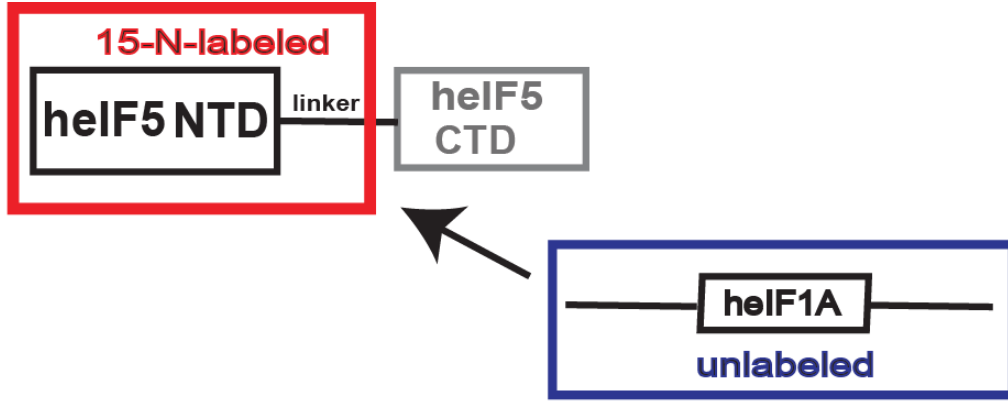


A.



B.

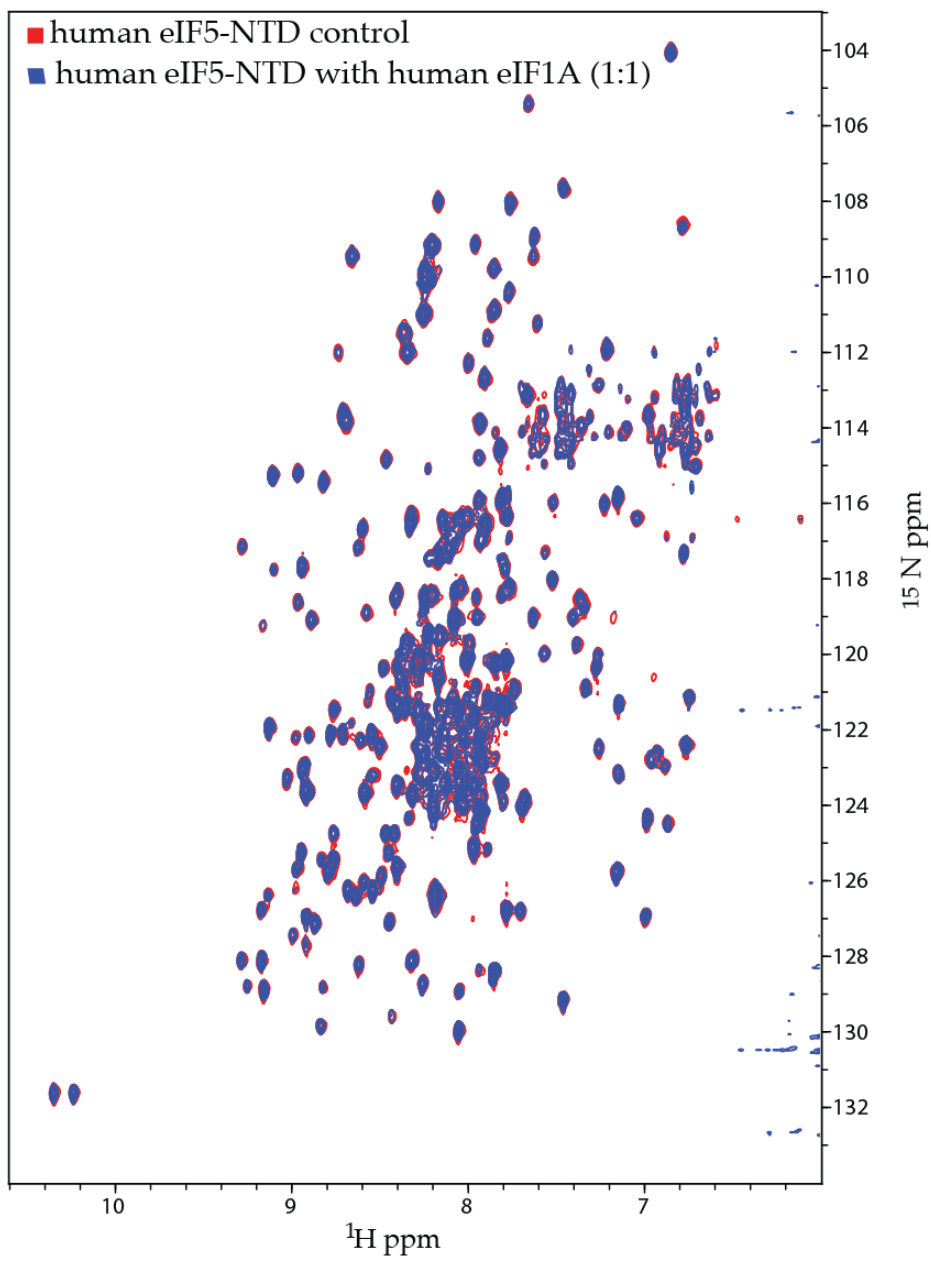
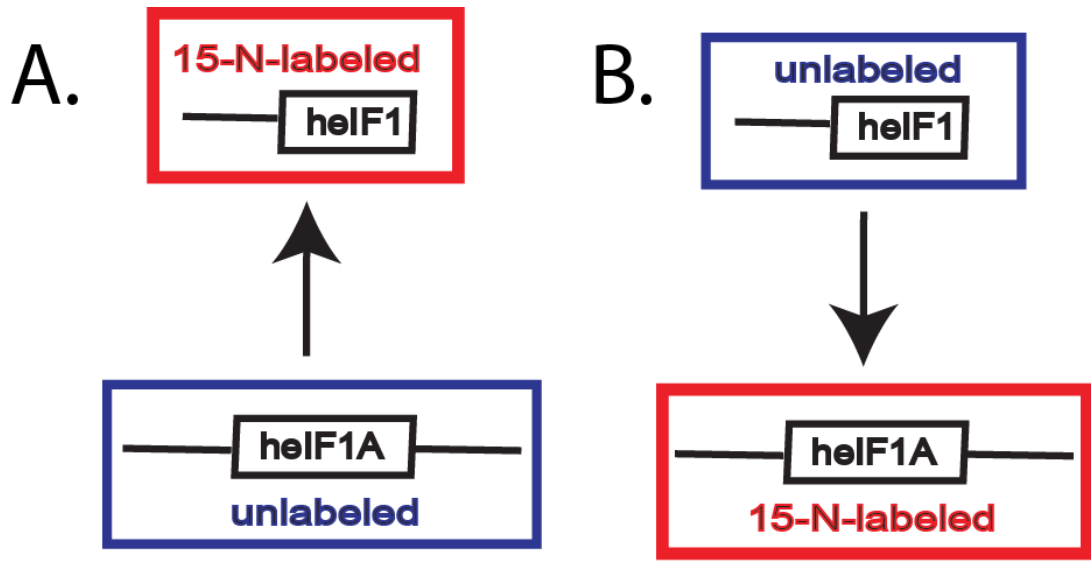


Fig. S1

Figure S1. The eIF5-NTD does not interact with eIF1A.

(A) Schematic representation of the labeling scheme used in the NMR spectra, i.e. ^{15}N -isotopically labeled human eIF5-NTD alone (circumscribed in a red box) and in the presence of unlabeled human eIF1A domain (circumscribed in a blue box). (B) Overlay of ^1H - ^{15}N HSQC spectra of 0.2 mM ^{15}N -labeled eIF5-NTD alone (red) and in the presence of 0.2 mM (blue) unlabeled wild-type eIF1A.



C. ■ human eIF1 control ■ human eIF1A control
■ human eIF1 with human eIF1A (1:2) ■ human eIF1A with human eIF1 (1:2)

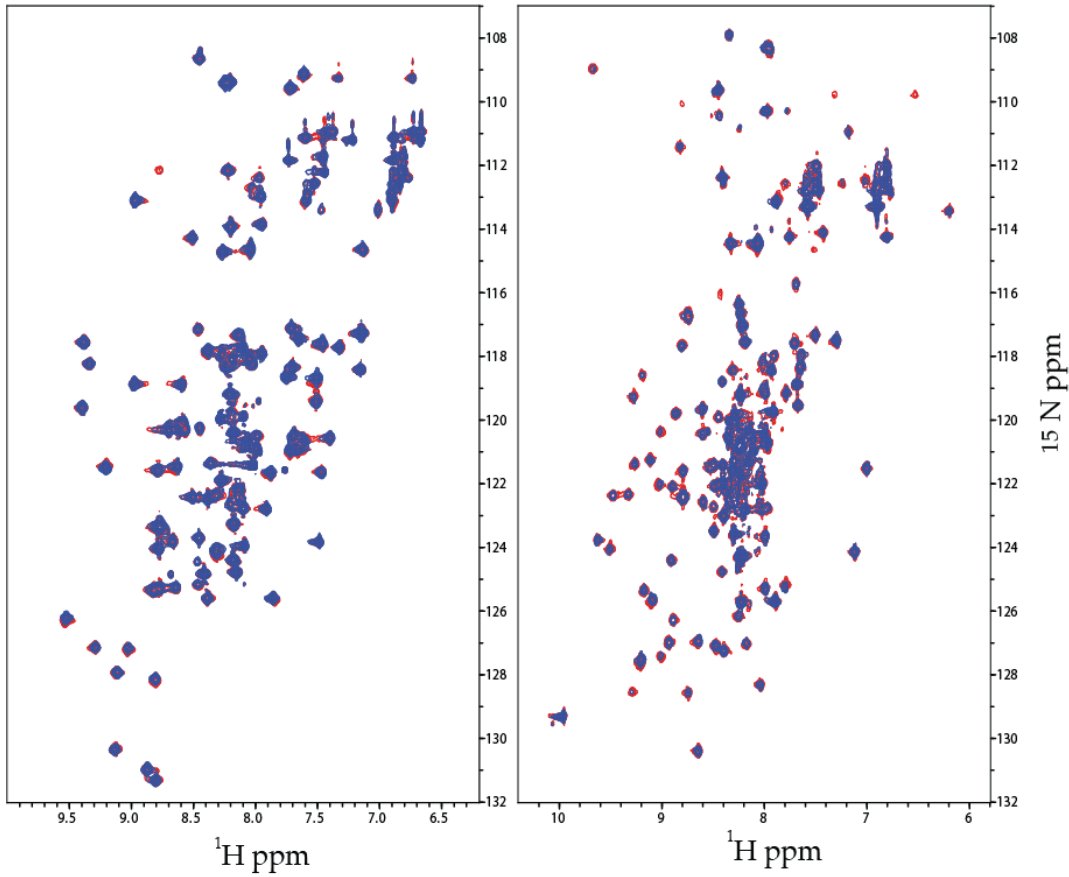


Fig. S2

Figure S2. Human eIF1A and eIF1 do not interact in solution. (A) Schematic representation of the labeling scheme used in the NMR spectra, i.e. ^{15}N -isotopically labeled eIF1 alone (circumscribed in a red box) and in the presence of unlabeled eIF1A (circumscribed in a blue box). (B) Schematic representation of the labeling scheme used in the NMR spectra, i.e. ^{15}N -isotopically labeled eIF1A alone (circumscribed in a red box) and in the presence of unlabeled eIF1 (circumscribed in a blue box). (C) Left Panel: Overlay of ^1H - ^{15}N HSQC spectra of 0.2 mM ^{15}N -labeled eIF1 alone (red) and in the presence of 0.4 mM (blue) unlabeled wild-type eIF1A. Right Panel: Overlay of ^1H - ^{15}N HSQC spectra of 0.2 mM ^{15}N -labeled eIF1A alone (red) and in the presence of 0.4 mM (blue) unlabeled eIF1.

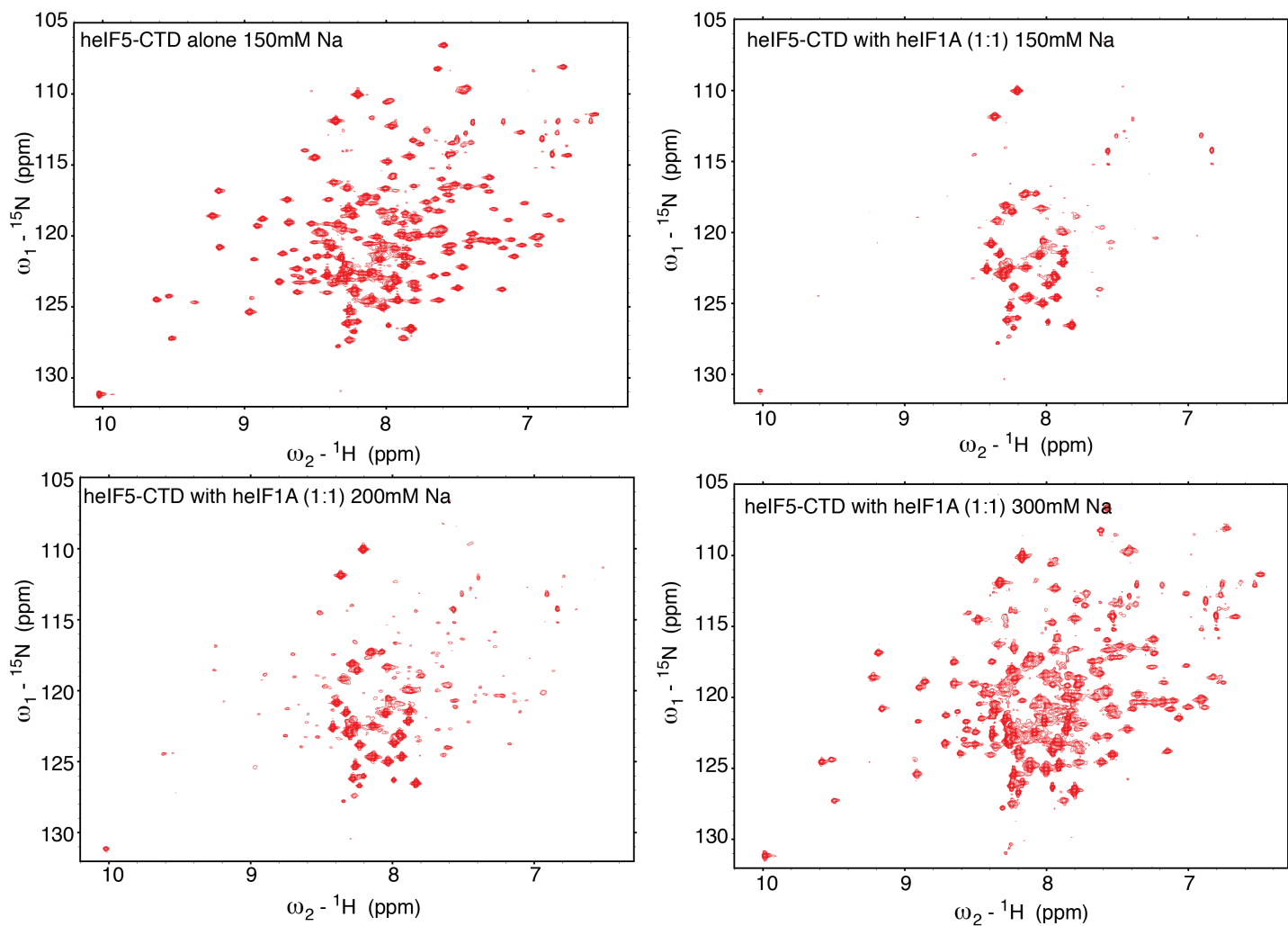


Fig. S3
Luna *et. al.*

Figure S3. Human eIF5-CTD binds to eIF1A in a salt-dependent manner.

Top left; ^{15}N -isotopically labeled eIF5-CTD alone in 150mM NaCl. Top right; ^{15}N -isotopically labeled eIF5-CTD with equimolar concentration of heIF1A in 150mM NaCl. Bottom left; ^{15}N -isotopically labeled eIF5-CTD with equimolar concentration of heIF1A in 200mM NaCl. Bottom right; ^{15}N -isotopically labeled eIF5-CTD with equimolar concentration of heIF1A in 300mM NaCl.

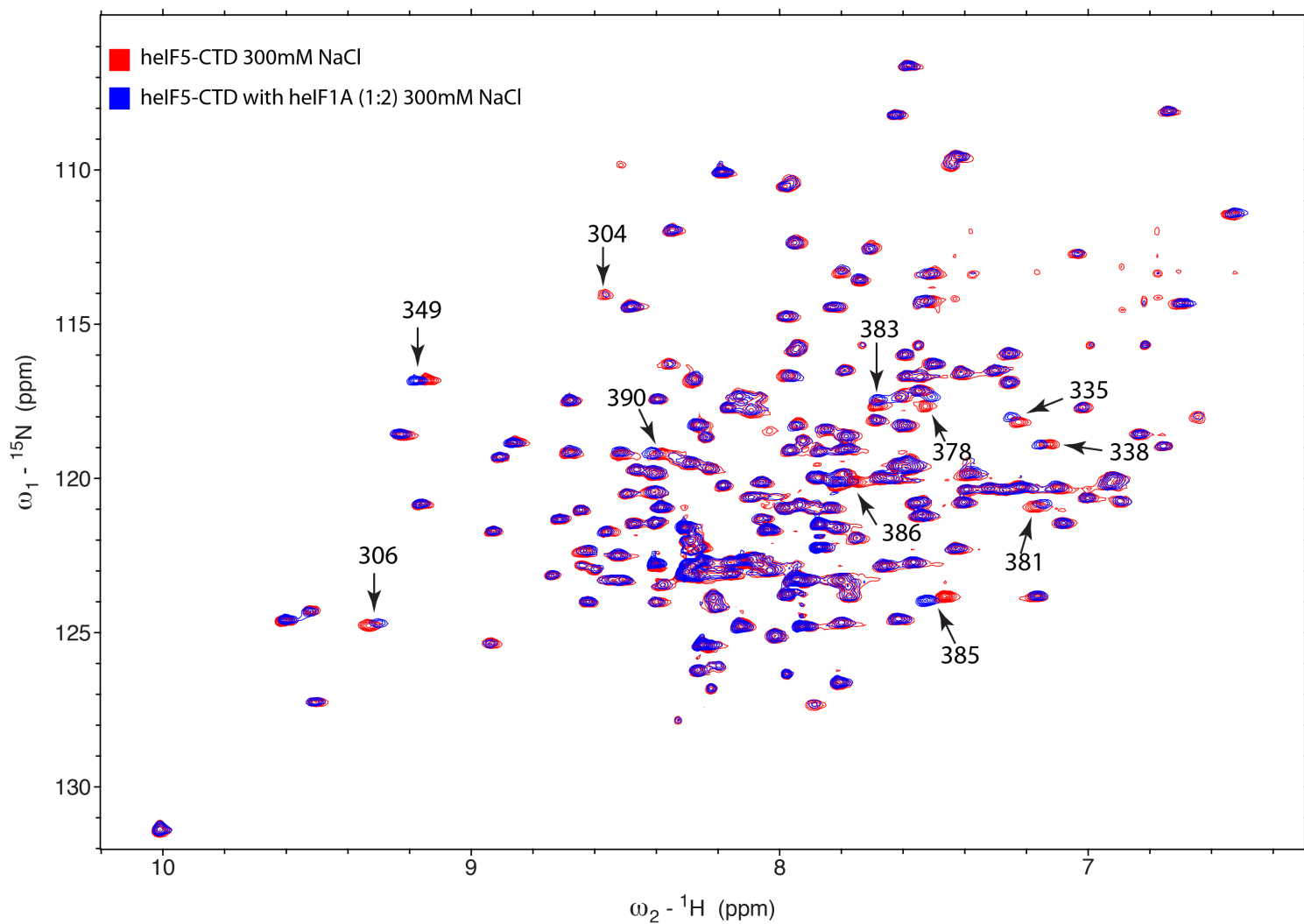


Fig. S4
Luna *et. al.*

Figure S4. heIF5-CTD resonances experiencing chemical shift perturbations from heIF1A.

Overlay of ^1H - ^{15}N HSQC spectra is shown, wherein ^{15}N -labeled heIF15-CTD alone (red) and in the presence of eIF1A (blue) at concentration ratio of 1:2.

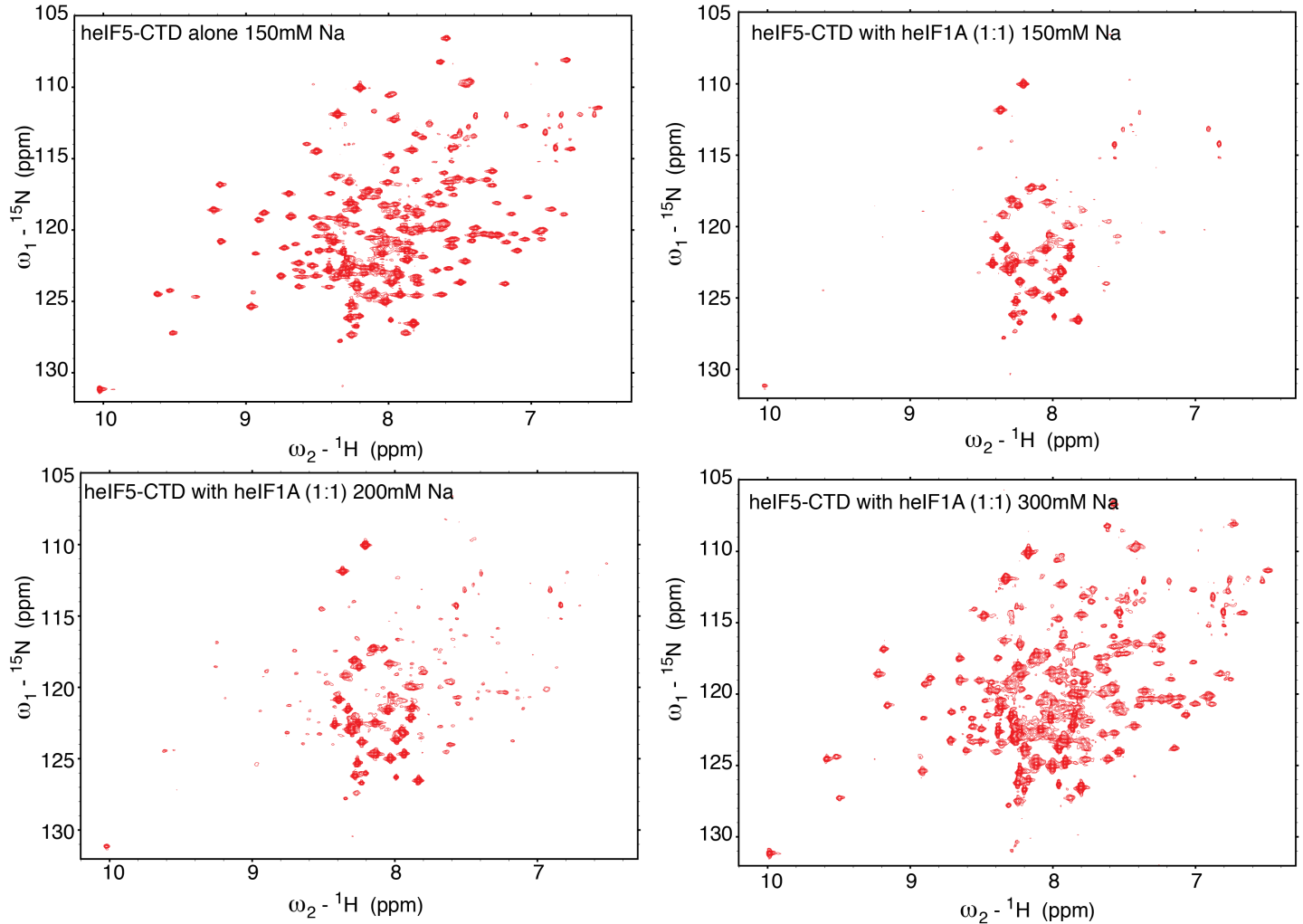


Fig. S3
Luna et. al.

Figure S3. Human eIF5-CTD binds to eIF1A in a salt-dependent manner.

Top left; ^{15}N -isotopically labeled eIF5-CTD alone in 150mM NaCl. Top right; ^{15}N -isotopically labeled eIF5-CTD with equimolar concentration of heIF1A in 150mM NaCl. Bottom left; ^{15}N -isotopically labeled eIF5-CTD with equimolar Na concentration of heIF1A in 200mM NaCl. Bottom right; ^{15}N -isotopically labeled eIF5-CTD with equimolar concentration of heIF1A in 300mM NaCl.

Figure S5. Summary of mapped interactions on the surface of eIF5-CTD affected by eIF1A, eIF1 and eIF2 β .

(A-E) Comparison of mapped interactions on the surface of the eIF5-CTD, shown in the same orientation. The effects of the following proteins on eIF5-CTD: (A) eIF1A and (B-E) The following mapped interactions on eIF5-CTD were adapted from a previously published study (Luna et al., 2012). (B) eIF1 (colored coded residues are the same as Figure 1D), (C) N-terminally deleted eIF1 (Δ NTT-eIF1; deleted amino acid residues 1-28) (Luna et al., 2012) and (D) eIF2 β -K2K3, wherein the red colored residues experience CSPs and the residues painted yellow are residues that correspond to resonances that are broadened, while orange colored residues experience both effects (Luna et al., 2012). (E) The location of point mutations on the surface of the eIF5-CTD-Quad mutant [(H305D and N306D) are painted cyan and (E347K and E347K) are painted magenta]. The eIF5-CTD-Quad mutant disrupts the interactions with eIF1A, eIF1 and eIF2 β (Luna et al., 2012).