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Supplemental material

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Figure S1. Substrate imaging and dynamics. (A) Intracellular localization of Δ2GFP, ΔssPrA, and Ste6*C in WT and Δydj1 cells. WT and Δydj1cells expressing Δ2GFP, ΔssPrA, or Ste6*C were grown to log phase at 30°C and prepared for immunostaining as described in [Fig. 2](#page--1-0). Δ2GFP, ΔssPrA, or Ste6*C were detected using anti-HA antibody (green channel), ER/nuclear envelope was visualized by anti-Kar2 antibody (red channel), and nuclei were marked by DAPI staining (purple channel). (B and C) WT cells expressing empty vector were probed with anti-HA (B) and anti-FLAG (C) antibodies (green channel). ER membranes were visualized using Kar2 antibody (red channel), and nuclei were labeled by DAPI staining (purple channel). (D) Intracellular localization of San1 in ydj1-151 cells. ydj1-151 cells expressing San1-V5 were grown at room temperature and shifted to 37°C for as time indicated. After fixation, cells were subjected to immunostaining as described in [Fig. 2](#page--1-0). Cellular localization of San1 was visualized by anti-V5 antibody staining (green channel). ER membranes were visualized using Kar2 antibody (red channel), and nuclei were labeled by DAPI staining (purple channel). (E and F) sf-Δ2GFP is a CytoQC substrate. Cycloheximide decay experiments were performed in WT, Δsan1, Δubr1, Δsan1Δubr1, Δsse1, Δssa1Δssa2, and Δydj1 cells expressing sf-Δ2GFP. Cycloheximide was added to 200 µg/ml to initiate the chase, and cells were collected at the times indicated. Total protein extracts were prepared by TCA precipitation, and a portion of each lysate was resolved by SDS-PAGE. Quantitative immunoblotting was performed to determine the protein level over the chase. (G) Localization of sf-2GFP in WT and ydj1-151 cells was determined by confocal microscopy at the indicated temperature. HTB2-mCherry marks the position of nuclei. Bars, 2 µm.

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Figure S2. Characterization of Ubr1 and San1 localization by conventional subcellular fractionation and schematic representation of NLS-tagged misfolded proteins along with their localization in WT cells. (A and B) Total protein extract prepared from WT, Δsan1, and Δubr1 cells and analyzed by immunoblotting with anti-San1 and anti-Ubr1 antibodies. The black line indicates that intervening lanes have been spliced out. (C) WT cells were disrupted by vortexing using zirconium beads, and the lysates were fractionated by differential centrifugation. The unbroken cells were removed by low-speed centrifugation at 300 g for 5 min. The supernatant was saved as total fraction and subjected to a subsequent high-speed centrifugation at 18,000 g to separate membrane fraction (designated as P18,000 g) and cytosol (designated as S18,000 g). Equal portions of each fraction were analyzed by immunoblotting with various antibodies. Antibodies against Ubr1, San1 (nuclear protein), Pgk1 (cytosolic protein), and histone H3 (nuclear protein) were used. (D) Schematic representation of NLS-tagged misfolded proteins. (E) Cellular localization of Δ2GFP-NLS or ΔssPrA-NLS in WT cells was examined by immunostaining. Δ2GFP-NLS and ΔssPrA-NLS were stained using anti-HA antibody (green channel). ER membranes were labeled using anti-Kar2 antibody (red channel), and nuclei were marked by DAPI staining (purple channel). Bar, 2 µm.

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Figure S3. Analysis of AssPrA-NLS degradation dependency. (A and B) Turnover of ΔssPrA-NLS in WT, Δsan1, Δubr1, Δsan1Δubr1, Δssa1Δssa2, Δsse1, and ydj1-151 was determined by pulse–chase analysis as described in in [Fig. 5 \(A and B\).](#page--1-1) All data plotted were processed using Excel, reflecting three independent experiments with means and SD indicated. (C) Ubiquitination of ΔssPrA-NLS in WT or ydj1-151 cells was examined as described in [Fig. 1 B.](#page--1-2) IB, immunoblot; IP, immunoprecipitation.

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Figure S4. Sis1 is required for CytoQC and nuclear QC but dispensable for ΔssPrA nuclear import. (A and B) Cycloheximide decay experiments were performed in WT cells (R1158) and Tet-Off SIS1 cells expressing ΔssPrA or ΔssPrA-NLS in the absence and presence of doxycycline (DOX; 10 µg/ml) as de-scribed in [Fig. 6 A](#page--1-3). All data plotted were processed using Excel, reflecting three independent experiments with means and SD indicated. (C and D) The ubiquitination of ΔssPrA or ΔssPrA-NLS in WT and Tet-Off SIS1 cells was examined as described in Fig. 6 C. IB, immunoblot; IP, immunoprecipitation. (E and F) Intracellular localization of ΔssPrA or ΔssPrA-NLS in WT and Tet-Off SIS1 cells was determined by indirect immunostaining as described in [Fig. 6 E](#page--1-3). Asterisks indicate the position of a nonspecific band. Bars, 2 μ m.

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Figure S5. Localization of Ubr1 and San1 is intact in Tet-OFF SIS1 strains. (A-C) Intracellular localization of Ubr1, San1, and Sis1 in WT and Tet-Off SIS1 cells was determined by indirect immunostaining as described in [Fig. 6 E](#page--1-3). Bars, 2 µm. (D) Equal concentrations of WT and Tet-Off SIS1 cells were serially diluted 10-fold and spotted onto Synthetic Complete plates and incubated at 30°C for ∼2 d until colonies were formed.

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Table S1. Strains used in this study

Table S2. Plasmids used in this study

Table S3. Oligonucleotide primers used in this study

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