

A Tethering Complex Drives the Terminal Stage of SNARE-Dependent Membrane Fusion

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Membrane fusion in eukaryotic cells mediates the biogenesis of organelles, vesicular traffic between them, and exo- and endocytosis of important signaling molecules, such as hormones and neurotransmitters. Distinct tasks in intracellular membrane fusion have been assigned to conserved protein systems. Whereas tether proteins mediate initial recognition and attachment of membranes, SNARE protein complexes are considered as the core fusion engine. They provide mechanical energy to distort membranes and drive them through a hemifusion intermediate towards the formation of a fusion pore¹⁻³. This last step is highly energy-demanding^{4,5}. We combined the in vivo and in vitro fusion of yeast vacuoles with molecular simulations to show that tether proteins are critical to overcome the final energy barrier to fusion pore formation. SNAREs alone drive vacuoles only into hemifusion. Tether proteins greatly increase the volume of SNARE complexes and deform the site of hemifusion, which lowers the energy barrier for pore opening and provides driving force. Thereby, tether proteins assume a critical mechanical role in the terminal stage of membrane fusion, which is likely to be conserved at multiple steps of vesicular traffic. SNAREs and tether proteins should hence be

considered as a single, non-dissociable device to drive fusion. The core fusion machinery may then be larger and more complex than hitherto thought.

SNAREs dock membranes by stepwise assembly into 4-helix bundles. They exert mechanical force through their transmembrane domains (TMDs)^{1,2}. This induces fusion of the outer leaflets (hemifusion), followed by inner leaflet fusion and pore formation. Pore formation can be preceded by full zippering of the 4-helix bundle⁶. Fusion is often studied with synaptic SNAREs, which use unique cofactors to fuse highly curved neurotransmitter vesicles with exquisite speed and temporal control⁷. The membranes in most other fusion reactions fuse more slowly, are much less curved, and their SNARE density is lower. Fusion driven solely by SNAREs becomes much less effective with increasing vesicle diameter and decreasing SNARE density^{8,9}. Then, multi-subunit tether complexes become important. These facilitate membrane contact, associate with the SNARE-binding SM proteins¹⁰⁻¹² and promote trans-SNARE pairing. We investigated whether tether complexes enhance the fusogenic potential of SNARE complexes, by increasing the force that SNAREs transmit to the bilayers, or by lowering the energy barrier for fusion pore formation.

HOPS is the tether complex for vacuole and lysosome fusion. Vacuoles from cells deleted for the Rab7-GTPase Ypt7 lack HOPS (Extended Data Fig. 1a)¹³. This prevents fusion and pairing between the vacuolar SNAREs Vam3, Vti1, Vam7 and Nyv1¹⁴. Incubating these membranes with soluble, recombinant vacuolar Q_c-SNARE Vam7 (rVam7) allows to stimulate trans-SNARE pairing. Then, the reaction is independent of endogenous Vam7, which must otherwise be liberated by Sec18/NSF-dependent disruption of cis-SNARE complexes¹⁵. Fusion can hence proceed without ATP, avoiding interference by the ATP-driven chaperone NSF, which disassembles SNARE complexes unless HOPS protects them¹⁴. To assay trans-SNARE pairing, we separately prepared vacuoles from *ypt7Δ* or wildtype strains expressing Nyv1-HA or Vam3-myc. We mixed them in fusion reactions with rVam7 and measured

trans-SNARE pairing through co-immunoadsorption of Vam3-myc with Nyv1-HA. Adding rVam7 to *ypt7Δ* vacuoles induced similar *trans*-SNARE pairing as in wildtype vacuoles (Fig. 1a,b). We measured content mixing by transfer of a 45 kDa enzyme between the fusion partners (Extended Data Fig. 2), and lipid mixing by fluorescence dequenching through dilution of rhodamine-phosphatidylethanolamine^{3,16}. The *trans*-SNARE complexes on *ypt7Δ* vacuoles failed to induce content mixing (Fig. 1c), whereas lipid mixing was similar to wildtype (Fig. 1d,e). Thus, HOPS-free *ypt7Δ* vacuoles reached a hemifused state but failed to form a fusion pore, or to open it wide enough to let the reporter pass. Lipid mixing was sensitive to antibodies targeting the Q_a-SNARE Vam3 or the R-SNARE Nyv1, confirming that the reaction was SNARE-dependent. The *ypt7Δ* *trans*-SNARE complexes are probably fully zippered, because this is prerequisite for lipid mixing¹⁷.

To test the effect of HOPS on pore opening, we accumulated *ypt7Δ* vacuoles for 60 min in the hemifused state, added purified HOPS or subcomplexes thereof (Extended Data Fig. 1b), and assayed content mixing after 15 min of further incubation. HOPS is a hexameric complex with a globular SNARE-binding domain, which contains the SNARE-binding SM-protein Vps33 and its interactor Vps16 (Fig. 1f)¹⁸. Vps33 (79 kDa) did not stimulate fusion (Fig. 1g), whereas the bigger Vps33-Vps16 subcomplex (159 kDa) rescued fusion to 80% of an untreated wildtype control, which had been incubated under standard fusion conditions with ATP. A Vps11-Vps39 subcomplex (240 kDa), representing the opposite end of HOPS without a SNARE interaction site, had no effect (Fig. 1g). As the biggest structure, HOPS (663 kDa) rescued *ypt7Δ* fusion to wildtype level. The endosomal CORVET complex, which is of similar size as HOPS and shares Vps33 with it¹¹, stimulated fusion as well as HOPS (Extended Data Fig. 3). The specificity of these complexes is hence restricted to their Rab-GTPase-dependent function in membrane tethering. HOPS had not enhanced *trans*-SNARE pairing beyond the level attained by the preincubation with rVam7 (Fig. 1a,b). It did not induce fusion in the absence of Vam7, nor upon pre-incubating the vacuoles with antibodies to Vam3 (Fig. 1g, Extended Data Fig. 4). Thus, rescue was SNARE-dependent. These results

suggest an additional role of HOPS in fusion pore opening, which is independent of its known role in facilitating SNARE pairing^{12,19}.

To test whether pore opening might be driven by increased SNARE complex volume, we accumulated hemifused *ypt7Δ* vacuoles and added CBP-Vps33, which does not stimulate pore opening. When we tripled the effective molecular mass of Vps33 by adding a monoclonal antibody (150 kDa) to its CBP-tag, content mixing increased 5-fold and reached >50% of the wildtype signal (Fig. 2a). Antibodies did not stimulate fusion when Vps33 had been omitted, nor when Vps33 was used with a non-cognate HA-antibody. CBP-Vps33 alone decreased content mixing of wildtype vacuoles by 60% and this inhibition could be partially overcome by adding CBP-antibodies. This can be understood if CBP-Vps33 outcompetes endogenous HOPS for SNARE binding but by itself does not add sufficient mass to stimulate fusion.

Next, we replaced HOPS by artificial SNARE-binding proteins, using solely polyclonal antibodies to SNAREs (Fig. 2b). When added from the beginning of a reaction, SNARE antibodies interfere with trans-SNARE pairing and block fusion. To circumvent this block, we first accumulated *ypt7Δ* vacuoles in hemifusion, with trans-SNARE complexes already formed. Now, anti-Nyv1 or anti-Vam3 became strong stimulators. They rescued content mixing to 50% when added individually and to 100% when added simultaneously. Wildtype vacuoles, which contain sufficient amounts of endogenous HOPS, were hardly stimulated by the antibodies. Thus, artificial SNARE ligands substitute for HOPS in fusion pore opening in vitro.

Since bivalent antibodies to SNAREs might promote fusion by clustering SNARE complexes around a fusion site, we generated monovalent F_{ab} fragments from them (Extended Data Fig. 1c). These inhibited fusion and trans-SNARE pairing when added before docking (Fig. 2c,d), but they potentially stimulated content mixing of hemifused vacuoles without affecting *trans*-SNARE pairing. Individual use of F_{abs} to either Vam3 or Nyv1 stimulated fusion weakly, probably because F_{abs} are smaller (56 kDa) than IgGs (150

kDa) and their dimensions permit to place no more than two F_{abs} along a SNARE domain. F_{abs} to a single SNARE may therefore not add sufficient volume to SNARE complexes to drive pore opening. Crowding agents²⁰, such as Ficoll 400, had no influence, suggesting that bulky SNARE complex ligands do not stimulate fusion by molecular crowding (Extended Data Figs. 5, 3). Thus, HOPS may promote fusion pore formation in vitro by increasing the volume of SNARE complexes.

We engineered an *in vivo* system for recruiting large ligands to SNAREs, using FKBP12 and FRB, two domains undergoing rapamycin-induced dimerization²¹. FKBP12 (12 kDa) was attached to the C-terminus of Vam7, which is close to the TMDs of the SNARE complex. FRB-GFP (38 kDa) was attached to Pfk1, a subunit of the octameric, soluble phosphofructokinase (850 kDa), which is unrelated to fusion (Fig. 3a, Extended Data Fig. 1d,e). Rapamycin-insensitive *tor1-1* cells served as strain background to avoid side effects of rapamycin treatment through TOR signaling²². *tor1-1* cells have multiple vacuoles under normal growth conditions. Rapamycin recruited Pfk1-FRB-GFP to vacuoles within less than 10 min (Fig. 3b,c). These vacuoles fused, significantly reducing their number per cell. Recruitment, but not fusion, was observed when FKBP12 was separated from Vam7 by a 35 amino acid linker (Fig. 3c). Vam7 lacking FKBP12 induced neither recruitment nor fusion (Fig. 3b). Also an FRB-GFP chimera lacking phosphofructokinase did not provoke fusion (Extended Data Fig. 6).

HOPS recruitment controls re-fusion of vacuoles following hypertonic shock²³. Hypertonic shock fragments yeast vacuoles in <5min, Vps41 becomes phosphorylated and dissociates into the cytosol, likely together with HOPS²⁴. Vacuole recovery requires Vps41 dephosphorylation, reassociation of HOPS with vacuoles and fusion. Whereas re-fusion requires >60 min in wildtype cells, rapamycin-induced recruitment of Pfk1-FRB-GFP to SNAREs provoked premature fusion of these vacuolar fragments, circumventing the physiological inactivation of HOPS (Extended Data Fig. 7). Fusion was not observed in cells lacking FKBP12 on Vam7, nor when rapamycin was omitted.

We explored the influence of bulky SNARE ligands by coarse-grained molecular dynamics (Fig. 4a). HOPS features a SNARE-binding domain of approximately 12-14 nm diameter, which probably encapsulates the SNARE complex^{11,18} (Fig. 1f). Binding a sphere of the size of this head region to SNAREs markedly affects the geometry of the hemifusion stalk (Fig. 4a). The stalk restrains the apposed membranes from separating, enforcing strong local curvature. We rationalized the acceleration of fusion from the apparent work (free energy) required to thin the hemifusion stalk (Fig. 4a,b and SI). Progression from hemifusion to pore opening decreases the mutual distance of the SNARE C-termini until they associate (Fig. 4a). The presence of a HOPS sphere (14 nm) halves the energetic cost of fusion pore opening (from 67 k_BT to 34 k_BT) in a tension-less membrane system with 3 SNARE complexes (Fig. 4b, Extended Data Fig. 8). Pore nucleation now requires far-less thinning of the stalk. We attribute the enhanced (non-leaky) fusion pore formation to (I) a partial, relative relaxation of the HOPS-induced curvature stress (~30 k_BT; Fig. 4c, Extended Data Fig. 9), and (II) a geometrical advantage because of the pre-existing curvature (Extended Data Fig. 8). Smaller contributions can be made by an initial gain in SNARE pulling force (Extended Data Fig. 10). HOPS thus stimulates pore opening by steric effects on the site of hemifusion. These aspects are elaborated in supplementary discussion.

We can understand numerous unexplained findings from this perspective: (1) SNARE-associated tether protein complexes (Munc13 and its associated SM protein Munc18) are essential for fusion of synaptic vesicles. While this can reflect their role in SNARE complex assembly, Munc13/18 might also drive fusion itself²⁵. Accordingly, mutations that reduce Munc18 affinity for SNAREs change fusion pore dynamics²⁶. (2) Also mutating the yeast Munc18 homolog Sec1, which associates with the tether complex exocyst²⁷, reduces exocytosis without reducing SNARE complex abundance^{28,29}. (3) On vacuoles, mutations compromising Vps33 binding to vacuolar SNAREs impair content mixing more than lipid mixing and trans-SNARE pairing¹⁶ (4) HOPS also enhances

liposome fusion more than trans-SNARE pairing³⁰; (5) binding to Sec17/ α -SNAP and Sec18/NSF renders trans-SNARE complexes more fusogenic^{17,31}.

Our simulations and experimental observations suggest that bulky SNARE-ligands can drive fusion irrespective of specific molecular properties, except for their size. Since SM proteins and tethering complexes are indispensable for fusion in multiple trafficking pathways¹¹, we propose that the driving force that they can contribute to fusion is a critical and conserved feature of their function. In physiological membranes, SNAREs and the tether/SM protein system thus act as an integrated molecular machine, in which tether/SM proteins first facilitate SNARE pairing¹¹ and then drive the very last step of fusion.

Acknowledgements

We thank Véronique Comte and Jieqiong Gao for the purification of proteins and antibodies. This work was supported by grants from the DFG (SFB 944, to CU), and SNF and ERC to AM.

Author Contributions:

HJR conceived and interpreted simulation experiments and values derived from them. MDA conceived, performed and interpreted all other experiments. AM conceived the study and interpreted the results. AL and CU provided purified CORVET, HOPS and HOPS subcomplexes. All authors jointly wrote the paper.

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Figure Legends

Figure 1: Effect of soluble Vam7 on lipid and content mixing.

a, b, Trans-SNARE pairing. Vacuoles were isolated from wildtype (BJ3505) or isogenic *ypt7* Δ cells carrying Vam3-myc or Nyv1-HA. The two vacuole populations were mixed and incubated in fusion reactions with ATP, Vam7 and HOPS as indicated. Proteins were solubilized, pulled down with anti-HA and analyzed by SDS-PAGE and Western blotting (**a**). Trans-SNARE pairing is assessed by Vam3-myc co-adsorbed to Nyv1-HA. Bands were quantified (**b**). **c-e**, Hemifusion in *ypt7* Δ vacuoles: Vacuoles from wildtype and *ypt7* Δ cells were incubated in ATP-free fusion reactions with 600 nM rVam7 and 10 mg/ml BSA. Antibodies (200 nM) had been added where indicated. **c**, Content mixing was determined after 60 min, using the activation of pro-alkaline phosphatase by a maturase from the fusion partners. **d,e**, Lipid mixing was followed by dequenching of the fluorescence of Rh-phosphatidylethanolamine, which had been integrated at self-quenching concentrations into one of the fusion partners. **f**, Structure of HOPS (from¹⁸). **g**, Effect of HOPS subcomplexes on content mixing. Vacuoles were incubated in fusion reactions as in C for 60 min, with anti-Vam3 where indicated. Then, the samples received 400 nM purified (CBP)-tagged HOPS sub-complexes or Vps33 and were incubated for further 15 minutes before content mixing was assayed. For **a-e** and **g**, means \pm s.d. are shown from n=3 biologically independent experiments.

Figure 2: Fusion pore opening driven by ligands increasing SNARE complex size in vitro.

a, Vps33. Fusion reactions with wildtype and *ypt7* Δ vacuoles were started as in Fig. 1g. After the first 60 min incubation period, samples received recombinant CBP-Vps33 (400nM), antibodies to CBP or HA (200 nM), or buffer only. After further 15 min, content mixing was assayed. **b**, Antibodies. Two-stage fusion reactions were performed as in a, but only with rVam7. Antibodies (200 nM) against Vam3, Nyv1 or Sec18/NSF were added either during the first 60 min incubation (I^o) or during the second incubation (II^o) of 15 min. **c**, F_{ab} fragments. Experiment as in b, but with F_{ab} fragments instead of antibodies. **d**, Trans-SNARE pairing was assayed using tagged strains as in Fig. 1a. Reactions with staged addition of rVam7 and F_{ab}s

were run as in **c**. For all subfigures, means \pm s.d. are shown from $n=3$ biologically independent experiments.

Figure 3: Effect of SNARE complex enlargement on vacuole fusion in vivo.

a, Schematic view of rapamycin-induced FKBP12/FRB-tagged Pfk1-recruitment to the SNARE complex without and with a long linker between Vam7 and FKBP12. **b**, **c**, In vivo vacuole morphology. Logarithmically growing cells, carrying Pfk1-FRB-GFP and **(b)** Vam7 or Vam7-2xFKBP12, or **(c)** Vam7-LL-2xFKBP12 with a 35 amino acid linker, were stained with the vacuole tracer FM4-64. Cells were incubated with 10 μ M rapamycin for 10 min where indicated and analyzed by spinning disc microscopy. The cells were grouped into three categories according to the number of vacuoles visible per cells. 100 cells were analyzed per sample. Scale bar: 5 μ m. Means and s.d. are shown from $n=3$ biologically independent experiments.

Figure 4: Molecular dynamics simulations on the influence of steric constraints at the (hemi-)fusion site.

a, Simulation setup: Two hemifused membranes in the presence of the SNARE complex that is either free or bound to a sphere equivalent to the size of the SNARE-binding domain of HOPS (14 nm). The size of 'HOPS' and positioning of the SNARE complex are inspired by EM and crystal structures^{9,11,18}. To enhance clarity, only one SNARE complex is illustrated. **b**, The free-energy of fusion pore formation is derived by measuring the work (free energy) required to thin the stalk until fusion pore nucleation occurs³² (see Extended Data Fig. 8). Arrows and dotted lines indicate the point of pore nucleation. Error bars are calculated via Bayesian resampling of 50 overlapping WHAM histograms. Each parental WHAM histogram is comprised of >30000 data points (autocorrelation up to ~1500 data points). **c**, Work distribution reflecting the equilibrium work that HOPS must perform to bend the membrane in the presence of a stalk (average work: 115 \pm 2 k_B T) or of a fusion pore (average work: 88 \pm 3 k_B T), respectively. A reduction of ~30 k_B T indicates that fusion pore formation is associated with release of local membrane stress.

Methods

Strains and culture conditions

All strains were grown in either in YPD (yeast extract, peptone, dextrose) containing 2% glucose in the presence or absence of G418, or in SC (synthetic dextrose) dropout media containing 2% glucose to select for auxotrophies. Strains used in this study can be found in Table S1 in supplementary information. Primers used can be found in Table S2. Vam7-LL-2xFKBP12 contains a linker (LL) of 35 amino acids with the sequence SGGGGSGGGG SGGGGSGGGG SGGGGSGGGG GAAGG.

Genetic manipulations: Yeast transformations were carried out using the lithium acetate method. Gene deletions and tagging were performed as previously established^{33,34}. Genome-tagging of Vam7 with 2xFKBP12 and LL-2xFKBP12 was performed starting from the plasmid pTK209, from which GFP was removed by double digestion with PacI and AscI restriction enzymes and replaced by a 2xFKBP12 coding sequence carrying the same restriction sites. The 2xFKBP12 sequence was obtained by gene synthesis (BIOCAT) and cloned into a pUC57 vector. pRS415-TEFpr-FRB-GFP was obtained starting from a pRS416-S3-FRB-GFP vector (provided by C. Ungermann's group). The FRB-GFP coding frame was amplified by PCR using the primers reported above and cloned into the pRS415-TEFpr vector using HindIII and SacI restriction sites.

Vacuole isolation

BJ3505 and DKY6281 strains carrying tagged SNAREs were grown in YPD at (30°C, 225 rpm) to OD₆₀₀=1 and harvested (3 min, 5'000 xg). Harvested cells were resuspended in reduction buffer (30 mM Tris/Cl pH 8.9, 10 mM DTT) and incubated for 5 min at 30°C. After harvesting as described above, cells were resuspended in 15 ml digestion buffer (600 mM sorbitol, 50 mM K-phosphate pH 7.5 in YP medium with 0.2% glucose and 0.1 mg/ml lyticase preparation). After 25 min at 30°C, cells were centrifuged (2 min, 5'200 rpm, JLA25.5 rotor). The spheroblasts were resuspended in 2 ml 15% Ficoll-400 in PS buffer (10 mM PIPES/KOH pH 6.8, 200 mM sorbitol) and 150 µl (for

DKY6281-derived strains) or 250 μ l (for BJ3505 derivatives) DEAE dextran (0.4 mg/ml in PS). After 2 min of incubation at 30°C, the cells were transferred to SW41 tubes and overlaid with steps of 8%, 4% and 0% Ficoll-400 in PS. Cells were centrifuged for 90 min at 4°C and 30'000 rpm in a SW41 rotor. Lyticase had been recombinantly expressed in E.coli RSB805 (provided by Dr. Randy Schekman, Berkeley) and prepared from a periplasmic supernatant ³.

Vacuole fusion and content mixing assay

DKY6281 and BJ3505 vacuoles were adjusted to a protein concentration of 0.5 mg/ml and incubated in a volume of 30 μ l PS buffer (10 mM PIPES/KOH pH 6.8, 200 mM sorbitol) with 125 mM KCl, 0.5 mM MnCl₂. Note that the harvested vacuole suspension contains around 20 mg/ml Ficoll 400, creating an environment of moderate molecular crowding ³⁵. Vacuoles were preincubated with inhibitors on ice (5 min) before starting the fusion by addition of the ATP-regenerating system (0.25 mg/ml creatine kinase, 20 mM creatine phosphate, 500 μ M ATP, 500 μ M MgCl₂) or of 600 nM rVam7 and 10 mg/ml BSA. Samples were incubated for 60 min at 27°C. In two-stage reactions, a second incubation of 15 at 27°C was added, with 200 nM of antibodies or 400 nM of purified HOPS subunits. In order to assay fusion, 1 ml of PS buffer was added, vacuoles were centrifuged (2 min, 20'000xg, 4°C) and resuspended in 500 μ l developing buffer (10 mM MgCl₂, 0.2% TX-100, 250 mM Tris-HCl pH 8.9, 1 mM p-nitrophenylphosphate). After 5 min at 27°C, the reactions were stopped with 500 μ l 1M glycine pH 11.5 and the OD was measured at 405 nm. Background activity of pro-Pho8 was assessed through a fusion sample kept on ice throughout the incubation period. The value of this sample was subtracted from the others.

Lipid mixing assay

Lipid mixing was assayed as described ³. In brief, 30 μ g of unlabeled BJ3505 vacuoles and 6 μ g of rhodamine-labeled phosphoethanolamine DKY6281 vacuoles were mixed in 190 μ l of 0.3 mM MnCl₂, 75 mM KCl in PS buffer. Inhibitors were pre-warmed to 27°C before being adding to the tubes. Fusion reactions were started by adding 9.5 μ l of 20x ATP-regeneration system, yielding 0.125 mg/ml creatine kinase, 20 mM creatine phosphate, 0.5 mM

ATP, 0.5 mM MgCl₂. 100 µl were used to assay lipid mixing in a fluorescent plate reader at 27°C for 32 min. 80 µl were incubated separately for 60 min and then assayed for content mixing by alkaline phosphatase developing buffer as described above.

Immunoprecipitations

Vacuoles from a 1 ml fusion reaction were pelleted (5 min, 6'000 xg, 4°C), solubilized for 10 min in lysis buffer (0.5% Triton X-100, 0.5 mM MnCl₂, 100 mM CaCl₂, 1 mM PMSF) and centrifuged for 10 min at 12'000 xg and 4°C. The supernatant was supplemented with 30 µg of antibody and 25 µl of protein-G sepharose and shaken for 60 min at 4°C. The beads were washed three times with lysis buffer and suspended in SDS sample buffer.

Gel electrophoresis and Western blot

Protein samples were dissolved in reducing sample buffer and heated to 95 °C for 5 minutes. The samples were run on either 10 % or 12.5 % polyacrylamide gels. The stacking gels were prepared as follows: 6 % acrylamide, 0.16 % bis-acrylamide, 0.1 M Tris pH 6.8, 0.1 % SDS, 0.1 % TEMED, 0.05 % ammonium persulfate. Running gels were: 10 % or 12.5 % acrylamide, 0.27 % or 0.34 % bis-acrylamide, 0.38 M Tris pH 8.8, 0.1 % SDS, 0.06 % TEMED, 0.06 % APS. The gels (10 cm/ 8 cm/ 1.5 mm) were run at constant current (20-30 mA). Proteins were blotted onto nitrocellulose membrane by the semidry method for 80 min at 400 mA. After incubation with the primary antibody overnight, signals were detected by secondary antibodies coupled to infrared dyes and detected on a LICOR Odyssey infrared laser scanner. The files were exported as TIFF and processed in adobe illustrator CS3. Band intensity was quantified using densitometry software supplied with the Odyssey Infrared Imager.

FM4-64 staining

Cells were inoculated from a pre-culture in stationary phase and grown overnight to logarithmic phase (OD₆₀₀ between 0.2 and 0.8). After dilution to an OD₆₀₀ of 0.2 in 1 ml culture, FM4-64 (N-(3-Triethylammoniumpropyl)-4-(6-(4-(Diethylamino) Phenyl) Hexatrienyl) Pyridinium Dibromide) in DMSO was

added to a final concentration of 10 μ M. Cells were stained for 1 h, followed by three washing steps in medium without stain (2 min, 3'000 xg) and a subsequent chase of 1 to 2 h in medium without stain, depending on the endocytotic capacity of the strain. The cells for microscopy were grown at 30°C. The temperature was kept constant during staining and visualization. Care was taken to analyze cells immediately after their removal from the culture tube.

Antibodies and affinity purification

Sources of monoclonal antibodies were: anti-HA (16B12, MMS-101P, Covance); anti-myc (9E11, sc-47694, Santa Cruz Biotechnology). Polyclonal antibodies against Vam3, Nyv1, Vam7, Vps39, Ypt7 and GFP had been raised by injecting purified recombinant hydrophilic parts of these proteins into rabbits. Antibodies were purified from sera. Sera were first heated for 30 minutes at 56°C to inactivate the complement system, diluted 1:1 in PBS and filtered through 0.2 μ membranes before being passed onto an activated CH-sepharose 4B column (GE Healthcare Life Sciences 17-0430-01), which had been coupled with the recombinant protein of interest, according to the instructions of the manufacturer. The column was washed with 10 bed volumes of PBS at 4°C. The antibodies were eluted with 0.2 M glycine-HCl pH 2.5, 4°C, using a peristaltic pump. Eluted fractions were collected on ice in 1,5 ml tubes containing 150 μ l of 1 M Tris pH 8.8 in order to neutralize the samples immediately. Protein concentration in the sample was determined by Bradford assay using BSA as a standard. Fractions of interest were pooled, transferred into PS buffer (10 mM PIPES-KOH pH 6.8, 200 mM sorbitol) containing 150 mM KCl by repeated dilution and re-concentration in Amicom®Ultra-15 30K ultrafiltration devices (Millipore). The antibodies were finally concentrated to 1-3 mg/ml, aliquoted, flashed frozen in liquid nitrogen and kept at -20°C.

Papain digestion and F_{ab} fragment purification

Antibody digestion with papain was described previously³⁶. Briefly, 10 mg affinity-purified IgG were solubilized in 1 ml buffer A (150 mM NaCl, 1 mM EDTA, 25 mM mercaptoethanol, 10 mM NaP_i pH 7.3), followed by addition of

0.1 mg papain and incubation for 3 h at 37° C. 30 mM iodoacetamide was added to inhibit papain (15 min at 37° C). Afterwards, the sample was chilled to 4°C and loaded on a protein A agarose column (Pharmacia; 1.5 ml volume), which was equilibrated before with buffer B (100 mM KPi, pH 8.0). The F_{ab}-containing flow-through was dialyzed against H₂O and concentrated by ultrafiltration through 30 kDa cutoff membranes (Millipore).

Purification of rVam7

Plasmid pGEX-KT::Vam7 (kind gift from A. Merz, Seattle) was expressed in Rosetta 2 (DE3) (Novagen). Bacteria were grown in 2 l LB with 100 µg/ml ampicillin and 25 µg/ml chloramphenicol to OD₆₀₀=1, induced with 1 mM IPTG, 30°C for 4 h. Cells were harvested and washed with PBSEEG (2 mM EDTA, 1 mM EGTA, 2 mM DTT, 1 mM PMSF in 1X PBS). The pellet was frozen in liquid nitrogen and stored at -80°C. For purification the sample was thawed, resuspended in 40 ml PBSEEG, sonicated (2 x 1 min on ice with maximal intensity), centrifuged (TI-60 rotor, 64'000 x g, 30 min, 4°C) and the supernatant was incubated with 2-3 ml glutathion-sepharose 4B (GE Healthcare, 17-0756-01) under gentle rotation overnight, at 4°C and washed 3-4 x with PBSEEG. The resin was poured into a 10 ml polypropylene column (Thermo scientific N°2994), washed with 10 bed volumes of thrombin cleavage buffer (50 mM Tris-HCl pH 8.0, 100 mM NaCl, 2.5 mM CaCl₂, 0.1 % β-mercaptoethanol) at room temperature. 200 Units of thrombin (Sigma T-1063, 1000 U, dissolved in 0.5 ml thrombin cleavage buffer and 0.5 ml glycerol, aliquots had been kept at -20°C) were then added directly onto the column, the column was closed on both ends and incubated for 30 minutes at room temperature with end over end rotation. A second column with 1 ml p-aminobenzamidine agarose (Sigma A-8332, 5 ml) was washed with 20 ml thrombin cleavage buffer. The glutathione sepharose column was eluted with thrombin cleavage buffer directly onto this second column. Fractions of the flow-through were collected at the bottom of the second column. Protein levels were measured and fractions of interest were pooled. Eluted protein was transferred into PS buffer (10 mM PIPES-KOH pH 6.8, 200 mM sorbitol) containing 150 mM KCl by repeated dilution and ultrafiltration in Amicon Ultra-

15 30K (Millipore), finally concentrated to 3 mg/ml, aliquoted, flash-frozen in liquid nitrogen and kept at -20°C.

Purification of HOPS, HOPS subcomplexes and CORVET

These complexes were purified via the TAP protocol, as previously described (Ostrowicz, Brocker et al., 2010). In brief, yeast cell lysates were prepared from 500 OD₆₀₀ equivalents of cells by thoroughly vortexing cells in lysis buffer [50 mM HEPES/KOH, pH 7.4, 300 mM NaCl, 0.15% NP-40 (Igepal CA-630; Sigma-Aldrich), 2 mM MgCl₂, 1 mM DTT, 1 mM phenylmethylsulphonyl fluoride (PMSF) and 1x FY protease inhibitor mix (Serva)] together with glass beads in a Disrupter Genie for 10 min at 2°C, followed by centrifugation at 20'000 xg at 4°C. The supernatant was centrifuged for 60 min at 100'000 xg and the cleared lysate loaded onto 25 µl of prewashed IgG beads. After 1 h of incubation at 4°C, the beads were washed 3 times with 1 ml lysis buffer containing 0.5 mM DTT, but lacking protease inhibitors. Bound proteins were eluted by TEV protease treatment for 1 h at 16°C. TEV eluates were either analyzed by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie staining or loaded onto 25 µl of prewashed calmodulin-sepharose beads, and incubated for 1 h at 4°C. The beads were washed 3 times with 1 ml lysis buffer, bound proteins were eluted by incubation with 20 mM EGTA in lysis buffer for 20 min at 30°C, analyzed by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie staining and kept in small aliquots at -20°C. Aliquots were thawed and the proteins transferred into lysis buffer without DTT and NP-40 by repeated dilution and ultrafiltration (4°C) in Amicon Ultra-15 30K (Millipore). Re-concentrated proteins were used immediately for the experiment and not re-frozen.

Rapamycin-induced protein re-localisation

Cells were grown in YPD over night at 30°C to early logarithmic phase. Cells were diluted to OD₆₀₀=0.2 for staining with 5 µM FM4-64 and then incubated with rapamycin (10 µM) before image acquisition.

Statistics for biological experiments

When data was averaged, the samples stem from independent experiments with independent preparations of vacuoles or cells, i.e. they represent

biological replicates. The number of replicates is indicated in all figures as n , the variation of their values is characterized by the standard deviation (s. d.). Significance of differences has been evaluated through Student's t-test. Differences are only mentioned as such and interpreted if $p < 0.005$.

Molecular dynamics

Simulation model and settings

The molecular dynamics simulations were performed with the GROMACS simulation package ³⁷, version 4.5.7. We used the MARTINI coarse-grained model ^{38,39} to simulate the lipids, amino acids and solvent. In all simulations, the system was coupled to a constant temperature bath using the 'V-rescale' algorithm with a relaxation time of 1.0 ps. All simulations were performed at a temperature of 293 K. Periodic boundary conditions were applied to simulate bulk behavior. The time step used in the simulation was 20 fs. The dielectric constant in the simulations was $\epsilon_r = 15$. The neighbor-list was updated every 10 simulation steps. The pressure was weakly coupled ⁴⁰ to 1 bar with a relaxation time of 1.0 ps. Here, only the z-dimension was independently coupled to the pressure bath because the x and y-dimension of the simulation box were conserved (see *Membrane simulation setups*).

Modeling the vacuolar SNARE complex

The vacuole SNARE complex was modeled using the MARTINI model for proteins ³⁸, which qualitatively captures the chemical nature of each individual amino acid and includes the secondary structure. For NYV1 the modeled sequence is

“IGDATEDQIKDVIQIMNDNIDKFLERQERVSLLVDKTSQLNSSSNKFRRKAV
NIKEIMWW[QKVKN]ITLLTFTIILFVSAAFMFFYLW”, for VAM3:

“TIIHQERSQQIGRI

HTAVQEVNAIFHQGLGSLVKEQGEQVTTIDENISHLHDNMQNANKQLTRA[
DQ HQRDRNK]CGKVTIIIIIVVCMVLLAVLS”, for VTI1:

“IDDDQRQQLLSNHAILQKSG

DRLKDASRIANETEGIGSQIMMDLRSQRETLENARQTLFQADSYVDKSIKTL
KTMTR[RLVANK]FISYAIIVLILLILLVLFKFK”, and for VAM7

“MQMVRDQEQLV

ALHRIQAQRGLALEMNEELQTQNELLEDDVDNTGRRLLQIANKKARHF”.

Here, the brackets [] depict the defined juxta-membrane (linker) regions. The resolved and previously simulated structure⁴⁰ of the neuronal SNARE complex was used as a template structure for the vacuolar SNARE complex. To this aim, we applied an external field, using a self-modified version of Gromacs, to drive the structure of the vacuole SNARE complex toward the known structure of the neuronal SNARE complex based on the known alignment. All residues are defined alpha-helical except for the defined SNARE linkers. The linkers are either modeled as a random coil '~' (in case of unstructured) or alpha helical 'H' (in case of structured). We modeled all of the three SNARE linkers as being structured because such a scenario maximizes the force which a partly-assembled SNARE complex, by itself, can exert on the formed stalk.

Membrane simulation setups

In total three different ‘HOPS’ systems were simulated:

(1) A system with 3 SNARE complexes (10'158 POPC, 6'771 POPE, 663'000 water molecules, dimension 48x64x37 nm³, $t_{eq}=1\mu s$), used in Fig. 4b and Extended Data Fig. 8);

(2) A system with 1 SNARE complex (10'983 POPC, 400'000 water molecules, dimension 48x40x33 nm³, $t_{eq}=1\mu s$), used in Fig. 4a, Extended Data Figs. 9b, 10);

(3) A system with 1 SNARE complex (13'621 POPC, 500'000 water molecules, dimension 67x40x40 nm³, $t_{eq}=2\mu s$), used in Fig. 4a, Extended Data Fig. 9b).

For studying the fusion pore, the system was made slightly larger in order to avoid a too close distance between the fusion pore and the free membrane edges (see the description below).

It is important to emphasize that the two opposing membranes must be able to freely adopt their (local) separation distance in order to realistically mimic a scenario where two vacuoles fuse. To this aim, we cut the periodicity of the

membrane along the x-dimension (thus preventing that solvent is 'trapped' in the space between the two opposing leaflets). The latter creates four free membrane edges (e.g., see Extended Data Fig. 8) which facilitate rapid flip-flop between the leaflets and thereby ensure that the spontaneous curvature of the membrane vanishes when the membrane is bent (preventing finite size effects). Furthermore, the ability to freely adapt the area of the membrane ensures that the membrane minimizes its shape under tension-less conditions in the presence of HOPS and thus the work performed by HOPS is only determined by membrane bending energy. Finally, to prevent that the large line tension of the free membrane edges would strongly deform the simulation box (it prefers to minimize the y-dimension while maximizing the x-dimension) the x- and y dimension of the simulation box were kept constant. Hence, pressure coupling along these dimensions is redundant for a membrane cut in one dimension because the membrane area can independently adjust with respect to the (corresponding) area of the simulation box (the system is isotropic).

Model and setup of the HOPS simulations

In our simulations, 'soluble' HOPS is modeled by a soft harmonic repulsive potential ($K_{\text{force}} = 50 \text{ kJ nm}^{-2}\text{mol}^{-1}$). The 'attractive' HOPS is modeled by the potential function, $V(d)=K_{\text{force}}d^2(d^2-C)$, where $V(d)$ is the potential energy as a function of the penetration depth d , i.e. the distance beyond the surface of 'HOPS'. Here, K_{force} and C (the width of the well) are set to $K_{\text{force}} = 20 \text{ kJ nm}^{-2}\text{mol}^{-1}$ and $C=0.4 \text{ nm}^2$. Because the additional presence of attractions reduces the apparent radius of HOPS we compensated for this by slightly increasing its radius (7.4 nm versus 7.0 nm). The 'HOPS' potential only acted on the carbon tails and glycerol parts of the lipids. To mimic a SNARE complex which is slightly embedded by HOPS¹¹ we modeled a slight overlap between HOPS and the SNARE complex, i.e. the SNARE complex is located within HOPS about 2 nm away from its surface (see Extended Data Figs. 8/10). In reality, the depletion of solvent interactions upon binding will be compensated by competitive interactions with the binding pocket of HOPS. In our model, solvent was allowed to freely enter and pass 'HOPS' in order to conserve ongoing interactions within the coiled-coil complex of the SNAREs.

The main advantage of modeling HOPS by an effective potential is that this allows direct quantification of the work which HOPS must perform to conserve the corresponding membrane shape of minimal free energy. The HOPS simulations were setup via the slow growth method, i.e., the radius of HOPS was gradually increased from 0 to the target radius over 80ns. During this procedure, the SNARE complex was restrained by restraining only a single bead within the SNARE complex (the backbone bead of residue GLY218 within VAM3) via a harmonic potential ($K_{\text{force}} = 1000 \text{ kJ nm}^{-2} \text{ mol}^{-1}$). After equilibrium was reached – equilibrium was characterized by the pressure (bending work) and the resultant force on HOPS - we restrained 15 additional backbone atoms within VAM3 (GLY218 - ASP232) to simulate a torsional restraining effect of the binding pocket on the SNARE complex. Finally, the stalk in all of the setups is generated by applying an external field. Here, we applied a harmonic potential ($50 \text{ kJ nm}^{-2} \text{ mol}^{-1}$) to induce a cylindrically shaped 'void' of 1.0 nm radius in the solvent layer between the bilayers. The hydrophobic nature of the void attracts the lipid tails in the adjacent leaflets and results in the formation of a stalk. Notable, this whole process occurs on a timescale of a few nanoseconds only. The external potential is removed prior to subsequent equilibration and introduction of the HOPS sphere.

Free energy of fusion and SNARE forces

We performed two different types of so-called umbrella sampling protocols with different goals:

- (A) How does HOPS binding affect the free energy landscape of fusion pore opening? To this end, we used simulation system 1 (see above) with probe to probe distance (stalk thickness) as a reaction coordinate.
- (B) How does HOPS binding affect the force that the bound SNARE complex exerts on a fusion intermediate. To this end, we used simulation system 2 (see above) with the distance between the C-termini of Nyv1 and Vam3 as a reaction coordinate.

In protocol A, we pull two hydrophilic 'beads' (probes) through the stalk center in order to estimate the free energy required to open the fusion pore. Each

probe is comprised of 8 clustered solvent beads. The “stalk thickness” is defined by the distance between the two probes. The rationale is to bring the system close to the nucleation barrier until that barrier can be crossed spontaneously within the simulation time scales. The work required to enforce nucleation provides an estimate of the height of the barrier. For more detailed information see our previous work ³².

In protocol B, we study how HOPS binding alters the force that the C-termini of Nyv1 and Vam3 exert on the stalk intermediate. We rationalize such an effect from the relative change in work required to *slightly* pull the SNARE C-termini (Nyv1 and Vam3) in closer proximity in the presence or absence of HOPS. *Slightly* implies that we only indent/squeeze the stalk such that the stalk will recover if no active pulling force is applied anymore (thermodynamically reversible).

To derive the associated free energies in both of these protocols, we applied umbrella simulation techniques ($K_{\text{force}} = 1000 \text{ kJ nm}^{-2}\text{mol}^{-1}$) in combination with the weighted histogram method. We generated independent states along the reaction coordinate (50 for protocol A, 15 for protocol B) by performing a stirred molecular dynamics simulation over the entire reaction coordinate (pull rate: $-5 \times 10^{-5} \text{ nm/ps}$) in a pre-equilibrated system. Equilibrium was characterized by the pressure (bending work) and the resultant force on HOPS. For protocol A, a separate, independent stirred MD run must be performed for each different system (e.g., the attractive HOPS case) because the generated states will embed information about the nature of the barrier. The umbrella simulations were performed after the systems were equilibrated for $\sim 1.6 \text{ us}$, i.e., the last snapshot was used for a stirred MD simulation, from which the different umbrella windows were generated. Equilibrium was characterized by the pressure (bending work) and the resultant force on HOPS. Each umbrella window was simulated over an effective time of 400-600 ns to obtain overlapping distributions from which the total free energy profile was constructed. We discarded the first 40 ns of the simulation to ensure equilibration of the measured biased force. All of the free energy profiles and the error bars herein were obtained by using the Weighted

Histogram Analysis Method (WHAM) in combination with the Bayesian bootstrapping method⁴¹. The bootstrapping method exploits the WHAM equations to reconstruct a large multiple of free energy profiles from re-sampled bootstrap histograms. The errors within the final free energy profile are estimated from the statistical fluctuations herein. Each re-sampled histogram of the biased force is reconstructed from the data which comprise the original histogram (an umbrella window) by random selection with replacement. This resampling procedure respects the (on the fly estimated) integrated autocorrelation time within the biasing force and adds an additional random weight to the histogram within the WHAM equations (Bayesian bootstrapping). An excellent detailed description of this procedure has been given⁴¹.

Bending energy and force

The bending work is estimated from the total (equilibrium) force that the membrane exerts on the surface of HOPS after it adopts its shape of minimal free energy. The work (W_{eq}) that HOPS must perform to bend the membrane is given by the relationship $W_{eq} = 1/3 \Sigma f_{eq,av} \cdot r$, where $\Sigma f_{eq,av}$ is the total average force that acts on the surface of the HOPS sphere during growth from radius $r=0$ to $r=r$. Our continuum elastic calculations revealed that Σf_{eq} rather linearly increases with r . Therefore, we approximated $\Sigma f_{eq,av}$ from $r=0$ to $r=r$ by $1/2 \Sigma f_{eq}$ at $r=r$. This linear approximation enables (instantaneous) calculation of W_{eq} by averaging over a single simulation (at $r=r$). For a purely repulsive sphere these relationships approximate the concomitant bending energy of the adopted membrane shape. We expect, however, to slightly systematically overestimate the bending energy (by a few $k_B T$) since the force on the HOPS sphere will in reality vanish slightly before $r=0$ ($r \approx 0.5$ nm). This is due to the approximately 1.0 nm inter-membrane separation resulting from the presence of the stalk. Notable, HOPS bends the membrane by actively pressing against the membrane surface (indentation). This additional stress term (e.g., thinning of the membrane) is omitted within the Hamiltonian of the continuum model but is not expected to largely contribute to the surface free energy. The peristaltic force (f_d) on HOPS (see Extended Data Fig. 9) is calculated from projecting the resultant force on HOPS (a 3-vector) on the vector connecting

the center of HOPS with the stalk center. Here, the stalk center is defined as the geometrical center between the C-terminus of NYV1 and VAM3. Finally, the average values of bending work and f_d are obtained by averaging over 1 - 2 μ s equilibrium simulations. The error in the average value is obtained by block averaging.

Continuum model

Continuum models were performed by minimizing the Helfrich hamiltonian within the de Monge representation $z(x,y)$ subjected to two constraints: (i) The inter-membrane constraint (a stalk or partly-assembled SNARE complex) and, (ii) a solid sphere (HOPS). The membrane was described by a *discretized* sheet consisting of 100 grid elements in the y, and 200 in the x dimension. For reasons of symmetry we only model a quarter of the actual system and recover the full surface free energy by multiplication with a factor of 4 (for the projected area by a factor of 2). Reflecting boundary conditions were used in the y-dimension (the symmetry axis), periodic in the x-dimension. The actual membrane contact surface in vacuole fusion is of microscopic dimension ⁴²⁻⁴⁴, indicating that a large multiple of constraints must be present and that the membrane is not 'free standing' even over large distances. All dimensions are based on the positions of the C4 lipid tail beads (the mid-plane of the membrane) within the MD simulations. Finally, HOPS embeds the SNARE complex non-symmetrically ¹¹ and will therefore induce torque. Torque (a three body force) does not occur when the distance (d) between the center of HOPS and the stalk (the two constraints) is used as a reaction coordinate but can be additionally derived/constructed by scaling the here-presented force (f_d) with a $\sin(\theta)$ term.

The Hamiltonian for each surface element, F_{total} , is given by $F_{bending} + F_{constraint} + F_{HOPS}$, with $F_{bending}$ being the Helfrich bending energy, $F_{constraint}$ the energy of the inter-membrane constraint (a stalk, fusion pore or partly-assembled SNARE complex) and F_{HOPS} the energy of the HOPS' sphere. $F_{bending}$ is given by $2\kappa H^2$ with H being the mean curvature, and κ the bending modulus ($24 k_B T$, see citation ⁹). The constraint $F_{constraint}$ is modeled by a set of stiff springs which restraints the membrane at a height of $z_{equ} = 2$ nm and which imposes

a circular 'stalk' region with a radius of $d_{\text{stalk}}=2$ nm. $F_{\text{constraint}}$ depends on the distance d between a surface element and the center of the 'stalk' region, and the height of the membrane z . $F_{\text{constraint}} = 0$ if $d > 2$ nm and $1/2k_{\text{stalk}}(z-z_{\text{eq}})^2(d-d_{\text{stalk}})$ otherwise, with k_{stalk} being the force constant ($k_{\text{stalk}} = 100$ $k_{\text{B}}T/\text{nm}^5$). Here, the term $(d-d_{\text{stalk}})$ ensures a smooth (differentiable) transition of the 'stalk' region. HOPS was modeled as a sphere with a diameter D_{H} . The center of the sphere is located within the x,y plane at $z=0$. Surface elements overlapping with the HOPS sphere experience an harmonic repulsion, $F_{\text{HOPS}}=1/2k_{\text{HOPS}}(2r-D_{\text{H}})^2$ if $2r < D_{\text{H}}$ and $F_{\text{HOPS}}=0$ otherwise, with r being the distance of a surface element from the center of the sphere. The force constant k_{HOPS} was chosen to be 100 $k_{\text{B}}T/\text{nm}^4$. The example of a (moderately) attractive HOPS was modeled using $F_{\text{HOPS}}=K_{\text{HOPS}}d^2(d^2-C)$ with $C=0.5$ nm^2 , and $K_{\text{HOPS}} = 20$ $k_{\text{B}}T/\text{nm}^6$. Finally, the total surface free energy $\Sigma F_{\text{total}}dA$ was minimized using an over-damped deterministic minimization scheme. We emphasize that the values predicted by the continuum model are subject to simplification of the characteristics of the system (e.g. exact spatial dimensions, and the nature of the inter-membrane restraint). They also rely on the estimation of the bending modulus of the membrane.

Code availability

The molecular dynamics simulations were performed with a self-modified version of the open source software Gromacs-4.5.5. The implementation of the here-used HOPS potentials is described in detail in the supplement. The code is publically available under <http://nlor.theorie.physik.uni-goettingen.de/~hrissel/code/>

Data availability

All original data will be made available by the authors upon request.

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Extended Data Figure Legends:

Extended Data Fig. 1: Reagents.

a, HOPS is lacking on *ypt7* Δ vacuoles. HOPS and Ypt7 content of total cell extracts and purified vacuoles from wildtype and *ypt7* Δ mutants in BJ3505 and DKY6281 cells, representing the background strains used for the content mixing assay. **b**, Purified HOPS, HOPS subcomplexes and CORVET. The complexes used for the *in vitro* experiments were analyzed by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie staining. The gel represents the preparations, which followed published routine procedure, used for the experiments in Fig. 1 and Extended Data Figs. 3 and 4. **c**, Production of F_{ab} fragments from polyclonal antibodies to Vam3 and Nyv1. Schematic view of papain cleavage sites for F_{ab} fragment generation on the left. Affinity-purified antibodies and F_{ab} fragments extracted after papain digestion were analyzed by non-reducing SDS-PAGE and Coomassie staining. The gel shows the preparation used in Fig. 2. **d**, Expression of FKBP and FRB fusion proteins. Total cell extracts were prepared from 0.1 OD_{600nm} units of logarithmic cultures of yeast strains expressing Vam7-2xFKBP12 and/or Pfk1-FRB-GFP. Proteins were analyzed by SDS-PAGE and Western Blotting against Vam7, Vam3 and GFP. **e**, Same as in d, but for cells expressing Vam7-LL-2xFKBP12, containing the 35 aa linker (LL). For a and c-e, similar results were obtained from two independent preparations.

Extended Data Fig. 2: Kinetics and efficiency of *in vitro* vacuole fusion, measured by content mixing.

Vacuoles are prepared from two different strains, which contain either the soluble 45 kDa maturase Pep4 (contained in DKY6281) or the pro-alkaline phosphatase p-ALP (contained in BJ3505). Formation of a sufficiently large fusion pore allows Pep4 to transfer into the p-ALP containing fusion partner, leading to proteolytic cleavage of its pro-sequence and activation of the enzyme (m-ALP). This activity is measured as a readout for fusion. Note that

proteolytic maturation of p-ALP is fast and not limiting for the development of the content mixing signal⁴⁵. Standard fusion reactions have been started. At the indicated time points, aliquots were withdrawn and set on ice. **a**, At the end of the 60 min period, m-ALP activity was determined for all samples. Means \pm s.d. are shown for n=3 biologically independent experiments. **b**, Aliquots from one of the experiments in (**a**) were TCA-precipitated and analyzed by SDS-PAGE and Western blotting against ALP and Vam3. Signals were detected on a LICOR infrared scanner (left) and quantified (right) as the ratio m-ALP / (m-ALP + p-ALP). Vam3 has been decorated as a loading control. Note that after one round of fusion, only a maximum of 50% of p-ALP can be matured, because half of the fusion events in the suspension will occur between like vacuoles (i.e. Pep4/Pep4 or p-ALP/p-ALP) and will not produce a signal.

Extended Data Fig. 3: HOPS and CORVET complexes stimulate fusion to similar degrees.

Two-stage fusion reactions with *ypt7 Δ* vacuoles were run as in Fig. 1g, in the absence of ATP. rVam7 had been added in the first phase of the incubation, 0.4 μ M HOPS subcomplexes or 0.4 μ M CORVET only in the second. Half of the samples received an addition of 6% of Ficoll 400 in the second incubation, an agent mimicking molecular crowding³⁵. At the end of the 75 min incubation period, content mixing was assayed. Fusion activity of a standard wildtype reaction performed in the presence of ATP served as 100% reference. Means \pm s.d. are shown for n=3 biologically independent experiments.

Extended Data Fig. 4: *ypt7 Δ* vacuoles require both Vam7 and HOPS for content mixing.

Two-stage fusion reactions were run as in Fig. 1g in the presence or absence of ATP. rVam7 had been added in the first (I^o) phase of the incubation, HOPS only in the second (II^o). At the end of the 75 min incubation period, content mixing was assayed. Means \pm s.d. are shown for n=3 biologically independent experiments.

Extended Data Fig. 5: A molecular crowding agent cannot stimulate fusion in the absence of bulky SNARE ligands.

Two-stage fusion reactions with *ypt7* Δ vacuoles were run as in Fig. 2b, in the absence or presence of ATP. rVam7 had been added in the first phase of the incubation where indicated, antibodies and various concentrations of the crowding agent Ficoll 400 only in the second. At the end of the 75 min incubation period, content mixing was assayed. Fusion activity of a wildtype reaction performed in the presence of ATP served as 100% reference. Means \pm s.d. are shown for n=3 biologically independent experiments.

Extended Data Fig. 6: Effect of rapamycin-induced dimerization on in-vivo vacuole fusion using the small fusion protein FRB-GFP.

a, Schematic view of rapamycin-induced FKBP12/FRB-tagged protein dimerization between Vam7-2xFKBP12 and FRB-GFP. **b**, Logarithmically growing cells, expressing tagged Vam7-2xFKBP12, were stained with the vacuole tracer FM4-64 and analyzed by spinning disc microscopy before and 10 min after the addition of 10 μ M rapamycin. Scale bar: 5 μ m. Similar results were obtained in 3 biologically independent repetitions.

Extended Data Fig. 7: Fusion can be prematurely triggered by protein recruitment after osmotically induced vacuole fragmentation.

a, Logarithmically growing cells, carrying Vam7-2xFKBP12 and Pfk1-FRB-GFP as indicated, were stained with the vacuole tracer FM4-64. Vacuole fission was induced by adding 0.5 M NaCl. Cells were analyzed by spinning disc microscopy before and 10 and 60 min after salt addition. The cells were grouped into three categories according to the number of vacuoles visible per cell. 100 cells were analyzed per sample. Values represent the means and s.d. from n=3 biologically independent experiments. Scale bar: 5 μ m. **b**, As in **a**, but 10 μ M rapamycin was added before the salt shock. **c**, As in **b**, but with cells expressing non-tagged Vam7.

Extended Data Fig. 8: Effect of HOPS on the free energy barrier of fusion pore formation. This plot complements Fig. 4 in the main manuscript.

a. The free energy barrier of fusion pore opening is derived for a simulated system consisting of 3 SNARE complexes (panels on the right side) and a POPC membrane that contains 40% POPE (colored orange). To this aim, we pull two hydrophilic probes (colored purple) towards the center of the stalk and estimate the work (ΔG) as a function of probe – probe distance (the stalk thickness)³². The arrows in the free energy profile indicate the nucleation barrier for the fusion pore. Beyond this stage, subsequent pore opening proceeds in the absence of additional work (the plateau region). Tethering proteins such as HOPS are attracted to the membrane through Rab-GTPases or direct lipid interaction^{10,46}. An attractive 'HOPS' surface (green line) conserves the lowered nucleation barrier, even when the surface attractions fully compensate the membrane bending energy (no net bending work; Extended Data Fig. 9). Error bars are calculated via Bayesian resampling of 50 overlapping WHAM histograms [43]. Each parental WHAM histogram is comprised of >30000 data points (autocorrelation up to ~1500 data points). **b,** Pore formation in the absence of HOPS. A defect is frequently formed in the vicinity of the SNARE TMDs (black arrow), illustrating the presence of a high stress (the defect likely decreases the bending stress). Fusion pore formation is associated with a sudden reduction of the sharp curvature near the stalk's circumference (dashed lines). Fusion pores tend to adopt a teardrop shape^{47,48}. **c,** Fusion pore formation in the presence of HOPS. The pre-existing teardrop membrane shape imposed by HOPS likely provides a geometrical and therefore an energetic advantage for pore formation. **d,** Setup where we artificially enforced formation of a leakage pore/defect in the direct vicinity of the stalk (the rationale behind this has been explained³²). The induced defect (Between 3.2 and 1.8 nm the probe pierced through the membrane) instantaneously recovers. This suggests that the stress that HOPS imposes on the fusion site does not poise fusion to become leaky.

Extended Data Fig. 9: Detailed analysis of HOPS-mediated membrane bending in the presence of an inter-membrane restraint.

a, Simulation snapshot illustrating the geometry of the system. Shown is the central plane of the membrane (the lipid tail ends), the stalk, and HOPS. The SNARE complex present in the simulation setup is not illustrated. This setup serves as a motivation for the elastic continuum model. **b**, Bending work required to place HOPS at the (hemi-)fusion site and peristaltic force experienced by HOPS. Simulations were run to measure the work required to place HOPS-like spheres of 10-14 nm diameter at the site of hemifusion or at a fusion pore (FP). HOPS could be detached from the SNARE complex by a long spacer (link.). The influence of a SNARE complex with an unstructured, non-helical juxta-membrane region (unstr.) and of a HOPS mimic that was attractive to the membrane surface (attr.) was also analyzed. The lower panel shows averages obtained from the simulations. f_d is the (peristaltic) force that pushes HOPS away from the inter-membrane restraint (e.g., a stalk, fusion pore, or trans-SNARE complex). Note that surface attractions or Rab-GTPase interactions of HOPS (modeling the tethering of membranes)^{10,46} can yield a negative value of the average work required to bend the membrane (bending occurs spontaneously). Fusion pore formation reduces the required bending work – it moves HOPS away from the restraint because of additional SNARE association up into the TMD region. The errors in the averages are derived from block averaging over >10000 data points until the error becomes independent of block size (autocorrelation up to ~300 data points). The errors in the averages are derived from block averaging over >10'000 data points until the error becomes independent of block size (autocorrelation up to ~300 data points). **c**, Elastic continuum model. The coordinate system is based on the snapshot of the molecular dynamics simulation shown in panel a. Because of symmetry along the xy-plane and xz-plane, we only model a quarter of the original system. The cartoon illustrates the shape of minimal free energy for a membrane (modeled by a single sheet), subjected to two constraints: (i) A local constraint on the position (height) of the membrane illustrated by the black arrow at $z=2$ nm. This mimics the inter-membrane constraint (stalk, fusion pore or partly-assembled SNARE complex), (ii) The presence of a hemisphere. This mimics HOPS. The color code illustrates the

height of the membrane (the z-axis) relative to the two constraints. **d**, Prediction of bending energies by the elastic continuum model. The bending energy is shown as a function of the size and distance of HOPS to the inter-membrane restraint. Upper panel: Bending energy decreases steeply when HOPS moves away from the restraint. The predicted values are about a factor of two lower than the “bending work” predicted by the simulations (see *Methods*). Middle panel: the corresponding peristaltic force f_d on HOPS (the derivative of bending energy). At short distances, f_d becomes substantial (tens of pN). Note that making the surface of HOPS moderately attractive to the membrane affects f_d only weakly, i.e. it does not result in an attraction towards the 'stalk'. Lowest panel: The relative reduction of membrane area as a result of HOPS-induced membrane bending. This property reflects the tension that HOPS induces by curving the membrane near the contact zone. In contrast to bending energy and force, tension only weakly depends on the distance (d) to the restraint.

Extended Data Fig. 10: Effect of HOPS on the force exerted by a single SNARE complex.

a, One way of rationalizing the acceleration of fusion pore formation by a SNARE complex is to consider it as a mechanical device that exerts force on the luminal leaflets through its TMDs, thereby compressing the stalk. This can happen through a peristaltic force that pulls the SNARE complex away from the stalk, or through the elastic bending of the SNAREs. This latter mode of force transmission requires the juxta-membrane regions, which connect the coiled-coil domains of the SNAREs to their TMDs, to be structured and rigid. The compressing force that the SNARE complex exerts on the stalk can be rationalized from the apparent work (free energy) that one needs to perform in order to force the luminal C-termini of Vam3 and Nyv1 in closer proximity. We estimated how HOPS binding affects the force that the C-termini of the SNAREs Vam3 and Nyv1 exert on the stalk. **b**, The work required to slightly indent the stalk in the presence of repulsive or attractive HOPS-spheres of different diameter has been determined. It is shown relative to the situation without the sphere. Error bars are calculated via Bayesian resampling of 15

overlapping WHAM histograms ⁴¹. Each parental WHAM histogram is comprised of >30'000 data points (autocorrelation up to ~1200 data points). The lines shown result from fitting a power expansion (up to the 4th power) through the average of each data point. Error bars are calculated via Bayesian resampling of 15 overlapping WHAM histograms [43]. Each parental WHAM histogram is comprised of >30'000 data points (autocorrelation up to ~1200 data points). The lines shown result from fitting a power expansion (up to the 4th power) through the average of each data point. **c**, The corresponding forces on the SNARE TMDs were derived from this work. Apparent gains in the force exerted by the SNARE C-termini (left panel) are shown as a function of their distance in the hemifusion structure. HOPS binding can double or triple the magnitude of the apparent force (10-20 pN) that a SNARE complex exerts on a stalk ⁴⁹. The gain dissipates, however, as zipping of the SNARE TMDs progresses and their C-termini approach each other. **d**, Snapshots of three special scenarios. Highest panel: The HOPS sphere is placed at a distal location with respect to the stalk (e.g., via attachment with a flexible linker). This abolishes the force gain. Middle panel: A sphere that favorably attracts (and bends) the membrane. This conserves the force gain. Lowest panel: Unstructured, flexible SNARE juxta-membrane regions partially disrupt the mechanical coupling between the coiled-coil domains and the TMDs. They decrease the apparent gain in SNARE pull force induced by HOPS. Structured (α -helical) SNARE juxta-membrane regions result in a high initial force gain which gradually reduces. In contrast, unstructured, flexible juxta-membrane regions, which impair vacuole fusion ⁵⁰, result in a near-constant force gain of only about 8 pN. Both cases converge to similar force values when the C-termini of Vam3 and Nyv1 come in closer proximity. Since the SNARE complex is unable to exert bending force on the membrane when the connection between its transmembrane anchors and the SNARE domains is completely flexible, we relate the remaining gain to an effective 'softening' of the stalk because of the induced membrane curvature and to the peristaltic force generated by the interaction of the HOPS sphere with the SNAREs.

Fig. 1

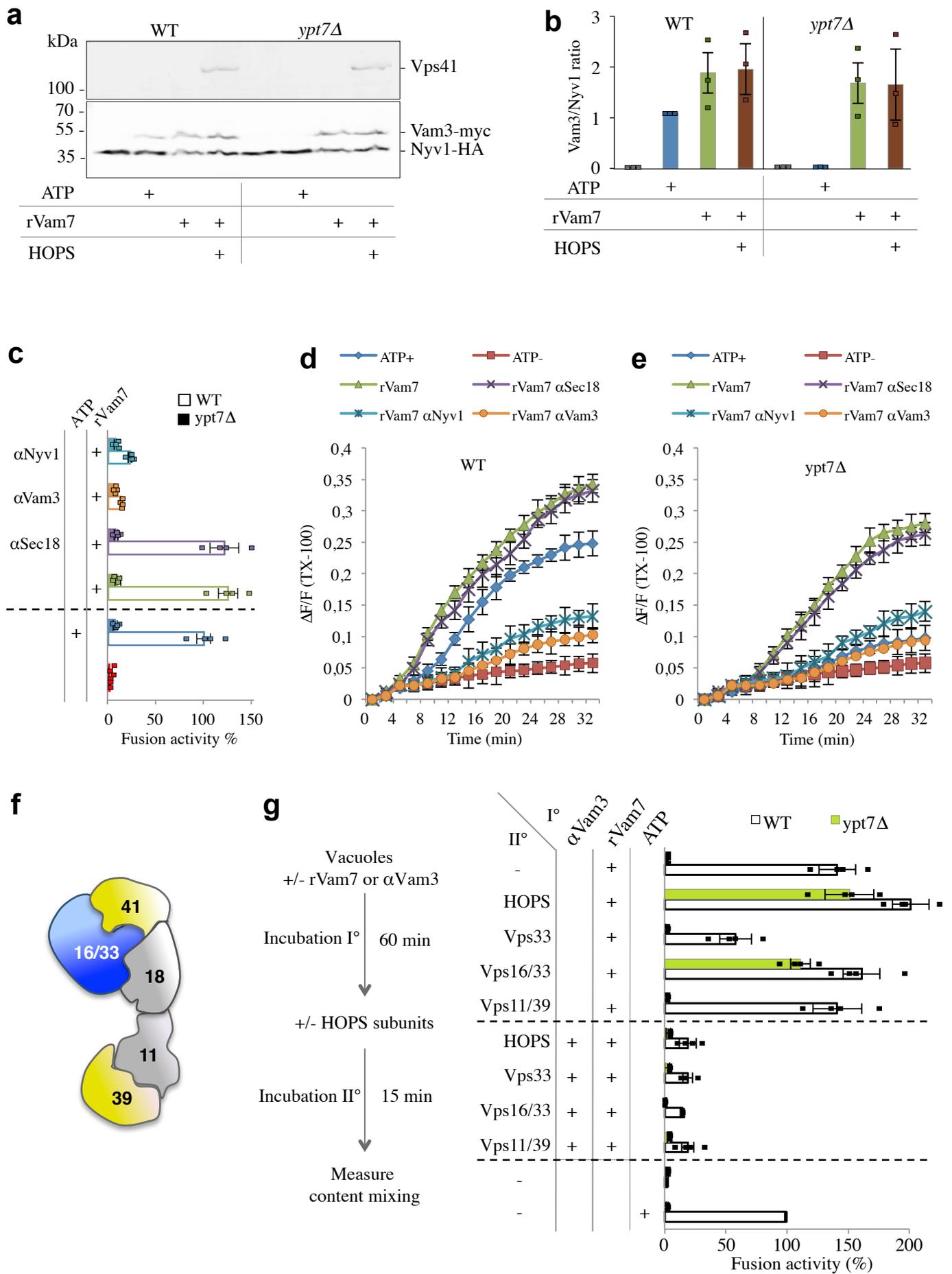


Fig. 2

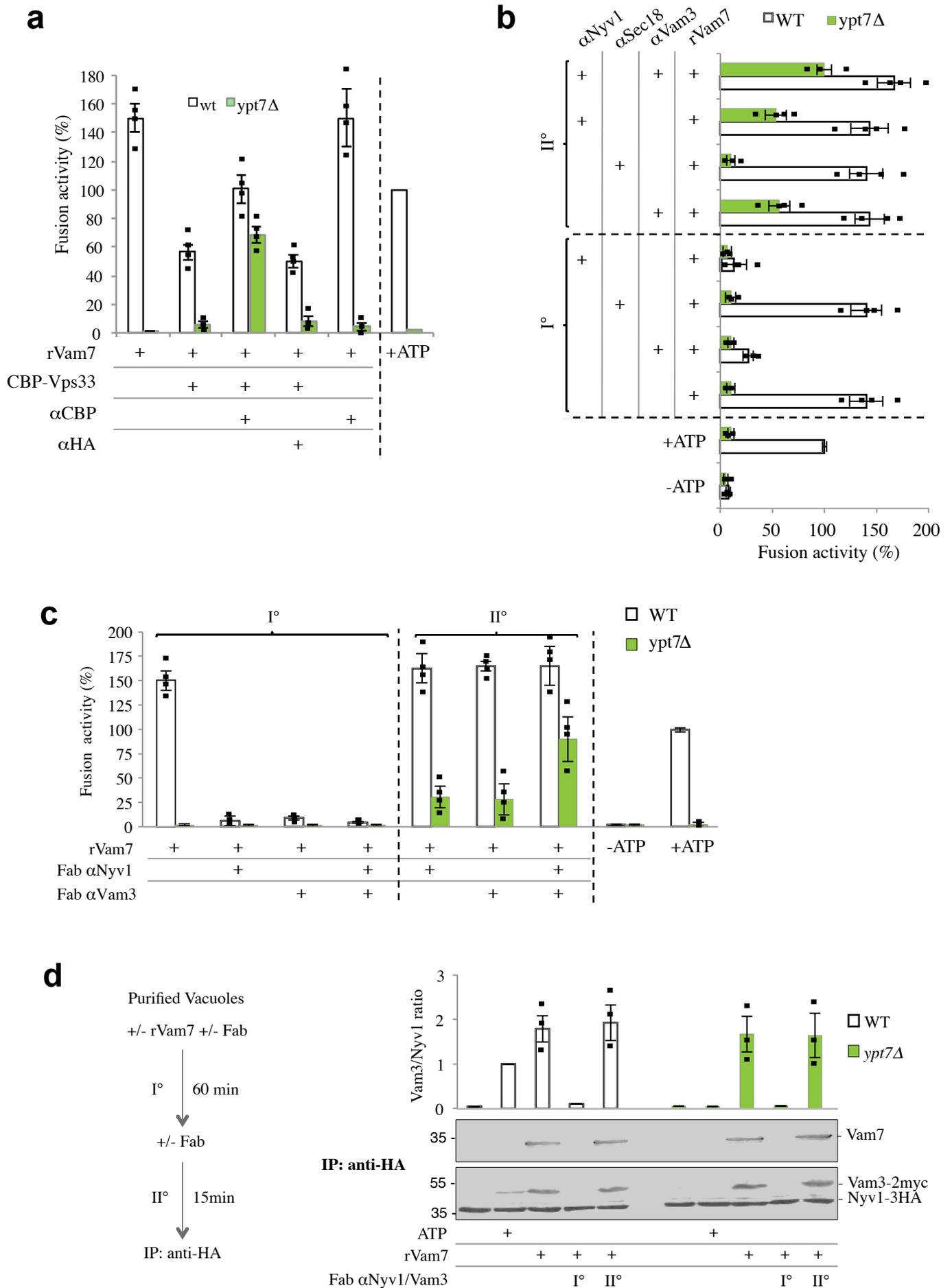
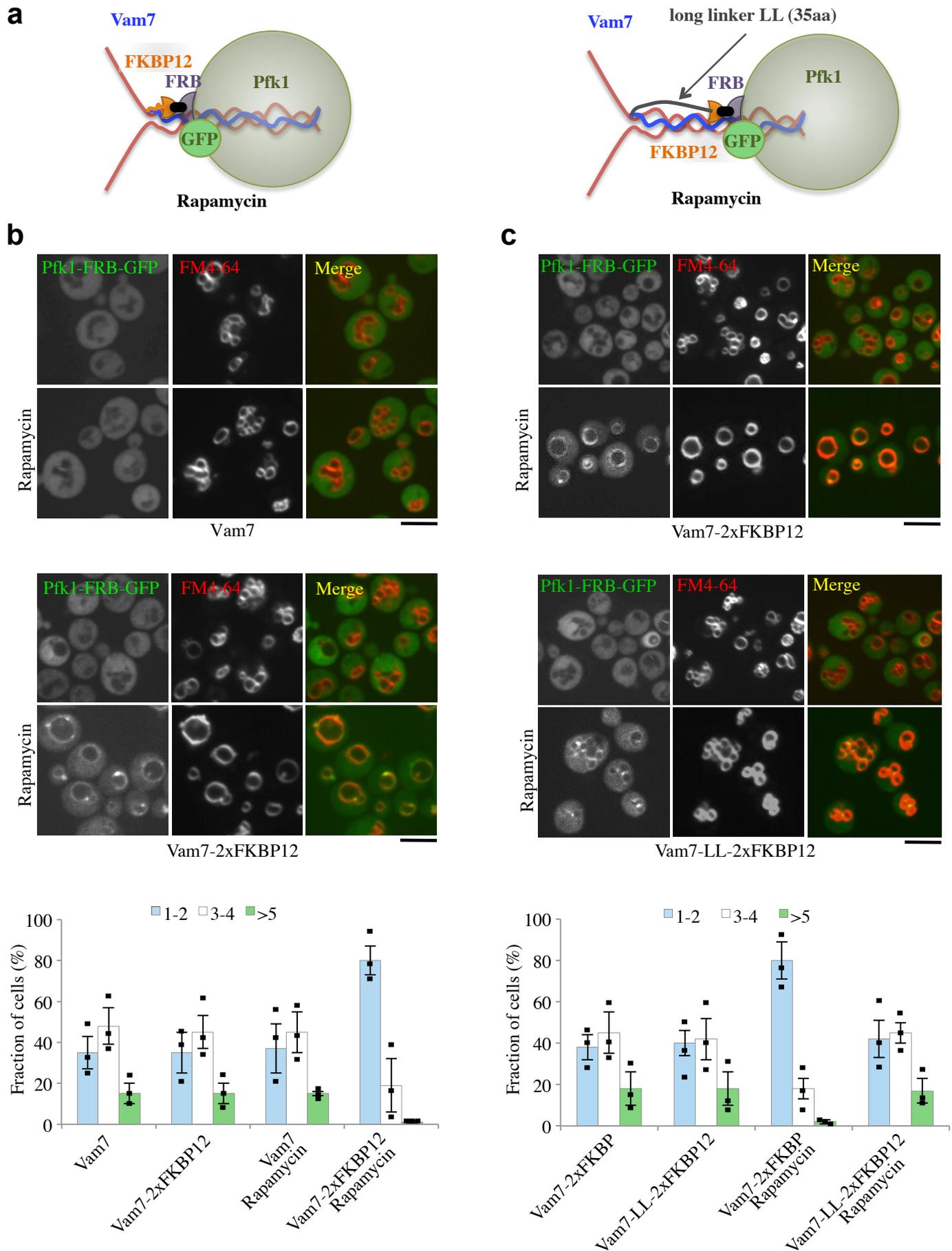
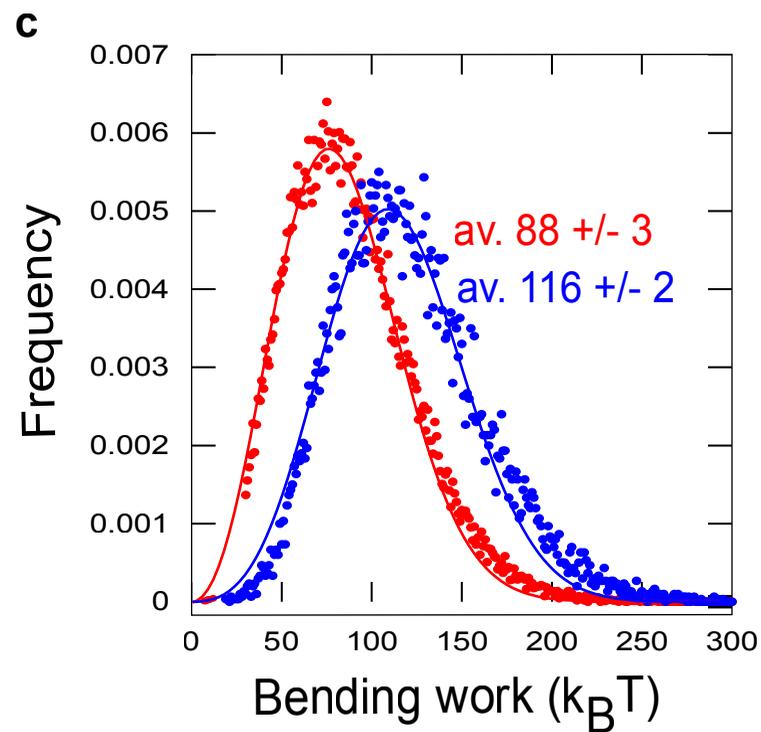
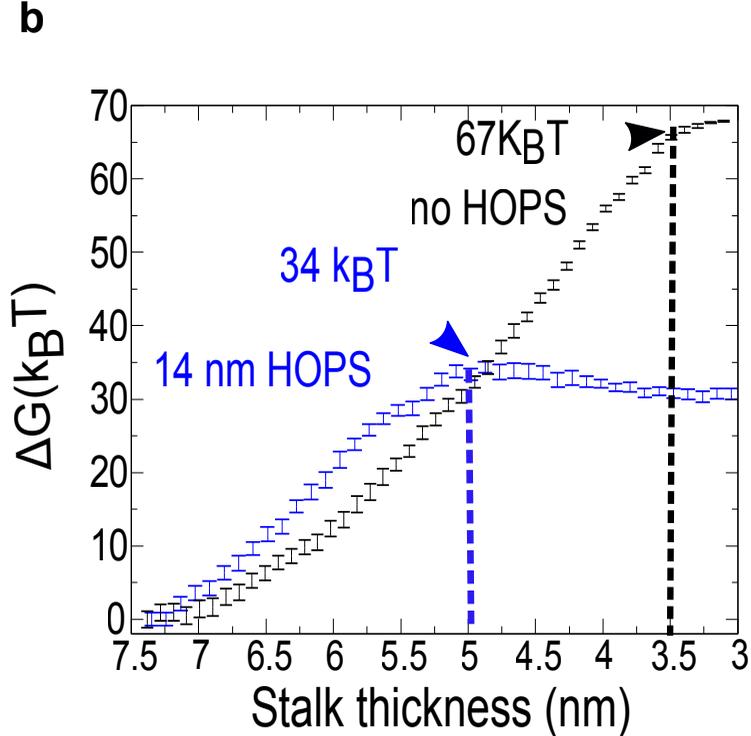
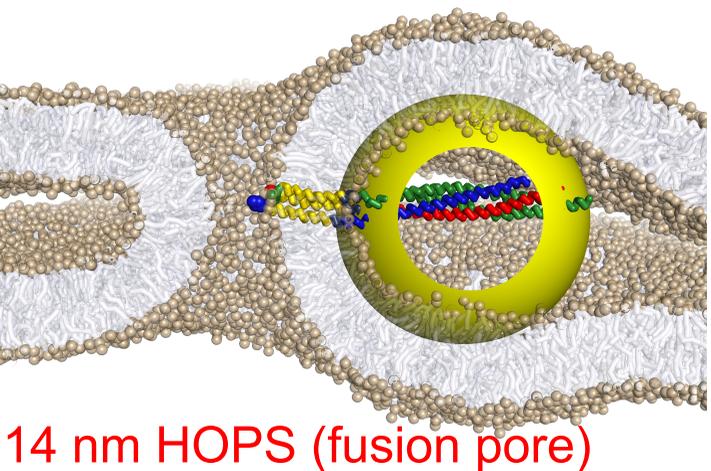
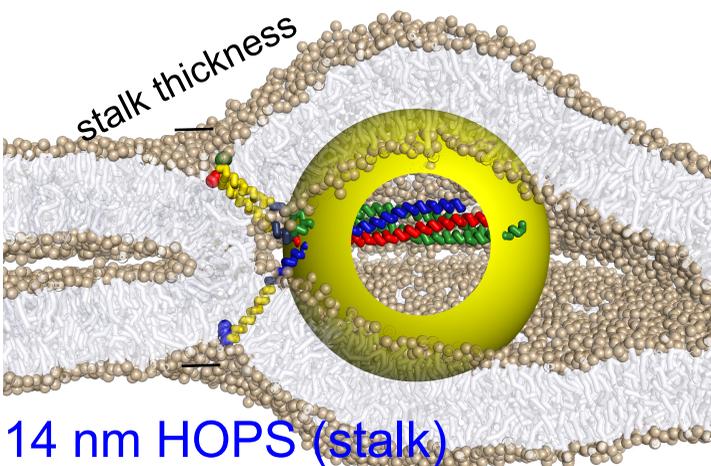
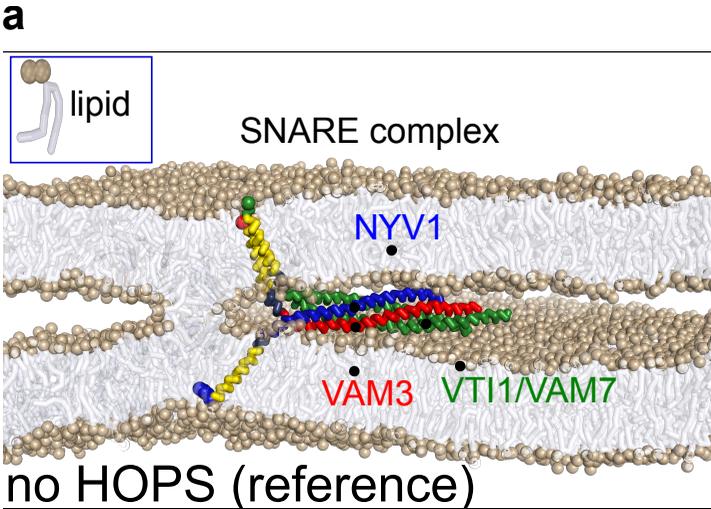
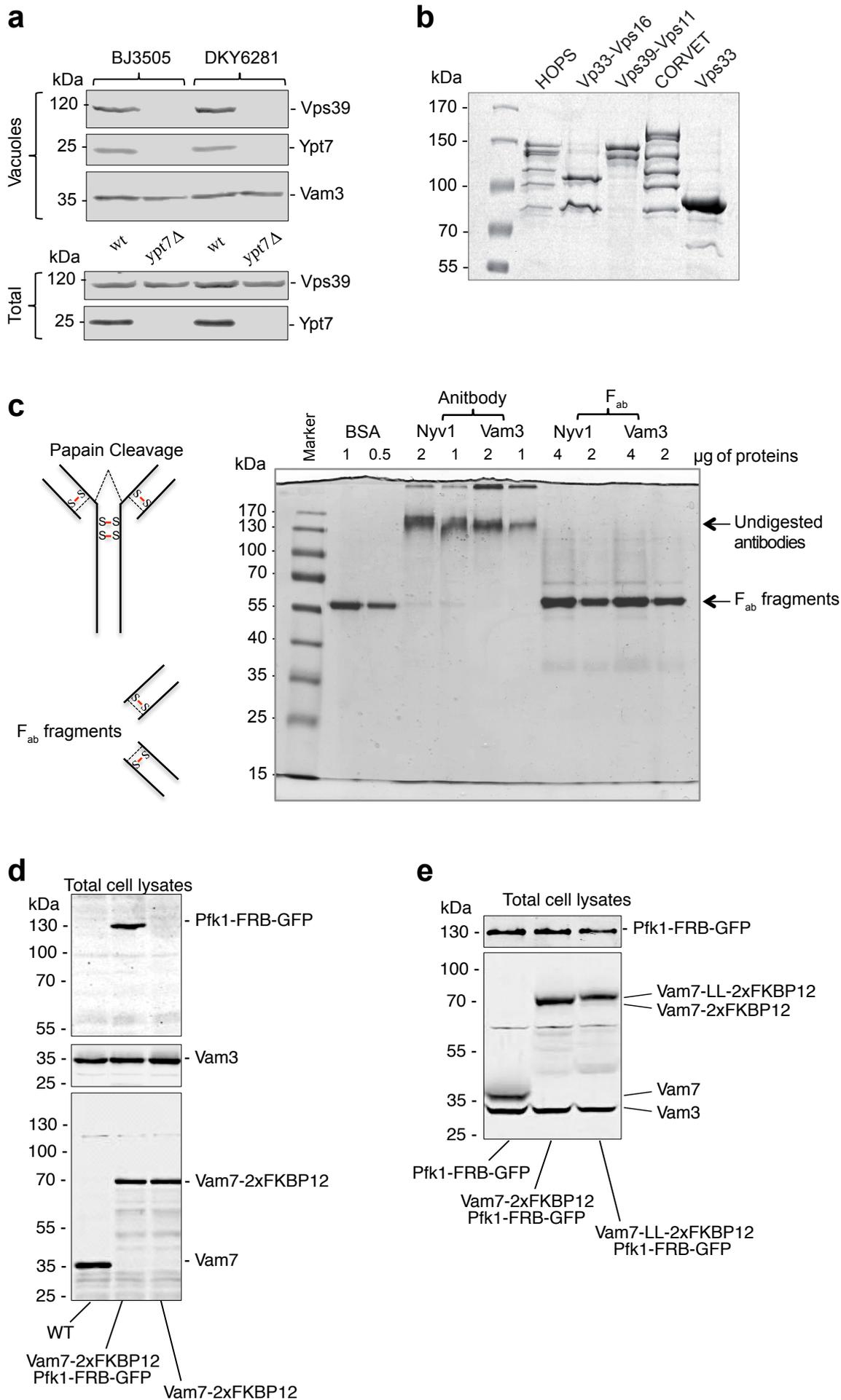


Fig. 3

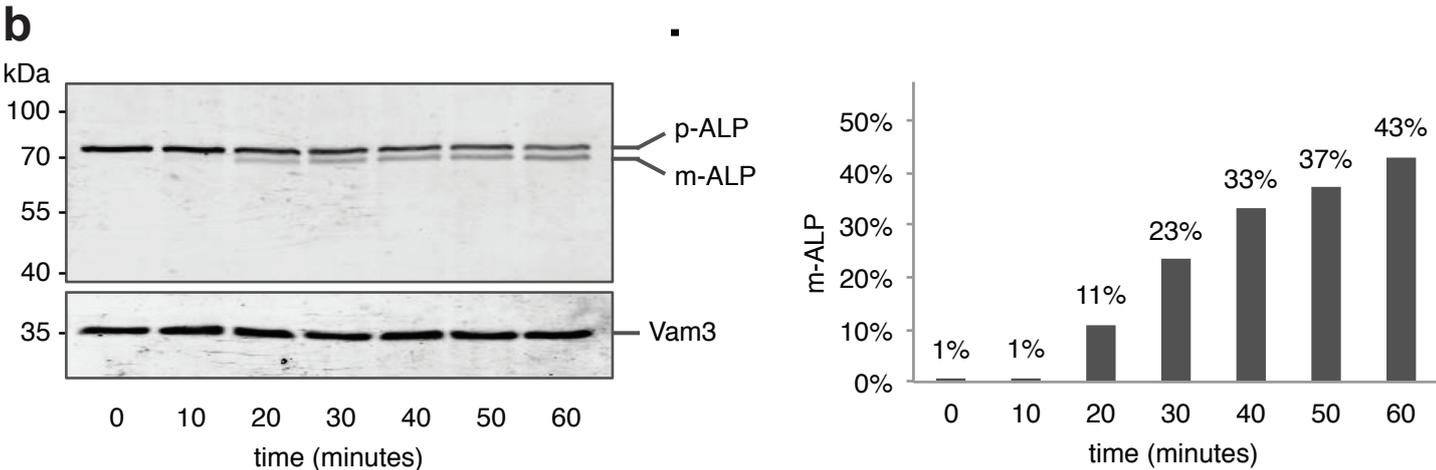
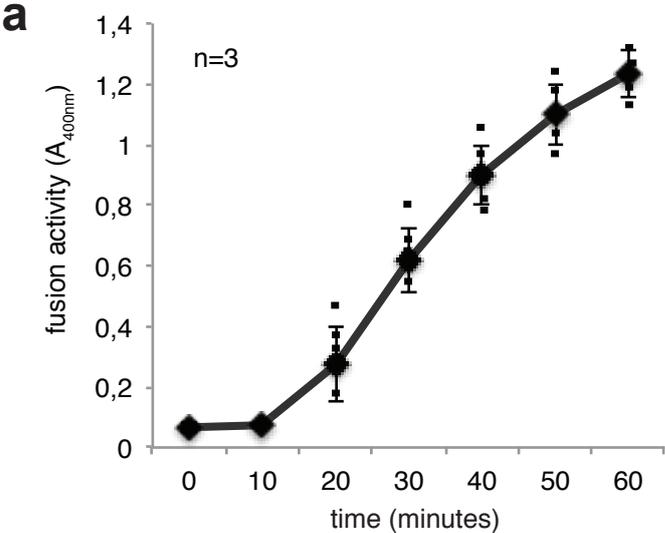




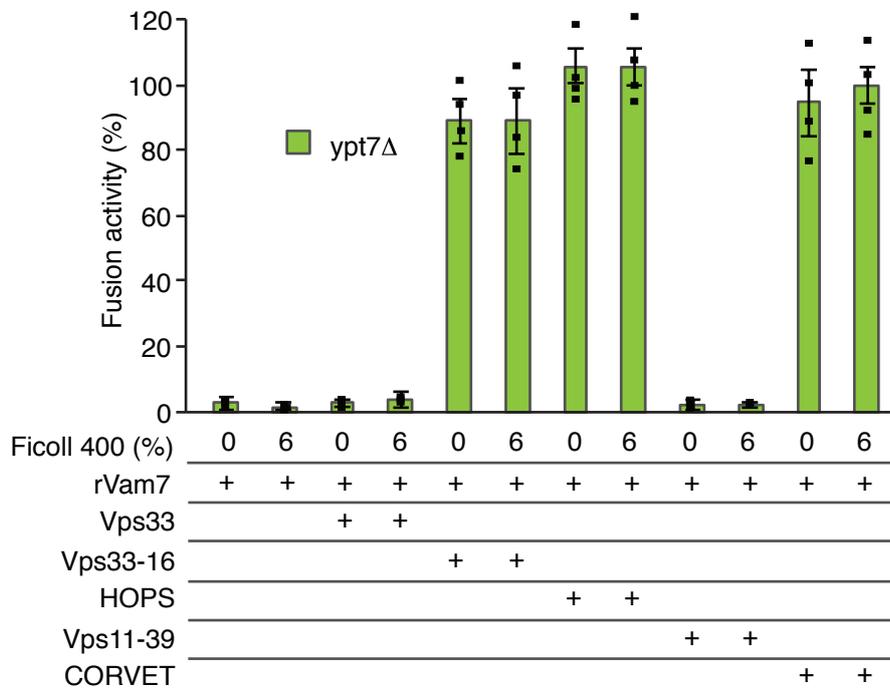
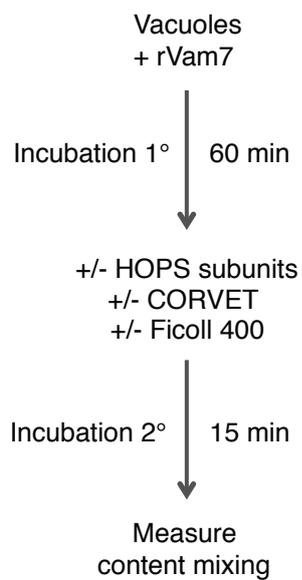
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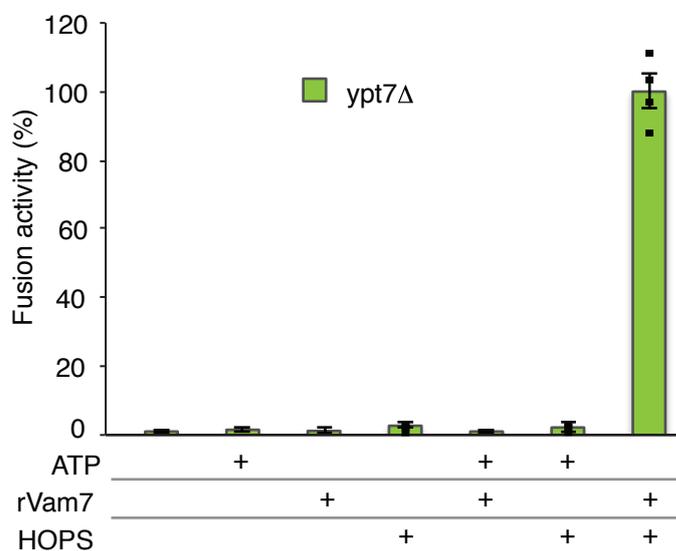
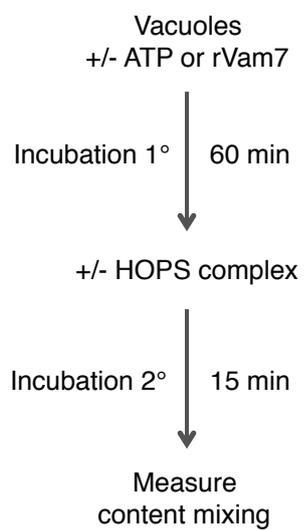
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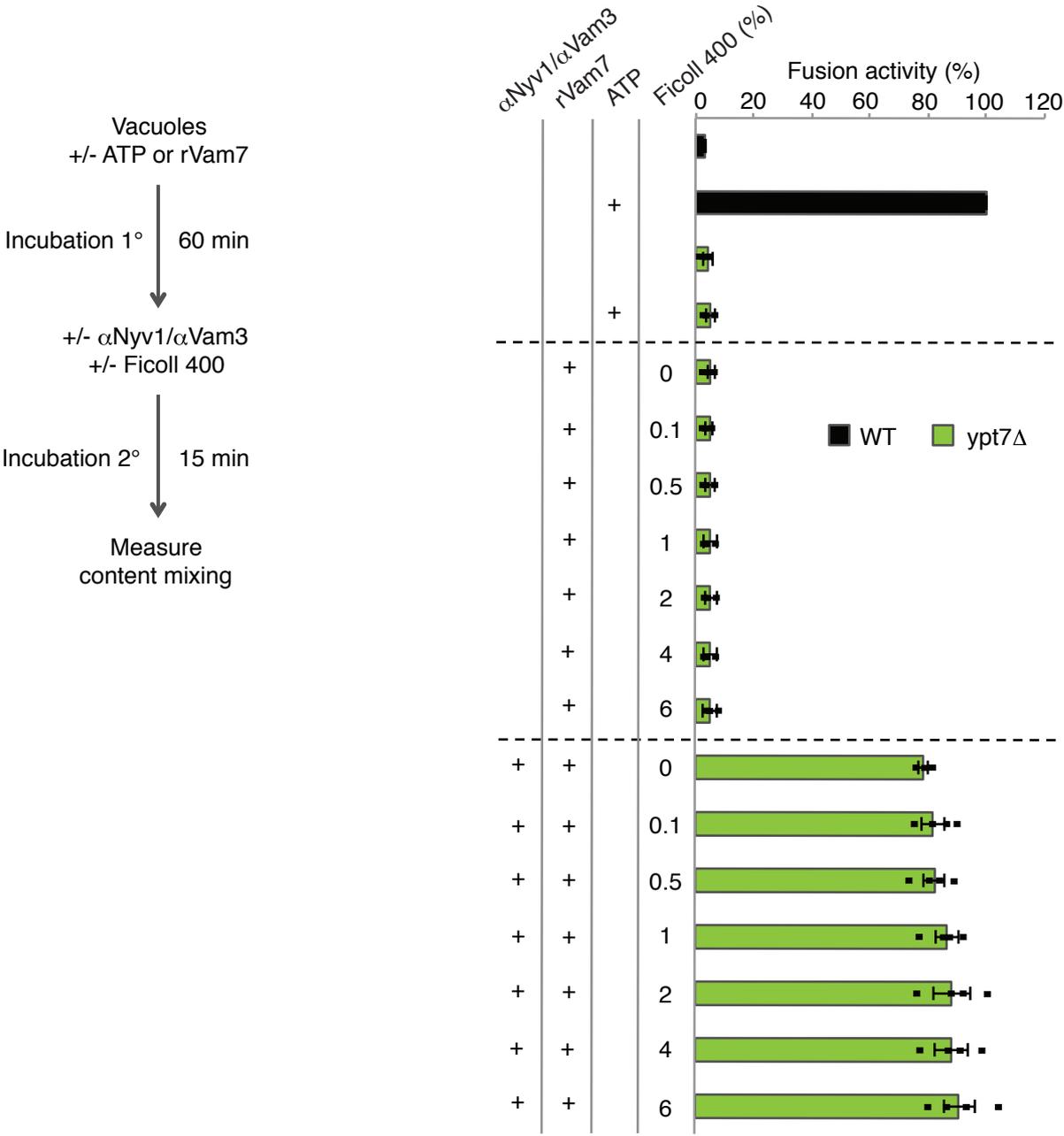
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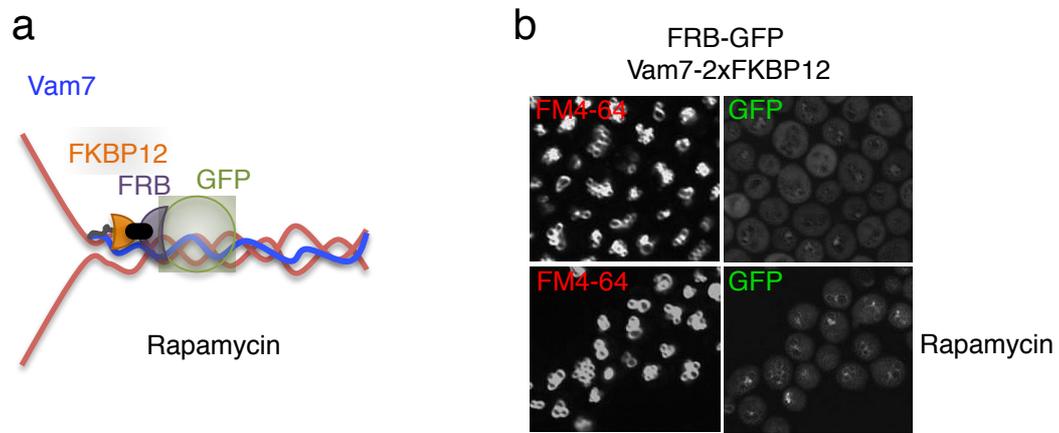
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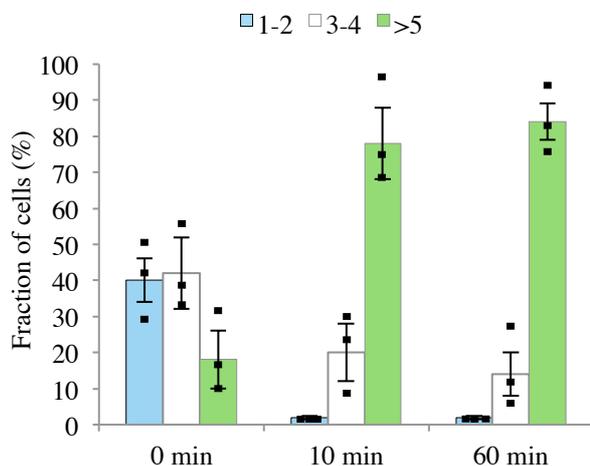
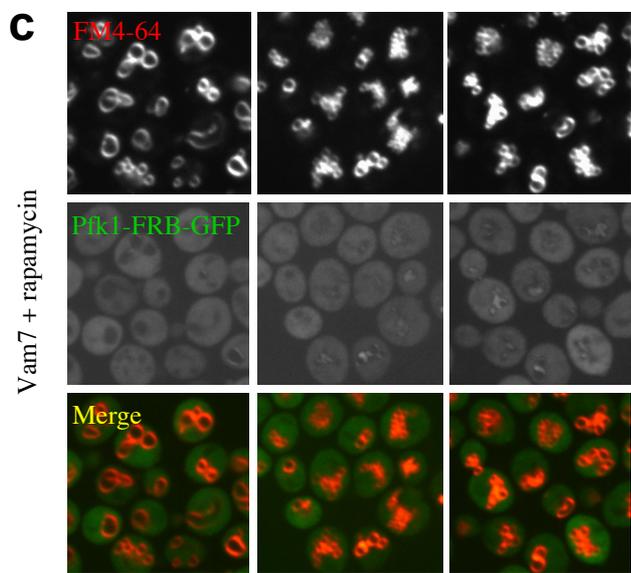
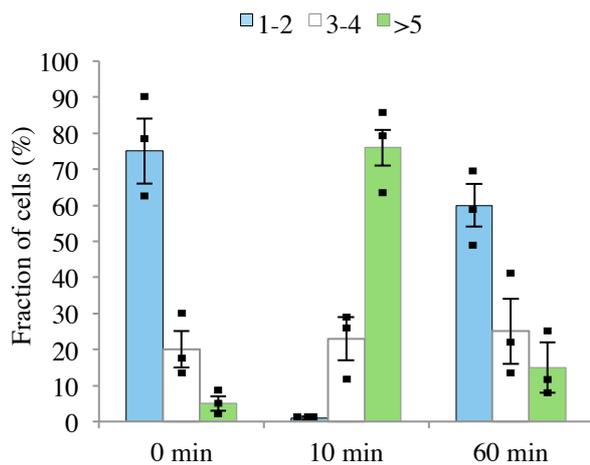
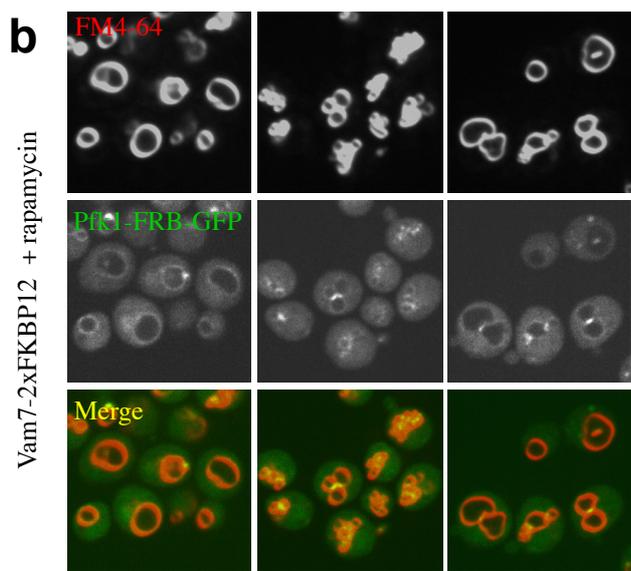
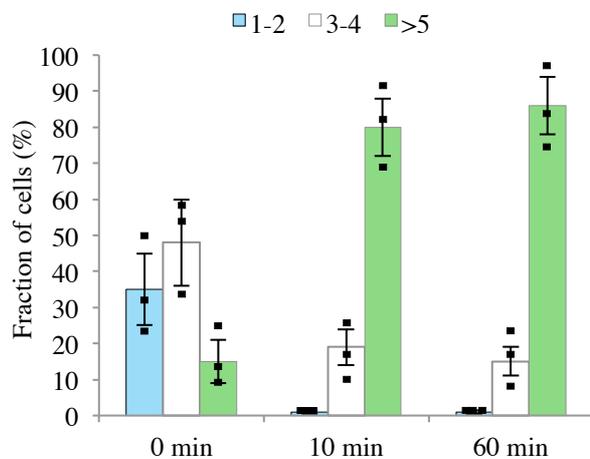
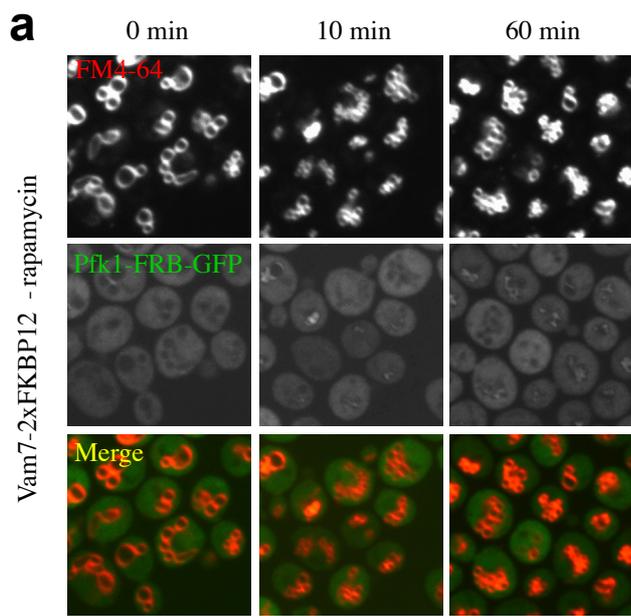
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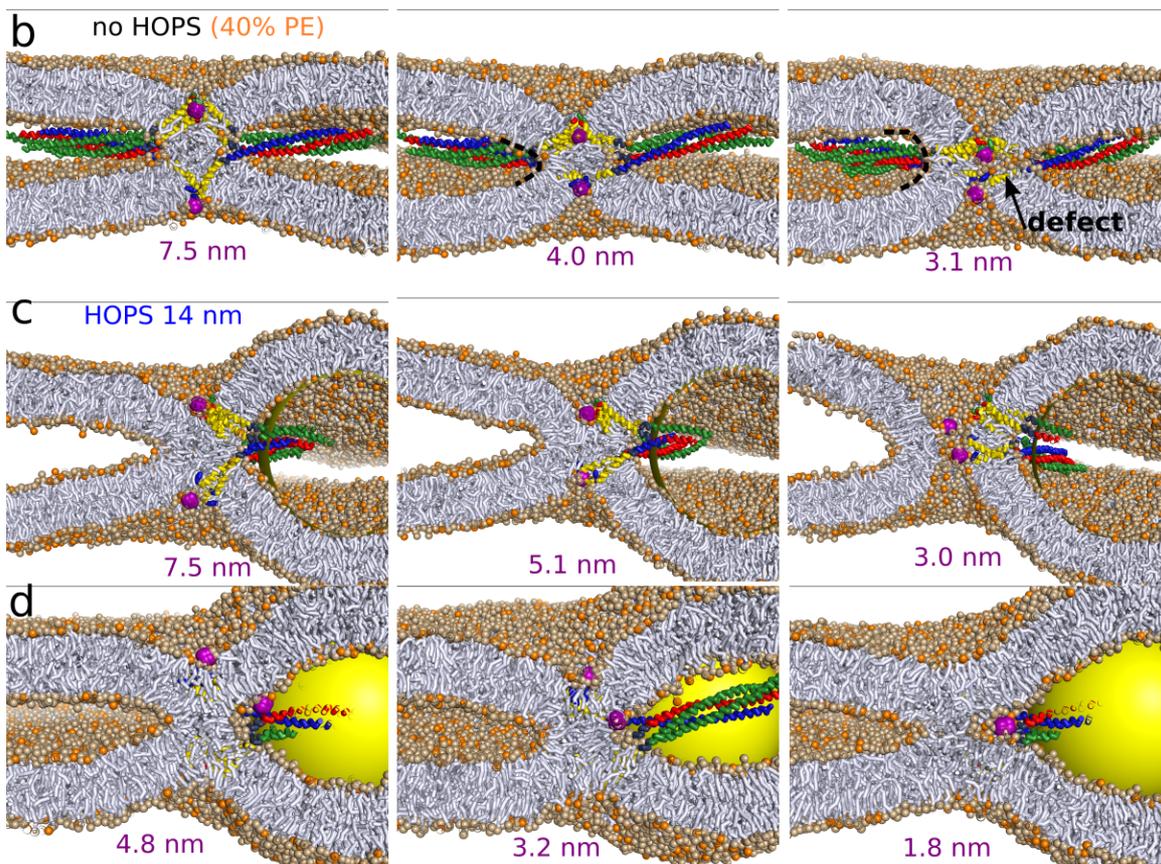
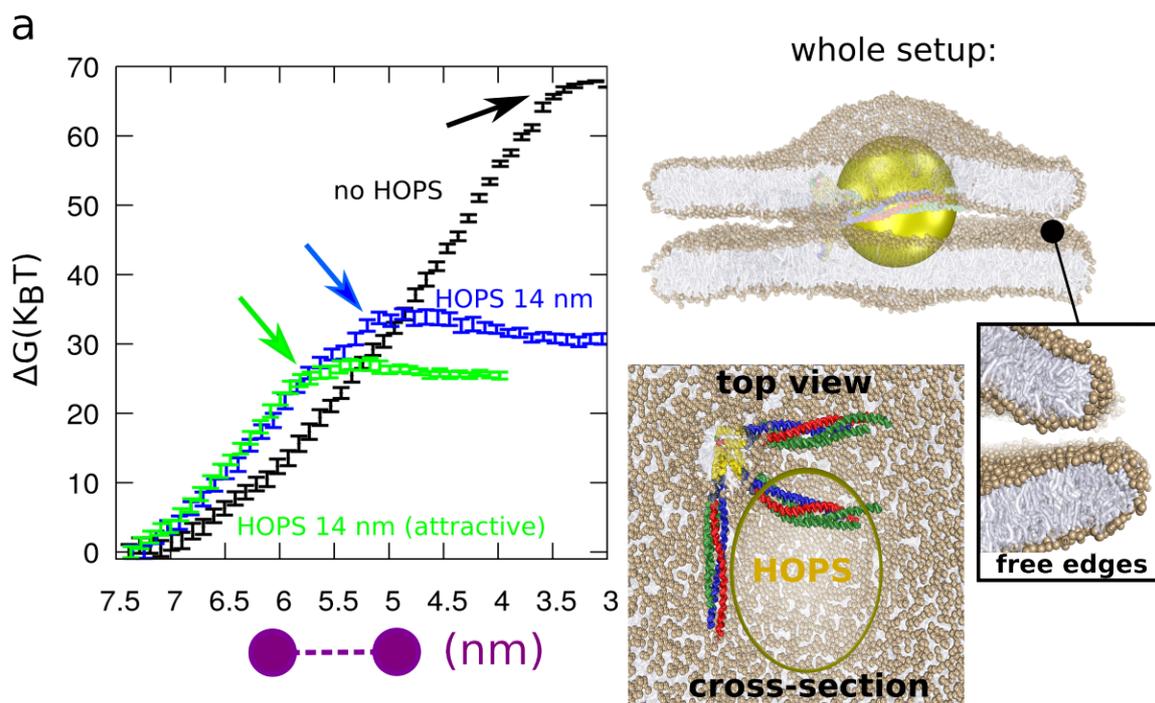
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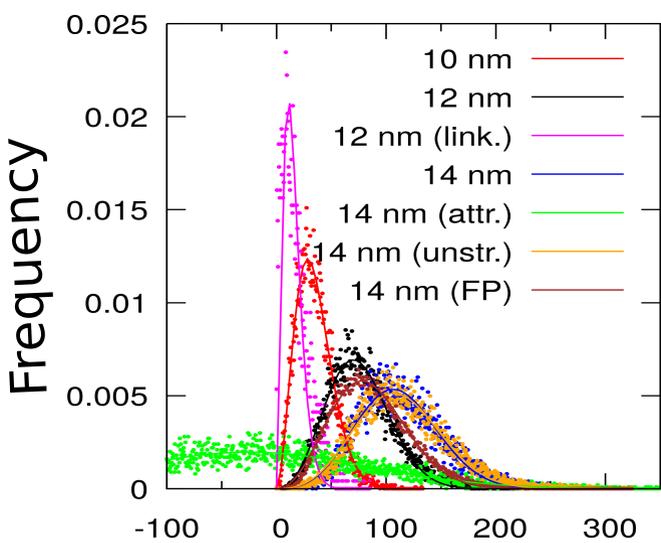
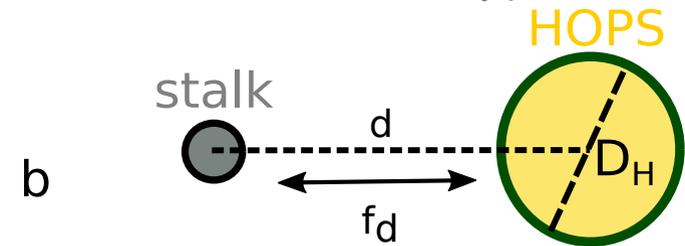
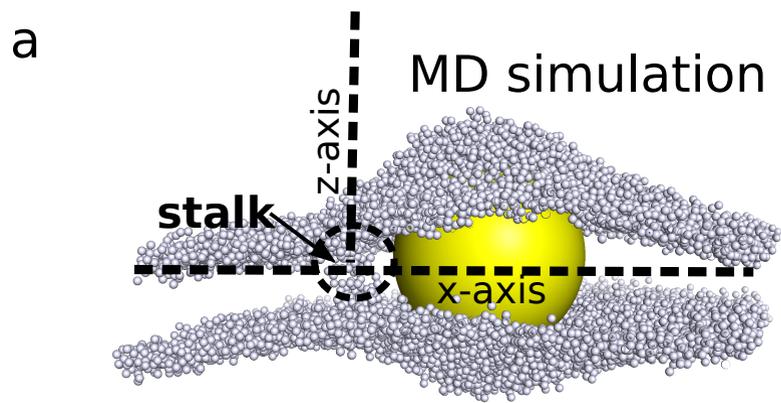


Extended Data Figure 7



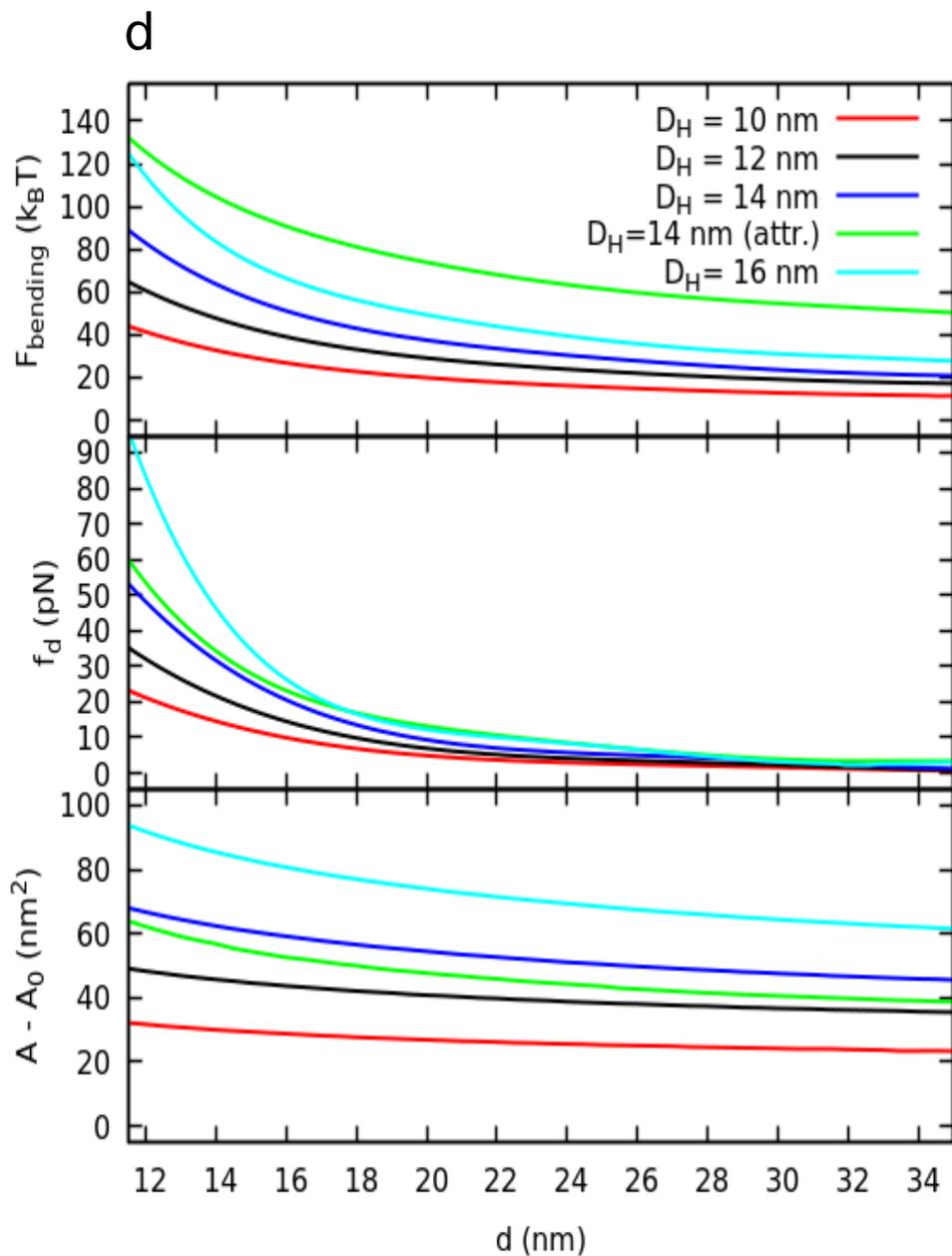
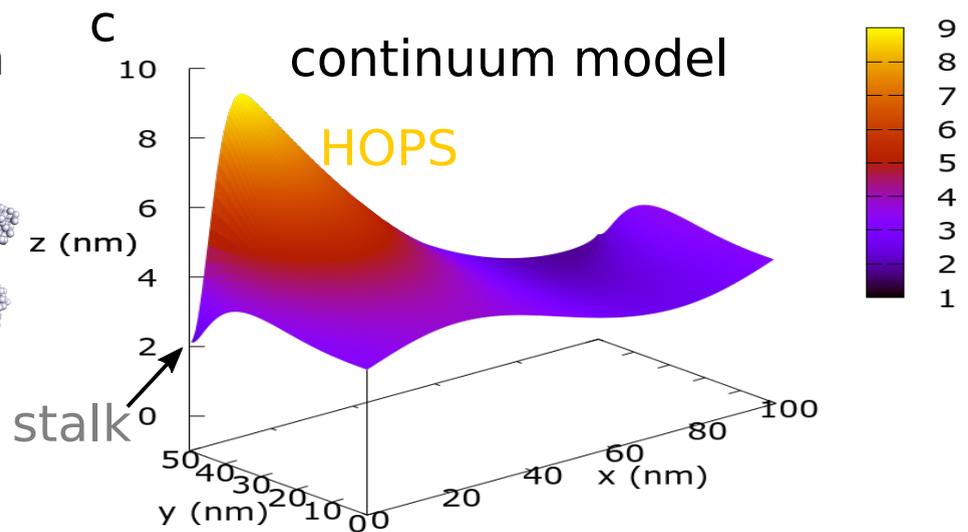
Extended Data Figure 8

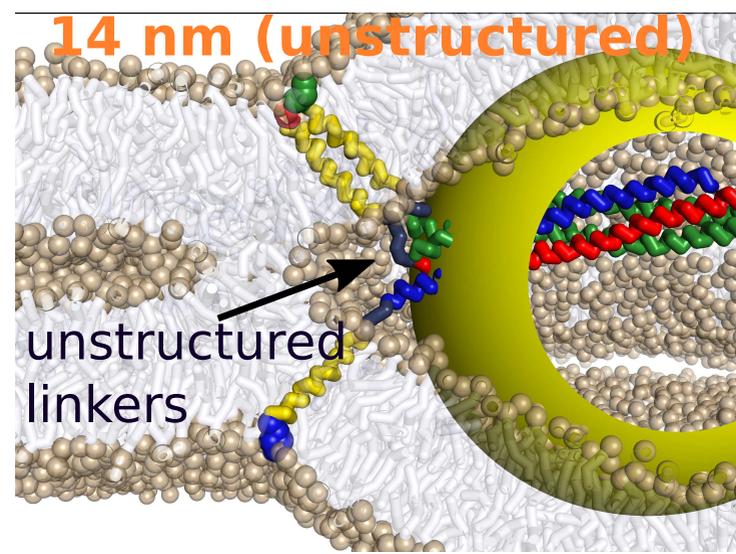
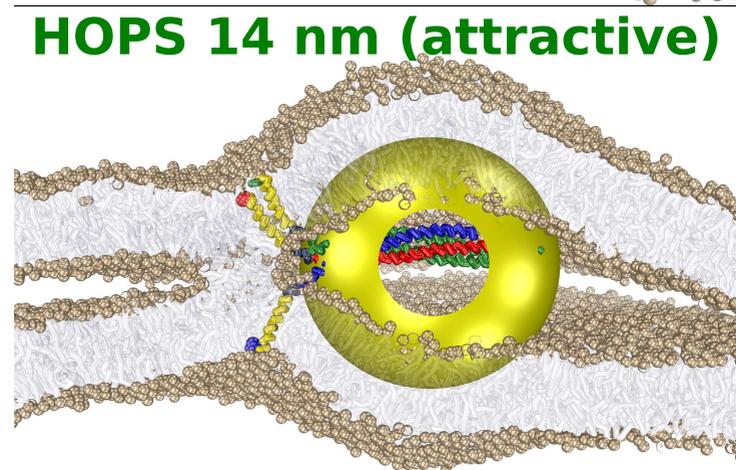
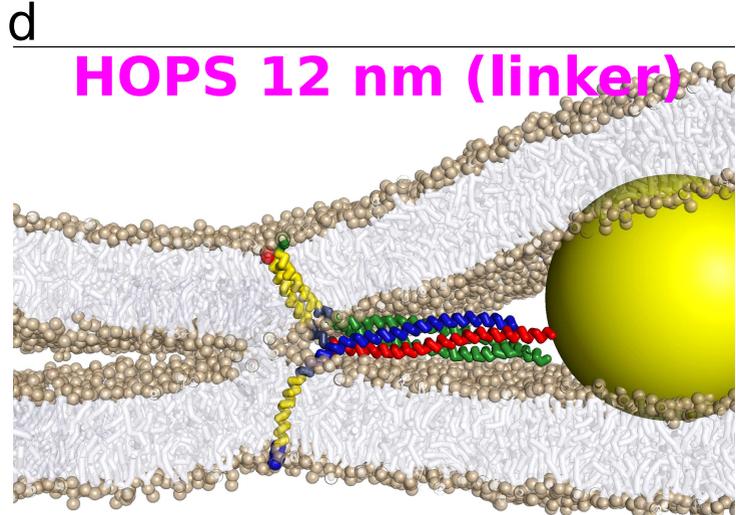
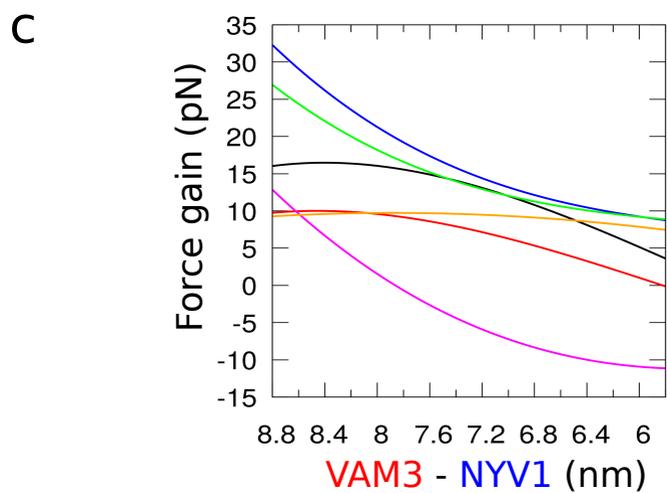
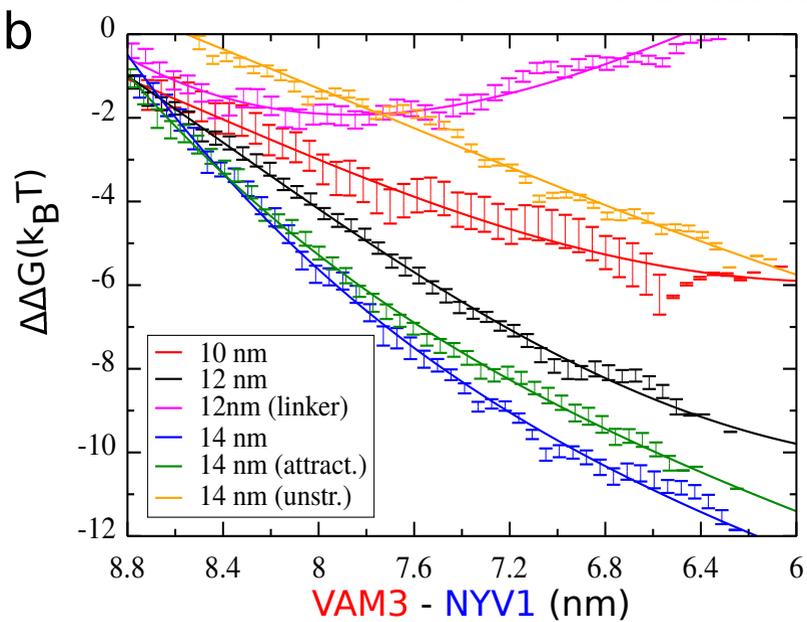
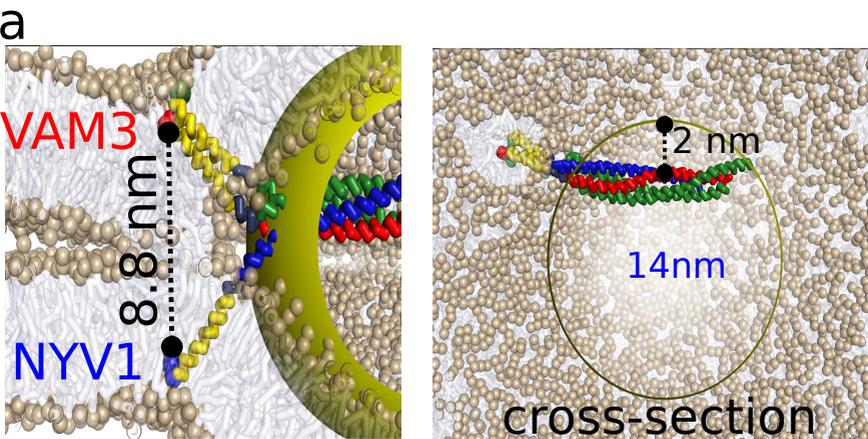




Bending work (k_BT)

D _H (nm)	d (nm)	bending work (k _B T)	f _d (pN)
10	10.5	35 ± 2	21 ± 2
12	10.4	74 ± 5	38 ± 11
12 (linker)	19.5	12 ± 2	12 ± 5
14	10.6	116 ± 2	69 ± 4
14 (attractive)	10.7	-11 ± 10	33 ± 5
14 (unstructured)	10.9	115 ± 5	51 ± 4
14 (fusion pore)	11.6	87 ± 3	27 ± 4





Supplementary Information

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Supplementary Discussion: How do SNARE ligands enhance opening of the fusion pore?

Membrane curvature as a driving force

HOPS appears to contribute two separable functions to vacuole fusion. It catalyzes SNARE complex assembly¹⁻⁴, which is necessary for membrane docking and the induction of hemifusion. However, it also binds to the assembled SNARE complex⁵ and, as we show here, this interaction promotes the formation or expansion of the fusion pore. This second function can explain why Vps33 with amino acid substitutions can support normal trans-SNARE pairing and lipid mixing but not content mixing⁶. It is also compatible with subsequent studies on liposome fusion, which found that the addition of the Vps33-containing HOPS complex not only increased SNARE complex formation several-fold, but also led to a disproportionately higher increase in content mixing⁷. While there is a priori no reason to assume that SNARE complex density should be linearly related to the rate of content mixing, this result is consistent with the steric effects of HOPS on the fusion site that we describe here.

Another unexplained finding is that SNARE ligands such as Sec17/ α -SNAP and Sec18/NSF, which are normally involved in SNARE complex disassembly, can stimulate liposome fusion under certain conditions⁸. They are particularly effective when used in conjunction with a non-hydrolysable ATP-analog, which stabilizes SNARE/ α -SNAP/NSF complexes⁹. Also the fusion of intact vacuoles can be stimulated by Sec17/ α -SNAP, but only if complete SNARE complex zippering is prevented by a C-terminal truncation of the Q_c-SNARE Vam7¹⁰. On vacuoles with wildtype SNAREs, release of Sec17 from the membrane is necessary for fusion¹¹ and addition of Sec17 is even inhibitory¹². It has been argued that binding of Sec17 might stimulate fusion by stabilizing or ordering incompletely zippered SNAREs¹⁰. This raises the question whether binding of HOPS or of SNARE antibodies might promote fusion by favoring the transition from partially zippered to fully zippered SNARE complexes. We consider this as unlikely for several reasons. First, full zippering of SNAREs is necessary to efficiently reach lipid mixing¹⁰. Since vacuoles reach a hemifused state in our experiments, we can expect them to have zippered SNARE complexes. Second, HOPS binds SNARE complexes through Vps33 and in our experiments Vps33 alone acts as a competitive inhibitor of fusion (Figs. 1,2). But

when the effective size of Vps33 is increased by addition of monoclonal antibodies to a C-terminal peptide tag of this protein, fusion is strongly stimulated. Since this monoclonal antibody does not recognize the SNAREs, it is difficult to conceive how it might have a structuring or ordering effect on partially zippered SNARE complexes. Third, in vivo vacuole fusion can be triggered by recruiting the bulky phosphofruktokinase to the SNARE complex, which is completely unrelated to fusion and unlikely to undergo any direct interaction with SNAREs. Thus, stimulation by a simple increase in SNARE complex volume remains the most suitable interpretation. By analogy, we propose that also Sec17/ α -SNAP and Sec18/NSF, of which several units can bind the SNARE complex at a time ¹³, stimulate liposome fusion by acting as bulky ligands that deform the fusion site. This model is also consistent with the observation that the membrane-intercalating sequences of Sec17/ α -SNAP are dispensable for fusion as long as full-length, wildtype SNAREs are used ⁹.

Since we can stimulate the transition from hemifusion to full fusion by bulky SNARE ligands, the SNARE domains must be sterically accessible in these intermediates. We posit that the hemifusion zone behaves like a Brownian ratchet. Spontaneous shape fluctuations of the apposed membranes might liberate the space for bulky SNARE ligands, which, once bound, fix the system in this spontaneously created, highly curved or "tense" state. Thereby, they will increase the probability of pore opening or expansion relative to the "relaxed" state, in which fluctuations into the highly curved state would be short-lived and the probability for pore formation would remain low.

Electron microscopy structures of HOPS feature a SNARE-binding domain (head region) of approximately 12-14 nm diameter, which probably encapsulates the SNARE complex ^{14,15}. Binding this head region to SNAREs will markedly affect the geometry of the hemifusion stalk, which restrains the apposed membranes from separating and thereby enforces strong local membrane curvature. On first sight, it may seem trivial to relate the HOPS-induced high curvature to enhanced fusion activity. Inducing curvature-stress is a well-accepted mechanism to accelerate fusion ¹⁶ and small vesicles are more 'fusogenic' than large ones ¹⁷. However, fusion does not relax the curvature-stress that HOPS imposes on the two flat membranes in an immediately apparent way (Fig. 4a & Extended Data Fig. 8) and other factors, such as peristaltic forces and increased pulling on the SNARE transmembrane domains

might play major roles. The driving force that HOPS contributes to fusion pore opening is thus not obvious – necessitating theory and simulations in order to explore its sources.

The energy stored in the imposed membrane curvature

To gain insights into the bending energy (stress) imposed on the fusion site by the HOPS-SNARE complex, we performed both molecular dynamics (MD) simulations and elastic continuum modeling (see *Methods*). Although a recent study reported the existence of extended hemifusion diaphragms between yeast vacuoles fusing in vitro¹⁸, our own studies by light and electron microscopy did not reveal extended hemifusion zones at a sufficient frequency to permit their quantification and interpretation (D'Agostino and Mayer, in preparation). Therefore, our models assume a stalk as the hemifused structure. Our conclusions would not qualitatively change if the hemifused structure were a diaphragm. In the MD simulations, we derived the work that HOPS must perform to bend the membrane and counteract the (partial) pressure that the membrane exerts on the surface of HOPS. In mechanical equilibrium, the bending work, which HOPS must perform to conserve the membrane shape of minimal free energy, equals the exerted pressure (P) times the volume (V) of HOPS. For a purely repulsive sphere this will approximate the bending energy of the adopted shape. The elastic continuum model underestimates the actual bending work by about a factor of two (see *Methods* for a detailed explanation). This bending energy (equilibrium bending work) amounts to about 75 $k_B T$ (12 nm HOPS sphere) to 115 $k_B T$ (14 nm HOPS sphere) (Extended Data Fig. 9b). These values are, however, subject to the approximation of shape, the location with respect to the stalk (e.g. Extended Data Fig. 9c), and the location within the vacuole-vacuole contact zone (at the curved periphery of the contact zone, called the vertex ring¹⁹, these values will likely be lower). Since HOPS catalyzes SNARE complex assembly, we expect that a substantial fraction of the bending work will be overcome by SNARE complex formation (~65 $k_B T$ per SNARE complex²⁰). Furthermore, HOPS tethers membranes through Rab-GTPases and direct lipid interaction^{21,22}. To discern whether the acceleration of fusion might rely on the absence or presence of tether activity, we additionally modeled a HOPS with tether activity (coined '14 nm HOPS attractive') by including weak attractions between the surface of HOPS and the membrane. These surface attractions can render the average performed bending work negative (Figure S9b; green line). This implies that the bending energy is fully compensated by the

favorable surface attraction and that the presence of HOPS will spontaneously curve the membrane also in the absence of the stalk. However, these attractions do not imply that the bending energy and thus the stress imposed on the adherent membranes vanishes (see F_{bending} in Extended Data Fig. 9b,d).

The peristaltic force on HOPS

To gain insight into the force required to restrain HOPS at the fusion site, we estimated the peristaltic force f_d , which pushes HOPS away from a stalk, a fusion pore, or a SNARE complex. It originates from the induced membrane curvature and may be enhanced by osmotic pressure of the fusing vesicles. Both our MD simulations and the elastic continuum model estimate the curvature-induced component of this force to be several 10s of pN, up to 60 pN, when HOPS binds close to the fusion site (Extended Data Fig. 9b,d). Intuitively, we expect f_d to decrease when HOPS is located at the vertex, i.e. at the already curved periphery of the vacuole-vacuole contact zone. However, while surface attractions (membrane tethering) reduce f_d by half in the MD simulations (Extended Data Fig. 9b), they do not give rise to a free energy minimum near the constraint, as shown by our continuum model (Extended Data Fig. 9d). Therefore, HOPS can only be kept near the constraint by binding to the SNARE complex, which counteracts f_d .

Influence of HOPS on the pulling force of SNARE transmembrane domains

Vice versa, HOPS will exert a pulling force on the SNARE C-termini, which are thought to approach each other during the progression from hemifusion to pore opening until they closely associate as observed in the neuronal SNARE complex²³. To estimate to which degree bulky SNARE complex ligands, such as HOPS, may alter the force that SNARE TMDs exert on the luminal leaflets (Extended Data Fig. 10a), we performed coarse-grained molecular dynamics simulations. We rationalized the gain in force from the reduction in relative work ($\Delta\Delta G$) (Extended Data Fig. 10b) required to *slightly* bring the luminal C-termini of Vam3 and Nyv1 into closer proximity. The corresponding forces on the SNARE TMDs were derived from this relative work (Extended Data Fig. 10c). With *slightly* we emphasize that the here-imposed stalk indentation is reversible, meaning that the stalk will recover upon removal of the external force (no fusion barrier is being crossed).

HOPS reduces the relative work that the SNARE complex must perform to (slightly) indent the stalk by up to 12 $k_B T$ (Extended Data Fig. 10b). The corresponding apparent 'force gain' is given by the derivatives of this work function (Extended Data Fig. 10c). Its magnitude of 10-30 pN suggests that HOPS binding would gain the equivalent of one SNARE complex^{20,24,25}. Its magnitude shows a high offset value which gradually converges as the C-termini approach each other. In contrast, simulations where the juxta-membrane regions between the coiled-coil and transmembrane domains were modeled as fully flexible (unstructured) - rendering the SNARE complex mechanically ineffective for transmitting bending force to its TMDs - showed a lower but constant 'force gain' (8 pN for 14 nm "HOPS", Fig S10c). This illustrates that the initial apparent force gain largely depends on the mechanical stiffness of the SNARE linkers. It likely originates from a projection of the peristaltic force on the SNARE C-termini. This is not necessarily intuitive since the stalk imposes an inter-membrane constraint and therefore one might expect that the imposed stress tends to stretch the stalk rather than ease its indentation.

The observed force gain is compromised by positioning "HOPS" more distally with respect to the stalk (Extended Data Fig. 10b,c; HOPS 12 nm (linker)). This suggests that the force gain is mediated by direct steric effects of HOPS on the site of hemifusion. Although the force gain is substantial with respect to the inherent force exerted by a SNARE complex – doubling or even tripling the effective SNARE force -- the concomitant gain in free energy, i.e., the driving force of fusion, remains (I) relatively small ($\sim 10 k_B T$) and (II) largely relies on the mechanical stiffness and thus the adopted secondary structure of the HOPS-bound SNAREs.

HOPS-induced membrane tension

The curvature induced by HOPS reduces the effective, projected area of the proximal leaflets via corrugation of the membrane surface. This may result in a concomitant surface tension. It is unclear whether such a (local) tension could relax (dissipate) via lipid diffusion, solvent efflux and/or lipid flip-flops (in case of asymmetric leaflet tension or spontaneous curvature). We used our continuum model to estimate the membrane area ($A-A_0$) that would be required to compensate for this tension induced by the presence of HOPS (Extended Data Fig. 9c). A single HOPS sphere, which is closely restrained to the fusion site, will reduce the area of the membrane-membrane contact zone by $\sim 70 \text{ nm}^2$. Although this may in principle

generate significant tension at high densities of HOPS on the membrane, we can effectively rule out tension as a main cause of accelerated fusion due to our experimental observations: Displacing bulky SNARE ligands from the SNARE complex via a flexible linker of 35 amino acids abolishes the stimulation of fusion by them (Fig. 3). But the required excess membrane area ($A-A_0$), and thereby the tension that HOPS might induce, depends only weakly on the distance of HOPS (d) from the inter-membrane constraint – quite in contrast to F_{bending} and f_d (Figure S9c,d). Therefore, tension should not provide the main driving force for the observed acceleration of fusion.

Effect on the free energy barrier of the fusion pore

We explored the effect of 'HOPS' on the free energy barrier of fusion pore formation using a previously published method²⁶. In order to estimate the free energy required to open the fusion pore, we pull two hydrophilic 'beads' (probes; colored purple in Extended Data Fig. 8b-d) towards each other near the center of the stalk. Each probe is comprised of 8 clustered solvent beads. Bringing the probes in closer proximity exerts a squeezing force on the stalk which enforces its expansion (evolution). The “stalk thickness” is defined by the distance between the two probes. The idea of this approach is that one brings the system close to a nucleation barrier until the barrier can be crossed spontaneously within the simulation time scales. The work required to enforce nucleation gives an estimate of the height of the barrier. An advantage of this approach is that we can use the same reaction coordinate to test whether there is a propensity for 'leaky' fusion (coined leakage pore mediated stalk elongation²⁶). For more detailed information see our previous work²⁶.

The membrane system that we simulated consists of a POPC:POPC mixture (40% POPE) with a fusion site comprised of one HOPS-bound SNARE complex and two additional unbound SNARE complexes (see Extended Data Fig. 8a and *Methods*). Tension-less membrane conditions are ensured by the presence of free membrane edges which allow fast spontaneous lipid flip-flops between the leaflets and free adaptation of membrane area. The presence of the HOPS sphere substantially reduces the free energy barrier of fusion pore formation, from 67 $k_B T$ to 34 $k_B T$ (Extended Data Fig. 8a). A striking barrier of 67 $k_B T$ – despite the presence of three SNARE complexes – illustrates how ‘trapped’ the fusion reaction is after stalk formation. Furthermore, metastable hemifusion diaphragms, i.e., hemifusion states

of the thickness of a single membrane, have not been observed in the simulations, suggesting that the stalk to fusion pore transition faces only a single free energy barrier. Since HOPS is assumed to tether membranes in vivo^{21,22,27}, it is important to test whether the observed ‘fusion acceleration’ is conserved (if not enhanced) even in the presence of membrane tethering, which we have approximated by making HOPS membrane-attractive (no net bending work; Extended Data Fig. 9b). This is the case. The pronounced reduction of work required to open the fusion pore can thus be attributed to a substantial shift in the nucleation barrier towards larger probe to probe distances (the arrows in Extended Data Fig. 8a). In other words, opening of the fusion pore requires way less squeezing of the stalk – and thus less work – in the presence HOPS. This results in a more than 30 $k_B T$ decrease of the fusion barrier and thereby a dramatic acceleration ($>e^{30}$) of the subsequent fusion reaction.

Acceleration of fusion pore formation

Based on the preceding considerations, we propose two possible sources for the observed acceleration of fusion pore formation by HOPS:

(I) Relaxation of curvature stress. The progression of SNARE zippering into the juxta-membrane and transmembrane domains upon fusion pore opening moves HOPS further away from the fusion site – it increases the distance d (Extended Data Fig. 9) by about 1 nm. HOPS thereby imposes less of a steric constraint. The continuum model illustrates that the bending energy (F_{bending}) features a sharp, initial reduction when a nearby located HOPS complex moves slightly away from the stalk. From the MD simulations, we estimate that fusion pore formation reduces the bending work that HOPS performs by about 30 $k_B T$. This partial, relative release of bending stress may very well drive subsequent fusion pore opening.

(II) Geometrical compatibility. Fusion pore formation involves the formation of pronounced ‘wings’ resulting in a teardrop shape^{28,29} in order to reduce the curvature of the pore interface. A stalk opposes this rearrangement because it forces the trans-leaflets to remain largely parallel/horizontal³⁰. The dashed lines in Figure S8b illustrate a fast decrease in curvature upon initial fusion pore opening. Here, the pre-existing curvature induced by HOPS (essentially a teardrop shape) is geometrically more compatible with a fusion pore than a stalk. This provides a relative free energy advantage for fusion pore formation.

In the absence of HOPS, the local curvature associated with nucleation of a fusion pore in flat membranes is so high that it seemingly becomes advantageous to form membrane defects near the transmembrane domains of the SNAREs (Extended Data Fig. 8b). Such 'leaky' transitions are not observed in the presence of HOPS, probably because it lowers the threshold for fusion pore nucleation and thereby channels the reaction towards non-leaky fusion. We have also tested directly whether HOPS might render the fusion site prone to membrane rupture. To this end we placed the two probes such that pulling them together would locally disrupt the membrane near the stalk (see Extended Data Fig. 8d). Enforcing such a membrane defect does not result in membrane rupture but the defect self-heals.

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Supplementary Tables

Table S1: Yeast strains used in this study

Strain	Genotype	Reference
BJ3505	MATa pep4::HIS3 prb1-Δ 1.6R lys2-208 trp1-Δ 101 ura3-52 gal2 can	³¹
DKY6281	MATα pho8::TRP1 leu2-3 leu2-112 lys2-801 suc2-Δ 9 trp1-Δ 901 ura3-52	³²
BY4742	MATa his3-1 leu2-0 met15-0 ura3-0	Lab stock
BJ Vam3-myc	BJ3505; Vam3-His6(myc)2::URA	⁶
BJ Nyv1-HA	BJ3505; Nyv1-His6(HA)3::URA	⁶
BJ ypt7Δ	BJ3505; ypt7::G418	Lab stock
DKY ypt7Δ	DKY6281; ypt7::G418	Lab stock
BJ ypt7Δ Nyv1-HA	BJ3505 ypt7Δ; Nyv1-His6(HA)3::URA	This study
BJ ypt7Δ Vam3-myc	BJ3505 ypt7Δ; Vam3-His6(myc)2::URA	This study
BY tor1-1 Vam7-2xFKBP12	BY4742; Vam7-2xFKBP12::URA	This study
BY tor1-1 Vam7-2xFKBP12 Pfk1-FRB-GFP	BY4742; Vam7-2xFKBP12::URA ; Pfk1-FRB-GFP::G418	This study
BY tor1-1 Pfk1-FRB-GFP	BY4742; Pfk1-FRB-GFP::G418	This study
BY tor1-1 Vam7-LL-2xFKBP12	BY4742; Vam7-LL-2xFKBP12::URA	This study
BY tor1-1 Vam7-LL-2xFKBP12		
Pfk1-FRB-GFP	BY4742; Vam7-LL-2xFKBP12::URA ; Pfk1-FRB-GFP::G418	This study
BY tor1-1 Vam7-2xFKBP12 + FRB-GFP	BY4742; Vam7-2xFKBP12::URA ; pRS415-TEFpr-FRB-GFP (LEU)	This study
CUY2675 GAL-HOPS Vps41-TAP	MATa/alpha his3Δ200 leu2Δ0/leu2Δ0 lys2Δ0 met15Δ0/met15Δ0 trp1Δ63/trp1Δ63 ura3Δ0/ura3Δ0 VPS11pr::HIS3-GAL1pr VPS16::natNT2-GAL1pr VPS18::KanMX-GAL1pr-3HA VPS33::TRP1-GAL1pr VPS41::TRP-GAL1pr-TAP-URA3 VPS39::HIS3-GALpr	³³
CUY3238 GAL-Vps33-16 Vps16-TAP	MATa his3Δ200 leu2Δ0 lys2Δ0 met15Δ0 trp1Δ63 ura3Δ0 VPS33::HIS3-GALpr Vps16::TRP-GAL1pr-TAP-URA3	³³
CUY4307 GAL-Vps39-11 Vps39-TAP	MATa/alpha his3Δ200 leu2Δ0/leu2d0 lys2Δ0 met15Δ0/met15d0 trp1Δ63/trp1Δ63 ura3Δ0/ura3Δ0 VPS11pr::HIS3-GAL1pr VAM6pr::KanMX-GAL1pr VAM6::TAP-URA3	³³

CUY4895 GAL-CORVET Vps8-TAP	MATa/alpha his3 Δ 200 leu2 Δ 0/leu2 Δ 0 lys2 Δ 0 met15 Δ 0/met15 Δ 0 trp1 Δ 63/trp1 Δ 63 ura3 Δ 0/ura3 Δ 0 VPS11pr::HIS3-GAL1pr VPS16::natNT2-GAL1pr VPS18::KanMX-GAL1pr-3HA VPS33::TRP1-GAL1pr VPS8::TRP-GAL1pr-TAP-URA3 VPS3::HIS3-GALpr	33
CUY8919 GAL-Vps33-TAP	MATa his3 Δ 200 leu2 Δ 0 lys2 Δ 0 met15 Δ 0 trp1 Δ 63 ura3 Δ 0 VPS33::HIS3-GALpr-TAP-URA3	33

Table S2: Primers used for genetic manipulations

Primer	Sequence
Fw Vam3-myc	ATTATAATAGTTGTGTGCATGGTGGTATTGCTTGCTGTATTAAGTTCCC ACCACCATCATCATCAC
Rv Vam3-myc	TAATCTCCTTAAACGCGCATTGAGCACAGACTTTCTGGTAGACCCACTA TAGGGAGACCGGCAGATC
Fw Nyv1-HA	ATTATACTATTTGTAAGTGCTGCTTTCATGTTTTTCTATCTGTGGTCCCA CCACCATCATCATCAC
Rv Nyv1-HA	GTAATAAAAAAAAAAGGGGAGCTGTCCCACGACAATAACATTAATACTA TAGGGAGACCGGCAGATC
Fw Pfk1 FRB-GFP	GGTAGATTAAGTTGAGAGCTGAGGTAGCCGCTTTAGCCGCTGAAAAC AAAGGTGGTGGTGGTGTAGCATCCTCTGGC
Rv Pfk1-FRB-GFP	CATGCCATTTTTACCTCCTTTTGCTTAACTTAACTTTTCATTGCAATCAT TCGATGAATTCGAGCTCG
Fw Vam7-2xFKBP12	GGAGGTTACAGATAGCCAACAAGAAGGCTAGACATTTTAACAACAGTG CTGGTCGACGGATCGGTGACGGTGGTGGT
Rv Vam7-2xFKBP12	TAGTACAAATATACTCTCAGGATTTGTAACCCGGATAGTAACTCATTAAAT TCGATGAATTCGAGCTCG
Fw Vam7-LL-2xFKBP12	GGAGGTTACAGATAGCCAACAAGAAGGCTAGACATTTTAACAACAGTG CTAGTCTAAGTGGTGGTGGTGGTCTGGAGGAGGAGGATCCGGTGGT GGAGGAAGTGGAGGTGGAGGTGCTGCCGCAGGTGACGGTGGTGGTTT AATT
Fw FRB-GFP	CCCAAGCTTATGATCCTCTGGCATGAGATGTGGC
Rv FRB-GFP	CGAGCTCTTATTTGTATAGTTCATCCATGCCAT

Supplementary Figures

Figure S1: Full scans of blots shown in the manuscript

Red boxes indicate the cropped regions. Molecular weight markers are indicated in the respective figures.

Fig. 1a

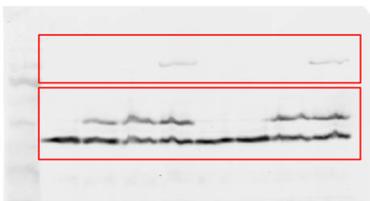
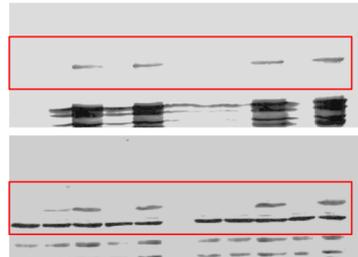


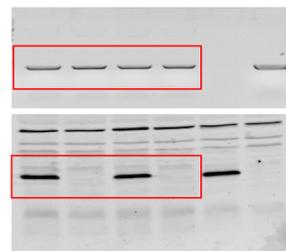
Fig. 2d



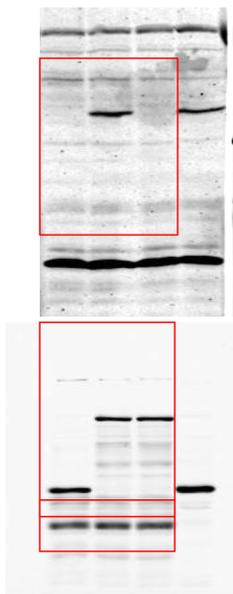
Ext. Data Fig. 1a



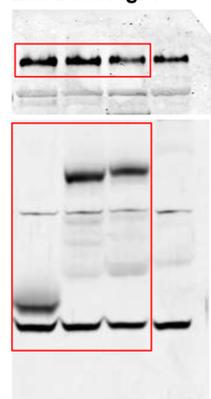
Ext. Data Fig. 1a



Ext. Data Fig. 1d



Ext. Data Fig. 1e



Ext. Data Fig. 2b

