

Supplemental Figure Legends

Figure S1. Solubilization of the trimming activity from crude mitochondrial fraction, Related to Figure 1.

- (A) Schematic presentation of in vitro trimming assay.
- (B) Crude mitochondrial fraction from BmN4 cells was treated with indicated detergents, and separated into the soluble (sup.) and insoluble (ppt.) fractions by centrifugation at 12,000 ×g for 15 min. In vitro trimming assay was performed using each fraction. Partial solubilization of the trimming activity was observed when treated with 0.5% CHAPS, 0.2% DMM, 0.5% OTG, or 0.2% TritonX-100. DC; sodium doxycholate, DMM; *n*-Dodecyl-β-D-maltoside, DM; *n*-Decyl-β-maltoside, OTG; *n*-Octyl-β-D-thioglucoside.
- (C) BmN4 cells were transfected with dsRNAs for Trimmer candidates. Total RNAs were extracted and the mRNA levels for each target gene were analyzed by quantitative real time PCR. Mock indicates BmN4 cells transfected with dsRNAs for *Renilla* luciferase.
- (D) BmN4 cells were transfected with dsRNAs for BmPARN and/or Trimmer and in vitro trimming assay was performed using 1,000 ×g pellet fractions. The mRNA levels for BmPARN were analyzed by quantitative real time PCR (left). BmPARN knockdown had no effect on the basal trimming activity (right). Mock indicates a control transfected with dsRNAs for *Renilla* luciferase.

Figure S2. BmPapi is the rate-limiting factor for trimming, Related to Figure 2.

- (A) BmN4 cells were transfected with dsRNAs for BmPapi and the protein level of

BmPapi was analyzed by Western blotting (left). In vitro trimming assay was performed using 1,000 ×g pellet fraction from the BmPapi knockdown cells (right). BmPapi knockdown not only affected the length of the trimming products but also reduced the efficiency of the trimming reaction.

(B) BmPapi-FLAG stable cells were analyzed by Western blotting (left). In vitro trimming assay was performed using 1,000 ×g pellet fraction from BmPapi-FLAG stable cells (right). Increased expression of BmPapi facilitated the trimming reaction without affecting the expression level of Trimmer.

(C) Schematic presentation of BmPapi mutants and the summary of in vitro trimming assay using the 1,000 ×g pellet fraction from the cells overexpressing BmPapi mutants. BmPapi has three functional domains; N-terminal transmembrane (TM) domain predicted by SOSUI (<http://harrier.nagahama-i-bio.ac.jp/sosui/>), two hnRNP K homology (KH) motifs, and a Tudor domain. All of three functional domains are required for BmPapi to promote the trimming reaction. Overexpression of BmPapi mutants possessing the Tudor domain show a dominant negative effect on the basal trimming activity.

(D–F) BmN4 cells were transfected with plasmids expressing C-terminally FLAG-tagged BmPapi wild type or mutants. The 1,000 ×g pellet (ppt.) and 17,000 ×g supernatant (sup.) fractions were analyzed by Western blotting with anti-FLAG antibody (D) or anti-BmPapi antibody (E). A part of BmPapi-ΔN mutant was detected in 1,000 ×g pellet fraction by anti-BmPapi antibody. In vitro trimming assay was performed using 1,000 ×g pellet fraction from the transfected cells (F). Except for BmPapi-ΔC3 mutant, all mutants failed to accelerate the trimming reaction. We note that the expression levels of the mutants vary substantially, allowing only qualitative analysis of their effects.

Mock indicates BmN4 cells transfected with the empty plasmid.

(G) BmN4 cells were transfected with plasmids expressing FLAG-tagged wild-type or BmPapi mutants, and the cell lysates were subjected to immunoprecipitation with anti-FLAG antibodies. The Δ Tudor mutant was able to bind to Trimmer as well as the wild type but the interaction with Siwi and BmAgo3 was severely reduced. The KH motif mutant retained the interaction with both PIWI proteins and Trimmer.

(H, I) BmN4 cells were transfected with plasmids expressing FLAG-tagged wild-type or 5RK Siwi with sDMA site mutations, and the cell lysates were subjected to immunoprecipitation with anti-FLAG antibodies (H) or used for in vitro trimming assay (I). Siwi-5RK largely lost the interaction with BmPapi. While Siwi-5RK loaded 50-nt ssRNAs comparably to wild-type Siwi, the loaded RNAs were trimmed inefficiently. The Siwi-5RK mutant was substituted five arginines (R) to lysines (K) at amino acid positions 7, 9, 11, 13, 16.

(J) HEK293T cells were transfected with plasmids expressing Tdrkh-FLAG and/or MmPNLDC1. Mock is a negative control transfected with the empty plasmid. The whole cell lysate was prepared and analyzed by Western blotting with indicated antibodies. Asterisks indicate nonspecific signals. In vitro trimming assay for Mili-loaded ssRNAs was performed using the cell homogenates (without centrifugation). A trimming activity was detected only when Tdrkh and wild-type MmPNLDC1 were co-expressed.

Figure S3. Multiple sequence alignment of PNLDC1 and PARN proteins, Related to Figure 1.

(A, B) Multiple alignment of PNLDC1 and PARN amino acid sequences using Clustal W.

The asterisk indicates the glutamate mutated in the catalytic mutant. The red line shows the nuclease domain of BmPNLDC1. The region enclosed by the blue line indicates the putative transmembrane domain of PNLDC1 predicted by TMHMM (<http://www.cbs.dtu.dk/services/TMHMM/>).

(C) An unrooted phylogenetic tree of PNLDC1 and PARN proteins.

Figure S4. BmPapi and Trimmer depletion specifically elongates the 3' end of piRNAs, Related to Figure 3.

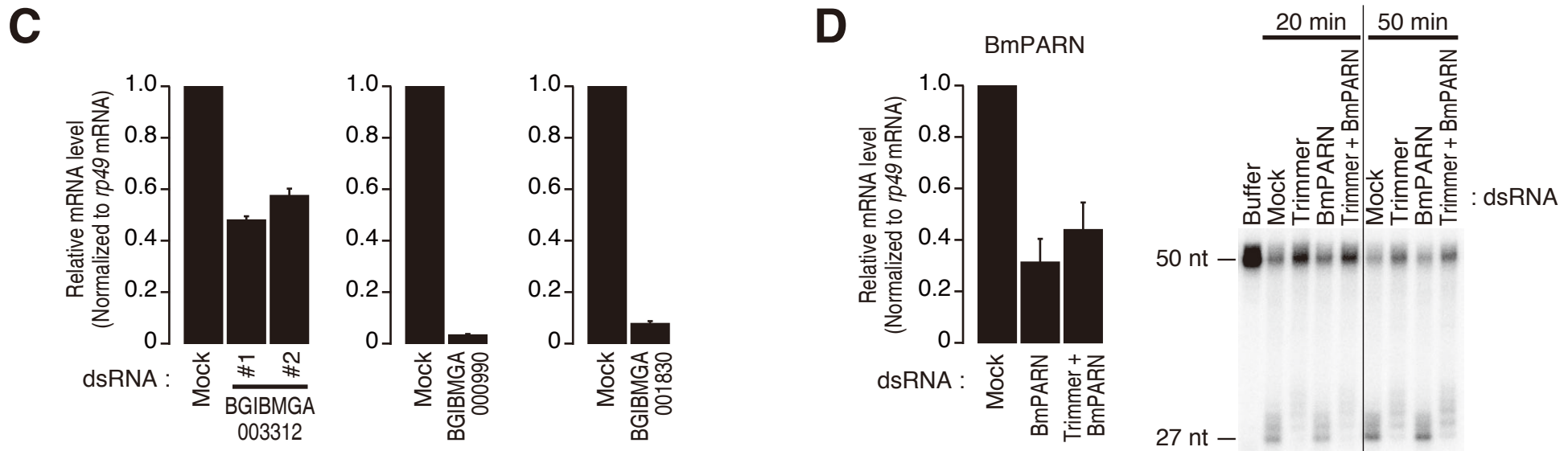
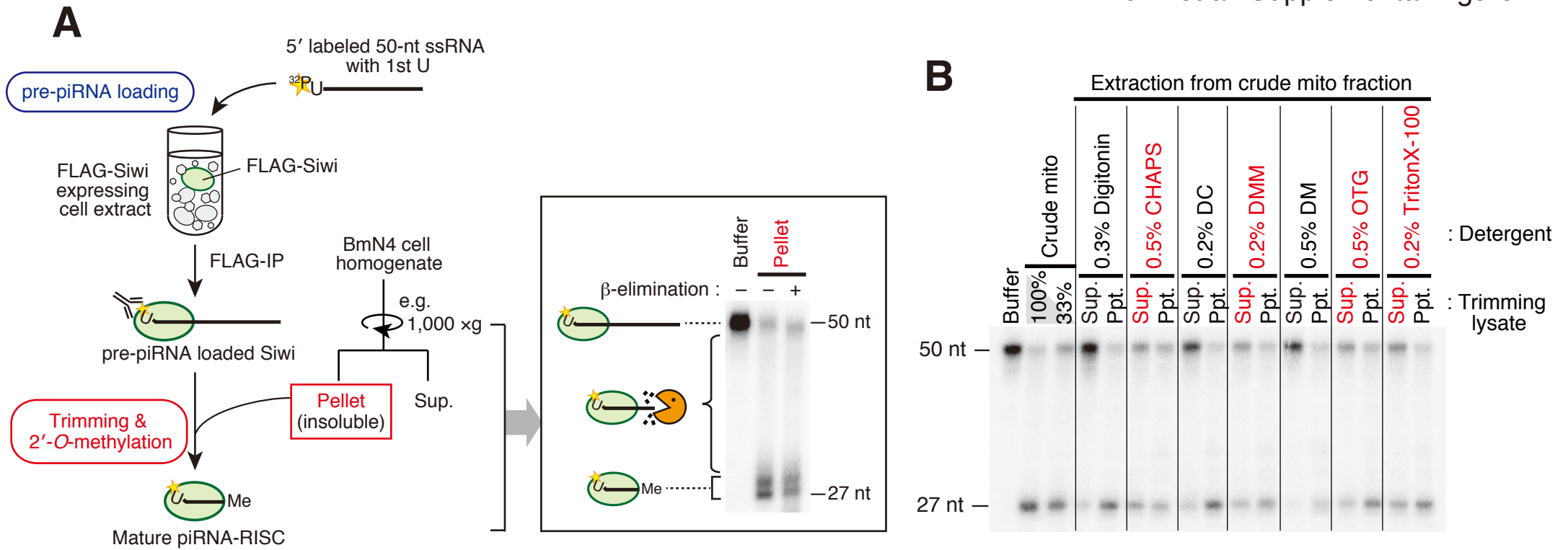
(A) Schematic explanation for 5'- and 3'-end variation analysis.

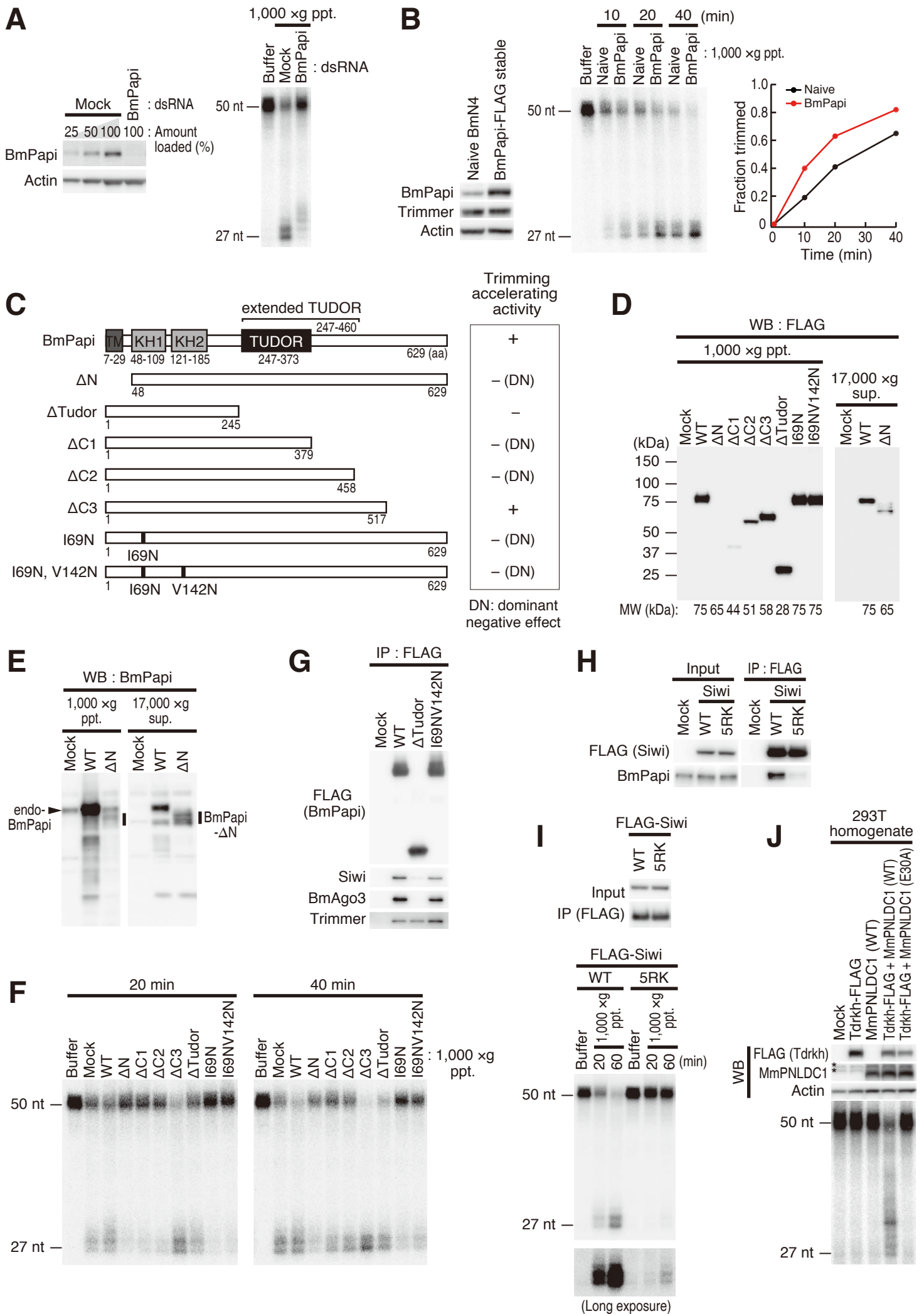
(B) The length distribution of piRNAs from 25–45 nt libraries mapped to 1,811 transposable elements under knockdown of BmPapi or Trimmer. Reads were normalized to the total mapping reads. Knockdown of BmPapi or Trimmer alone extended the length of piRNAs.

(C) The 5'- and 3'-end variation analysis of piRNAs from 25–45 nt libraries mapped to 1,811 transposable elements under knockdown of BmPapi or Trimmer. The mode values of 5'- and 3'-ends at each piRNA locus were calculated and the percentage in each length are indicated (see Figure S3A). Knockdown of BmPapi or Trimmer extended the 3' ends of piRNAs but not their 5' ends.

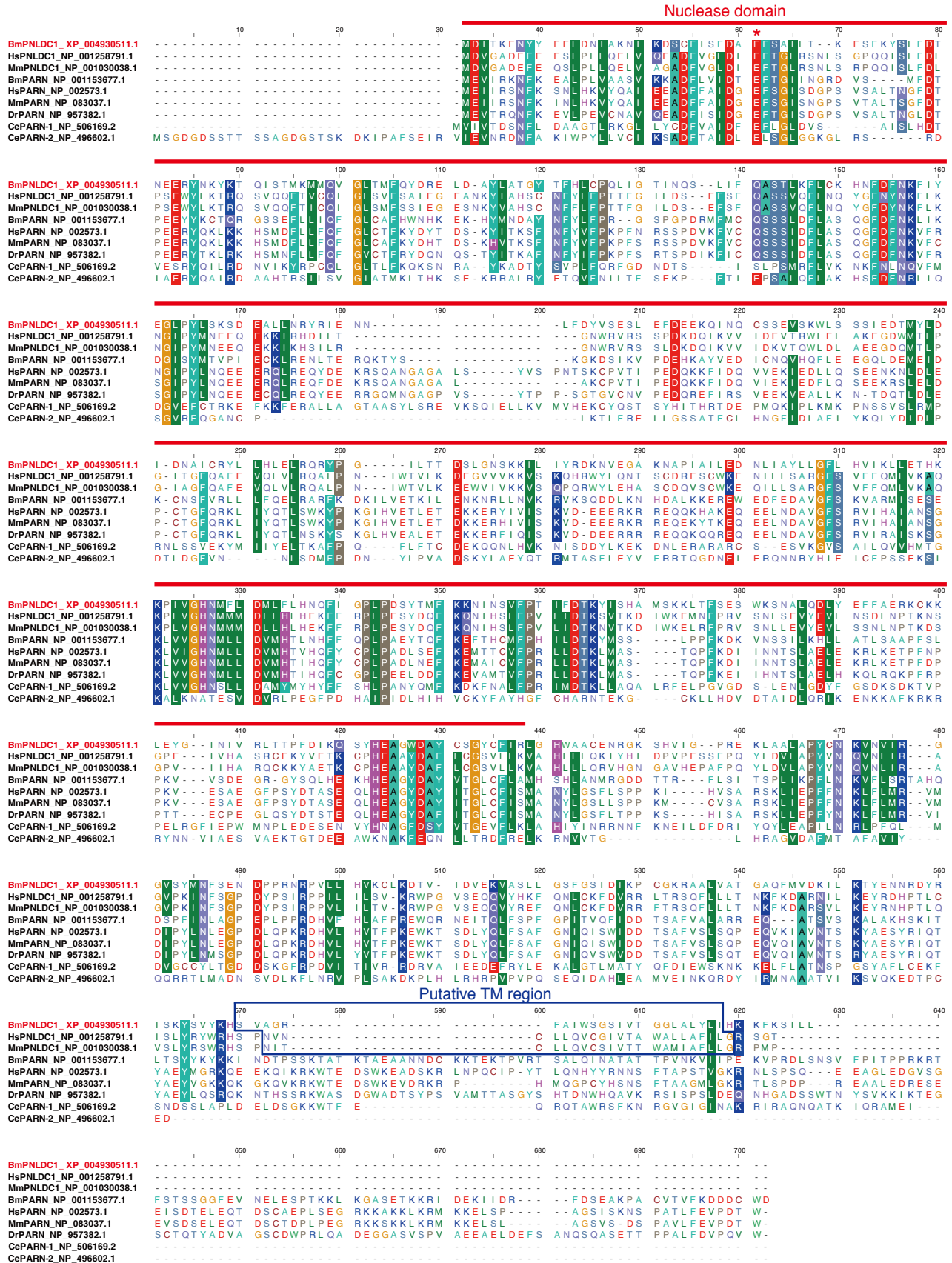
(D, E) The effect of BmPapi and Trimmer knockdown on the relative abundance of 25–45-nt piRNAs mapped to silkworm transposable elements. piRNA reads were normalized by the total reads of 10 most abundant miRNAs (Liu et al., 2010). Each dot represents the abundance of piRNAs deriving from each transposable element, with the color reflecting the fold change compared to mock knockdown (D) or BmPapi knockdown (E). Overall, piRNA levels tended to decrease modestly by BmPapi single

knockdown (median 0.76 fold compared to mock knockdown, $p < 2.2 \times 10^{-16}$ by Wilcoxon signed rank test; D, left) and by Trimmer single knockdown (median 0.88 fold, $p < 2.2 \times 10^{-16}$; D, middle), and this decrease was enhanced by BmPapi + Trimmer double knockdown (median 0.53 fold, $p < 2.2 \times 10^{-16}$; D, right). The effect of Trimmer knockdown was more clearly observed when BmPapi single knockdown and BmPapi + Trimmer knockdown were compared (median 0.68 fold, $p < 2.2 \times 10^{-16}$; E).

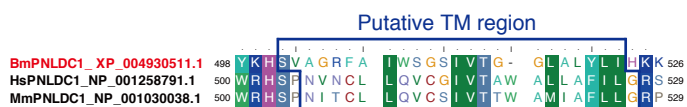




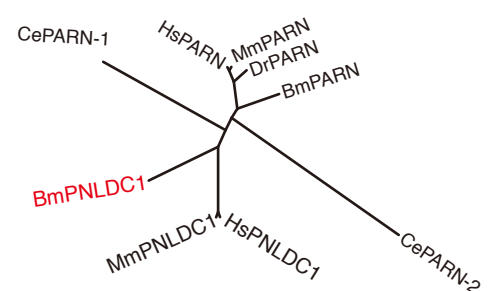
A



B

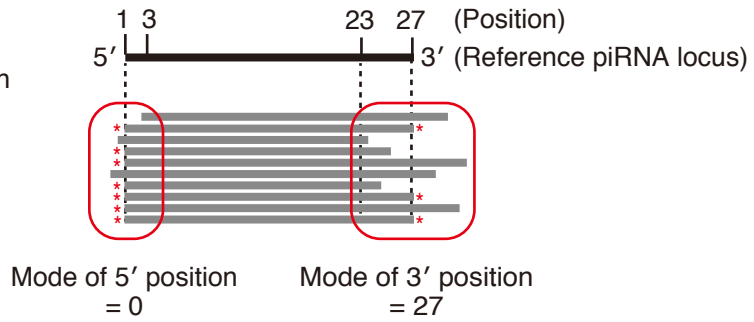
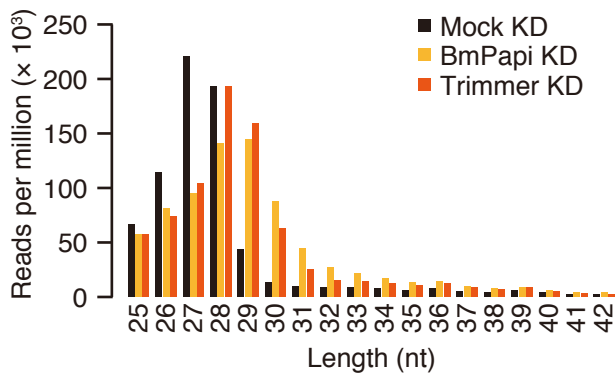
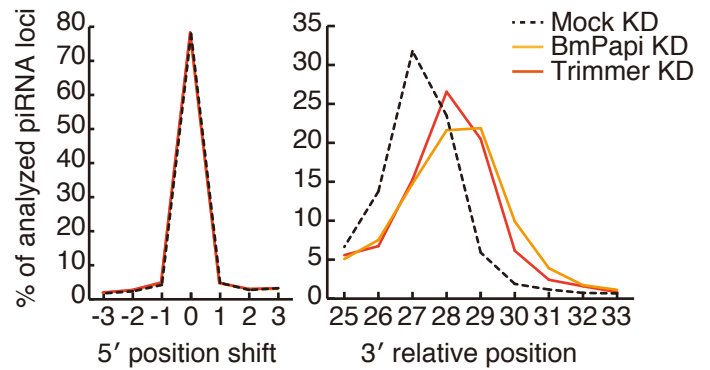
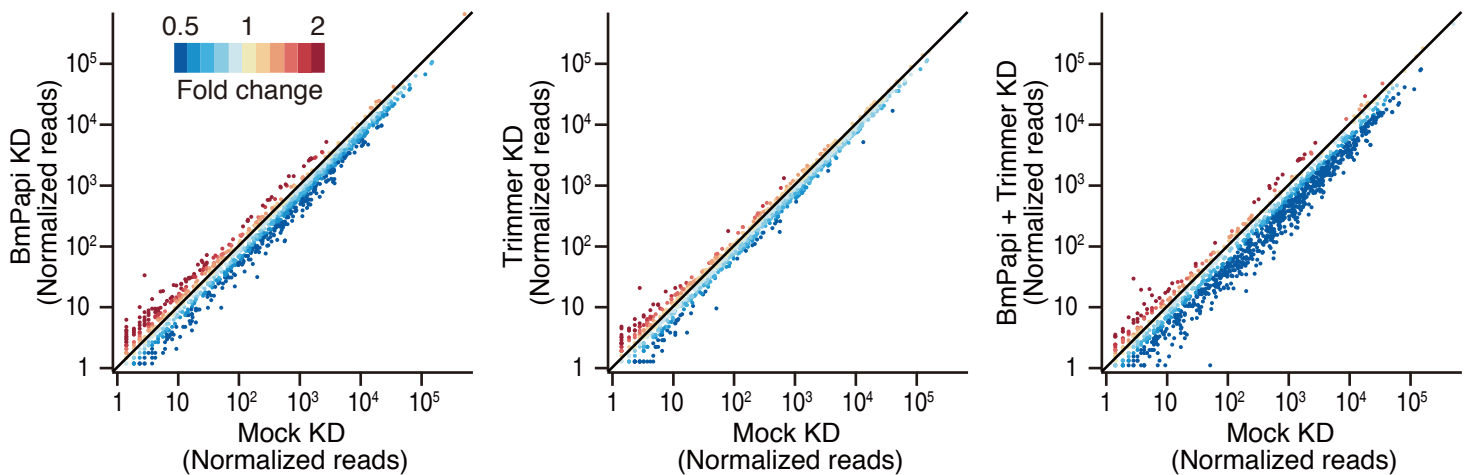


C



A

1. Collect the reads containing the same sequence in the 3–23 region to a piRNA locus
2. Calculate the mode value of 5' and 3' positions relative to the reference sequence in each piRNA locus

**B****C****D****E**