Table 1: p97–VCPIP1 Complex hit rate:21/30 (PDB 8YKA)rank 30 reactive?— ${f R}=$ direct experiment, ${f Ind}=$ indirect/structural, ${f NC}=$ no current evidence.

Rank	Chain:Residue	Class	Evidence summary	Key refs
1	C:ILE206	NC	Buried core; no evidence	
2	A:ILE206	NC	Buried core; no evidence	
3	C:ILE423	Ind	Pore-loop "staircase" wall in D2 ring; substrate	[1]
			threading	
4	3:LYS657	\mathbf{R}	VCIP135 ubiquitination regulates DUB activity	[2]
5	2:LYS657	\mathbf{R}	VCIP135 ubiquitination regulates DUB activity	[2]
6	1:LYS657	\mathbf{R}	VCIP135 ubiquitination regulates DUB activity	[2]
7	D:GLN337	Ind	Pore-loop "staircase" wall in D1 ring; substrate	[1]
			threading	
8	E:PRO648	\mathbf{R}	CB-5083 inhibitor pocket residue	[3]
9	E:ASP592	\mathbf{R}	D592N allosteric mutant disrupts inter-domain	[3]
			coupling	
10	B:GLN337	Ind	Pore-loop "staircase" wall in D1 ring; substrate	[1]
			threading	
11	F:ALA15	NC	N-domain core; no residue-level evidence	
12	F:GLN337	Ind	Pore-loop "staircase" wall in D1 ring; substrate	[1]
			threading	
13	A:ARG239	Ind	Predicted ataxin-3 interface patch	[4]
14	E:GLU466	\mathbf{R}	D1–D2 linker hinge (L464 region)	[5]
15	A:ARG709	NC	C-tail; residue-specific data lacking	
16	C:ASP592	\mathbf{R}	D592N allosteric mutant disrupts inter-domain	[3]
			coupling	
17	2:GLY311	NC	Structural; no evidence	
18	1:GLY311	NC	Structural; no evidence	
19	3:GLY311	NC	Structural; no evidence	
20	C:ARG239	Ind	Predicted ataxin-3 interface patch	[4]
21	E:GLY591	Ind	ΦXG pore-pivot motif in D2 loop	[6]
22	C:CYS174	Ind	Core structure; predicted covalent Cys hotspot	[7]
23	A:GLN43	Ind	Val38-Gln43 strip contacts p47/UBXD1 UBX	[8]
			domains	
24	C:GLU466	\mathbf{R}	D1–D2 linker hinge (L464 region)	[5]
25	B:HIS317	\mathbf{R}	Pore-1 loop sensor essential for ERAD	[6]
26	C:LEU445	Ind	Predicted hinge-region residue	[5]
27	A:ASN36	Ind	Part of VIM-groove contact surface (p47 UBX)	[8]
28	D:GLN473	NC	Structural; no evidence	
29	E:ASN36	Ind	Part of VIM-groove contact surface (p47 UBX)	[8]
30	E:ASP640	NC	Structural; no evidence	

Table 2: Human p97/VCP AAA⁺ ATPase hit rate:30/30 (PDB 8OOI)rank 30 reactive?— $\mathbf{R} = \text{direct experiment}$, $\mathbf{Ind} = \text{indirect/structural}$, $\mathbf{NC} = \text{no current evidence}$.

Rank	Chain:Residue	Class	Evidence summary	Key refs
1	C:ASP577	R	D2 Walker B catalytic Asp; Mg ²⁺ -ATP	[9, 10]
2	F:ASP577	\mathbf{R}	D2 Walker B catalytic Asp; Mg ²⁺ -ATP	[9, 10]
3	D:ASP577	\mathbf{R}	D2 Walker B catalytic Asp; Mg ²⁺ -ATP	[9, 10]
4	A:ASP577	\mathbf{R}	D2 Walker B catalytic Asp; Mg ²⁺ -ATP	[9, 10]
5	E:ASP577	\mathbf{R}	D2 Walker B catalytic Asp; Mg ²⁺ -ATP	[9, 10]
6	B:ASP577	\mathbf{R}	D2 Walker B catalytic Asp; Mg ²⁺ -ATP	[9, 10]
7	A:ASP304	\mathbf{R}	D1 Walker B catalytic Asp; Mg ²⁺ -ATP	[9, 10]
8	D:ASP304	\mathbf{R}	D1 Walker B catalytic Asp; Mg ²⁺ -ATP	[9, 10]
9	C:ASP304	\mathbf{R}	D1 Walker B catalytic Asp; Mg ²⁺ -ATP	[9, 10]
10	F:ASP304	\mathbf{R}	D1 Walker B catalytic Asp; Mg ²⁺ -ATP	[9, 10]
11	B:ASP304	\mathbf{R}	D1 Walker B catalytic Asp; Mg ²⁺ -ATP	[9, 10]
12	E:ASP304	\mathbf{R}	D1 Walker B catalytic Asp; Mg ²⁺ -ATP	[9, 10]
13	E:GLY250	\mathbf{R}	D1 Walker A P-loop Gly (phosphate clamp)	[9, 10]
14	B:GLY250	\mathbf{R}	D1 Walker A P-loop Gly (phosphate clamp)	[9, 10]
15	A:GLY250	\mathbf{R}	D1 Walker A P-loop Gly (phosphate clamp)	[9, 10]
16	D:GLY250	\mathbf{R}	D1 Walker A P-loop Gly (phosphate clamp)	[9, 10]
17	C:GLY250	\mathbf{R}	D1 Walker A P-loop Gly (phosphate clamp)	[9, 10]
18	F:GLY250	\mathbf{R}	D1 Walker A P-loop Gly (phosphate clamp)	[9, 10]
19	F:GLY544	\mathbf{R}	D2 Walker A P-loop Gly (phosphate clamp)	[9, 10]
20	D:GLY544	\mathbf{R}	D2 Walker A P-loop Gly (phosphate clamp)	[9, 10]
21	A:GLY544	\mathbf{R}	D2 Walker A P-loop Gly (phosphate clamp)	[9, 10]
22	E:GLY544	\mathbf{R}	D2 Walker A P-loop Gly (phosphate clamp)	[9, 10]
23	C:GLY544	\mathbf{R}	D2 Walker A P-loop Gly (phosphate clamp)	[9, 10]
24	B:GLY544	\mathbf{R}	D2 Walker A P-loop Gly (phosphate clamp)	[9, 10]
25	F:GLY518	\mathbf{R}	D2 P-loop linker Gly; nucleotide latch	[9, 10]
26	B:GLY518	\mathbf{R}	D2 P-loop linker Gly; nucleotide latch	[9, 10]
27	C:GLY518	\mathbf{R}	D2 P-loop linker Gly; nucleotide latch	[9, 10]
28	A:GLY518	\mathbf{R}	D2 P-loop linker Gly; nucleotide latch	[9, 10]
29	E:GLY518	\mathbf{R}	D2 P-loop linker Gly; nucleotide latch	[9, 10]
30	D:GLY518	\mathbf{R}	D2 P-loop linker Gly; nucleotide latch	[9, 10]

Table 3: E. coli 70S ribosome hit rate:60/60 (PDB 6Q97)rank 60 reactive?— $\mathbf{R}=$ direct experiment, $\mathbf{Ind}=$ indirect/structural, $\mathbf{NC}=$ no current evidence.

Rank	Chain:Residue	Class	Evidence summary	Key refs
1	C:HIS140	Ind	tmRNA-contact side-chain (BioLiP contact map)	[11]
2	D:ARG79	\mathbf{R}	L4 tunnel hairpin; macrolide-resistance hotspot	[12]
3	N:HIS32	Ind	Early-assembly N-tail docks on 23S rRNA (cryo-EM)	[13]
4	f:HIS33	\mathbf{R}	Zn-finger ligand of L36; Zn ²⁺ essential for 50S	[14]
5	f:CYS27	\mathbf{R}	Second Zn-finger cysteine in L36	[14]
6	X:LYS62	Ind	Basic patch of L28 on h25/26 (ConSurf 9)	[15]
7	U:SER68	Ind	L24 hinge loop closing CP; mobile in early assembly cryo-EM	[13]
8	G:VAL108	R	Central hinge of L9; smFRET shows domain motion	[16]
9	B:GLY235	\mathbf{R}	C-arm cross-links to 23S D-IV in XL-MS	[17]
10	F:LYS176	R	L6 C-tail binds GTPase centre; assembly defect when truncated	[18]
11	h:LEU157	Ind	30S head-body hinge residue (swivel cryo-EM)	[19]
12	W:GLY42	\mathbf{R}	L27 tail reaching P-site; antibiotic footprint	[20]
13	W:GLY48	\mathbf{R}	Same L27 P-site tail	[20]
14	g:GLY99	Ind	uS2 hinge; highly conserved	[15, 19]
15	g:GLY224	Ind	uS2 C-tail flexes during swivel	[19]
16	W:GLY34	\mathbf{R}	Cross-links to P-site tRNA (XL-MS)	[20]
17	R:GLY57	\mathbf{R}	XL-MS to 23S rRNA; late 50S assembly delay	[17]
18	G:HIS135	Ind	RNA-binding face; FoldX $\Delta\Delta G=1.2$ kcal mol $^{-1}$	[21, 17]
19	k:GLY34	\mathbf{R}	S6–S18 KD \uparrow (ITC) when G34A	[22]
20	F:GLN143	Ind	L6 GAR helix; FoldX $\Delta\Delta G = 1.4$	[18]
21	Q:VAL4	\mathbf{R}	L20 N-tail essential for early LSU nucleation	[23]
22	D:GLN136	\mathbf{R}	L4 tunnel loop; azithromycin MIC↑ mutants	[12]
23	E:PHE138	Ind	L5 β -sandwich stacks on 5S rRNA	[24]
24	F:GLN139	Ind	Second L6 GAR contact	[18]
25	H:THR131	Ind	L10 stalk hinge (factor-binding cryo-EM)	[25]
26	X:ARG11	Ind	Basic N-end clamps h25 (ConSurf 8)	[15]
27	D:GLY151	\mathbf{R}	Tunnel tip; macrolide resistance hotspot	[12]
28	g:LEU157	Ind	uS2 hinge network	[19]
29	v:VAL83	Ind	L25 β -sheet supports 5S E-loop (NMR + MD Δ G)	[26, 27]
30	i:ASN85	Ind	uL11 hinge contacting factors (cryo-EM)	[25]
31	B:GLY209	\mathbf{R}	L2 C-arm cross-links to 23S D-IV	[17]
32	W:ASP15	\mathbf{R}	L27 N-tail positions P-site tRNA	[20]

Rank	Chain:Residue	Class	Evidence summary	Key refs
33	P:THR104	R	Bridge B8 mutation lowers fidelity	[28]
34	o:ASN58	\mathbf{R}	S10 loop alanine-scan shifts tigecycline MIC	[29]
35	v:LEU8	Ind	Primary S17 rRNA binder; conserved	[15]
36	D:ASN163	\mathbf{R}	Tunnel loop macrolide-resistance variant	[12]
37	f:GLU30	\mathbf{R}	Acidic ligand in L36 Zn-finger; assembly defect	[14]
38	O:TYR64	Ind	L18 bridges 5S/23S; packs loop-E	[26]
39	G:GLY85	\mathbf{R}	L9 hinge RMSF 0.9Å (smFRET dynamics)	[16]
40	h:GLY74	Ind	S3 head latch; hinge MD	[19]
41	a:LYS47	R	Δ L31 translation \downarrow 40 %; Lys47 solvent-exposed (MS)	[14, 30]
42	R:GLU70	\mathbf{R}	L21 helix clamps CP; deletion lethal	[23]
43	J:GLN136	Ind	L13 clamp; FoldX $\Delta\Delta G = 1.2 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}$; early 50S assembly defect	[21, 23]
44	I:ILE100	Ind	L11 GAR contact; cryo-EM factor density shift	[25]
45	F:LEU117	Ind	L6–SRL contact $\Delta\Delta G = 1.1$	[18]
46	E:GLY151	\mathbf{R}	Deep-mutational scanning fitness 0.22	[31]
47	i:LEU82	\mathbf{R}	S4 miscoding mutant increases error rate	[32]
48	r:GLN100	\mathbf{R}	Bridge B1b cross-link to L5	[17]
49	R:GLN18	\mathbf{R}	N-tail deletion blocks 50S assembly	[23]
50	C:GLY135	R	"Rocker-switch" loop; tRNA accommodation defect	[33]
51	J:GLY26	Ind	Early nucleator N-tail (ConSurf 10)	[23]
52	l:GLU139	Ind	S7 head MD hinge contact	[19]
53	i:LEU9	\mathbf{R}	S4 miscoding mutant set	[32]
54	V:MET1	R	N-Met inserts into 5S; removal prevents 50S assembly	[26, 34]
55	C:GLY76	\mathbf{R}	L3 N-arm deletion impairs accommodation	[33]
56	n:GLU92	Ind	S9 C-tail contacts P-site tRNA (cryo-EM)	[19]
57	T:ASN92	Ind	L23 SRP/Trigger-factor docking site	[20]
58	q:VAL63	\mathbf{R}	Classic streptomycin-resistance hotspot	[12]
59	D:PHE158	\mathbf{R}	L4 tunnel loop lines macrolide pocket	[12]
60	J:THR3	R	L13 N-tail essential for 50S nucleation	[23]

Table 4: GroEL-GroES chaperonin Complex hit rate:45/50 (PDB 2C7C) rank 50 reactive?— ${\bf R}=$ direct experiment, ${\bf Ind}=$ indirect/structural, ${\bf NC}=$ no current evidence.

Rank	Chain:Residue	Class	Evidence summary	Key refs
1	J:Ser43	R	Pyrene-label mutant traps R_2 state — encapsulation gate	[35]
2	D:Gly431	Ind	Markov hub transmitting ATP signal	[36]
3	D:Gly337	R	G337D thermo-sensitive hinge-1 mutant	[37]
4	P:Asn68	Ind	SCA allosteric path node	[38]
5	N:Gly318	Ind	High-betweenness 310–320 axis hub	[39]
6	J:Gly375	R	Triple-gly hinge-2 buffer (G375W vs G192W)	[40]
7	E:Gly198	R	G192W traps GroEL—GroES dead-end	[40]
8	J:Gly198	\mathbf{R}	= Rank 7, chain J	[40]
9	F:Gly119	Ind	Apical "door" pivot (AWD cluster)	[39]
10	J:Gly414	Ind	ATP pocket pivot G414+D494	[36]
11	M:Val174	\mathbf{R}	V174F suppresses ts mutant EL44; wiring node	[41, 42]
12	L:Asp316	\mathbf{R}	HDX peptide 302–319 protected in ATP γ S	[43]
13	H:Gly375	\mathbf{R}	= Rank 6, chain H	[40]
14	L:Gly318	Ind	= Rank 5, chain L	[39]
15	N:Gly198	\mathbf{R}	= Rank 7, chain N	[40]
16	K:Gly298	\mathbf{R}	R277-G298 H-bond critical to CnoX redox com-	[44]
	v		plex	
17	D:Gly119	Ind	= Rank 9, chain D	[39]
18	I:Gly375	\mathbf{R}	= Rank 6, chain I	[40]
19	B:Gly119	Ind	= Rank 9, chain B	[39]
20	M:Gln366	NC	No published evidence (May 2025)	
21	J:Gly19	\mathbf{R}	G19I strap mutant breaks (-) cooperativity	[45]
22	I:Gly318	Ind	= Rank 5, chain I	[39]
23	C:Gly119	Ind	= Rank 9, chain C	[39]
24	N:Gly19	\mathbf{R}	= Rank 21, chain N	[45]
25	E:Gly439	Ind	$\Delta 432451$ tail slows folding; tail—substrate contact	[46, 47]
26	J:Asp473	Ind	K80–D473 salt-bridge breaks in $R\rightarrow T$ reset	[48]
27	N:Gly119	Ind	= Rank 9, chain N	[39]
28	M:Ser139	Ind	Ser139–Asp140 bridge in Markov cluster 11	[49]
29	E:Gly119	Ind	= Rank 9, chain E	[39]
30	H:Gln366	NC	No published evidence	
31	C:Gly19	R	= Rank 21, chain C	[45]
32	C:Gly439	Ind	= Rank 25, chain C	[46, 47]
33	L:Asp179	NC	No functional data available	. , ,
34	G:Gly337	\mathbf{R}	= Rank 3, chain G	[37]
35	A:Gly382	NC	No functional data available	

Rank	Chain:Residue	Class	Evidence summary	Key refs
36	J:Ile493	Ind	ATP adenine "sandwich"; I493A $\Delta\Delta$ G +3 kcal	[50]
37	A:Gly439	Ind	= Rank 25, chain A	[46, 47]
38	C:Gly198	\mathbf{R}	= Rank 7, chain C	[40]
39	M:Gly318	Ind	= Rank 5, chain M	[39]
40	H:Gly318	Ind	= Rank 5, chain H	[39]
41	G:Gly198	\mathbf{R}	= Rank 7, chain G	[40]
42	A:Gly337	\mathbf{R}	= Rank 3, chain A	[37]
43	A:Gly119	Ind	= Rank 9, chain A	[39]
44	J:Gly318	Ind	= Rank 5, chain J	[39]
45	G:Gly119	Ind	= Rank 9, chain G	[39]
46	E:Gly159	Ind	155–160 coil minimal-frustration hub	[51, 52]
47	D:Gly159	Ind	= Rank 46, chain D	[51, 52]
48	G:Gly318	Ind	= Rank 5, chain G	[39]
49	I:Leu365	Ind	L365A $\Delta\Delta$ G +3 k; SCA co-evolving node	[50, 53]
50	H:Gly198	\mathbf{R}	= Rank 7, chain H	[40]

Table 5: Ribulose-1,5-bisphosphate carboxylase/oxygenase holoenzyme hit rate:30/30 (PDB 4RUB)rank 30 reactive?— $\mathbf{R}=$ direct experiment, $\mathbf{Ind}=$ indirect/structural, $\mathbf{NC}=$ no current evidence.

Rank	Chain:Residue	Class	Evidence summary	Key refs
1	D:GLU204	R	Essential Mg ²⁺ general base; Glu→Gln mutant	[54]
			inactive	
2	A:GLU204	\mathbf{R}	As above (symmetry mate)	[54]
3	C:GLU204	\mathbf{R}	As above	[54]
4	B:GLU204	\mathbf{R}	As above	[54]
5	A:ASP203	\mathbf{R}	Partners Glu204 in Mg ²⁺ chelation; Asp→Asn	[54]
			inactive	
6	B:ASP203	\mathbf{R}	As above	[54]
7	C:ASP203	\mathbf{R}	As above	[54]
8	D:ASP203	\mathbf{R}	As above	[54]
9	D:GLY344	\mathbf{R}	Central hinge of loop 6; G344S lowers CO ₂ /O ₂	[55, 56]
			specificity	
10	C:GLY344	\mathbf{R}	As above	[55]
11	B:GLY344	\mathbf{R}	As above	[55]
12	U:GLY49	Ind	SSU $\beta A - \beta B$ loop; alanine scan reduces	[57]
			$k_{ m cat}/K_{O_2}$	
13	C:GLY380	Ind	Start of loop 7 Gly stretch; stretch mutants	[58]
			abolish P_1 binding	

Rank	Chain:Residue	Class	Evidence summary	Key refs
14	D:ALA9	Ind	LSU N-tail truncation destabilises loop 1 and lowers activity	[59]
15	A:GLY344	\mathbf{R}	Fourth chain copy of loop-6 hinge	[55]
16	A:GLY416	Ind	Tail helix 16 latch over closed loop 6 (helix-17 study)	[60]
17	B:GLY416	Ind	As above	[60]
18	A:GLY322	Ind	Secondary hinge modulating loop 6 kinetics	[56]
19	T:GLY49	Ind	SSU copy of rank 12	[57]
20	T:TYR94	Ind	SSU $\beta A - \beta B$ loop hotspot for LSU–SSU crosstalk	[57]
21	A:GLY373	Ind	Loop 7 hinge; X-ray and MD studies show Gly373—Thr378 flexibility window	[61, 62]
22	U:TRP38	R	Trp38Ala abolishes pyrenoid formation (helix A/B)	[63]
23	D:GLY308	Ind	Dimer-interface loop L_2 alters specificity in Form II enzyme	[64]
24	B:ASN432	Ind	C-tail residue contacting loop 6 (1.5 Å structure)	[62]
25	C:SER452	Ind	Tail insert locking loops 6/7 closed	[60]
26	D:GLY196	Ind	First residue of GXKXDE catalytic motif; universally conserved	[65]
27	A:GLU460	Ind	Helix 17 salt bridge reinforcing closed active site	[60]
28	C:GLY441	Ind	Central glycine within tail insert packing onto loops 6/7	[60]
29	C:GLY195	Ind	Pre-motif diglycine kink; loop-2 flexibility (X-ray)	[66]
30	D:GLY333	Ind	Loop-6 swivel; Form III N333F lowers V_c (cross-family hint)	[67]

Table 6: E. coli F_1F_0 -ATP synthase hit rate:9/10 (PDB 6VWK)rank 10 reactive?— $\mathbf{R}=$ direct experiment, $\mathbf{Ind}=$ indirect/structural, $\mathbf{NC}=$ no current evidence.

Rank	Chain:Residue	Class	Evidence summary	Key refs
1	a:Glu196	R	Loss-of-function Ala/Lys mutants abolish H ⁺ translocation and ATP synthesis	[68, 69]
2	a:Gly208	Ind	TMH4–TMH5 hinge Gly; MD and topology studies show indispensable flexibility	[70]
			Continued on n	ext page

Rank	Chain:Residue	Class	Evidence summary	Key refs
3	R:Gly27	Ind	c-ring N-terminus "breathing" couples to rotary dwell (phylo-MD analysis)	[71]
4	Q:Gly23	Ind	Same c-ring breathing cluster as rank 3	[71]
5	a:Asp119	Ind	Cys119 chemical reactivity + D119H rescue experiments identify periplasmic half-channel gate	[72, 73]
6	N:Gly23	Ind	c-ring protomer equivalent of rank 3	[71]
7	P:Gly27	Ind	c-ring protomer equivalent of rank 3	[71]
8	a:Leu155	NC	No experimental or structural evidence to date	
9	S:β-Gly58	Ind	β-subunit DELSEED loop; mutations shorten torque-coupling loop and slow rotation	[74]
10	N:Gly27	Ind	Another c-ring protomer equivalent of rank 3	[71]

Table 7: SecA pre-protein translocase motor hit rate:10/10 (PDB 1TF5)rank 10 reactive?— $\mathbf{R}=$ direct experiment, $\mathbf{Ind}=$ indirect/structural, $\mathbf{NC}=$ no current evidence.

Rank	Chain:Residue	Class	Evidence summary	Key refs	
1	A:Gly265	R	PPXD–NBD2 hinge; Gly→A/P mutations stiffen the swing and slow signal-peptidetriggered ATPase activity.	[75, 76, 77]	
2	A:Glu497	R	Acidic partner of Gate-1 (E497-R322-D217); E497Q stalls secretion in vivo.	[78, 77]	
3	A:Arg322	R	Basic partner of Gate-1; R322E/K uncouple pre-protein binding from ATPase stimulation.	[78, 77]	
4	A:Ile454	R	Core of HSD $\alpha 6$ "power-lever"; I454F/K and $\Delta \alpha 6$ mutants abolish mechanical force generation.	[79, 80, 81]	
5	A:Gly225	R	Dominant-negative hot-spot in PPXD stem; FRET & SCAM place Gly225 inside the signal-peptide clamp hinge.	[82, 83, 84]	
6	A:Glu552	R	C-terminal acidic patch contacting SecB/uL23; E552Q reduces ribosome docking and causes cold-sensitive export.	[85, 86, 87]	
7	A:His289	R	Contacts signal-peptide carbonyl in NMR/X-ray complexes; H289A lowers affinity and initiation rate.	[88]	
8	A:Asp732	R	Within FLD–ZnBD linker; D732A and Δ 726–768 abolish SecB binding and ribosome docking.	[89, 90]	
	Continued on next page				

Rank	Chain:Residue	Class	Evidence summary	Key refs
9	A:Glu420	R	Acidic lid of NBD2; E420Q decreases k_{cat} five- fold and perturbs clamp allostery.	[91, 92, 77]
10	A:Leu654	R	Hydrophobic core of the HWD wing helix; L654F and $\Delta 650$ -660 mutants act dominantly negative.	[90, 93, 81]

Table 8: SARS-CoV-2 Spike (prefusion trimer) hite rate:24/30 (PDB 6VSB)rank 30 reactive?— $\mathbf{R}=$ direct experiment, $\mathbf{Ind}=$ indirect/structural, $\mathbf{NC}=$ no current evidence.

Rank	Chain:Residue	Class	Evidence summary	Key refs
1	C:Asn360	Ind	DMS fitness –2 σ; quaternary nAb 12-19 con-	[94, 95]
			tacts	
2	C:Gly1059	Ind	HR2 pivot; DMS -1.4σ loss of entry	[94]
3	C:Gly648	Ind	630-loop hinge; HDX-MS ΔG_{max} , DMS $-0.8~\sigma$	[96, 94]
4	B:Asn360	Ind	Same evidence as rank 1 (chain B)	[94, 95]
5	A:Gly1059	Ind	Same evidence as rank 2 (chain A)	[94]
6	C:Leu828	Ind	FPPR hydrophobic core; pH-switch ΔG_{max}	[96]
7	B:Trp104	Ind	NTD tetrapyrrole (heme/biliverdin) π -clamp	[97, 98]
8	B:Gly857	Ind	Fusion-peptide C-term wedge; FPPR MD hinge	[99, 96]
9	A:Gly566	Ind	SD1–SD2 hinge; DMS –1 σ ; cryo-EM bend pivot	[94, 100]
10	B:Gly1059	Ind	Same evidence as rank 2 (chain B)	[94]
11	B:Leu582	Ind	SD2 core; mAb S3H3 lock-patch	[101]
12	A:Leu518	Ind	BA.4/5 escape hot-spot (E1/E3 class)	[101]
13	C:Gly103	NC	<u> </u>	_
14	B:Phe347	Ind	Heparan-sulfate π -cluster; R346 supersite es-	[102, 103]
			cape	
15	A:Ile233	Ind	NTD "supersite"; BA.1 escape residue	[104]
16	B:Gly601	Ind	RBD-opening network hub; DMS $-1~\sigma$	[105, 94]
17	A:Cys1043	\mathbf{R}	Disulfide C1028–C1043 break \rightarrow fusion \downarrow	[106]
18	C:Gly601	Ind	Same evidence as rank 16 (chain C)	[105, 94]
19	C:Gln506	Ind	ACE2 anchor; engineered decoy escape-proof	[107]
20	A:Asn360	Ind	Same evidence as rank 1 (chain A)	[94, 95]
21	C:Phe58	NC	_	_
22	C:Asp808	Ind	$FPPR \iff RBD \text{ allosteric gate (MD network)}$	[108]
23	A:Asp985	\mathbf{R}	Stem N-glycan removal destabilises spike	[109]
24	B:Gly648	Ind	Same evidence as rank 3 (chain B)	[96, 94]
25	B:Gly404	NC	_	_
26	B:Leu959	R	HR1 fusion core; L959F lowers syncytium	[94, 110]

Rank	Chain:Residue	Class	Evidence summary	Key refs
27	C:Pro579	NC	_	_
28	A:Gly107	NC	_	_
29	B:Gly566	Ind	Same evidence as rank 9 (chain B)	[94, 100]
30	B:Gly283	NC	_	_

Table 9: RNA polymerase II elongation complex hit rate:35/40 (PDB 5C3E)rank 40 reactive?— $\mathbf{R}=$ direct experiment, $\mathbf{Ind}=$ indirect/structural, $\mathbf{NC}=$ no current evidence.

Rank	Chain:Residue	Class	Evidence summary	Key refs
1	J:Cys10	R	Rpb2 Zn-ribbon Cys; C10S causes Zn loss and mis-folding	[111]
2	A:Cys67	\mathbf{R}	Rpb1 Zn-ribbon Cys; C67S abolishes activity	[111]
3	B:Cys1163	R	Rpb2 C-terminal Zn-finger ligand, essential for activity	[112]
4	A:Asp481	R	Catalytic Asp–Mg ²⁺ triad; D481N inactivates Pol II	[113]
5	A:His80	\mathbf{R}	Zn-ribbon His; H80A slows elongation rate	[114]
6	J:Cys72	\mathbf{R}	Second Rpb2 Zn-ribbon ligand	[111]
7	L:Cys34	\mathbf{R}	Rpb11 Zn-cluster Cys; C34S is lethal	[115]
8	C:Cys86	\mathbf{R}	Rpb3 Zn-finger 1 ligand	[115]
9	L:Cys51	\mathbf{R}	Second Rpb11 Zn-cluster ligand	[115]
10	C:Cys95	\mathbf{R}	Rpb3 Zn-finger 1 ligand	[115]
11	C:Cys92	\mathbf{R}	Rpb3 Zn-finger 1 ligand	[115]
12	C:Cys88	\mathbf{R}	Rpb3 Zn-finger 1 ligand	[115]
13	B:Cys1185	\mathbf{R}	Rpb2 Zn-finger Cys; C1185S reduces activity	[112]
14	A:Cys110	\mathbf{R}	Rpb1 Zn-ribbon Cys; folding essential	[111]
15	I:Cys75	\mathbf{R}	Rpb9 Zn-ribbon Cys; controls start-site choice	[116]
16	I:Cys106	\mathbf{R}	Rpb9 Zn-ribbon Cys	[116]
17	I:Cys10	\mathbf{R}	Rpb9 Zn-ribbon Cys	[116]
18	I:Cys29	\mathbf{R}	Rpb9 Zn-ribbon Cys	[116]
19	I:Cys32	\mathbf{R}	Rpb9 Zn-ribbon Cys	[116]
20	B:Ile343	NC	No functional or structural evidence to date	_
21	B:Asp106	NC	No mutational or structural evidence	_
22	E:Gly189	Ind	Rpb5-Mediator contact; deletion 186-203 im-	[117]
99	D.Cl.,007	In d	pairs binding	[110]
23	B:Gly897	Ind	G897D slows growth; β-flap shoulder	[118]
24	G:His158	Ind	Rpb7 H158A causes heat-sensitive transcription	[119]
25	A:Gly807	Ind	Switch-1 hinge; limits clamp motion	[113]

Rank	Chain:Residue	Class	Evidence summary	Key refs
26	A:Leu391	Ind	Switch-2 torsion hotspot (MD study)	[120]
27	B:Gly207	NC	No experimental data available	_
28	G:Gly59	Ind	Rpb7 $\Delta 59$ heat-sensitive phenotype	[119]
29	A:Gly1065	Ind	CTD truncation beyond repeat 13 reduces Ser2-P	[121]
30	A:Leu470	Ind	Switch-2 adjacent; stabilises clamp	[113]
31	A:Glu1121	Ind	α-Amanitin pocket rim; Q \rightarrow L increases drug resistance	[122]
32	A:Gly342	Ind	Jaw hinge; open \Longleftrightarrow closed HDX shift 25 $\%$	[123]
33	C:Gly68	NC	No functional evidence	_
34	A:Gly916	Ind	CTD scaffold; Ser2-P reduced when deleted	[121]
35	A:Gly1340	Ind	CTD repeat 1; controls phosphorylation	[121]
36	A:Gly1413	Ind	CTD repeat 2; Ser2-P reduced	[121]
37	C:Gln224	Ind	Activator hot-spot cluster proximity	[124]
38	A:Asp188	Ind	D188A destabilises DNA jaw	[125]
39	B:Asn121	NC	No experimental evidence	_
40	A:Asp177	Ind	D177A impairs jaw clamping	[125]

Table 10: RNA Polymerase II hit rate:35/40 (PDB 5C4X)rank 40 reactive?— $\mathbf{R}=$ direct experiment, $\mathbf{Ind}=$ indirect/structural, $\mathbf{NC}=$ no current evidence.

Rank	Chain:Residue	Class	Evidence summary	Key refs
1	A:Cys67	R	Zn-ribbon Cys ₄ ligand; Cys→Ser mis-folds Rpb1	[126]
2	J:Cys10	R	Rpb2 Zn-ribbon Cys ₄ ; mutation disrupts RNA exit	[112]
3	A:His80	R	Zn-ribbon His ligand; His→Ala lowers elongation velocity	[127]
4	J:Cys72	\mathbf{R}	Zn-ribbon Cys; part of Cys ₄ tetrahedron	[112]
5	B:Cys1166	\mathbf{R}	Rpb2 C-terminal Zn-binding finger	[112]
6	L:Ser36	\mathbf{R}	Rpb11 Zn-loop Ser interacts with Zn ²⁺	[124]
7	B:Cys1182	\mathbf{R}	Same Zn finger cluster as rank 5	[112]
8	C:Cys86	\mathbf{R}	Rpb3 Zn-finger 1 ligand	[115]
9	C:Cys92	\mathbf{R}	Rpb3 Zn-finger 1 ligand	[115]
10	C:Cys95	\mathbf{R}	Rpb3 Zn-finger 1 ligand	[115]
11	C:Cys88	\mathbf{R}	Rpb3 Zn-finger 1 ligand	[115]
12	A:Cys110	\mathbf{R}	Rpb1 Zn-ribbon Cys; folding essential	[126]
13	B:Cys1185	\mathbf{R}	Same Zn finger cluster as rank 5	[112]
14	I:Cys75	\mathbf{R}	Rpb9 Zn-ribbon Cys; start-site control	[116]

Rank	Chain:Residue	Class	Evidence summary	Key refs
15	I:Cys106	R	Rpb9 Zn-ribbon Cys; start-site control	[116]
16	I:Cys10	\mathbf{R}	Rpb9 Zn-ribbon Cys; start-site control	[116]
17	I:Cys29	\mathbf{R}	Rpb9 Zn-ribbon Cys; start-site control	[116]
18	I:Cys32	\mathbf{R}	Rpb9 Zn-ribbon Cys; start-site control	[116]
19	I:Cys78	\mathbf{R}	Rpb9 Zn-ribbon Cys; start-site control	[116]
20	L:Thr43	NC	Rpb11 N-loop; no phenotype reported	_
21	B:Glu923	Ind	E923A 6-AU sensitive; affects elongation	[112]
22	B:Gly867	R	Gly867S lowers elongation velocity (back-tracking)	[112]
23	E:Gly189	NC	β-turn; no data	
24	C:Ala159	R	$A159G + C92R$ double mutant: $100 \times$ activator defect	[124]
25	A:Gly1437	Ind	CTD truncation beyond repeat 14 abolishes Ser2-P	[121]
26	B:Glu922	Ind	E922K 6-AU sensitive; read-through ↑	[112]
27	K:Gly43	\mathbf{R}	Rpb9 G43D alters start-site selection	[116]
28	B:Gly897	Ind	G897D growth delay; β -flap shoulder	[112, 118]
29	A:Gln1188	Ind	Q1188L increases α -amanitin resistance	[122]
30	B:Ile502	NC	Protrusion helix; no functional data	_
31	G:Gly59	Ind	Rpb7 Δ 59 heat-sensitive transcription	[119]
32	A:Ile61	NC	Rpb1 jaw loop; no data	_
33	B:Gly1039	Ind	G1039R pauses \uparrow ; λ -N contact	[128]
34	B:His1025	Ind	H1025A increases back-tracking	[128]
35	A:Gly604	Ind	G604D limits clamp closing	[113]
36	C:Gly162	Ind	Activation hot-spot cluster 159–162	[124]
37	A:Gly1413	Ind	CTD repeat-2; Ser2-P reduced when deleted	[121]
38	B:Gly1167	Ind	G1167E increases pausing (MD)	[129]
39	A:Asp157	Ind	D157A destabilises DNA jaw	[125]
40	E:Gly206	NC	Rpb5 N-loop-2; no phenotype	_

Table 11: iC3b–CR3 α I-domain complex hit rate:25/30 (PDB 7AKK)rank 30 reactive?— $\mathbf{R}=$ direct experiment, $\mathbf{Ind}=$ indirect/structural, $\mathbf{NC}=$ no current evidence.

Rank	Chain:Residue	Class	Evidence summary	Key refs
1	A:Asp1144	R	2.8 Å acid–base pair with CR3 MIDAS; visible in 2.2 Å complex crystal	[130]
2	D:Ser144	R	MIDAS-adjacent Ser; Ser \rightarrow Ala abolishes iC3b binding	[131]
	Continued on next page			next page

Rank	Chain:Residue	Class	Evidence summary	Key refs
3	H:Ser142	R	Symmetric copy of Rank 2 Ser motif	[131]
4	D:Thr209	Ind	$\beta D-\alpha 5$ loop anchor that stabilises MG6 face (structural)	[132]
5	H:Ser144	\mathbf{R}	Same as Rank 2 on mirror chain	[131]
6	D:Ser142	R	Part of Asp–Ser–Ser oxygen cluster essential for binding	[131]
7	A:Gly1355	Ind	Major hinge $(\phi/\psi$ flip) enabling 40 Å MG8 swing (cryo-EM)	[133]
8	A:Asp708	Ind	Acidic anchor 5 aa upstream of factor I first-cut site	[134]
9	D:His295	Ind	Metal-tuning His; antagonist structure shows coordination shift	[135]
10	E:Glu1494	Ind	C345C apex acidic patch docking CR3/CRIg β -propeller	[136]
11	B:Gly245	Ind	Peptide 235–248 gains ¿40% protection in C3→C3b HDX-MS	[137]
12	C:Gly621	Ind	MG3 side hinge (ϕ/ψ) flip cluster) in open C3*	[133]
13	A:Cys907	R	C345C disulfide; mutation disrupts folding and secretion	[138]
14	A:Asn911	R	Conserved N-glycan anchoring C345C to MG8; mutation mis-folds	[138]
15	B:Gly106	Ind	MG2–MG3 minor hinge observed in cryo-EM open state	[133]
16	B:Gly383	Ind	MG5 loop pivot in open C3*	[133]
17	H:Gln282	NC	No structural contact, mutagenesis or variant data (May 2025)	_
18	C:Asp373	R	D373–R1177 salt bridge; pathogenic M373T abolishes activity	[133, 139]
19	C:Gly138	Ind	MG1 hinge $(\phi/\psi$ flip) in cryo-EM	[133]
20	A:Arg1031	NC	No peer-reviewed evidence; AI saliency ¡0.1; variant data absent	_
21	A:Glu874	NC	Surface acidic residue without reported binding/variant data	_
22	E:Ser1403	Ind	Fast-exchange segment in MG8–C345C linker (sub-sec HDX)	[137]
23	A:Gly914	Ind	MG8 rotation hinge in open C3*	[133]
24	A:Asp863	Ind	HDX peptide 830–839 becomes exposed during activation	[137]
25	A:Gly949	Ind	Auxiliary hinge supporting MG8 swing	[133]
26	D:Asn310	NC	Only MD-network prediction; no experimental support	_

Rank	Chain:Residue	Class	Evidence summary	Key refs
27	B:Arg293	R	R261A/R293A mutant lowers iC3b affinity fivefold	[130]
28	H:Gly207	Ind	α I-domain minor hinge (cryo-EM)	[133]
29	B:Leu409	NC	Elastic-network calculation only; no biochemical data	_
30	B:Gly546	Ind	MG4–MG5 pivot Gly in open C3*	[133]

Table 12: Human arginase $I \bullet Mn^{2+}$ -inhibitor complex hit rate:36/40 (PDB 7K4J)rank 40 reactive?— $\mathbf{R} = \text{direct}$ experiment, $\mathbf{Ind} = \text{indirect/structural}$, $\mathbf{NC} = \text{no}$ current evidence.

Rank	Chain:Residue	Class	Evidence summary	Key refs
1	D:Asp234	R	Bridges Mn_A – Mn_B ; D234A abolishes activity	[140, 141]
2	B:Asp234	\mathbf{R}	As above (other chain)	[140, 141]
3	E:Asp234	\mathbf{R}	As above	[140, 141]
4	A:Asp234	\mathbf{R}	As above	[140, 141]
5	A:Asp124	\mathbf{R}	$D124 \rightarrow A$ eliminates Mn binding and activity	[140]
6	B:Asp124	\mathbf{R}	As above	[140]
7	B:Asp232	\mathbf{R}	Second Mn ligand; D232A inactive	[140]
8	D:Asp124	\mathbf{R}	As in rank 5	[140]
9	C:Asp124	\mathbf{R}	As in rank 5	[140]
10	D:Asp232	\mathbf{R}	As in rank 7	[140]
11	F:Asp124	\mathbf{R}	As in rank 5	[140]
12	C:Asp234	\mathbf{R}	As in rank 1	[140, 141]
13	F:Asp234	\mathbf{R}	As in rank 1	[140, 141]
14	E:Asp232	\mathbf{R}	As in rank 7	[140]
15	E:Asp124	\mathbf{R}	As in rank 5	[140]
16	F:Asp232	\mathbf{R}	As in rank 7	[140]
17	D:Asp128	\mathbf{R}	Proton-shuttle; D128G pathogenic, zero activity	[142]
18	A:Asp128	\mathbf{R}	As above	[142]
19	E:Asp128	\mathbf{R}	As above	[142]
20	F:Asp128	\mathbf{R}	As above	[142]
21	C:Asp128	\mathbf{R}	As above	[142]
22	B:Asp128	\mathbf{R}	As above	[142]
23	F:His126	\mathbf{R}	Mn ligand; H126A inactive	[140]
24	A:His126	\mathbf{R}	As above	[140]
25	C:His126	\mathbf{R}	As above	[140]
26	D:His126	\mathbf{R}	As above	[140]
27	E:His126	R	As above	[140]

Rank	Chain:Residue	Class	Evidence summary	Key refs
28	B:His101	R	Mn ligand; H101A eliminates activity	[140]
29	B:His126	\mathbf{R}	See rank 23	[140]
30	A:Asp232	\mathbf{R}	Mn ligand; see rank 7	[140]
31	C:His101	\mathbf{R}	As in rank 28	[140]
32	A:His101	\mathbf{R}	As in rank 28	[140]
33	C:Asp232	\mathbf{R}	As in rank 7	[140]
34	D:His101	\mathbf{R}	As in rank 28	[140]
35	E:His101	\mathbf{R}	As in rank 28	[140]
36	F:His101	\mathbf{R}	As in rank 28	[140]
37	A:Asn69	NC	No published functional data	_
38	B:Gly106	NC	No published functional data	_
39	C:Ile58	NC	No published functional data	_
40	A:Gly106	NC	No published functional data	_

Table 13: T4 lysozyme (WT*) hit rate:10/10 (PDB 2LZM)rank 10 reactive?— $\mathbf{R}=$ direct experiment, $\mathbf{Ind}=$ indirect/structural, $\mathbf{NC}=$ no current evidence.

Rank	Chain:Residue	Class	Evidence summary	Key refs
1	A:Gly156	R	G156D temperature-sensitive mutant shows backbone strain and 6 $^{\circ}$ C loss in $T_{\rm m}$.	[143]
2	A:Trp158	R	Helix-capping W158L/Y mutants widen the mouth and lower stability, confirming cap-rules tests.	[144]
3	A:Gly77	R	G77A restricts backbone entropy and raises T_m by ≈ 3 °C; classic stability design.	[145]
4	A:Gly56	Ind	Large-scale amber scan found most substitutions here deleterious, implying buried packing role.	[146]
5	A:Arg125	Ind	gREST MD pinpoints Arg125 side-chain re- orientation during ligand accommodation in L99A cavity.	[147]
6	A:Gly107	Ind	Spin-label EPR + MD show helix F/G breathing at Gly107 gates transient cavity opening.	[148]
7	A:Lys124	R	L124G demonstrates left handed α L conformer is dispensable for fold and activity.	[149]
8	A:Phe4	Ind	µs-MD reveals Phe4 "hydrophobic-lock" that initiates global hinge-bending allostery.	[150]
9	A:Ala134	Ind	Helix G scan: A134R1 immobilisation reports tight tertiary contact (spin-label EPR/crystal).	[151]

Rank	Chain:Residue	Class	Evidence summary	Key refs
10	A:Gln122	Ind	GaMD ligand-binding pathway captures benzene intermediate contacting $Gln122$ side chain.	[152]

Table 14: Tumour-suppressor p53 core domain hit rate:10/10 (PDB 2OCJ)rank 10 reactive?— $\mathbf{R}=$ direct experiment, $\mathbf{Ind}=$ indirect/structural, $\mathbf{NC}=$ no current evidence.

Key refs	Evidence summary	Class	Chain:Residue	Rank
[153, 154]	Zn ²⁺ ligand; H179Y abolishes folding & DNA	R	C:HIS179	1
. , ,	binding			
[153, 154]	as above (symmetry copy)	\mathbf{R}	A:HIS179	2
[153, 154]	as above (symmetry copy)	\mathbf{R}	B:HIS179	3
[153, 154]	as above (symmetry copy)	\mathbf{R}	D:HIS179	4
[155, 153]	Zn ²⁺ ligand; C238S eliminates DNA affinity	\mathbf{R}	A:CYS238	5
[156, 157]	Zn ²⁺ ligand; C176F destabilises core fold	\mathbf{R}	B:CYS176	6
[155, 153]	Zn ²⁺ ligand; C242S lowers thermal stability	\mathbf{R}	B:CYS242	7
[156, 157]	as row 6 (symmetry copy)	\mathbf{R}	A:CYS176	8
[155, 153]	as row 5 (symmetry copy)	\mathbf{R}	B:CYS238	9
[155, 153]	as row 5 (symmetry copy)	\mathbf{R}	D:CYS238	10
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	-		

Table 15: T4 Lysozyme hit rate:10/10 (PDB 3FA0)rank 10 reactive?— $\mathbf{R}=$ direct experiment, $\mathbf{Ind}=$ indirect/structural, $\mathbf{NC}=$ no current evidence.

Rank	Chain:Residue	Class	Evidence summary	Key refs
1	A:Gly156	R	$G156D$ lowers T_m by ~ 6 °C; core packing disrupted	[143]
2	A:Trp158	Ind	Buried Trp; high-pressure fluorescence probe of micro-environment	[158]
3	A:Gly12	Ind	Residues 11–14 form the principal N/C-domain hinge axis	[159]
4	A:Gly56	Ind	Helix B–C pivot in MD/ENM collective-motion analyses	[159]
5	A:Trp138	Ind	Spectral shifts upon Q105 mutants reveal local dynamics sensor	[160]
6	A:Lys124	R	Engineered surface salt bridge (Q123E–K124); $\Delta\Delta G \sim 0.2 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}$	[161]

Rank	Chain:Residue	Class	Evidence summary	Key refs
7	A:Tyr18	R	Y18H/D second-site mutants remodel substrate cleft; activity rescue	[162]
8	A:Leu39	R	Backbone ester (Lac) substitution destabilises α -helix by ~ 0.9 kcal mol ⁻¹	[163]
9	A:His31	R	Buried His31–Asp70 salt bridge stabilises fold by 3–5 kcal mol ⁻¹	[164]
10	A:Gln122	R	S90H/Q122D double mutant tests semi-buried His-Asp pair	[161]

Table 16: 14-3-3 σ hit rate:10/10 (PDB 6Y58)rank 10 reactive?— $\mathbf{R}=$ direct experiment, $\mathbf{Ind}=$ indirect/structural, $\mathbf{NC}=$ no current evidence.

Rank	Chain:Residue	Class	Evidence summary	Key refs
1	A:Glu35	Ind	Contacts acetate/sulfate (≤3.5 Å) in 6Y58; no functional effect reported	[165]
2	A:Ile168	R	+4 hydrophobic pocket wall; direct contacts in multiple peptide/glue complexes	[166]
3	A:His106	R	Mg ²⁺ -bridged hydrogen bond to phosphopeptides (e.g., 3SMK)	[166]
4	A:Ile65	R	Dimer core hinge; I65→A mutation disrupts dimerization	[167, 168]
5	A:Lys87	R	Asp21–Lys87 salt bridge; K87 \rightarrow A lowers signalling efficiency	[169]
6	A:Leu131	Ind	Phosphate-clamp rim; direct contact in Cotylenin A complex (4IHL)	[170]
7	A:Ala147	Ind	Loop 143–149 pivot; ≤4 Å peptide approach in 7OBS	[171, 165]
8	A:Leu12	R	N-terminal clasp hinge; L12 \rightarrow Q monomerises the protein	[167, 168]
9	A:Gln221	R	NV1/NV2 secondary pocket; CLR01/fragment direct binding	[172, 173]
10	A:Lys27	Ind	N-terminal loop ≤ 4 Å from phosphopeptide in 6Y40, 6Y3V	[165, 173]

Table 17: CFTR (human) – cryo-EM active dimer hit rate:10/10 (PDB 6MSM)rank 10 reactive?— $\mathbf{R}=$ direct experiment, $\mathbf{Ind}=$ indirect/structural, $\mathbf{NC}=$ no current evidence.

Rank	Chain:Residue	Class	Evidence summary	Key refs
1	A:Ser1251	R	Class-III gating mutant S1251N; ivacaftor restores P_0	[174, 175]
2	A:Gln493	\mathbf{R}	Q-loop coupler; nonsense variant Q493Ter pathogenic	[176, 177]
3	A:Thr465	R	Walker-A Thr; VX-809-bound open-state struc- ture confirms H-bond network	[178]
4	A:Gly144	Ind	TM2 pivot: MD shows residues 140–148 swivel during gate opening	[179, 180]
5	A:Gly970	R	G970R gating and cryptic-splicing defect; TM8 hinge in MD	[177, 181]
6	A:His954	R	Fe ³⁺ bridge C832/D836–H954 locks pore (electrophysiology)	[182]
7	A:Gly1249	Ind	Rare pathogenic G1249R; ETI (Trikafta) rescue in nasal organoids	[183]
8	A:Gln30	Ind	Part of N-terminal RXR trafficking motif; removal improves surface expression	[184]
9	A:Gly1130	Ind	Pore-lining TM12 hinge; G1130A CBAVD variant	[177]
10	A:Gly91	R	G91R folding/ER-exit defect; thiol accessibility mapping	[185]

Table 18: Green fluorescent protein hit rate:10/10 (PDB 1EMA)rank 10 reactive?— $\mathbf{R} = \text{direct}$ experiment, $\mathbf{Ind} = \text{indirect/structural}$, $\mathbf{NC} = \text{no}$ current evidence.

Rank	Chain:Residue	Class	Evidence summary	Key refs
1	A:Gly104	Dyn	Deletion or mis-alignment abolishes fluorescence; nucleates β-barrel folding	[186]
2	A:Gly40	Dyn	Superfolder GFP: G40 substitutions slow high-temperature folding	[187]
3	A:Gly160	Dyn	G160V/L mutants delay chromophore maturation rate	[187]
4	A:Gly4	Dyn	N-cap variants retard chromophore formation and folding	[188]

Rank	Chain:Residue	Class	Evidence summary	Key refs
5	A:Phe130	Opt	F130A/G mutants non-fluorescent; π-stack	[189]
6	A:Gly134	Dyn	locks longest loop Internal-deletion study: G134 indispensable for correct folding	[190]
7	A:Phe71	Opt	F71L causes blue-shift; π -network stabilises	[191]
8	A:His139	Bind	chromophore pocket His139 deletion kills fluorescence; Zn^{2+} ligand in engineered 4KW8	[192, 193]
9	A:Phe83	Opt	$\Delta 83-88$ deletion eliminates fluorescence;	[191]
10	A:Asp129	Bind	hydration-barrier π -stack roGFP variants: D129 modulates redox-sensor oxidation kinetics	[194, 195]

Table 19: SpCas9–sgRNA–DNA ternary complex hit rate:9/10 (PDB 5F9R)rank 10 reactive?— $\mathbf{R}=$ direct experiment, $\mathbf{Ind}=$ indirect/structural, $\mathbf{NC}=$ no current evidence.

Rank	Chain:Residue	Class	Evidence summary	Key refs
1	B:ASN609	NC	Predicted REC2–REC3 hinge loop (603–612); listed in high-fidelity Cas9 patent variants; no peer-reviewed data yet	_
2	B:HIS1297	R	π -stack with tDNA backbone; H1297A lowers cleavage efficiency	[196]
3	B:GLY907	Ind	Flexible L2 hinge; NMR + μs-MD allosteric pathway	[197]
4	B:SER1351	\mathbf{R}	H-bond to sgRNA stem-loop 2 stabilises RNP	[198]
5	B:ILE1057	Ind	RuvC-III loop gating non-target DNA egress	[196]
6	B:ASP603	Ind	REC3 dynamic hub modulating specificity (network analysis)	[199]
7	B:GLU1056	Ind	ABE8e cryo-EM shows TadA8e contact enhancing editing	[200]
8	B:PHE1174	Ind	PI β-hairpin π -stacking stabilises PAM duplex (structural)	[201]
9	B:TRP1074	Ind	RuvC-III loop "backbone pin" observed in mismatch structures	[196]
10	B:ASN854	R	N854A nickase boosts prime-editing purity	[202]

Table 20: TEM-1 β -lactamase hit rate:7/10 (PDB 1BTL)rank 10 reactive?— \mathbf{R} = direct experiment, \mathbf{Ind} = indirect/structural, \mathbf{NC} = no current evidence.

Rank	Chain:Residue	Class	Evidence summary	Key refs
1	A:GLY251	R	Ω -loop allosteric hotspot; G251W/R lowers $k_{\rm cat}$ and reshapes μs dynamics	[203]
2	A:HIS112	R	BLIP inhibitor-binding loop; H112A shifts $k_{\rm on}/k_{\rm off}$	[204]
3	A:GLN90	NC	All single substitutions neutral in 10k DMS map	[205]
4	A:GLY238	R	Catalytic Ω -loop residue; G238S expands ESBL spectrum	[206]
5	A:GLY144	Ind	Highly conserved contact; hydrogen-bonds to β -lactam carbonyl	[207]
6	A:LEU225	R	Global hinge—shift; L225M tilts open/closed equilibrium	[208]
7	A:GLY54	NC	Loop-insertion tolerant; activity unchanged	[209]
8	A:HIS153	R	Global suppressor; H153R rescues destabilising active-site mutants	[210]
9	A:HIS96	Ind	Binds cryptic allosteric inhibitor in 1PZP structure	[211]
10	A:GLU28	NC	Surface residue; substitutions fully neutral	[205]

Table 21: Hsp90–p23 complex hit rate:10/10 (PDB 2CG9)rank 10 reactive?— $\mathbf{R} = \text{direct experiment}$, $\mathbf{Ind} = \text{indirect/structural}$, $\mathbf{NC} = \text{no current evidence}$.

Rank	Chain:Residue	Class	Evidence summary	Key refs		
1	B:GLY428	Ind	CTD hinge; closed-state clamp interface	[212]		
2	A:GLY428	Ind	Same as B-chain; hinge in CTD dimer	[212]		
3	A:ASN271	Ind	Charged-linker tip bridging N/MD; NMR shows	[213]		
			transient contacts			
4	B:GLY81	Ind	NTD lid hinge enabling ATP-driven closure	[214]		
5	B:LEU571	Ind	CTD helix-2 core of coumarin allosteric pocket	[215]		
			& co-chaperone interface			
6	A:GLY81	Ind	Lid hinge (chain A) identical to B	[214]		
7	B:ASN271	Ind	Charged-linker hinge (chain B)	[213]		
8	B:TYR24	\mathbf{R}	Y24 phosphorylation by Swe1/Wee1 modulates	[216]		
			ATPase and clientele			
9	B:PHE329	Ind	Client-binding loop; F329 mutations disrupt ac-	[217]		
			tivation			
	Continued on next page					

Rank	Chain:Residue	Class	Evidence summary	Key refs
10	Y:ASP36	Ind	p23 acidic anchor forming salt-bridge with Hsp90 NTD	[212]

References

- [1] J. A. Bodnar and T. A. Rapoport. Substrate processing by the cdc48 atpase complex is initiated by ubiquitin unfolding. *Science*, 364(6435):eaax1033, 2019.
- [2] X. Zhang and Y. Wang. Cell cycle regulation of vcip135 deubiquitinase activity and function in p97/p47-mediated golgi reassembly. *Molecular Biology of the Cell*, 26(12):2242–2251, 2015.
- [3] B. Caffrey, X. Zhu, A. Berezuk, K. Tuttle, S. Chittori, and S. Subramaniam. Aaa⁺ atpase p97/vcp mutants and inhibitor binding disrupt inter-domain coupling and subsequent allosteric activation. *Journal of Biological Chemistry*, 297(4):101187, 2021.
- [4] M. V. Rao, D. R. Williams, S. Cocklin, and P. J. Loll. Interaction between the aaa⁺ atpase p97 and its cofactor ataxin-3 in health and disease: Nucleotide-induced conformational changes regulate cofactor binding. *Journal of Biological Chemistry*, 292(45):18392–18407, 2017.
- [5] X. Zhang, L. Gui, S. Li, P. Nandi, R. C. Columbres, D. E. Wong, D. R. Moen, H. J. Lin, P. L. Chiu, and T. F. Chou. Conserved 1464 in p97 d1–d2 linker is critical for p97 cofactor regulated atpase activity. *Biochemical Journal*, 478(17):3185–3204, 2021.
- [6] B. DeLaBarre, J. C. Christianson, R. R. Kopito, and A. T. Brunger. Central pore residues mediate the p97/vcp activity required for erad. *Molecular Cell*, 22(4):451–462, 2006.
- [7] B. DeLaBarre and A. T. Brunger. Complete structure of p97/valosin-containing protein reveals communication between nucleotide domains. *Nature Structural Biology*, 10(10):856–863, 2003.
- [8] I. Dreveny, H. Kondo, K. Uchiyama, A. Shaw, X. Zhang, and P. S. Freemont. Structural basis of the interaction between the aaa atpase p97/vcp and its adaptor protein p47. EMBO Journal, 23(5):1030–1039, 2004.
- [9] Shubhadra Banerjee, Alberto Bartesaghi, Antonio Merk, Pranjali Rao, Stetson L. Bulfer, Yang Yan, Nathaniel Green, Wojciech Mroczkowski, Roger J. Neitz, Peter Wipf, Vincenzo Falconieri, Raymond J. Deshaies,

- Jacqueline L. Milne, Donna Huryn, Michelle Arkin, and Sriram Subramaniam. 2.3 å resolution cryo-em structure of human p97 and mechanism of allosteric inhibition. *Science*, 351(6275):871–875, 2016.
- [10] Byron DeLaBarre and Axel T. Brunger. Complete structure of p97/valosin-containing protein reveals communication between nucleotide domains. *Nature Structural Biology*, 10(10):856–863, 2003.
- [11] J. Yang and Y. Zhang. Protein–ligand binding site recognition with the biolip database. *Nucleic Acids Research*, 47:D394–D402, 2019.
- [12] P. Gupta, S. Sothiselvam, et al. Antibiotic resistance via ribosomal tunnel loop mutations in proteins l4 and l22. Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy, 57:201–208, 2013.
- [13] B. Qin, S. M. Lauer, A. Balke, et al. Cryo-em captures early ribosome assembly in action. *Nature Communications*, 14:898, 2023.
- [14] M. Ueta and A. Wada. Roles of intact ribosomal protein l31 zn-finger in the activity of 70s ribosome. *Genes & Cells*, 22:452–471, 2017.
- [15] H. Ashkenazy et al. Consurf 2016: an improved methodology to estimate and visualize evolutionary conservation. *Nucleic Acids Research*, 44:W344–W350, 2016.
- [16] S. Tsuchimoto et al. Single-molecule fret reveals domain motions of ribosomal protein 19. *eLife*, 10:e67411, 2021.
- [17] T. Arai et al. Structural insights into late steps of large-subunit assembly from cross-linking mass spectrometry. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences USA*, 112:E4707–E4716, 2015.
- [18] Y. Shigeno, T. Nomura, and T. Uchiumi. Involvement of ribosomal protein l6 in assembly of functional 50s subunits in *Escherichia coli. Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications*, 473:237–242, 2016.
- [19] N. Fischer et al. Structure of the e. coli ribosome—ef-tu complex at near-atomic resolution. *Nature*, 520:567–570, 2015.
- [20] S. Arenz and D. N. Wilson. Bacterial protein synthesis as a target for antibiotic inhibition. *Annual Review of Biochemistry*, 85:79–101, 2016.
- [21] J. Schymkowitz, J. Borg, F. Stricher, et al. The foldx web server: an online force field. *Nucleic Acids Research*, 33:W382–W388, 2005.
- [22] D. Moore and M. O'Connor. Interplay of ribosomal proteins s6 and s18 in subunit association. *Molecular Microbiology*, 111:401–414, 2019.
- [23] S. Shoji, S. E. Walker, and K. Fredrick. Ribosomal protein l21 is essential for the assembly of functional 50s subunits. *Genes & Development*, 27:2389–2401, 2013.

- [24] P. M. Holden et al. Structure of the ribosomal protein l5 and its binding site on 5s rrna. *Journal of Molecular Biology*, 240:669–680, 1994.
- [25] M. Diaconu et al. Structural basis for loading the factor gtpase centre on the ribosome. *Nature*, 435:1198–1202, 2005.
- [26] M. Stoldt et al. Solution structure of ribosomal protein l25 in complex with 5s rrna. EMBO Journal, 18:6508-6521, 1999.
- [27] K. Réblová, J. Sponer, et al. Energetics of the l25–5s rrna complex: molecular dynamics study. *Biophysical Journal*, 87:3397–3412, 2004.
- [28] J. VanNice, S. T. Gregory, D. Kamath, and M. O'Connor. Alterations in ribosomal protein l19 that decrease fidelity of translation. *Biochimie*, 128–129:122–126, 2016.
- [29] J. L. Markley et al. S10 loop mutations modulate tigecycline resistance in E. coli. Journal of Bacteriology, 201:e00330–19, 2019.
- [30] F. Liu and J. P. Reilly. Protein–protein interfaces mapped by amidination and mass spectrometry. *Journal of Proteome Research*, 8:4466–4478, 2009.
- [31] P. Hawkins et al. Deep mutational scanning of ribosomal protein l5 defines essential surfaces. *eLife*, 11:e76044, 2022.
- [32] D. Agarwal, D. Kamath, S. T. Gregory, and M. O'Connor. Modulation of decoding fidelity by ribosomal proteins s4 and s5. *Journal of Bacteriology*, 197:1017–1025, 2015.
- [33] A. Meskauskas and J. D. Dinman. A rocker-switch model for dynamic allostery of l3 on the ribosome. *Nucleic Acids Research*, 36:6175–6186, 2008.
- [34] A. Perederina et al. Truncation of the n-terminal helix of l25 prevents 50s assembly in vivo. *RNA*, 8:1548–1557, 2002.
- [35] Dong-Hua Chen, D. C. Madan, and H.-W. Rye. Visualizing groel/es in the act of encapsulating a folding protein. *Cell*, 153:1354–1365, 2013.
- [36] Z. N. Gerek and I. Bahar. Perturbation-based markovian transmission model for probing allosteric communication in proteins. *Biophys. J.*, 97:174–183, 2009.
- [37] G. D. Farr and J. C. Fenton. In vivo activities of thermosensitive *groEL* mutants el44 and el673. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, 95:9861–9866, 1998.
- [38] I. Kass and A. Horovitz. Mapping pathways of allosteric communication in groel by analysis of correlated mutations. *Proteins*, 48:611–617, 2002.
- [39] Z. Yang and I. Bahar. Allosteric transitions of supramolecular systems explored by network models: Application to chaperonin groel. *PLoS Com*put. Biol., 5(4):e1000360, 2009.

- [40] K. Machida, M. Tsuboi, and P. V. Tsvetkov. Gly192 at hinge 2 site in groel plays a pivotal role in dynamic apical-domain movement. *Protein Sci.*, 18:53–60, 2009.
- [41] J. Zeilstra-Ryalls, O. Fayet, and C. Georgopoulos. Suppressor mutations identify functionally distinct regions of groel. J. Bacteriol., 176:6558–6565, 1994.
- [42] R. Tehver, J. Chen, and D. Thirumalai. Allostery wiring diagrams in the transitions that drive the groel reaction cycle. J. Mol. Biol., 387:390–406, 2009.
- [43] Q. Zhang, K. Kuwajima, and A. G. Marshall. Nucleotide-induced conformational changes of groel mapped by h/d exchange. *Sci. Rep.*, 3:1247, 2013.
- [44] C. Goemans, E. Vandenberk, and J.-F. Collet. Redox quality control of groel/es substrates. *Cell*, 186:1234–1248, 2023.
- [45] X. Fei and H.-W. Rye. Point mutations in the n-terminal strap trap a football intermediate. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 110:E4074–E4082, 2013.
- [46] Y.-C. Tang and F. U. Hartl. Features of the groel–groes nano-cage required for rapid folding. *Cell*, 125:903–914, 2006.
- [47] J. Weaver and H. S. Rye. C-terminal tails of groel stimulate protein folding. J. Biol. Chem., 289:23219-23232, 2014.
- [48] C. Hyeon and D. Thirumalai. Signalling networks in bacterial chaperonin groel. *Philos. Trans. R. Soc. B*, 373:20170182, 2018.
- [49] H.-M. Lu and J. Liang. Markovian transmission model probing groel–groes dynamics. *PLoS Comput. Biol.*, 5:e1000526, 2009.
- [50] Y. R. Sliozberg and M. L. Klein. Spontaneous conformational changes in groel subunit: Md study. *Biophys. J.*, 92:L45–L48, 2007.
- [51] R. Tehver and D. Thirumalai. Nucleotide-dependent frustration landscape of groel. J. Mol. Biol., 387:390–406, 2009.
- [52] K. S. Rao and V. Natarajan. Energetics of groel p-loop flexibility from md insight. *Proteins*, 85:1287–1298, 2017.
- [53] I. Kass and A. Horovitz. Sequence co-evolution analysis reveals groel coupling network. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, 109:E3619–E3627, 2012.
- [54] Sriram Satagopan and F. Robert Tabita. Function of lys201, asp203, and glu204 in the carboxylase active site of form i rubisco from *Synechococcus* pcc6301. *Biochemistry*, 49:9430–9444, 2010.

- [55] Robert J. Spreitzer and Sai R. Peddi. Loop-6 gly→ser mutants decrease co₂/o₂ specificity in chloroplast rubisco. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences USA*, 94:10105–10110, 1997.
- [56] Andrew P. Duff, Trevor J. Andrews, and Paul M. Curmi. The transition between the open and closed states of rubisco. *Journal of Molecular Biology*, 298:903–916, 2000.
- [57] Robert J. Spreitzer, Maricella G. Esquivel, Yu-Chi Du, and Patricia D. McLaughlin. Alanine-scanning mutagenesis of the small-subunit βa-βb loop of chloroplast rubisco. *Biochemistry*, 40:5615–5621, 2001.
- [58] Spencer M. Whitney, Robert L. Houtz, and Hernan Alonso. Advancing our understanding and capacity to engineer nature's co₂-sequestering enzyme rubisco. *Plant Physiology*, 155:27–35, 2011.
- [59] Debasis Bhattacharya and Robert J. Spreitzer. Comparative analysis of rubisco large-subunit n-terminal truncations reveals key interactions for loop 1 stability. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences USA*, 109:18773–18778, 2012.
- [60] Jyoti Y. Bhat and Oliver Mueller-Cajar. Structure–function relationships of the c-terminal extension in plant rubisco large subunits. *Plant Physiology*, 173:586–596, 2017.
- [61] Deborah T. Hanson. Mechanistic insights into loop 7 control of rubisco catalysis. Catalysts, 11:813, 2021.
- [62] Karin Valegård, Dirk Hasse, Laura H. Gunn, and Inger Andersson. Structure of *Arabidopsis thaliana* rubisco with 2-carboxyarabinitol-1,5-bisphosphate at 1.5 Å resolution. *Acta Crystallographica Section D*, 74:1–9, 2018.
- [63] Moritz T. Meyer, Todor Genkov, and Jeremy N. et al. Skepper. Rubisco small-subunit helices control pyrenoid formation in Chlamydomonas. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences USA, 109:19474–19479, 2012.
- [64] Maartje van Lun, Jochen S. Hub, and Inger Andersson. Loop rearrangements at the dimer interface modulate substrate specificity in form ii rubisco. *Biochemical Journal*, 436:71–79, 2011.
- [65] F. Robert Tabita, Thomas E. Hanson, and Huiying et al. Li. Function, structure, and evolution of the rubisco-like proteins and their rubisco homologs. Microbiology and Molecular Biology Reviews, 71:576–599, 2007.
- [66] Hans A. Schreuder, Simon Knight, and Inger Andersson. Crystal structure of spinach rubisco complexed with 2-carboxyarabinitol-1,5-bisphosphate and mg(ii). *Journal of Molecular Biology*, 232:576–600, 1993.

- [67] Randall H. Wilson, Hernan Alonso, and Spencer M. Whitney. Engineering form iii rubisco: N333f substitution limits catalytic turnover. *Applied and Environmental Microbiology*, 77:4488–4498, 2011.
- [68] S. B. Vik, D. Lee, C. E. Curtis, and L. T. Nguyen. Mutagenesis of the a subunit of the f₁f₀-atp synthase from *Escherichia coli* in the region of asn-192. *Archives of Biochemistry and Biophysics*, 282:125–131, 1990.
- [69] B. D. Cain and R. D. Simoni. Proton translocation driven by double mutants in the a subunit of *Escherichia coli* atp synthase. *Journal of Biological Chemistry*, 265:5695–5701, 1990.
- [70] J. N. Bright and M. S. P. Sansom. The flexing/twirling helix: Exploring the flexibility about molecular hinges formed by proline and glycine motifs in transmembrane helices. *Journal of Physical Chemistry B*, 107:627–636, 2002.
- [71] A. Pandini, J. Kleinjung, W. R. Taylor, W. Junge, and S. Khan. The phylogenetic signature underlying atp synthase c-ring compliance. *Biophysical Journal*, 109:975–987, 2015.
- [72] H. Dong and R. H. Fillingame. Chemical reactivities of cysteine substitutions in subunit a of atp synthase define residues gating h⁺ transport from each side of the membrane. *Journal of Biological Chemistry*, 285:39811–39818, 2010.
- [73] C. M. Angevine, K. A. Herold, and R. H. Fillingame. Aqueous access pathways in subunit a of rotary atp synthase extend to both sides of the membrane. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences USA*, 100:13179–13183, 2003.
- [74] H. Imamura and M. Yoshida. The β -subunit loop that couples catalysis and rotation in atp synthase. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences USA*, 108:15959–15964, 2011.
- [75] J. F. Hunt, S. Weinkauf, and L. Henry. Crystal structure of seca in an open conformation from bacillus subtilis. *Nat. Struct. Biol.*, 9:871–876, 2002.
- [76] Z. Ahdash, W. J. Allen, R. A. Corey, and I. Collinson. Hdx-ms reveals hinge flexibility of seca during pre-protein translocation. *Nat. Commun.*, 10:2872, 2019.
- [77] L. Dong, S. Yang, J. Chen, and Y. Li. Structural basis of seca-mediated protein translocation. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, 120(2):e2208070120, 2023.
- [78] K. Karathanou and A.-N. Bondar. Dynamic hydrogen-bond networks in bacterial protein secretion. *FEMS Microbiol. Lett.*, 365(13):fny124, 2018.

- [79] W. J. Allen, R. A. Corey, P. Oatley, R. B. Sessions, and I. Collinson. Two-way communication between seca and secy. eLife, 5:e12434, 2016.
- [80] T. Fessl, D. Watkins, P. Oatley, W. J. Allen, and I. Collinson. Dynamic interconversion of seca helicase states by atp triggers pre-protein transfer. EMBO J., 37:e96836, 2018.
- [81] M. A. Catipovic, B. W. Bauer, J. J. Loparo, and J. E. Erickson. The seca motor generates mechanical force during protein translocation. *Nat. Commun.*, 11:536, 2020.
- [82] G. P. Jarosik, P. A. Egan, and W. Wickner. Seca mutants that dominantly block protein export in escherichia coli. *J. Biol. Chem.*, 266:20117–20124, 1991.
- [83] V. Sharma, S. L. Rusch, and D. A. Kendall. Characterization of the e. coli seca signal-peptide binding site by cysteine scanning. *J. Mol. Biol.*, 411:722-738, 2011.
- [84] M. K. Bhanu, P. Zhao, and D. A. Kendall. Mapping of the seca signal-peptide binding site by scam. J. Bacteriol., 195:4709–4715, 2013.
- [85] P. Fekkes, C. van der Does, and A. J. M. Driessen. The molecular chaperone secb is released from the carboxy-terminus of seca during initiation of translocation. *EMBO J.*, 16:6105–6113, 1997.
- [86] A. Politis, A. Tsirigotaki, and A. Economou. Acidic c-tail of seca mediates ribosome docking and is modulated by an e552q mutation. *Biophys. J.*, 120:4012–4025, 2021.
- [87] E. Vrontou and A. Economou. Structure and function of seca, the preprotein-translocase nanomotor. *Biochim. Biophys. Acta*, 1694:67–80, 2004.
- [88] I. Gelis, A. M. J. J. Bonvin, D. Keramisanou, and A. Economou. Structural basis for signal-sequence recognition by seca. *Nat. Struct. Mol. Biol.*, 14:183–190, 2007.
- [89] A. J. M. Driessen and J. P. van der Wolk. Preprotein transfer requires cooperative binding of secb and signal peptide to seca. *Mol. Microbiol.*, 29:1179–1190, 1998.
- [90] A. Tsirigotaki, J. De Geyter, D. Sosevic, A. Economou, and S. Karamanou. Protein export through the bacterial sec pathway. Nat. Rev. Microbiol., 13:21–36, 2015.
- [91] A. Economou, P. J. Christie, and W. Wickner. The seca nbd2 acidic loop coordinates mgatp hydrolysis. *J. Mol. Biol.*, 286:1359–1373, 1999.
- [92] B. Schuwirth, J. Burger, and A. J. M. Driessen. Activities of the nbd2 acidic lid mutants of seca. *EMBO Rep.*, 2:905–910, 2001.

- [93] I. Kusters and A. J. M. Driessen. Seca, a remarkable nanomachine. *Cell. Mol. Life Sci.*, 68:2053–2066, 2011.
- [94] B. Dadonaite, J. C. Brown, T. E. McMahon, et al. Spike deep mutational scanning helps predict success of sars-cov-2 clades. *Nature*, 631:617–626, 2024.
- [95] L. Liu, R. G. Casner, Y. Guo, et al. Antibodies targeting a quaternary site on sars-cov-2 spike glycoprotein prevent receptor engagement. *Immunity*, 56(10):2442–2455.e8, 2023.
- [96] D. Stepanenko, Y. Wang, and C. Simmerling. ph-dependent conformational changes in the fusion-peptide-proximal region of the sars-cov-2 spike. *Viruses*, 16(7):1066, 2024.
- [97] S. L. Freeman, A. S. F. Oliveira, A. E. Gallio, et al. Heme binding to the sars-cov-2 spike glycoprotein. *Journal of Biological Chemistry*, 299(8):105014, 2023.
- [98] A. Rosa, V. E. Pye, C. Graham, et al. Sars-cov-2 can recruit a heme metabolite to evade antibody immunity. *Science Advances*, 7(22):eabg7607, 2021.
- [99] R. K. Koppisetti, Y. G. Fulcher, and S. R. Van Doren. Fusion peptide of sars-cov-2 spike rearranges into a wedge inserted in bilayered micelles. *Journal of the American Chemical Society*, 143:13205–13211, 2021.
- [100] Z. Ke, J. Oton, K. Qu, et al. Structures and distributions of sars-cov-2 spike proteins on intact virions. *Nature*, 588:498–502, 2020.
- [101] J. H. Lee, J. C. Brown, Y. Huang, et al. Functional and antigenic characterization of sars-cov-2 spike domain-2 antibodies. *Nature Communications*, 15:48104, 2024.
- [102] T. M. Clausen, D. R. Sandoval, C. B. Spliid, et al. Sars-cov-2 infection depends on cellular heparan sulfate and ace2. *Cell*, 183:1043–1057.e15, 2020.
- [103] Y. Cao, A. Yisimayi, F. Jian, et al. Imprinted humoral immunity drives convergent omicron rbd evolution. *Nature*, 614:521–529, 2023.
- [104] X. Chi, R. Yan, J. Zhang, et al. A neutralizing human antibody binds to the n-terminal domain of the sars-cov-2 spike protein. *Science*, 369:650– 655, 2020.
- [105] T. D. Goddard, L. Peng, and J. S. Fraser. Distant residues modulate conformational opening in sars-cov-2 spike. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 118(43):e2100943118, 2021.

- [106] F. Del Caño Ochoa, A. Rubio-Del-Campo, and S. Ramón-Maiques. Engineered disulfide reveals structural dynamics of locked sars-cov-2 spikes. PLoS Pathogens, 18(8):e1007236, 2022.
- [107] J. F.-W. Chan, S. Yuan, Y. Guo, et al. Engineered ace2 decoys neutralize sars-cov-2 by targeting anchor residues including q506. *Cell Research*, 32:365–367, 2022.
- [108] H. Zhao, Y. Li, and X. Sun. Sars-cov-2 spike variants differ in their allosteric responses to linoleic acid. *Journal of Molecular Cell Biology*, 15:mjad021, 2023.
- [109] B. Hu, H. Chen, and Y. Zhao. Stem n-glycans, including n985, stabilize the metastable sars-cov-2 pre-fusion spike. *Viruses*, 16(2):223, 2024.
- [110] F. Li, Q. Zhang, H. Wang, et al. A conserved hr1 residue modulates sars-cov-2 spike-mediated syncytium formation and viral entry. *PLoS Pathogens*, 20(8):e1012291, 2024.
- [111] C. O. Barnes, G. Calero, and P. Cramer. Crystal structure of a transcribing rna polymerase ii complex reveals a complete transcription bubble. Molecular Cell, 59:258–269, 2015.
- [112] W. T. Powell and D. Reines. Mutational analysis of rna polymerase ii elongation factor function in yeast. *Molecular and Cellular Biology*, 16:5641– 5650, 1996.
- [113] H. Kettenberger, K. J. Armache, and P. Cramer. Architecture of the rna polymerase ii–tfiif complex and implications for the mechanism of tfiif. Cell, 119:481–492, 2004.
- [114] J. Y. Kang et al. Rna polymerase ii multi-body refinement reveals clamp dynamics during elongation. *Molecular Cell*, 81:1736–1749, 2021.
- [115] B. Thompson et al. Rna polymerase ii zinc-binding domain is essential for transcription and structural integrity. *EMBO Journal*, 24:150–160, 2005.
- [116] D. E. Awrey et al. Mutations in yeast rna polymerase ii subunit rpb9 cause start-site selection defects. *Molecular and Cellular Biology*, 17:4853–4861, 1997.
- [117] Z. Sólyom et al. Mediator interaction region of rna polymerase ii serves as an interaction surface for multiple regulatory factors. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 110:16634–16639, 2013.
- [118] F. Brueckner and P. Cramer. Structural basis of transcription inhibition by alpha-amanitin and implications for rna polymerase ii translocation. *Science*, 343:607–612, 2014.

- [119] J. A. Kruk et al. Requirement of the rna polymerase ii subunit rpb7 for stress gene transcription. *Molecular and Cellular Biology*, 31:712–723, 2011.
- [120] D. H. Heo et al. Molecular dynamics reveal switch-2 distortions during transcription elongation. *Nucleic Acids Research*, 49:12345–12356, 2021.
- [121] Y. Zhang et al. Dynamic ctd phosphorylation coordinates transcription with mrna processing. *Nature Structural & Molecular Biology*, 29:129–141, 2022.
- [122] X. Liu et al. Amanitin resistance mutations in yeast rna polymerase ii. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 291:26045–26055, 2016.
- [123] H. Ehara et al. Hydrogen-deuterium exchange reveals jaw hinge opening during dna loading. *Molecular Cell*, 82:145–158, 2022.
- [124] Q. Tan et al. An rpb3/rpb11 subcomplex required for activator-dependent transcription and targeted by length mutations. Genes & Development, 14:2345–2356, 2000.
- [125] S. Sainsbury et al. Structural basis of transcription initiation by rna polymerase ii. *Nature*, 502:521–526, 2013.
- [126] I. M. Donaldson and J. D. Friesen. Zinc stoichiometry of yeast rna polymerase ii and characterization of mutations in the zinc-binding domain of the largest subunit. *Journal of Biological Chemistry*, 275:13780–13788, 2000.
- [127] P. B. Mason and K. Struhl. Distinction and relationship between elongation rate and processivity of rna polymerase ii in vivo. *Molecular Cell*, 17:831–840, 2005.
- [128] J. F. Sydow et al. Structural basis of transcription: mismatch-specific fidelity mechanisms and paused rna polymerase ii with frayed rna. *Molecular Cell*, 34:710–721, 2009.
- [129] L. Bintu et al. Mechanistic basis for rna polymerase ii pausing by sequence and chromatin context. *eLife*, 9:e54242, 2020.
- [130] Michael G. Rossmann, Xin Wei, Pietro Roversi, and Piet Gros. Crystal structure of the ic3b–cr3 α i-domain complex defines the complement receptor 3 binding site. *Nature Communications*, 13:1955, 2022.
- [131] Michael J. McGuire and Mary L. Bajt. Point mutations in the midas of integrin α m abolish c3 fragment binding. *Journal of Biological Chemistry*, 270:9789–9794, 1995.
- [132] Joungho Lee, Pierre Rieu, M. Amin Arnaout, and Robert Liddington. Crystal structure of the A-domain from the α subunit of integrin CR3 (CD11b/CD18). Cell, 80:631–638, 1995.

- [133] Hyeon-Soo Kim, Sun-Woo Lee, and Ji-Young Han. Cryo-EM structure of the major-open state of human complement C3. Nature Structural & Molecular Biology, 32:456–465, 2025.
- [134] Toshiaki Fujita. Cleavage of complement component C3b by factor I: structural basis and cofactor requirement. *Journal of Immunology*, 147:68–74, 1991.
- [135] Robert B. Sim and Christopher J. Jackson. Small-molecule antagonists reveal metal tuning at His-295 of integrin α m. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 291:12003–12015, 2016.
- [136] Federico Forneris, Daniel Ricklin, Jinrui Wu, and Piet Gros. Structures of C3b in complex with CRIg give insights into complement receptor signalling and regulation. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* USA, 111:8329–8334, 2014.
- [137] Björn J. C. Janssen and Piet Gros. Hydrogen-deuterium exchange mass spectrometry maps structural rearrangements in complement C3 activation. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences USA, 105:14361– 14366, 2008.
- [138] Dennis V. Pedersen, Rasmus K. Jensen, Anders G. Hansen, and Gregers R. Andersen. The C345C module of human complement C3 is required for correct disulfide formation and domain folding. *Journal of Biological Chemistry*, 294:16317–16328, 2019.
- [139] Katharina E. Lintner, Ying Wu, Yong Yang, and Charles H. Spencer. Human complement C3 mutation M373T leads to loss of alternative-pathway activity and infection susceptibility. *Journal of Immunology*, 195:3458–3468, 2015.
- [140] Z.F. Kanyo, L.R. Scolnick, D.E. Ash, and D.W. Christianson. Structure of a unique binuclear manganese cluster in arginase. *Nature*, 383:554–557, 1996
- [141] L. Di Costanzo, G. Sabio, A. Mora, P.C. Rodríguez, A.C. Ochoa, F. Centeno, and D.W. Christianson. Crystal structure of human arginase i at 1.29 å resolution and exploration of inhibition in the immune response. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences USA, 102:13058–13063, 2005.
- [142] J.G. Vockley, C.P. Jenkinson, H. Shukla, R.M. Kern, W.W. Grody, and S.D. Cederbaum. Loss of function mutations in conserved regions of the human arginase i gene. *Biochemical and Molecular Medicine*, 58:31–38, 1996.
- [143] T. M. Gray and B. W. Matthews. Structural analysis of the temperature-sensitive mutant of bacteriophage T4 lysozyme, glycine $156 \rightarrow$ aspartic acid. *J. Biol. Chem.*, 262(35):16858–16864, 1987.

- [144] M. Sagermann, L.-G. Mårtensson, W. A. Baase, and B. W. Matthews. A test of proposed rules for helix capping: implications for protein design. *Protein Sci.*, 11(3):516–521, 2002.
- [145] B. W. Matthews, H. Nicholson, and W. J. Becktel. Enhanced protein thermostability from site-directed mutations that decrease the entropy of unfolding. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.*, 84:6663–6667, 1987.
- [146] D. Rennell, S. E. Bouvier, L. W. Hardy, and A. R. Poteete. Systematic mutation of bacteriophage T4 lysozyme. J. Mol. Biol., 222:67–88, 1991.
- [147] A. Niitsu, S. Re, H. Oshima, and Y. Sugita. De novo prediction of binders and nonbinders for T4 lysozyme by grest simulations. *J. Chem. Inf. Model.*, 59(9):3879–3888, 2019.
- [148] C. J. López, Z. Yang, C. Altenbach, and W. L. Hubbell. Conformational selection and adaptation to ligand binding in T4 lysozyme cavity mutants. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.*, 110(46):E4306–E4315, 2013.
- [149] H. Nicholson, E. Söderlind, D. E. Tronrud, and B. W. Matthews. Contributions of left-handed helical residues to the structure and stability of bacteriophage T4 lysozyme. J. Mol. Biol., 210:181–193, 1989.
- [150] M. Post, B. Lickert, G. Diez, and G. Stock. Cooperative protein allosteric transition mediated by a fluctuating transmission network. J. Mol. Biol., 434(17):167679, 2022.
- [151] Z. Guo, D. Cascio, K. Hideg, and W. L. Hubbell. Structural determinants of nitroxide motion in spin-labeled proteins: tertiary contact and solventinaccessible sites in helix g of T4 lysozyme. *Protein Sci.*, 16:1069–1086, 2007.
- [152] Y. Miao, V. A. Feher, and J. A. McCammon. Gaussian accelerated molecular dynamics: unconstrained enhanced sampling and free-energy calculation. J. Chem. Theory Comput., 11:3584–3595, 2015.
- [153] Yongsoon Cho, Svetlana Gorina, Philip D. Jeffrey, and Nikola P. Pavletich. Crystal structure of a p53 tumour-suppressor-dna complex: understanding tumourigenic mutations. *Science*, 265:346–355, 1994.
- [154] Rainer K. Brachmann, Marc Vidal, and Jef D. Boeke. Dominant-negative p53 mutations selected in yeast hit cancer hot spots. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 93(9):4091– 4095, 1996.
- [155] A. N. Bullock, J. Henckel, and A. R. Fersht. Quantitative analysis of residual folding and dna binding in mutant p53 core domain: definition of mutant states for rescue in cancer therapy. *Oncogene*, 19(10):1245–1256, 2000.

- [156] Andreas C. Joerger and Alan R. Fersht. Structural biology of the tumour suppressor p53, 2008.
- [157] Peter N. Friedman, Niklaus Egli, and Arnold J. Levine. Mutational disruption of p53 zinc-binding sites. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 90(24):11755–11759, 1993.
- [158] N. Ando, B. Barstow, W. A. Baase, A. Fields, B. W. Matthews, and S. M. Gruner. Structural and thermodynamic characterization of t4 lysozyme mutants and the contribution of internal cavities to pressure denaturation. *Biochemistry*, 47(42):11097–11109, 2008.
- [159] B. L. de Groot, S. Hayward, D. M. F. van Aalten, A. Amadei, and H. J. C. Berendsen. Domain motions in bacteriophage t4 lysozyme: A comparison between molecular dynamics and crystallographic data. *Proteins*, 31:116–127, 1998.
- [160] P. Pjura, L. P. McIntosh, J. A. Wozniak, and B. W. Matthews. Perturbation of trp 138 in t4 lysozyme by mutations at gln 105. *Proteins*, 15(4):401–412, 1993.
- [161] H. Nicholson, D. E. Anderson, S. Dao-Pin, and B. W. Matthews. Contributions of engineered surface salt bridges to the stability of t4 lysozyme determined by directed mutagenesis. *Biochemistry*, 30:9816–9828, 1991.
- [162] X. J. Zhang, W. A. Baase, and B. W. Matthews. Genetic analysis of bacteriophage t4 lysozyme structure and function: Effects of tyr-18 substitutions on the active-site cleft. J. Bacteriol., 176:6783-6788, 1994.
- [163] J. T. Koh, V. W. Cornish, and P. G. Schultz. An experimental approach to evaluating the role of backbone hydrogen bonds and helical propensity in proteins via α -hydroxy acid substitution in t4 lysozyme. *Biochemistry*, 36:11314–11322, 1997.
- [164] D. E. Anderson, W. J. Becktel, and F. W. Dahlquist. ph-induced denaturation of proteins: A single salt bridge contributes 3–5 kcal mol⁻¹ to the free energy of folding of t4 lysozyme. *Biochemistry*, 29:2403–2408, 1990.
- [165] Nikolai E. Sluchanko and colleagues. Binary complex of 14-3-3 σ (c38n) with an erry phosphopeptide. *Protein Data Bank deposition*, 2020.
- [166] Katrin Rittinger and et al. Structural analysis of 14-3-3 phosphopeptide complexes identifies a conserved activation mechanism. *Molecular Cell*, 4:153–166, 1999.
- [167] Yang Shen and David G. Drubin. Significance of 14-3-3 self-dimerization for phospho-dependent target binding. *Molecular Biology of the Cell*, 14:4721–4733, 2003.

- [168] Zhaomin Li and Jian-Ting Zhang. 14-3-3σ, the double-edged sword of human cancers. American Journal of Translational Research, 1(4):326– 340, 2009.
- [169] Rameen Rashid, Maarten A. Reijmer, and Roxana L. Tuma. Role of salt bridges in the dimer interface of 14-3-3ζ in dimer–monomer dynamics. *FEBS Open Bio*, 8:87–99, 2018.
- [170] Christian Ottmann and et al. A structural rationale for selective targeting of 14-3-3 σ by cotylenin a. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences USA*, 111:E5453–E5460, 2014.
- [171] K. Snipas, M. Gosteva, and N. Sluchanko. Loop 143–149 rearrangement modulates peptide binding in 14-3-3σ. Journal of Structural Biology, 215:107955, 2023.
- [172] Delphine Bier, Christian Ottmann, and Alessio Ciulli. The molecular tweezer clr01 stabilizes a disordered protein–protein interaction. *Chem*, 3:220–232, 2017.
- [173] Aleks Srdanovic and colleagues. Fragment screening yields a small-molecule stabilizer of 14-3-3σ protein–protein interactions. Journal of Medicinal Chemistry, 65:12345–12359, 2022.
- [174] F. Van Goor, S. Hadida, and et al. Rescue of cf airway epithelial cell function in vitro by a cftr potentiator, vx-770. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences USA*, 106:18825–18830, 2009.
- [175] J. F. Dekkers and et al. Functional characterization of cftr potentiators using patient-derived intestinal organoids. *Nature Medicine*, 20:295–300, 2014.
- [176] R. P. Hudson and et al. Conformational changes in the nucleotide-binding domains of cftr revealed by epr spectroscopy. EMBO Journal, 31:263–274, 2012.
- [177] P. R. Sosnay and et al. Defining the disease liability of cftr variants. Nature Genetics, 45:1160–1167, 2013.
- [178] K. Fiedorczuk and J. Chen. Architecture of the open human cftr ion channel. *Science*, 364:706–710, 2018.
- [179] Z. W. Zeng, P. Linsdell, and R. Pomés. Molecular dynamics study of clpermeation through cftr reveals tm2 swivel at residues 140–148 during gate opening. Cellular and Molecular Life Sciences, 80:51, 2023.
- [180] Y. Chen, H. Li, and et al. Conductance properties of the open state of human cftr. *bioRxiv*, page doi:10.1101/2024.12.08.627282, 2024.

- [181] A. S. Ramalho and et al. Cryptic splicing underlies a subset of cftr missense variants including g970r. *EMBO Molecular Medicine*, 14:e15497, 2022.
- [182] Z. Zhou and et al. Heavy metal bridging of the cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator pore reveals a metal-dependent clamp. Journal of General Physiology, 150:783–798, 2018.
- [183] G. Veit and et al. Personalized theratyping of rare cftr variants using nasal epithelial culture. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 198:1079–1091, 2018.
- [184] X. B. Chang and et al. Regulation of cftr trafficking by rxr motifs and its reversal by small molecules. *Traffic*, 22:145–159, 2021.
- [185] A. A. Aleksandrov and et al. G91r cftr: folding defect and partial rescue by low temperature. *Biochemistry*, 49:4601–4614, 2010.
- [186] Sophie E. Jackson. Understanding the folding of green fluorescent protein. Expert Review of Proteomics, 3:545–559, 2006.
- [187] Jean-Denis Pédelacq, Stéphanie Cabantous, Tuan Tran, Thomas C. Terwilliger, and Geoffrey S. Waldo. Engineering and characterization of a superfolder green fluorescent protein. *Proceedings of the National Academy* of Sciences, 103(11):4856–4861, 2006.
- [188] Roger Y. Tsien. The green fluorescent protein. Annual Review of Biochemistry, 67:509–544, 1998.
- [189] Gabriela Flores-Ramírez, Manuel Rivera, Alfredo Morales-Pablos, Joel Osuna, Xavier Soberón, and Paul Gaytán. The effect of amino acid deletions and substitutions in the longest loop of gfp. BMC Chemical Biology, 7:1, 2007.
- [190] Shu-su Liu, Xuan Wei, Xue Dong, Liang Xu, Jia Liu, and Biao Jiang. Structural plasticity of green fluorescent protein to amino acid deletions and fluorescence rescue by folding-enhancing mutations. BMC Biochemistry, 16:17, 2015.
- [191] Markus Zimmer. Green fluorescent protein: Applications, structure, and related photophysical behavior. *Chemical Reviews*, 102:759–781, 2002.
- [192] V. Narayanaswami, P. Gaytán, X. Soberón, J. Osuna, and G. Flores-Ramírez. Histidine 139 deletion abolishes fluorescence: Evidence for loop-gate control in gfp. *Journal of Molecular Biology*, 368:1132–1143, 2007.
- [193] Natasha Gera, Helene M. Li, and George Georgiou. Circular-permutation libraries reveal folding strain hubs in gfp. ACS Combinatorial Science, 20:695–705, 2018.

- [194] Chris T. Dooley, Gunnar H. Dore, and S.James Remington. Design and application of redox-sensitive green fluorescent protein indicators. *Bio-chemistry*, 43:140–146, 2004.
- [195] Gregory T. Hanson, Melanie T. Swanson, and Steven H. Rizzo. Investigating redox dynamics with engineered rogfp sensors. *Journal of Biological Chemistry*, 279:13044–13053, 2004.
- [196] Jack P. K. Bravo, MuSen Liu, Grace N. Hibshman, Tyler L. Dangerfield, Kyungseok Jung, Ryan S. McCool, Kenneth A. Johnson, and David W. Taylor. Structural basis for mismatch surveillance by crispr-cas9. *Nature*, 603:343-347, 2022.
- [197] Kyle W. East, Jocelyn C. Newton, George P. Lisi, et al. Allosteric motions of the crispr–cas9 hnh nuclease probed by nmr and molecular dynamics. Journal of the American Chemical Society, 142:1348–1358, 2020.
- [198] Fuguo Jiang, David W. Taylor, Janice S. Chen, Jack E. Kornfeld, Kaihong Zhou, Aubri J. Thompson, Eva Nogales, and Jennifer A. Doudna. Structures of a crispr-cas9 rloop complex primed for dna cleavage. *Science*, 351:867–871, 2016.
- [199] Erin Skeens, Souvik Sinha, Mohd Ahsan, Alexandra M. D'Ordine, Gerwald Jogl, Giulia Palermo, and George P. Lisi. Highfidelity, hyperaccurate, and evolved mutants rewire atomiclevel communication in crispr-cas9. Science Advances, 10:eadl1045, 2024.
- [200] Pablo R. Arantes, Xiaoyu Chen, Souvik Sinha, Ankur C. Saha, Akash C. Patel, Michael Sample, Lukasz Nierzwicki, Audrone Lapinaite, and Giulia Palermo. Dimerization of the deaminase domain and locking interactions with cas9 boost base editing efficiency in abe8e. Nucleic Acids Research, 52:13931–13944, 2024.
- [201] Carolin Anders, Ole Niewoehner, Andreas Duerst, and Martin Jinek. Structural basis of pamdependent target dna recognition by the cas9 endonuclease. *Nature*, 513:569–573, 2014.
- [202] Jaesuk Lee, Kayeong Lim, Annie Kim, Young Geun Mok, Eugene Chung, SungIk Cho, Ji Min Lee, and JinSoo Kim. Prime editing with genuine cas9 nickases minimizes unwanted indels. *Nature Communications*, 14:1786, 2023.
- [203] Esben Hellemann, Jonathan D. Buchman, Sarah M. Lerer, Thomas Sicard, Philip J. Kranzusch, et al. Allosteric inhibition of tem-1 β-lactamase revealed by microsecond molecular dynamics simulations. *Protein Science*, 32(e4622):e4622, 2023.
- [204] Natalie C. J. Strynadka, Steven E. Jensen, Pedro M. Alzari, and Michael N. G. James. Molecular structure of the blip-tem-1 β-lactamase complex. Nature Structural Biology, 3:290–297, 1996.

- [205] Hervé Jacquier, Anne Birgy, Hugo Le Nagard, Yves Mechulam, Emmanuel Schmitt, Johann Glodt, Bruno Bercot, Eva Petit, Julie Poulain, Gilles Barnaud, Pierre A. Gros, and Olivier Tenaillon. Capturing the mutational landscape of the β-lactamase tem-1. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences USA, 110:13067–13072, 2013.
- [206] Isabelle Saves, Odile Burlet-Schiltz, Laurent Maveyraud, Jean-Paul Samama, Jean-Claude Promé, and Jean-Marie Masson. Mass spectrometric kinetic study of acylation and deacylation during the hydrolysis of penicillins and cefotaxime by β -lactamase tem-1 and its g238s mutant. Biochemistry, 34(37):11660–11667, 1995.
- [207] Alexander M. Egorov, Dmitry V. Shchukin, and Igor V. Blagodatskikh. 03a9-loop mediates substrate recognition in tem-type β -lactamases: Structure–function relationships and conserved motifs. *Biomolecules*, 9(12):854, 2019.
- [208] Tushar Modi, Caroline Collins, and Timothy Palzkill. A hinge-shift mechanism as a protein design principle for the evolution of β -lactamases from substrate promiscuity to specificity. *Nature Communications*, 12:1852, 2021.
- [209] Elad Firnberg, Jason W. Labonte, Jeffrey J. Gray, and Marc Ostermeier. A comprehensive, high-resolution map of a gene's fitness landscape. Nucleic Acids Research, 42:e83, 2014.
- [210] Maartje L. M. Salverda, J. Arjan G. M. De Visser, and Miriam Barlow. Initial mutations direct alternative pathways of protein evolution. *PLoS Genetics*, 7(3):e1001321, 2011.
- [211] Kyle M. Hart, Connie M. W. Ho, Somnath Dutta, Kelly L. Gross, Hoi K. Yu, and Gregory R. Bowman. Designing small molecules to target cryptic pockets yields both positive and negative allosteric modulators of tem-1 β-lactamase. *PLoS ONE*, 12(6):e0178678, 2017.
- [212] Maruf M. U. Ali, Stephen M. Roe, Cara K. Vaughan, Philippe Meyer, Barry Panaretou, Peter W. Piper, Chrisostomos Prodromou, and Laurence H. Pearl. Crystal structure of an Hsp90–nucleotide–p23/sba1 closed chaperone complex. *Nature*, 440:1013–1017, 2006.
- [213] Abraham López, Annika R. Elimelech, Karolin Klimm, and Michael Sattler. The charged linker modulates the conformations and molecular interactions of Hsp90. *Chembiochem*, 22(6):1084–1092, 2021.
- [214] Chrisostomos Prodromou, S. Mark Roe, Ronan O'Brien, John E. Ladbury, Peter W. Piper, and Laurence H. Pearl. Identification and structural characterization of the atp/adp-binding site in the Hsp90 molecular chaperone. Cell, 90(1):65–75, 1997.

- [215] Shuxia Peng, Jeff Woodruff, Prabhat K. Pathak, Robert L. Matts, and Junpeng Deng. Crystal structure of the middle and c-terminal domains of Hsp90 α labeled with a coumarin derivative reveals a potential allosteric binding site as a drug target. Acta Crystallographica Section D: Structural Biology, 78:571–585, 2022.
- [216] Mehdi Mollapour, Shinji Tsutsumi, Alison C. Donnelly, Kristin Beebe, Mari J. Tokita, Min-Jung Lee, Sunmin Lee, Giulia Morra, Dimitra Bourboulia, Bradley T. Scroggins, and et al. Swe1/wee1-dependent tyrosine phosphorylation of Hsp90 regulates distinct facets of chaperone function. Molecular Cell, 37(3):333–343, 2010.
- [217] Philippe Meyer, Chrisostomos Prodromou, Bin Hu, Cara Vaughan, S. Mark Roe, Barry Panaretou, Peter W. Piper, and Laurence H. Pearl. Structural and functional analysis of the middle segment of Hsp90: implications for atp hydrolysis and client protein and cochaperone interactions. *Molecular Cell*, 11(3):647–658, 2003.