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Supporting information for article:

## Cryo-EM structure of the CFA/l pilus rod

Weili Zheng, Magnus Andersson, Narges Mortezaei, Esther Bullitt and Edward Egelman

Table S1 .Subunit-subunit interactions in the assembled CFA/I pilus filament

| Interacting | \# of interacting | \# of interacting |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| subunits | residues from | residues from | hydrophilic- | hydrophilic- | hydrophobic- |
|  | subunit $n$ | contact subunit | hydrophobic interactions | hydrophilic interactions | hydrophobic interactions |
| $n$ to $n+1$ | 24 | 18 | 53 | 25 | 23 |
| $n$ to $n+2$ | 18 | 11 | 31 | 16 | 19 |
| $n$ to $n+3$ | 49 | 33 | 99 | 77 | 30 |

Table S2 Cryo-EM data collection, reconstruction and model refinement statistics

## Cryo-EM Data Collection

| Microscope | Titan Krios |
| :--- | :--- |
| Voltage (kV) | 300 |
| Detector | Falcon III |
| Pixel size $(\AA)$ | 1.09 |
| Defocus range $(\mu \mathrm{m})$ | -0.5 to -3 |

Helical Reconstruction

| Number of movies | 2,880 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Number of segments | 117,011 |
| Map Resolution $(\AA)$ | 4.3 |
| Map sharpening B-factor (A2) | -220 |

Model Refinement and Validation

| MolProbity score | 1.89 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Clashscore | 3.52 |
| Poor rotomers (\%) | 0 |

Ramachandran plot

| Favored (\%) | 88.89 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Allowed (\%) | 11.12 |
| Outliers (\%) | 0 |
| R.m.s. deviations | 0.006 |
| Bond lengths $(\AA)$ | 1.483 |
| Bond angles $\left({ }^{\circ}\right)$ |  |




Figure S1 Cryo-EM reconstruction of CFA/I pili. (A) Representative electron micrograph of CFA/I pili in vitreous ice. Scale bar 50 nm . (B) The averaged power spectrum, generated from $\sim 90,000$ segments, that was used to determine the initial helical symmetry. The Bessel orders are labeled on four of the layer lines. (C) FSC plots for model-map (green) and map-map (yellow), showing a consistent resolution of $4.3 \AA$. Model-map FSC was evaluated at $\mathrm{FSC}=0.38$ (which is $\sqrt{ } 0.143$ ), and map-map FSC was evaluated at $\mathrm{FSC}=0.143$.


Figure S2 Buried surface area. The majority of the buried surface area between subunits in the assembled CFA/I pilus structure is between subunits $n$ and $n+3$. Subunit $n$, blue; contact subunit, pink; buried surface area, magenta.


Figure S3 Mutations in loop regions result in phenotypic changes in CFA/I pili. Point mutations in loop regions that vary between the crystal structure of $\mathrm{CfaB}(\mathrm{pdb} 3 \mathrm{~F} 85$ ) and our cryoEM map reduce the stability of the helical filament. (A) Thr 39 to Ala, (B) Thr 39 to Tyr, (C) Ser 39 to Ala, (D) Ser 39 to Tyr. Magenta arrows: helical CFA/I filament; white arrows: unwound fibrillar region; blue circle: possible cross-section of a broken filament segment. Scale bar for A-D is 30 nm ; scale bar for E is 1 nm .


Figure S4 Cross-sectional views of CFA/I pili. Sections every $2 \AA$ showing a groove in the pilus structure without an opening to the central cavity. Scale bar $25 \AA$.


Figure S5 .Mutation of Pro 13 results in easily unwound CFA/I pili. With gentle handling, pili with Pro 13 mutated to Phe can maintain regions of helical filaments. Sample was negatively stained; scale bars 50 nm , and enlarged regions are magnified 2 x

