## SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

# The Rio1p ATPase hinders premature entry into translation of late pre-40S pre-ribosomal particles

Kamila Belhabich-Baumas<sup>1</sup>, Clément Joret<sup>1</sup>, Beáta E. Jády<sup>1</sup>, Célia Plisson-Chastang<sup>1</sup>, Ramtin Shayan<sup>1</sup>, Christophe Klopp<sup>2</sup>, Anthony Henras<sup>1</sup>, Yves Henry<sup>1</sup> and Annie Mougin<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Laboratoire de Biologie Moléculaire Eucaryote, Centre de Biologie Intégrative (CBI), Université de Toulouse, CNRS, UPS, 31000 Toulouse, France and <sup>2</sup>Unité de Mathématiques et Informatique Appliquées, INRA, 31320 Castanet Tolosan, France

### SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS AND METHODS

#### Sucrose gradient fractionation of cells extracts

Fractionation experiments were performed as described in the Materials and Methods section of the main text with the following modifications. 0.25 mg of total extracts and a centrifugation speed of 39 000 rpm were used. 400  $\mu$ l of each fraction were precipitated with 1600  $\mu$ l of 25% trichloroacetic acid (TCA) in the presence of 2.4  $\mu$ l of glycogen (20  $\mu$ g/ $\mu$ l).

#### Western analysis

It was performed as described in the Materials and Methods section of the main text except that Nob1p was detected using peroxidase anti-peroxidase soluble complex antibody produced in rabbit (rabbit PAP, Sigma) diluted 2500 fold.

### **Reverse transcription and PCR amplification**

5  $\mu$ l of deionized water, 1  $\mu$ l of random primers (Promega) and 5  $\mu$ l of input extract (S10) or final tandem affinity purification E3 elutions obtained from the TetO7-RIO1, NOB1-FPZ or the TetO7-RIO1 strain were mixed and incubated during 1 min at 95°C. After cooling at 42°C, 1  $\mu$ l (200 units) of reverse transcriptase SuperScript II (ThermoFischer Scientific) and 8  $\mu$ l of RT mix (1  $\mu$ l 10 mM dNTP (Promega), 4  $\mu$ l 5 x first strand buffer, 2  $\mu$ l 0.1 M DTT, 0.25  $\mu$ l 40 units/ $\mu$ l RNasin (Promega)) were added. After 1 h 15 min at 42°C, the enzyme was inactivated by incubating 15 min at 70°C and the RNA was hydrolysed by addition of 2.3  $\mu$ l 1M NaOH and incubation for 1 h at 55°C. The pH was then adjusted by addition of 2.3  $\mu$ l 1 M HCl. PCR reactions were then performed using primers listed in Supplementary Table 1. Supplementary Table 1. Oligonucleotides used.

Pgk1-RT-F	5'TGGTGGTATGGCTTTCACCT3'
Pgk1-RT-R	5'TGACAGTCTTGGTGTTGGCA3'
RpS14-RT-F	5'CCGCTAAGTGTAAGGAAGTCGGT3'
RpS14-RT-R	5'CCACCCTTCTTTCTGGTGGAGTCA3'
Actin-RT-F	5'TACGTTTCCATCCAAGCCGT3'
Actin-RT-R	5'GGAGAAAGAGTAACCACGTTCACT3'
U1-RT-F	5'TCAAACATGCGCTTCCAATA3'
U1-RT-R	5'CCAAAAATCCCCAAAGGAAT3'
U5-RT-F	5'GCGGAGGGAGGTCAACAT3'
U5-RT-R	5'AAAATATGGCAAGCCCACAG3'

#### SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURE LEGENDS

**Supplementary Figure S1.** Sucrose gradient fractionation of total extracts from a *TetO7-RIO1, NOB1-FPZ* strain grown in YPD or in YPD plus doxycycline for 16 h to repress *RIO1* expression. Same legend as that of main Figure 1, except that Nob1p was detected using rabbit PAP.

**Supplementary Figure S2.** Nob1p-containing pre-40S particles associate with mRNAs when Rio1p is depleted. Tandem affinity purifications were performed from the *TetO7-RIO1*, *NOB1-FPZ* or the *TetO7-RIO1* strain (as a control) both grown in the presence doxycycline to repress *RIO1* expression. Cycloheximide was added shortly before cell harvest and during extract preparation. RNAs from aliquots of input extracts (S10) and the final E3 elutions (see Figure 3 legend for details) were reverse transcribed and the cDNAs of the PGK1, RPS14, ACT1 mRNAs, or the U1 and U5 snRNAs were PCR amplified (+). Genomic DNA contamination was evaluated by direct PCR amplification without reverse transcription (-).

**Supplementary Figure S3.** Relative density profiles of total RPFs from Rio1p-expressing cells (+ Rio1) or Rio1p-depleted cells (- Rio1) or immuno-purified RPFs from Rio1p-depleted cells (two separate experiments termed IP1 and IP2), mapped onto specific ORFs.

# **Supplementary Figure S1**



# Supplementary Figure S2



## Supplementary Figure S3



Distance of ribosome from start codon on the YMR011W mRNA





## **Supplementary Figure S3 continued**



500 Distance of ribosome from start codon on the YDL014W mRNA

750

1000

250





Distance of ribosome from start codon on the YMR230W mRNA

# **Supplementary Figure S3 continued**



Distance of ribosome from start codon on the YNL145W mRNA





# Supplementary Figure S3 continued



