Supporting Information

Mutational analysis of the alpha subunit of eIF2B provides insights into the role of eIF2B bodies in translational control and VWM disease

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Figure S1 – The presence of the eIF2B fusion protein does not influence the growth of different lab strains of *S. cerevisiae*. Growth curve derived from three biological replicate cultures of the 3 *S. cerevisiae* strains containing the C-terminally GFP-tagged *GCD1* (eIF2B γ), W303-1A (yMK880), BY4741 (ySC9) and S288c (yMK1180). For these growth curves, three single colonies were each grown simultaneously under identical nutritional and growth conditions.

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Figure S2 – **Gcn3p is required for translational regulation during amino acid starvation.** (A) Polysome analysis of the strain yMK1402 bearing (*GCD1-yeGFP gcn3::LEU2*) transformed with either a low copy Cen plasmid (pAV1170) or a high copy 2μ plasmid (pAV1117) containing WT *GCN3*. The strains were grown in selective media and incubated either in fresh media (SCD) or amino acid–free media (SCD-AA) or 15 min at 30°C. Polysome/ monosome ratios were calculated from measuring the area under the polysome peaks and dividing by the monosome peak area. Polysome analysis was as described in *Materials and Methods*. (B) Western blots were performed on protein extracts prepared from yMK880 and the strain yMK1402 (GCD1-yeGFP gcn3::LEU2) containing a series of (i) Gcn⁻ mutants [pAV1108–13, 15 and 16] and (ii) Gcd⁻ mutants [pAV1238-44 and 68]. The westerns were probed with antibodies to anti Gcn3p and anti Pab1p used as a loading control



Figure S3 – **Gcn3p Gcn'/Gcd' mutants are unable to respond to amino acid stress while some gcd' mutants derepress** *GCN4* **and constitutively instigate a stress response.** (A) Polysome profiling of GCD1yeGFP gcn3::LEU2 (yMK1402) exogenously expressing Gcn⁻ or Gcd⁻ mutations (Gcn-: pAV1108 – 13, 15 and 16. Gcd-: pAV1238-44 and 68). The Gcn⁻ mutations were previously generated using a high copy 2µ GCN3 plasmid (pAV1117) while the Gcd⁻ mutations were generated using a low copy CEN GCN3 plasmid (pAV1170). The strains were grown in selective media and incubated either in fresh media (SCD) or amino acid–free media (SCD-AA) or 15 min at 30°C. Polysome/ monosome ratios were calculated from measuring the area under the polysome peaks and dividing by the monosome peak area. Polysome analysis was as described in *Materials and Methods*. (B) GCN4-LacZ assay was performed on the strain ySC86 (*GCN4-LacZ, gcn3::HIS3*) *expressing wt* Gcn3p (*p[GCN3 URA3 CEN]*), Gcn3p^{AA25,26VV} (*p[GCN3(AA2526VV) URA3 CEN]*), Gcn3p^{E199K} (*p[GCN3(E199K) URA3 CEN]*) *or* Gcn3p^{303//305Δ} (*p[GCN3(303//305Δ)]*). Cultures were diluted to 0.2 OD₆₀₀ and incubated at 30°C with shaking until exponential growth was reached. Total protein was extracted and the β-galactosidase activity was measured to assess Gcn4p expression. Protein concentration was determined via BCA assay. n=3, error bars are representative of SD.



Figure S4 – Representative images of FRAP stages for Gcn3p Gcd mutants (*see figure 5*). Cells were grown to log phase and confocal microscopy was used to FRAP analysis. Representative images of the different stages of the FRAP experiment (pre-bleach, bleach and recovery) are shown for the strain ySC16 (*SUI2-yeGFP gcn3::LEU2*) expressing WT Gcn3p (p[*GCN3 URA3 CEN6ARS4*]), Gcn3p^{K11E} (p[*GCN3-K11E URA3CEN6ARS4*]), Gcn3p^{AA25,26VV} (p[*GCN3-AA25,26VVURA3 CEN*]) or Gcn3p^{303/305Δ} (p[*GCN3-303//305 URA3 CEN*]).



Figure S5 – Representative Growth curves, GCN4-LacZ assays and FRAP images for VWM mutants. (A) Growth curve derived from three biological replicate cultures of the strain yMK1402 (GCD1-yeGFP gcn3::LEU2) expressing gcn3 VWM mutants, Gcn3p^{K11E} (*ySC92[GCN3 K111E URA3 CEN6ARS4]*), Gcn3p^{V184D} (ySC93[GCN3 V184D URA3 CEN6ARS4]), Gcn3p^{N209Y} (ySC94[GCN3 N209Y URA3 CEN6ARS4]), Gcn3p^{F240V} (ySC95[GCN3 F240V URA3 CEN6ARS4]), Gcn3p^{Y274C} (ySC96[GCN3 Y274C URA3 CEN6ARS4]) and the low copy WT plasmid vSC91/GCN3 URA3 CEN6 ARS4]. For these growth curves, three single colonies were each grown simultaneously under identical nutritional and growth conditions. (B) GCN4-LacZ assay of four VWM gcn3 mutants exogenously expressed in a GCN4-LacZ, gcn3::HIS3 (ySC86) strain. Cultures were diluted to 0.2 OD600 and incubated at 30°C with shaking until exponential growth was reached. Total protein was extracted and the β -galactosidase activity was measured to assess Gcn4p expression. Protein concentration was determined via BCA assay. n=3, error bars are representative of SD (n=3). C)Western blot to assess levels of Gcn3p in the different strains lacking Gcn3p or expressing Gcn3p endogenously or exogenously. D) Exponential cultures of ySC9 (SUI2-GFP gcn3::LEU2) expressing either Gcn3p^{V164D} (p[GCN3-V164D URA3 CEN6]) or Gcn3p^{F240V} (p[GCN3-F240V URA3 CEN6]) VWM mutants were live-cell imaged via confocal microscopy. (E) Live-cell images of the different FRAP stages are shown for the strain vSC16 (SUI2-veGFP gcn3::LEU2) containing p[WT GCN3 URA3 CEN6ARS4], p[GCN3-K11E URA3CEN6ARS4] or p[GCN3-Y274C URA3CEN6ARS4].