

Expanded View Figures

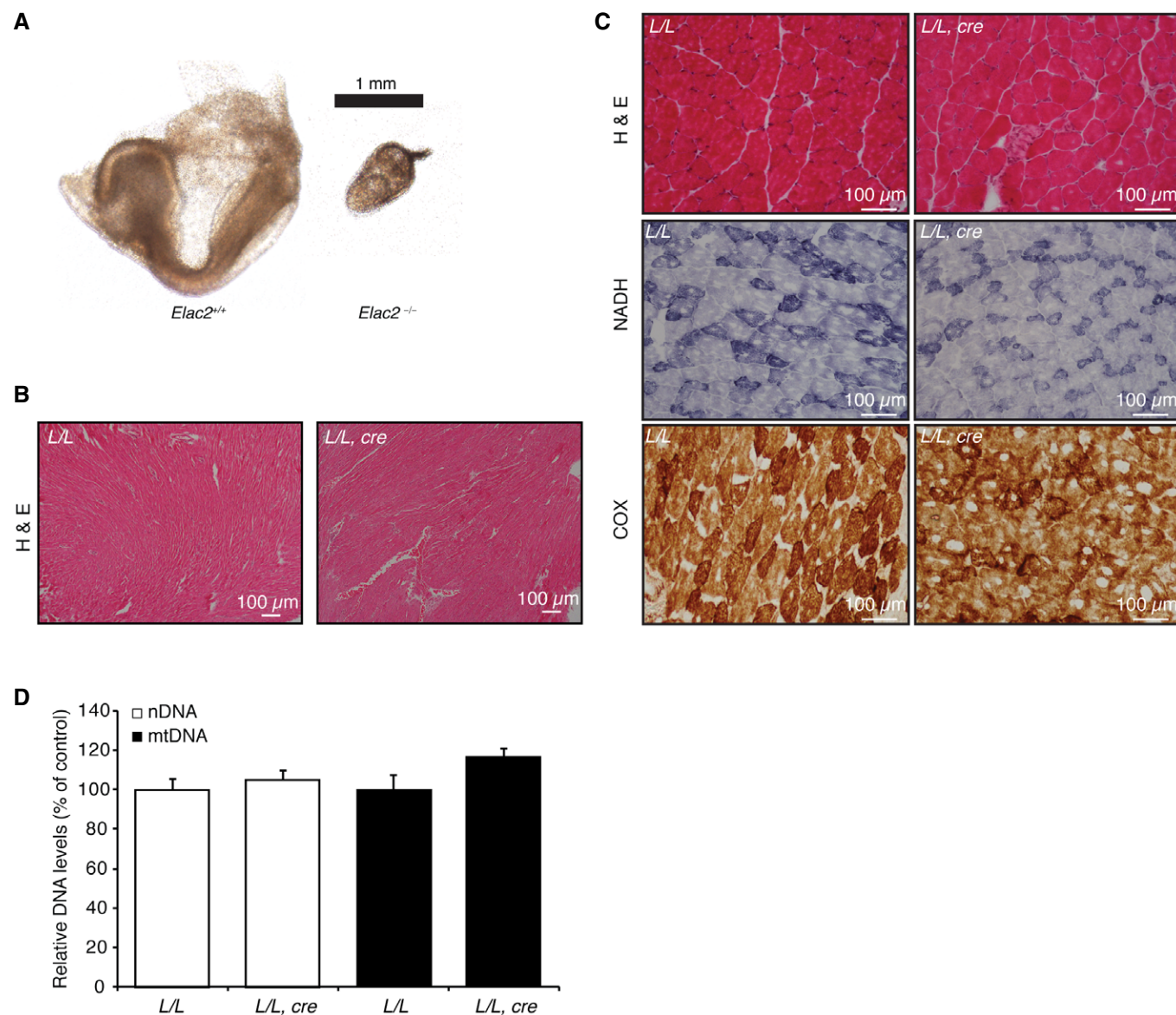


Figure EV1. Related to Fig 1: The effects of ELAC2 loss on survival and skeletal muscle.

- A Morphology of the *Elac2^{+/+}* and *Elac2^{-/-}* embryos at day E8.5. Scale bar, 1 mm.
- B Hematoxylin and eosin (H&E) of heart from control (*L/L*) and knockout (*L/L, cre*) mice. Scale bar is 100 μ m.
- C Hematoxylin and eosin (H&E), and NADH and COX staining of skeletal muscle from control (*L/L*) and knockout (*L/L, cre*) mice. Scale bar is 100 μ m.
- D Changes in mitochondrial and nuclear DNA were determined by qPCR on DNA isolated from 4-week-old control (*L/L*, $n = 3$) and knockout (*L/L, cre*, $n = 3$) mouse hearts. Values are means \pm SEM.

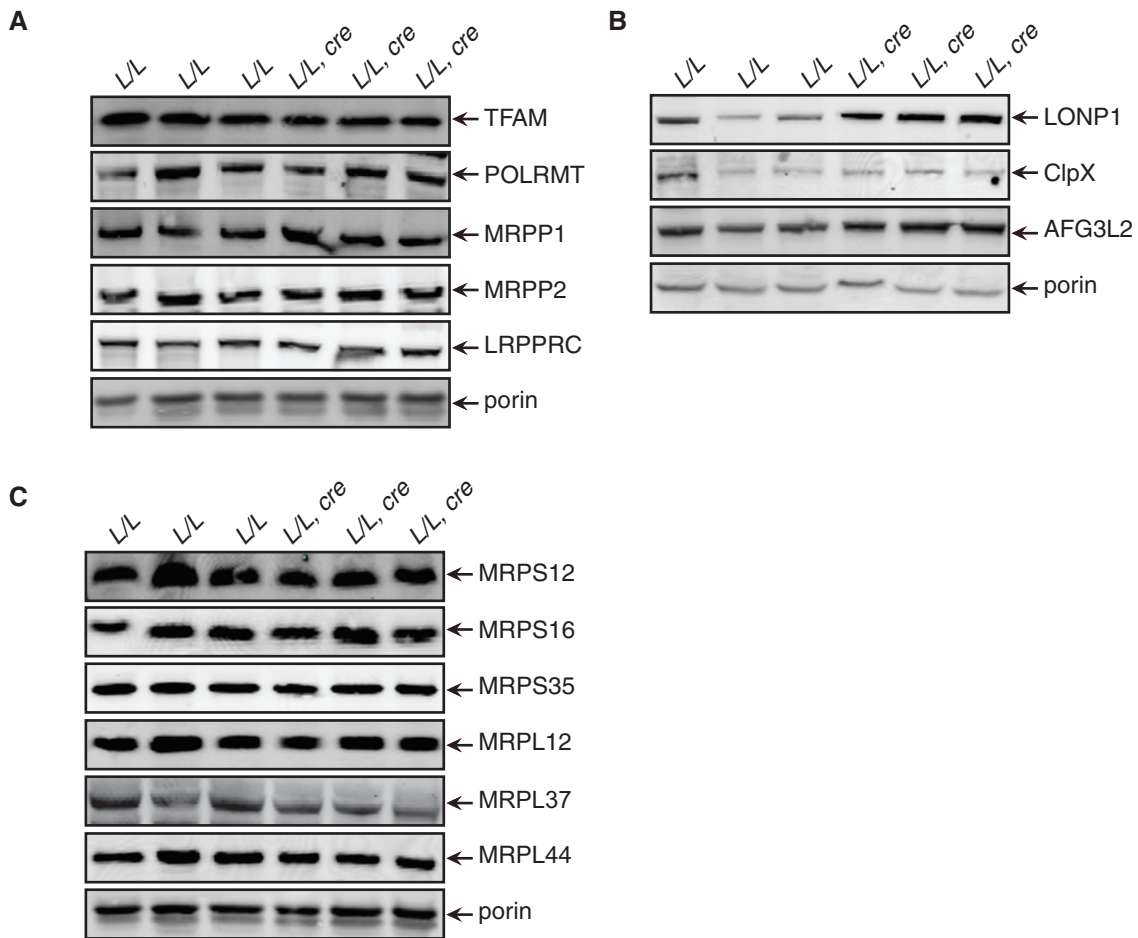


Figure EV2. Related to Fig 4: The effects of ELAC2 loss on RNA-binding proteins.

A–C The levels of nuclear-encoded mitochondrial RNA-binding proteins (A), proteases (B), and mitochondrial ribosomal proteins (C) were measured by immunoblotting in heart mitochondria from 4-week-old control (*L/L*) and knockout (*L/L, cre*) mice. Porin was used as a loading control.

Figure EV3. Related to Figs 5 and 6: Loss of *Elac2* causes a primarily transcriptional response.

A–D Reads mapping from the small RNA-Seq datasets were summarized to identify that mature tRNA sequences were reduced in most cases in the *Elac2* knockout mice (A), loss of the mascRNA derived from *Malat1* (B), a strong coordinated increase in cytoplasmic tRNA synthetases and several snoRNP components (C). Differential expression analyses on the RNA-Seq datasets identified an increased transcriptional regulation of mitochondrial ribosomal mRNAs and tRNA synthetases (D). Taken together, these data show that loss of ELAC2 and consequent impaired processing of non-coding RNAs causes a compensatory increase in ribosomal proteins and tRNA synthetases in response to reduced mature tRNA levels.

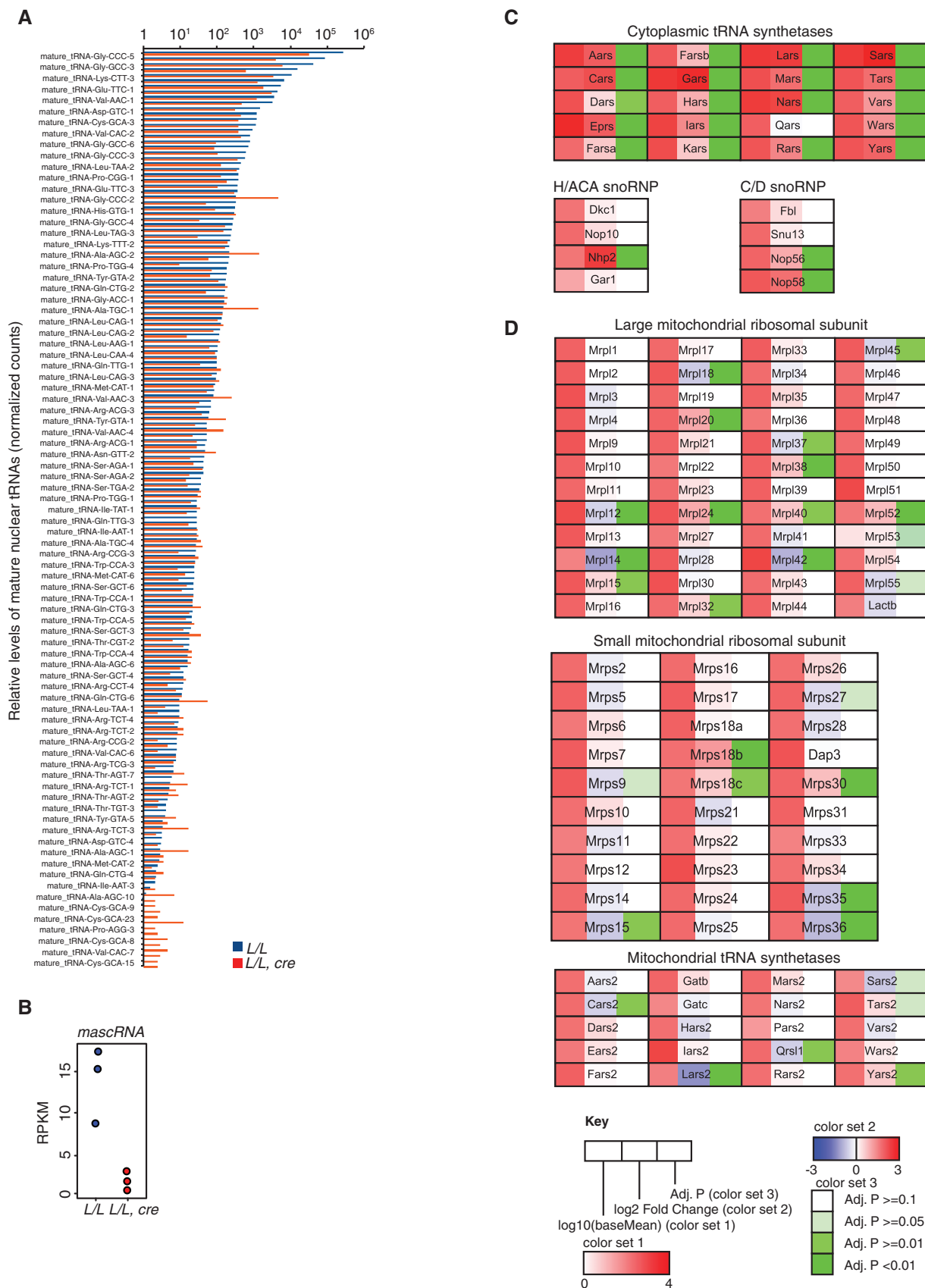


Figure EV3.

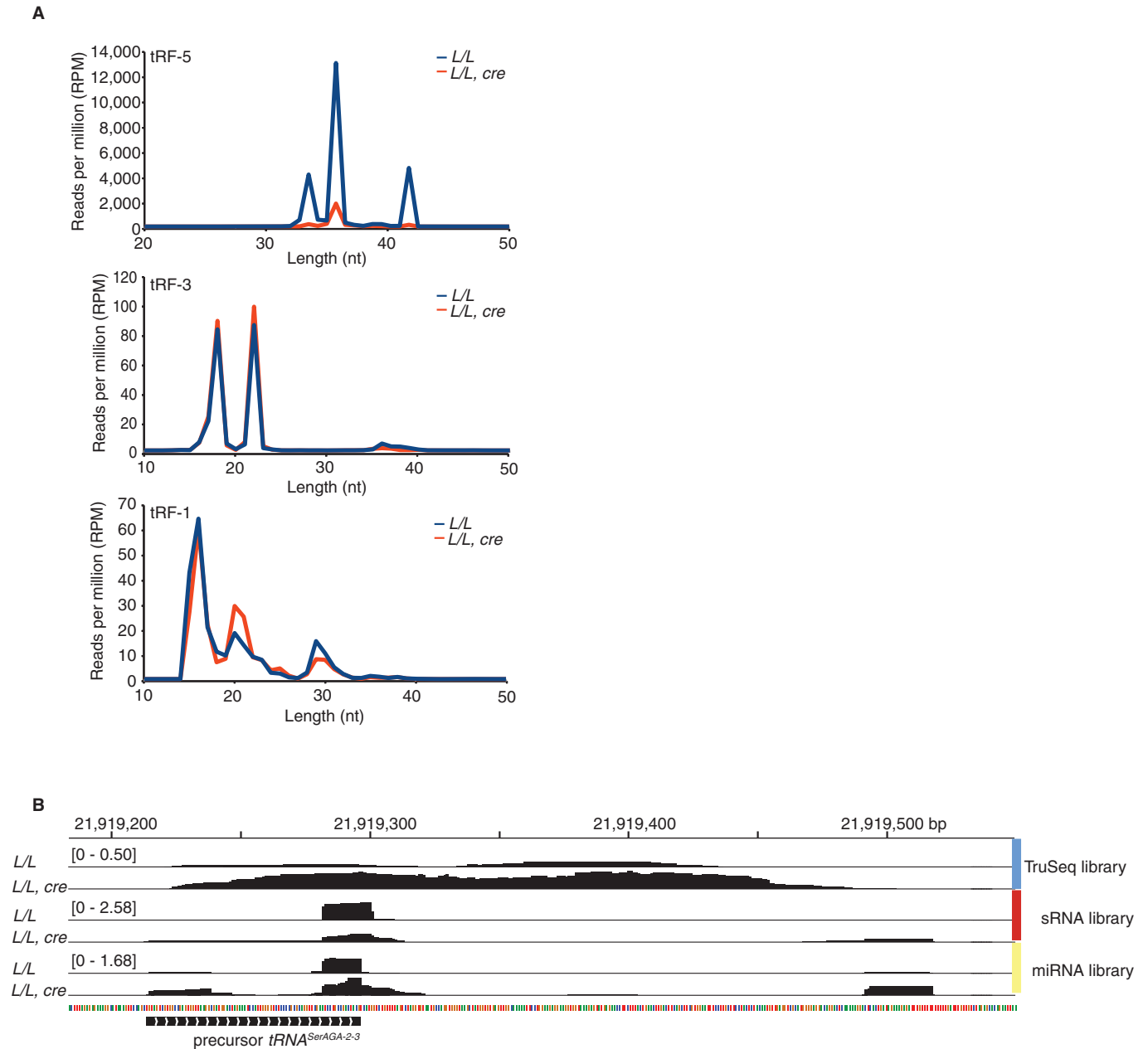


Figure EV4. Related to Fig 7: Loss of *Elac2* causes varied effects on tRNA fragment pools and increases in pre-tRNA-derived small RNAs.

A, B We identified that tRNA fragments derived from the 5' and 3' ends of mature tRNAs (tRF-5 and tRF-3, respectively) and 3' pre-tRNA trailers (tRF-1) showed differential changes (A) and increases in pre-tRNA-derived small RNA associated with Pol III termination sites, including those derived from secondary termination sites from long pre-tRNA transcripts (B).