

Supplementary Information

Bacterial F-type ATP synthases follow a well-choreographed assembly pathway

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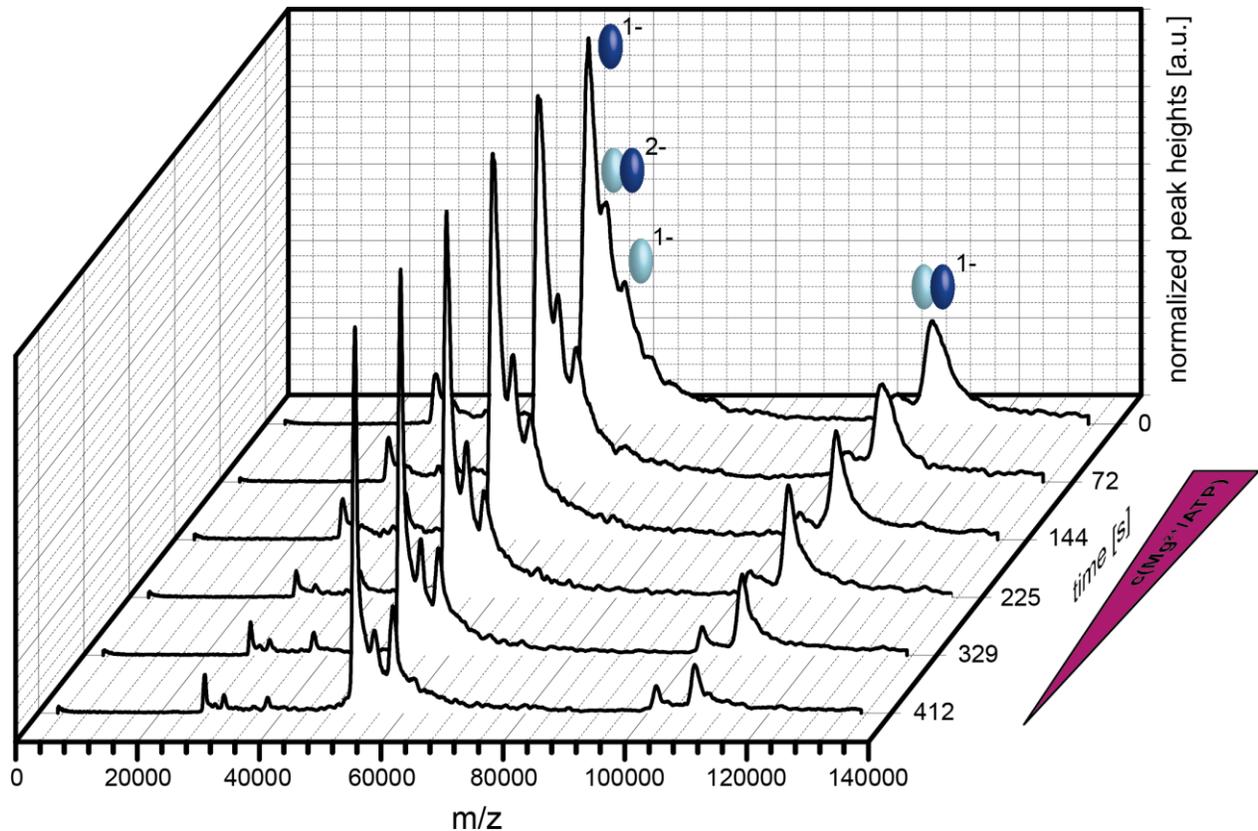
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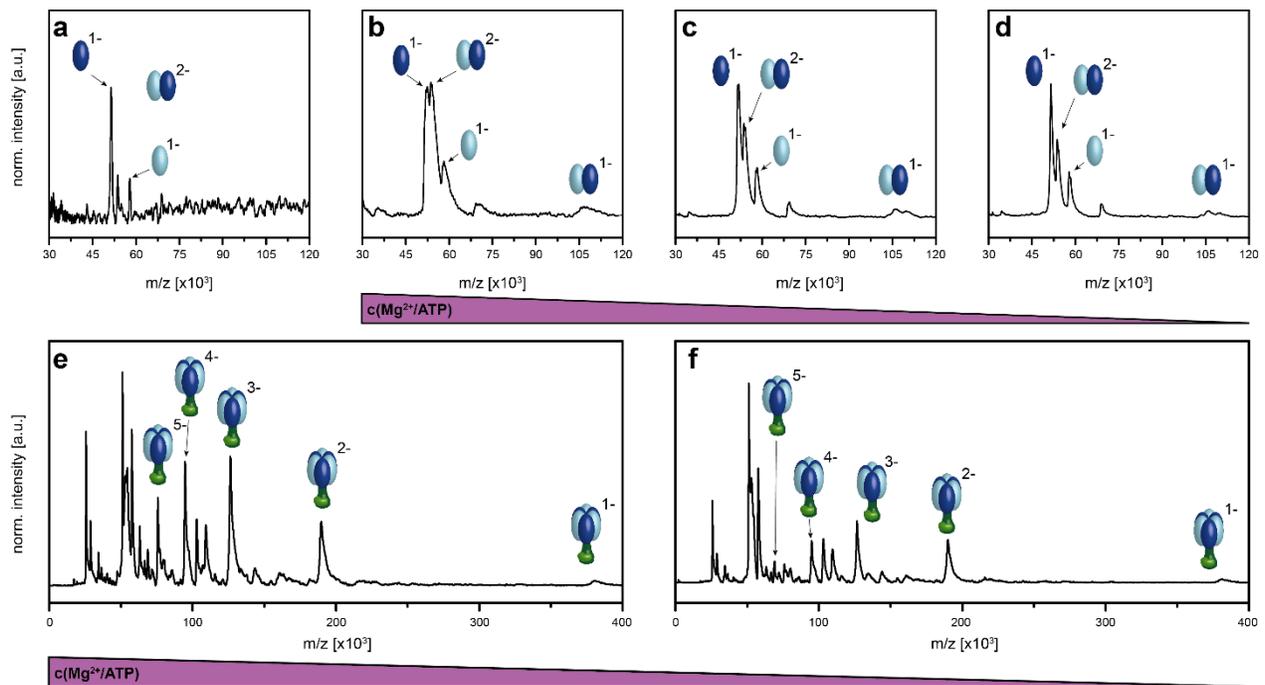
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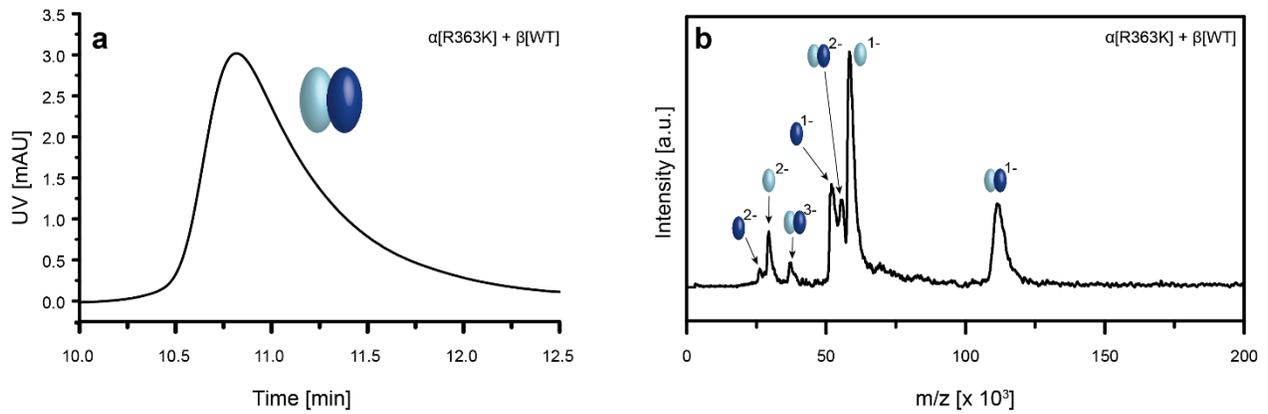
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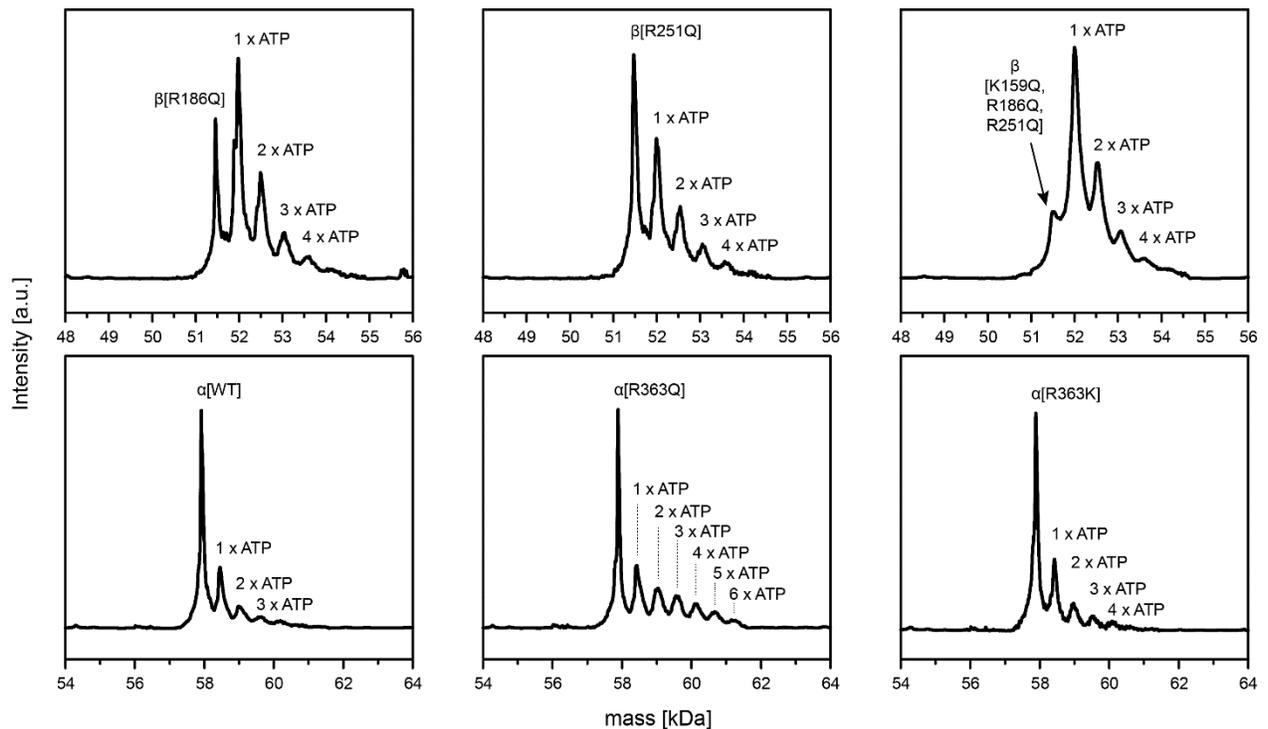
Supplementary Figure 1. Effects of ATP/Mg²⁺ concentrations on MS-resolution and protein complex stability. LILBID-spectra of the *in vitro* assembled α - (light blue) and β -subunit (dark blue) in 100 mM NH₄OAc, 2 mM ATP, 2 mM MgCl₂, pH 7.4. The LILBID droplet generator is filled with water before loading the sample of interest in front of the water. Over time the smaller molecules of the additives diffuse faster into the water than the proteins, leading to a dilution of the additives. Mass spectrometric measurements show the effects of this dilution, demonstrating that high ATP/Mg²⁺ concentrations are stabilizing the $\alpha\beta$ heterodimer complex but as well decrease the mass resolution. Source data are provided as a Source Data file.



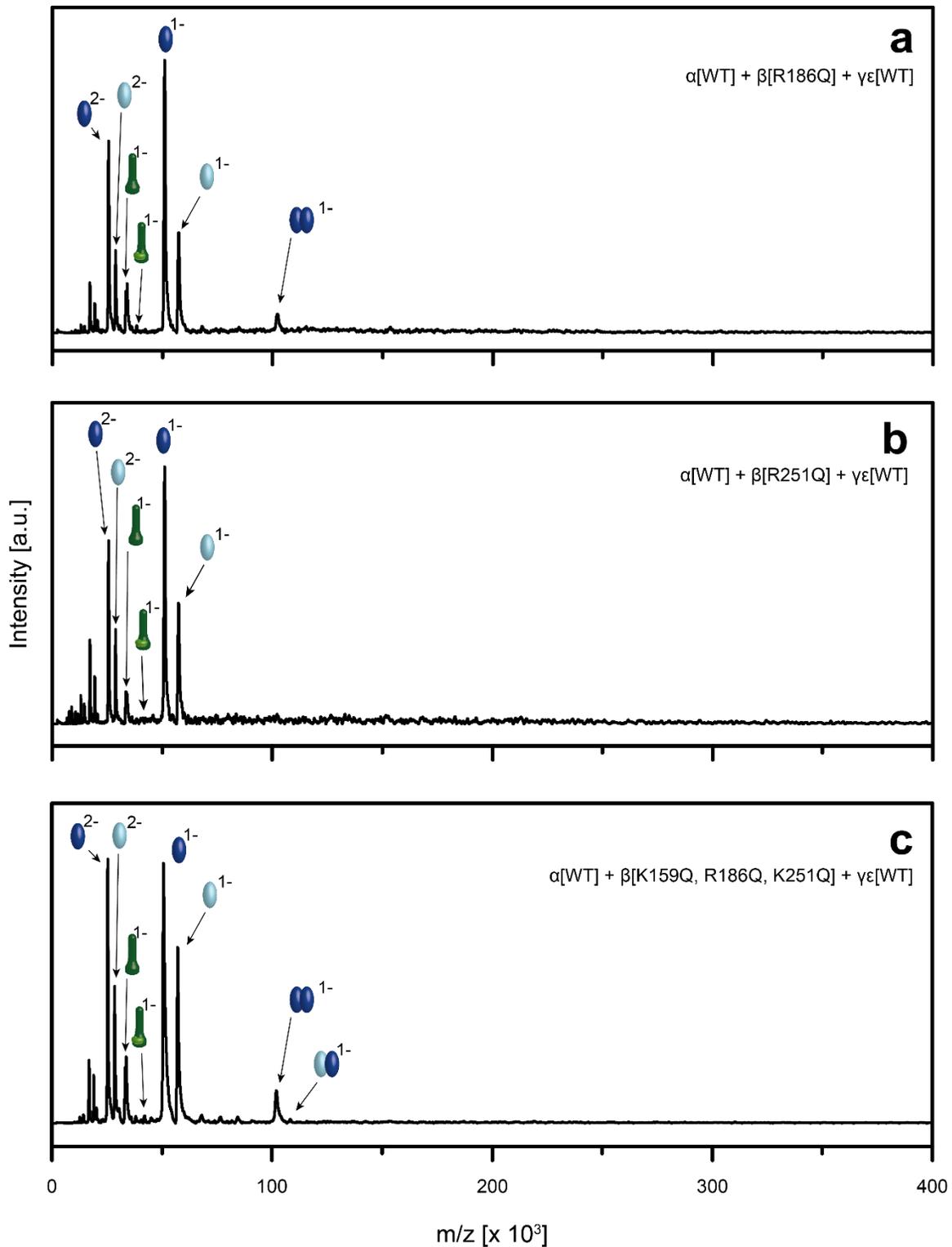
Supplementary Figure 2. LILBID spectra of *in cellula* produced $\alpha\beta$ heterodimers in dependence of ATP/Mg²⁺: **a** *In cellula* purified $\alpha\beta$ heterodimer (light and dark blue). Mass spectrometric analysis shows that without ATP/Mg²⁺ the *in cellula* purified $\alpha\beta$ heterodimer dissociates mostly into the subunits showing little stable complex. **b** *In cellula* purified $\alpha\beta$ heterodimer (light and dark blue) in 2 mM ATP and 2 mM MgCl₂ shows a stabilization of the heterodimer accompanied by a decrease in signal resolution. **c** Buffer dilution leads to improved signal resolution. Comparison after 7 min **(d)** shows less dissociation of the dimer than the corresponding *in vitro* dimer (Supplementary Fig. 1) **e-f** *In vitro* assembled $\alpha_3\beta_3\gamma E$ complexes dissociate due to the dilution of the additives ATP/Mg²⁺. Source data are provided as a Source Data file.



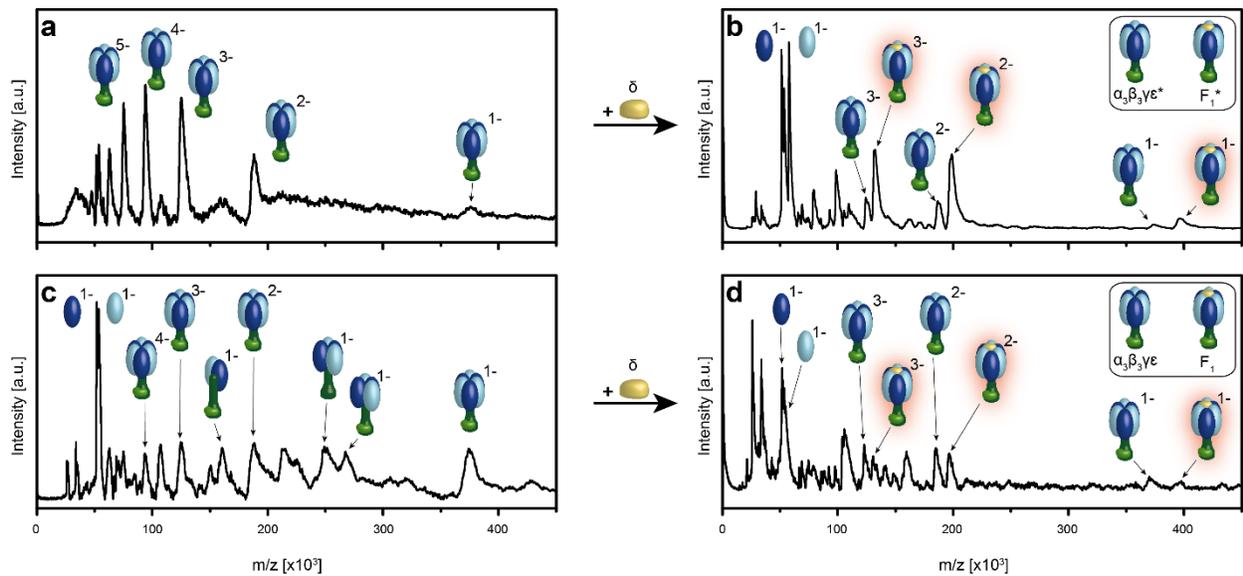
Supplementary Figure 3. *In vitro* assembled $\alpha[R363K]$ and $\beta[WT]$. **a** HPLC shows $\alpha\beta$ heterodimer assembly at an elution peak of 10.86 min. Running buffer: 50 mM KPi, 200 mM NaCl, 2 mM ATP, 2 mM $MgCl_2$, pH 7.4. **b** LILBID: The α - (light blue), β -subunit (dark blue) were incubated at 4 °C for 1 hour. Mass spectrometric analysis revealed $\alpha\beta$ heterodimer assembly with a charge state distribution (-1 to -3). Exchange of the positively charged arginine to an as well positive lysine does not hamper formation of the heterodimer. Source data are provided as a Source Data file.



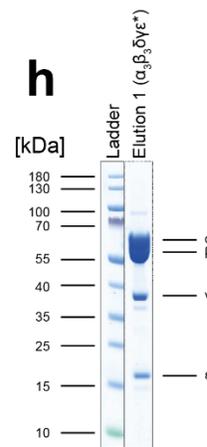
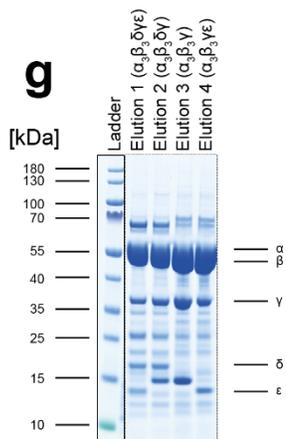
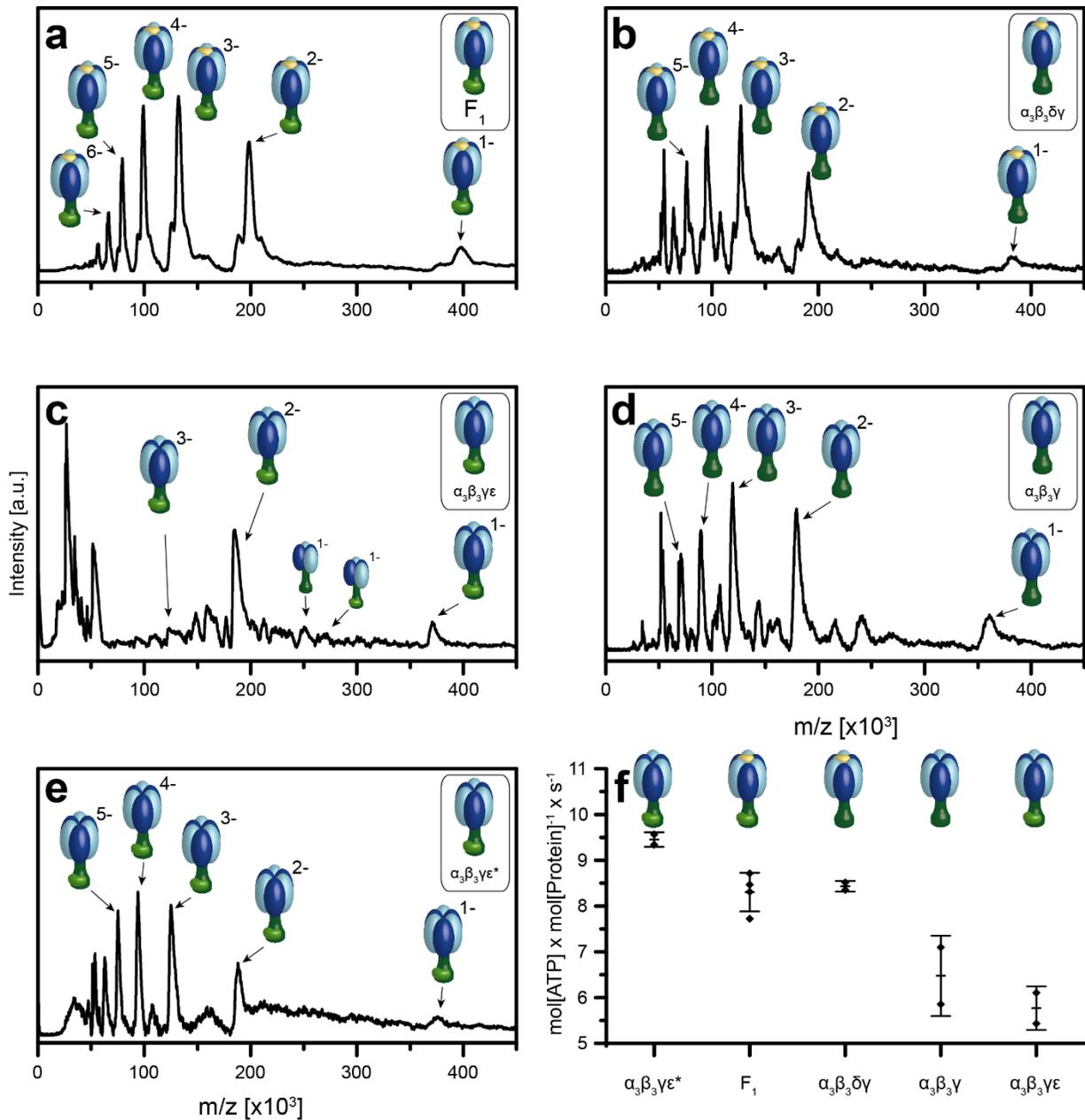
Supplementary Figure 4. Deconvoluted nESI-MS-spectra of ATP-binding of different β mutants. Source data are provided as a Source Data file.



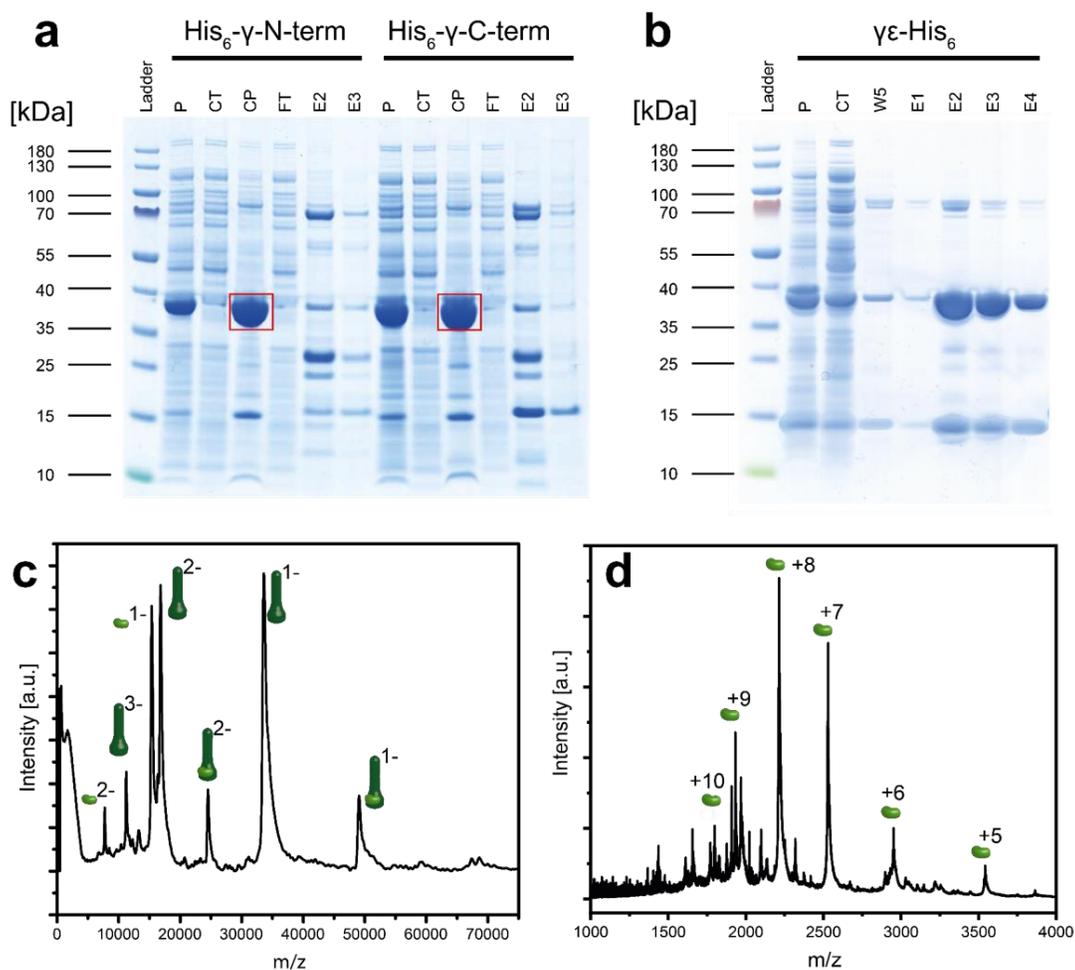
Supplementary Figure 5. Mass spectrometric analysis with LILBID of *in vitro* assembly of $\alpha[\text{WT}]$ and the central stalk $\gamma\epsilon$ with β mutants. *In vitro* assembly of $\alpha[\text{WT}]$ (light blue) and $\gamma\epsilon$ (dark and light green) with $\beta[\text{R186Q}]$ (a) (dark blue), $\beta[\text{R251Q}]$ (b) (dark blue) and $\beta[\text{K159Q, R186Q, R251Q}]$ (c) (dark blue). Incubation in 50 mM KPi, 200 NaCl, 20 mM imidazole, 10% (v/v) glycerol, pH 7.4 at 4 °C for 1 hour and finally buffer exchanged in 100 mM NH_4OAc , 2 mM ATP, 2 mM MgCl_2 , pH 7.4. Source data are provided as a Source Data file.



Supplementary Figure 6. δ -subunit binding to the *in cellula* purified $\alpha_3\beta_3\gamma\epsilon$ pre-complexes as control for potential steric hindrance due to affinity-tags. All measurements were performed without nucleotide/ Mg^{2+} environment. **a-b** LILBID-MS: *In vitro* assembly of the δ -subunit (yellow) with the $\alpha_3\beta_3\gamma\epsilon^*$ -complex. The in *E. coli* heterologously purified $\alpha_3\beta_3\gamma\epsilon^*$ corresponds to the subcomplex which can be *in vitro* assembled by single subunits α (light blue), β (dark blue) and $\gamma\epsilon$ (dark and light green). The α - and β - subunits are N-terminally StrepI- and His₆-tagged, respectively. The ϵ -subunit is C-terminally His₆-tagged. **c-d** *In vitro* assembly of the δ -subunit (yellow) with the $\alpha_3\beta_3\gamma\epsilon$ complex. This complex was only N-terminal His₆-tagged in the β - subunit. Our data show that the complex $\alpha_3\beta_3\gamma\epsilon^*$ can be produced *in cellula* and the N-terminal affinity-tags in all α and β subunits in the $\alpha_3\beta_3\gamma\epsilon^*$ complex have no steric effect that would hinder the assembly of the complex itself or the δ -subunit to the hexameric head. The full reconstitution into F_1 occurs here independently of nucleotides and Mg^{2+} . Interestingly, the subcomplexes $\alpha_3\beta_3\gamma\epsilon^*$ and $\alpha_3\beta_3\gamma\epsilon$ can be isolated and purified *in cellula* from *E. coli* and form stable complexes without the presence of ATP/ Mg^{2+} as opposed to our *in vitro* complexes. Source data are provided as a Source Data file.

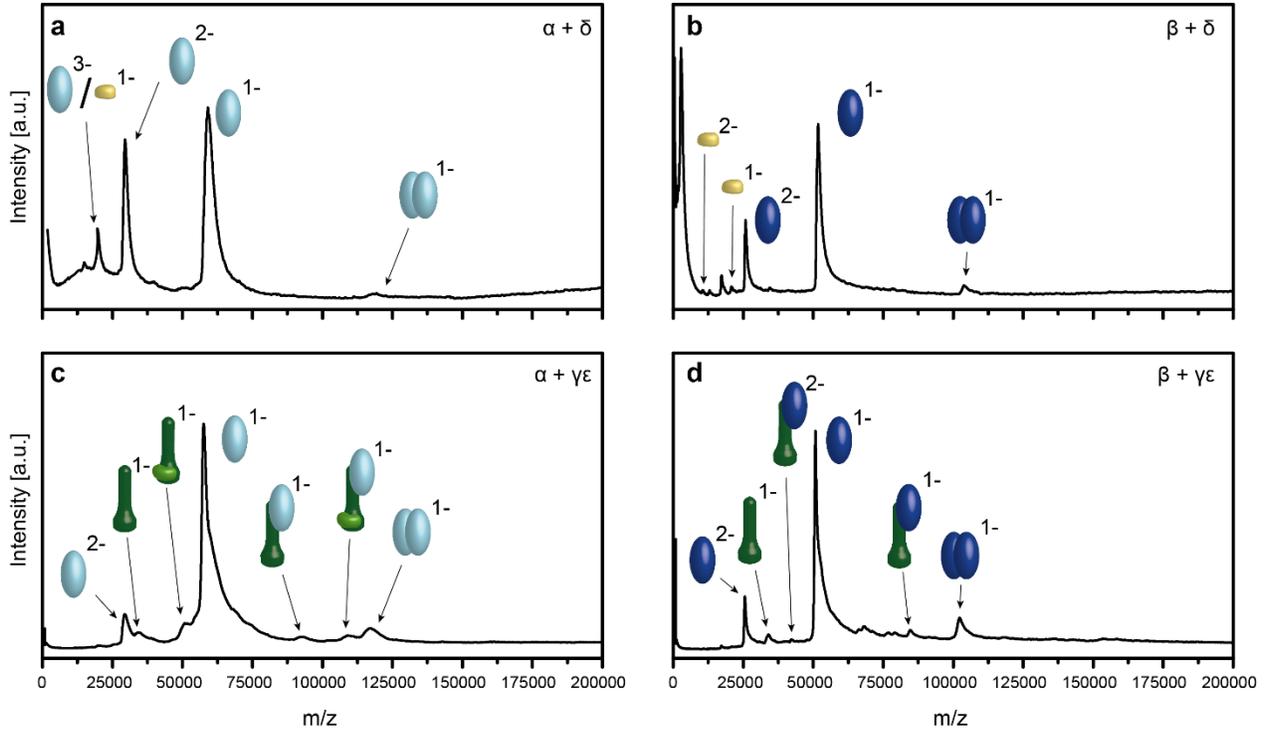


Supplementary Figure 7. Purification and quality control of *in cellula* obtained F₁ and F₁-subcomplexes. LILBID-MS spectrum of F₁ (a), $\alpha_3\beta_3\delta\gamma$ (b) $\alpha_3\beta_3\gamma\epsilon$ (c) $\alpha_3\beta_3\gamma$ (d) and $\alpha_3\beta_3\gamma\epsilon^*$ (e). f ATP hydrolysis activity of each complex. Data are presented as mean values with error bars show the SD, with individual data superimposed. Data were collected in biological duplicates (n = 2) except F₁ with four biological replicates (n = 4). g SDS-PAGE (NuPAGE 4-12% Bis-Tris) of Ni-chelating affinity chromatography of purified F₁ and F₁-subcomplexes. All constructs were N-terminal His₆-tagged in the β -subunit. Isolation of purified F₁ ($\alpha_3\beta_3\delta\gamma\epsilon$) complex (Elution 1), $\alpha_3\beta_3\delta\gamma$ (Elution 2), $\alpha_3\beta_3\gamma$ (Elution 3) and $\alpha_3\beta_3\gamma\epsilon$ (Elution 4). N = 3 independent experiments. h SDS-PAGE (NuPAGE 4-12% Bis-Tris) of tandem affinity chromatography of purified F₁-subcomplex ($\alpha_3\beta_3\gamma\epsilon^*$), using Ni-chelating followed by Strep-Tactin chromatography. This in *E. coli* heterologous purified $\alpha_3\beta_3\gamma\epsilon^*$ complex is N-terminal StrepI- and His₆-tagged in α and β , respectively, where the ϵ -subunit is C-terminal His₆-tagged. N = 3 independent experiments. Source data are provided as a Source Data file.

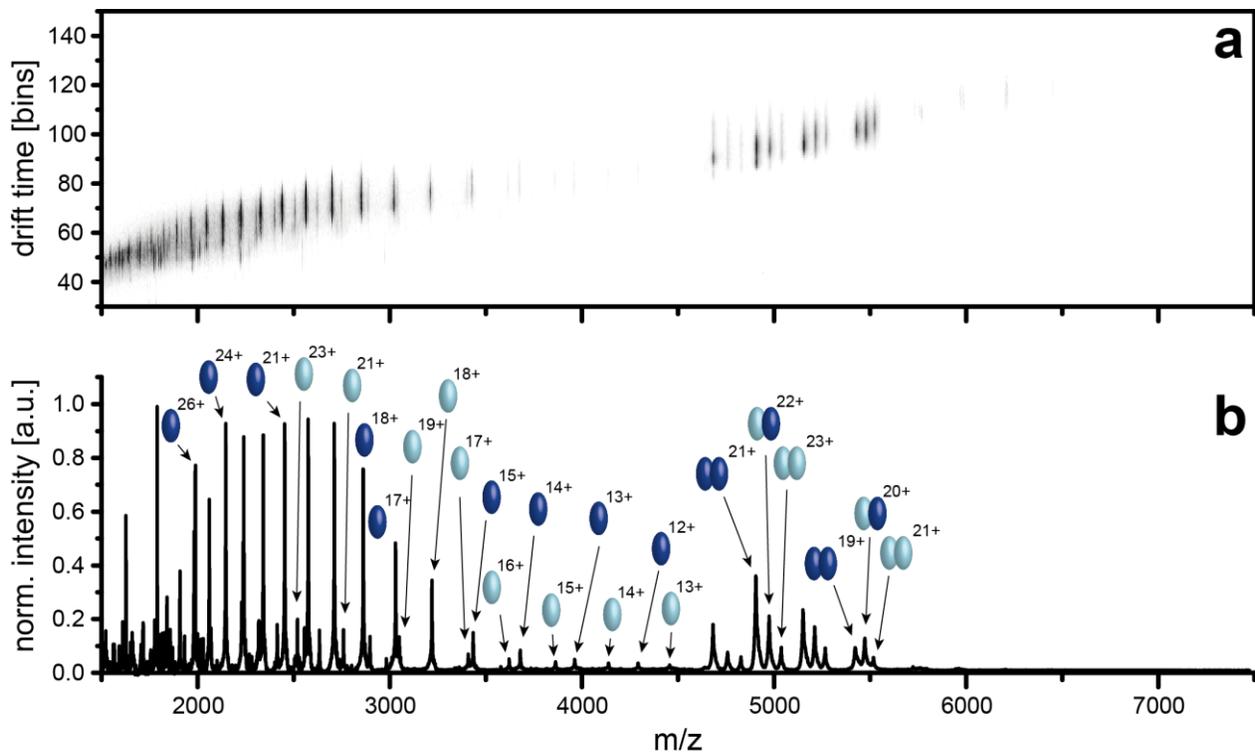


Supplementary Figure 8. Expression of the subunits γ , ϵ and $\gamma\epsilon$ -complex in *E. coli* BL21gold(DE3) cells. a Dependence of the affinity tag (His₆-tag) at the N- or C-terminus. In both cases the γ -subunit forms inclusion bodies in the cell pellet (CP) (indicated in red boxes). Abbreviations: pellet (P), cytoplasm (CT), flow through (FT), elution fraction 2 (E2) and elution fraction 3 (E3). N = 3 independent experiments. b Coomassie-stained SDS-PAGE shows successful purification of the $\gamma\epsilon$ complex (harboring a C-terminal His₆- or StrepI-tag) indicated in elution fractions 1-4 (E1-4). c Quality control via LILBID-MS shows the $\gamma\epsilon$ complex with a charge state distribution (marked with -1 and -2). Due to

high laser energy the complex dissociated partially into γ (dark green) and ϵ (light green). **d** nESI spectrum of the ϵ -subunit (containing a C-terminal StrepI-tag) with a charge state distribution (+5 to +10) could verify successful purification. N = 3 independent experiments. Source data are provided as a Source Data file.



Supplementary Figure 9. Mass spectrometric analysis of next neighbor interactions by LILBID-MS in a nucleotide/Mg²⁺ environment. All incubation experiments were done at protein ratios as expected from the complexes (α : δ in a ratio 3:1) **a-b** Assembly studies of subunit α (light blue) or β (dark blue) with δ demonstrate no specific interactions into higher complexes. **c-d** Assembly studies of subunit α (light blue) or β (dark blue) with the central stalk $\gamma\epsilon$ show a binding ratio of 1:1. Due to high laser energy the complexes dissociated partially into $\alpha\gamma$ or $\beta\gamma$ and dissociated subunit ϵ . Source data are provided as a Source Data file.



Supplementary Figure 10. Ion mobility and mass spectrum of $\alpha\beta$ heterodimer. a Ion mobility. **b** mass spectrum. Source data underlying Supplementary Fig. 10b are provided as a Source Data file.

Supplementary Table 1. List of plasmids.

	Plasmid-Nr.	Construct	Name
1.	pKV006	β	pKV006_pET21a_His6-atpD_N-term
2.	pKV007	α	pKV007_pET21a_Strepl-atpA_N-term
3.	pKV025	ϵ	KV025_pET21a_atpC-Strepl-C-term
4.	pKV026	ϵ	KV026_pET21a_atpC-His6-C-term
5.	pKV027	$\gamma\epsilon$	pKV027_pET21a_atpG-atpC-His6-C-term
6.	pKV030	$\alpha_3\beta_3\gamma\epsilon^*$	pKV030_pET21a_tetrakis(Strepl-atpA-N-term_His6-atpD-N-term_atpG_atpC-His6-C-term)
7.	pKV032	δ	pKV032_pET21a_atpH-His6-C-term
8.	pKV035	β [K159Q]	pKV035_pET21a_His6-atpD_[K159Q]
9.	pKV036	β [R186Q]	pKV036_pET21a_His6-atpD_[R186Q]
10.	pKV037	β [R251Q]	pKV037_pET21a_His6-atpD_[R251Q]
11.	pKV038	β [K159Q_R186Q_R251Q]	pKV038_pET21a_His6-atpD_[K159Q_R186Q_R251Q]
12.	pKV043	$\alpha\beta$	KV043_pET21a_bicis(Strepl-atpA_His6-atpD-N-term)
13.	pKV044	$\alpha_3\beta_3\delta\gamma\epsilon$	pKV044_pET21a-atpH-atpA-atpG_His6-N-term_atpD_atpC
14.	pKV045	$\alpha_3\beta_3\delta\gamma$	pKV045_pET21a_tetrakis(atpH_atpA_His6-atpD-N-term_atpG)
15.	pKV046	$\alpha_3\beta_3\gamma$	pKV046_pET21a_tricis(atpA_His6-atpD-N-term_atpG)
16.	pKV047	$\alpha_3\beta_3\gamma\epsilon$	pKV047_pET21a_tetrakis(atpA_His6-atpD-N-term_atpG_atpC)
17.	pKV050	$\Delta\alpha$ [R363Q]	pKV050_pET21a_Strepl-atpA_[R363Q]
18.	pKV051	$\Delta\alpha$ [R363K]	pKV051_pET21a_Strepl-atpA_[R363K]

Supplementary Table 2. List of primer.

Number	Name	Length	Orientation	T _m [°C]	Sequence [5'3']	Construct Template
KV001	His6-atpD_N-term_for	38	forward	53.5	CACCATCACCATCACGCCAAAATATAGGGAAG GTTGT	pKV006
KV054	His6-atpD-N-term_rev	44	reverse	53	GAATTCGGATCCCTAACCTTTGATTTTTTTGCTT TTACTACAG	pKV006
KV011	Strepl-atpA-N-term	78	forward	54	GGTTCTGGCGGTGGATCGGGAGGTTTACGCGTGG AGCCACCCGAGTTTCGAAAAAATCTCCGACCAG AGGAAATAAGT	pKV007
KV052	Strepl-atpA-N-term_rev	48	reverse	55.7	GAATTCGGATCCCTATACAGATTTACTGAAAAC TTTTTATAAGCCTC	pKV007
KV058	atpG-atpC_for	24	forward	54	GAAGGAGATATACATATGGCAGAG	pKV027
KV047	atpG-atpC-His6-C-term_rev	41	reverse	53.2	ATGGTGATGGTGATGTACATTTTCTTTGAGTTG ATCCGAG	pKV027
KV011	Strepl-atpA-N-term	78	forward	54	GGTTCTGGCGGTGGATCGGGAGGTTTACGCGTGG AGCCACCCGAGTTTCGAAAAAATCTCCGACCAG AGGAAATAAGT	pKV030
KV097	atpG-atpC-His6_rev	39	reverse	55.7	GCAAGCTTGTGACGCTAGTGATGGTGATGGTG ATGTAC	pKV030
KV075	atpH-His6_for	42	forward	55.2	GAAGGAGATATACATATGAGTTTAGTTGCAAGT AAATACGCC	pKV032
KV076	atpH-His6_rev	46	reverse	53.8	ATGGTGATGGTGATGTAGTCTTAAATTGTTT ACTTGTTTTTTC	pKV032
KV079	atpD_[K159Q]_for	37	forward	54.8	CAGACCGTATTGATTCAGGAATTAATTAATAATA TTG	pKV035
KV080	atpD_[K159Q]_rev	25		53.5	AATCAATACGGTCTGACCAACTCCG	pKV035
KV081	atpD_[R186Q]_for	21	forward	55.9	CACACCCGTGAAGGGAATGAC	pKV036
KV082	atpD_[K186Q]_rev	20	reverse	55.4	CCCTTCACGGTCTGTTCTC	pKV036
KV083	atpD_[R251Q]_for	29	forward	54.8	CAGTTTACTCAAGCTGGTTTCAAGTTTC	pKV037
KV084	atpD_[K251Q]_rev	31	reverse	54.4	AGCTTGAGTAACTGGAAAATGTTATCAATG	pKV037
KV083	atpD_[R251Q]_for	29	forward	54.8	CAGTTTACTCAAGCTGGTTTCAAGTTTC	pKV038
KV084	atpD_[K251Q]_rev	31	reverse	54.4	AGCTTGAGTAACTGGAAAATGTTATCAATG	pKV038
KV011	Strepl-atpA-N-term	78	forward	54	GGTTCTGGCGGTGGATCGGGAGGTTTACGCGTGG AGCCACCCGAGTTTCGAAAAAATCTCCGACCAG AGGAAATAAGT	pKV043
KV090	Strepl-atpA_His6-atpD_rev	47	reverse	55.4	GCAAGCTTGTGACGCTAACCTTTGATTTTTTTT CTTTTACTACAG	pKV043
KV075	atpH-His6_for	42	forward	55.2	GAAGGAGATATACATATGAGTTTAGTTGCAAGT AAATACGCC	pKV044
KV099	atpH_atpA_atpG_atpD_atpC_rev	26	reverse	53.2	TACATTTTCTTTGAGTTGATCCGAG	pKV044
KV075	atpH-His6_for	42	forward	55.2	GAAGGAGATATACATATGAGTTTAGTTGCAAGT AAATACGCC	pKV045
KV101	atpH_atpA_atpG_His6-atpD_rev	45	reverse	53.4	TGCGGCCGAAGCTTCTAACCTTTGATTTTTTTT CTTTTACTAC	pKV045
KV102	atpA_atpG_His6-atpD_rev	41	forward	56	GAAGGAGATATACATATGAATCTCCGACCAGAG GAAATAAG	pKV046
KV101	atpH_atpA_atpG_His6-atpD_rev	45	reverse	53.4	TGCGGCCGAAGCTTCTAACCTTTGATTTTTTTT CTTTTACTAC	pKV046
KV102	atpA_atpG_His6-atpD_rev	41	forward	56	GAAGGAGATATACATATGAATCTCCGACCAGAG GAAATAAG	pKV047
KV099	atpH_atpA_atpG_atpD_atpC_rev	26	reverse	53.2	TACATTTTCTTTGAGTTGATCCGAG	pKV047
KV110	atpA_[R363Q]_for	23	forward	53	GGGATTTTCAAGTATCTCAAGTTGG	pKV050
KV111	atpA_[R363Q]_rev	24	reverse	55.7	AGATACTGAAATCCCGGGTTAAC	pKV050
KV112	atpA_[R363K]_for	25	forward	53	GGGATTTTCAAGTATCTAAGTTGGTG	pKV051
KV111	atpA_[R363Q]_rev	24	reverse	55.7	AGATACTGAAATCCCGGGTTAAC	pKV051

Supplementary Table 3. Calculated and experimental masses of F₁-subunits, F₁ and F₁-subcomplexes of *A. woodii*. The purified constructs bearing a N-terminal His₆- (0.978 kDa) or StrepI-tag (3.176 kDa) or a C-terminal His₆- or StrepI-tag. Errors shown are FWHM. (†) Affinity-tag is located at the C-terminus. (††) Affinity-tag is located at the N-terminus.

Construct	Molecular weight [kDa]			
	Calculated mass		Experimental mass	
	His ₆ -tag	StrepI-tag	His ₆ -tag	StrepI-tag
$\alpha^{\dagger\dagger}$	-	58.046	-	58 ± 2
$\beta^{\dagger\dagger}$	51.486	-	51.4 ± 1.7	-
ϵ^{\dagger}	15.660	17.864	15.4 ± 0.4	17.7 ± 0.2
δ^{\dagger}	21.537	-	21.5 ± 0.5	-
$\gamma\epsilon^{\dagger}$	49.676	-	49.1 ± 0.6	-
$\alpha_3\beta_3^{\dagger\dagger}\delta\gamma\epsilon$ (F ₁)	390.461	-	391 ± 15	-
$\alpha_3\beta_3^{\dagger\dagger}\delta\gamma$	375.624	-	375 ± 19	-
$\alpha_3\beta_3^{\dagger\dagger}\gamma\epsilon$	369.801	-	370 ± 16	-
$\alpha_3\beta_3^{\dagger\dagger}\gamma$	358.910	-	359 ± 15	-
$\alpha_3^{\dagger\dagger}\beta_3^{\dagger\dagger}\gamma\epsilon^{\dagger}$ ($\alpha_3\beta_3\gamma\epsilon^*$)	378.272		378 ± 16	