*Supplementary Figure S1. Binding of rPMT to lipid extracts from Vero cells.* Lipid extracts from Vero cells were developed on TLC plates with ternary solvent systems of chloroform/methanol/0.05M CaCl<sub>2</sub> at the indicated ratios. The TLC plates were then blocked with BSA and overlayed with <sup>125</sup>I-rPMT, as described in the experimental section. I, phosphorimage of <sup>125</sup>I-rPMT. C, CuSO<sub>4</sub>-stained image after recording the autoradiogram. Bands A, B, C are three major lipid components showing affinity for rPMT.



Supplementary Figure S2. Binding of rPMT to gangliosides. Triple replicas of TLC plates loaded with: lane 1, GM1 (50  $\mu$ g); lane 2, GM2 (50  $\mu$ g); lane 3, GM3 (bottom band) plus two forms of Lac-Cer (upper bands) (50  $\mu$ g each); and lane 4, bovine brain gangliosides (50  $\mu$ g). The plates were developed in solvent system 65:30:1.5 (v/v/v, chloroform/methanol/0.05% CaCl<sub>2</sub>). Left: image of Orcinol-stained TLC plate; Middle: autoradiogram after incubation with <sup>125</sup>I-rPMT at 4°C for 16 hr; Right: autoradiogram after incubation with <sup>125</sup>I-rPMT at 37°C for 1 hr.



Supplementary Figure S3. Binding of PMT and PMT fragments to nonpolar lipid components. Stearic acid (SA), 1-stearoyl-*rac*-glycerol (MG), 1,2-distearoyl-rac-glycerol (DG) and cholesterol (CHL) (20  $\mu$ g each) were loaded on the TLC plate and developed in a solvent system of 94:6 (v/v, chloroform/methanol), as described in the experimental section. Left: image of CuSO<sub>4</sub>-stained TLC plate; Right: autoradiogram after incubation with <sup>125</sup>I-rPMT.



CuSO₄-Stain

<sup>125</sup>I-PMT Overlay

Supplementary Figure S4. Binding of PMT and PMT fragments to less polar ceramides. Ceramide I (CerI), ceramide II (CerII), glucosylceramide (GlcC), galactosylceramide (GalC) and lactosylceramide (LacC) (20µg each) were loaded on the TLC plate and developed in a solvent system of 85:15:1 (v/v/v, chloroform/methanol/0.05% CaCl<sub>2</sub>), as described in the experimental section. Left: image of CuSO<sub>4</sub>-stained TLC plate; Right: autoradiogram after incubation with <sup>125</sup>I-rPMT.



CuSO₄-Stain

<sup>125</sup>I-PMT Overlay

Supplementary Figure S5. SPR of PMT-N binding to reconstituted phospholipid vesicles on an L1 chip. Sensorgrams generated with PMT-N binding to vesicles of phospholipids, PC only, PC/PS, or PC/SM (as shown in Figure 6), were fitted to a two-component bi-phasic exponential binding model. The kinetic parameters calculated from a least-squares method were used to construct the theoretical curves for total binding and components corresponding to the rapid component and the slow component.



Supplementary Figure S6. SPR sensorgrams of PMT-N binding to cell membranes. SPR sensorgrams of PMT-N binding to membrane ghosts of HEK-293T cells on an L1 chip (left) and the calculated curves, generated according to a rapid-and-slow two-component binding model (middle) or a single-component binding model (right).



*Supplementary Figure S7. Uptake of radiolabeled PMT into Swiss 3T3 cells.* To confirm the functional viability of radiolabeled rPMT to bind to and enter cells and traffic to endosomes, Swiss 3T3 cells were incubated with <sup>125</sup>I-rPMT at 4°C for 30 min, and then incubated at 37°C for 4 hrs. Cells were harvested and centrifuged to separate pellet (P), containing nucleus, plasma membrane and cellular debris, from cell-free extract supernatant (S), containing cytosol and vesicles. The S fraction was further separated by Opti-prep density gradient centrifugation into 12 fractions (1 mL each). Samples of each fraction collected from the top (fraction #1, low density) to the bottom (fraction #12, high density) were separated by SDS-PAGE. Top panel: phosphorimage of SDS-PAGE gel, showing subcellular localization of radiolabeled PMT. Bottom panel: Western blot of a control SDS-PAGE gel, showing subcellular localization of the endosomal marker EEA1.



Supplementary Figure S8. Competition between <sup>125</sup>I-labeled and unlabeled PMT-N for binding to PC and SM in TLC-overlay assay. <sup>125</sup>I-PMT-N(1-568), 100  $\mu$ g in 10 ml of PBS, was divided in half, and 5 mL of PBS with (lower panels) or without (upper panels) 2 mg of unlabeled PMT-N(1-568) protein was added. These two solutions were used for TLC-overlay experiment with similarly prepared TLC plates loaded with lipid extract from HEK293 cells, PC (50  $\mu$ g) and SM (50  $\mu$ g) and developed in a solvent system of 70:30:3 (v/v/v, chloroform/methanol/0.2% CaCl<sub>2</sub>). Autoradiographs (right panels) were recorded simultaneously using a phosphoimager before visualization with CuSO<sub>4</sub> (left panels), as described in the experimental section.



CuSO₄-Stain

Autoradiograph

Supplementary Table S1. P values for comparing PMT-N binding to reconstituted membranes. Shown are P values calculated with the t-distribution for comparing PMT-N binding characteristics on reconstituted lipids. The degree of freedom used for p value calculation was based on the number of sets (N) with four traces for Rapid  $B_{max}$  and Rapid  $K_{D}$ , and the total number of traces (N x 4) for others.

Rapid B <sub>max</sub>		PC only	PC/PS	PC/SM
	PC only		0.0034	0.0021
	PC/PS	0.0034		0.0018
	PC/SM	0.0021	0.0018	
Rapid K <sub>D</sub>		PC only	PC/PS	PC/SM
	PC only		0.0010	0.0024
	PC/PS	0.0010		0.0039
	PC/SM	0.0024	0.0039	
Rapid koff		PC only	PC/PS	PC/SM
	PC only		0.5406	0.7226
	PC/PS	0.5406		0.7324
	PC/SM	0.7226	0.7324	
Slow B <sub>max</sub>		PC only	PC/PS	PC/SM
	PC only		0.11670	0.00001
	PC/PS	0.11670		0.00013
	PC/SM	0.00001	0.00013	
		•		
Slow K <sub>D</sub>		PC only	PC/PS	PC/SM
	PC only		0.02501	0.00031
	PC/PS	0.02501		0.00001
	PC/SM	0.00031	0.00001	
Slow k <sub>off</sub>		PC only	PC/PS	PC/SM
	PC only		0.00456	0.00031
	PC/PS	0.00456		0.04026
	PC/SM	0.00031	0.04026	
Slow kon		PC only	PC/PS	PC/SM
	PC only		0.30943	0.00107
	PC/PS	0.30943		0.00003
	PC/SM	0.00107	0.00003	

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Supplementary Table S2. P values for PMT-N binding to natural membranes. Shown are P values calculated with the t-distribution for comparing PMT-N binding characteristics on natural and enzyme-treated membranes. The degree of freedom used for p value calculation was based on the number of sets (N) with four traces for Rapid  $B_{max}$  and Rapid  $K_{D}$ , and the total number of traces (N x 4) for others.

### Rapid B<sub>max</sub>

	Native	Trypsin	SMase	SMase/T	PLDCab	PLDCab/T	PLDSc
Native		0. 00019	0. 01070	0.00006	0.00530	0.00442	0.00075
Trypsin	0. 00019		0. 00972	0.00005	0. 00007	0.00662	0. 00174
SMase	0. 01070	0. 00972		0. 06867	0. 01022	0. 01020	0. 00999
SMase/T	0.00006	0.00005	0. 06867		0.00005	0.00005	0.00005
PLDCab	0.00530	0. 00007	0. 01022	0.00005		0. 12500	0.00200
PLDCab/T	0. 00442	0. 00662	0. 01020	0.00005	0. 12500		0.00243
PLDSc	0.00075	0. 00174	0. 00999	0. 00005	0. 00200	0.00243	

### Rapid K<sub>D</sub>

	Native	Trypsin	SMase	SMase/T	PLDCab	PLDCab/T	PLDSc
Native		0. 00047	0. 02782	0.00000	0. 04590	0.01425	0. 00102
Trypsin	0. 00047		0. 01799	0.00014	0. 00033	0.01999	0. 00268
SMase	0. 02782	0. 01799		0.06950	0. 02664	0. 02215	0. 02059
SMase/T	0.00000	0. 00014	0.06950		0. 00026	0.00020	0. 00018
PLDCab	0. 04590	0. 00033	0. 02664	0.00026		0.00248	0. 00010
PLDCab/T	0. 01425	0.01999	0. 02215	0.00020	0.00248		0. 01210
PLDSc	0. 00102	0. 00268	0. 02059	0. 00018	0. 00010	0. 01210	

#### Rapid koff

	Native	Trypsin	SMase	SMase/T	PLDCab	PLDCab/T	PLDSc
Native		0. 60945	0. 00248	0. 00015	0.00000	0.00000	0.00043
Trypsin	0. 60945		0. 00304	0. 00021	0.00000	0.00000	0. 00069
SMase	0.00248	0. 00304		0. 55732	0. 29540	0. 08958	0. 15497
SMase/T	0.00015	0. 00021	0. 55732		0. 55985	0.09566	0. 25926
PLDCab	0.00000	0.00000	0. 29540	0. 55985		0. 08714	0. 43617
PLDCab/T	0.00000	0.00000	0. 08958	0.09566	0. 08714		0. 71455
PLDSc	0.00043	0. 00069	0. 15497	0. 25926	0. 43617	0.71455	

# Supplementary Table S2 (continued).

	Native	Trypsin	SMase	SMase/T	PLDCab	PLDCab/T	PLDSc
Native		0. 00031	0. 00007	0.00176	0.00000	0.00009	0. 00003
Trypsin	0. 00031		0. 19828	0. 08791	0. 00013	0. 30842	0. 03425
SMase	0. 00007	0. 19828		0. 01840	0. 01607	0. 48796	0. 00113
SMase/T	0. 00176	0. 08791	0. 01840		0.00000	0.00387	0. 00012
PLDCab	0.00000	0. 00013	0. 01607	0.00000		0. 00031	0. 00318
PLDCab/T	0. 00009	0. 30842	0. 48796	0.00387	0. 00031		0. 13384
PLDSc	0.00003	0. 03425	0.00113	0.00012	0.00318	0. 13384	

## Slow B<sub>max</sub>

## Slow K<sub>D</sub>

	Native	Trypsin	SMase	SMase/T	PLDCab	PLDCab/T	PLDSc
Native		0. 23276	0. 01239	0.00132	0. 05050	0.23865	1.00000
Trypsin	0. 23276		0.00760	0.00067	0.00707	0. 02907	0. 09302
SMase	0. 01239	0.00760		0.67319	0. 04130	0.02220	0. 01095
SMase/T	0. 00132	0. 00067	0. 67319		0. 04849	0. 02232	0. 01158
PLDCab	0. 05050	0. 00707	0. 04130	0. 04849		0. 30814	0. 03688
PLDCab/T	0. 23865	0. 02907	0. 02220	0. 02232	0. 30814		0. 11431
PLDSc	1.00000	0. 09302	0. 01095	0. 01158	0. 03688	0. 11431	

# Slow k<sub>off</sub>

	Native	Trypsin	SMase	SMase/T	PLDCab	PLDCab/T	PLDSc
Native		0. 02887	0. 59045	0. 38651	0.00000	0.00024	0. 17290
Trypsin	0. 02887		0. 20330	0. 03413	0. 00011	0.00658	0. 77319
SMase	0. 59045	0. 20330		1.00000	0.00520	0.03305	0. 25943
SMase/T	0. 38651	0. 03413	1.00000		0.00002	0. 00091	0. 07725
PLDCab	0.00000	0. 00011	0. 00520	0. 00002		0. 03169	0.00022
PLDCab/T	0. 00024	0. 00658	0. 03305	0. 00091	0. 03169		0. 01450
PLDSc	0. 01536	0. 25351	0. 11539	0. 01353	0. 00146	0. 11810	

## Slow kon

	Native	Trypsin	SMase	SMase/T	PLDCab	PLDCab/T	PLDSc
Native		0. 08768	0. 00000	0.00000	0. 40862	0. 23865	0. 30252
Trypsin	0. 08768		0. 00000	0.00000	0. 52789	0. 61625	0. 38466
SMase	0.00000	0.00000		0.06419	0. 00000	0.00035	0.00000
SMase/T	0.00000	0.00000	0. 06419		0. 00001	0.00050	0.00000
PLDCab	0. 40862	0. 52789	0. 00000	0. 00001		1.00000	1.00000
PLDCab/T	0. 23865	0. 61625	0. 00035	0.00050	1.00000		1.00000
PLDSc	0. 30252	0. 38466	0. 00000	0.00000	1.00000	1.00000	

Toxins	Lipid/Glycolipid Receptor	Protein Receptor
CT	GM1 [1]	
DT		HB-EGF [2]
PT	NeuAcα(2,6)-Gal [3], GD <sub>1a</sub> [4]	
a-Toxin	Phosphatidylcholine [5]	
δ-Toxin	GM <sub>2</sub> [6]	
C2 Toxin	N-linked carbohydrates [7]	
CNF1	HSPG [8]	LRP [9]
PMT	SM, PC, LacCer [this study]	
AnTx		CMG2 [10]
BoNT/A	GD <sub>1a</sub> , GT <sub>1b</sub> , GD <sub>1b</sub> [11]	SV2 [12]
BoNT/B	GD <sub>1a</sub> , GT <sub>1b</sub> , [11, 13]	Syt I, Syt II [14]
BoNT/C	GD <sub>1a</sub> , GT <sub>1b</sub> , GD <sub>1b</sub> [11, 15]	
BoNT/D	GD <sub>1a</sub> , GT <sub>1b</sub> , GD <sub>1b</sub> [11], [16]	
BoNT/E	GD <sub>1a</sub> , GT <sub>1b</sub> , GD <sub>1b</sub> [11]	SV2[11]
BoNT/F	GD <sub>1a</sub> , GT <sub>1b</sub> [11, 17]	SV2[11, 17]
BoNT/G	GT <sub>1b</sub> [18]	Syt I, Syt II [14, 18]
ETA		α <sub>2</sub> MR/LRP [19]
STx	Gb3, Gb4 [20]	
TeNT	GT <sub>1b</sub> [21]	
Tcd	Galβ1-4GlcNac [22]	
VacA	SM [23]	

Supplementary Table S3. Receptors of selected protein toxins.

Abbreviations:  $\alpha$ -Toxin, *Clostridium perfringens*  $\alpha$ -toxin; AnTx, anthrax toxin; BoNT/A *C. botulinum* neurotoxins; C2 Toxin, C. *botulinum* C2 toxin; CNF1, cytotoxic necrotizing factor 1; CT, cholera toxin; Delta toxin, C. *perfringens* delta toxin; DT, diphtheria toxin; PT, pertussis toxin; STx, Shiga toxin; Tcd, *C. dificile* toxins; TeNT, tetanus toxin; VacA, *H. pylori* toxin VacA; ETA, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* exotoxin A; SM, sphingomyelin; GM, monosialotetrahexosylganglioside; Gb, globotriosylceramide; CMG2, human capillary morphogenesis protein 2; SV2, synaptic vesicle protein 2; LRP, laminin receptor precursor;  $\alpha_2$ -MR/LRP,  $\alpha_2$ -macroglobulin receptor/low density lipoprotein receptor-related protein; HB-EGF, heparinbinding EGF-like growth factor.

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