

## Supplementary data

### Legends to Supplementary Figures

#### **Supplementary Figure S1 Secondary structures of the conserved domain (the 1070 rRNA region) of 23S/28S rRNA to which the stalk protein complexes bind.**

(A) The domain of *P. horikoshii* 23S rRNA containing the residues 1142-1240. (B) The domain of rat 28S rRNA containing the residues 1841-1939. (C) The domain of *E. coli* 23S rRNA containing the residues 1029-1127. A possible binding site for EF-G/eEF-2 is arrowed.

#### **Supplementary Figure S2 Comparison of amino acid sequences of L10-like proteins**

(A) Amino acid sequence alignment of P0 homologues from *P. horikoshii* (Pho), silkworm (*Bombyx mori*, Bmo), yeast (*Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, Sce) and human (*Homo sapiens*, Hsa). The sequences were aligned using T-coffee (Supplementary references 1) and Genetyx-Mac (ver. 12.2.0) programs. The similar and identical amino acid residues are indicated with dots and asterisks, respectively. (B) The sequence of *Escherichia coli* (Eco) L10. Because of its small size and low sequence identity with the P0-like proteins from eukaryotes and archaebacteria, this sequence is shown separately. Putative homologous amino acids are indicated with large dots.

### **Supplementary Figure S3 Comparison of amino acid sequences of L7/L12-like protein**

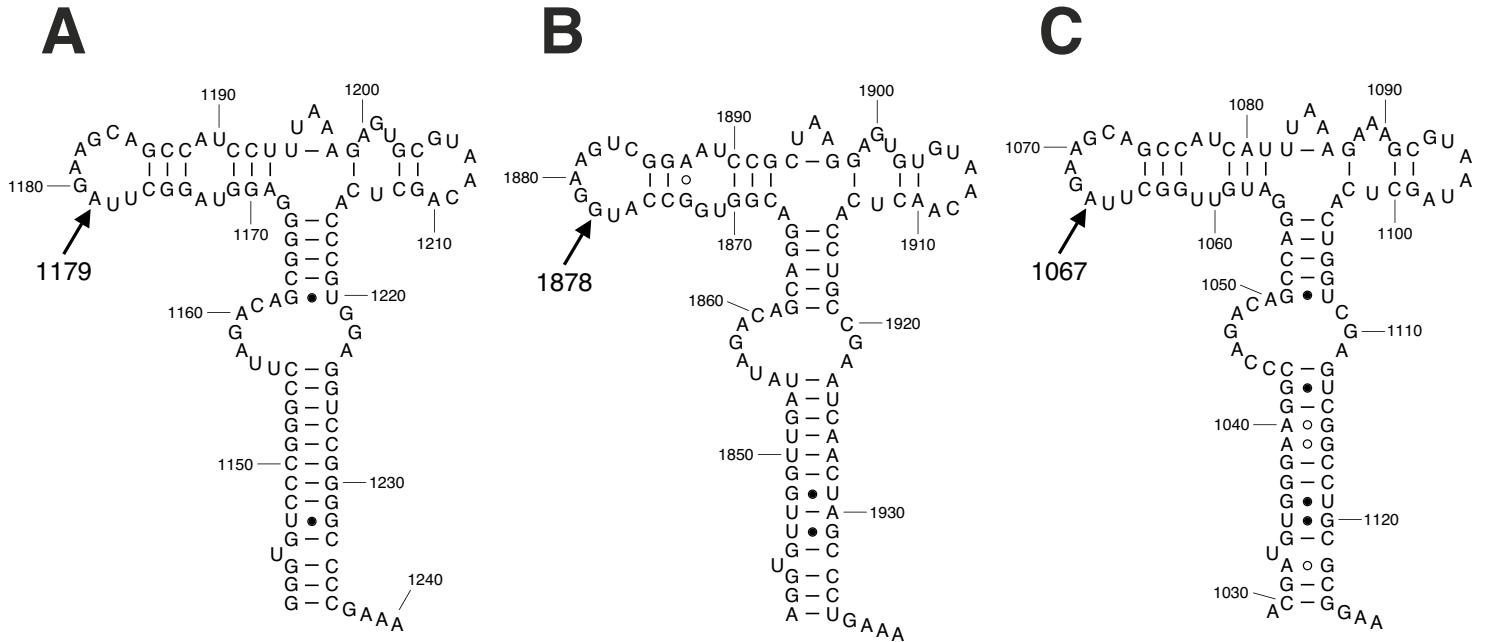
Amino acid sequence alignments of P1 (A) and P2 (B) homologues from silkworm (*B. mori*, Bmo), yeast (*S. cerevisiae*, Sce) and human (*H. sapiens*, Hsa), together with *P. horikoshii* (Pho) Ph-L12. The sequences were aligned as described in Supplementary Fig. 2. The similar and identical amino acid residues are indicated with dots and asterisks, respectively. (C) The sequence of *E. coli* (Eco) L7/L12. Because of the very low sequence identity with its eukaryotic and archaeabacterial counterparts, this sequence is shown separately.

### **Supplementary Figure S4 Comparison of amino acid sequences of L11-like protein**

(A) Amino acid sequence alignment of L11-like proteins from *P. horikoshii* (Pho), silkworm (*B. mori*, Bmo), yeast (*S. cerevisiae*, Sce), human (*H. sapiens*, Hsa), and *E. coli* (Eco). The sequences were aligned as described in Supplementary Fig. 2. The similar and identical amino acid residues are indicated by dots and asterisks, respectively.

### **Supplementary reference**

- 1 Notredame, C., Higgins, D. G. and Heringa, J. (2000) T-Coffee: A novel method for fast and accurate multiple sequence alignment. *J. Mol. Biol.* **302**, 205-217



# Figure S1

A

B

Eco L10	1	MALNLQDKQAIVAEVSEVAKGALSAVVADSRGTVDKMTELRKAGREAGV • • •	50
	51	YMRVVRNTLLRRAVEGTPFECLKDAFVGPTLIAYSMEHPGAAARLFKEFA • • • •	100
	101	KANAKFEVKAAAFEGELIPASQIDRLATLPTYEEAIARLMATMKEASAGK • • •	150
	151	LVRTLAAVRDAKEAA	165

# Figure S2

A

B

C

Eco L7/L12 1 MSITK DQII EAVAAMS VMDVVEL ISAMEEKFGV SAAA VAVAAGPVE AAE 50  
               51 EKTEFDVILKAAGANKVAVIKAVRGATGLGLKEAKDLVESAPAALKEGVS 100  
               101 KDDAEALKKALEEAGAEVEVK 121

## Figure S3

## Figure S4