

The role of Membranes in the organization of HIV-1 Gag p6 and Vpr: p6 shows high affinity for membrane bilayers which substantially increases the interaction between p6 and Vpr.

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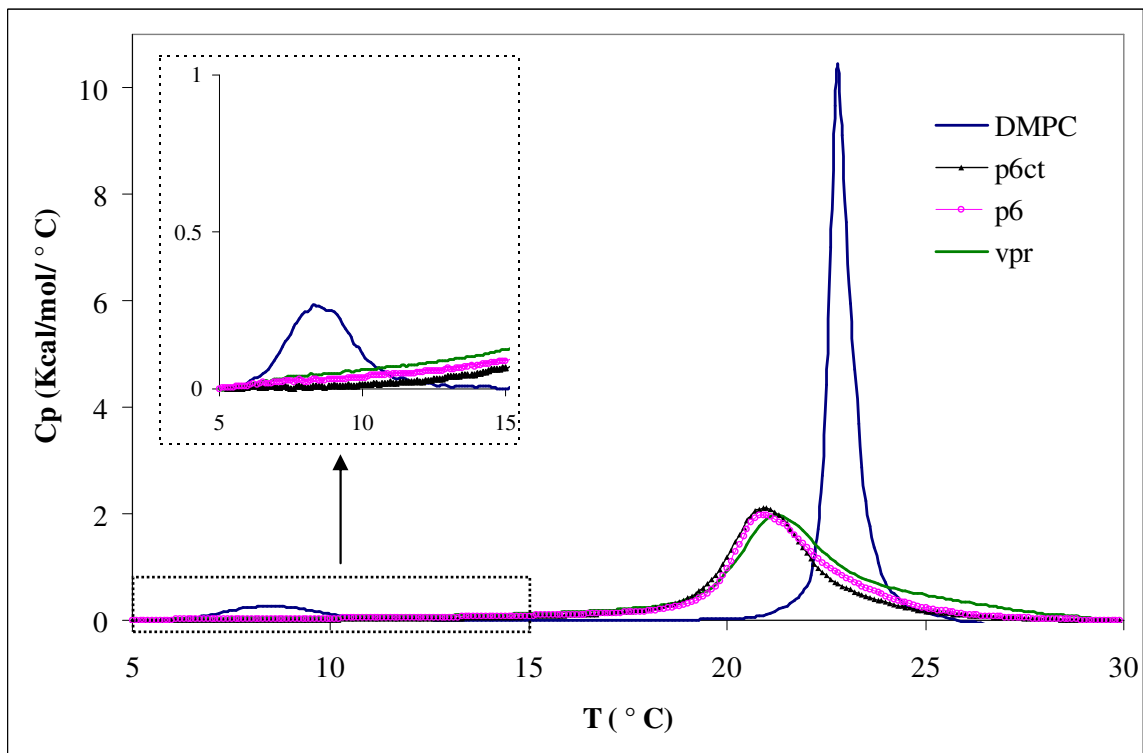


Figure S1. Thermogram of differential scanning calorimetry. DMPC vesicle without peptide (blue), exhibiting the two traditional endothermic events, e.g., the pretransition and main peak around 8.3 and 22.8 °C respectively. The thermograms were recorded for DMPC in presence of p6ct (black), as published before,¹ with a peptide:lipid molar ratio of 1:100, and with p6 and Vpr, pink and green respectively. Inset shows the disappearance of the pretransition phase associated with a strong perturbation at the headgroup level, possible due to peptide-induced perturbation (lateral expansion) in the lipid headgroup region.

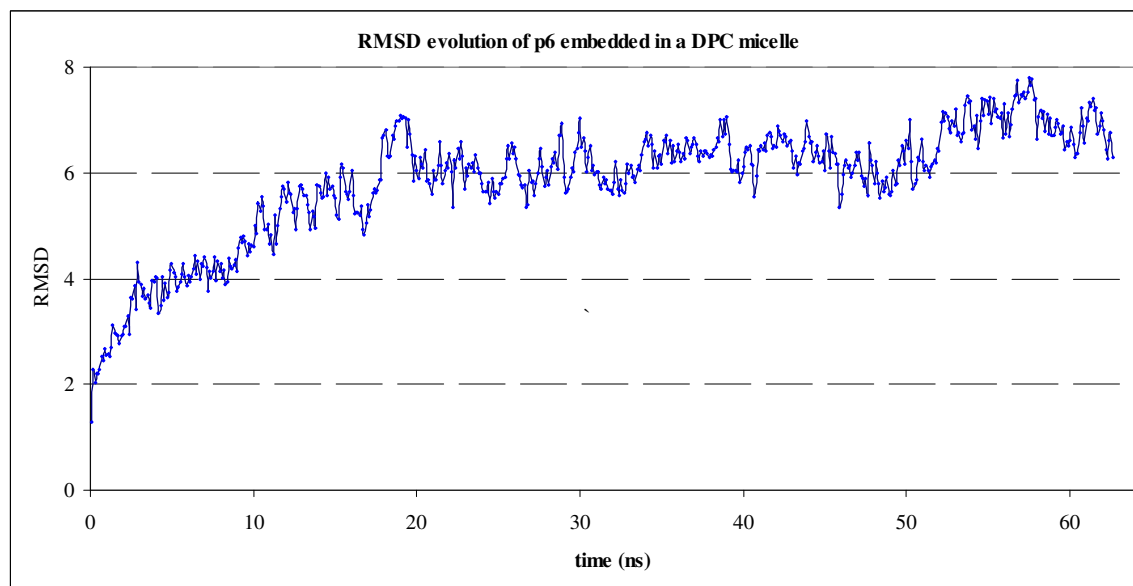


Figure S2. RMSD of the p6 structure (all atoms excluding hydrogens) over the course of the simulation with a DPC micelle (100 monomers), with respect to the initial structure (PDB code: 2c55). The simulation was carried out with constant normal pressure (1 atm) and constant temperature (20 °C) for a total of 62.7 ns.

[1] Salgado, G.F.; Marquant, F.R.; Vogel, A.; Alves, I.D.; Feller, S.E.; Morellet, N. and Bouaziz, S. Structural Studies of HIV-1 Gag p6ct and Its Interaction with Vpr Determined by Solution Nuclear Magnetic Resonance. *Biochemistry*, **2009**, *48*, 2355–2367.