

## Methods

### Expression and purification of the GORK proteins

The genes of *Arabidopsis* full-length *AtGORK* (AT5G37500) and truncated variants (*AtGORK*<sup>623</sup>, residues 1-623 and *AtGORK*<sup>510</sup>, residues 1-510) were cloned into a modified pEG BacMam vector, which included a PreScission protease cleavage site, GFP, an 8× His tag, twin-Strep tag, and Flag tag at the N-terminus. Recombinant proteins were expressed in HEK293F cells. In short, baculovirus was generated in *Sf9* insect cells, and P2 viruses were used to infect HEK293F cells. Cells were cultured in suspension, supplemented with 1% (v/v) fetal bovine serum, and maintained at 37 °C with 70% humidity and 6% CO<sub>2</sub>. Cells were infected with P2 viruses at a density of approximately 2.6×10<sup>6</sup> cells/mL, and supplemented with 10 mM sodium butyrate upon 8 hours post-infection, and continued to grow at 30°C for another 50 hours. Cells were harvested, centrifuged, and stored at -80°C.

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

For the preparation of truncated truncated versions (*AtGORK*<sup>623</sup> and *AtGORK*<sup>510</sup>), we followed similar procedures as above.

### Cryo-EM grid preparation and data acquisition

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

All the films were collected on a Titan Krios transmission electron microscope (Thermo Fisher Scientific, USA) operated at 300 kV equipped with a Gatan K2 or K3 Summit direct detection camera (Gatan Company, USA). Movies were recorded at 22,500 $\times$  (for K3, corresponding 1.06 Å per pixel) or 130,000  $\times$  (for K2 summit, corresponding 1.04 Å per pixel) nominal magnifications, using SerialEM software with a beam-image shift method (Mastrorade, 2005; Wu et al., 2019), at a total dose of 50 e-/Å<sup>2</sup> distributed over 32 frames, with defocus values between -1.2 and -2.2  $\mu$ m.

### **Data processing and model building**

All image processing steps were conducted using either CryoSPARC 3.1 (Punjani et al., 2017) or RELION 3.0 (Zivanov et al., 2018). CryoSPARC 3.1 was primarily used for reconstruction, while RELION 3.0 was employed for alignment-free 3D classification to identify an alternate conformation (*At*GORK<sup>FL2</sup>) of the wild-type structure. Angular information was converted using PyEM, and map analysis and adjustments were performed with UCSF Chimera (Pettersen et al., 2004).

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

*At*GORK<sup>FL1</sup> was constructed with Nu-refinement using C2 symmetry with 156,313 particles, while *At*GORK<sup>FL2</sup> used 39,551 particles with C1 symmetry. The resolutions were 3.4 Å for *At*GORK<sup>FL1</sup> and 4.3 Å for *At*GORK<sup>FL2</sup>, respectively. The alphafold2-predicted *Arabidopsis* GORK structure was used as the initial model, fitted

by individual domains in UCSF ChimeraX (Pettersen et al., 2021), and refined iteratively in Coot (Emsley et al., 2010) and PHENIX (Liebschner et al., 2019), and corrected iteratively. For the truncated *AtGORK*<sup>623</sup> and *AtGORK*<sup>510</sup>, the TMD structure from *AtGORK*<sup>FL1</sup> was used as the initial model, followed by iterative refinement and iterative adjustments in Coot and PHENIX. The resolutions were 3.2 Å for *AtGORK*<sup>623</sup> and 3.4 Å for *AtGORK*<sup>510</sup>, respectively. All figures were generated using UCSF ChimeraX.

### **Electrophysiology**

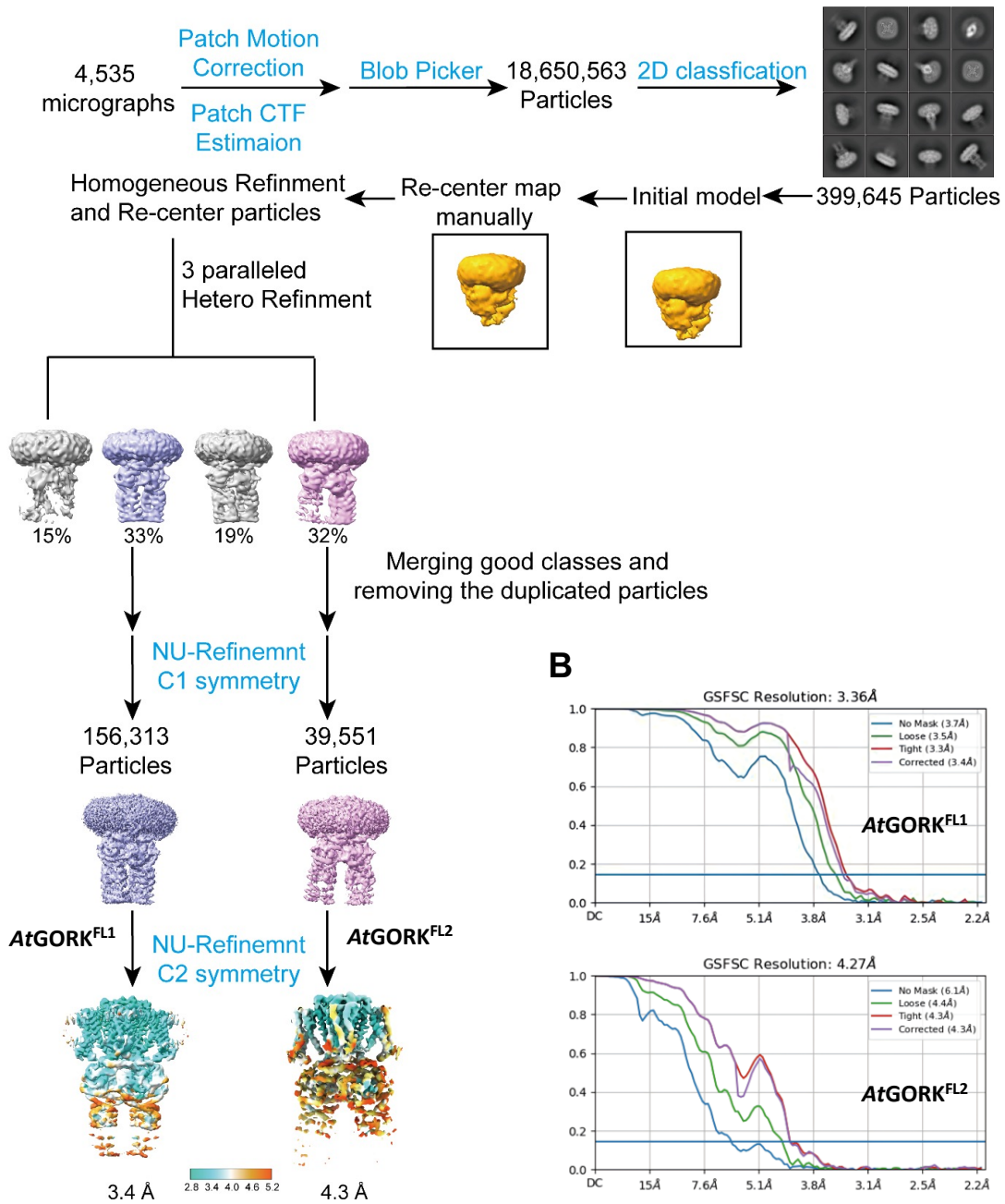
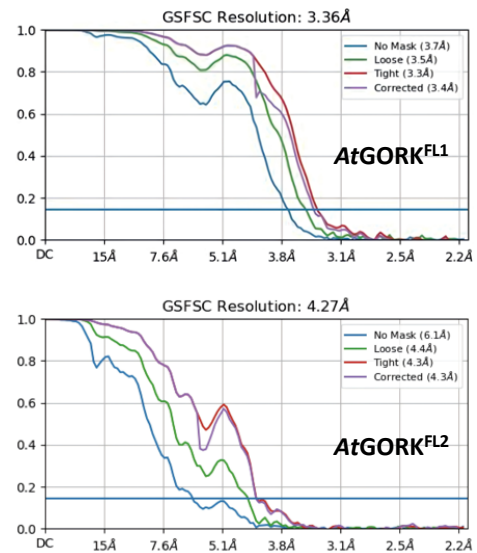
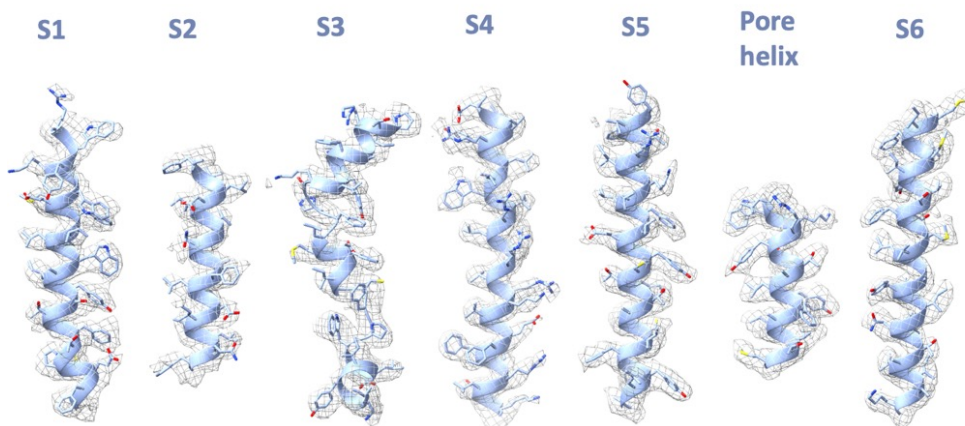
The electrophysiological experiments were performed as previously described (Deng et al., 2021). Briefly, untagged coding sequences of *AtGORK* wild type or mutated variants were cloned into the pGHME2 vector for expression in *Xenopus* oocytes. cRNAs were synthesized using T7 polymerase with linearized plasmid DNA templates. Oocyte sacs were extracted and digested with 0.2 mg/ml collagenase (Sigma) in OR2 buffer (82.5 mM NaCl, 2.5 mM KCl, 1 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>, and 5 mM HEPES-Na pH 7.5). For expression, 36 ng of wild-type GORK cRNA was injected per oocyte, with mutant cRNA doses adjusted to equimolar concentrations. Injected oocytes were incubated at 18°C in ND96 buffer (96 mM NaCl, 1.8 mM CaCl<sub>2</sub>, 1 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 2 mM KCl, and 5 mM HEPES-Na pH 7.5) for 48 hours before use.

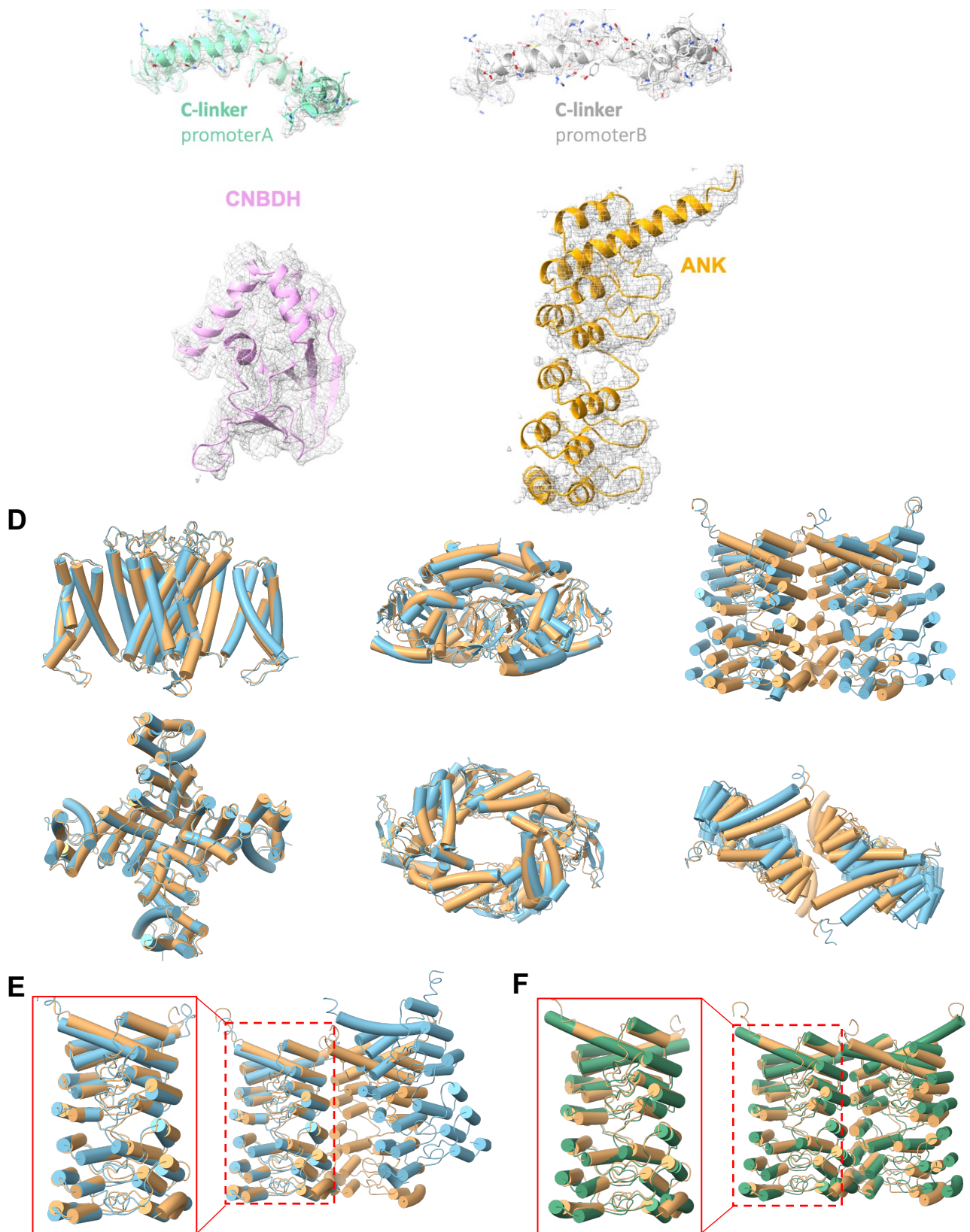
TEVC recordings were performed using an OC-725C amplifier (Warner Instruments) and Digidata 1550B (Molecular Devices) controlled by pClamp software. The bath solution contained (in mM): 10 KCl, 90 NaCl, 1 CaCl<sub>2</sub>, 2 MgCl<sub>2</sub>, and 10 Tris/MES (pH 7.4), with osmolarity adjusted to ~220 mOsmol/kg using D-mannitol. Microelectrodes (0.5-1 MΩ resistance) were filled with 3 M KCl, and agar bridges served as bath electrodes. Voltage steps from -110 mV to +70 mV (20-mV increments, 2,000 ms duration) were applied, followed by -110 mV clamping for 450 ms, 4,000 ms, or 16,000 ms depending on deactivation kinetics. Steady-state currents were measured at 50 ms before the end of each step. Data were analyzed using Clampfit 10.6 (Molecular Devices), Prism 8.0 (GraphPad), and Origin 2021.

### **Fluorescence and confocal imaging**

To assess the cell-surface expression of full-length and C-terminal truncated GORK channels in *Xenopus* oocytes, GFP was fused to the N-terminus of each construct. The corresponding cRNAs were injected into oocytes, which were then incubated at 18°C for ~48 hours in ND96 buffer (detailed in the *Electrophysiology* section). GFP-tagged protein expression was verified using a confocal laser scanning microscope (Zeiss LSM 980), and fluorescence intensities were quantified with ImageJ. To minimize variability in expression levels due to experimental factors (e.g., cRNA injection dose or incubation time), all experiments were performed in parallel.

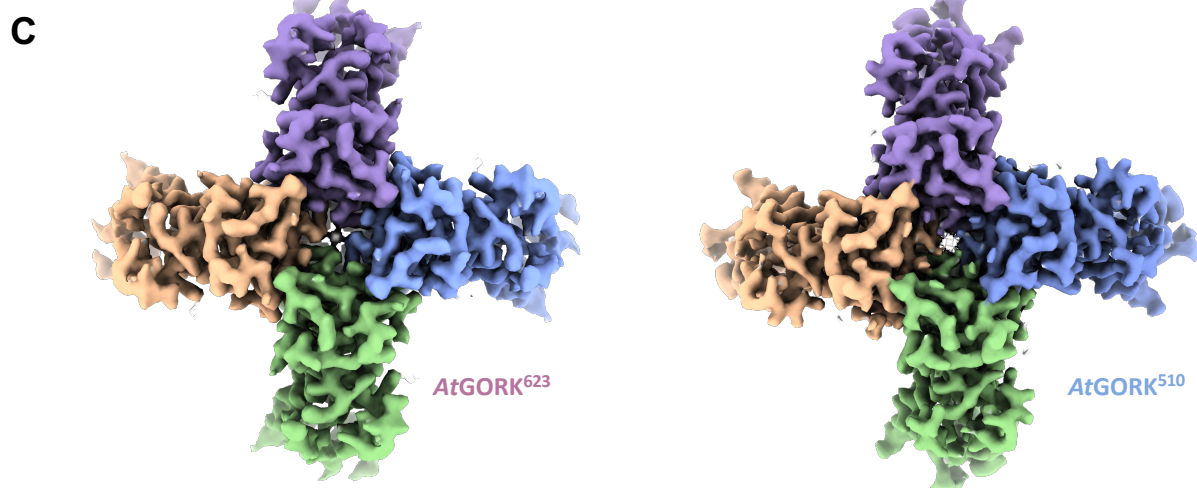
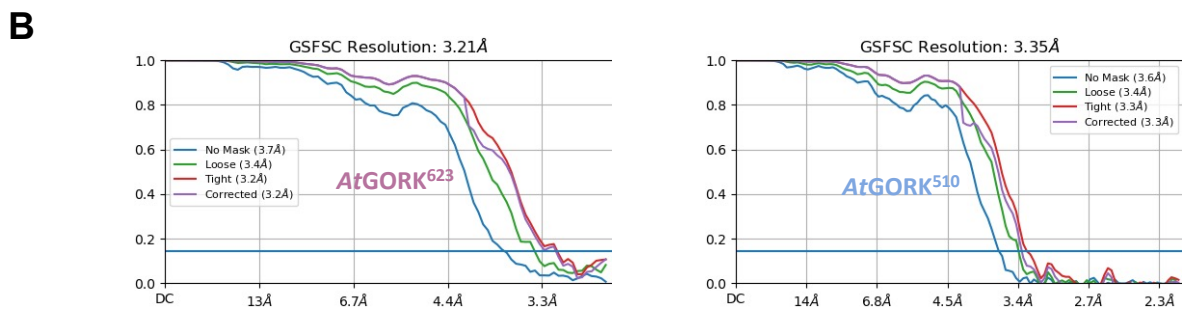
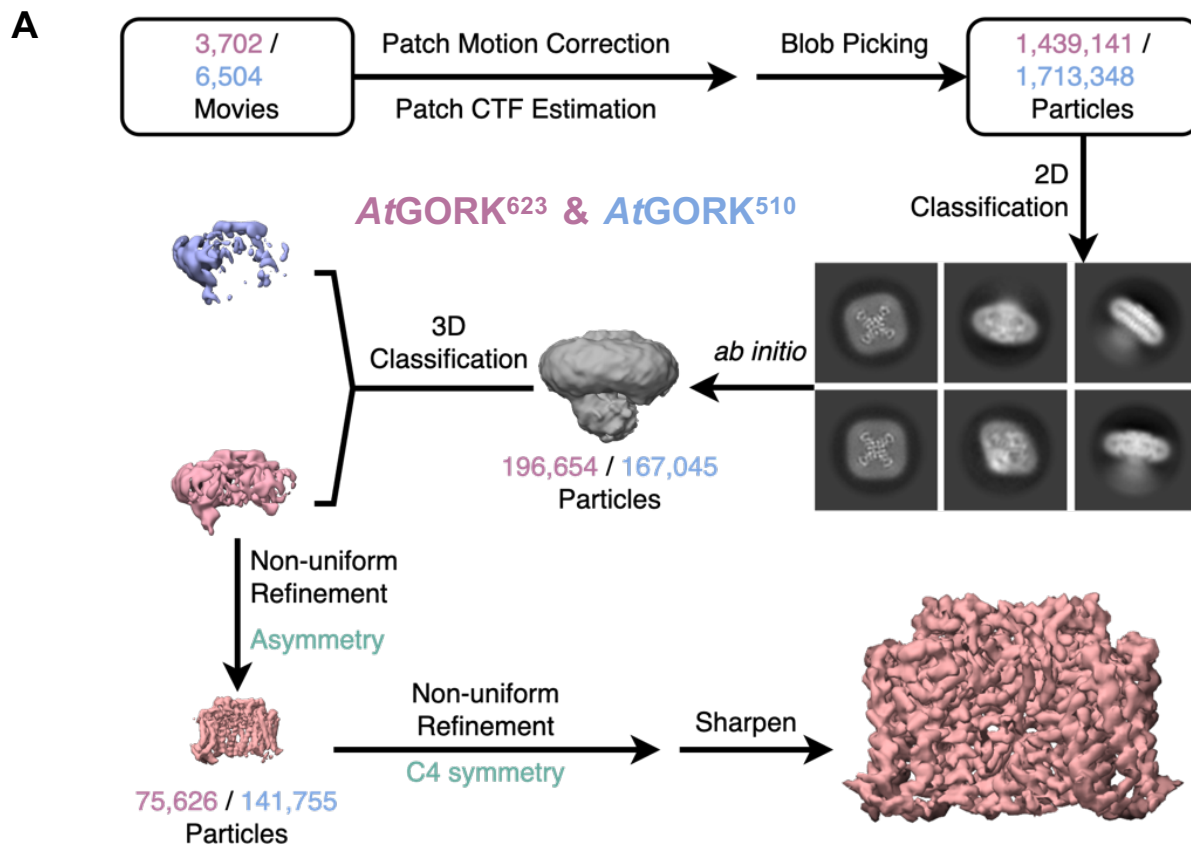
**Data availability:** All data generated or analysed in this paper are presented in the main text, figures and the extended data figures and supplementary videos, or are available from the corresponding author upon request. The cryo-EM maps of the *At*GORK full-length (*At*GORK<sup>FL1</sup> and *At*GORK<sup>FL2</sup>) and truncated version (*At*GORK<sup>623</sup> and *At*GORK<sup>510</sup>) have been deposited in the Electron Microscopy Data Bank with accession codes EMD-62338, EMD-37500, EMD-62337 and EMD-62339, respectively, and their structural models have been deposited in the PDB with accession codes 9KHF, 8WFZ, 9KHE and 9KHG, respectively (Supplementary Table S1).

**A****B****C**



**Figure S1. Structural determination of full-length *Arabidopsis* GORK (*AtGORK<sup>FL</sup>*).**

(A) Workflow for image processing of full-length *Arabidopsis* GORK. (B) Fourier shell correlation (FSC) curve indicating overall resolution of 3.4 Å for *AtGORK<sup>FL1</sup>* and 4.3 Å for *AtGORK<sup>FL2</sup>*, as estimated using the 0.143 cut-off criterion (dotted line). (C) Representative cryo-EM density map showing TM segments (S1-S6) and domains (C-linker, CNBDH and ANK). (D) Structural comparison of domains in *AtGORK<sup>FL1</sup>* (light orange) and *AtGORK<sup>FL2</sup>* (light blue). (E) Superimposition of ANK dimers in *AtGORK<sup>FL1</sup>* (light orange) and *AtGORK<sup>FL2</sup>* (light blue), with a RMSD of 1.21 Å/dimer. (F) Superimposition of ANK dimers in *AtGORK<sup>FL1</sup>* (light orange) and *AtSKORK* (purple, 8jet), with a RMSD of 1.33 Å/dimer. Despite variations in ANK conformation across the tetramer, the dimeric interaction is conserved, indicating that ANK dimerization is a fundamental structural feature of potassium channels with ANK domains.



**Figure S2. Structural determination of the truncated *AtGORK*<sup>623</sup> and *AtGORK*<sup>510</sup>.**

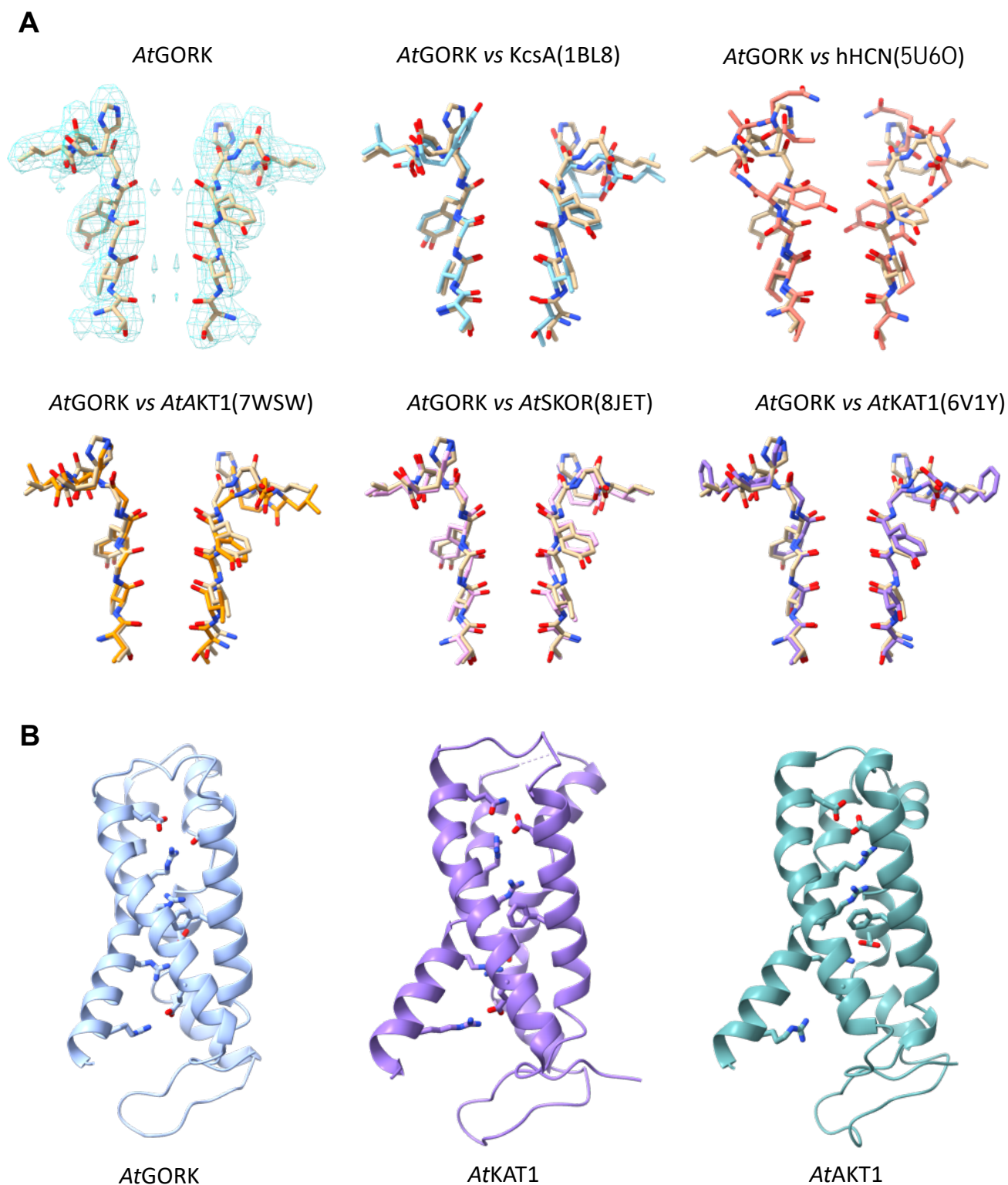
(A) Workflow for image processing of the truncated *AtGORK*<sup>623</sup> (residues 1-623) and *AtGORK*<sup>510</sup> (residues 1-510). (B) Fourier shell correlation (FSC) curve indicating overall resolution of 3.2 Å for *AtGORK*<sup>623</sup> and 3.4 Å for *AtGORK*<sup>510</sup>, as estimated using the 0.143 cut-off criterion (dotted line). (C) Cryo-EM structures of *AtGORK*<sup>623</sup> (3.2 Å, left) and *AtGORK*<sup>510</sup> (3.4 Å, right).







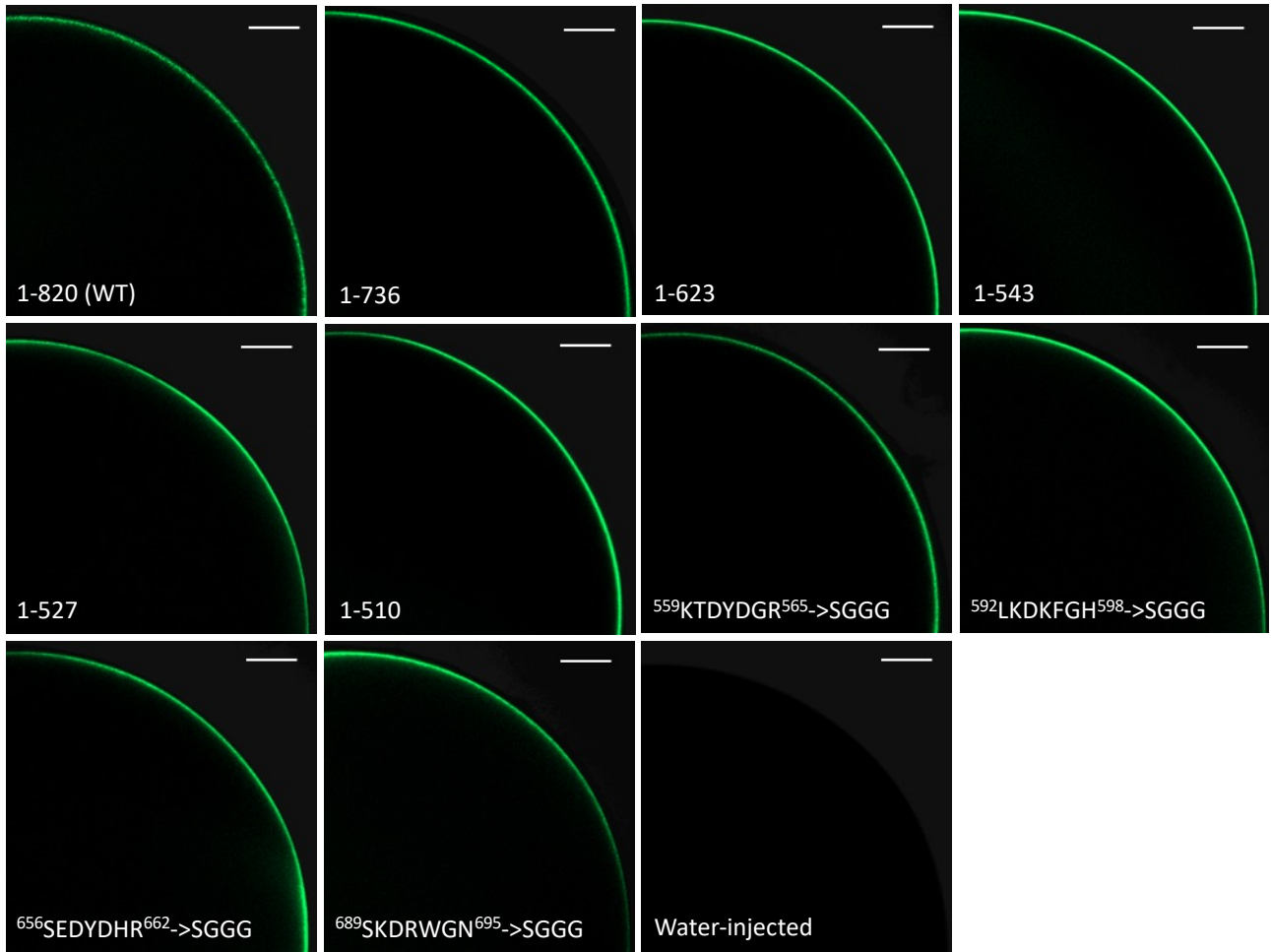
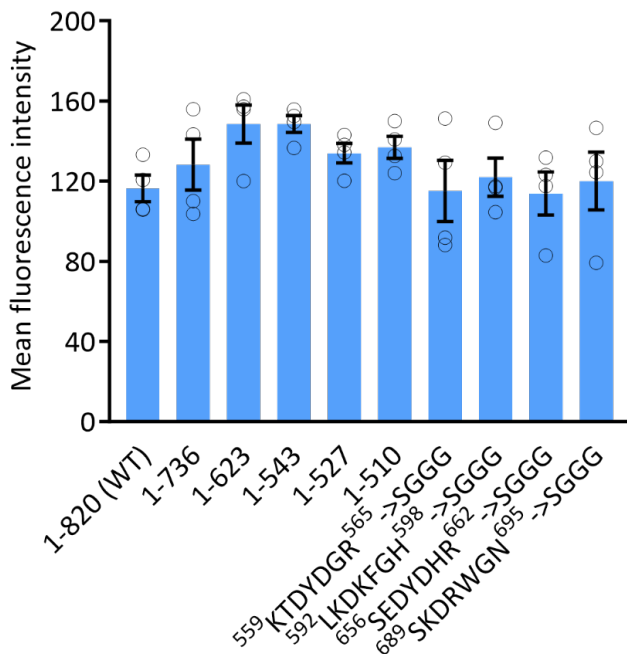




**Figure S4. Structural comparison of K<sup>+</sup>-selectivity filter and VSD of *AtGORK* with other K<sup>+</sup> channels.**

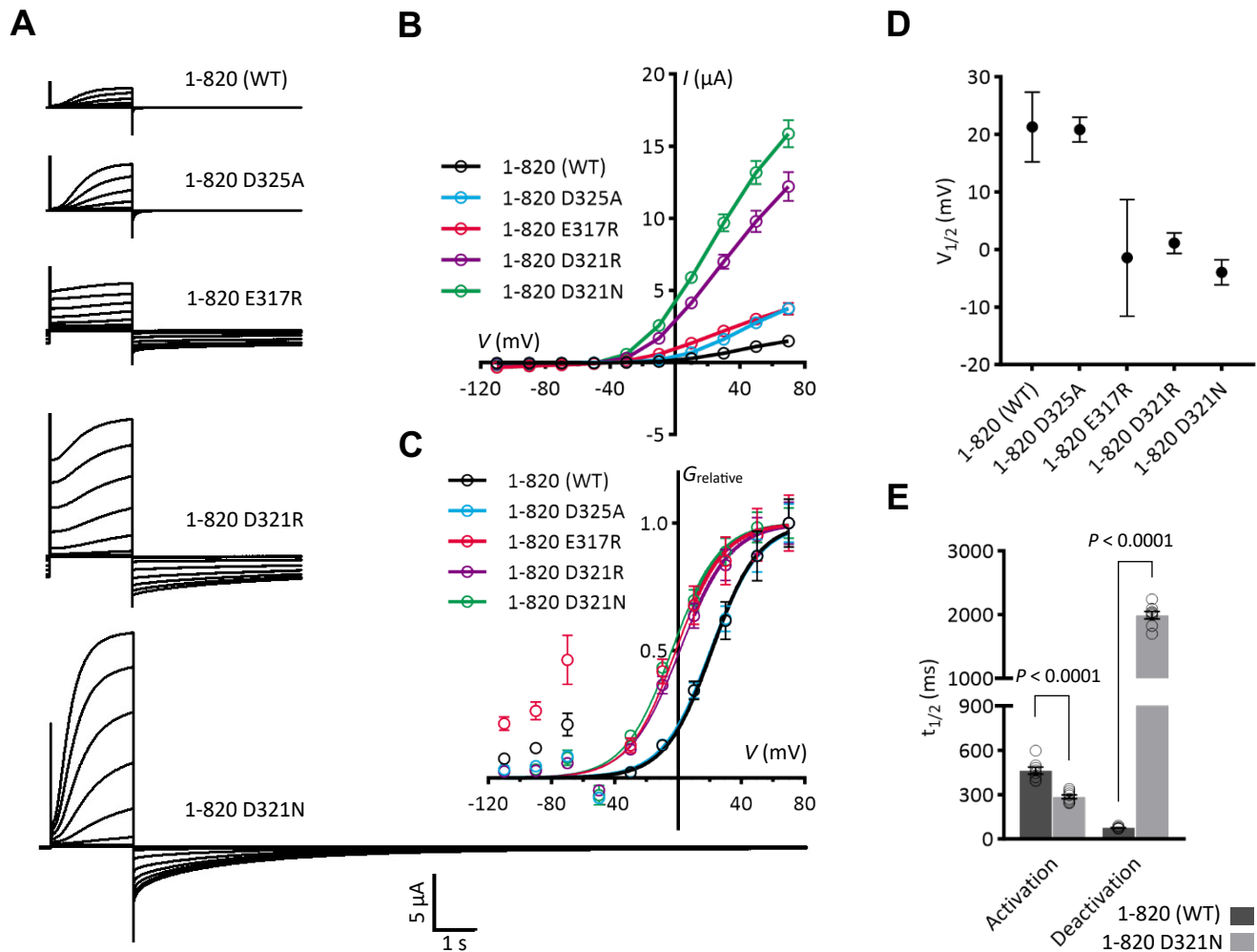
(A) Comparison of K<sup>+</sup>-selectivity filters from *AtGORK* with other K<sup>+</sup> channels. (B) Comparisons of voltage sensing domain (S1-S4) from *AtGORK* (light-blue), *AtKAT1*(purple, 6V1Y) and *AtAKT1* (dark-green, 8WSW). The S4 helix in these three K<sup>+</sup> channels contains conserved positively charged residues, as shown in sticks, and adopt a resting "up" conformation.



**A****B**

**Figure S6. Fluorescence and confocal imaging of the N-terminal GFP tagged *AtGORK*.**

(A) Representative fluorescence images of *AtGORK* wild-type (1-820) and mutants corresponding to Figure 3. The GFP fluorescence on the plasma membrane of oocytes was analyzed by LSM980 laser confocal microscope. The quarter of the whole cell is shown. Scale bars: 100  $\mu$ m. (B) Mean fluorescence intensity measurements in ImageJ. A one-way ANOVA analysis was performed with a *P* value of 0.1298. Data are mean  $\pm$  SEM, *n* = 4.



**Figure S7. Mutational tests of conserved acidic residues at the C-linker/TMD interface in full-length *AtGORK*.**

(A-E) Electrophysiological analyses of E317, D321 and D325 mutations in *AtGORK*<sup>1-820</sup>. Representative current traces (A) and steady-state current-voltage (*I-V*) relations (B) are shown. Relative conductance-voltage ( $G_{\text{relative}}-V$ ) curves (C) and half-activation voltage ( $V_{1/2}$ ) values (D) were generated through Boltzmann sigmoidal fitting (outliers excluded). Conductance was calculated using the equation  $G = I/(V - E_K)$ , where  $I$  is the steady-state current,  $V$  is the test potential, and  $E_K$  (-58 mV) was derived from the Nernst equation based on intracellular (~100 mM) and extracellular (10 mM)  $\text{K}^+$  concentration in the oocyte TEVC recordings. Relative conductance was calculated by normalization to the maximal conductance. Halftime ( $t_{1/2}$ ) for activation at +70 mV and deactivation at -110 mV, calculated as  $\ln(2) \cdot \tau$  where  $\tau$  is the time constant from single-exponential decay fitting, is shown in (E). Data are mean  $\pm$  SEM,  $n \geq 8$ . Significance analysis was performed using unpaired Student's t-test, with  $P$ -values displayed on the bar charts.

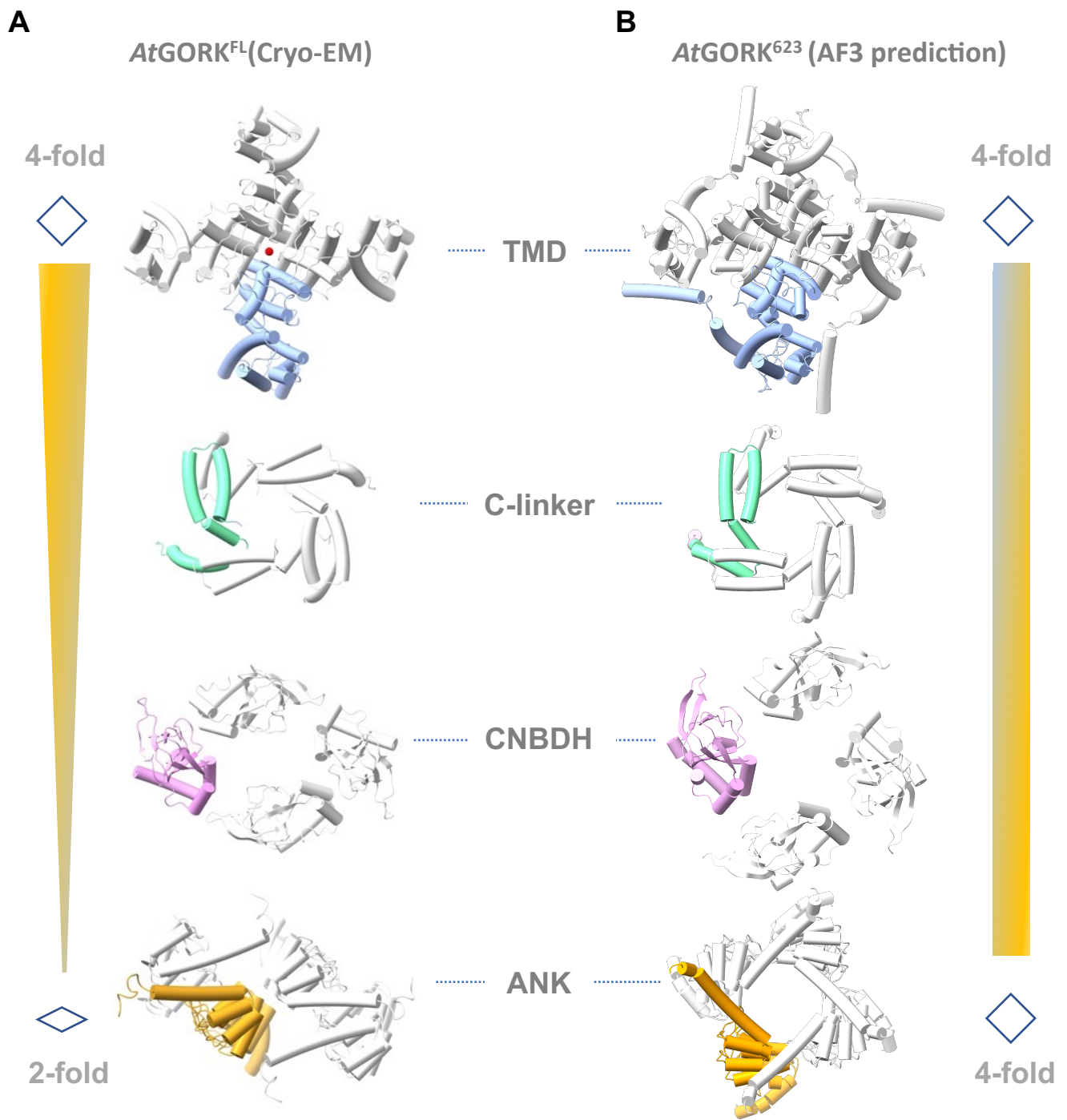


Figure S8. Symmetry analysis of domain assembly in *AtGORK<sup>FL</sup>*(Cryo-EM) and *AtGORK<sup>623</sup>*(AF3 prediction).

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

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

## Reference

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