SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

Supplementary Materials and Methods

Yeast strains, plasmids and media

Full-length *AtXRN2* cDNA (p1486, {Kastenmayer, 2000 #59}) and a fragment encoding first 546 amino acids of AtXRN2 had been inserted into a p424TEF vector {Mumberg, 1995 #195} between sites SpeI-EcoRI and introduced into the yeast *xrn1* Δ strain (yRP884) as described {Gietz, 1992 #197}. Strains were grown at 30°C in synthetic complete (SC, 0.67% yeast nitrogen base, 2% galactose, supplemented with required amount of amino acids and nucleotide bases) or in SC media without tryptophan.

Southern blot analysis

The number of T-DNA insertions in the genome was determined by Southern blot analysis using genomic DNA isolated from 2-week-old plants with Plant DNAzol Reagent (Invitrogen). Digested DNA (8 μ g) was separated on a 0.8% agarose gels, depurinated in 0.25 M HCl, and blotted onto Hybond-N⁺ membranes (GE Healthcare) by capillary transfer. DNA probes were labelled with α -³²P by random hexamer priming (GE Healthcare) using gel-purified PCR products as templates.

Exoribonuclease activity in yeast

Analysis of reporter poly(G)-containing *PGK1* and *MFA2* mRNAs expressed in wild-type, $xrn1\Delta$, $xrn1\Delta$ + [p1486/AtXRN2] and $xrn1\Delta$ + [p424TEF/5'AtXRN2] was performed as described {Kastenmayer, 2000 #59}.

Microarray analysis and half-life measurements

Genome-wide expression and mRNA stability profiles in wild-type and *xrn2-3* plants were performed using Affymetrix ATH1 Gene Chips on total RNA from seedlings treated with cordycepin. Time-course experiments were carried out as described {Souret, 2004 #109}. 2-week-old seedlings were transferred to flasks containing a buffer (1mM Pipes pH 6.25, 1mM sodium citrate, 1mM KCl, 15mM sucrose) and incubated for 30 min. Cordycepin was added (150mg/l) and incubation was continued for 120 min. Total RNA samples corresponding to 0 and 120 minute time points after transcriptional inhibition were extracted using RNeasy Plant Mini Kit (Qiagen). Biotin-labeled target RNA was prepared from 15 μ g of total RNA, fragmented, and hybridized according to manufacturer's instructions (Affymetrix). Samples were stained with streptavidin-phycoerythrin conjugate using a GeneChip Fluidics Station 400 and probe arrays were scanned with Agilent GeneArray Scanner. Obtained data were analyzed using Affymetrix GeneChip Operating Software.

Supplementary Table S1: Oligonucletides used in this study.

11		5
Oligo	Region	Sequence
p1	5'ETS-1	5'-CCTAGGCGGATCCATGCTTTCCAAC
p2	5'ETS-2	5'-CATCGATCACGGCAATTCCCCGC
p3	5'ITS1	5'-GGTCGTTCTGTTTTGGACAGGTATC
p4	3'ITS1 (27SA)	5'- CGTTTTAGACTTCAGTTCGCAG
p5	5'ITS2	5'-GCAAAGGATGGTGAGGGACGACG
p6	3'ETS	5'-CGTTAAGGAGCTGTTGCTTTGTTAGTGTAG
p7	5.8S	5'-GATTCTGCAATTCACACCAAGTATC
p8	258-5'	5'-CTCCGCTTATTGATATGCTTAAAC
p9	258-3'	5'-GATGACCAATTGTGCGAATCAACGG
p10	18S-5'	5'-CATATGACTACTGGCAGGATCAACC
p11	18S-3'	5'-GATCCTTCCGCAGGTTCACCTACG
p12	5S	5'-GCACGCTTAACTGCGGAGTTCTG
p13	7SL	5'-ACTGGGCAGCCCAGAAACATGC
p15	XRN2-5'F	5'-ATGGGAGTTCCGTCGTTCTACAG

m16	VDNO 5'D	
p16	XRN2-5'R	5'-TGTTCTCCATTTCCTGACCTGAACC
p17	XRN2-3'F	5'-CATGCTCTCCCAGAGTGCTATAGG
p18	XRN2-3'R	5'-ATGAGATGCCTTCCCAAGCCTACC
p19	XRN3F	5'-AACGCAGCACATCGTCTTGTTTCC
p20	XRN3R	5'-CAATATCGATGTCTAGGATTCC
p21	eIF-4E-F	5'-TCATGAGAGCTTTGATGCCATGG
p22	eIF-4E-R	5'-GATGAGAACACGGGAGGAACCAG
p23	35S-53P	5'-GTTCCAACTACTCTACCGAAGTAC
p24	ETSa-280	5'-GTGTAAACCAAACTCAACAATTCC
p25	5'ETSas3	5'-GGAGAATCCATGTCAGCCCATG
p26	5'ETS-seq2	5'-CGAGTTTTGTTGATGTGTTTCCGAG
p27	18S-56	5'-GTCTGAATTCGTTCATACTTACAC
p28	RT-PCR ETS-seq	5'-CATGGGCTGACATGGATTCTCC
p29	RT-PCR 3-ETS	5'-GGAGTGATTTAGGGGGAGGGTCG
p30	RT-PCR 25S-3'	5'-GATCCTTCGATGTCGGCTCTTCC
p31	cRT-PCR-ETS-P	5'-CCTAGGCGGATCCATGCTTTCCAAC
p32	cRT-PCR-5ETSa3	5'-GGAGAATCCATGTCAGCCCATG
p33	cRT-PCR-ETS-s2	5'-CGAGTTTTGTTGATGTGTTTCCGAG
p34	5'ETS	5'-CCGGACGGTCGGTCATTCCTCGTG
p35	ITS2	5'-CGTCGTCCCTCACCATCCTTTGC
p36	258	5'-CGCCCGATTGGGGGCTGCATTCC
p37	U14	5'-CATTAACTCTCAAGCCTGGCGAAAG
p38	U4	5'-TTGGAAATAGTTTTCAACCAGC
p39	U3pe b	5'-TCAAGGAAACAGAGGTACGAGC
p40	snoR10	5'-GTCATTCTCATACACAGTAAACTG
p40 p41	snoR30	5'-GATTCTGCCAGCAATTCTCTTCAGC
•	ITS1	5'-CCACGGATCCGGCGGGCAAGG
p42		
p43	ITS1	5'-ATGCCAGCCGTTCGTTTGCATG
p44	3'ITS2	5'-GGACTTTGGGTCATCTACAGCTTC
X3-1	X3Hind1s	5'-ACTGATAAGCTTGATCTGCTAAAGATGCATCGG
X3-2	X3Xba_a1	5'-TTGACTTCTAGAGAATCCTCATCTCAAGCTCCAG
X3-3	X3Kpn_s1	5'-TTGACTGGTACCGATCTGCTAAAGATGCATCGG
X3-4	X3Xho_a1	5'-TTGACTCTCGAGGAATCCTCATCTCAAGCTCCAG
X3-5	X3Xho22a	5'-TTGACTCTCGAGGCCTTGTGCACCAGGTGGAGCC
X3-6	X3Kpn22s	5'-TTGACTGGTACCCTCATCGTCTAGCTGAACTCGTC
X3-7	X3Hind2s	5'-ACTGATAAGCTTCTCATCGTCTAGCTGAACTCGTC
X3-8	X3Xba22a	5'-TTGACTTCTAGAGCCTTGTGCACCAGGTGGAGCC
pROK_LB2		5'-TTGCTGCAACTCTCTCAGGGCCAGG
SALK_258		5'-GTAAGTCATCTCGTATCCGAGG
X2endoAS		5'-TGAGGATGACCAGAAACTGACC
SALK_657		5'-AGGAAACTACACAGTAGAAACC
X3endoAS		5'-GGTAAAACGACGGTACACCCATTC
AtXrnl		5'-GCGGGTACCATGGGAGTTCCGTCGTTCTAC
AtXrnr		5'-GCGCGGCCGCTCAAGCTGTTTTGGGAGGAG
ETS_a		5'-CATCGATCACGGCAATTCCCCGC
ETS-seq2		5'-CGAGTTTTGTTGATGTGTTTCCGAG
ETS_S		5'-GTACTTCGGTAGAGTAGTTGGAAC
188900		5'-CATAAATCCAAGAATTTCACCTCTG
15s	eIF-4E	5'-TCATGAGAGCTTTGATGCCATGG
15as	eIF-4E	5'-GATGAGAACACGGGAGGAACCAG
NPTs	NPTII	5'-CTCCGGCCGCTTGGGTGGAGAGGC
NPTas	NPTII	5'-CAAGAAGGCGATAGAAGGCGATGCGC
AP2-s1	AP2	5'-GCTGCAGCATCATCAGGATTCTC
AP2-as	AP2	5'-CAAGAAGGTCTCATGAGAGG
ARF8-s1	ARF8	5'-CTTAGATCAGGCTGGCAGCTTG

ARF8-as	ARF8	5'-CTAGAGATGGGTCGGGTTTTGC
2995ARFs	ARF10	5'-ATATCTAGAGCAGGAATACAGGGAGCCAG
2995ARFa	ARF10	5'-TCATCCAAGCTTAGCCTGATAATGATGATGC
SPL10-s1	SPL10	5'-CTACAGTGCTCTCTCTCTCTG
SPL10-as	SPL10	5'-CAGATGAAATGACTAGGGAAAG
ACT1	yeast ACT1	5'-TCTTGTCTACCGACGATAGATGGGAAGACAGCA
PGK1pG	PGK1+poly(G)	5'-AATTGATCTATCGAGGAATTCC
MFA2pG	ACT1+poly(G)	5'-ATATTGATTAGATCAGGAATTCC

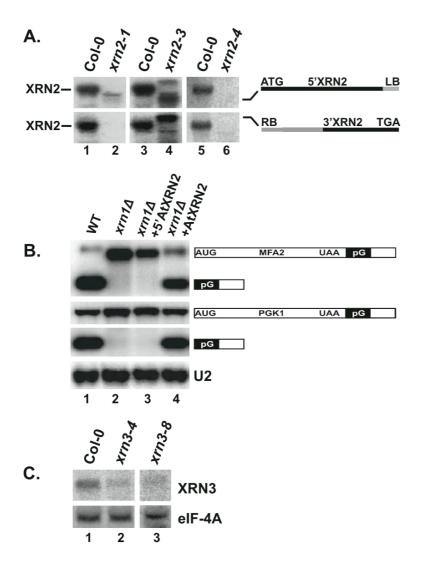
Supplementary Results

Isolation of mutant lines in AtXRN2 and AtXRN3 genes

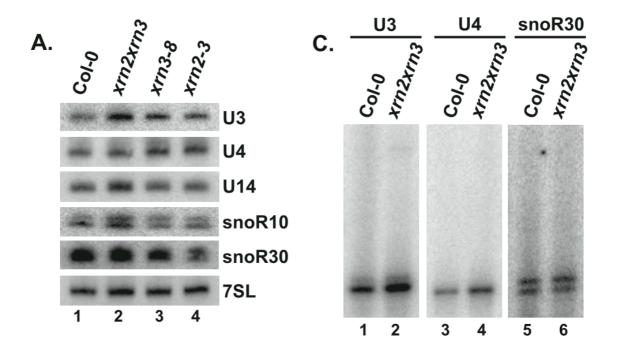
Three xrn2 mutant lines were tested by PCR screening and Southern hybridization. Only one of them, xrn2-3, had a single T-DNA insert disrupting the 12^{th} exon in AtXRN2; the other two, xrn2-1 and xrn2-4, had further inserts at unknown locations in addition to inserts in the 12th exon and 11th intron, respectively (data not shown). Total RNA was isolated from *xrn2-1*, xrn2-3 and xrn2-4 seedlings to test for the expression of AtXRN2 mRNA using probes directed against its different regions (Supplementary Figure S1A). The full-length mRNA was present only in wild-type plants (Col-0 ecotype), however, a considerable amount of shorter and longer RNAs containing AtXRN2 sequences was detected in xrn2-3 and some residual mRNA in xrn2-1, but none in xrn2-4 mutants (Supplementary Figure S1A). The identity of the two transcripts in the xrn2-3 line was confirmed by hybridization with a probe against *NPT2* from the T-DNA insert and by cloning and sequencing cDNAs corresponding to these RNAs. The truncated RNA contains the 5' end of the AtXRN2 transcript that extends to the insert and is fused to the sequence originating from the T-DNA. The longer RNA initiates within the T-DNA and continues into the 3' end of AtXRN2. These RNAs could potentially encode proteins that retain some exonucleolytic activity. This is, however, unlikely for the 3'-AtXRN2 transcript, since it contains hardly any of the sequences that encode conserved domains of the Xrn2/Rat1 family {Kastenmayer, 2000 #59}.

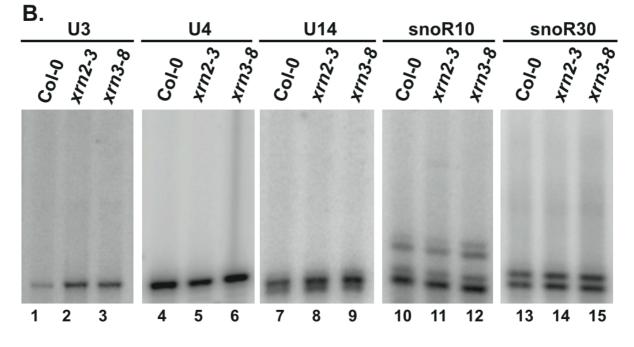
To assess the enzymatic activity conferred by the 5'-truncated AtXRN2, a complementation test was performed *in vivo* {Souret, 2004 #109}. This was based on the fact that active AtXRN proteins, when expressed in yeast cells, are able to replace endogenous Xrn1p and carry out its function in mRNA degradation. cDNA corresponding to the 5'-AtXRN2 fragment present in xrn2-3 was cloned into a high-copy number yeast vector and introduced into the xrn1 Δ strain expressing reporter PGK1 and MFA2 transcripts with poly(G) tracts that block the progression of 5' \rightarrow 3' exonucleases, resulting in the appearance of specific products. In wild-type yeast and in cells expressing full-length AtXRN2, degradation intermediates derived from poly(G)-containing mRNAs were clearly detectable, indicating 5' \rightarrow 3' exonucleolytic activity (Supplementary Figure S1B, lanes 1 and 4). In contrast, in the absence of any XRN protein, as well as when only the 5'-truncated AtXRN2 was produced, there was no similar accumulation, showing that the 5' portion of AtXRN2 expressed in xrn2-3 does not possess enzymatic activity (Supplementary Figure S1B, lanes 2 and 3).

During selection of xrn3 RNAi transformants, following preliminary screening five xrn3 lines RNAi were tested for the reduction of AtXRN3 mRNA by northern blot and RT-PCR and two transgenic lines exhibited 52% and 43% of mRNA depletion, respectively (Supplementary Figure S1C and data not shown). Silencing effects in xrn3 lines were stably inherited and actually improved in the next generations.

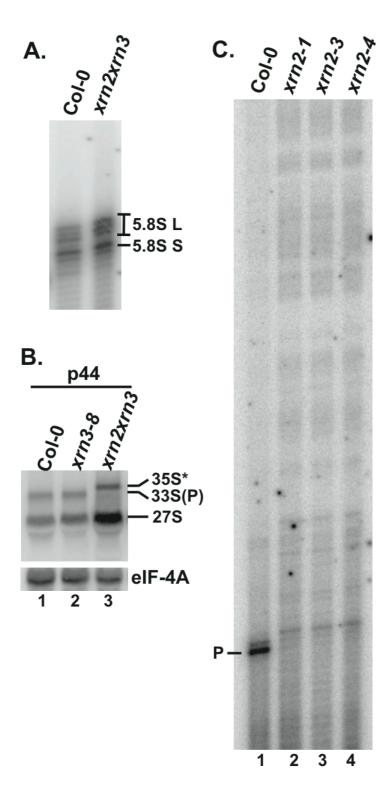


Supplementary Figure S1. (A) Northern analysis of *AtXRN2* mRNA in wild-type and mutant plants. PCR products covering the 5' (0.7 kb, top panel) or 3' (1.5 kb, bottom panel) portion of *AtXRN2* were used as probes. Schematic representation on the right shows *AtXRN2* transcripts detected in the *xrn2-3* mutant: the shorter RNA contains residues 1–1640 of *AtXRN2* (546 amino acids) and enters the T-DNA left border; the longer transcript initiates within the T-DNA and covers residues 1663–3039 of *AtXRN2* (458 amino acids). (B) 5' \rightarrow 3' exoribonucleolytic activity in yeast strains expressing *MFA2* (top panel) and *PGK1* (bottom panel) reporters containing poly(G) tracts analyzed by northern blot. Strains used are wild-type, *xrn1A* and *xrn1A* expressing full-length or truncated AtXRN2, respectively. Structures of detected poly(G)-containing RNAs are shown on the right. (C) Northern analysis of *AtXRN3* mRNA in *xrn3* RNAi-silenced mutants using probes specific for *AtXRN3* and a loading control, *eIF-4A*. The level of *AtXRN3* silencing is 52% and 43% in *xrn3-4* and *xrn3-8*, respectively.





Supplementary Figure S2. AtXRN2 and AtXRN3 do not participate in snoRNA 5' processing. (A) Northern analysis of total RNA extracted from 14-day old seedlings of wild-type and mutants: xrn2-3, xrn3-8 and xrn2-1 xrn3-3. Oligonucleotide probes specific for snoRNAs and for 7SL RNA (loading control) were used for hybridizations. (B-C) Primer extension detecting snoRNA 5' ends performed on total RNA from wild-type (Col-0), xrn2-3 and xrn3-8 (B) and from Col-0 and xrn2-1 xrn3-3 (C) plants.



Supplementary Figure S3

(A) Primer extension for 5' ends of mature 5.8S rRNA species, $5.8S_s$ and $5.8S_L$, in wild-type (Col-0) and *xrn2-1 xrn3-3* lines using primer *p7*.

(B) Northern analysis for wild-type (Col-0), *xrn3-8* and *xrn2-1 xrn3-3* lines using probe *p44* located upstream of the mature 25S rRNA 5' end. *eIF-4A* mRNA was used as a loading control.

(C) Primer extension for cleavage at site P and upstream of site P in wild-type (Col-0) and xrn2 plants using primer p23.

Rat1 Atxrn2 Atxrn3 Atxrn4	1 2 3 4	MGVPSFYRWLIQRYPLTIQEVIEEEPLEVNGGGVTIPIDSSKPNPNGYEYDNLYLDMNGIIHPCFHPEDKPSPTTFTEVF
Rat1 Atxrn2 Atxrn3 Atxrn4	82 81	들는 200 문
Rat1 Atxrn2 Atxrn3 Atxrn4	158 161 160 162	NVITPGTEFMGVLSTALQYYYHLRLNHDVGWKNIKVILSDANVPGEGEHKIMSYIRLQRNLPGFDPNTRHCLYGLDADLI
Rat1 Atxrn2 Atxrn3 Atxrn4	238 241 240 242	MIGLATHEVHFSILREVV <mark>y</mark> Tpgqqe <mark>r</mark> cflcgq <mark>m</mark> ghfasncegkpk <mark>kr</mark> ages <mark>dekgdgndfvkkpyqfihiwvlreylele</mark>
Rat1 Atxrn2 Atxrn3 Atxrn4	305 321 320 317	MQIPGAKKNLDRLIDDFIFICFFVGNDFLPHMPTLEIREGAIELLMSVYKNKFRSAKKYLTDSSKLNLRNVERFIKAV MRIPNPPFETDLERIVDDFIFICFFVGNDFLPHMPTLEIREGAINLLMAVYKKEFRSFDGYLTDGCKPNLKRVEQFIQAV
Rat1 Atxrn2 Atxrn3 Atxrn4	385 399 400 397	GSFEDKIFQKRAMQHQRQAERVKRDKAGKATKRMDDEAPTVQPDLVPVARFSGSRLASAPTPSPFQSNDGRSAFHQKVRR
Rat1 Atxrn2 Atxrn3 Atxrn4	454 471 480 437	LKKELMLANEGNEEAIAKVKQQSDKNNELMKDISKEEIDDAVSKANKINFNLAEVMKQKIINKKHRLEKDNEEEEIAKDS LSLDDNIGVANVETENSIKAEELDNEEDIKFKLKKILRDKGDGFRSGNG
Rat1 Atxrn2 Atxrn3 Atxrn4	534 520 529 437	KKVKTEKAESECDLDAEIKDEIVADVNDRENSETTEVSRDSPVHSTVNVSEGPKNGVFDTDEFVKLFEPGYHERYYTAKF
Ratl Atxrn2 Atxrn3 Atxrn4	614 541 550 457	HM-TEQDIEQLRKDMVKCMIEGVAWVLMYYYQGCASWNWFYPYHYAPLATDFHGFSHLEIKFEEGTPFLPYEQIMSVLPA AAKSVEEMEQIRRDVVLKYTEGLCWIMHYYHGVCSWNWFYPYHYAPFASDLKGIEKLDIKFELGSPFKPFNQLLAVLPS SVVTPEEMERVRKDVVLKYTEGLCWVMHYYMEGVCSWQWFYPYHYAPFASDLKDIGEMDIKFELGTPFKPFNQLLGVFPA STTNPEETEQIKQDMVLKYVEGLCWVCRYYYQGVCSWQWFYPYHYAPFASDLKNLPDLEITFFIGEPFKPFDQLMGTLPA
Rat1 Atxrn2 Atxrn3 Atxrn4	693 621 630 537	ASAHALPECYRSLMTNPDSPIADFYPADFEIDMNGKR <mark>y</mark> swogisklpfyeekrlleaaaqvek <mark>s</mark> ltneeirrnsalfdml Asshalperyrtimtdpnspiidfyptdfevdmngkrfswogiaklpfi <mark>derrlleavseveftltdeekrrnsrmc</mark> dml
Rat1 Atxrn2 Atxrn3 Atxrn4	701 710 617	YVHPAHPLGQRILQYYHFYQHMPPHECLPWMIDPNSSQGMNGFLWFSERNGFQTRVDSPVNGLPCIEQNRALNVTYLC
Rat1 Atxrn2 Atxrn3 Atxrn4	781	IPL-PSRNK <mark>S</mark> IILNGFIPSEPVLTAYDIDSIMYK <mark>Y</mark> NNQNYSRRWNFGNIKIKRYNPEGSISGGRLGKASHR PEDIRGSEITHQIPRLAIPKKTISLVDLKSGGLLWHEDGDKRRAPPKVIKIKRYNPEGSISGGRLGKASHR PDAHEHITRPPPGVIFPKKTVDIGDLKPPFALWHEDNGRRPMHNNHGMHNNHGMHNNQGRQNPPGSVSGRHLGNAAHR PAKHSHISEPPRGAIIPDKILTSVDIKPFPLWHEDNSNRRRQARDRPQVVGAIAGPSLGEAAHR
Rat1 Atxrn2 Atxrn3 Atxrn4	852	DIKQNIVPYGPKGITQYKPRTGGYRAFFYFAELSRNN LVLQTINAQPDYMNINSEPALCPNTVFQNERVPKKIFTFKDNGIQWISFPFSQITFKKMNSFQRQKAWKKDETPQS LYSNSLQMGTDRYQTPTDVPAFGYGYNPPQYVPFIPYQHGGYMAPPGAQGYAQPAPYQNRGGYQP LIKNTLNMKSSTGAASGLID
Rat1 Atxrn2 Atxrn3 Atxrn4	928 933	VQPAHNYGRNSYNSDEGENNSRYDGGNNNYRQNSNYRNNNYSGNRNSGQYSGNSYSRNNKQSRYDNSRANRR REKSKKLKSSLKVNPLKMKKTKSPQREFTREKKKENITPORKLTKAQROVKHIRMMEEAKMIKQRKKEKYLRKKAKYAQG RGPSGRFPSEPYQSOSREGQHASREGGYSGNHQNQHQQQQWHGQCGSEQNNPRGYNGQHHHQQGGDHDRRGRGRGSHHHH YGKYNNSTQGTFNNGPRYPYPSNGSQDYNRNYNSKIVAEQHNRGGLGAGMSGLSIEDNGRSKQLYSSYTEAANANLNPLP
Rat1 Atxrn2 Atxrn3 Atxrn4	1013	APEKTA

Supplementary Figure S4. Sequence alignment generated by CLUSTAL-W of Rat1, AtXRN2, AtXRN3 and AtXRN4 proteins. Identical and similar amino acids are marked blue and green, respectively; red arrows indicate nuclear localization signals (NLS) and a pink bracket shows the region of 8 amino acid deletion in AtXRN2 relative to AtXRN3.