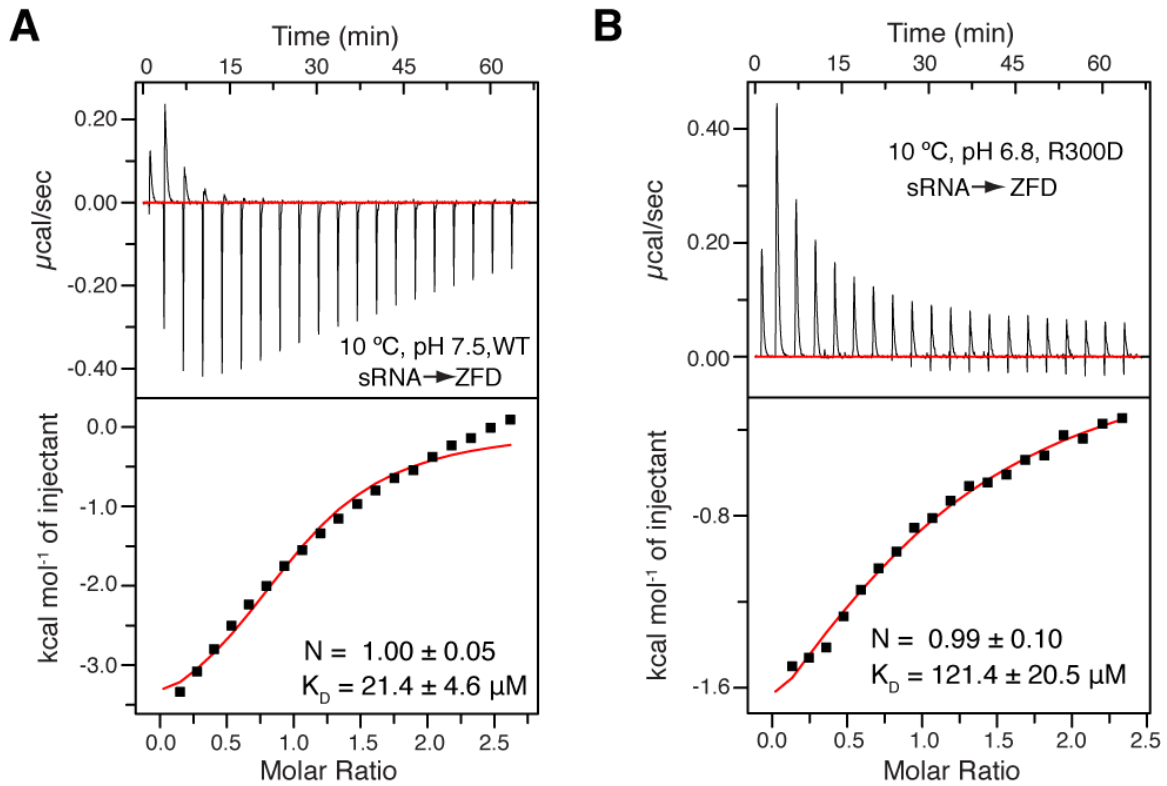
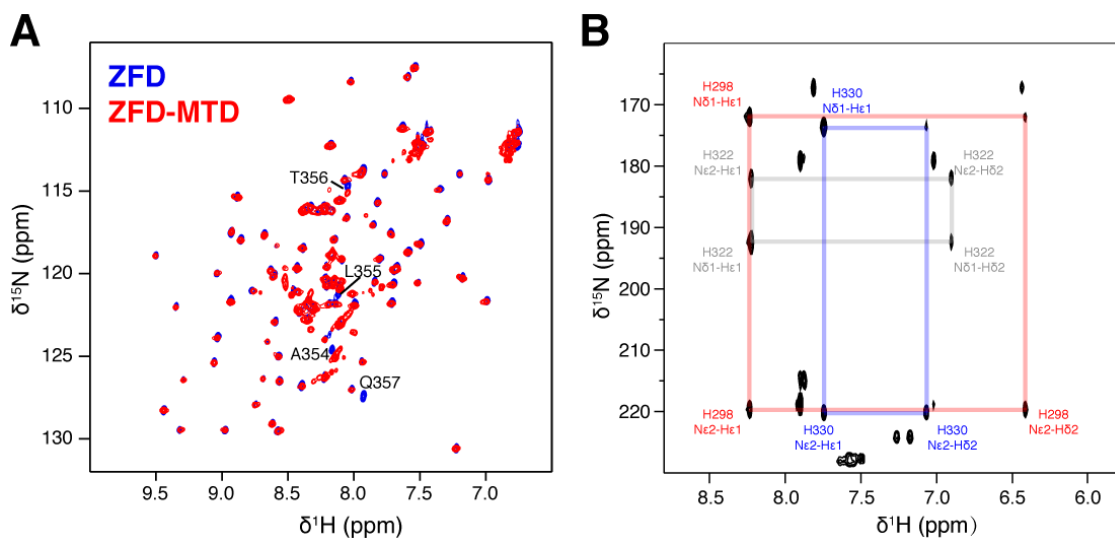


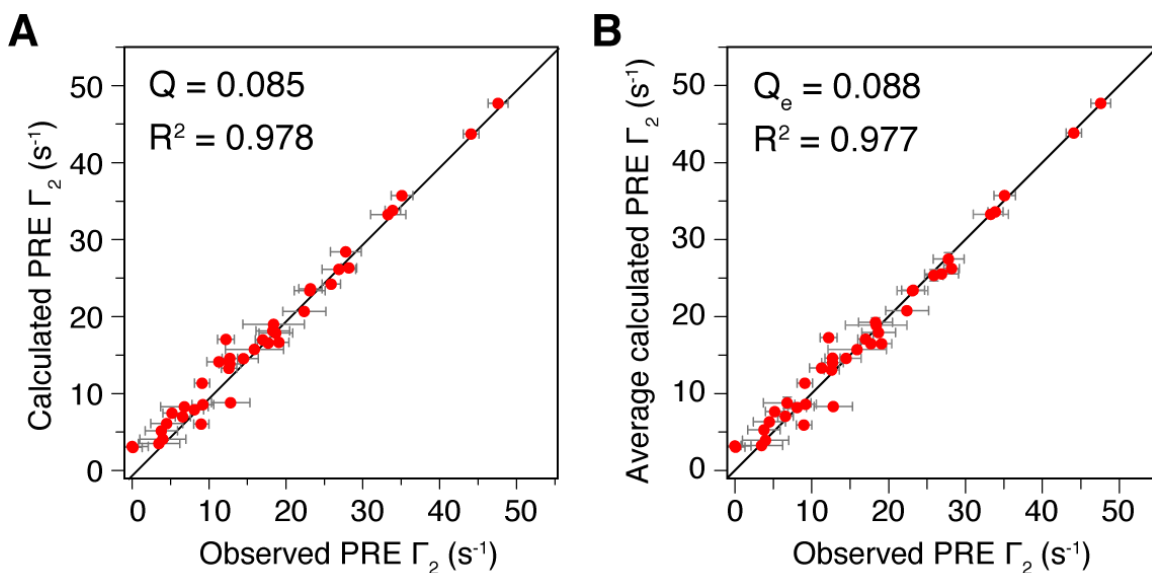
**Supplementary Figure 2.** Isothermal calorimetry (ITC) measurements for RNA-protein interaction. The titrations were conducted at either 37 °C or 10 °C otherwise under the same conditions as in Figure 1C. **(A)** A 1.5 mM specific RNA containing 5'-GGACU-3' sequence was titrated to 70  $\mu$ M ZFD at 37 °C. Though the ITC curve can be arbitrarily fitted ( $K_D \approx 120 \mu$ M), the stoichiometry is way off (0.005). **(B)** At 10 °C, a 20-nt nonspecific RNA containing only adenosines (4 mM) was titrated to the ZFD of METTL3 (200  $\mu$ M). Though the ITC data can be arbitrarily fitted ( $K_D \approx 123 \mu$ M), the stoichiometry is off ( $N = 2.05$ ). **(C)** A 1 mM specific RNA substrate was titrated to the heterodimer of METTL3-METTL14 (70  $\mu$ M). In this case, the binding isotherm was too weak to be assessed. **(D)** A specific RNA (2 mM) was titrated to the enzymatically active heterodimer comprising the METTL3 ZFD-MTD and METTL14 MTD (200  $\mu$ M). The isotherm can be fitted using a one-site binding model to a  $K_D$  value of  $\sim 23 \mu$ M. All ITC experiments were repeated at least three times.



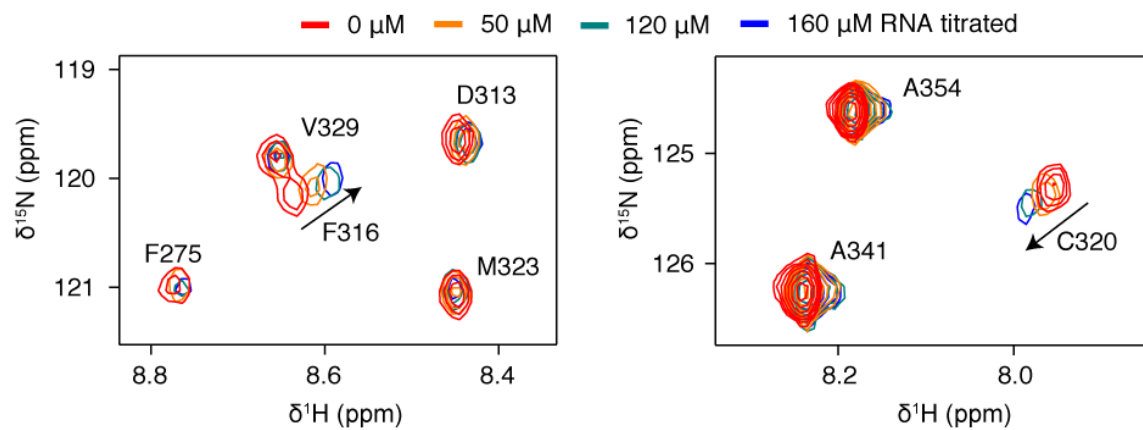
**Supplementary Figure 3.** ITC titrations for measuring the affinities between METTL3 ZFD and specific RNA. The experiments were done at 10 °C, with 1.38 mM specific RNA titrated into 100 µM ZFD protein. **(A)** The titration was performed at 20 mM pH 7.5 HEPES buffer containing 100 mM NaCl. The ITC profile and fitted  $K_D$  value is almost identical to those performed at pH 6.8 (c.f. Fig. 1C). **(B)** The titration was performed at 20 mM pH 6.8 phosphate buffer containing 100 mM NaCl for R300D charge reversal mutant. The  $K_D$  value is almost 6 times weaker for the mutant.



**Supplementary Figure 4.**  $^1\text{H}$ - $^{15}\text{N}$  HSQC spectra of the ZFD of METTL3. **(A)** Overlay of the  $^1\text{H}$ - $^{15}\text{N}$  HSQC spectra for the isolated ZFD and segmentally  $^{15}\text{N}$ -labeled ZFD as part of the METTL3-METTL14 catalytically active heterodimer. Except for a few residues near the ligation site (labeled), the two spectra can be nicely overlaid. **(B)** Long-range  $^1\text{H}$ - $^{15}\text{N}$  HSQC spectrum for assessment of the tautomeric states of the histidines. A carbon-attached proton in the histidine imidazole ring (H $\epsilon$ 1 or H $\delta$ 2) can be correlated to imidazole nitrogen (N $\epsilon$ 2 or N $\delta$ 1) through a two-bond scalar coupling. If the nitrogen is protonated, the cross-peak can be effectively dephased over a 22-ms INEPT transfer period. Illustrated with red and blue rectangles respectively, H298 and H330 exist in  $\delta$ 1-H neutral tautomeric states, meaning that H $\delta$ 1 is present while H $\epsilon$ 2 is absent, available for  $\text{Zn}^{2+}$ -coordination. In comparison, H322 exists in the charged form (gray rectangle).



**Supplementary Figure 5.** The correlation between observed and back-calculated PRE  $\Gamma_2$  values for the backbone amide protons of the ZFD. **(A)** The PRE values are calculated for the conformer with the lowest PRE energy in the bundle. **(B)** The PRE values are calculated for all 25 conformers in the bundle. The error bars indicate 1 S.D. in the measurement uncertainty for the observed values, and indicate 1 S.D. when averaging the calculated values from all conformers in the structure bundle. Only the PRE data for the rigid residues (before S338) are used to plot the correlation. The correlation coefficient and PRE Q-factors ( $Q_e$  for the bundle) are reported.



**Supplementary Figure 6.** Overlay of the 2D NMR HSQC spectra for  $^{15}\text{N}$ -labeled METTL3 ZFD titrated with increasing concentrations of the specific RNA. The two selected regions show the progressive shift of the peaks for F316 and C320, both located at the interface, upon RNA binding. In comparison, peaks for residues away from the interface display no shifts.