



Supplementary Materials for
**Structure of the herpes simplex virus 1 capsid with
associated tegument protein complexes**

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Figs. S1 to S9
References

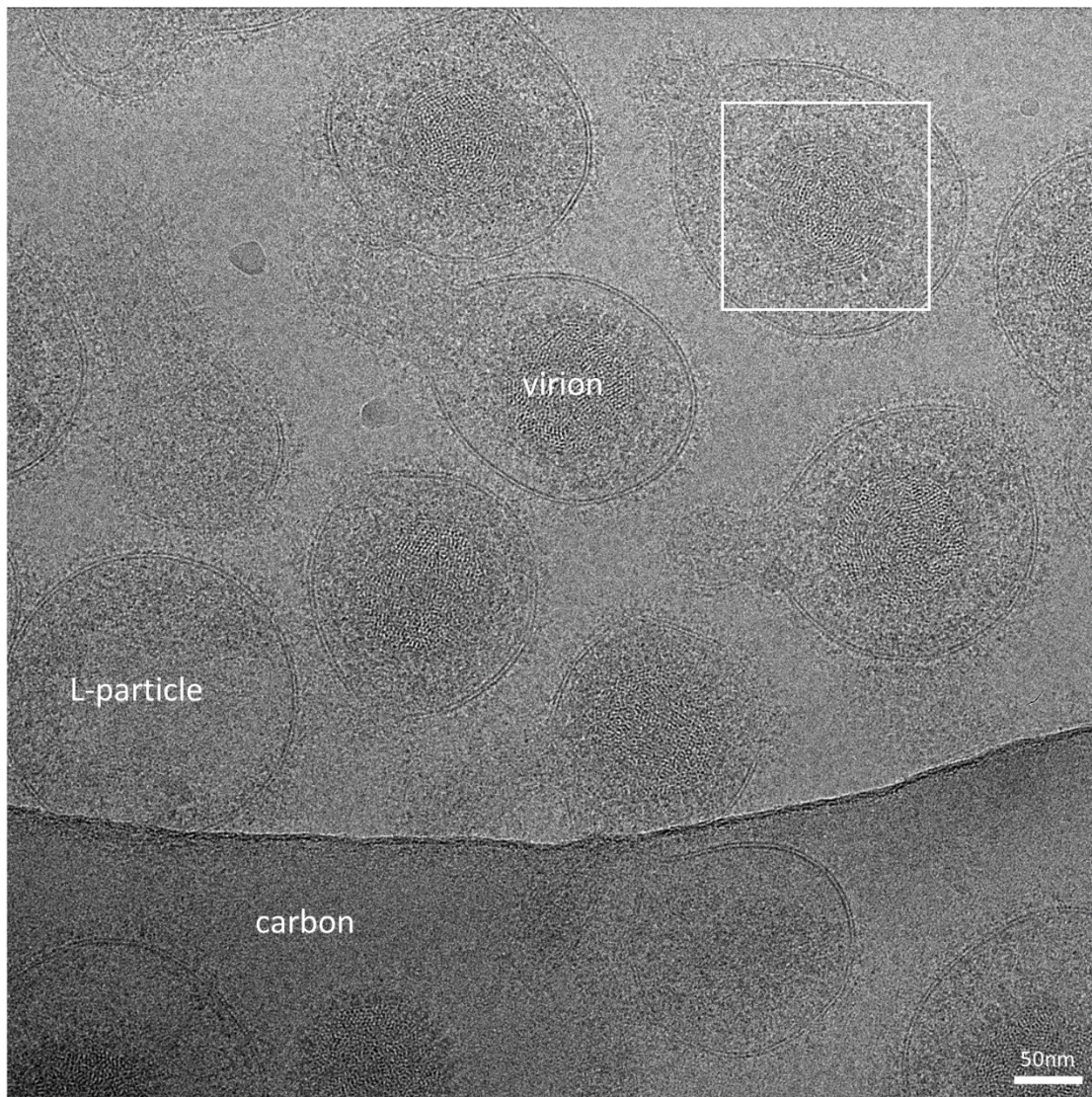


Fig. S1. A cryoEM micrograph of HSV-1 virion.

Good contrast of the image under relatively small defocus ($-1.56\ \mu\text{m}$) indicates thin ice on the cryoEM grid. Also note that most particles are intact virions, a condition deliberately selected to preserve the CATC. L-particles (“light particles”) are known to be noninfectious, enveloped viral particles containing tegument proteins but lacking nucleocapsid (76). The white box denotes the size of a particle image (1,440x1,440 pixels) boxed out from the micrograph for data processing. The box was roughly centered on the capsid.

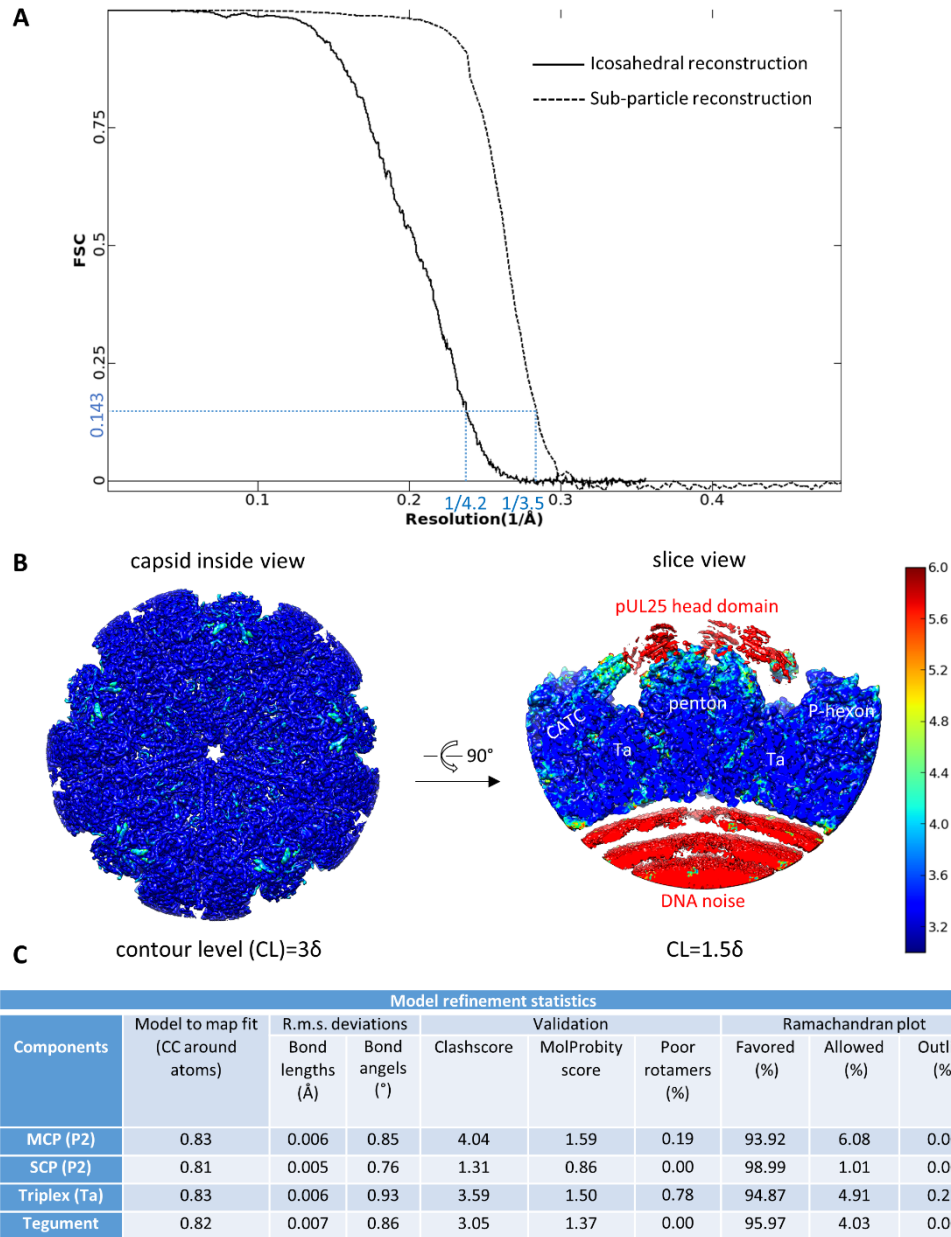


Fig. S2. Resolution and model quality assessment.

(A) Gold-standard Fourier shell correlation (FSC) curves of the cryoEM reconstructions. Resolution of the icosahedral reconstruction by treating the capsid as a whole was 4.2 Å, and resolution of the sub-particle reconstruction of the vertex region was 3.5 Å, based on the FSC = 0.143 criterion (68). (B) Resmap (77) assessment of local resolution in the sub-particle reconstruction map of the vertex region. Note that majority of the CATC density reaches 3.5 Å resolution or even better, except distal region of the five-helix bundle (~4 Å) and the pUL25 head domain (~6 Å). A relatively low contour level (1.5 δ , δ is the standard deviation) was chosen for the right panel to show densities of the flexible pUL25 head domain. (C) Model statistics reported by Phenix real space refinement (71).

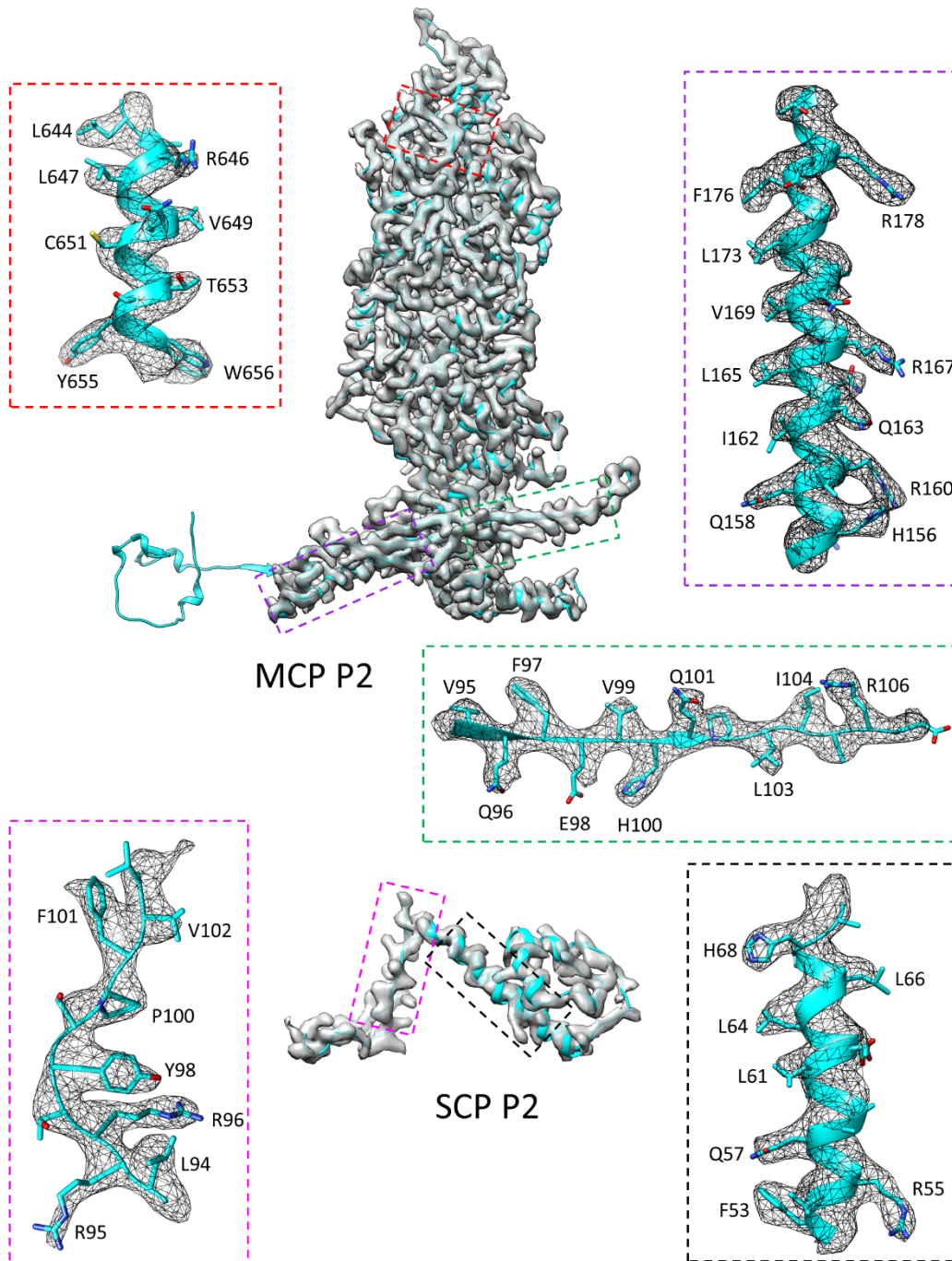


Fig. S3. Density maps and atomic models of MCP and SCP.

Densities of MCP P2 and SCP P2 (see Fig. 1C for nomenclature) were segmented out from the 3.5 Å resolution sub-particle reconstruction map of the vertex region. The boxed regions were zoomed-in to illustrate residue features in the density map. Note that the N-lasso region of MCP P2 has extended out of the sub-particle reconstruction area, so its density is not shown here.

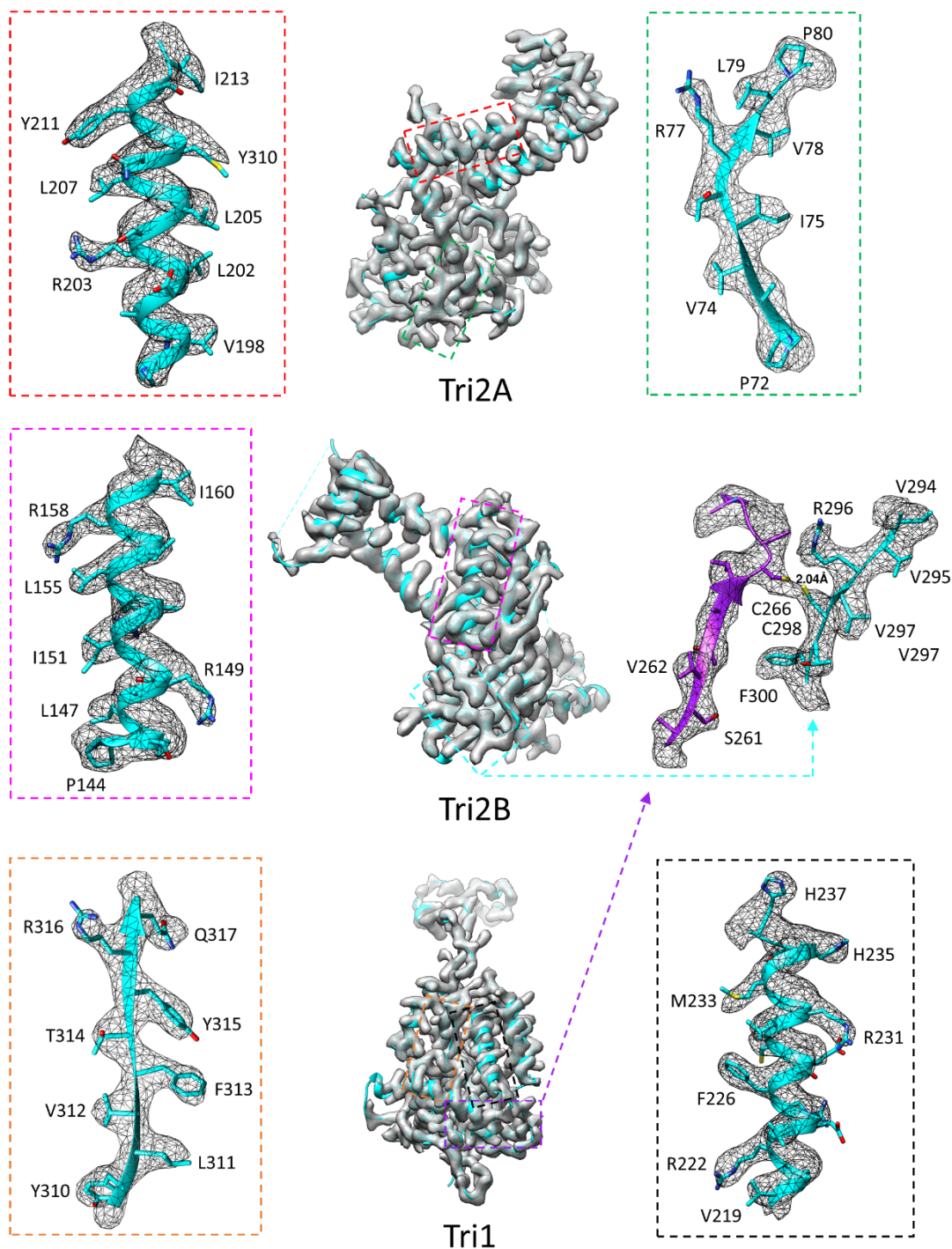


Fig. S4. Density maps and atomic models of Tri1, Tri2A and Tri2B.

Densities of triplex Ta components were segmented out from the 3.5 Å resolution sub-particle reconstruction map of the vertex region. The boxed regions were zoomed-in to illustrate residue features in the density map. The middle right panel shows density connection between Tri1 Cys266 and Tri2B Cys298, indicating an inter-molecular disulfide bond.

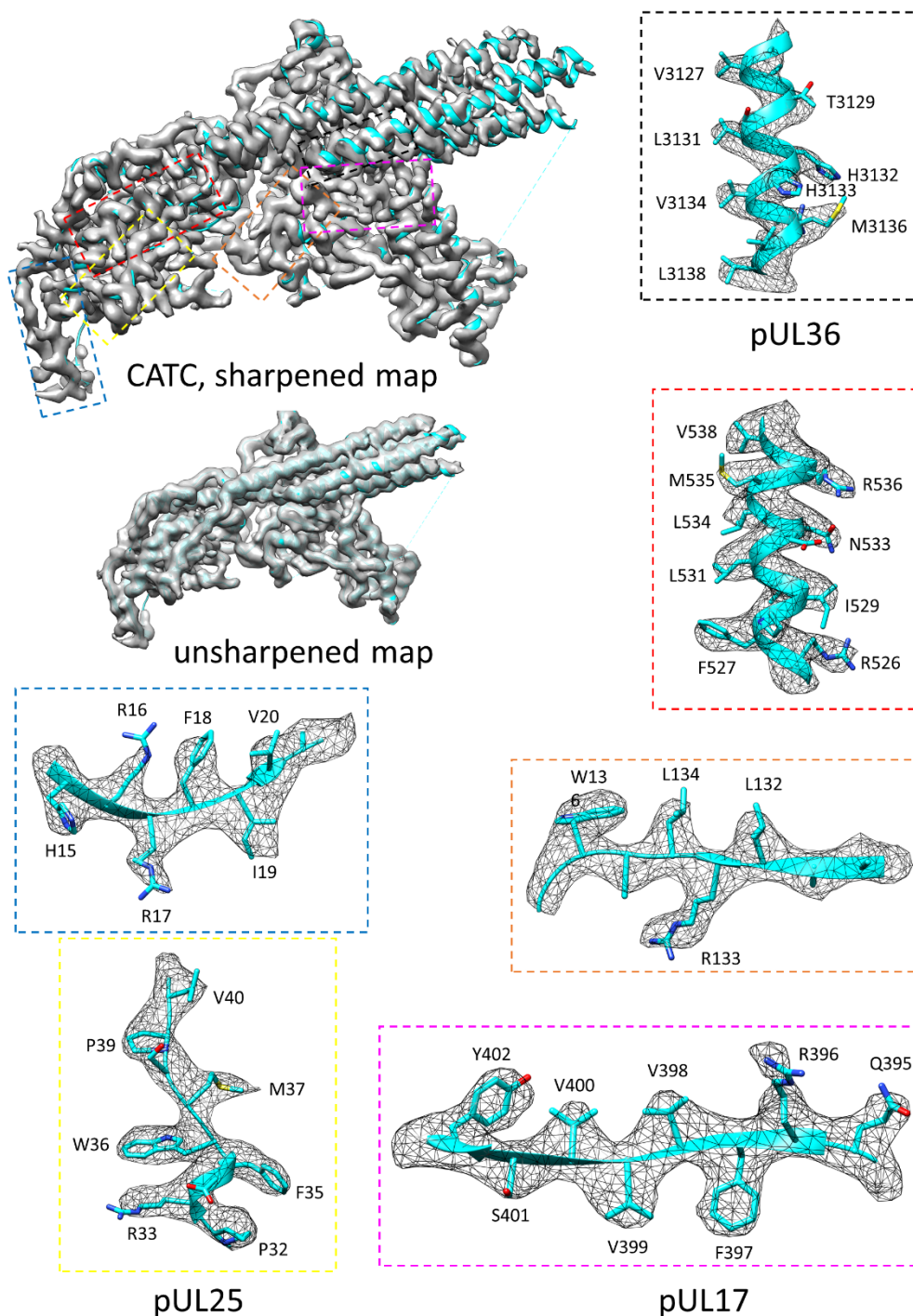


Fig. S5. Density map and atomic model of the CATC.

Densities of the CATC were segmented out from the 3.5 Å resolution sub-particle reconstruction map of the vertex region. The boxed regions were zoomed-in to illustrate residue features in the density map. An unsharpened map of the CATC is also shown to illustrate well-resolved helices in the capsid-distal region of the five-helix bundle, which is broken and noisy in the sharpened map due to higher flexibility.

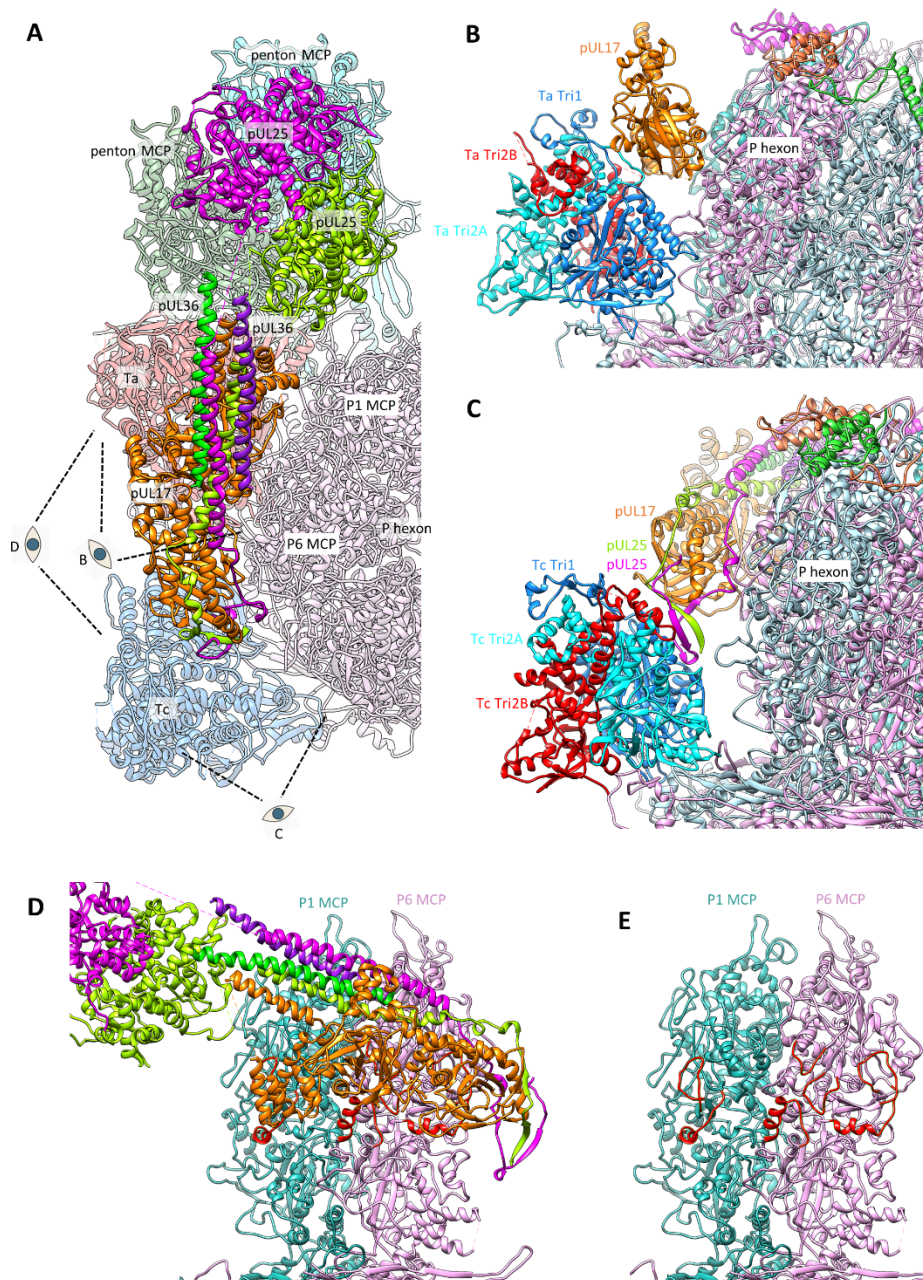


Fig. S6. P-hexon provides support for CATC binding to triplex pair Ta/Tc.

(A) Structure of CATC and its interacting capsid components viewed from outside of the capsid. This figure is a zoom-in view of Figure 2D. It serves as a roadmap to denote the positions of viewpoint (eye marks) for panels (B) to (D). (B and C) P-hexon provides support for CATC binding to triplexes Ta (B) and Tc (C). In both cases, the CATC sits on the shoulder of the triplex, and leans against the out surface of the P-hexon tower on the other side. For clarity, only part of the pUL17 model is shown in panel (B). (D) Relative position of the CATC to the supporting P1 and P6 MCs. (E) P1 and P6 MCP surface segments (red colored) directly involved in contact with pUL17 of the CATC.

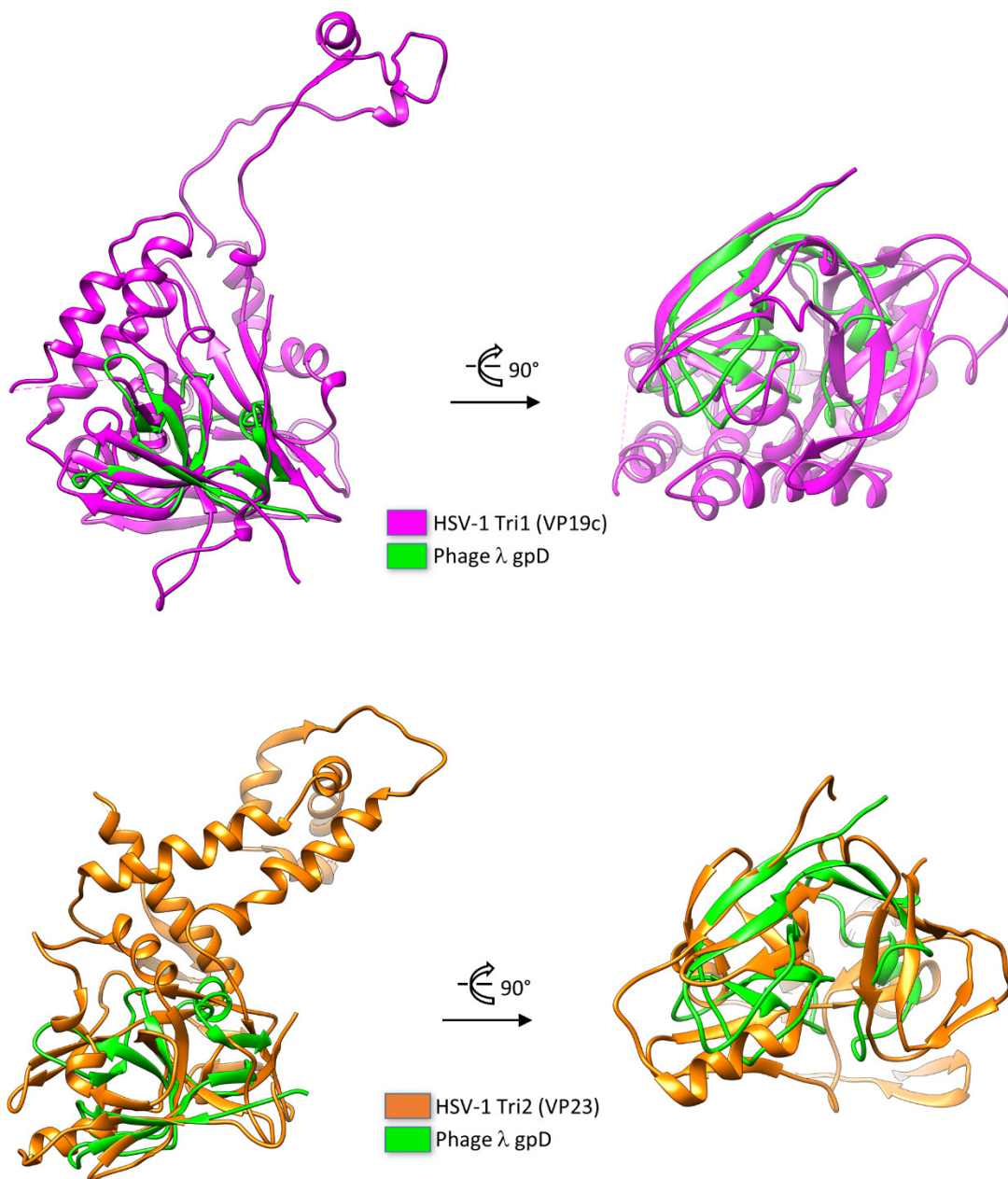


Fig. S7. Structural alignments between bacteriophage λ gpD and HSV-1 Tri1 (VP19c) or Tri2 (VP23).

Fold similarities among the three are indicative of close evolutionary relationship.

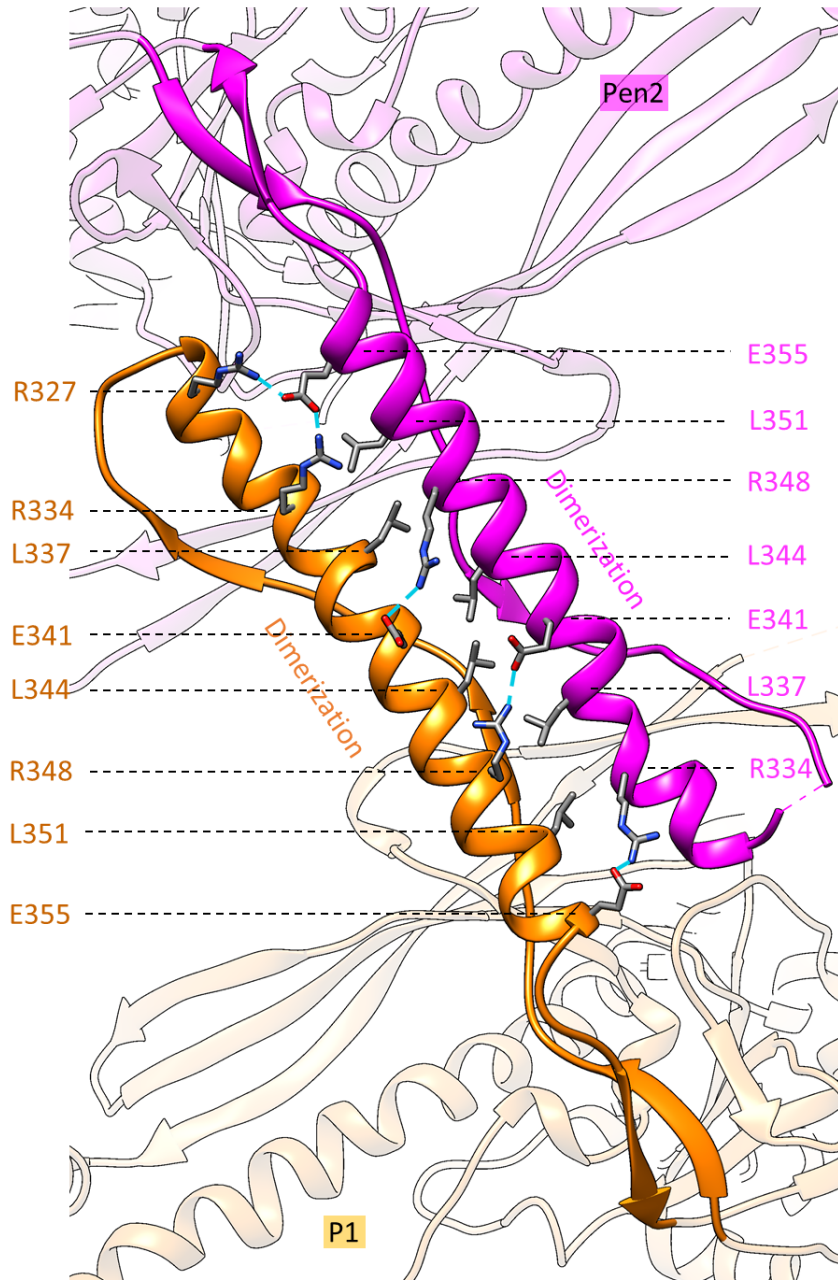


Fig. S8. Interactions between the refolded dimerization domains of a penton MCP and a P1 hexon MCP.

The dimerization domains of penton MCP and P1 hexon MCP both refold from the canonical helix-turn-helix structure (*cf.* Fig. 4I) into a single, long helix. The two resulting helices are paired together via hydrophobic interactions of buried, interdigitated leucine residues, as well as multiple hydrogen bonds between arginine and glutamate residues exposed on the inner surface of the capsid.

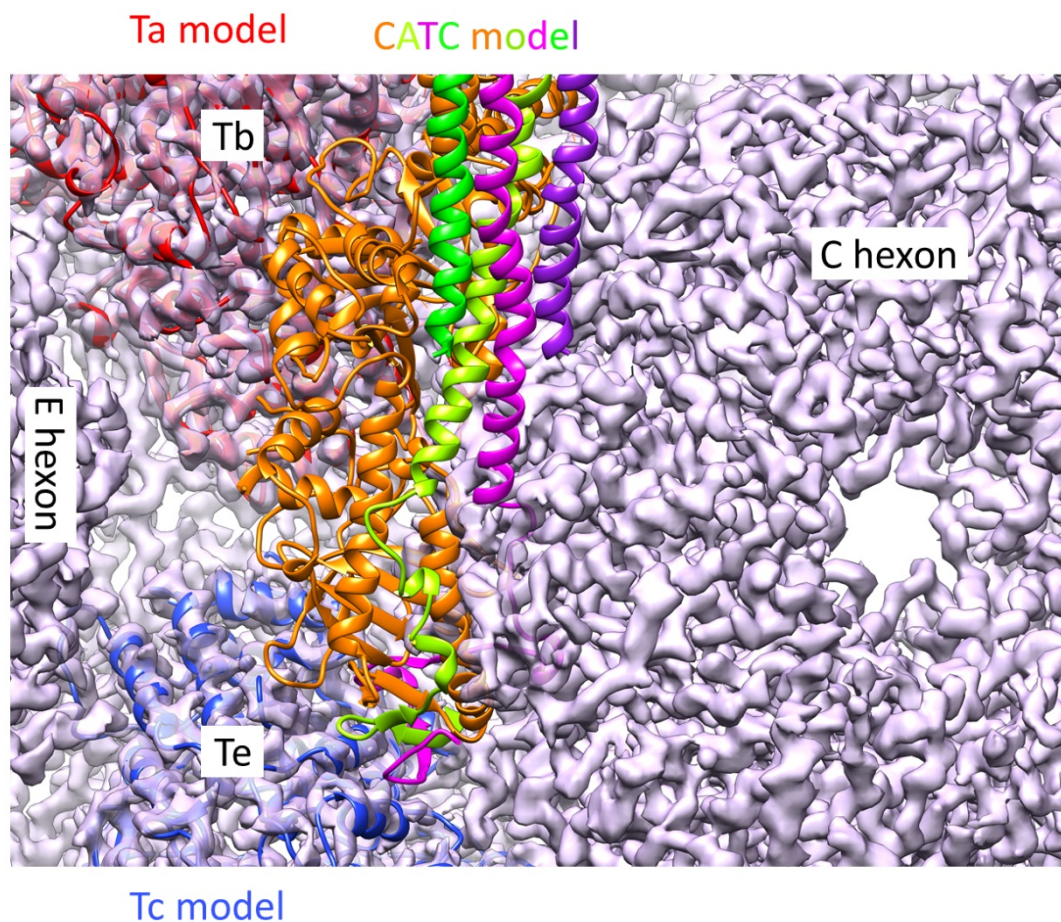


Fig. S9. Steric hindrance of C-hexon prevents CATC from binding to triplex pair Tb/Te.

Atomic models of triplexes Ta (red), Tc (blue) and the bound CATC (gold to purple) are fitted as a rigid unit into the cryoEM density map (semitransparent pink surface) of triplexes Tb, Te in between an E-hexon and a C-hexon. The agreement between Ta/Tc models and Tb/Te densities suggests that triplex pair Tb/Te bears the same geometry as triplex pair Ta/Tc, and thus would also be able to support CATC binding. However, crushing of the CATC model into the C-hexon density suggests that the C-hexon presents a steric hindrance which would prevent the CATC from binding to triplex pair Tb/Te.

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