Supporting Information for

Membrane Mediated Regulation in Free Peptides of HIV-1 gp41: Minimal Modulation of the Hemifusion Phase

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Figure S1: Folding of $gp41_{532-544}$ probed by CD spectroscopy. *A*, spectra for 40 µM peptide in 10 mM phosphate buffer (black solid line), 3 mM SDS (grey solid line) and 12 mM SDS (dashed line). *B*, spectra for 240 µM peptide in 3 mM SDS (black solid line) and 12 mM SDS (dashed line).



Figure S2: CD spectra for gp41₅₃₂₋₅₄₄ (40 μ M). *A*, in 10mM phosphate buffer (black line) and in the same buffer with TFE, 20% (grey line) and 60% (black dashed line). *B*, in 10 mM PB (black line) and in 10 mM PB with 50% acetonitrile (grey line) and 50% methanol (black dash).



Figure S3: CD spectra for $gp41_{532-544:659-671}$ in 10 mM phosphate buffer containing *A*, no additives, *B*, 50% acetonitrile, *C*, 12 mM SDS and *D*, 20% TFE. Linearly combined spectra of individual components and experimental spectra are shown in black and red, respectively. All spectra are for 40 μ M (total peptide).



Figure S4: CD spectra for $gp41_{659-671}$ (black) and $gp41_{532-544}$ (grey) (200 µM peptide) in the presence of zwitterionic membranes (1.6 mM total lipid) in 10mM phosphate buffer, pH 7-7.5, (solid line) and water at pH 3 (dashed line).



Figure S5: CD spectra for $gp41_{532-544:659-671}$ (200 µM in each peptide) in the presence of zwitterionic membranes (1.6 mM total lipid) in 10 mM phosphate buffer, pH 7-7.5 (solid black line) and in water at pH3 (solid red line). Linearly combined spectra of individual components and experimental spectra are shown in dashed and solid lines, respectively.



Figure S6: Peptide interactions with zwitterionic membranes probed by isothermal titration calorimetry. 40 μ M (total peptide) titrated with membrane solution (1.6 mM). *A*, gp41₅₃₂₋₅₄₄. *B*, gp41₆₅₉₋₆₇₁.



Figure S7: Folding of the individual peptides as a function of membrane concentrations. CD spectral changes for 40 μ M peptide. *A*, gp41₆₅₉₋₆₇₁. *B*, gp41₅₃₂₋₅₄₄.



Figure S8: Normalised Trp fluorescence of $gp41_{659-671}$ (40 µM) with (grey line) and without (black line) anionic membranes.



Figure S9: Peptide interactions with anionic membranes probed by isothermal titration calorimetry. *A*, gp41₆₅₉₋₆₇₁. *B*, gp41₅₃₂₋₅₄₄. *C*, gp41₅₃₂₋₅₄₄.659-671. 40 μ M (total peptide) titrated with membrane solution. (1.6 mM). *D*, degree of binding (X_b) as a function of free peptide concentration (C_f) for gp41₆₅₉₋₆₇₁ (red dots) and gp41₅₃₂₋₅₄₄ (black dots) *E*, K_a values derived from fitting the ITC data with a one-site binding model (22, 23).



Figure S10: CD spectra for $gp41_{532-544}$ at 40 μ M (black line) and 400 μ M (grey dash) in the presence of anionic membranes (1.6 mM total lipid).



Figure S11: Folding of $gp41_{532-544:659-671}$ in anionic membranes as a function of temperature (40 μ M total peptide). *A*, CD spectra. *B*, CD spectra and linear spectral combinations for individual peptides at 60°C are shown in black and red, correspondingly while the lipid concentration is 0.45 mM.



Figure S12: Intrinsic fluorescence spectra for $gp41_{532-544:659-671}$ at 40 μ M total peptide (grey dashed line) and $gp41_{659-671}$ at 20 μ M (black solid line) in the presence of anionic membranes (1.6 mM total lipid).



Figure S13: Snapshot of $gp41_{532-544:659-671}$ simulation. *A*, Trp_{666} residue leaving the hydrophobic interface (orange) to interact with Leu₆₆₃ (red). *B*, α -helical regions of $gp41_{532-544}$ and $gp41_{659-671}$ aligned in parallel. *C*, secondary structure of each residue of $gp41_{532-544:659-671}$ as a function of time. Key: pink denotes α -helix, blue is for 3_{10} -helix, green is for turn and white is for unordered.

	Ν	K _{a,} (M)	ΔH (cal mol ⁻¹)	ΔS (cal mol ⁻¹ K ⁻¹)
gp41 ₅₃₂₋₅₄₄	3.14 ± 0.04	1.06E05 ± 9.17E3	-2577 ± 46.91	14.5
gp41 ₆₅₉₋₆₇₁	1.32 ± 0.089	$4.04E4 \pm 5.27E3$	-466.7 ± 38.20	19.5
gp41 _{532-544: 659-671}	3.23 ± 0.088	1.46E5 ± 1.99E4	-1367 ± 55.35	19.1

Table S1: Thermodynamic parameters calculated using a one-site binding model