

Supporting Online Material

Nematode-specific tRNAs that decode an alternative genetic code for leucine

Kiyofumi Hamashima^{1,2}, Kosuke Fujishima¹, Takeshi Masuda¹, Junichi Sugahara¹,
Masaru Tomita^{1,2,3} and Akio Kanai^{1,2,3}.

¹Institute for Advanced Biosciences, Keio University, Tsuruoka 997-0017, Japan

²Systems Biology Program, Graduate School of Media and Governance, Keio University, Fujisawa 252-8520, Japan

³Faculty of Environment and Information Studies, Keio University, Fujisawa 252-8520, Japan

Table S1. List of oligonucleotides used in this study

A. For northern blot analyses:

Type	Anticodon	Length	Sequence - 5' to 3'
Control	Gly(GCC)	36	CCCGGGCCGCCCGCTGGCAGGCGAGCATTTCTACCA
	Ile(UAU)	38	TATAAGTACCACGCGCTAACCGACTGCGCCAATGGGGC
nev-tRNA	Gly(CCC)	35	CTCTGTACCAGAATAGGATCGGGAGTCTACGCC
	Gly(CCC)	35	TCGAACCCGCGCTCTGTACCAGAATAGGATCGGG
	*Gly(CCC)	83	TGCGGTGGACGGGATTCGAACCCGCGCTCTGTACCAGAATAGGATCGGGAGTCTACGCCCTCACCCGCTCGGCCACCACCGC
	Ile(UAU)	36	ACTGGTTTAAACCAATGAGATCATAAGTCTCACGCC
	Ile(UAU)	36	TCGAACCCGCGACTGGTTTAAACCAATGAGATCATA
	Lys(CUU)	36	TCGGTTAGAACCGTTTGAGATCAAGTGTCTCATGCC

* for acid-urea/northern blot analysis (Figure 5)

B. For RT-PCR analyses:

Type	Anticodon	Strand	Sequence - 5' to 3'
Control	Gly(GCC)	sense	GCATCGGTGGTTCAGTGGTAGA
	Gly(GCC)	antisense	TGCATCGACCGGAATCGAACC
	Ile(UAU)	sense	GCCCCATTGGCGCAGTCCGGTTAGC
nev-tRNA	Ile(UAU)	antisense	TGCCCCATGCCAGGTCGAACTG
	Gly(CCC)	sense	GCGGTGGTGGCCGAGCGGTC
	Gly(CCC)	antisense	TGCGGTGGACGGGATTCGAACC
	Ile(UAU)	sense	GCCCCGGTGGCCGAGCGGTCGAAG
	Ile(UAU)	antisense	TGCCCCGGCGGGATTCGAACCC
	Lys(CUU)	sense	GACACGGTGGCCGAGTGGTTT
	Lys(CUU)	antisense	TGACACGGGCAGGATTCGAACC

C. For molecular cloning:

Gene Name	Providing Restriction Enzyme	Strand	Sequence - 5' to 3'
GlyRS	Nde I	sense	TAACATATGGCTACTCCGAAATTGA
	Not I	antisense	TAAGCGGCCGCTTCAGTTGCGCTCGCTTC
IleRS	Nhe I	sense	TAAGCTAGCAGCGGCTTCGACCGT
	Xho I	antisense	TAACTCGAGTCGTACGAGTTGAAGATCT
LeuRS	Nde I	sense	TAACATATGTCGAAAATCAATAAGGA
	Not I	antisense	TAAGCGGCCGCTTTCTGGGACGTTAGC
SerRS	Nhe I	sense	TAAGCTAGCGTTCTCGACATTGACAT
	Xho I	antisense	TAACTCGAGTTTCTTTCTGTGCGCTTTT
PF1549	Sgf I	sense	TAAGCGATCGCCATGATAATAATAGACGGAAG
	Pme I	antisense	TAAGTTTAAACTTAGTGGTGGTGGTGGTGGTGCCAGGCTTTCTTAACACTACTC
luciferase	Sgf I	sense	TAAGCGATCGCCATGGAAGACGCCAAAACAT
	Pme I	antisense	TAAGTTTAAACTTAGTGGTGGTGGTGGTGGTGAACCAATTTGGACTTCCGC

Table S2. Identification of aberrant residues in *in vitro*-translated luciferase. Luciferase was translated *in vitro* in the presence of tRNA^{Leu} (AAG) or nev-tRNA^{Gly} (CCC). The peptide sequences containing amino acid residues (red) arising from the decoding of the GGG codon are listed. Regions of nev-tRNA-dependent peptide sequences and their Mascot scores are shaded. The highest Mascot score was based on four independent experiments.

Sequence (Luciferase)	Modification	Mascot Score (n = 4)	
		tRNA ^{Leu} (Control)	nev-tRNA ^{Gly}
EVGEAVAK		25.7	29.1
RFHLPGIR		39.3	43.5
STLIDKYDLSNLHEIASGGAPLSK		110.2	113.4
TIALIMNSSGSTGLPK	Oxidation@M:6	122.0	121.6
VVDLDTGK		40.6	37.0
EVLAVAK		-	25.9
RFHLP LIR		-	25.4
STLIDKYDLSNLHEIASLGAPLSK		-	71.6
TIALIMNSSGSTLLPK		-	91.6
VVDLDTLK		-	47.3

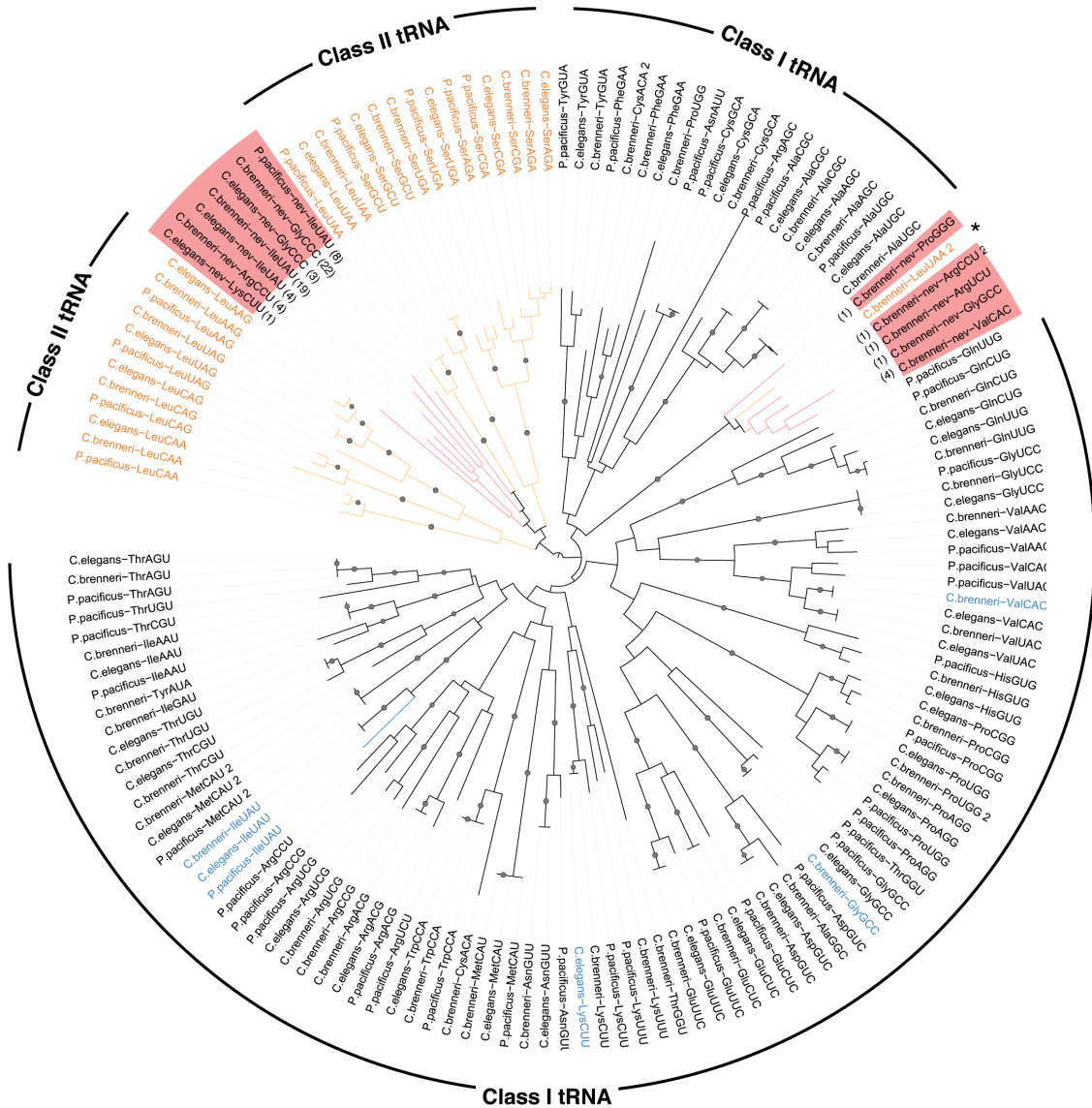


Figure S1. Phylogeny of all tRNAs in the three nematode species. A neighbor-joining tree of all mature tRNA sequences in *C. elegans*, *C. brenneri*, and *P. pacificus* was constructed using ClustalX (20) and visualized with iTOL (21). The phylogeny includes nev-tRNAs (red), tRNA^{Leu} and tRNA^{Ser} (yellow), tRNAs with anticodons synonymous to those of nev-tRNAs (blue) and other tRNAs (black). Copy numbers are indicated for each nev-tRNA. Black dots indicate bootstrap values above 80. *C. brenneri* encodes two types of tRNA^{Leu} (UAA): the one with strong similarity to nev-tRNA^{Arg} (CCU) is categorized as nev-tRNA (asterisk).

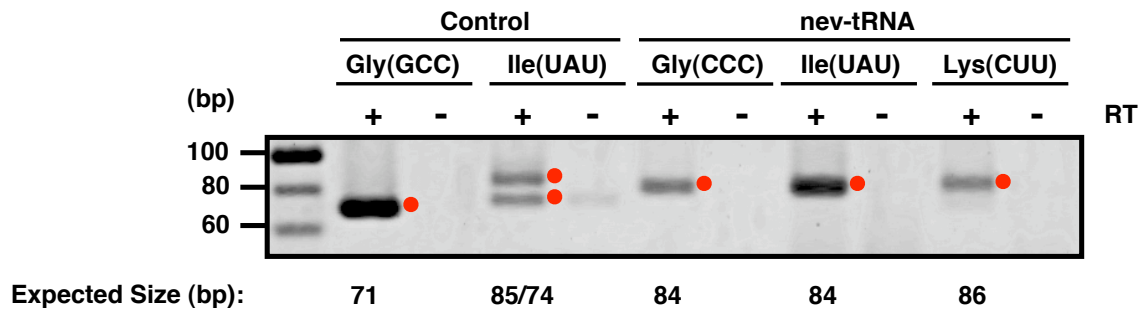


Figure S2. RT-PCR analysis of the predicted nev-tRNAs of *C. elegans*. Levels of expression of the three nev-tRNA genes and their synonymous tRNA genes (controls) were determined by RT-PCR. Samples without reverse transcriptase were used as the negative controls (RT-) to ensure that only RNA transcripts were amplified (RT+). The expected sizes are shown as red dots. Both the precursor and mature tRNAs were detected for the intron-containing tRNA^{Ile} (UAU).

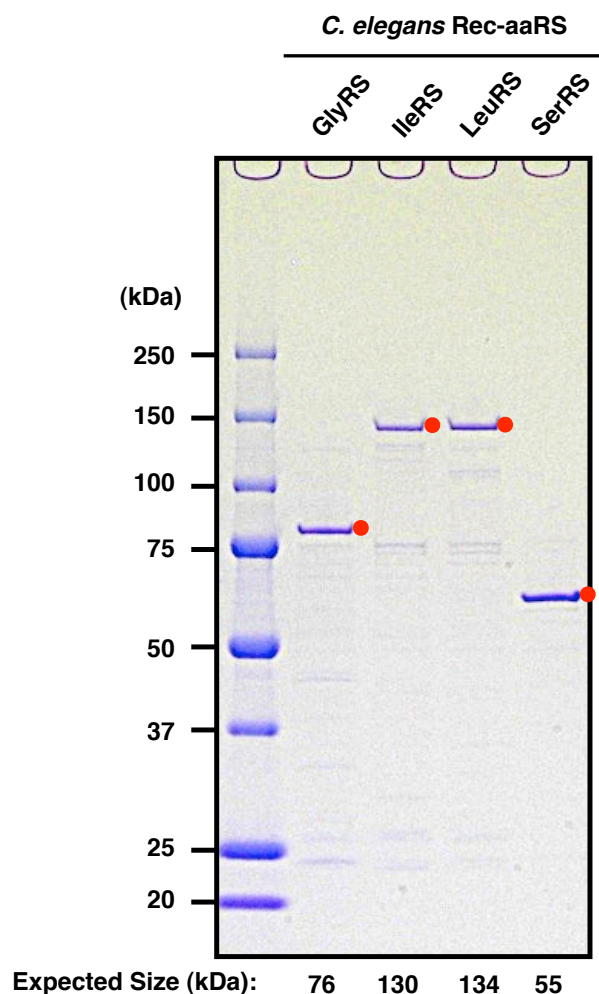


Figure S3. Purified recombinant aminoacyl-tRNA synthetases from *C. elegans*. His-tagged recombinant aminoacyl-tRNA synthetase (aaRS) enzymes were purified to near homogeneity using Ni²⁺ agarose resin spin columns followed by gel filtration (see Materials and Methods). The samples were analyzed by SDS/PAGE on a 10%–20% gradient gel and stained with Coomassie Brilliant Blue. Red dots indicate the positions of the purified recombinant aaRS proteins.

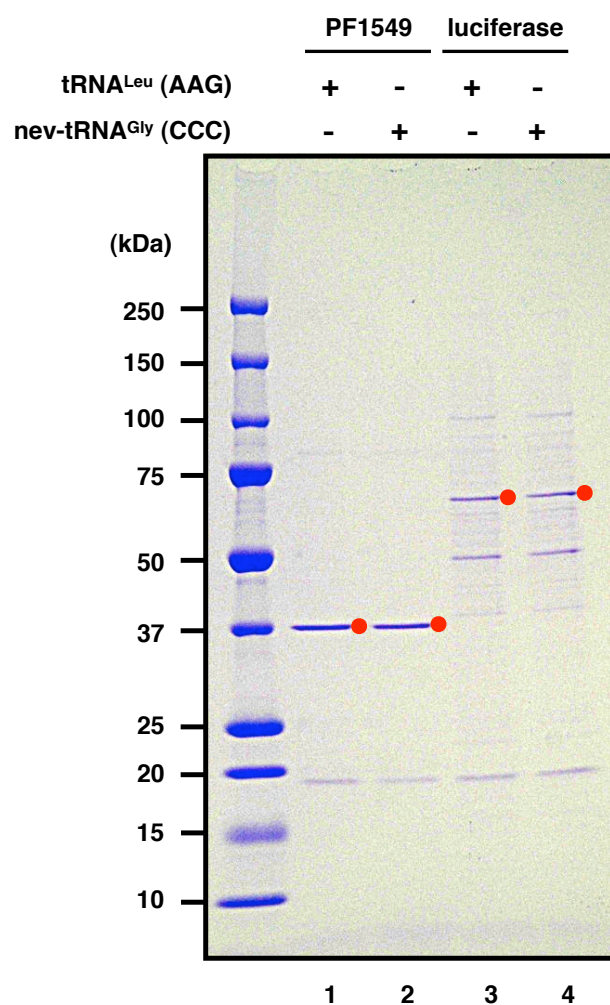


Figure S4. SDS/PAGE analysis of purified *in vitro*-translated proteins. His-tagged recombinant proteins synthesized in cell-free systems were purified with a magnetic separator (see Materials and Methods). The samples were analyzed by SDS/PAGE on a 10%-20% gradient gel and stained with Coomassie Brilliant Blue. Lanes 1–2, *in vitro*-translated PF1549 protein (37 kDa); lanes 3–4, *in vitro*-translated firefly luciferase (61 kDa). The tRNA types used in the translation reactions were: lanes 1 and 3, tRNA^{Leu} (AAG); lanes 2 and 4, nev-tRNA^{Gly} (CCC). Red dots indicate the positions of the purified recombinant proteins.

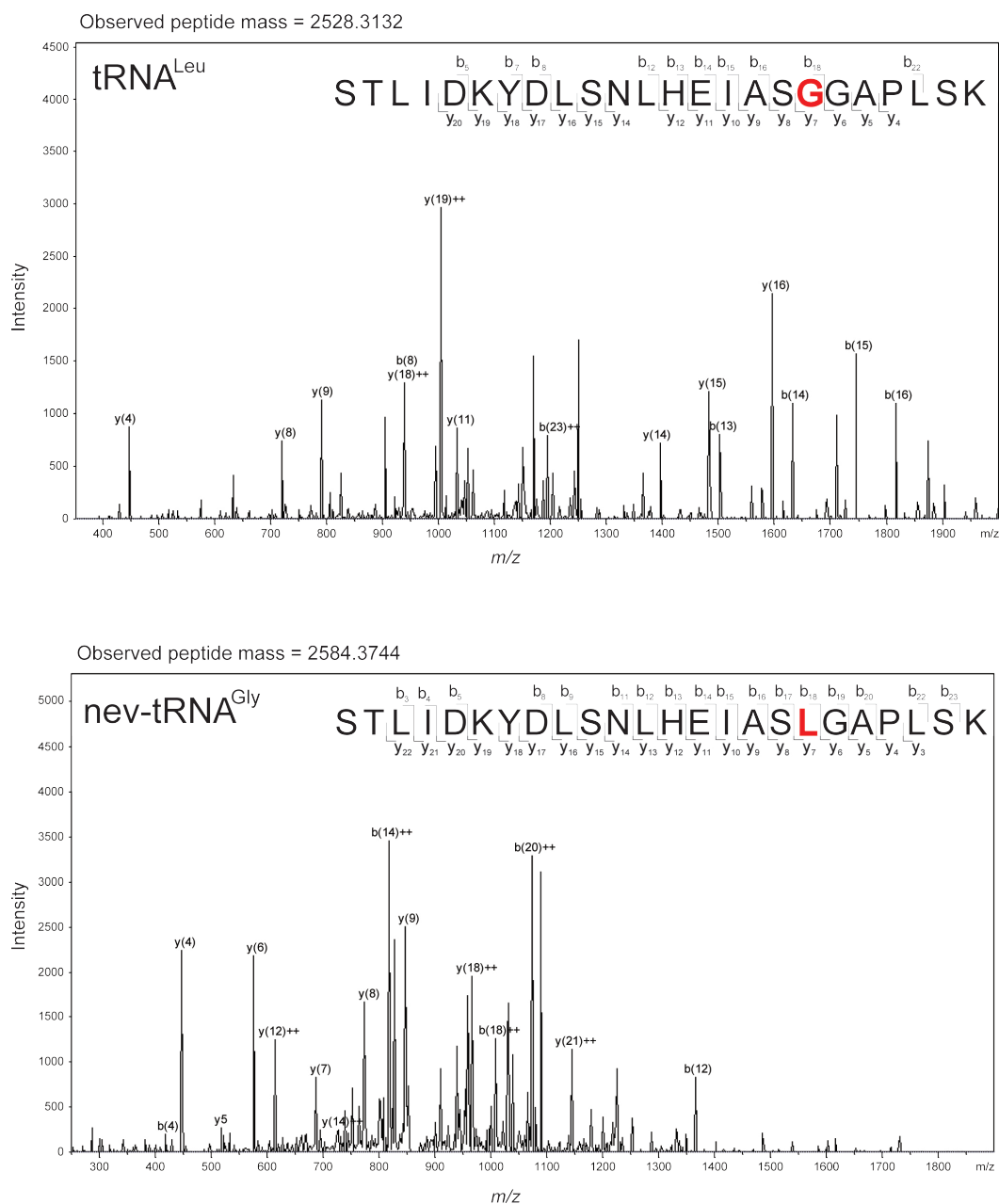


Figure S5. Comparison of the MS/MS spectra of peptides with amino acid residues arising from the decoding of GGG codons. Peptides with the sequence STLIDKYDLSNLHEIAS(G/L)GAPLSK from luciferase synthesized in cell-free systems containing tRNA^{Leu} (AAG) or nev-tRNA^{Gly} (CCC) were compared. Fragmented ions detected in this analysis are shown, with the top 15 ions annotated in the spectra. Amino acid residues arising from the decoding of the GGG codons are indicated in red.

		Second base of codon					
		T	C	A	G		
First base of codon	T	Phe (TTT)	Ser (TCT)	Tyr (TAT)	Cys (TGT)	T	Third base of codon
		2.28	1.68	1.75	1.11		
		Phe (TTC)	Ser (TCC)	Tyr (TAC)	Cys (TGC)	C	
		2.36	1.06	1.37	0.90		
		Leu (TTA)	Ser (TCA)	End (TAA)	End (TGA)	A	
		0.97	2.07	0.11	0.08		
	Leu (TTG)	Ser (TCG)	End (TAG)	Trp (TGG)	G		
	2.00	1.23	0.04	1.09			
	C	Leu (CTT)	Pro (CCT)	His (CAT)	Arg (CGT)	T	
		2.11	0.90	1.40	1.11		
		Leu (CTC)	Pro (CCC)	His (CAC)	Arg (CGC)	C	
		1.46	0.44	0.90	0.50		
		Leu (CTA)	Pro (CCA)	Gln (CAA)	Arg (CGA)	A	
		0.79	2.63	2.74	1.21		
	Leu (CTG)	Pro (CCG)	Gln (CAG)	Arg (CGG)	G		
	1.21	0.98	1.44	0.47			
	A	Ile (ATT)	Thr (ACT)	Asn (AAT)	Ser (AGT)	T	
		3.24	1.92	3.03	1.22		
		Ile (ATC)	Thr (ACC)	Asn (AAC)	Ser (AGC)	C	
		1.88	1.03	1.82	0.83		
		Ile (ATA)	Thr (ACA)	Lys (AAA)	Arg (AGA)	A	
		0.94	2.03	3.74	1.53		
	i/eMet (ATG)	Thr (ACG)	Lys (AAG)	Arg (AGG)	G		
	2.61	0.89	2.58	0.38			
G	Val (GTT)	Ala (GCT)	Asp (GAT)	Gly (GGT)	T		
	2.43	2.26	3.64	1.09			
	Val (GTC)	Ala (GCC)	Asp (GAC)	Gly (GGC)	C		
	1.35	1.26	1.72	0.67			
	Val (GTA)	Ala (GCA)	Glu (GAA)	Gly (GGA)	A		
	0.99	2.02	4.14	3.16			
Val (GTG)	Ala (GCG)	Glu (GAG)	Gly (GGG)	G			
1.45	0.83	2.47	0.44				

Figure S6. Codon usage of *C. elegans*. The percentage usage of all sense codons is shown. Codons corresponding to the conserved nev-tRNAs in nematodes, Gly(GGG), Ile(ATA), Pro(CCC), and Arg(AGG), are shown in red. The five rarest codons, except the stop codons, are indicated in blue boxes.

Dataset S1. List of the predicted nev-tRNAs in nematode genomes

This table is uploaded separately, as one Excel file.

Dataset S2. Peptides of PF1549 and luciferase identified in the insect cell-free protein expression system

This table is uploaded separately, as one Excel file.