Supplementary Information

Elucidating a role for the cytoplasmic domain in the *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* mechanosensitive channel of large conductance

Nadia Herrera¹, Grigory Maksaev², Elizabeth S. Haswell², Douglas C. Rees¹.*

¹Division of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering
Howard Hughes Medical Institute
California Institute of Technology
Pasadena, CA 91125

²Department of Biology
NSF Center for Engineering Mechanobiology
Washington University in St. Louis
St. Louis, MO 63130

*to whom correspondence should be addressed,
email: dcrees@caltech.edu, phone: 626-395-8393
Figure S1. Rotation functions calculated for 2-, 3-, 4-, 5-, 6-, and 7-fold symmetry for the sodium aurothiosulfate (gold) soaked MfMscLΔC crystals (A-F, respectively).

Maps were calculated at 8 Å resolution using the Molrep program in CCP4i. Angles are Chi = 180°, 120°, 90°, 72°, 60°, and 51.7°. All the maps were calculated with the same 180°, 120°, and 90° sections to represent equal contours.
Figure S2. Rotation functions calculated for 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 fold symmetry for Native MftMscLΔC crystals (A-F, respectively).

Maps were calculated at 8 Å resolution using the Molrep program in CCP4i. Angles are Chi = 180°, 120°, 90°, 72°, 60°, and 51.7°. All the maps were calculated with the same 180°, 120°, and 90° sections to represent equal contours.
Figure S3. Examples of data used to generate Figure 5 in manuscript.

(A) Representative traces of tension (or pressure) induced currents in patches derived from BL21 DE3 ΔmscL cells expressing EcMscL, MfMscL ΔC, or MtMscL full-length. The midpoint pressure for EcMscS and the relevant MscL variant is indicated, as well as the point on the curve where current saturation is achieved. (B) Representative single channel traces for EcMscL, MfMscL ΔC, and MtMscL. Gating events were observed in all of the patches shown upon application of the triangular pressure ramp (suction to the pipette) of the indicated amplitude (mm of mercury). The suction applied to the patch pipette in each experiment is indicated underneath the trace and the maximum value of negative pressure reached is indicated.
Supplemental Figure S4

Figure S4. Crossing angle analysis of MscL structures.

A categorization of the conformational states of MscL can be made by plotting the helix-helix crossing angles between TM1-TM1’ and TM1-TM2. Structures in the closed or expanded states can be differentiated by the characteristic relationships between these crossing angles in the two states. TM1-TM1’ is plotted on the X axis and TM1-TM2 is plotted on the Y axis, values are represented in degrees.