**Supplementary Text 1: Estimation of dimer size using Dynamic Light Scattering(DLS)**

The size of the protein in solution was measured using DLS on Zetasizer Nano ZS90 (Malvern Instruments Ltd., UK). The measurements were performed at a fixed wavelength of *λ* = 633 nm and a 4 mW He–Ne laser as the light source. Measurements were done at a fixed scattering angle of 90° which averages the z-component in the diameter values. This instrument is equipped with a thermostatic sample chamber for maintaining the desired temperatures and our measurements were made at 25 °C at a protein concentration of 10mg.ml-1.The samples were dialysed into two different buffers , 25mM HEPES,100mM NaCl, 25mM KCl pH: 7.5 one with 2mM CaCl2 and another in No Ca2+( washed with 1mM EGTA and then dialysed out). All samples were spin at 14000rpm and the supernatant was filtered through Millipore 0.1 μm disposal filters prior to measurements. A bubble-free sample of around 100 μL was introduced in an cuvettes (Sigma-Aldrich), transparent in the range of 200nm -1600nm. All the measurements were equilibrated inside the instrument for 3 min before collecting the data. The DLS measures the Brownian motion of particles and correlates this to the particle size. The relationship between the size of a particle and its speed due to Brownian motion is defined in the Stokes–Einstein equation:

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|  $d$*H*$= \frac{kT}{3πηD}$ |
|  | (6) |

where *k* is the Boltzmann's constant (1.3806503 × 10−23 m2 kg s−2 K−1), *T* is the absolute *T*/K, *η* is the viscosity (mPa s), and *D* is the diffusion coefficient (m2 s−1). All data were obtained from the instrumental software.