Figure S1. The presence of NP-40 and an excess of the RNA substrate reduce processing efficiency. In vitro 3' end processing of the 5'-labeled 86-nucleotide H2a RNA. Processing was carried out in a mouse nuclear extract under control conditions (lanes 2 and 6), or in the presence of 0.2% NP-40 and/or 0.125 pmol of unlabeled H2a substrate (2.5 fold excess compared to the labeled substrate), as indicated at the top of each lane. Reactions were carried out for 20 or 60 min. Lane 1 contains only the input RNA. UV irradiation was started 10 min after placing samples at 32^{o}C and completed before the 20 min time point.

Figure S2. 0.1% NP-40 completely inhibits processing of the FL/5s RNA. A. Time course of in vitro processing of the FL/5s RNA (10-30 min). UV irradiation was started 10 min after placing samples at 32^{o}C and completed before the 20 min time point when about 50% of the input RNA was processed. Products generated by cleavage at the major and minor cleavage site are indicated with a larger and smaller arrow, respectively. **B.** The effect of 0.1% NP-40 and the anti-mU7 oligonucleotide on the efficiency of processing after 90 min of incubation at 32^{o}C. Note that both reagents completely inhibit processing.

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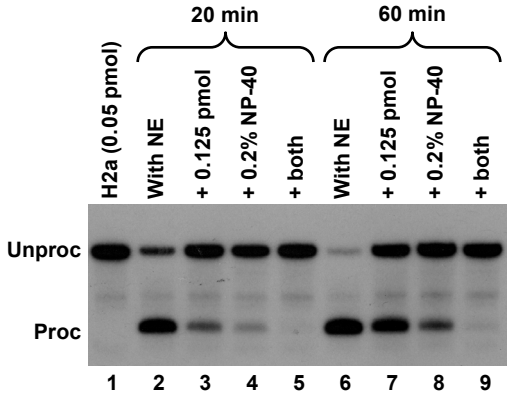

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