Supporting information Table 1. Stoichiometry of particle formation

	Peptide concentration (μM)*				
	K_{16} peptide in solution	Fusogenic peptide in solution	K_{16} in solution after particle formation†	Fusogenic peptide in solution after particle formation†	K_{16}:fusogenic peptide molar ratio in particle
Particles (in PBS) 15 μg/ml $K_{16,}$ 10 μg/ml fusogenic peptide	3.47	3.79	2.05	<0.1	1:2.6
Particles (in PBS) 30 μg/ml $K_{16,}$ 10 μg/ml fusogenic peptide	6.94	3.79	5.62	<0.1	1:2.8
Particles (in 10 mM Tris pH 7.4) 15 μg/ml $K_{16,}$ 10 μg/ml fusogenic peptide	3.47	3.79	1.8	<0.1	1:2.2

* Measured by amino acid analysis of solutions, which was possible as the fusogenic peptide lacks lysine residues.

† Thirty minutes after particle formation, the samples were centrifuged at 14,000 g for 10 minutes (particles in PBS) or 30 minutes (particles in 10 mM Tris) and the supernatants used for amino acid analysis. Dynamic Light Scattering confirmed that all particles had sedimented. The amount of K_{16} peptide in the particle was calculated by subtracting the amount in the supernatant after particle sedimentation from the original amount in solution.