

SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE LEGENDS

Figure S1 (refers to Figure 1). Rim4-47A does not exhibit visually different aggregation properties compared to wild-type Rim4.

(A-C) Strains heterozygous for *HTB2-mCherry* and homozygous for either *RIM4-EGFP* (A37489) or *RIM4-47A-EGFP* (A38932) were induced to sporulate at 30°C. Samples were fixed and imaged at 3 and 5 hours in sporulation medium. **(A, B)** Rim4-EGFP signal (vacuole excluded) was quantified in the central z-plane. Neither the mean nor the standard deviation of Rim4 signal is significantly different between the two strains. n = 50 cells per strain per time point. **(C)** Single-plane images of representative cells at 3 and 5 hours are shown. Scale bar = 2 µm

Figure S2 (refers to Figure 2). *RIM4-47A* mutants exhibit meiosis II delays.

(A) Strains harboring fluorescently labelled tubulin (*pTUB1-GFP-TUB1*) and Spc42 (*SPC42-mCherry*) and either *RIM4-3V5* (wild type, B197) or *RIM4-47A-3V5* (B198) were induced to sporulate at 30°C. After 1 hour of growth in batch culture, the cells were loaded onto a microfluidics chip and imaged every 10 minutes. The image series show a representative cell progressing through sporulation. Tubulin is shown in green and the spindle pole bodies (SPBs) in red. The onset of meiosis I was chosen as the 0 time point. Scale bar = 5 µm

(B) Single-cell analysis (n = 25 for each genotype) of time in metaphase I, anaphase I, metaphase II, and anaphase II for live-imaged wild type and *RIM4-47A* cells.

Figure S3 (refers to Figure 3). *RIM4-47A* is a dominant gain-of-function allele.

(A) SDD-AGE and meiotic progression analysis (tubulin IF; n = 100 cells for each time point) corresponding to *RIM4-3V5/+* experiments shown in **Figure 3**

(B) SDD-AGE and meiotic progression analysis (tubulin IF; n = 100 cells for each time point) corresponding to *RIM4-47A-3V5/+* experiments shown in **Figure 3**.

Figure S4 (refers to Figure 4). Rim4 clearance is regulated by multi-site phosphorylation.

(A) Immunoblot (Rim4, Clb3, and Pgc1) and Northern blot (*CLB3* and *rRNA*) source data used for quantifications shown in Figure 4 (wild type, *RIM4-52A*, *RIM4-36A*, and *RIM4-17A*; left panel).

(B) Immunoblot (Rim4, Clb3, and Pgc1) and Northern blot (*CLB3* and *rRNA*) source data used for quantifications shown in Figure 4 (wild type, *RIM4-99A*, *RIM4-10A*, and *RIM4-47A*; center panel).

(C) Immunoblot (Rim4, Clb3, and Pgc1) and Northern blot (*CLB3* and *rRNA*) source data used for quantifications shown in Figure 4 (wild type, *RIM4-27A*, *RIM4-25A*, and *RIM4-21A*, right panel).

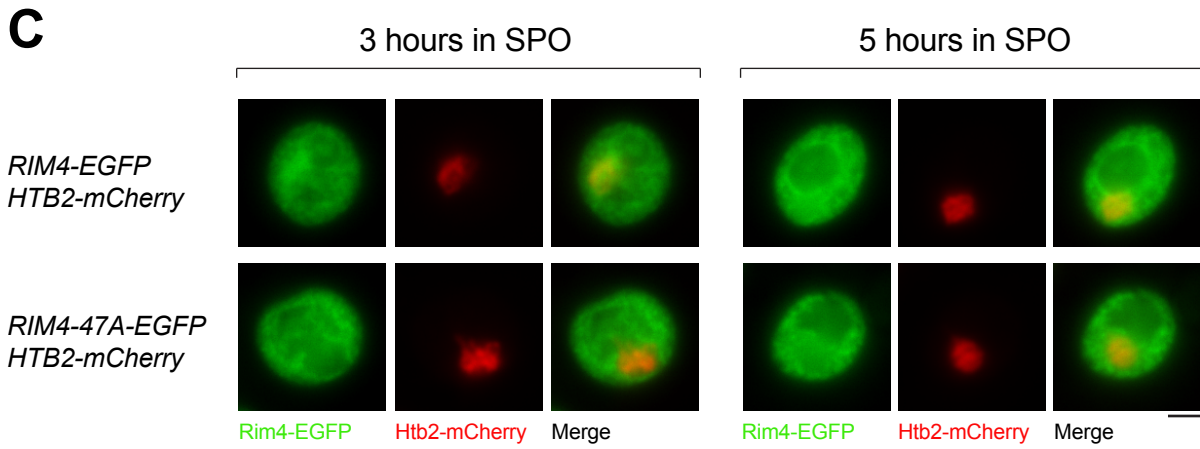
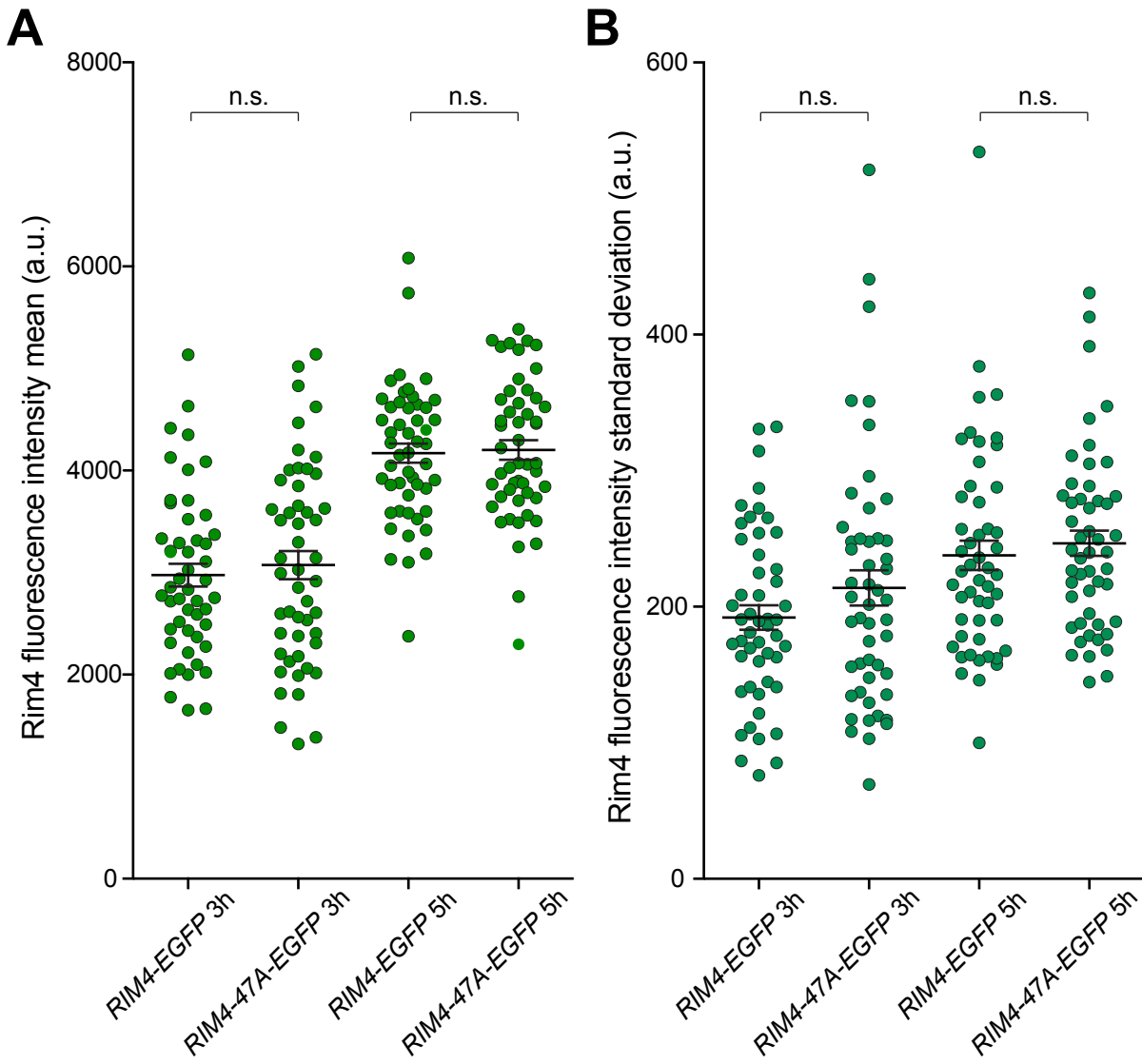
Figure S5 (refers to Figure 5). Ime2 regulates Rim4 clearance via phosphorylation of the Rim4 C-terminal IDR.

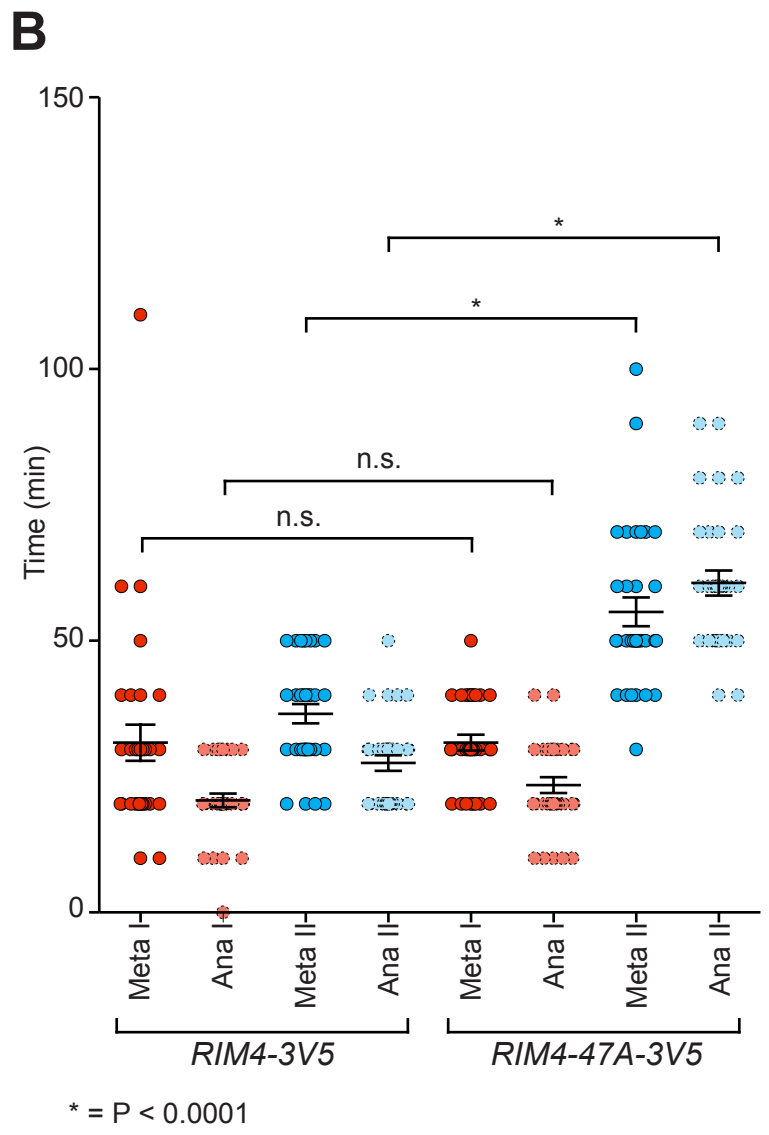
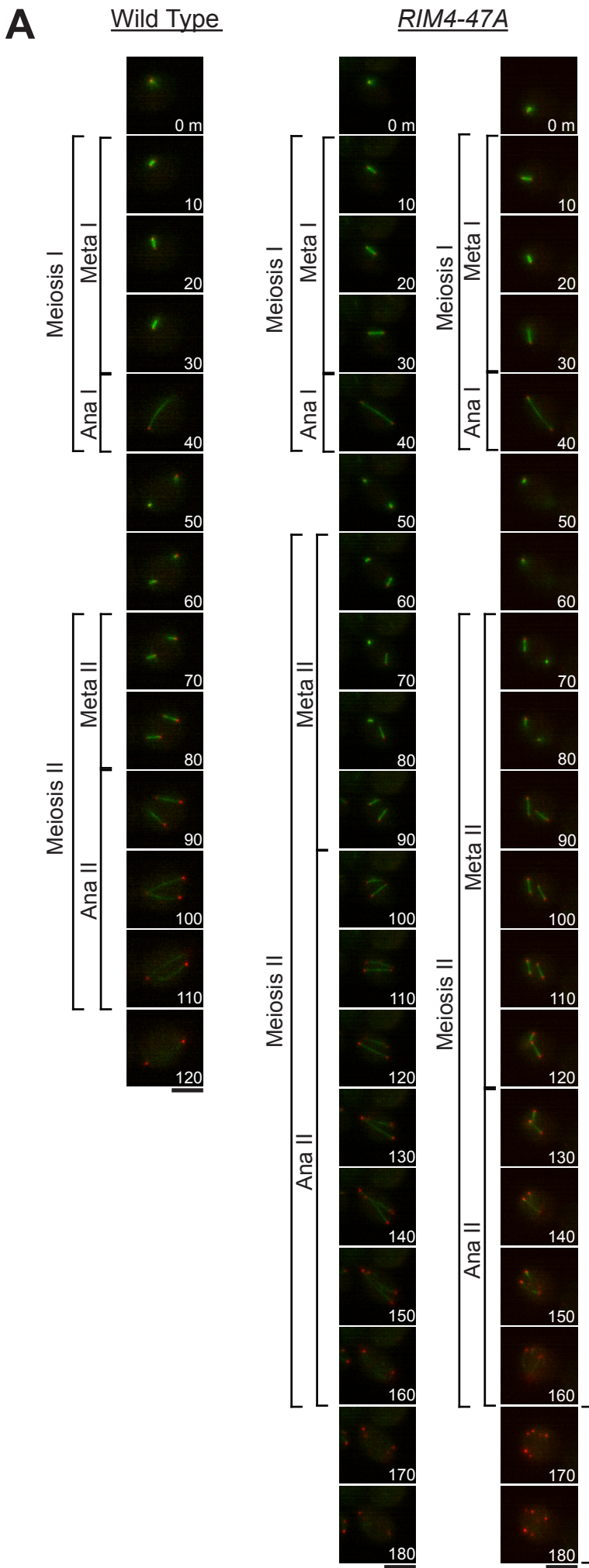
Immunoblot (Rim4, Clb3, and Pgk1) and Northern blot (*CLB3* and *rRNA*) later time points (9 hours -12 hours) for wild type, *RIM4-47A*, *IME2st*, and *RIM4-47A; IME2st*. Corresponds to experiment in Figure 5.

Figure S6 (refers to Figure 6). The proteasome is required for clearance of Rim4 assemblies.

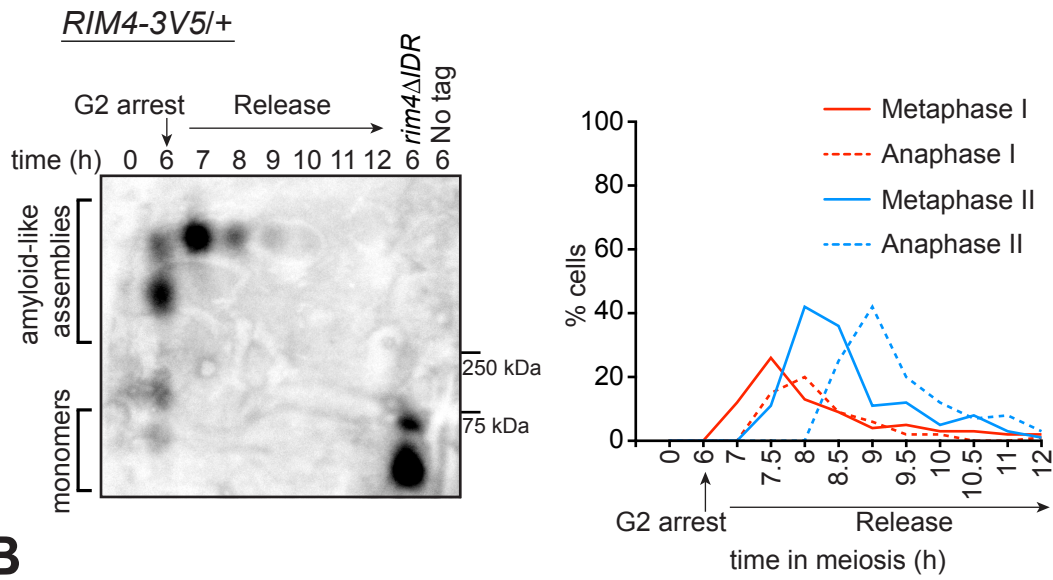
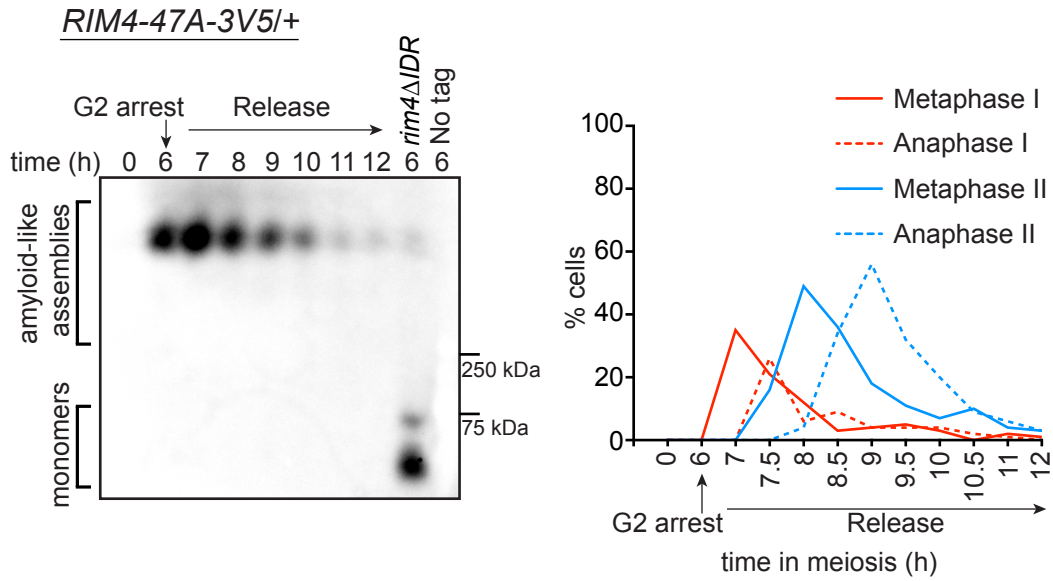
(A, B) Immunoblot (Rim4, Clb3, and Pgk1), Northern blot (*CLB3* and *rRNA*), and meiotic progression analysis (tubulin IF; n = 100 cells for each time point) of wild type, wild type shifted to 37°C at 7.5 hours, *rpn6-1*, and *rpn6-1* shifted to 37°C at 7.5 hours.

(C, D) Immunoblot (Rim4, Clb3, and Pgk1), Northern blot (*CLB3* and *rRNA*), and meiotic progression analysis (tubulin IF; n = 100 cells for each time point) source data used for wild type, *rpn6-1*, *IME2st*, and *rpn6-1; IME2st* quantifications shown in Figure 6.



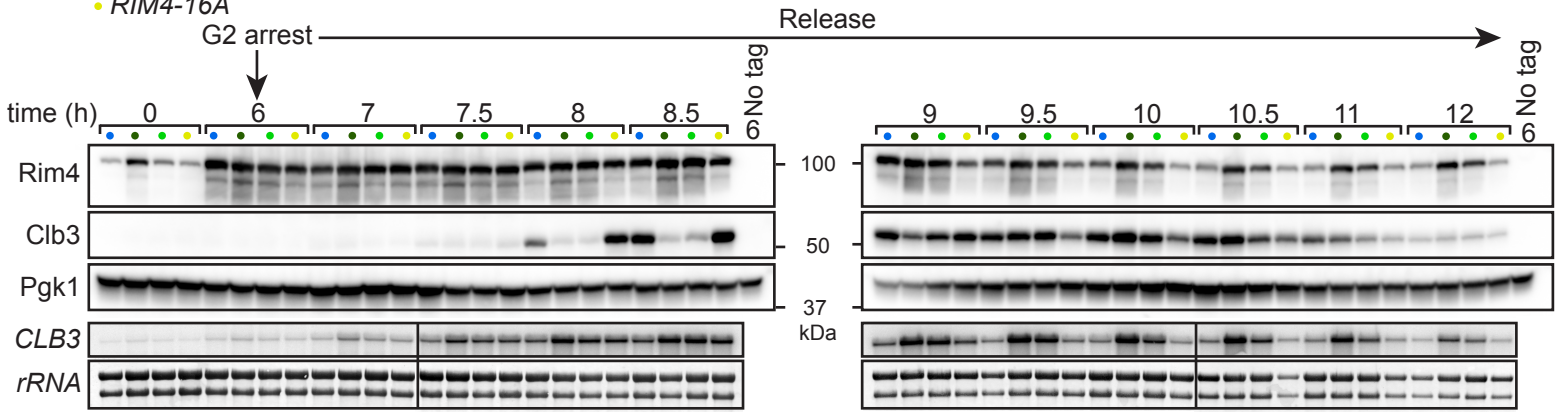


Spindle pole body fragmentation

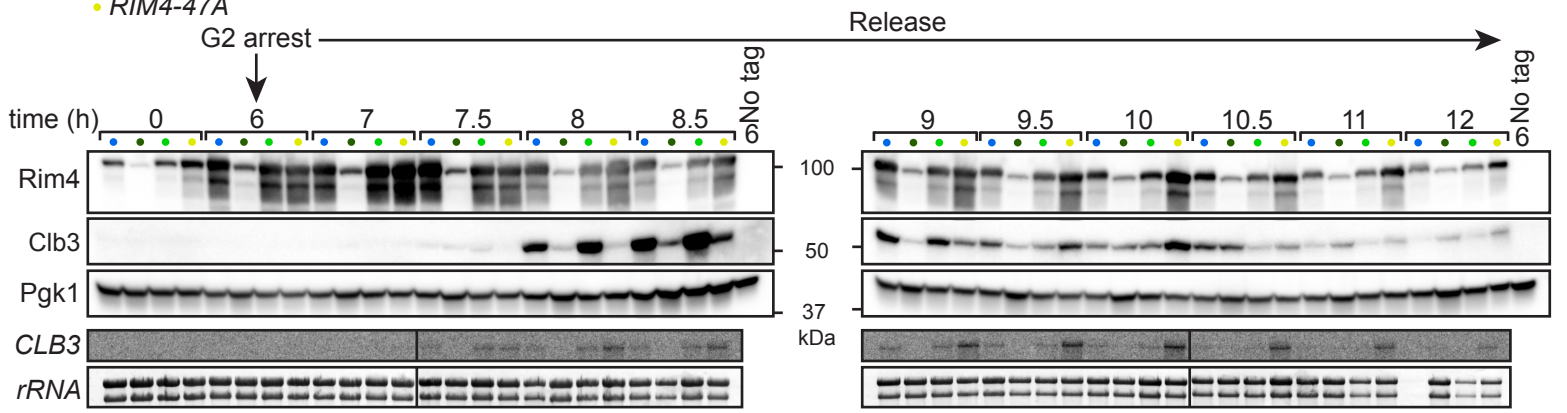
A**B**

A

- Wild type (1)
- *RIM4-52A*
- *RIM4-36A*
- *RIM4-16A*

**B**

- Wild type (2)
- *RIM4-99A*
- *RIM4-10A*
- *RIM4-47A*

**C**

- Wild type (3)
- *RIM4-27A*
- *RIM4-25A*
- *RIM4-21A*

