

Figure 1. Cryo-EM structural determination of the norovirus NS3 ring-like structures. (a) Chart flow for cryo-EM structural determination of NS3 rings and representative 2D class averages. Symmetries of 2D class averages are labeled. The 22- and 23- fold major populations are boxed. (b) Final electron density map of NS3 ring superimposed with atomic model was shown in two views. (c) NS3 MLKL-like domain fitted in the cryo-EM map viewed for individual helices. (d) Gold-standard Fourier shell correlation (FSC) curves calculated from two independently refined half-maps, indicate an overall resolution of 6.16 Å for NS3 ring. (e) 2D classification of NS3 ring segments. (f) A representative negative staining EM image of NS3 rings reconstituted in the presence of cardiolipin-liposomes.

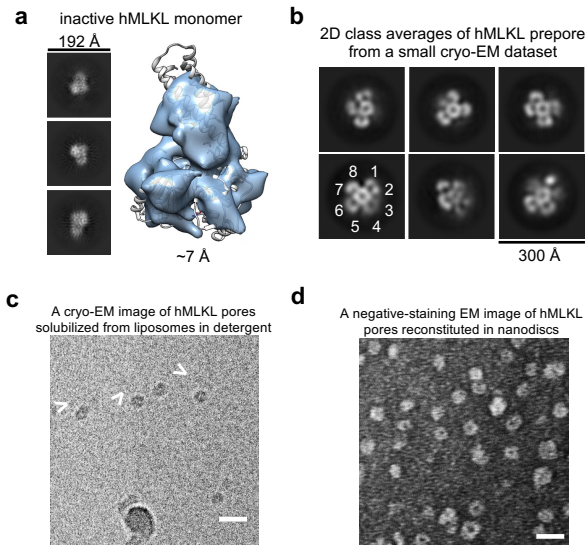


Figure 2. Structural elucidation of human MLKL in multiple functional states. (a) Cryo-EM 2D averages of monomeric full-length hMLKL and the cryo-EM map of hMLKL monomer superimposed with the crystal structure of full-length murine MLKL (PDB: 4BTF). (b) 2D class averages showed that hMLKL prepare is a flower-shaped octamer with a central ring likely formed by NEDs and four dimeric pskD domains flanking the central ring as petals. (c) A representative cryo-EM image of detergent-solubilized hMLKL pores. (d) A representative negative staining EM image of hMLKL pores reconstituted in nanodiscs. Scale bars: 20 nm.

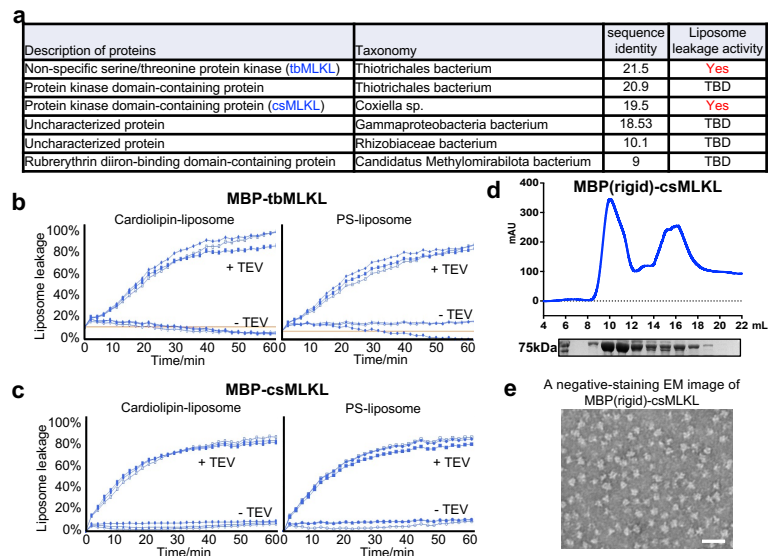


Figure 3. Identification and structural elucidation of bacterial MLKL-like proteins. (a) Identification of bacterial MLKL-like proteins using Foldseek. (b and c) Assessing the liposome leakage activity MLKLs from *Thiotrichales bacterium* (b) and *Coxiella sp.* (c) with cardiolipin- and PS-liposomes. (d) Size exclusion chromatography analysis of MBP(rigid)-csMLKL with a superdex 200 column. (e) A representative negative staining EM image of hMLKL pores reconstituted MBP(rigid)-csMLKL. Scale bar: 20 nm.