Supplementary information

Supplementary Tables 1-5

*Supplementary Table 1.* Proteins tested in the study. (#) EHEE is an artificial protein for which only a theoretical 3D model is available. (\$) Highlighted in green are the two ILBP proteins used in this study, for which we made homology models based on PDB 2LBA. Highlighted in gray are S6 and four of its variants; there are no structures available for the charge mutants.

Protein	Reference	PDB ID	Length	Molecular	Net charge
			(residues)	weight (kDa)	
FSD1	(1)	1fsd	28	3.48	+5
WW domain	(2)	2m8i	35	4.08	+4
EHEE	(3)	model <sup>#</sup>	40	4.94	+1
Protein G	(4)	3gb1	56	6.1	-4
Cam Frag	(5)	2hf5	69	7.83	-9
SOD1	(6)	4bcz	110	11.10	-3
ILBP	(7)	model <sup>\$</sup>	128	14.40	+1
ILBP-tm	(7)	model <sup>\$</sup>	105	11.51	+2
S6-wt-(+16/-16)	(8, 9)	2kjv	101	11.97	0
S6-(+16/-9)	(8, 9)		101	11.96	+7
S6-(0)	(8, 9)		101	10.96	0
S6-(+9/-16)	(8, 9)		101	11.54	-7
S6-(-16)	(8, 9)		101	10.97	-16

Supplementary Table 2. Sequences of the longest construct tested for each protein domain (orange). Shorter constructs were obtained by shortening of the  $(GS)_n$  linker (purple) For small domains, an unstructured segment from the *E. coli* LepB protein (light blue) was appended to the N terminus in order to make the constructs easy to identify by SDS-PAGE. The arrest peptide (green) is followed by a 23-residue C-terminal tail (light blue), also derived from the LepB protein.

# >Lep-154-1fsd-SecM-L60 (Not listed in Uniprot, artificial protein, PDB;1fsd)

Number of amino acids: 28 Molecular weight: 3.48 kDa Arg+Lys=4+5=9 Glu+Asp=3+1=4 Net charge at pH 7:+5

## >WW domain UniProtKB - Q13526 (PIN1\_HUMAN)

Number of amino acids: 35 Molecular weight: 4.08 kDa Arg+Lys=4+2=6 Glu+Asp=2+0=2 Net charge at pH 7:+4

```
Number of amino acids: 40
Molecular weight: 4.94 kDa
Arg+Lys=7+1=8
Glu+Asp=6+1=7
Net charge at pH 7:+1
```

#### >Protein G UniProtKB - P06654 (SPG1 STRSG)

Number of amino acids: 56 Molecular weight: 6.1 kDa Arg+Lys=0+6 Glu+Asp=5+5 Net charge at pH 7:-4

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Number of amino acids: 69 Molecular weight: 7.83 kDa Arg+Lys=4+3=7 Glu+Asp=8+8=16 Net charge at pH 7:-9

Number of amino acids: 110 Molecular weight: 11.10 kDa Arg+Lys=2+7=9 Glu+Asp=5+7=12 Net charge at pH 7:-3

Number of amino acids: 128 Molecular weight: 14.40 kDa Arg+Lys=3+15=18 Glu+Asp=12+5=17 Net charge at pH 7:+1 >ILBP-tm UniProtKB - P50119 (FABP6 RABIT) mutant

Number of amino acids: 105 Molecular weight: 11.51 kDa Arg+Lys=2+11=13 Glu+Asp=8+3=11 Net charge at pH 7:+2

```
Number of amino acids: 101
Molecular weight: 11972.77
Arg+Lys=12+4=16
Glu+Asp=11+5=16
Net charge at pH 7:0
```

Number of amino acids: 101 Molecular weight: 11965.88 Arg+Lys=12+4=16 Glu+Asp=6+3=9 Net charge at pH 7:+7

```
Number of amino acids: 101
Molecular weight: 10963.32
Arg+Lys=0+0=0
Glu+Asp=0+0=0
Net charge at pH 7:0
> S6^{+9-16}-SecM(Ec) AP UniProtKB - P23370 (RS6_THETH) mutant
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Number of amino acids: 101 Molecular weight: 11545.03 Arg+Lys=7+2=0 Glu+Asp=11+5=16 Net charge at pH 7: -7

Number of amino acids: 101 Molecular weight: 10979.08 Arg+Lys=0+0=0 Glu+Asp=11+5=0 Net charge at pH 7: -16

Number of amino acids: 95 Molecular weight: 11359.06 Arg+Lys=12+4=16 Glu+Asp=11+5=16 Net charge at pH 7:0

Number of amino acids: 95 Molecular weight: 10365.36 Arg+Lys=0+0=0 Glu+Asp=11+5=16 Net charge at pH 7:-16 Supplementary Table 3. Thermodynamic stabilities ( $\Delta GD-N$ ) in kcal/mol and log kf values (measured at 25 °C in 50 mM MES buffer, pH 6.2) for 16 single-point mutations in protein S6 (10), and fraction full length ( $f_{FL}$ ) for the corresponding nascent chain mutants obtained with the SecM(Ms) AP at at L = 30 residues. The  $f_{FL}$  measurements are averages of 3 independent replicates and their corresponding standard deviations are shown.

	$\Delta G_{D-N}$	log k <sub>f</sub>	$f_{FL}$	ST dev.
WT	8.97	2.64	0.84	0.005
V6A	5.34	1.86	0.28	0.012
I8A	4.82	1.61	0.24	0.011
L10A	4.37	1.83	0.16	0.011
L19A	6.36	2.42	0.53	0.031
I26A	5.94	1.86	0.33	0.038
L30A	5.31	2.03	0.41	0.026
V37A	6.31	2.39	0.42	0.034
L61A	5.55	2.4	0.20	0.012
Y63A	5.08	2.3	0.55	0.024
V65A	5.64	2.16	0.39	0.051
V72A	7.56	2.59	0.80	0.008
L75A	6.89	2.3	0.60	0.011
L79A	4.21	2.27	0.23	0.011
V85A	5.51	2.51	0.54	0.007
V88A	6.88	2.39	0.69	0.009
V90A	6.12	2.42	0.67	0.013

Supplementary Table 4 Thermodynamic stabilities ( $\Delta G_{D-N}$ ) in kcal/mol, log kf, and log ku values for S6 variants of different net charge (9). In the *in vitro* studies, the S6<sup>0</sup> mutant (called S6<sup>+1</sup> in Ref. 9) was obtained by analyzing the S6<sup>-16</sup> mutant (called S6<sup>+1-17</sup> in Ref. 9) at pH 2.3.

S6 version	log k <sub>f</sub>	log k <sub>u</sub>	Δ <i>G<sub>D-N</sub></i> kcal/mol
WT	2.53	-3.51	8.24
+17	3.34	-0.86	5.72
0	3.28	0.35	3.99
-16	1.48	-0.64	2.89

Protein	Reference	PDB ID	Length (residues)	Molecular weight (kDa)	Net charge
DHFR	(11)	8dfr	189	21.64	+1
PENT	(12)	6fls	105	12.03	-10
Titin I27	(13)	1tit	89	9.78	-6
R15	(14)	1u5p	109	12.99	+1
R16		1aj3	109	12.73	+1
β16		3lbx	109	13.43	0
ADR1a	(15)	2adr	29	3.47	+5
FLN5	(16)	1qfh	106	11.22	-9
TOP7	(17)	1qys	95	10.75	-4

Supplementary Table 5. Proteins tested in previous studies

## **Supplementary References**

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Supplementary Figures S1-S3



GCDC - +

0.31 0.74

L=50

Ac

-A



65

60

55



kDa

18-

15–

FLc





Supplementary Figure S1

Supplementary Figure S1, continued. (a) Model for a loop-truncated ILBP mutant used to test the effects of ligand binding on the  $f_{FL}$  profile. The model is based on PDB 2lba, the modeling template showed 60 % sequence identity with the modeled targets and the position of the ligand reflects an estimation of the position in the modeled using as reference the position in the NMR structure. Biochemical data supports the binding of this ligand in all versions of the protein used for this study [17]. (b) *In vitro* translation of the loop-truncated ILBP[*L*=50] construct with the SecM(*Ms*) AP, showing that the protein exerts a stronger pulling force on the nascent chain in the presence (+) than in the absence (-) of the ligand GCDC ( $f_{FL} = 0.74 vs. 0.31$ ;  $f_{FL} = I_{FL}/(I_{FL}+I_A)$  where  $I_{FL}$  (or  $I_A$ ) is the intensity of the band marked \* (or #). Fulllength (FLc) and arrested (Ac) controls are indicated; the FLc construct has a P-to-A mutation the critical Pro at the end of the AP and does not give any arrested product, the Ac construct has a stop codon inserted directly after the AP. (c) *In vitro* translation and pulse proteolysis of wildtype ILBP at L = 20 and L = 50 residues. The arrested ILBP nascent chain is susceptible to thermolysin at L = 20 residues ( $f_{TR} = 0.97$ ), compare bands marked # in the ±TL lanes. Full length (FLc) and arrested (Ac) controls are indicated. (d)  $f_{FL}$  profiles for loop-truncated ILBP (red curve) and loop-truncated ILBP translated in the presence of 400 µM of the ligand glycochenodeoxycholic acid (GCDC; grey curve). WT MRRYEVNIVLNPNLDQSQLALEKEIIQRALENYGARVEKVEELGLRRLAYP +16-9 MRRYEVNIVLNPNLDQSQLALEKQIIQRALENYGARVQKVQELGLRRLAYP 0 MSSYQVNIVLNPNLNQSQLALQSQIIQSALQNYGASVQSVQQLGLSSLAYP +9-16 MSRYEVNIVLNPNLDQSQLALESEIIQRALENYGARVESVEELGLSRLAYP -16 MSSYEVNIVLNPNLDQSQLALESEIIQSALENYGASVESVEELGLSSLAYP

WT IAKDPQGYFLWYQVEMPEDRVNDLARELR IRDNVRRVMVVKSQEPFLANA +16-9 IAKDPQGYFLWYQVEMPQNRVNDLARQLR IRNNVRRVMVVKSQEPFLANA 0 IASNPQGYFLWYQVQMPQNSVNNLASQLS ISNNVSSVMVVSSQQPFLANA +9-16 IAKDPQGYFLWYQVEMPEDRVNDLASELR ISDNVRSVMVVKSQEPFLANA -16 IASDPQGYFLWYQVEMPEDSVNDLASELS ISDNVSSVMVVSSQEPFLANA

Supplementary Figure S2. Sequences of the protein S6 charge variants analyzed in Figure 4.



Supplementary Figure S3. Scatter plot and linear fit of  $log_{10}(L_{onset})$  vs  $log_{10}(size)$