



## **Supplemental Material to:**

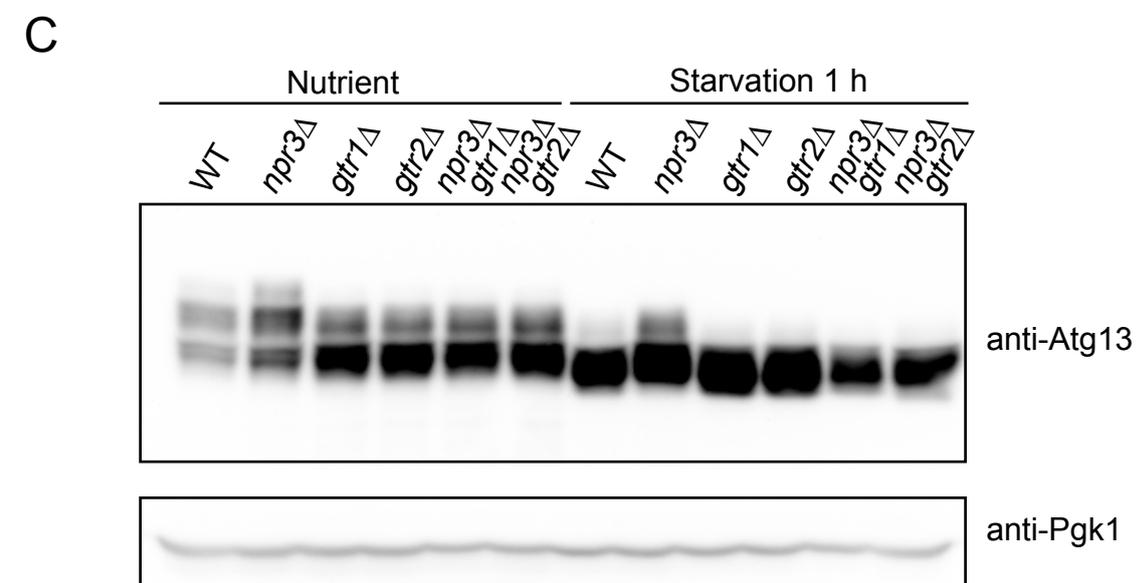
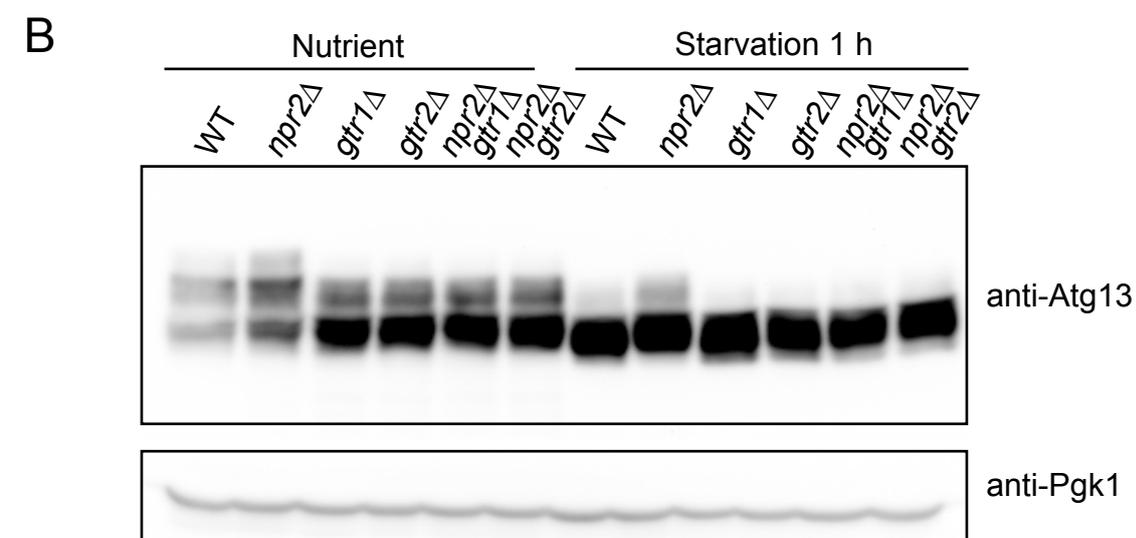
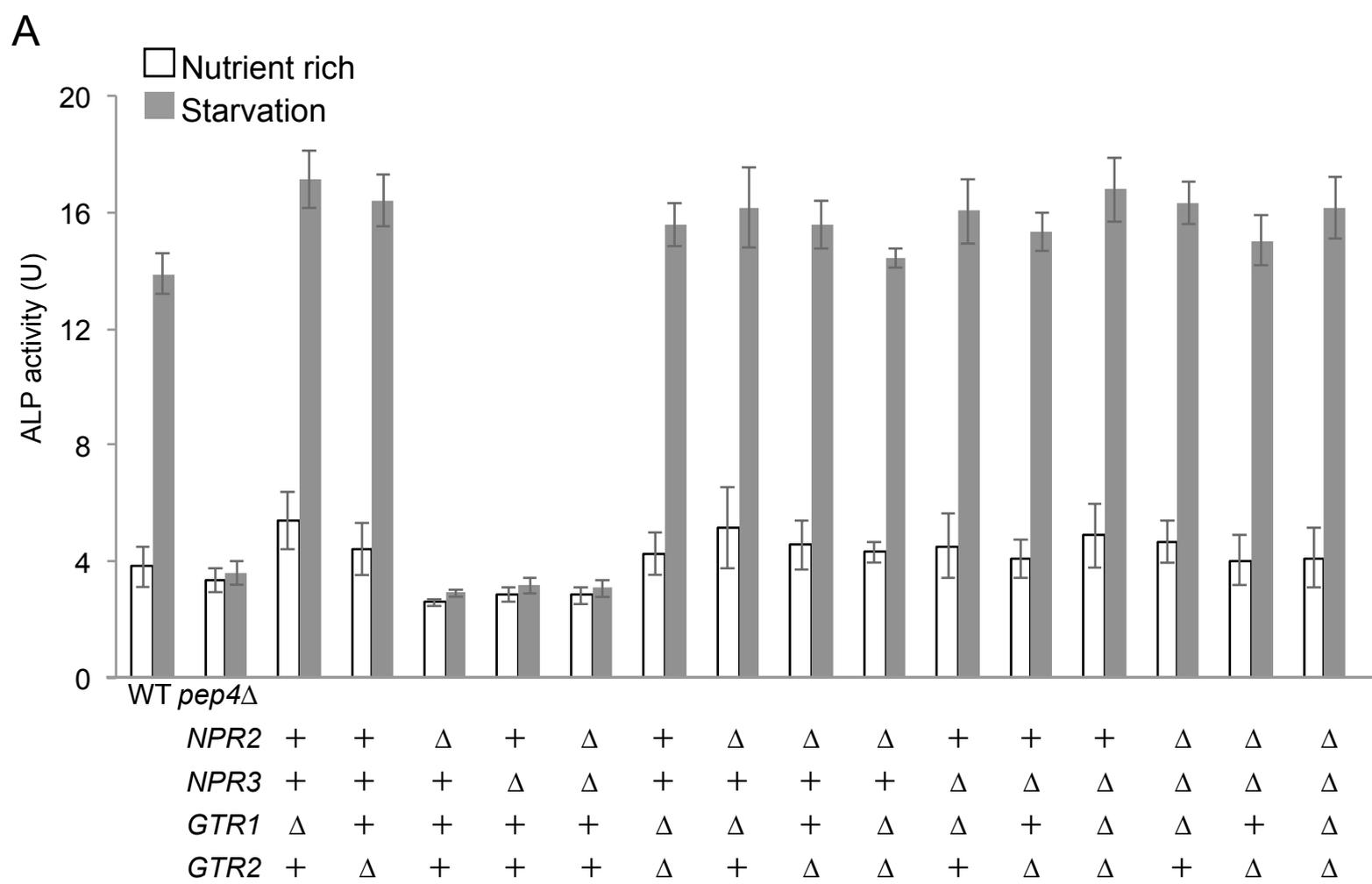
**Shintaro Kira, Keisuke Tabata, Kanae Shirahama-Noda,  
Akiko Nozoe, Tamotsu Yoshimori, and Takeshi Noda**

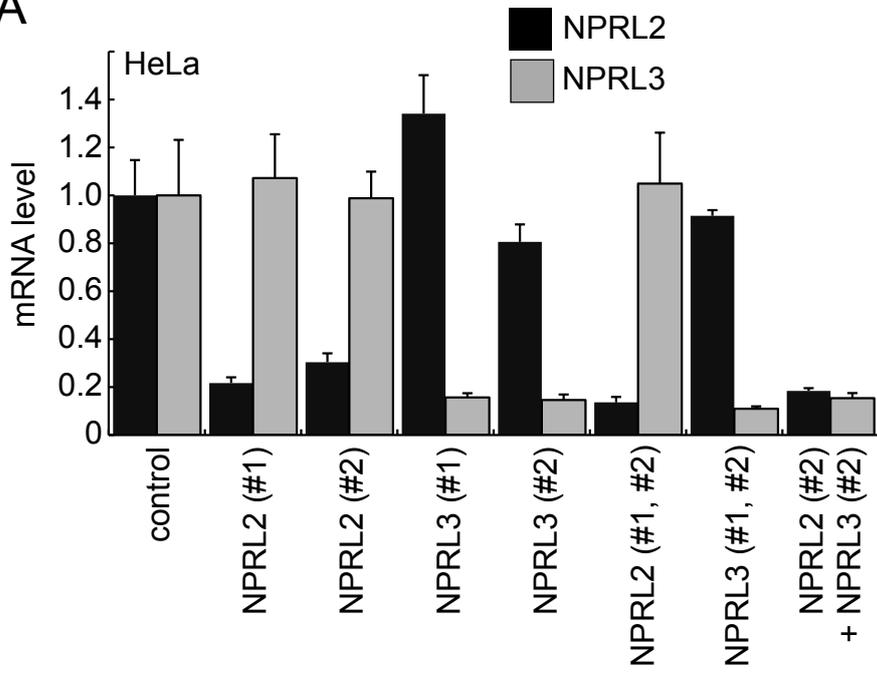
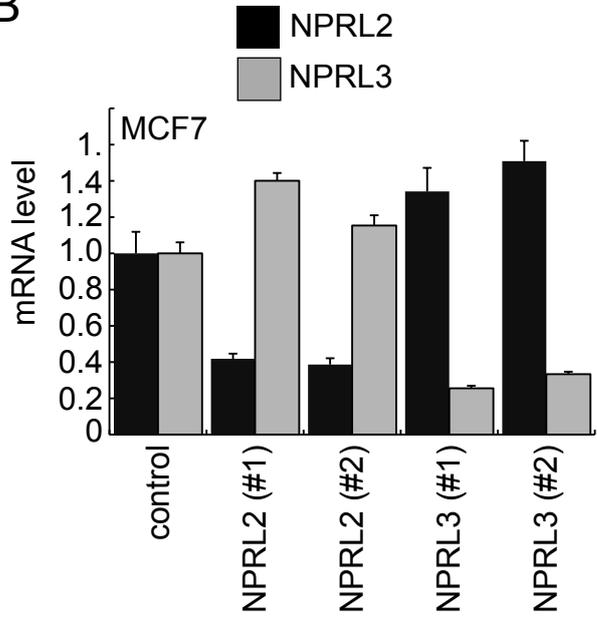
**Reciprocal conversion of Gtr1 and Gtr2 nucleotide-binding  
states by Npr2-Npr3 inactivates TORC1 and induces  
autophagy**

**Autophagy 2014; 10(9)**

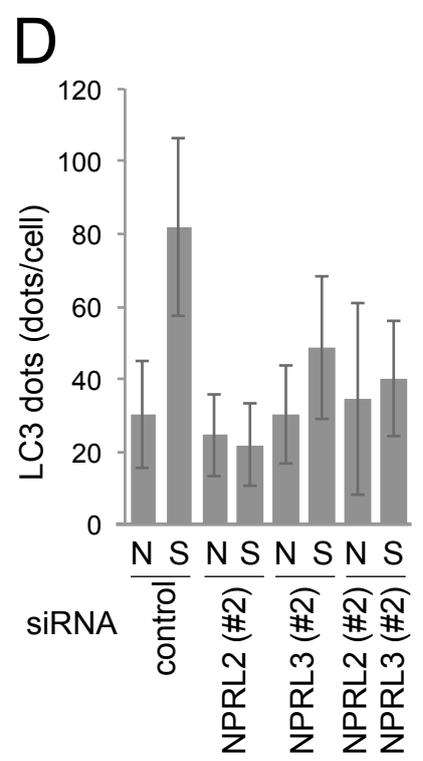
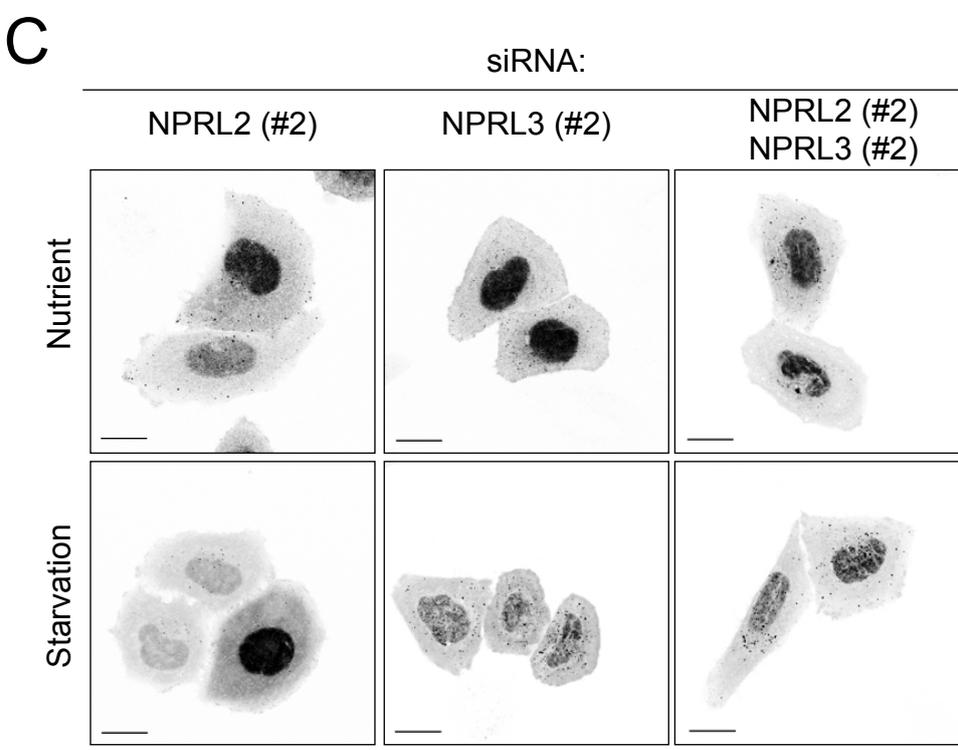
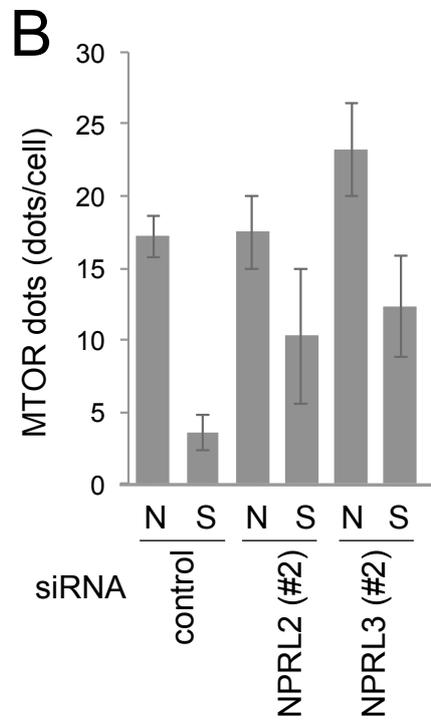
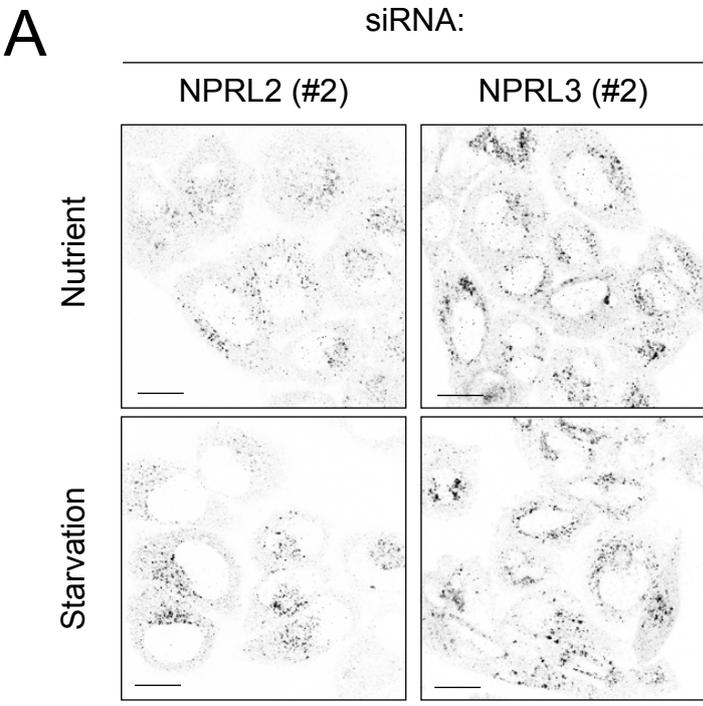
**<http://dx.doi.org/10.4161/auto.29397>**

**[www.landesbioscience.com/journals/autophagy/article/29397](http://www.landesbioscience.com/journals/autophagy/article/29397)**

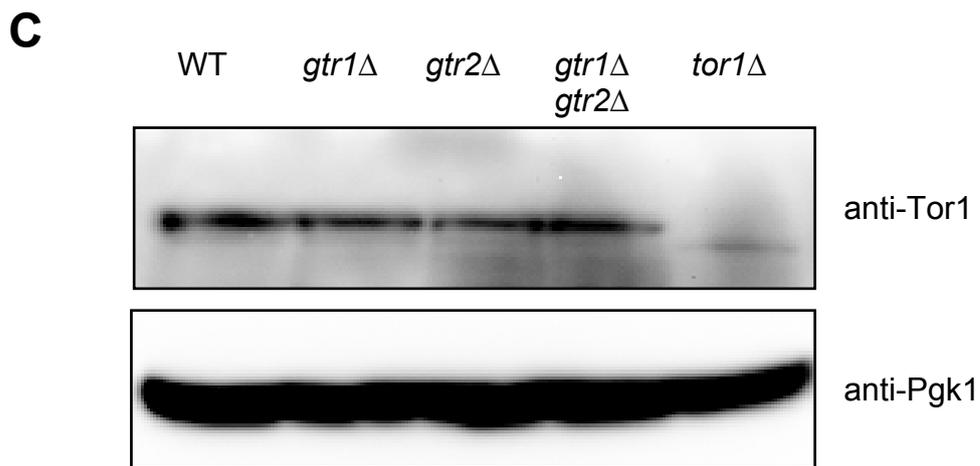
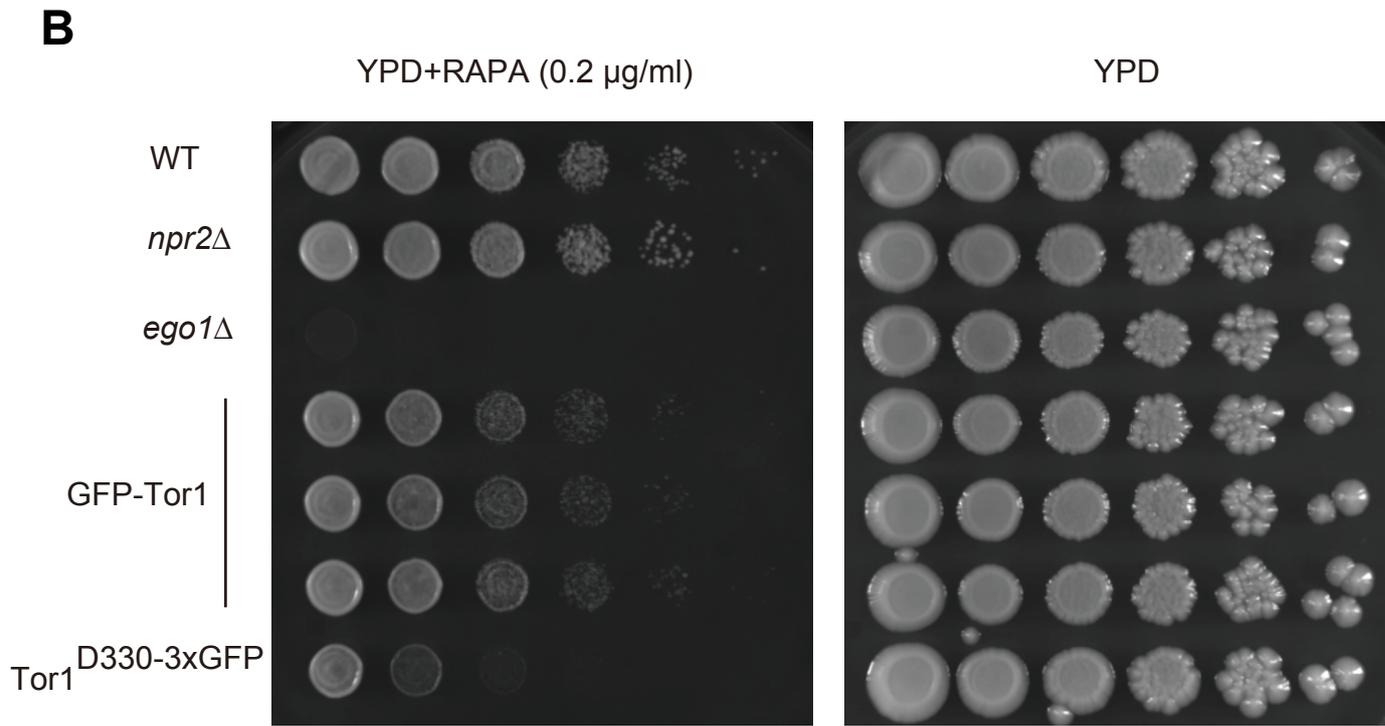
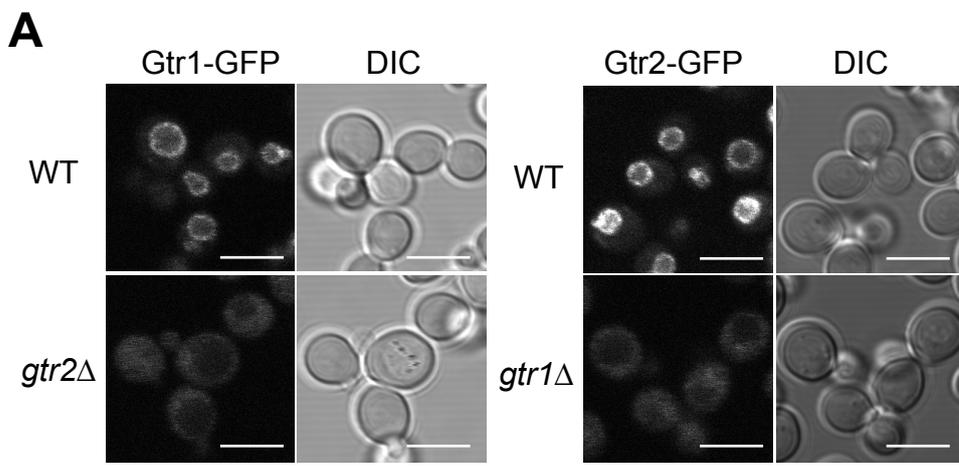


**A****B**

Supplemental Figure 2 Kira et al.

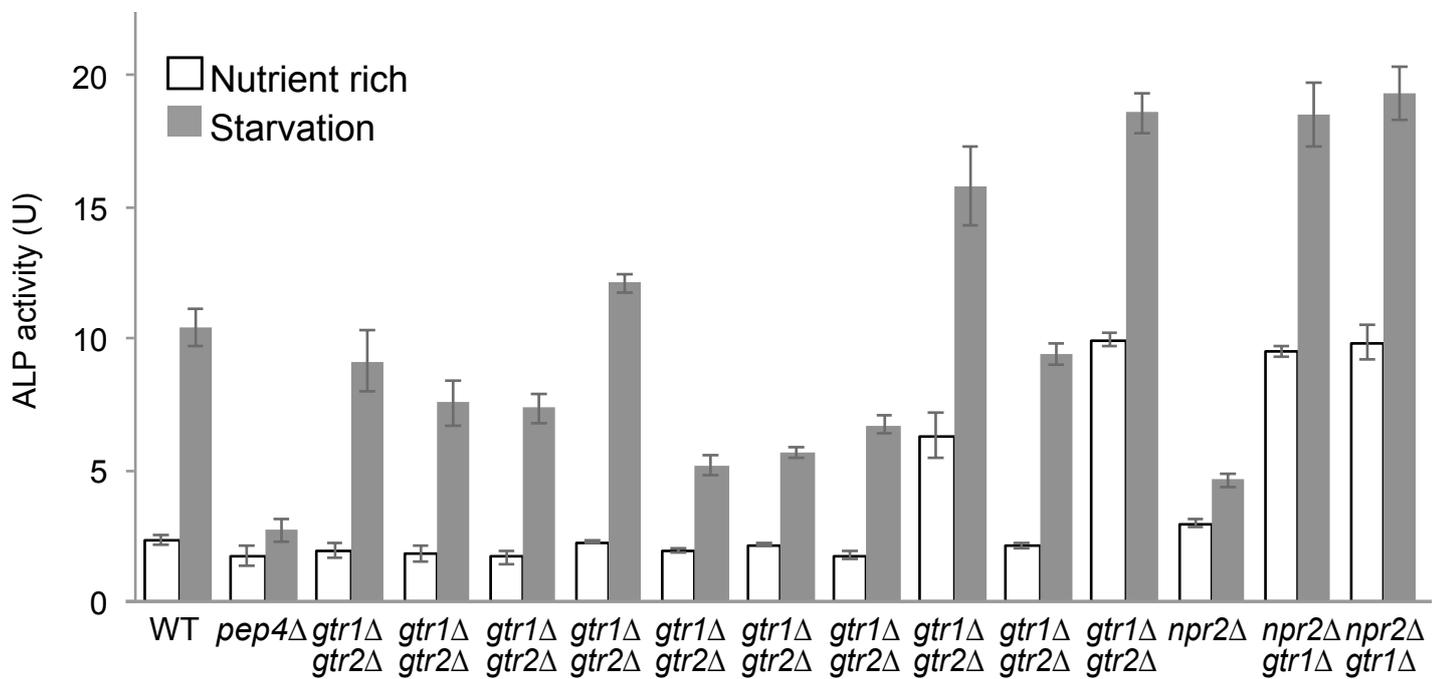


Supplemental Figure 3 Kira et al.



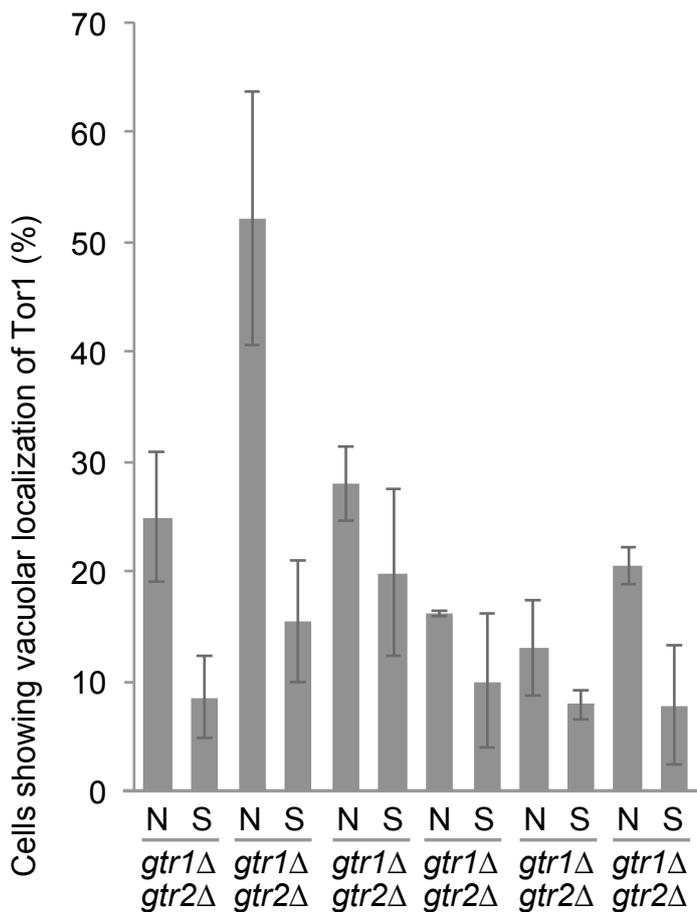
Supplemental Figure 4 Kira et al.

**A**



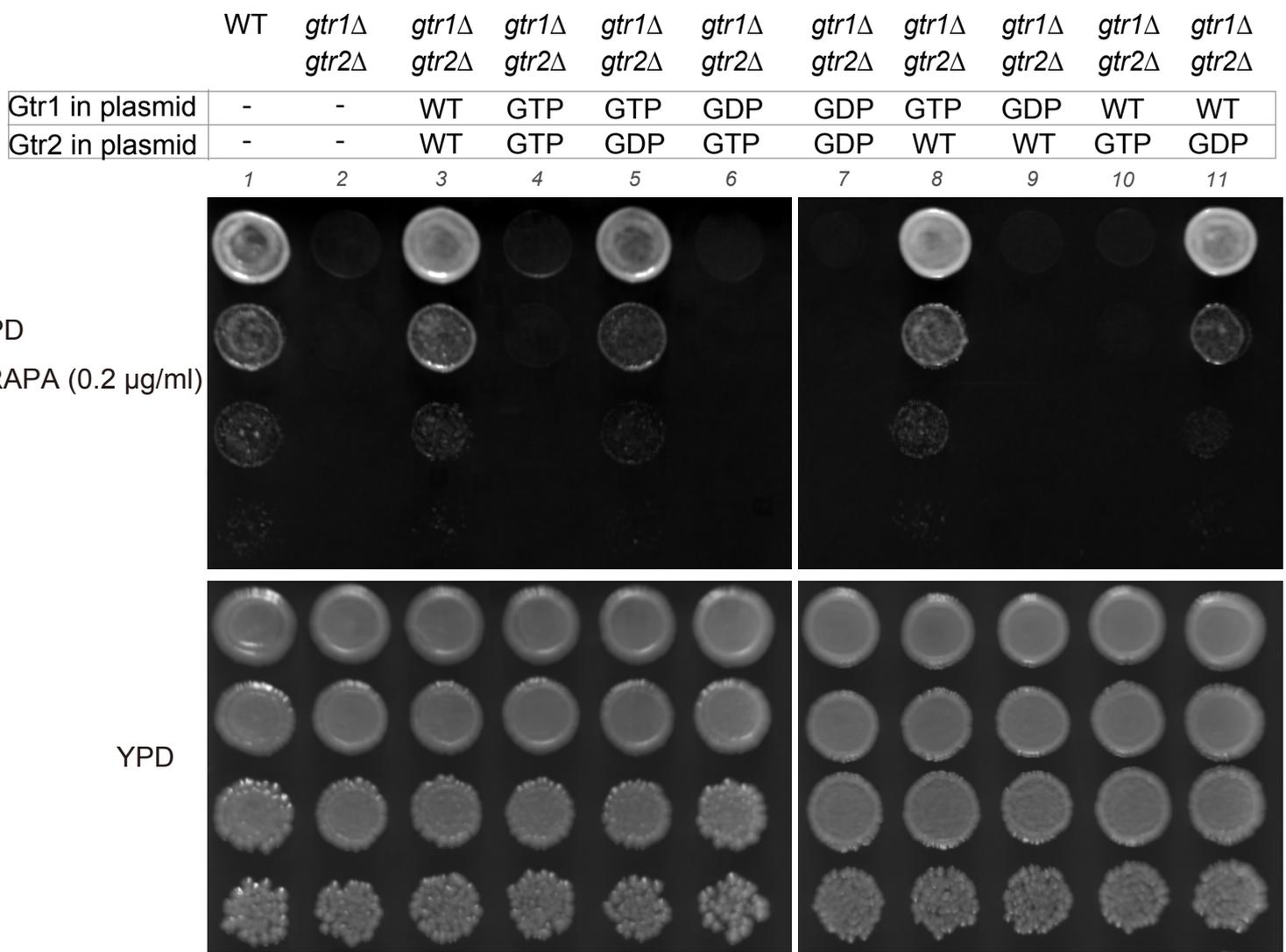
Gtr1 in plasmid	-	-	-	WT	WT	WT	GTP	GTP	GTP	GDP	GDP	GDP	-	GDP	GDP															
Gtr2 in plasmid	-	-	-	WT	GDP	GTP	WT	GDP	GTP	WT	GDP	GTP	-	GTP	WT															
Column:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

**B**



Gtr1 in plasmid	-	WT	WT	GDP	GDP	GDP						
Gtr2 in plasmid	-	GDP	GTP	WT	GDP	GTP						
Column:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

Supplemental Figure 5 Kira et al.



Supplemental Figure 6 Kira et al.

1 **Figure S1.** Effect of multiple knockouts of the *GTR1*, *GTR2*, *NPR2*, and *NPR3* genes.  
2 (A) Wild-type (SKY084), *pep4* $\Delta$  (SKY100), *gtr1* $\Delta$  (SKY244), *gtr2* $\Delta$  (SKY246), *npr2* $\Delta$   
3 (SKY091), *npr3* $\Delta$  (SKY131), *npr2* $\Delta$  *npr3* $\Delta$  (SKY127), *gtr1* $\Delta$  *gtr2* $\Delta$  (SKY167), *gtr1* $\Delta$   
4 *npr2* $\Delta$  (SKY245), *gtr2* $\Delta$  *npr2* $\Delta$  (SKY247), *gtr1* $\Delta$  *gtr2* $\Delta$  *npr2* $\Delta$  (SKY186), *gtr1* $\Delta$  *npr3* $\Delta$   
5 (SKY270), *gtr2* $\Delta$  *npr3* $\Delta$  (SKY298), *gtr1* $\Delta$  *gtr2* $\Delta$  *npr3* $\Delta$  (SKY308), *gtr1* $\Delta$  *npr2* $\Delta$  *npr3* $\Delta$   
6 (SKY271), *gtr2* $\Delta$  *npr2* $\Delta$  *npr3* $\Delta$  (SKY291), and *gtr1* $\Delta$  *gtr2* $\Delta$  *npr2* $\Delta$  *npr3* $\Delta$  (SKY309)  
7 yeast cells were either grown in YPD or starved for 3 h, and subjected to ALP assays. +:  
8 wild-type,  $\Delta$ : deletion mutant of each gene. Data represent means  $\pm$  standard deviation  
9 from 3 independent experiments. Figure 1D is extracted from part of this figure. (B and  
10 C) Strains. (B) Wild-type (SKY084), *npr2* $\Delta$  (SKY091), *gtr1* $\Delta$  (SKY244), *gtr2* $\Delta$   
11 (SKY246), *gtr1* $\Delta$  *npr2* $\Delta$  (SKY245), *gtr2* $\Delta$  *npr2* $\Delta$  (SKY247), (C) Wild-type (SKY084),  
12 *npr3* $\Delta$  (SKY131), *gtr1* $\Delta$  (SKY244), *gtr2* $\Delta$  (SKY246), *gtr1* $\Delta$  *npr3* $\Delta$  (SKY270), and  
13 *gtr2* $\Delta$  *npr3* $\Delta$  (SKY298)) harboring pRS426/Atg13 (pSK048) were cultured in SD  
14 medium supplemented with 0.5% casamino acids or starved of nitrogen for 1 h, and  
15 then subjected to western-blot analysis. Immunoreactive bands were detected with  
16 anti-Atg13 or anti-Pgk1 antibodies.

17

18 **Figure S2.** Quantification of mRNA and protein levels in cells treated with siRNA  
19 targeting *NPRL2* and *NPRL3*. (A and B) Relative *NPRL2* and *NPRL3* mRNA levels in  
20 HeLa cells (A) and MCF7 cells (B) were analyzed by qPCR and normalized to *ACTB*  
21 (actin, beta). Data represent means  $\pm$  standard deviation from 3 independent  
22 experiments.

23

1 **Figure S3.** Effect of knocking down NPRL2 and NPRL3 (related to Figure2) (**A, B**)  
2 Effect of siRNA knockdown of *NPRL2* or *NPRL3* on MTOR localization, using the #2  
3 clones for both genes (these are distinct from the clones used in Figure 2A and B; see  
4 Figure S1). (**C, D**) Effect of *NPRL2* and *NPRL3* siRNA (#2 clones) on LC3 dot  
5 formation. These are the remaining results not already shown in Figures 2D and 2E.

6

7 **Figure S4.** Evaluation of Tor1 integrity in various mutants. (**A**) The following strains  
8 were grown in SD medium containing 0.5% casamino acids and subjected to  
9 fluorescence microscopy: wild-type (SKY112) and *gtr2* $\Delta$  (SKY249) endogenously  
10 expressing Gtr1-GFP; and wild-type (SKY259) and *gtr1* $\Delta$  (SKY260) endogenously  
11 expressing Gtr2-GFP. Scale bars: 5  $\mu$ m. (**B**) Two OD<sub>600</sub> units of cells were serially  
12 10-fold diluted and inoculated, using a 48-pin replicator, onto YPD plates with or  
13 without 0.2  $\mu$ g/ml rapamycin. Images shown were collected after 3 days of culture at  
14 30 °C. The strains used were wild-type (BY4741); *npr2* $\Delta$  (SKY032); *ego1* $\Delta$  (NKY002);  
15 3 independent clones of GFP-Tor1, an N-terminally GFP-tagged allele of Tor1  
16 (including SKY222); and Tor1<sup>D330-3 $\times$ GFP</sup>, an internally 3 $\times$ GFP-tagged allele of Tor1  
17 (SKY173). (**C**) Wild-type (BY4741), *gtr1* $\Delta$  (SKY037), *gtr2* $\Delta$  (SKY038), *gtr1* $\Delta$  *gtr2* $\Delta$   
18 (SKY086), and *tor1* $\Delta$  (from the knockout library) were subjected to western blot  
19 analysis with anti-Tor1 antibody.

20

21 **Figure S5.** Autophagic phenotypes of all combinations of WT, GTP mutants, and GDP  
22 mutants of Gtr1 and Gtr2 in *gtr1* $\Delta$  *gtr2* $\Delta$  cells. (**A**) Wild-type (SKY084), *pep4* $\Delta$   
23 (SKY100), and *gtr1* $\Delta$  *gtr2* $\Delta$  double-mutant cells (SKY167) harboring empty vector (-),

1 and SKY167 cells harboring vector encoding WT, GTP mutants, and GDP mutants of  
2 Gtr1 and Gtr2 as indicated (pSK122-130), were either grown in SD medium  
3 supplemented with 0.5% casamino acids or starved of nitrogen for 3 h, and then  
4 subjected to ALP assays. Data represent means  $\pm$  standard deviation from 3 independent  
5 experiments. **(B)** Wild-type (SKY084), *pep4* $\Delta$  (SKY100) and *npr2* $\Delta$  (SKY091) cells  
6 harboring empty vector (-), and *gtr1* $\Delta$  *gtr2* $\Delta$  (SKY167) and *gtr1* $\Delta$  *gtr2* $\Delta$  *npr2* $\Delta$   
7 (SKY186) cells expressing GDP-bound mutant Gtr1 (top row, GDP) along with  
8 wild-type (bottom row, WT) or GTP-bound mutant Gtr2 (bottom row, GTP) were either  
9 grown in SD medium supplemented with 0.5% casamino acids or starved of nitrogen  
10 for 3 h, and then subjected to ALP assays. Data represent means  $\pm$  standard deviation  
11 from 3 independent experiments. **(C)** Quantification of vacuolar localization of Tor1  
12 expressing Gtr1 and Gtr2 mutants (remaining combinations not already shown in Figure  
13 4C).

14

15 **Figure S6.** Cells expressing GTP-bound Gtr2 are rapamycin-sensitive. Wild-type  
16 (SKY084) and *gtr1* $\Delta$  *gtr2* $\Delta$  double-mutant cells (SKY167) harboring empty vector (-),  
17 and *gtr1* $\Delta$  *gtr2* $\Delta$  (SKY167) expressing WT, GTP mutants, or GDP mutants of Gtr1 and  
18 Gtr2 in the indicated combinations (pSK122-130), were grown in SD medium  
19 supplemented with 0.5% casamino acids. The logarithmically growing cells were  
20 serially 10-fold diluted, and then inoculated onto YPD plates with or without 0.2  $\mu$ g/ml  
21 rapamycin using a 48-pin replicator. Images shown were collected after 3 days of  
22 culture at 30 °C.