

Figure S1. Definition of the angles τ and ρ , which describe the orientation of a peptide molecule with respect to the lipid bilayer normal \mathbf{n} . The long axis, z , is defined by the longest director of a secondary structure motif (helix, strand, N-to-C direction). C_α of an amino acid at position 12 defines the rotational angle ρ .

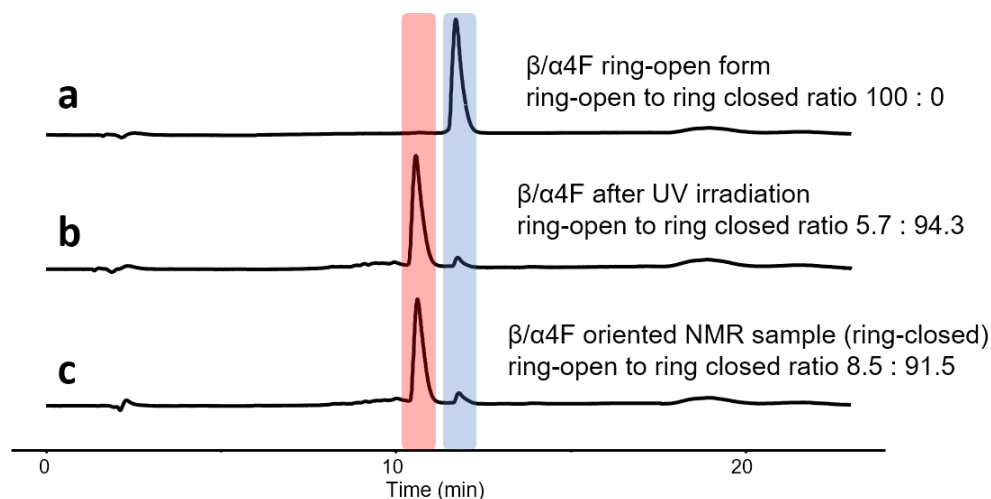


Figure S2. Example analytical RP-HPLC of the conjugate $\beta/\alpha 4F$ in the flexible (ring-open) form before irradiation with UV light (a) and in the rigid (ring-closed) form after photoswitching (b). The chromatogram of the conjugate $\beta/\alpha 4F$ in the ring-closed form extracted from the NMR sample after carrying out the NMR measurements (c). For each chromatogram the observed ratio between ring-open and ring-closed forms is given.

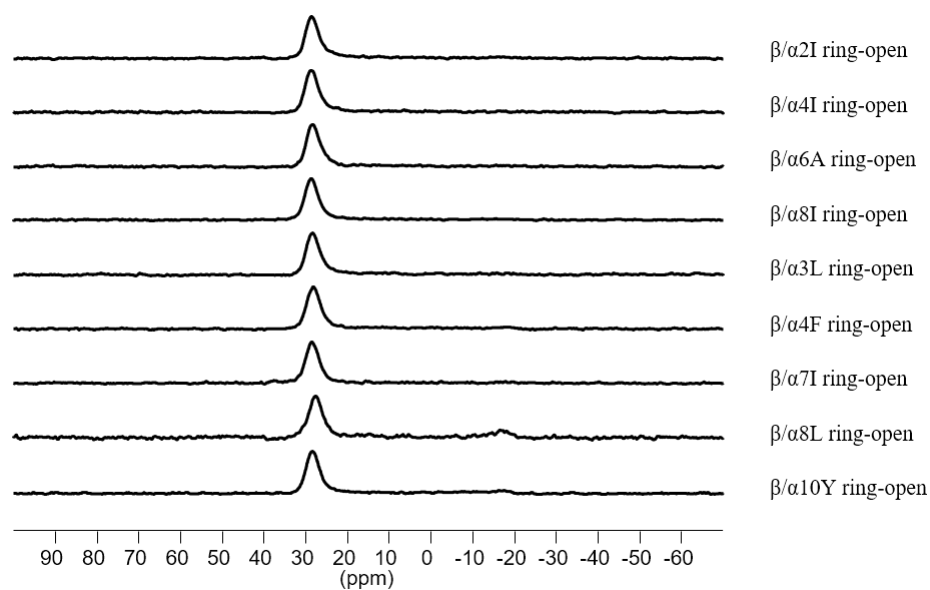


Figure S3. Solid-state ^{31}P -NMR spectra of the β/α -model labeled with Bpg. Conjugates were reconstituted in oriented DMPC bilayers ($P/L = 1:100$) and measured at 40 °C in the flexible forms.

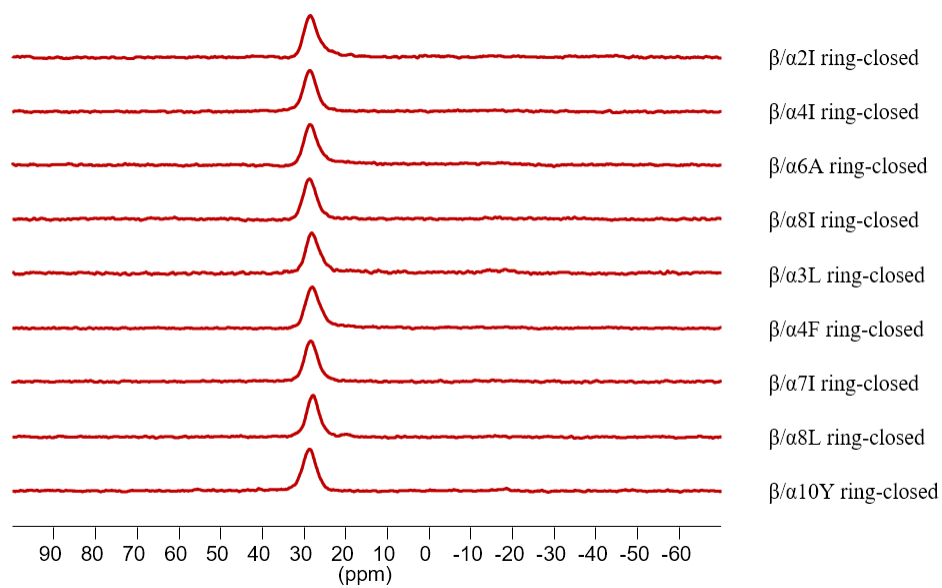


Figure S4. Solid-state ^{31}P -NMR spectra of the β/α -model labeled with Bpg. Conjugates were reconstituted in oriented DMPC bilayers ($P/L = 1:100$) and measured at 40 °C in the rigid forms.

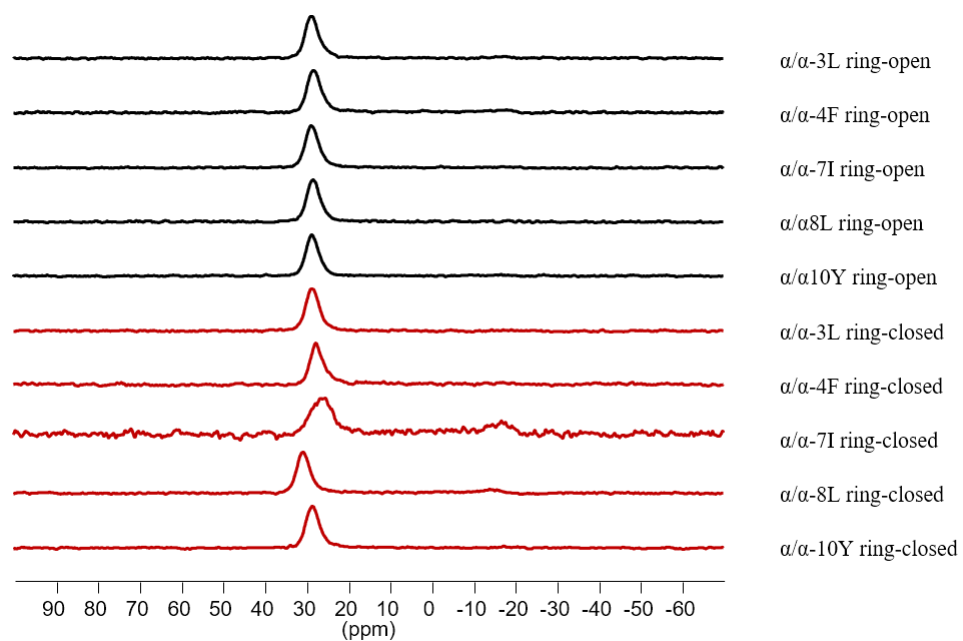


Figure S5. Solid-state ^{31}P -NMR spectra of the α/α -model labeled with Bpg. Conjugates were reconstituted in oriented DMPC bilayers ($P/L = 1:100$) and measured at 40 °C in the rigid (red lines) and flexible (black lines) forms.