

SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURES

The FRET signatures of non-interacting proteins in membranes: simulations and experiments

Christopher King^{2#}, Sarvenaz Sarabipour^{1#}, Patrick Byrne², Daniel J. Leahy^{2,3}, and Kalina Hristova^{1,2*}

¹Department of Materials Sciences and Engineering, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland 21218

²Program in Molecular Biophysics, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland 21218

³Department of Biophysics and Biophysical Chemistry, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, Maryland 21205

contributed equally to this work

*kh@jhu.edu

Figure S1. A random configuration of acceptors (red) surrounding a donor (blue), for acceptor concentration of 0.00071 fluorophores/nm². 40000 such configurations are created, and their FRET efficiency is averaged to create a prediction for “proximity FRET” at this concentration. The fluorophore radius is 1.4 nm; figure not to scale.

Figure S2. (A) A configuration of dimers composed of randomly distributed donors and acceptors, for acceptor concentration of 0.00071 fluorophores/nm² and donor to acceptor ratio of 0.125. The central dimer in the middle is highlighted with thicker lines; figure not to scale. **(B)** Parameters of the dimer structure. $D = 50 \text{ \AA}$ and $r = 1.4 \text{ nm}$. The value of $d = 50 \text{ \AA}$ corresponds to an intrinsic FRET efficiency of 0.6 for a dimer labeled with a donor and an acceptor. The angle ϕ is assigned randomly for each dimer.

Figure S3. (A) A random configuration of trimers composed of randomly distributed donors and acceptors, for acceptor concentration of 0.0008 fluorophores/nm² and donor to acceptor ratio of 0.1667. The central trimer in the middle is highlighted with thicker lines; figure not to scale. **(B)** Parameters that define the trimer structure. In the simulation, $d = 50 \text{ \AA}$ and $r = 1.4 \text{ nm}$. The angle ϕ is assigned randomly for each trimer.

Figure S4. (A) A random configuration of tetramers composed of randomly distributed donors and acceptors, for acceptor concentration of 0.0008 fluorophores/nm² and donor to acceptor ratio of 0.111. The central tetramer in the middle is highlighted; figure not to scale. **(B)** Tetramer structural parameters. For the simulations, $d = 50 \text{ \AA}$ and $r = 1.4 \text{ nm}$. The angle ϕ is random for each tetramer.

Figure S5. A configuration of randomly distributed dimers and monomers, composed of randomly distributed donors and acceptors, for acceptor concentration of 0.00071 fluorophores/nm² and donor to acceptor ratio of 0.125. FRET is calculated for the donors placed in the central region. In the simulation, $d = 50 \text{ \AA}$ and $r = 1.4 \text{ nm}$.

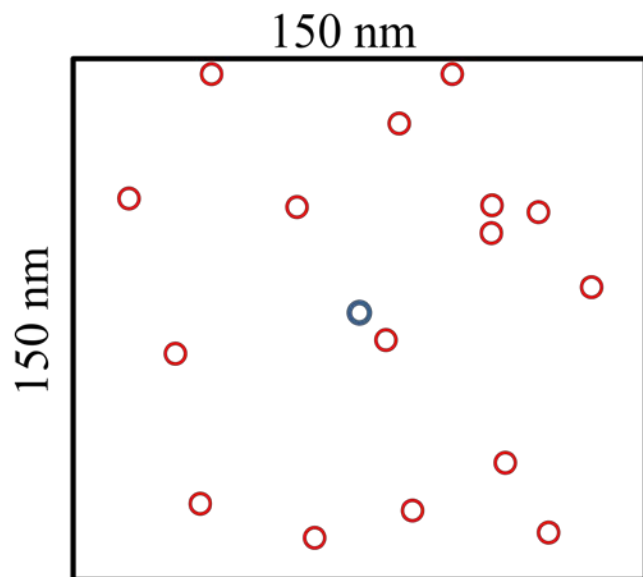
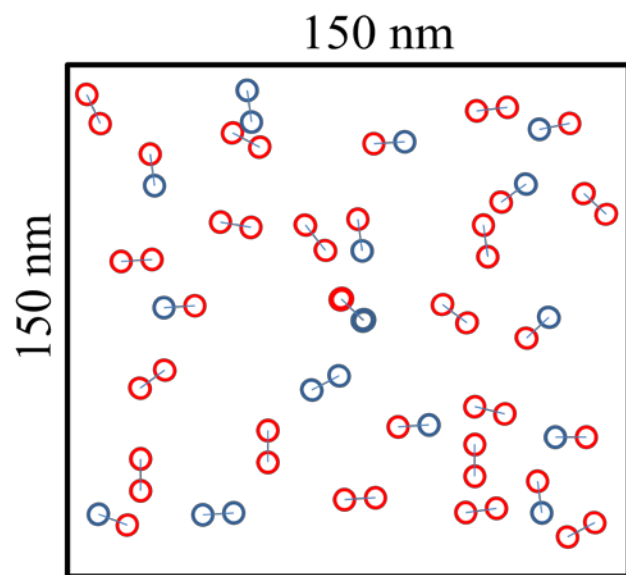
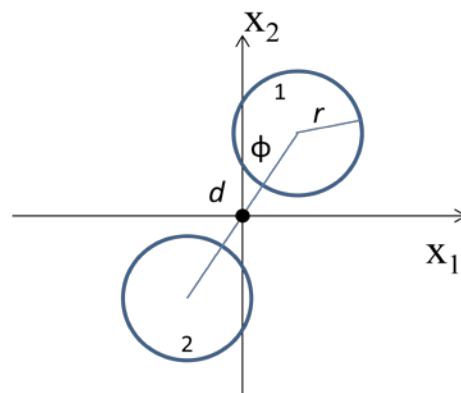


Figure S1

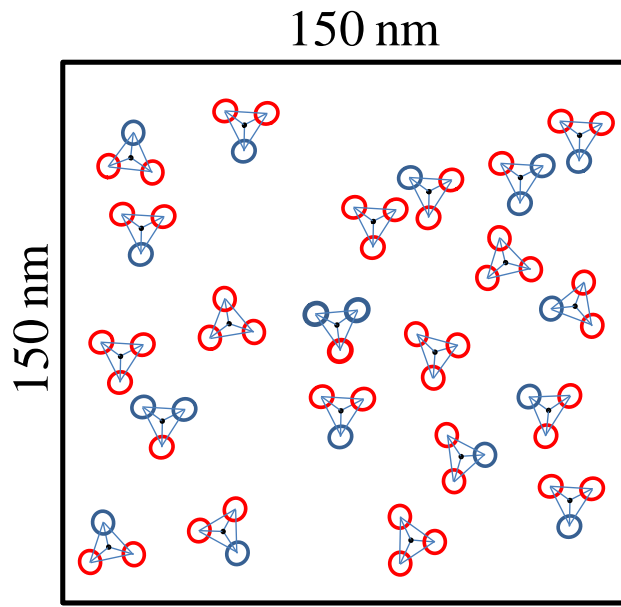


A

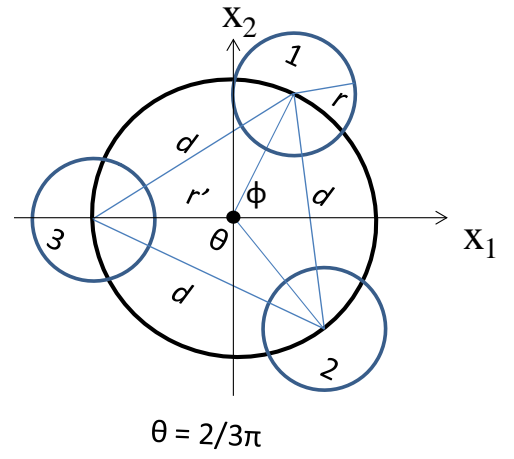


B

Figure S2



A



B

Figure S3

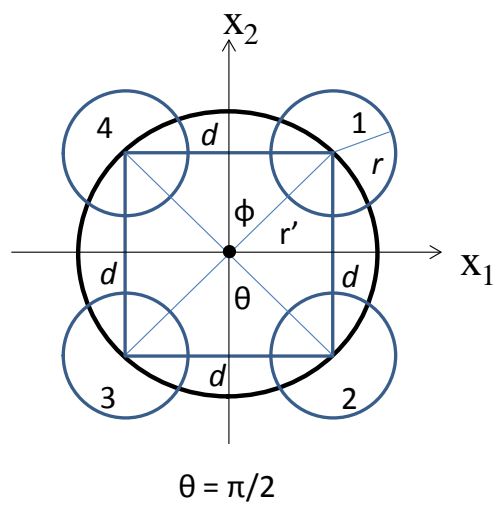
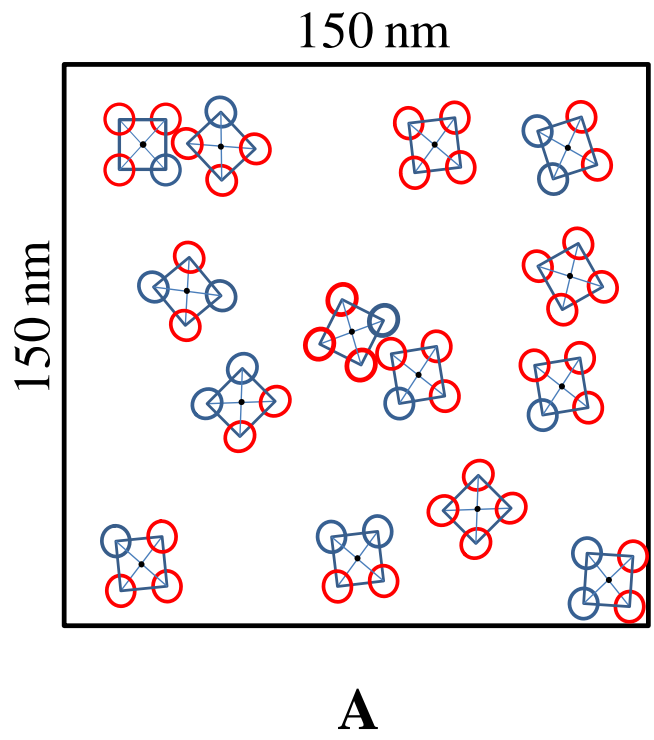


Figure S4

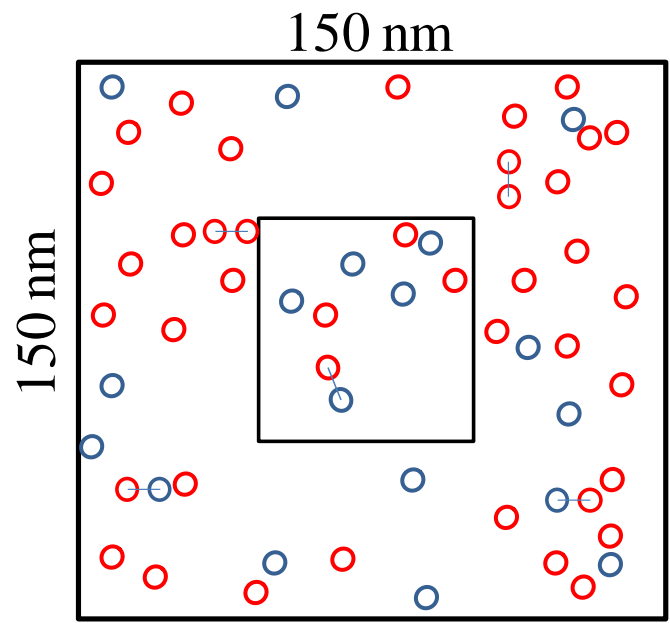


Figure S5