Switchable membrane remodeling and antifungal defense by metamorphic chemokine XCL1

Acacia F. Dishman¹[†] and Michelle W. Lee^{2[†]}, Jaime de Anda², Ernest Y. Lee^{2,3}, Jie He⁴, Anna R. Huppler⁴, Gerard C. L. Wong² and Brian F. Volkman¹*

¹Department of Biochemistry, Medical College of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, WI 53226 USA

²Department of Bioengineering, University of California Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA 90095, USA

³UCLA-Caltech Medical Scientist Training Program, David Geffen School of Medicine at UCLA,

Los Angeles, CA 90095, USA

⁴Department of Pediatrics, Medical College of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, WI 53226 USA

[†]These authors contributed equally to this work

*Corresponding Author: Brian F. Volkman, bvolkman@mcw.edu



Fig. S1.SAXS spectra for SUVs alone. To facilitate visualization, spectra have been manually offset in the vertical direction by scaling each trace by a multiplicative factor.

Supplemental Figure 2.



Fig. S2.Protein-only SAXS spectra for all proteins tested in this study. To facilitate visualization, spectra have been manually offset in the vertical direction by scaling each trace by a multiplicative factor.

Supplemental Figure 3.



Fig. S3.SAXS spectra for XCL1 structural variants incubated with model mammalian cell membranes (DOPS/DOPE/DOPC 20/40/40). To facilitate visualization, spectra have been manually offset in the vertical direction by scaling each trace by a multiplicative factor.