1 Supplementary Information



²

3 Supplementary Fig. 1 | Sequence alignment of human glucose transporters GLUT1-4. 4 Secondary structural elements of GLUT1/GLUT4 are indicated above/below the sequence 5 alignment. Invariant and highly conserved amino acids are shaded yellow and grey, 6 respectively. The residues that are hydrogen-bonded to D-glucose in GLUT3 are shaded purple. 7 Glycosylation residues are colored red. Residues related to phosphorylation in GLUT4 are 8 indicated by red circles below. Cys223, which is subject to palmitoylation, is indicated by blue 9 circles below. The unique sequences, including an FQQI motif on the amino (N) terminus and 10 the LL and TELEY motifs on the carboxyl (C) terminus, are indicated by green circles below.

- 11 The Uniprot (https://www.uniprot.org) IDs for the aligned proteins are: hGLUT1 (P11166),
- 12 hGLUT2 (P11168), hGLUT3 (P11169) and hGLUT4 (P14672). Sequences are aligned with
- 13 ClustalW.
- 14



15

16 Supplementary Fig. 2 | Biochemical characterization of recombinantly expressed GLUT4. 17 **a**, SEC purification of the human GLUT4 in the presence of 0.02% (w/v) DDM plus 0.002% 18 (w/v) CHS (*left*) from one independent experiment. Peak fractions were further examined by 19 Coomassie blue staining of SDS-PAGE (right). The fractions shaded blue in the left panel 20 were pooled for cryo-EM analysis. b, Determination of the kinetic parameters of GLUT4 for 21 the transport of D-glucose. The data were fitted using the Michaelis-Menten non-linear fitting 22 method, yielding $K_{\rm m}$ at 5.40 ± 1.11 mM and $V_{\rm max}$ at 3.68 ± 0.32 µmol/mg /min. c, IC₅₀ of the 23 cytochalasin B for inhibition of GLUT4 transport. All data are presented as mean with SD of 24 three independent experiments. Source data are provided as a Source Data file.



25

26 Supplementary Fig. 3 | Data processing of GLUT4 purified in β-NG. a, Representative 27 micrograph and 2D class averages from one independent experiment. Transmembrane (TM) 28 helices can be unambiguously visualized in the 2D averages. b, The flowchart for EM data 29 processing. Details can be found in Materials and Methods. Ab-initio reconstruction is used for both initial reference generation and non-reference 3D classification and Hetero refinement is 30 31 used for guided multi-reference 3D classification. Seed-facilitated 3D classification is used to 32 improve the performance of 3D classifications for small membrane proteins. c, Angular 33 distribution curve for the final refinement. d, Golden Standard Fourier Shell Correlation 34 (GSFSC) curve for the final refinement.



Supplementary Fig. 4 | Data processing of GLUT4 in LMNG/CHS. a, Representative micrograph and 2D class averages from one independent experiment. b, The flowchart for EM data processing. Details can be found in Materials and Methods. Reference maps used for initial classification on LMNG/CHS dataset come from NG dataset. c, Angular distribution curve for the final refinement. d, GSFSC curve for the final refinement. e, Local resolution of final map shows that protein core region reached 2.9 Å.



44 Supplementary Fig. 5 | Data processing of GLUT4 in nanodiscs. a, Representative

45 micrograph and 2D class averages from one independent experiment. **b**, The flowchart for

46 EM data processing. Details can be found in Materials and Methods. c, Angular distribution

47 curve for the final refinement. **d**, GSFSC curve for the final refinement. **e**, Local resolution of

48 final map shows that protein core region reached 2.9 Å.



50 Supplementary Fig. 6 | Cryo-EM density of GLUT4 and model validation. a, EM maps 51 for representative segments of GLUT4. Transmembrane helices in the NTD and CTD and 52 ICH5 are colored blue, purple and yellow, respectively. The densities are contoured at 6σ . **b**, 53 c, Model validation for the LMNG/CHS dataset (left) and nanodisc dataset (right). FSC 54 curves of the refined models versus refined maps are colored black. The models refined against refined maps versus the first half maps are colored purple. The models refined against 55 56 the first half maps versus the second half maps are colored green. Differences between the 57 purple curve and the green ones indicate that the refinement did not suffer from overfitting.

58 Supplementary Table 1 | Representative cryo-EM structures of SLC transporters.

| SLC | Name | Year | Туре | Species | Molecular Weight | Total Structure Weight | Resolution (Å) | EMDB code | PDB code |
|------|------------------------|------|-------------------------------------|----------------|---------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------|
| | | | | | (KDa) | (kDa) | | | |
| 1A1 | EAAT3 | 2021 | Homotrimer | Homo sapiens | 57 | 172 | 2.85 | 22011 | 6x21 |
| 1A3 | EAAT1 | 2021 | Homotrimer | Homo sapiens | 60 | 153 | 3.99 | 12524 | 7npw |
| 1A4 | ASCT1 | 2021 | Homotrimer | Homo sapiens | 56 | 167 | 4.2 | 13193 | 7p4i |
| 1A5 | ASCT2 | 2019 | Homotrimer | Homo sapiens | 57 | 170 | 3.37 | 12143 | 7bct |
| 3A1 | rBAT | 2020 | b ^[0,+] AT1-rBAT complex | Homo sapiens | 79 | 280 | 2.3 | 903 | 6li9 |
| 3A2 | 4F2hc | 2019 | LAT1-4F2hc complex | Homo sapiens | 68 | 131 | 3.3 | 9721 | 6irs |
| 4A4 | NBCe1 | 2018 | Homodimer | Homo sapiens | 121 | 232 | 3.9 | 7441 | 6caa |
| 5A1 | SGLT1 | 2021 | With nanobody | Homo sapiens | 73 | 89 | 3.15 | 25196 | 7sla |
| 5A2 | SGLT2 | 2021 | SGLT2-MAP17 complex | Homo sapiens | 73 | 80 | 2.95 | 31558 | 7vsi |
| 5A8 | SMCT1 | 2021 | With nanobody | Homo sapiens | 67 | 82 | 3.5 | 25195 | 7sl9 |
| 6A4 | SERT | 2021 | With Fab | Homo sapiens | 70 | 89 | 3.3 | 23365 | 7lia |
| 6A19 | b ⁰ AT1 | 2020 | ACE2-b ⁰ AT1 complex | Homo sapiens | 71 | 345 | 2.9 | 30040 | 6m18 |
| 7A5 | LAT1 | 2019 | LAT1-4F2hc complex | Homo sapiens | 55 | 131 | 3.3 | 9721 | 6irs |
| 7A8 | LAT2 | 2020 | LAT2-4F2hc complex | Homo sapiens | 58 | 134 | 2.9 | 30407 | 7cmi |
| 7A9 | b ^[0,+] AT1 | 2020 | b ^[0,+] AT1-rBAT complex | Homo sapiens | 53 | 280 | 2.3 | 903 | 6li9 |
| 7A11 | xCT | 2020 | xCT-4F2hc complex | Homo sapiens | 55 | 127 | 3.4 | 13267 | 7p9v |
| 9A1 | NHE1 | 2021 | NHE1-CHP1 complex | Homo sapiens | 91 | 102 | 3.3 | 30848 | 7dsw |
| 9A9 | NHE9 | 2020 | Homodimer | Equus caballus | 73 | 105 | 3.19 | 11067 | 6z3z |
| 12A2 | NKCC1 | 2019 | Homodimer | Danio rerio | 124 | 207 | 2.9 | 473 | 6npl |
| 12A4 | KCC1 | 2019 | Homodimer | Homo sapiens | 121 | 248 | 2.9 | 701 | 6kkr |
| 12A5 | KCC2 | 2021 | Homodimer | Homo sapiens | 126 | 254 | 3.2 | 30061 | 6m23 |
| 12A6 | KCC3 | 2021 | Homodimer | Homo sapiens | 128 | 252 | 2.7 | 30058 | 6m22 |
| 12A7 | KCC4 | 2020 | Homodimer | Homo sapiens | 119 | 248 | 2.9 | 30617 | 7d99 |
| 13A5 | NaCT | 2021 | Homodimer | Homo sapiens | 63 | 127 | 3.04 | 22457 | 7jsk |

| 15A1 | PepT1 | 2021 | With soluble domain | Homo sapiens | 79 | 79 | 3.5 | 13543 | 7pmx |
|------|-------------|------|-----------------------|---------------|-----|-----|------|-------|------|
| 15A2 | PepT2 | 2021 | With soluble domain | Homo sapiens | 82 | 82 | 3.8 | 13544 | 7pmy |
| 16A1 | MCT1 | 2021 | MCT1-Basigin2 complex | Homo sapiens | 54 | 84 | 2.95 | 30389 | 7cko |
| 16A7 | MCT2 | 2020 | Homodimer | Homo sapiens | 52 | 108 | 3.8 | 30143 | 7bp3 |
| 17A6 | VGLUT2 | 2020 | With Fab | Rattus | 65 | 59 | 3.8 | 21040 | 6v4d |
| | | | | norvegicus | | | | | |
| 26A5 | Prestin | 2021 | Homodimer | Homo sapiens | 81 | 179 | 2.3 | 23329 | 7lgu |
| 26A9 | | 2020 | Homodimer | Homo sapiens | 87 | 174 | 2.6 | 30368 | 7ch1 |
| 28A3 | CNT3 | 2020 | Homotrimer | Homo sapiens | 77 | 211 | 3.6 | 775 | 6ksw |
| 30A8 | ZnT8 | 2020 | Homodimer | Homo sapiens | 41 | 70 | 3.8 | 22285 | 6xpd |
| 38A9 | | 2020 | SLC38A9-RagA-RagC- | Homo sapiens | 64 | 173 | 3.2 | 21686 | 6wj2 |
| | | | Ragulator complex | | | | | | |
| 40A1 | Ferroportin | 2020 | With Fab | Homo sapiens | 63 | 118 | 2.5 | 21599 | 6wbv |
| 46A1 | PCFT | 2021 | With nanobody | Gallus gallus | 50 | 65 | 3.2 | 12140 | 7bc6 |
| 59A1 | MFSD2A | 2021 | With scFv | Mus musculus | 60 | 59 | 3.5 | 24252 | 7n98 |
| 65A1 | NPC1 | 2020 | With soluble domain | Homo sapiens | 142 | 151 | 3 | 21546 | 6w5s |
| 65A2 | NPC1L1 | 2021 | With soluble domain | Homo sapiens | 149 | 148 | 2.69 | 30666 | 7dfw |
| O6C1 | | 2021 | CatSpermasome | Mus musculus | 79 | 915 | 2.9 | 31076 | 7eeb |

61 Supplementary Table 2 | Cryo-EM data collection, refinement and validation statistics.

62

| | Nanodisc | LMNG/CHS |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| | EMDB-32760 | EMDB-32761 |
| | PDB:7WSN | PDB:7WSM |
| Data collection and processing | | |
| Magnification | 81,000 | 81,000 |
| Voltage (kV) | 300 | 300 |
| Electron exposure (e-/Å ²) | 50 | 50 |
| Defocus range (µm) | -2.0~-1.0 | -2.0~-1.0 |
| Pixel size (Å) | 1.0825 | 1.0825 |
| Symmetry imposed | C1 | C1 |
| Initial particle images (no.) | 3,523 k | 4,154 k |
| Final particle images (no.) | 73 k | 260 k |
| Map resolution (Å) | 3.25 | 3.31 |
| FSC threshold | 0.143 | 0.143 |
| Map resolution range (Å) | 50~2.9 | 50~2.9 |
| | | |
| Refinement | | |
| Initial model used (PDB code) | N/A | N/A |
| Model resolution (Å) | N/A | N/A |
| FSC threshold | | |
| Model resolution range (Å) | N/A | N/A |
| Map sharpening <i>B</i> factor (Å ²) | 111.7 | 157.5 |
| Model composition | | |
| Non-hydrogen atoms | 3556 | 3556 |
| Protein residues | 464 | 463 |
| Ligands | Cytochalasin B | Cytochalasin B |
| <i>B</i> factors (Å ²) | | |
| Protein | 72.47 | 85.08 |
| Ligand | 67.67 | 81.71 |
| R.m.s. deviations | | |
| Bond lengths (Å) | 0.005 | 0.006 |
| Bond angles (°) | 0.698 | 0.749 |
| Validation | | |
| MolProbity score | 1.86 | 1.95 |
| Clashscore | 8.21 | 11.25 |
| Poor rotamers (%) | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Ramachandran plot | | |
| Favored (%) | 94.57 | 94.13 |
| Allowed (%) | 5.43 | 5.87 |
| Disallowed (%) | 0.00 | 0.00 |