#### **Appendix information for**

# Structure of a eukaryotic cytoplasmic pre-40S ribosomal

# <u>subunit</u>

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This appendix contains:

Appendix Figures S1-S4

Appendix Table S1-4

References for the appendix figures and tables



Appendix Figure S1: 3D reconstruction of the Nob1-D15N 80S ribosome

**A.** Local resolution heat-map of the reconstruction of the 80S ribosome subclass, which reached an overall resolution of 3.1 Å. The local resolution varies between 2.8 Å for the core of the subunits and 7 Å for the flexible rRNA stalks. A low local resolution (6-7 Å) density can be observed protruding from the 40S subunit (Panel B). "relion\_postprocess" from Relion 2.1 (Kimanius et al., 2016) was used to estimate the local resolution.

**B.** Close-up view of the cryo-EM map, low-pass filtered to 6 Å for clarity, shown at two different contour levels (red and gray mesh) around the 3' end of the 18S rRNA. The model of the mature 40S (Ben-Shem et al., 2011) (r-proteins in light blue, 18S rRNA in pink) was rigid-body fitted into the density using UCSF Chimera (Pettersen et al., 2004) and the nucleotides 1799 and 1800, absent in the original PDB, were added into the density using COOT (Emsley et al., 2010). The extra density following the final nucleotide 1800 corresponds to the ITS1 that was not cleaved by the catalytically inactive Nob1-D15N.



Appendix Figure S2: Surface representation of electrostatic surface charges of Enp1.

**A-B.** Surface representation of Enp1 colored by electrostatic potential in context of the cytoplasmic pre-40S rRNA (gray), the r-proteins uS10, uS3, uS19 and eS12 (light blue), Tsr1 (orange), and Ltv1 (purple). The large positively charged surface (blue) is directly interacting with the backbone of the three-way junction of helices 32, 33 and 34.

**A.** Front view from the tip of the beak. eS12 is hidden for clarity.

**B.** Side view from the intersubunit space.

				α1	η1		β1	
Λ	Q07381   TSR1_YEAST		llllll	مععععععع	معععععف		→	тт
А		40	50	60	70	80	90	
	Q07381 TSR1_YEAST Q2NL82 TSR1_HUMAN Q5SWD9 TSR1_MOUSE Q9VP47 TSR1_DROME Q19329 TSR1_CAEEL	VGTGKPDKQ LSKKVRKE LCKKLKRQ ISHKHKQQ LTRSAHSTHRT	VSKLQRKNKA LSRVDQRHRA LSRIDQRHRA QRKEQRRNQM ISKDARRNQL	KQLRAQRILL SQLRKQKKEA SQLRKQKRES NQLRKNKREB KMARDQKMAI	SIENRKLFE AVLAEKRQLG VLAEKRQLG VLEQKRKLG AMERR	GKNGAAKIT GKDGPPHQV SKDGPPHQV GQNTAPFLV RTSNAPCLV	TIVPLV LVVPLH LVVPLH CLLPMH TVVSLG	NDL SRI SRI EQI VGA
B	007201/0001 95300			α9				
	QU/381   TSRI_IEAST	380	зэо	400	410	420	4 3	0

# Appendix Figure S3: Multiple sequence alignments, conservation and secondary structure of parts of assembly factor Tsr1.

**A.** Multiple sequence alignment of the N-terminus of Tsr1. Residues 51 to 75 (in *S. cerevisiae*) had not been resolved in the previously reported crystal structure of Tsr1 (McCaughan et al., 2016), but appear as an  $\alpha$ -helix in our cryo-EM map of the cytoplasmic pre-40S particle (as shown in Fig. 4C). The helix contains conserved positively charged residues (e.g. R62 and R73) that make contacts with the rRNA backbone of helices 5, 11 and 44.

**B.** Multiple sequence alignment of the previously unresolved loop of Tsr1 (comprising residues 380 to 409 in *S. cerevisiae*). The cryo-EM map of the cytoplasmic pre-40S particle reveals that the conserved residues 392-408 specifically contact the displaced helix 31, as well as ribosomal proteins uS13 and uS19 and that residues 398-404 form a short  $\alpha$ -helix (Fig. 4E).



# Appendix Figure S4: Multiple sequence alignment, conservation and secondary structure predictions of assembly factor Pno1.

Multiple sequence alignment of Pno1 to highlight the high conservation of the KH-like (squared in blue) and KH domain (squared in orange). The poorly conserved N-terminal region was not resolve in our cryo-EM density. The conservation of Pno1 surface is shown in Figure 5C.

## Appendix Table S1: Yeast strains used in this study

Strain name	Genotype	Origin
BY4741	MATa ura3 his3 leu2 met15 TRP1	Euroscarf
P <sub>GAL1</sub> -NOB1	MATa ura3 his3 leu2 met15 TRP1 P <sub>Gal1</sub> -NOB1::natNT2	This study
P <sub>GAL1</sub> -HRR25	MATa ura3 his3 leu2 met15 TRP1 P <sub>Gal1</sub> - HRR25::natNT2	This study
Enp1-GFP	MATa ura3 leu2 TRP1 ENP1-GFP::HIS3MX	Open biosystems
Tsr1-GFP	MATa ura3 leu2 TRP1 TSR1-GFP::HIS3MX	Open biosystems

Appendix Table S2: Plasmids used in this study

Plasmid	Gene and Information	Source
pRS315- <i>NOB1</i>	NOB1 LEU2 AMP	This study
pRS315-pA-TEV-FLAG- <i>NOB1</i>	ProteinA-TEV-FLAG-NOB1 LEU2 AMP	(Pertschy et al., 2009)
pRS315-pA-TEV-FLAG-nob1-D15N	nob1 D15N LEU2 AMP	This study
pRS315- <i>HRR25</i>	HRR25 LEU2 AMP	This study
pRS315-hrr25-K38A	hrr25 K38A LEU2 AMP	This study
YEP351-P <sub>Gal1</sub> -hrr25-K38A	P <sub>Gal1</sub> -hrr25 K38A LEU2 AMP	This study

Factor	Chain ID	Resolution
		(relion_postprocess)
Pno1	Н	3.6
Enp1	1	4.1
Ltv1	J	4.2
Tsr1	К	3.7
Rio2	L	4.0
Dim1	Not deposited	6.1

## Appendix Table S3: Local resolution of the factors based on their atom position

## Appendix Table S4: Initial PDB templates used for docking and modeling

Structure	Template	Organism of the template
40S ribosome	4V88	Saccharomyces cerevisiae
Pno1	3AEV	Pyrococcus horikoshii
Enp1	5WWO	Saccharomyces cerevisiae
Ltv1	5WWO	Saccharomyces cerevisiae
Tsr1	5IW7	Saccharomyces cerevisiae
Rio2	1ZAO	Archaeoglobus fulgidus
Dim1	1ZQ9	Homo sapiens

#### References for the appendix figures and tables:

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