

Supplemental Material for Deka et al.

TABLE S1
Oligonucleotide primers used for RT PCR in this study

Primer name	5' to 3' sequence
TP0954F	CAAAGAGCGCACCTAAGAGC
TP0956R	AGGGACTGGGCGACTAAATC
TP0956F	GAACACCTTACGCGGTACTG
TP0957R	ATCAAGAGGAGCTGCCTGAC
TP0957F	CAGACTATCGCCCTTTCCAG
TP0958R	GAGAACACCTCGGAACCTAC
TP0958F	CGCCGATTGGAATGAACTTG
TP0959R	CGCTGTTTGTGAGAGTGATG

TABLE S2
N-terminal sequences of Tp0956 and Tp0957

Protein	N-terminal sequence (last residue is putatively lipidated) ^a
Tp0956	MKHPSVRVCCFAFASCLLCAGC
Tp0957	MRTYFFMSVCSVLTC

^aSee Setubal *et al.*¹

Table S3. Identities of residues whose side chains line the HA of Tp0956 or a cavity in Tp0957

Tp0956 HA	Tp0957 Cavity A	Tp0957 Cavity B	Tp0957 Cavity C
F32	S16	I17	W138
T33	I17	P19	L163
F36	W24	W24	D167
T37	L28	S80	V202
V45	V78	C81	H203
L49	I131	Y94	L204
V52	T132	L96	
L53	T134	S97	
Y56	A136	A136	
L76	L163	L139	
M79	I228	L160	
A83	M230	S162	
F84	L231	L163	
L280	A252	D164	
L281	V255	L168	
L284	L259	L200	
		V202	
		C224	
		P225	
		A226	
		V227	
		I228	

Supplemental Figure Legends

Supplemental Figure S1. Dimensions of the Tp0956 pore. A graph of the pore diameter with respect to the distance from the N-side opening. The pore diameters and path were calculated using the program HOLE ².

Supplemental Figure S2. Sequence alignment of the cTPR motifs of Tp0956. At the top is the sequence signature of canonical TPR motifs. The red letters are from Sikorski ³, while the blue ones are the consensus sequence derived elsewhere ⁴. The bottom four lines show the Tp0956 sequences that have structural homology to TPR motifs. Residue

numbers are given on the right and left sides of the sequences. A boxed letter in red represents a match to the red consensus, and letters shaded in cyan represent matches to the blue consensus. On the right side is also listed the length of the cTPR motif (L), and the rms deviation (RMSD) from the respective motifs in the structures whose accession numbers are shown.

Supplemental Figure S3. The hydrodynamic behavior of Tp0956 alone in the presence of detergent. About 95% of the material sediments with an $s_{20,w}$ of 5.8 S, indicating a trimer of Tp0956.

Supplemental Figure S4. The lack of co-migration of Tp0956 and Tp0655. The $c(s)$ distributions shown here are normalized such that the maximum value for the Tp0956 peak is 1. The black distribution is Tp0956 alone. The magenta distribution is a mixture of Tp0655, which is known to have an $s_{20,w}$ -value of 3.2 S, and Tp0956. No movement is shown for the Tp0956 peak, indicating that, in the presence of an excess of Tp0655, there was no detectable interaction between the proteins.

Supplemental Figure S5. TDE1020 and TDE1021 interact. These $c(s)$ distributions have been normalized such that the maximum value of the TDE1021 (the *T. denticola* homolog of Tp0956) peak is 1. The black distribution shows the SV experiment performed on TDE1021 alone. There is a mixture of species; they likely represent trimer (5.8 S) and hexamer (8.2 S). The red distribution represents the experiment performed in the presence of a molar excess of TDE1020 (the *T. denticola* homolog of Tp0957); free TDE1020 is found at 2.8 S (it is monomeric). The TDE1021 peaks are shifted toward faster-sedimenting species, indicating an interaction between TDE1021 and TDE1020.

Supplemental Figure S6. The Lamm-equation fit to the SV data for wild-type Tpo0956 and Tpo0957 mixtures. The concentration of Tpo0956 was held constant at 0.7 mM, while that of Tpo0957 was 0.7, 1.4, 2.1, 3.5, 7, 10.5, and 14 μ M. Only the 0.7 (A), 3.5 (B), and 14 μ M (C) experiments are shown. The x-axes of the graphs are the distances from the center of rotation in cm, and the y-axes in the upper parts are absorbance values. The y-axes in the lower parts are the residual between the data and the fits, also in absorbance units. The filled-in circles are individual data points, and the lines are the fits to these data; both are color-coded with reverse-rainbow colors, such that early scans are shown in violet, and late scans in red. The fits are global, i.e. a single set of parameters (see Materials & Methods) was used to fit to all seven data sets. For the sake of clarity, only every third data point and every third scan used in the analysis are shown.

Supplemental Figure S7. The phylogenetic tree of P proteins. The proteins are named by their TRAP database number or by their PDB accession code, where appropriate. The P-proteins associated with Tpo0956 homologs are named by their locus tag. This clade is colored in red. A scale representing the number of substitutions per site is given in the lower-right corner.

Supplemental References

1. Setubal, J. C., Reis, M., Matsunaga, J. & Haake, D. A. (2006). Lipoprotein computational prediction in spirochaetal genomes. *Microbiology* **152**, 113-121.
2. Smart, O. S., Goodfellow, J. M. & Wallace, B. A. (1993). The pore dimensions of gramicidin A. *Biophysical Journal* **65**, 2455-2460.
3. Sikorski, R. S., Boguski, M. S., Goebel, M. & Hieter, P. (1990). A repeating amino acid motif in *CDC23* defines a family of proteins and a new relationship among genes required for mitosis and RNA synthesis. *Cell* **60**, 307-317.

4. D'Andrea, L. D. & Regan, L. (2003). TPR proteins: the versatile helix. *Trends in Biochemical Sciences* **28**, 655-662.

Figure S1

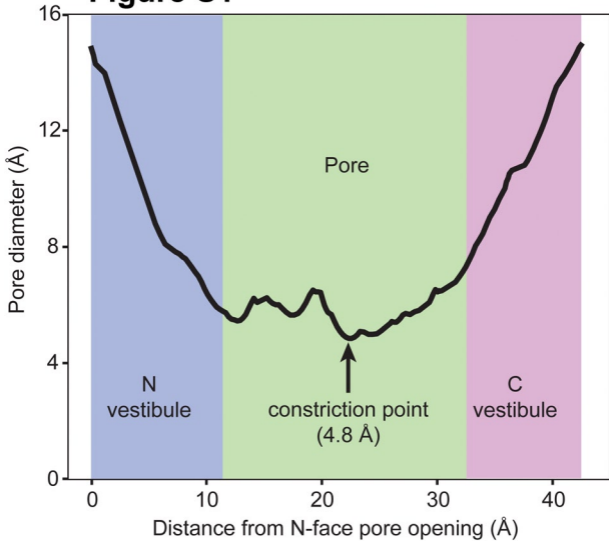


Figure S3

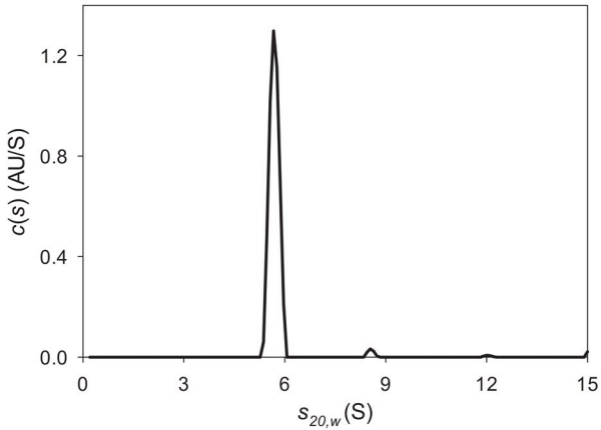


Figure S4

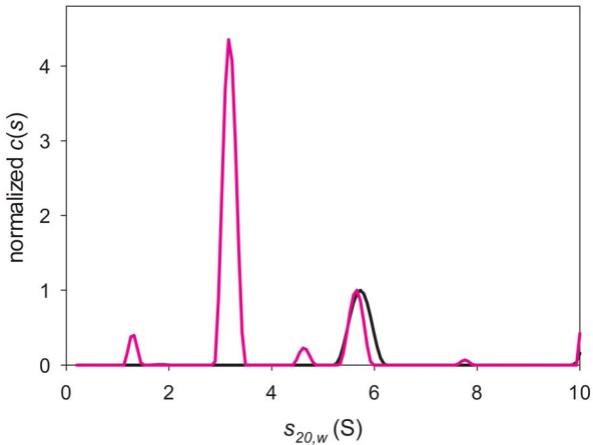


Figure S5

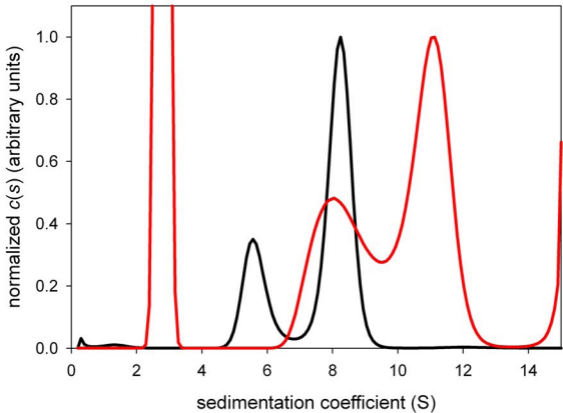


Figure S6