

Supplemental Materials

Molecular Biology of the Cell

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Supplementary Figures

Supplementary Figure 1. Arg5,6 is internally processed by MPP *in vitro* and separate expression of Arg5 and Arg6 *in vivo* is non-toxic and can restore arginine prototrophy.

(A) Radiolabeled Arg5,6 precursor was incubated with purified MPP for indicated times. EDTA was added as a control to inhibit the enzymatic activity of MPP. Reactions were analyzed by SDS-PAGE, Western blotting and autoradiography. (B) Radiolabeled Arg5,6 precursor was incubated with mitochondria isolated from wild type or *mas1^{ts}* cells. Mitochondria were incubated at 37°C for 20 min before the precursor was added to inactivate MPP. (C-D) The indicated Arg5,6 variants are expressed in yeast cells lacking *ARG5,6* and cells are streaked out on plates with minimal medium containing arginine. (E) Cells are grown in liquid minimal medium without arginine for 72 hours at 30°C. The optical density at 600 nm was measured every 10 min. (F) Radiolabeled Arg5³⁴⁴⁻⁸⁶³ and Su9-Arg5³⁴⁴⁻⁸⁶³ were incubated with purified MPP for 90 min. Its processing was analyzed by SDS-PAGE, Western blotting and autoradiography.

Supplementary Figure 2. Tandem organization of Arg5,6 is conserved in fungi, whereas algae synthesize two separate proteins.

A database of 150 eukaryotes was searched for homologs of full length Arg5,6 and the separate Arg5 and Arg6 proteins of *S. cerevisiae*. Red, species in which the Arg5,6 homolog is encoded as fusion protein. Blue, Arg6 and Arg5 homologs are encoded as separate proteins. Black, no homolog of Arg5,6 found or unclear pattern.

Supplementary Tables

Supplementary Table 1. Evolutionary conservation of the *ARG5,6* gene structure

Supplementary Table 2. Yeast strains and plasmids used in this study.

Supplementary Table 3. Numerical source data for Figures 2, 5 and 6.



