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Supplemental Information

Charged Antimicrobial Peptides Can Translocate across Membraneswithout Forming Channel-like Pores

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Supplementary information

Figure S1

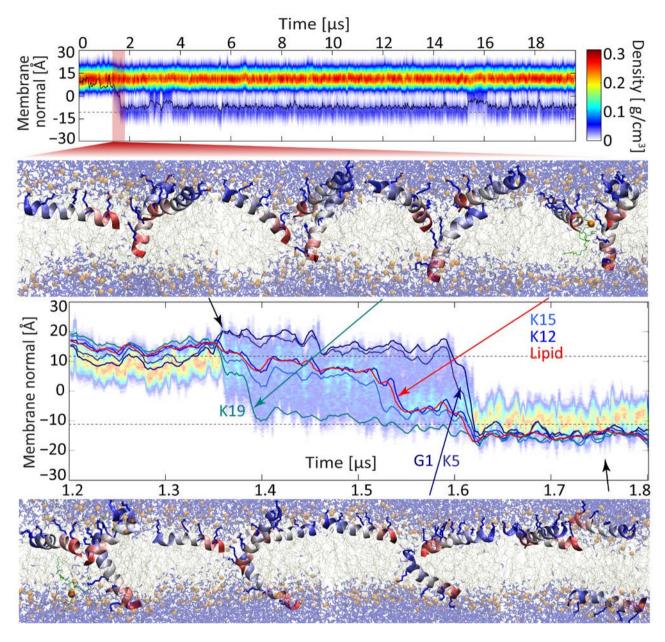


Figure S1. Example of a rapid C-terminal-first peptide translocation involving a short-lived water pore, as observed for a 20 μ s simulation in a pure DMPC bilayer. The total peptide mass density is shown in the upper panel, with the transition shown in more detail in the lower panel. The mechanism is identical to the other C-terminal transitions observed, with the only change being the slightly longer translocation time (200 ns). Again, a lipid is co-translocated (flip-flop), facilitating the translocation of K12 and K15.