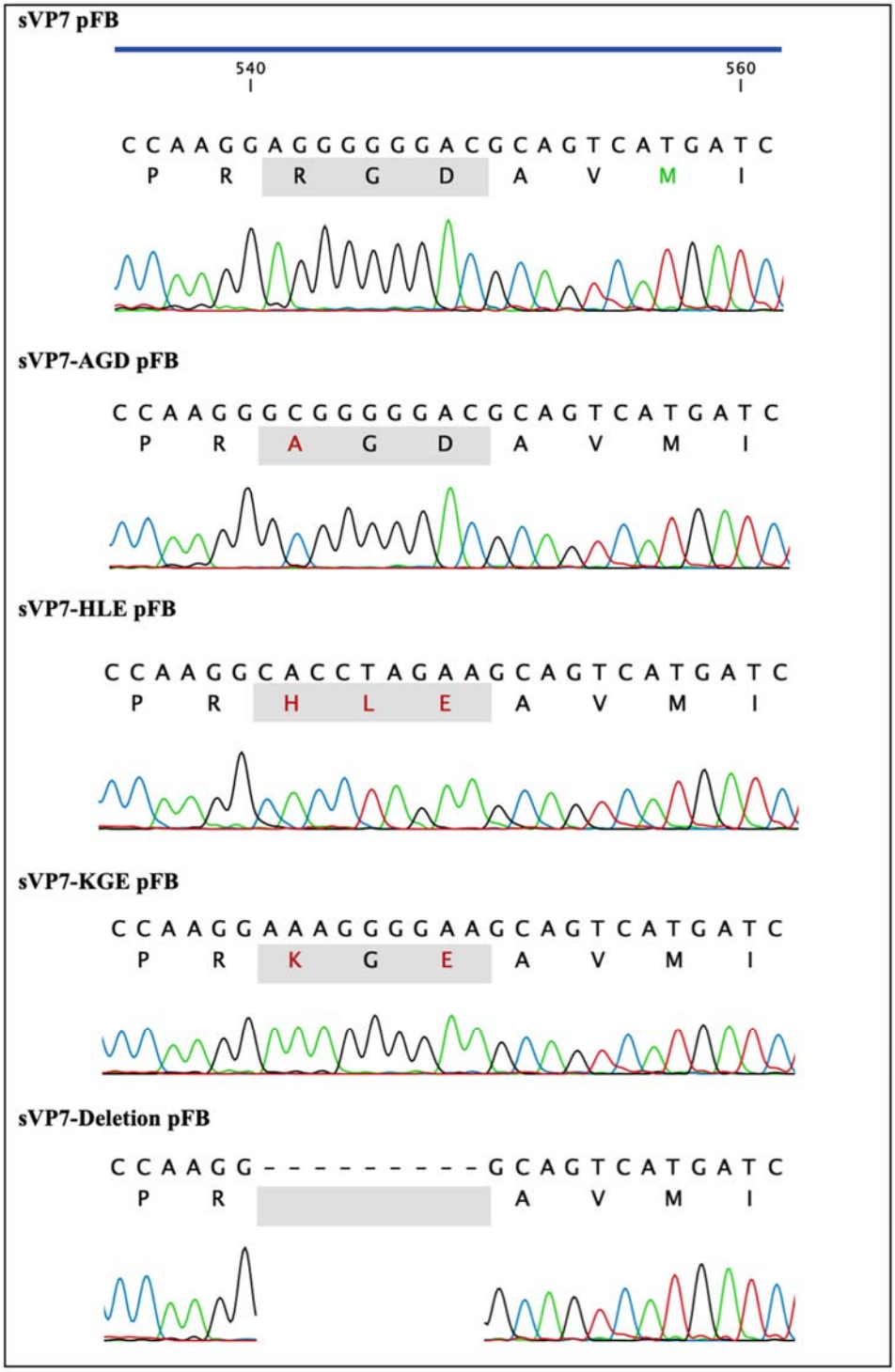
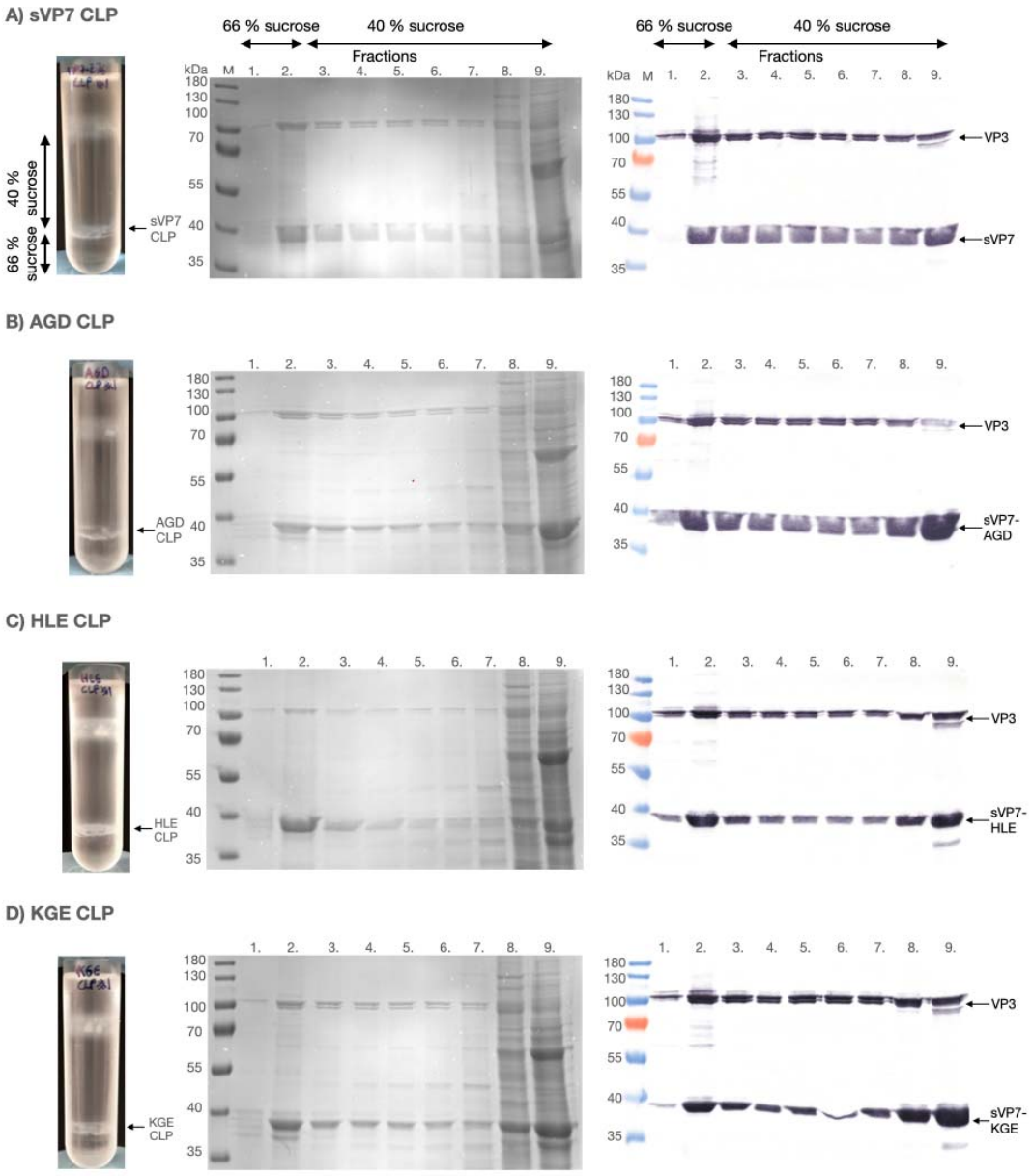
Supplementary Fig. 1. Buyens *et al.*



Supplementary Fig. 1: Nucleotide sequence chromatograms indicating the site-specific mutations introduced into the RGD motif of sVP7. An inverse PCR strategy was used to mutate residues within the RGD motif to either AGD, HLE, or KGE, or to delete the RGD motif. The derived mutant plasmids were sequenced, and shown in the figure is the relevant part of the sequence compared to the unmutated sVP7 gene sequence.

Supplementary Fig. 2. Buyens *et al.*



Supplementary Fig. 2: Purification of CLPs. Cytoplasmic protein fractions prepared from Sf9 cells co-infected with a recombinant baculovirus expressing VP3 and a recombinant baculovirus expressing either sVP7 or one of the three mutant sVP7 proteins were subjected to ultracentrifugation through a 40-66% (w/v) discontinuous sucrose gradient (left panel). Fractions were collected from the bottom (fraction 1) of the gradients and analyzed by SDS-PAGE (middle panel) and immunoblotting using a mixture of anti-VP3 and anti-VP7 antibodies (right panel). The sizes of the protein molecular mass markers are indicated in kDa to the left of the figures.