

N-terminal protein acetylation by NatB modulates the levels of Nmnats, the NAD⁺ biosynthetic enzymes in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*

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SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Cover page	S-1
Supporting Figure S1	S-2
Supporting Figure S1 Figure legends	S-3

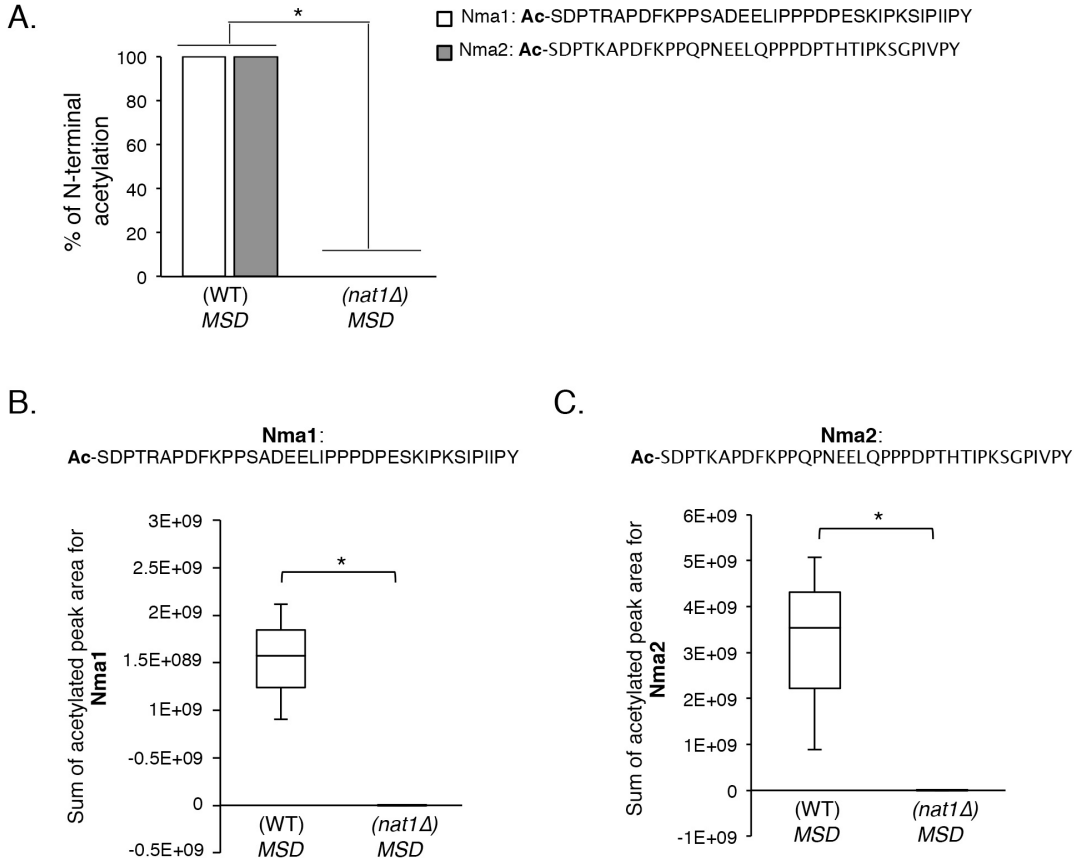


FIGURE S1. Mass Spectrometry analysis of Nt-acetylation of Nma1 and Nma2 in the MSD (WT) and MSD (*nat1* Δ) cells. *A*, among specific Nma1 and Nma2 N-terminal peptides identified from MSD (WT) cells, 100% are Nt-acetylated at the first serine residue. The initial first methionine is cleaved, which is expected for all NatA substrates. All identified Nma1 and Nma2 N-terminal peptides from the *nat1* Δ mutant cells are not Nt-acetylated. The percentages of Nt-acetylated Nma1 and Nma2 peptides shown in the graph are calculated using the Scaffold software with the peptide threshold set at 1% (false-discovery rate). A total of three pairs of biological replicates of WT and *nat1* Δ mutant strains are analyzed in three independent experiments. Detailed methods are shown in the *EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURES* in the main manuscript. *Error bars* represent data from 3 biological replicates. The *p* values are calculated using Student's *t* test (*, $p < 0.05$). *B* and *C*, the sum of Nt-acetylated Nma1 and Nma2 peptides and the distribution of 3 biological replicates analyzed in three independent experiments are shown in box plots. The mean values of the WT samples are significantly higher than that of the *nat1* Δ samples (*, $p < 0.05$). The *p* values are calculated by the Student's *t* test.