Table S1: Determination of K_{obs} for Tus-GFP in complex with *TerB*, *Ter-lockB*, *TerF*, *Ter-lockF*, *TerJ*, *Ter-lockJ* at various [KCl].

Ter	[KCl] (mM)	Slope (±SD)	r^2	Log(K_{obs})	K_{obs} (nM)
TerB	250	4.40 ± 0.41	0.94	-8.749	1.8
	300	5.23 ± 0.41	0.95	-7.647	23
	350	4.90 ± 0.26	0.98	-7.102	79
	400	4.40 ± 0.16	0.99	-6.738	183
	425	4.67 ± 0.49	0.92	-6.361	436
Ter-lockB	300	4.49 ± 0.23	0.98	-8.289	5.1
	350	4.07 ± 0.42	0.92	-8.023	9.5
	400	4.24 ± 0.31	0.96	-7.467	34
	425	5.50 ± 0.49	0.96	-6.841	144
TerF	175	4.57 ± 0.22	0.98	-8.01	9.8
	200	4.57 ± 0.29	0.97	-7.463	34
	225	5.08 ± 0.33	0.97	-6.839	145
	250	4.57 ± 0.30	0.97	-6.412	387
Ter-lockF	175	4.34 ± 0.30	0.97	-7.477	33
	200	4.32 ± 0.24	0.98	-6.934	116
	225	4.75 ± 0.23	0.98	-6.358	439
	250	4.57 ± 0.75	0.86	-6.04	912
TerJ	175	4.54 ± 0.39	0.91	-8.862	1.4
	200	4.95 ± 0.41	0.95	-8.111	7.7
	250	5.32 ± 0.36	0.94	-7.107	78
	275	5.42 ± 0.35	0.97	-6.569	270
Ter-lockJ	175	3.82 ± 0.27	0.94	-9.389	0.4
	200	4.43 ± 0.31	0.94	-8.454	3.5
	250	4.60 ± 0.21	0.97	-7.619	24
	275	5.17 ± 0.31	0.97	-7.032	93

ΔT_m values were calculated as $T_{m(\text{Tus-GFP-}Ter)}$ - $T_{m(\text{Tus-GFP})}$ (n=2). K_{obs} was obtained by extrapolation of the slope of the linear portion of the curve (ΔT_m *vs* log[*Ter*]) and is defined as the [Ter] at $\Delta T_m = 0$. At least four consecutive linear data points were required over one log to use this system for curve fitting and K_{obs} determination.[17]