SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR

Coupling of 5S RNP rotation with maturation of functional centers during large ribosomal subunit assembly

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Supplementary Figure 1. **Middle stages in yeast 60S ribosomal subunit assembly. (a)** The simplified pre-rRNA processing pathway in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae.* 5S rRNA is transcribed and processed separately from the 35S pre-rRNA, the precursor for 25S, 18S and 5.8S rRNAs. **(b)** Docking of the 5S RNP and the Rpf2-Rrs1 heterodimer onto pre-ribosomes occurs early in biogenesis of 60S ribosomal subunits. Because these components, when they dock, are initially bound in a flexible state, they are not visible by cryo-EM until entry of AF Nog2, which associates with preribosomal particles during middle stages of subunit assembly. Upon entry of Nog2 and Rsa4, rRNA domain V and the Rpf2-subcomplex anchor stably onto preribosomes. Next, the Rpf2/Rrs1 dimer exits from assembling subunits, in order for Sda1, Ipi1, Rix1, Ipi3, and Rea1 to stably bind, and for rotation of 5S RNP to occur. Then, Rsa4 is released by Rea1, along with Ipi1, Rix1, Ipi3 and Rea1 itself. Subsequently, Nog2 exits the particles, to be replaced by the export factor Nmd3. Structures depicted here are from refs. 9 (State E), 27 (Nog2 particle), 44 (Arx1 particle), 49 (Nmd3-particle), and 7 (mature 60S subunit).

Supplementary Figure 2. **The CTD of Rpf2 is in proximity to Nog2 and rRNA helices H68-70. (a)** The Rpf2 subcomplex (Rpf2, Rrs1, rpL5, rpL11, and 5S rRNA) and Nog2 are shown (PDB ID 3JCT [https://www.wwpdb.org/pdb?id=pdb_00003jct]). **(b)** The CTD of Rpf2 is positioned between the GTPase domain of Nog2 and rRNA helices H68-H70. **(c)** Interaction

between the CTD of Rpf2 and the GTPase domain of Nog2. Amino acids 301-344 are not visualized by cryo-EM, presumably due to their mobility, and are represented by a dashed line. Clusters of amino acids that were mutated (*rpf2-1,* shown in magenta, and *rpf2-2,* orange) are located near the GTPase domain of Nog2. For clarity, only relevant side chains are shown. The last amino acid before the truncation, Gln 254, is labeled. **(d)** The CTD of Rpf2 is in close proximity to junctions between H68 and H69, and H69 and H70, respectively. Atomic models of the Rpf2-CTD and H68-70 (PDB ID 3JCT [https://www.wwpdb.org/pdb?id=pdb_00003jct]) are shown with interacting residues colored and marked. For clarity, only relevant side chains are shown.

Supplementary Figure 3. **The CTD of Rpf2 includes highly conserved amino acids and a disordered domain.** The multiple sequence alignment of the Rpf2 protein from six different organisms (labeled on the left side of the figure) was obtained using Jalview 2.11.0. Portions of the C-terminal extension of Rpf2 are highly conserved (underlined in blue), while the disordered part of the extension is not conserved (underlined in red).

Supplementary Figure 4. **Rpf2 lacking the CTD is stably expressed, and causes a block in middle stages of 60S ribosomal subunit assembly. (a)** Epitope-tagging of Rpf2 at its Cterminus affects the levels of 60S ribosomal subunits. The Rrs1-Tap strain was used as a control. Arrows represent halfmer polysomes (polysomes containing one 40S subunit bound to the AUG start site in mRNA without a partner 60S subunit). **(b)** Western blots of whole-cell lysates from strains expressing either wild-type or truncated Myc-tagged Rpf2 proteins. RpL25 was used as a

control. All samples were derived from the same experiment, and western blots were processed in parallel. Molecular weight standards are labeled**. (c)** Levels of free 60S subunits in the Myc $rrpf2A255-344$ strain are significantly lower relative to 40S subunits, compared to the wild-type Myc-Rpf2 strain. Arrows represent halfmer polysomes. A slight decrease in levels of 60S subunits in the Myc-Rpf2 control strain is probably due to a slight deficiency in levels of Myc-Rpf2 expressed from a plasmid. **(d)** The sedimentation pattern on sucrose gradients for Myc-Rpf2, Myc $rpf2\Delta255-344$, $rpL5$, $rpL11$, $rpL25$, $Nog2-Tap$ and $Erb1$ in the strains expressing wild-type Rpf2 or truncated rpf2 protein. A band that cross-reacts with the anti-rpL5 antibody is indicated by an asterisk. All samples were derived from the same experiment, and western blots were processed in parallel. Molecular weight standards are labeled. **(e)** Northern hybridization in cells depleted of Rpf2 or expressing the truncated rpf2 protein shows that the pre-rRNA processing defects are identical. U2 snRNA was used as a loading control. **(f)** The same as **(e),** except that an acrylamide gel was used to separate smaller RNA species. Levels of 7S pre-rRNA increase, consistent with the results in **(e)**, and levels of mature 5.8S rRNA decrease. As expected, amounts of 5S rRNA are not significantly affected. 7S pre-RNA species are much less abundant than mature rRNAs, explaining the observed difference in intensity of signals. **(g)** Primer extension assays indicate that processing of 27SB pre-rRNA is affected upon depletion of Rpf2, as well as when the CTD of Rpf2 is truncated.

Source data are provided as a Source Data file.

c.

b.

*GAL-HA-RPF2 pRS315-myc-rpf2*D*255-344 RRS1-HA NOP7-TAP*

*GAL-HA-RPF2 pRS315-myc-rpf2*D*255-344 NOG2-TAP*

Supplementary Figure 5. **Truncated Rpf2 protein expressed from a plasmid is stable, and can enter assembling 60S ribosomal subunits. (a)** Pre-60S ribosomes accumulate mostly in the nucleoplasm in cells expressing the truncated Rpf2 protein. The L25-eGFP reporter for preribosomes and ribosomes (green), the nucleolar marker Nop1-mRFP (magenta), the merged signal, and the phase contrast images (DIC) of cells are labeled. Scale bars (marked in white) are 5 µm. **(b)** SDS-PAGE gels and western blots of proteins in pre-ribosomes affinity-purified (using Nop7-TAP) from the *GAL-HA-RPF2 RRS1-HA NOP7-TAP pRS315-2MYC-rpf2* Δ *255-344* mutant strain. These results confirm that the truncated rpf2 protein, as well as the other constituents of the Rpf2 subcomplex, can enter pre-ribosomal 60S particles. In addition, levels of Nog2 increase, presumably due to the block in assembly during the lifetime of Nog2 particles. The asterisk below Nog2 represents IgG. Nop7-Cbp (calmodulin binding peptide left behind after TEV cleavage during elution removes the Protein A moiety of the TAP tag) was used as loading control. All samples were derived from the same experiment, and western blots were processed in parallel. Molecular weight standards are labeled. **(c)** SDS-PAGE gels and western blots of pre-ribosomal proteins from Nog2-TAP affinity purifications, using the *GAL-HA-RPF2 NOG2-TAP pRS315- 2MYC-rpf2*D*255-344* mutant strain. Truncated rpf2 protein, as well as the other constituents of the Rpf2 subcomplex, can enter preribosomal 60S particles. Nog2-Cbp (calmodulin binding peptide left behind after TEV cleavage during elution removes the Protein A moiety of the TAP tag) was used as a loading control. All samples were derived from the same experiment, and western blots were processed in parallel. Molecular weight standards are labeled.

Source data are provided as a Source Data file.

Supplementary Figure 6. **Summary of cryo-EM data processing of Nog2 particles from the C4 class the** *rpf2*D*255-344* **mutant strain. (a)** Representative 2D class averages of cryo-EM particles. **(b)** A flow-chart for 3D classification of cryo-EM particles. **(c)** FSC (Fourier shell correlation) curve for the C4 class. **(d)** Local resolution map for the C4 class.

a. *GAL-HA-SDA1 NOG2-TAP*

GAL-HA-SDA1 L25eGFP Nop1mRFP

h.

Supplementary Figure 7. **Defects in ribosome biogenesis upon depletion of Sda1 or mutation of conserved amino acids in the CTD of Rpf2**. **(a)** SDS-PAGE and western blots of proteins in assembling 60S subunits from cells depleted of Sda1. Preribosomal particles were purified using the Nog2 as a bait, and protein constituents were separated by SDS-PAGE and stained with silver. Levels of Bud20 do not change based on western blotting, but portions of Bud20 in pre-ribosomes are invisible by cryo-EM, presumably because they are flexible (Figure 9, bottom panel). All samples were derived from the same experiment, and western blots were processed in parallel. Molecular weight standards are labeled. **(b)** Northern hybridization from cells depleted of Sda1 or expressing truncated rpf2 protein. U2 snRNA was used as a loading control. **(c)** Primer extension assays of pre-rRNA processing upon depletion of Sda1. A block in 27SB pre-rRNA processing is not as strong as upon truncation of the CTD of Rpf2 (Supplementary Fig. 4g). **(d)** Cells depleted of Sda1 protein accumulate pre-60S subunits mostly in the nucleoplasm. The L25-eGFP pre-ribosome/ribosome reporter (green), the nucleolar marker Nop1 mRFP (magenta), the merged signal, and phase contrast images (DIC) of the cells are labeled. Scale bars (marked in white) are 5 μ m. **(e)** SDS-PAGE and western blotting of proteins in assembling 60S subunits from cells expressing rpf2-2 mutant protein. Pre-ribosomal particles were purified using the Nog2 as a bait, and protein constituents were separated by SDS-PAGE and stained with silver. All samples were derived from the same experiment, and western blots were processed in parallel. Molecular weight standards are labeled. **(f)** Northern hybridization indicates that only 7S pre-rRNA accumulates upon expression of the mutant rpf2-2 protein. **(g)** Primer extension assays demonstrate that the early pre-rRNA processing intermediates 27SA₂, 27SA₃, and 27SB do not accumulate in the rpf2-2 mutant. **(h)** Overexpression of Sda1 fails to suppress the cold-sensitive phenotype of the $rpf2\Delta 255-344$ mutant. High copy plasmids expressing Rpf2, Rrs1, Nog2, Sda1, Rsa4, or Cgr1, were expressed the $rpf2\Delta255-344$ mutant strain and incubated at 30 or 13°C.

Source data are provided as a Source Data file.

Supplementary Figure 8. **Summary of cryo-EM data processing of Nog2 particles from the E2 class of the Sda1-depleted strain. (a)** Representative 2D class averages of cryo-EM particles. **(b)** A flow-chart for 3D classification of cryo-EM particles. **(c)** FSC (Fourier shell correlation) curve for the E2 class. **(b)** Local resolution map for the E2 class.

Supplementary Table 1. **Yeast strains used in this study.**

Supplementary Table 2. **Plasmids used in this study.**

Supplementary Table 3. **Cryo-EM data collection, refinement and validation statistics**