## **Supplemental Material for "Mitochondrial Iron-Sulfur-Cluster Activity and Cytosolic Iron Regulate Iron Traffic in** *Saccharomyces cerevisiae***" by Wofford and Lindahl**

Table S1 Comparison between simulated values and literature data relevant to the model.

Unless otherwise indicated,  $[N] = 40 \mu M$  and  $\alpha = 0.2$  hr<sup>-1.</sup> Residuals were calculated using the

function  $\frac{2|[S]_m - [D]}{\{S\}^1}$  $[S]_{m} + [D]$  $s_1 = \frac{2 |\mathbf{D} \mathbf{J}_m - \mathbf{D} \mathbf{J}_m|}{\mathbf{G} \mathbf{J} + \mathbf{D} \mathbf{D} \mathbf{J} + \mathbf{D} \$  $m \sim \omega_{\text{Im}}$  $rmsd_{s_1} = \frac{2|[S]_m - [D]}{[S]_m - [S]}$  $=\frac{2|[S]_m - [D]_m|}{[S]_m + [D]_m}$ . Grey shading indicates experiments that are poorly simulated

 $(rmsd<sub>S1</sub> > 1.0).$ 













Table S2 Data from previous Mössbauer-based studies. Data are from ref 6 and references therein, except for data of ISC40 which are from ref 22. Concentrations are given in  $\mu$ M.









## Table S3: Optimized Parameters and sensitivities. \* means nearly optimized.



## **A. Derivation of Product Reg Functions**

This derivation assumes that X-S and Fe<sub>cyt</sub> react to generate the Grx:Fe<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>:Grx homodimer, and that only the apo-form of Grx is active. Following the nomenclature in the text,  $X-S = FS$  and  $Fe<sub>cyt</sub> = C$ . Also, A = the active form of Aft1/2; inactive forms include AC, AFS and AFSC. We assume that either substrate can bind first and that the binding strength does not change when the other substrate is bound. The dissociation equilibrium expressions for these binding events are…

$$
AC \rightleftarrows A + C \quad K_C = \frac{A \cdot C}{AC}
$$
\n
$$
AFS \rightleftarrows A + FS \quad K_{FS} = \frac{A \cdot FS}{AFS}
$$
\n
$$
AFSC \rightleftarrows AFS + C \quad K_C = \frac{AFS \cdot C}{AFSC}
$$
\n
$$
AFSC \rightleftarrows AC + FS \quad K_{FS} = \frac{AC \cdot FS}{AFSC}
$$

The fraction of A<sub>tot</sub> that is active depends on these binding constants and the concentrations of FS and C, as follows.

$$
A_{tot} = A + AFS + AC + AFSC
$$
  
\n
$$
A_{tot} = A + \frac{A \cdot FS}{K_{FS}} + \frac{A \cdot C}{K_C} + \frac{AFS \cdot C}{K_C}
$$
  
\n
$$
A_{tot} = A + \frac{A \cdot FS}{K_{FS}} + \frac{A \cdot C}{K_C} + \frac{A \cdot C \cdot FS}{K_C \cdot K_{FS}}
$$
  
\n
$$
A_{tot} = A \left( 1 + \frac{FS}{K_{FS}} + \frac{C}{K_C} + \frac{C \cdot FS}{K_C \cdot K_{FS}} \right)
$$
  
\n
$$
A_{tot} = A \left( 1 + \frac{FS}{K_{FS}} \right) \left( 1 + \frac{C}{K_C} \right)
$$
  
\n
$$
\frac{A}{A_{tot}} = \frac{1}{\left( 1 + \frac{FS}{K_{FS}} \right)} \frac{1}{\left( 1 + \frac{C}{K_C} \right)}
$$
  
\n
$$
\frac{A}{A_{tot}} = \text{Re } g_{-FS} \cdot \text{Re } g_{-C}
$$

## **B. Derivation of cellular iron concentrations**

Multiply the ODEs associated with each of the 7 Fe-containing species in the model ([2] – [8]) by the fractional volume associated with each species whose concentration-change is described by the ODE. For example, both sides of ODE [2] are multiplied by fractional cytosolic volume ( $V_{cyt}/V_{cell}$ ) because the component described by that ODE, namely C, is found in the cytosol. We have…

$$
\frac{V_{cyl}}{V_{cell}} \frac{d[C]}{dt} = \frac{V_{cyl}}{V_{cell}} \frac{R_{cyl}[N]}{R_{cyl} + [N]} \text{Re } g_{-C} \cdot \text{Re } g_{-FS} - \frac{V_{mit}}{V_{cell}} \frac{R_{mit}[C]}{K_{mit} + [C]} \text{Re } g_{-C} \cdot \text{Re } g_{-FS} - \frac{V_{vac}}{V_{cell}} \frac{R_{vac}[C]}{K_{vac} + [C]} \text{Re } g_{+C} \cdot \text{Re } g_{+FS} - \frac{V_{cyl}}{V_{cell}} \alpha[C]
$$
\n
$$
\frac{V_{mit}}{V_{cell}} \frac{d[FM]}{dt} = \frac{V_{mit}}{V_{cell}} \frac{R_{mit}[C]}{K_{mit} + [C]} \text{Re } g_{-C} \cdot \text{Re } g_{-FS} - \frac{V_{mit}}{V_{cell}} \frac{R_{isu}[FM]}{K_{isu} + [FM]} - \frac{V_{mit}}{V_{cell}} \frac{K_{mip}[FM][O2] - \frac{V_{mit}}{V_{cell}} \alpha[FM]}{V_{cell}} \alpha[FM]
$$
\n
$$
\frac{V_{vac}}{V_{cell}} \frac{d[F2]}{dt} = \frac{V_{vac}}{V_{cell}} \frac{R_{vac}[C]}{K_{vac} + [C]} \text{Re } g_{+C} \cdot \text{Re } g_{+FS} - \frac{V_{vac}}{V_{cell}} \frac{K_{23}[F2] \text{Re } g_{+C} \cdot \text{Re } g_{+FS} - \frac{V_{vac}}{V_{cell}} \alpha[F2]
$$

$$
\frac{V_{mit}}{V_{cell}} \frac{d[FS]}{dt} = \frac{V_{mit}}{V_{cell}} \frac{R_{isu}[FM]}{K_{isu} + [FM]} - \frac{V_{mit}}{V_{cell}} \alpha[FS]
$$

$$
\frac{V_{mit}}{V_{cell}} \frac{d[MP]}{dt} = \frac{V_{mit}}{V_{cell}} k_{mp} [FM][O2] - \frac{V_{mit}}{V_{cell}} \alpha[MP]
$$
\n
$$
\frac{V_{vac}}{V_{cell}} \frac{d[F3]}{dt} = \frac{V_{vac}}{V_{cell}} k_{23} [F2] \text{Reg}_{+C} \cdot \text{Reg}_{+FS} - \frac{V_{vac}}{V_{cell}} k_{vp} [F3] - \frac{V_{vac}}{V_{cell}} \alpha [F3]
$$

$$
\frac{V_{vac}}{V_{cell}} \frac{d[VP]}{dt} = \frac{V_{vac}}{V_{cell}} k_{vp} [F3] - \frac{V_{vac}}{V_{cell}} \alpha [VP]
$$

The sum of these terms on the left-hand-side of the ODEs is

$$
\frac{V_{\text{cyl}}}{V_{\text{cell}}} \frac{d[C]}{dt} + \frac{V_{\text{mit}}}{V_{\text{cell}}} \frac{d[FM]}{dt} + \frac{V_{\text{mit}}}{V_{\text{cell}}} \frac{d[FS]}{dt} + \frac{V_{\text{mit}}}{V_{\text{cell}}} \frac{d[MP]}{dt} + \frac{V_{\text{vac}}}{V_{\text{cell}}} \frac{d[F2]}{dt} + \frac{V_{\text{vac}}}{V_{\text{cell}}} \frac{d[F3]}{dt} + \frac{V_{\text{vac}}}{V_{\text{cell}}} \frac{d[VP]}{dt}
$$

This is identical to the derivative of the overall mass balance equation [1].

$$
\frac{d[Fe_{cell}]}{dt} = \frac{V_{cyt}}{V_{cell}} \frac{d[C]}{dt} + \frac{V_{mit}}{V_{cell}} \frac{d[FM]}{dt} + \frac{V_{mit}}{V_{cell}} \frac{d[FS]}{dt} + \frac{V_{mit}}{V_{cell}} \frac{d[MP]}{dt} + \frac{V_{vac}}{V_{cell}} \frac{d[F2]}{dt} + \frac{V_{vac}}{V_{cell}} \frac{d[F3]}{dt} + \frac{V_{vac}}{V_{cell}} \frac{d[VP]}{dt}
$$
\nIndicating that the left-hand-side of the ODEs is equal to  $\frac{d[Fe_{cell}]}{dt}$ .

The sum of the last terms of the right-hand-side of the ODEs affords

$$
-\frac{V_{\text{cyl}}}{V_{\text{cell}}}\alpha[C] - \frac{V_{\text{mit}}}{V_{\text{cell}}}\alpha[FM] - \frac{V_{\text{mit}}}{V_{\text{cell}}}\alpha[FS] - \frac{V_{\text{mit}}}{V_{\text{cell}}}\alpha[MP] - \frac{V_{\text{vac}}}{V_{\text{cell}}}\alpha[F2] - \frac{V_{\text{vac}}}{V_{\text{cell}}}\alpha[F3] - \frac{V_{\text{vac}}}{V_{\text{cell}}}\alpha[VP]
$$

Simplifying yields

$$
-\alpha \left(\frac{V_{cyl}}{V_{cell}}[C] + \frac{V_{mit}}{V_{cell}}[FM] + \frac{V_{mit}}{V_{cell}}[FS] + \frac{V_{mit}}{V_{cell}}[MP] + \frac{V_{vac}}{V_{cell}}[F2] + \frac{V_{vac}}{V_{cell}}[F3] + \frac{V_{vac}}{V_{cell}}[VP]\right)
$$

The sum of the terms within the parentheses is identical to the right-hand-side of [1], such that we can simply to  $-\alpha$  [ $Fe_{cell}$ ]. Most (but not all) of the remaining terms of the summed ODEs cancel, finally yielding the equation

$$
\frac{d[Fe_{cell}]}{dt} = \frac{V_{cyt}}{V_{cell}} \frac{R_{cyt} \cdot [N]}{K_{cyt} + [N]} \text{Re} g_{-C} \cdot \text{Re} g_{-FS} - \alpha \cdot [Fe_{cell}]
$$