Supporting information for article:

Mix-and-diffuse serial synchrotron crystallography

Figure S1  Tape drive setup as mounted at beamline P11 (PETRAIII/DESY).

Figure S2  Comparison of the final refined structural models of the 50s (red/magenta) and 2s (purple) mixing case. Protein residues shown as sticks all form hydrogen bonds with CTO.
Figure S3  LigPlot of the binding of CTO in the 50 seconds mixing case. Lysozyme residues that form hydrogen bonds (dashed green lines) with CTO or with the water molecules of the extended CTO-water network are shown. The numbers in the dashed green lines indicate the interatomic distances as determined by Coot and LigPlot+. 
Figure S4  LigPlot of the binding of CTO in the 2 seconds mixing case. Lysozyme residues that form hydrogen bonds (dashed green lines) with CTO or with the water molecules of the extended CTO-water network are shown. The numbers in the dashed green lines indicate the interatomic distances as determined by Coot and LigPlot+.
Figure S5  A) The structural model from a powder diffraction study (PDB-code: 1SF6) was refined against the data of the 50s mixing case. The resulting 2mFo-DFc map at 1σ and mFo-DFc (at 2.5 σ)
map are shown over the resulting structural model (orange) and the final model of the 50s mixing case (green). In B) the sugar rings of CTO bound to subsite A are shown from two different angles. Almost no electron density can be seen around ring 1 of the model (orange) that resulted from refinement of the model deposited under 1SF6 with our data, while there are strong map features around the position of ring 1 of CTO of the final refined model (green). In C) the third sugar ring (orange, at binding site D) corresponding to binding mode BCD is displayed in detail from two different viewing positions. Almost no electron density is visible around most of this ring.