# Appendix

# In situ and high-resolution Cryo-EM structure of the Type VI secretion membrane complex

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# Supplementary figures

## Appendix Figure S1



#### Sub-tomogram average validation and the TssJLM average placed back into a tomogram.

A FSC curve of the C5-symmetrized final average generated in the PEET software package. The *n* value in the top right box corresponds to the number of particles in each of the two equal-sized groups whose averages are being compared in the Fourier space

B Wedge weight generated in the PEET software package. The binaries had the threshold set to simply show which planes in Fourier space were considered present and which were not, while the analog version shows intensities proportional to the number of samples. The dark rectangle bottom right shows that all planes were considered present in the Fourier space, but the analog representation shows an over-representation of some planes. This indicates a missing wedge in our average that could be reflected in the elongation of the neck region of the average (Appendix Fig S9A right, light pink) compared to the SPA structure (Appendix Fig S9B left, carmine)

C-E Slice (17.1 nm) through the tomogram of a single E. coli BL21 ghost cell in which TssJLM was overexpressed heterogously. The average was placed back in the tomogram at the individual positions and orientations that were used to generate the final average (turquoise, same isosurface as in Fig 1). (C) shows the tomogram on its own, (E) shows only the isosurfaces and (D) shows the isosurface merged in the tomogram. Top, bottom and side views could be seen. The cell envelope is indicated by white arrows. Scale bar 100 nm



# Single particle cryo-EM of the membrane complex

A Coomassie stained 12% SDS gel of the TssJLM after purification.

B Representative micrograph of the TssJLM complex in ice, as imaged on the Talos Arctica. The scale bar represents 50 nm

C 2D classes of the TssJLM complex in ice, aligned according to their orientation

D 3D cryo-EM density autosharpened with Phenix, and coloured according to local resolution. The scale bar represents 100 Å

E FSC curve of the full complex reconstruction with a C5 symmetry imposed, as calculated with postprocess in Relion 2

F Angular distribution of the cryo-EM reconstruction

G Slices through the 3D cryo-EM density

H Cryo-EM density of the full complex with no symmetry applied. Three orientations are shown. Red arrows point to the missing density. The scale bar represents 100 Å

I FSC curve of the full complex reconstruction in C1, as calculated with postprocess in Relion 2

J Superimposition of the negative stain 3D reconstruction in cyan (EMD-2927) and the highresolution, unsharpened cryo-EM reconstruction with C5 symmetry imposed



#### Appendix Figure S3

#### Analysis of the cryo-EM density in C1 symmetry

A Cross-section of the cryo-EM density reconstructed using a C1 symmetry. Positions of slices B-D are indicated with black lines. The scale bar represents 100 Å

B-D Cross-sections of A, at positions indicated by black lines and labelled accordingly



## In situ and in vitro characterization of the core and base

A Cryotomographic slices through top views of purified TssJLM particles. Particles were often incomplete and seemed to possess only 3 or 4 of the 5 branches that were usually seen in cells. Scale bar 10 nm.

B Shown are two slices at different heights of 3 different complete (5-branched stars) TssJLM particles,

highlighting the flexibility of the base. The first column shows the stable star shape found at the core (height A in Fig. 1), and the second column shows the flexible densities found at the base (height E in Fig 1). Scale bar 10 nm.

C1, C2 Slice through a tomogram of purified TssJLM particles. The average shown in Figure 1 was placed back into this tomogram. The view in (C1) is parallel to the beam axis, while the view in (C2) is flipped 90° and parallel to the ice surface and only the isosurfaces are shown. The ice is very thin (~30 nm). Scale bar 100 nm D. 2D classes of the subtracted base of the ME complex

E. Cross section of the cryo-EM reconstruction of the subtracted base with the PE lipid leaflets as an atom representation for comparison.

F FSC curve of the subtracted base cryo-EM density. The cut-off used was 0.5 to determine the resolution.



# Appendix Figure S5

# Disruption of TssJ' recruitment impacts membrane complex stability.

A (Left) Fluorescence microscopy recordings showing sfGFPTssM foci in the parental (WT) and TssJ mutated strains (TssJ D97K). TssM foci containing cells are indicated by arrowheads. (Right) Fluorescence microscopy recordings showing TssBsfGFP sheath in the parental (WT) and TssJ mutated strains (TssJ D97K). Fluorescent sheath containing cells are indicated by arrowheads. Microscopy analyses were performed independently three times, each in technical triplicate, and a representative experiment is shown. Scale bars,  $1 \mu m$ 

**B** TssJ' recruitment is essential for in vivo membrane complex assembly. Statistical analysis of  $_{\text{stGF}}$ TssM foci and TssB<sub>sfGFP</sub> sheath in various T6SS background. Shown are floating bars of the measured number of <sub>sfGFPT</sub>SSM foci (left) and TssB<sub>sfGFP</sub> sheath (right) per cell in the parental (WT) and TssJ mutated strains (TssJ D97K). Lower and upper boundaries of the boxes correspond respectively to the minimum and maximum value, the mean is represented by a black line. The number of cells analysed for each strain is indicated on top



# TssM model building and validation

A Comparison of the predicted contacts (in green) and the contact map of the built pseudoatomc model (in red).

B Fitting of the known structure in orange, blue and green and the de novo built pseudoatomic model in light blue. Two orientations are shown. The locally sharpened cryo-EM density is transparent

C Representative pseudoatomic model fitting in the cryo-EM density, either of the crystal structure (in pink) and built de novo (in light blue)



#### The periplasmic gate

A The periplasmic gate loop in the external pillar interacts with a loop of the inner pillar. In blue is the external pillar TssM.o and in green is the internal pillar TssM.i<sup>-1</sup>. The amino acids involved in the interaction are shown in atom form

B The periplasmic gate sequence is not conserved. In Cyan is the less conserved sequence and in magenta is the most conserved



#### Appendix Figure S8

#### TssM channel integrity is necessary for in vivo membrane complex biogenesis.

Statistical analysis of sfGFPTssM foci and TssBsfGFP sheath in various T6SS background. Shown are floating bars of the mesured number of sfGFPTssM foci (left) and TssBsfGFP sheath (right) per cell in the parental (WT) and TssM mutated strains (TssM Q779C/N780C, TssM ∆777-783). Lower and upper boundaries of the boxes correspond respectively to the minimum and maximum value, the mean is represented by a black line. The number of cells analyzed for each strain is indicated on top



# Cryo-EM and cryo-ET structure comparison.

A Comparison of the SPA full structure (presented in Fig 3) low pass filtered at 20 Å (left, carmine) with the final cryo-ET average (right, light pink)

B Comparison of the SPA full structure (presented in Fig 3) low pass filtered at 10, 15, 20, 25 and 30 Å form left to right

C, D Pseudo-atomic model derived from the SPA structure (see Fig 5A) docked into the in situ subtomogram average. Isosurface and atomic models were clipped to highlight the position of the loop within the central channel. (C) represents a bottom view clipped around height D in Fig 1. (D) represents a top view clipped around height E in Fig 1

E Cryo-EM SPA structure replaced manually in the tomogram of a FIB-milled BL21 cell



# Appendix Figure S10

# The membrane complex in amphipols

A 2D class averages of the MC in amphipols. The scale bar represents 100 Å



## Open conformation model

A The pseudoatomic model of an open conformation of the MC, based on molecular dynamics simulation previously published (Durand et al, 2015). In green and in blue are the internal and external pillars, respectively and the TssJ protomers are in orange. Two views are shown

B The pseudoatomic model of GspD (in light sea green), from E.coli (5zdh) with its pilotin (in hot pink)(Yin et al, 2018). Two views are shown



# Validation of the pseudoatomic model

A The model to map FSC curve of the sharpened map vs model (FSCsum, orange), the shaken (0.5Å) model vs one Half map (FSCwork, blue) and the latter model against the other Half map (FSCfree, magenta) B Cross-correlation graphs of each amino acid to the sharpened cryo-EM map, for each chain

# Tables

# Appendix Table S1

Reagents and resources







# Appendix Table S2

#### **Oligonucleotides**



(D97A), 17-2-tssJ (D97K), 17-2-tssM (Q779C), 17-2-tssM (Q779C/N780C) and 17-2-tssM (∆777-783) strains. \*\*same oligonucleotides used to chromosomally fuse the sfGFP gene in the C-term region of tssB in the 17-2-tssJ (D97A), 17-2-tssJ (D97K), 17-2-tssM (Q779C), 17-2-tssM (Q779C/N780C) and 17-2-tssM (∆777-783) strains.

 $\frac{a}{a}$  residue mutated *italicized* 

**b** restriction site in **bold** 

<sup>c</sup> sequence annealing to the target vector **underlined** 

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