

Effect of A and B Metal Ion Site Occupancy on Conformational Changes in an RB69 DNA Polymerase Ternary Complex [(2009) *Biochemistry* 48, 2075. DOI: bi801627h].
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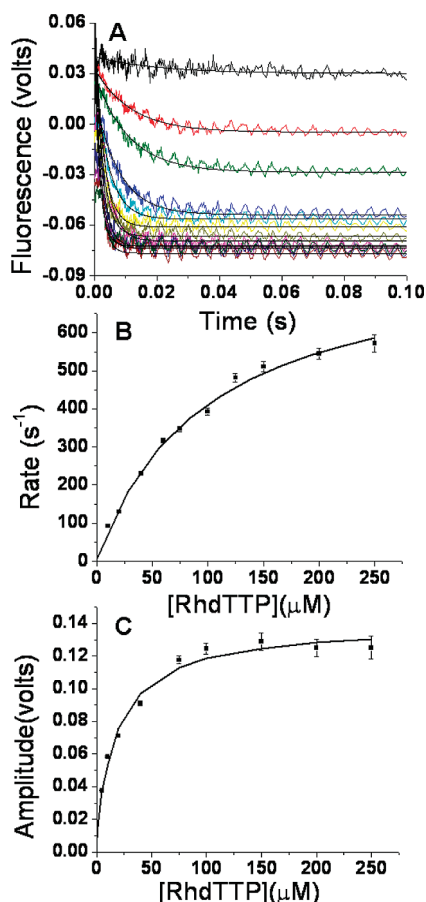


FIGURE 8: Stopped-flow fluorescence scans of RB69 pol:dP/T with increasing [Rh·dTTP]. For the dP/T sequence, see Figure 2, A2. (A) One syringe contained 800 nM DNA and 4 μM RB69 pol in 50 mM MOPS buffer (pH 7) at 24 °C. The other syringe contained varying [Rh·dTTP] (0, 10, 20, 40, 80, 120, 150, 200, 250, 300, 400, and 500 μM from top to bottom) in MOPS buffer. Both syringes contained 2 mM CaCl₂. The fluorescence signal versus time fit a single exponential equation. The scans are shown in different colors for different [Rh·dTTP], and the fitting curves are shown in black. (B) Rates from the single exponential versus [Rh·dTTP] fit a hyperbolic equation with a k_{\max} of 812 (± 38.9) s⁻¹, a $K_{\text{dr}}^{\text{dPP}}$ of 100 (± 18.3) μM and Y-intercept of 7 (± 22) s⁻¹. (C) The amplitude change for the fluorescence quench versus [Rh·dTTP] also fit a hyperbolic equation with a $K_{\text{da}}^{\text{dPP}}$ of 19.7 (± 3.4) μM.

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