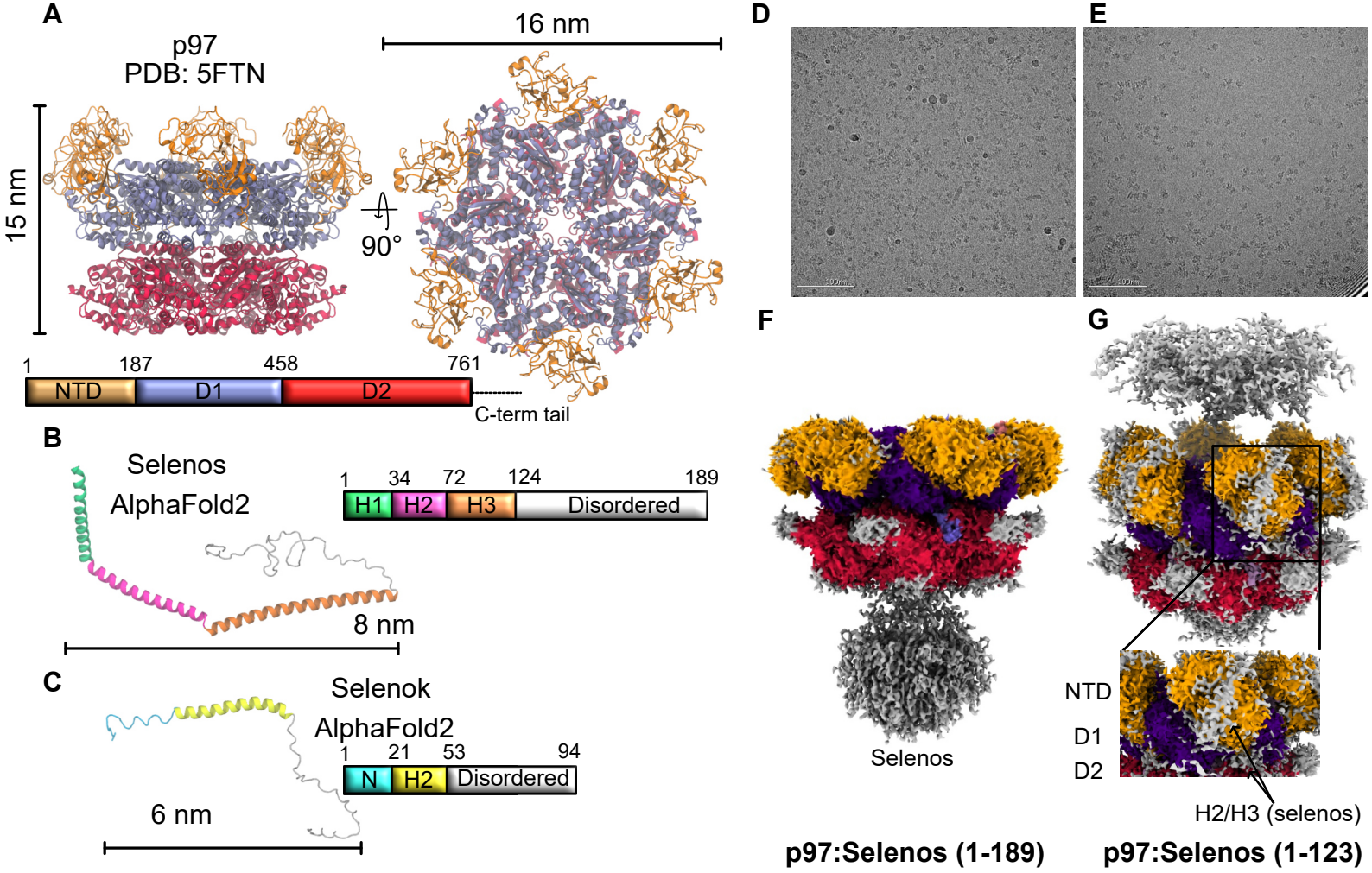


**Figure 1.** Structural models of selenos, selenok and p97. **A)** p97 is a hexamer (PDB: 5FTN) with three domains. The C-terminal tail is not resolved in this structure. **B)** AlphaFold2 prediction of selenos as a monomer. The cartoon shows the three alpha-helices and the disordered region (light silver). **C)** AlphaFold2 prediction of selenok as a monomer. The cartoon shows the membrane-bound alpha-helix and the disordered region (light silver). **D)** A representative micrograph of selenos (1-189)/p97 from Krios collection. **E)** A representative micrograph of selenos (1-123)/p97 from Krios collection. **F)** Reconstruction of selenos (1-189)/p97 bound to ATPγS. The coloring scheme for p97 domains is consistent with that in panel A. The density corresponding to the intrinsically disordered segment of selenos is situated beneath the D2 domain of p97. **G)** Reconstruction of selenos (1-123)/p97 bound to ATPγS. The coloring scheme for p97 domains is consistent with that in panel A. The electron density attributable to selenos' -helices H2 and H3 is labeled, as indicated by arrows.