### **Nuclear Hsp104 safeguards the dormant translation machinery during quiescence**

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#### **Supplementary Information**

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#### **Supplementary Figure 1:**

#### **Hsp70 proteins are not re-directed to the nucleus when cells age.**

Micrographs of BY4741 cells endogenously expressing ymTagBFP-tagged Ssa1 or Ssb1 at 8 h, 24 h and 72 h after inoculation. The signal intensity of Ssb1<sup>ymTagBFP</sup> at 8 h was increased to ensure visibility (\*). Scale bar: 2 µm.



#### **Supplementary Figure 2:**

**Nuclear targeting of Hsp104 depends on a motif in its flexible C-terminal tail.**

**(a)** Micrographs of strains (BY4741 and BY4741 from the GFP Clone Collection) endogenously expressing Hsp104GFP at 8 h and 24 h. The signal intensity of GFP-tagged Hsp104 at 8 h was increased to ensure visibility (\*). Scale bar: 2 µm. **(b)** Micrographs of diploid yeast strains (simplified mating scheme depicted) endogenously expressing Hsp104<sup>GFP</sup> at 24 h. Scale bar: 2  $\mu$ m.



#### **Supplementary Figure 3:**

#### **Mitochondrial respiration is critical for nuclear accumulation of Hsp104.**

**(a)** STRING network of the hits scored as "weaker nuclear accumulation" in the microscopic screening of the genome-wide deletion library equipped with Hsp104GFP (see Fig. 3a, b). Enrichment clusters depicted in Fig. 3b are highlighted. **(b)** Micrographs of wild type and *msn2/msn4*∆∆ cells endogenously expressing Hsp104<sup>GFP</sup> at 24 h. Scale bar: 2  $\mu$ m. The signal intensity of GFP-tagged Hsp104 at 8 h was increased to ensure visibility (\*). **(c)** Measurement of Msn2/4-induced stress response via activation of a STRE (stress response element)-driven promoter expressing Nanoluc in untagged wild type (WT) cells and cells with endogenously GFP-tagged Hsp104 variants at indicated time points. Dot plots with mean (square) and median (line). Each dot represents one biological replicate.

n.s.: not significant ( $p \ge 0.05$ ). Source data are provided as a Source Data file. See Supplementary Table 3 for details on statistical analyses.



#### **Supplementary Figure 4:**

#### **Nuclear Hsp104 interacts with translation-associated factors in aged cells.**

**(a)** Visualization of genes associated with the term "Translation" as the most prominent enrichment cluster using Markov clustering from proximity labelling (BioID) experiments. **(b)** Visualization of genes associated with the term "Translation" as the most prominent enrichment cluster using Markov clustering from interaction (CoIP) experiments. See Fig. 4c, d for shared hits between CoIP and BioID after STRING analyses. **(c)** Classification of translation-associated hits from proximity labelling (BioID) experiments into different groups. Number of hits enriched in eluates from Hsp104 (turquoise) and Hsp104\* (red) are shown. **(d)** Classification of translation-associated hits from interaction (CoIP) experiments into different groups. Number of hits enriched in eluates from Hsp104 (turquoise) and Hsp104\* (red) are shown.



#### **Supplementary Figure 5:**

#### **The translation initiation factor eIF2 interacts with nuclear Hsp104.**

**(a)** Visualization of most prominent enrichment clusters of hits from UV-Xlinking experiments after STRING analysis and Markov clustering. See Fig. 5b for the complete STRING network. Hits associated with the terms "Translation" and "Proteasome" are highlighted, and the STRING score is depicted in shades of grey. **(b)** Network of hits enriched in Hsp104 eluates and identified in BioID (Fig. 4c, d), CoIP (Fig. 4c, d) and UV-Xlinking (Fig. 5b) experiments. Genes associated with the terms "Translation" and "Proteasome" are highlighted, and the fold change (Fc) is depicted (Fc values  $\geq 1$  in shades of red). **(c)** Immunoblot of pulldown assay using ALFA-tagged Sui2, Tif5 and Sui3 as baits. Blots were probed with antibodies directed against GFP and ALFA. Different exposure times are shown for Total and Eluate fractions. **(d)** Micrographs of cells expressing endogenously GFP-tagged Hsp104 variants and mCherry-tagged eIF2α/Sui2 under the control of a *TET*-promoter in its own locus (p*TET*-Sui2mCherry), allowing its overexpression. The signal intensity of GFP-tagged Hsp104 at 8 h and mCherry-tagged Sui2 at 8 h were increased to ensure visibility (\*). See Fig. 5d, e for quantification of 48 h. Scale bar: 2 µm. Source data are provided as a Source Data file. See Supplementary Table 3 for details on statistical analyses.



#### **Supplementary Figure 6:**

#### **Hsp104 manages misfolded proteins in the nucleus of aged cells.**

**(a)** Uncropped representative transmission electron micrographs of cells used for Hsp104 immunogoldlabelling (Fig. 7b). Scale bar: 500 nm. **(b)** Measurement of heat stress response via activation of a HSE (heat shock element)-driven promoter expressing Nanoluc in untagged wild type (WT) cells and cells with endogenously GFP-tagged Hsp104 variants at indicated time points. Dot plots with mean (square) and median (line). Each dot represents one biological replicate. **(c)** Micrographs of cells harboring endogenously GFP-tagged Hsp104 wild type (Hsp104) or mutant variant (Hsp104\*) and Nup133<sup>mCherry</sup> to visualize the nucleus at 48 h before, during and after a heat shock at  $42^{\circ}$ C. Scale bar: 2  $\mu$ m. n.s.: not significant ( $p \ge 0.05$ ). Source data are provided as a Source Data file. See Supplementary Table 3 for details on statistical analyses.



#### **Supplementary Figure 7:**

#### **Nuclear Hsp104 ensures rapid restart of translation to support quiescence exit**.

**(a)** [ 35S]-methionine radiolabeling of nascent proteins from cells harboring untagged Hsp104 or Hsp104\* for a time interval of 10 min. Radiolabeling was performed with cells at 24 h, 48 h or 72 h. Ponceau S (PonS) staining served as loading control. **(b)** Quantification of the autoradiogram from cells described in (a) is presented as fold values of wild type. Dot plots with mean (square) and median (line). Each dot represents one biological replicate. **(c)** Regrowth kinetics assessed as the optical density of cells (*pdr5*∆) harboring untagged Hsp104 or Hsp104\* cultured for 5 days. Cells were pre-treated with MG-132 at the first inoculation for proteasomal impairment as indicated. Line graph with mean  $\pm$  s.e.m.. Measurements were taken from 9 biological replicates. **(d, e)** Regrowth kinetics assessed as the optical density of cells harboring endogenously GFP-tagged Hsp104 (d) or Hsp104\* (e) cultured for 5 days. For overexpression of Sui2, cells expressing mCherry-tagged eIF2α/Sui2 under the control of a *TET*promoter in its own locus (p*TET*-Sui2<sup>mCherry</sup>) were used, allowing its overexpression. Cells were pretreated with bortezomib at the first inoculation for proteasomal impairment as indicated. Line graph with mean ± s.e.m.. Measurements were taken from 12 biological replicates. **(f)** Micrographs of cells expressing mCherry-tagged eIF2α/Sui2 controlled by the *TET* promoter (p*TET*-Sui2mCherry). At 72 h cells were shifted to fresh media 1 hour prior to analysis. Control conditions overlap with Fig. 5f, g.

Scale bar: 2 µm. **(g)** Micrographs of cells as described in (f) but with the addition of Bortezomib at initial inoculation. **(h)** Quantification of aggregation of Sui2 in cells as described in (g). Dot plots with mean (square) and median (line). Each dot represents one biological replicate (Bort. Ctrl - 72 h Hsp104: 738 cells, 72 h Hsp104\*: 553 cells; Bort. Glucose – 72 h Hsp104: 785 cells, 72 h Hsp104\*: 632 cells). Source data are provided as a Source Data file. See Supplementary Table 3 for details on statistical analyses.



### **Supplementary Table 1: Yeast strains used in this study.**



# **Supplementary Table 2: Oligonucleotides used for gene deletion, chromosomal tagging and**

**sequencing.** 







## **Sequencing of Hsp104**



### **Supplementary Table 3: Detailed description of statistical analyses performed in this study.**



Comparisons with p-values below 0.05 are marked in bold.







#### **References**

1. Knop, M. et al. Epitope tagging of yeast genes using a PCR-based strategy: more tags and improved practical routines. Yeast 15, 963–972 (1999).

2. Janke, C. et al. A versatile toolbox for PCR-based tagging of yeast genes: new fluorescent proteins, more markers and promoter substitution cassettes. Yeast 21, 947–962 (2004).