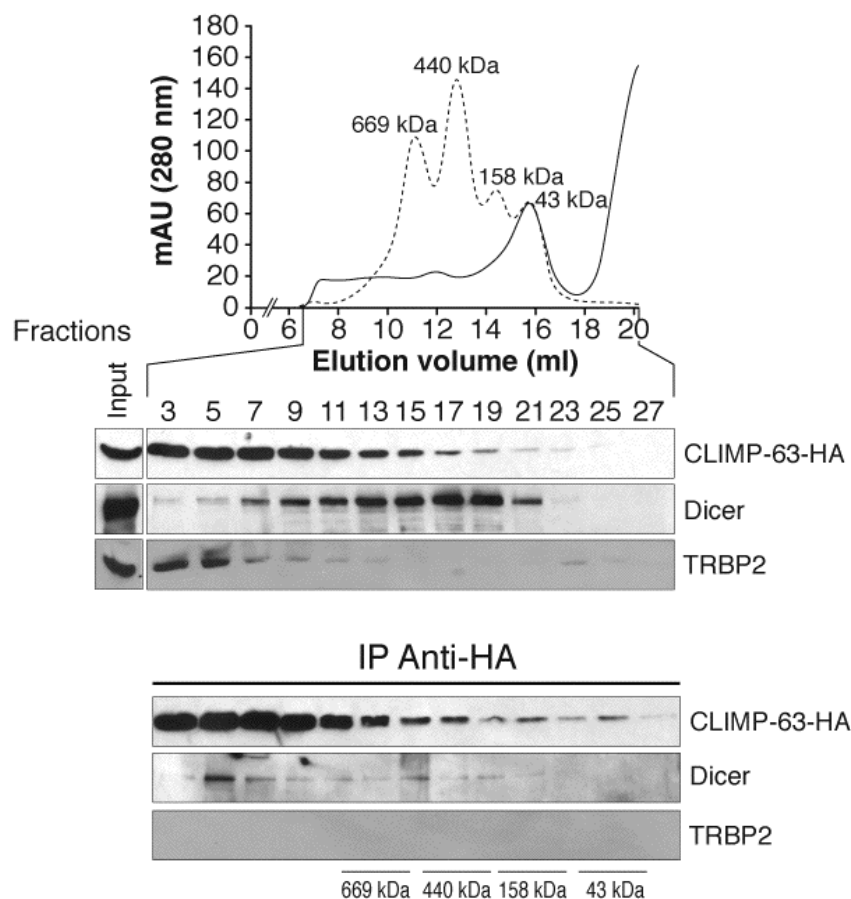


SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FILE

Regulation of human Dicer by the resident ER membrane protein CLIMP-63

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1. SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURES AND LEGENDS



Supplementary Figure S1. TRBP2 could not be detected in CLIMP-63 immune complexes.

Protein extracts from HEK 293 cells transiently expressing Flag-Dicer and CLIMP-63-HA proteins were separated by gel filtration chromatography, and the odd fractions collected were analyzed by Western blot (upper panels) or subjected to anti-HA immunoprecipitation (IP) followed by Western blot analysis of CLIMP-63-HA (G1/296 Alexis Biochemicals), Dicer (6,22) and TRBP2 (22) proteins (lower panels). mAU, milliabsorbance unit.

ACCESSION: Q9UPY3 DICER_HUMAN LENGTH: 1922 AA

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MKSPALQPLSMAGLQLMTPASSPMGPFGLPWQOEAIHDNIYTPRKYQVELLEAALDHNTIVCLNTGSGKTFIAVLLTKE   80
LSYQIRGDFSRNGKRTVFLVNSANQVAQQVSAVRTHSDLKVGGEYSNLEVNASWTKERWNOEFTKHQVLIIMTCYVALNVLK  160
NGYLSLSDINLLVFDECHLAILDHPYREIMKLCENCPCSPRILGLTASILNGKCDPEELEEKIQKLEKILKSNAETATDL  240
VVLDRYTSQPCEIVVDCGPFTRDRLGLYERLLMELEALNFINDCNISVHSKERDSTLISKQILSDCRAVLVVLGPWCADK  320
VAGMMVRELQYIKHEQEELHRKFLFTDTFLRKIHALCEEHFPASLDLKFVTPKVIKLEILRKYKPYERQQFESVEW  400
YNNRNQDNYVSWSDSEDDDEEIEEKEKPETNFPSPFTNILCGIIFVERRYTAVVLNRLIKEAGQDPELAYISSNFIT  480
GHGIGKNQPRNKQMEAEFRKQEEVLRKFRAHETNLLIATSIVEEGVDIPKCNLVVRFDLPTTEYRSYVQSKGRARAPISNY  560
IMLADTDKIKSFEEDLKYKAIEKILRNKCSKSVDTGETDIDPVMDDDDVFPYVLRPDDGGPRVTINTAIGHINRYCAR  640
LPSPDPFTHLAPKCRTRRELDPDGTFFYSTLYLPINSPLRASIVGPPMSCVRLAERVVALICCEKLHKIGELDDHMLPVGKETV  720
KYEEELDLHDEEETSVPGRPGSTKRRQCYPKAIPCELRDYSYPRDQPCYLYVIGMVLTPLPDELNFRRRKLYPPEDTTR  800
CFGILTAKPIPIQIPHFPVYTRSSEVTISIELKKSGFMLSQMLELITRLHQYIFSHILRLEKPALEFKPTDADSAYCVLP  880
LNVVNDSSTLIDIDFKFMEDIKSEARIGIPSTKYTKETPFVFKLEDYQDAVIIPRYRNFDQPHRFYVADVYTDLTPLSKF  960
PSPEYETFAEYKYTKYNLDLTNLNQPLLDVDHTSSRLNLLTPRHLNQKGGALPLSSAEKRKAKWESLQNKQILVPELCAI  1040
HPIPASLWRKAVCLPSILYRLHCLLTAEELRAQTASDAGVGVRSPLADFRYPNLDFGWKSIDSKSFISISNSSSAENDN  1120
YCKHSTIVPENAAHQGANRTSSLENHDQMSVNCRTLLSESPGKLHVEVSADLTAINGLSYNQNLANGSYDLANRDFCQGN  1200
QLNYYKQEIPVQPTSYSIQONLYSYENQPPSDECTLLSNKYLDGNAKSTSDGSPVMAVMPGTTDTIQVLKGRMDSEQS  1280
PSIGYSSRTLGPNPGLILQALTLSNASDGFNLERLEMLGDSFLKHAITTYLFCYTPDAHEGRLSYMRSKKVSNCNLYRLG  1360
KKKGLPSRMVVSIFDPPVNWLPVGYVVDKSNQDKWEEKDEMTKDCMLANGKLEDEYEEDEEEESLMWRAPKEEADYED  1440
DFLEYPDQEHIRFIDNMLMGSGAFVKKISLSPFSTTDSAYEWKMPKSSSLGSMFPSSDFEDFDYSSWDAMCYLDPKAVEE  1520
DDFVVGFWNPSEENCGVDTGKQSI SYDLHTEQC IADKSIADCEALLGCYLTSCGERAAQLFLCSLGLKVLVPIKRTDRE  1600
KALCPTRENFNSQQKNLSVSCAAASVASSRSSLKDSYEGCLKIPPRCMFDHPDADKTLNHLISGFENFEKKINYRFKKN  1680
AYLLQAFTHASHYHNTITDCYORLEFLGDAILDYLIKHLIEDPRQHS PGVLTDLRSALVNNTIFASLAVKYDYHKYFKA  1760
VSELPFHVIDDFVQFQLEKNEMQGMSELRRSEDEEKEEDI E VPKAMGDI FESLAGAIYMDSGMSLETVWQVYYPMMRP  1840
LIEKFSANVPRSPVRELEMEPETAKFSPAERTYDGKVRVTEVVVGKGFKGVGRSYIAKSAARRALRSLKANQPQVP  1920
NS

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Supplementary Figure S2. Human Dicer amino acid sequence harbors several putative glycosylation sites. Bioinformatic prediction of N-glycosylation and O-glycosylation sites in the amino acid sequence of human Dicer using the NetNGlyc 1.0 server interface at <http://www.cbs.dtu.dk/services/NetNGlyc/> and the NetOGlyc 3.1 server interface at <http://www.cbs.dtu.dk/services/NetOGlyc/>, respectively. Asn-Xaa-Ser/Thr sequons are highlighted in blue, whereas Asparagines (N) predicted to be N-glycosylated are highlighted in red. Tryptophan (T) residues predicted to be O-glycosylated are highlighted in red and underlined.

		Cleavage site
Human growth hormone	M A T G S R T S L L L A F G L L C L P W L Q E G S A	F P T
Human proinsulin	M A L W M R L L P L L A L L A L W G P D P A A A	F V N
Bovine proalbumin	M K W V T F I S L L L F S S A Y S	R G V
Mouse antibody H chain	M K V L S L L Y L L T A I P H I M S	D V Q
Chicken lysozyme	M R S L L I L V L C F L P K L A A L G	K V F
Bee promellitin	M K F L V N V A L V F M V V Y I S Y I Y A	A P E
Drosophila glue protein	M K L L V V A V I A C M L I G F A D P A S G	C K D
Zea maize protein	M A A K I F C L I M L L G L S A S A A T A	S I F
Yeast invertase	M L L O A F L F L L A G F A A K I S A	S M T
Human influenza virus A	M K A K L L V L L Y A F V A G	D Q I
Human Dicer	M K S P A L Q P L S M A G L Q L M T P A S S P M G P F F G L P W Q Q E A I H D N	

Supplementary Figure S3. Presence of a putative signal peptide at the N-terminal extremity of human Dicer that could mediate its translocation across the ER membrane. Alignment of the amino acid sequence of human Dicer (amino acids 1 to 40; Acc. No. Q9UPY3) with some eukaryotic secreted and membrane proteins harboring signal peptide sequences, which are generally localized at their N-terminal extremity (52). These signal sequences commonly (i) range from 13 to 36 amino acids in length, (ii) contain a highly hydrophobic core (residues in bold italic) typically 10 to 15 amino acids long that forms the center of the signal sequence (A, L, I, M and F residues are common in this region), and (iii) usually harbor a residue, on the N-terminal side of the cleavage site for signal peptidase (vertical bar, in red), with a small neutral side chain (A is most common). As compared to most of the signal peptide sequences shown above, human Dicer only lacks the positively charged residue (in bold, larger font) (K and R are the most common) usually present in the N-terminal part of the signal. Adapted from Stryer (1995) (60).

2. SUPPLEMENTARY REFERENCES

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