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SI Materials and Methods

Pexophagy Assay. Cells were pregrown to the late exponentialstationary phase in the first YPD culture, diluted 25–50-fold with fresh YPD medium, and regrown to the midexponential phase and then washed twice with YNB solution (1.7 g/L YNB without amino acids and ammonium sulfate) and inoculated into methanol medium [0.67% yeast nitrogen base w/o amino acids, 0.02 g L-histidine/L, 0.02 g L-arginine/L, 0.1% yeast extract, and 0.5% (vol/vol) methanol] for induction of peroxisomes and Sar1p at an OD_{600} of 0.3–0.6 for 6 h. Cells were harvested and washed twice with YNB solution and transferred to fresh SD(−N) medium (0.17% yeast nitrogen base without amino acids and ammonium sulfate; 2% glucose) at an OD₆₀₀ of 1.0 to induce pexophagy. Cells from 1-mL culture samples were

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collected by centrifugation after 0, 3, 6, and 12 h. Crude extracts were prepared in the presence of TCA (1). SDS/PAGE and immunoblotting were performed as described in Materials and Methods.

Fluorescence Microscopy. Cells were grown on YPD and switched to methanol medium [0.67% yeast nitrogen base w/o amino acids, 0.02 g L-histidine/L, 0.02 g L-arginine/L, 0.1% yeast extract, and 0.5% (vol/vol) methanol] during exponential phase. Images were captured using a Plan Apochromat 100× 1.40 NA oil immersion objective on a motorized fluorescence microscope (Axioskop 2 MOT plus; Carl Zeiss) coupled to a monochrome digital camera (AxioCam MRm; Carl Zeiss) and processed using AxioVision software (version 4.5; Carl Zeiss).

Fig. S1. Reintroduction of Pex19p rescues the mislocalized Pex11p-CFP in ^Δpex19 cells and initiates de novo peroxisome biogenesis. (A) Fluorescence microscopy analysis of methanol-grown Δpex19 cells coexpressing the relevant proteins from P_{GAP}-PEX11-CFP, P_{SEC61}-mCherry-SEC61 and P_{AOX}-PEX19. Cells were grown on YPD and switched during exponential phase to methanol medium. mCherry-Sec61p (ER marker) localizes to punctate structures at the peripheral and nuclear ER. Pex11p-CFP was mislocalized toward the cell periphery partially associated with mCherry-Sec61p in the peripheral ER at 0 h. When cells were switched to methanol medium to induce the expression of Pex19p, Pex11p-CFP relocalized on the newly formed peroxisomes within 3 h suggesting an essential role of Pex19p in peroxisome biogenesis. (B) When Sar1p(T34N) was expressed along with the Pex19p from the AOX promoter in these cells, the dynamics of
relocalization remained unaffected suggesting that the COPII complex i Pex11p-CFP.

Fig. S2. Budding of Pex11p–2HA is COPII independent. To demonstrate the activity of the dominant negative mutant Sar1p(T34N), we analyzed the effects of the mutant protein on the processing of carboxypeptidase Y (CPY) and degradation of alcohol oxidase (AOX) during nitrogen starvation conditions because the role of Sar1p in protein trafficking in and out of the endoplasmic reticulum and in pexophagy is well established (1). CPY is synthesized as a precursor (p1CPY) at the ER and transported to the Golgi where it is further glycosylated (p2CPY). From the Golgi apparatus, p2CPY is transported to the vacuole and proteolytically activated into the mature form (1-3). It has been shown that p1CPY accumulates in cells lacking Sar1p (1). We examined the presence of precursor and mature forms of CPY in cells starved for nitrogen, a condition known to enhance CPY synthesis and activation in S. cerevisiae. (A) PPY12 and cells expressing Sar1p(T34N) from the AOX promoter were grown in YPD and then switched to methanol medium to induce the expression of Sar1p(T34N) for 6 h and then switched to nitrogen starvation SD(-N) medium for 8 h. The cells were TCA precipitated and precursor (p1CPY and p2CPY) and mature (mCPY) forms of CPY were identified by their molecular sizes on Western blots using a polyclonal antibody against CPY (Abcam Ab34636). It is evident from the blot that the dominant negative mutant of Sar1p blocked the processing of CPY. (B) PPY12 and Sar1p(T34N) cells were grown in YPD and then switched to methanol medium to induce peroxisome biogenesis and the expression of Sar1p(T34N) for 6 h and then switched to nitrogen starvation SD(-N) medium for the given time points. The cells were TCA precipitated and the remaining AOX was visualized by Western blotting. The dominant negative form of Sar1p blocked pexophagy, as did the ^Δatg1 mutant (4, 5). (C) ER-budding assay was performed with WT cells expressing Pex11p-2HA with cytosol derived from the WT cells or Sar1p(T34N) expressing cells. Lane 1 represent nearly 3% load of the starting PYCs. Sar1p(T34N) had no effect on the budding of Pex11p-2HA.

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- 3. Nakańo A, Muramatsu M (1989) A novel GTP-binding protein, Sar1p, is involved in transport from the endoplasmic reticulum to the Golgi apparatus. J Cell Biol 109:2677-2691.
- 4. Nazarko TY, Farré JC, Subramani S (2009) Peroxisome size provides insights into the function of autophagy-related proteins. Mol Biol Cell 20:3828–3839.
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Fig. S3. Pex11p localization in WT and Sar1p(T34N) cells. Fluorescence microscopy analysis of methanol-grown WT and cells expressing Sar1p(T34N) from AOX promoter coexpressing the relevant proteins from P_{GAP}-PEX11-CFP and P_{SEC61}-mCherry-SEC61. Cells were grown on YPD and switched during exponential phase to methanol medium. mCherry-Sec61p (ER marker) localizes to punctate structures at the peripheral and nuclear ER. In WT and Sar1p(T34N) cells, Pex11p-CFP was partially localized with the Sec61p labeled ER (0 hr) and subsequently was found on the mature peroxisome cluster. Thus, the dominant negative form of Sar1p had no effect on the peroxisomal localization of Pex11p-CFP.

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Table S1. P. pastoris strains and plasmids used in this study

Strains

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4. McCollum D, Monosov E, Subramani S (1993) The pas8 mutant of Pichia pastoris exhibits the peroxisomal protein import deficiencies of Zellweger syndrome cells—the PAS8 protein binds to the COOH-terminal tripeptide peroxisomal targeting signal, and is a member of the TPR protein family. J Cell Biol 121:761–774.

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