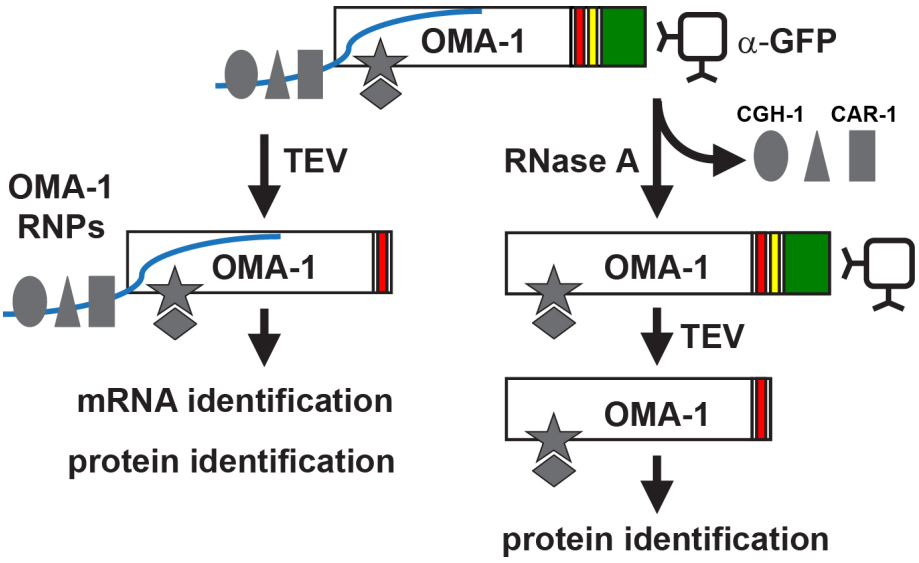

Figure S2 Purification strategies used to characterize OMA-1-interacting mRNAs (left) and proteins (right). OMA-1 was tagged with an S-tag (red), tobacco etch virus (TEV) protease cleavage site (yellow) and GFP (green). Tagged OMA-1 is immunopurified using anti-GFP antibodies and eluted from the immunoaffinity matrix by digestion with TEV protease, releasing mRNA (blue) and protein (gray) components of OMA-1 RNPs. RNase A treatment of immunopurified OMA-1 releases many RNP-associated proteins, including CGH-1 and CAR-1. Proteins that are closely associated with OMA-1 are eluted from the immunoaffinity matrix after RNAse treatment by digestion with TEV protease. These proteins either interact with OMA-1 through protein-protein interactions (shown), or have an RNA-dependent interaction with OMA-1 that is resistant to RNase treatment. Our RNase treatment method was clearly effective because many proteins were eluted by RNase treatment (Figure 1C) and no CGH-1 peptides were recovered following RNase treatment (File S2).