $\alpha$ -0.266663	<b>CAL 109</b>
14 H $\alpha$ 0.009164	43 H $\alpha$ 0.042213	68 Ca 1.461887
15 C $\beta$ -0.235583	44 H $\alpha$ 0.154506	
16 H $\beta$ 0.087743	45 H $\alpha$ 0.056601	
17 H $\beta$ 0.054471	46 C $\beta$ -0.181166	
18 C $\gamma$ 0.598582	47 H $\beta$ 0.033881	
19 O $\delta$ -0.713666	48 H $\beta$ 0.139263	
20 O $\delta$ -0.650703	49 C $\gamma$ -0.226278	
<b>SER 55</b>	50 H $\gamma$ 0.069048	
21 C $\alpha$ -0.258579	51 H $\gamma$ 0.089586	
22 H $\alpha$ 0.023508	52 C $\delta$ 0.563695	
23 H $\alpha$ 0.155473	53 O $\epsilon$ -0.659446	
24 H $\alpha$ 0.065513	54 O $\epsilon$ -0.654578	
25 C $\beta$ 0.082361		
26 H $\beta$ 0.118323		
27 H $\beta$ 0.021902		
28 O $\gamma$ -0.567767		
29 H $\gamma$ 0.328322		
	<b>Sum of Mulliken charges = -2.00000</b>	

Calculations were performed in Gaussian (Frisch et al., 1995).

**Table B-2. MULLIKEN POPULATION ANALYSIS FOR THE PARVALBUMIN EF SITE**

<b>ASP 90</b>		<b>MET 96</b>	
1	C $\alpha$ -0.211333	31	H $\alpha$ 0.197131
2	H $\alpha$ 0.112768	32	C $\alpha$ -0.250180
3	H $\alpha$ 0.015540	33	H $\alpha$ 0.067943
4	H $\alpha$ 0.082379	34	H $\alpha$ 0.115393
5	C $\beta$ -0.250140	35	C 0.480969
6	H $\beta$ 0.054279	36	O -0.572768
7	H $\beta$ 0.059234	37	N -0.509073
8	C $\gamma$ 0.558734	38	H 0.218970
9	O $\delta$ -0.681104	39	C $\alpha$ -0.116808
10	O $\delta$ -0.640302	40	H $\alpha$ 0.214847
<b>ASP 92</b>		41	H $\alpha$ 0.070643
11	C $\alpha$ -0.216653	42	H $\alpha$ 0.099177
12	H $\alpha$ 0.007159	<b>GLU 101</b>	
13	H $\alpha$ 0.118436	43	C $\alpha$ -0.229988
14	H $\alpha$ 0.095255	44	H $\alpha$ 0.065653
15	C $\beta$ -0.228973	45	H $\alpha$ 0.074841
16	H $\beta$ 0.068358	46	H $\alpha$ 0.057428
17	H $\beta$ 0.054425	47	C $\beta$ -0.206162
18	C $\gamma$ 0.585829	48	H $\beta$ 0.071538
19	O $\delta$ -0.684168	49	H $\beta$ 0.112889
20	O $\delta$ -0.677984	50	C $\gamma$ -0.210222
<b>ASP 94</b>		51	H $\gamma$ 0.101220
21	C $\alpha$ -0.192851	52	H $\gamma$ 0.095963
22	H $\alpha$ 0.006399	53	C $\delta$ 0.563511
23	H $\alpha$ 0.154888	54	O $\epsilon$ -0.697204
24	H $\alpha$ 0.070311	55	O $\epsilon$ -0.632088
25	C $\beta$ -0.248076	<b>CAL 110</b>	
26	H $\beta$ 0.102872	56	Ca 1.422261
27	H $\beta$ 0.049704	<b>H<sub>2</sub>O 111</b>	
28	C $\gamma$ 0.577378	57	O -0.536229
29	O $\delta$ -0.719242	58	H 0.216717
30	O $\delta$ -0.645450	59	H 0.335954

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Sum of Mulliken charges = -2.00000

Calculations were performed in Gaussian (Frisch et al., 1995).