

Supplemental Materials

Molecular Biology of the Cell

Dalton et al.

Figure S1: Sorting of the Snc1 chimera and Neo1 is not affected in Vps13 point mutants A) Invertase activity overlay assay shows that plasmids expressing wild-type and mutant forms of Vps13 are able to restore GSS localization in a *vps13Δ* mutant (upper panel). Cell surface chimera levels were quantified by densitometry (lower panel). a.u. (arbitrary units), n=3, One-Way ANOVA with a Dunnett-corrected post-hoc test: ****p<0.0001. B) The Neo1 accumulation in large puncta seen in *vps13Δ* mutants was complemented by wild-type and mutant pVps13 plasmids. Top: live-cell fluorescence microscopy of *vps13Δ* strains co-expressing pADHpr-GFP-Neo1 and Vps13 wild-type or mutant plasmids. Scale bar, 2μm. Bottom: quantification of the number of large Neo1 puncta/cell. Error bars report standard error of the mean, >300 cells/trial, n=4. One-Way ANOVA with a Dunnett-corrected post-hoc test: *p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001, ****p<0.0001.

Figure S2: Identification of mutants that cause Golgi retention of Neo1 A) Plot of Neo1/Sec7 colocalization versus the average number of Neo1 puncta/cell. Indicated mutants were subject to further analysis. B) Quantitation after small-scale re-imaging identifies a subset of mutants with increased Neo1/Sec7 colocalization. Error bars report standard error of the mean, >300 cells/trial, n=3. One-Way ANOVA with a Dunnett-corrected post hoc test: *p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001, ****p<0.0001.

Figure S3: The Snx3 sorting signal is present in the first 195 amino acids of Neo1. A) Representative live-cell fluorescence images of strains expressing GFP-Neo1-ALP truncation mutants and stained with the vacuolar dye FM4-64. (B) Live-cell fluorescence microscopy shows a second Snx3 sorting signal downstream of amino acid 140 may be active in the GFP-Neo1-ALP chimera. Left: representative images. Scale bar, 2μm. Right: percentage of cells showing GFP-Neo1-ALP at vacuolar rim. Error bars report standard error of the mean, >100 cells/trial, n=3. One-Way ANOVA with a Dunnett-corrected post hoc test comparisons to wild-type (1-195): *p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001, ****p<0.0001. C) Quantitation of vacuolar localization. Left: Schematic representation of truncation mutants. Right: Percentage of cells showing GFP-Neo1-ALP at the vacuolar rim, >100 cells, n=1.

Figure S4: T-Coffee alignment of the Neo1 N-terminal tail in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* and other closely related yeasts. Colors reflect the JalviewClustalX color scheme.

Figure S5: The N-terminal tail of Neo1 is not essential for viability. 10x serial dilutions of strains expressing the wild-type or mutant forms of pGFP-Neo1 under the native promoter, or an empty vector control, were grown on selective medium containing galactose (SG-URA) or dextrose (SD-URA) to repress *GALIpr-NEO1* expression. Plates were incubated at 30°C or 37°C for 36 hours. All mutant forms of Neo1 supported viability even at high temperatures.

Figure S6: Trifluoperazine sensitivity may reflect changes in lipid asymmetry. 10x serial dilutions of strains expressing the indicated wild-type and mutant forms of pGFP-Neo1 under the native promoter were grown on glucose-containing media (YPD +/- trifluoperazine) to repress expression of *GALIpr-NEO1*.

Figure S7: The Neo1 FEM>AAA mutation does not cause missorting of the CPY receptor Vps10. Serial dilutions (1:2) of strains were grown on synthetic medium containing dextrose to repress *GALpr-NEO1* expression in applicable strains. Plates were incubated at 30°C for 16 hours with a nitrocellulose disc overlay, which was probed for the presence of CPY. The numbers above the blot indicate the concentration of yeast in OD₆₀₀/mL

Table S1

Genome-wide invertase z scores

Table S2

Genes identified in the CLIK group for mutants with reduced cell surface GSS levels.

Table S3

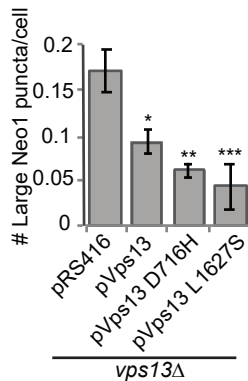
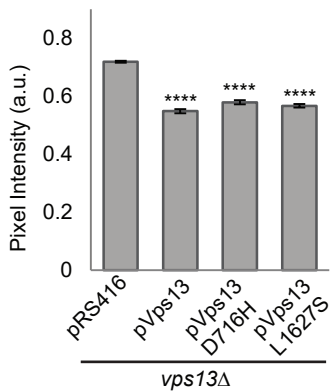
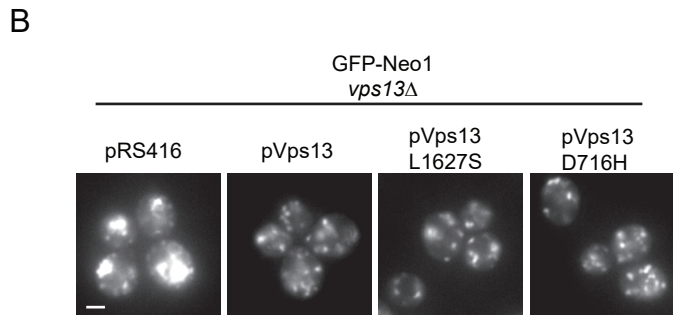
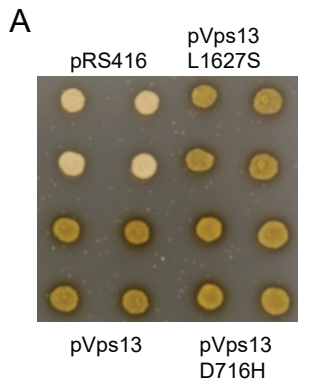
High Content Imaging T-statistic raw values.

Table S4

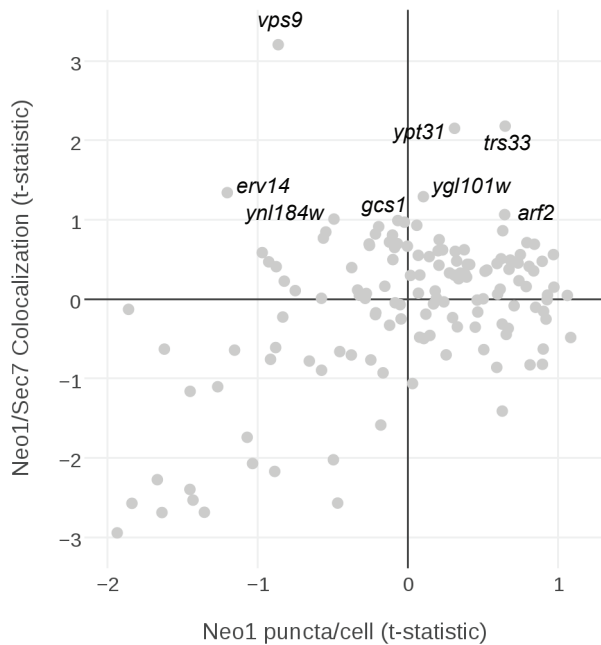
Yeast Strains used in this study

Table S5

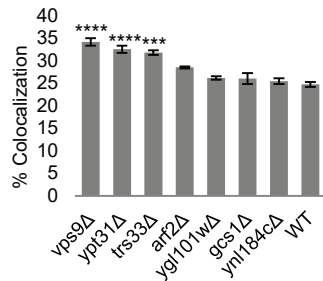
Plasmids used in this study.



A



B



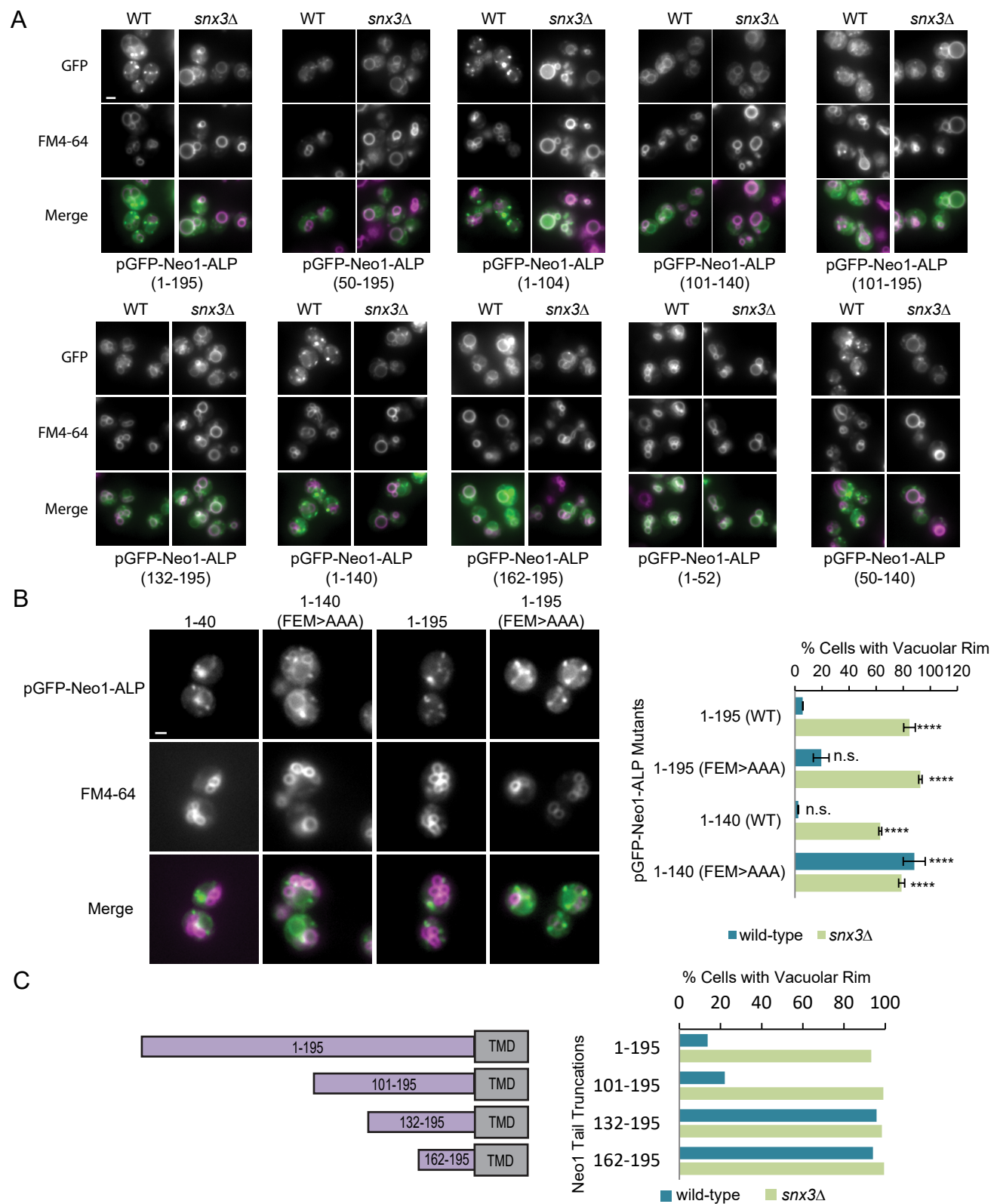


Figure S4

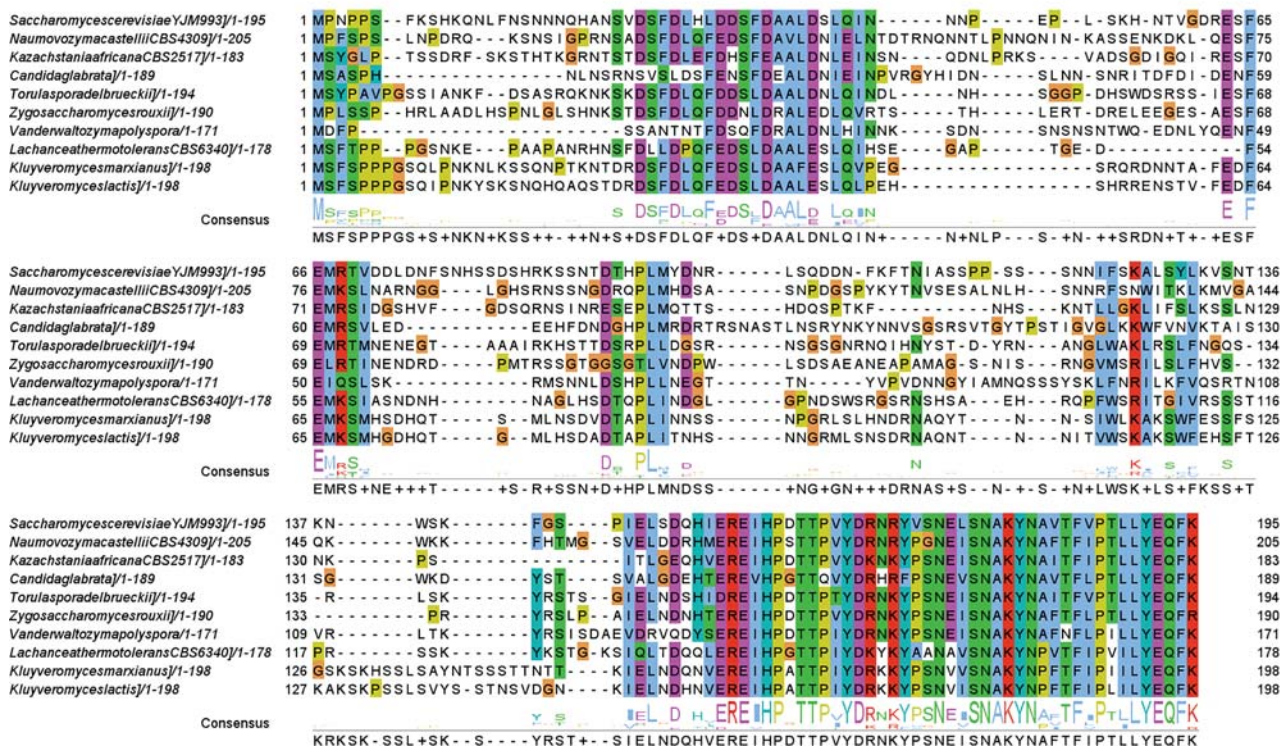


Figure S5

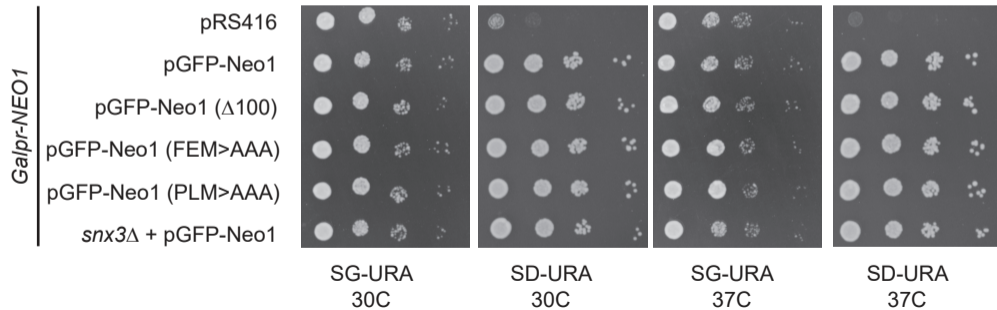


Figure S6

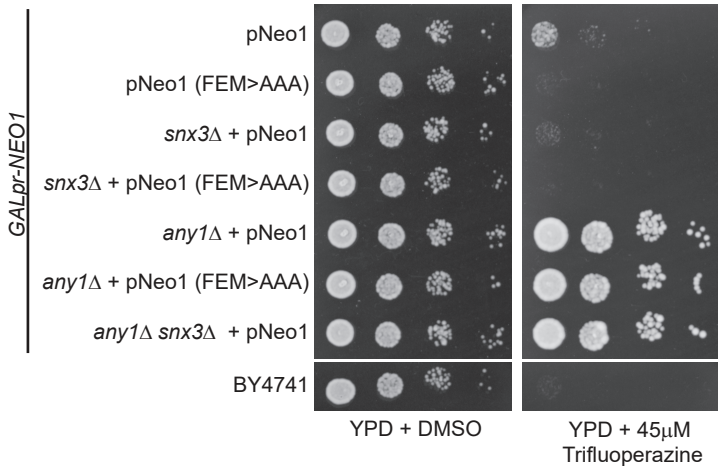


Figure S7

