## **Supplemental Experimental procedures**

*Thermodynamic analysis* **-** Thermodynamic experiments were performed using a Biacore T100 biosensor over a temperature range of  $4^{\circ}C$  to  $40^{\circ}C$ . Data were fitted to the integrated non-linear form of van't Hoff equation (Zhukov, A., & Karlsson, R. (2007). Statistical aspects of van't Hoff analysis: a simulation study. *J. Mol. Recognit*. *20*, 379-385) (Figure S1):

$$
lnK_a(T) = lnK_a(T_0) + \left[\frac{-\Delta H(T_0) + \Delta C_p T_0}{R}\right] \times \left(\frac{1}{T} - \frac{1}{T_0}\right) + \frac{\Delta C_p}{R} \times ln\left(\frac{T}{T_0}\right) \tag{1}
$$

where R is the gas constant, T<sub>0</sub> is a reference temperature, commonly 298 K,  $K_A(T_0)$  and  $\Delta H^{\circ}(T_0)$ - association binding constant and binding enthalpy at  $T_0$ , and  $\Delta C^{\circ}$ <sub>p</sub> is a heat capacity increment. In several cases, where the relationship  $ln K_A$  *vs.* 1/T assumed strictly linear form, the heat capacity contribution was virtually equal to zero and the relationship was described by a more simple form of the same equation:

$$
lnK_a(T) = lnK_a(T_0) + \left[\frac{-\Delta H(T_0)}{R}\right] \times \left(\frac{1}{T} - \frac{1}{T_0}\right) \tag{2}
$$

Confidence probability of 0.95 was used for fitting. The fitting was performed using Microcal Origin 7 software.

*Reporter gene assay* **-** The effect of different ALK1 mutations on BMP9 and BMP10 signaling was evaluated in human glioblastoma T98G cells. Briefly, TG98 cells were co-transfected with pGL3-BRE reporter plasmid containing firefly luciferase gene controlled by SMAD1/5/8 and pRL-CMV-luc plasmid containing Renilla luciferase controlled by a constitutively active CMV promoter at a 20:1 ratio. Cells were incubated for 16 hours at 37°C with BMP9 (600 pg/mL) or BMP10 (350 pg/mL) with or without ALK1 mutants. Cells were lysed, assayed using a Dual-Luciferase reporter assay kit (Promega) and results expressed as a ratio of firefly over Renilla luciferase activity in relative light units.

*Cooperativity experiment performed by SPR* – ALK1<sup>ECD</sup>-BMP9 complex was formed by mixing BMP9 with  $ALK1<sup>ECD</sup>$ -hFc. Pre-assembled complex was captured on anti-hFC IgG Biacore chip. Different concentrations of ActRIIB<sup>ECD</sup>-mFC were injected over captured pre-assembled binary ALK1-BMP9 complex. Kinetic parameters for ActRIIB binding to binary ALK1-BMP9 complex were compared with kinetic parameters of ActRIIB binding to BMP9. In a separate experiment assay was flipped and ActRIIB<sup>ECD</sup>-BMP9 complex was formed by mixing BMP9 with ActRIIB<sup>ECD</sup>-mFC. Assembled binary complex was captured on anti-mFc IgG Biacore chip.

Different concentrations of ALK1<sup>ECD</sup>-hFc were injected over captured binary ActRIIB-BMP9 complex. Kinetic parameters for ALK1 binding to binary ActRIIB-BMP9 complex were compared with kinetic parameters of ALK1 binding to BMP9.

## **Supplemental Figures:**

**Supplemental Figure 1. Van't Hoff plots for (A) BMP9 and (B) BMP10 binding to ALK1ECD-Fc, ActRIIBECD-Fc and ActRIIAECD-Fc.** 

Supplemental Figure 2. Higher order assembly in the ALK1<sup>ECD</sup>-BMP9-ActRIIB<sup>ECD</sup> crystal structure Asn<sup>24</sup> on ActRIIB facilitates dimerization of two ternary complexes via the attached Nacetyl-glucosamine (NAG).

**Supplemental Figure 3. Comparison of ALK1 with ALK3 and ALK6** (A) Structure-based sequence alignment of ALK1, ALK3 and ALK6, showing residues involved in ligand recognition. Polar (red) and hydrophobic (grey) contacts are highlighted. (B) Peeled-away surface of ALK1, ALK3 and ALK6 mapping residues involved in ligand recognition (colored as in A).

**Supplemental Figure 4. Sequence alignment of BMP9 with select TGF-β ligands**. BMP9 residues at the ALK1 and ActRIIB interface are highlighted. Asterisks denote key specificity determinants.

**Supplemental Figure 5. The ActRIIB/BMP9 interface**. Interactions within (A) the conserved ActRIIB hydrophobic binding pocket and (B) surrounding interface are highlighted.

**Supplemental Figure 6. Binding of type I and type II receptor ECDs in ALK1-BMP9- ActRIIB complex is independent**. To measure possible cooperativity binding of ActRIIB<sup>ECD</sup> to pre-assembled  $ALK1<sup>ECD</sup>-BMP9$  binary complex (A) was compared to binding of ActRIIB<sup>ECD</sup> to BMP9 (B). Assay was flipped and binding of ALK1 to pre-assembled ActRIIB<sup>ECD</sup>-BMP9 complex (C) was compared to binding of  $ALK1<sup>ECD</sup>$  to BMP9 (D).

## **Supplemental Tables:**

**Supplemental Table 1: Crystallographic data collection and refinement statistics.** 

**Supplemental Table 2: Interactions at the ALK1/BMP9 interface.** 

**Supplemental Table 3: Interactions at the ActRIIB/BMP9 interface.**



Supplemental Figure 1





Supplemental Figure 2











ALK1 contacts (BMP9) ALK1 contacts (BMP9) ActRIIB contacts

β1



Supplemental Figure 5





$$
K_{\rm D} = 49 \text{ pM}
$$









Numbers in parentheses correspond to highest resolution shell

 $R_{\text{merge}} = \sum |I - \langle I \rangle| / \sum \langle I \rangle$ 

 $R_{\text{work}} = \Sigma||F_{\text{obs}}| \cdot |F_{\text{calc}}||\Sigma|F_{\text{obs}}|$  where  $F_{\text{obs}}$  and  $F_{\text{calc}}$  are the observed and calculated structure factors respectively. *R*free was calculated from a subset of reflections (5%) not used for refinement.



**Supplemental Table 2:** Interactions (d ≤ 4.5 Å) at the BMP9/ALK1 interface

BMP9 Residues highlighted in bold are involved in polar contacts



**Supplemental Table 3:** Interactions (d ≤ 4.5 Å) at the BMP9/ActRIIB interface

BMP9 Residues highlighted in bold are involved in polar contacts