## **Supplemental Material**

## N-Domain Rearrangements within FepA during Ferric Enterobactin Transport

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Running title: Site-directed Cys-pairs in FepA

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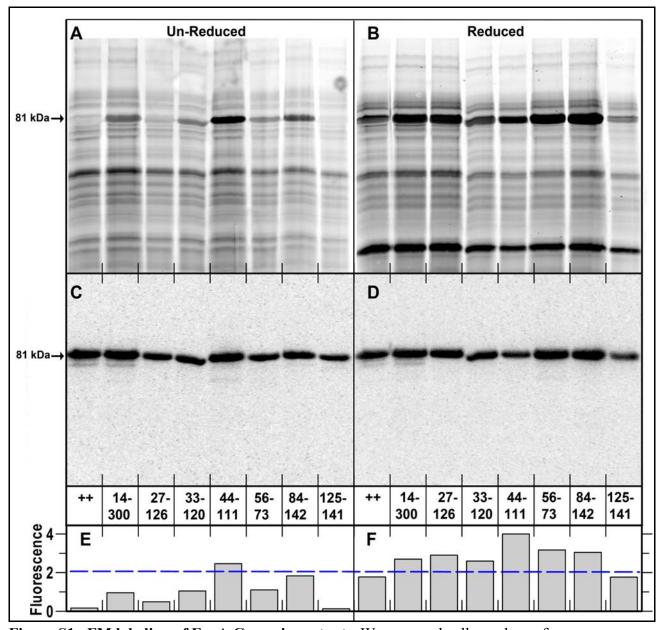


Figure S1. FM labeling of FepA Cys-pair mutants. We prepared cell envelopes from iron-deficient *E. coli* strains expressing FepA Cys-pair mutants and modified them with 5 μM FM either before (non-reduced; panel A) or after (reduced; panel B) exposure to 10 mM βME. After fluoresceination we resolved the proteins on SDS-PAGE gels and visualized fluorescence on a Typhoon imager at 520 nm, then transferred the proteins to NC and performed immunoblots with anti-FepA MAbs 41 and 45 (72), visualized with [125 I]-protein A (panels C and D, respectively). This immunoblot, as well as the gel in panel A, contains wild-type FepA (++), that provides an internal molecular weight marker at 81.5 kDa (arrows). Quantification of FM-labeling (panels E and F). Using ImageJ, we determined the intensities of the FepA bands in panels A and C (unreduced) and B and D (reduced), and calculated the relative amounts of free Cys (i.e., accessible to FM-labeling) for each mutant in both conditions. We arbitrarily set the fluorescence of the most heavily labeled protein (44-111) to a level of 4; the blue dashed line represents the expected fluorescence labeling of fully reduced wild-type FepA (++; 2 free Cys). See the text for additional explanations.

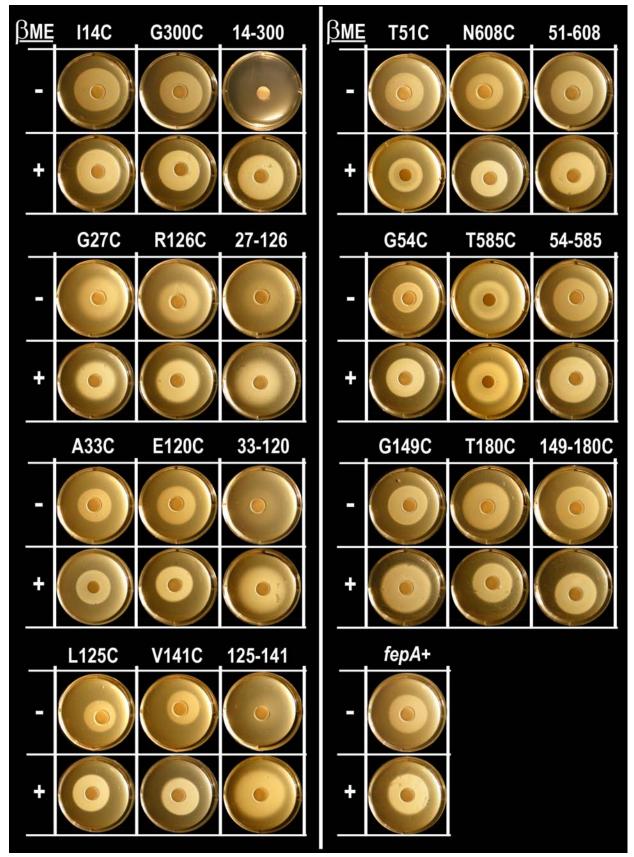


Figure S2. Siderophore nutrition tests of single and double Cys mutants in FepA. We assayed FeEnt utilization by OKN3 ( $\Delta fepA$ )/pITS23 (fepA+) and it derivatives carrying engineered Cys substitutions in fepA, in the absence and presence of  $\beta$ ME (1 mM). None of the single mutants showed defects in FeEnt uptake, but four intra - N double mutants (left column) were unable to efficiently acquire FeEnt, unless tested in the presence of  $\beta$ ME. Inter - N-C Cyspairs (right column), on the other hand, did not require  $\beta$ ME for FeEnt transport.