

## Time resolved IR spectroscopy reveals mechanistic details of ion transport in the sodium pump *Krokinobacter eikastus* rhodopsin 2

Marvin Asido<sup>a</sup>, Peter Eberhardt<sup>a</sup>, Clara Kriebel<sup>b</sup>, Markus Braun<sup>a</sup>, Clemens Glaubitz<sup>b</sup> and Josef Wachtveitl<sup>a,#</sup>.

<sup>a</sup> Institute of Physical and Theoretical Chemistry, Goethe University Frankfurt, 60438 Frankfurt am Main, Germany

<sup>b</sup> Institute for Biophysical Chemistry and Center for Biomolecular Magnetic Resonance (BMRZ), Goethe University Frankfurt, 60438 Frankfurt am Main, Germany

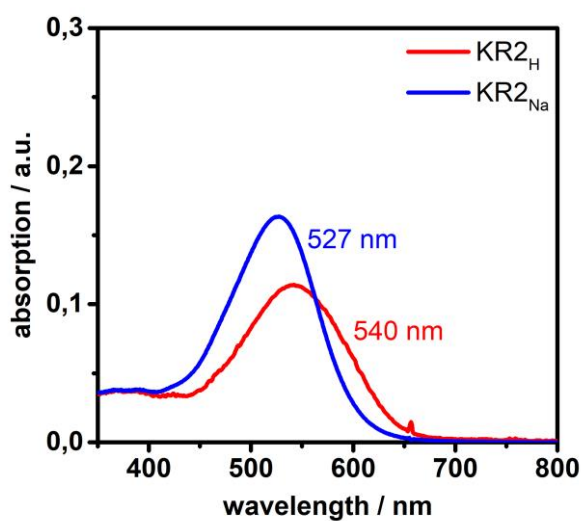
#corresponding author: Institute of Physical und Theoretical Chemistry, Institute of Biophysics, Johann Wolfgang Goethe-University Frankfurt, Max-von-Laue-Str. 7, 60438 Frankfurt/Main, Germany

Phone: +49 69 798 29351

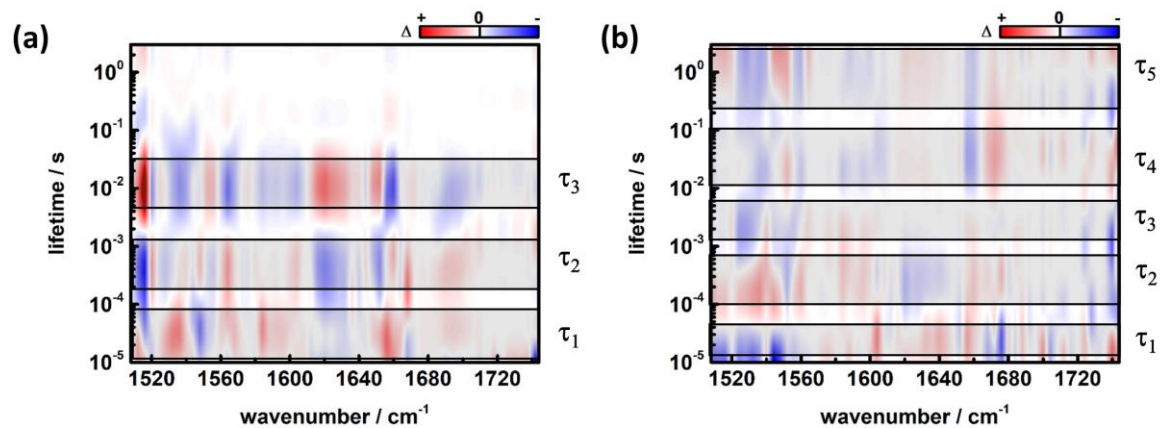
Fax: +49 69 798 29709

e-mail: [wweitl@theochem.uni-frankfurt.de](mailto:wweitl@theochem.uni-frankfurt.de)

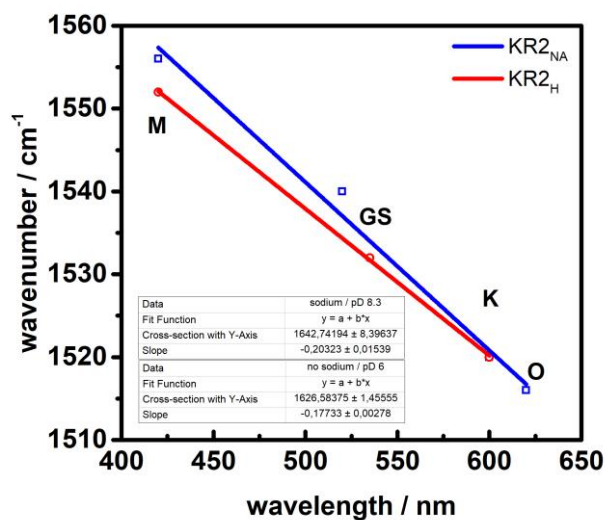
### Supporting Information



SI Figure 1. Absorption spectra of KR2<sub>Na</sub> (pD 8.3) and KR2<sub>H</sub> (pD 6).



SI Figure 2. Lifetime density maps for (a)  $\text{KR2}_{\text{Na}}$  and (b)  $\text{KR2}_{\text{H}}$ . The IR dataset of  $\text{KR2}_{\text{Na}}$  can be described with three lifetime components, whereas the  $\text{KR2}_{\text{H}}$  needs five lifetime components.



SI Figure 3. Inverse relationship of  $\nu_{\text{C=C}}$  and  $\lambda_{\text{max}}$  shown for  $\text{KR2}_{\text{Na}}$  and  $\text{KR2}_{\text{H}}$ .