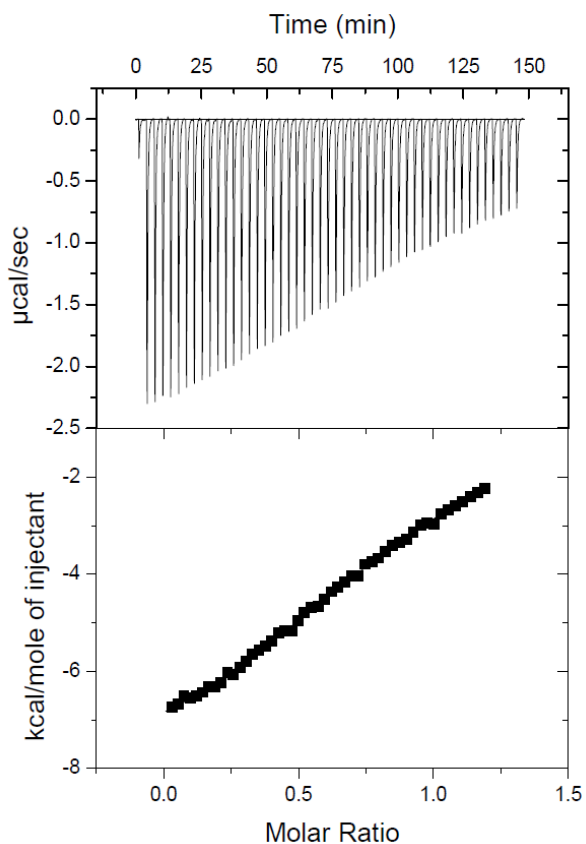


## Supporting Information: Supplementary Figure S1



**Figure S1. Isothermal calorimetry titration curve of CGL2 with Gal $\beta$ 1,4Fuc $\alpha$ 1,6GlcNAc $\beta$ OC<sub>5</sub>H<sub>10</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>.** The raw data is shown in the upper panel. Transformation of the data using the Microcal software yields the titration curve (lower panel), from which the thermodynamic parameters were calculated.

### Isothermal titration microcalorimetry (ITC) measurements

Experiments were performed with a VP-ITC isothermal titration calorimeter (Microcal) at 25 °C using purified CGL2 (300  $\mu$ M in TBS, purification as described in Materials and Methods). Gal $\beta$ 1,4Fuc $\alpha$ 1,6GlcNAc $\beta$ OC<sub>5</sub>H<sub>10</sub>NH<sub>2</sub> was dissolved in TBS at a concentration of 1.6 mM corrected based on purity estimate by <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (ca. 50-60 %). The ligand was titrated into a cell containing the protein solution in 48 injections of 6  $\mu$ l preceded by a single injection of 2  $\mu$ l. All injections were performed at intervals of 3 min while stirring at 270 rpm. Experimental data were fitted to a theoretical titration curve using the MCS-ORIGIN software supplied by Microcal. The number of binding sites ( $N = 0.977 \pm 0.004$ ), the association constant ( $K_a = 1.15 \pm 0.044 \times 10^4 \text{ M}^{-1}$ ) and enthalpy change ( $\Delta H = -8.85 \pm 0.1 \text{ kcal/mol}$ ) were obtained using a model of one ligand-binding site per protein monomer. Dissociation constants ( $K_d = 86.9 \pm 3.2 \times 10^{-6} \text{ M}$ ) and entropy of binding ( $T\Delta S = -3.31 \text{ kcal/mol}$ ) were calculated.