Science Advances NAAAS

Supplementary Materials for

Peroxisome function relies on organelle-associated mRNA translation

Noa Dahan*, Yury S. Bykov, Elizabeth A. Boydston, Amir Fadel, Zohar Gazi, Hodaya Hochberg-Laufer, James Martenson, Vlad Denic, Yaron Shav-Tal, Jonathan S. Weissman, Naama Aviram*, Einat Zalckvar, Maya Schuldiner*

*Corresponding author. Email: maya.schuldiner@weizmann.ac.il (M.S.); noadahan.mail@gmail.com (N.D.); naviram@rockefeller.edu (N.A.)

> Published 12 January 2022, *Sci. Adv.* **8**, eabk2141 (2022) DOI: 10.1126/sciadv.abk2141

The PDF file includes:

Figs. S1 to S13 Legend for table S1 Tables S2 and S3 Legend for movie S1 References

Other Supplementary Material for this manuscript includes the following:

Table S1 Movie S1

Supplementary figures

Fig. S1. Treatment of cells with Cycloheximide (CHX) for 60 minutes reduces the synthesis of GFP-Pex14.

(A) Microscopic images of yeast cells expressing GFP-Pex14 (green) before and after 1 hour of CHX treatment. The intensity of the GFP is reduced after 1 hour of CHX treatment. Bar, 5 μm. (B) The intensity of GFP-Pex14 signal was measured for 500 peroxisomes and plotted on a violin graph (***, Unpaired t-test, P<0.05)

A western blot analysis of cells expressing either GFP-Pex14 with or without (∆ATG) the starter methionine under the *NOP1* promoter integrated into the HO locus. The blots were incubated with α-GFP antibody showing the expected size of about 75kDa of the fused GFP to Pex14 (green). An α-actin antibody was used as the loading control (red).

Magenta- mCherry-PTS1 Green-*PEX11-MS2L*+MCP-(3x)GFP

Time $0 = 5$ hours post induction with galactose

In vivo time lapse of mRNA granules of *PEX11-*MS2L detected by MCP-3(x)GFP upon Pex19 induction with the *GALpr* induction system. Mature Peroxisomes are marked by mCherry-PTS1 and begin forming 5 hours post GAL induction. Images were taken every 5 minutes. Arrows indicate the area where a peroxisome was detected following *PEX11*-mRNA presence. The mRNA signal is very strong before peroxisome formation and during the maturation process and is decreased in intensity following division of the nascent peroxisome. Bar, 5 μm.

A representative micrograph showing the expression of Pex14-mCherry, often used as a pre peroxisomal vesicle marker, in a punctate pattern prior to *GALpr*-*PEX19* induction. Mature peroxisomes are marked by CFP fused to a peroxisomal targeting signal 1, PTS1 (cyan) and are correctly targeted to peroxisomes only in the presence of Pex19, when cells are grown on Galactose. Bar, 5 μm

Fig. S5. Pex25-mVenus-BirA and Pex11-mVeus-BirA are correctly localized to peroxisomes.

(A) Micrographs showing the punctate pattern of Pex11-mVenus-BirA and Pex25-mVenus-BirA (green) that disappear upon *pex19* deletion. **(B)** Micrographs showing colocalization between a mature peroxisome marker CFP-PTS1 (magenta) and Pex11-mVenus-BirA or Pex25-mVenus-BirA (green). Both panels demonstrate correct localization of the peroxisomal membrane proteins

Fig. S6. The enrichment of locally translated peroxisomal membrane proteins is not affected by the addition of the translational inhibitor, Cycloheximide (CHX).

(A) Representative micrographs of maximal intensity projections following smRNA-FISH of *GFP-PEX14* and *GFP-PEX11* expressing yeast strains. Peroxisomes are marked by CFP-PTS1. Samples were subject to smFISH with and without the addition of CHX, 5 minutes prior to fixation. Bar, 5 μm. **(B)** The percentage of peroxisomes that co-localize with the smRNA-FISH fluorescent signal were counted and are presented by the bar graphs to the right of the corresponding

Fig. S7. The peroxisomal specific ribosome profiling is enriched for transcripts that encodes for peroxisomal membrane proteins. (A) peroxisomal transcripts were enriched by PRP. 40 transcripts that were enriched by Pex11-BirA after 2 minutes biotin pulse were plotted on a violin plot according to their cellular localization, median enrichment levels are marked by black dashed

line, which is highest for peroxisomal transcripts. **(B) GO term enrichment analysis of locally synthesized peroxisomal proteins**. A bar graph demonstrating the enrichment of transcripts translated in proximity to peroxisomes using their Gene Ontology (GO) term of "localization". The graph represents analysis of the 40 transcripts that were enriched by four independent experiments (with either Pex25-BirA or Pex11-BirA following either 2 or 5 minutes CHX pulse) analyzed compared to all expressed genes in *S. cerevisiae*. (**C**) **77% of enriched transcripts are predicted to be peroxisomal membrane proteins**. Presented are protein illustrations of 10 out of 13 highly PRP enriched transcripts. Green regions are predicted to form a transmembrane domain (TMD). In pink are cytosolic facing regions and in purple are regions facing the lumen of peroxisomes. Each region is defined by the position of encompassing amino acids as marked by blue numbers. TMDs were Predicted by the PolyPhobius algorithm and visualized by the TopologYeast web tool (*52*).

Fig S8. Transcripts enriched in the peroxisome-specific ribosome profiling colocalize with peroxisomes.

(A) An example of maximum intensity projections of fluorescent microscopy images following single molecule (sm) RNA-FISH of *GFP-PXA1* expressed under its native promoter. *GFP-PXA1* mRNA is shown in red (following hybridization with Stellaris®RNA FISH probes conjugated to TAMRA fluorescent dye), GFP-Pxa1 protein is shown in green, Peroxisomes are labeled by a Cyan Fluorescent Protein (CFP) fused to a Peroxisomal Targeting Signal (PTS1) shown in blue. Bar, 5 um. **(B)** A bar graph summarizing the analysis of a comprehensive smRNA-FISH experiment in which the percentage of peroxisomes that colocalized with mRNA molecules of all transcripts that were highly enriched by the peroxisome specific ribosome profiling assay was counted. The Golgi protein Sec7 was used as a negative control. Bar, 5 μm*, n=100*.

Fig. S9. ER tethering of *PEX11***-MS2L results in lower percentage of peroxisomes colocalizing with** *PEX11***-MS2L mRNA.**

A representative micrograph of smRNA-FISH experiment of strains with *PEX11*-MS2L and a marker for mature peroxisomes (cyan). Addition of an ER tethering element (Sec63-MCP, green) reduced the percentage of peroxisomes that colocalized with *PEX11* mRNA. Areas of colocalization are marked by yellow arrowheads and quantified in the graph. *n=150* (150 cells

Fig. S10. ER tethering of *PEX11***-MS2L caused a reduction in mature peroxisome number. A.** A representative micrograph of strains with *PEX11*-MS2L. Upon addition of the tethering element a reduction in mature peroxisomes, marked by CFP-PTS1 (magenta) number was detected. (**B**) The number of peroxisomes decreases the stronger the tethering of *PEX11* mRNA to the ER. Peroxisomes are marked by CFP-PTS1 (magenta) in cells expressing *PEX11*-MS2L that is mis-localized to the ER by the episomally expressed tethering element made of Sec63-MCPx2- GFP (green). Cells were visually divided into three subgroups that differ in the expression levels of the tethering element: High (H), Medium (M) and Low (L). (**C**) The number of peroxisomes

Om45-2xMCP-GFP *PEX14*-MS2L

Fig. S11. Om45 is correctly targeted to mitochondria when fused to MCP(x2)-GFP.

Fluorescent micrograph showing that OM45-MCP-GFP (expressed in cells in which *PEX14* mRNA is tagged with MS2L) is correctly localized to mitochondria. Bar, 5 μm

Fig. S12. Mislocalization of *PEX14* **mRNA does not have a toxic effect on respiration**. Drop dilution assay of cells grown for 5 days on agar plates with glycerol as a sole carbon source. The mitochondrial tethered strain (*PEX14MS2L*/ OM45-MCPx2-GFP) shows normal growth, similar to control.

Fig S13. Mis localization of *PXA1-MS2L* **transcript to the mitochondria has a toxic effect on respiration.** Growth curves obtained using a plate reader, comparing the growth kinetics of yeast strains in which *PXA1* transcripts were either not tethered (PXA1-MS2L), tethered to mitochondria (*PXA1-MS2L* Om45-CP), tethered to the ER (*PXA1-*MS2L, Sec63-MCP) or deleted (*pxa1*). Cells were grown in media containing either fermentable glucose (**A**) or nonfermentable glycerol (**B**) as a sole carbon source. *N*, number of wells.

Table S1. A list of enriched transcripts by peroxisome specific ribosome profiling.

Comprehensive list of transcripts that were enriched in the peroxisome specific ribosome profiling assay in all four assays, when Pex11-BirA or Pex25-BirA is a biotin donor after either 2 or 5 minutes CHX treatment. Table S1 is available in the online version of the manuscript.

Movie S1. A movie with 3D representations of two peroxisomes and surrounding ribosomes that were imaged by corelative and light electron microscopy. Movie S1 is available in the online version of the manuscript.

REFERENCES AND NOTES

- 1. M. Veenhuis, J. M. Goodman, Peroxisomal assembly: Membrane proliferation precedes the induction of the abundant matrix proteins in the methyiotrophic yeast Candida boidinii. *J. Cell. Sci.* **6**, 583–590 (1990).
- 2. V. D. Antonenkov, J. K. Hiltunen, Transfer of metabolites across the peroxisomal membrane. *Biochim. Biophys. Acta* **1822**, 1374–1386 (2012).
- 3. R. Erdmann, W. Schliebs, Peroxisomal matrix protein import: The transient pore model. *Nat. Rev. Mol. Cell Biol.* **6**, 738–742 (2005).
- 4. Y. Fujiki, S. Nagata, Peroxisome biogenesis and human peroxisome-deficiency disorders. *Proc. Jpn. Acad. Ser. B Phys. Biol. Sci.* **92**, 463–477 (2016)*.*
- 5. M. Islinger, A. Voelkl, H. D. Fahimi, M. Schrader, The peroxisome: An update on mysteries 2.0. *Histochem. Cell Biol.* **150**, 443–471 (2018).
- 6. F. D. Mast, R. A. Rachubinski, J. D. Aitchison, Peroxisome prognostications: Exploring the birth, life, and death of an organelle. *J. Cell Biol.* **219**, e201912100 (2020).
- 7. H. Rottensteiner, A. Kramer, S. Lorenzen, K. Stein, C. Landgraf, R. Volkmer-Engert, R. Erdmann, Peroxisomal membrane proteins contain common Pex19p-binding sites that are an integral part of their targeting signals. *Mol. Biol. Cell* **15**, 3406–3417 (2004).
- 8. W. Girzalski, L. S. Hoffman, A. Schemenewitz, A. Nolte, W. H. Kunau, R. Erdmann, Pex19pdependent targeting of Pex17p, a peripheral component of the peroxisomal protein import machinery. *J. Biol. Chem.* **28**, 19417–19425 (2006).
- 9. W. B. Snyder, K. N. Faber, T. J. Wenzel, A.Koller, G. H. Luers, L. Rangell, G. A. Keller, S. Subramani, Pex19p interacts with Pex3p and Pex10p and is essential for peroxisome biogenesis in *Pichia pastoris*. *Mol. Biol. Cell* **10**, 1746–1761 (1999).
- 10. A. Halbach, R. Rucktäschel, H. Rottensteiner, R. Erdmann, The N-domain of Pex22p can functionally replace the Pex3p N-domain in targeting and peroxisome formation. *J. Biol. Chem.* **6**, 3906–3916 (2009).
- 11. R. L. M. Jansen, I. J. van der Klei, The peroxisome biogenesis factors Pex3 and Pex19: Multitasking proteins with disputed functions. *FEBS Lett.* **593**, 457–474 (2019).
- 12. B. A. Cichocki, K. Krumpe, D. G. Vitali, D. Rapaport, Pex19 is involved in importing dually targeted tail-anchored proteins to both mitochondria and peroxisomes. *Traffic* **19**, 770–785 (2018).
- 13. B. Schrul, W. Schliebs, Intracellular communication between lipid droplets and peroxisomes: The Janus face of PEX19. *Biol. Chem.* **399**, 741–749 (2018).
- 14. L. Wrobel, U. Topf, P. Bragoszewski, S. Wiese, M. E. Sztolsztener, S. Oeljeklaus, A. Varabyova, M. Lirski, P. Chroscicki, S. Mroczek, E. Januszewicz, A. Dziembowski, M. Koblowska, B. Warscheid, A. Chacinska, Mistargeted mitochondrial proteins activate a proteostatic response in the cytosol. *Nature* **524**, 485–488 (2015).
- 15. E. A. Costa, K. Subramanian, J. Nunnari, J. S. Weissman, Defining the physiological role of SRP in protein-targeting efficiency and specificity, *Science* **359**, 689–692 (2018).
- 16. O. Hermesh, R. P. Jansen, Take the (RN)A-train: Localization of mRNA to the endoplasmic reticulum. *Biochim. Biophys. Acta* **1833**, 2519–2525 (2013).
- 17. N. Aviram, M. Schuldiner, Targeting and translocation of proteins to the endoplasmic reticulum at a glance. *J. Cell Sci.* **130**, 4079–4085 (2017).
- 18. C. Lesnik, A. Golani-Armon, Y. Arava, Localized translation near the mitochondrial outer membrane: An update. *RNA Biol.* **12**, 801–809 (2015).
- 19. V. A. Gold, P. Chroscicki, P. Bragoszewski, A. Chacinska, Visualization of cytosolic ribosomes on the surface of mitochondria by electron cryo-tomography. *EMBO Rep.* **18**, 1786–1800 (2017).
- 20. R. Zoschke, R. Bock, Chloroplast translation: Structural and functional organization, operational control, and regulation. *Plant Cell* **30**, 745–770 (2018).
- 21. C. C. Williams, C. H. Jan, J. S. Weissman, Targeting and plasticity of mitochondrial proteins revealed by proximity-specific ribosome profiling. *Science* **346**, 748–751 (2014).
- 22. G. Zipor, L. Haim-Vilmovsky, R. Gelin-Licht, N. Gadir, C. Brocard, J. E. Gerst, Localization of mRNAs coding for peroxisomal proteins in the yeast, Saccharomyces cerevisiae. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* **106**, 19848–19853 (2009).
- 23. P. Lill, T. Hansen, D. Wendscheck, B. U. Klink, T. Jeziorek, D. Vismpas, J. Miehling, J. Bender, A. Schummer, F. Drepper, W. Girzalsky, B. Warscheid, R. Erdmann, C. Gatsogiannis, Towards the molecular architecture of the peroxisomal receptor docking complex. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* **117**, 33216–33224 (2021).
- 24. M. Komori, S. W. Rasmussen, J. A. K. W. Kiel, R. J. S. Baerends, J. M. Cregg, I. J. Van Der Klei, M. Veenhuis, The *Hansenula polymorpha PEX14* gene encodes a novel peroxisomal membrane protein essential for peroxisome biogenesis. *EMBO J.* **16**, 44–53 (1997).
- 25. E. Yifrach, S. Fischer, S. Oeljeklaus, M. Schuldiner, E. Zalckvar, B. Warscheid, Defining the mammalian peroxisomal proteome, in *Subcellular Biochemistry* (Springer, 2018), pp. 47–66.
- 26. K. Knoops, S. Manivannan, M. N. Cepińska, A. M. Krikken, A. M. Kram, M. Veenhuis, I. J. van der Klei, Preperoxisomal vesicles can form in the absence of Pex3. *J. Cell Biol.* **204**, 659–668 (2014).
- 27. A. Maekiniemi, R. H. Singer, E. Tutucci, Single molecule mRNA fluorescent in situ hybridization combined with immunofluorescence in *S. cerevisiae*: Dataset and quantification. *Data Brief* **30**, 105511 (2020).
- 28. F. Gallardo, P. Chartrand, Visualizing mRNAs in fixed and living yeast cells. *Methods Mol. Biol.* **714**, 203–219 (2011).
- 29. H. Wu, R. de Boer, A. M. Krikken, A. Akşit, W. Yuan, I. J. van der Klei, Peroxisome development in yeast is associated with the formation of Pex3-dependent peroxisome-vacuole contact sites. *Biochim. Biophys. Acta Mol. Cell. Res.* **1866**, 349–359 (2019).
- 30. K. Knoops, R. De Boer, A. Kram, I. J. Van Der Klei, Yeast pex1 cells contain peroxisomal ghosts that import matrix proteins upon reintroduction of Pex1. *J. Cell Biol.* **211**, 955–962 (2015).
- 31. W. Kukulski, M. Schorb, M. Kaksonen, J. A. G. Briggs, Plasma membrane reshaping during endocytosis is revealed by time-resolved electron tomography. *Cell* **150**, 508–520 (2012).
- 32. C. H. Jan, C. C. Williams, J. S. Weissman, Principles of ER cotranslational translocation revealed by proximity-specific ribosome profiling. *Science* **346**, 1257521 (2014).
- 33. N. Aviram, T. Ast, E. A. Costa, E. C. Arakel, S. G. Chuartzman, C. H. Jan, S. Haßdenteufel, J. Dudek, M. Jung, S. Schorr, R. Zimmermann, B. Schwappach, J. S. Weissman, M. Schuldiner, The SND proteins constitute an alternative targeting route to the endoplasmic reticulum. *Nature* **540**, 134–138 (2016).
- 34. R. S. Hamilton, I. Davis, Identifying and searching for conserved RNA localisation signals. *Methods Mol. Biol.* **714**, 447–466 (2011).
- 35. H. Rottensteiner, K. Stein, E. Sonnenhol, R. Erdmann, Conserved function of Pex11p and the novel Pex25p and Pex27p in peroxisome biogenesis. *Mol. Biol. Cell* **14**, 4316–4328 (2003).
- 36. D. Zabezhinsky, B. Slobodin, D. Rapaport, J. E. Gerst. An essential role for COPI in mRNA localization to mitochondria and mitochondrial function. *Cell Rep.* **15**, 540–549 (2016).
- 37. S. Gabay-Maskit, L. Daniel Cruz-Zaragoza, N. Shai, M. Eisenstein, C. Bibi, N. Cohen, T. Hansen, E. Yifrach, N. Harpaz, R. Belostotsky, W. Schliebs, M. Schuldiner, R. Erdmann, E. Zalckvar, A piggybacking mechanism enables peroxisomal localization of the glyoxylate cycle enzyme Mdh2 in yeast. *J. Cell Sci.* **133**, jcs244376 (2020).
- 38. A. M. Valm, S. Cohen, W. R. Legant, J. Melunis, U. Hershberg, E. Wait, A. R. Cohen, M. W. Davidson, E. Betzig, J. Lippincott-Schwartz, Applying systems-level spectral imaging and analysis to reveal the organelle interactome. *Nature* **546**, 162–167 (2017).
- 39. N. Shani, D. Valle, A Saccharomyces cerevisiae homolog of the human adrenoleukodystrophy transporter is a heterodimer of two half ATP-binding cassette transporters. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* **93**, 11901–11906 (1996).
- 40. N. Shani, P. A. Watkins, D. Vallett, J. W. Littlefield, J. Hopkins, PXA1, a possible Saccharomyces cerevisiae ortholog of the human adrenoleukodystrophy gene. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* **92**, 6012–6016 (1995).
- 41. M. Hanscho, D. E. Ruckerbauer, N. Chauhan, H. F. Hofbauer, S. Krahulec, B. Nidetzky, S. D. Kohlwein, J. Zanghellini, K. Natter, Nutritional requirements of the BY series of Saccharomyces cerevisiae strains for optimum growth. *FEMS Yeast Res.* **12**, 796–808 (2012).
- 42. R. D. Gietz, R. A. Woods, Transformation of yeast by lithium acetate/single-stranded carrier DNA/polyethylene glycol method. *Methods Enzymol.* **350**, 87–96 (2002).
- 43. I. Yofe, M. Schuldiner, Primers-4-Yeast: A comprehensive web tool for planning primers for *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*. *Yeast* **31**, 77–80 (2014).
- 44. A. Raj, P. van den Bogaard, S. A. Rifkin, A. van Oudenaarden, S. Tyagi, Imaging individual mRNA molecules using multiple singly labeled probes. *Nat. Methods* **5**, 877–879 (2008).
- 45. T. Lionnet, K. Czaplinski, X. Darzacq, Y. Shav-Tal, A. L. Wells, J. A. Chao, H. Y. Park, V. de Turris, M. Lopez-Jones, R. H. Singer, A transgenic mouse for in vivo detection of endogenous labeled mRNA. *Nat. Methods* **8**, 165–170 (2011).
- 46. J. Schindelin, I. Arganda-Carreras, E. Frise, V. Kaynig, M. Longair, T. Pietzsch, S. Preibisch, C. Rueden, S. Saalfeld, B. Schmid, J. Y. Tinevez, D. J. White, V. Hartenstein, K. Eliceiri, P. Tomancak, A. Cardona, Fiji: An open-source platform for biological-image analysis. *Nat. Methods* **9**, 676–682 (2012).
- 47. Y. S. Bykov, N. Cohen, N. Gabrielli, H. Manenschijn, S. Welsch, P. Chlanda, W. Kukulski, K. R. Patil, M. Schuldiner, J. A. G. Briggs, High-throughput ultrastructure screening using electron microscopy and fluorescent barcoding. *J. Cell Biol.* **218**, 2797–2811 (2019).
- .48 J. R. Kremer, D. N. Mastronarde, J. R. McIntosh, Computer visualization of three-dimensional image data using IMOD. *J. Struct. Biol.* **116**, 71–76 (1996).
- 49. S. Berg, D. Kutra, T. Kroeger, C. N. Straehle, B. X. Kausler, C. Haubold, M. Schiegg, J. Ales, T. Beier, M. Rudy, K. Eren, J. I. Cervantes, B. Xu, F. Beuttenmueller, A. Wolny, C. Zhang, U. Koethe, F. A. Hamprecht, A. Kreshuk, ilastik: Interactive machine learning for (bio)image analysis. *Nat. Methods* **16**, 1226–1232 (2019).
- 50. U. Weill, I. Yofe, E. Sass, B. Stynen, D. Davidi, J. Natarajan, R. Ben-Menachem, Z. Avihou, O. Goldman, N. Harpaz, S. Chuartzman, K. Kniazev, B. Knoblach, J. Laborenz, F. Boos, J. Kowarzyk, S. Ben-Dor, E. Zalckvar, J. M. Herrmann, R. A. Rachubinski, O. Pines, D. Rapaport, S. W. Michnick, E. D. Levy, M. Schuldiner, Genome-wide SWAp-Tag yeast libraries for proteome exploration. *Nat. Methods* **15**, 617–622 (2018).
- 51. F. Madeira, Y. M. Park, J. Lee, N. Buso, T. Gur, N. Madhusoodanan, P. Basutkar, A. R. N. Tivey, S. C. Potter, R. D. Finn, R. Lopez, The EMBL-EBI search and sequence analysis tools APIs in 2019. *Nucleic Acids Res.* **47**, W636–W641 (2019).
- 52. U. Weill, N. Cohen, A. Fadel, S. Ben-Dor, M. Schuldiner, Protein topology prediction algorithms systematically investigated in the yeast *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*. *Bioessays* **41**, 1800252 (2019).