Materials and Methods

Whole cell electrophysiology

The codon-optimized cDNAs of wild-type Na_v1.7 (Na_v1.7-WT, UniProt: Q15858) and Na_v1.7-M9 (L866F, T870M, A874F, V947F, M952F, V953F, V1438I, V1439F, and G1454C) were synthesized (BGI Geneland Scientific Co.,Ltd) and subcloned into the pEG BacMam vector with twin Strep-tag and FLAG tag in tandem at the amino terminus (1). Na_v1.7-M11 was generated by introducing two addition mutations, E156K and G779R, to Na_v1.7-M9 using a standard two-step PCR-based strategy. All plasmids were validated by DNA sequencing and prepared with a HiPure Plasmid EF Mini Kit (Magen). For whole-cell patch-clamp recordings, HEK293T cells (Invitrogen) were cultured in Dulbecco's Modified Eagle Medium (DMEM, BI) supplemented with 4.5 mg/mL glucose and 10% (v/v) fetal bovine serum (FBS, BI). Cells for recordings were plated onto glass coverslips and transiently co-transfected with the expression plasmid for Na_v1.7 variants and an eGFP-encoding plasmid using lipofectamine 2000 (Invitrogen). Cells with green fluorescence were selected for patch-clamp recording 18–36 h after transfection. All experiments were performed at room temperature. No further authentication was performed for the commercially available cell line. Mycoplasma contamination was not tested.

The whole-cell Na⁺ currents were recorded using an EPC10-USB amplifier with Patchmaster software v2*90.2 (HEKA Elektronic), filtered at 3 kHz (low-pass Bessel filter) and sampled at 50 kHz. The borosilicate pipettes (Sutter Instrument) had a resistance of 2-4 M Ω and the electrodes were filled with the internal solution composed of (in mM) 105 CsF, 40 CsCl, 10 NaCl, 10 EGTA, 10 Hepes, pH 7.4 with CsOH for WT

and M9. The bath solutions contained (in mM): 140 NaCl, 4 KCl, 10 Hepes, 10 D-glucose, 1 MgCl₂, 1.5 CaCl₂, pH 7.4 with NaOH for WT and M9. To analyze M11, which showed positively shifted activation curve from preliminary recordings, solutions were designed to give a reversal potential of 0 mV for Na⁺, with the internal solutions (in mM): 105 CsF, 35 NaCl, 10 EGTA, 10 Hepes, pH 7.4 with CsOH, and bath solutions (in mM): 105 NMDG-Cl, 35 NaCl, 2 MgCl₂, 2 CaCl₂, 10 Hepes, pH 7.4 with NMDG⁺. Data were analyzed using Origin (OriginLab) and GraphPad Prism (GraphPad Software).

The voltage dependence of ion current (I-V) was analyzed using a protocol consisting of steps from a holding potential of -120 mV for WT/M9 and -150 mV for M11 for 200 ms to voltages ranging from -90 to 80 mV for WT/M9 and from -50 mV to 180 mV for M11 for 50 ms in 5 mV increment. The linear component of leaky currents and capacitive transients were subtracted using the P/4 procedure.

In the activation calculation, we used the equation, G= I/(V-Vr), where Vr (the reversal potential) represents the voltage at which the current is zero. As the I-V curves of M11 contain only outward current, the Vr for M11 was determined from the tail currents at peak activation. For the activation curves, conductance (G) was normalized and plotted against the voltage from -90 mV to 20 mV for WT, from -90 mV to 60 mV for M9, and from 0 mV to 180 mV for M11.

For voltage dependence of inactivation, cells were clamped at a holding potential of -90 mV, and were applied to step prepulses from -120 mV to 20 mV for WT/M9 and from -150mV to 40 mV for M11 for 1000 ms with an increment of 5 or 10 mV. Then, the Na⁺ currents were recorded at the test pulse of 0 mV for WT, 10 mV for M9, and 150 mV for

M11 for 50 ms. The peak currents under the test pulses were normalized and plotted against the prepulse voltage.

Activation and inactivation curves were fit to a Boltzmann function to obtain $V_{1/2}$ and slope values. Time course of inactivation data from the peak current at 0 mV/10 mV/150mV was fitted with a single exponential equation: $y = A1 \exp(-x/\tau inac) + y0$, where A1 was the relative fraction of current inactivation, τ_{inac} was the time constant, x was the time, and y0 was the amplitude of the steady-state component. For closed-state inactivation, cells were held at a potential of -120 mV for WT/M9 and -150 mV for M11, and then were prepulsed to -70 mV or -50 mV for increasing durations (from 0.6 ms to 1350 ms) before stepped to 0 mV for WT, 10 mV for M9, and 150 mV for M11 for 50 ms to determine the fraction of current inactivated during the prepulse. Entry into closed-state inactivation was obtained by fitting a single exponential decay equation. All data points are presented as mean \pm SEM and n is the number of experimental cells from which recordings were obtained. Statistical significance was assessed using one-way ANOVA analysis and extra sum-of-squares F test.

Recombinant co-expression and protein purification

Na_v1.7-M11 was co-expressed with the auxiliary subunits $\beta1$ and $\beta2$ following an identical protocol as reported (2). For one batch of sample preparation, 40 L transfected cells were harvested by centrifugation at 800 g and resuspended in the lysis buffer containing 25 mM Tris (pH 7.5) and 150 mM NaCl. The suspension was supplemented with protease inhibitors containing 2 mM phenylmethylsulfonyl fluoride (PMSF, VWR), aprotinin (6.5 μ g/mL, MCE), pepstatin (3.5 μ g/mL, Sigma), and leupeptin (25 μ g/mL,

Sigma). After sonication, the cell lysate was incubated with 1% (w/v) n-dodecyl-β-D-maltopyranoside (DDM, Anatrace) and 0.1% (w/v) cholesteryl hemisuccinate Tris salt (CHS, Anatrace) at 4 °C for 3 h. Then the solution was ultra-centrifuged at 200,000 g for 30 min, and the supernatant was applied to anti-Flag M2 affinity gel (Sigma) at 4 °C. After flowthrough by gravity, the resin was rinsed four times with the wash buffer (W buffer) that contains 25 mM Tris (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 0.06% glyco-diosgenin (GDN, Anatrace), and protease inhibitors. The target proteins were eluted with the W buffer plus 200 μg/mL FLAG peptide (Sigma). The eluent was then applied to Strep-Tactin Sepharose (IBA), and the wash and elution protocol was the same as for the first-step affinity purification except that 2.5 mM D-desthiobiotin (IBA) was added to the W buffer for elution. The eluent was concentrated using a 100-kDa cut-off Centricon (Millipore) and further purified through Superose-6 column (GE Healthcare) that was preequilibrated with the W buffer. The peak fractions were pooled and concentrated to approximately 1 mg/mL for cryo-EM analysis.

Cryo-EM data acquisition

Aliquots of 3.5 μL freshly purified protein were placed on glow-discharged holey carbon grids (Quantifoil Au 300 mesh, R1.2/1.3). Grids were blotted for 3.0 s and flash-frozen in liquid ethane cooled by liquid nitrogen with Vitrobot Mark IV (Thermo Fisher). Prepared grids were subsequently transferred to a Titan Krios electron microscopy (Thermo Fisher) operated at 300 kV and equipped with Gatan K3 detector and GIF Quantum energy filter with a slit width of 20 eV. A total of 7352 movie stacks were automatically collected using AutoEMation (3) with a preset defocus range from -1.8 μm to -1.5 μm in

super-resolution mode at a nominal magnification of 81,000 X. Each stack was exposed for 2.56 s with 0.08 s per frame, resulting in 32 frames per stack. The total dose rate was 50 e⁻/Å² for each stack. The stacks were motion-corrected with MotionCor2 (4) and binned 2 folds, resulting in a pixel size of 1.08 Å/pixel. Meanwhile, dose weighting was performed (5). The defocus values were estimated with Gctf (6).

Image processing

A diagram for the data processing is presented in *SI Appendix*, Fig. S3. A total of 3,256,316 particles were automatically picked using Gauotomatch. After 2D classification, a total of 1,331,138 good particles were selected for non-uniform refinement in cryoSPARC (7). For each of the last several iterations of the non-uniform refinement, the particle.cs files were converted into RELION (8-10) data.star files using the pyem package (11). A local angular search 3D classification was performed for each .star file with K set to 4-6. In total 912,322 non-redundant particles were selected from the local angular search 3D classification and subjected to the auto-refinement procedure in RELION-3.1, resulting in a final reconstruction at 2.8 Å overall resolution. At this stage of the data processing, the density for VSD_I was poor, exhibiting local resolutions of 8-10 Å. To improve the local EM density at this region, we attempted to further classify the remaining particles into different conformational states following the procedure below.

First, the data star from the auto-refinement procedure was fed into the SGD initial model generation procedure of RELION-3.1 (K=1), which was initiated from random initial seeds and terminated after only a few iterations (typically between 3 and 10). Second, the

reference map of each iteration before termination was substituted with the 2.8 Å overall refined EM-density, and the SGD process was then resumed using the optimiser star file generated by RELION. Through this procedure, we attempted to explore the high dimensional manifold that was close to the consensus refinement result using a batch-based step-wise model update routine. Third, the updated EM-map after different SGD update epochs was fed into a Principle Component Analysis (PCA) script to look for large variations within the population. The solved Principle Components were then added to the consensus refinement result after proper scaling of the eigenvector solved from PCA. The used linear coefficients were sampled in the observed range using a fixed interval. Using one eigenvector solved from PCA, 10 different initial models were generated from the consensus refinement result. Finally, the 10 different initial models were used as seeds for the maximum likelihood-based 3D-classification procedure in RELION-3.1, resolving VSD_I in different conformations.

Upon identification of two conformational states, particles belonging to these individual

Upon identification of two conformational states, particles belonging to these individual classes were separated and imported into cryoSPARC, wherein local refinement of these two classes yielded reconstructions at 2.7 Å (class I) and 2.8 Å (class II) resolutions out of 249,473 and 394,163 particles, respectively. The local resolution for VSD_I was sufficient for model building and side chain assignment (Fig.1*D* and *E*, *SI Appendix*, Fig. S3).

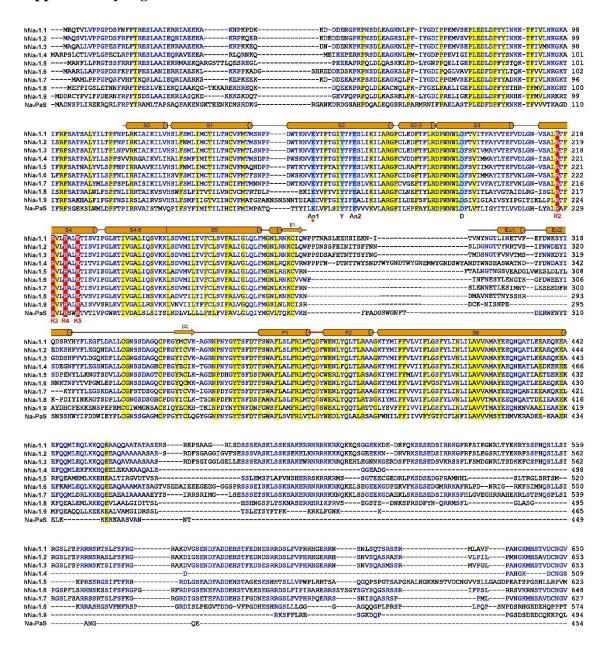
Model building and structure refinement

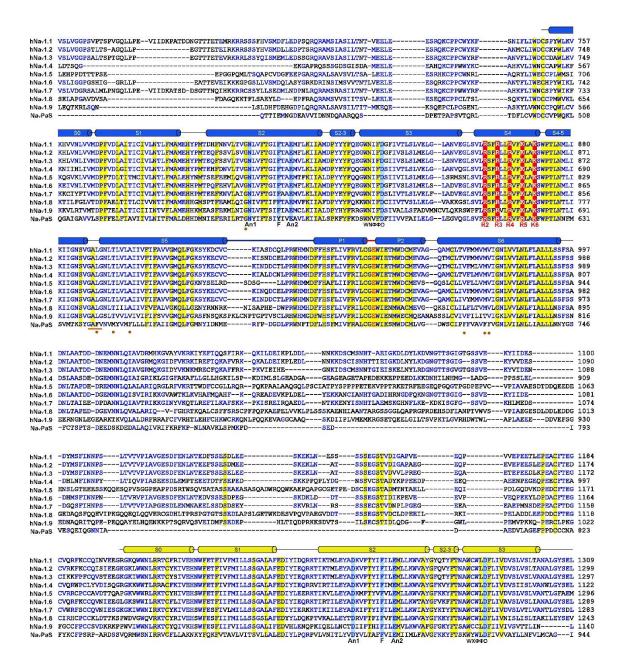
Model building was based on the 2.7 Å and 2.8 Å maps. The coordinates of WT Na_v1.7- β 1- β 2 (PDB accession number: 7W9K) were fitted into the EM maps with manual

adjustment in CHIMERA (12). Every residue in the models, with eleven residues mutated, was manually checked and adjusted in COOT (13). The final models contain 1541 and 1529 residues for class I and class II, respectively, and each with 11 sugar moieties and 31 lipid molecules. The intracellular I-II linker (residues 428-725), II-III linker (residues 1015-1174), and the C-terminal sequences after Glu1768 of Na_v1.7-M11 were not built due to the lack of densities. β 2 was docked as a rigid body due to the moderate resolution.

Structure refinement was performed using phenix.real_space_refine application in PHENIX (14) in real space with secondary structure and geometry restraints. Over-fitting of the overall model was monitored by refining the model in one of the two independent maps from the gold-standard refinement approach and testing the refined model against the other map (15). Statistics of the map reconstruction and model refinement can be found in *SI Appendix*, Table S2.

Supplementary Figures and Tables





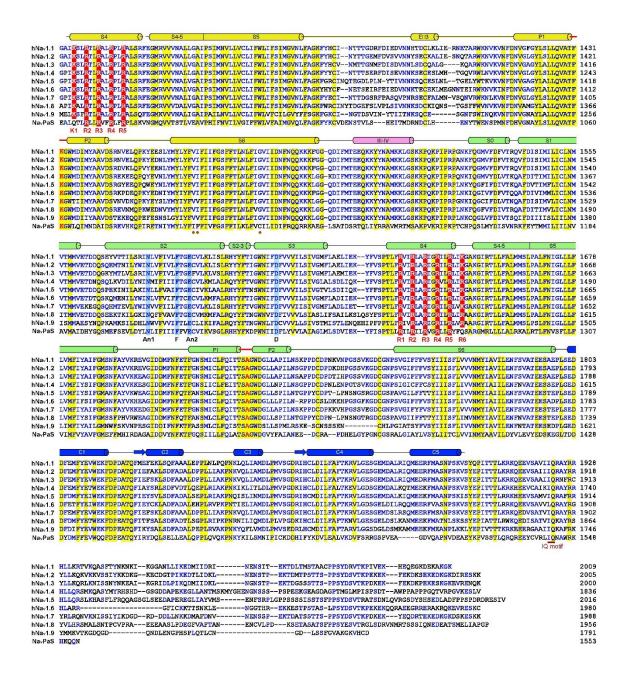


Fig. S1 | Sequence alignment of the nine subtypes of human Na_v channels and

Na_vPaS. This figure is adapted from our published sequence alignment with modifications. The sequences are aligned using Clustal W (16). Secondary structural elements of human Na_v1.7 are indicated above the sequence alignment and color-coded for the four repeats. Invariant amino acids are shaded yellow and conserved residues are colored blue. The selectivity filter motif Asp/Glu/Lys/Ala (DEKA) residues are colored red. The gating charge residues (labeled R/K1-6) in the S4 segment of each repeat are

colored white and shaded red. The residues on S2, An1, F/Y, and An2, have been reported to facilitate charge transfer. The "WQΦΦD" motif on S3 stabilizes gating charge residues in the deactivated VSD as seen in Fig. 2*E*. Φ stands for hydrophobic residues. The residues in Na_v1.7 that are mutated to generate M11 are indicated with brown dots under the sequences. The Uniprot IDs for the aligned human Na_v sequences are: Na_v1.1: P35498; Na_v1.2: Q99250; Na_v1.3: Q9NY46; Na_v1.4: P35499; Na_v1.5: Q14524; Na_v1.6: Q9UQD0; Na_v1.7: Q15858; Na_v1.8: Q9Y5Y9; Na_v1.9: Q9UI33; Na_vPaS: D0E0C2.

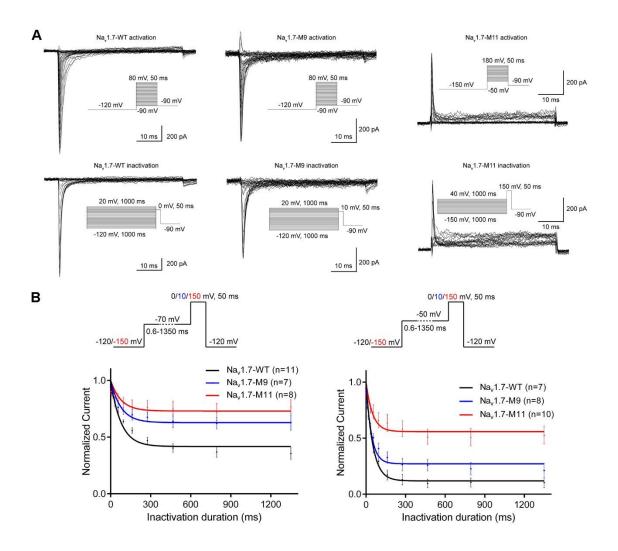


Fig. S2 | **Electrophysiological characterizations of Na_v1.7 variants.** (*A*) Representative traces of voltage-dependent activation and inactivation for indicated Na_v1.7 variants. The inset panels show the diagrams of the corresponding protocols for activation and inactivation recording. (*B*) Closed-state inactivation (CSI) of Na_v1.7 variants. Shown here are the time courses for the development of CSI at -70 mV (*left*) and -50 mV (*right*) for the peak currents of Na_v1.7 variants. The upper panels show the diagrams of the corresponding protocols. Please refer to Materials and Methods for experimental details and *SI Appendix*, Table S1 for the measured parameters.

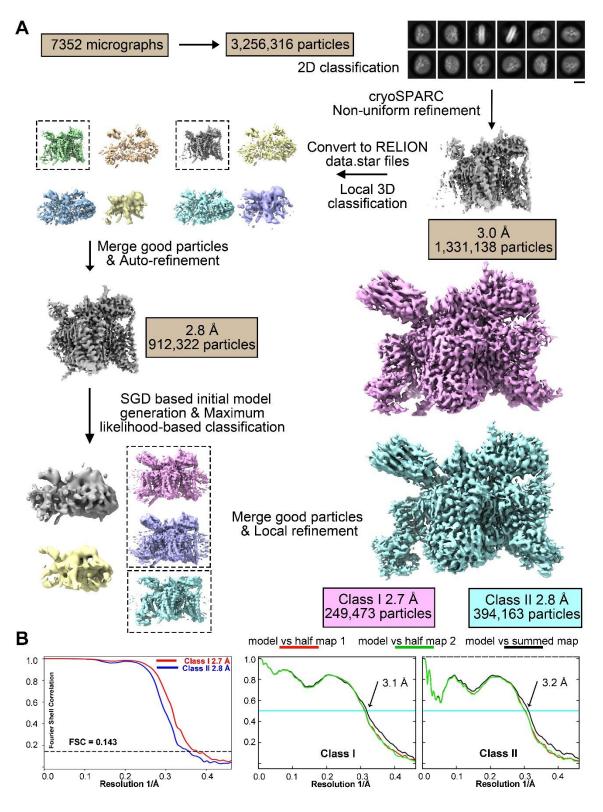


Fig. S3 | Flowchart for EM data processing and cryo-EM analysis of Na_v1.7-M11.

(A) Flowchart for EM data processing of Na_v1.7-M11. Details can be found in Materials

and Methods. The scale bar under the 2D classification represents 10 nm. (*B*) FSC curves. *Left*: Gold standard FSC curves for the two classes of 3D reconstructions for Na_v1.7-M11. *Middle* and *right*: FSC curves of the refined models versus the overall maps that they were refined against (black), of the respective model refined in the first of the two independent maps used for the gold standard FSC versus the same map (red), and of the model refined in the first of the two independent maps versus the second independent map (green). The small difference between the red and green curves indicates that the refinement did not suffer from overfitting.

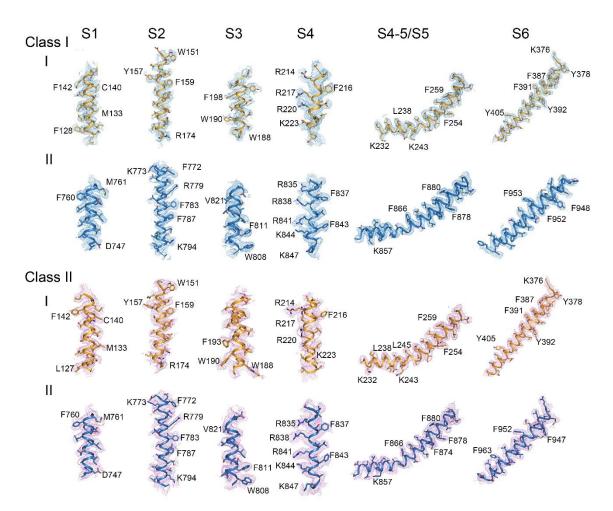


Fig. S4 | EM maps of the segments in repeats I and II in the two classes of Nav1.7-

M11. TM segments in the first two repeats exhibit more pronounced structural shifts than repeats III and IV compared to $Na_v1.7$ -WT. The side groups of representative bulky residues that are used to validate the sequence assignment are labeled. The maps were prepared in PyMol and contoured at 4-6 σ for S1-S4 and 8-10 σ for S4-5, S5 and S6.

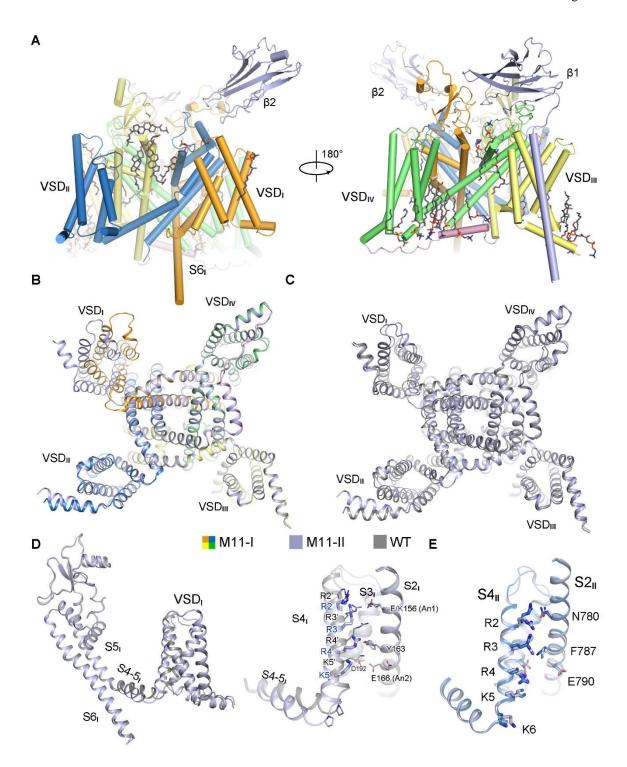


Fig. S5 | The conformation of class II Na_v1.7-M11 is closer to that of Na_v1.7-WT despite one GC transfer in VSD_I and VSD_{II}. (A) Overall structure of class I Na_v1.7-M11 in complex with β 1 and β 2. In total 34 lipid molecules, including 8 cholesterol or cholesteryl hemisuccinate molecules, were resolved surrounding the channel. The sugar moieties are omitted. (B) The two classes of M11 mainly deviate in the position of VSD_I.

Class I is domain-colored, and class II is colored pale purple. Shown here is an intracellular view of the superimposed structures. (*C*) The position of the VSDs in class II M11 is similar to that in WT (dark gray, PDB code: 7W9K) despite the charge transfer in VSD_I and VSD_{II}. (*D*) Structural deviations of VSD_I and S4-5_I between class II M11 and WT. *Left*: The two structures are superimposed in the context of the overall α subunit. *Right*: The GC residues in VSD_I of class II Na_v1.7-M11 are half helical turn lower than the corresponding ones in Na_v1.7-WT, while the S4-5_I segment undergoes a major shift by pivoting around its C terminus. (*E*) Slightly different side chain orientations of R2 and R3 in VSD_{II} of the two classes of Na_v1.7-M11 structures. Otherwise, the two structures are identical in all segments other than VSD_I.

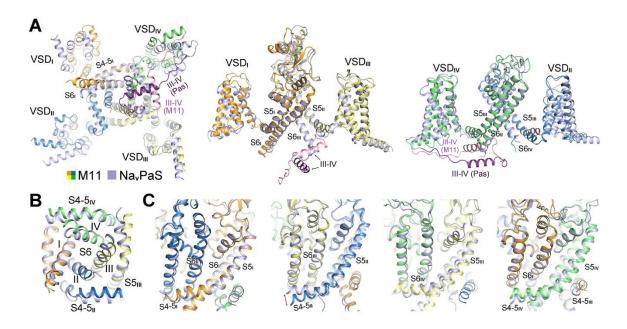


Fig. S6 | Conformational differences between class I Na_v1.7-M11 and Na_vPaS. (A) Substantial structural deviations between Na_v1.7-M11 and Na_vPaS. When the two structures are superimposed relative to the PD, none of the four VSDs can be completely overlaid, an observation that is similar to the comparison between WT human Na_v channels with Na_vPaS. Shown on the left is an intracellular view of the superimposed α subunit of class I Na_v1.7-M11 and Na_vPaS, and shown on the right are the side views of superimposed diagonal repeats. (B) The intracellular gate of Na_vPaS is slightly more contracted than that of Na_v1.7-M11. Shown here is an enlarged intracellular view of the superimposed PD from the two channels. (C) The PD segments of Na_v1.7-M11 are largely similar to those in Na_vPaS except S6_{III} and S6_{IV}, which account for a more contracted PD in Na_vPaS. The PD domains of the two channels can be superimposed with a root-mean-square deviation of ~ 1.1 Å over 440 aligned C α atoms. Shown here are four perpendicular side views of the superimposed PD of Na_v1.7-M11 and Na_vPaS.

Pronounced structural deviations are indicated by red double headed arrows.

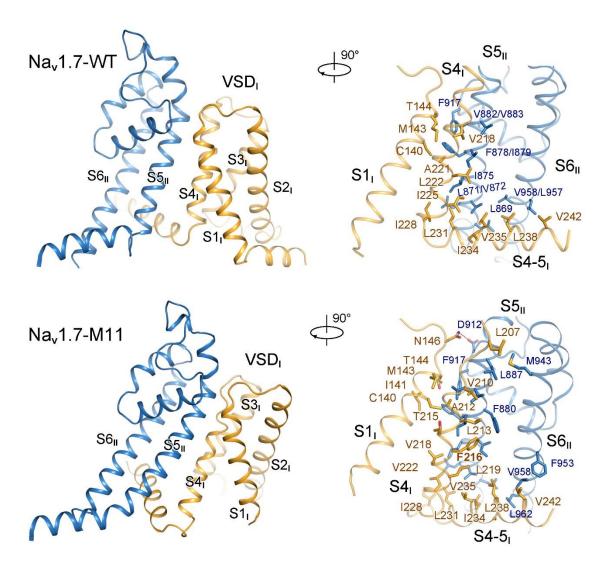


Fig. S7 | Rearrangement of the interface between VSD1 and the PD during GC

transfer. To facilitate comparison, $Na_v1.7$ -WT is also domain-colored. The residues that mediate the interaction between VSD_I , $S4-5_I$, and the pore-forming S5 and S6 segments in repeat II are shown as sticks. VSD_I in the down conformation interacts more extensively with the PD of $Na_v1.7$ -M11.

Table S1 | Activation, steady-state inactivation and closed-state inactivation parameters of Na_v1.7-WT, Na_v1.7-M9 and Na_v1.7-M11 in HEK293T cells.

	Parameters		Na _v 1.7-WT	Na _v 1.7-M9	Na _v 1.7-M11
Activation	$V_{1/2}(mV)$		-26.02 ± 0.24 $0.55 \pm 0.43****$		69.85 ± 0.78****
	Р		/	< 0.0001	< 0.0001
	slope		5.65 ± 0.21	8.97 ± 0.40****	22.22 ± 0.73****
	Р		/	< 0.0001	< 0.0001
	n		14	10	18
Inactivation	$V_{1/2}$ (mV)		-69.21 ± 0.37	-60.40 ± 0.56****	-49.44 ± 0.95****
	Р		/	< 0.0001	< 0.0001
	slope		9.91 ± 0.33	11.11 ± 0.52	18.71 ± 0.88****
	Р		/	0.075	< 0.0001
	τ _{inac} (ms)		1.05 ± 0.11	2.01 ± 0.46**	0.45 ± 0.06*
	P		/	0.0044	0.0471
	n		17	8	12
Closed-state inactivation	Pre- holding - 70 mV	Tau (ms)	96.60 ± 5.81	50.31 ± 18.18	16.82 ± 3.19****
		P	/	0.4965	< 0.0001
	Pre- holding - 50 mV	Tau (ms)	51.15 ± 2.67	40.39 ± 2.98*	49.55 ± 6.69
		P	/	0.0427	0.8840

^{*} P < 0.05 versus WT, *** P < 0.01 versus WT, *** P < 0.001 versus WT, **** P < 0.0001 versus WT. Each data point represents mean \pm SEM and n is the number of experimental cells from which recordings were obtained. The extra sum-of-squares F test was used to compare the $V_{1/2}$ and slope factor of activation and inactivation fits. τ_{inac} values of $Na_v1.7$ -WT and mutations were compared by using one-way ANOVA analysis. The tau values of closed-state inactivation were compared by using the extra sum-of-squares F test..

 $\label{lem:condition} \textbf{Table S2} \mid \textbf{Statistics for data collection and model refinement.}$

Data collection		
Voltage (kV)	300	
Magnification	81,000	
Pixel size (Å)	1.0825	
Electron dose (e ⁻ /Å ²)	50	
Defocus range (μm)	-1.5~ -2.5	
Number of collected micrographs	7,352	
Number of selected micrographs	7,352	
Reconstruction	,	
Software	RELION 3.1/cryoSPARC	
Symmetry	C1	
Initial particles used	3,256,316	
-	Class I	Class II
Final particles used	249,473	394,163
Resolution (Å)	2.7	2.8
FSC threshold	0.143	0.143
Map resolution range (Å)	50~2.4	50~2.4
Map sharpening B-factor (Å ²)	-54.6	-46.3
Refinement		
Initial model used (PDB code)	7W9K	7W9K
Model resolution (Å)	3.1	3.2
FSC threshold	0.5	0.5
Model composition		
Non-hydrogen atoms	12,853	12,882
Protein residues	1,541	1,529
Ligand	42	42
B factors (Å ²)		
Protein	28.20	32.76
Ligand	38.49	42.39
R.m.s deviations		
Bonds length (Å)	0.025	0.033
Bonds Angle (°)	1.400	1.950
Validation		
MolProbity score	2.68	2.95
Clashscore	18.10	18.79
Poor rotamers (%)	4.04	6.65
Ramachandran plot statistics (%)		
Preferred	94.94	93.49
Allowed	5.06	6.51
Outlier	0.00	0.00

 $\textbf{Table S3} \mid \text{Disease-related Na}_v 1.7 \text{ mutations mapped to the interface that is re-arranged between Na}_v 1.7-WT \text{ and Na}_v 1.7-M11.$

Na _v 1.7	Location	Mutation	Disease
Ile136	S1 _I	I136V (17)	PERYTHM
Pro149	S1-S2 _I	P149Q	Febrile seizures
Arg185	S2-S3 _I	R185H (18), Na _v 1.2: R188W (19)	PEPD/ISFN
Ser211	S4 _I	S211P (20)	PERYTHM
Phe216	S4 _I	F216S (21)	PERYTHM
Ile234	S4-5 _I	I234T (22)	PERYTHM
Ser241	S4-5 _I	S241T (23)	PERYTHM
Leu245	S5 _I	L245V	PERYTHM
Asn395	S6 _I	N395K (24), Na _v 1.5: N406K (25)	PERYTHM
Val400	S6 _I	V400M Na _v 1.4: V445M (26) Na _v 1.5: V411M (27)	PERYTHM
Glu406	S6 _I	E406K (2)	PERYTHM
Ile750	S1 _{II}	I750V	Febrile seizures/ Dravet syndrome/ ISFN
Leu834	$S4_{II}$	L834R	PERYTHM
Ile859	S4-5 _{II}	I859T	PERYTHM
Leu869	S5 _{II}	L869F/H	PERYTHM
Val883	S5 _{II}	V883G	PERYTHM
Gln886	S5 _{II}	Q886E	PERYTHM
Leu966	S6 _{II}	L966 _{missing}	PERYTHM

PEPD: Paroxysmal extreme pain disorder; **ISFN**: Idiopathic small fiber neuropathy; **PERYTHM**: Primary erythermalgia. Mutations in this table are summarized from https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q15858

Legends for Supplementary Movies

Movie S1 | Conformational changes between Na_v1.7-WT and Na_v1.7-M11.

The morph was generated in PyMol using structures of $Na_v1.7$ -M11 and $Na_v1.7$ -WT (PDB code: 7W9K) as the first and end frames. The channel is domain colored following the same scheme as in the main figures.

Movie S2 | Gating charge (GC) transfer in VSD_I and VSD_{II}.

The GC and charge-transfer center residues are shown as thick and thin sticks, respectively, in VSD_I and VSD_{II} . The distance between L869 and I234 is shown in Å to indicate the coupled motions of S4-5_I and S5_{II} during structural shifts between Na_v1.7-M11 and Na_v1.7-WT. Side chains may be distorted during conformational changes owing to the limitation of the method for morph generation in PyMol.

Movie S3 | Electromechanical coupling of GC transfer to pore gating.

Movements of VSD_I, S4-5_I, and S5_{II} together drive the motion of S6 segments, leading to a pronounced change of the intracellular gate. The distance between the $C\alpha$ atoms of Asn146 above S1_I and Asp912 followed by P1_{II} is shown in Å to indicating the pivoting point for VSD_I rotation.

Movie S4 | Disease-related mutations on the interface of VSD_I and the PD.

The interface between VSD_I and S5_{II} is rearranged between Na_v1.7-M11 and Na_v1.7-WT. Structural comparison affords important insight into the pathogenic mechanism of a number of mutations. The disease-related residues on this interface are shown as sticks.

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