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Supplemental Information

A Secreted RNA Binding Protein

Forms RNA-Stabilizing Granules

in the Honeybee Royal Jelly

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SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Fig. S1 (related to Fig. 1) | Royal jelly proteins bind polymeric nucleic acids

(A) Assessment of Alexa Fluor-488 labeled dsRNA (dsRNA*) stability in hive conditions to control for contaminating leakage of dsRNA solution into the newly secreted RJ. 50%, 25% and 10% sucrose solutions (w/v) were exposed to living bees for 30 min. Next, the sucrose solutions were mixed with dsRNA* (50 ng/ul final concentration) and incubated within hives for 0, 24, 48, 72 and 96 hours. dsRNA* integrity was analysed by gel electrophoresis of 10 μ l samples. dsRNA* mixed in 10% sucrose solution could not be detected after 96 hours. Thus, dsRNA* was applied in 10% sucrose solution, and RJ was harvested 96 hours after the last dsRNA* application. (B) RT-PCR detection of dsRNA* in RJ samples harvested from control and dsRNA*-fed hives. (C) Worker jelly (WJ) proteins bind dsRNA. DsRNA-binding activity was tested by Electrophoretic Mobility Shift Assay (EMSA). Treatments included dsRNA mixed in RJ-buffer, 10% WJ mixed with dsRNA, 10% WJ was digested by PK and then mixed with dsRNA, 10% WJ was mixed with dsRNA and then digested by PK, 10% WJ was mixed with dsRNA and PK buffer, purified 27.3 μ M BSA mixed with dsRNA, 10% WJ only, 10% WJ only digested by PK. 0.05 μ M dsRNA was applied in all dsRNA-containing treatments. (D) The RJ dsRNA-binding proteins are soluble. dsRNA-binding activity was tested by EMSA. Treatments included dsRNA mixed in RJ buffer, 10% raw RJ mixed with dsRNA, 10% soluble RJ fraction mixed with dsRNA. 0.05 μ M dsRNA was applied in all treatments. (E) Free nucleotides do not interfere with dsRNA-binding activity of RJ proteins. DsRNA-binding was tested in the presence of increasing concentrations of the negatively charged deoxynucleotides or nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide (NAD). 0.05 μ M dsRNA was applied in all treatments. (F) The effect of RJ dilution factor on dsRNA band shift profile. DsRNA binding-activity was tested by EMSA. Constant dsRNA concentration was introduced to different RJ concentrations. Treatments included dsRNA mixed in RJ-buffer only and different raw and soluble RJ dilutions mixed with dsRNA. 0.05 μ M dsRNA was applied in all treatments. (G) RJ proteins:dsRNA ratio affects dsRNA band shift profile. dsRNA-binding activity was tested by EMSA. Constant RJ concentration was introduced to increasing concentrations of dsRNA. Treatments included dsRNA mixed in RJ-buffer only and different

dsRNA concentrations mixed with 2% raw RJ (upper gel). In the gel below, gel electrophoresis of soluble RJ that was extracted from each sample post dsRNA mixture.

Fig. S2 (related to Fig. 2) | MRJP-3 forms an oligomeric structure

(A) MRJP-3 binds similarly 50 nt ssRNA and dsRNA carrying the same sequence. 42.8 μ M proteins and 0.27 μ M ssRNA or dsRNA were used in all RNA- and/or protein-containing treatments. (B) Purified MRJP-1 does not bind dsRNA as demonstrated by EMSA. dsRNA was incubated with decreasing concentrations of MRJP-3 and MRJP-1. Additional controls: MRJP-3 only, MRJP-1 only and dsRNA only. 0.08 μ M dsRNA was applied in all dsRNA-containing treatments. (C) Graphical representation of MRJP-1 and MRJP-3. (D) Gel filtration analysis determines MRJP-3 molecular weight in RJ buffer. (E) Binding curve of Alexa Fluor-488 labeled MRJP-3 to MRJP-3 in RJ buffer. Calculated equilibrium disassociation constant (K_d) value is shown in dashed lines. (F) Evaluation of MRJP-3's concentration in RJ by comparative band intensity. RJ-1 and RJ-2: Two RJ samples collected from different hives. Equal sample volumes were loaded in all wells. Red and green spots represent treatments with similar band intensity. (G) The tandem-repeats region of MRJP-3 is required for RNA-binding. ssRNA-binding activity was tested by EMSA. Treatments included ssRNA only, full-length recombinant MRJP-3 (rMRJP-3) mixed with ssRNA, recombinant MRJP-3 lacking the repeats region (rMRJP3 Δ repeats) mixed with ssRNA, rMRJP-3 mixed with ssRNA followed by proteinase K (PK) digestion, rMRJP-3 only. 0.3 μ M ssRNA and 13.65 μ M proteins were applied in all ssRNA- and/or protein-containing treatments.

Fig. S3 (related to Fig. 3) | RNA mediates super-order assembly of MRJP-3 oligomers into large RNPs, and isolation of royal jelly RNA partners of MRJP-3

(A) Super resolution OMX imaging of RNPs formed by MRJP-3 interaction with Alexa Fluor-488 labeled ssRNA or dsRNA. 0.2 μ M ssRNA* or 0.03 μ M dsRNA* were introduced to 15 μ M unlabeled MRJP-3. Scale bar represents 1 μ m. (B) RNA mediates super-order assembly of MRJP-3 oligomers, resulting in large RNPs formation. 0.15 μ M ssRNA or ssRNA* were introduced to 42.8 μ M unlabeled or Alexa Fluor-633 labeled MRJP-3 (MRJP-3 or MRJP-3* respectively). Scale bar represents 2 μ m. (C) Bioanalyzer

Electropherograms of MRJP-3 bound RJ RNA. Complexes of RNA and biotinylated MRJP-3 were pulled down with streptavidine coated magnetic beads. Treatments also included RNA pull-down with biotinylated BSA or with beads only. **(D)** VDV-1 coverage plot. The y-axis shows the per-base read coverage for each RNA-seq library across the genome of VDV-1 (green: MRJP-3 bound RNA; blue: total RJ RNA). Positive and negative coverage values represent viral RNA that corresponds to the plus (sense) or minus (antisense) VDV-1 genome, respectively. **(E)** MRJP-3 binds putative long tRNA-dsRNA fragments (≥ 25 bp).

Fig. S4 (related to Fig. 4) | MRJP-3 bound dsRNA is protected from digestion of RNaseA, but not RNaseIII

(A) MRJP-3 bound dsRNA is protected from RNaseA digestion. Treatments included dsRNA mixed with MRJP-3, dsRNA mixed with MRJP-3 followed by incubation with RNaseA, dsRNA mixed with MRJP-1, dsRNA mixed with MRJP-1 followed by incubation with RNaseA, dsRNA mixed in RJ buffer and dsRNA mixed in RJ buffer followed by incubation with RNaseA. 0.04 μ M dsRNA and 42.8 μ M MRJP-3 or MRJP-1 were used in all dsRNA- and protein-containing treatments. RNase challenge was performed by introducing 0.2 μ g RNaseA followed by 3 hours incubation at room temperature. **(B)** MRJP-3 bound dsRNA is digested by RNase-III. Treatments included dsRNA mixed with MRJP-3, dsRNA mixed with MRJP-3 followed by incubation with RNase-III, dsRNA mixed with MRJP-1, dsRNA mixed with MRJP-1 followed by incubation with RNase-III, dsRNA mixed in RJ buffer and dsRNA mixed in RJ buffer followed by incubation with RNase-III. 0.04 μ M dsRNA and 42.8 μ M MRJP-3 or MRJP-1 were used in all dsRNA- and protein-containing treatments. RNase-III challenge was performed by introducing 2×10^{-2} units RNase-III followed by 3 hours incubation at room temperature. **(C)** MRJP-3 RNPs are susceptible to RNase-III. Three images of RNPs formed with dsRNA* with or without RNase-III. 0.04 μ M dsRNA* and 42.8 μ M MRJP-3 were used in all dsRNA*- and protein-containing treatments. RNase challenge was performed by introducing 2×10^{-2} units RNase-III followed by 3 hours incubation in room temperature. Scale bar represents 20 μ m. **(D)** Labelled dsRNA stability in animals soaking assay conditions. Gel electrophoresis of animals soaking solution treated with PK.

Fig. S1

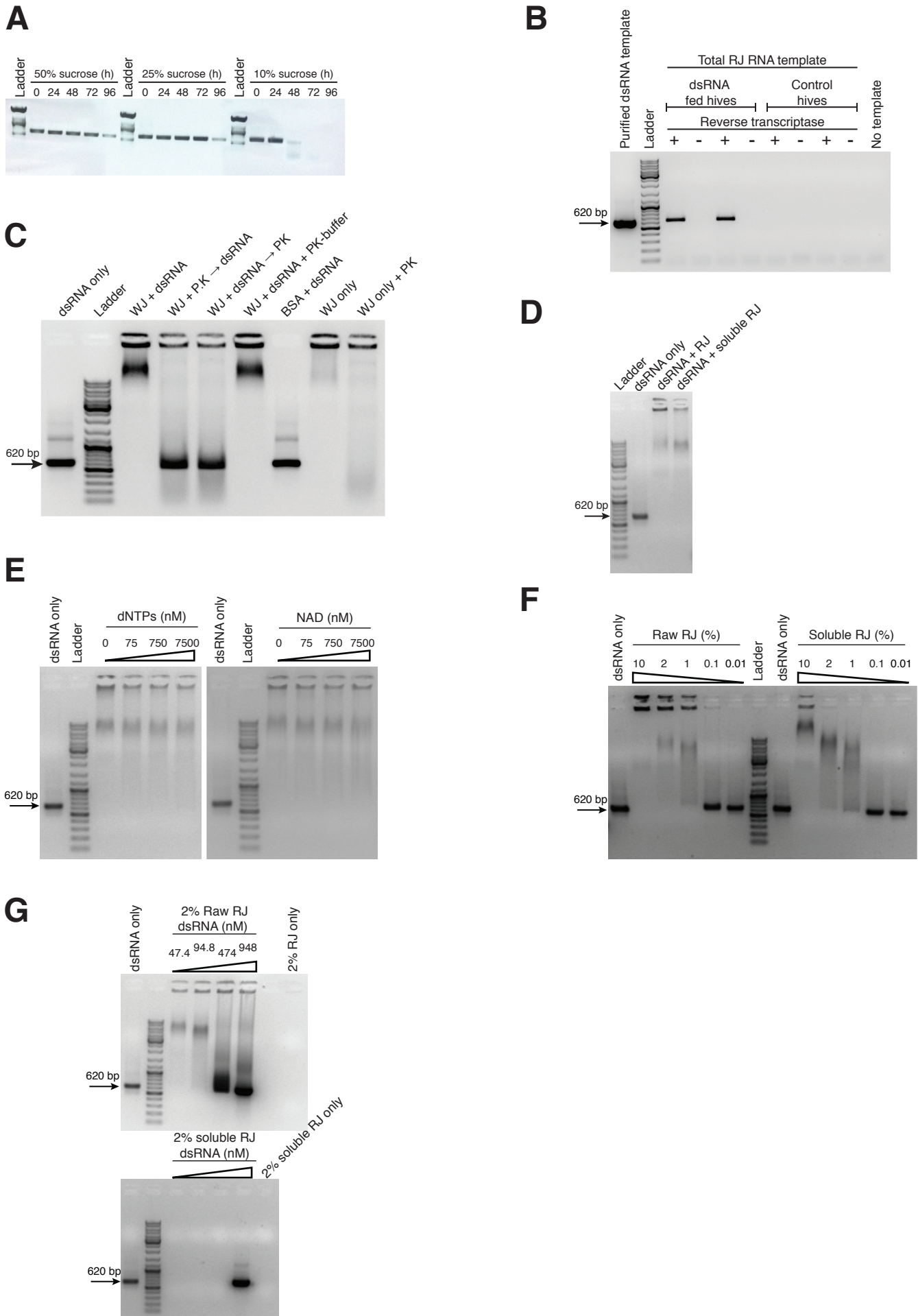


Fig. S2

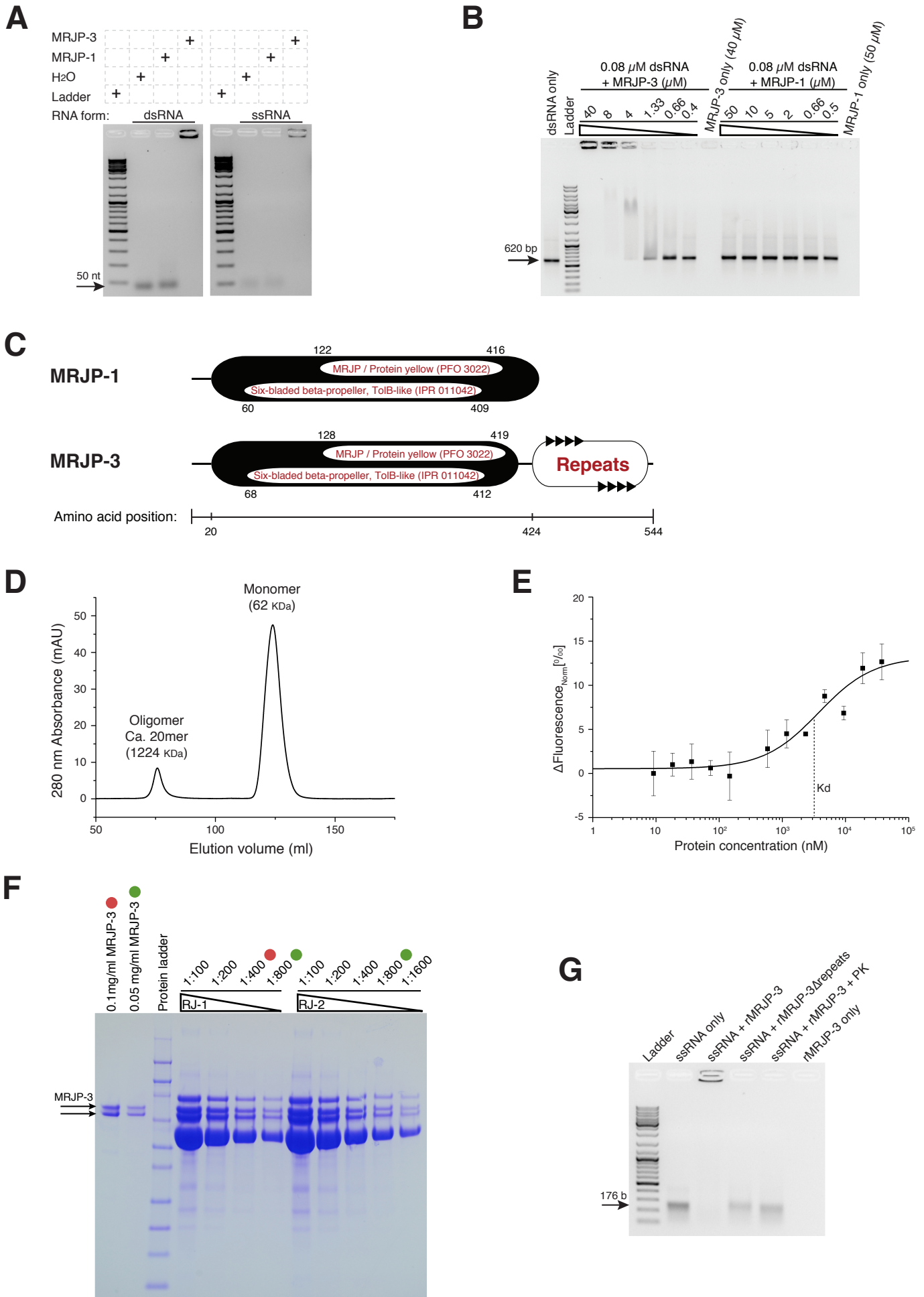


Fig. S3

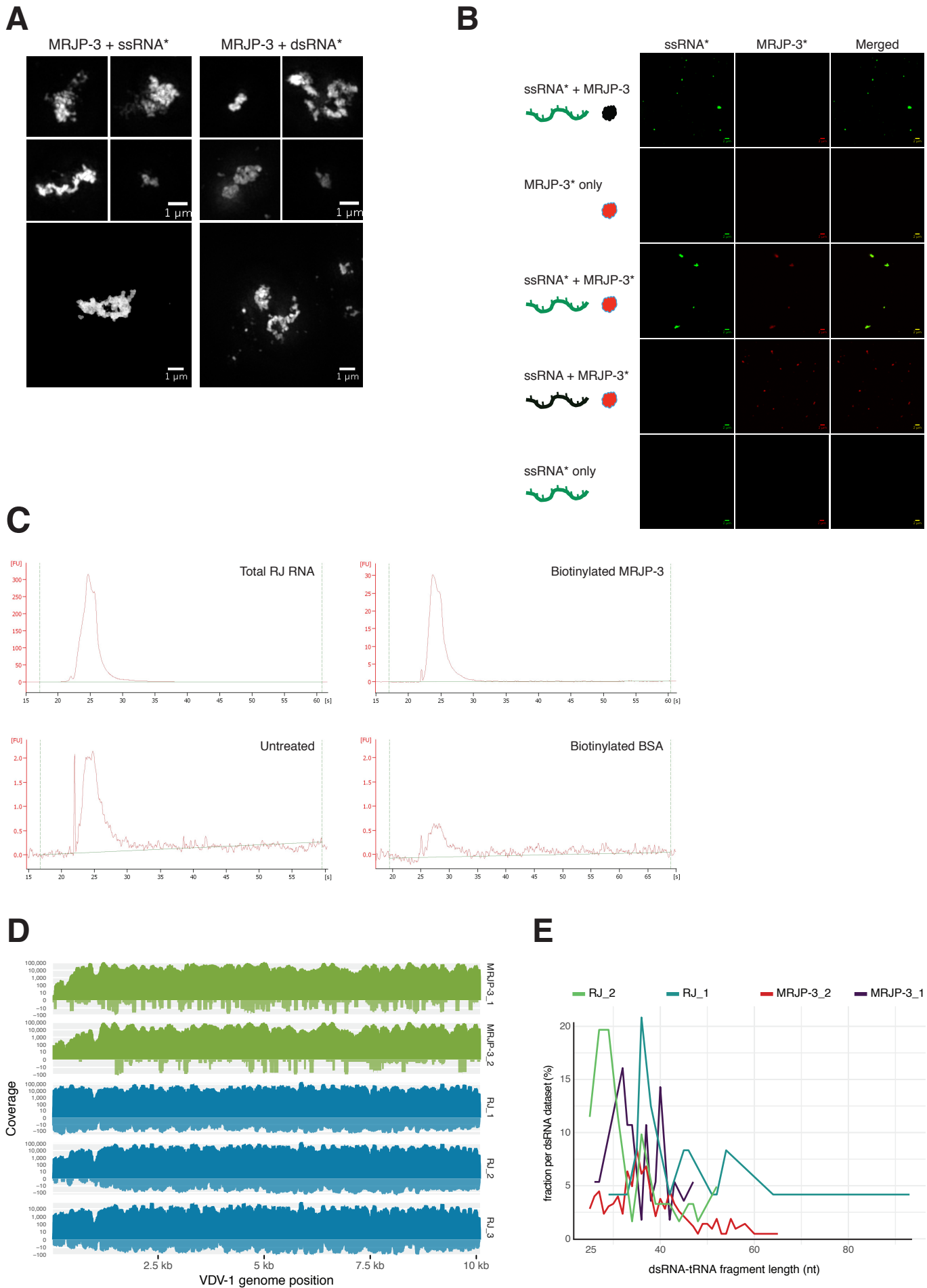
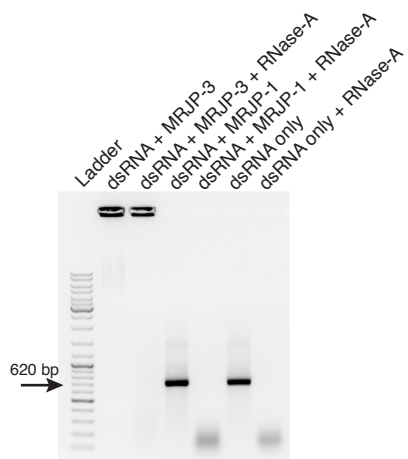
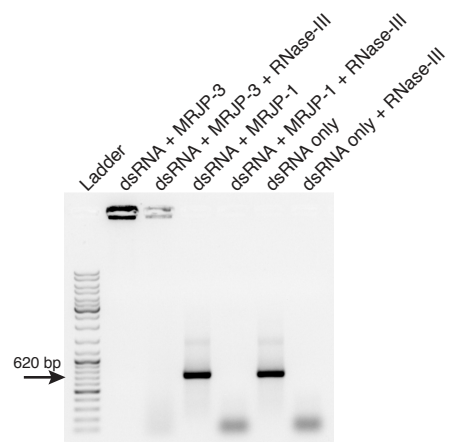


Fig. S4

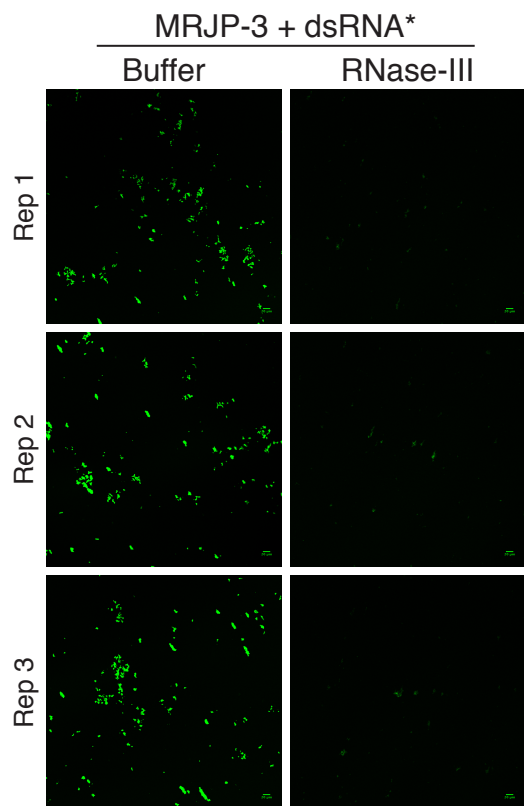
A



B



C



D

