

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.

L/L, cre

L/L

B Hematoxylin and eosin (H&E) of heart from control (L/L) and knockout (L/L, cre) mice. Scale bar is 100 μm.

L/L

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 µm.

L/L, cre

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.







С



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.



В



Figure EV3.

С

Cytoplasmic tRNA synthetases					
	Aars	Farsb	Lars	Sars	
	Cars	Gars	Mars	Tars	
	Dars	Hars	Nars	Vars	
	Eprs	lars	Qars	Wars	
	Farsa	Kars	Rars	Yars	

H/ACA ----

ACA snoRNP				
	Dkc1			
	Nop10)		
	Nhp2			
	Gar1			

C/D snoRNP				
	Fbl			
	Snu13	3		
	Nop56	6		
	Nop58	3		

D

Large mitochondrial ribosomal subunit

Mrpl1	Mrpl17	MrpI33	Mrpl45
Mrpl2	Mrpl18	MrpI34	Mrpl46
Mrpl3	MrpI19	MrpI35	Mrpl47
Mrpl4	MrpI20	MrpI36	Mrpl48
Mrpl9	Mrpl21	MrpI37	Mrpl49
Mrpl10	Mrpl22	MrpI38	Mrpl50
Mrpl11	MrpI23	MrpI39	Mrpl51
Mrpl12	Mrpl24	Mrpl40	Mrpl52
Mrpl13	Mrpl27	Mrpl41	Mrpl53
Mrpl14	Mrpl28	Mrpl42	MrpI54
Mrpl15	MrpI30	Mrpl43	Mrpl55
Mrpl16	Mrpl32	Mrpl44	Lactb

Small	mito	ochon	drial	riboso	mal s	ubuni	t

Mrps2	Mrps16	Mrps26
Mrps5	Mrps17	Mrps27
Mrps6	Mrps18a	Mrps28
Mrps7	Mrps18b	Dap3
Mrps9	Mrps18c	Mrps30
Mrps10	Mrps21	Mrps31
Mrps11	Mrps22	Mrps33
Mrps12	Mrps23	Mrps34
Mrps14	Mrps24	Mrps35
Mrps15	Mrps25	Mrps36

Mitochondrial tRNA synthetases

Aars2	Gatb	Mars2	Sars2
Cars2	Gatc	Nars2	Tars2
Dars2	Hars2	Pars2	Vars2
Ears2	lars2	Qrsl1	Wars2
Fars2	Lars2	Rars2	Yars2







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).