Capturing transient states of heterodimeric ABC transporter TM287/288 by Time-Resolved Small-Angle X-ray Scattering

Lea Schröder[1,2], Dario De Vecchis[3,7], Andrey Gruzinov[4], Lars V. Schäfer[3], Clement E. Blanchet[4], Markus A. Seeger[5], Henning Tidow[1,2]*, and Inokentijs Josts[1,2,6]*

[1] The Hamburg Advanced Research Centre for Bioorganic Chemistry (HARBOR), Luruper Chaussee 149, D-22761 Hamburg, Germany

[2] Department of Chemistry, University of Hamburg, Luruper Chaussee 149, D-22761 Hamburg, Germany

[3] Center for Theoretical Chemistry, Ruhr University Bochum, Universitätsstr. 150, D-44801 Bochum, Germany

[4] European Molecular Biology Laboratory Hamburg Outstation c/o DESY, Notkestrasse 85, D-22607 Hamburg, Germany

[5] Institute of Medical Microbiology, University of Zurich, Zürich, Switzerland

[6] Newcastle University, Faculty of Medical Sciences, Newcastle University Biosciences Institute (NUBI), Framlington Place, Newcastle upon Tyne NE2 4HH, UK

[7] Present address: Univ. Grenoble Alpes, CNRS, CEA, IBS, France

* Corresponding authors:

Inokentijs Josts
Newcastle University, Faculty of Medical Sciences, Newcastle University Biosciences Institute (NUBI), Framlington Place, Newcastle upon Tyne NE2 4HH, UK
e-mail: Kesha.Josts@newcastle.ac.uk

Henning Tidow
University of Hamburg, The Hamburg Advanced Research Centre for Bioorganic Chemistry (HARBOR), Luruper Chaussee 149, D-22761 Hamburg, Germany
e-mail: henning.tidow@uni-hamburg.de

Abstract

Structures of the heterodimeric ABC transporter TM287/288 have been previously determined in several states indicating large conformational changes during its reaction cycle. However, for a complete description of the cycle, transient states (such as an occluded state) are still missing, as they are difficult to capture with static structural biology techniques. Here, we investigate the kinetics and accompanying structural changes in the course of the reaction cycle of full-length TM287/288 using time-resolved small-angle X-ray scattering, initiated by stopped-flow mixing. The use of active site mutants and state-specific sybodies/nanobodies enabled us to dissect the temporal events involved in the ATP-driven conformational cycle of TM287/288 and reveal a transient fully-occluded state of this ABC transporter.

Keywords: time-resolved small-angle X-ray scattering (SAXS), stopped-flow, ABC transporter, nanobodies/sybodies

Introduction

ATP-binding cassette (ABC) transporters are ubiquitous integral membrane proteins found across all domains of life (Dean, Rzhetsky et al. 2001) (Locher 2016) (Alam and Locher 2023). These transporters mediate the ATP-dependent translocation of a wide range of substrates—including ions, lipids, peptides, and large organic molecules—across biological membranes (Higgins 1995, Schmitt and Tampe 2002, Davidson, Dassa et al. 2008, Cui and Davidson 2011). Based on their transport directionality, ABC transporters are generally classified as importers, exporters, or extruders (Thomas and Tampe 2020). They operate as homo- or heterodimers, coupling ATP-Mg^{2+} binding, ATP hydrolysis, and ADP/Pi release to substrate translocation via a mechanochemical mechanism (Rees, Johnson et al. 2009).

ABC transporters share a conserved architecture composed of two transmembrane domains (TMDs) and two nucleotide-binding domains (NBDs). The TMDs confer substrate specificity and facilitate membrane translocation, while the NBDs provide the energy for transport through ATP hydrolysis, typically via a conformational "power stroke" (Locher 2016). In exporters, the transport cycle generally proceeds as follows: in the resting state, the TMDs adopt an inward-facing (IF) conformation with spatially separated NBDs. Upon ATP binding, the NBDs dimerize, inducing a large-scale conformational rearrangement of the TMDs to an outward-facing (OF) state, initiating the transport. Subsequent ATP hydrolysis and ADP/Pi release restore the IF conformation, completing the cycle (Orelle, Schmitt et al. 2023). This mechanistic model is referred to as the "ATP switch" (Higgins and Linton 2004) or "progressive clamp" model (Janas, Hofacker et al. 2003) and operates via an alternating access mechanism (Jardetzky 1966), as supported by structural and biochemical data (Lewinson, Orelle et al. 2020).

Importantly, not all ABC transporters possess two catalytically active ATPase sites. In several cases like heterodimers, one site is degenerate, exhibiting impaired or absent ATP hydrolytic activity (Thomas and Tampe 2020). TM287/288, a heterodimeric ABC exporter from *Thermotoga maritima*, is a prominent example. It features asymmetric ATP-binding sites: one catalytically competent consensus site and one degenerate site capable of ATP binding but not hydrolysis (Procko, O'Mara et al. 2009). TM287/288 has been structurally resolved in multiple conformational states, making it a valuable model for studying the mechanism of heterodimeric and degenerate ABC transporter dynamics (Hohl, Briand et al. 2012, Hohl, Hurlimann et al. 2014, Hutter, Timachi et al. 2019).

Recently, two conformation-specific single-domain antibodies were developed that selectively bind the OF conformation of TM287/288 and inhibit its function (Hutter, Timachi et al. 2019). Sybody Sb#35 binds to the extracellular wing of the transporter, whereas nanobody Nb#1 targets the closed NBD dimer interface from the cytosol, with the epitope spanning both TM287 and TM288. Both antibodies require ATP for binding and effectively inhibit the ATPase activity of the transporter.

Time-resolved small-angle X-ray scattering with stopped-flow mixing (SF-TR-SAXS) is a powerful solution-based technique capable of capturing protein conformational changes with millisecond resolution (Levantino, Yorke et al. 2015). It has been employed to study protein folding dynamics and substrate-induced quaternary structural transitions (Akiyama, Takahashi et al. 2002, Arai, Kondrashkina et al. 2007, West, Xia et al. 2008, Konuma, Kimura et al. 2011). We previously utilized SF-TR-SAXS to monitor the kinetics and structural changes associated with NBD dimerization and dissociation in both isolated NBDs and full-length MsbA embedded in lipid nanodiscs (Josts, Gao et al. 2020).

In the present study, we employed SF-TR-SAXS to investigate the conformational dynamics of the heterodimeric ABC transporter TM287/288. By applying conformation-specific single-domain antibodies, we were able to selectively trap distinct functional states of the transporter, enabling the assignment of observed SAXS signals to discrete steps within the transport cycle and the characterization of transient intermediates.

Collectively, our data provide a detailed kinetic and structural dissection of the conformational transitions underlying the functional cycle of the heterodimeric ABC exporter TM287/288 including the identification of transient intermediates.

Results and Discussion

Transitions between different conformational states of TM287/288 can be investigated by SF-TR-SAXS

Using the stopped-flow setup installed at the P12 Bio-SAXS beamline at EMBL, Hamburg (Blanchet, Spilotros et al. 2015) we mixed purified apo-TM287/288 with Mg^{2+}-ATP and recorded SAXS profiles at room temperature in regular intervals (from 0 s to 4 min) (Fig. 1). Mixing of Mg^{2+}-ATP with purified TM287/288 led to a decrease in the radius of gyration (R_g) of TM287/288 after 1 s, reaching a minimum at approx. 20 s (Fig. 2A). After 30 s the R_g increases slightly and plateaus until our latest timepoint of 240 s without returning back to the original size. Our previous work with the ABC exporter MsbA in nanodiscs has concluded that the initial reduction in protein size can be attributed to the dimerization of the NBDs and the formation of an occluded transporter state (Josts, Gao et al. 2020). Therefore, we interpret the phase of initial R_g compaction in TM287/288 as ATP-induced dimerization of the nucleotide-binding domains (NBDs) leading to an occluded state after 20-30 s. Such a fully-occluded state of TM287/288 has not been experimentally shown before, but simulations of the catalytic cycle of TM287/288 showed that this intermediate does form *in silico* (Goddeke, Timachi et al. 2018, Goddeke and Schafer 2020). Therefore, we modeled this state using both PCAT1 (pdb:4S0F, (Lin, Huang et al. 2015)) and CtAtm1 (pdb:7PR1, (Li, Hendricks et al. 2022)) ABC transporters in occluded conformation as templates (Fig. 2 / Suppl. Fig. S1). The observed change in R_g (ΔR_g) in our SAXS data is consistent with the calculated R_g change based on structural models of TM287/288 in the different conformational states (Fig. 2B).

To investigate whether the increase in R_g after 20 s could be a consequence of ATP-hydrolysis and subsequent dissociation of the nucleotide-binding domains, we used a catalytically-inactive E/Q-mutant ($TM288_{E517Q}$) as comparison. This E/Q-mutant has been shown not to hydrolyze

ATP within the timeframe of this experiment (half-life >30min, (Hutter, Timachi et al. 2019)) and further confirmed by our ATP hydrolysis activity assays (Fig. 3). The TR-SAXS kinetic profile of the purified TM287/288 E/Q-mutant is almost identical to that of the wild-type transporter (Suppl. Fig. S2) indicating that ATP hydrolysis and resulting conformational changes can be ignored in our further analyses. Thus, we attribute the second phase of increase in R_g beginning around 30 s to the transition between occluded state (Occ) and outward-facing (OF) state of the transporter (Fig. 2B).

The conditions required for an ABC transporter to adopt its outward-facing (OF) conformation — the high-energy state of its transport cycle — remain under debate. Some studies argue that ATP hydrolysis is essential for OF formation (Mishra, Verhalen et al. 2014, Verhalen, Dastvan et al. 2017), while others report that ATP binding alone suffices for the IF-to-OF transition (Timachi, Hutter et al. 2017, Goddeke, Timachi et al. 2018, Goddeke and Schafer 2020). Our SF-TR-SAXS data support the latter, indicating that ATP binding alone drives this conformational change, consistent with the ATP-switch model (Higgins and Linton 2004).

In order to quantify the changes in R_g magnitude during the TM287/288 conformational cycle, we generated models of TM287/288 in DDM micelles based on available structures, and homology models in various conformational states (Suppl. Fig. S1). We then compared these ΔR_g values to our experimental TR-SAXS data. Using the IF – Occ – OF transition of TM287/288 shown in Figure 2 as example, the R_g values change from 47.9 Å (IF starting structure) to 44.0 Å (Occ transition state) to 45.4 Å (OF state). The corresponding ΔR_g values of -3.9 Å and -2.5 Å agree well with our observed TR-SAXS data (Fig. 2). The observed SAXS trace also supports the assumption of a wider open IF starting state than the current crystal structures of TM287/288 as a more closed IF starting state (such as pdb:4Q4A) would not fit the data well.

Our kinetic SAXS data reveal that TM287/288 undergoes a two-step conformational change upon nucleotide addition: a rapid compaction phase leading to a minimal R_g around 20–30 seconds, followed by a slower expansion phase that plateaus between 2–4 minutes. These observations offer mechanistic insight into the sequential formation of an occluded intermediate and its transition to the OF state.

Conformational trapping of TM287/288 using state-specific single-domain antibodies

Recently, two different single-domain antibodies were generated that bind TM287/288 in the presence of ATP and inhibit its ATPase activity. In the crystal structures, both nanobodies bind the transporter in the OF state, with either nanobody Nb#1 bound to the bottom of the closed NBD dimer (pdb:6QV1) or sybody Sb#35 bound to the top of an extracellular wing (pdb:6QUZ) (Hutter, Timachi et al. 2019).

We sought to use these conformation-specific nanobodies as markers of different TM287/288 states in our TR-SAXS experiments. In order to investigate their binding kinetics and the associated conformational changes, we mixed TM287/288 with either Nb#1 or Sb#35 and then added Mg^{2+}-ATP via stopped-flow mixing followed by SAXS profile acquisition. In previous studies it was shown that both single domain nanobodies (Nb#1 / Sb#35) bind preferentially to ATP-bound TM287/288 with some weak affinity binding of Nb#1 also to apo TM287/288 at high concentrations (Hutter, Timachi et al. 2019, Galazzo, Meier et al. 2020). Our static SAXS data, however, indicate no binding of Nb#1 to apo TM287/288 in the absence of ATP (Suppl. Fig. S3), thus we assume that their binding epitopes will only become accessible after ATP-induced conformational changes of the transporter.

For Nb#1, which binds at the interface of the dimerised NBDs, we observed a decrease in R_g during the first 20 s, which is attributed to the formation of an occluded state of TM287/288.

This step is followed by a rapid increase in R_g, peaking around 45 s which we associate with the binding of Nb#1 to the closed NBD dimer and a subsequent decrease in R_g over 15 s. No further change in R_g is observed up to the measured timepoint of 240 s (Fig. 4A).

In the case of Sb#35, our TR-SAXS data show a similar overall trend with initial decrease in the R_g of the transporter, followed by subsequent increase in R_g but at a later time than with Nb#1 (Fig. 4B).

Comparing the timescales of R_g changes in the presence of nanobody/sybody with those of apo TM287/288 with Mg^{2+}-ATP alone, it is evident that Nb#1 already binds to the occluded state of TM287/288 (to NBDs), while Sb#35 only binds to the OF state (from extracellular side). This agrees with the fact that the binding site for Nb#1, the closed NBD dimer, is formed in the occluded transporter conformation and is already accessible to the Nb#1.

In contrast, the binding site for Sb#35, which is formed by the extracellular wing of TM287/288 only becomes accessible after transition of the transporter from the occluded state to the OF state. This explains the delayed rise in R_g from Sb#35 association during our mixing experiments (Suppl. Fig. S4). Likewise, the slower on/off-rate of Sb#35 (compared to Nb#1) is in agreement with previous SPR data (Hutter, Timachi et al. 2019). Overall, the observed changes in R_g magnitude in the TR-SAXS data are in good agreement with the calculated differences obtained from models in different conformational states.

Additionally, we could further show that both single-domain antibodies (Nb#1/Sb#35) can bind to TM287/288 simultaneously after mixing with Mg^{2+}-ATP, resulting in a large increase in R_g, consistent with our model of the ternary state (Suppl. Fig. S5A). The calculated R_g of the ternary state (TM287/288+Nb#1+Sb#35) is 48.9 Å (Suppl. Fig. S1). The simultaneous binding of both single-domain antibodies to TM287/288 is further supported by Biolayer Interferometry (BLI) data (Suppl. Fig. S5B). In this experiment we immobilized biotinylated TM287/288 to the BLI

sensor and measured binding to Nb#1 in the first step, resulting in a rapid signal increase (large k_{on}). In the second step, we further added Sb#35 and observed an additional signal increase (with slower k_{on}) indicating simultaneous binding of both single domain antibodies.

Concluding remarks

Altogether, our SF-TR-SAXS experiments provide a detailed mechanistic insight into the structural kinetics of ATP-driven conformations of the ABC transporter TM287/288. By observing changes in the transporter R_g we can track transitions between its catalytic states on the second-to-minute timescale. To validate our findings, we make use of conformation-selective single-domain antibodies as temporal markers of different structural states in solution. With the advent of *de novo* binder designs targeting different protein conformations using machine learning methods, techniques such as TR-SAXS can provide detailed structural kinetic insights into the molecular function of numerous proteins.

Upon rapid mixing with Mg^{2+}-ATP, we observed an immediate decrease in Rg, reaching a minimum within ~20–30 seconds. This compaction is consistent with ATP-driven dimerization of the nucleotide-binding domains (NBDs) and formation of an occluded state, which until now had only been predicted by simulations for TM287/288. Importantly, the subsequent partial re-expansion in R_g suggests a transition from the Occ to the OF state. This is in agreement with spontaneous large-scale conformational transitions from IF via Occ to OF conformation that have been observed by MD simulations (Goddeke, Timachi et al. 2018). This two-step progression, unaffected in a catalytically inactive E/Q mutant, confirms that SF-TR-SAXS can resolve nucleotide-dependent conformational changes independent of hydrolysis within minutes. Comparison with calculated R_g values from structural models further supports the assignment of each state.

In addition, we exploited state-specific nanobodies (Nb#1 and Sb#35) as conformational traps. Their distinct binding kinetics and SAXS profiles reinforce the detection of the Occ and OF states. The ability to capture simultaneous binding of both nanobodies highlights the sequential accessibility of these conformations.

Interestingly, the conformation-specific nanobodies do not accelerate the formation of the OF occluded or OF open conformations. This may be explained by the “forward-only” reaction coordinate meaning that once ATP is bound, the reaction cannot reverse. In addition, it proofs that nanobodies/sybodies do not artificially push the target protein into a new conformation, but instead only stabilize a conformation once it is formed (= conformational trapping).

Together, these results demonstrate that SF-TR-SAXS is a powerful tool to resolve short-lived intermediates that are central to the transport mechanism. By combining rapid mixing with high-resolution structural modeling and conformationally selective nanobodies, we establish a robust framework to characterize dynamic states in ABC transporters and other complex membrane proteins.

Acknowledgements

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Author Contributions

Conceptualization, I.J. and H.T.; Methodology, I.J., C.E.B., and H.T.; Investigation, L.S., A.G., L.V.S., D.D., C.E.B., M.A.S., H.T and I.J..; Writing – Original Draft, I.J. and H.T.; Writing – Review & Editing, all authors; Funding Acquisition, L.V. S., M.A.S., and H.T.; Supervision, H.T. and I.J.

Declaration of Interests

The authors declare no competing interest.

Footnotes

The abbreviations used are: ABC, ATP-binding cassette; ATP, adenosine triphosphate; DDM, dodecylmaltoside; IMAC, immobilized metal affinity chromatography; IMP, integral membrane protein; MD, molecular dynamics; Nb, nanobody; NBD, nucleotide-binding domain; R_g, radius of gyration; SAXS, small-angle X-ray scattering; Sb, sybody; SF, stopped-flow; TMD, transmembrane domain; TR, time-resolved.

Figures and figure legends

TOC figure

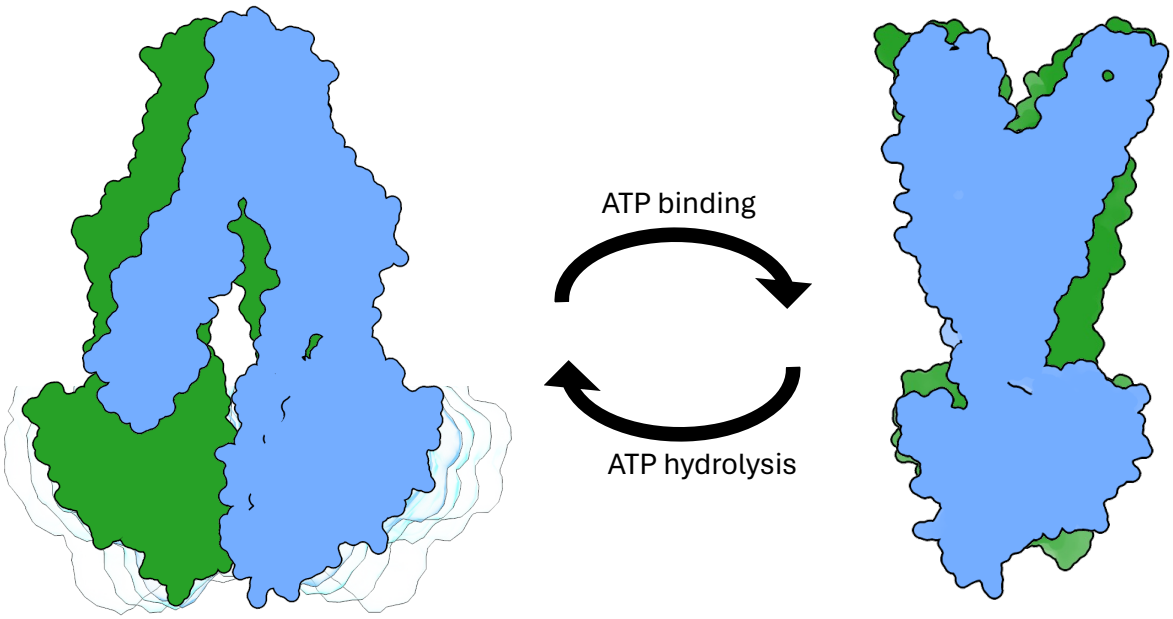
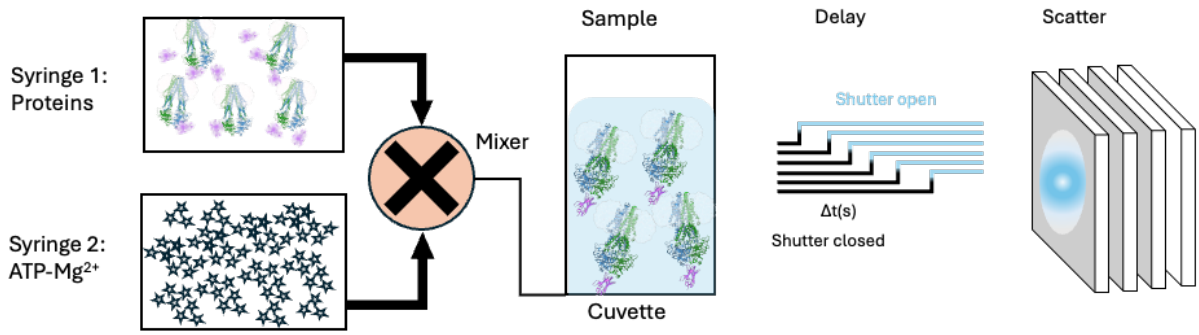
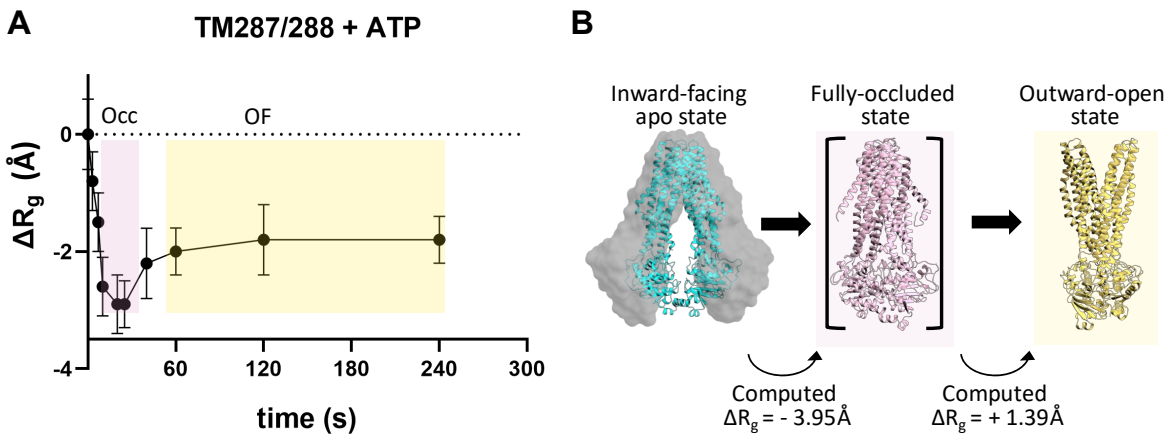


Figure 1



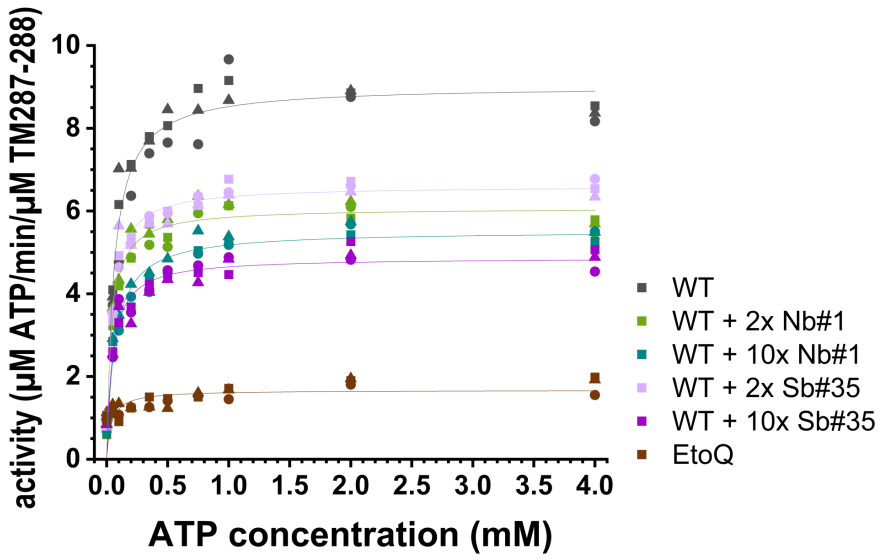
Schematic setup for time-resolved SAXS measurements with TM287/288 (and single-domain antibodies (Nb#1/Sb#35)). TM287/288 (in absence or presence of Nb#1/Sb#35) in syringe 1 was mixed with ATP-Mg^{2+} in syringe 2 and SAXS data were acquired after various time delays ranging from 0 ms to 240 s. Delay of 0 s results in acquisition of 40 frames with 25 ms exposure each. Therefore, the first timepoint in our experiments is an average of all frames between 0 and 1 s. Subsequent delays are also averages of 1000 ms frames from the time of shutter opening.

Figure 2



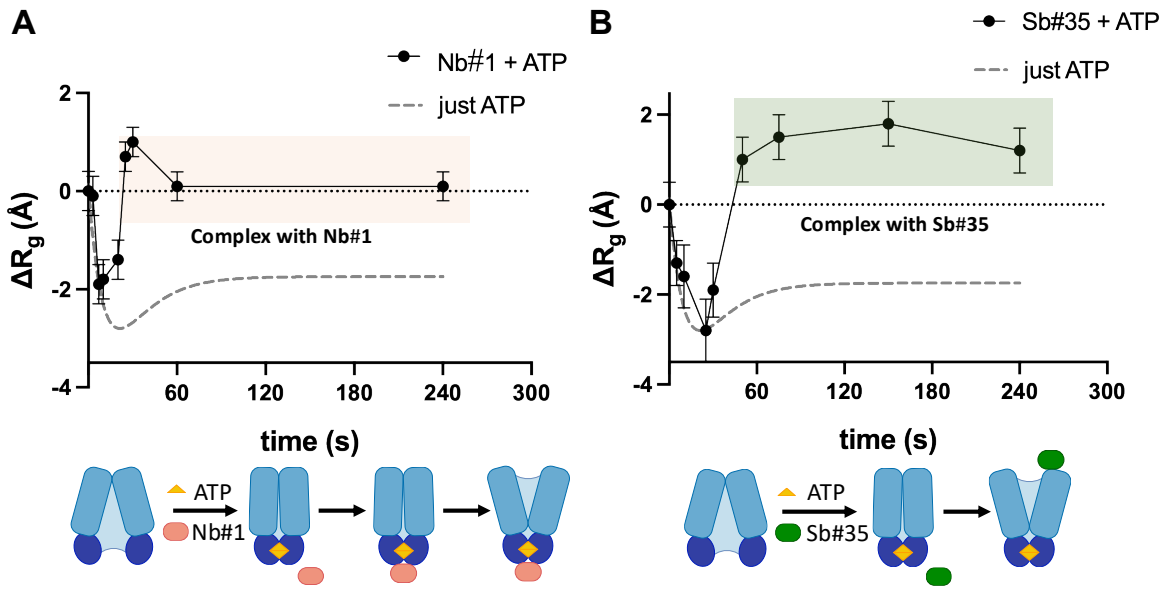
ATP-driven conformational changes of TM287/288 can be followed by TR-SAXS. A) SAXS data acquired after mixing and various delays were used to calculate changes in radius of gyration (R_g). B) Conformational changes of TM287/288 models that were assigned to the phases in the TR-SAXS profile. The grey envelope corresponds to a wide-open apo model. R_g values were calculated with CRYSOL.

Figure 3



Activity assays and binding data of TM287/288 and conformation-specific single-domain antibodies. Activity assays showing decrease in activity of TM287/288 when bound to conformation specific single-domain antibodies Nb#1 or Sb#35.

Figure 4



Using single-domain antibodies as conformational markers during TM287/288 turnover. SF-TR-SAXS data acquired for TM287/288 premixed with Nb#1 (A) or Sb#35 (B) before SF-mixed with ATP-Mg^{2+}. Nb#1 binds to the NBDs of TM287/288 in the Occ state while Sb#35 binds to the extracellular side only in the OF state.

LEAD CONTACT AND MATERIALS AVAILABILITY

Further information and request for resources and reagents should be directed to and will be fulfilled by the corresponding authors with a completed Materials Transfer Agreement.

METHODS DETAILS

Expression and purification of full-length TM287/288

The plasmid encoding for the heterodimeric ABC transporter TM287/288 of *T. maritima* has been previously described (Hohl, Briand et al. 2012). The expression vector is pBXNH3L. Expression and purification were adapted from Hutter *et al*. (Hutter, Timachi et al. 2019): Transformed *E. coli* MC1061 cells were grown in TB medium supplemented with 100 µg/mL ampicillin at 37 °C for 1.5 h and further grown at 30 °C until an OD_{600} of 1.5 was reached. Expression was then induced with 0.0017 % (w/v) L-arabinose. After 5 h cells were harvested. For membrane preparation, cells were disrupted in lysis buffer (20 mM Tris, 200 mM NaCl and 10 % (v/v) glycerol, pH 7.5) supplemented with lysozyme, DNase and protease inhibitor. For solubilization, the membrane pellet was then resuspended in lysis buffer and supplemented with 1 % (w/v) DDM. Membranes were solubilized for 2 h at 4 °C. After addition of 30 mM imidazole, the supernatant was applied onto a Ni-NTA column. The column was washed with 50 mM imidazole, 200 mM NaCl, 10 % glycerol and 0.03 % DDM at pH 7.5. TM287/288 eluted with 200 mM imidazole, 200 mM NaCl, 10 % glycerol and 0.03 % DDM at pH 7.5. The buffer was exchanged to 20 mM Tris, 150 mM NaCl and 0.03 % DDM (pH 7.5) and size exclusion was performed using a Superose 6 Increase 10/300 column.

Expression and purification of nanobody Nb#1 and sybody Sb#35

The plasmids encoding for nanobody Nb#1 and sybody Sb#35 have been previously described (Hutter, Timachi et al. 2019). The expression vector is pSBinit. Transformed *E. col*i MC1061

cells were grown in TB medium supplemented with 25 µg/mL chloramphenicol at 37 °C and 100 rpm for 2 h and further grown at 25 °C until an OD_{600} of 1.5 was reached. Expression was then induced with 0.02 % (w/v) L-arabinose. After incubation overnight cells were harvested. Cells were disrupted in lysis buffer (20 mM Tris, 200 mM NaCl and 10 % (v/v) glycerol, pH 7.5) supplemented with lysozyme, DNase and protease inhibitor and afterwards centrifuged. The supernatant was supplemented with 30 mM imidazole and applied onto a Ni-NTA column. The column was washed with 50 mM imidazole, 200 mM NaCl and 10 % glycerol at pH 7.5 and Nb1/Sb35 finally eluted with 200 mM imidazole, 200 mM NaCl, 10 % glycerol and 0.03 % DDM at pH 7.5. The buffer was exchanged to 20 mM Tris and 150 mM NaCl (pH 7.5) and size exclusion performed using a HiLoad 16/600 Superdex 75 column.

(Stopped-flow time-resolved) small-angle X-ray scattering experiments

All synchrotron SAXS data were collected at beamline P12 operated by EMBL Hamburg at the PETRA III storage ring (DESY, Hamburg, Germany) (Blanchet, Spilotros et al. 2015). For batch measurements, TM287/288 was dialyzed against TBS buffer (20 mM Tris, 150 mM NaCl, pH 7.5) + 0.03 % DDM. TM287/288 was measured at a final concentration of 20 µM. Nb#1 in TBS + 0.03% DDM was added in either 2x molar excess (40 µM) or 10x molar excess (200 µM). All batch measurements were performed at 20 °C, with data collected on the Pilatus 6M detector. A total of 10 frames with 100 ms exposure per frame were collected for all the protein samples, with buffer frames collected before and after each protein measurement. Data were averaged and background subtracted against the appropriate buffers using automatic procedures on the beamline.

The following experiments were performed in 20 mM HEPES, pH7.6, 200 mM NaCl, 5 mM $MgCl_2$. For the stopped-flow time-resolved SAXS experiments, TM287/288 purified in DDM (approx. 20 µM) was mixed with Mg^{2+}-ATP (1 mM) using a stopped-flow device, injecting 60

µl of each component (Bio-logic, Seyssinet-Pariset, France). Nb#1 and Sb#35 were loaded with TM287/288 in 2x excess in one of the syringes for the kinetic experiments. All stopped-flow measurements were performed at room temperature, with data collected on the Eiger 4M detector with a sample to detector distance of 3m. The SAXS experiments were carried out with a wavelength of 1.24 Å (10keV), transmission was set to 30% (beam flux ≈ 2.10^{12} photons/s) and X-ray exposure time was set to 25 ms. 40 frames were acquired per injection. Kinetics were captured by adjusting the delay between the sample mixing and the acquisition of the scattering data. The 40 frames collected for each injections were compared using CorMap (Franke, Jeffries et al. 2015) and statistically similar frames were averaged.

Modelling of TM287/288 occluded states structures

TM287/288 structural models were built with Modeller (Webb and Sali 2021) using available templates. Residues 2–569 for TM287 and residues 22–591 for TM288 were considered. Nucleotides were not modeled. For the inward-facing state, pdb: 4Q4A; Wide inward-facing state, pdb: 6BL6; Fully-occluded state, pdb: 4S0F and pdb: 7PR1; Outward-open state, pdb: 6QUZ; Outward-open state with Nb#1/Sb#35-bound, pdb: 6QUZ.

Modelling and data analysis

Models of DDM detergent-micelle-embedded TM287/288 in different conformations were built using CHARMM-GUI micelle builder (Cheng, Jo et al. 2013), and CRYSOL (Svergun, Barberato et al. 1995) was used to calculate the R_g of the models and theoretical scattering curves.

Activity assays

TM287/288 activity was measured performing the Baginski assay (Baginski, Epstein et al. 1975, Chifflet, Torriglia et al. 1988) as previously described (Kehlenbeck, Josts et al. 2019). Five micrograms of TM287/288 in activity assay buffer (20 mM Tris, 150 mM NaCl, 5 mM $MgCl_2$, 0.03% DDM) were incubated with 0/0.05/0.1/0.2/0.35/0.5/0.75/1/2/4 mM ATP in a total volume of 50 µL for 20 min at RT. Addition of 50 µL freshly prepared ascorbic acid solution (140 mM ascorbic acid, 0.5 M HCl, 0.1 % SDS, 5 mM ammonium heptamolybdate) stopped the reaction. After 10 min incubation at RT 75 mL sodium citrate solution (2 % sodium citrate, 2 % sodium metaarsenite, 2 % acetic acid) were added to stabilize the color. After approx. 45 min absorbance at 860 nm was read using a Tecan Spark 20 M. All experiments were performed as triplicates.

Bio-layer interferometry (BLI)

TM287/288 (wt) was biotinylated for Biolayer Interferometry (BLI) experiments. The biotinylation reaction was performed mixing TM287/288 wt in 137 mM NaCl, 2.7 mM KCl, 10 mM Na_2HPO_4, 1.8 mM KH_2PO_4 and 0.03 % DDM pH 6.5 with EZ-link sulfo-NHS-LC-LC-biotin in DMSO in a 1:5 molar ratio. The mixture was incubated at 4 °C for 24 h. Excess biotin was removed and the buffer exchanged to 20 mM Tris, 150 mM NaCl and 0.03 % DDM pH 7.5. BLI measurements were performed at 25 °C using the Octet RED96 system by Sartorius. For all steps buffer containing 20 mM Tris, 150 mM NaCl, 5 mM $MgCl_2$, 1 mM ATP and 0.03% DDM (pH 7.5) was used. Streptavidin sensors were pre-equilibrated in buffer for approx. 30 min. A buffer baseline was measured for 60 s followed by immobilization of 3 µg/mL TM287/288 wt (0 µg/mL for reference) onto the sensors for 240 s. After a second baseline (120 s) the association of 40 µM Nb#1 was recorded for 120 s followed by a second association phase of 120 s with 40 µM Nb#1 and 40 µM Sb#35. Buffer was used to dissociate the analytes for 500 s.

DATA AND SOFTWARE AVAILABILITY

Representative SAXS data have been deposited at the SASBDB (www.sasbdb.org) and have been assigned the following accession code: XXXXXX. Data for all time points are available for download from: https://www.sasbdb.org/data/xxxxxxx/. All SAXS data processing and analysis were performed using the ATSAS suite. Visualization and image preparation were performed with PyMOL, Excel, Adobe Illustrator, GraphPad Prism and PowerPoint.

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