Supplemental Material

ATP Synthase Subunit *a* Supports Permeability Transition in Yeast Lacking Dimerization Subunits and Modulates yPTP Conductance

Katarzyna Niedzwiecka Emilia Baranowska Chiranjit Panja Roza Kucharczyk

Institute of Biochemistry and Biophysics, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, Poland

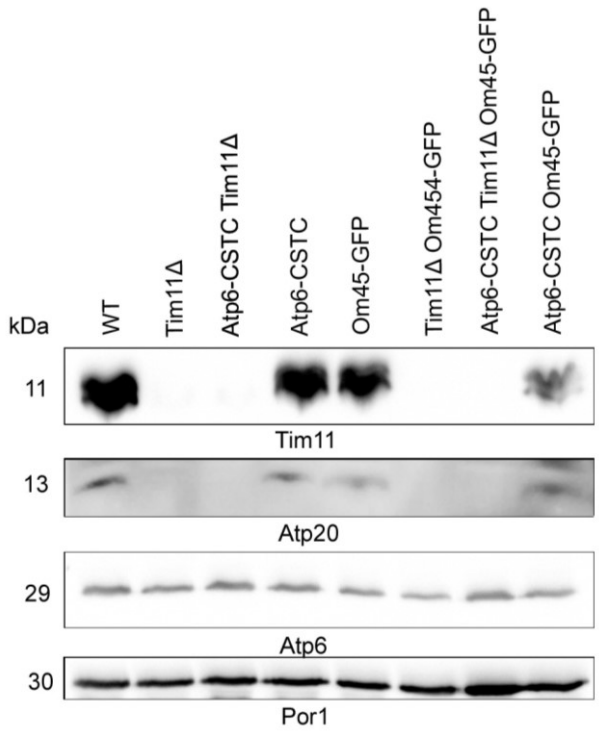

Figure S1. Verification of the absence of subunits *e* and *g* (Atp20) and the accumulation of ATP synthase assembled complexes (Atp6) by Western blotting in analyzed strains. Forty micrograms of mitochondrial protein was loaded on SDS-PAGE and transferred onto a nitrocellulose membrane. The indicated proteins were detected by specific antibodies. Representative blots are shown.

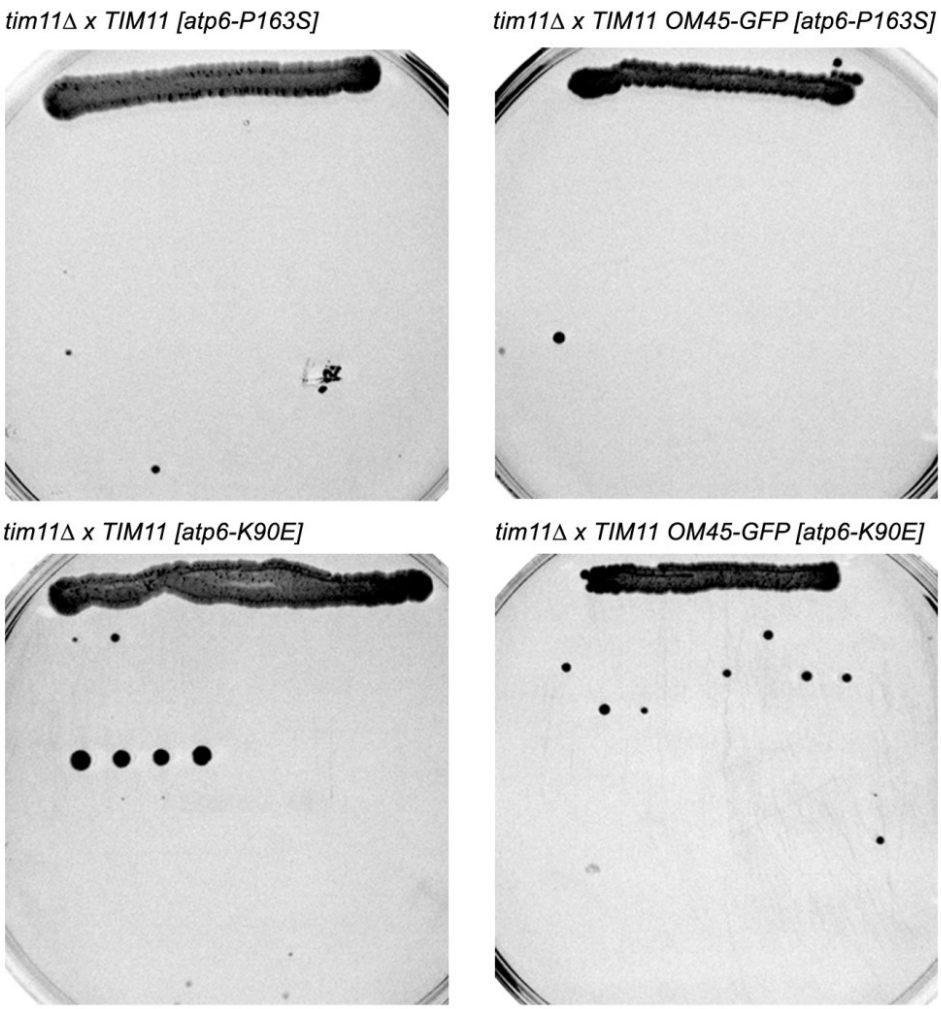

Figure S2. Dissection plates of crossings of the *tim11::HphNTI [ρ^0]* strain with the single mutants *atp6-P163S* and *atp6-K90E* and double mutants *atp6-P163S OM45-GFP* and *atp6-K90E OM45-GFP*. Representative plates are shown.

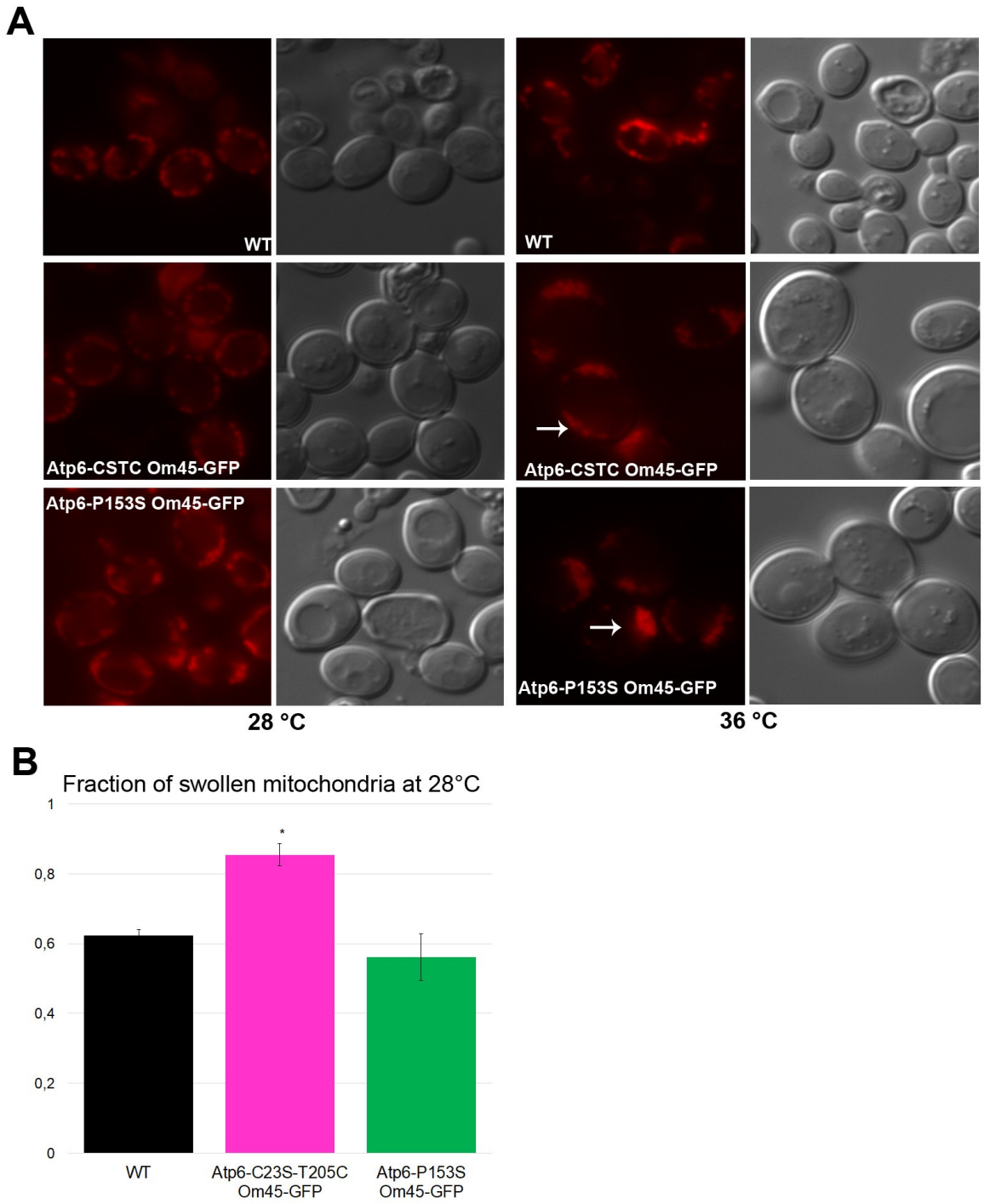

Figure S3. Atp6-P153S Om45-GFP cells have an aggregated mitochondrial network as Atp6-CSTC Om45-GFP cells but their mitochondria swell as the control mitochondria. A) Cells bearing plasmids expressing RFP fused to the mitochondrial targeting sequence were grown at 28 or 36 °C in liquid W0-GalA without leucine to an OD of 1 and immediately viewed by fluorescence microscopy. **B**) Swelling of mitochondria isolated from cells grown at 28 °C (see legend to Fig. 6B). Statistical significance is indicated.