

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA for

Rbg1-Tma46 dimer structure reveals new functional domains and their role in polysome recruitment

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Supplementary Table 1: Plasmid used in this study

Names	Features	References
pBS4230	YCplac111-HA-RBG1 (ARS-CEN-LEU2)	(1)
pBS4236	YCplac111-HA-RBG1 ₁₋₂₉₃	this study
BS4237	YCplac111-HA-RBG1 Δ ₁₇₅₋₂₄₃ with a glycine inserted	this study
pBS4254	YCplac111-HA-RBG1 Δ ₁₇₁₋₂₃₉ with two glycines inserted	this study
pBS4426	YCplac111-HA-RBG1 ₄₉₋₃₆₉	this study
pBS4231	pFL36-HA-TMA46 (ARS-CEN-LEU2)	(1)
pBS4247	pFL36-HA-TMA46 ₁₋₃₂₀	this study
pBS4248	pFL36-HA-TMA46 ₁₋₃₀₄	this study
pBS4249	pFL36-HA-TMA46 ₁₋₂₆₈	this study
pBS4257	pFL36-HA-TMA46 Δ ₂₃₈₋₃₄₅	this study
pBS4258	pFL36-HA-TMA46 _{-W249A.K250E}	this study
pBS4419	pFL36-HA-TMA46 Δ ₂₁₅₋₂₃₈	this study
pBS4420	pFL36-HA-TMA46 Δ ₂₁₅₋₂₆₉	this study
pBS4448	pFL36-HA-TMA46 _{-I241A F246A}	this study
pBS4447	pFL36-HA-TMA46 _{-I241W}	this study
pBS4715	pFL36-HA-TMA46 _{I243-R268->26A}	this study
pBS4711	pRS425- HA-TMA46 Δ ₂₁₅₋₂₆₉	this study
pBS4712	pRS425-HA-TMA46 ₁₋₂₆₈	this study
pBS4713	pRS425- HA-TMA46 Δ ₂₃₈₋₃₄₅	this study
pBS4716	pRS425- HA-TMA46 _{I243-R268->26A}	this study
pBS3080	6His-RBG1 _{fl}	this study
pBS3445	6His-RBG1 _{fl} -TMA46 ₂₀₅₋₃₄₅	this study
pBS3446	6His-RBG1 _{fl} -TMA46 ₁₅₄₋₃₄₅	this study
pBS3447	6His-RBG1 ₂₇₂₋₃₆₉ -TMA46 ₂₀₅₋₃₄₅	this study
pBS3448	6His-RBG1 ₂₇₂₋₃₆₉ -TMA46 ₁₅₄₋₃₄₅	this study
pBS3449	6His-RBG1 ₁₋₂₉₄ -TMA46 ₂₀₅₋₃₄₅	this study
pBS3450	6His-RBG1 ₁₋₂₉₄ -TMA46 ₁₅₄₋₃₄₅	this study
pBS4308	6His-RBG1 _(S72V.GKN79) -TMA46 ₂₀₅₋₃₄₅	this study
pBS4311	6His-RBG1 Δ ₁₇₅₋₂₄₃ -TMA46 ₂₀₅₋₃₄₅	this study
pBS4312	6His-RBG1 Δ ₁₇₁₋₂₃₉ -TMA46 ₂₀₅₋₃₄₅	this study
pBS4432	6His-RBG1 Δ ₁₋₄₈ -TMA46 ₂₀₅₋₃₄₅	this study
pBS4443	6His-RBG1 _(I241A F246A) -TMA46 ₂₀₅₋₃₄₅	this study
pBS4444	6His-RBG1 _(I241W) -TMA46 ₂₀₅₋₃₄₅	this study
pBS4445	6His-RBG1 _(W249A K250E) -TMA46 ₂₀₅₋₃₄₅	this study
pBS4714	6His-RBG1 _(S72V.AMN79) -TMA46 ₂₀₅₋₃₄₅	this study
hDrg1	6His-DRG1 _{fl} ^a	this study
hLerepo4 _{dfp}	6His-LEREPO4 ₂₂₀₋₃₉₆ ^b	this study
Rbg1 _{s5d2l}	Rbg1 ₁₇₆₋₂₄₀ ^b	this study

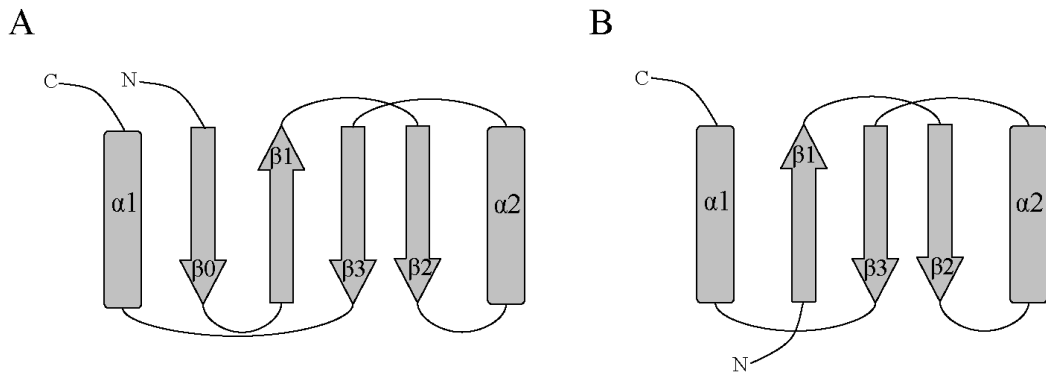
^a Human DRG1 cloned into pET24 vector.

^b LEREPO4₂₂₀₋₃₉₆ was cloned into a modified version of pET28 vector from the pBS3445 plasmid with addition of a cleavage site for PreScission protease enzyme (Obtained vector from Dr. Ramón Campos, (2)).

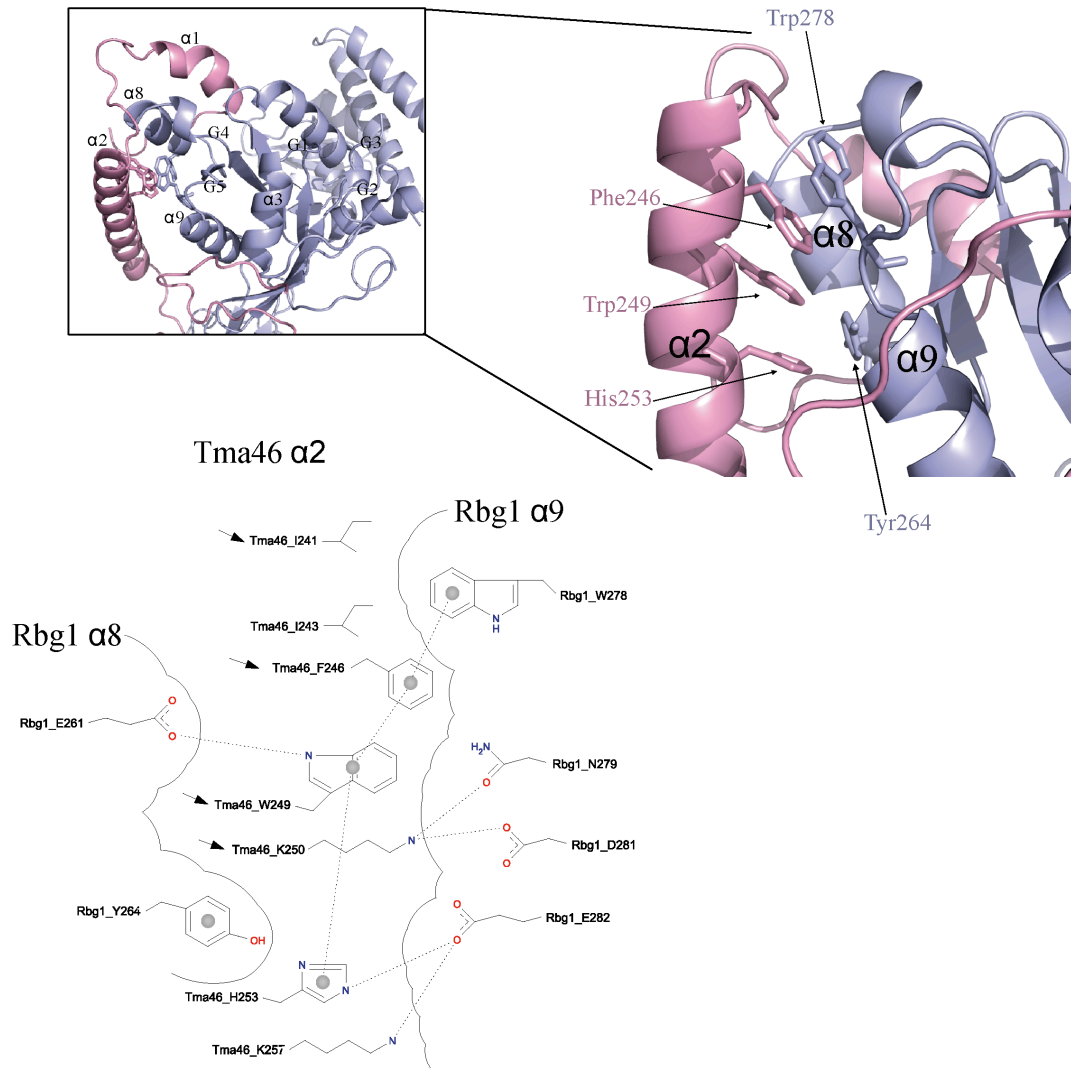
OBS5113	CACCGCTGCCGTGATGGTGATGGTGATGCAT
OBS5114	GGAGTCGCTCACACCAATAACAATTGCCAACTTCGCCCAATG
OBS5115	TTATTGGTGTGAGCGACTCCCTCTCGAGCCTCTTTTGCTC
OBS5116	GGAGTCGCTCCCTACTGGTAGAGAAATCATTCTTAAGATGAG
OBS5117	TACCAGTAGGGAGCGACTCCCTCTCGAGCCTCTTTTGCTC
OBS5135	AGTCGACCATGGCAGCGGTGGTGGTGCTGGTATTGG
OBS5136	CACCGCTGCCATGGTCGACTCTAGAGGATCCTGCATAG
OBS5192	CCAACTTCGCCCAAGCGGAGAAGGACCACGTCATC
OBS5193	CTCCGCTTGGGCGAAGTTGGCAATTGTTATTGGTG
OBS5194	CTAACACCAGCAACAATTGCCAACGCCGCCCAATGGAAGAAGGACC
OBS5195	GGGCGGCGTTGGCAATTGTTGCTGGTGTAGCTTGGATTTGTCTAGTT CC
OBS5196	CTAACACCATGGACAATTGCCAACTTCGCCCAATG
OBS5197	GCAATTGTCCATGGTGTAGCTTGGATTTGTCTAG
OBS5211	AGCTAACACCAGCAACAATTGCCAACTTCGCCCAATG
OBS5212	GGCAATTGTTGCTGGTGTAGCTTGGATTTGTCTAG
OBS5213	AATTGCCAACGCCGCCCAATGGAAGAAGGACCACG
OBS5214	TCCATTGGGCGGCGTTGGCAATTGTTGCTGGTGTT
OBS5415	GCAGCCGCGGCGGCTGCAGCTGCAGCGGCTGCCGCCGCTGCGGCAGC TGTTATTGGTGTTAGCTTGGATTTGTCTAG
OBS5685	CCCAAGTCCATGGTTTGTGCTCTG
OBS5686	CAGCCGCCGCGGCTGCAGCTGCGGCAGCCGCCGAGCGGCTGCCGCT AAACCTACTGGTAGAGAAATCATTCTTAAGATG
OBS5687	ATTAACGCGGCCGCGAATTCGCCCTTTTGTGCGGGCG
OBS5749	GTAATGTATTCATCGCCACCGACGGGAACCCGACAAACCCAC
OBS5750	GTCGGTGGCGATGAATACATTACTGTCCAAGTTGACTGGTACTGAGTC

Supplementary table 3: Yeast strains used in this study

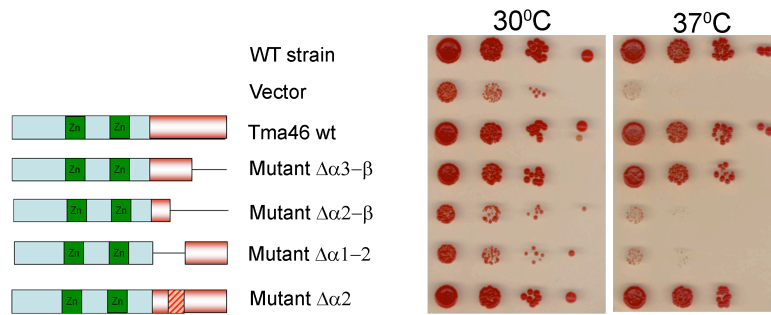
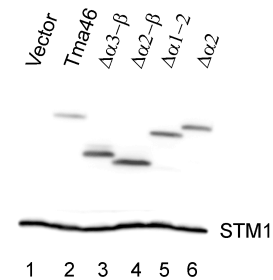
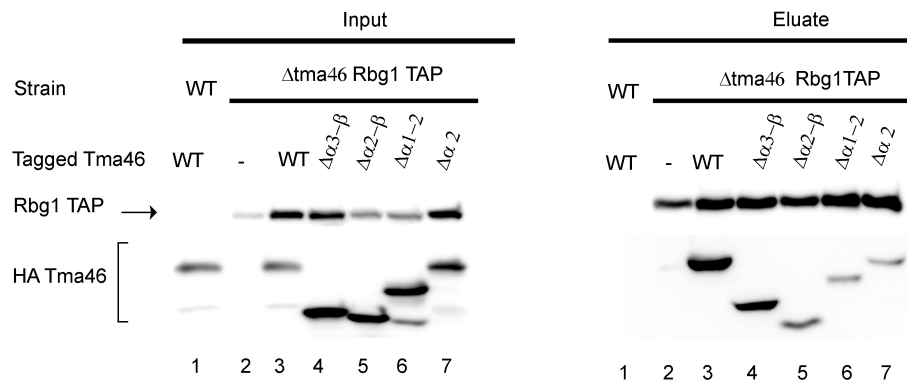
Strains	Notes	Genotypes	Reference
BMA64 α	WT (reference strains)	MAT α , ade2-1 his3-11,15 leu2-3,112, Δ trp1, ura3-1 can 1-100	(3)
BSY1659	<i>RBG1::TAP Δtma46</i>	MAT?, Rbg1-TAP-TRP1 _{KI} , tma46::HISMX6	(1)
BSY1661	<i>TMA46::TAP Δrbg1</i>	MAT?, Tma46-TAP-TRP1 _{KI} , rbg1::HISMX6	(1)
BSY2049	<i>Δrbg1Δrbg2Δslh1</i>	MAT α , Δ rbg1:: HISMX6 Δ rbg2:: kanMX4 Δ slh1::TRPK1	(1)
BSY2057	<i>Δtma46Δgir2Δslh1</i>	MAT α , Δ tma46::HISMX6 Δ gir2::kanMX4 Δ slh1::HISMX6	(1)



Supplementary Figure 1: A. The unusual $\beta\beta\alpha\beta\alpha$ fold found in 30S and 40S S5 subunit protein C-terminal domain, Elongation factor domain IV, Mevalonate pyrophosphate decarboxylase (GHMP kinase family member) B. The S5D2L domain of Rbg1 having the $\beta\beta\alpha\beta\alpha$ fold.



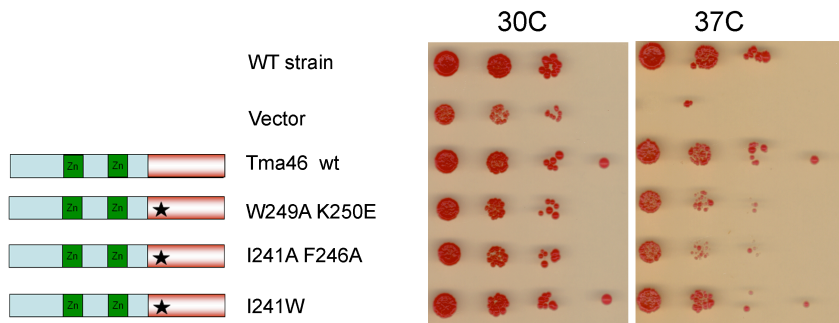
Supplementary Figure 2: Inset shows the region in the G-domain of Rbg1 where Tma46 helices $\alpha 1$ and $\alpha 2$ and surrounding residues bind. A zoom in on this interface shows, as stick representation, the aromatic residues whose rings stack over each other from Rbg1 helix $\alpha 8/\alpha 9$ and Tma46 helix $\alpha 2$ and nearby residues (helix $\alpha 2$ starts at position 243). Residues Trp278 from Rbg1 $\alpha 9$, Phe246, Trp249, His253 from Tma46 $\alpha 2$ and Tyr264 from Rbg1 $\alpha 8$ form the pi stacking interaction as can be seen in the two dimensional representation. The aromatic ring of Rbg1 Tyr264 however interacts with its face to the Tma46 Trp249 and His253 edges in an offset position unlike the others, which form a staggered arrangement. The interface is additionally stabilized by the presence of electrostatic and hydrophobic residues.

A**B****C**

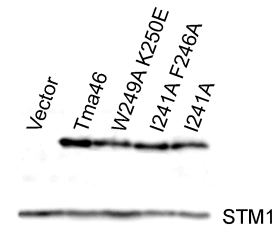
Supplementary Figure 3: Analysis of Tma46 mutant overexpressed in yeast

A. Complementation assay for Tma46 function. Tma46 mutants encoded on 2-micron plasmids were tested for their ability to complement the growth phenotype of a triple $\Delta tma46\Delta gir2\Delta slh1$ strain. Serial dilutions of the cells were spotted on selective plates and incubated at 30 or 37°C for 4 days. The structure of the various mutants is shown schematically on the left. WT strain indicates the original wild type parental strain without mutation. Tma46 wt indicates cells transformed with a centromeric plasmid encoding the wild type Tma46 protein. B. Mutant protein accumulation. The level of accumulation of the mutant proteins in cells shown on panel A grown at 30°C was assessed by detecting the HA tag by western blotting. Uniform loading is supported by analysis of the levels of the endogenous Stm1 protein. C. Binding of overexpressed Tma46 mutants carrying deletions of structural elements in its C-terminal region to Rbg1 in yeast. Extracts prepared from $\Delta tma46$ strains carrying TAP-tagged Rbg1 and the various HA-Tma46 mutants grown at 30°C were used for immunoprecipitation on IgG beads. As positive control, wild type HA-tagged Tma46 expressed from a centromeric plasmid was used. Specificity of the co-precipitation was assessed using a wild type strain expressing wild type HA-tagged Tma46 tagged. Proteins present in extracts (Input) and (co-)precipitated factors (Eluate) were analysed by western blotting. Analysis of the same Tma46 mutants expressed from centromeric plasmids is presented in Figure 3.

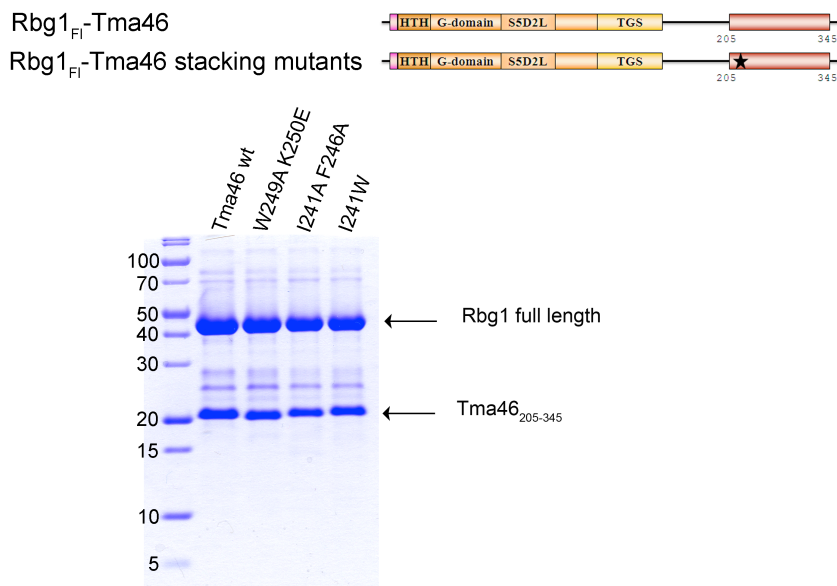
A



B



C



Supplementary Figure 4: Analysis of Tma46 point mutants at the interface of Rbg1 and Tma46

A. Complementation assay for Tma46 function. The ability of plasmid-encoded Tma46 mutants to complement the growth phenotype of a triple $\Delta tma46\Delta gir2\Delta slh1$ strain was assayed by spotting serial dilution on selective plates and incubating at 30 or 37°C for 3 days. The structure of the various mutants is shown schematically on the left. WT strain indicates the original wild type parental strain without mutation. B. Mutant protein accumulation. The level of accumulation of the mutant proteins in cells shown on panel A grown at 30°C was assessed by detecting the HA tag by western blotting. Uniform loading is supported by analysis of the levels of the endogenous Stm1 protein. C. Interaction between recombinant Rbg1 mutants and Tma46 point mutants. Plasmids harbouring operons encoding His6-tagged Rbg1_{FI} together with wild type or mutant Tma46 (amino-acids 205-345) were used to express protein in *E. coli*. Recombinant proteins purified on NiNTA agarose were detected by Coomassie staining. Organization of the different operons is shown on the left.

References

1. Daugeron, M.C., Prouteau, M., Lacroute, F. and Seraphin, B. (2011) The highly conserved eukaryotic DRG factors are required for efficient translation in a manner redundant with the putative RNA helicase Slh1. *Nucleic Acids Res*, **39**, 2221-2233.
2. Campos-Olivas, R., Sanchez, R., Torres, D. and Blanco, F.J. (2007) Backbone assignment of the 98 kDa homotrimeric yeast PCNA ring. *J Biomol NMR*, **38**, 167.
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