Transport Mechanism of Class-3 P4 ATPase Lipid Flippases

Lin Bai[1,#,*], Qinglong You[1,#], Bhawik K. Jain[2,#], Amanda Kovach[1], Todd R. Graham[2], and Huilin Li[1,*]

[1] Structural Biology Program, Van Andel Institute, Grand Rapids, Michigan, USA

[2] Department of Biological Sciences, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, TN, USA

[#] These authors contributed equally to the work.

Correspondence should be addressed to L.B. (Lin.Bai@vai.org) or H.L. (Huilin.Li@vai.org).

ABSTRACT

The P4 ATPases are a large family of membrane-embedded enzymes that use ATP hydrolysis to transport large lipid substrates across lipid bilayers. P4 ATPases differ in their cellular membrane location and their substrates. The structures of the endosome- and Golgi-localized class-1 phosphatidylserine flippases—such as the yeast Drs2 and human ATP8A1—have recently been reported, revealing a substrate binding site on the lumenal side and several transport states. However, a substrate binding site on the cytosolic side has not been found, and the transport mechanisms of P4 ATPases in other classes are still unknown. Here we report a systematic structural and functional study on two plasma-membrane localized, class-3 P4 ATPases that have broader substrate specificity, the *S. cerevisiae* Dnf1–Lem3 and Dnf2–Lem3 complexes. We have captured substrate lipids on both the exoplasmic and cytosolic sides, and we found that these two enzymes have very similar structures, consistent with their high sequence identity and redundant function. Unexpectedly, Lem3 contributes to substrate binding near the cytosolic surface. We found that the conformational transitions through the substrate transport cycle of these two class-3 enzymes match those of the class-1 enzymes, suggesting a conserved lipid-flipping mechanism among all classes of the P4 ATPases. Our study also revealed a helix-turn-helix insertion in the cytosolic P domain

34 that is unique to the class-3 enzymes and plays a crucial role in their function.
35 Therefore, the P4 ATPases may have retained an overall transport mechanism while
36 evolving distinct features for cellular membrane localization, regulatory mechanisms,
37 and transporting different lipid substrates.

INTRODUCTION

The large group of integral membrane proteins that mediate the transport of substrates across biological membranes by the formation of ATP-dependent phosphorylated intermediates are called P-type ATPases (Axelsen and Palmgren, 1998). They are widely expressed in prokaryotes, archaea, and eukaryotes, and they play essential roles in many cellular processes. P-type ATPases are phylogenetically divided into five subclasses (P1-P5), each have unique sequence motifs and transport different substrates (Bublitz et al., 2011; Palmgren and Axelsen, 1998). Most P4 ATPases function as a heterodimeric complex: a catalytic α-subunit containing 10 transmembrane α-helices (TMHs) and a regulatory β-subunit of the Cdc50 (cell division cycle 50) protein family containing two TMHs. The α-subunit of all P-type ATPases has a conserved architecture consisting of a transmembrane domain (TMD), an actuator domain (A-domain), a nucleotide-binding domain (N-domain), and a phosphorylation domain (P-domain) (Andersen et al., 2016; van der Mark et al., 2013). The “Post–Albers” model proposed that the substrate transport of P-type ATPases goes through a cyclic transition of E1–E1P–E2P–E2 states (Post et al., 1972). This model is supported by the structure and function studies of the most well-understood P2 ATPases (Dyla et al., 2019; Toyoshima and Cornelius, 2013).

P4 ATPases are involved in phospholipid translocation: they flip lipids from the extracellular side of the plasma membrane or from the lumenal side of internal organelles to the cytosolic side (Tang et al., 1996; Zhou and Graham, 2009). They are important for creating and maintaining lipid compositional asymmetry in cell membranes. Because a phospholipid substrate is large, the transport mechanism of P4 ATPases is substantially different from that of the cation-transporting P-type ATPases, such as the sarcoplasmic reticulum Ca^{2+}-ATPase (SERCA), the Na^{+}/K^{+}-ATPase, and the H^{+}-ATPase. There are five P4-ATPases belonging to four classes in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*: Drs2 in class 1, Neo1 in class 2, Dnf1 and Dnf2 in class 3, and Dnf3 in class 4 (van der Mark et al., 2013). Humans have 14 P4-ATPases (Andersen et al., 2016; Best et al., 2019; van der Mark et al., 2013). The P4 ATPases

69 have different tissue-specific expression, subcellular localization, and substrate
70 specificity. For example, yeast Drs2 transports phosphatidylserine (PS) and
71 phosphatidylethanolamine (PE) in the trans-Golgi network (TGN) and endosomes
72 (Natarajan et al., 2004; Zhou and Graham, 2009), while the yeast Dnf1 and Dnf2 flip
73 PE, PC, and glucosylceramide (GlcCer) in the plasma membrane (Best et al., 2019;
74 Pomorski et al., 2003; Roland et al., 2020; Roland et al., 2019; Stevens et al., 2008).

75

76 The first structural and mechanistic insights into the P4 ATPases came from recent
77 cryo-EM structures of the *S. cerevisiae* class-1 flippase Drs2–Cdc50 in its auto-inhibited
78 and active E2P states (Bai et al., 2019a; Timcenko et al., 2019), and of its human
79 homolog, ATP8A1–CDC50a, in six transport states (E1, E1-ATP, E1P-ADP, E1P, E2P,
80 and E2Pi-PL) (Hiraizumi et al., 2019). Drs2 and ATP8A1 belong to the same subfamily
81 of P4 ATPases, and both transport the same substrates, PS and PE (Paterson et al.,
82 2006; van der Mark et al., 2013; Zhou and Graham, 2009). The structural studies
83 revealed an allosteric domain movement during lipid translocation and identified a lipid
84 binding site at the exoplasmic side of membrane of this subfamily. Prior mutational
85 studies had identified amino acids in this exoplasmic lipid binding site that are important
86 for substrate recognition and had implicated a second substrate binding site on the
87 cytosolic side of the membrane (Baldridge and Graham, 2012, 2013; Baldridge et al.,
88 2013; Roland et al., 2019).

89

90 However, many important questions remain regarding the lipid-flipping mechanism(s) of
91 the P4 ATPases. Chief among them are how substrate specificity is achieved by
92 different P4 ATPases and where the lipid binds on the cytoplasmic side of the
93 membrane. Addressing these questions requires a detailed structural and functional
94 comparison among P4 ATPases that transport different substrates. Toward this goal,
95 we have now studied the two *S. cerevisiae* class-3 P4 ATPases, the Dnf1–Lem3 and
96 Dnf2–Lem3 complexes. Dnf1 and Dnf2 share the same β-subunit, Lem3, and both
97 transport PE, PC, and glucosylceramide. Their human homologues, ATP10A and
98 ATP10D, are implicated in diabetes, obesity, myocardial infarction, atherosclerosis, and

Parkinson's disease (Folmer et al., 2009; Martin et al., 2020; van der Mark et al., 2013). Here we report the cryo-EM structures of Dnf1–Lem3 in three different states (E1, E1P-ADP, and E2P) and Dnf2–Lem3 in five different states (E1, E1-ATP, E1P-ADP, E2P, and E2P-transition). We further performed structure-guided mutagenesis and *in vivo* substrate transport activity assays. By comparing these class-3 flippase structures with the class-1 structures previously reported, we found new phospholipid binding sites at the cytoplasmic side and unique structural features during the ATP-dependent transport cycle in Dnf1–Lem3 and Dnf2–Lem3. Our comprehensive structural and functional study improves the mechanistic understanding of the essential P4 ATPases.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Overall Dnf1 structure

Endogenous Dnf1–Lem3 and Dnf2–Lem3 complexes were purified from baker's yeast using an anti-FLAG affinity column followed by size-exclusion chromatography (**Supplemental Figure 1, online Methods**). We used the detergent dodecyl maltoside (DDM) to solubilize these flippases and lauryl maltose neopentyl glycol (LMNG) and cholesteryl hydrogen succinate (CHS) to stabilize the membrane protein complexes. We performed single-particle cryo-EM on purified samples in apo form (E1 state) and on samples incubated with AMPPCP (E1-ATP state), $ALF4^{-}$-ADP (E1P-ADP and E2P-transition states), or $BeF3^{-}$ (E2P state). The substrate transport states were assigned based on the established nomenclature in the P-type ATPase field (Bai et al., 2019a; Hiraizumi et al., 2019; Timcenko et al., 2019). We obtained cryo-EM 3D maps of the *S. cerevisiae* Dnf1–Lem3 in the E1, E1P-ADP, and E2P states and Dnf2–Lem3 in the E1, E1-ATP, E1P-ADP, E2P-transition, and E2P states, at resolutions of 2.8 Å to 4.0 Å (**Supplemental Figures 2-7, Supplemental Table 1**). The high-resolution 3D map at 2.8 Å of the Dnf1–Lem3 in the E2P state enabled us to build the first atomic model of Dnf1–Lem3 (**Fig. 1, Supplemental Figure 2**). Except for a few short and disordered loops, almost the entire complex is ordered and well resolved in this model. Interestingly, many extra densities were observed in the transmembrane region of Dnf1 in the E2P state (**Fig. 1A**). Some clearly belonged to the detergent CHS that was added

during purification, while others located in the substrate transport path resembled phospholipid, and they were so assigned, as will be described below.

We then used the 2.8-Å structure to help build atomic models for the seven remaining 3D maps of Dnf1p–Lem3p and Dnf2p–Lem3p, which are at slightly lower resolutions. All these models were refined to good statistics (**Supplemental Table 1**) and fit well with the 3D maps (**Supplemental Figure 3**). The modeled nucleotides and lipids all had clear densities. By comparing the 3D maps of Dnf1–Lem3 and Dnf2–Lem3 in the E1, E1P-ADP, and E2P states, which were the three states observed for both flippases, we found that the structures were superimposable in all three states (**Supplemental Figure 8**). This comparison suggests that Dnf1 and Dnf2 have highly similar structures and go through virtually the same functional states during their respective substrate transport cycles. This finding was not surprising, because these two class-3 flippases share a high sequence identity of about 69%, localize to the same membrane, transport the same substrates, and appear to have redundant functions in yeast (Pomorski et al., 2003). Because of their apparently interchangeable structural feature, we will discuss these two flippases together in the following sections.

We first examined the Dnf1 structure in the E2P state because of the high resolution and completeness of the structure. As expected of any P4 ATPase, Dnf1 has a 10-TMH TMD (TMH1-10); a cytosolic A domain inserted between TMH2 and TMH3; and a cytosolic P domain and a cytosolic N domain, both inserted between TMH4 and TMH5 (**Fig. 1**). The amino terminal peptide preceding TMH1 (N-tail) of Dnf1 is 204 residues long and is largely disordered, except for the last 39-residue segment (Glu-166 to Leu-204), which is stabilized by binding to the regulatory A domain. The carboxyl terminal peptide (C-tail) of Dnf1 following the 10th TMH is 157 residues long (Pro-1405 to Asn-1571) and is also largely disordered except for the TMD-proximal 35-residue segment (Pro-1405 to Lys-1439).

159 Interestingly, this ordered Dnf1 C-tail segment contains a short α-helix, the equivalent of
160 which was reported to function as a switch that converts the Drs2 flippase from its auto-
161 inhibitory state to the active state in a unique PI4P-binding-dependent manner (Bai et
162 al., 2019a). However, the Dnf1 helix is stabilized by the C-tail of Lem3 in a conformation
163 corresponding to the active state of Drs2, suggesting that Dnf1 and Dnf2 do not require
164 binding to a phosphoinositide at this site for activation. The Dnf1 C-tail interacts
165 extensively with the cytoplasmic domains of Dnf1 in regulating the substrate transport
166 cycle, as described below. Dnf1 and Dnf2 activity is regulated by two flippase kinases
167 Fpk1 and Fpk2. Mutations in Fpk1 and Fpk2 do not affect the subcellular location of
168 Dnf1 and Dnf2, but these enzymes have almost no activity in a *fpk1,2*Δ strain (Nakano
169 et al., 2008; Roelants et al., 2010). We found that all 17 known phosphorylation sites
170 (P32660 in the UniProt Database (UniProt, 2019)) are located in disordered loop
171 regions in the Dnf1 structure: the N-tail, a loop between Thr-290 and Ala-378, and the
172 C-tail. These observations suggest that the class-3 flippases are autoinhibited and
173 phosphorylation, not PI4P binding as in the class-1 flippases, relieves the inhibition.

174

175 **2. Lem3 has unique and ordered N- and C-terminal regions**

176 Similar to the yeast Cdc50 and human CDC50a, Lem3 contains two TMHs flanking a
177 large lumenal domain. These TMHs are packed against the last TMH of Dnf1, TMH10
178 (**Fig. 1**). The Lem3 lumenal domain contains two disulfide bonds (Cys-110 with Cys-159
179 and Cys-216 with Cys-231) and four N-glycans at Asn-240, Asn-256, Asn-298, and Asn-
180 332. To our surprise, both the N-terminal and the C-terminal regions of Lem3 are stable,
181 in contrast to the yeast Cdc50 and human CDC50a, in which these regions are
182 disordered (**Fig. 1A-B**). The N-terminal peptide preceding Asn-50 folds into a two-turn
183 α-helix and binds the Dnf1 A domain (**Supplemental Figure 9A-B**). Due to a partial
184 flexibility, the exact sequence of the Lem3 N-tail α-helix was not resolved. However, we
185 found its binding interface in the A domain is highly positively charged, featuring Lys-
186 392, Lys-395, Arg-408, Arg-457, Lys-460, and Lys-516 (**Supplemental Figure 9C**), and
187 the Lem3 N-tail segment between Glu-28 to Glu-42 is highly negative, containing 11
188 Asp and Glu residues (**Supplemental Figure 9D**). Therefore, the short N-tail α-helix of

189 Lem3p is most likely from this negatively charged region. Because the A domain moves
190 significantly during the substrate transport cycle of P4 ATPase, this unique, A domain-
191 interacting, and highly negative Lem3 N-tail α-helix likely regulates lipid transport activity
192 of Dnf1 and Dnf2, as described below.

193

194 **3. Phospholipids bind at the exoplasmic and cytoplasmic sites of Dnf1**

195 Although the exact substrates a P4 ATPase transport differ, the substrate translocation
196 path appears to have been conserved in all P4 ATPase studied so far (Andersen et al.,
197 2016; Huang et al., 2020). Like the Drs2 and ATP8A1 flippases, we found that the Dnf1
198 substrate translocation path is composed of TMH1-4 and TMH6 (**Fig. 2a-d,**
199 **Supplemental Figure 10**). This substrate path is consistent with biochemical studies
200 demonstrating that TMH1-6 are responsible for phospholipid transport, with TM7-10
201 having a supporting role (Baldridge and Graham, 2013; Vestergaard et al., 2014). In the
202 E2P-state Dnf1 3D map, we observed three phospholipid-like densities in the substrate
203 transport path, and accordingly, we modeled three phospholipid molecules (PL1-PL3) in
204 that map (**Figs. 1A, 2A**). These phospholipids stack against Dnf1 TMH2, TMH4, and
205 TMH6. Because no lipids were added during purification, these phospholipids are
206 potentially endogenous substrates that were co-purified with the Dnf1–Lem3 complex.
207 This is not unusual, because previous studies have shown that substrate lipids bound in
208 the substrate pockets can be co-purified with the enzyme complexes (Bai et al., 2019b;
209 Bloch et al., 2020; Hiraizumi et al., 2019). Interestingly, the three phospholipids are out
210 of register with respect to the lipid bilayer by approximately 10 Å: PL1 is moved down
211 about 10 Å into the middle of the bilayer relative to lipids in the outer leaflet, and PL2
212 and PL3 are moved 10 Å into the cytosolic space relative to lipids in the inner leaflet of
213 the membrane.

214

215 **4. Functional studies reveal that PL1 and PL2 are in substrate binding sites**

216 Based on sequence conservation of the three phospholipid binding pockets, we expect
217 that PL1 and PL2—but not PL3—are located in the substrate path and are likely

218 physiologically relevant. To test this hypothesis, we carried out systematic, structure-
219 based mutagenesis and functional assays (**Fig. 3A-E, Supplemental Table 3**). PL1 is
220 bound in an open cleft of Dnf1 on the exoplasmic side of the plasma membrane, and
221 the phosphate group of PL1 interacts with several conserved residues, including Gln-
222 610, Ser-611, and Asn-1226 (**Fig. 2A-B**). We expressed the Q610A, S611A,
223 609YQS611-FSN, and N1226A Dnf1 mutants on a *dnf1Δ dnf2Δ* cell background and
224 measured their PC, PE, and GlcCer uptake abilities. We found that Q610A and the triple
225 mutation 609YQS611-FSN eliminated the GlcCer and PE, but not the PC, transport
226 activity (**Fig. 3A**). This observation was consistent with a previous finding in which
227 mutations of the conserved tripeptide motif 654YQS656 of Dnf2—the equivalent of
228 609YQS611 in Dnf1—caused substantial and specific loss of GlcCer transport (Roland
229 et al., 2020; Roland et al., 2019).

230

231 It is unclear why the S611A mutation led to increased transport activity for all three
232 substrates (**Fig. 3A**). In contrast, the N1226A mutation completely halted transport of all
233 three substrates, even though the mutant protein localized to the plasma membrane
234 comparably to WT Dnf1 (**Fig. 3D**). The ability of Dnf1-N1226A to exit the ER indicated it
235 was folded properly and was able to interact with Lem3, but consistent with the loss of
236 transport activity, Dnf1-N1226A failed to support the viability of a flippase-deficient yeast
237 strain, whereas Dnf1 variants that retained transport activity fully supported viability
238 (**Supplemental Figure 11**). The GA motif (230-231) in TMH1B is at the membrane-
239 exoplasmic interface and is next to the PL1 binding site (**Fig. 2D**). A recent study has
240 shown that the GA motif is crucial for GlcCer transport by Dnf2 but has little influence on
241 PC and PE transport (Roland et al., 2019). Furthermore, we found that the PL1 binding
242 site superimposed with the substrate binding site of ATP8A1, based on structural
243 alignment (**Supplemental Figure 11**). Taken together, we conclude that the PL1
244 binding site is the entrance of the substrate transporting path in Dnf1 and Dnf2.

245

246 Unlike PL1, both PL2 and PL3 bind Dnf1 on the cytosolic side of the lipid bilayer. The
247 head group of PL2 is in a positively charged groove and is stabilized by several

248 conserved residues, including Arg-264, Tyr-633, Thr-648, and Trp-652 of Dnf1, and Arg-
249 51 of Lem3. Because PL2 is in the putative substrate transport path, we suggest that
250 PL2 is at the substrate exit site of Dnf1. We generated a series of point mutations in
251 Dnf1, including R264A, Y633A, T648A, W652A, and W652S. We expressed these
252 mutations in *dnf1Δ dnf2Δ*, *lem3Δ*, or *lem3*Δ *dnf2*Δ cells and found that W652A and
253 W652S significantly disrupted transport of all substrates; that R264A enhanced PC, PE,
254 and GlcCer transport; and that Y633A and T648A had no significant effects on the
255 transport activities (**Fig. 3A**). The elimination of Dnf1 transport activity by the W652
256 mutations was consistent with this residue's strategic location between the PL2-binding
257 substrate exit site and the PL1-binding substrate entry site. However, this mutation
258 caused the retention of Dnf1 in the ER, possibly because it disrupts folding of the
259 protein (**Fig. 3E**). The increased activity of Dnf1 R264A suggests that this charged
260 residue may trap the substrates and slow their release into the cytosolic leaflet. This
261 observation supports our hypothesis that PL2 is a substrate lipid. Because the PL3 site
262 is located right next to the PL2 site, and the PL3 site is composed of nonconserved
263 residues (except for F631), we suggest that the PL3 site plays an accessory role,
264 perhaps by facilitating substrate release from the PL2 site.

265

266 **5. Lem3 unexpectedly contributes to substrate binding on the cytosolic side**

267 Because the Lem3 Arg-51 directly interacts with PL2, we generated a Lem3 R51A
268 mutant and found that the substitution changed the substrate specificity of both Dnf1
269 and Dnf2, with a 1.5- to 2-fold increase in GlcCer transport activity of Dnf2–Lem3 and
270 Dnf1–Lem3, but no change in PC or PE activity for either complex (**Fig. 3B-C**). Because
271 there is no phosphate in GlcCer, it is possible that R51A increases ability of GlcCer to
272 compete with endogenous lipids for this site. As expected, Lem3-R51A supported
273 trafficking of the complex out of the ER (**Fig. 3E**), and this result supports the role of
274 Lem3 R51 in controlling substrate specificity and further supports the assignment of PL2
275 as a substrate lipid.

276

277 To examine the functional importance of the N-terminal region of Lem3, we generated a
278 Lem3 variant missing the N-terminal peptide (Lem3[Δ2-49]) and performed a lipid
279 uptake assay. We found that with Lem3(Δ2-49), both Dnf1 and Dnf2 had significantly
280 reduced PC, PE, and GlcCer uptake ability (**Fig. 3B-C**). We next examined the
281 functional importance of the ordered C-terminal region of Lem3 (Gly-400 to Lys-414)
282 that stabilizes Dnf1 in an active state. In the lipid uptake assays with Lem3(Δ400-414),
283 both Dnf1 and Dnf2 had substantially decreased activity (**Fig. 3B-C**). We then labeled
284 Dnf1 with GFP and found that Lem3(Δ2-49) and Lem3(Δ400-414) abolished Lem3's
285 ability to escort Dnf1 out of the ER (**Fig. 3E**). Thus, neither Dnf1 or Dnf2 was able to
286 reach to its functional destination in the plasma membrane with a N- or C-terminus
287 truncated Lem3. Thus, these results support an unexpected role of Lem3 in substrate
288 binding and specificity. No such role was found in the β-subunit (Cdc50 or CDC50) of
289 the class-1 flippases Drs2 and ATP8A1 (Bai et al., 2019a; Hiraizumi et al., 2019;
290 Timcenko et al., 2019).

291

292 During preparation of this manuscript, the cryo-EM structure of Dnf1–Cdc50 of a
293 thermophilic fungus, *Chaetomium thermophilum*, was reported in the E1-ATP and E2P
294 states at 3.4-3.5 Å resolution (He et al., 2020). That Dnf1 structure contained two lipids,
295 but no evidence was provided that they were substrate lipids. Many membrane proteins,
296 including SERCA and Na^+/K^+ ATPases (Kanai et al., 2013 ; Toyoshima et al., 2013),
297 have specifically bound lipid molecules in their structures that are presumably not
298 substrate lipids. Because we have now functionally defined that the PL1 and PL2 in our
299 *S. cerevisiae* Dnf1–Lem3 and Dnf2–Lem3 structures are located at the physiological
300 substrate entry and exit, the observation that the two lipids in *C. thermophilum* Dnf1 are
301 equivalent to PL1 and PL2 in our structure indicates that in both species, the class-3
302 flippases share a similar substrate path.

303

304 We conclude that the substrate transport pathway is primarily located between TMH2
305 and TMH4 (**Fig. 2E**). This pathway is nearly perpendicular to the membrane plane and
306 is open to the lipid bilayer. Interestingly, this pathway is hydrophilic at both ends, the

307 entry and the exit sites, but is highly hydrophobic in the middle gating region (**Fig. 2B-**
308 **E**). In the Dnf1–Lem3 structure, the exoplasmic substrate entry site is lined by Gln-610,
309 Ser-611, and Asn-1226; the cytosolic substrate exit site is surrounded by Dnf1 residues
310 Gln-214, Asn-217, Asn-220, Thr-254, Lys-257, Asp-258, Glu-261, Arg-264, Arg-265,
311 Glu-622, and Thr-626, along with Lem3 Arg-51, and the middle hydrophobic region is
312 composed of the conserved Phe-223, Leu-247, Ile-250, Ile-615, and Ile-619 (**Fig. 2B-E**).
313 The physiochemical property of the transport pathway is compatible with the so-called
314 "credit card" mechanism, in which the hydrophilic or charged headgroups of the lipid
315 substrates simply slide through the groove while allowing the substrate acyl chains to
316 flip in the favorable membrane environment. It is likely that during transport, the lipid
317 head group inserts into and make direct interactions with the hydrophilic residues
318 between TMH2 and TMH4.

319

320 **6. ATP dependent transport cycle**

321 By cryo-EM analyses of samples incubated with or without the ATP analogs AMPPCP
322 and ADP-AlF_4^- or the phosphate analogs AlF_4^- and BeF_3^-, we obtained a total of eight
323 structures of the class-3 flippases. There were Dnf1–Lem3 in the E1 (apo), E1P-ADP
324 (ALF_4^--ADP), and E2P (BeF_3^-) states; and Dnf2–Lem3 in the E1 (apo), E1-ATP
325 (AMPPCP), E1P-ADP (ADP-AlF_4^-), E2P-transition (AlF_4^-), and E2P (BeF_3^-) states.
326 Comparing these structures revealed how ATP binding and hydrolysis, ADP release,
327 and enzyme phosphorylation produce conformational changes in Dnf1 and Dnf2 to drive
328 the Post–Albers substrate transport cycle (**Fig. 4A**).

329

330 We found that a major part of the TMD region (that is, TMH3-10) and the P domain of
331 Dnf1 or Dnf2, and the most of Lem3 molecule except for its N-tail, were well aligned,
332 suggesting that these regions are largely stationary during the substrate transport cycle
333 (**Fig. 4A, Supplemental Figure 12A-B**). However, TMH1-2 and the A and N domains of
334 Dnf1 and Dnf2 moved significantly; these movements must be coupled with substrate
335 transport. In the E1 state, the A domain moves towards the membrane bilayer and
336 becomes separated from the N domain (**Fig. 4A**). Due to the lack of interaction, the A

337 and N domains are flexible and are visible in the 3D maps only at a low display
338 threshold (**Supplemental Figure 13**).

339

340 The binding of ATP in the E1-ATP state triggers the N domain to move towards and
341 interact with the A domain, thereby stabilizing both domains. However, the A domain
342 must be only partially stabilized and retain some flexibility, because its density is still
343 weak. With the ensuing phosphoryl transfer, the flippases transition from the E1-ATP
344 state to the E1P-ADP state. This transition does not trigger large-scale conformational
345 changes, because the structures of Dnf2–Lem3 in the E1-ATP and E1P-ADP are almost
346 the same except for their respective bound nucleotide (**Supplemental Figure 12**). In
347 the E1, E1-ATP, and E1P-ADP states, TMH1-2 have a small degree of flexibility, but
348 they do not move much (**Fig. 4B**). Transitioning from the E1P-ADP state to the E2P
349 state, the release of ADP triggers the N domain to rotate 40° away from the A domain
350 by pivoting on the N domain and P domain interface. The conserved DGET motif of the
351 A domain now occupies the phosphorylation site and stabilizes the A domain. During
352 this transition, TMH1 and TMH2 tilt to enlarge the exoplasmic substrate binding site for
353 the admission of PL1 and at the same time to narrow the cytosolic substrate site,
354 thereby stabilizing the bound PL2 (**Fig. 4B**).

355

356 During the subsequent phosphate (Pi) transition, when the enzyme changes from the
357 E2P state to the E2P-transition state, the enzyme structure largely holds still; the 3D
358 maps of Dnf2–Lem3 in these two states are nearly identical (**Supplemental Figure**
359 **12B**). Finally, the Dnf1 and Dnf2 switch back to the E1 state by auto-dephosphorylation.
360 During this switch, the A and N domains become flexible again, and the TMH1-2 tilt
361 back to narrow and close the exoplasmic substrate binding site and open the cytosolic
362 substrate binding site. It is during this last transition that PL1 in the exoplasmic site is
363 forced to flip and enter the cytosolic substrate site, replacing the resident PL2 there and
364 leading to the release of PL2 from the flippases.

365

366 **7. Transport mechanisms of the class-3 and class-1 P4 ATPases are similar**

367 As described above, the major domain rearrangements in Dnf1 and Dnf2 are triggered
368 by nucleotide binding (E1 to E1-ATP); nucleotide hydrolysis, enzyme phosphorylation,
369 nucleotide release (E1P-ADP to E2P); and enzyme dephosphorylation (E2P to E1). The
370 energy gain from ATP during these transitions is transduced from the phosphorylation
371 site in the P domain to the A domain, which in turn causes the TMH1-2 to tilt and drive
372 the flipping of the phospholipids. TMH3-10 of Dnf1 or Dnf2 and TMH1-2 of Lem3 largely
373 remain stationary throughout the transport cycle. Combining the finding of two substrate
374 binding sites and the transport cycle, we propose that the lipid head group transports
375 through the groove between TMH2 and TMH4, while lipid tails move accordingly on the
376 hydrophobic surface of the TM2 and TM4. This is essentially the same as the previously
377 described "credit card model" (Andersen et al., 2016; Roland and Graham, 2016).

378

379 The previous cryo-EM study of the human ATP8A1–CDC50a flippase captured multiple
380 transport states (Hiraizumi et al., 2019). Aligning our structures in this paper with those
381 of ATP8A1–CDC50a reveal that the corresponding E1, E1-ATP, E1P-ADP, E1P, and
382 E2P states are remarkably similar in both domain architecture and substrate transport
383 path (**Fig. 5**). This result was unexpected, because ATP8A1 is a class-1 flippase and
384 Dnf1 and Dnf2 are class-3. Our observation raises the possibility that all P4 ATPases
385 may employ a similar substrate-transport mechanism.

386

387 Despite their overall similarity in substrate transport cycle, notable structural differences
388 exist among the flippases characterized so far. In class-1 flippases such as the yeast
389 Drs2 and human ATP8A1, the C-terminal loop is auto-inhibitory; this loop, which
390 contains the conserved GF/YAFS motif, extends over and wraps around the
391 cytoplasmic catalytic domains to stabilize the class-1 enzymes in the E2P state. The C-
392 terminal loop of Dnf1 and Dnf2 doesn't contain the GF/YAFS motif and is disordered in
393 the E2P state. However, there is a unique helix-turn-helix motif (E692-S737) in the N
394 domain of Dnf1 and Dnf2 that is absent in Drs2 and ATP8A1 (**Fig. 5**). In the E1 state,
395 the helix-turn-helix interacts with the P domain, specifically, its Lys-702 and Arg-703

396 interacting with the P domain Glu-994, Asn-998, and Asn-1008. Upon ATP hydrolysis
397 and enzyme phosphorylation in the E1P-ADP state, this interaction is weakened
398 because only Arg-703 of the motif now interacts with the P domain Asn-998 and Asn-
399 1008. The release of ADP in the E2P state appears to shift the interaction of the Dnf1
400 and Dnf2 insertion from the P domain to the C-tail, with the helix-turn-helix Glu-709 and
401 Arg-713 forming electrostatic interactions with the C-tail Arg-1434 and Lys-1436. These
402 systematic changes suggest that the Dnf1 and Dnf2 insertion may play a regulatory role
403 in the substrate transport cycle. To examine this possibility, we deleted the motif in Dnf1
404 and performed an *in vivo* substrate uptake assay. The deletion strongly decreased
405 transport of all substrates (**Fig. 3A**). These results confirm a crucial role of the helix-
406 turn-helix motif and reveal a unique aspect of the class-3 flippases over the otherwise
407 conserved substrate transport mechanism of the P4 ATPases.

408

409 In summary, our systematic structural and biochemical studies of the class-3 Dnf1–
410 Lem3 and Dnf2–Lem3 complexes in five transport states provide the novel insight that
411 the overall substrate transport mechanism is similar to that of class-1 flippases and that
412 it may be conserved among all classes of the P4 ATPases. Our studies also show a
413 helix-turn-helix motif in the P domain that is unique to the class-3 enzymes and plays a
414 crucial regulatory function during the substrate transport cycle. Also unique to class-3
415 enzymes is the role of the beta-subunit Lem3 in substrate binding and specificity. Thus,
416 this work advances our mechanistic understanding of the highly conserved and
417 essential family of the P4 ATPases.

418

419

420 **MATERIALS AND METHODS**

421

422 **Purification of the endogenous Dnf1p–Lem3p and Dnf2p–Lem3p complexes.**
423 Using a PCR-based genomic epitope-tagging method (Funakoshi and Hochstrasser,
424 2009), we tagged Dnf1p or Dnf2p with a C-terminal triple-FLAG in the yeast strain
425 BY4741 (Horizon Discovery). Cells were grown in YPD medium for about 20 h before
426 harvest. Cells were resuspended in lysis buffer (20 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.4, 0.2 M sorbitol,

427 50 mM potassium acetate, 2 mM EDTA, and 1 mM phenylmethylsulfonyl fluoride
428 [PMSF]) and then lysed using a French press at 15,000 psi. The lysate was centrifuged
429 at 10,000 × *g* for 30 min at 4 °C. The supernatant was collected and centrifuged at
430 100,000 × *g* for 60 min at 4 °C. The membrane pellet was collected and then
431 resuspended in buffer A containing 10% glycerol, 20 mM Tris-HCl (pH 7.4), 1% DDM,
432 0.1% CHS, 0.5 M NaCl, 1 mM $MgCl_2$, 1 mM $MnCl_2$, 1 mM EDTA, and 1 mM PMSF.
433 After incubation for 30 min at 4 °C, the mixture was centrifuged for 30 min at 120,000 ×
434 *g* to remove insoluble membrane. The supernatant was mixed with pre-washed anti-
435 FLAG (M2) affinity gel at 4 °C overnight with shaking. The affinity gel was then collected
436 and washed three times in buffer B containing 20 mM HEPES, pH 7.4, 150 mM NaCl,
437 0.01% LMNG, 0.001% CHS, and 1 mM $MgCl_2$. The proteins were eluted with buffer B
438 containing 0.15 mg/ml 3×FLAG peptide and was further purified in a Superose 6 10/300
439 gel filtration column in buffer C containing 20 mM HEPES, pH 7.4, 150 mM NaCl,
440 0.003% LMNG, 0.0003% CHS and 1 mM $MgCl_2$. Finally, the purified proteins were
441 assessed by SDS-PAGE gel and concentrated for cryo-EM analysis. Approximate 20 μg
442 Dnf1p–Lem3p and 40 μg Dnf2p–Lem3p can be purified from 18 L of cells.
443
444 **Cryo-electron microscopy.** To capture different states, the purified Dnf1p–Lem3p or
445 Dnf2p–Lem3p was mixed with different solutions for 1 h on ice: E1-ATP, 5 mM $MgCl_2$
446 and 2 mM AMPPCP; E1P-ADP and E2P-transition, 5 mM $MgCl_2$, 5 mM NaF, 1 mM
447 $AlCl_3$, and 5 mM ADP; E2P, 5 mM $MgCl_2$, 10 mM NaF, and 2 mM $BeSO_4$. After an
448 incubation, 2.5 μL aliquots of purified Dnf1p–Lem3p or Dnf2p–Lem3p at a concentration
449 of about 1.5 mg/mL were placed on glow-discharged holey carbon grids (Quantifoil Au
450 R2/2, 300 mesh) and were flash-frozen in liquid ethane using a FEI Vitrobot Mark IV.
451 Cryo-EM data was collected automatically with SerialEM in a 300-kV FEI Titan Krios
452 electron microscope with defocus values from −1.0 to −2.0 μm. The microscope was
453 operated with a K3 direct detector at a nominal magnification of 130,000× and a pixel
454 size of 0.413 Å per pixel. The dose rate was 8 electrons per $Å^2$ per s, and the total
455 exposure time was 8 s.
456

457 **Cryo-EM image processing.** Program MotionCorr 2.0 (Zheng et al., 2017) was used
458 for motion correction, and CTFFIND 4.1 was used for calculating contrast transfer
459 function parameters (Mindell and Grigorieff, 2003). All the remaining steps were
460 performed using RELION 3 (Zivanov et al., 2018). The resolution of the map was
461 estimated by the gold-standard Fourier shell correlation at a correlation cutoff value of
462 0.143.
463
464 For the Dnf1–Lem3 structure in the E2P state, we collected 4764 raw movie
465 micrographs. A total of 2,094,437 particles were picked automatically. After 2D
466 classification, a total of 1,789,831 particles were selected and used for 3D classification.
467 Based on the quality of the four 3D classes, 590,043 particles were retained for further
468 3D reconstruction, refinement, and postprocessing, resulting in a 2.8-Å average
469 resolution 3D map.
470
471 For the Dnf1–Lem3 structure in the E1 state, we collected 4074 raw movie micrographs.
472 A total of 1,358,323 particles were picked automatically. After 2D classification, a total of
473 1,089,904 particles were selected and used for 3D classification. Based on the quality of
474 the four 3D classes, 473,761 particles were selected for further 3D reconstruction,
475 refinement, and postprocessing, resulting in a 3.1-Å average resolution 3D map.
476
477 For the Dnf1–Lem3 structure in the E1P-ADP state, we collected 6038 raw movie
478 micrographs. A total of 2,257,199 particles were picked automatically. After 2D
479 classification, a total of 1,789,831 particles were selected and used for 3D classification.
480 Based on the quality of the four 3D classes, 716,510 particles were selected for further
481 3D reconstruction, refinement, and postprocessing, resulting in a 3.2-Å average
482 resolution 3D map.
483
484 For the Dnf2–Lem3 structure in the E1 state, we collected 1438 raw movie micrographs.
485 A total of 509,555 particles were picked automatically. After 2D classification, a total of
486 291,438 particles were selected and used for 3D classification. Based on the quality of

487 the four 3D classes, 190,753 particles were retained for further 3D reconstruction,
488 refinement, and postprocessing, resulting in a 3.1-Å average resolution 3D map.
489
490 For the Dnf2–Lem3 structure in the E1-AMPPCP state, we collected 3665 raw movie
491 micrographs. A total of 844,464 particles were picked automatically. After 2D
492 classification, a total of 519,537 particles were selected and used for 3D classification.
493 Based on the quality of the four 3D classes, 315,846 particles were selected for further
494 3D reconstruction, refinement, and postprocessing, resulting in a 3.8-Å average
495 resolution 3D map.
496
497 For the Dnf2–Lem3 structure in the E1P-ADP and E2P-transition states, we collected
498 5683 raw movie micrographs. A total of 1,010,708 particles were picked automatically.
499 After 2D classification, a total of 593,683 particles were retained and used for 3D
500 classification. Based on the conformation of the six 3D classes, the E1P-ADP and E2P-
501 transition states were separated. For the E1P-ADP state, 266,218 particles were
502 selected for further 3D reconstruction, refinement, and postprocessing, resulting in a
503 4.0-Å average resolution 3D map. The Dnf1 A domain was flexible and was not
504 modeled. The N domain density was weak but clearly present. This domain was
505 modeled as a rigid body and was excluded from final atomic model refinement. For the
506 E2P-transition state, 127,442 particles were selected for further 3D reconstruction,
507 refinement, and postprocessing, resulting in a 4.0-Å average resolution 3D map.
508
509 For the Dnf2–Lem3 in the E2P state, we collected 3260 raw movie micrographs. A total
510 of 1,095,601 particles were picked automatically. After 2D classification, a total of
511 1,065,397 particles were retained and used for 3D classification. Based on the quality of
512 the four 3D classes, 763,661 particles were selected for further 3D reconstruction,
513 refinement, and postprocessing, resulting in a 3.5-Å average resolution 3D density map.
514
515 **Structural modeling, refinement, and validation.** We first built the model of Dnf1–
516 Lem3 in the E2P state at 2.8-Å resolution. We generated the initial model based on the
517 structure of Drs2–Cdc50 (PDB ID 6PSY) by SWISSMODEL

518 (https://swissmodel.expasy.org), and then manually corrected in COOT and Chimera
519 (Emsley et al., 2010; Pettersen et al., 2004). The complete model of Dnf1–Lem3 was
520 refined by real-space refinement in the PHENIX program and subsequently adjusted
521 manually in COOT. Using the model of Dnf1–Lem3 in E2P as reference, models of
522 Dnf1–Lem3 in the E1 and E1P-ADP states and of Dnf2–Lem3 in the E1, E1-ATP, E1P-
523 ADP, E2P transition, and E2P states were built and refined using COOT, Chimera, and
524 PHENIX. Finally, all models were validated using MolProbity in PHENIX (Adams et al.,
525 2010; Chen et al., 2010). Structural figures were prepared in Chimera (Pettersen et al.,
526 2004) and PyMOL (https://pymol.org/2/).
527
528 **Yeast strains and plasmid construction.** Strains and plasmid used in the study are
529 listed in Supplemental Tables I and II. All yeast culture reagents were purchased from
530 Sigma-Aldrich and BD Scientific. Yeast strains were grown in YPD or minimal selective
531 media. Yeast transformation was performed using the standard LiAC-PEG method. For
532 plasmid shuffling assays, 10-fold serial dilutions starting from a cell suspension with cell
533 density of OD_{600} = 1 were spotted on synthetic complete media (SD) and SD-5-FOA and
534 incubated at 30 °C for 2 d before imaging. DNA constructs and mutations were created
535 by Gibson assembly and quick-change mutagenesis.
536
537 **Lipid uptake assay.** All the lipids used in this study were purchased from Avanti Polar
538 Lipids. NBD-lipid uptake was performed as previously described (Roland et.,2019).
539 Cells were grown to the mid-log phase with a cell density of approximately OD_{600} = 1.
540 Cells were collected for each strain. NBD-PC, NBD-PE, and NBD-GlcCer were dried
541 and resuspended in 100% ethanol, then added to the designated ice-cold growth
542 medium at a final concentration of 2 µg/mL. Cells were incubated on ice with the pre-
543 chilled NBD-lipid+medium for 30 min. After the incubation, the cells were washed twice
544 with pre-chilled SA medium (SD medium + 2% [w/v] sorbitol + 20 mM NaN_3)
545 supplemented with 4% (w/v) fatty acid-free BSA. Cells were resuspended in SA with 5
546 µM propidium iodide (PI) and NBD-lipid uptake was immediately measured by flow
547 cytometry. The order in which the samples were prepared and processed was varied in

548 each experiment to reduce potential experimental error. Each experiment consisted of
549 three independent biological replicates for each strain, repeated three times (n = 9).
550
551 **Fluorescence microscopy.** Cells were grown in minimal synthetic dropout medium to
552 log phase. Cells were washed with fresh medium 3 times and resuspended in fresh SD
553 medium. Cells were then mounted on glass slides and observed immediately at room
554 temperature. Images were acquired using a DeltaVision Elite Imaging System (GE
555 Healthcare Life Sciences, Pittsburgh, PA) equipped with a 100× objective lens followed
556 by deconvolution using softWoRx software (GE Healthcare Life Science).
557
558 **Supplementary Information** is available in the online version of the paper.

559 **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.** Cryo-EM images were collected in the David Van Andel
560 Advanced Cryo-Electron Microscopy Suite at Van Andel Institute. We thank Gongpu
561 Zhao and Xing Meng for facilitating data collection and David Nadziejka for proofreading
562 the manuscript. This work was supported by the U.S. National Institutes of Health
563 (CA231466 to H.L. and GM107978 to T.R.G.) and the Van Andel Institute (to H.L.).

564 **CONTRIBUTIONS.** L.B., H.L., B.K.J. and T.R.G. conceived and designed the
565 experiments. L.B., Q.Y., B.K.J., and A.K. performed the experiments. L.B., T.R.G., and
566 H.L. analyzed the data. L.B., T.R.G, and H.L. wrote the manuscript with input from all
567 authors.

568 **DATA AVAILABILITY.** The cryo-EM 3D maps and the corresponding atomic models of
569 the Dnf1–Lem3 complex have been deposited at the EMDB database and the RCSB
570 PDB with the respective accession codes of EMD-xxxx and yyyy (E1), EMD-xxxx and
571 yyyy (E1P-ADP), EMD-xxxx and yyyy (E2P). The cryo-EM 3D maps and the
572 corresponding atomic models of the Dnf2–Lem3 complex have been deposited at the
573 EMDB database and the RCSB PDB with the respective accession codes of EMD-xxxx
574 and yyyy (E1), EMD-xxxx and yyyy (E1-ATP), EMD-xxxx and yyyy (E1P-ADP), EMD-
575 xxxx and yyyy (E2P), EMD-xxxx and yyyy (E2P-transition).

576

577 **REFERENCES**

578 Adams, P.D., Afonine, P.V., Bunkoczi, G., Chen, V.B., Davis, I.W., Echols, N., Headd,
579 J.J., Hung, L.W., Kapral, G.J., Grosse-Kunstleve, R.W.*, et al.* (2010). PHENIX: a
580 comprehensive Python-based system for macromolecular structure solution. Acta
581 Crystallogr D Biol Crystallogr *66*, 213-221.

582 Andersen, J.P., Vestergaard, A.L., Mikkelsen, S.A., Mogensen, L.S., Chalat, M., and
583 Molday, R.S. (2016). P4-ATPases as Phospholipid Flippases-Structure, Function,
584 and Enigmas. Front Physiol *7*, 275.

585 Axelsen, K.B., and Palmgren, M.G. (1998). Evolution of substrate specificities in the P-
586 type ATPase superfamily. J Mol Evol *46*, 84-101.

587 Bai, L., Kovach, A., You, Q., Hsu, H.C., Zhao, G., and Li, H. (2019a). Autoinhibition and
588 activation mechanisms of the eukaryotic lipid flippase Drs2p-Cdc50p. Nat Commun
589 *10*, 4142.

590 Bai, L., Kovach, A., You, Q., Kenny, A., and Li, H. (2019b). Structure of the eukaryotic
591 protein O-mannosyltransferase Pmt1-Pmt2 complex. Nat Struct Mol Biol *26*, 704-
592 711.

593 Baldridge, R.D., and Graham, T.R. (2012). Identification of residues defining
594 phospholipid flippase substrate specificity of type IV P-type ATPases. Proc Natl
595 Acad Sci U S A *109*, E290-298.

596 Baldridge, R.D., and Graham, T.R. (2013). Two-gate mechanism for phospholipid
597 selection and transport by type IV P-type ATPases. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A *110*,
598 E358-367.

599 Baldridge, R.D., Xu, P., and Graham, T.R. (2013). Type IV P-type ATPases distinguish
600 mono- versus diacyl phosphatidylserine using a cytofacial exit gate in the membrane
601 domain. J Biol Chem *288*, 19516-19527.

602 Best, J.T., Xu, P., and Graham, T.R. (2019). Phospholipid flippases in membrane
603 remodeling and transport carrier biogenesis. Curr Opin Cell Biol *59*, 8-15.

604 Bloch, J.S., Pesciullesi, G., Boilevin, J., Nosol, K., Irobalieva, R.N., Darbre, T., Aebi, M.,
605 Kossiakoff, A.A., Reymond, J.L., and Locher, K.P. (2020). Structure and mechanism
606 of the ER-based glucosyltransferase ALG6. Nature *579*, 443-447.

607 Bublitz, M., Morth, J.P., and Nissen, P. (2011). P-type ATPases at a glance. J Cell Sci
608 *124*, 2515-2519.
609 Chen, V.B., Arendall, W.B., 3rd, Headd, J.J., Keedy, D.A., Immormino, R.M., Kapral,
610 G.J., Murray, L.W., Richardson, J.S., and Richardson, D.C. (2010). MolProbity: all-
611 atom structure validation for macromolecular crystallography. Acta Crystallogr D Biol
612 Crystallogr *66*, 12-21.
613 Dyla, M., Basse Hansen, S., Nissen, P., and Kjaergaard, M. (2019). Structural dynamics
614 of P-type ATPase ion pumps. Biochem Soc Trans *47*, 1247-1257.
615 Emsley, P., Lohkamp, B., Scott, W.G., and Cowtan, K. (2010). Features and
616 development of Coot. Acta Crystallogr D Biol Crystallogr *66*, 486-501.
617 Folmer, D.E., Elferink, R.P., and Paulusma, C.C. (2009). P4 ATPases - lipid flippases
618 and their role in disease. Biochim Biophys Acta *1791*, 628-635.
619 Funakoshi, M., and Hochstrasser, M. (2009). Small epitope-linker modules for PCR-
620 based C-terminal tagging in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Yeast *26*, 185-192.
621 He, Y., Xu, J., Wu, X., and Li, L. (2020). Structures of a P4-ATPase lipid flippase in lipid
622 bilayers. Protein Cell *11*, 458-463.
623 Hiraizumi, M., Yamashita, K., Nishizawa, T., and Nureki, O. (2019). Cryo-EM structures
624 capture the transport cycle of the P4-ATPase flippase. Science *365*, 1149-1155.
625 Hua, Z., Fatheddin, P., and Graham, T.R. (2002). An essential subfamily of Drs2p-
626 related P-type ATPases is required for protein trafficking between Golgi complex and
627 endosomal/vacuolar system. Mol Biol Cell *13*, 3162-3177.
628 Hua, Z., and Graham, T.R. (2003). Requirement for neo1p in retrograde transport from
629 the Golgi complex to the endoplasmic reticulum. Mol Biol Cell *14*, 4971-4983.
630 Huang, Y., Takar, M., Best, J.T., and Graham, T.R. (2020). Conserved mechanism of
631 phospholipid substrate recognition by the P4-ATPase Neo1 from Saccharomyces
632 cerevisiae. Biochim Biophys Acta Mol Cell Biol Lipids *1865*, 158581.
633 Kanai, R., Ogawa, H., Vilsen, B., Cornelius, F., and Toyoshima, C. (2013). Crystal
634 structure of a Na+-bound Na+,K+-ATPase preceding the E1P state. Nature *502*,
635 201-206.
636 Martin, S., Smolders, S., Van den Haute, C., Heeman, B., van Veen, S., Crosiers, D.,
637 Beletchi, I., Verstraeten, A., Gossye, H., Gelders, G.*, et al.* (2020). Mutated ATP10B

638 increases Parkinson's disease risk by compromising lysosomal glucosylceramide
639 export. Acta Neuropathol *139*, 1001-1024.
640 Mindell, J.A., and Grigorieff, N. (2003). Accurate determination of local defocus and
641 specimen tilt in electron microscopy. J Struct Biol *142*, 334-347.
642 Nakano, K., Yamamoto, T., Kishimoto, T., Noji, T., and Tanaka, K. (2008). Protein
643 kinases Fpk1p and Fpk2p are novel regulators of phospholipid asymmetry. Mol Biol
644 Cell *19*, 1783-1797.
645 Natarajan, P., Wang, J., Hua, Z., and Graham, T.R. (2004). Drs2p-coupled
646 aminophospholipid translocase activity in yeast Golgi membranes and relationship to
647 in vivo function. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A *101*, 10614-10619.
648 Palmgren, M.G., and Axelsen, K.B. (1998). Evolution of P-type ATPases. Biochim
649 Biophys Acta *1365*, 37-45.
650 Paterson, J.K., Renkema, K., Burden, L., Halleck, M.S., Schlegel, R.A., Williamson, P.,
651 and Daleke, D.L. (2006). Lipid specific activation of the murine P4-ATPase Atp8a1
652 (ATPase II). Biochemistry *45*, 5367-5376.
653 Pettersen, E.F., Goddard, T.D., Huang, C.C., Couch, G.S., Greenblatt, D.M., Meng,
654 E.C., and Ferrin, T.E. (2004). UCSF Chimera--a visualization system for exploratory
655 research and analysis. J Comput Chem *25*, 1605-1612.
656 Pomorski, T., Lombardi, R., Riezman, H., Devaux, P.F., van Meer, G., and Holthuis,
657 J.C. (2003). Drs2p-related P-type ATPases Dnf1p and Dnf2p are required for
658 phospholipid translocation across the yeast plasma membrane and serve a role in
659 endocytosis. Mol Biol Cell *14*, 1240-1254.
660 Post, R.L., Hegyvary, C., and Kume, S. (1972). Activation by adenosine triphosphate in
661 the phosphorylation kinetics of sodium and potassium ion transport adenosine
662 triphosphatase. J Biol Chem *247*, 6530-6540.
663 Roelants, F.M., Baltz, A.G., Trott, A.E., Fereres, S., and Thorner, J. (2010). A protein
664 kinase network regulates the function of aminophospholipid flippases. Proc Natl
665 Acad Sci U S A *107*, 34-39.
666 Roland, B.P., and Graham, T.R. (2016). Decoding P4-ATPase substrate interactions.
667 Crit Rev Biochem Mol Biol *51*, 513-527.

668 Roland, B.P., Jain, B.K., and Graham, T.R. (2020). Exofacial membrane composition
669 and lipid metabolism regulates plasma membrane P4-ATPase substrate specificity.
670 bioRxiv.
671 Roland, B.P., Naito, T., Best, J.T., Arnaiz-Yepez, C., Takatsu, H., Yu, R.J., Shin, H.W.,
672 and Graham, T.R. (2019). Yeast and human P4-ATPases transport
673 glycosphingolipids using conserved structural motifs. J Biol Chem *294*, 1794-1806.
674 Sikorski, R.S., and Hieter, P. (1989). A system of shuttle vectors and yeast host strains
675 designed for efficient manipulation of DNA in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Genetics
676 *122*, 19-27.
677 Stevens, H.C., Malone, L., and Nichols, J.W. (2008). The putative aminophospholipid
678 translocases, DNF1 and DNF2, are not required for 7-nitrobenz-2-oxa-1,3-diazol-4-
679 yl-phosphatidylserine flip across the plasma membrane of Saccharomyces
680 cerevisiae. J Biol Chem *283*, 35060-35069.
681 Tang, X., Halleck, M.S., Schlegel, R.A., and Williamson, P. (1996). A subfamily of P-
682 type ATPases with aminophospholipid transporting activity. Science *272*, 1495-1497.
683 Timcenko, M., Lyons, J.A., Januliene, D., Ulstrup, J.J., Dieudonne, T., Montigny, C.,
684 Ash, M.R., Karlsen, J.L., Boesen, T., Kuhlbrandt, W.*, et al.* (2019). Structure and
685 autoregulation of a P4-ATPase lipid flippase. Nature *571*, 366-370.
686 Toyoshima, C., and Cornelius, F. (2013). New crystal structures of PII-type ATPases:
687 excitement continues. Curr Opin Struct Biol *23*, 507-514.
688 Toyoshima, C., Iwasawa, S., Ogawa, H., Hirata, A., Tsueda, J., and Inesi, G. (2013).
689 Crystal structures of the calcium pump and sarcolipin in the Mg2+-bound E1 state.
690 Nature *495*, 260-264.
691 UniProt, C. (2019). UniProt: a worldwide hub of protein knowledge. Nucleic Acids Res
692 *47*, D506-D515.
693 van der Mark, V.A., Elferink, R.P., and Paulusma, C.C. (2013). P4 ATPases: flippases
694 in health and disease. Int J Mol Sci *14*, 7897-7922.
695 Vestergaard, A.L., Coleman, J.A., Lemmin, T., Mikkelsen, S.A., Molday, L.L., Vilsen, B.,
696 Molday, R.S., Dal Peraro, M., and Andersen, J.P. (2014). Critical roles of isoleucine-
697 364 and adjacent residues in a hydrophobic gate control of phospholipid transport by
698 the mammalian P4-ATPase ATP8A2. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A *111*, E1334-1343.

699 Zheng, S.Q., Palovcak, E., Armache, J.P., Verba, K.A., Cheng, Y., and Agard, D.A.
700 (2017). MotionCor2: anisotropic correction of beam-induced motion for improved
701 cryo-electron microscopy. Nat Methods *14*, 331-332.
702 Zhou, X., and Graham, T.R. (2009). Reconstitution of phospholipid translocase activity
703 with purified Drs2p, a type-IV P-type ATPase from budding yeast. Proc Natl Acad
704 Sci U S A *106*, 16586-16591.
705 Zivanov, J., Nakane, T., Forsberg, B.O., Kimanius, D., Hagen, W.J., Lindahl, E., and
706 Scheres, S.H. (2018). New tools for automated high-resolution cryo-EM structure
707 determination in RELION-3. Elife *7*.
708
709

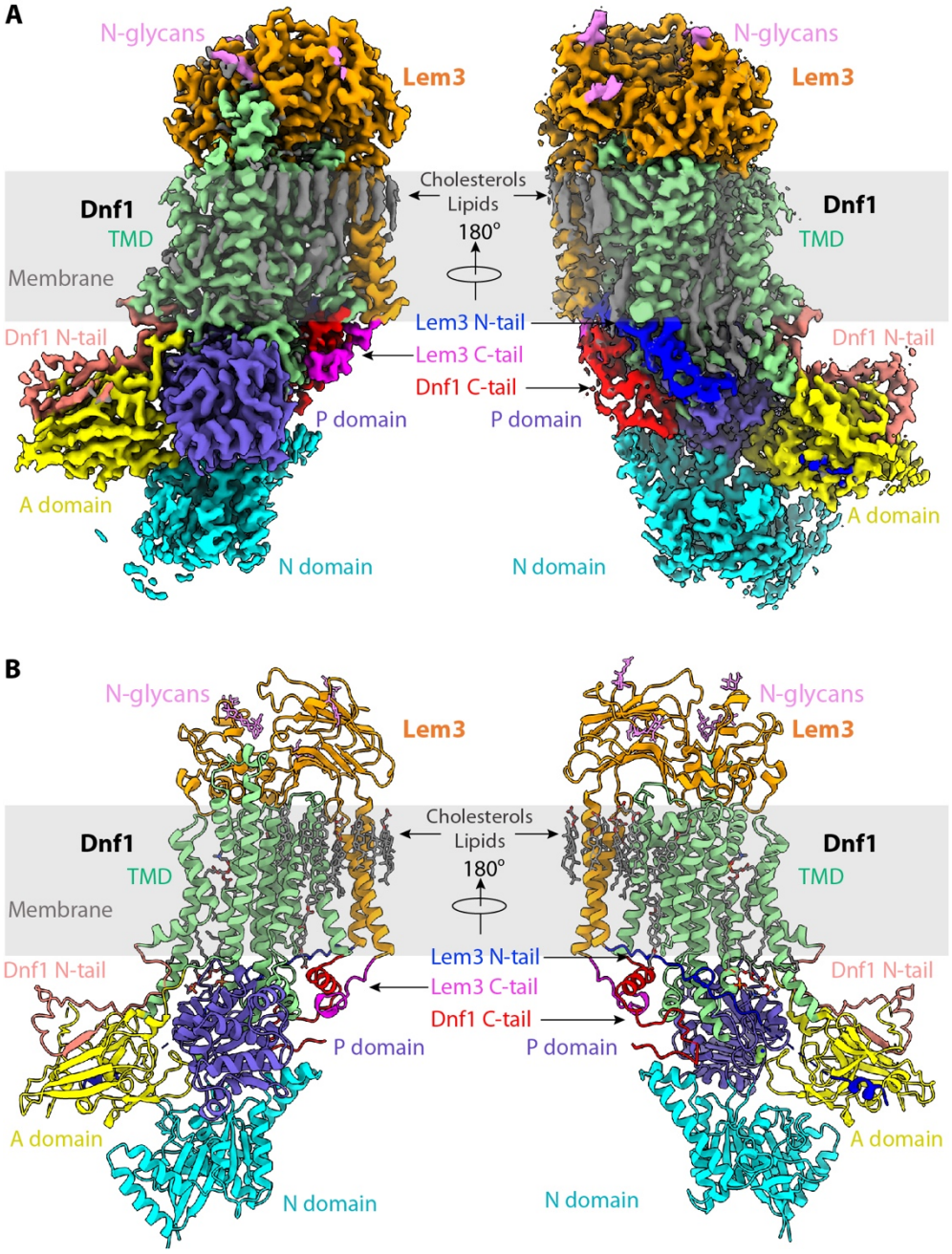
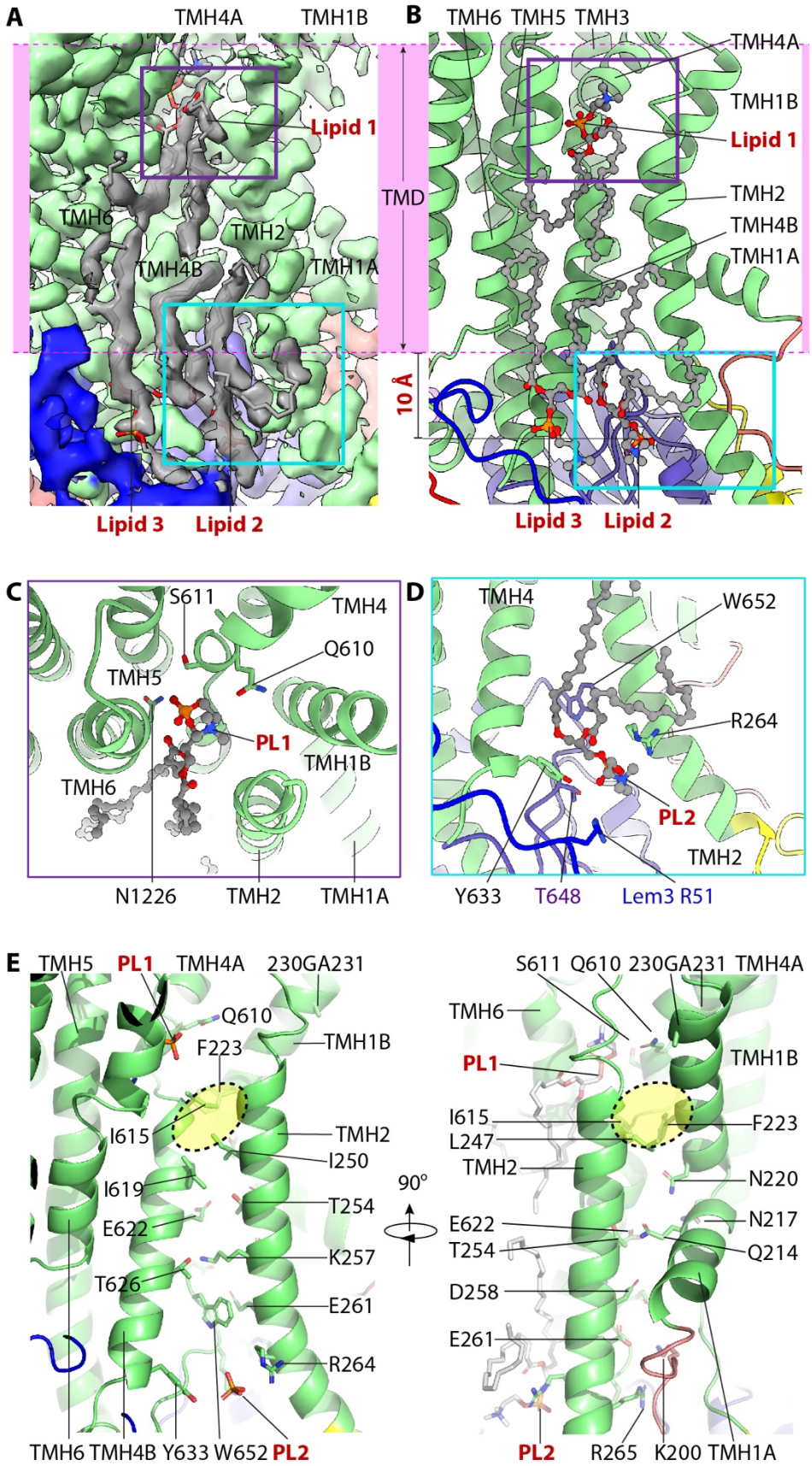
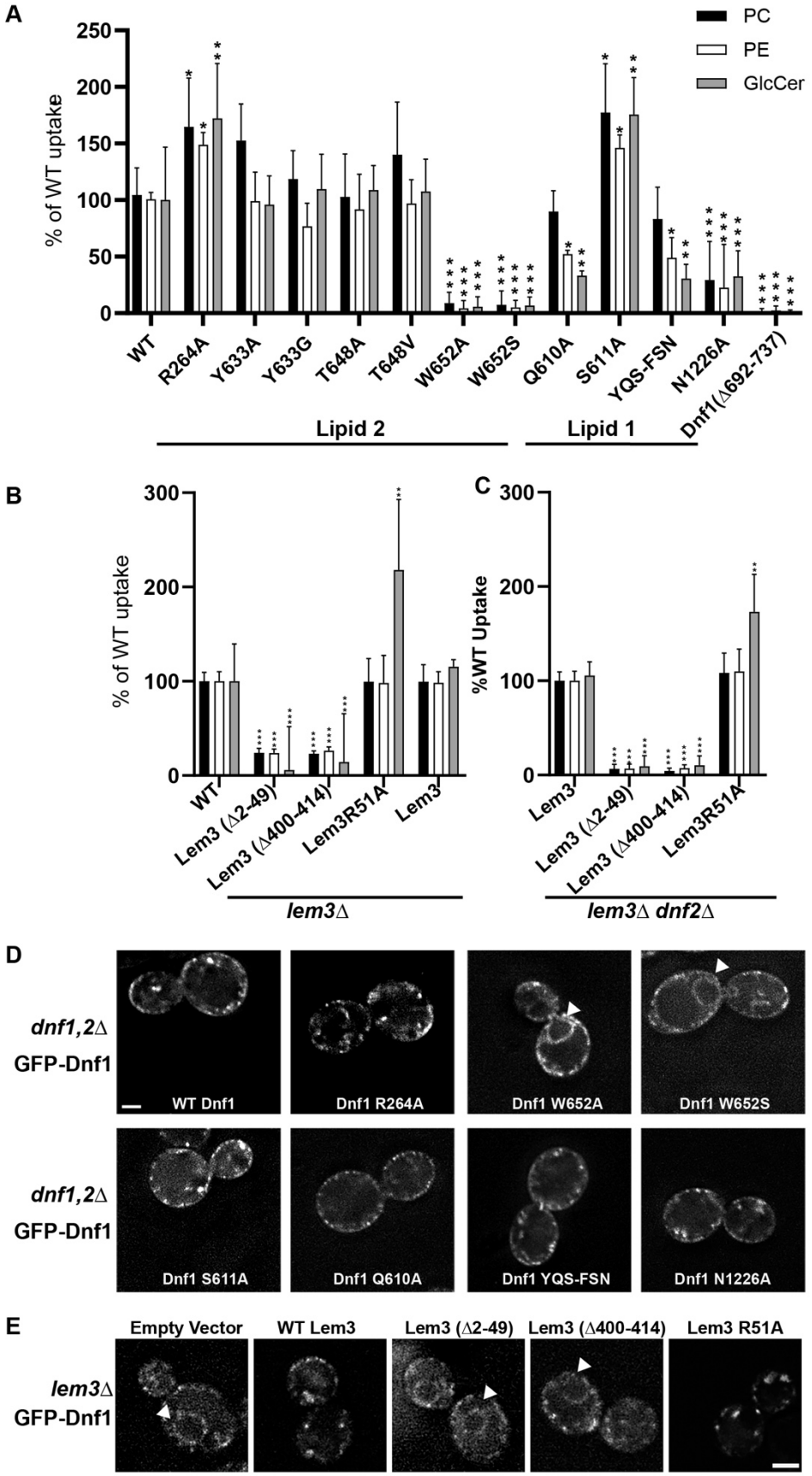


Fig. 1. Structure of the *S. cerevisiae* class-3 lipid flippase Dnf1–Lem3 in the E2P state. A) Cryo-EM 3D map of Dnf1–Lem3 in the E2P, in front (left) and back (right) views. The major domains and motifs are labeled in different colors. **B**) Atomic model of Dnf1–Lem3 in the E2P state in cartoon and colored as in panel A. The detergent and phospholipid molecules and the covalently linked glycans on Lem3 are shown as sticks.


A
TMH4A
TMH1B
Lipid 1
TMD
TMH6
TMH2
TMH4B
TMH1A
Lipid 3
Lipid 2
B
TMH6
TMH5
TMH3
TMH4A
TMH1B
Lipid 1
TMH2
TMH4B
TMH1A
10 Å
Lipid 3
Lipid 2
C
S611
TMH4
Q610
TMH5
PL1
TMH1B
TMH6
N1226
TMH2
TMH1A
D
TMH4
W652
R264
PL2
TMH2
Y633
T648
Lem3 R51
E
TMH5
PL1
TMH4A
230GA231
Q610
F223
TMH1B
I615
TMH2
I250
I619
T254
E622
K257
T626
E261
R264
TMH6
TMH4B
Y633
W652
PL2
90°
S611
Q610
230GA231
TMH4A
TMH6
PL1
TMH1B
I615
F223
L247
TMH2
N220
E622
N217
T254
Q214
D258
E261
PL2
R265
K200
TMH1A

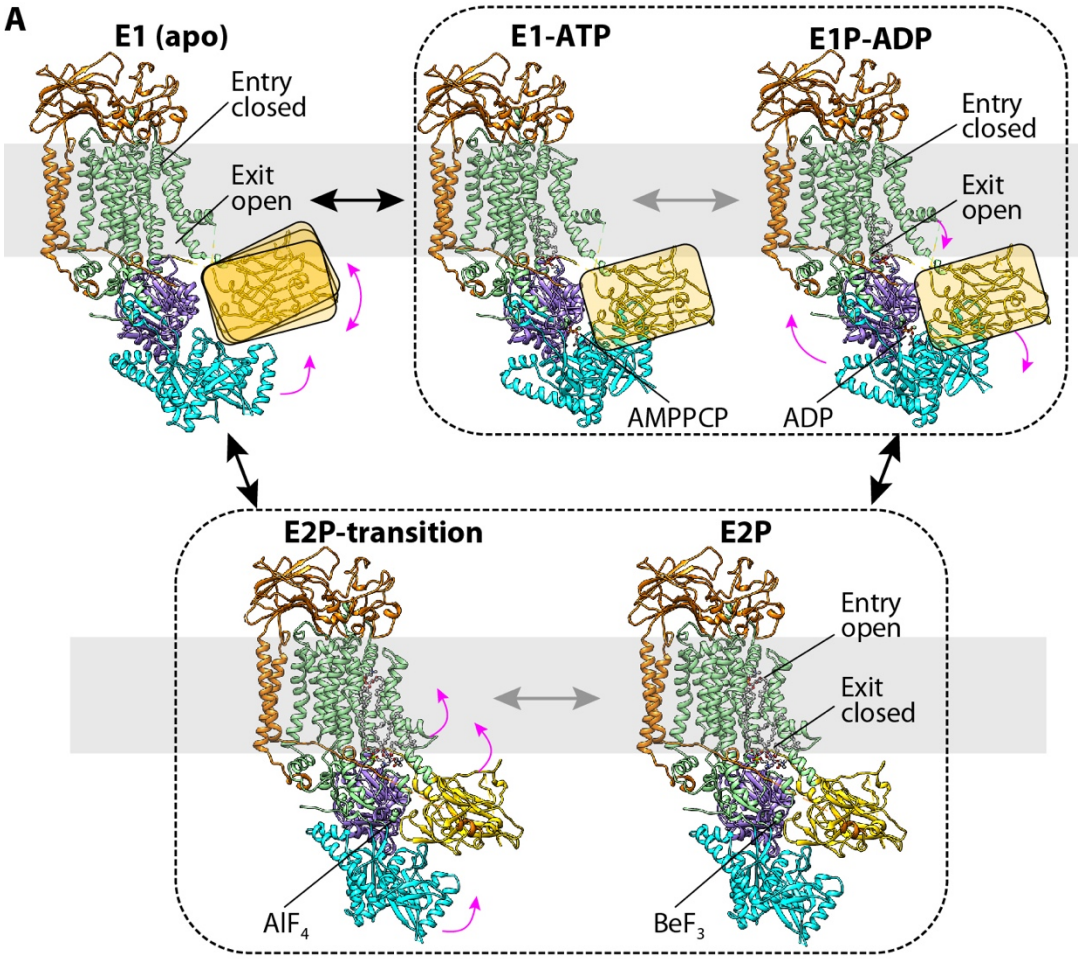
718

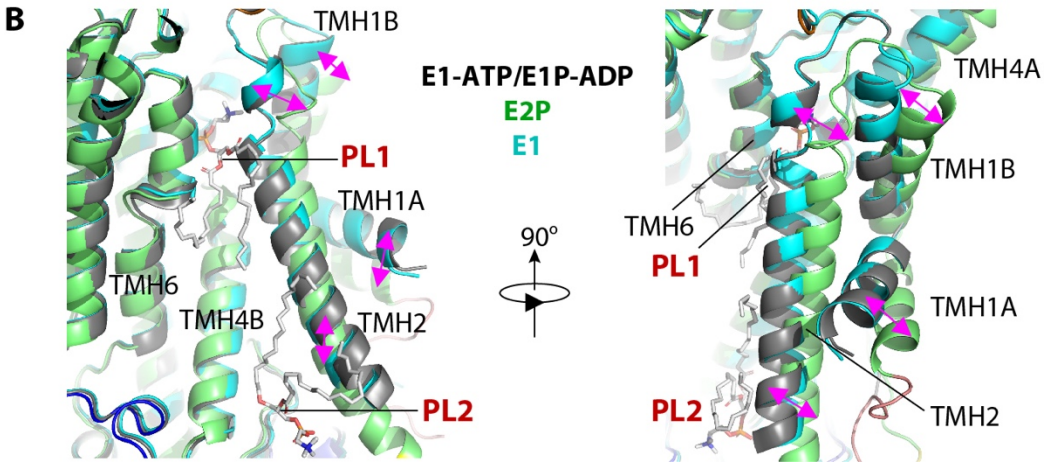
719 **Fig. 2. The lipid binding sites and the putative substrate transport path of Dnf1–**
720 **Lem3. A**) Cryo-EM 3D of the region around the putative substrate transporting path.
721 The transmembrane region is marked by the pink band. Three lipids densities are
722 shown in grey. PL1 in the exoplasmic side and PL2 in the cytosolic side of the
723 membrane are highlighted by a purple and a cyan box, respectively. **B**) Cartoon view of
724 the lipid binding region in the Dnf1–Lem3 structure. The purple box in panel A and the
725 cyan box in panel B are enlarged in panels C and D, respectively. Note that PL1 is
726 about 10 Å below the lipid bilayer at the exoplasmic side, and PL2 and PL3 ingress into
727 the cytosolic region by 10 Å. **C**) Close-up and top view of PL1 binding site. **D**) Close-up
728 view of PL2 binding site. **E**) Putative substrate transport path of Dnf1p, with the residues
729 lining the path and bound PL1 and PL2 shown as sticks. The hydrophobic gate in the
730 lipid transport path is highlighted by the yellow oval. PL3 is removed in the left panel for
731 clarity.


A
PC
PE
GlcCer
% of WT uptake
250
200
150
100
50
0
WT
R264A
Y633A
Y633G
T648A
T648V
W652A
W652S
Q610A
S611A
YQS-FSN
N1226A
Dnf1(Δ692-737)
Lipid 2
Lipid 1
B
% of WT uptake
300
200
100
0
WT
Lem3 (Δ2-49)
Lem3 (Δ400-414)
Lem3R51A
Lem3
lem3Δ
C
%WT Uptake
300
200
100
0
Lem3
Lem3 (Δ2-49)
Lem3 (Δ400-414)
Lem3R51A
lem3Δ dnf2Δ
D
dnf1,2Δ
GFP-Dnf1
WT Dnf1
Dnf1 R264A
Dnf1 W652A
Dnf1 W652S
dnf1,2Δ
GFP-Dnf1
Dnf1 S611A
Dnf1 Q610A
Dnf1 YQS-FSN
Dnf1 N1226A
E
Empty Vector
WT Lem3
Lem3 (Δ2-49)
Lem3 (Δ400-414)
Lem3 R51A
lem3Δ
GFP-Dnf1

732

733 **Figure 3. Influence of lipid binding site mutations on Dnf1 transport activity and**
734 **localization. A**) NBD-lipid uptake catalyzed by Dnf1 variants expressed on a *dnf1,2*Δ
735 strain background. **B**) NBD-lipid uptake catalyzed by Lem3 variants expressed on a
736 *lem3*Δ background, in which lipid transport is mediated primarily by Dnf2–Lem3. **C**)
737 NBD-lipid uptake catalyzed by Lem3 variants expressed on a *lem3*Δ *dnf*2Δ background
738 to assay the influence of Lem3 mutations solely on Dnf1 activity. In (A-C), cells were
739 incubated with NBD-lipids for 30 min and uptake was measured by flow cytometry. The
740 value represents percentage uptake of NBD-lipid in comparison to WT Dnf1 (A) or WT
741 Lem3 (B-C) for each substrate lipid. The variance was assessed with one-way
742 ANOVAs, and comparison to WT was calculated with Tukey's post hoc analysis. $n \geq 9$,
743 ± SD, * indicates $p < 0.05$, **$p < 0.01$, ***$p < 0.001$. **D**) Localization of GFP-tagged Dnf1
744 variants expressed in *dnf1,2*Δ cells. **E**) WT Dnf1-GFP co-expressed with Lem3 variants.
745 Arrowheads indicate nuclear envelope/endoplasmic reticulum location. Scale bar = 2
746 μm (n = 40).
747
748





749

750

751 **Fig. 4. The ATP-dependent transport cycle of Dnf1–Lem3 and Dnf2–Lem3. A**) The

752 five structures of Dnf1 and Dnf2 in the E1 (apo), E1-ATP (AMPPCP), E1P-ADP (AlF_4^--

753 ADP), E2P-transition (AlF_4^-), and E2P (BeF_3^-) states. The A domain in the E1, E1-ATP,
754 and E1P-ADP states is flexible and is shown here as a ribbon in the yellow rectangle to
755 indicate its position. The structures of the E1-ATP and E1P-ADP states within the black
756 dashed box are almost identical. The structures of the E2P and E2P-transition states
757 are similarly grouped for the same reason. Magenta arrows indicate the domain
758 movement during the Post–Albers cycle in the order E1 to E1-ATP to E1P-ADP to
759 E2P/E2P-transition. **B**) Structural comparison of the substrate binding sites in the E1,
760 E1P-ADP, and E2P states. TMH1-2 in the E1 and E1P-ADP states tilt with respect to
761 that in the E2P state; this movement closes the PL1 site and opens the PL2 site.
762

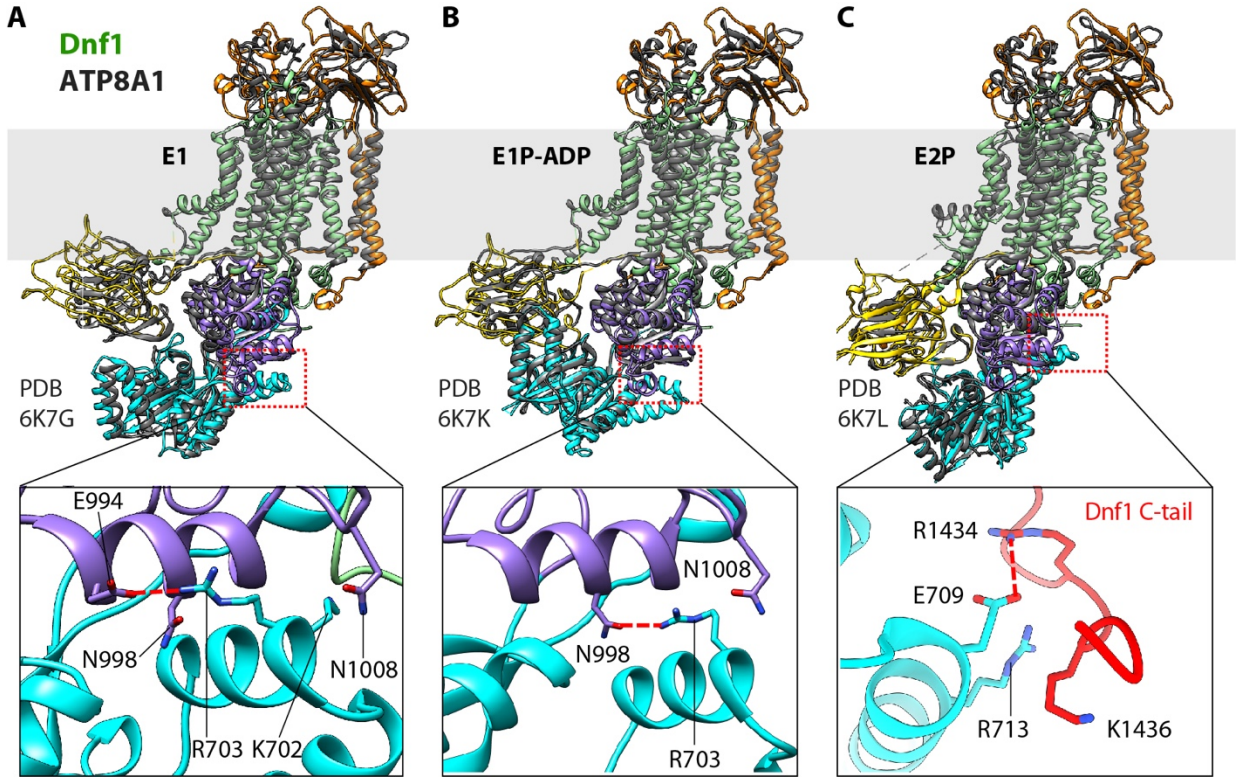


Fig. 5. Structural comparison between Dnf1 (color) and the ATP8A1 (grey) in the E1 (A), E1P-ADP (B), and E2P (C) states. Bottom panels are close-up views of the boxed regions in the top panels. These panels highlight the unique helix-turn-helix motif in the N domain of Dnf1, which interacts with different regions in different states.

771 **Supplemental Table 1. Cryo-EM data collection, refinement, and validations.**

	Dnf1–Lem3			Dnf2–Lem3				
	Apo	**E1-ADP**	**E2P**	**Apo**	**E1-ATP**	**E1-ADP**	**E2P-transition**	**E2P**
Data collection and processing								
Magnification (k)	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130
Voltage (kV)	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
Electron exposure ($e^-/Å^2$)	64	64	64	60	60	60	60	60
Defocus range (-μm)	1.0-2.0	1.0-2.0	1.0-2.0	1.0-2.0	1.5-3.0	1.5-3.0	1.5-3.0	1.5-3.0
Pixel size (Å)	0.826	0.826	0.826	1.029	0.826	0.826	0.826	0.826
Symmetry imposed	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1
Micrograph #	4,074	6,038	4,764	1,438	3,665	5683	5683	3260
Initial particle #	1,358,323	2,257,199	2,094,437	509,555	844,464	1,010,708	1,010,708	1,095,601
Final particle #	473,761	716,510	590,043	190,753	358,687	266,218	127,442	763,661
Map resolution (Å)	3.00	3.25	2.82	3.08	3.85	4.05	3.98	3.50
FSC threshold	0.143	0.143	0.143	0.143	0.143	0.143	0.143	0.143
Map resolution (Å)	3.12	3.25	2.82	3.08	3.85	4.05	3.98	3.50
Refinement								
Map sharpening *B* factor ($Å^2$)	116.5	178.9	116.2	102.5	195.8	243.3	197.8	180.0
Model composition								
Non-hydrogen atoms	11150	11235	13121	10369	10684	11960	12521	12879
Protein residues	1332	1322	1552	1247	1274	1471	1534	1545
Ligands & glycans	22	26	26	18	24	15	16	24
B factors ($Å^2$)								
Protein	81	39	47	86	48	175	166	58
Ligand	67	45	34	56	47	174	158	50
R.m.s. deviations								
Bond lengths (Å)	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.004	0.003	0.002	0.002	0.003
Bond angles (°)	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Validation								
MolProbity score	2.4	2.5	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.1
Clashscore	13	11	11	14	12	12	13	13
Poor rotamers (%)	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1
Ramachandran plot								
Favored (%)	93.0	91.9	95.6	93.0	90.7	93.1	93.9	92.9
Allowed (%)	7.0	8.1	4.4	6.9	9.2	6.9	5.9	7.1
Disallowed (%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

772

773 **Supplemental Table 2. List of plasmids used in the study.**

774

Plasmid	Source
pRS313	(Sikorski and Hieter, 1989)
pRS425	(Sikorski and Hieter, 1989)
pRS313-Dnf1	(Baldridge and Graham, 2012)
pRS313-Dnf1 R264A	
pRS313-Dnf1 Y633A	
pRS313-Dnf1 Y633G	
pRS313-Dnf1 T648A	
pRS313-Dnf1 T648V	
pRS313-Dnf1 W652A	
pRS313-Dnf1 W652S	
pRS313-Dnf1 Q610A	
pRS313-Dnf1 S611A	
pRS313-Dnf1 YQS-FSN	
pRS313-Dnf1 N1226A	
pRS313-Dnf1 (692-737)Δ	
pRS416-GFP-Dnf1	(Baldridge and Graham, 2012)
pRS416-GFP-Dnf1 R264A	
pRS416-GFP-Dnf1 W652A	
pRS416-GFP-Dnf1 W652S	
pRS416-GFP-Dnf1 Q610A	
pRS416-GFP-Dnf1 S611A	
pRS416-GFP-Dnf1 YQS-FSN	
pRS416-GFP-Dnf1 N1226A	
pRS425 Lem3	(Baldridge and Graham, 2012)
pRS425 Lem3 (2-49)Δ	
pRS425 Lem3 (400-414)Δ	
pRS425 Lem3 R51A	

775

776

777 **Supplemental Table 3. List of strains used in the study (knockouts are *KanMX***
778 **replacements unless otherwise indicated).**
779

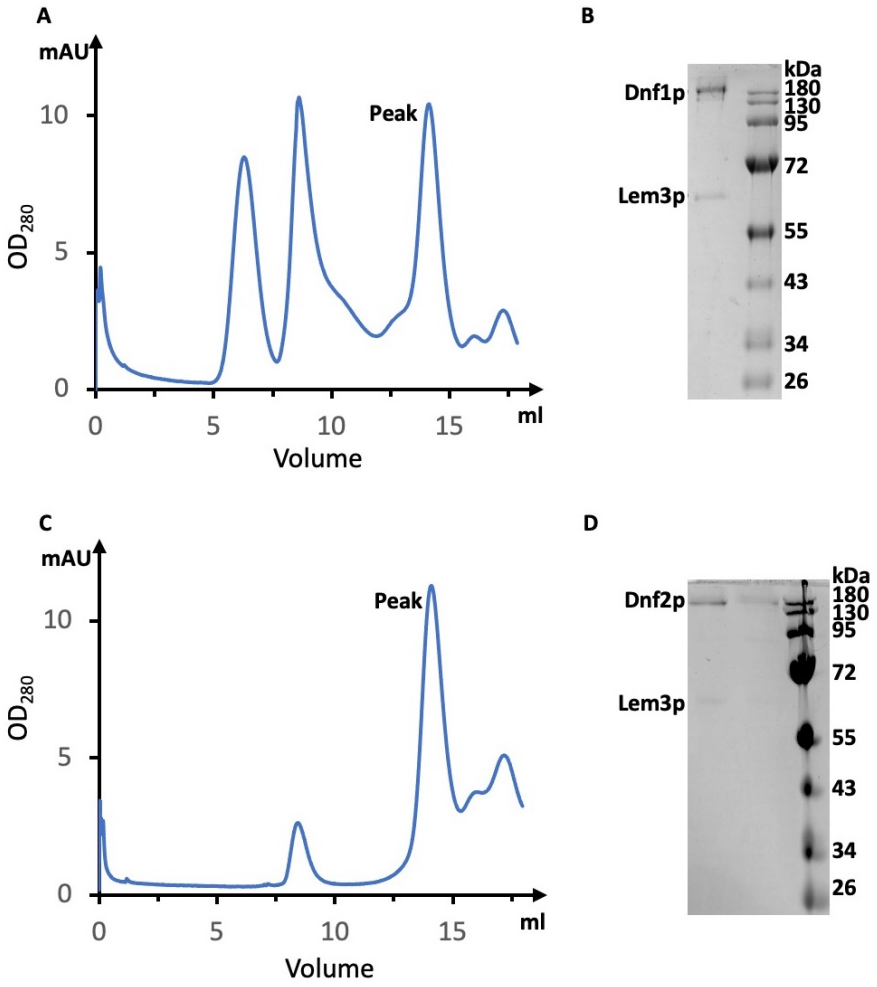
Strain	Genotype	Plasmid	Source
BY4741	*MAT**a** his3Δ1 leu2Δ0 ura3Δ0 met15Δ0*		Invitrogen & Horizon Discovery
PFY3275F	MAT**a** *his3Δ1 leu2Δ0 ura3Δ0 met15Δ0 dnf1Δ dnf2Δ*		(Hua and Graham, 2003)
RBY9701	PFY3275F *lem3Δ*::natNT2		(Baldridge and Graham, 2012)
ZHY704	*MATα his3Δ1 leu2Δ0 ura3Δ0 lys2Δ0 dnf1Δ dnf2Δ dnf3Δ drs2Δ::LEU2* pRS416-*DRS2*	pRS416-*DRS2*	(Hua et al., 2002)
SCY119	*MATα his3Δ1 leu2Δ0 ura3Δ0 met15Δ0 lem3Δ::KanMX*		(Baldridge and Graham, 2012)
BJ201	PFY3275F	pRS313	
BJ204	PFY3275F	pRS313-Dnf1	
BJ209	PFY3275F	pRS313-Dnf1R264A	
BJ212	PFY3275F	pRS313-Dnf1Y633A	
BJ215	PFY3275F	pRS313-Dnf1Y633G	
BJ218	PFY3275F	pRS313-Dnf1T648A	
BJ219	PFY3275F	pRS313-Dnf1T648V	
BJ222	PFY3275F	pRS313-Dnf1W652A	
BJ225	PFY3275F	pRS313-Dnf1W652S	
BJ230	PFY3275F	pRS313-Dnf1Q610A	
BJ231	PFY3275F	pRS313-Dnf1S611A	
BJ234	PFY3275F	pRS313-Dnf1YQS-FSN	
BJ237	PFY3275F	pRS313-Dnf1N1226A	
BJ240	PFY3275F	pRS313-Dnf1(692-737)Δ	
BJ241	PFY3275F	pRS313-Dnf1(692-737)Δ	
BJ242	PFY3275F	pRS313-Dnf1(692-737)Δ	
BJ245	PFY3275F	pRS416-GFP-Dnf1	
BJ248	PFY3275F	pRS416-GFP-Dnf1 R264A	
BJ251	PFY3275F	pRS416-GFP-Dnf1 W652A	
BJ254	PFY3275F	pRS416-GFP-Dnf1 W652S	
BJ255	PFY3275F	pRS416-GFP-Dnf1 Q610A	

BJ260	PFY3275F	pRS416-GFP-Dnf1 S611A	
BJ263	PFY3275F	pRS416-GFP-Dnf1 YQS-FSN	
BJ266	PFY3275F	pRS416-GFP-Dnf1 N1226A	
BJ269	ZHY704	pRS313	
BJ272	ZHY704	pRS313-Dnf1	
BJ275	ZHY704	pRS313-Dnf1R264A	
BJ276	ZHY704	pRS313-Dnf1Y633A	
BJ279	ZHY704	pRS313-Dnf1Y633G	
BJ282	ZHY704	pRS313-Dnf1T648A	
BJ285	ZHY704	pRS313-Dnf1T648V	
BJ288	ZHY704	pRS313-Dnf1W652A	
BJ291	ZHY704	pRS313-Dnf1W652S	
BJ294	ZHY704	pRS313-Dnf1Q610A	
BJ297	ZHY704	pRS313-Dnf1S611A	
BJ300	ZHY704	pRS313-Dnf1YQS-FSN	
BJ303	ZHY704	pRS313-Dnf1N1226A	
BJ308	ZHY704	pRS313-Dnf1(692-737)Δ	
BJ309	RBY9701	pRS313, pRS425	
BJ310	RBY9701	pRS313-Dnf1, pRS425-Lem3	
BJ311	RBY9701	pRS313-Dnf1, pRS425-Lem3 (2-49)Δ	
BJ312	RBY9701	pRS313-Dnf1, pRS425-Lem3 (400-414)Δ	
BJ313	RBY9701	pRS313-Dnf1, pRS425-Lem3 R51A	
BJ314	SCY119	pRS416-GFP-Dnf1, pRS425	
BJ315	SCY119	pRS416-GFP-Dnf1, pRS425-Lem3	
BJ316	SCY119	pRS416-GFP-Dnf1, pRS425-Lem3 (2-49)Δ	
BJ317	SCY119	pRS416-GFP-Dnf1, pRS425-Lem3 (400-414)Δ	
BJ318	SCY119	pRS416-GFP-Dnf1, pRS425-Lem3 R51A	

780

781 **Supplemental figures**

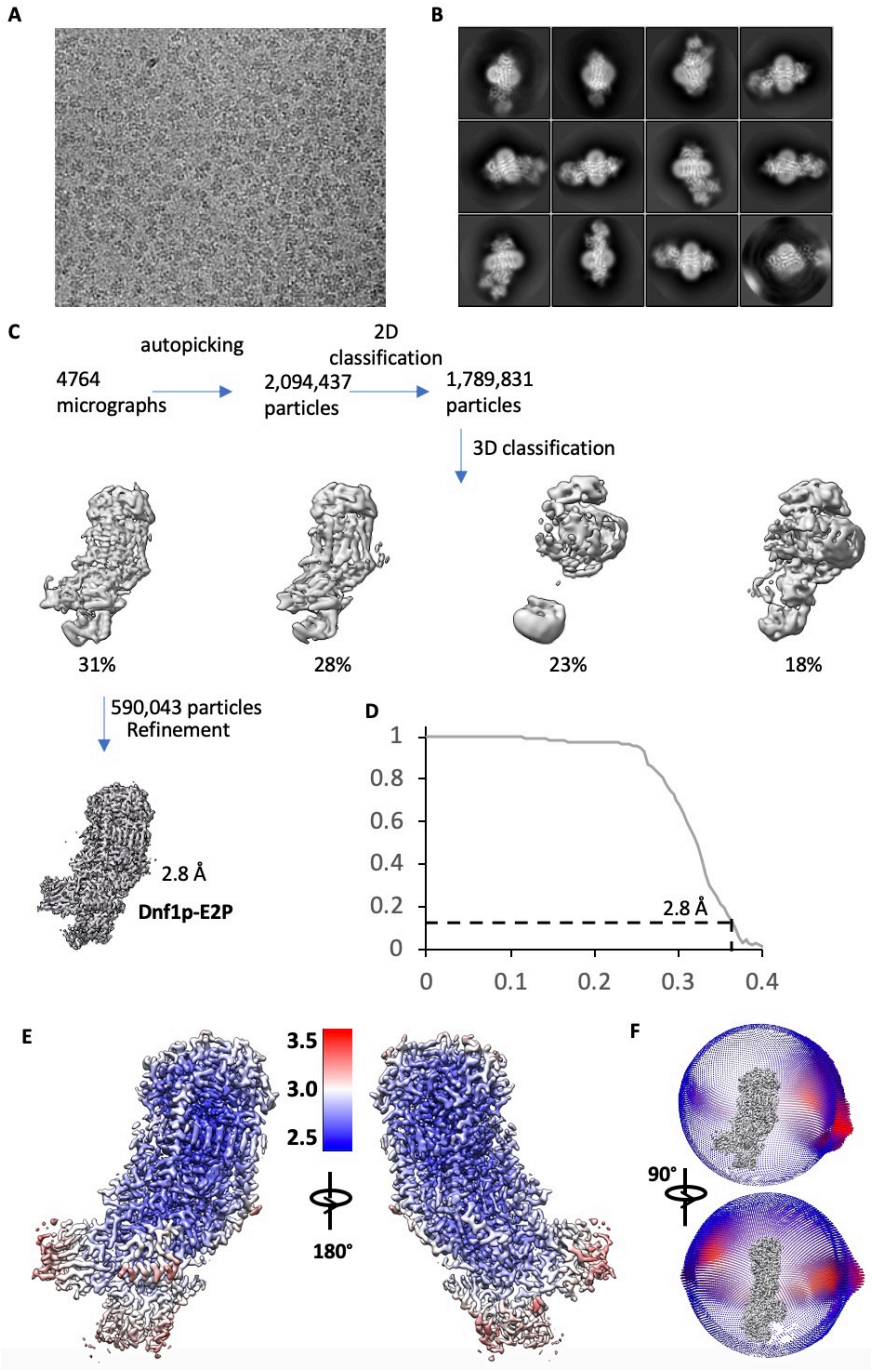
782



783

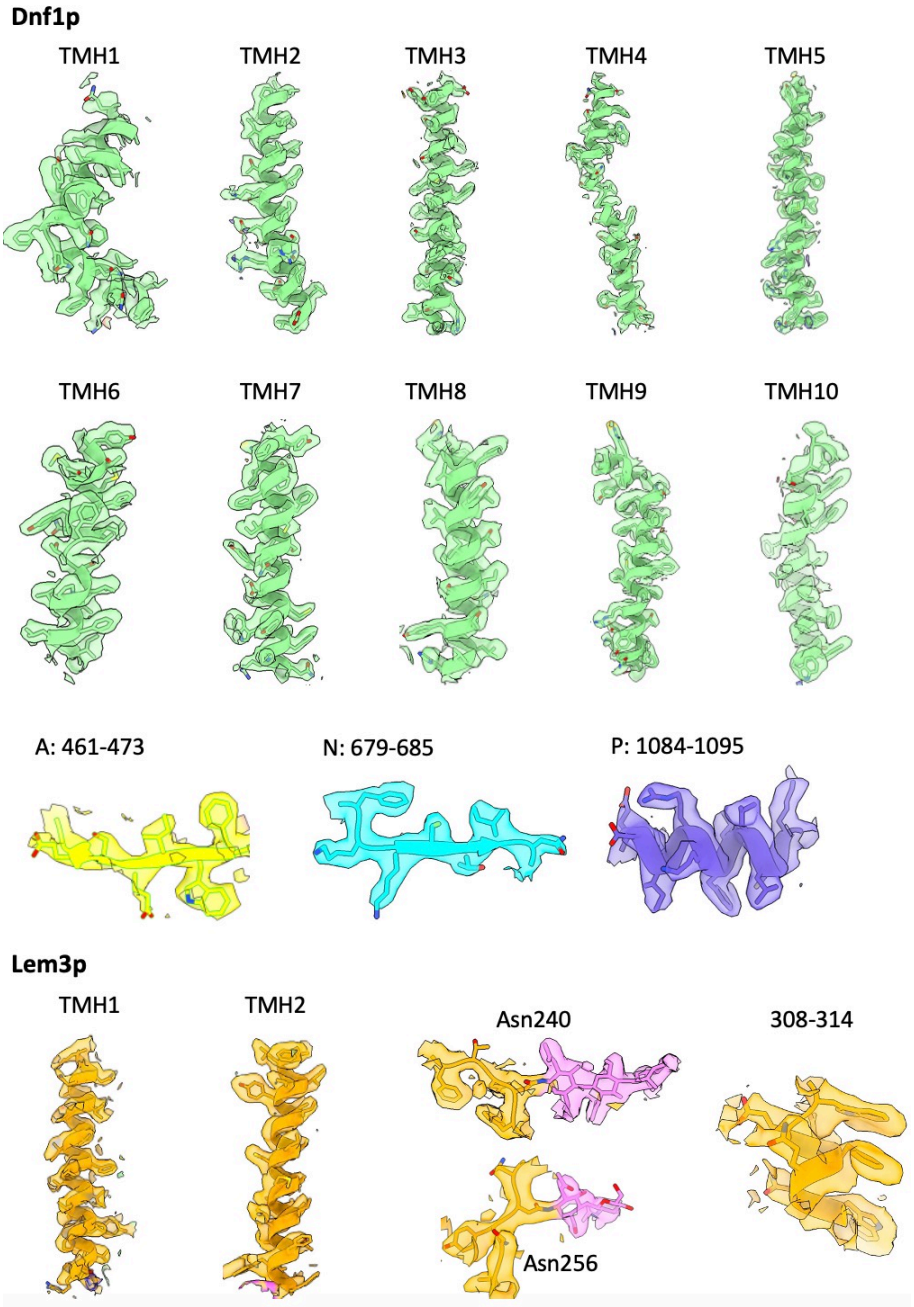
784

785 **Supplemental Figure 1. Purification of the Dnf1–Lem3 and Dnf2–Lem3 complexes.**
786 **A**) Gel filtration profile of the Dnf1–Lem3 complex. **B**) The peak fraction in (A) was
787 checked using the Coomassie blue-stained SDS-PAGE gel. **C**) Gel filtration profile of
788 the Dnf2–Lem3 complex. **D**) Peak fraction in (C) was checked using the Coomassie
789 blue-stained SDS-PAGE gel.

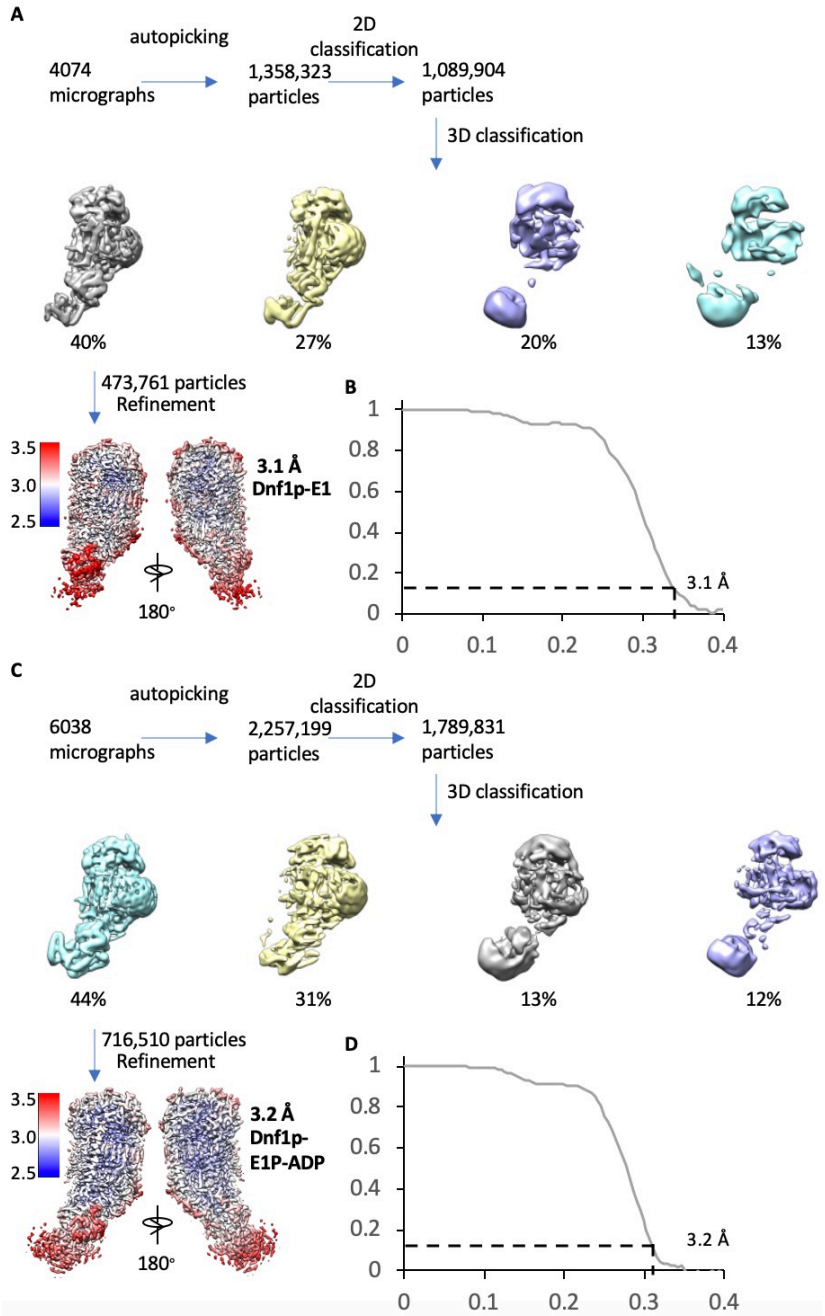


Supplemental Figure 2. Cryo-EM data processing and resolution estimation of Dnf1–Lem3 in the E2P state. A) A representative electron micrograph. **B**) Selected reference-free 2D class averages. **C**) Cryo-EM data processing procedure. **D**) Gold-standard Fourier shell correlation of two independent half 3D maps. **E**) Local resolution

map of the final 3D map. **F**) Angular distribution of raw particles used in the final reconstruction of the 2.8-Å 3D map.



Supplemental Figure 3. Selected regions in the 3D map of Dnf1–Lem3 in the E2P state, superimposed on the atomic model.

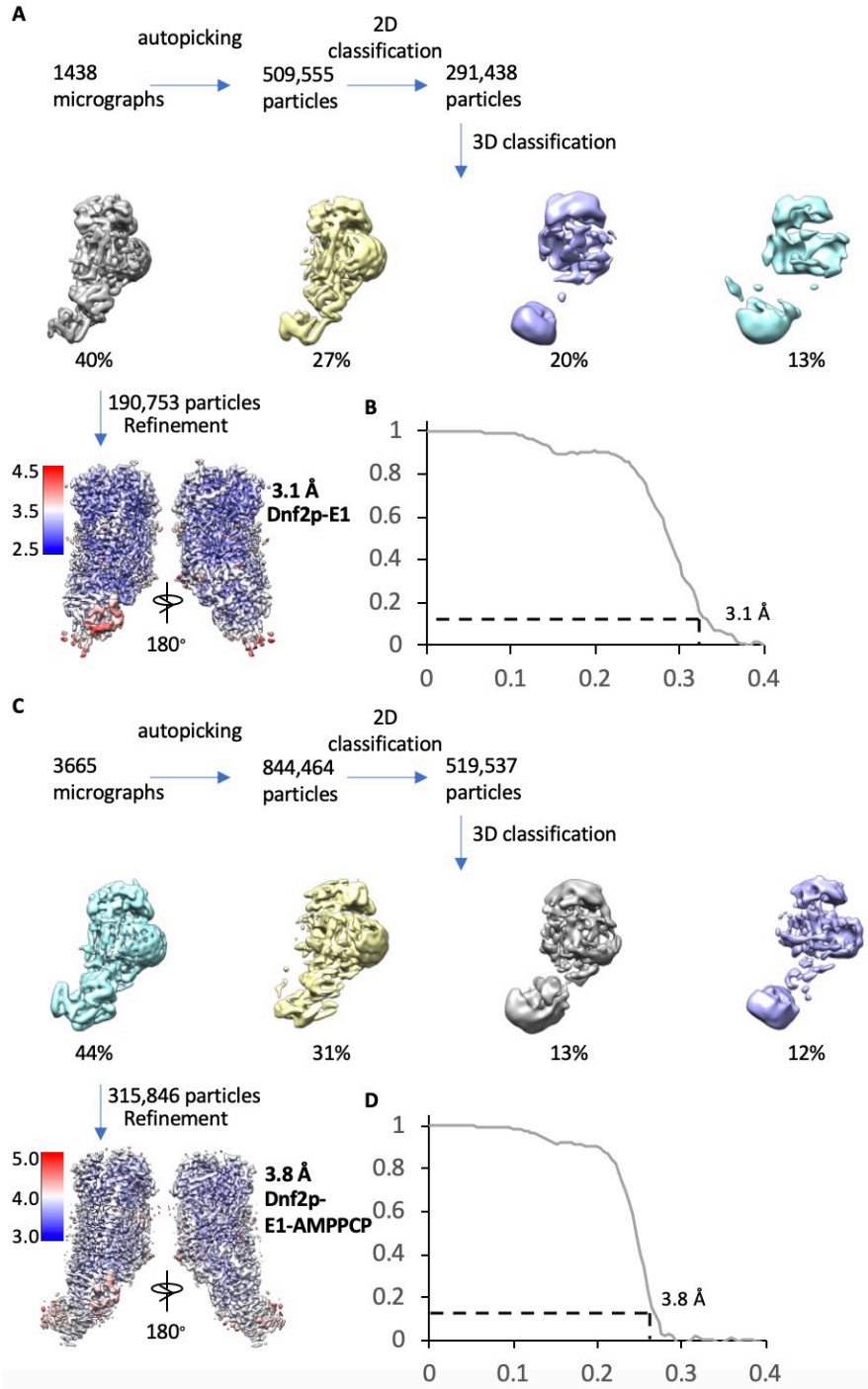


802

803

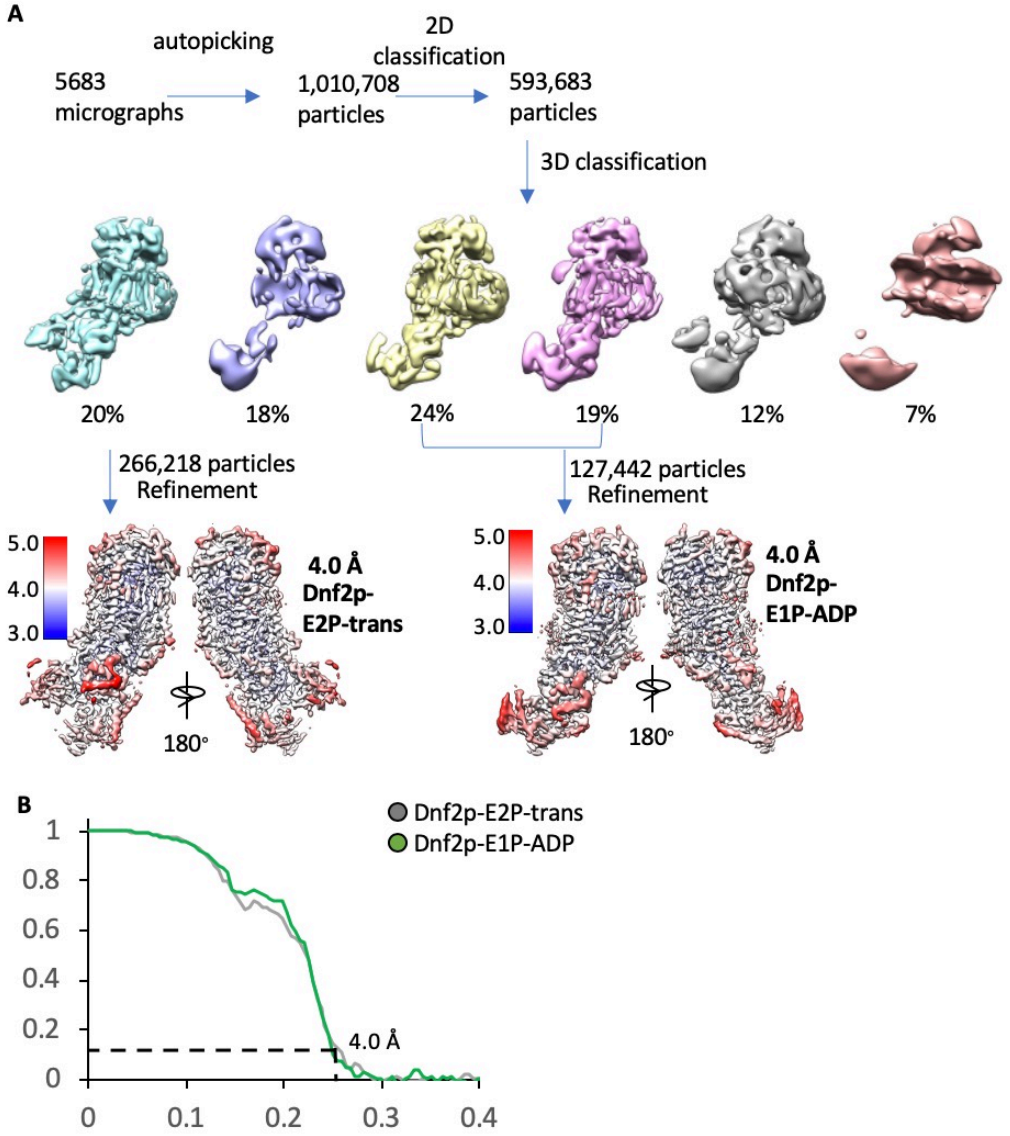
804 **Supplemental Figure 4**. **Cryo-EM data processing and validation of the Dnf1–**
805 **Lem3 in the E1 and E1P-ADP states. A**) Cryo-EM data processing procedure of Dnf1
806 in the E1 state. **B**) Gold-standard Fourier shell correlation of two independent half 3D
807 maps in the E1 state. **C**) Cryo-EM data processing procedure of Dnf1 in the E1P-ADP
808 state. **D**) Gold-standard Fourier shell correlations of two independent half 3D maps of

809 Dnf1p in the E1P-ADP state. In (**A**) and (**C**), the bottom panel shows the final map
810 colored according to the local resolution.
811



812
813 **Supplemental Figure 5**. **Cryo-EM data processing and resolution estimation of the**
814 **Dnf2–Lem3 in the E1 and E1-ATP states. A**) Cryo-EM data processing procedure of

815 Dnf2 in the E1 state. **B**) Gold-standard Fourier shell correlations of two independent half
816 3D maps in the E1 state. **C**) Cryo-EM data processing procedure of Dnf2in the E1-ATP
817 state. **D**) Gold-standard Fourier shell correlations of two independent half maps of the
818 Dnf2p-E1-ATP. In (**A**) and (**C**), the bottom panel shows the final map colored according
819 to the local resolution.

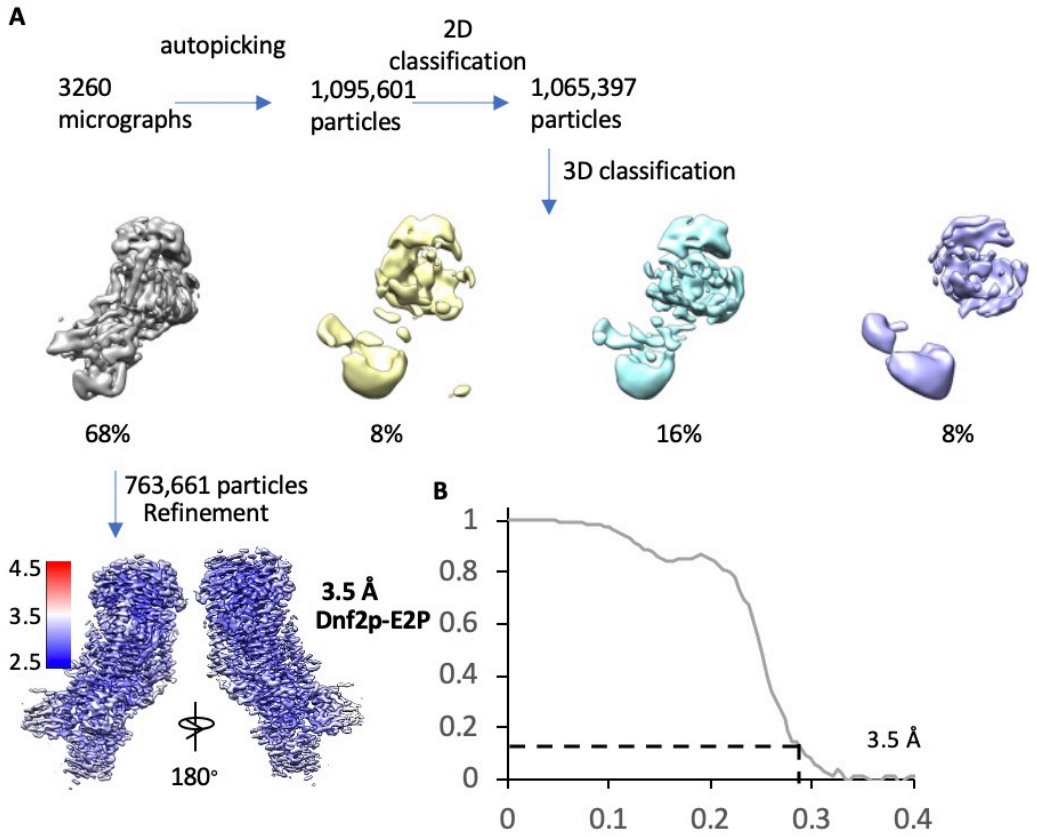


820

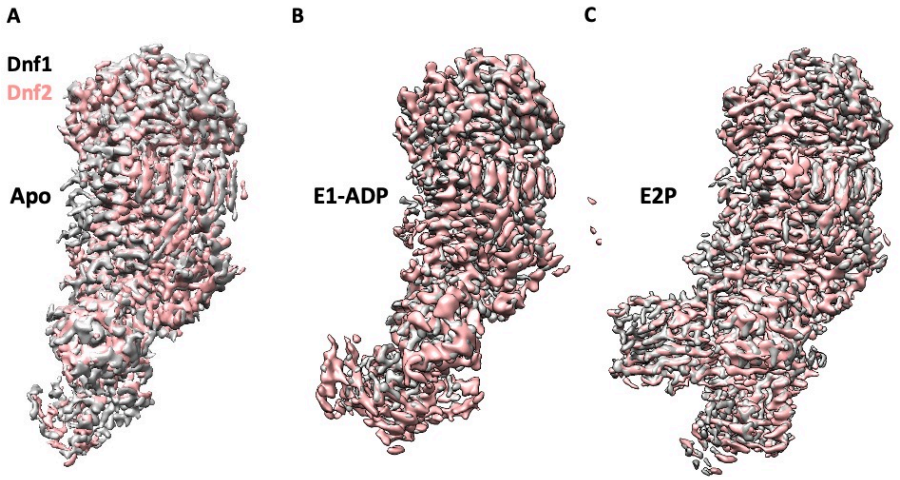
821

822 **Supplemental Figure 6. Cryo-EM data processing and validation of the Dnf2–**
823 **Lem3 in the E2P-transition state and in the E1P-ADP state. A**) Cryo-EM data
824 processing procedure of the Dnf2–Lem3 datasets in the E2P-transition and the Dnf2p-
825 E1P-ADP states. The two bottom panels show the two 3D maps colored according to

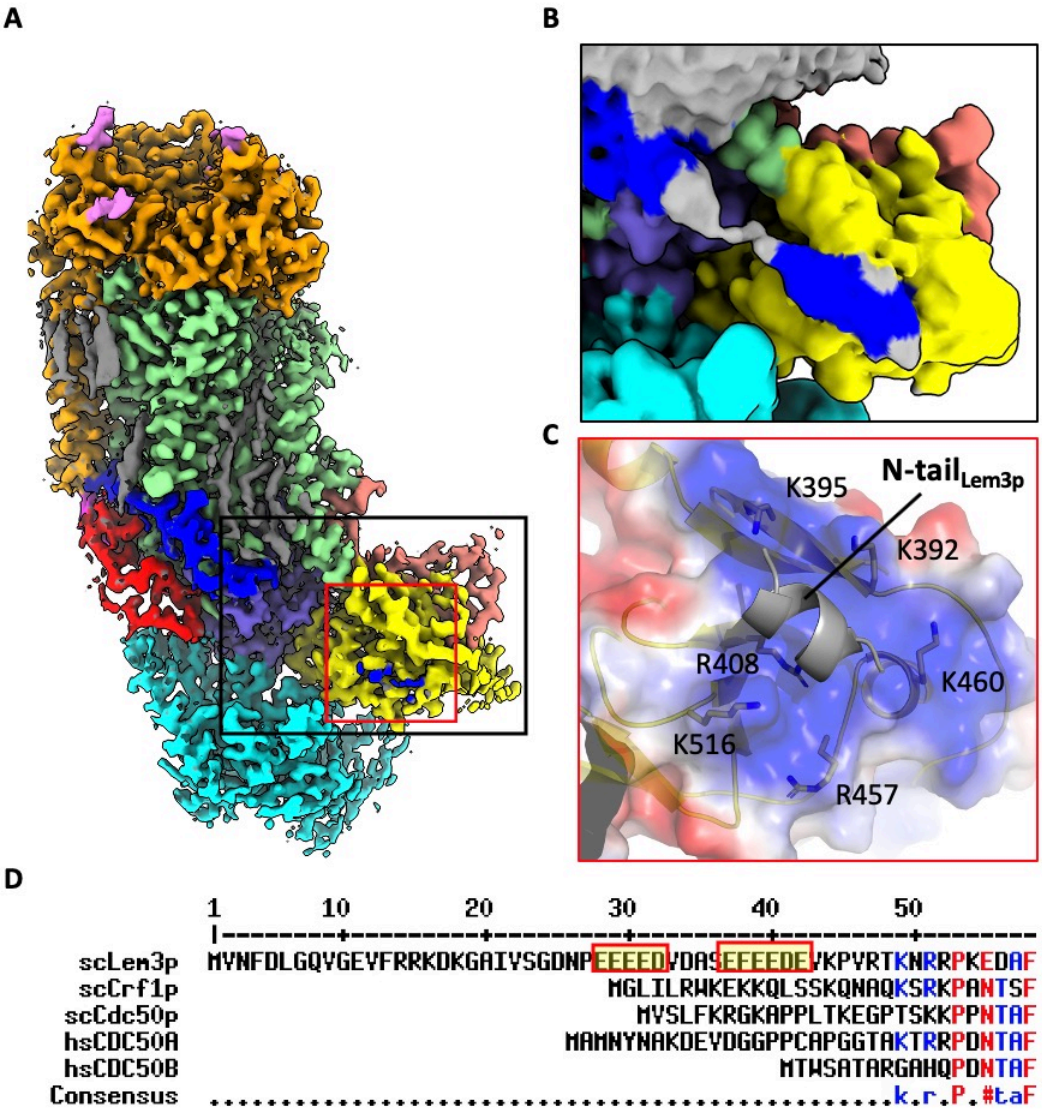
826 their respective local resolutions. **B**) Gold-standard Fourier shell correlations of two
827 independent half 3D maps of Dnf2–Lem3 in the E2P-transition state and in the E1P-
828 ADP state.
829



830
831
832 **Supplemental Figure 7. Cryo-EM data processing and validation of the Dnf2–**
833 **Lem3 in the E2P state. A**) Cryo-EM data processing procedure. The final 3D map
834 shown at the bottom is colored coded by the local resolution. **B**) Gold-standard Fourier
835 shell correlation of two independent half 3D maps.
836

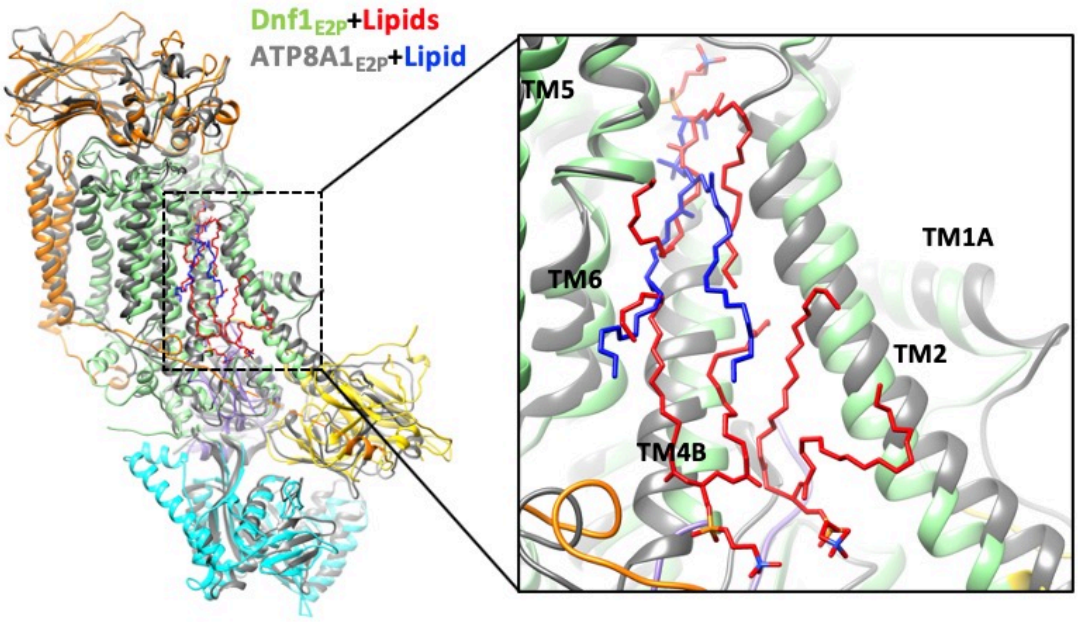


Supplemental Figure 8. Structural alignments between the Dnf1 and Dnf2 in their corresponding E1 (apo) (**A**), the E1P-ADP (**B**), and the E2P states (**C**) show a high similarity.



Supplemental Figure 9. The N-terminal peptide of Lem3p is partially ordered in the 3D map of Dnf1–Lem3 in the E2P state. A) Cryo-EM 3D map of the Dnf1–Lem3 in the E2P state. The ordered Lem3 N-terminal peptide is highlighted by the black and red boxes. **B**) An enlargement of the black box in panel A, shown at a lower display threshold to show the weaker density. **C**) An enlarged view of the red box in panel A. The Lem3 N-terminal peptide interacts with the Dnf1 A domain. The interface is highly positive. **D**. Sequence alignment of yeast Lem3 (ScLem3) and other CDC50 family proteins (yeast Crf1, yeast Cdc50, human CDC50A, and human CDC50B) shows the Lem3-specific, N-terminal, negatively charged motif.

854



855

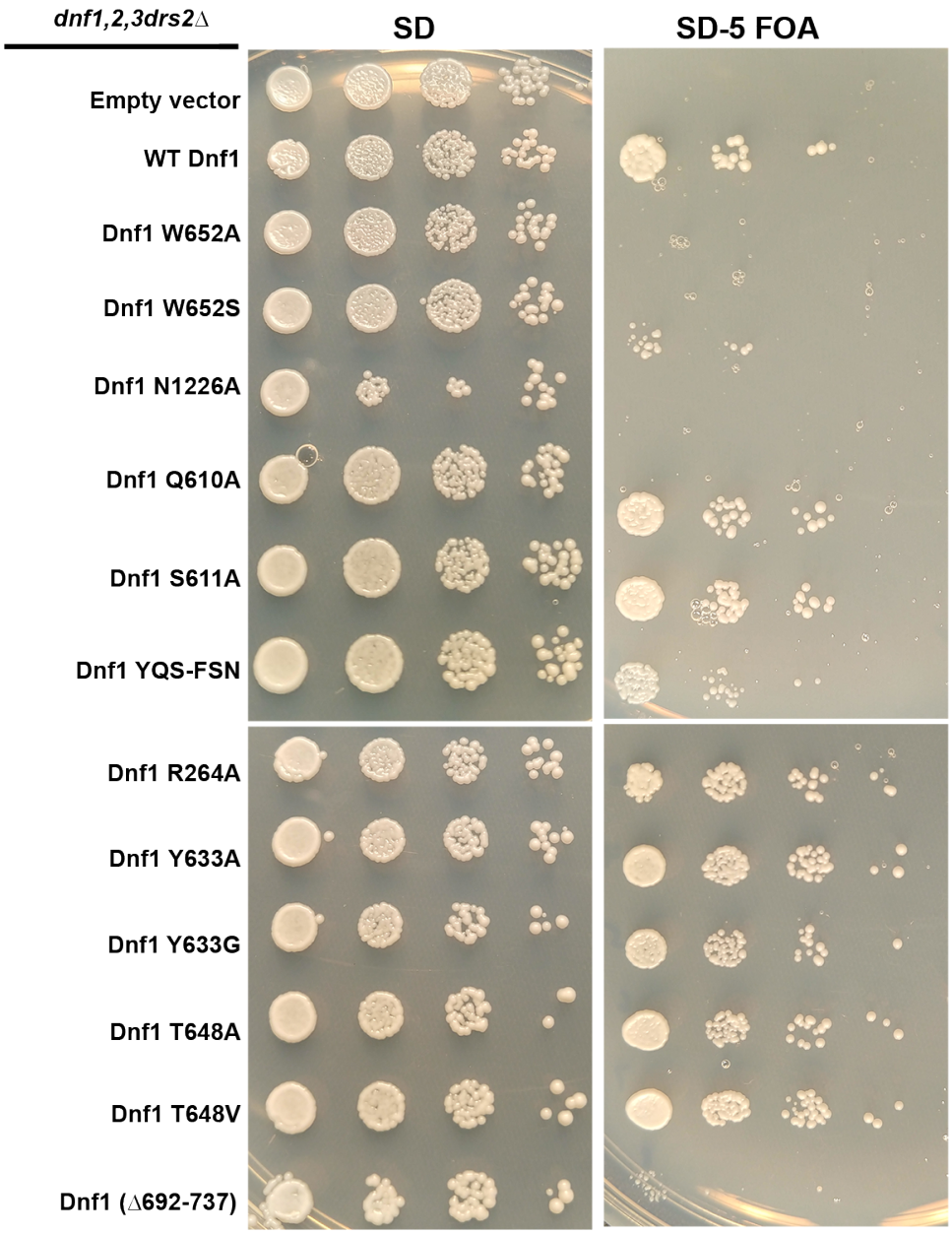
856

857 **Supplemental Figure 10. Structural comparison between Dnf1 (color) and the**
858 **ATP8A1 (grey) in the E2P state.** Lipids in the Dnf1 structure are shown in red, while
859 the only lipid in ATP8A1 is in blue. The PL binding sites in the exoplasmic side of
860 membrane of the two flippases are well aligned. The right panel is an enlargement of
861 the substrate transport path of the left panel.

862

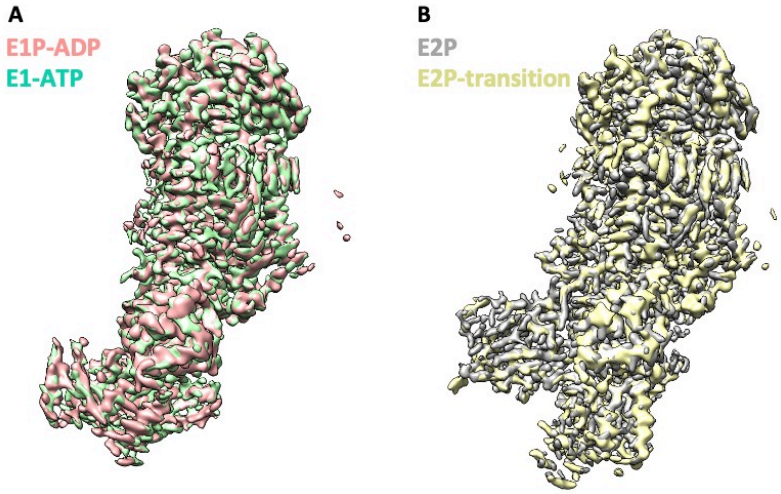
863

864



Supplemental Figure 11. Ability of Dnf1 variants to support viability of flippase-deficient cells. *HIS3*-marked plasmids (pRS313) carrying the indicated Dnf1 variants were used to transform a *dnf1,2,3Δdrs2Δ* pRS416-*DRS2* strain. Strains were spotted onto minimal media plates (SD) selecting for both plasmids, and pRS416-*DRS2* was counter-selected on medium containing 5-fluoroorotic acid (SD-FOA). Strains were incubated at 30 °C for 2 d and imaged. The growth phenotype on SD-FOA is an indicator of how well the Dnf1 variant functions *in vivo*.

874



875

876

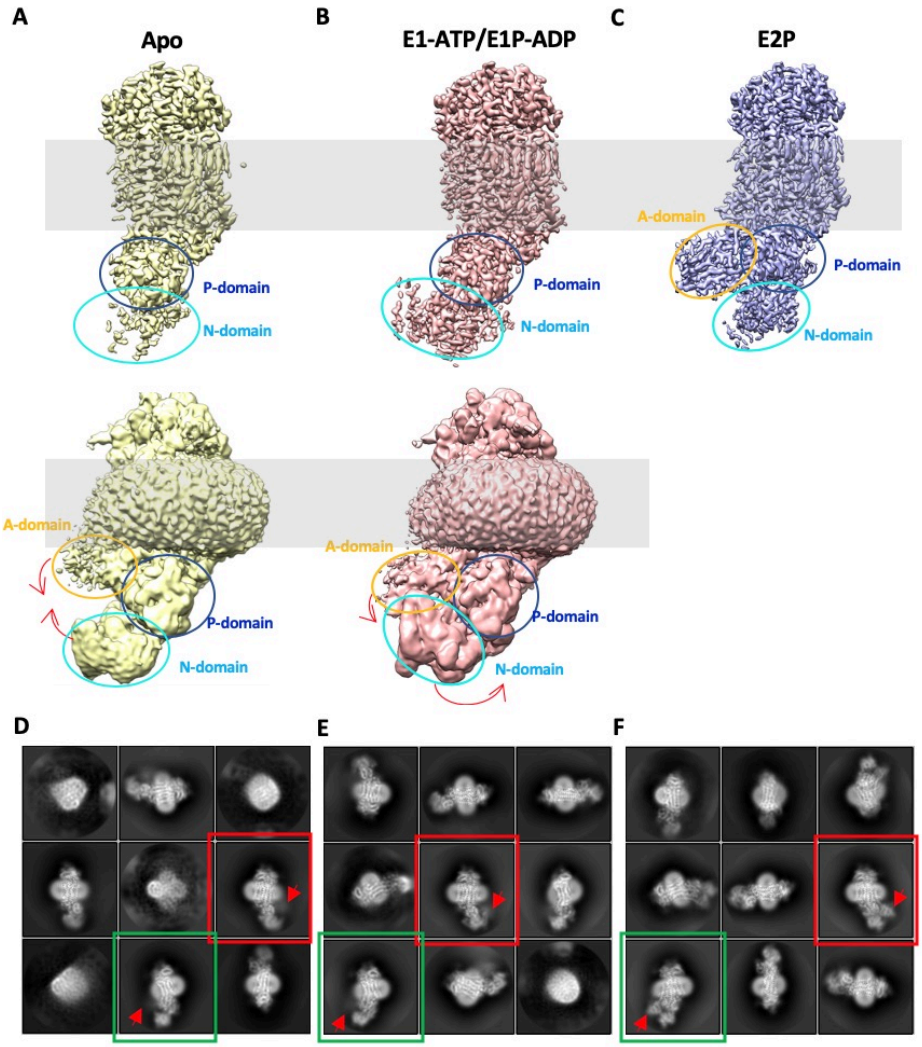
877 **Supplemental Figure 12. High structural similarity between Dnf1 and Dnf2 in the**

878 **corresponding substrate transport states. A**) Structural alignments 3D maps of

879 Dnf2–Lem3 in the E1-ATP and E1P-ADP states. **B**) Structural alignments of 3D maps of

880 Dnf2 in the E2P and E2P-transition states.

881



Supplemental Figure 13. The N and A domain densities are weak in the 3D maps of Dnf1–Lem3 in the E1 and E1P-ADP states, indicating their high flexibility. A) Cryo-EM 3D map of the Dnf1-Lem3 in the E1 state displayed at a high (top panel) and a low threshold (bottom panel). Red arrows indicate the domain movement from the E1 state to the E1-ATP state. **B**) Cryo-EM 3D map of the Dnf1–Lem3 in the E1-ATP state displayed at a high (top panel) and a low threshold (bottom panel). Red arrows indicate the domain movement from the E1P-ADP state to the E2P state. **C**) Cryo-EM 3D map of the Dnf1–Lem3 in the E2P state. **D-F**, Selected reference-free 2D class averages of the Dnf1–Lem3 in the E1 state (**D**), in the E1P-ADP state (**E**), and in the E2P state (**F**). The averages in red or green boxes belong in the same views. The A domain locations are

894 labeled by red arrowheads. The weak and blurry A domain density indicates its flexibility
895 in the E1 and E1P-ADP states.
896