

Supporting Information

Quantitative Measurement of Solvent Accessibility of Histidine Imidazole Groups in Proteins

Vennela Mullangi,^{†,§} Xiang Zhou,[§] David W. Ball,[§] David J. Anderson,[§] Masaru Miyagi^{†,‡,*,}

[†]Case Center for Proteomics and Bioinformatics, [‡]Department of Pharmacology, [#]Department of Ophthalmology and Visual Sciences, Case Western Reserve University, 10900 Euclid Ave, Cleveland, OH 44106

[§]Department of Chemistry, Cleveland State University, Cleveland, OH 44114

Temperature effect on the pH of D₂O buffers*

In order to determine the effect of temperature on the D₂O buffers, we measured the 100 mM pyridine buffer (pH* 6.04 at 25°C) and 100 mM N-ethylmorpholine buffers (pH* 6.86 and 7.94 at 25°C) at 30, 35, 40, and 45°C. Fitting the data points to a linear equation yielded linear regression lines corresponding to the three buffers (Figure S1). The slope values of the three linear regression lines were comparable as shown. We therefore averaged the three slope values and derived the following equation to estimate the pH* values at a specific temperature, T in Celsius.

$$^T\text{pH}^* = 0.0135 \times (T - 25) + {}^{25}\text{pH}^*$$

where ^TpH* and ²⁵pH* are the pH* at T and 25°C. The equation was used to estimate the pH* of the D₂O buffers at 31 and 37°C.

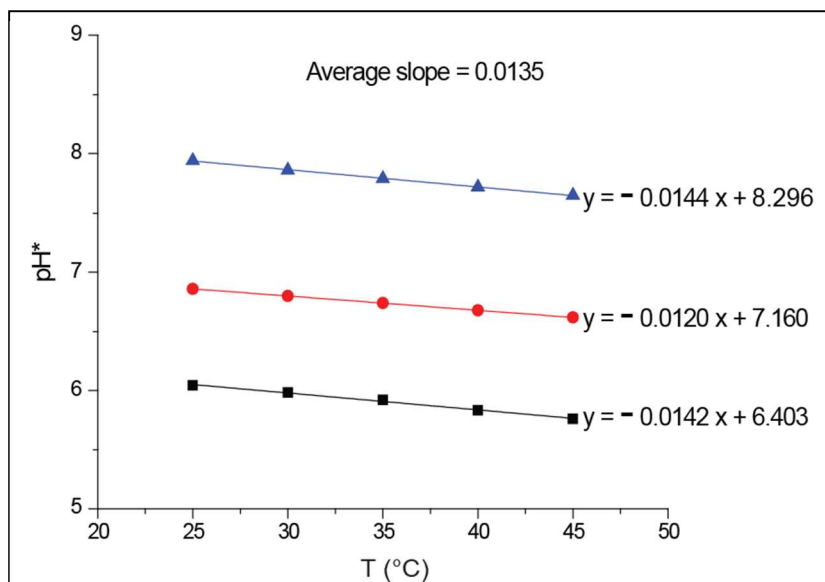
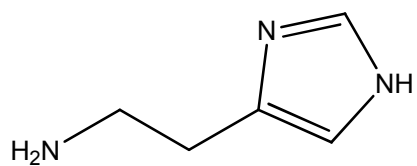
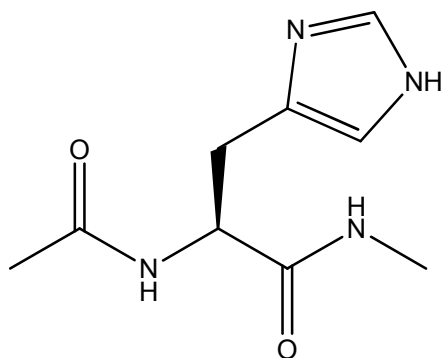


Figure S1: Effect of temperature on the pH* of D₂O buffers.

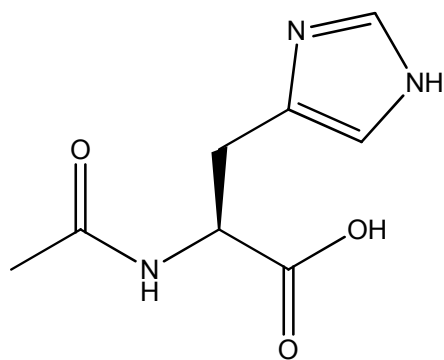
Structures of histamine, Ac-His-NHMe, Ac-His-OH, and IPA



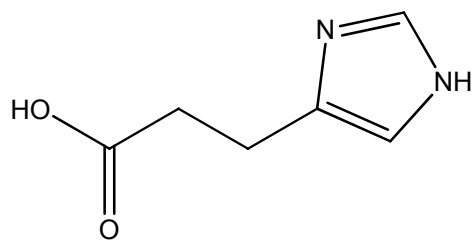
Histamine



Ac-His-NHMe



Ac-His-OH



IPA