

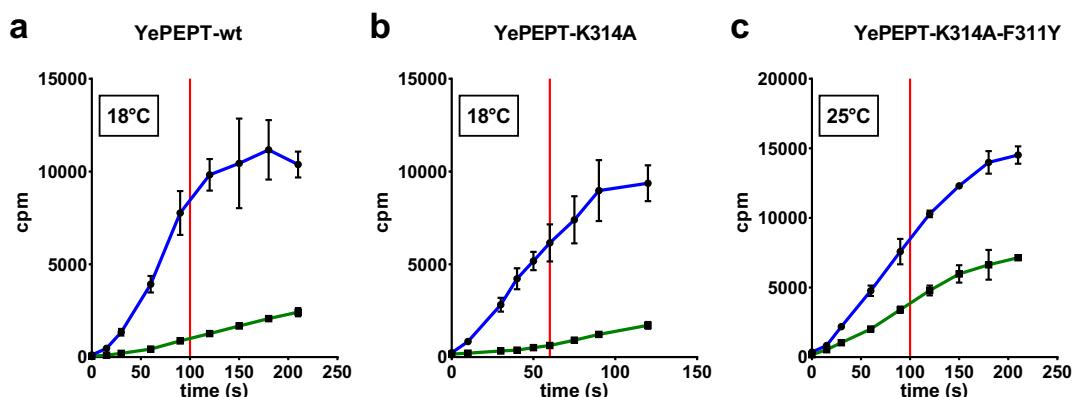
Supplementary Information for:

Engineering and functional characterization of a proton-driven β -lactam antibiotic translocation module for bionanotechnological applications

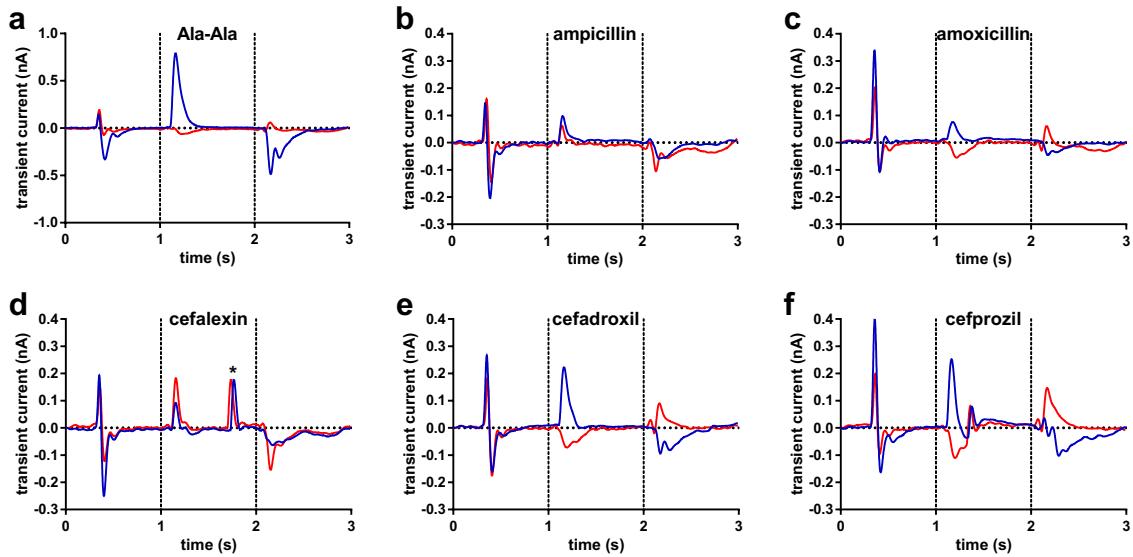
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Supplementary Fig. S1 Representative time course analysis of [³H]Ala-Ala uptake in *E. coli* cells transformed with different YePEPT variants (blue) or empty vector (green). Total signal of [³H]Ala-Ala uptake by (a) YePEPT^{WT}, (b) YePEPT^{K314A} and (c) YePEPT^{K314A-F311Y} at different time points and the indicated temperatures. Data points represent counts per minute (cpm) ± SEM of at least triplicates. The selected duration for uptake experiments of each YePEPT variant are indicated by a red, vertical line.



Supplementary Fig. S2 Representative electrophysiology traces for **a** Ala-Ala, **b** ampicillin, **c** amoxicillin, **d** cefalexin, **e** cefadroxil and **f** cefprozil of proteoliposomes containing YePEPT^{K314A-F311Y} (blue) or empty control liposomes (red). In **d** a second peak (*) appeared consistently in all measurements, including when using control liposomes. Concentration of all compounds was 5 mM.

Supplementary Table S1 Isoelectric points (pI) and net charges of compounds used in the SSM-based electrophysiology transport assay.

Compound	Isoelectric point (pI)	Net charge at pH = 6.7
Ala-Ala	6.21	-0.02
Ampicillin	5.38	-0.23
Amoxicillin	5.38	-0.23
Cefalexin	5.49	-0.23
Cefadroxil	5.48	-0.23
Cefprozil	5.52	-0.23

All values were calculated using the Isoelectric Point plugin of the MarvinView software (ChemAxon Ltd.).