

Supplementary Information

Prokaryotic solute/sodium symporters: versatile functions and mechanisms of a transporter family

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Supplementary Figure S1. Amino acid sequence alignment of the SSS family transporters SGLT of *V. parahaemolyticus* (vSGLT), SiaT of *P. mirabilis* (PmSiaT) and PutP of *E. coli* (EcPutP). The alignment was performed with Clustal Omega [1]. Amino acid sequences forming TMDs are underlined. TMDs are numbered as described in Figure 2a. Amino acids highlighted in **red** coordinate sodium at the Na2 site, while amino acids in **orange** belong to the recently described Na3 site of PmSiaT. Amino acids labeled in **blue** constitute the central substrate binding site. Amino acids highlighted in **blue** and *italic* interact with the substrate via water molecules. Amino acids highlighted in **brown** form the outer “thin” hydrophobic gate. For PutP, amino acids of particular functional significance are highlighted in **bold** (compare also Table 2). Information was taken from the following references: vSGLT [2,3], PmSiaT [4], EcPutP [5-9].

Supplementary Table S1. Amino acids involved in sodium and substrate binding in PutP, vSGLT and SiaT^a

Function	PutP	vSGLT	SiaT
Na2 site	cTMD1: A53, M56 cTMD8: A337, S340, T341	cTMD1: A62, I65 cTMD8: A361, S364, S365	cTMD1: A56, L59 cTMD8: A339, S342, S343
Na3 site	cTMD5: D187 (?) cTMD8: S340 (?), C344 (?), Q345 (?)	no experimental evidence	cTMD5: D182 cTMD8: S342, S345 S346
central substrate binding site	cTMD1: S54, S57 (?) cTMD6: Y248, P252 (?) cTMD8: C344, M369 (?)	cTMD1: Q69 cTMD2: E88, S91 cTMD6: N260 cTMD7: K294 cTMD10: Q428	cTMD1: T58, S60, T63 cTMD2: F78, Q82 cTMD3: R135 cTMD6: N247, Q250
2 nd substrate binding site ^b	cTMD1: S57, W59 (?) cTMD6: W244, Y248 (?) cTMD10: L398, S402 (?)	cTMD1: S66 (?) cTMD6: Y269, R273 (?) cTMD8: S365, S368 (?)	no experimental evidence

^aThe data of the sodium and the central substrate binding sites of vSGLT and PmSiaT were taken from the analyses of respective crystal structures [4,10]. For PutP, the amino acids proposed to be involved in sodium and substrate binding were identified by amino acid replacements in combination with comprehensive analyses of transport kinetics, ligand affinities and site directed labeling approaches [5-8]. The location of a 2nd substrate binding site in PutP and vSGLT was predicted based on computational analyses in combination with amino acid replacements, substrate binding and transport studies [11].

^bOf note: Structural alignments between LeuT and vSGLT revealed that the crystallographically identified galactose-binding site in vSGLT [10] is located in a more extracellular location relative to the central substrate-binding site in LeuT. Therefore, the existence of an additional galactose-binding site in vSGLT was suggested and experimentally tested that aligns to the central binding site of LeuT [11]. Following this logic, the amino acids of vSGLT listed in the table under “2nd substrate binding site” constitute the central binding site while the amino acids listed under “central binding site” form a more external binding site.

Supplementary Table S2. Information of the isolates from the SMART database used for Figure 5.

Number in Figure 5	Isolates (Organisms/SMART ID)
1	<i>Candidatus Nitrosocaldus cavascurens</i> / A0A2K5ARA0_9ARCH (A0A2K5ARA0)
2	<i>Pseudomonas stutzeri</i> / A0A0H3Z2P6_PSEST (A0A0H3Z2P6)
3	<i>Pseudomonas fluorescens</i> Q2-87/ J2EGW4_PSEFL (J2EGW4)
4	<i>Pseudomonas corrugata</i> / A0A1B3C9J6_9PSED (A0A1B3C9J6)
5	<i>Actinospica acidiphila</i> / UPI00052494D7
6	<i>Streptomyces griseorubens</i> / UPI00056BF26D
7	<i>Streptomyces albus</i> / UPI000689E04F
8	<i>Streptomyces gilvosporeus</i> / A0A1V0TJU0_9ACTN (A0A1V0TJU0)

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