

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Table S1. Sequences of primers used in tRNA^{Val2} mutagenesis and obtaining of mini-helix structures.

primer	5'-3' sequence
V3_for	AAA AAA AAG CTT CTC CAC ACA TTA CAC CAC CAC CAT
DV9994_for	AAG CTT TAA TAC GAC TCA CTA TAG CTT CTG TAG
DV9994_rev	TCT AGA CCT GGT GCT TCT GCC C
DV9994(GC)_for	AAG CTT TAA TAC GAC TCA CTA TAG GTT CTG TAG
DV9994(GC)_rev	TCT AGA CCT GGT GGT TCT GCC C
DV9994_5'(mini)	AAA AAG CTT TAA TAC GAC TCA CTA TAG CTT CTG CCC GGT TCG AGA CC
DV9994_3'(mini)	AAA TCT AGA CCT GGT GCT TCT GCC CGG TCT CGA ACC GGG CAG AAG C

Figure S1. Additional results, obtained by testing of TC in the presence of tRNA^{His} (**A**) RelE analysis of termination complex stabilized by tRNA^{His}. (**B**) Toe-prints with the C domain of eRF1 at UAA stop codon. cDNAs corresponding to preTC and TC have the 127 and 125 nt length, respectively. RFU, relative fluorescence unit. (**C**) The efficiency of hydrolysis of the peptidyl-tRNA in the presence of eRF1, eRF3, GTP and tRNA^{His}. All the experiments have been replicated at least three times.

Figure S2. Functional characteristics of tRNA mutants. Toe-prints of preTC obtained during elongation of translation with tRNA^{Val2}, tRNA^{Val(CG)}, tRNA^{Val(GC)}. cDNAs corresponding to preTC, TC and RelE-print have the 127, 125 and 184 nt length, respectively. RFU, relative fluorescence unit.

Figure S3. Structure of H68 and H69 helices from the yeast 25S rRNA. Grey selections show nucleotides participating in interaction of the ribosome with acceptor stem of E site tRNA and N domain of eRF1.

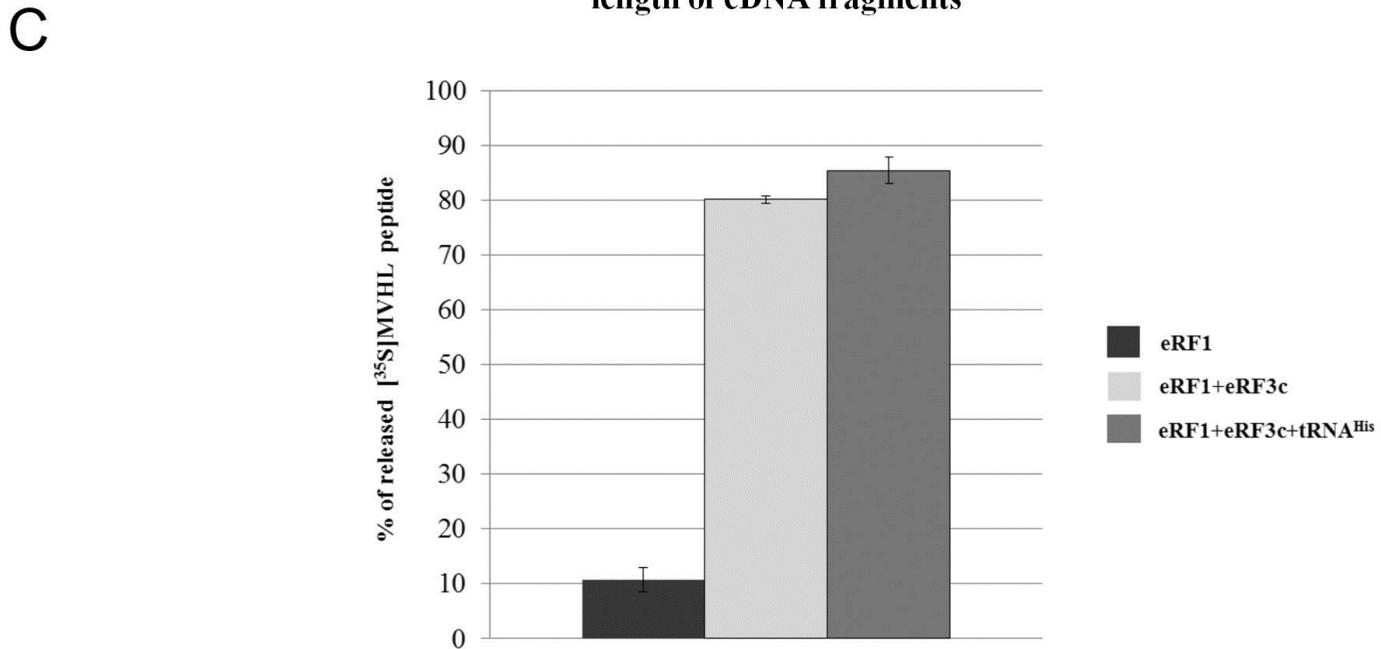
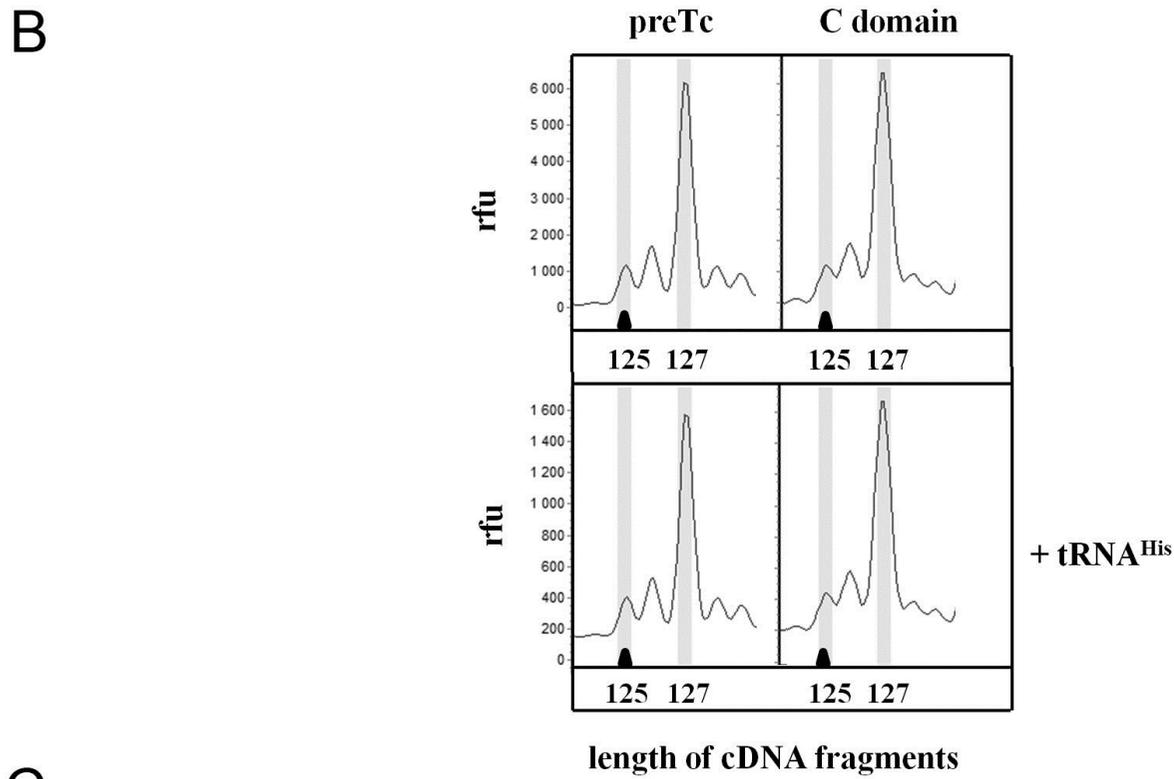
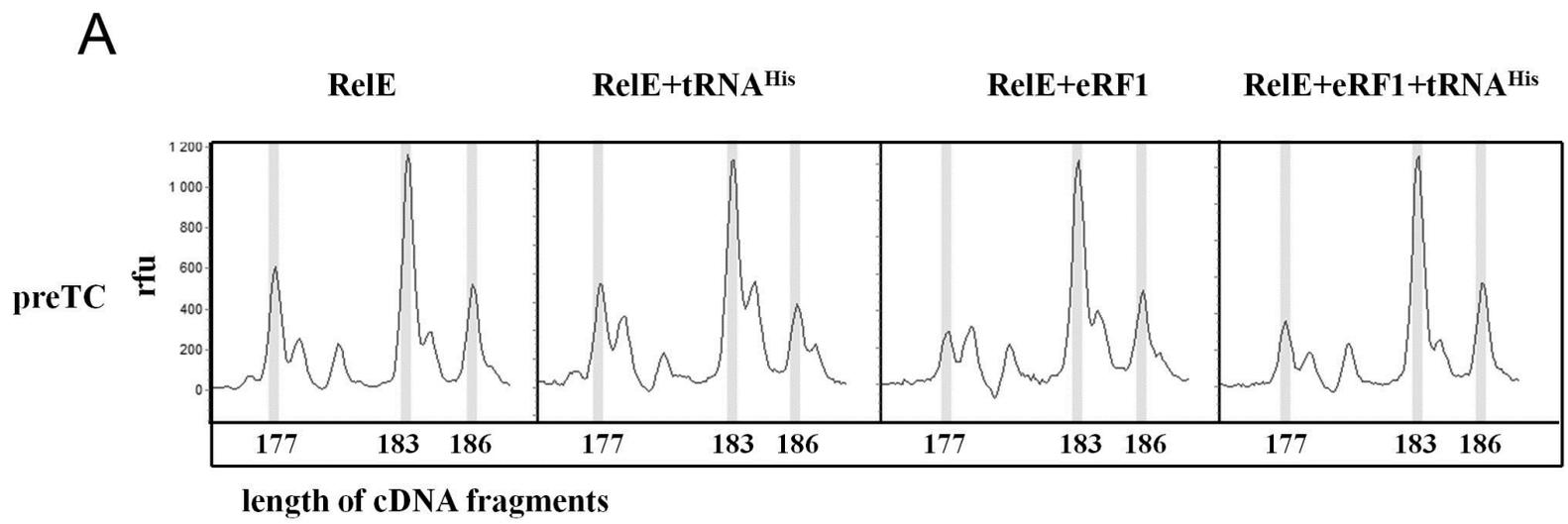
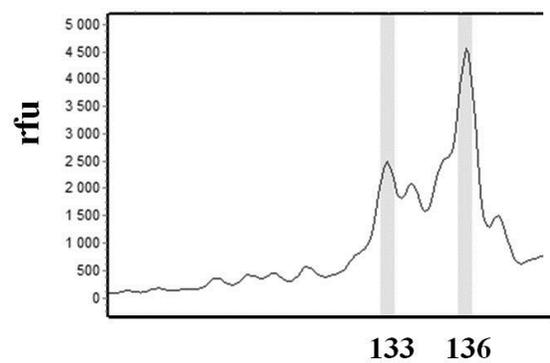
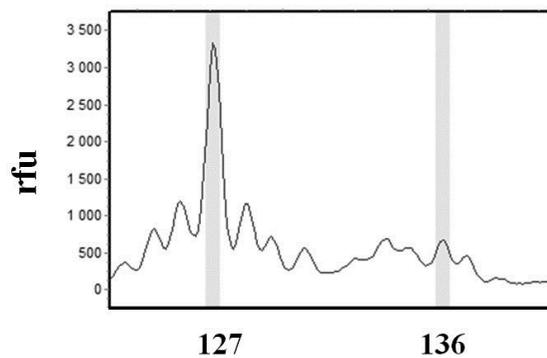


Figure S1.

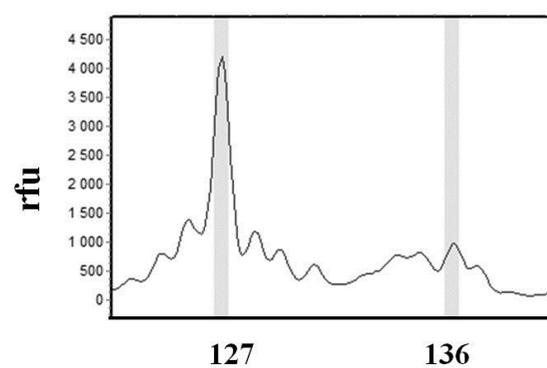
3' – stop GUG GUG GUG GUA-5'



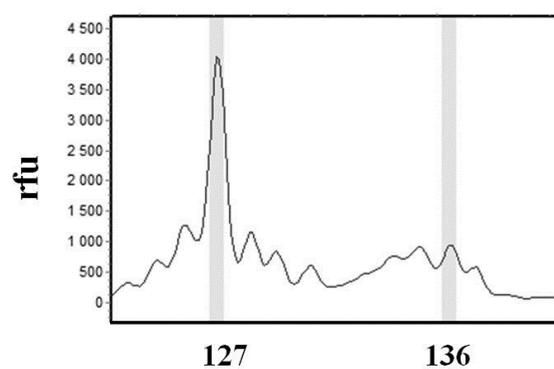
initiation complex



+Val tRNA^{val2} +eEF1+eEF2



+Val tRNA^{val(CG)} +eEF1+eEF2



+Val tRNA^{val(GC)} +eEF1+eEF2

length of cDNA fragments

Figure S2.

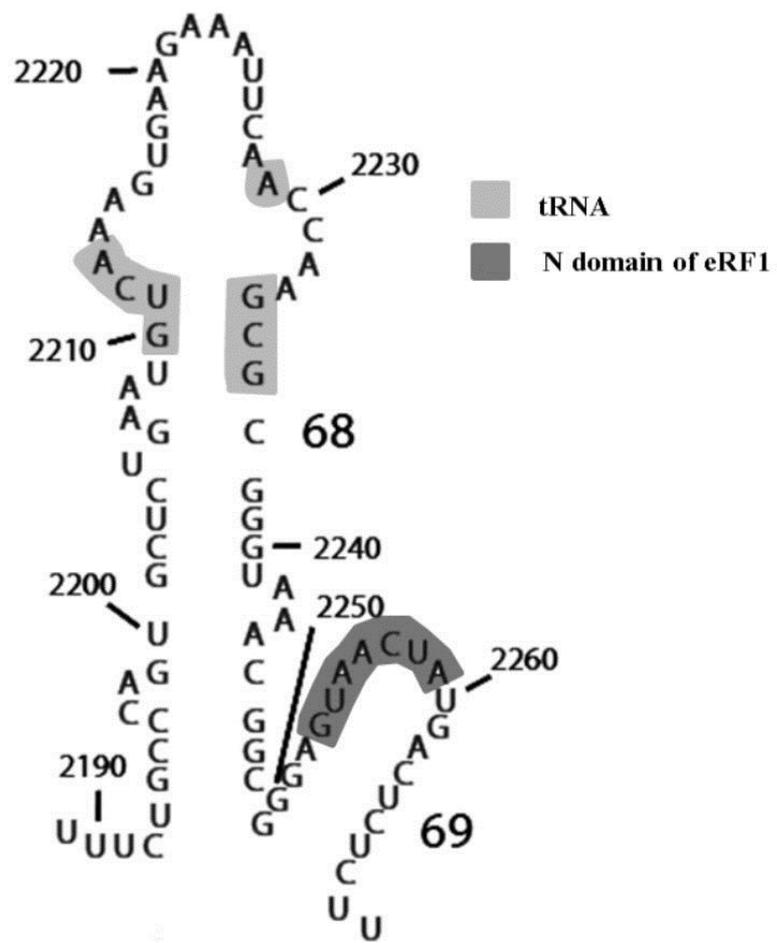


Figure S3.