Supplementary Figures

Unzipping a Functional Microbial Amyloid

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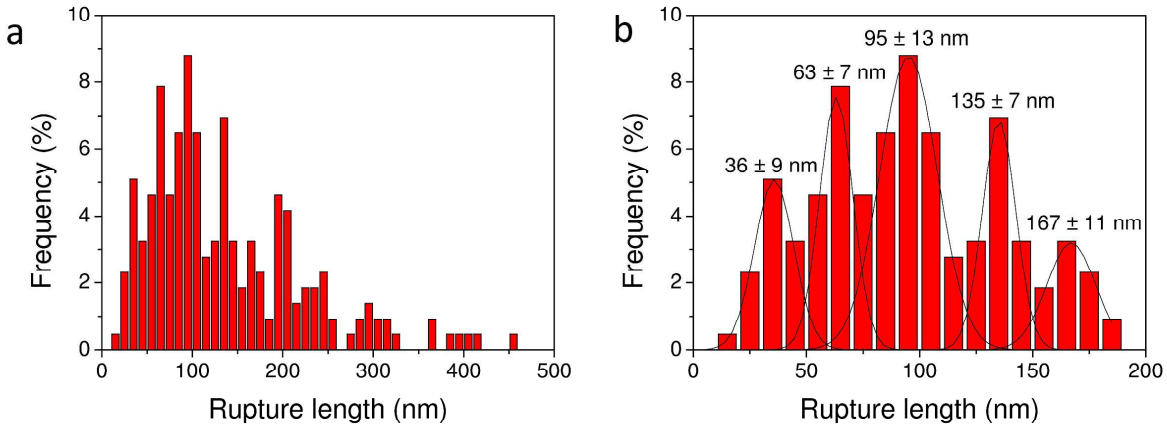
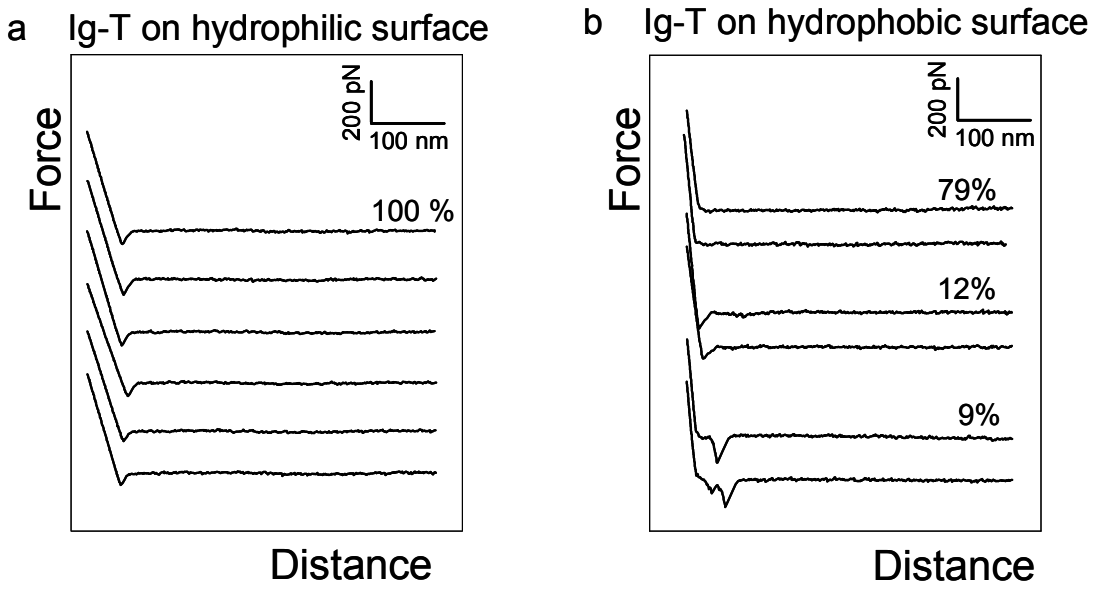


Supplementary Figure 1. Rupture length of the zipper interaction. (a, b) Histograms of the rupture distances of force plateaus measured between an amyloid-tip and an Ig-T surface, using a pulling speed of 200 nm/s and an interaction time of 250 ms (data from Figure 2). (a) and (b) are the same data expressed at different scales. The histogram in *(*b) shows that many force plateaus ruptured at distances corresponding to multiples of 30 nm, the length of a fully stretched T region.



Supplementary Figure 2. Zipper interactions do not originate from the random desorption of single Ig-T molecules from the substratum. (a, b) Representative force-distance curves recorded in buffer between an amyloid-tip and hydrophilic (a) and hydrophobic (b) model substrata on which Ig-T proteins were randomly adsorbed, using a pulling speed of 200 nm/s and an interaction time of 250 ms. For both conditions, force plateau signatures were never observed, confirming that unzipping events are not due to simple macromolecular desorption. For each system, the curves shown are representative of a total of 3,072 force curves obtained using 3 different tips and 3 different samples.