

# Supplemental Materials

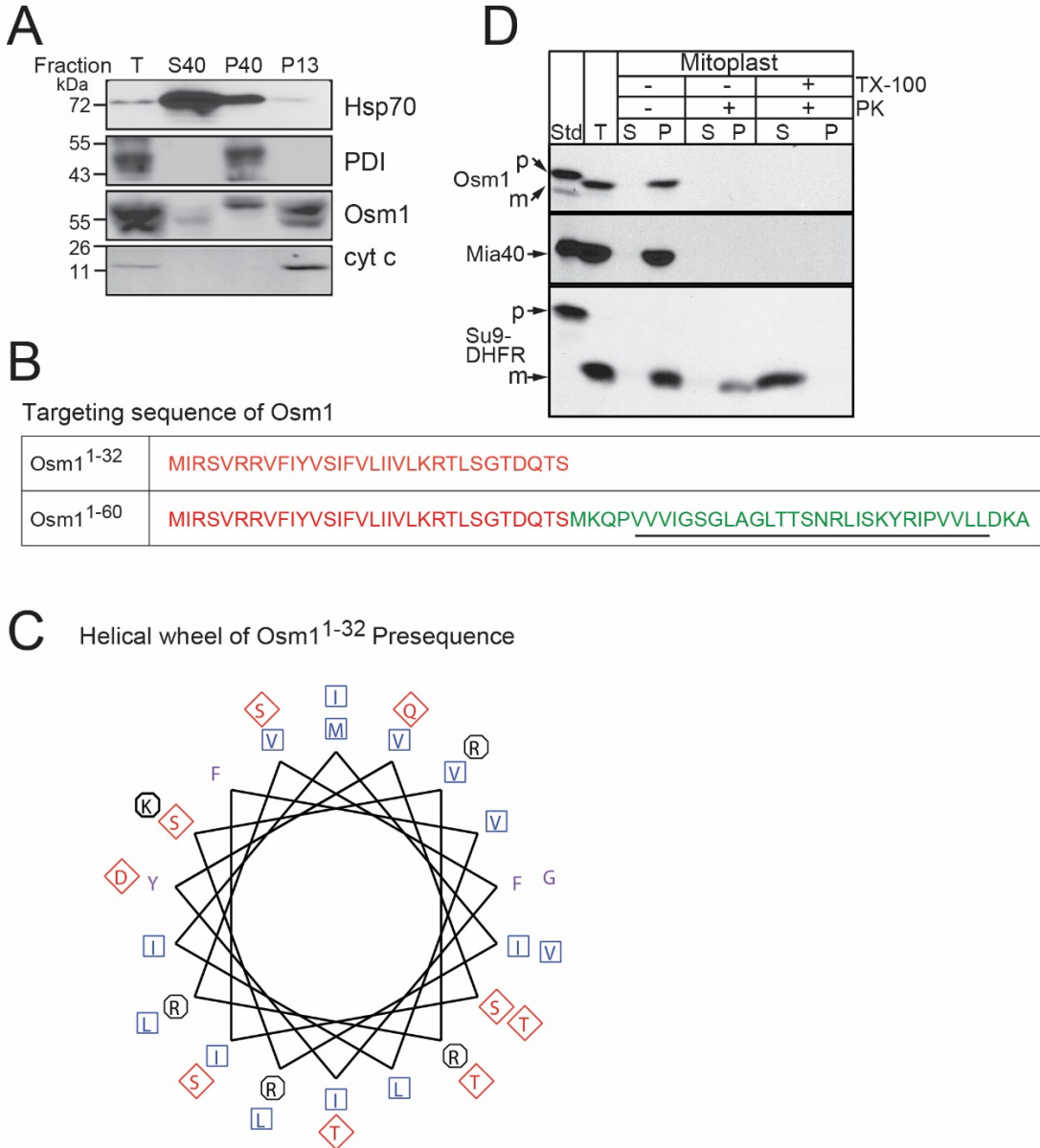
*Molecular Biology of the Cell*

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# Supplemental Materials

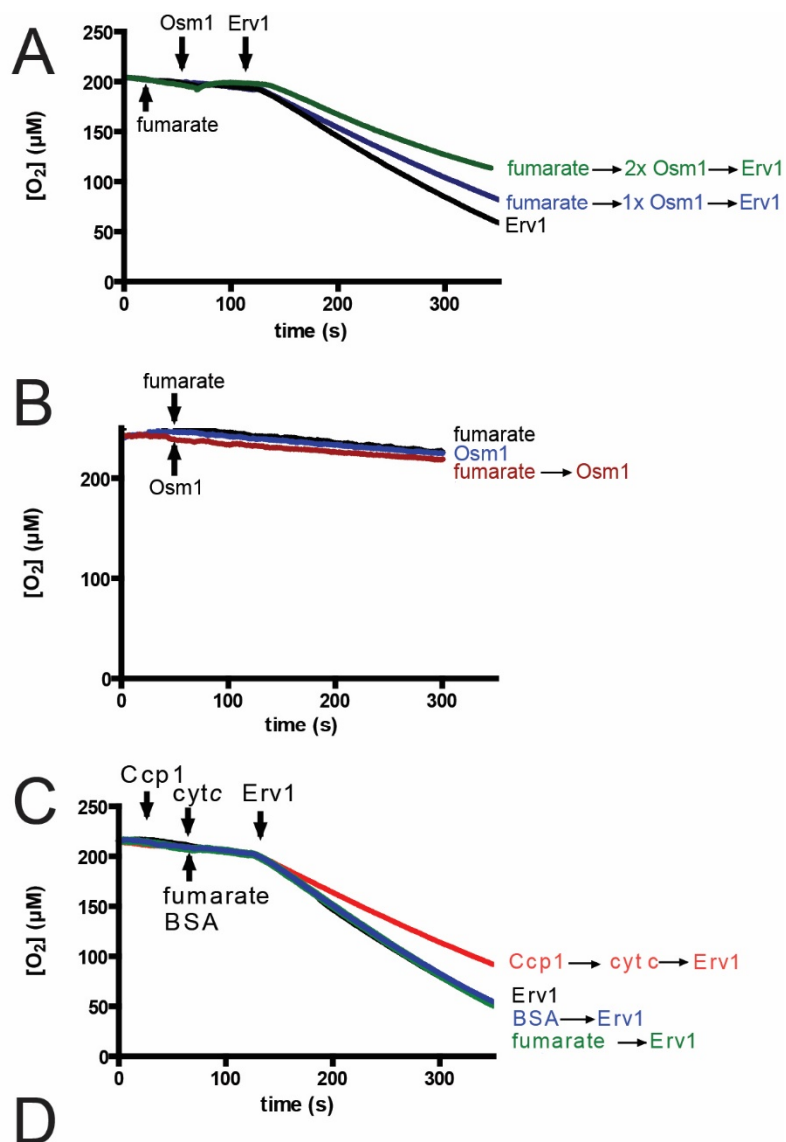
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Neal et al. Fig. S1

**SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE S1:** Osm1 localizes to microsomes and mitochondria. (A) As in Figure 2A except WT mitochondria were subjected to differential centrifugation. Samples were resolved on SDS-PAGE followed by immunoblot analysis with a polyclonal antibody against Osm1. Cyt c was included as an IMS control. (B) Analysis of the N-terminal region of Osm1. Residues 1-32 (highlighted in red) contain an N-terminal targeting sequence that typically directs Osm1 to the ER, but can function as a weak mitochondrial targeting sequence. Amino acids 32-60 contains a region rich in hydrophobic amino acids (underlined in black). (C) Analysis of the N-terminal 32 amino acids of Osm1 on a helical wheel. Positive, black; polar/negative, red; hydrophobic, blue. (D) As in Figure 2F, radiolabeled Osm1 was imported into mitochondria followed by osmotic shock treatment to generate mitoplasts. Import controls include Mia40 (IMS) and Su9-DHFR (matrix).



Neal et al. Fig. S2

**SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE S2:** Osm1/fumarate competes with  $O_2$  in the oxidation of the nonphysiologic substrate DTT. (A)  $O_2$  consumption was measured with the  $O_2$  electrode (Hansatech, chamber is 1 ml) with air-saturated buffer containing 2 mM DTT and Erv1. Additional reactions include the addition of 100  $\mu M$  fumarate/2  $\mu M$  Osm1 and 100  $\mu M$  fumarate/4  $\mu M$  Osm1. (B) As in (A), a control experiment was performed with the addition of fumarate (100  $\mu M$ ), Osm1 (4  $\mu M$ ), or fumarate (100  $\mu M$ )  $\rightarrow$  Osm1 (4  $\mu M$ ). (C) As in (A), except that several proteins were added successively in the following order Ccp1 (20  $\mu M$ )  $\rightarrow$  cyt c (20  $\mu M$ )  $\rightarrow$  Erv1 (2  $\mu M$ ), fumarate (100  $\mu M$ )  $\rightarrow$  Erv1 (2  $\mu M$ ), BSA (2  $\mu M$ )  $\rightarrow$  Erv1 (2  $\mu M$ ) and Erv1 alone (2  $\mu M$ ).  $O_2$  consumption was observed upon Erv1 addition. (D) Summary of the rate of  $O_2$  consumption from 'A' and 'C' in reactions where  $O_2$  was consumed.

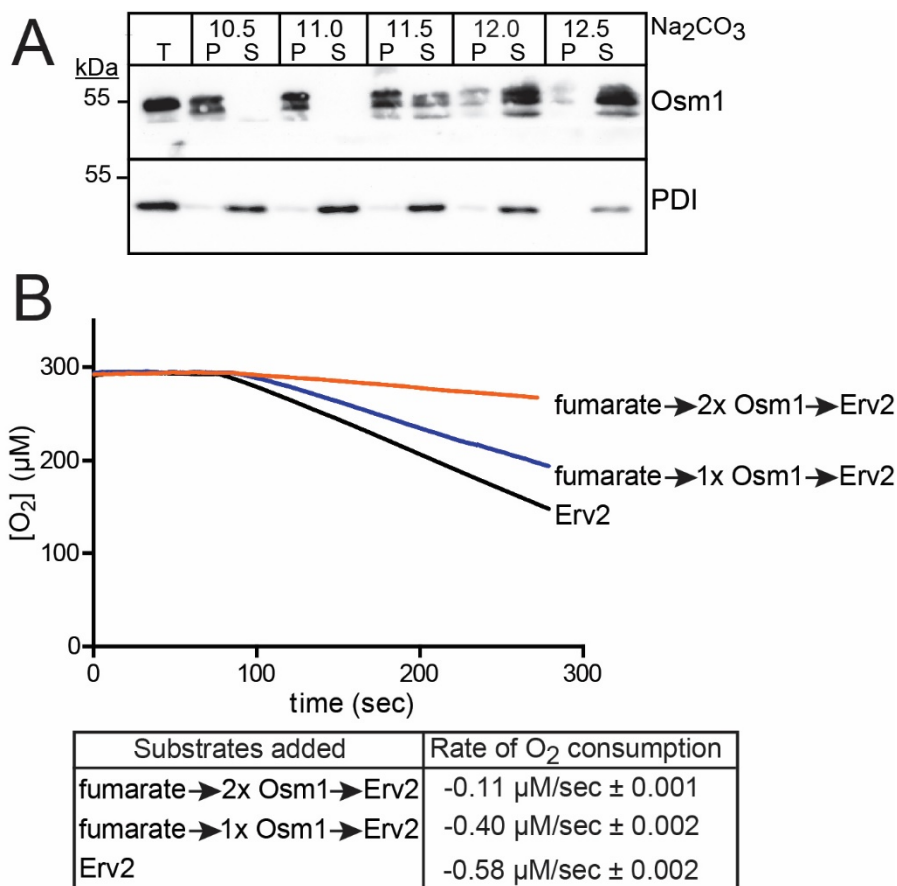
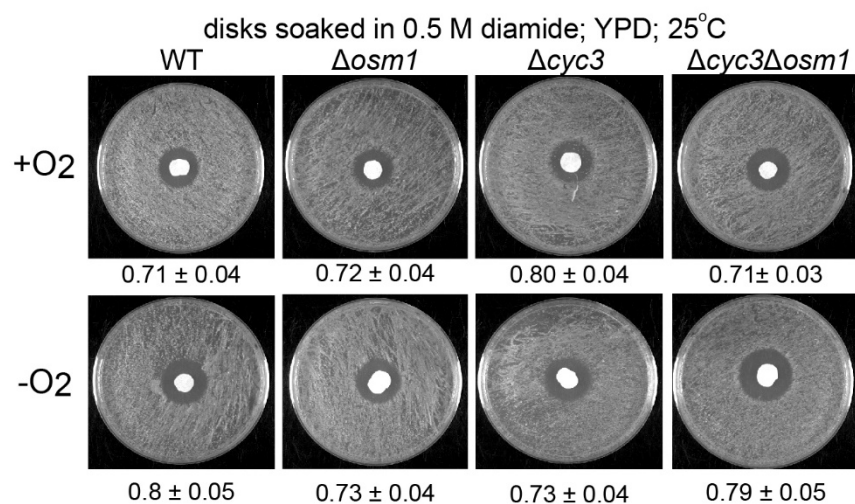


Figure S3, Neal et al.

**SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE S3:** Osm1 is a peripheral membrane protein in the ER and functions with Erv2 in vitro. (A) Microsomes were analyzed by alkali extraction ( $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$ ) with 0.1 M carbonate at the indicated pH values. Equal volumes of the pellet (P) and TCA-precipitated supernatant (S) fractions were resolved by SDS-PAGE and analyzed by immunoblotting. Soluble protein PDI is included as a control. (B)  $\text{O}_2$  consumption was measured with the  $\text{O}_2$  electrode (Hansatech chamber is 1 ml) with air-saturated buffer containing 2 mM DTT and 2  $\mu\text{M}$  Erv2. Additional reactions include the addition of 100  $\mu\text{M}$  fumarate/2  $\mu\text{M}$  Osm1 and 100  $\mu\text{M}$  fumarate/4  $\mu\text{M}$  Osm1. The rate of  $\text{O}_2$  consumption is summarized in the table.

A



B

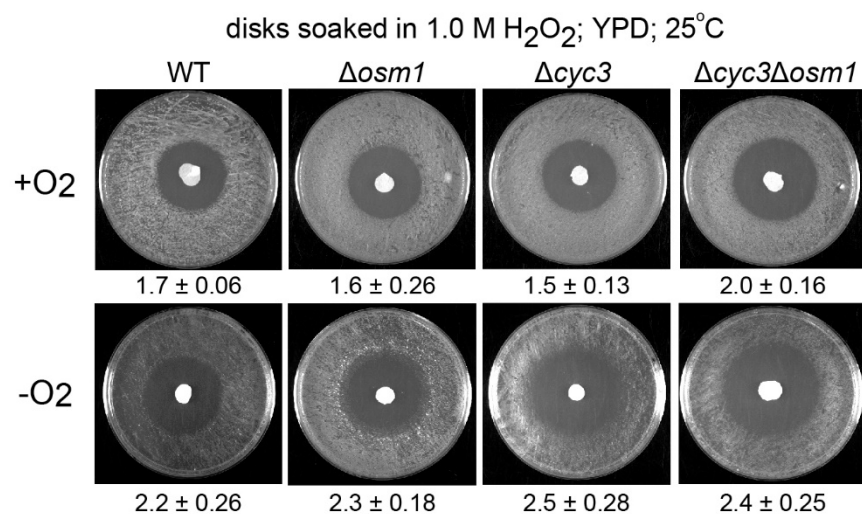


Figure S4, Neal et al.

**SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE S4:**  $\Delta osm1$  and  $\Delta cyc3$  strains are not sensitive to oxidants. (A) Equal amount of cells from WT,  $\Delta osm1$ ,  $\Delta cyc3$ , and  $\Delta cyc3\Delta osm1$  were spread onto YPD plates. Filter discs were placed in the middle of the plates and 10  $\mu$ l of 0.5 M diamide was aliquoted directly onto the filter discs. The plates were grown at 25°C for 2 days and photographed. (B) As in 'A' except 10  $\mu$ l of 1.0 M H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> was added to the filter discs.

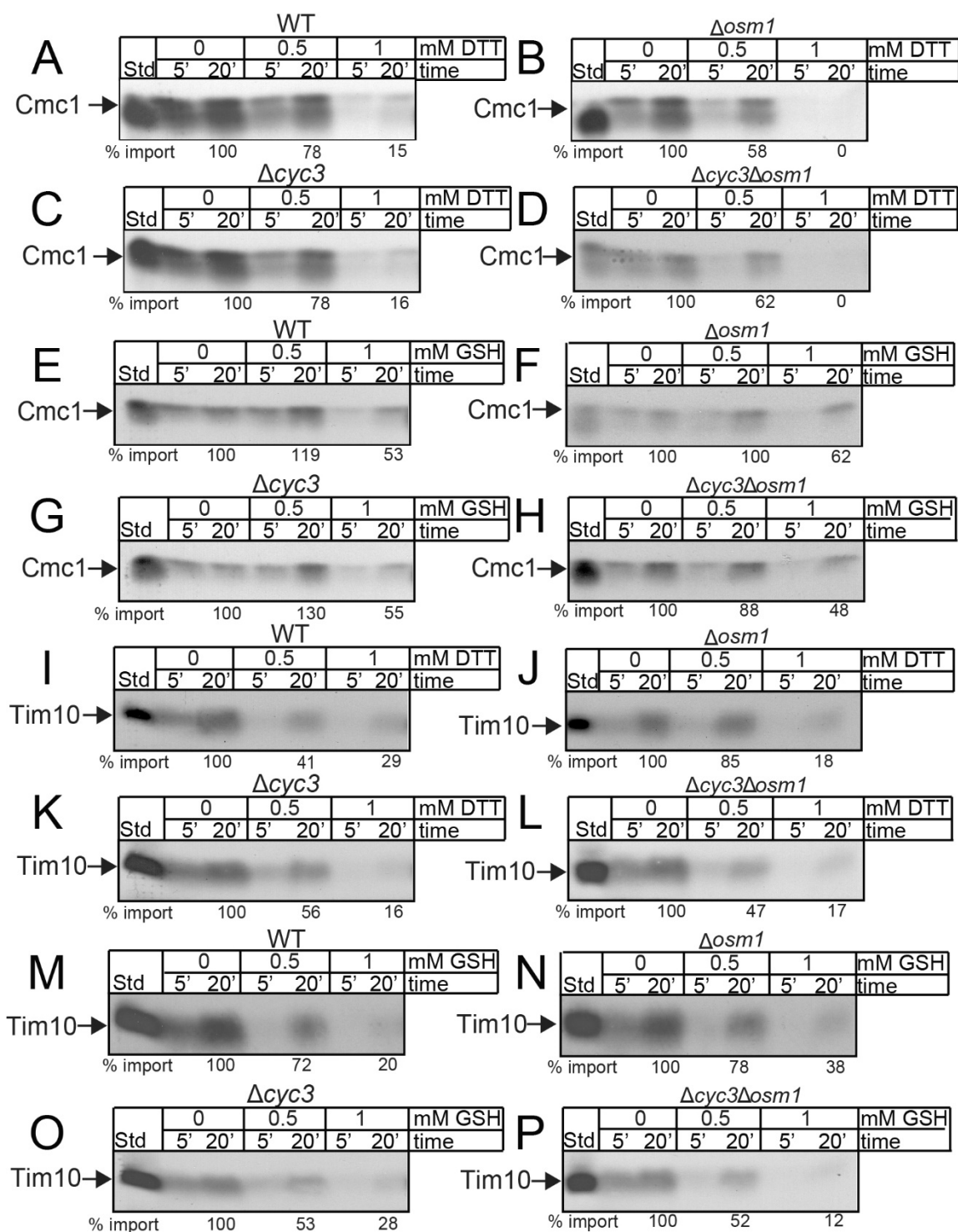


Figure S5, Neal et al.

**SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE S5:** Reductant treatment inhibits the import of Cmc1 and Tim10 into mitochondria. Radiolabeled Cmc1 (A-H) and Tim10 (I-P) were imported into (A,E,I,M) WT, (B,F,J,N)  $\Delta osm1$ , (C,G,K, O)  $\Delta cyc3$ , and (D,H,L,P)  $\Delta cyc3\Delta osm1$  mitochondria in the presence of 0, 0.5, and 1 mM DTT (A-D,I-L) or GSH (E-H, M-P).. Non-imported precursor was removed by protease treatment and gels were processed as described in Figure 7B.

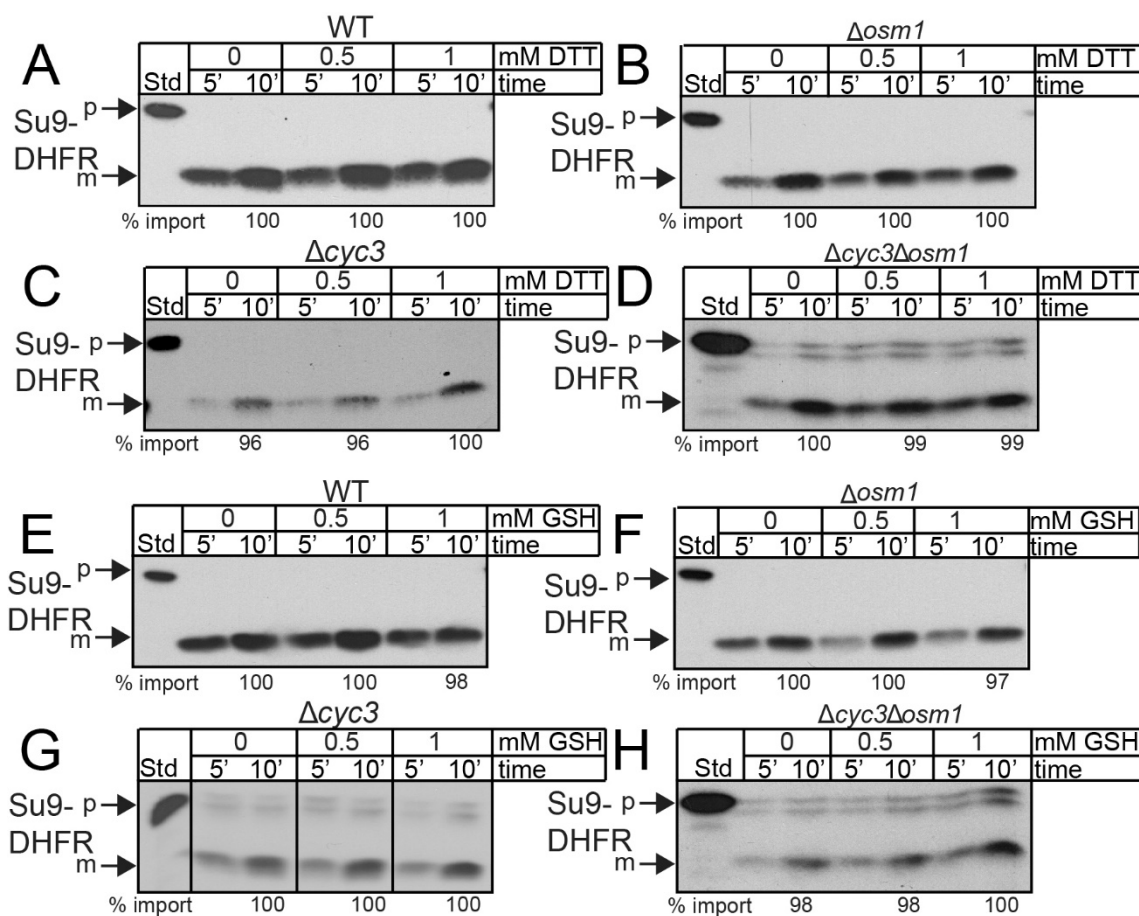


Figure S6, Neal et al.

**SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE S6.** Control import reactions for Supplemental Figure S5. Radiolabeled Su9-DHFR was imported into (A,E,) WT, (B,F)  $\Delta osm1$ , (C,G,)  $\Delta cyc3$ , and (D,H,)  $\Delta cyc3\Delta osm1$  mitochondria in the presence of 0, 0.5, and 1 mM DTT (A-D,) or GSH (E-H). Non-imported precursor was removed by protease treatment and gels were processed as described in Figure 7B.

Table S1. Yeast strains used in this study

Strain	Genotype	Source
WT (GA74-1A)	MAT $\alpha$ <i>his3-11,15 leu2 ura3 trp1 ade8 rho+ mit+</i>	(Koehler et al., 1998)
WT (GA74-6A)	MAT $\alpha$ <i>his3-11,15 leu2 ura3 trp1 ade8 rho+ mit+</i>	(Koehler et al., 1998)
GA74-1A.d	MAT $\alpha/\alpha$ <i>his3-11,15/his3-11,15 leu2/leu2 ura3/ura3 trp1/trp1 ade8/ade8</i>	(Koehler et al., 1998)
<i>erv1-101</i>	MAT $\alpha$ <i>his3-11,15 leu2 ura3 trp1 ade8 erv1::HIS3 [erv1-101:TRP1 CEN]</i>	(Dabir et al., 2007)
Erv1-His	MAT $\alpha$ <i>his3-11,15 leu2 ura3 trp1 ade8 erv1::HIS3 [ERV1- 10xHis:LEU2 2<math>\mu</math>]</i>	(Dabir et al., 2007)
$\Delta$ <i>osm1</i>	MAT $\alpha$ <i>his3-11,15 leu2 ura3 trp1 ade8 osm1::LEU2</i>	This study
$\Delta$ <i>osm1</i> $\Delta$ <i>cyc3</i>	MAT $\alpha$ <i>his3-11,15 leu2 ura3 trp1 ade8 osm1::LEU2 cyc3::TRP1</i>	This study
$\Delta$ <i>frd1</i>	MAT $\alpha$ <i>his3-11,15 leu2 ura3 trp1 ade8 osm1::TRP1</i>	This study
Osm1-myc	MAT $\alpha$ <i>his3-11,15 leu2 ura3 trp1 ade8 [OSM1-myc:LEU2 2<math>\mu</math>]</i>	This study
Frd1-myc	MAT $\alpha$ <i>his3-11,15 leu2 ura3 trp1 ade8 [FRD1-myc:LEU2 2<math>\mu</math>]</i>	This study