J. Microbiol. Biotechnol.
https://doi.org/10.4014/jmb.1805.05067

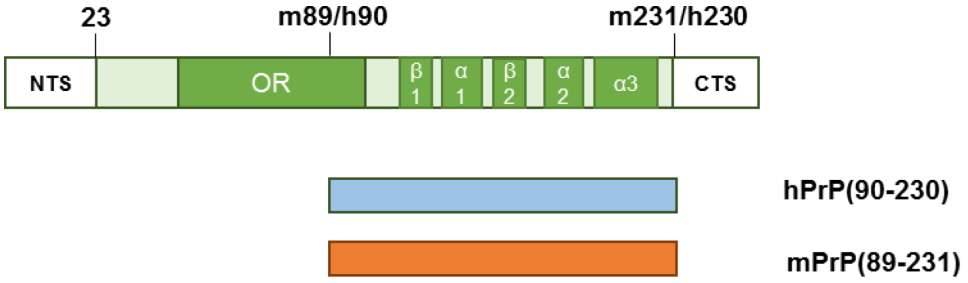

Fig. S1. Diagram of hPrP(90-230) and mPrP(89-231).
The recombinant proteins included secondary structural motifs (two short α sheets and three β helices) in the C-terminal region of PrP. NTS, N-terminal signal sequence for plasma membrane targeting; OR, octarepeat to which copper ions bind; CTS, C-terminal signal sequence for GPI anchor modification.

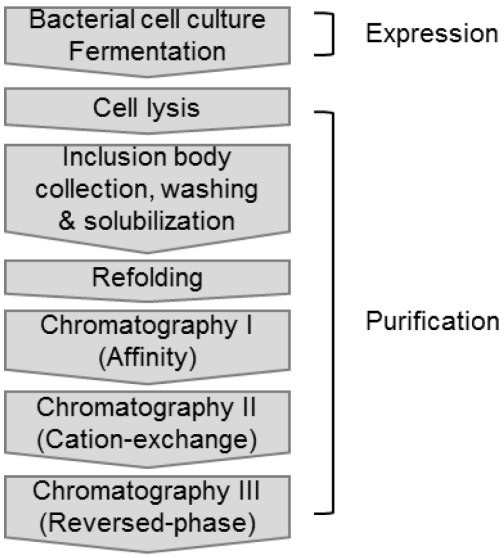

Fig. S2. Expression and purification scheme to produce highly pure recPrP on a large scale.

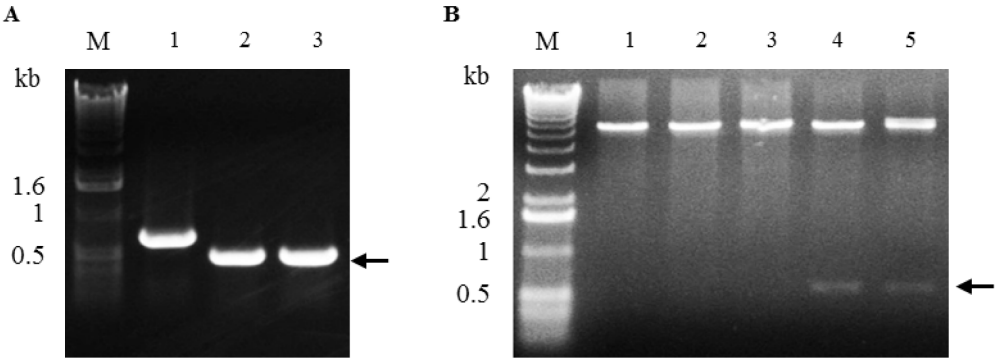

Fig. S3. DNA fragments encoding PrP gene of the C-terminal globular region.

A. PCR products for the full length PrP gene control (Lane 1), hPrP(90-230) gene (Lane 2), and mPrP(89-231) gene (Lane 3). **B**. Confirmation of DNA cloning by Nhe I and Sac I restriction enzyme digestion of recombinant plasmids isolated by mini-prep. Lane 1: negative control. Lane 2-3: vector with no insert DNA fragments of His-tag fusion PrP. Lane 4: PCR product for $(His)_6$-hPrP(90-230). Lane 5: PCR product for $(His)_6$-mPrP(89-231).

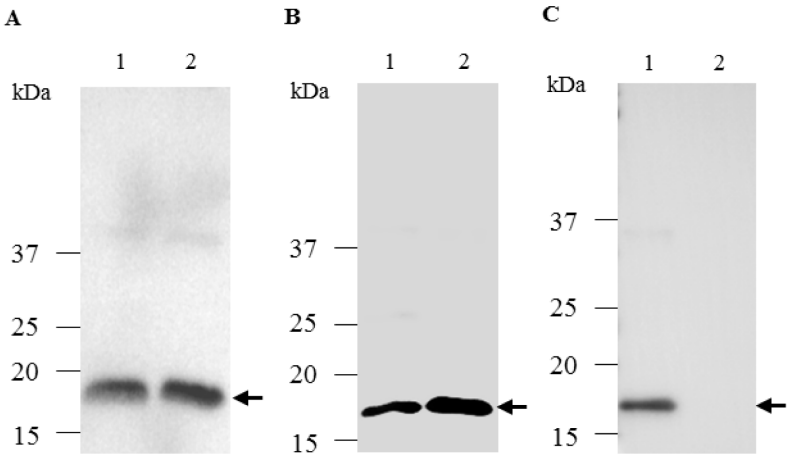

Fig. S4. Western blots of $(His)_6$-hPrP(90-230) (Lanes 1) and $(His)_6$-mPrP(89-231) (Lanes 2).

RecPrPs were detected by anti-$(His)_6$ (**A**), anti-PrP 6D11 (**B**), and anti-PrP 3F4 (**C**) antibodies. The 3F4 epitope is missing in the mPrP amino acid sequence

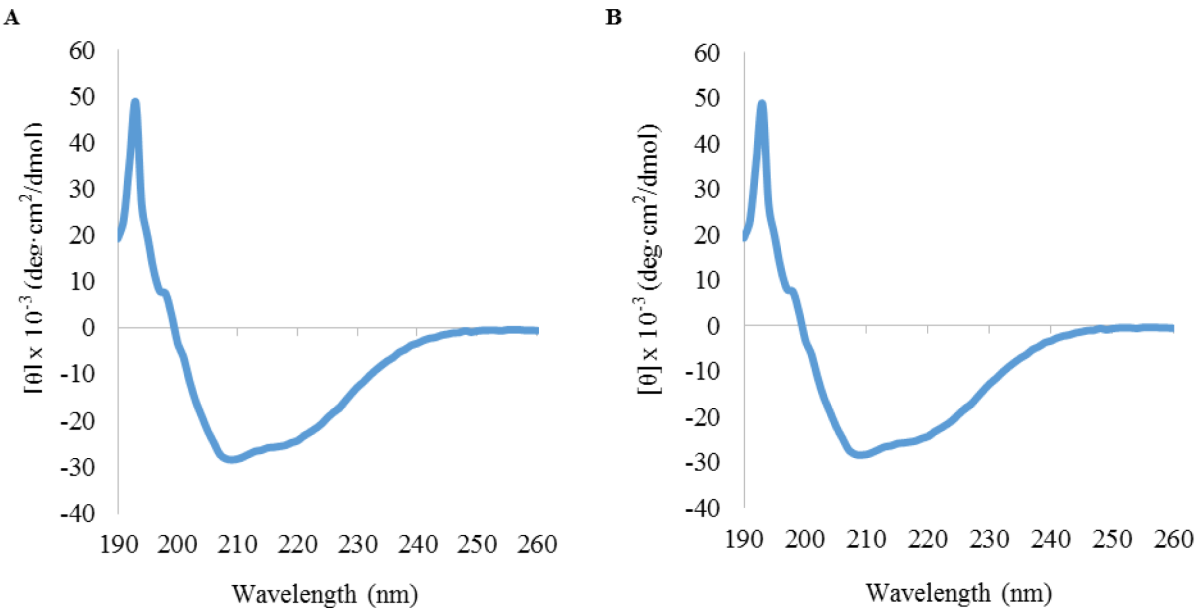

Fig. S5. CD spectra of recombinant $(His)_6$-hPrP(90-230) (**A**) and $(His)_6$-mPrP(89-231) (**B**).