

Sup. Fig. 1. Comparison of the structures of uridine and pseudouridine (Ψ). Ψ has one more hydrogen bond donor (d) than uridine, while hydrogen bond acceptors (a) are the same.



Sup. Fig. 2) Schematic of an H/ACA RNP, consisting of a box H/ACA RNA and four core proteins, namely Cbf5p, Gar1p, Nhp2p, and Nop10p. A substrate RNA (Sub.) and the target nucleotide (Ψ) are also shown (adopted and modified from²⁸).



Sup. Fig 3. Deletion of UPF1 results in a minor nonsense suppression phenotype. pCUP1 or pcup1-PTC along with either an empty vector or psnR81-1C were transformed into either a cup1 Δ or cup1 Δ upf1 Δ strain. Cell growth was assessed on solid synthetic medium (-URA - LEU) containing either 0.0 mM or 0.013 mM CuSO₄, as indicated.



Sup. Fig. 4. Ψ AA directs the incorporation of serine and threonine. HPLC traces showing the elution of the novel serine- and threonine-containing peptides in the indicated samples. The underlined amino acid represents the site of the termination codon.





Sup. Fig 5. Identification of amino acids encoded at pseudouridylated UAA (Ψ AA). (a) MS/MS spectrum (top) and mass of all possible ions associated with the serine-containing peptide (bottom). Bold masses represent ions identified. (b) MS/MS spectrum (top) and mass of all possible ions associated with the threonine-containing peptide (bottom). Bold masses represent ions identified.





Sup. Fig. 6. Identification of amino acids encoded at pseudouridylated UAG (Ψ AG). (a) MS/MS spectrum (top) and mass of all possible ions associated with the serinecontaining peptide (bottom). Bold masses represent ions identified. (b) MS/MS spectrum (top) and mass of all possible ions associated with the threonine-containing peptide (bottom). Bold masses represent ions identified.





Sup. Fig. 7. Identification of amino acids encoded at pseudouridylated UGA (Ψ GA). (a) MS/MS spectrum (top) and mass of all possible ions associated with the phenylalanine-containing peptide (bottom). (b) MS/MS spectrum (top) and mass of all possible ions associated with the tyrosine-containing peptide (bottom). Bold masses represent ions identified.



Sup. Fig. 8. Quantification of the amino acids incorporated at pseudouridylated nonsense codons.

Nonsense Codon	Amino Acid	tRNA Anticodons			
ΨAA and ΨAG	Ser	AGA	CGA	TGA	GCT
	Thr	AGT	CGT	TGT	
Ψ GA	Tyr	GTA			_
	Phe	GAA			

Sup. Fig. 9. Schematic depiction of the tRNA anticodon sequences responsible for incorporating amino acids at pseudouridylated nonsense codons.

H/ACA RNA	Target ORF	Function of ORF	
Known G	uide Regions		
snR003	YKL050C	Unknown	
snR031	YHR156C	U5 snRNP component	
snR044	YPL060W	Mitochondria Mg ²⁺ transporter	
snR049	YJL060W	Kynurenine aminotransferase	
snR080	YPL227C	Glucosyltransferase	
snR081	YNL232W	RNA Exosome	
Orphan C	Guide Regions		
snR009	YMR006C	Phospholipase B	
snR011	YDL111C	RNA Exosome	
	YLR035C	DNA repair	
snR030	YAL047C	Microtubule nucleation	
	YDR175C	Mitochondrial ribosomal protein	

Sup Fig. 10. Computationally predicted endogenous nonsense codons that are targets of the H/ACA RNP machinery.