



Supplementary Materials

Impaired Ca²⁺ sensitivity of a novel GCAP1 variant causes cone dystrophy and leads to abnormal synaptic trans-mission between photoreceptors and bipolar cells

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Figure S1. Fundus autofluorescence and optical coherence tomography recorded in the study patient during a three-year follow up.



Figure S2. Logo representation [1,2] of the consensus sequence of GCAP1 EF-hand 3 motif in 11 homologous sequences from 10 vertebrate species (HomoloGene ID 353): Homo sapiens, Pan troglodytes, Macaca mulatta, Canis lupus, Bos taurus, Mus musculus, Rattus Norvegicus, Gallus gallus, Xenopus tropicalis and Danio rerio. Residues are colored according to their physicochemical properties: acidic (red), hydrophobic (black), special (green), polar (violet), basic (blue). The residue number of the two substitutions is represented in red.



Figure S3. Emission fluorescence spectra of 30 μ M ANS (green dashed line) and ANS incubated with 2 μ M GCAP1 N104K-G105R in the presence of 500 μ M EGTA (black) and after serial additions of 1 mM Mg²⁺ (blue) and 1 mM Ca²⁺ (red).



Figure S4. C α -RMSF profiles (calculated over 300 ns MD simulations) of (a) EF2/EF3 Mg²⁺-bound GCAP1 WT (black) and N104K-G105R variants and (b) Ca²⁺-loaded GCAP1 WT (black) and N104K-G105R variants. Inset shows secondary structure elements with the same coloring scheme as Figure 4A and ion binding loops, where Mg²⁺ and Ca²⁺ ions are represented as green and red spheres, respectively.

Table 1. Regulation of GC1 and GC2 by GCAP1 variants.

Variant	X-fold GC1 ^a	X-fold GC2 ^a	
WT	37.4 ± 11.6	10.8 ± 5.3	
N104K-G105	R 0.47 ± 0.07	0.6 ± 0.2	

 $\label{eq:action} {}^aX-fold \ is \ calculated \ as \ ([cGMP]_{low_Ca}-[cGMP]_{high_Ca}) \ / \ [cGMP]_{high_Ca}. \ \pm \ std. \ dev.$

		RMSF (Å)ª		
Variant	Cation	EF2	EF3	EF4
WT	Mg^{2+}	0.918	1.099	
	Ca ²⁺	0.834	1.002	0.955
N104K-G105R	Mg^{2+}	0.887	0.952	
	Ca ²⁺	1.008	1.305	1.236

^a Root-Mean Square Fluctuation of ions calculated as the time-averaged Root-Mean Square Deviation from the average position over 300 ns MD simulations.

Reference

- 1. Crooks, G.E.; Hon, G.; Chandonia, J.M.; Brenner, S.E. WebLogo: A sequence logo generator. *Genome Res.* 2004, 14, 1188–1190, doi:10.1101/gr.849004.
- Schneider, T.D.; Stephens, R.M. Sequence logos: A new way to display consensus sequences. Nucleic Acids Res. 1990, 18, 6097–6100, doi:10.1093/nar/18.20.6097.