1	Supporting information
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3	Cleavage of model substrates by Arabidopsis PRORP1 reveals new
4	insights into its substrate requirements
5	
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11	Supporting Tables A-B and Figures A-C

12 Table A

Analysis of N₋₁:N₊₇₃ identities in mitochondrial and chloroplast tRNAs from eight different green algae and plants

1617 Composite (total of 423 tRNAs)

r - 1						
N_{-1} $N_{\pm 73}$	A	U	G	C		
A	78	27	42	9		
U	77	32	40	11		
G	42	10	15	8		
C	23	5	3	1		

Arabidopsis thaliana

N_{-1} N_{+73}	A	U	G	C
A	7	3	5	4
U	5	2	5	1
G	9	2	1	2
С	2	1	1	0

Cyanophora paradoxa

N_{-1} N_{+73}	A	U	G	C
A	12	5	8	0
U	15	5	8	3
G	1	1	1	0
С	2	1	0	1

Ectocarpus siliculosus

zerotu. pus sureurosus					
N_{-1} N_{+73}	A	U	G	C	
A	10	5	4	2	
U	12	7	4	1	
G	3	0	3	0	
С	1	0	0	0	

Oryza sativa japonica

N ₋₁ N ₊₇₃	A	U	G	C
A	9	4	5	1
U	8	3	4	0
G	6	0	5	3
C	2	0	0	0

Ostreococcus tauri

N ₋₁ N ₊₇₃	A	U	G	С
A	2	2	8	0
U	13	5	5	3
G	2	0	1	0
C	8	0	2	0

30 Phaeodactylum tricornutum

N_{-1} N_{+73}	A	U	G	C
A	14	2	4	1
U	10	5	3	1
G	2	1	1	0
С	5	1	0	0

Physcomitrella patens

N_{-1} N_{+73}	A	U	G	C
A	15	4	4	1
U	9	3	5	1
G	8	2	0	1
С	1	1	0	0

Solanum tuberosum

N ₋₁ N ₊₇₃	A	U	G	С
A	9	2	4	0
U	5	2	6	1
G	11	4	3	2
C	2	1	0	0

For the sequence analysis above (Tables S1 and S2), we first obtained tRNA sequences from http://plantrna.ibmp.cnrs.fr/. We examined eight algal/plant species that appear to have the entire suite of organellar tRNAs. We filtered duplicated genes, classified as such by the presence of identical upstream and body sequences. All the tRNA sequences were downloaded, collated using a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet, and analyzed for identity distributions at desired locations.

Table B
Analysis of N₊₁ identities of mitochondrial and chloroplast tRNAs from eight
different green algae and plants

	A	U	\mathbf{G}	C
<i>Ath</i> (50)	10	4	34	2
<i>Cpa</i> (63)	9	5	44	5
Esi (52)	0	6	43	3
Osa (50)	7	4	38	1
<i>Ota</i> (51)	3	5	41	2
<i>Ptr</i> (50)	8	4	35	3
<i>Ppa</i> (55)	6	3	43	3
<i>Stu</i> (52)	7	5	38	2
Total (423)	50	36	316	21

Abbreviations used: *Ath, Arabidopsis thaliana*; *Cpa, Cyanaphora paradoxa*; *Esi, Ectocarpus siliculosus*; *Osa, Oryza sativa*; *Ota, Ostreococcus tauri*; *Ptr, Phaeodactylum tricornutum*; *Ppa, Physcomitrella patens*; *Stu, Solanum tuberosum*.

58 **Supportin figure legends** 59 Figure A Representative gels showing AtPRORP1-mediated cleavage of pATSer variants, lacking 60 61 the 3' CCA-motif. Lanes 1 to 2 and 6 to 9 are negative controls (loaded in the same order 62 as with AtPRORP1); M (size marker lanes 3 and 10) indicates cleavage of pATSerUG by 63 Eco RPR. Lane 4, pATSerCG₃'CCAC; lane 5, pATSerCIno₃'CCAC; lane 11, 64 pATSerUG₃'CCAC; lane 12, pATSerUG₃'CAC; lane 13, pATSerUG₃'AC; and lane 14, 65 pATSerUG. The final concentration of AtPRORP1 was 6.6 µM and the reactions were performed in the presence of 10 mM Mg²⁺ for 60 min at 37°C (for details, see Materials 66 and Methods). The position of each 5' cleavage fragment (5' CL Frags) is indicated. 67 68 69 Figure B 70 Representative data from fluorescence polarization binding assays performed with 71 AtPRORP1 and 3'-fluorescein-labeled pSu1(-1U), pATSerUG and pATSerUG_{GAAA}. 72 Figure C 73 74 Representative gels showing AtPRORP1-mediated cleavage of pATSerUG and 75 pATSerCG with 2'OH and 2'H at N₋₁. Lanes 1 to 4 are negative controls (loaded in the 76 same order as with AtPRORP1); and M (size marker, lane 5) indicates cleavage of 77 pATSerUG by Eco RPR. Lane 6, pATSerUG; lane 7, pATSerCG; lane 8, pATSerU_{deoxy}G; and lane 9, pATSerC_{deoxy}G. The final concentration of AtPRORP1 was 78 11 µM and the reactions were performed in the presence of 10 mM Mg²⁺ for 60 min at 79 37°C (for details, see *Materials and Methods*). The position of each 5' cleavage fragment 80 (5' CL Frags) is indicated. 81

Fig A

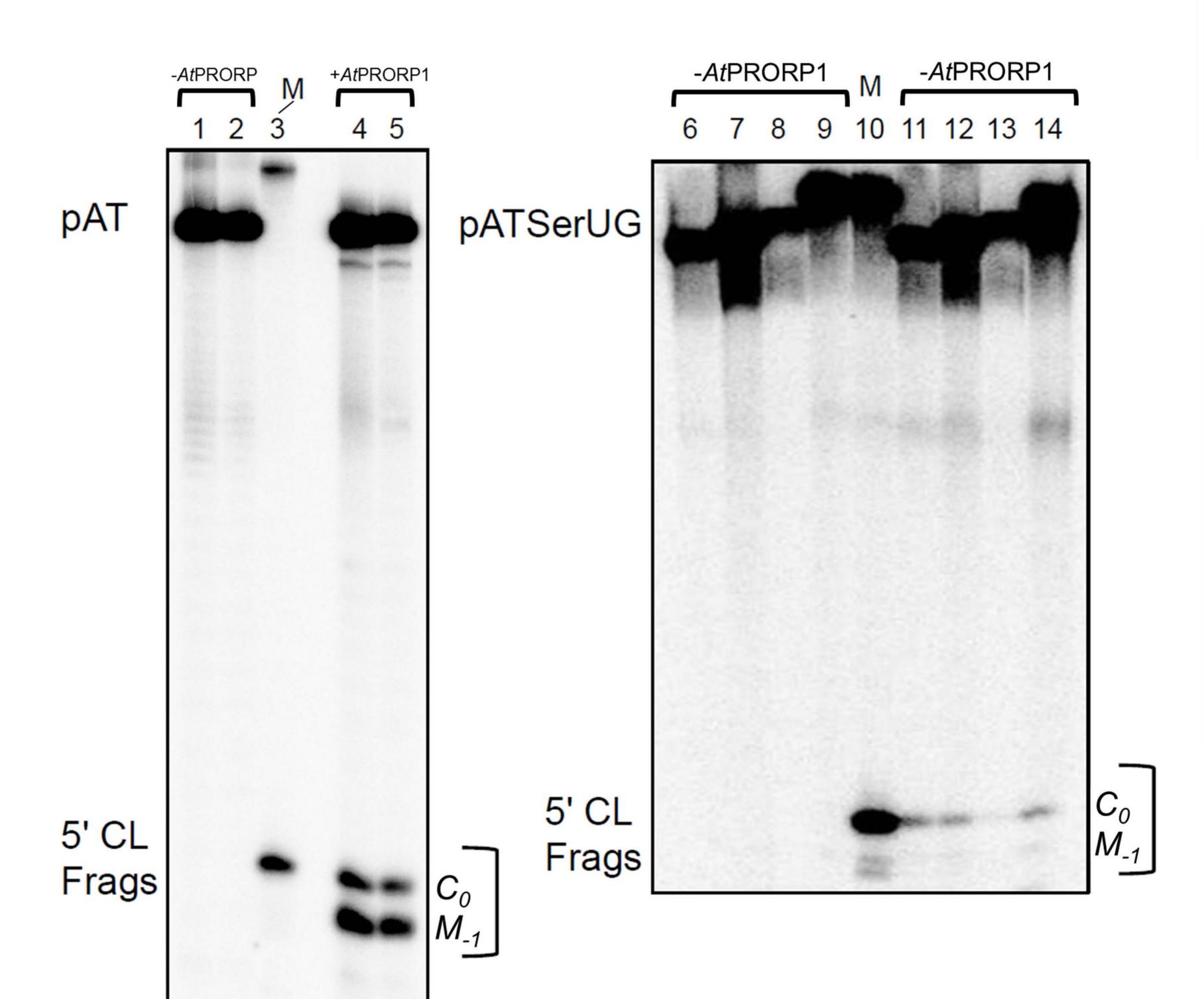


Fig B

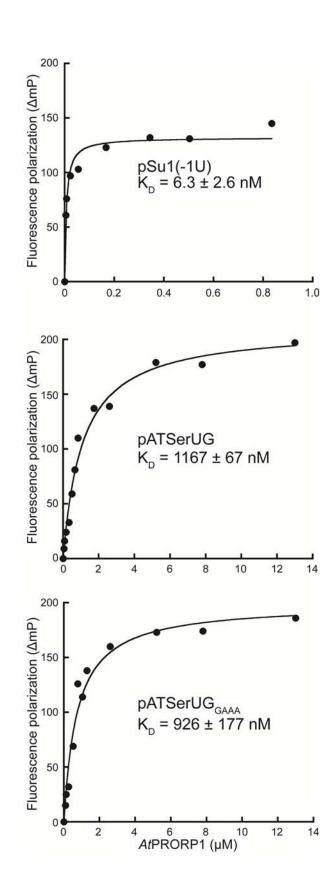


Fig C

