

Appendix

Structural basis of 3'-tRNA maturation by the human mitochondrial RNase Z complex

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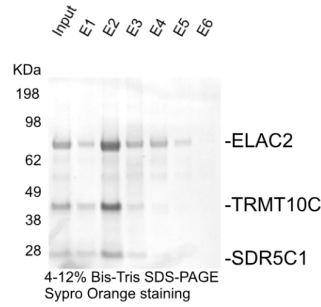
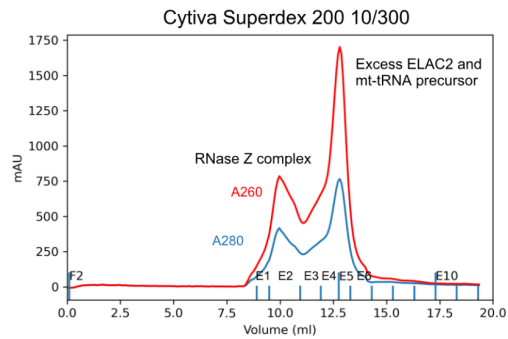
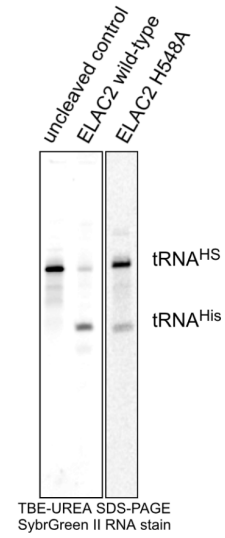
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Appendix Table S1.

Correspondence between nucleotide numbers in mitochondrial tRNA^{His}, which were used in the deposited structures, and in canonical tRNA, which were used throughout the manuscript.

| tRNA ^{His} | Canonical | Base | Region | tRNA ^{His} | Canonical | Base | Region |
|---------------------|-----------|------|----------------|---------------------|-----------|------|--------------------|
| 1 | 1 | G | Acceptor stem | 36 | 39 | U | Anticodon stem |
| 2 | 2 | U | | 37 | 40 | C | |
| 3 | 3 | A | | 38 | 41 | U | |
| 4 | 4 | A | | 39 | 42 | G | |
| 5 | 5 | A | | 40 | 43 | A | |
| 6 | 6 | U | | 41 | 44 | C | Variable region |
| 7 | 7 | A | | 42 | 45 | A | |
| 8 | 8 | A | 43 | 47 | A | | |
| 9 | 9 | A | 44 | 48 | C | | |
| 10 | 10 | G | D stem | 45 | 49 | A | T stem |
| 11 | 11 | U | | 46 | 50 | G | |
| 12 | 12 | U | | 47 | 51 | A | |
| 13 | 13 | U | | 48 | 52 | G | |
| | | | | 49 | 53 | G | |
| 14 | 14 | A | D loop | 50 | 54 | C | T loop |
| 15 | 15 | A | | 51 | 55 | U | |
| 16 | 16 | C | | 52 | 56 | U | |
| 17 | 19 | C | | 53 | 57 | A | |
| 18 | 20 | A | 54 | 58 | C | | |
| 19 | 22 | A | D stem | 55 | 59 | G | |
| 20 | 23 | A | | 56 | 60 | A | |
| 21 | 24 | A | | 57 | 61 | C | T stem |
| 22 | 25 | C | | 58 | 62 | C | |
| 23 | 26 | A | 59 | 63 | C | | |
| 24 | 27 | U | 60 | 64 | C | | |
| 25 | 24 | C | 61 | 65 | U | | |
| 26 | 25 | A | Anticodon stem | 62 | 66 | U | Acceptor stem |
| 27 | 26 | G | | 63 | 67 | A | |
| 28 | 31 | A | | 64 | 68 | U | |
| | | | | 65 | 69 | U | |
| 29 | 32 | U | 66 | 70 | U | | |
| 30 | 33 | U | 67 | 71 | A | | |
| 31 | 34 | G | 68 | 72 | C | | |
| 32 | 35 | U | Anticodon loop | 69 | 73 | C | Discriminator base |
| 33 | 36 | G | | | | | |
| 34 | 37 | A | | | | | |
| 35 | 38 | A | | | | | |

A**B**

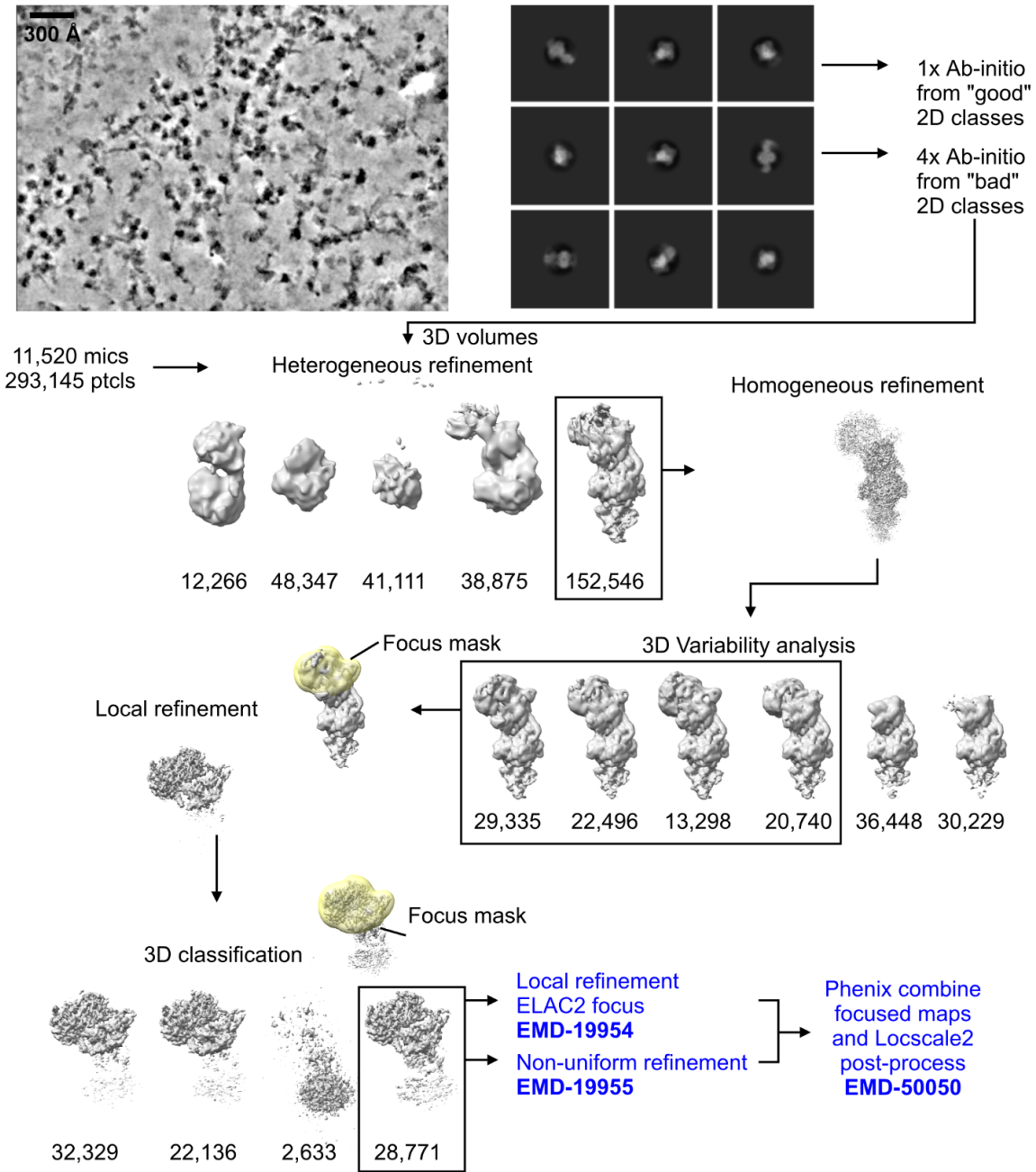
Appendix Figure S1 - Mitochondrial RNase Z complex formation.

A TRMT10C/SDR5C1 was mixed with a twofold molar excess of ELAC2 and mt-tRNA-HS precursor, and run through size exclusion chromatography. The fractions E1-E6 were analyzed by SDS-PAGE stained for protein (right panel). Fraction E2 was used for cryo-EM grid preparation.

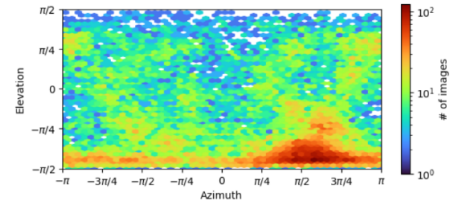
B TBE-UREA polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis of the samples used for grid preparation, with wild-type ELAC2 or the H548A mutant.

A

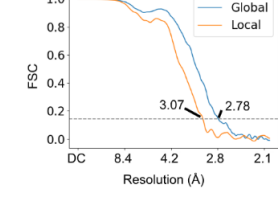
RNase Z-HS



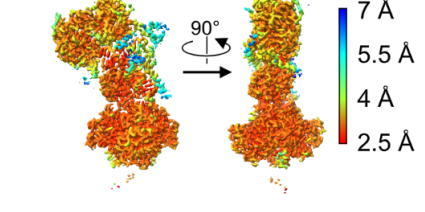
B



C



D



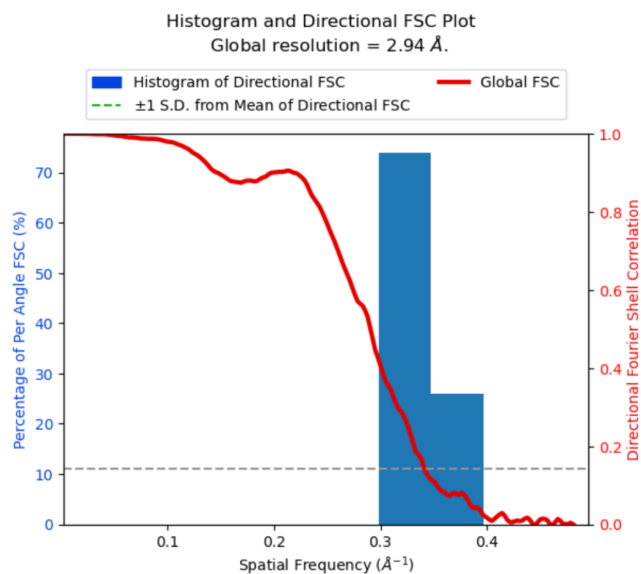
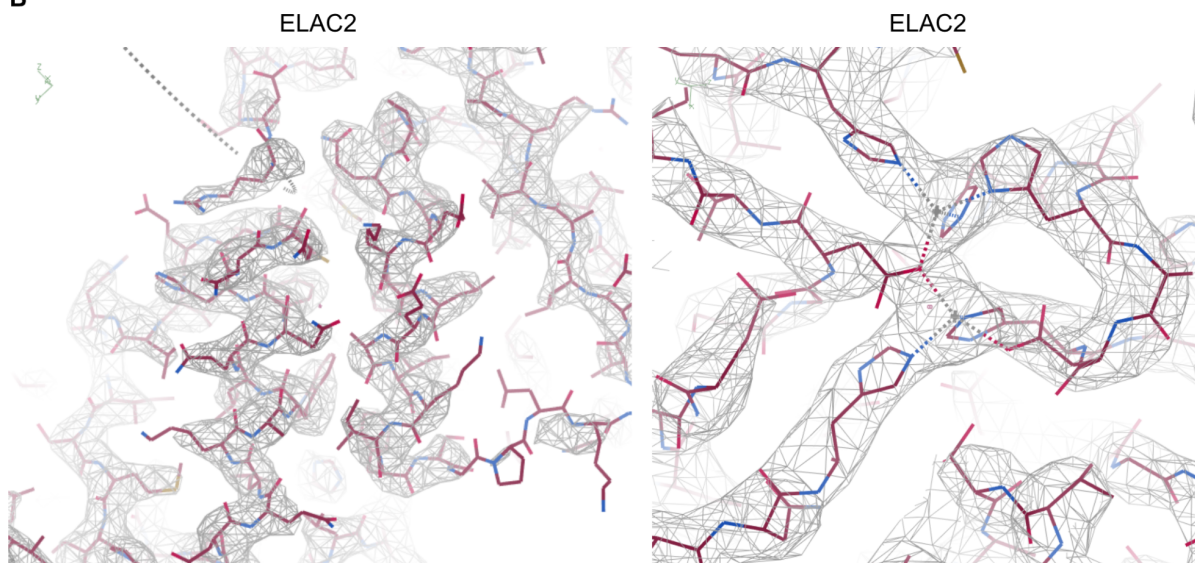
Appendix Figure S2 - Cryo-EM data-processing for the RNase Z-HS dataset.

A Data processing strategy. All the micrographs were pre-processed in WARP. An example micrograph denoised in WARP is shown. The particles extracted by WARP were processed in CryoSPARC v4.1. Examples of good 2D classes are shown.

B Angular orientations of the particles used in the final reconstruction.

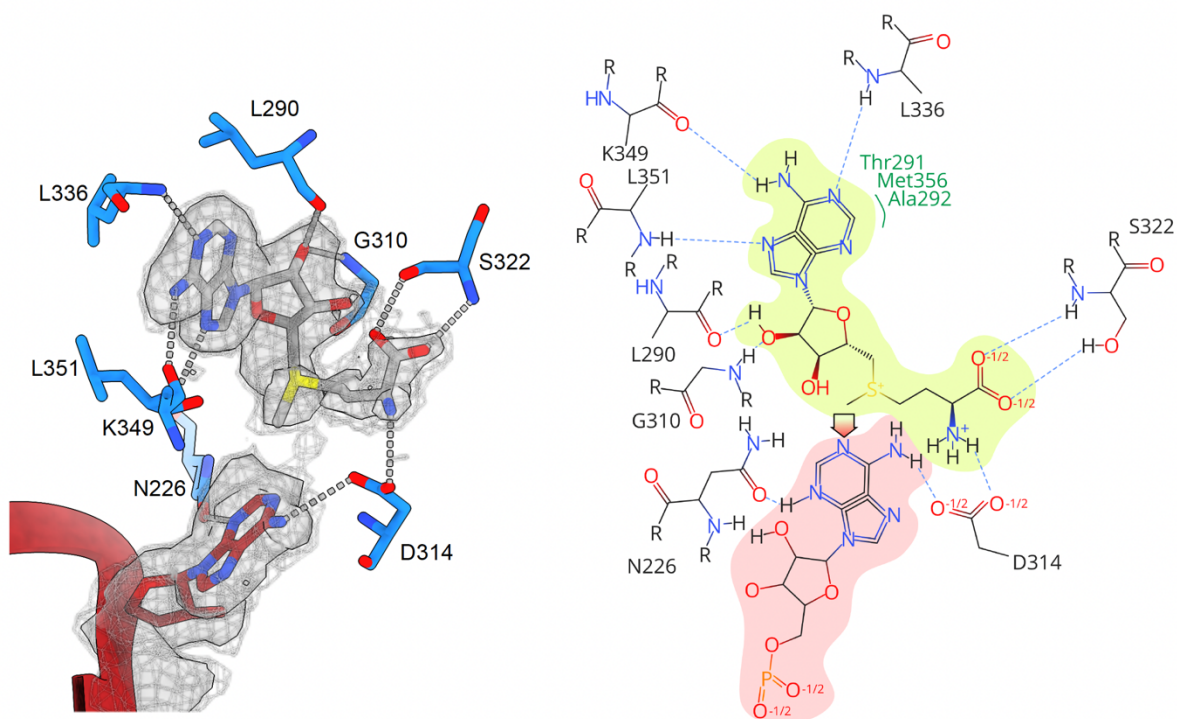
C Fourier Shell Correlation of the final global and local (ELAC2 focus) refinements.

D Composite map colored by local resolution, as calculated in CryoSPARC using the composite half maps. The masks for FSC calculation were generated in CryoSPARC using a relative threshold of 0.5.

A**B****Appendix Figure S3 - Resolution of the RNase Z-HS cryo-EM structure (EMD-50050).**

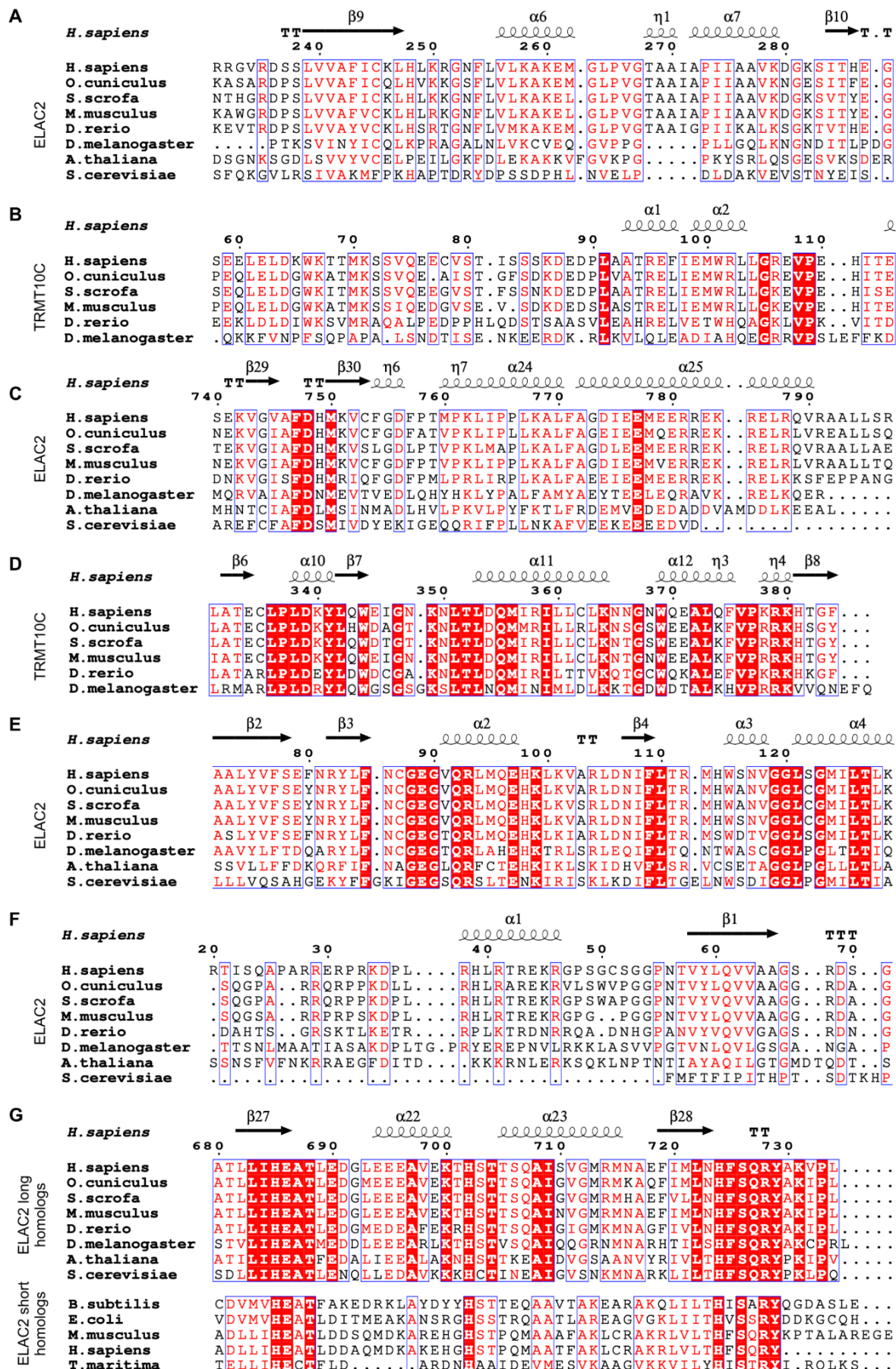
A Histograms and directional FSC plots for the EM density map calculated using 3DFSC (Tan et al., 2017). The composite half maps were provided as input (cone angle 20 degrees, FSC cutoff 0.143, Sphericity threshold 0.5, and high pass filter 150 Å). The mask for FSC calculation was generated in CryoSPARC using a relative threshold of 0.5.

B Representative densities (RMSD 2.0).



Appendix Figure S4 - TRMT10C active site close-up.

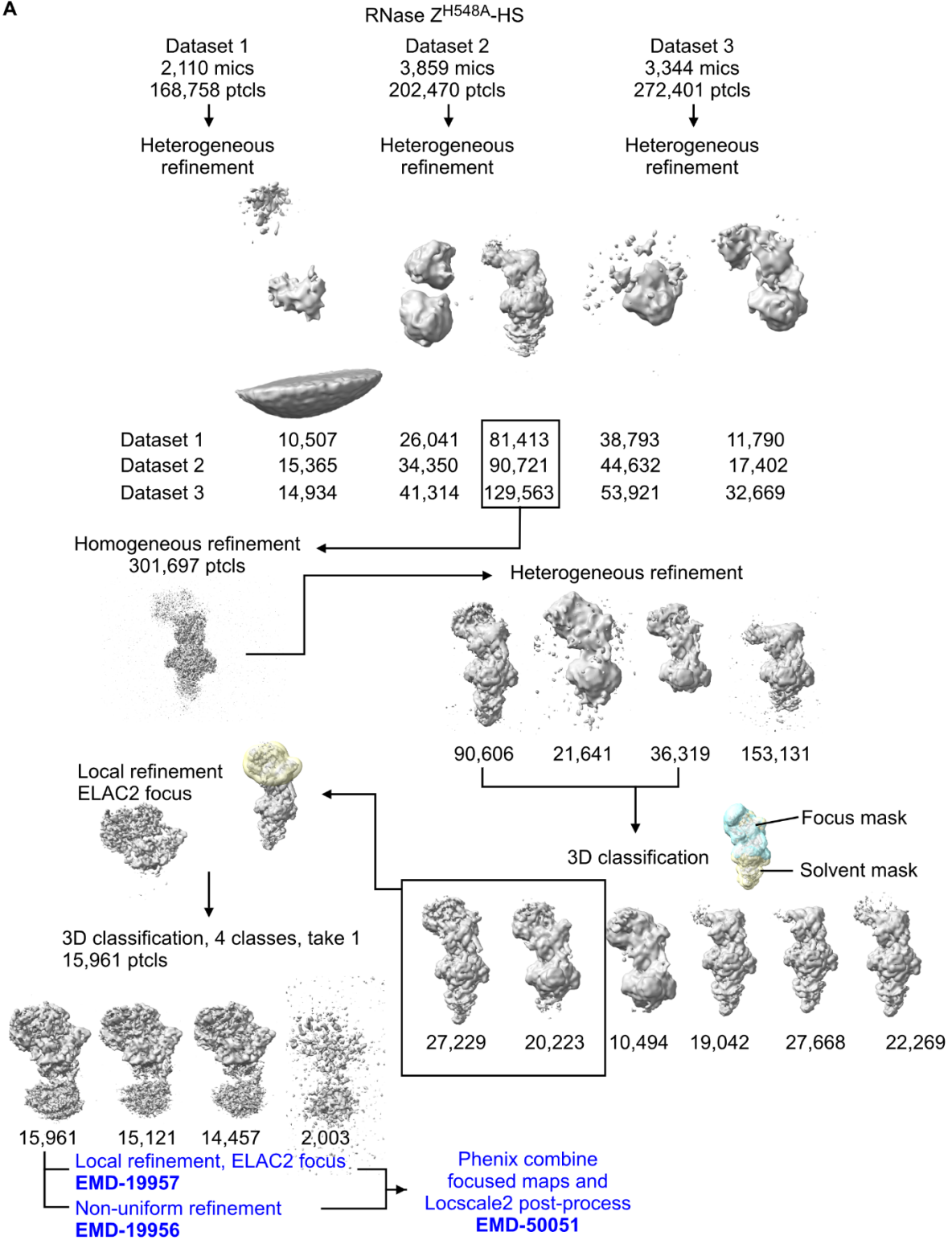
TRMT10C active site (blue), showing the cryo-EM density around SAM (gray) from a TRMT10C/SDR5C1 focused reconstruction (EMDB-51230; PDB 9GCH) and the position 9 adenine (red) as a gray transparent surface. The same density with a lower threshold (mesh) shows a peak for the A9 N1-methyl. H-bonds are indicated with gray dotted lines. The right panel shows the same interactions in a 2D diagram generated with PoseEdit (Diedrich et al, 2023) within ProteinsPlus (Schöning-Stierand et al, 2022). SAM and position 9 adenine have yellow and red outlines, respectively. The yellow-red arrow indicates the methyl group transfer from SAM.



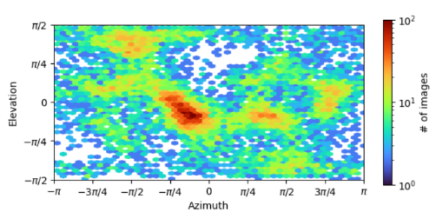
Appendix Figure S5 - Structure-based multiple sequence alignment of ELAC2 and TRMT10C homologs.

A-G Multiple segments of the multiple sequence alignment. The alignments were generated with PROMALS3D (Pei et al., 2008). The UniProt IDs/RefSeq or NCBI and PDB codes (when available) are as follows. Long homologs: *H. sapiens* ELAC2 (Q9BQ52, RNase Z structure); *O. cuniculus* ELAC2 (NCBI: XM_002718909.4); *S. scrofa* ELAC2 (NCBI: NM_001243216.1); *M. musculus* ELAC2 (Q80Y81); *D. rerio* (NCBI: NP_001243133.1); *D. melanogaster* (Q8MKW7); *A. thaliana* ELAC2 (Q8VYS2); *S. cerevisiae* ELAC2 (P36159, PDB 5MTZ). Short homologs: *B. subtilis* RNase Z (P54548, PDB 1Y44); *E. coli* RNaseBN (P0A8V0); *M. musculus* ELAC1 (Q8VEB6); ELAC1 (Q9H777, PDB 3ZWF); *T. maritima* (Q9WZW8, PDB 2E7Y). TRMT10C homologs: *H. sapiens* (Q7L0Y3); *O. cuniculus* (G1T0M2); *S. scrofa* (F1SL15); *M. musculus* (Q3UFY8); *D. rerio* (B8JM40); *D. melanogaster* (Q7JUX9).

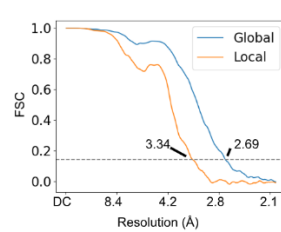
A



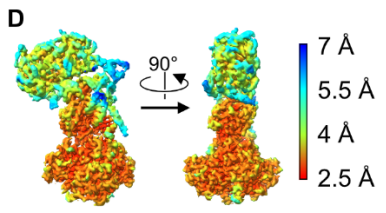
B



C



D



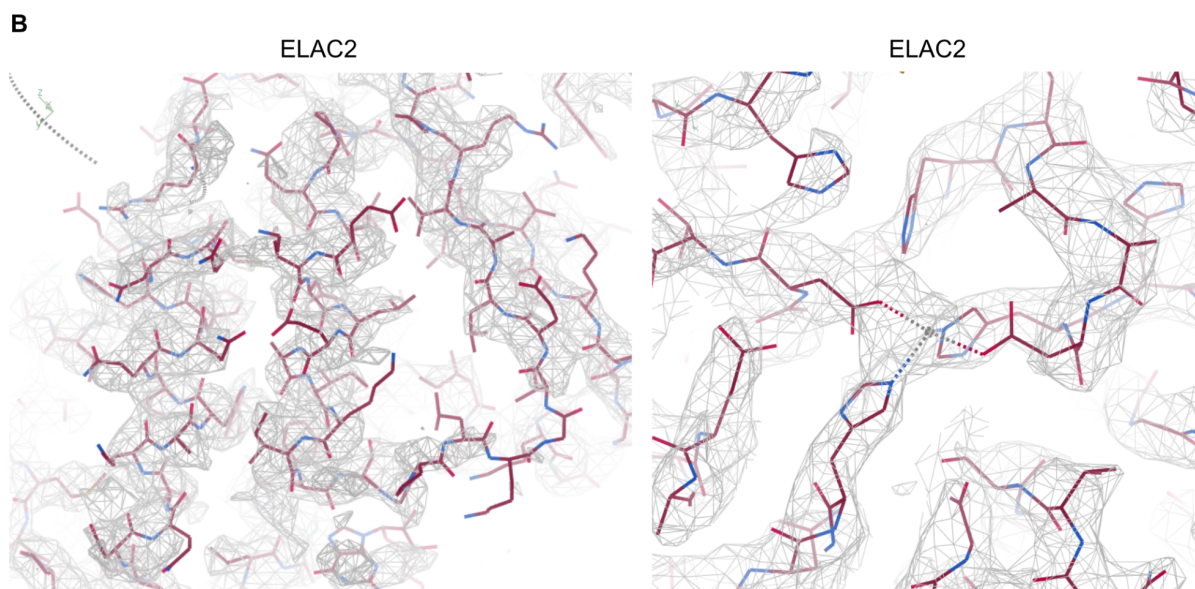
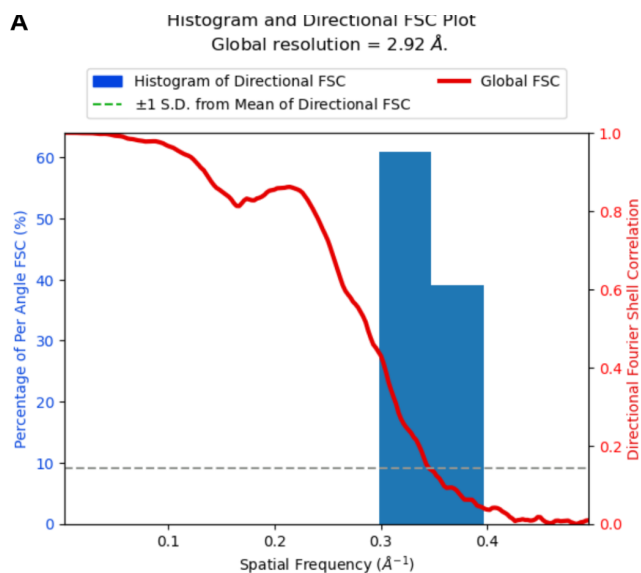
Appendix Figure S6 - Cryo-EM data-processing for the RNase Z^{H548A}-HS dataset.

A Data processing strategy. All the micrographs were pre-processed in WARP. Three datasets were pooled after independent heterogeneous refinement jobs, using the *ab-initio* volumes from RNase Z-HS (Appendix Fig S2) as 3D references.

B Angular orientations of the particles used in the final reconstruction.

C Fourier Shell Correlation of the final global and local (ELAC2 focus) refinements.

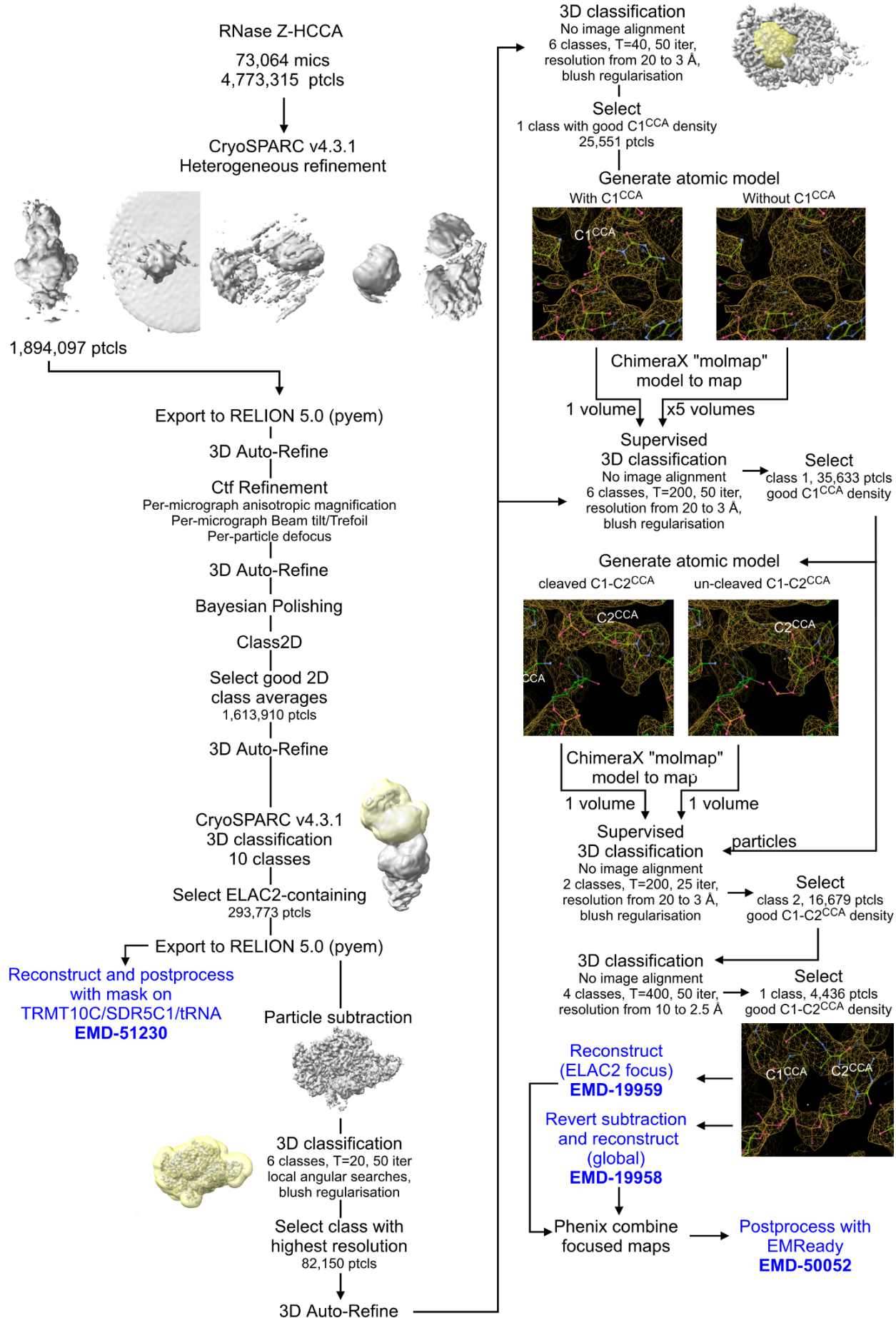
D Composite map colored by local resolution, as calculated in CryoSPARC using the composite half maps. The masks for FSC calculation were generated in CryoSPARC using a relative threshold of 0.5.



Appendix Figure S7 - Resolution of the RNase Z^{H548A}-HS cryo-EM structure (EMD-50051).

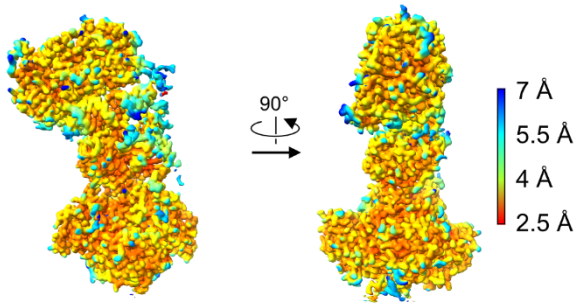
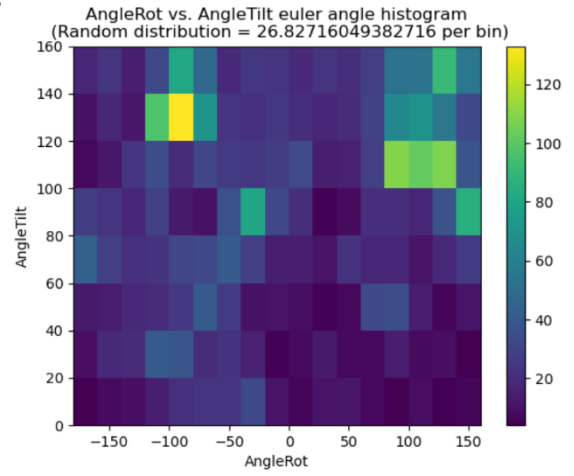
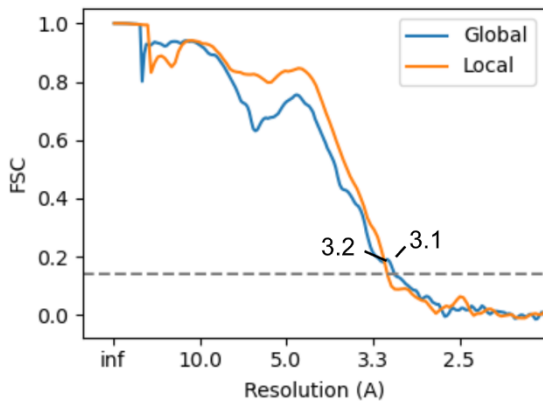
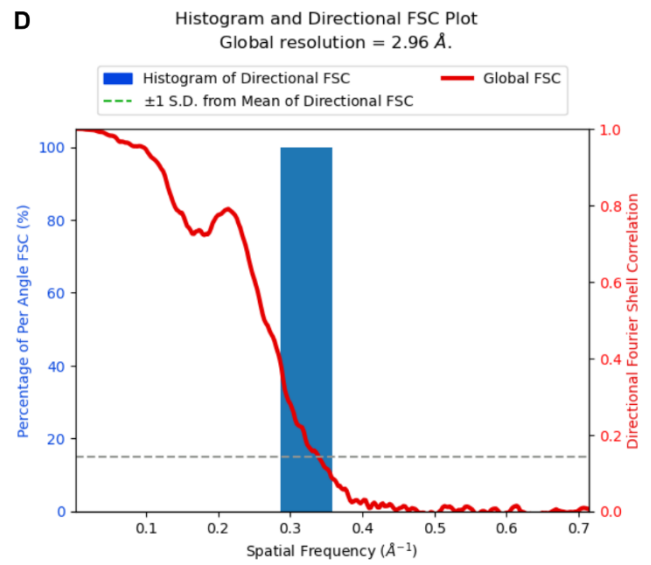
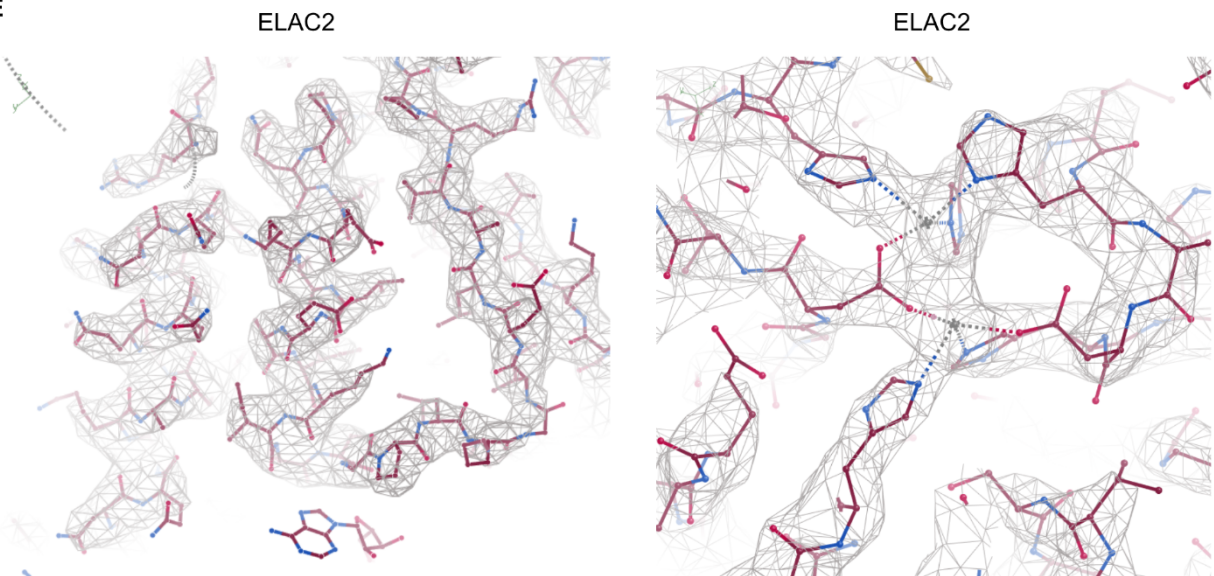
A Histograms and directional FSC plots for the EM density map were calculated using 3DFSC (Tan et al., 2017). The composite half maps were provided as input (cone angle 20 degrees, FSC cutoff 0.143, Sphericity threshold 0.5, and high pass filter 150 Å). The mask for FSC calculation was generated in CryoSPARC using a relative threshold of 0.5.

B Representative densities (RMSD 2.0).



Appendix Figure S8 - Cryo-EM data-processing for the RNase Z-HCCA dataset.

All the micrographs were pre-processed in WARP. The particles extracted by WARP were processed in CryoSPARC v4.1 and further processed in RELION 5.0.

A**B****C****D****E**

Appendix Figure S9 - Resolution of the RNase Z-HCCA cryo-EM structure (EMD-50052).

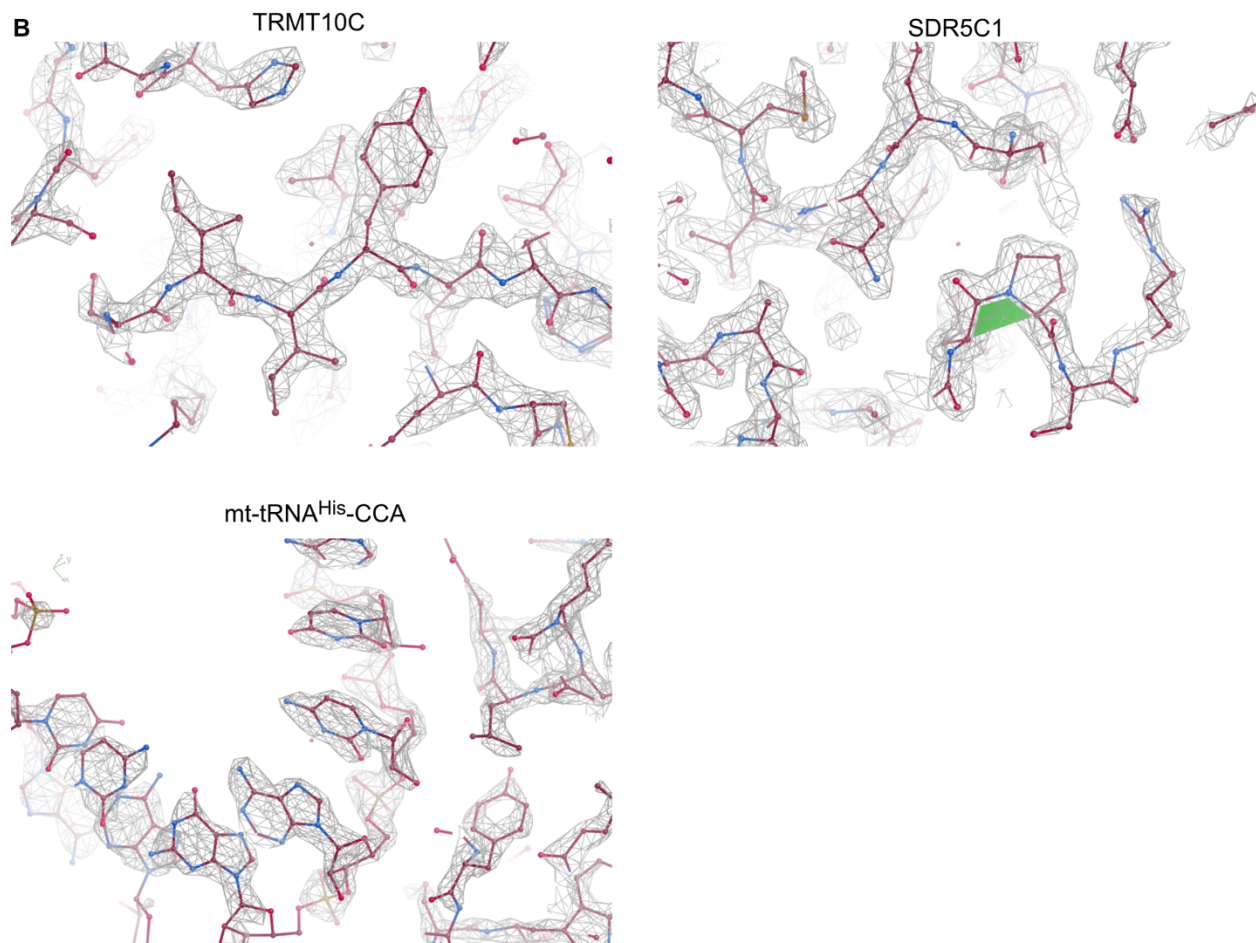
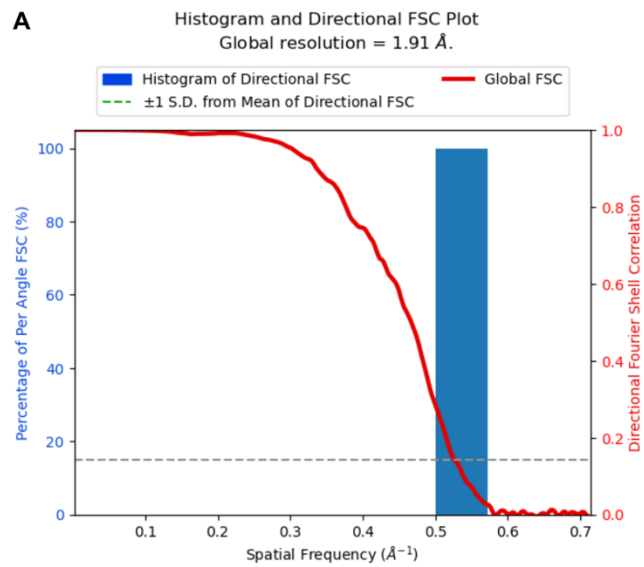
A Composite map colored by local resolution, as calculated in CryoSPARC using the composite half maps.

B Angular orientations of the particles used in the final reconstruction.

C Fourier Shell Correlation of the final global and local refinements calculated using RELION 5.0 post-process.

D Histograms and directional FSC plots for the EM density map were calculated using 3DFSC (Tan et al., 2017). The composite half maps were provided as input (cone angle 20 degrees, FSC cutoff 0.143, Sphericity threshold 0.5, and high pass filter 150 Å).

E Representative densities (RMSD 2.0). The masks for FSC calculation were generated in CryoSPARC using a relative threshold of 0.5.



Appendix Figure S10 - Resolution of the RNase Z-HCCA cryo-EM structure (TRMT10C/SDR5C1 focus, EMD-51230).

A Histograms and directional FSC plots for the EM density map calculated using 3DFSC (Tan et al., 2017) (cone angle 20 degrees, FSC cutoff 0.143, Sphericity threshold 0.5, and high pass filter 150 Å). The mask for FSC calculation was generated in CryoSPARC using a relative threshold of 0.5.

B Representative densities (RMSD 3.0).