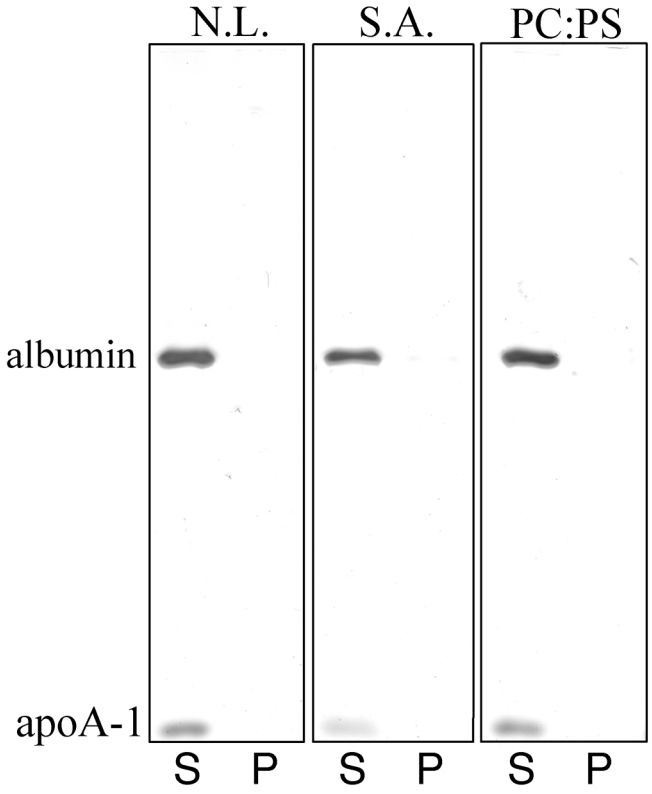
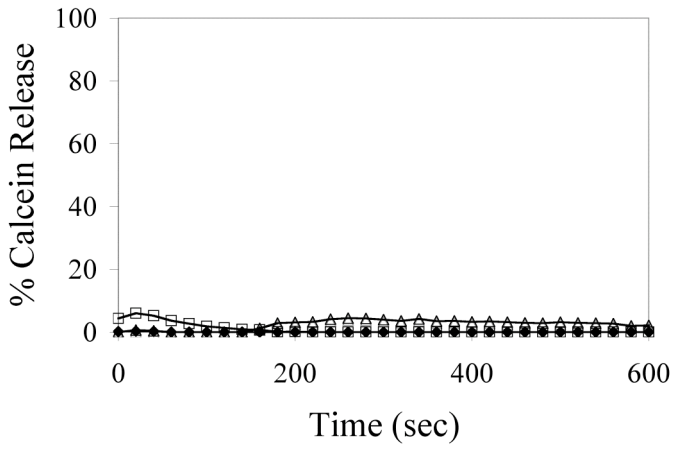
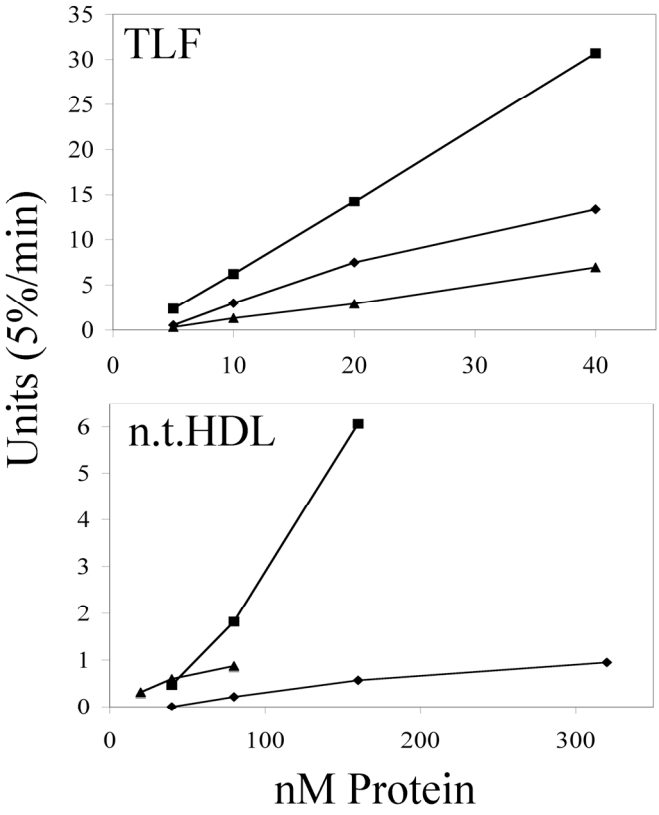
Supplemental Figure 1. Liposome binding assays do not reveal a pelletable product for non-trypanolytic HDL. Binding assays were performed with multi-lamellar liposomes (100 μg) composed of either soy bean azolectin (S.A., N.L. indicates no lipid control) or PC:PS (3:1 by mass) and 2.5 μg of HDL that had been depleted of the TLF fraction (non-trypanolytic HDL) in a final volume of 50 μl of 50 mM Tris-maleate, pH 5.0. Although we see permeabilization of liposomes of these compositions at high concentrations of non-trypanolytic HDL, the protein component of non-trypanolytic HDL does not stably incorporate into the target liposomes as does TLF (Figure 2-3).



Supplementary Figure 2. TLF does not permeabilize anionic liposomes at neutral pH. Permeabilization (calcein leakage) assays were conducted with liposomes composed of PC:PS (◆), PC:PA (△) or PC:cardiolipin (□) (all 3:1 by mass) in 50 mM Tris, pH 6.8 and 40 nM TLF (20 μg/ml).



Supplementary Figure 3. Minor permeabilizing activity by non-trypanolytic HDL is detected against anionic liposomes. Permeabilization (calcein leakage) assays were conducted with liposomes composed of PC:PS (◆), PC:PA (▲) or PC:cardiolipin (■ ) (all 3:1 by mass) in 50 mM Tris-maleate, pH 5.0. Values are expressed as units of 5 % per minute increase in the total fluorescent value obtained from total lysis by the addition of 01.% triton X-100.



Supplementary Figure 4. The delipidated protein components of TLF are dependant on acidic pH for membrane permeabilization. Permeabilization (calcein leakage) assays were conducted with liposomes composed of either soy bean azolectin (with 40 nM apoL-1 and 60 nM apoA-1) or PC:PS (3:1 by mass, with 40 nM Hpr) at various pH.