SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Cryo-EM structure of the large subunit of the spinach chloroplast ribosome

Tofayel Ahmed¹, Zhan Yin¹ and Shashi Bhushan^{1,2,*}

¹School of Biological Sciences, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore
²NTU Institute of Structural Biology, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore

* To whom correspondence should be addressed. Tel: +65 6592 3673; Fax: +65 6791 3856; E-mail: sbhushan@ntu.edu.sg















а



b



SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURE LEGENDS

Figure S1:

Cryo-EM data processing. From 1590 micrographs collected, a total of 338K particles were picked semi-automatically using e2boxer.py tool from EMAN 2.1¹. Data were processed using RELION1.4². 3X binned particles were sorted using 2D classification step, discarding 77K particles. Thereafter, 3D refinement was used to assign the correct angles for the particles and 3D classification was carried out to sort particles in 50S and 70S classes. Particles from 70S classes did not yield a high-resolution map suitable for modelling. Combined 50S and 70S particles were further subjected to 3D classification using a 50S mask to discard low-resolution particles. For subsequent processing, particles from high defocus micrographs (>1.5 μ m) were discarded and 3D refinement was performed with unbinned particles (without masking) resulting in a density map resolved to 3.53 Å. Final 3D refinement applying a 50S mask improved resolution to 3.47 Å.

Figure S2:

Spinach chloro-ribosome LSU proteins fitted into respective density. Spinach chlororibosome LSU protein models rigid-body fitted into their respective density (left) isolated from the chloro-ribosome 50S cryo-EM map; homologous *E. coli* protein models (grey) are overlaid with chloro-ribosome LSU proteins (forest green) to show comparison. Chloroplast specific protein extensions are coloured orange. uL1c, uL10c, uL11c and bL12c could not be modelled due to poorly resolved density. EM density is shown in transparent mesh and coloured red. Volume Viewer-> Features-> Zone functionality from UCSF Chimera³ was used to isolate the density for the protein models.

Figure S3:

Absence of bL25 and uL30 in the spinach chloro-ribosome LSU. *E. coli* 50S model (PDB ID: 4YBB) rigid body fitted into the cryo-EM map of the spinach chloro-ribosome LSU. Most parts fit well except bL25 and uL30 denoting the absence of these two proteins in the spinach chloro-ribosome LSU. The density for the central protuberance (CP), L1 stalk, 5S rRNA (golden) and 4.8S rRNA (sienna), PSRP5 (red) and PSRP6 (red) are indicated. Models for the rRNAs and the proteins except bL25 and uL30 are coloured black. The chloro-ribosome LSU density is low-pass filtered and shown in transparent surface.

Figure S4:

Density showing remodelled rRNAs of the spinach chloro-ribosome LSU. Density for the remodelled rRNA structures of the spinach chloro-ribosome LSU are shown. Models for 23S rRNA of the spinach chloro-ribosome LSU is colored in blue. Chloro-ribosome LSU proteins and 4.8S rRNA are labelled as indicated. In all cases, the density is filtered and shown in transparent surface.

Figure S5:

Secondary structure of remodelled spinach chloro-ribosome LSU rRNAs. Secondary structures of *E. coli* and spinach chloro-ribosome LSU rRNAs are compared. Insertions and deletions are indicated in red. The secondary structures are obtained from Comparative RNA Website⁴ and chloro-ribosome LSU rRNA secondary structure is modified according to the information obtained from the models generated.

Figure S6:

Introduction of protrusions in chloro-ribosome 23S rRNA near K-turn structures present in H. marismortui 23S rRNA. 23S rRNAs of *H. marismortui* (orange) and spinach

chloro-ribosome (blue) are overlaid to show presence of protrusions (shown using blue rectangles) in the chloro-ribosome 23S rRNA near to sites where K-turn structures (shown using orange circles) are present in *H. marismortui* rRNA⁵. *E. coli* 23S rRNA (grey) is shown for comparison. Insertions in chloro-ribosome sequence are marked in red. The *H. marismortui* structure is obtained from PDB ID: 1FFK⁶.

Figure S7:

Absence of β -hairpin loop in uL23c. a. Multiple sequence alignment of the protein L23 sequences from different bacterial species and spinach chloroplast showing absence of partially conserved β -hairpin loop in chloro-ribosome. Alignment is generated using T-Coffee server⁷ and secondary structures are derived directly from the structures using Jalview⁸. b. Coordinates of *E. coli* L23 from PDB ID: 4YBB overlaid with the coordinates of chloro-ribosome L23 showing the absence of the β -hairpin loop in chloro-ribosome.

Table S1 Chloroplast-specific protein extensions in the spinach chloro-ribosome LSU.

 Length of the chloroplast-specific protein extensions present in the *E. coli* homologous

 proteins are indicated along with the lengths modelled in the current study.

Protein name	N-terminal extension length	N-terminal extension modelled	C-terminal extension length	C-terminal extension modelled
	(aa)	(aa)	(aa)	(aa)
uL1c	42	0	4	0
uL2c	0	0	0	0
uL3c	4	3	7	0
uL4c	6	5	33	1
uL5c	15	0	26	0
uL6c	1	0	3	0
bL9c	7	6	0	0
uL10c	0	0	14	0
uL11c	5	0	12	0
bL12c	4	0	0	0
uL13c	40	0	9	5
uL14c	0	0	0	0
uL15c	0	0	37	20
uL16c	0	0	0	0
bL17c	0	0	0	0
uL18c	3	0	0	0
bL19c	46	6	0	0
bL20c	0	0	4	0
bL21c	67	32	30	8
uL22c	29	4	60	12
uL23c	28	0	7	2
uL24c	18	15	22	4
bL27c	0	0	53	24
bL28c	0	0	0	0
uL29c	3	0	43	24
bL31c	0	0	23	0
bL32c	0	0	23	13
bL33c	11	4	0	0
bL34c	0	0	10	8
bL35c	2	0	6	4
bL36c	0	0	0	0

Table S2 Refinement and model statistics for the spinach chloro-ribosome LSU. The

spinach chloro-ribosome LSU model was refined against the 3D reconstruction of LSU generated after the masked refinement.

Data Collection	
Particles	338,305
Pixel Size (Å)	1.28
Defocus Range (µm)	0.2-2.5
Voltage (kV)	200
Electron Dose $(e^{-} Å^{-2})$	26

Model composition	
Non-hydrogen atoms	90,671
Protein residues	3,229
RNA bases	3,029

Refinement	
Resolution (Å)	3.47
Map sharpening B-factor ($Å^2$)	-104.3
CC _{map model}	0.72

RMS deviation	
Bonds (Å)	0.01
Angles (°)	1.23

Validation (proteins)	
Molprobity score	2.65 (39 th percentile)
Clashscore, all atoms	25.65 (20 th percentile)
Poor rotamers (%)	0.51
Favoured rotamers (%)	97.15

Ramachandran plot	
Favoured (%)	78.87
Outliers (%)	0.35

Validation (RNA)	
Correct sugar puckers (%)	95.18
Good backbone conformations (%)	60.32

References

- 1 Bell, J. M., Chen, M., Baldwin, P. R. & Ludtke, S. J. High resolution single particle refinement in EMAN2.1. *Methods* **100**, 25-34, (2016).
- 2 Scheres, S. H. W. RELION: Implementation of a Bayesian approach to cryo-EM structure determination. *Journal of Structural Biology* **180**, 519-530, (2012).
- 3 Pettersen, E. F. *et al.* UCSF Chimera—A visualization system for exploratory research and analysis. *Journal of Computational Chemistry* **25**, 1605-1612, (2004).
- 4 Cannone, J. J. *et al.* The comparative RNA web (CRW) site: an online database of comparative sequence and structure information for ribosomal, intron, and other RNAs. *BMC Bioinformatics* **3**, 2, (2002).
- 5 Klein, D. J., Schmeing, T. M., Moore, P. B. & Steitz, T. A. The kink-turn: a new RNA secondary structure motif. *EMBO J* **20**, 4214-4221, (2001).
- 6 Ban, N., Nissen, P., Hansen, J., Moore, P. B. & Steitz, T. A. The Complete Atomic Structure of the Large Ribosomal Subunit at 2.4 Å Resolution. *Science* **289**, 905-920, (2000).
- 7 Di Tommaso, P. *et al.* T-Coffee: a web server for the multiple sequence alignment of protein and RNA sequences using structural information and homology extension. *Nucleic Acids Research* **39**, W13-W17, (2011).
- 8 Waterhouse, A. M., Procter, J. B., Martin, D. M. A., Clamp, M. & Barton, G. J. Jalview Version 2—a multiple sequence alignment editor and analysis workbench. *Bioinformatics* **25**, 1189-1191, (2009).