

Supplementary Material: Low-Tech, Pilot Scale Purification of a Recombinant Spider Silk Protein Analog from Tobacco Leaves

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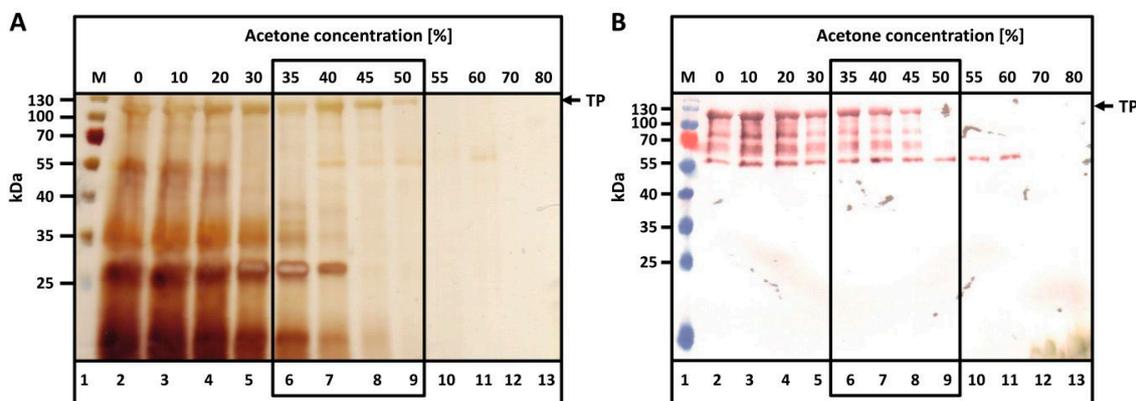


Figure S1. Pre-experiment for fractionating acetone precipitation. In 250 μ L suspension of disrupted tobacco leaves (BWM1) in disruption buffer the respective acetone concentration was adjusted by mixing with an acetone-dH₂O-mixture (1.0 mL). After incubation (30 min, 4 °C) the suspension was centrifuged and 1 mL of the supernatant was dried. Following, the dry content was resolubilized in 440 μ L SDS-PAGE sample buffer and boiled (5 min, 99 °C), and the samples were analyzed via SDS-PAGE. Marked with a rectangle is the range of acetone concentration which was investigated in the small scale experiment. TP-target protein (K-MaSp1-100 \times ELP); (A) Silver stained gel; (B) Western Blot. The arrow indicates the molecular size of the target protein (TP).

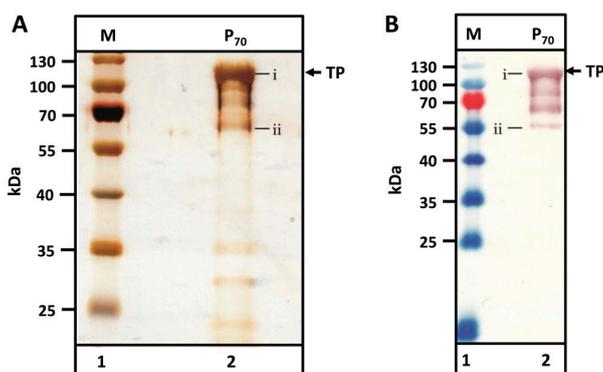


Figure S2. LC-ESI-MS samples. After SDS-PAGE, two bands (i and ii) were cut out of after detection on a Coomassie stained gel. Following, a tryptic digestion was performed, and the resulting sample was analyzed via LC-ESI-MS. TP-target protein (K-MaSp1-100 \times ELP); (A) Silver stained gel; (B) Western Blot; M-Prestained protein ladder; P₇₀-Resulting pellet after precipitation at 70% (v/v) acetone. The arrow indicates the molecular size of the target protein (TP).

