

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

BINDING OF SECA MONOMERS AND DIMERS TO LIPID VESICLES

Guillaume Roussel and Stephen H. White

Department of Physiology & Biophysics

University of California, Irvine

Irvine, California 92697

Address correspondence to: Stephen H. White, Dept. of Physiology & Biophysics, Medical Sciences, School of Medicine, Univ. of California, Irvine, Irvine, CA 92697-4560. E-mail: stephen.white@uci.edu, phone 949-824-7122, fax 949-824-8540

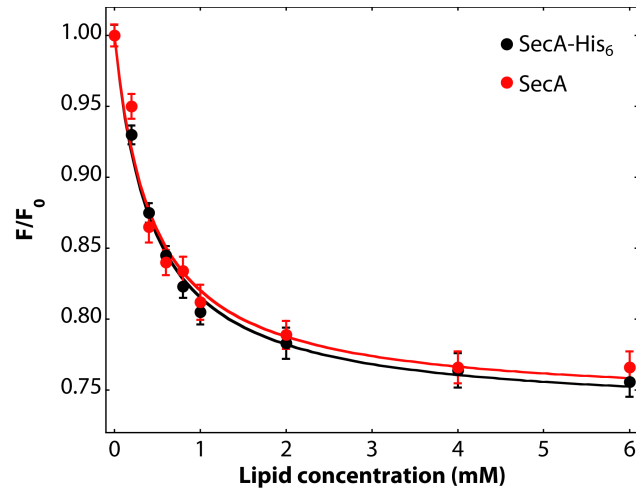


Figure S1. The presence of the C-terminal His₆ tag used for SecA purification has no significant effect on the data presented in this paper. Titration of WT-SecA (red line) or His₆-SecA (black line) with *E. coli* LUV monitored by the change in fluorescence intensities at 340 nm. All protocols are reported in the main text.

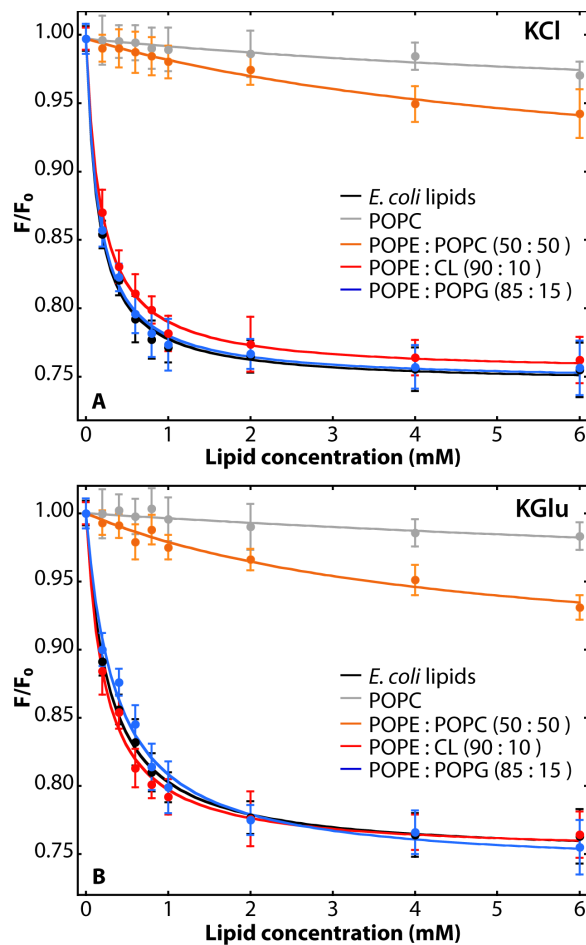


Figure S2. Strong partitioning of SecA into LUVs requires negatively charged lipids. Titration of SecA (4 μM) with LUV monitored by measuring the change in fluorescence at 340 nm at 37°C using LUVs made from *E. coli* lipids (black line), POPC (grey line), or a mixture of POPE:POPC (orange line), POPE:CL (red line) and POPE:POPG (blue line). Partition coefficients and free energies of transfer from these data are shown in [Table 1](#). **(A)** Titration curves in the presence of 0.1 M KCl. **(B)** Titration curves in the presence of 0.1 M KGlu.