## **Supplemental material**

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Figure S1. Additional data related to Fig. 1. (A) All three domains of Nvj2p are required for it to confer resistance to AbA in *osh234Δ* cells. Serial dilutions of *osh234Δ* cells with the indicated plasmids on plates containing 0.03 µg/ml AbA. (B) Representative scans of TLCs used to separate and quantitate ceramide and other sphingolipids for the results shown in [Fig. 1 C.](#page--1-0) Table shows IPC/C of the indicated strains. (C) The localization of Aur1p does not change in cells overexpressing Nvj2p. Wild-type (WT) cells expressing endogenous Aur1-mKate with or without overexpression of Nvj2p (Nvj2p OE) were visualized live. Bar, 5 μm. (D) The expression of Aur1p does not change in cells overexpressing Nvj2p. Cells expressing endogenous Aur1-GFP with or without Nvj2p OE were grown to mid-logarithmic growth phase in SC medium. Cells were collected and immunoblotted with antibodies against GFP and Pgk1p. Aur1-GFP = 72 kD and Pgk1 = 45 kD. (E) Lysates from the indicated strains produce similar amounts of [<sup>3</sup>H]ceramide when incubated with [3H]DHS (control for experiments in [Fig. 1, H–J](#page--1-0)). Lysates were incubated with [3H]DHS for 2 h as described in Materials and methods, and the amount of radiolabeled ceramide formed was quantitated. Mean ± SD; *n* = 3 independent experiments. (F) No defect in in vitro ceramide transport in *osh234Δ* cells. Lysates from wild-type and *osh234*<sup>2</sup> cells were incubated for [<sup>3</sup>H]DHS for 2 h as in [Fig. 1, H and I](#page--1-0) and the amount of radiolabeled IPC formed quantitated. Mean  $\pm$  SD; *n* = 3 independent experiments. Cer, ceramide; DIC, differential interference contrast.



Figure S2. Additional data related to Figs. 2, 3, and 4. (A) Cells containing plasmids expressing Nvj2-GFP, Nvj2-GFP (L340A I472A), or Nvj2-GFP(L340D I472D) were grown to mid-logarithmic growth phase and immunoblotted with antibodies against GFP or the mitochondrial protein Porin. The Nvj2-GFP mutants were expressed at levels similar to Nvj2-GFP. Nvj2-GFP = 114 kD and Porin = 30.5 kD. (B) The expression of Nvj2p does not change when cells are treated with DTT. Cells expressing endogenous 3× HA-tag Nvj2 (Nvj2-3HA) were grown to mid-logarithmic growth phase in SC medium, then switched to fresh SC medium with or without 10 mM DTT, and incubated at 30°C for the indicated times. Cells were collected and immunoblotted with antibodies against HA and Porin. Nvj2-3HA = 90 kD. (C) Cells expressing Nvj1-GFP or GFP-Osh1 from plasmids were grown to mid-logarithmic growth phase in SC medium (*t* = 0) and then treated with or without DTT for an additional 3 h (*t* = 3 h). The cells were visualized live. Bar, 5 µm. (D) The PH domain of Nvj2p is necessary to target Nvj2p to Golgi membranes. Cells expressing the indicated GFP fusions from plasmids and endogenous Aur1-mKate are shown. White arrows indicate areas of Aur1-mKate and Nvj2(1–300)-GFP colocalization. Bar, 5 µm. (E) Scheme of tethering assay shown in [Fig. 3 D](#page--1-1). The N-terminal 40 residues of Nvj2p, which contain the TM domain, were replaced with MBP followed by 9 histidines. The resulting protein, MBP-His<sub>x9</sub>-Nvj2, was purified from yeast and incubated with liposomes containing sucrose (heavy) and that contain the lipid DGS-NTA(Ni). This lipid is bound by the His<sub>x9</sub> in MBP-His<sub>x9</sub>-Nvj2. The heavy liposomes were mixed together with liposomes that do not contain sucrose (light) and that contain trace amounts of radiolabeled triacylglycerol (TAG). Heavy liposomes will pellet at 16,000 *g*, but light liposomes will not unless they are tethered to the heavy liposomes. After centrifugation, the percent of light liposomes in the pellet was determined using a scintillation counter. (F) Cells expressing endogenously tagged Sec61-GFP and Aur1 mKate were grown in media with DTT for 4 h as described in [Fig. 4 \(A and B\)](#page--1-2). The percentage of Aur1-mKate vesicles associated with cortical ER (cER) or perinuclear ER (nER) was determined (vesicles not associated with the ER were not included in the totals). Mean ± SD of three independent experiments; *n* = 300 cells. DIC, differential interference contrast.



Figure S3. Additional data related to Fig. 5. (A) Scheme of precipitate formation by APEX2. Aur1-GFP-APEX2 localizes to medial-Golgi vesicles. Upon treatment of cells with DAB/H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> solution, APEX2 catalyzes the conversion of DAB into an insoluble precipitate. Subsequent treatment of the DAB polymer with OsO<sub>4</sub> generates EM contrast. (B) DAB staining does not produce contrast in cells that do not express APEX2. Wild-type cells not expressing APEX2 were fixed and subjected to DAB staining, and no precipitate was observed. Three examples are shown. (C) Nvj2p overexpression increases contact between the ER and vesicles that are likely medial-Golgi. Cells expressing endogenous Aur1-GFP and containing a plasmid overexpressing (OE) Nvj2p were chemically fixed and visualized by EM. In cells overexpressing Nvj2p, the ER frequently contacts Golgi-like vesicles. Green arrowheads denote close contacts between ER and Golgi-like vesicles. Right panel shows trace of ER in yellow of image in left panel. CW, cell wall; g, Golgi-like; LD, lipid droplet; M, mitochondria; N, nucleus; PM, plasma membrane; V, vacuole.



Figure S4. Additional data related to Fig. 6. (A) EGT colocalizes with cis- and medial-Golgi. Cells expressing EGT and the cis-Golgi marker Cop1-mKate (top panels) or EGT and the medial-Golgi marker Aur1-mKate (bottom panels). White arrows indicate the regions with colocalization signals. (B) Aur1 mKate localization is not altered by EGT expression. (C) Lysates from cells either with or without EGT produce similar amounts of [3H]ceramide when incubated with [3H]DHS (control for experiments in [Fig. 4 E\)](#page--1-2). Lysates were incubated with [3H]DHS for 2 h as described in Materials and methods, and the amount of radiolabeled ceramide formed was quantitated. Mean ± SD; *n* = 3 independent experiments. DIC, differential interference contrast. Bars, 5 μm.



Figure S5. Additional data related to Figs. 7 and 8. (A) The localization of *Nvj1(1*–*120)-Nvj2ΔTM-GFP* does not change in cells treated with DTT. Cells expressing *Nvj1(1*–*120)-Nvj2ΔTM-GFP* (green) and histone H2B-mCherry (red) were visualized live. Where indicated, cells were treated with 10 mM DTT for 4 h before visualization. Bar, 5 µm. (B) Growth curve of wild-type (WT) cells with indicated plasmids in SC medium. The strains were grown to mid-logarithmic growth phase in SC with raffinose instead of glucose, washed, and resuspended in SC at an OD<sub>600nm</sub> of 0.02. Growth was the followed over time. Mean ± SD; *n* = 3 independent experiments. (C) Serial dilutions of the indicated strains on SC plates with or without 0.15 µg/ml tunicamycin. (D) Nvj2p is probably not a negative regulator of serine palmitoyltransferase. Cells were grown for 4 h either with or without 10 mM DTT and labeled with [3H] serine, and the amount of radiolabeled DHS formed was determined. Mean ± SD;  $n = 3$  independent experiments. DIC, differential interference contrast.

Table S1. Plasmids obtained from a high-copy library that allow *osh234Δ* cells to grow in the presence of AbA

<b>Suppressors</b>	Gene	Hits
No. 1	BET1	
	CFD1	
	YILOO2W-A	
	<b>INP51</b>	
No. 2	UFE <sub>1</sub>	
	SKI7	
	RTS2	
No. 3	YFR045W	
	CNN1	
	BNA6	
No. 4	AUS1	
	YOR012W	
No. 5	GUP <sub>2</sub>	
	POS5	
	MF(ALPHA) 1	
	UIP4	
No. 6	YDL007C-A	
	RPT <sub>2</sub>	
	PTC1	
	PMP3	
	MTH1	
No. 7	UTP13	
	IFH 1	
No. 8	YOR338W	
	UBC11	
	RPA43	
	<b>RPA190</b>	
No. 9	EAF7	
	FPR <sub>1</sub>	
	YNL134C	
	NAM9	
No. 10	WHI <sub>2</sub>	
	CUE5	
	GLO4	
No. 11	OSH <sub>3</sub>	
	QNS1	
No. 12	PDR1	$\overline{2}$
	PUF4	
No. 13	RGA1	$\sqrt{2}$
	ADE <sub>2</sub>	
	AFI1	
	ORT <sub>1</sub>	
No. 14	IZH3	2
	SDO <sub>1</sub>	
	IRC <sub>25</sub>	
	YEH <sub>2</sub> CIN4	
No. 15	SIP <sub>5</sub>	
	RIM11	
No. 16	<b>YIL108W</b>	
	PFK26	
	<b>SEC24</b>	
No. 17	TRI1	
	FUS <sub>2</sub>	
	RNH 1	
	RNA1	
No. 18	ECM11	
	YDR444W	
	SSN <sub>2</sub>	
No. 19	YCG1	
	UTP4	













The genes in bold indicate the functional genes we considered as rescuing the impaired growth of osh234∆ in the presence of AbA. The hits indicate how many times the plasmids<br>are screened out from the selection.

## Table S2. Plasmids used in this study



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## Table S3. Strains used in this study



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## **Reference**

<span id="page-10-0"></span>Huh, W.K., J.V. Falvo, L.C. Gerke, A.S. Carroll, R.W. Howson, J.S. Weissman, and E.K. O'Shea. 2003. Global analysis of protein localization in budding yeast. *Nature*. 425:686–691. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1038/nature02026>