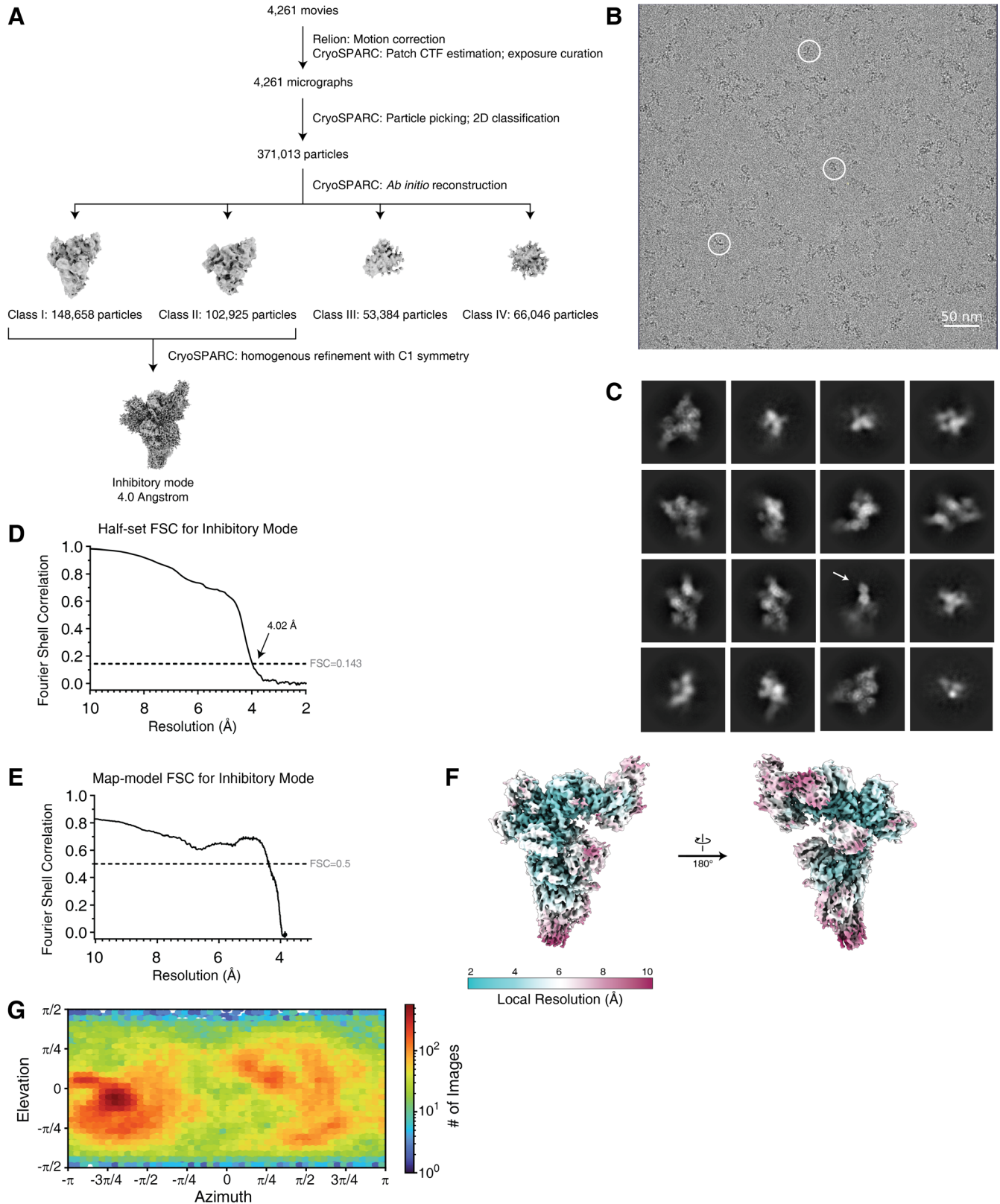


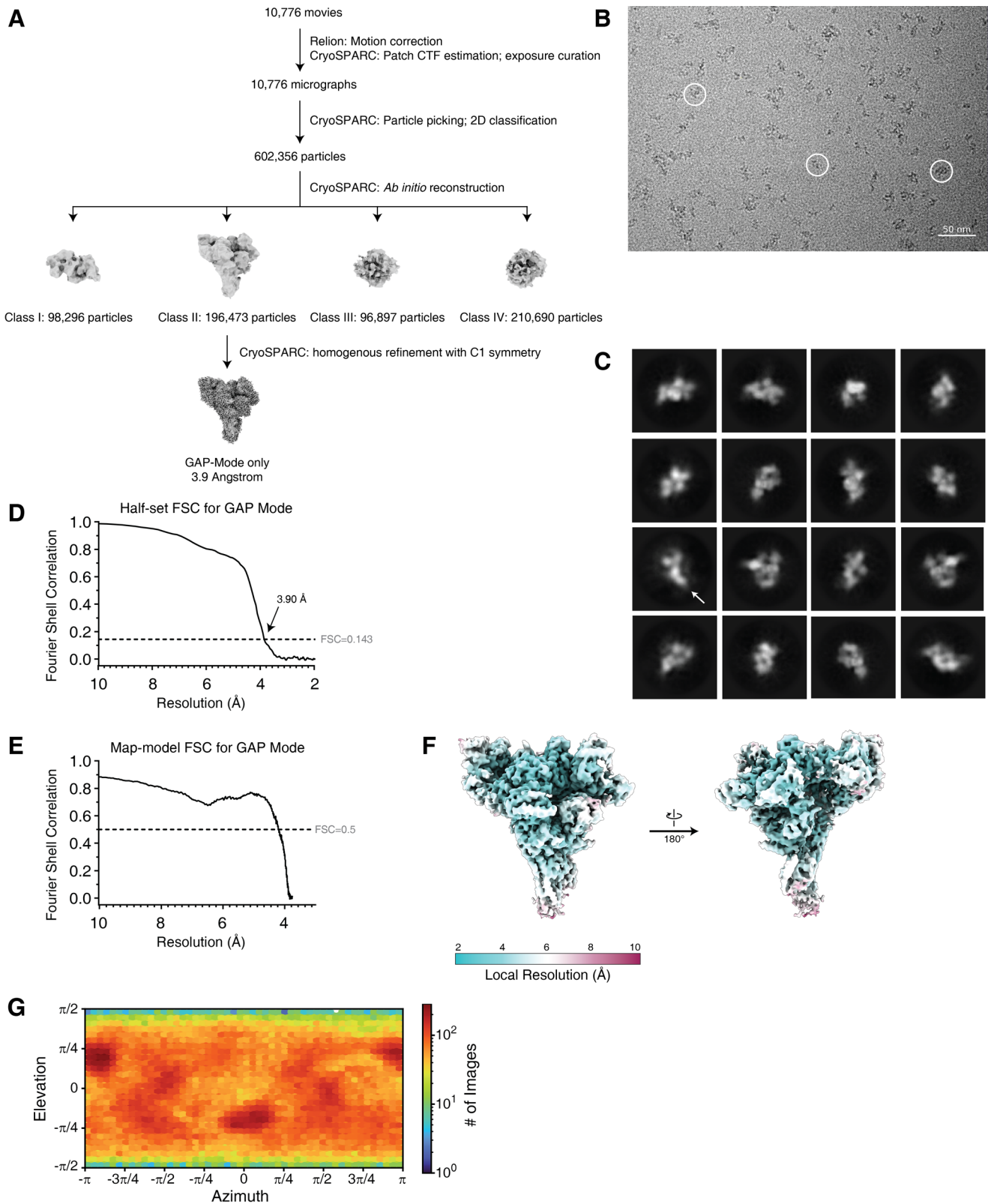
## Supplementary Figures and Legends



**Figure S1. Structural determination of the GATOR1-Rag-Ragulator complex in the inhibitory mode (Related to Figure 3).**

A. Workflow for the data processing of the GATOR1-Rag-Ragulator Inhibitory mode complex.

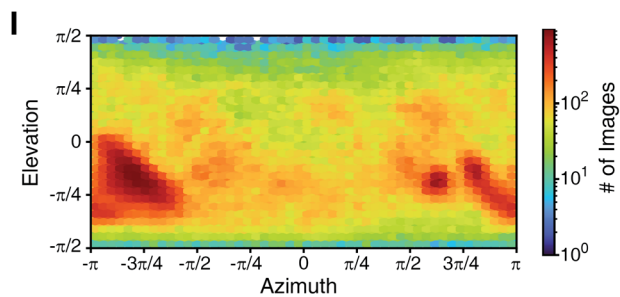
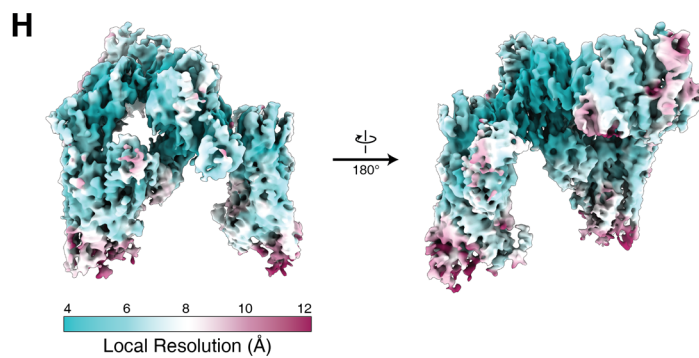
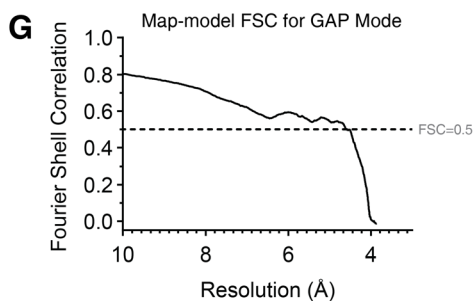
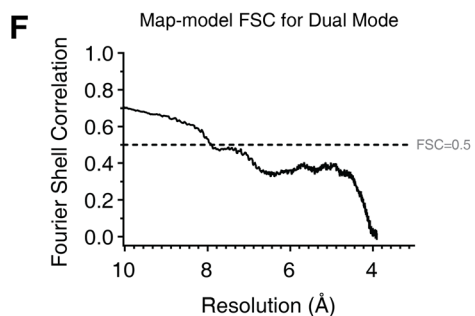
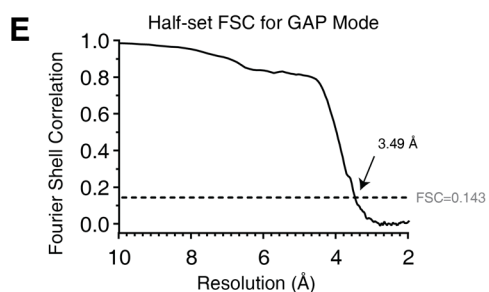
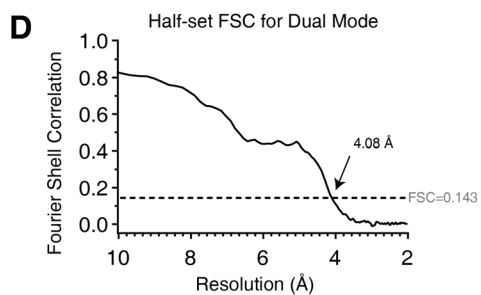
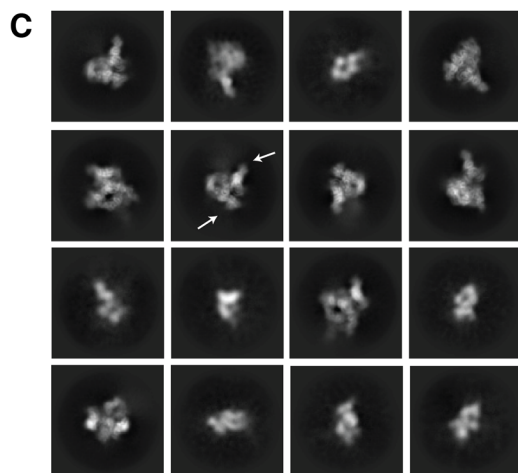
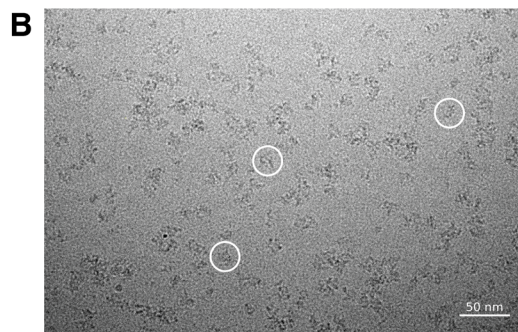
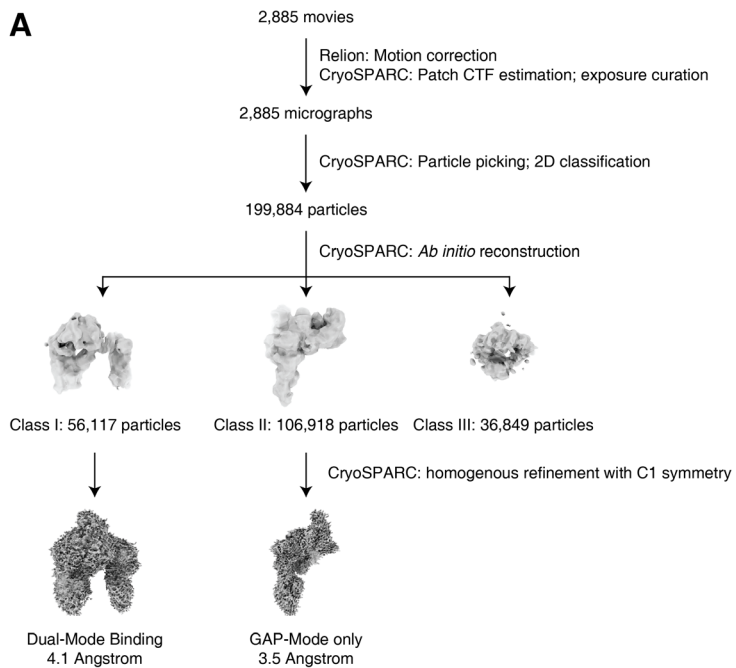
- B. A sample raw cryo-EM image for this dataset. Exemplary particles used for data processing shown in white circles.
- C. 2D clustering of extracted particles. Clustering reveals recognizable features, including the Rag-Ragulator extension pointing away from the GATOR1 complex (arrow).
- D. Half-set gold-standard Fourier shell correlation (FSC) for the Inhibitory mode complex.
- E. Map-model FSC for the Inhibitory mode complex.
- F. Local resolution estimation of the GATOR1-Rag-Ragulator cryo-EM density map.
- G. Orientation distribution plot for the Inhibitory mode complex.



**Figure S2. Structural determination of the GATOR1-Rag-Ragulator complex in the GAP mode (Related to Figure 3).**

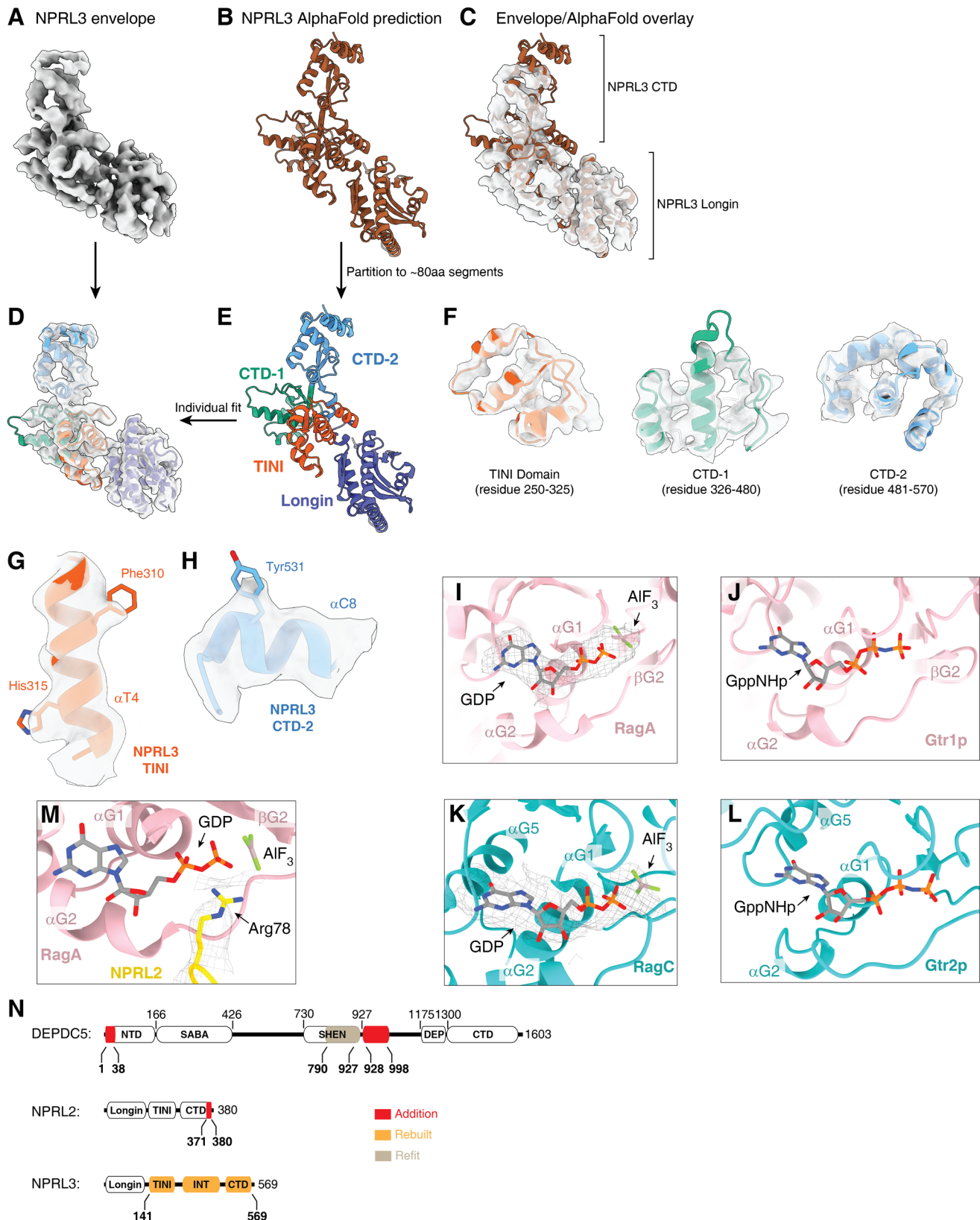
- Workflow for the data processing of the GATOR1-Rag-Ragulator GAP mode complex.
- A sample raw cryo-EM image for this dataset. Exemplary particles used for data processing shown in white circles.
- 2D clustering of extracted particles. Clustering reveals distinguishable features (arrow).
- Half-set gold-standard Fourier shell correlation (FSC) for the GAP mode complex.

- E. Map-model FSC for the GAP mode complex.
- F. Local resolution estimation of the GATOR1-Rag-Ragulator cryo-EM density map.
- G. Orientation distribution plot for the GAP mode complex.



**Figure S3. Structural determination of the GATOR1-Rag-Ragulator complex in the dual mode (Related to Figure 3).**

- A. Workflow for the data processing of the GATOR1-Rag-Ragulator Dual mode complex.
- B. A sample raw cryo-EM image for this dataset. Exemplary particles used for data processing shown in white circles.
- C. 2D clustering of extracted particles. Clustering reveals distinguishable features (arrow).
- D. Half-set gold-standard Fourier shell correlation (FSC) for the Dual mode complex.
- E. Half-set gold-standard Fourier shell correlation (FSC) for the GAP mode complex.
- F. Map-model FSC for the dual mode complex.
- G. Map-model FSC for the GAP mode complex.
- H. Local resolution estimation of the GATOR1-Rag-Ragulator cryo-EM density map.
- I. Orientation distribution plot for the Dual mode complex.

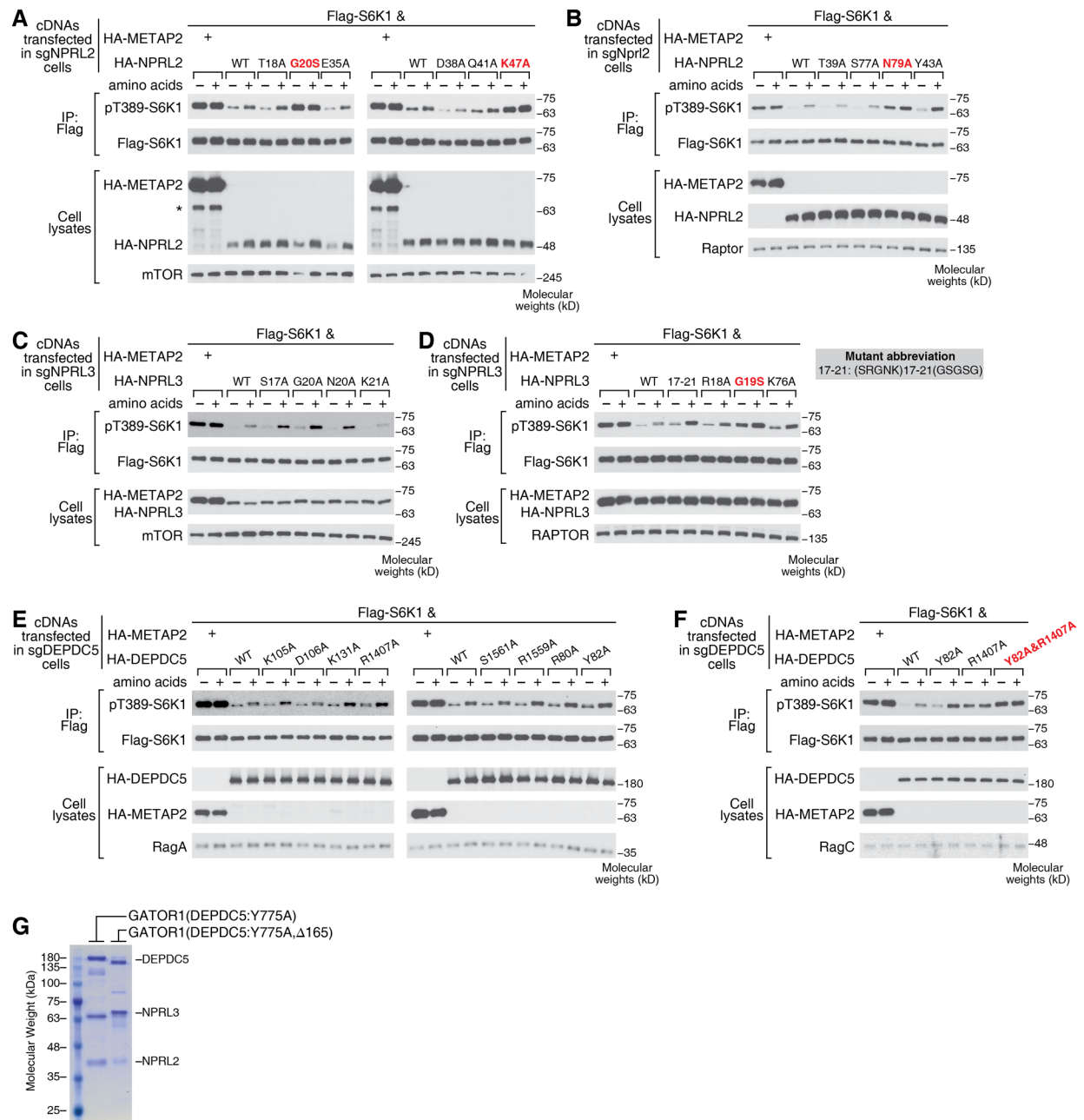


**Figure S4. Model building and refinement (Related to Figure 3).**

- A. NPRL3 cryo-EM density map from the GATOR1-Rag-Ragulator GAP mode dataset.
- B. NPRL3 structural model from AlphaFold (AF) prediction.
- C. Direct overlay of density map and AF prediction.
- D. Overlay of individual NPRL3 domains predicted from AF.
- E. Partitioned domains from AF prediction algorithm.
- F. Individual domains (i.e. TINI, CTD-1, CTD-2) overlaid with cryo-EM density map.

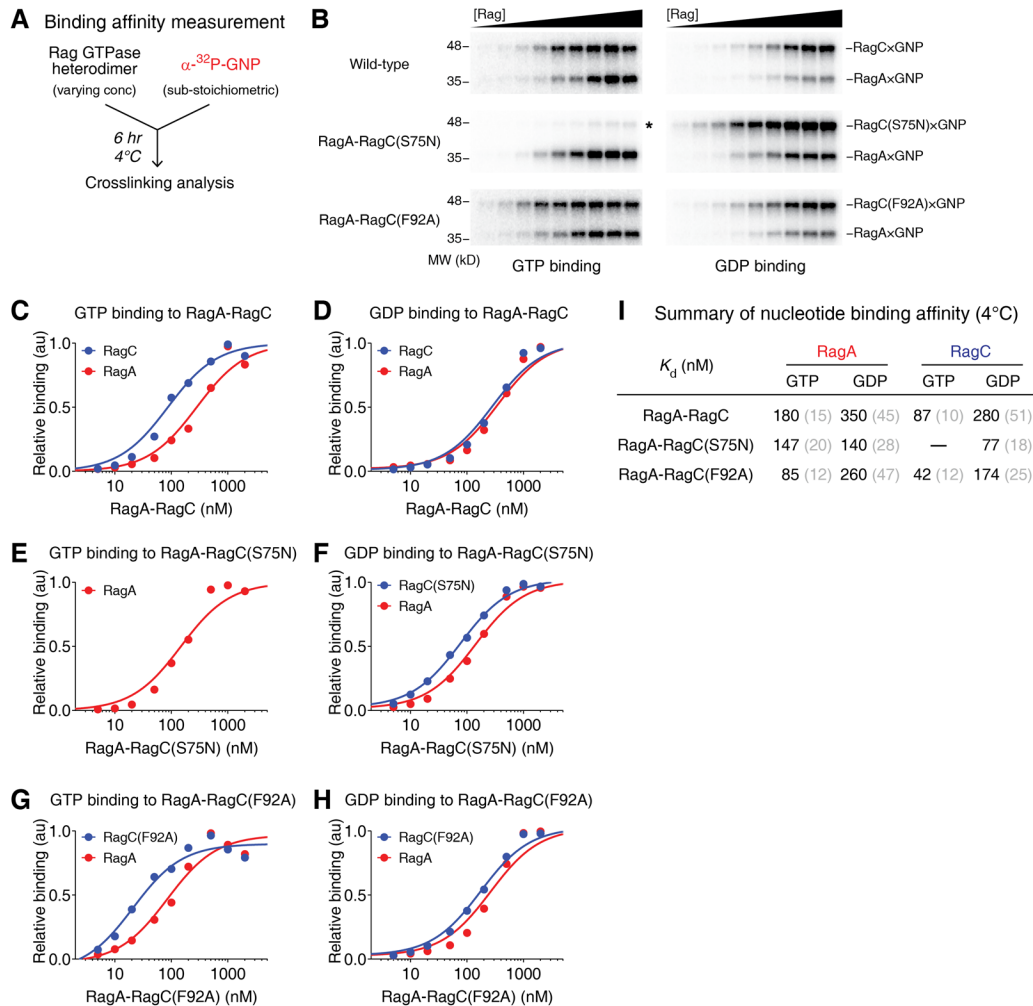
- G. Bulky residues located on  $\alpha$ T4 of the NPRL3 TINI domain used to ensure the amino acid register was fit properly.
- H. Bulky residues located on  $\alpha$ C8 of the NPRL3 CTD-2 domain used to ensure the amino acid register was fit properly.
- I. Extra electron density within the nucleotide binding pocket of RagA corresponds to bound nucleotide, GDP:AlF<sub>3</sub>, in the GAP mode structure.
- J. Crystal structure of the GppNHp-bound RagA analog, Gtr1p, nucleotide binding pocket (PDB: 3R7W).
- K. Extra electron density within the nucleotide binding pocket of RagC corresponds to bound nucleotide, GDP:AlF<sub>3</sub>, in the GAP mode structure.
- L. Crystal structure of the GppNHp-bound RagA analog, Gtr2p, nucleotide binding pocket (PDB: 3R7W).
- M. Electron density of Arg-78 of NPRL2 in the GAP mode structure.
- N. Comparison between the original GATOR1 model (PDB: 6CET) and updated GATOR1 model.





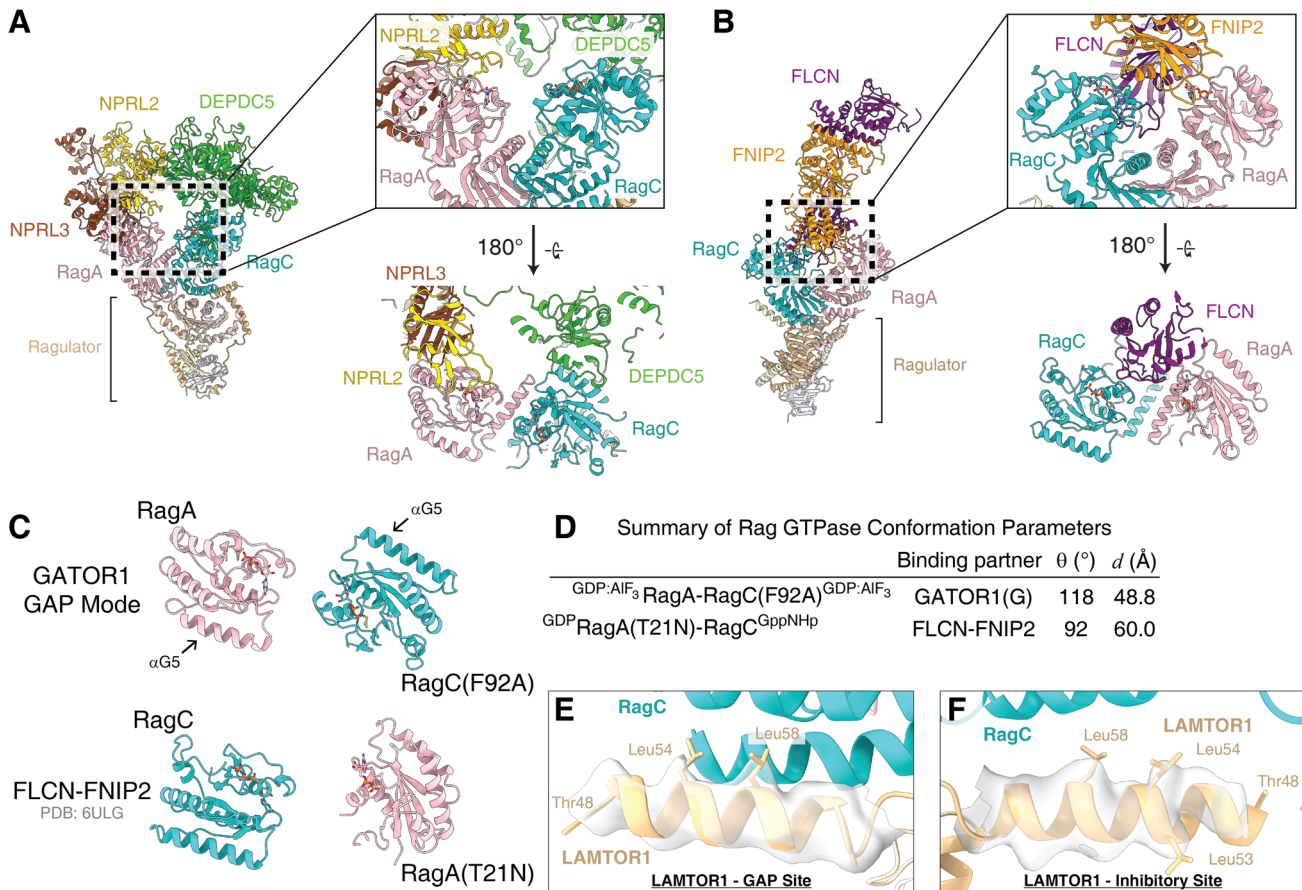
**Figure S5. Effect of GATOR1 mutations on mTORC1 signalling in response to amino acids in cells (Related to Figure 4 and Figure 5).**

- A & B. Effect of expression of various NPRL2 mutants in sgNPRL2 cells on the ability to restore mTORC1 signalling in the presence and absence of amino acids.
- C & D. Effect of expression of various NPRL3 mutants in sgNPRL3 cells on the ability to restore mTORC1 signalling in the presence and absence of amino acids.
- E & F. Effect of expression of various DEPDC5 mutants in sgDEPDC5 cells on the ability to restore mTORC1 signalling in the presence and absence of amino acids.
- G. Coomassie staining gel of recombinantly expressed and purified GATOR1[DEPDC5(Y775A)] and GATOR1[DEPDC5(Δ165, Y775A)] protein complexes.



**Figure S6. Nucleotide binding properties of RagA-RagC and mutants (Related to Figure 6).**

- A. Equilibrium binding assay to assess GTP and GDP affinity towards individual Rag subunit.
- B. SDS-PAGE gel to assess nucleotide binding to Rag GTPases. GTP binding (left) and GDP binding (right) measure the dissociation constants ( $K_d$ ) of nucleotides. Asterisk indicates an inability to determine GTP binding to the RagA-RagC(S75N) mutant due to the known disruption of binding that this mutation induces.
- C & D. Quantification of the radioactive signals from panel B for the wild-type RagA-RagC binding to GTP (C), or GDP (D). A single-site binding equation was fit to determine the dissociation constant of both nucleotides  $K_d$ . This experiment was repeated three times and a representative was shown here. A.U., arbitrary units.
- E & F. Quantification of the radioactive signals from panel B for the mutant RagA-RagC(S75N) binding to GTP (C), or GDP (D). A single-site binding equation was fit to determine the dissociation constant of both nucleotides  $K_d$ . This experiment was repeated three times and a representative was shown here. A.U., arbitrary units.
- G & H. Quantification of the radioactive signals from panel B for the mutant RagA-RagC(F92A) binding to GTP (C), or GDP (D). A single-site binding equation was fit to determine the dissociation constant of both nucleotides  $K_d$ . This experiment was repeated three times and a representative was shown here. A.U., arbitrary units.
- I. Summary of the dissociation constants ( $K_d$ ) of nucleotides at 4 °C. Experiments were performed three times, and the mean  $\pm$  SEM reported.



**Figure S7. Impact of GATOR1 and FLCN-FNIP2 binding on Rag GTPase structure and conformation (Related to Figure 7).**

- Global (left) and local (right) architecture of the GATOR1-Rag-Ragulator complex in the GAP mode.
- Global (left) and local (right) architecture of the FLCN-FNIP2-Rag-Ragulator complex.
- Comparison of Rag GTPase conformation while bound to GATOR1 and FLCN-FNIP2.  $d$  measures the distance between the N-terminal tips of the two  $\alpha$ G5 helices on the Rag GTPases.  $\theta$  measures the angle formed by three points: the C- and N-terminal tips of the  $\alpha$ G5 helix of RagA, and the N-terminal tip of the  $\alpha$ G5 helix of RagC, thus reflecting the relative rotation.
- Summary of Rag GTPase conformation parameters,  $\theta$  and  $d$ , while bound to its upstream regulators.
- N-terminal alpha helix of LAMTOR1 located at the GAP site in the dual mode GATOR1-Rag-Ragulator cryo-EM density map.
- N-terminal alpha helix of LAMTOR1 located at the Inhibitory site in the dual mode GATOR1-Rag-Ragulator cryo-EM density map.