

Expanded View Figures

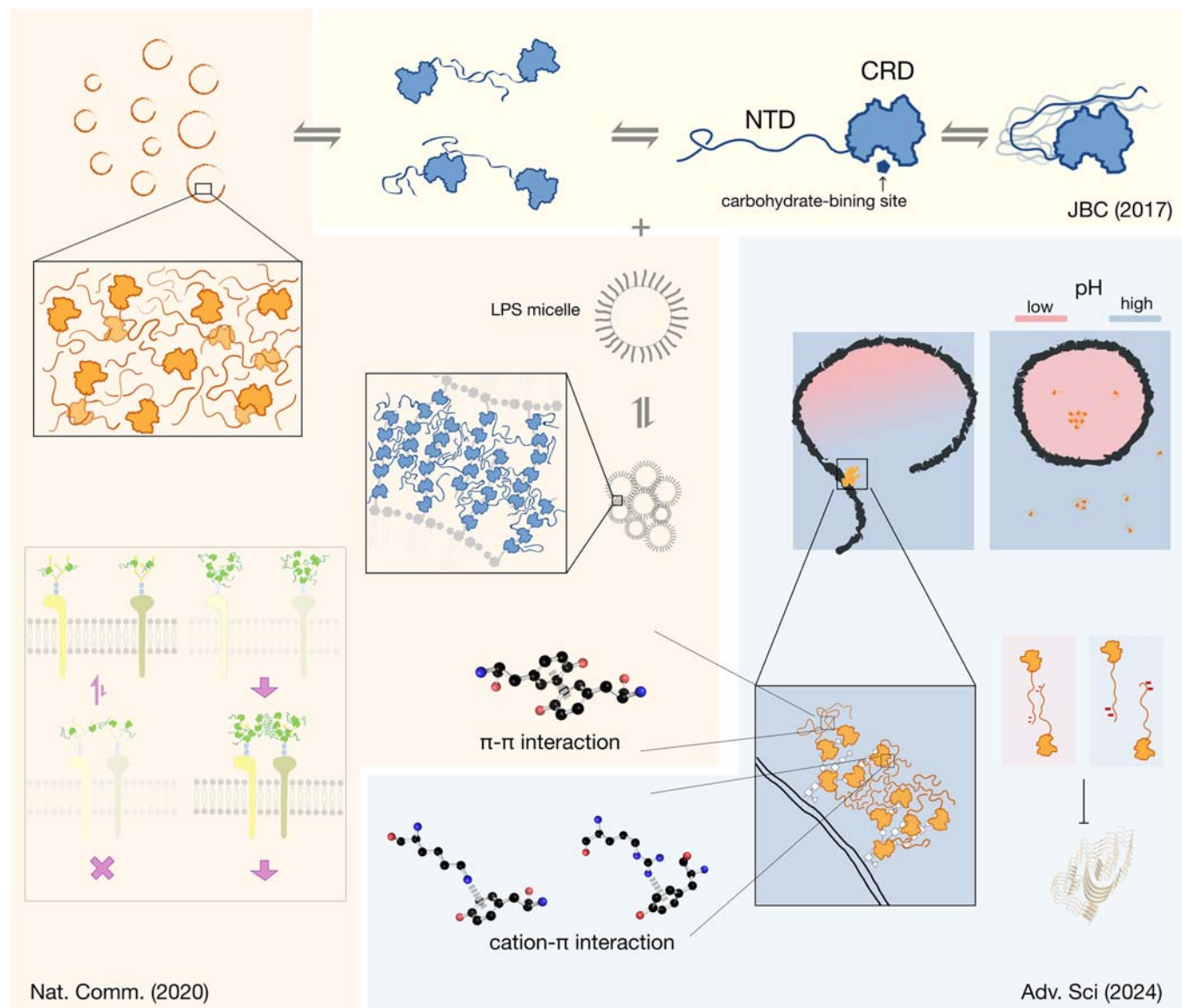


Figure EV1. Summary of previous studies on galectin-3 self-association.

Background shading groups panels by publication: yellow: JBC (Lin et al, 2017); peach: Nat. Commun. (Chiu et al, 2020); blue: Adv. Sci. (Sun et al, 2024). Galectin-3's intrinsically disordered N-terminal domain (NTD) forms transient intra- and intermolecular contacts with the non-carbohydrate-binding face of its carbohydrate-recognition domain (CRD; the NTD-binding face) and also self-associates (yellow). These interactions drive phase separation (PS) and enable galectin-3-mediated agglutination, assessed with lipopolysaccharide (LPS) micelles. Agglutination is supported by π - π interactions among aromatic residues within the NTD (peach) and by cation- π interactions between these aromatics and conserved, positively charged residues on the NTD-binding face. Two conserved acidic residues in the NTD modulate self-association in a pH-dependent manner (blue).