

Supplementary data

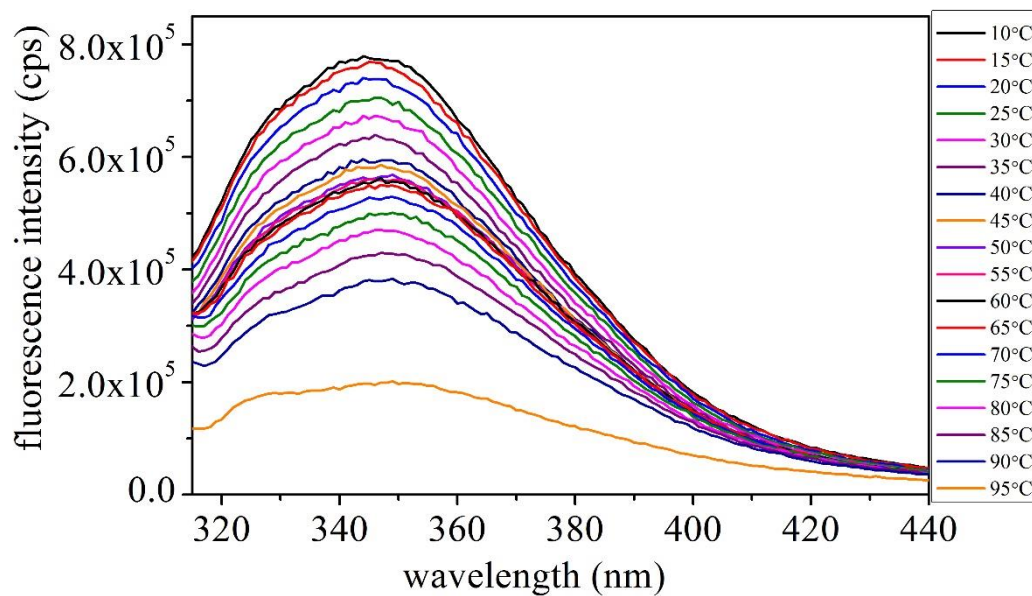


Figure S1. Thermal denaturation of *Tm*-MreB. The fluorescence intensity of tryptophan residue decreases upon temperature increases. At melting point there is a drop in fluorescence intensity change. In case of salt free conditions in presence of 2 mM ATP it can be observed at high temperature, between 90-95°C.

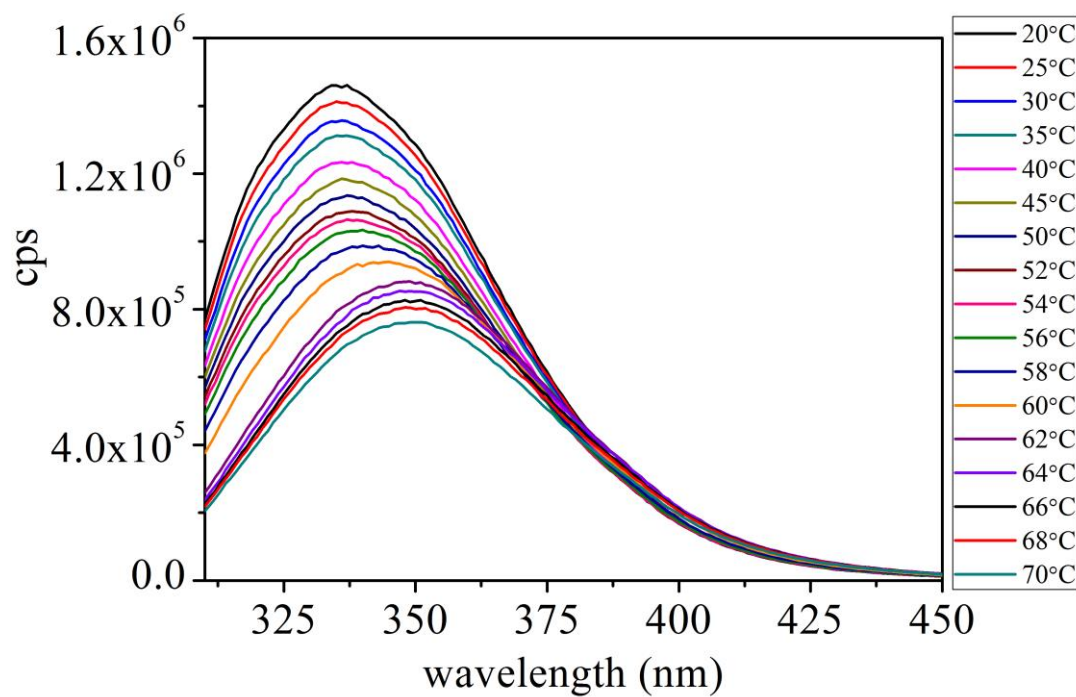


Figure S2. Thermal denaturation of rabbit skeletal alpha actin. Actin was investigated in same buffer than *Tm*-MreB. Beside fluorescence intensity decrease there is also a red-shift observed upon melting.

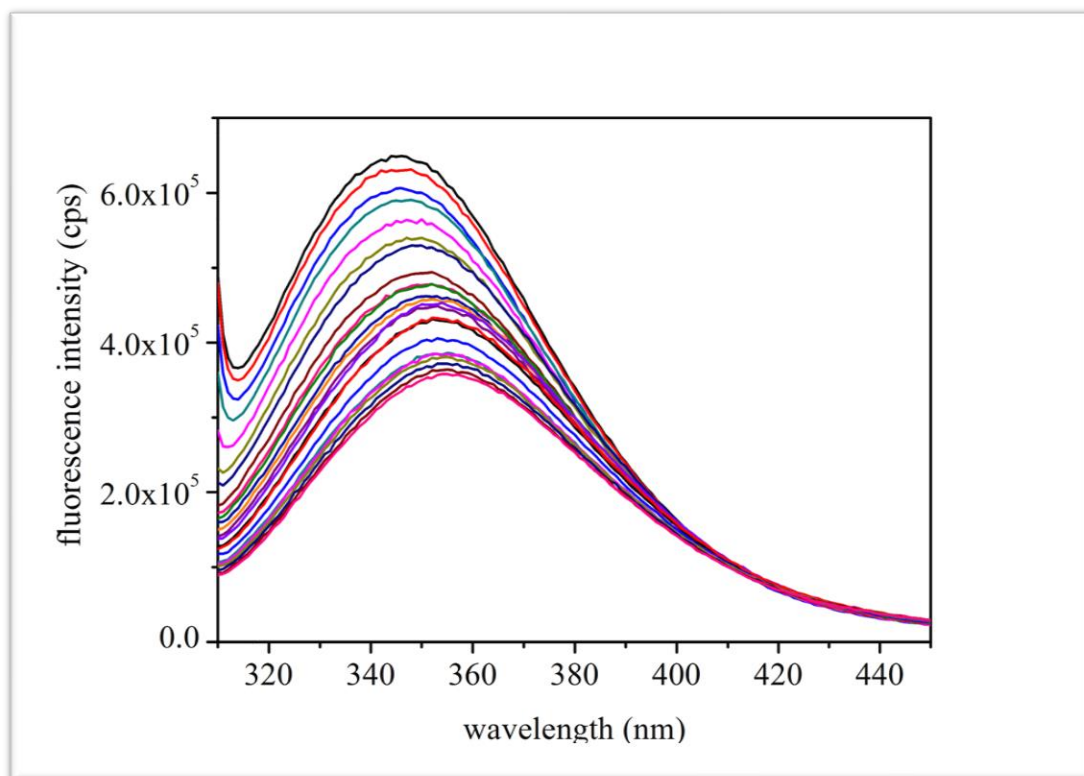


Figure S3. Chemical denaturation of *Tm*-MreB. The fluorescence intensity of tryptophan residue decreases upon concentration of Guanidine hydrochloride increases, and a strong red shift can be observed.