

## Supplemental Methods

### Construction and complementation of markerless in-frame deletions

The  $\Delta cg1360$  mutant was constructed as follows: the *cg1360* upstream flanking region containing the first 14 codons of *cg1360* gene, and the *cg1360* downstream flanking region containing the last 9 codons of *cg1360* gene, were amplified with the Phusion high-fidelity DNA polymerase (Thermo Scientific, USA) using the primer pairs *cg1360-1-For/cg1360-2-Rev* and *cg1360-3-For/cg1360-4-Rev*, respectively. These two fragments were then fused by overlap extension PCR using the primer pairs *cg1360-1-For/cg1360-4-Rev*. The final PCR product was digested with *Bam*HI and *Xba*I, ligated into the same sites of pCRD206 vector, and directly transformed into *E. coli* DH5 $\alpha$  host cells to yield the pCRD206-*cg1360* plasmid. The resulting plasmid was then transformed into *C. glutamicum* ATCC 13032 by the electroporation method. The  $\Delta cg1360$  deletion mutant was obtained through the first temperature selection and the second sucrose selection steps, and confirmed by colony PCR with the primer pairs *cg1360-UF/cg1360-DR*. The corrected  $\Delta cg1360$  deletion contains an in-frame deletion of 127 aa of open-reading frame (ORF). Additionally, the  $\Delta cg1361$  mutant containing an in-frame deletion of 207 base pairs of the coding region (Equivalent to 69 amino acids) was generated according to a similar strategy.

The *cg1360* complementation strain (shown as  $\Delta cg1360+cg1360$ ) was constructed as follows: the *cg1360comp* upstream flanking region and the *cg1360comp* downstream flanking region were amplified with the Phusion high-fidelity DNA polymerase (Thermo Scientific, USA) using the primer pairs *cg1360-1-*

For/cg1360comp-Rev and cg1360comp-For/cg1360-4-Rev, respectively. These two fragments were then fused by overlap extension PCR using the primer pairs cg1360-1-For/cg1360-4-Rev to obtain the *cg1360* full-length complementation fragment with a synonymous point mutation at the Glu-4 site. The final PCR product was digested with *Bam*HI and *Xba*I, ligated into the same sites of pCRD206 vector, and directly transformed into *E. coli* DH5 $\alpha$  host cells to yield the pCRD206-*cg1360comp* plasmid. The resulting plasmid was then transformed into the  $\Delta$ *cg1360* mutant by the electroporation method. The *cg1360* complementation strain was obtained through the first temperature selection and the second sucrose selection steps, and confirmed by colony PCR with the primer pairs cg1360-UF/cg1360-DR. The correct *cg1360* complementation construct contains a synonymous point mutation at the Glu-4 site (GAA to GAG) of *cg1360* gene, and confirmed by DNA sequencing. Additionally, the *cg1361* complementation strain (shown as  $\Delta$ *cg1361*+*cg1361*) containing a synonymous point mutation at the Leu-4 site (CTG to CTC) of *cg1361* gene was generated by a similar strategy.

**Supplemental Figures:**

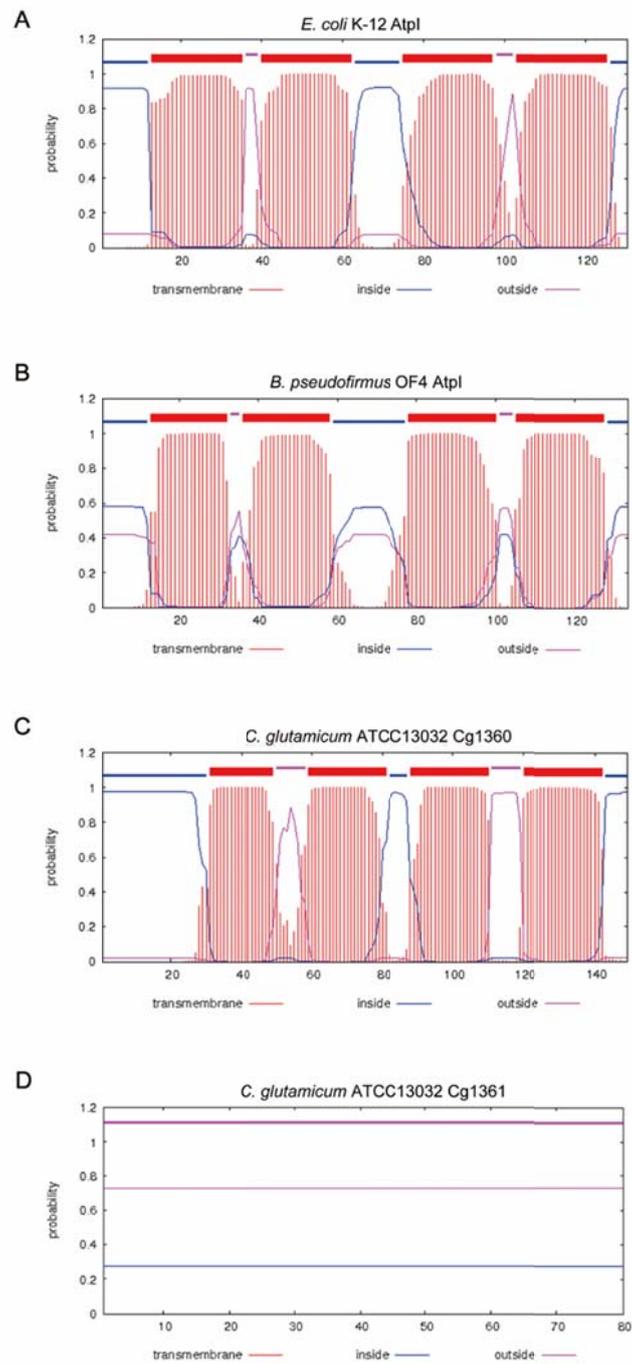


Fig. S1. Transmembrane region analysis of AtpI-like protein from *E. coli* K-12 (A), *B. pseudofirmus* OF4 (B) and *C. glutamicum* ATCC 13032 (C and D). TMHs were predicted by TMHMM version 2.0 server.

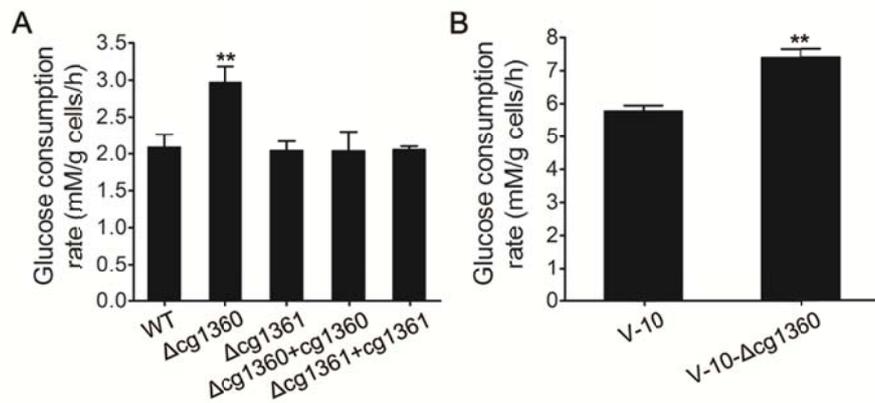


Fig. S2. Effects of *cg1360* or *cg1361* deletion on glucose consumption. (A) *C. glutamicum* WT and its mutant derivatives were grown in CGXII minimal medium containing 4% (w/v) glucose as a carbon source. Glucose consumption rate of cells during the exponential growth phase after 8 to 16 hours of incubation was determined. (B) *C. glutamicum* V-10 and its *cg1360* deletion mutant were grown in fermentation medium containing 125 g/l glucose as a carbon source. Glucose consumption rate of cells during the exponential growth phase after 18 to 30 hours of incubation was determined. Specific glucose consumption rate was calculated from the glucose consumption and biomass concentration using the formula:  $[\text{decreased glucose mM}] [\text{increased dry cell (g/l)}]^{-1} \text{ h}^{-1}$ . Asterisks indicate significant differences between *C. glutamicum* wild-type and its mutant derivatives according to a statistically Student's t test (\*\*,  $P < 0.01$ ).

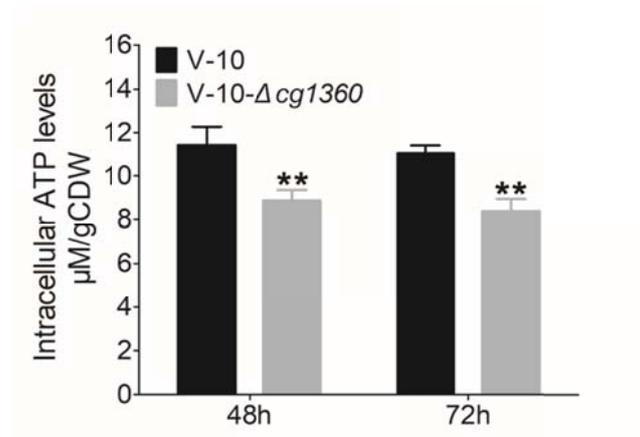


Fig. S3. The intracellular ATP levels of the valine-producing strains V-10 and its mutant with *cg1360* deletion after a 48 h or 72 h of fermentation.

## Supplemental Tables:

**Table S1** Plasmids and strains used in this study

Plasmid or strain	Description	Reference
Plasmids		
pCRD206	Temperature-sensitive replicon and <i>B. subtilis sacB</i> gene, Kan <sup>R</sup>	[22]
pCRD206- <i>cg1360</i>	pCRD206 derivative; containing <i>C. glutamicum cg1360</i> flanking regions	This study
pCRD206- <i>cg1361</i>	pCRD206 derivative; containing <i>C. glutamicum cg1361</i> flanking regions	This study
pCRD206- <i>cg1360</i> comp	pCRD206 derivative; containing <i>C. glutamicum cg1360</i> E4E point mutation and its flanking regions	This study
pCRD206- <i>cg1361</i> comp	pCRD206 derivative; containing <i>C. glutamicum cg1361</i> L4L point mutation and its flanking regions	This study
pCRD206- <i>atpD</i> -6×His	pCRD206 derivative; containing a C-terminal 6×His-tagged <i>atpD</i> gene and its flanking regions	This study
Strains		
<i>E. coli</i> DH5α	<i>E. coli</i> derivative; competent cells for general cloning	Takara Bio, Shiga, Japan
<i>C. glutamicum</i> ATCC 13032	Wild-type <i>C. glutamicum</i> strain	[32]
<i>C. glutamicum</i> Δ <i>cg1360</i>	<i>C. glutamicum</i> derivative; lacking the Cg1360 putative membrane protein	This study
<i>C. glutamicum</i> Δ <i>cg1361</i>	<i>C. glutamicum</i> derivative; lacking the Cg1361 hypothetical protein	This study
<i>C. glutamicum</i> Δ <i>cg1360</i> + <i>cg1360</i>	<i>C. glutamicum</i> derivative; containing a synonymous point mutation at the Glu-4 site of Cg1360 protein	This study
<i>C. glutamicum</i> Δ <i>cg1361</i> + <i>cg1361</i>	<i>C. glutamicum</i> derivative; containing a synonymous point mutation at the Leu-4 site of Cg1361 protein	This study
<i>C. glutamicum atpD</i> -His-tag	<i>C. glutamicum</i> derivative; C-terminus of the ATPase β subunit with a 6×His-tag	This study
<i>C. glutamicum</i> Δ <i>cg1360 atpD</i> -His-tag	Δ <i>cg1360</i> derivative; C-terminus of the ATPase β subunit with a 6×His-tag	This study
<i>C. glutamicum</i> Δ <i>cg1361 atpD</i> -His-tag	Δ <i>cg1361</i> derivative; C-terminus of the ATPase β subunit with a 6×His-tag	This study
<i>C. glutamicum</i> CGMCC 1.586	The valine-producing parent strain	CGMCC, Beijing, China
V-10	<i>C. glutamicum</i> CGMCC 1.586 derivative; the valine producer obtained by multiple random mutagenesis	This study
V-10-Δ <i>cg1360</i>	V-10 derivative; lacking the Cg1360 putative membrane protein	This study



**Table S3** Homologues analyses of *C. glutamicum* Cg1360 protein

Protein	Size (aa)	Identity (%)	Species	Accession No.
Cg1360	149	100	<i>C. glutamicum</i> ATCC13032	CAF19908.1
ATP synthase protein I	133	16.07	<i>B. pseudofirmus</i> OF4	ADC49435.1
Uncl polypeptide	130	23.28	<i>E. coli</i> K-12	AAA24730.1
ATP synthase protein I	135	19.83	<i>P. putida</i> KT2440	P0A103.1
AtpI	126	24.11	<i>S. boydii</i> Sb227	ABB68220.1
AtpI	122	16.82	<i>C. kluyveri</i> DSM 555	EDK35680.1
ATP synthase protein I	129	15.65	<i>V. alginolyticus</i>	P12983.1
ATP synthase protein I	127	22.12	<i>P. atrosepticum</i> SCRI 1043	CAG77414.1

**Table S4** Homologues analyses of *C. glutamicum* Cg1361 protein

Protein	Size (aa)	Identity (%)	Species	Accession No.
Cg1361	80	100	<i>C. glutamicum</i> ATCC13032	CAF19909.1
ATP synthase protein I	133	22.41	<i>B. pseudofirmus</i> OF4	ADC49435.1
Uncl polypeptide	130	16.67	<i>E. coli</i> K-12	AAA24730.1
ATP synthase protein I	135	22.81	<i>P. putida</i> KT2440	P0A103.1
AtpI	126	16.67	<i>S. boydii</i> Sb227	ABB68220.1
AtpI	122	13.73	<i>C. kluyveri</i> DSM 555	EDK35680.1
ATP synthase protein I	129	22.22	<i>V. alginolyticus</i>	P12983.1
ATP synthase protein I	127	16.36	<i>P. atrosepticum</i> SCRI 1043	CAG77414.1