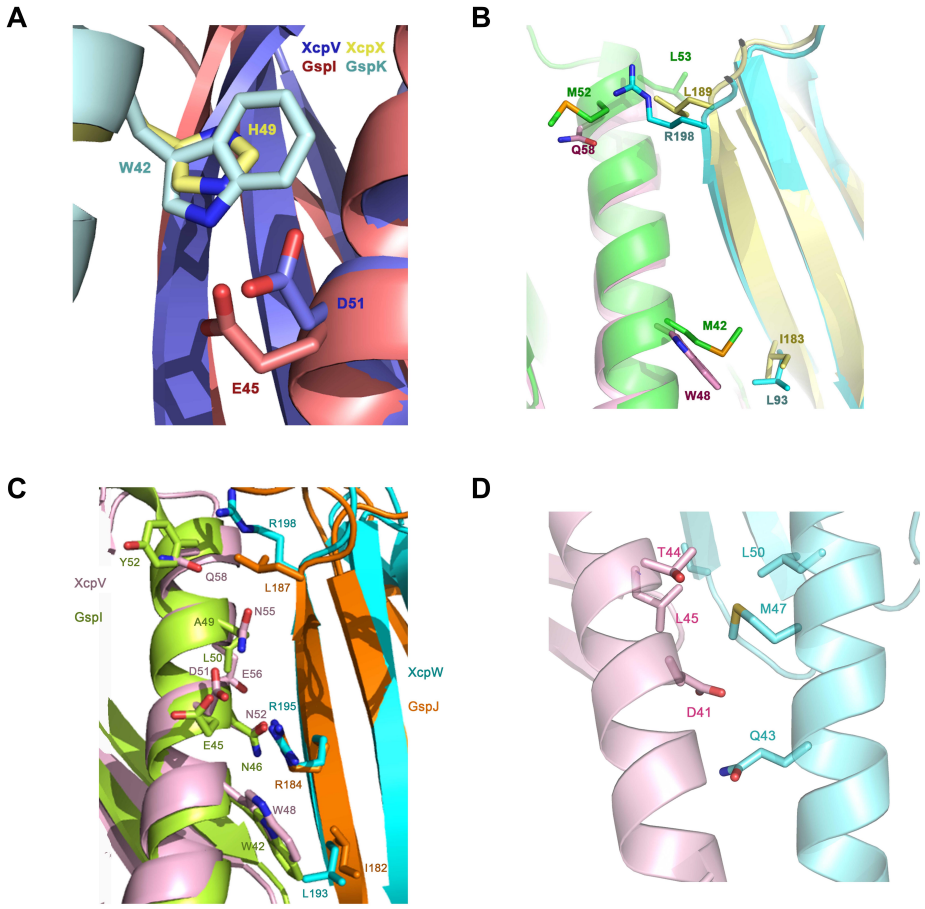

S2 Figure Protein-protein interactions in minor pseudopilin complexes. (**A**) Comparison of the formation of salt bridges in the XcpVWX (PDB ID:5VTM) and GspIJK complex (PDB ID: 3CI0)**.** The salt bridge is the most important interaction between XcpV$^{(GspI)}$ and XcpX$^{(GspK)}$. In the XcpVWX complex (XcpV in blue and XcpX in yellow), the salt bridge is formed by D51$^{(XcpV)}$ and H49$^{(XcpX)}$ while in the GspIJK complex (GspI in red and GspK in cyan), E45$^{(GspI)}$ and W42$^{(GspK)}$ coordinate to build the salt bridge. (**B**) Comparison of important interacting residues between the XcpVW complex (XcpV in pink and XcpW in cyan) and the EpsIJ complex (PDB ID: 2RET, EpsI in green, and EpsJ in yellow). Q58$^{(XcpV)}$ and W198$^{(XcpW)}$ form a hydrogen bond to stabilize the interaction between XcpV and XcpW, whereas the hydrophobic interaction between M52$^{(EpsI)}$ and L189$^{(EpsJ)}$ contributes to the interaction. (**C**) Comparison of important interacting residues between the XcpVW complex (XcpV in pink and XcpW in cyan) and GspIJ in the GspIJK complex (GspI in light green, and XcpW in orange). (**D**) The residues involved in the interaction between XcpV and -W at the N-termini of the helices. In the XcpVW complex, XcpV and -W also interact through the contacts among residues in the bottom region of the main interface. Hydrogen bonding (D41$^{(XcpV)}$-Q43$^{(XcpW)}$) and hydrophobic interactions, *i.e.* L45$^{(XcpV)}$-M47$^{(XcpW)}$ and L45$^{(XcpV)}$ - L50$^{(XcpW)}$, are also involved in the binding.