

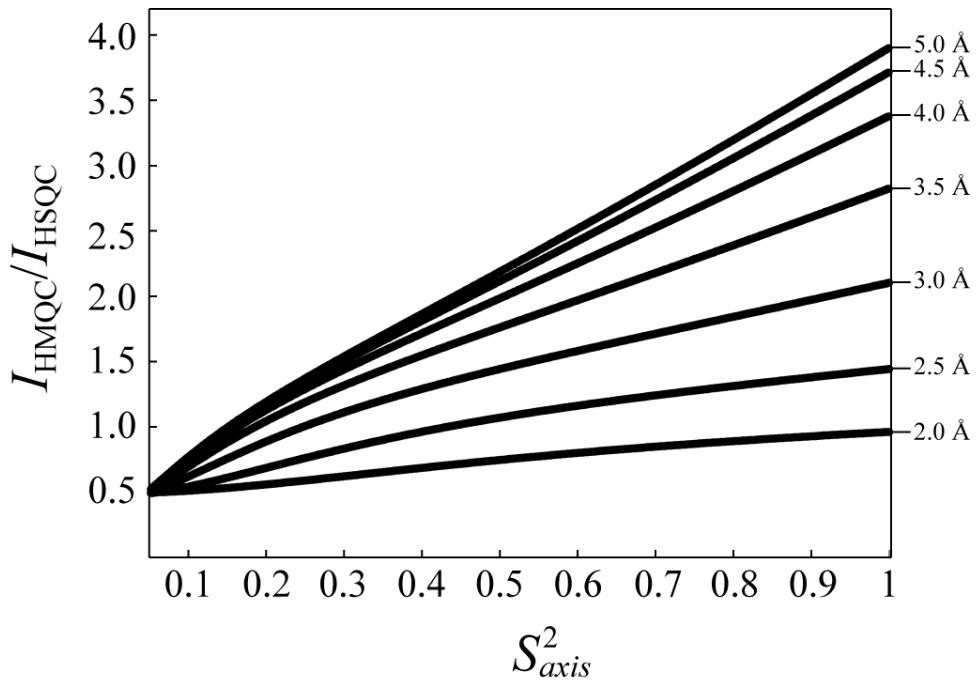
## Supporting Information

### Estimating Side-Chain Order in [ $^2\text{H}$ ; $^{13}\text{CH}_3$ ]-labeled High Molecular Weight Proteins from Analysis of HMQC/HSQC Spectra

Vitali Tugarinov<sup>‡\*</sup> and Lewis E. Kay<sup>†</sup>

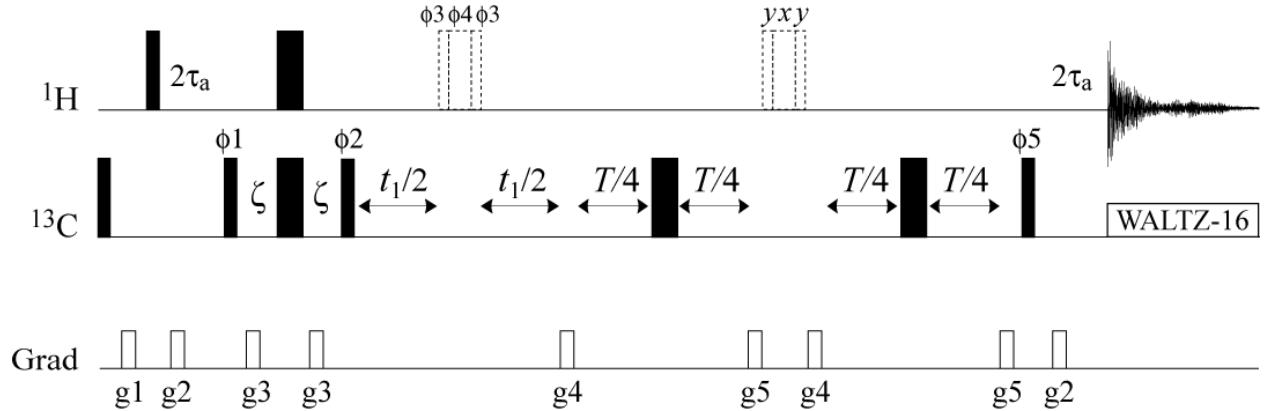
<sup>‡</sup>Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry, University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland 20742; <sup>†</sup>Departments of Molecular Genetics, Biochemistry and Chemistry, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5S 1A8, and Hospital for the Sick Children, Program in Molecular Structure and Function, 555 University Avenue, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5G 1X8

**Figure S1**



**Figure S1.** Plots of  $I_{\text{HMQC}}/I_{\text{HSQC}}$  ratios (y-axis) calculated as a function of  $S_{\text{axis}}^2$  (x-axis) for several values of  $r_{\text{HHext}}$  (Å), with  $\tau_{\text{C}}$  fixed at 100 ns. The values of  $r_{\text{HHext}}$  corresponding to each of the curves are indicated on the right. Calculations have been performed using the same set of parameters as in Figure 1 of the main text.

**Figure S2**



**Figure S2.** Pulse scheme for the measurement of  $R_{MQ}^S$  relaxation rates in  $^{13}\text{CH}_3$ -methyl labeled highly deuterated proteins. All narrow (wide) pulses are applied with flip angles of  $90^\circ$ ( $180^\circ$ ) along the  $x$ -axis unless indicated otherwise. The  $^1\text{H}$  and  $^{13}\text{C}$  carriers are positioned in the center of the methyl region: 0.7 ppm and  $\sim$ 20 ppm, respectively. All  $^1\text{H}$  and  $^{13}\text{C}$  pulses are applied with the highest available power, while  $^{13}\text{C}$  WALTZ-16 decoupling<sup>1</sup> is achieved using a 2.5-kHz field. The pulses shown with dashed lines are implemented as composite  $^1\text{H}$  pulses<sup>2</sup>, with the phases indicated on top. Delays are:  $\tau_a = 2.0$  ms;  $\zeta = (8^1J_{\text{CH}})^{-1} = 1.0$  ms;  $T$  is a variable relaxation delay. The phase cycle is:  $\phi_1 = x, -x$ ;  $\phi_2 = y, y, -y, -y$ ;  $\phi_3 = 2(y), 2(-x), 2(-y), 2(x)$ ;  $\phi_4 = 2(x), 2(y), 2(-x), 2(-y)$ ;  $\phi_5 = x$ ; rec. =  $x, -x, -x, x$ . Quadrature detection in  $t_1$  is achieved by the STATES-TPPI<sup>3</sup> incrementation of  $\phi_5$  and the phase of the receiver. The durations and strengths of the  $z$ -gradients in units of (ms; G/cm) are:  $g_1 = (1; 25)$ ,  $g_2 = (0.5; 15)$ ,  $g_3 = (0.3; 10)$ ,  $g_4 = (0.5; 12)$ ,  $g_5 = (0.4; 15)$ .

## Supporting References

- (1) Shaka, A. J.; Keeler, J.; Frenkiel, T.; Freeman, R. An Improved Sequence for Broadband Decoupling: Waltz-16. *J. Magn. Reson.* **1983**, *52*, 335-8.
- (2) Levitt, M.; Freeman, R. NMR Population Inversion Using a Composite Pulse. *J. Magn. Reson.* **1978**, *33*, 473-6.
- (3) Marion, D.; Ikura, M.; Tschudin, R.; Bax, A. Rapid Recording of 2D NMR Spectra without Phase Cycling. Application to the Study of Hydrogen Exchange in Proteins. *J. Magn. Reson.* **1989**, *85*, 393-9.