Structural and Mechanistic Insights into Symmetry Conversion in Plant GORK K⁺ Channel Regulation

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Abstract

GORK is a shaker-like potassium channel in plants that contains ankyrin (ANK) repeats.

In guard cells, activation of GORK causes K^+ efflux, reducing turgor pressure and

closing stomata. However, how GORK is regulated remains largely elusive. Here, we

solved the cryo-EM structure of *Arabidopsis* GORK, revealing an unusual symmetry

reduction (from C4 to C2) feature within its tetrameric assembly. This symmetry

reduction in GORK channel is driven by ANK dimerization, which disrupts the

coupling between transmembrane helices and cytoplasmic domains, thus maintaining

GORK in an autoinhibited state. Electrophysiological and structural analyses further

confirmed that ANK dimerization inhibits GORK, and its removal restores C4

symmetry, converting GORK to an activatable state. This dynamic switching between

C2 and C4 symmetry, mediated by ANK dimerization, presents a GORK target site that

guard cells regulate to switch the plant K^+ channel between inhibited and activatable

states, thus controlling stomatal movement in response to environmental stimuli.

Main

Potassium ions are essential for plant growth and development, playing roles in osmoregulation, cell expansion, pH homeostasis, and establishing membrane potential and proton motive force (*1, 2*). In *Arabidopsis thaliana*. 71 potassium channels and transporters have been identified, among which 9 belongs to shaker-like channel family (*3*). These channels can be categorized as outward-rectifying types, including GORK and SKOR, or inward-rectifying types, including KAT1, KAT2, AKT1, and AKT2. They sense changes in membrane potential (depolarization or hyperpolarization), regulate potassium transport, and maintain ionic homeostasis, crucial for plant growth and stress response (*2, 4-7*).

GORK, also known as <u>G</u>uard cell <u>O</u>utward-<u>R</u>ectifying <u>K</u>+ channel, is the only outward-rectifying potassium channel in guard cells. Since its discovery in 2000 (*8*), extensive genetic studies have demonstrated its vital role in regulating stomatal movement (*9-11*). Stomata, formed by paired guard cells, control water loss and CO_2 uptake in response to environmental stimuli, thereby regulating transpiration and photosynthesis (*8, 12-17*). Ion channels in guard cells control turgor pressure by mediating ion flux, which in turn regulates stomatal opening and closing (*2, 5, 18*). KAT1 presents the major guard cell potassium uptake channel, required for increasing turgor pressure and volume increase promoting stomatal opening. In contrast GORK activation causes potassium efflux, reducing guard cell turgor and volume and in turn stomatal closure (*3, 8, 9, 12, 19*).

Understanding the structure and function of these channels is critical for unraveling their roles in ion homeostasis and stomatal movement. So far, the structural study of plant KAT1 have provided important insights into its activation and role in potassium influx control (*20, 21*). However, the structure and regulatory mechanisms of GORK remain largely enigmatic. Unlike the inward-rectifying KAT1, the outward-rectifying GORK harbors a unique ankyrin (ANK) repeat domain, whose functional role in plant ion channel regulation remained yet unexplored.

In this study, we report the cryo-EM structures of *Arabidopsis* GORK (*At*GORK)

in both the full-length autoinhibited state and activatable states obtained by modelling

and structure-guided mutagenesis. The full-length *At*GORK[FL] forms a tetramer with

elongated cytoplasmic regulatory domains, with its architecture showing a symmetry

reduction from four-fold (C4) to two-fold (C2). Remarkable, ANK from neighboring

protomers interact to form dimers, thus reducing symmetry of the tetramer and

rendering GORK in an autoinhibited state. Electrophysiological studies show that

mutations or truncations disrupting ANK interactions convert GORK into an

activatable state. Further structural analysis of ANK-truncated *At*GORK[623] and

*At*GORK[510] reveals that the cytoplasmic regulatory domains become highly dynamic,

while strict C4 symmetry is restored in the tetrameric assembly.

Thus, our study demonstrates that ANK acts as a molecular switch for symmetry

conversion (between C2 and C4), regulating GORK conformational transitions between

autoinhibited and activatable states. This research provides the first comprehensive

elucidation of the biological role of ANK in GORK, offering new insights into how

GORK mediates stomatal closure in response to environmental signals. Furthermore,

our findings broaden the understanding of ion channel regulation, particularly how

symmetry changes in structural assembly regulate ion channel activity.

Cryo-EM structure determination of the *Arabidopsis* GORK

To elucidate the structure of the GORK, we prepared *Arabidopsis* GORK (fused with

an N-terminal GFP tag) from HEK293 cells and conducted single particle cryo-EM

analysis. After solubilization in 1.0% n-Dodecyl-B-D-Maltoside (DDM) and 0.02%

cholesteryl hemisuccinate (CHS), the *At*GORK proteins underwent purification

through strep-tactin affinity chromatography, GFP removal via TEV enzyme cleavage,

and subsequent gel-filtration chromatography. The final solution contained 0.006%

detergent GDN, 150 mM NaCl, and 20 mM HEPES-Na pH 6.5. The most monodisperse

peak fractions were pooled and concentrated to approximately 3.5 mg/mL for cryo-EM

grid preparation.

We determined the cryo-EM structures of the full-length AtGORK (AtGORK^{FL},

residues 1 to 820) in an auto-inhibited state, along with two truncated versions

(AtGORK^{623}, residues 1 to 623; AtGORK^{510}, residues 1 to 510) in active states (Table

S1). Tetrameric reconstructions of AtGORK were obtained in two conformational states

at resolutions of 3.4 Å (AtGORK^{FL1}) and 4.3 Å (AtGORK^{FL2}). allowing $de\ novo$

modeling of 662 of 820 amino acids (residues 58 to 720) for each protomer, while the

remaining regions were not resolved due to their intrinsic flexibility (fig. S1). For the

truncated AtGORK^{510} and AtGORK^{623}, cryo-EM maps at 3.4 Å and 3.2 Å resolution,

respectively, were obtained. Both maps showed high-quality density in their

transmembrane domain, allowing accurate modeling, while the flexible cytosolic

domains remained unmodeled due to their invisibility (fig. S2). Structure-based

sequence alignment for 24 representative GORKs from both monocots and dicots is

shown in fig. S3.

Architecture of *Arabidopsis* GORK in symmetry-reduced conformation

Arabidopsis GORK (AtGORK) forms a homo-tetrameric structure around a central pore,

with a dimension of 110 Å (length) $\times$ 110 Å (width) $\times$ 170 Å (height) (Fig. 1A-C). Each

protomer has an N-terminal transmembrane domain (TMD, residues 58-313, containing

helices S1-S6), followed by three cytoplasmic domains: the C-linker (residues 314-365),

CNBDH (residues 366-510), and ANK (residues 511-724). The segment preceding the

TMD (residues 1-57) and the last portion (residues 725-824, containing a putative KHA

domain enriched in hydrophobic and acidic residues) are not visible in the structure,

likely due to their intrinsic flexibility or the flexibility of the connecting regions.

The AtGORK structure, unlike other tetrameric ion channels such as KAT1,

exhibits a unique architectural assembly (*20*). Notably, the symmetry in the TMD

portion adopts a typical four-fold (C4), but reduces to a two-fold (C2) in their following

cytoplasmic domains, thus leading to a deformation within the tetrameric channel (Fig.

1D). Superimposition of its protomer reveals distinct conformations, with notable

rotations and displacements occurred in the C-linker, CNBDH, and ANK domains (Fig.

1E). This symmetry reduction within the tetrameric assembly appears to arise from

ANK dimerization (will discuss later). To the best of our knowledge, this symmetry

reduction in channel assembly is exceptionally rare and leads to deformation of the

tetrameric channel. This represents a unique structural feature of the GORK family and

likely serves as a unique mechanism for channel regulation. Thus, the current *At*GORK

structure likely represents an autoinhibited, pre-activation state.

The TMD consists of a voltage sensing domain (VSD, helices S1–S4) and a pore-

forming domain (PD, helices S5 and S6) (Fig. 2A). The VSD is connected to the PD

through a short linker, resulting in a "non-domain-swapped" configuration where the

VSD and PD of the same subunit form a cohesive bundle. This differs from the

canonical domain-swapped architecture in Shaker-like (*22*) and Na$_V$ channels (*23*),

where the VSD and PD are separated by a long S4−S5 linker. The P-loop segment of

*At*GORK contains a highly conserved motif ([271]TVGYG[275]), similar to that of bacterial

KcsA (*24*), mammalian HCN (*25*), and plant outward-rectifying SKOR (*26*) and

inward-rectifying KAT1(*20*) and AKT1(*27*). Structural comparisons reveal that they

form a similar K$^+$ selectivity filter (fig. S4). Analysis using the HOLE (*28*) suggests

that the *At*GORK adopts a closed conformation. Below the selectivity filter lies the pore

gate region consists of residues on the S6 helix, with I303 and T307 creating narrowest

constrictions (radius of approximately 1 Å). The S4 helix contains conserved positively

charged residues (R174, R177, R179, and R187), and adopt a resting "up" conformation,

similar to that in plant inward-rectifying KAT1 (*20*) and AKT1 (*27*) (fig. S4B).

After the TMD, the C-linker is positioned next to the helix bundle crossing,

connecting the transmembrane helices to the cytoplasmic domains. It comprises four

helices (A'-D'), forming two "helix-turn-helix" motifs. These helices further assemble

into a gating ring architecture within the tetrameric channel through "elbow-on-

shoulder" inter-subunit interactions, where helix A'-turn-helix B' (elbow) of one

protomer interacts with helix C'-turn-helix D' (shoulder) of its neighboring protomer

(*29*) (Fig. 1C). Due to the reduced symmetry within the tetramer, the C-linkers exhibits

distinct conformations between adjacent protomers, either "flat" or "kinked" (Fig. 2B).

Consequently, the C-linker in *At*GORK deviates from C4 symmetry, and the presence

of the "flat" conformation disrupts the formation of a C4 symmetrical gating ring,

leading to decoupling between the transmembrane helices and the cytoplasmic domains,

ultimately affecting channel gating.

The CNBDH domain, connected to the C-linker, shares approximately 20%

sequence identity with canonical cyclic nucleotide-binding domains (CNBDs) (fig.

S5A), which play crucial roles in regulating channels, kinases and transcription factors

upon binding to secondary messengers (cAMP or cGMP). Despite low sequence

homology, the CNBDH share a similar structural fold to those of the CNBDs (fig. S5B).

The CNBDH of GORK consists of four short α-helices (A, P, B, and C) and an eight-

stranded β-roll (β1- β8) (Fig. 2C). Helix A is located before the β-roll, Helix P is inserted

within the β-roll (between β6 and β7), and Helices B and C are positioned afterward.

Helices A and B interact in an antiparallel manner, and the putative phosphate-binding

cassette comprises β6, Helix P, and β7.

Although the CNBDH shares overall structural similarity with animal CNBDs,

there are notable differences (fig. S5B). GORK lacks conserved residues for cAMP

binding, such as R561 in 7lfx or R620 in 2ptm, which is replaced by Q465. More

strikingly, alanine at the binding pocket entrance (A563 in 7lfx (*30*), or A622 in 2ptm

(*29*)) is replaced by bulky phenylalanine (F467 in *At*GORK), likely blocking nucleotide

access. Helix C also adopts a closed conformation, with its adjacent loop obstructing

the binding site entrance, suggesting that large conformational changes would be

required for cyclic nucleotide binding.

Following the CNBDH, six ankyrin repeats fold into a single ANK domain,

forming a slightly curved solenoid structure (Fig. 2D). The first three repeats (ANK1-

3) and the last three repeats (ANK4-6) are tandem units with ~34% sequence identity.

In each tandem unit, two repeats are canonical, consisting of a pair of anti-parallel α-

helices and an intervening "finger" loop, while the third is a degenerate repeat lacking

the "finger" loop. Remarkably, ANK repeats from two neighboring protomers forms a

stable dimer through specific interactions mediated by their protruding loops, creating

a buried area of ~1500 Å^2. This dimeric interaction is specific, corroborated by another

structure of the full-length of AtGORK^{FL2}, which retains similar dimeric units despite

of variation in their tetrameric conformations (fig. S1E). A similar ANK dimerization

pattern has also been observed in SKOR (fig. S1F) (26), suggesting that this

dimerization is a common structural feature in outward rectifying plant ANK domains

K$^+$ channels.

As a result of ANK dimerization, positional deviations and conformational

changes are induced in the adjacent CNBDH and C-linker, leading to a reduction in

symmetry within the tetrameric channel. This reduction affects the communication and

coupling between cytoplasmic domains and transmembrane helices, ultimately

maintaining GORK in an autoinhibited, pre-activation state. The structures of GORK

and SKOR with reduced symmetry provide crucial insights into how the ANK domain

regulates these channels, maintaining them in an autoinhibited conformation under

resting conditions. This is supported by the observation of basal activity of full-length

AtGORK.

ANK dimerization maintains GORK channel in an auto-inhibited state

The ANK repeats and their dimeric interactions are distinctive features of the GORK

channel, playing a key role in symmetry reduction within the tetrameric assembly. To

explore their function, we conducted functional analysis of the ankyrin repeats with

AtGORK expressed in $Xenopus$ $oocytes$ and inspected via TEVC electrophysiology

(Fig. 3A). Removing the KHA domain but retaining the intact ANK domain in AtGORK

(Δ737-820, residues 1-736), led to a slight increase in current. However, truncating half

(Δ624-820, residues 1-623) or the entire ANK domain (Δ511-820, residues 1-510)

significantly enhanced channel activity (Fig. 3B, C). These results indicate that the

ANK domain indeed plays an inhibitory role in maintaining the autoinhibited state of

GORK, as its disruption or removal markedly enhances channel activity.

The dimerization of ANK is driven by hydrophobic interactions involving the

hairpin loops protruding from ankyrin repeats. Inspired by this structural insight, we

replaced the hairpin loop with an unrelated short "SGGG" motif. Remarkably, replacing

of loops between repeats 1/2 and 2/3 significantly enhanced *At*GORK activity (Fig. 3D,

E). This aligns well with findings from ANK truncational studies (Fig. 3B, C),

confirming that disrupting ANK interactions leads to the auto-inhibition release in

*At*GORK, thereby allowing channel activation. In contrast, similar replacement of the

loops between repeats 4/5 and 5/6 impaired GORK function. These results indicate that

the role of ANK is more complex than initially anticipated. This protein-protein

interaction module in GORK appears crucial not only for maintaining the autoinhibited

state but also for supporting the open state during activation.

219 Mutational test on conserved acidic residues at the C-linker/TMD interface

The C-linkers assemble into a disc-shaped gating ring via "elbow-on-shoulder"

interactions (*29*), directly contacting the TMD and playing a crucial role in channel

gating. Conserved negatively charged residues, including E317, D321, and D325, are

positioned on the C-linker A' helix, forming a negatively charged ring at the entrance

of the ion-conducting pathway (Fig. 4A) and engaging in an intricate interaction nexus

with conserved K/R from the TMD (Fig. 4B). Specifically, E317 and D321 (C-linker

of protomer A) form ionic interactions with K312 (Helix S6' of protomer D), while

R200 (Helix S5 of protomer A) forms a salt bridge with E317 from its adjacent

protomer B. In such a fashion, the C-linker-mediated gating ring is connected with the

VSD and PD within the TMD through their domain-swapped interfaces. These three

residues correspond to conserved R, D, and A in the inward K^+ channels KAT1(*20*) and

AKT1 (*27*), respectively.

To further validate their functional role, we introduced the mutations, E317R,

D321 (N and R), and D325A into the *At*GORK[510] construct. Among these, D325A did

not cause significant changes, while E317R partially impaired GORK function.

Interestingly, both D321 mutants, either charge neutralization (D321N) or charge

reversal (D321R), displayed much larger currents compared to *At*GORK[510], lost voltage

dependence, and exhibited much slower deactivation kinetics (Fig. 4C, D). Remarkably,

the outward rectification characteristic was altered, allowing potassium influx. This

suggests that the gating ring of C-linker not only participates in channel activation, but

also its conserved negatively charged residue (D321) required for K^+ flux outward

rectification.

Disrupting ANK-dimerization relieves constraints and restores C4 symmetry

Our structural studies reveal that ANK dimerization in full-length *At*GORK is directly

responsible for reducing its tetrameric symmetry from C4 to C2, maintaining an

autoinhibited state. Under resting conditions, GORK shows minimal basal currents,

whereas ANK-truncated mutants, including *At*GORK[623] and *At*GORK[510], show

significantly increased currents, suggesting that ANK truncations relieve autoinhibition

and enhances GORK activity. Structural analysis of *At*GORK[623] and *At*GORK[510] only

resolved the TMD portion, with their cytoplasmic regions being too flexible for

visualization (fig. S2). These findings suggest that ANK truncation relieves the

autoinhibitory constraints imposed by ANK dimerization, converting *At*GORK into an

activatable state.

Structural analysis also provided some clues regarding the restoration of C4

symmetry in the *At*GORK. Firstly, the structures of *At*GORK[623] and *At*GORK[510] are

highly similar, with a root-mean-square deviation (RMSD) of approximately 0.48 Å for

their superimposed tetramers (Fig. 5A). Importantly, the ANK-truncated protomers

exhibit strict C4 symmetry, with RMSDs of approximately 0.16 Å/256 superimposed

Cα. In contrast, the TMD of full-length AtGORK[FL1] displays quasi-C4 symmetry

(essentially C2 symmetry), with subtle yet distinct differences between protomers A/C

and B/D at the N-terminal end of helix S5, yielding an RMSD of approximately 0.75

Å/256 superimposed Cα (Fig. 5B, C). A comparison of protomers A and B in both

AtGORK[FL1] and AtGORK[623] reveals that the protomers in AtGORK[623] closely

resembles protomer A in AtGORK[FL1], rather than protomer B (Fig. 5D). This suggests

that ANK dimerization results in C2 symmetry in the full-length AtGORK[FL1], whereas

ANK truncation restores C4 symmetry in the AtGORK[623].

We also performed AlphaFold3-based modeling on AtGORK[623], showing that the

C-linker, CNBD, and ANK domains are in a flexible, loose state, with the overall

structure adopting C4 symmetry (fig. S6). The TMD in the AlphaFold3 predicted

AtGORK[623] structure is highly similar to that of cryo-EM structure of AtGORK[623], with

an RMSD of 1.97 Å for the superimposed tetramers. Together with our structural and

electrophysiological data, these results support the role of ANK as a molecular switch

for symmetry conversion in GORK, revealing a novel mechanism for regulating ion

channel activity via symmetry conversions.

A model for symmetry conversion in GORK regulation

In summary, our analysis shows that full-length AtGORK[FL] adopts C2 symmetry due

to ANK dimerization in the cytoplasm. Cryo-EM and AlphaFold3 modeling of ANK-

truncated AtGORK[623] reveal a restoration of C4 symmetry within the tetrameric

assembly. This symmetry conversion, driven by ANK dimerization, regulates

intermodular communication and channel gating process. The transition between C2

and C4 symmetry governs GORK switching between autoinhibited and activatable

states. In short, ANK dimerization maintains GORK in C2 symmetry and an

autoinhibited state, while disrupting ANK dimerization restores C4 symmetry and

activates GORK (Fig. 6). Thus, the ANK domain acts as a molecular switch for

symmetry conversion, providing a finely tuned mechanism for GORK regulation.

Discussion

Plant potassium channels are crucial for K^+ transport and maintaining potassium

homeostasis (*2*). In *Arabidopsis*, nine Shaker-like potassium channels contain multiple

modular domains in their architectures, including the pore-forming TMD, the

regulatory C-linker, and CNBD, with some also containing ANK and KHA domains.

Based on the presence of the ANK domain, these channels can be divided into two

groups: ANK-free members (KAT1, KAT2, and KC1) and ANK-containing members

(GORK, SKOR, AKT1, AKT2, AKT5, and AKT6). Currently, structural information

are available for KAT1 (*20, 21*), SKOR (*26*), and AKT1 (*27, 31*), allowing us to

conduct systematic comparative analysis

In ANK-free KAT1, structural studies show that it forms a symmetric tetramer

with typical C4 symmetry throughout both the transmembrane and intracellular regions

(*20, 21*), similar to animal cyclic nucleotide-gated channels (CNGC) (*30*). In contrast,

GORK, which contains a unique ANK domain, exhibits a symmetry transition from C4

in the transmembrane region to C2 in the cytoplasmic region, resulting in distinct

structural features. A similar symmetry reduction is observed in other ANK-containing

potassium channels, such as AKT1 (*27*) and SKOR (*26*). This reduction in symmetry

is rare among ion channels, suggesting it may be a unique feature of ANK-containing

channels linked to their regulatory mechanisms.

Our study provides the first clear-cut evidence that ANK acts as a molecular switch

controlling GORK channel symmetry and activity. Structural analysis reveals that ANK

dimerization holds GORK in an autoinhibited state at rest. ANK dimerization mediates

interactions between protomers, reduces tetramer symmetry, and causes the

displacement of internal, highly mobile modules, with neighboring CNBD and C-linker

shifting from C4 symmetry to C2. The C-linker adopts two different conformations:

"kinked" and "flat" (Fig. 2B). The "kinked" conformation is common in C4 symmetric channels, while the "flat" conformation is unique to ANK-containing channels with reduced symmetry. Subtle yet distinct differences in the S5 helices between adjacent protomers in $AtGORK^{FL1}$ renders a quasi-C4 symmetry in the TMD (Fig. 5B). The reduction in GORK symmetry signifies an autoinhibited state, supported by the observed basal electrophysiological activity.

Our ANK truncation experiments showed that ANK removal converts GORK from an autoinhibited to an activatable state, as evidenced by enhanced activities in the truncated $AtGORK^{510}$ and $AtGORK^{623}$ variants upon membrane depolarization (Fig. 3B-E). Structural analysis further revealed that the TMD restores strict C4 symmetry, while the C-linker and CNBDH become highly mobile in these ANK-truncated mutants. Additionally, AlphaFold3-based modeling confirmed that disrupting ANK dimerization relieves constraints and restores C4 symmetry in the tetramer, enabling GORK transition to an activatable state. Thus, ANK serves as a molecular switch to regulate GORK activity by controlling the symmetry conversion of its tetrameric assembly.

The activity of GORK channels is regulated by ANK dimerization, and the dynamic formation and disruption of this dimerization may be controlled by kinase phosphorylation. Previous studies showed that phosphorylation affects ANK-mediated protein-protein interactions and channel activity (*32-36*). Several protein kinases, including CPK21 (*37*) and CPK33 (*38*), have been identified as candidates for regulating GORK activity, with phosphorylation sites, such as S649 in the ANK domain. However, the molecular mechanisms of these kinases require further investigation. Another similar example is AKT1, which is activated by CIPK23 and CBL1, with multiple potential phosphorylation sites identified, including in the ANK domain. The low-resolution structure of AKT1 co-expressed with CIPK23 and CBL1 shows C4 symmetry in the CNBDs, though it remains unclear whether this is due to ANK phosphorylation (*27*).

Our study reveals that ANK regulates GORK channel activity through tetrameric

symmetry conversion. Under resting conditions, ANK dimerization maintains GORK

in a C2 symmetric conformation, maintaining it in a preactivated, autoinhibited state.

In response to environmental stimuli, GORK undergoes a symmetry conversion and

runs into an activatable state, enabling K^+ efflux and stomatal closure. This mechanism

provides new molecular insights into stomatal regulation and offers potential avenues

for developing improved crop varieties through ANK engineering.

Methods

Expression and purification of the GORK proteins

The genes of *Arabidopsis* full-length *At*GORK (AT5G37500) and truncated variants (*At*GORK^{623}, residues 1-623 and *At*GORK^{510}, residues 1-510) were cloned into a modified pEG BacMam vector, which included a PreScission protease cleavage site, GFP, an 8× His tag, twin-Strep tag, and Flag tag at the N-terminus. Recombinant proteins were expressed in HEK293F cells. In short, baculovirus was generated in *Sf9* insect cells, and P2 viruses were used to infect HEK293F cells. Cells were cultured in suspension, supplemented with 1% (v/v) fetal bovine serum, and maintained at 37 °C with 70% humidity and 6% CO_2. Cells were infected with P2 viruses at a density of approximately 2.6×10^6 cells/mL, and supplemented with 10 mM sodium butyrate upon 8 hours post-infection, and continued to grow at 30°C for another 50 hours. Cells were harvested, centrifuged, and stored at -80°C.

Harvested cells from a 300 mL of culture were resuspended in extraction buffer (20 mM HEPES-Na pH 8.0, 150 mM KCl, 10 mM DDM, 2 mM cholesteryl hemisuccinate (CHS) supplemented with protease inhibitors (2 μg/mL pepstatin, 2 μg/mL aprotinin, 2 μg/mL leupeptin and 1mM phenylmethylsulfonyl fluoride) and incubated at 4°C for 2 hours. Solubilized membranes were clarified by centrifugation at 41,000 rpm for 1 hour, and the supernatant was loaded onto a Streptactin Beads 4FF column. Following a 5-column volume buffer wash, proteins were eluted with solubilization buffer (20 mM HEPES-Na pH 8.0, 150 mM KCl, 0.02% GDN, and 2.5 mM desthiobiotin). After tag removal with TEV protease, the proteins were further purified using a Superose-6 column in solubilization buffer (20 mM HEPES-Na pH 8.0, 150 mM KCl, 0.006% GDN). The elution was analyzed by SDS-PAGE, and the peak fractions of the purified protein were pooled and concentrated to ~3.5 mg/mL.

For the preparation of truncated truncated versions (*At*GORK^{623} and *At*GORK^{510}), we followed similar procedures as above.

Cryo-EM grid preparation and data acquisition

The protein sample (4 μl, ~3.5 mg/ml) was applied to freshly glow-discharged holy carbon film grids (Quantifoil, Cu, R1.2/1.3, 300 mesh) and blotted for 6.5 seconds at 100% humidity and 4°C using a Vitrobot Mark IV (Thermo Fisher Scientific), followed by plunge freezing into liquid ethane.

All the films were collected on a Titan Krios transmission electron microscope (Thermo Fisher Scientific, USA) operated at 300 kV equipped with a Gatan K2 or K3 Summit direct detection camera (Gatan Company, USA). Movies were recorded at 22,500× (for K3, corresponding 1.06 Å per pixel) or 130,000 × (for K2 summit, corresponding 1.04 Å per pixel) nominal magnifications, using SerialEM software with a beam-image shift method[39, 40], at a total dose of 50 e-/Å2 distributed over 32 frames, with defocus values between -1.2 and -2.2 μm.

Data processing and model building

All image processing steps were conducted using either CryoSPARC 3.1 [41] or RELION 3.0 [42]. CryoSPARC 3.1 was primarily used for reconstruction, while RELION 3.0 was employed for alignment-free 3D classification to identify an alternate conformation (AtGORK^{FL2}) of the wild-type structure. Angular information was converted using PyEM, and map analysis and adjustments were performed with UCSF Chimera [43].

Raw movie frames were aligned using a dose-weighted patch alignment method, followed by CTF estimation. Particle picking was performed an oval template (88 × 168 Å), and coordinates were screened using normalized cross-correlation and local power scores to eliminate false positives. Particles were then down-sampled to a quarter size and classified based on shape (circular for top-view projections and T-shaped for side-view projections) after initial 2D classification to improve classification efficacy. A preliminary 3D reconstruction was generated from a small subset of particles.

*At*GORK[FL1] was constructed with Nu-refinement using C2 symmetry with

156,313 particles, while *At*GORK[FL2] used 39,551 particles with C1 symmetry. The

resolutions were 3.4 Å for *At*GORK[FL1] and 4.3 Å for *At*GORK[FL2], respectively. The

alphafold2-predicted *Arabidopsis* GORK structure was used as the initial model, fitted

by individual domains in UCSF ChimeraX (*44*), and refined iteratively in Coot (*45*)

and PHENIX (*46*), and corrected iteratively. For the truncated *At*GORK[623] and

*At*GORK[510], the TMD structure from *At*GORK[FL1] was used as the initial model,

followed by iterative refinement and iterative adjustments in Coot and PHENIX. The

resolutions were 3.2 Å for *At*GORK[623] and 3.4 Å for *At*GORK[510], respectively. All

figures were generated using UCSF ChimeraX.

Electrophysiology

The electrophysiological experiments of GORK and its mutants were conducted as

previously described (*47, 48*). Briefly, all coding DNA sequence (cDNAs) of *At*GORK

wild type or mutated variants were cloned into a pGHME2 plasmid for expression in

Xenopus oocyte. cRNAs were synthesized using T7 polymerase with linear plasmids.

Oocyte sacs were extracted and digested with 0.2 mg/ml collagenase (Sigma) in OR2

buffer (82.5 mM NaCl, 2.5 mM KCl, 1 mM $MgCl_2$, and 5 mM HEPES-Na pH 7.5). 36

ng of cRNAs were injected into isolated oocytes for the GORK wild type, and the

cRNA doses adjusted to be of equal number of moles with the wild type were injected

for the mutants. Injected oocytes were incubated at 18°C in ND96 buffer (96 mM NaCl,

1.8 mM $CaCl_2$, 1 mM $MgCl_2$, 2 mM KCl, and 5 mM HEPES-Na pH 7.5) for 48 hours

before use.

TEVC recordings were carried out using an OC-725C amplifier (Warner

Instruments) and Digidata 1550B (Molecular Devices) with pClamp software.

Recordings were performed in a bath solution containing 10 mM KCl, 90 mM NaCl, 1

mM $CaCl_2$, 2 mM $MgCl_2$, and 10 mM Tris/MES pH 7.4, with osmolarity adjusted to

~220 mOsmol/kg using D-mannitol. Microelectrodes were filled with 3 M KCl (0.5-1

MΩ resistance), and agar bridges served as bath electrodes. Currents were recorded in

response to 2500 ms voltage steps ranging from -110 mV to +70 mV, in 20-mV

increments. The membrane potential was held at -110 mV for 50 ms before each voltage

step and 450 ms following each voltage step. Currents at 50 ms before the end of each

step were used for statistical analysis. Data were processed using Clampfit 10.6

(Molecular Devices) and Prism (ver. 8.0, GraphPad).

Data availability:

All data generated or analysed in this paper are presented in the main text, figures and

the extended data figures and supplementary videos, or are available from the

corresponding author upon request. The cryo-EM maps of the *At*GORK full-length

(*At*GORK[FL1] and *At*GORK[FL2]) and truncated version (*A*GORK[623] and *A*GORK[510]) have

been deposited in the Electron Microscopy Data Bank with accession codes EMD-

62338, EMD-37500, EMD-62337 and EMD-62339, respectively, and their structural

models have been deposited in the PDB with accession codes 9KHF, 8WFZ, 9KHE and

9KHG, respectively (Table 1).

Acknowledgments:

451 This project is financially supported by the National Key Research and Development

452 Program of China (2020YFA0509903 to Y.-H.C., and 2021YFA1300702 to M.S.).

Author contributions: Q.-Y.L. performed protein purification, Cryo-EM data

collection, data analysis and mutant design; L.-H.T. and C.-R.Z performed Cryo-EM

data collection, structural determination and analysis; L. Q. performed

electrophysiology and data analysis, K.-W. and G.-H.Z. performed experiments; S.-

G.H. and M.S. analyzed data; R.H., analyzed data and wrote the manuscript, Y.-H.C.

initiated the project, planned and analyzed experiments, supervised the research, and

wrote the manuscript with input from all authors.

Competing interests: The authors declare no competing interests.

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590

Fig.1

Fig. 1 | Architechture of the *Arabidopsis* GORK.

(**A**) Schematic diagram of the domain architecture in *Arabidopsis* GORK (*At*GORK). The transmembrane domain (TMD, blue), the C-linker domain (C-linker, Cyan), the cyclic nucleotide-binding domain homolog (CNBDH, purple) and the Ankyrin domain (ANK, orange) are shown. (**B and C**) The cartoon drawing of the *At*GORK tetramer. One protomer is colored as indicated in (**A**), and other protomers are colored in grey. (**D**) Symmetry reduction (from C4 to C2) within the tetrameric assembly. This represents a unique structural feature of the GORK family and likely serves as a unique mechanism for channel regulation. The current *At*GORK structure likely represents an autoinhibited, pre-activation state. Different protomers are indicated with letter A-D. (**D**) Structural superimposition of protomer A with its neighboring protomer B.

Fig.2

Fig. 2 | Structural domains of *At*GORK: TMD, C-linker, CNBDH and ANK

(**A**) Ribbons drawing of the TMD/C-linker portion, with two protomers (A and C) are shown, colored and oriented as in Fig. 1C. The VSD is connected to the PD through a short linker, resulting in a "non-domain-swapped" configuration. The pore-lining surface was computed by the program HOLE and drawn into a cartoon model of the GORK channel pore in a closed conformation. Critical residue in VSD (R174, R177, R179, and R187), selectivity filter (^{271}TVGYG^{275}) and the narrowest constrictions (I303 and T307) are shown in sticks. The S4 helix adopt a resting "up" conformation, similar to that in plant inward-rectifying KAT1 and AKT1.

(B) Structural comparison of the C-linker of protomer A ("Kinked" conformation) with protomer B ("flat" conformation). The "flat" conformation of the C-linker actually disrupts the formation of a C4 symmetrical gating ring, resulting in decoupling between the transmembrane helices with the cytoplasmic domains, ultimately affecting channel gating.

(C) Ribbons drawing of the C-linker/CNBDH portion.

(D) Ribbons drawing of the dimeric ANK portion. ANKs from two neighboring protomers tightly interact, creating a buried area of ~1500 Å^2. The first three and the last three repeats are tandem units. Repeats 1-2/4-5 are canonical α-helix/α-helix/β-hairpin motifs, while repeat 3/6 lacks the β-hairpin. The presence of the ANK domain and its dimerization are unique features of the GORK family. ANK dimerization leads to symmetry reduction in the tetrameric channel. This, in turn, affects the coupling between the transmembrane helices and cytoplasmic domains, ultimately holding the ion channel in an autoinhibited, pre-activation state.

Fig.3

Fig. 3 | ANK play an inhibitory in regulating *At*GORK

(**A**) Ribbons drawing of the ANK dimeric domain, with truncated points or mutated loops are highlighted with red arrow or in red box. (**B, C**) The C-terminal truncation of *At*GORK, with representative current traces in (**B**) and current-voltage (*I-V*) relations in (**C**). Truncating half ANK domain (Δ624-820, residues 1-623) or the entire ANK domain (Δ511-820, residues 1-510) significantly increased currents. These results indicate that the ANK domain plays an inhibitory role in maintaining the autoinhibited state of GORK, as disrupting or removing the ANK domain substantially enhances channel activity.

(**D, E**) The loop-substitution in ANK of *At*GORK, with representative current traces in (**D**) and current-voltage (*I-V*) relations in (**E**). Substitution of loops between repeats 1/2 and 2/3 with "SGGG" significantly enhanced GORK activity. However, similar replacement of the loops between repeats 4/5 and 5/6 impaired GORK function. This suggests that ANK's role is complex - essential not only for maintaining an autoinhibited state but also for supporting the open state during activation.

Data are mean ± SEM, $n \geq 8$.

Fig.4

Fig. 4 | Mutational tests Mutational test on conserved acidic residues at the C-linker/TMD interface.

(**A**) Ribbons drawing of the C-linkers in tetrameric assembly, highlighting negatively charged residues (E317, D321, D325) in sticks. (**B**) Close-up view of the interface between the C-linker and TMD. E317 and D321 (C-linker of protomer A) form ionic interactions with K312 (Helix S6' of protomer D), while R200 (Helix S5 of protomer A) forms a salt bridge with E317 from its adjacent protomer B.

(**C, D**) Mutational analyses of E317, D321 and D325 in $AtGORK^{1-510}$. The representative current traces (**C**) and the current-voltage (*I-V*) relations (**D**) are shown. Either charge neutralization (D321N) or reversal (D321R), displayed much larger currents compared to $AtGORK^{1-510}$, lost voltage dependence, and exhibited much slower deactivation kinetics. Remarkably, the outward rectification characteristic was altered, allowing potassium influx. This suggests that the gating ring of C-linker not only participates in channel activation, but also its conserved negatively charged residue (D321) plays a role in regulating K^+ flux direction.

Data are mean $\pm$ SEM, $n \geq 8$.

Fig.5

90°

S4 S5
*At*GORK^FL1
Protomer A *vs* B

S4 S5
*At*GORK^623
Protomer A/B/C/D

S4 S5
Protomer A
*At*GORK^FL1 *vs At*GORK^623

S4 S5
Protomer B
*At*GORK^FL1 *vs At*GORK^623

Fig. 5 | A working model of symmetry conversion in plant GORK regulation

(**A**) Superimposition of *At*GORK^623 with *At*GORK^510, with each protomer of *At*GORK^623 shown in different color, while all protomers in *At*GORK^510 are displayed in grey. Both truncated mutants showed nearly identical structures, with a root-mean-square deviation (RMSD) of approximately 0.48 Å for their superimposed tetramers. (**B-D**) Close-up views of S4-S5 helix regions in the superimposed protomers of *At*GORK^FL1 and *At*GORK^623. (B) compares protomer A (blue) and protomer B (grey) of *At*GORK^FL1, while (C) shows all four protomers of *At*GORK^623. These comparisons reveal that *At*GORK^FL1 exhibits quasi-C4 symmetry, whereas *At*GORK^623 has strict C4 symmetry. (D) further compares protomers A and B of both *At*GORK^FL1 and *At*GORK^623, showing that the protomers in *At*GORK^623 closely resembles protomer A in *At*GORK^FL1, rather than protomer B. ANK truncation in *At*GORK^623 restores C4 symmetry in the tetrameric assemblies.

Fig.6

Fig. 6 | A model of symmetry conversion in plant GORK regulation

The GORK structure in the autoinhibited state (left, Cryo-EM) exhibits C2 symmetry, while in the activatable state (right, Alphafold3 prediction), it exhibits C4 symmetry. In brief, ANK dimerization reduces the symmetry of the GORK tetramer from C4 to C2, resulting in an autoinhibited state. Disrupting dimerization restores C4 symmetry, converting GORK to an activatable state. This dynamic symmetry conversion in the GORK tetramer provides a unique mechanism for regulating channel activity, enabling transitions between inhibited and activatable states - a distinctive feature of GORK family proteins containing the ANK domain. In such a way, ANK functions as a molecular switch, regulating the GORK channel in guard cells and controlling stomatal movement in response to environmental stimuli.

A

4,535 micrographs → *Patch Motion Correction* / *Patch CTF Estimaion* → *Blob Picker* → 18,650,563 Particles → *2D classfication*

Homogeneous Refinement and Re-center particles ← Re-center map manually ← Initial model ← 399,645 Particles

3 paralleled Hetero Refinment

15%   33%   19%   32%

Merging good classes and removing the duplicated particles

NU-Refinemnt C1 symmetry

156,313 Particles   39,551 Particles

*At*GORK^FL1   *At*GORK^FL2

NU-Refinemnt C2 symmetry

3.4 Å   2.8 3.4 4.0 4.6 5.2   4.3 Å

B

GSFSC Resolution: 3.36Å

No Mask (3.7Å)
Loose (3.5Å)
Tight (3.3Å)
Corrected (3.4Å)

*At*GORK^FL1

DC 15Å 7.6Å 5.1Å 3.8Å 3.1Å 2.5Å 2.2Å

GSFSC Resolution: 4.27Å

No Mask (6.1Å)
Loose (4.4Å)
Tight (4.3Å)
Corrected (4.3Å)

*At*GORK^FL2

DC 15Å 7.6Å 5.1Å 3.8Å 3.1Å 2.5Å 2.2Å

C

S1   S2   S3   S4   S5   Pore helix   S6

Fig. S1 | Structural determination of full-length *Arabidopsis* GORK (*At*GORK^{FL})

(**A**) Workflow for image processing of full-length *Arabidopsis* GORK. (**B**) Fourier shell correlation (FSC) curve indicating overall resolution of 3.4 Å for *At*GORK^{FL1} and 4.3 Å for *At*GORK^{FL2}, as estimated using the 0.143 cut-off criterion (dotted line). (**C**) Representative cryo-EM density map showing TM segments (S1-S6) and domains (C-linker, CNBDH and ANK).

(**D**) Structural comparison of domains in *At*GORK^{FL1} (light orange) and *At*GORK^{FL2} (light blue).

(**E**) Superimposition of ANK dimers in *At*GORK^{FL1} (light orange) and *At*GORK^{FL2} (light blue), with a RMSD of 1.21 Å/dimer.

(**F**) Superimposition of ANK dimers in *At*GORK^{FL1} (light orange) and *At*SKORK (purple, 8jet), with a RMSD of 1.33 Å/dimer.

Despite variations in ANK conformation across the tetramer, the dimeric interaction is conserved, indicating that ANK dimerization is a fundamental structural feature of potassium channels with ANK domains.

Fig. S2

Fig. S2 | Structural determination of the truncated *At*GORK⁶²³ and *At*GORK⁵¹⁰

(**A**) Workflow for image processing of the truncated *At*GORK⁶²³ (residues 1-623) and *At*GORK⁵¹⁰ (residues 1-510) .

(**B**) Fourier shell correlation (FSC) curve indicating overall resolution of 3.2 Å for *At*GORK⁶²³ and 3.4 Å for *At*GORK⁵¹⁰, as estimated using the 0.143 cut-off criterion (dotted line).

(**C**) Cryo-EM structures of *At*GORK⁶²³ (3.2 Å, left) and *At*GORK⁵¹⁰ (3.4 Å, left).

```
                                                                                    S1
                                                                            llllllllllll
Arabidopsis GORK   ---------------MGRL-----RR---R------QEI-------IDHEEEESNDDVSSRRGKLSLAETFRWLDSSEHRRIET--------DGH--NDYKYIIHPK-NRWYKAWEMFIL   73
Brassica_GORK      ---------------MGCL-----RR---R------QES-------IAE-EDDINDDVSRRRGRFSLAESFRWLDSPEHLKDDS--------DGH--NEYPWIIKPS-IRWYKAWELFIL   72
Zingiber GORK      MERDSSRRK-WKRTMSAVMAPRPSEAEEEAVGLASDGGSGGGDEYTVEEVHDLIG---SSRGSRQSVLADESRR------------------ASGDELLLRFVFRPD-NGWYETWTQFIM   97
Elaeis_GORK        ------------------------------MSPRAKNGSPEIEYEL---EEPIA---SSRGIRLFLLTSEFALGPLRRRAT----------SQEKLLERFVIEPD-NRWYQLWTRFIL   72
Phoenix GORK       ------------------------------MSPHAKNESQEIEYEL---EEPMG---SSRGIRWSLITSDFAIGPLRRR-AH----------SHEKLLERFVIEPD-NKWYQLWTRFIL   71
Oryza_GORK         MGRGIGSKRRVEDDDGENMPGRK---KKE--EEEEEEDDDGEEEYEVDVVRDRIG---SSRGSRLALFGSDLRLGRFRPRRRRV--APV---DGDDGIFQDFVIDPD-NKWYRLWTRFIL  106
Brachypodium GORK  MGRGLGSKSRVES-----------------------EVEEEEYEVEVVPDRLK---SSRNSRLALFGSELRLDRFRPRRRRRRAAA---DGEDGFFHDLIIHPE-NKWYRIWSRFIL   88
Panicum_GORK       MGRGLGSKRRVAEGDTK---------------PEEEEGSSEEYEVEVVRDHIA---SSRGSRLALFGSDLRLGRFRPRRRRA---------AAEGFFQDLVIHPD-NRWYRLWTKFIL   91
Papaver GORK       MPD----------HLHHL-----HRHHHERERDKREEDEDETEEFKVEKLKDRIL---SSRGSRFDLITNELGLDNQ-TRRKISREDFI---NGIR----GFVIHPD-NRWYLIWTRIIL   93
Amborella_GORK     ----------------------------MCPGSEERDMQEEYQVEEFRERIN---SSRGSRFALLSELTKR--------GGGSQERLIQGFRGCTQSVIIHPD-SRWYQVWTFIIL   76
Vulgaris GORK      ---------MTPKQLGRIISGKTMSRIREEGGSTSSSSSNRIEDFVVEKPRERLT---SSRGSRLDLLVNELNDES--TRRQFSREGFF---LGVKDLYHGLVIHPEDNRWYKAWDKFIL  103
Chenopodium_GORK   ---------MKPKQIARIMMTRG--REERMEGSTSSSSSNREEDFMVERPRERLY---ASVGSRFNLLVTEFSHES--SQRQFTREGFF---VGVKDLYHGLVIHPEHNRWYKAWDNIIL  101
Lactuca GORK       -----------MRIGST---------ADERRRKAVEDEVVGEEYVVEDVRDHDHGRLTKRRSRFTLLAGDLDLDP--SRRDFNTEK---FIDGIRGCSPALFIHPQ-NSWYKAWEKFIL   93
Daucus_GORK        ----------------MSNRRRMEEEKRRRRKGQDSEDSSNDEEYEVEDVREDVR---ESRGHHMARIASEFEAATEAYRRIYSREHIF---KGLTDLSRGCSIHPD-NRWYHAWEKFIL   97
Medicago GORK      ---M---KMKEEEDEGEKNRINNQTATCSGSSSLTPSSSSDEREYQVQDLRDKLK---SSRGSRFNLIEKELGLKI--GWRKFSR---------RTLLHEFVINPL-NRWYRAWLKFIL   98
Prosopis_GORK      MPGN---RLTEEAVTEEREEKRKQMLSTSRSSSSSSSSSSDDREYELEDLRDRLK---SSRGSRFQLIENELKE-L---NQKKFSRHV----IDGIRGLSKDFIIHPE-NRWYRAWTKFIL  106
Nicotiana GORK     ------------------------MTRVAEEVLETMNMNGGVEYEVEDVRDKIE---SSRGSRFQLIEDDL-GLNL-FRRRISRL--------KINLSQVFIIHPE-NRWYRMWENFIL   81
Solanum_GORK       ------------------------MTRGEEVLEIDINGGRAEYEIEDMRDKME---SSRGSRFKLIENDLVGADM-FSRRRRKFSRESLLNGLKDLSQGFVIHPE-NRWYRMWENFIL   89
Coffea GORK        -----------------------MGRGNSHREEGESRNGEGEYEVEDLRDRIK---SSRGSRFELIEHELGL-DS-THRRFSRQSVI---NGLKDLSQGLVIHPD-NRWYRAWEKFIL   86
Sesamum_GORK       --MG---SFKKSSF--RN-----TDESSANGEESSLNGVNGGEEYMVEDLRERIK---SSRGSRFTLIENELGLIDS-ARRRVSRQTVI---DGLKDLSQGLFIHPD-NRWYRAWEKFIL  100
Cucumis GORK       -----------MAVSG-------GREKEEEAGTHRRSDSDGEVEYRVESVRERIS---SSRGSRFNLIQRQLRID--QSRRRFSRENLI---NGIK----CLVILPD-SRWYRAWTKFIL   89
Vitis_GORK         --MN---RFMY--LVGRG--------------QVVDDEDDGDFQMPDLRERIK---GSSASVLNMFNGDLGLR------RFSGGSCF---NGIK----GFIILPD-NWWYRTWTKFIL   80
Cannabis GORK      ---M---SFAAANGIGRV-----DQNDERDHDMVSSSSDGDEEEFELQDRIK---SSRGSRFNLIANEFGLASAI--KKFSRENVM---NGIRDLSNGVVIHPD-NRWYRAWTKFIL  100
Gossypium_GORK     -----------MGDIGRS-----RRV-----RDERCATMANEEEYEVEDFREGNK---SSRGSRFNLIANELGLVAARARMNLSRQSVL--NGIKDLSDGP-IHPD-NRWYRAWTKFIL   91
                                     :        :                                                            : *      ** *  :*:

         S1                            S2                              S3a       S3b     S3c            S4
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Arabidopsis_GORK   VWAIYSSLFTPMEFGFFRGLPE--RLFVLDIVGQIAFLVDIVLQFFVAYRDTQTYRTVYKPTRIAFRYLKSHFLMDFIGCFPWDLIYKASGKHELVRYLLWIRLFRVRKVVEFFQRLEKD  191
Brassica GORK      VWAIYSSLFTPMEFGFFRGLPE--NLFILDIVGQIAFLVDIVLQFFVAFQDKHTYRIDSKPTHIALRYLKSHFFLDLVSCFPWDLIYKASGKHEVVRYILWIRLFRVRKVIEFFQRLEKD  190
Zingiber_GORK      LWAVYSSFFTPLEFGFFRGLPK--NLIFLDMTGQVAFLVDIIVNFFLAYRDSLTYRMIYSPTSIAFRYLKSSFVFDFLACVPWDYIYKLSGRKEEVRYLLWIRLIRVRKVTDFFQRMEKD  215
Elaeis GORK        VWALYSSFFTPIEFGFFRGLPN--NLFWLDFAGQVAFLVDIFVQFLVAYRDSHTYRMIYEPTSIAVRYAKSSFVFDLLGCFPWDAIYRACGRKEEVRYLLWIRLTRVRKVTDFFQKMEKD  190
Phoenix_GORK       VWALYSSFFTPIEFGFFRGLPN--NLFWLDFAGQVAFLVDIFVQFLVAYRDSHTYRMIYKPTSIAVRYVKSSFVFDLLGCFPWDVIYKACGNKEEVRYLLWIRLTRVRKVTDFFQKMEKD  189
Oryza GORK         VWAVYSSFFTPLEFGFFRGLPR--NLFFLDIAGQIAFLIDIVLRFFVAYRDPDTYRMVHNPTSIALRYCKSSFIFDLLGCFPWDAIYKACGSKEEVRYLLWIRLTRAMKVTEFFRSMEKD  224
Brachypodium_GORK  VWAVYSSFFTPFEFGFFRGLPK--RLFFLDIAGQIAFLIDIVLKFFVAYRDPDTYRMVYNPTSIALRYCKSSFIFDLLGCFPWDVIYKACGSREEVRSLLWIRLTRALKVTEFFKDLEKD  206
Panicum GORK       VWAVYSSFFTPLEFAFFRGLPR--KLFLLDIAGQIAFLIDIVVKFFVAYRDPDTYRIVYDPTAIALRYFKSSFIFDLLGCFPWDVIYKACGRKEEVRYLLWIRLTRALKVTEFFWHLEKD  209
Papaver_GORK       IWAIYSSFFTPVEFGFFRGLPD--KLFILDIAGQFAFFVDIIIQFFVAFRDPQTYRMVSKRTTIALRYLKSSFILDLLACCPWDLIYASCGKKEEVRYLLWIRLYRVRKVIEFFQHMEKD  211
Amborella GORK     MWAIYSSFFTPLEFGFFRGLPK--NLVFLEVAGQIAFLVDILFNFFLAYRDSQTYRMVYKRSDIALRYAKSCFLVDLFGCLPWDAIYKASGRKEVVRYLLWVRLSRLQKVTNFFQRLEKD  194
Vulgaris_GORK      LWAIYSSFFTPMEFGFFRGLPE--NLFVLDIVGQVAFLLDIVLQFFVGYRDKQTYRMVYQRPAIAFRYLKSTFVIDLLACMPWDLIYKASHHKEAVRYLLWIRLCRVRKVHYFLQKMEKD  221
Chenopodium GORK   LWAIYSSFFTPMEFGFFRGLPE--NLFVLDIVGQVAFLMDIVLQFFVGYRDKQTYRMVYQRPAIAFRYLKSTFVLDLLACLPWDLIYKASHRKEAVRYMLWIRLCRVRKIHFFLQKLEKD  219
Lactuca_GORK       IWAVYSSFFTPMEFGFFRGLPK--NLYFLDIAGQIAFLIDVVLHFFIAYRDTQTYKMISNRNLIAVRYLKSHFLFDILACMPWDNIYRASGRKEEVRYLLLLRLVRVRKVLEFFSRLEKD  211
Daucus GORK        LWAMYSSFFTPFEFGFFRGLPRNRNLFLLDIIAGGTAFVIDIVLQFFVAYRDRQTYKMIYKRYPIAMRYLKSHFIIDFLGCLPWDIIYGATGNKEAVRCLLWIRLSRARKVLAFFQKLEKD  217
Medicago GORK      LWAVYSSFFTPMEFGFFRGLPE--NLFILDIVGQIAFLVDIVLQFFVAYRDSQTYRMVKRTPIALRYLKSTFVIDLLACMPWDLIYKACGRKEEVRYLLWIRLYRAERVVQFFRNLEKD  216
Prosopis_GORK      LWAIYSSFFTPMEFGFFRGLDE--DLFILDIIGQVAFLVDIIVQFFLAYRDSQTYRMIYKRAPIALRYLKSSFIFDLLGCMPWDIIYKASGRREGVRYLLWIRLYRVRKVTEFFQRLEKD  224
Nicotiana GORK     IWSIYSSFFTPMEFAFFNGLPR--KLFLLDICGQIVFLVDIVLQFFVAYRDSQTYKMVYKRTPIALRYLKSHFILDFLSCMPWDIIYKAVGSKEEVRYLLWIRLSRARRITYFFQKMEKD  199
Solanum GORK       IWSIYSSFFTPMEFAFFNGLPR--KLFLLDICGQIVFLVDIVIQFSVAYRDSQTYKMVYKRTPIALRYLKSHFIMDFLGCMPWDIIYKAVGSKEEVRYLLWIRLSRARRITYFFQKMEKD  207
Coffea GORK        IWAVYSSFFTPFEFGFFRGLPR--KLLFMDIAGQAAFLVDIILQFLVAYRDSQTYRMVYKRTPIALRYIKSHFIIDLLGCMPWDFIYKAVGHKEVVRYFLWIRLSRVRKGNKFFQHMEKD  204
Sesamum GORK       IWAIYSSFFTPMEFGFFRGLPK--NLFFLDIAGQVAFLLDIILQFFVTYRDSHSYKMVYNRNLIALRYLKSHFLPDLLGCMPWDIIYKAVGEKEEVRYLLWIRLTRVRKVTAFFQRMEKD  218
Cucumis GORK       IWAVYSSFFTPMEFGFFRGLPE--NLFIDIVGQIAFLFDIVQFFLAYRDQTYRMVYKRSPIALKYLKSTFVTDLLSCMPWDILYKACGRREEVRYLLWIRLFRVRKVDAFFKTMEKD  207
Vitis GORK         LWAVYSSFFTPMEFGFFRGLPE--DLVFLDIAGQIAFLIDIVLFFLAYRDAHTYRMVYKRTSIALRYMKSSFVIDLICCLPWDIIYKACGRKEEVRYLLWIRLIRVCKVTDFFQNLEKD  198
Cannabis GORK      LWAVYSSFFTPMEFGFFRGLNE--DLFVLDIVGQIAFLVDIVVLFFVSYRDSHTYRMVYKRTPIALRYLKSSFVIDLLCCLPWDIIYKKSGRHEAVRYLLWIRLSRVRKVTDFFHKLEKD  218
Gossypium_GORK     IWALYSSFFTPFEFGFFRGLPE--NLFVLDIAGQIAFLLDIILHFFLAYRDPQTYRMVYKRTSIAIRYLKSSFLIDLLGCMPWDIIYKASGRKEEVRYLLWIRLYRVHKVTAFFRKMEKD  209
                   :*::***:***.**.**.**       * ::. ** .*..*:.. * : ::*  :*:      .  **.:* ** *. *:. * *** :*     :* ** :* :** *  :   *:  :***
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                                     S5                              Pore-Helix                          S6
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Arabidopsis_GORK    TRINYLFTRILKLLFVEVYCTHTAACIFYYLATTLPPENEGYTWIGSLKLGDYSYENFREIDLWKRYTTALYFAIVTMATVGYGDIHAVNLREMIFVMIYVSFDMVLGAYLIGNITALIV     311
Brassica GORK       TRINYLFTRILKLIFVEVYCTHTAACIFYYLATTLPAENEGYTWIGSLKLGDYSYENFRKIDIWKRYTTSLYFAIVTMATVGYGDIHAVNLREMIFVMIYVSFDMVLGAYLIGNITALIV     310
Zingiber_GORK       IRINYLFTRIVKLIVVELYCTHTAACIFYYLATTLPASMEEYTWIGSLKLGDYSYSHFREIDLWRRYITSLYFAIVTMATVGYGDIHAVNTREMVFIMIYVSFDMILGAYLIGNMTALIV     335
Elaeis GORK         IRINYLFTRIVKLIVVELYCTHTAACIFYYLATTLPASMEGYTWIGSLKLGDYSYSHFRDMDIAKRYITSLYFAIVTMATVGYGDIHAVNPREMVFIMIYVSFDMILGAYLIGNMTALIV     310
Phoenix_GORK        IRINYLFTRIVKLIVVELYCTHTAACIFYYLATTLPASMEGYTWMGSLKLGDYSYSHFRDIDLGKRYITSLYFAIVTMSTVGYGDIHAVNPREMVFIMIYVSFDMILGAYLIGNMTALIV     309
Oryza GORK          IRINYLFTRIVKLIVVELYCTHTAACIFYYLATTLPESMEGYTWIGSLQLGDYSYSHFREIDLTKRYMTSLYFAIVTMATVGYGDIHAVNVREMIFIMIYVSFDMILGAYLIGNMTALIV     344
Brachypodium_GORK   IRVNYLFTRIVKLIVVELYCTHTAACIFYYLATTLPESMEGYTWIGSLKLGDYSYSNFREIDLAKRYMTSLYFAIVTMATVGYGDIHAVNVREMIFIMIYVSFDMILGAYLIGNMTALIV     326
Panicum GORK        IRVNYLFTRIVKLIVVELYCTHTAACIFYYLATTLPESMEGYTWIGSLKLGDYSYANFREIDLAKRYITSLYFAIVTMATVGYGDIHAVNIREMIFVMIYVSFDMILGAYLIGNMTALIV     329
Papaver_GORK        IRINYLFTRIVKLLAVELYCTHTAACIFYYLATTLPAEKEGYTWIGSLKLGDYSYSNFREIDLGKRYIVSLYFAIVTMATVGYGEIHAVNVREMIFVMIYVSFDMILGAYLIGNMTALIV     331
Amborella GORK      IRINYLFTRIVKLIVVELYCTHTAACIFYYLATTVPESEEGYTWIGSLTMGDYSYSHFREIDFIKRYLTSLYFAIVTMATVGYGDIHAVNPREMIFIMIFVSFDMILGAYLIGNMTALIV     314
Vulgaris_GORK       IRINYLFTRIVKLLTVELYCTHTAACIFYYLATTLPEREEGYTWIGSLTLGDYSYSHFREIDIWRRYTVSLYFAIVTMATVGYGDIHAVNMREMIFIMIYVSFDMVLGAYLIGNMTALIV     341
Chenopodium GORK    IRINYLFTRIVKLLTVELYCTHTAACIFYYLATTIPEREEGYTWIGSLTLGDYSYSHFREIDLWRRYTTSLYFAIVTMATVGYGDIHAVNMREMIFIMIYVSFDMILGAYLIGNMTALIV     339
Lactuca_GORK        IRVNYLFSRIIKLIAVELYCTHTAACIFYYLATTLPAVEEGYTWIGSLKLGDYSYSNFREIDLWKRYTTSLYFAIVTMATVGYGEIHAVNMREMIFVMIYVSFDMVLGAYLIGNMTALIV     331
Daucus GORK         IRIKYLFCRIVKLIVVEIYCTHTAACIFYYLATTLPAEKEGYTWIGSLKLGDYSYSNFREIDLWTRYITSLYFAIVTMVTVGYGDIHAVNLREMVFIMIFVSFDMVIGAYLIGNMTALIV     337
Medicago_GORK       IRVNYIIARIVKLLVVELYCTHTAACIFYYLATTLPESQEGYTWIGSLKLGDYAYSKFREIDIWKRYTTSLYFAIVTMATVGYGDIHAVNLREMIFIMIYVSFDMVLGAYLIGNMTALIV     336
Prosopis GORK       IRINYMFTRIVKLVVVELYCTHSAACIFYYLATTLPPSQEGYTWIGSLQLGGYSYMNFREIDLWKRYITSLYFAIVTMATVGYGDIHAVNLREMIFIMIYVSFDMVLGAYLIGNMTALIV     344
Nicotiana_GORK      IRINYLFTRIVKLITVELYCTHTAACIFYYLATTLSEQQEGYTWIGSLKLGDYSYSNFRDIDLWTRYTTSMYFAIVTMATVGYGDIHAVNLREMVFVMIYVSFDMILSAYLIGNMTALIV     319
Solanum GORK        IRINYLFTRIVKLITVELYCTHTAACIFYFLATTLSEQQEGYTWIGSLKLGDYSYSNFRDIDLWTRYTTSMYFAIVTMATVGYGDIHAVNLREMVFVMIYVSFDMILSAYLIGNMTALIV     327
Coffea_GORK         IRINYLFTRIVKLIAVELYCTHTAACIFYYLATTLPPEKEGYTWIGSLKLGDYQYSSFRDIDLWKRYTTSMYFAIVTMATVGYGDIHAVNVREMIFIMIYVSFDMILGAYLIGNMTALIV     324
Sesamum GORK        IRINYLFTRIVKLIAVELYCTHTAACIFYYLATTLPEEKEGYTWIGSLKLGDYSAHFREIDIWKRYTTSMYFAIVTMATVGYGDIHAVNLREMIFIMIYVSFDMILGAYLIGNMTALIV     338
Cucumis_GORK        IRINYMFTRIVKLLVVELYCTHTAACIFYYLATTLPASEEGYTWIGSLKLGDYSYSHFREIDLWKRYTTSLYFAIVTMATVGYGDVHAVNLREMIFIMIYVSFDMVLGAYLIGNMTALIV     327
Vitis GORK          TRINYMFTRILKLIAVELYCTHTAACVFYYLATTLPQSEEGYTWIGSLKLGDYSYSHFREIDIWKRYTTSLYFAIITMATVGYGDIHAVNLREMIFVMIYVSFDMILGAYLIGNMTALIV     318
Cannabis_GORK       IRINYIVTRIIKLIVVELYCTHTAACIFYYLATTLPPSKEGYTWIGSLKLGDYSYSSFRDIDLWKRYITSLYFAIVTMATVGYGDIHAVNMREMIFIMIYVSFDMILGAYLIGNMTALIV     338
Gossypium GORK      IRINYLFTRIIKLIFVELYCTHTAACIFYYLATTLPREKEGYTWIGSLKLGDYSYSSFREIDLWKRYTTSMYFAIVTMATVGYGDIHAVNMREMIFIMIYVSFDMVLGAYLIGNMTALIV     329
                    *::*:. **:**: **:****:***:**:****:         * ***:*** :*.* *  **.:*:  ** .::****:** *****::**** ***:*:**:****::.*****:*****

                         C-Linker/H1              C-linker/H2                   H3                      H4
                    ⍵⍵⍵⍵⍵⍵⍵⍵⍵⍵⍵⍵⍵⍵⍵⍵⍵⍵      ⍵⍵⍵⍵⍵⍵⍵⍵⍵⍵⍵⍵⍵⍵⍵⍵⍵⍵ ⍵⍵⍵⍵⍵⍵⍵⍵⍵⍵   ⍵⍵⍵⍵⍵⍵⍵⍵⍵⍵⍵⍵⍵⍵⍵⍵      ⍵⍵⍵⍵⍵⍵⍵⍵     ⟶                    ⟶
Arabidopsis GORK    KGSNTERFRDKMNDLISFMNRKKLGRDLRSQITGHVRLQYDSHYTDTVMLQDIPASIRAKIAQLLYLPYIKKVPLFKGCSTEFINQIVIRKVPLFKGEVITEQGNVVDHLYFVCEGLL     431
Brassica_GORK       KGSNTERFRDKMNDLASFMNRKKLGRDIRSQITHHVRLQYDSKFTNTVMLQDIPASIRAKIAQLLYTPYIEKIPLFKGCSTEFINQIVVRLHEEYFFPGEVITEQGNVVDHLYFVCEGSL     430
Zingiber GORK       KGSKTERFRDKMKDLLNYMNRNKLGKEIRDQIKGHVRLQYESNYTEASILQDIPISIRAKISQTLYRPYIERVPLFKGCSTEFVNQIVIRLQEEFFLPGEVLLEQGNAVDQLYFVCYGVL     455
Elaeis_GORK         KGSKTERFRDRMKELIKYMNRNKLGKDIRDQIKGHVRLQYESSYTEASVLQDIPVSIRAKISQTLYKPYIENVPLFKGCSAEFIHQIIIKLQEEFFLPGEVILEQGNAVDQLYFVCHGKL     430
Phoenix GORK        KGSKTERFRDRMKDLVKYMNRNKLGKEIRDQIKSHVRLQYESSYTEASVLQDLPVSIRAKISETLYKPYIDNVPLFSGCSEEFIHQIIIKLQEEFFLPGEVLLEQGDAVDQLYFVCHGKL     429
Oryza_GORK          KGSRTERFRDKMKEVIRYMNRNKLGKDIREQIKGHLRLQYESSYTEASVLQDIPVSIRAKISQTLYKPYIESIPLFKGCSAEFIQQIVIRLQEEFFLPGEVILEQGSAVDQLYFVCHGAL     464
Brachypodium GORK   KGSRTERFRDKMKEVIRYMNRNKLGKEIREQIKGHLRLQYESSYTEASVLQDIPISIRAKISQTLYKPYIESTPLFKGCSAEFIQQIVIRLQEEFFLPGEVILEQGSAVDQLYFVCHGEL     446
Panicum_GORK        KGSRTERFRDKMKEVIRYMNRNKLGKEIREQIKGHLRLQYESSYTEASVLQDIPISIRAKISQTLYKPYVESVPLFKGCSAEFIQQIVIRLQEEFFLPGEVILEQGSAVDQLYFVCYGAL     449
Papaver GORK        KGSKTERFRDKMADIMKYMNRNKLGKEIRDQIKGHLRLQYESSYTEAVVLQDIPISIRAKISQTLYRDFIEDVPLFKGCSPELKNQIVIRLHEEFFLPGEVIMEQGNIVDQIYFVCDGVL     451
Amborella_GORK      KGSKTERFRDKMTDLIKYMNRNKLEKEIRDQIKGHVRLQYESSYTEASVLQDIPVSIRAEISQSLYKSTIEAVPLLKGCSEFINQIVIRLHEEFFLPGEVILEQGNAVDQIYFISHGVV     434
Vulgaris GORK       KGSKTERFRDKMTEVMKYMNRNRLSRELRSQIKGHLRLQYESSYTEASILKDIPISLRAKISQTLYTPYIGRGPLFKGCSSEFINQIVTRVHEEFFLPGEVILEQGNVVDQLYFVCHGLL     461
Chenopodium_GORK    KGSKTERFRDKMTEVMKYMNRNRLSRDLRNQIKGHLRLQYESSYTEASVLQDIPISLRAKISQSLYMPYIEKVPLFKGCSPEFINQIAIRVHEEFFLPGEVILEQGNVVDQLYFICHGLL     459
Lactuca GORK        KGSKTERYRDRMTDLLKYMNRNRLGRDIRNQIKGHLRLQYESNYTDSTILRDLPISIRAKISQTLYKSYIEKVSLFKGCSLEFINQVVTKVHEEFFLPGEVIMEQGNAVEQLYFICHGEL     451
Daucus_GORK         KGSKTERYRDKMTDIIKYMNRNRLGRDIRNQIKGHLRLQYESTYTDAAALQDLPISIRAKISQTLYMSCVENVSLFKGCSSEFISQIVTRVHEEFFLPGELIMEQGNVVDQLYIVCHGLL     457
Medicago GORK       KGSKTEKFRDRMTDLMKYMNRNKLHKDIREQIKGHVRLQFESSYTDAAVLQDIPISIRSKISESLYSPYIKNVSLFSGCSSEFINQIVTRLHEEFFLPGEVIMQQGYVVDQLYFVCDGVL     456
Prosopis GORK       KGSKTEKFRDRMADLLKYMNRNKLGRDIREQIKGHMRLQYESSYTEPAAIQDLPISIRSKISQDLYLPYIEKVPLFKTCSSEFINQIVTRLHEEFFLPGEVILEQGNVVDQLYFVCHGVL     464
Nicotiana GORK      KGSKTERYRDKMTDLLKYMNRNRLGRDIRNQIKGHLRLQYESAYTDAAVLQDIPISIRAKISQSLYQSYIENVPLFKGCSSEFINQVVTRVHEEFFLPGEVILEQGNVVDQLYFVCHGVL     439
Solanum GORK        KGSKTERYRDKMTDLLKYMNRNRLGRDIRSQIKGHLRLQYESAYTDAAVLQDIPISIRAKISQNLYQSYIENVPLFKGCSLEFISQVVTRVHEEFFLPGEVIMEQGNVVDQLYFVCHGVL     447
Coffea GORK         KGSKTEKFRDKMTDLIKYMNRNRLGKDIRNQIRGHLRLQYESSYTDAAVLQDIPISIRAKISQSLYKSYIEEVILFKGCSAEFINQIVTRVHEEFFLPGEVIMEQGHAVDQLYFVCHGVL     444
Sesamum GORK        KGSKTERYRDKMTDLIKYMNRNRLGKNLRNQIKGHLRLQYESSYTDASVLQDIPISIRAKISQTLYKSYVENVPLFNGCSSEFINQIVTRVHEEFFLPGEVIMEQGNVVDQLYFVCHGVL     458
Cucumis GORK        KGSKTVKFRDKMADVMKYMNRNRLSREIRDQIKGHLRLQYESSYTEATVLQDIPISIRAKISQTLYLPYVQNVSLFRGCSPEFINQIVIRLHEEFFLPGEVIMEQGNVVDQLYFVCHGVL     447
Vitis GORK          KGSKTERFRDKMTDVIKYMNRNRLDRDVRNQIKGHVRLQYESGYTEASVIQDLPISIRAKIAQTLYKPLVEKVSLFRGCSLELINQIVIRVHEEFFLPGEVIMEQGNVVDQLYFVCHGML     438
Cannabis GORK       KGSKTEKFRDKMTDLIKYMNRNRLDRDLRNQIKGHVRLQYESSYTEASALQDIPISIRAKISQSLYLPFMEKVSLFRGCSSEFINQIVVKVHEEFFLPGEVIMEQGNVVDQLYFVCHGSL     458
Gossypium GORK      KGSKTEKFRDKMADVIKYMNRNKLDRDLRNQIKGHLRLQYESTYTEAAVLQDIPISIRAKISQSLYLPYIENASLFKECSSEFINQIVIRLHEEFFLPGEVIMEQGNVVDQLYFVCHGVL     449
                    ***.* ::**:* ::  :***::*  ::*.** *:***::* :*:   ::*:* *:*::*:: **   :    *:  ** *:  *:  :::**:*:***:: :** *:::*:. * :
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                                          H5                                  H6           H7                                              ANK1
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Arabidopsis_GORK      EALVTKTDGSEESVTLLGPHTSFGDISIICNISQPFTVRVCELCHLLRLDKQSFSNILEIYFHDGRTILNNIMEEKE---SNDRIKKLESDIVIHIGKQEAELALKVNSAAFQGDFYQLK    548
Brassica GORK         EALETKTDGTEDLVELLEPHTSFGDISIICNISQPFTVRVSLCHLLRLDKQSFSNILEIYFHDGRKILNNLMEGKE---SNERIKKLESDIMIHIGKQEAELALKVNSAAFQGDIYQLK    547
Zingiber_GORK         EGITIGEDGSEETLLLLEPNSSFGEISILCNIPQPYAVRVRELCRLLRLDKQLFANIMEIYFVDGRTILSNLIEEN-E--SNGRIKHLESDITFHIGKQEAALALQVNSAAYYGDLLQLK    572
Elaeis GORK           EGVGIGEDGP----LELEPNSSFGEIAILCNIPQPYTVRVCELCRLLRIDKQIFTNILQIYFVDGRKILSNLLEGN-D---SIQIKQLEGDIIFHIGKQEAELALRVNNAAFYGDLHYLK    542
Phoenix_GORK          EGVGIGEDGSKDTVLTLQPNSSFGEIAILCNIPQPFTVRVCELCRLLRIDKQVFTNILQIYFVDGRRILNNLLEGN-D---SNRIKQLESDITFHITKQEAELARVNSDAFYGDLHHLK    545
Oryza GORK            EGVGIGEDGQEETILMLEPESSFGEIAVLCNIPQPFTVRVCELCRLLRLDKQSFTNILEIFFVDGRRILSNLSESS-E--YGSRIKQLESDITFHIGKQEAELTLRVNNAAFYGDMHQLK    581
Brachypodium_GORK     EGVGIGEDGQEETLLMLEPESSFGEIAILCNIPQPYSVRVCELCRLLRLDKQSFTNILEIYFVDGRKILSNLTENN-E--YGGRVKQLESDITFHIGKQEAELTLRVNSAAFYGDLHQLK    563
Panicum GORK          EGVGIGEDGQEETLLMLEPESSFGEISILCNIPQPYTVRVCELCRLLRLDKQSFTNILEIYFVDGRRILSNLSE-S-E--YGGRVKQLESDITFHIGKQEAELILRVNSAAFYGDLHQLK    565
Papaver_GORK          EEMGIGEEGSEVTVSLLEPNSSFGELSILCNMPQPYTIRVCELCRLLRLDKESFISILEICSSDERIILTNLLEGKESNKDFHRMKQLESDVMFHIGKQEGELALRVNSAACHGDLYHLK    571
Amborella GORK        EEVGIGEDGLEETIVQLEHDNSFGEIAILCNIPQPYTVRVCELCRLLRLDKQSFSNILQIYFIDARTVLNNLLEGK-E---SSLRLKQLESDIIFHINKQEAELALRVNSAAYYGDLYHLK    551
Vulgaris_GORK         EEVGIGQDGSEETVSRLEPGSTFGQISIFCNIPQPTTVRVLELCRLLRIDKESLSNIIDIYFYDGKKIFDNLLEGN-D--GKYNLKQVESDIASHIGKQESELALKVNNAAYHGDLYQIK    578
Chenopodium GORK      EEVGIGQDGSEQIISRLEPNNTFGQISIFCNVPQPSIIRVIDLCRLLRIDKESLSNIIDIYFYDGKKIFDNLLEGNNN--GKYNLKQVESDIASHIAKQESELALKVNNAAHHGDLYQLK    577
Lactuca_GORK          EEIGICEDGSEETVSILKPHSSFGEVSILCNIPQPYTVRVCELCRLLRLDKQSFSNILEIYFHDGRKILNNLVEFN-A--SDARMKQLETDIILHIGKHEAELALRVNSSAFYGDLYQLK    568
Daucus GORK           EEVGICEDGTEETVSVLRPNSLFGEVSILCNIPQPYTVKVSELCRLLRLDKQSFSNILEIYFHDGRKILNNLLEGK-E--SNLRLKQLESDITFHINKQEAELALRVNSAAYYGDLYQLK    574
Medicago_GORK         EEVGIADDGSEETVALLERNSSFGEISILCNIPQPHTVRVCELCRVLRIDKQSFSNILDIYFDGKKVLDNLLEGK-E--S-IRGKQLESDITFHIGKLESELALKVNRTAFDGDLYQLK    572
Prosopis_GORK         EEVGPGENGSEVTVSLLEPNSSFGQISILCNIPQPYTVRVCELCRLLRIDKQSFTDILDIYFYDGRKVLNNLLEGK-D--S-SRGKQLESDITFHIGKQEAELALRVNNAAFNGDLNHIK    580
Nicotiana_GORK        EEVGIAKDGSEETVALLEPNSSFGDISIVCNIPQPYTVRVCELCRLLRIDKQSFSNILEIYFHDGRRILSNLLQGK-E--SNLRVKQLESDIAFHIGKHEAELALKVNSAAYHGDLHQLK    556
Solanum GORK          EEVGIAKDGLEETVSLLEPNSSFGDISIVCNIPQPYTVRVCELCRLLRIDKQSFANILEIYFHDGRRILSNLLQGK-E--SNLRVKQLESDIALHIGKHEAELALKVNSAAYHGDLHQLK    564
Coffea_GORK           EEVGTAKDGSEETLSLLEPNSVFGIVSILCNIPQPYTVRVCELCRLLRIDKQSFSNILEVYFHDGRTVLTNLLEEK-D--SAFSLKQLESDITLHIVKQEAELALKVNSAAYYGDLQQLK    561
Sesamum GORK          EEVGIAADGSEDTVSLLEPNSLFGEISILCNIPQPYTVRVCELCRLLRLDKQSFSNILEIYFHDGRKVLTNLLEVI-T--D-----STISDITFHIGKQEAELALRVNSAAYYGDLYQLK    570
Cucumis_GORK          EELGIGQDSSEETIDLLQPNSSFGEISILCNIPQPYTVRVCELCRLLRLDKQSFTNILDIYFYDGRKILNNLLEGK-E--TNLRVKQLESDITFHIGKQEAELALKVNSAAYHGDLYQLK    564
Vitis GORK            EEIGIGADGSEETVLPLQPNSSFGEISILCNIPQPYTVRVLELCRLLRLDKQSFTDILEIYFYDGRRILNNLLEGK-E--SNLRVKQLESDITFHIGRQEAELALRVNSASYHGDLYQLK    555
Cannabis_GORK         EEVGIGEDGSEETVSLLQPSSSFGEISILCNIPQPYTVRVCELCRLLRLDKQSFTNILDIFFYDGRKVLNNLLEVK-E--SNLRVKQLESDITFHIGKQEAELALRVNSSAFHGDLHQLK    575
Gossypium GORK        EGIAIGEDGSEETVSLLEPNSSFGEISILCNIPQPYTVRVCELCRLLRLDKQSFSNILEIYFYDGRKVLNNLLEGK-E--SNLRVKQLESDISFHIGRQEAELALRVNCAAYNGDFYQLK    566
                      * :       :.        *     . ** :::.**: **   ::* .**::*:**: : .*:::    * : :: *: :          *: ** : *. * *:**  :  **: :*
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                                    ANK2                                        ANK3                      ANK4
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Arabidopsis GORK      SLIRSGADPNKTDYDGRSPLHLAACRGYEDITLFLIQEGVDVNLKDKFGHTPLFEAVKAGQGEVGIGLLVKEGASFNLEDSGNFLCTTVAKGDSDFLKRLLSSGMNPNSEDYDHRTPLHVA    668
Brassica_GORK         SLVRSGADPNKTDYDGRAPLHLAASRGYEDITLFLIQEGVDINQKDKFGNTPLLEAVKAGQDRVIDLLVKEGASFDLEDAGNFLCTVVVKGDSDFLKRLLSSGMDPNTEDYDHRTPLHVA    667
Zingiber GORK         GLVKAGADPKNTDYDGRSPLHLAASRGFEDITSFLIQECVDINVSDNFGNTPLFEAVKNGHDKVASLLYNNGAKLNLKDPSSHLCSAVARGDSDFIKRLLAYGIDLNLKDYDSRTPLHVA    692
Elaeis_GORK           GLIQAGADPNKTDYDGRSPLHLAAAKGHEDITLFLIQEGVNINLSDNFGNTPLFEAVKVGHDRVASLLFSRGAQLNLKDAGSHLCTAAAKGDSDFIRRALSYGVDPNSKDYDHRTALHIA    662
Phoenix GORK          GLIQAGADPNKTDYDGRSPLHLAAARGHEDITLFLIQEGVDINLSDNFGNTPLFEAIKDGHDRVASLLFSRGAQLSLKDAGSQLCAAAAEGDSDFIKRALSYGVDPNSKDYDHRTALHIA    665
Oryza_GORK            SLIRAGADPKNTDYDGRSPLHLAACKGFEDVVQFLLHEGVDIDLSDKFGNTPLLEAVKQGHDRVATLLFSKGAKLSLENAGSHLCTAVARGDTDFVRRALAYGGDPNARDYDHRAPLHIA    701
Brachypodium GORK     GLIRAGADPKNTDYDGRSPLHLAASKGYEDVAQFLIHEGADINLIDKFGNTPLLEAVKQGHRVATLLFKKGAILNLQNAGSHLCSAVSKGDSDFIRRALCGADPDSKDYDHRSPLHIA    683
Panicum_GORK          SLIRAGADPKNTDYDGRTPLHLAACRGYEDVVQFLLAEGVDINLTDQFGNTPLLEAVKQGHERVAALLFAKGAKLSLKNAGSHLCTAVAKGDSDFIRRALAFGADPNCGDYDHRTPLHIA    685
Papaver GORK          RLIRAGADPNKTDYDGRTPLHIAASEGFEHIASFLIQQGVGVNIADKFGNTPLFEAVKRGNDRVASLLVKEGASLNIVDGGSCLCQAVSRGDSDFVKRLLSNGLDPNSKDYDQRTALHVS    691
Amborella_GORK        GLIRAGADPKKTDYDGRSALHLAASKGFEDITTFLIRETVDVNLTDKFGNTPLLEAIRYGHDRVASLLVKEGASLDIDDAGGFLCKAVASGNTDFLKRLLVYGMDPNSRDYDYRTALHKA    671
Vulgaris GORK         NLLNAGADMNKTDYNGRSPLHIAAARGCEEIILLLVKEGVRINEKDNFGNTPLLEAVKNGNDKAAALLYREGARLDVKDVGSFLCTAVLGGDVDYLRRILANGIDPNSKDYDYRTPLHVA    698
Chenopodium_GORK      SLLNAGADLKKTDYNGRTPLHIAASGGCEDIVLFLIEEGADVNRTDNFGNTPLLEAVKNGHDKVAALLYKEKARIDVKDVGSFLCTVVLSGDVEFLKRILTNGMDPNSKDYDHRTPLHVA    697
Lactuca GORK          SLIRAGADPNKKDYDGRTPLHLAASKGYEDITLFLIQEKVEVNVLDNFGNTPLLEAIKNGHDKVASILVKEGGSLKIDDAGWFLCTSVARGDIDYIRRILSNGVDPNSKDYDFRTPLHVA    688
Daucus_GORK           GLVRAGADPNKTDYDGRSPLHLAASKGYEDIILFLTQEGVDINISDNFGNTPLFEAIKSGHDQVVSLLIKEGAILKIGDSGPFLCTAVARGDYDLIKRVLSAGIDPNSSDYDHRTPLHVA    694
Medicago_GORK         SLIRAGADPNKTDYDGRSPLHLAACRGYEDITLLLIHERVDMNVKDNFGNTPLLEAVKNGHDRIASLLVREGASLKIDDGGSFLCSAVARGDSDYLKRLLSNGMDANLKDYDYRTPLHVA    692
Prosopis GORK         GLIRAGADPNKADYDGRSALHLAASRGFEDITIFLIQQEGVEIDLRDNFGNTPLLEAVKNGHDRVASLLVGKGASMKIEDAGSVLCNAVARGDSDYLKRLLSYGMDPNTKDYDYRSPLHVA    700
Nicotiana GORK        SLIRAGADPNKKDYDGRSPLHLAASRGYEDITLFLIQEGVDINAPDKFGNTPLLEAIKSGHDRVASLLVKEGAFLKIENAGSFLCMVIAKGDSDLLRRLSNGVDPNSKDYDQRTPLHVA    676
Solanum GORK          SLIRAGADPKKKDYDGRSPLHLAASRGYEDITLFLIQEGIDINAPDKFGNTPLLEAIKIGHDRVASLLVKEGALLNIENAGSFLCMVIARGDSDLLRRLLSNGVDPNTKDYDQRTPLHVA    684
Coffea GORK           NLIRAGADPNKNDYDGRSPLHLAASRGYEDIAQFLIQEGVDINVTDNFGNTPLLEAIKSGHEHVASLLVKEGASLQIENAGNFLCTVVAKGDSDLLRRFLTRGIDPNSKDYDQRTPLHVA    681
Sesamum GORK          SLIRSGADPNKKDYDGRSALHLAASRGYEDVTLFLIQEGVDINAEDNFGNTPLLEAIKSGHDRVASLLSREGALLKIDNPGAYLCTVVSKGDTDLLRRVLANGIDPNSKDYDHRTPLHLA    690
Cucumis GORK          GLVRAGADPNKTDYDGRSPLHLAASRGFEDIVVFLIQEGVNIDLKDNFGNTPLMEAIKNGNDQVAVLLSKEGASLKVDNPGSFLCTAVSRGDSDLVKRLLCYGIDPNSKDYDSRTPLHIA    684
Vitis GORK            SLIRAGADPNKTDYDGRSPLHLAASRGFEDIVTFLIQEGVDVNSDNFGNTPLLEAINAHDRVASLLVKGALLKIDDAGGFLCATIARGDSDFLKRILSNGIDPNSKDYDHRTPLHVA    675
Cannabis GORK         SLIRAGADLNKTDYDGRSPLHLAASRGYEDITRFLIQQGVGVNVNAIDNFGNTPLLEALKNGHDRVSSLLVQEGASLMIDNAGSFLCTAVSRGDSDFLKRLLSNGVDPNSRDYDHRSPLHVA    695
Gossypium GORK        SLIRAGADPNKTDYDGRSPLHLAASKGYEDITSFLIRHPVDINLKDKFGNTPLLEAIKNGHDNLAALLIKEGASLNIDDAGSYLCTAVAKGDSDFLRRLLSNGVDPNSRDYDHRTPLHVA    686
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ANK5   ANK6   KHA

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Arabidopsis GORK    ASEGLFLMAKMLVEAGASVISKDRWGNSPLDEARLCGNKKLIKLLEDVKNAQSSIYPSSLRE-------LQ-EERIERRKCTVFPFHPQEAK----EERSRKHGVVVWIPSNLEKLIVTA      776
Brassica_GORK       ASEGLFLMAKMLVEAGASVVAKDRWGNSPLDEARMCGNKKLIKLLEDADTSQPYIRPSSFHE-------PQ-DEKFERRKCTVFPFHPHE-------EPSRKHGVMVWLPRDLQKLVETA         772
Zingiber GORK       ASVGFYAIAKMLSEAGASVFSVDRWGNTPLDEAMKCGSESMVMLLEDAKSQELSKFPERAQE-------LQ-EKMQSRRRCTVFPYHPRDL-----IESR-KEGVMLWIPHTLEELINSS          798
Elaeis_GORK         ASEGLYFIAKLLLEAGASVFAMDRWGATPLDEGRKSGNQSLMLLLEGAKSDELSKFPEHARE-------VQ-DKMHP-RRCTVFPFHPWDP-----KEAR-REGVVLWIPCTIEELIRSS          767
Phoenix GORK        AAEGLYFIAKLLLDAGASVFAMDRWGATPLDEARKSGNKSLMLLLEGAKSDELSKFPERARE-------VQ-DKMHP-RRCTVFPFHPWDS-----KEER-REGVMLWIPCTMEKLIRSS          770
Oryza_GORK          AAEGLYLMAKLLVDAGASVFATDRWGTTPLDEGRRCGSRTMVQLLEAAKSGELSRYPERGEE-------VR-DKMHP-RRCSVFPHHPWDG-----GERR-REGVVVWIPHTIEGLVSSA          806
Brachypodium GORK   AAEGLYMMAKLLVEAGASVFATDRWGTTPLDEGRKSGSKPLMMLLEQAKAEELSKFPARSEE-------VR-DKMHP-RRCSVFPNHPWDT-----DGKR-KEGVTLWIPHTIDWLIRSA          788
Panicum_GORK        AAEGLYLIAQMLVEAGASVFATDRWGTTPLDEARKCGGRTLLALLEQARAEELSKFPERGDE-------VR-DKMHP-RRCSVFPYHPWRAAAGTGAGRR-KEGVVLWIPHTIEGLVASA          795
Papaver GORK        VSQGSYMIAKVLIEGGASVLTRDRWGNTPVDEGRTSGNKKLIKLLEEAESAELSTASTSGSAIDNTSELQVTNKANP-RKCTVFPFHPWDP-----KEKR-KEGVVLWVPPSVDELISMA     804
Amborella_GORK      AAEGLYSLAKNLLEAGASVFSKDRWGNTPLDEGHRSGSKLVINLLEEAKIDQLSRYPNYSQE-------IQ-GKIEA-KKCTVFPFHPWG------REER-KEGVVMWIPPTLDQLLSSS           776
Vulgaris GORK       CSQGLYLMAKVLVEAGAYVTLKDRWGNTALDEAWMCGNKNLIKLLETAKSAQLSQSSGNIEE-------LS-DKKLQ-KKCTVFPFNPWGS-----KENR-RPGIVLWVPRTIDDLAKLA          803
Chenopodium_GORK    CSQGLYLMAKLLVEAGAYVTLKDRWGNTPLDEAWMCGNKNLIKLLEAAKAAQLAQSSDHIEE-------ML-DKKLH-KKCTVFPFHPWGT-----KENR-KPGIVLWLPRTIDELIRLA          802
Lactuca GORK        ASQGSYIIVKLLVEAGASVLSKDRWGNTPLDEGRMSGNKMLIKLLEEAKDVQLSELPEGSQE-------IT-DKMHP-RKCTVYAFHPWEE-----KDKI-TCGVVLWIPRTTEQLIKTA          793
Daucus_GORK         ASQGLYLLAKLLLESGASVISRDRWGNTPLDEGRMSGNKNLIKLLEIAKSSQLAEISNQSPE-------IT-DKPQP-KKCRVYPFHPDKP-----KENKPSYGVMLWVPETMEELIKKA        800
Medicago GORK       ASEGLIFMAKLLLEAGASVFTKDRWGNTPLDEARMSGNKNLIKLLEDAKSAQLTEFPF-PQE-------IT-DKVHP-KKCTVFPFHPWDP-----KEQR-RNGIVLWIPHTIQELIITA         796
Prosopis_GORK       AAEGLFLMAKLLIEAGASVFIQDRWGNTPLDEARMCGNKNLIELLEDARSAQLSRFPHLSSE-------LT-VKLHP-KKCTVFPFHPWGP-----KEHR-RHGIVLWVPHTIEELIETA         805
Nicotiana GORK      ASQGLYSMAKLLLGAGASVFTKDRWGNTPVDEARVSGNKQMIGLLEEAKSAQLSEFPDVPHE-------IS-EKLRP-RKCTVFPFHPWES-----KDVR-KHGVVMWIPQTIEELVTTA         781
Solanum_GORK        ASQGQYSMAKLLLGAGASVFSKDRWGNTPVDEARVSGNKQMISLLEEAKSAQLCEFPDVPHE-------IS-DKLRP-RKCTVLPFHPWES-----KDLR-KHGVVLWIPQTIEELVTTA         789
Coffea GORK         ASQGQYFMAKLLLDAGASVFARDRWGNTPLDEGRISGNKNMMDLLEEAESAQSSELSDLSQE-------STADKMLR-RKCTVFPFHPWEP-----KDAR-KCGVVLWVPDSIEELIREA         787
Sesamum_GORK        ASQGLYLMAKLLVEAGASVFSKDRWGNTPLDEGRLCGNKNMIRLLEEAKKAQLSEYPECSQE-------VT-DRKHT-KKCTVFPFHPWDP-----KEGR-KHGIVMWVPNTIDELIKAA         795
Cucumis GORK        VSEGLTLMAKLLLESGASVFSKDRWGNTPLDEGRICGNKNMLKLLEEAKASQLSESPYSSRE-------FT-DKKPT-KKCTVFPFHPWDP-----EENK-RPGIMLWVPLTIEELIKES         789
Vitis_GORK          ASEGLYFMAKLLLEARASVFSKDRWGNTPLDEGWKCGNKNLMKLLEDAKVAQLSEFPDCSRE-------IT-DKMHP-RKCTVFPFHPWDP-----KEHK-RPGIMLWVPQTIEELIKTA         780
Cannabis GORK       ASEGLYLMAKLLIEAGANVFSKDRWGNTPLDEGRMCGNKNLIKLLEDAKTAQLLDFPNSGRE-------IT-EKIHR-RKCTVFPFHPWDP-----KELR-RPGIVLWVPNSIEQLINTA         800
Gossypium_GORK      ASEGLYIMAKLLIEAGASVFSKDRWGNTPLDEARMCGNKNLIKLLEDAKSTQLSELPHCSKE-------FT-DKIHP-KKCTVFPFHPWDA-----KDQR-RHGIVLWVPHTMEALVTTA         791
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Arabidopsis GORK    AKELGLSDG-ASFVLLSEDQGRITDIDMISDGHKLYMISDTTDQT-------     820
Brassica_GORK       AQELGISNE-VPFVILSEEGGRITDIDMISDGQKLYLISDSTDQST------     817
Zingiber GORK       QELLNCSVS----RLLSEEGGRILPAGLITDNLAPSVHAQNTTSTSDKELN-     845
Elaeis_GORK         REQLKSSGS----CILSEDGRILDVDMISDGQKLYLVADQETTAHNNQHT-   814
Phoenix GORK        REQLKSSGS----RILSEDGARILDVDMISDGQKLYLVADQETSTHNNQHT-   817
Oryza_GORK          QEKLGLAGSGEGLRLLGEDGARVLDVDMVHDGQKLYLVVGGGGDDGGTEARQ  858
Brachypodium GORK   QEKLGLSGS--CLRLLGEDGARVQDVDMVNDGQKLYLVGDEDVGRSE-----  833
Panicum_GORK        QEKLGVPGPGARLRLLCEDGARVLDVDMVNDGQKLYLVGGDDDDQEDGE---  844
Papaver GORK        SEHLQFYD--GS-RILSEDGGKILYIEMIHDGQKLHLV-------------   839
Amborella_GORK      SELLGCF---CT-CILSEDAGKILSVDMISDGQKLYAISDDSHIRDSL----  820
Vulgaris GORK       SEKLNFPS--GS-CILSDDGGKILDIDMIENGQKLYLISETE---------  842
Chenopodium_GORK    SEKLNFLT--GS-CILSEDGGKILDVDMIENGQKLYLISETE---------  841
Lactuca GORK        AEQLKLENYDTC-CIVTEDAGKILDVDMILDGQKLYLISEE----------  833
Daucus_GORK         AEQLNCPQ--NS-CILSEDAAKILDADMISDGQKLYLIDETQ---------  839
Medicago GORK       AEQIGFSS--DA-CILSEDAGKIIDISMIKDDQKLYLVNETH----------  835
Prosopis_GORK       AEQLNVSS--DC-SILSEDAGKITDANLIMDGQKLHLVHETH----------  844
Nicotiana GORK      SEKLNFPS-D-S-CILSEDAGKILDIDMIADGQKLYLINDQST---------  821
Solanum GORK        SEQLDFPS-GTS-CILSEDAGKILDVDMIVDGQKLYLINEST----------  829
Coffea GORK         SKQLNFAS--CT-CILSEDAGKIIDVDMISNNQKLYLMNETD----------  826
Sesamum GORK        SDQLESPN--GS-CILSEDGGKIFDVDMITDGQRLYMINETD----------  834
Cucumis GORK        SEQLQVSG--EC-CILSEDGGKILDVHMIDESQKLYLVPDTH----------  828
Vitis GORK          TEGLQFSS--ES-CILSEDGGKILDVDMISDGQKLYLLCETLDI--------  821
Cannabis GORK       ADQLEISS--AA-CILSEDGGKILEEDMINDGQKLYLVGDTYSA--------  841
Gossypium GORK      AEQLDLAG--AS-CMLTENGGKILDVDMINDGEKLYLIGGTH----------  830
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The cryo-EM structure of *At*GORK is used to restrict sequence gaps to inter-helical segments, with the superior coils and arrows defining extents of the secondary elements. The sequences include representative members from dicots and monocots: Arabidopsis thaliana (NP_198566.2), Brassica rapa (XP_009102317.1), Zingiber officinale (XP_042469382.1), Elaeis guineensis (XP_010905454.2), Phoenix dactylifera (XP_008795354.1), Oryza sativa Japonica Group (NP_001408448.1), Brachypodium distachyon (XP_003560852.1), Panicum virgatum (XP_039805885.1), Papaver somniferum (XP_026377173.1), Amborella trichopoda (XP_011629401.1), Beta vulgaris subsp. vulgaris (XP_010693307.2), Chenopodium quinoa (XP_021754949.1), Lactuca sativa (XP_023769988.1), Daucus carota subsp. sativus (XP_017218838.1), Medicago truncatula (XP_003616247.2), Prosopis alba (XP_028768743.1), Nicotiana tabacum (XP_016460239.1), Solanum lycopersicum (XP_004250206.1), Coffea arabica (XP_027077850.1), Sesamum indicum (XP_020551503.1), Cucumis sativus (XP_004140369.2), Vitis vinifera (XP_010660282.1), Cannabis sativa (XP_030505721.2), Gossypium hirsutum (XP_016749823.2).

Figure S3.   Sequence alignments for the representative GORKs from both dicots and monocots.

Fig.S4

A

*At*GORK   *At*GORK *vs* KcsA   *At*GORK *vs* hHCN

*At*GORK *vs* AKT1(7WSW)   *At*GORK *vs* *At*SKOR(8JET)   *At*GORK *vs* *At*KAT1(6V1Y)

B

*At*GORK   *At*KAT1   *At*AKT1

Fig. S4 | Structural comparison of K⁺-selectivity filter and VSD of *At*GORK with other K⁺ channels

(**A**) Comparison of K⁺-selectivity filters from *At*GORK with other K⁺ channels. (**B**) Comparisons of voltage sensing domain (S1-S4) from *At*GORK (light-blue), AtKAT1(purple, 6v1y) and AtAKT1 (dark-green, 8wsw). The S4 helix in these three K⁺ channel contains conserved positively charged residues, as shown in sticks, and adopt a resting "up" conformation.

Fig.S5

Fig. S5 | Structural comparison of CNBD domain of *At*GORK with other K⁺ channels

(**A**) Structure-based sequence alignment of CNBDH of *At*GORK with CNBD from other K⁺ channels. (**B**) Comparisons of CNBDH of *At*GORK with CNBDs from CNGA1 (7lfx, green) and SpIH (2ptm, blue). A small side-chain residue alanine (A563 in 7lfx, or A622 in 2ptm), located at the entrance of the cAMP/cGMP binding pocket, is replaced by bulky phenylalanine (F467 in *At*GORK), which likely blocks access for the secondary messenger molecules. Helix C adopts a closed conformation, with its adjacent connecting loop (red circle) to the next domain positioned at the entrance of the cAMP/cGMP binding site, indicating that large conformational changes would be required for cAMP/cGMP binding.

Fig.S6

a

*At*GORK^{FL}(Cryo-EM)

b

*At*GORK^{623} (AF3 prediction)

4-fold

4-fold

TMD

C-linker

CNBDH

ANK

2-fold

4-fold

Fig. S6 | Symmetry analysis of domain assembly in *At*GORK^{FL}(Cryo-EM) and *At*GORK^{623}(AF3 prediction)

Table S1: Statistics of data collection, image processing, and model building

Sample	AtGORK[FL1]	AtGORK[FL2]	AtGORK[623]	AtGORK[510]
PDB	9KHF	8WFZ	9KHE	9KHG
EMDB	62338	37500	62337	62339
Data collection and processing				
Microscope	Titan Krios	Titan Krios	Titan Krios	Titan Krios
Detector	Gatan K3	Gatan K3	Gatan K2	Gatan K3
Magnification	22,500 x	22,500 x	130,000 x	22,500 x
Voltage (kV)	300	300	300	300
Electron exposure (e-/Å^2)	50	50	50	50
Nominal defocus range (μm)	-1.2 to -2.0	-1.2to -2.0	-1.2 to -2.0	-1.2 to -2.0
Frames per movie	32	32	32	32
Pixel size (Å)	1.06	1.06	1.04	1.06
Reconstruction				
Software	cryoSPARC 3.2	cryoSPARC 3.2 & Relion 3.0	cryoSPARC 3.2	cryoSPARC 3.2
Symmetry imposed	C2	C1	C4	C4
Initial particle images (no.)	18,650,563	18,650,563	1,139,470	2,840,921
Final particle images (no.)	156,313	39,551	75,626	141,755
Map resolution (Å)	3.4	4.3	3.2	3.3
Refinement and model validation				
CC (mask)	0.7	0.76	0.82	0.84
CC (box)	0.63	0.66	0.58	0.64
CC (peaks)	0.55	0.45	0.54	0.62
CC (volume)	0.66	0.76	0.81	0.80
RMSD Bond Length (Å)	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003
RMSD Bond angles (degrees)	0.632	0.701	0.627	0.572
Favored (%)	94.96	96.52	95.47	97.83
Allowed (%)	4.85	3.48	4.53	2.17
Ramachandran plot outliers (%)	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.00
Molprobity score	2.01	1.97	1.91	1.57
Clash score	14.33	17.44	11.95	10.17