## Supporting Material - A Gate–Free Pathway for Substrate Release from the Inward–Facing State of the Na $^+$ –Galactose Transporter

Jing Li and Emad Tajkhorshid September 2, 2011

Table S1: Averaged interaction energies (kcal/mol) between the substrate and various subsets of the environment (protein, water, or individual residues) calculated for the unbound state obtained after Unbinding Event I ( $t=81-96\,\mathrm{ns}$ ) and the Silent Phase ( $t=130-200\,\mathrm{ns}$ ).

Environment	Unbinding Event I	Silent Phase
protein	$-31.90 \pm 3.51$	$-59.61 \pm 1.30$
water	$-32.96 \pm 5.26$	$-16.58 \pm 0.99$
N64	$-0.48 \pm 1.03$	$-1.62 \pm 1.20$
E68	$-15.48 \pm 4.41$	$-5.65 \pm 2.84$
Q69	$-0.16 \pm 0.47$	$-4.22 \pm 0.85$
E88	$1.28 \pm 0.32$	$-35.38 \pm 1.23$
S91	$-0.16 \pm 0.62$	$1.36 \pm 0.35$
N142	$-2.18 \pm 0.03$	$-0.75 \pm 0.01$
N260	$0.22 \pm 0.39$	$-1.67 \pm 1.14$
Y263	$-2.55 \pm 0.92$	$-1.81 \pm 0.65$
K294	$-1.18 \pm 0.31$	$2.27 \pm 1.56$
Q428	$-1.24 \pm 3.23$	$-1.38 \pm 0.06$

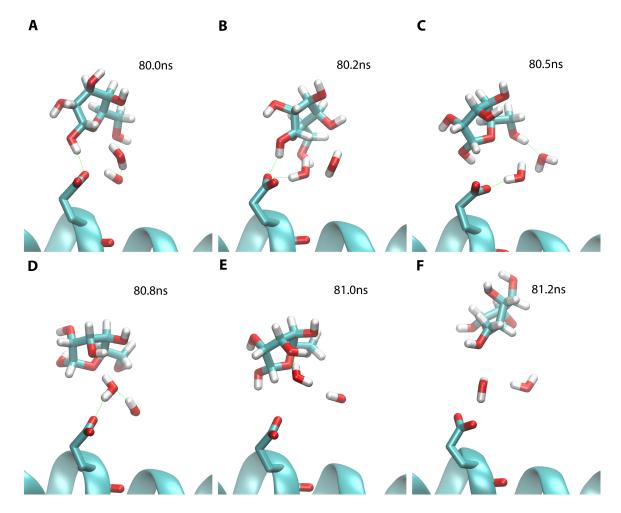


Figure S1: Lubricating effect of water in unbinding of the substrate from E88. Several snapshots taken from the equilibrium simulation showing the facilitating effect of water in detachment of the substrate from E88 through competing for H-bonds. Substrate, E88, and two water molecules in the region are shown in stick representations. Snapshots are taken at  $t = 80.0 \,\text{ns}$  (A),  $80.2 \,\text{ns}$  (B),  $80.5 \,\text{ns}$  (C),  $80.8 \,\text{ns}$  (D),  $81.0 \,\text{ns}$  (E), and  $81.2 \,\text{ns}$  (F) of the equilibrium simulation.

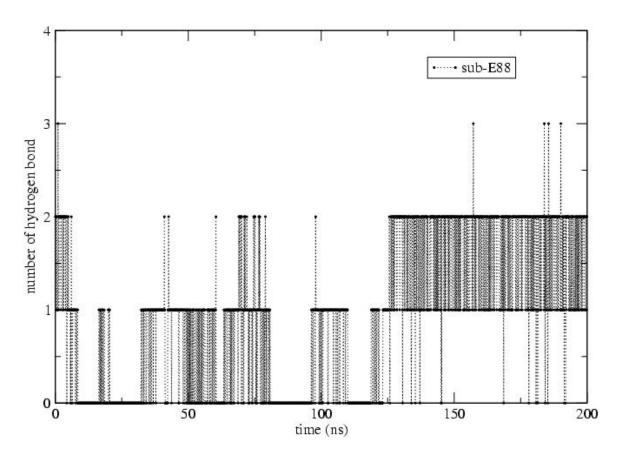


Figure S2: The number of H–bonds between the substrate and E88 during the 200 ns equilibrium simulation. A heavy atom distance cutoff of  $3.0\,\text{Å}$  and an angle cutoff of  $30^\circ$  were used to define H–bonds

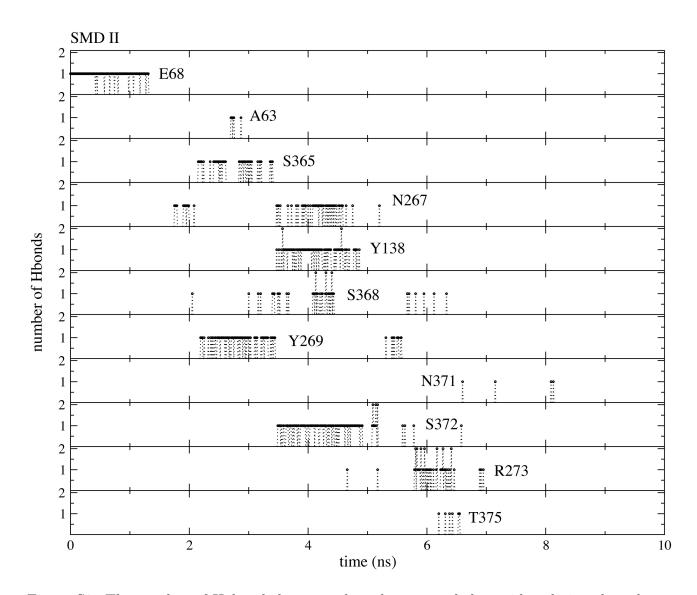


Figure S3: The number of H–bonds between the substrate and the residues lining the substrate exit pathway as the function of time in the simulation SMD–II.

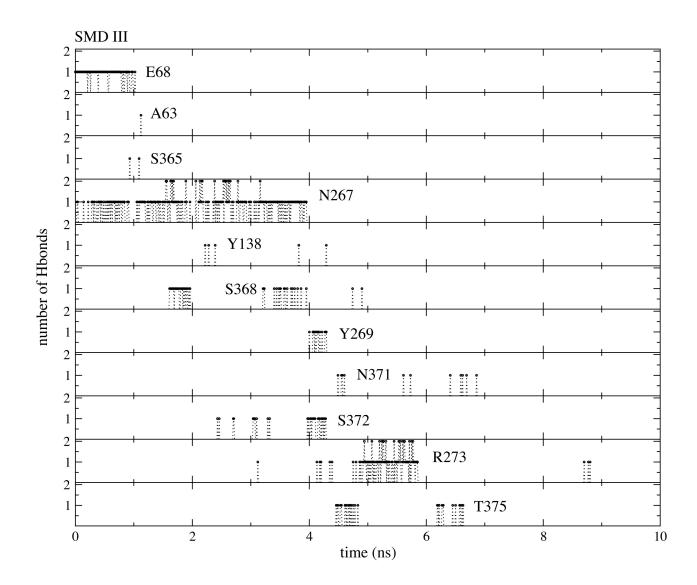
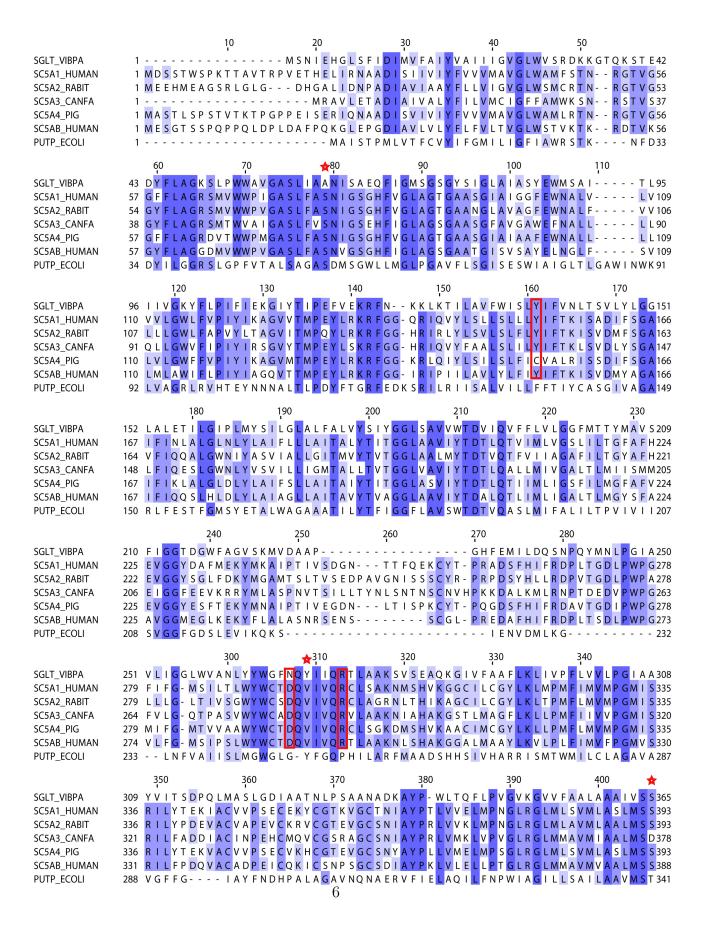


Figure S4: The number of H–bonds between the substrate and the residues lining the substrate exit pathway as the function of time in the simulation SMD–III.



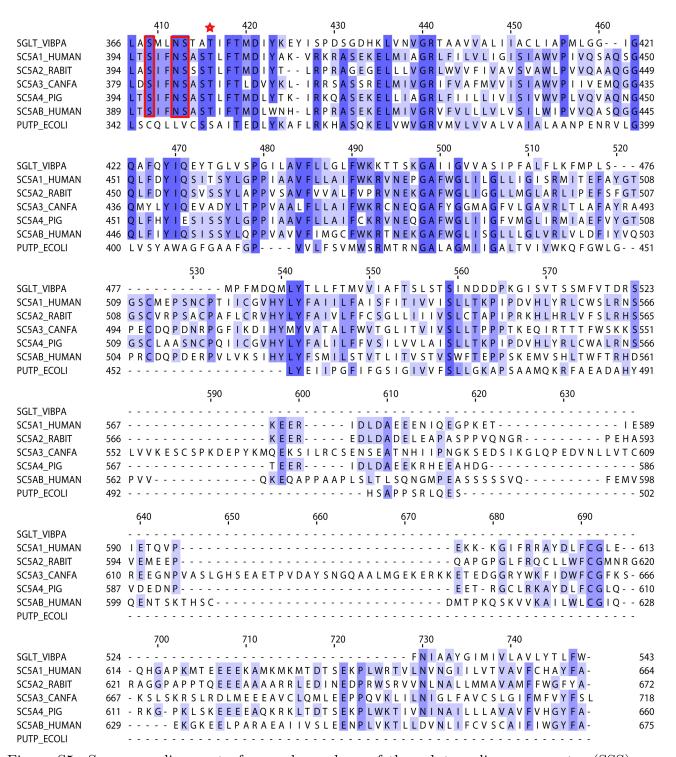


Figure S5: Sequence alignment of several members of the solute:sodium symporter (SSS) family (2.A.21) obtained from the Transporter Classification Database (www.tcdb.org). SGLT\_VIBPA: glucose or galactose:Na<sup>+</sup> symporter from *V. parahaemolyticus*, vSGLT; SC5A1\_HUMAN: human glucose or galactose:Na<sup>+</sup> symporter; SC5A2\_RABIT: rabbit nucleoside or glucose:Na<sup>+</sup> symporter; SC5A3\_CANFA: myoinositol:Na<sup>+</sup> symporter from *Canis familiars*, SMIT1; SC5A4\_PIG: porcine glucose:Na<sup>+</sup> symporter 3 (low affinity); SC5AB\_HUMAN: human myoinositol:Na<sup>+</sup> symporter, SMIT2; PUTP\_ECOLI, proline:Na<sup>+</sup> symporter from *E. coli*. The red boxes indicate the residues lining the substrate's release pathway characterized in our simulations of vSGLT, which are conserved in sugar:Na<sup>+</sup> transporters but changed in the proline:Na<sup>+</sup> symporter. The red stars indicate other residues lining the substrate's release pathway.