Supplementary Information

Remodelling of Rea1 linker domain drives the removal of assembly factors from pre-ribosomal particles

Ulbrich et al., Cell, 2009

Supplementary Fig. 1: Comparison of Rea1wt negative stain EM 2D classes with published data. States 1 -4 are similar to 2D classes published by Ulbrich et al.

Supplementary Fig. 2: Negative stain EM analysis under APO conditions of EDTA purified Rea1wt. Rea1wt was purified in the presence of 5 mM EDTA and subsequently analysed by negative stain EM without adding nucleotide. Only the extended and intermediate linker conformations were detected. Percentage numbers indicate how many particles of the data set sorted into the displayed 2D class averages.

Supplementary Fig. 3: ATPase activities of Rea1wt and Rea1_{ΔAAA2H2α}. Right panel: Rea1wt is able to hydrolyse ATP and, at a slower rate, also ATPγS. In the presence of AMPPNP, no Rea1_{wt} hydrolysis activity is detected. Left panel: The Rea1_{ΔAAA2H2α} mutant shows a ≈10 fold higher ATP hydrolysis activity than Rea1_{wt}. ATPγS can be hydrolysed at a slower rate. There is no detectable hydrolysis activity with AMPPNP as substrate. Rea1wt + ATP n=2, Rea1wt + ATPγS n=4, Rea1_{ΔAAA2H2α} + ATP n=5, Rea1_{ΔAAA2H2α} + ATPγS n=5. Error bars show the standard deviation.

Supplementary Fig. 4: Negative stain 2D class averages of Rea1_{ΔAAA2H2α} in the absence of nucleotide. Linker conformations consistent with states $1 - 5$ of the extended and intermediate classes can be observed. Percentage numbers indicate how many particles of data set sorted into the displayed 2D class averages.

Supplementary Fig. 5: Linker remodelling state 8 is not stable in Rea1wt. a State 8 as observed in Rea1_{ΔΑΑΑ2Η2α} in the presence of ATPγS. **b** Two 2D class averages obtained from a Rea1_{wt} ATPγS data set. The two 2D classes are similar to state 8 of Rea1_{ΔAAA2H2α}, but thin stain for the linker tip (left, white arrow) or the complete linker (right) indicates increased structural flexibility. c The increased structural flexibility of the linker in b might be due to a mixture of well-folded state 8 particles and partially or completely unfolded particles. To rule out this possibility, we re-classified the particles in b into 4 subclasses. The sub-classification brings back the original 2D classes confirming that the linker in these classes is too flexible to stably sample state 8.

Supplementary Fig. 6: Rea1_{ΔAAA2H2α} ATPγS cryoEM data. a Micrographs, b Representative 2D classes.

Supplementary Fig. 7: Overall quality of the Rea1_{ΔAAA2H2α} ATPγS cryoEM map. a Fourier shell correlation (FSC) plot for half-maps of the 3D reconstruction. The 0.143 FSC criteria is indicated as horizontal dashed line. The final overall resolution is 7.1 Å. b Angular distribution of particles used in final reconstruction. c Local resolution map, upper panels: unsharpened map, lower panels: B-factor sharpened map. Secondary structure elements can be identified. d Schematic cartoon representation of structure (left) and match of structure in map (right). Red arrow heads highlight the AAA+ ring docked MIDAS domain. Cartoon adapted from Sosnowski et al. 2018¹⁷.

Supplementary Fig. 8: Comparison of the straight linker in the Rea1_{ΔAAA2H2α} ATPγS cryoEM structure with other Rea1/Midasin cryoEM structures. a Straight linker in Rea1ΔAAA2H2α ATPγS structure (this study). **b** Rea1_{wt} in the presence of AMPPNP (Sosnowski et al., 2018). c Rea1_{wt} bound to a pre60S particle (Kater et al., 2020). d Midasinwt in the presence of ATP and the Rea1/Midasin inhibitor Rbin-1 (Chen at al., 2018). e Straight linker in Rea1D2915A-R2976A-D3042A (Conformation I) in the presence of ATP (this study). In all structures the linker adopts a similar straight conformation with respect to the AAA+ ring. Red arrow heads highlight the AAA+ docked MIDAS domain.

Supplementary Fig. 9: 3D reconstruction of the Rea1ΔAAA2H2α ATPγS negative stain EM data set. a Right panel: Final 3D reconstruction of the Rea1_{ΔAAA2H2α} ATPγS negative stain EM data set. Left panel: Docking of the Rea1_{ΔΑΑΑ2Η2α} ATPγS cryoEM structure (Fig. 3a + Supplementary Fig. 7) into the negative stain EM map. The cryoEM structure, which represents the straight linker conformation, fits well into the negative stain EM map indicating that the negative stain data is not affected by staining artefacts. **b** 2D classification of the particles used in the final 3D reconstruction. The particles account for ≈45% of the total particles in the data set, which suggests that the straight linker conformation shown in a is the dominant structural state. AAA+ ring top views like in Figure 2 are absent indicating that they do not represent the straight linker conformation.

Supplementary Fig. 10: The linker in state 1 has moved with respect to the AAA+ ring compared to the straight linker conformation in the Rea1_{ΔAAA2H2α} ATPγS cryoEM structure. a Combining the AAA+ ring map in the orientation used to assign the AAA+ sub-domains in state 1 with the linker map in the orientation used to assign linker sub-domains in state 1 by overlapping the linker stem area allowed us to create a structural composite model for state 1. **b** Aligning the AAA+ ring of this composite model with the AAA+ ring in the Rea1_{ΔAAA2H2α} ATPγS cryoEM structure reveals that the linker top and middle domains have rotated by ≈30 ̊ and swung by ≈ 45 ̊ towards the AAA+ ring plane. Straight linker of the Rea1_{ΔAAA2H2α} ATPγS cryoEM structure is shown in grey.

Supplementary Fig. 11: The AAA+ ring in the 2D class averages of Rea1wt does not harbour a docked **MIDAS domain. a** Structure of Rea1_{wt} in the presence of AMPPNP (Sosnowski et al., 2018¹⁷). The AAA+ ring does not feature a docked MIDAS domain b 2D projection of the corresponding cryoEM map of a low pass filtered to 25 Å. c The AAA+ ring in the 2D class averages of Rea1_{wt} (here state 1 as example) matches well with the projection in b suggesting the MIDAS domain is not docked onto the AAA+ ring.

Supplementary Fig. 12: State 6 of the AAA+ ring engaged linker conformations features a connection between AAA1S and the linker top3 domain. a Domain assignments in the AAA+ ring and linker. b Two upper panels: Linker middle and top domains rotated into state 5 and corresponding cryoEM map projection (compare also Fig. 4c and d). Lower panel: Assignment of linker domains in state 5 based on the two upper panels. c The domain assignments in a and b suggest a connection between AAA1S and the linker top3 domain in state 6. The connection is visible in three independently collected data sets.

Supplementary Fig. 13: Validation of Rea1_{ΔAAA2H2α} PhoX crosslinking. a Mass Photometry was used to analyse the amount of unspecifically crosslinked dimers. The theoretical mass for a Rea1_{ΔAAA2H2α} monomer is 580 kDa. Solid lines represent the Gaussian-fits of major species. Compared to the noncrosslinked control (-PhoX) no significant stabilization or enrichment of Rea1_{ΔAAA2H2α} dimers is observed in the three analysed PhoX crosslinked APO, AMPPNP and ATPγS replicates. This indicates that the detected crosslinks predominantly originate from intra-molecular interactions **b** A negative stain EM analysis demonstrates that presence of the PhoX crosslinker does not alter ATPγS induced linker

remodelling in Rea1_{ΔAAA2H2α}. c 182, 177 and 121 K-K unique crosslinks were detected in the PhoX crosslinked Rea1ΔAAA2H2α ATPγS, APO and AMPPNP samples. Out of these 77 (42%) (ATPγS), 41 (23%) (APO) and 53 (44%) (AMPPNP) can be assigned and distance-validated on the straight linker conformation as represented by the Rea1_{ΔΑΑΑ2Η2α} ATPγS cryoEM structure (compare Fig. 3a), which is expected to be the dominant structural state in all samples. A maximal C α -C α distance cut off of 25 Å was used to validate the crosslinks on the structure. The remaining crosslinks could be attributed to alternative Rea1 conformations, for which there is currently no 3D structural information available. The fact, that significant portions of the detected crosslinks can be assigned to a known structural state indicates a high quality of the crosslinking data.

Supplementary Fig. 14: The MIDAS domain interacts with the linker top2/top3 region. a The MIDAS domain (E4623-S4910) was fused to 3xHA-GAL4AD (GAD, GAL4 activator domain) and the linker top2/top3 region (Y3557-N4041, short: I3601-N4041) or just the top3 region (D3786-E3905) to 3xMyc-GAL4BD (GBK, GAL4 DNA binding domain). Another set of plasmids reversed the GAD/GBK fusion constructs as indicated. The cells grew well on plates selecting the markers of the GAD/GBK plasmids (right panel, plates lacking leucine (L) and tryptophan (W)). Plating the cells on selective medium further lacking histidine (H) to check if the reporter his3 expression has been induced, revealed that cells expressing the MIDAS/linker top2/top3 constructs grew slower than the empty vector control indicating toxicity to the cells. **b** In an alternative approach to probe for MIDAS-Linker top2/top3 interactions we carried out GAD-MIDAS immunoprecipitation experiments using anti-HA agarose beads. We checked for expression of the GAD-MIDAS and GBK-Linker top2/top3 constructs in the input lysates by anti-HA and anti-Myc western blot (left upper and left lower panel). The MIDAS and Linker top2/top3 constructs are prone to degradation. The degradation is especially pronounced in the case of the short linker top2/top3 as well as the linker top3 GBK constructs (lanes 3 and 4, left lower panel). Upper right panel: The GAD-MIDAS construct was pulled out from the input lysates via anti-HA agarose beads. The elution was subsequently analysed by anti-HA western blot. GAD-MIDAS can be detected in all elutions (lanes 2 – 4). Lower right panel: The eluates were also analysed by anti-myc western blot to probe for the presence of GBK-Linker top2/top3 constructs. In the case of the GBK-Linker top2/top3 constructs (lane 2), several degradation fragments can be detected (white arrows) indicating that parts of the Linker top2/top3 region are able to interact with the MIDAS domain. Signals marked with red asterisks likely result from detection of anti-HA antibody fragments present in the anti-HA agarose bead elutions by the secondary antibody.

Supplementary Fig. 15: GST-linker top2/3 pulldown experiments with full length MIDAS and the MIDASΔ4734-4775 construct. The samples were run on a SDS gel and silver stained. C. thermophilum GSTlinker top2/3 pulls down the full length C. thermophilum MIDAS domain (lane 6, red asterisk), but not the MIDAS₄₄₇₃₄₋₄₇₇₅ construct (lane 7), which lacks the conserved T4733-K4778 loop (equivalent to the conserved S. cerevisiae MIDAS E4656-K4700 loop). The results suggest that the conserved loop region is involved in the linker top2/top3 – MIDAS interaction. M: marker, lanes 1, 2, 3 and 4: purified GSTlinker top2/3 construct, MIDAS domain, MIDAS₄₄₇₃₄₋₄₇₇₅ and GST control. Lanes 5, 6 and 7: GST-control + MIDAS domain pulldown, GST-linker top2/3 + MIDAS domain pulldown and GST-linker top2/3 + MIDASΔ4734-4775 pulldown. Samples were run together on the same SDS gel. Input and GST-pulldown lanes were separated and treated independently to avoid overdevelopment of the input lanes. The pulldown experiment was carried out once.

Supplementary Fig. 16: Rea1_{D2915A-R2976A-D3042A} ATP cryoEM data. a Micrograph, b Representative 2D classes.

Supplementary Fig. 17: Overall quality of the Rea1_{D2915A-R2976A-D3042A} ATP cryoEM maps. Fourier shell correlation (FSC) plot for half-maps of the 3D reconstructions (upper left panels, 0.143 FSC criteria is indicated as horizontal dashed line), angular distribution of particles used in final reconstruction (lower left panels), local resolution maps (middle and right panels) and match of structure in map (right and

lower right panels) of a Conformation I, b Conformation II and c Conformation III. In a the resolution is of sufficient quality to identify secondary structure elements. In b and c the resolution is of sufficient quality to dock in the linker middle-top domains and the linker stem-AAA+ring-NTD. Due to the use of binned data the 0.143 FSC criteria has not been reached in a and c. No substantial improvements in the resolution are to be expected with the unbinned data.

Supplementary Fig. 18: Conformations II and III of Rea1_{D2915A-R2976A-D3042A} ATP are related by a swing of the linker middle and top domains towards the AAA+ ring. Conformation II is color coded, Conformation III is shown in grey. The structures have been aligned on the AAA+ rings. The black arrow indicates the swing towards the AAA+ ring. The region between the linker middle and stem domains acts as pivot point.

Supplementary Fig. 19: The Rea1_{D2915A-R2976A-D3042A} mutant shows expression levels comparable to Rea1wt. The lysates of S. cerevisiae strains harbouring centromeric plasmids expressing Rea1wt (rea1:: k anR Rea1wt) or the Rea1D2915A-R2976A-D3042A CONStruct (rea1:: k anR Rea1sb) under the control of the endogenous Rea1 promotor and terminator regions were analysed by SDS-PAGE and silver staining. A S. cerevisiae strain overexpressing Rea1 in the presence of galactose (GAL::rea1) was processed in parallel to identify the band for Rea1 (red arrow). The expression levels of Rea1wt and Rea1D2915A-R2976A-D3042A are similar. The experiments were repeated four times.

Supplementary Fig. 20: Cartoon of the pre-rRNA processing pathway in S. cerevisiae.

Supplementary Fig. 21: The swing and the rotation of the linker top and middle domains during linker remodelling are not strictly correlated. In addition to the linker states most commonly observed in our data sets (here states $1 - 7$ of Rea1_{wt} ATP as an example), additional extended and intermediate linker remodelling states were occasionally detected. Linker state 2' represents a swing from state 1 towards the AAA+ ring without rotation. In state 3' the linker middle and top domains are already fully rotated before reaching the proximity of the AAA+ ring. They swing without rotation via state 4' to state 5.

Supplementary Fig. 22: Quality of negative stain EM data. a Two representative micrographs of the Rea1_{ΔΑΑΑ2Η2α} ATPγS data set. b Initial 2D classification on 4x binned particles. 2D classes representing AAA+ ring top views of interest (red squares) were selected for a 2nd round of 2D classification. c 2nd round of 2D classification with the un-binned particles selected in b.

Supplementary Table 1: CryoEM data collection and validation statistics. $\text{Real}_{sb} = \text{Real}_{D2915A-R2976A-}$ D3042A

Supplementary Table 2: List of validated K-K crosslinks in the Rea1ΔAAA2H2α ATPγS, APO and AMPPNP mass spectrometry data sets. Crosslinks between the linker top2 region and the MIDAS domain are highlighted in yellow. K-K crosslinks are labelled according to S. cerevisiae Rea1wt numbering. Please note that in the data sets submitted to the ProteomeXchange Consortium Rea1ΔAAAA2H2α numbering will be used.

Supplementary Table 3: Table of oligonucleotide sequences used in the study.

Source Data for Supplementary Figures

Source Data Supplementary Figure 14B. Anti-HA western blot.

Source Data Supplementary Figure 14B. Anti-HA western blot with molecular weight marker (Left lane). Molecular weight marker: PageRuler prestained protein ladder (Life Technologies, Cat. #26616). Top to bottom (kDa): 180, 130, 100, 70, 55, 40, 35, 25.

Source Data Supplementary Figure 14B. Anti-Myc western blot.

Source Data Supplementary Figure 14B. Anti-Myc western blot with molecular weight marker (left lane). Molecular weight marker: PageRuler prestained protein ladder (Life Technologies, Cat. #26616. Top to bottom (kDa): 180, 130, 100, 70, 55, 40, 35, 25.

Source Data Supplementary Figure 15.

Source Data Supplementary Figure 19.