



 **Supplementary Figure 1.** The schematic diagram of SGA query strain construction. The first copy of Aβ42 gene under the control of *GPD1* promoter and *CYC1* terminator is integrated into chromosome XI of the yeast strain, Y7092. The all-in-one plasmids containing Cas9 nuclease and site-specific guide RNA are used for genome integration. The second copy of Aβ42 gene is integrated into chromosome XII (not shown). The control strain was constructed at the same chromosome sites with only promoter and terminator sequences. NatNT2 encodes clonNat protein as a selection marker.

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 **Supplementary Figure 2.** The distribution of significantly changed SGA scores from the nonessential (a) and essential mutant collections (b) (*p*-adj < 0.05). Dark blue indicates the 29 threshold set for the scores (score  $\geq$  0.2 or score  $\leq$  -0.2).

 $\mathsf b$ 



 

 **Supplementary Figure 3.** Volcano plot of significantly changed SGA scores from the nonessential (a) and essential mutant collections (b). The SGA scores and corresponding significance values are shown on the X- and Y-axis, respectively. The mutants with significantly reduced Aβ42 toxicity (score ≥ 0.2, *p*-adj < 0.05) and significantly increased Aβ42 toxicity (score ≤ -0.2, *p*-adj < 0.05) are highlighted in red and blue, respectively. Adjusted *p* values (*p*-adj) are calculated using the Benjamini-Hochberg procedure.



 **Supplementary Figure 4.** Gene set enrichment analysis (GSEA) of mutants from the nonessential mutant collection with (a) significantly reduced Aβ42 toxicity (score ≥ 0.2, *p*-adj < 0.05) and (b) significantly increased Aβ42 toxicity (score ≤ -0.2, *p*-adj < 0.05). GO terms are ranked according to the significance and top 30 terms are listed in the figure.



 **Supplementary Figure 5.** Gene set enrichment analysis (GSEA) of mutants from the essential mutant collection with (a) significantly reduced Aβ42 toxicity (score ≥ 0.2, *p*-adj < 0.05) and (b) significantly increased Aβ42 toxicity (score ≤ -0.2, *p*-adj < 0.05). GO terms are ranked according to the significance and top 30 terms are listed in the figure.



 **Supplementary Figure 6.** The correlation between transcriptome and SGA data in protein secretion and degradation processes. Transcriptome data (in red and green) are shown as fold changes of gene expression between the Aβ42 expression strain and the control strain (carrying an empty vector) during EX, PD, SP1 (early stationary phase when extracellular carbon source was depleted) and SP2 (later stationary phase, 2 days after SP1) (Chen *et al*. 2017). SGA data (in blue and yellow) are shown as a score by comparing mutants with Aβ42 expression to mutants with the control from two independent screen (present study).



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AD



 **Supplementary Figure 7.** The mRNA expression levels of 28 human orthologs in the cerebellum, prefrontal cortex and visual cortex of AD patients versus normal controls. NS indicates no significant difference (*p*-adj > 0.05) between AD patients and normal controls, whereas the remaining comparisons (without labeling) indicate significant difference (*p*-adj < 0.05).





**Supplementary Figure 8.** Complementation assays of the *fmn1* mutant (in control or Aβ42

expressing strains) with either yeast (*Sc*) *FMN1* or human (*Hs*) homologues *RFK*

74 expression. Cells are harvested at mid exponential phase ( $OD_{600nm} \approx 0.5$ -0.6) and 400 cells

are plated on selective plates. Vector: MoBY empty plasmid; *ScFMN1*: pFMN1-MoBY

plasmid; *HsRFK*: P416 GPD-human RFK plasmid.

Medium FAD FMN Control + fmn1 + ScFMN1 樂  $\overline{\phantom{a}}$  $\bullet$ @ L,  $\bigcirc$  $\mathcal{R}$ Control +  $fmn1$  + vector  $\ddot{}$ l, 鱻  $\frac{2}{3}$  $\ddotsc$ Control + fmn1 + vector 参  $\ddot{}$  $\overline{a}$ 

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80 **Supplementary Figure 9.** 10-fold serial dilutions of the control strain with *fmn1* mutant 81 expressing indicated constructs with the supplementation of 5 mM FAD or 5 mM FMN in the 82 medium.

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 **Supplementary Figure 10.** Flowcytometry measurement of propidium iodide (PI) staining in the Aβ42 strain at day 5. (a) Gating strategy to detect live cells and dead cells. Aβ42 strain was treated without FMN (b), or with 1 mM FMN (c), 3 mM FMN (d), 5 mM FMN (e) and 7 mM FMN (f), respectively. The percentages of dead cells are annotated in the figure. Values shown 89 are averages ± SD of biological triplicates. The same gating strategy was applied to all FACS results in this paper. Source data are provided as a Source Data file.

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 **Supplementary Figure 11.** Viability of control strain without or with different concentrations of FMN supplementation. (a) Viability was measured by PI staining following chronological aging. (b) Flowcytometry and fluorescence micrographs of PI staining on day 5. Dead cells are stained in red. Scale = 10 µm. (c-g) Flowcytometry measurement of PI staining in control strain at day 5. Cells was treated without FMN (c), or with 1 mM FMN (d), 3 mM FMN (e), 5 mM FMN (f) and 7 mM FMN (g), respectively. The percentages of dead cells are indicated in 102 the figure. Values shown are averages ± SD of biological triplicates. Source data are provided as a Source Data file.



 **Supplementary Figure 12.** Growth curve of control and Aβ42 strains without or with 5 mM 114 FMN supplementation. Arrows indicate the sampling time points for NADPH/(NADPH+NADP<sup>+</sup>) 115 and NADH/(NADH+NAD<sup>+</sup>) measurements during EX and PD growth phases. Arrows during EX growth phase also indicate the sampling time point for RNA-seq analysis. Values shown 117 are averages ± SD of biological triplicates.



 **Supplementary Figure 13.** FMN improves cellular tolerance to oxidative stress in the control 123 strain. (a) The ratio of NADPH/(NADPH+NADP<sup>+</sup>) in control strain without or with FMN supplementation. Results are presented as average values ± SD of biological quadruplicates. 125  $* = p < 0.05$ . (b) 5-fold serial dilutions of control strain without or with 5 mM FMN 126 supplementation on plates containing 0.6 mM, 0.8 mM and 1.0 mM of  $H_2O_2$ , respectively. Source data are provided as a Source Data file.



• abs ( $log<sub>2</sub>$  Fold change)  $\leq 1$ 

 

 **Supplementary Figure 14.** The global transcriptional response to FMN supplementation in both the control and Aβ42 strains. (a) Principle Component Analysis (PCA) of the normalized RNAseq data. Samples were taken from biological triplicate cultures. (b) Volcano plot of log<sup>2</sup> Fold change vs adjusted *p* value of differentially expressed genes comparing with FMN and 134 without FMN supplementation in the control strain (left panel, FMN Control) and Aβ42 strain 135 (right panel, FMN Aβ42). The dashed vertical grey line indicates the threshold of log<sub>2</sub>(Fold change) (≤ -1 or ≥ 1), while the horizontal grey line indicates statistical significance threshold 137 of adjusted  $p$  value  $\leq 0.05$ .

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- **Supplementary Figure 15.** GO enrichment analysis. Significantly enriched GO terms in Aβ42
- strain (a) and control strain (b) with or without FMN supplementation. Up-regulated processes
- (red) and down-regulated processes (blue) are presented by their significance.



 **Supplementary Figure 16.** Summary of the differentially expressed genes in the control and 146 Aβ42 strains with or without FMN supplementation. (a) X axis represents the log<sub>2</sub> of fold change (FC) in the control strain with FMN supplementation versus without (FMN\_control), 148 while the Y axis represents the log<sub>2</sub> of Fold change (FC) in the A $\beta$ 42 strain with FMN supplementation versus without (FMN\_Aβ42). The highlighted points indicate genes with 150 significantly increased (log<sub>2</sub>FC  $\geq$  1, red) or decreased (log<sub>2</sub>FC  $\leq$  -1, blue) expression, respectively (*p*-adj < 0.05). (b) The differentially expressed genes (red and blue points from a) are mostly related to metabolic process and iron transport.



**Supplementary Figure 17.** Schematic overview of significantly changed genes in amino acid

biosynthesis in the Aβ42 strain with or without FMN supplementation (*p*-adj < 0.05).



 **Supplementary Figure 18.** Transcriptional changes of genes related to iron transport and iron homeostasis processes in Aβ42 strain with or without FMN supplementation (*p*-adj < 0.05).

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 **Supplementary Figure 19.** Transcriptional changes of genes related to the oxidative stress response and protein metabolic processes in the Aβ42 strain with or without FMN supplementation (*p*-adj < 0.05).



**Supplementary Figure 20. Genetic interactions between FMN-dependent flavoproteins** 

 **and Aβ42.** (A) Viability of Aβ42 strains with independent deletions of genes encoding FMN-dependent flavoproteins on day 3. (B) Viability over time of Aβ42 strains with overexpression

of genes encoding FMN-dependent flavoproteins on day 1 (D1) and day 4 (D4). Results are

average values ± SD of biological triplicates. The asterisk (\*) indicates significant differences

- (*p* < 0.05). Source data are provided as a Source Data file.
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 **Supplementary Figure 21.** The mRNA expression levels of human *DUS2* in the cerebellum, prefrontal cortex and visual cortex of normal controls and AD patients. Asterisks (\*) indicate

significant differences (*p*-adj < 0.0001).



 **Supplementary Figure 22.** HTT103QP strain (a) and the α-synuclein strain (b) display an 196 increased  $H_2O_2$  tolerance with FMN supplementation. Cells without or with 5 mM FMN 197 supplement were grown to OD  $\approx$  0.2 and treated with different concentrations of H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>. Cell growth was monitored using a microplate reader. Results shown are average values ± SD of biological duplicates. Source data are provided as a Source Data file.

 **Supplementary Table 1.** Distribution of GO terms among the nonessential mutants with significantly altered Aβ42 toxicity via SAFE analysis.



 **Supplementary Table 2.** Distribution of GO terms among the essential mutants with significantly altered Aβ42 toxicity via SAFE analysis.



209 **Supplementary Table 3.** List of mutants in the protein secretion and degradation processes

210 that increase Aβ42 toxicity.



- 212 **Supplementary Table 4.** List of mutants in protein secretion and degradation processes that
- 213 reduce Aβ42 toxicity.



## 215 **Supplementary Table 5.** Plasmids used in this study.



<sup>\*</sup>Gene expression is controlled by its native promoter and terminator.

## 218 **Supplementary Table 6.** Strains used in this study.





![](_page_32_Picture_182.jpeg)

# 220 **Supplementary Table 7.** Primers used in this study.

![](_page_33_Picture_298.jpeg)

![](_page_34_Picture_17.jpeg)

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