

Supplementary Information:

Atomic resolution dynamics of cohesive interactions in phase-separated Nup98 FG domains

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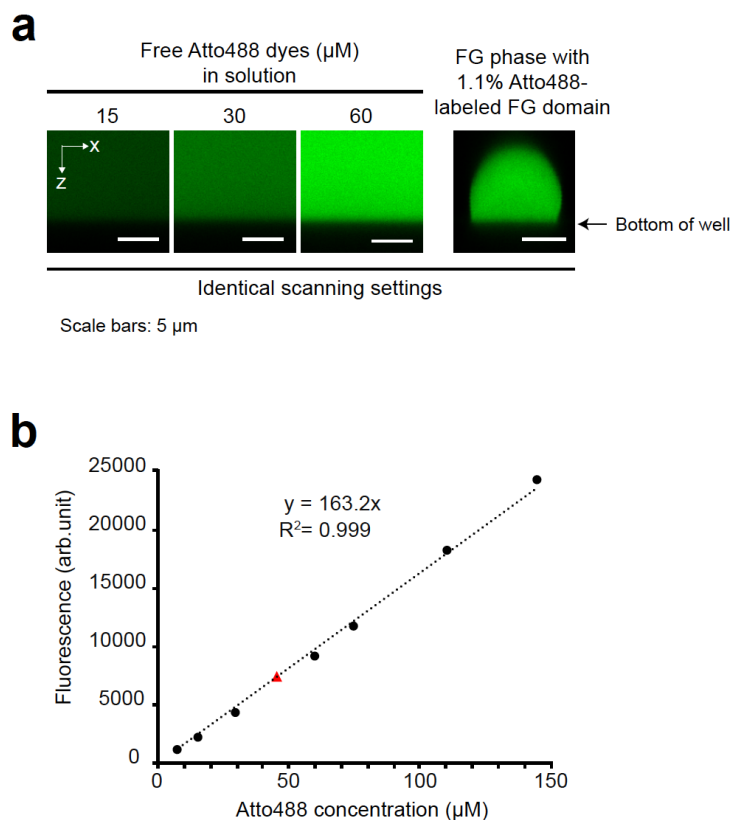
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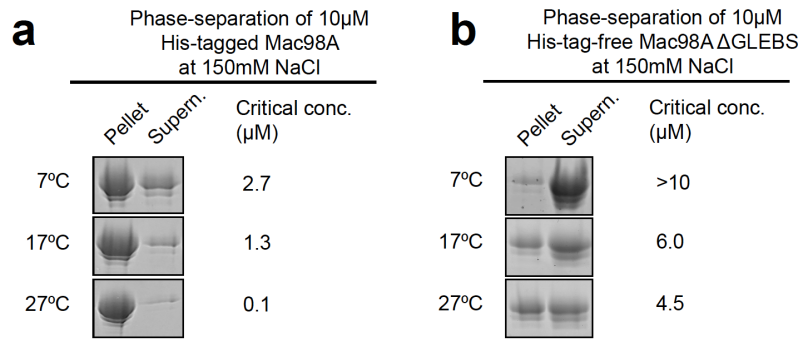
Supplementary Figures



Supp. Fig. 1 - Measurement of intra-FG phase concentration.

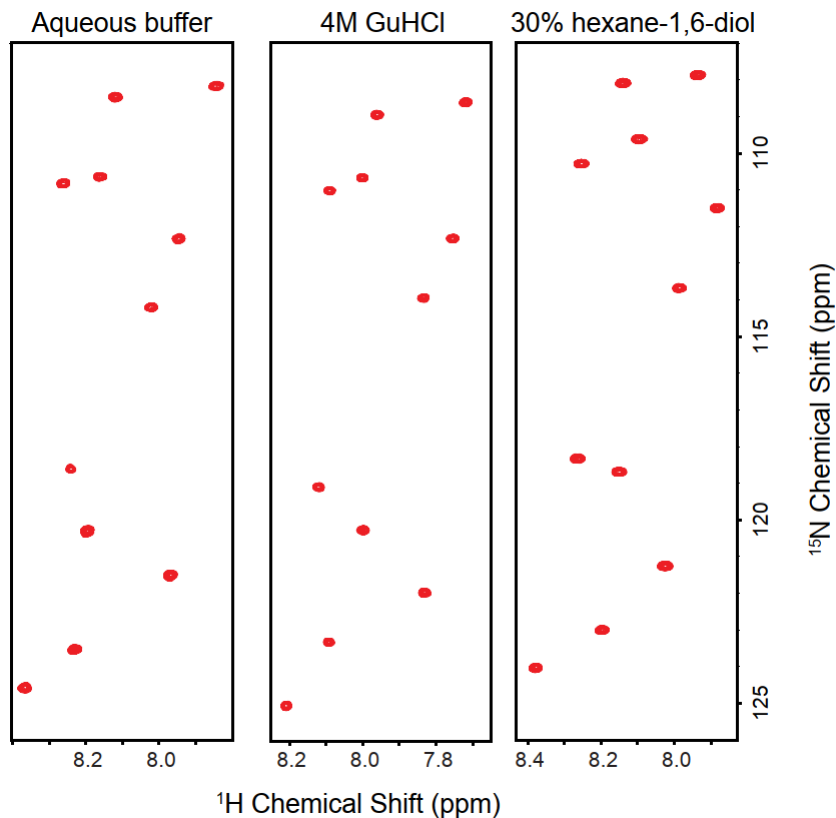
(a) 2 μl of FG domain stock containing 900 μM uncoupled prf.GLFG_{52x12} and 10 μM Atto488-coupled prf.GLFG_{52x12} in 2 M guanidine hydrochloride was rapidly diluted with 100 μl assay buffer (20 mM NaPi pH 6.8, 150 mM NaCl, 5 mM DTT) and 30 μl of the mixture, containing the assembled FG phase, was placed on a micro-slide well for confocal microscopy. 1.1% of the FG domain molecules in the assembled FG phase contain an Atto488-fluorophore, assuming an even distribution of the molecules. In parallel, a concentration series of a standard, free Atto488-maleimide (which had been quenched with free L-cysteine as described⁵) in the same buffer was imaged. Representative confocal XZ-scans (showing the longitudinal dimension) of the FG phase and the standard series are shown. (b) Atto488-fluorescence signals of the standard series (black circles) and within the FG phase (red triangle) were quantified, and the Atto488 molar concentration within the FG phase can be determined from the standard curve ($=46 \mu\text{M}$). Therefore, total intra-phase FG domain concentration $=46 \mu\text{M} / 1.1\% = 4180 \mu\text{M} \sim 4.2 \text{ mM}$ (240 mg/ml protein).

This experiment was repeated three times. The mean total intra-phase FG domain concentration was 4.5 mM, with S.D.= 0.3 mM.



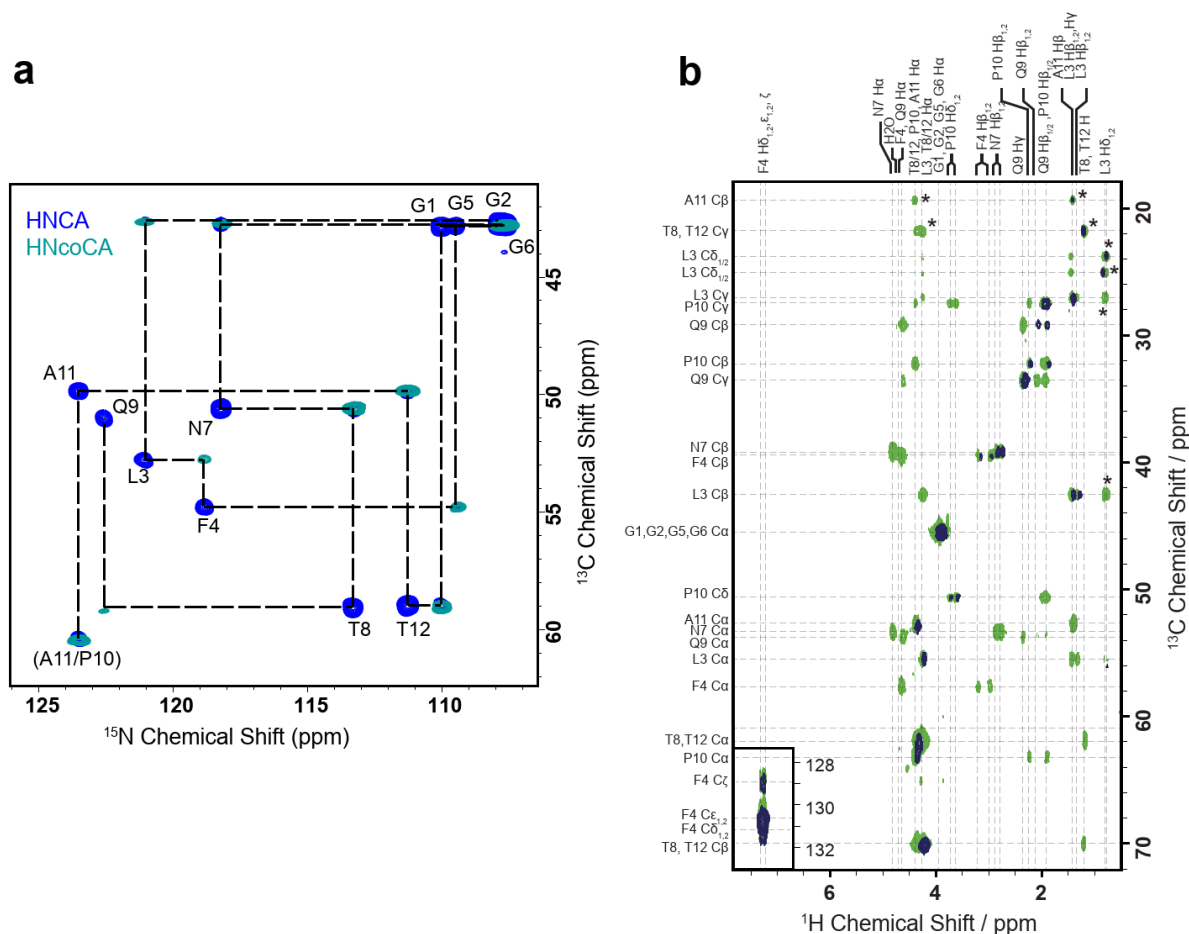
Supp. Fig. 2 - Temperature dependent phase separation of Mac98A FG domain.

(a) Mac98A FG domain was expressed as a polyhistidine-tagged version. Critical concentrations for phase separation of this construct decrease with increasing temperature (LCST behaviour). (b) We also constructed another version (His-tag-free Mac98A Δ GLEBS) which lacks the polyhistidine-tag and GLEBS domain. This construct is more comparable to prf.GLFG_{52x12} in this study. This construct also shows LCST behaviour. Full scans of gels with molecular weight markers are provided in the Source Data file.



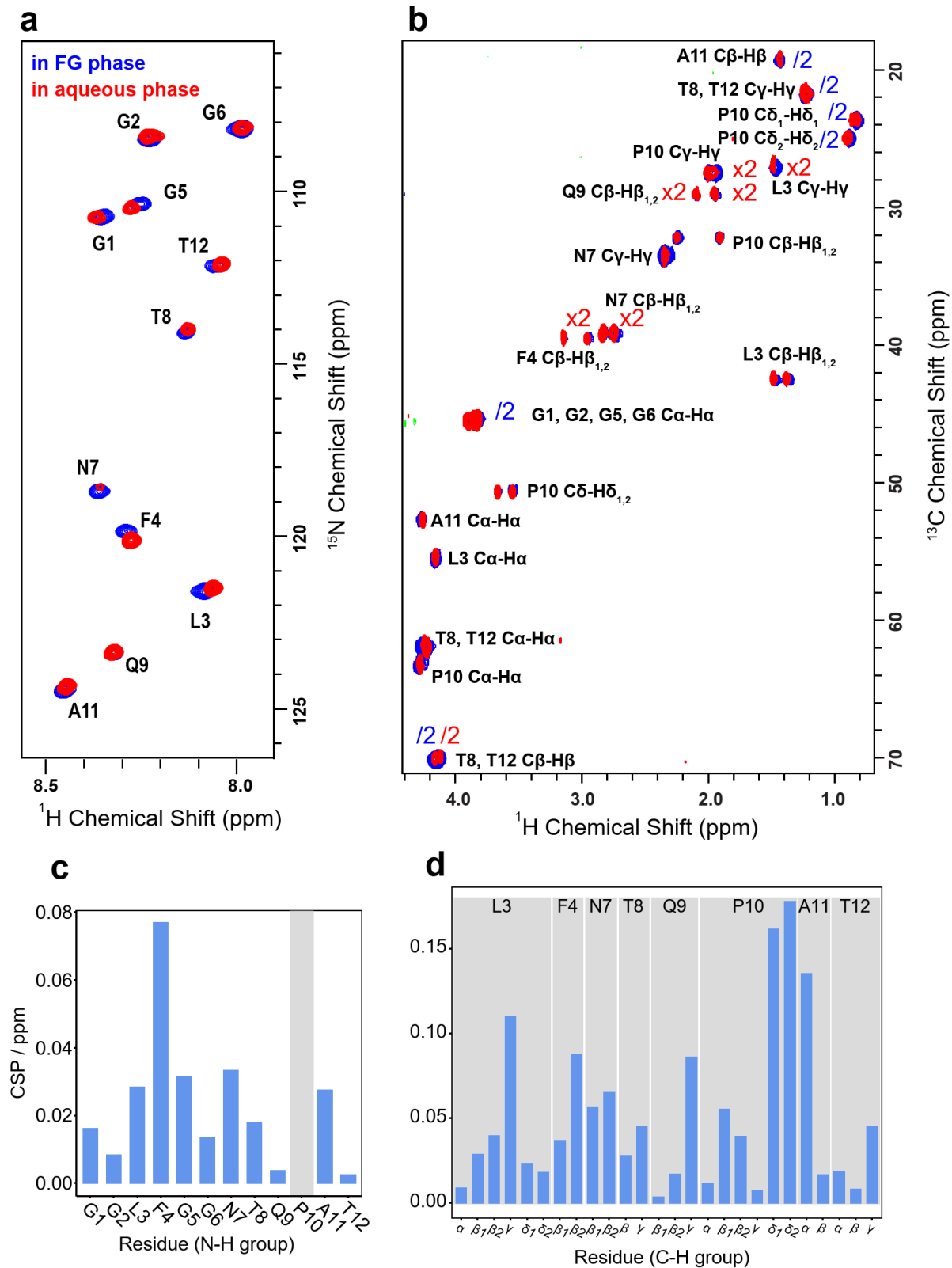
Supp. Fig. 3 - HSQC spectra of prf.GLFG_{52x12} are minimally affected by denaturing conditions.

¹⁵N-¹H HSQC spectra of the soluble state prf.GLFG_{52x12} in an aqueous buffer (20 mM NaPi pH 6.8, 150 mM NaCl), as well as in two denaturing agents (which prohibit phase separation): 4 M guanidine hydrochloride (GuHCl) and 30% hexane-1,6-diol. The dispersion of ¹H chemical shifts is practically constant regardless of the environment, showing that the protein is disordered even under non-denaturing conditions (also in the FG phase, see Figure 2 in the main text).



Supp. Fig. 4 - Assignment of the protein backbone and sidechains.

(a) Assignment of the backbone resonances of a repeat of prf.GLFG_{52x12} in the FG phase. ¹³C-¹⁵N projection of the HNCA and the HN(CO)CA spectra. The backbone walk is shown with dashed lines. The backbone walk is broken due to the presence of proline in the sequence. Since the sequence is perfectly repetitive, a link between T12 and G1 can be observed. (b) Assignment of prf.GLFG_{52x12} sidechains. Mixing of magnetization between the carbons of the same spin system was achieved using the WALTZ^{1,2} scheme. The resulting (H)C(C)H spectrum is shown in light green, in dark blue, the ¹³C-¹H HSQC^{SSMAS} one-bond correlation spectrum. Both spectra were recorded at 36 °C. Dashed lines are used to guide the eye to the chemical shift values of the assigned ¹³C resonances (left) as well as ¹H resonances (top). In case of overlapping chemical shifts, all possibilities are listed. Peaks marked with an asterisk (*) are shown at 5x contour levels compared to the rest of the spectrum. The inset shows the aromatic F4 sidechain. The (H)C(C)H spectrum is contoured at 2x compared to the contours used for the aliphatic peaks. The strong water signal has been removed from the ¹³C-¹H HSQC^{SSMAS} correlation spectrum to allow observation of the H α resonances clearly visible in the (H)C(C)H spectrum, but its position has been marked among the ¹H chemical shift values.

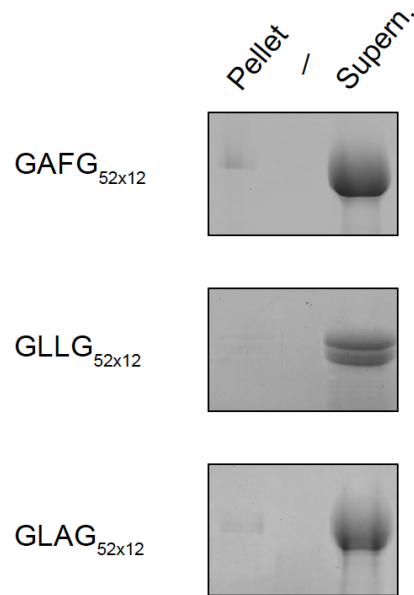


(Supp. Fig. 5, legend on the next page)

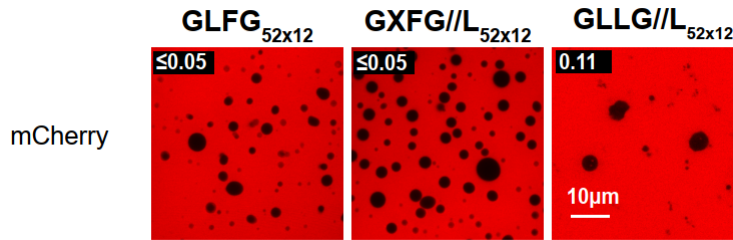
Supp. Fig. 5 - Chemical shift changes upon phase separation.

^{15}N - ^1H (a) and ^{13}C - ^1H (b) correlation spectra of both states (soluble state and FG phase) of prf.GLFG_{52x12} measured at the same temperature (24 °C) and in the same buffer, and overlaid to observe spectral changes upon phase separation. Due to the large dynamic range in peak intensities, some weaker peaks are scaled up by a factor of two (i.e. shown at 2-fold lower contour levels (x2)), whereas some intense peaks are scaled down by a factor of two (/2). In (a) a small systematic shift in the ^1H dimension (stemming most probably from temperature miscalibration) was corrected by the average of chemical shift differences in the ^1H dimension. Chemical shift perturbations calculated for both ^{15}N - ^1H (c) and ^{13}C - ^1H (d) correlation spectra according to Williamson³. In (d), chemical shift perturbations were calculated only for groups that could be unambiguously assigned (do not suffer from signal overlap). Chemical shift perturbations were calculated separately for each peak in the spectrum (in case of diastereotopic protons or methyl groups these are given as separate values). Peaks arising from diastereotopic protons or methyl groups are denoted with 1 and 2.

Centrifugation at [Variant]=100 μ M,
[NaCl]=150mM, 25 $^{\circ}$ C



Supp. Fig. 6 - GAFG_{52x12}, GLLG_{52x12} and GLAG_{52x12} do not phase separate up to 100 μ M. 100 μ M dilutions of indicated FG domain variants were prepared and centrifuged at 25 $^{\circ}$ C at [NaCl]=150 mM. SDS samples of the contents pelleted (if any) and supernatants (soluble contents) were diluted further and loaded for SDS-PAGE at equivalent ratio (each 0.6% of the total), followed by Coomassie blue staining, and the gels are shown. Note that essentially no phase-separated material was detected for the variants tested herein. Full scans of gels with molecular weight markers are provided in the Source Data file.



Supp. Fig. 7 - A phenylalanine-free but leucine-rich variant phase separates into near-spherical particles that exhibit barrier-like property.

Indicated FG domain variants were dissolved at 1 mM concentration in 4 M guanidine hydrochloride, and phase separation was initiated by a rapid 50-fold dilution with a buffer containing 50 mM Tris/HCl pH 7.5, 150 mM NaCl, 5 mM DTT, followed by another 4-fold dilution in buffer +6 μ M mCherry. Samples were analysed by confocal laser scanning microscopy, resulting images are shown. All FG domain variants, including the Phe-free GLLG//L_{52x12}, phase separated to μ m-sized, spherical particles that exclude mCherry protein (red) very well (the numbers indicate the partition coefficients of mCherry).

Supplementary Note 1:
Amino acid sequences of FG domain variants
and a wild type Nup98 FG domain

Coloured in blue: polyhistidine-tag (30 residues)

Coloured in red: GLEBS (GLE2-binding-sequence) domain (44 residues)

For those marked with #: an alternative construct was used for Atto488-labelling/ FRAP experiments, see Supp. Table 1 for details.

Wild type *Tetrahymena thermophila* macronuclear Nup98A (wt Mac98A) FG domain

Plasmid: pHBS418

MQHSHHHGHHSHHHGHHGHGHHGHHGHHGSMFGNTGGGGLFNGTQQTQQTGGGLFQPPQQTQFGQTGATGGGLFGGAT
NTFGGGGGGLFGGNNNQQTNPNTAGGGIFGQGTTLGGAPAQTGGGLFGAPQNNQGGGLFGGGTTTGGGMFGNQANT
QTGGGGLFGGPSQPTTQPPAFSLNNPTTGGGGLFGQPANTMGGNNGGLFGGQTNSFGANNMLGNNNRPQAGIFGG
ATTTAPTGNTGMMFGGIGANNNGGGLFGMNNNTNTNPTGGFGATNPATGGGGLFGGGATTTGGGGLFGGGNTQGGGLL
TANTTAGLLGGGFNMMNNTGGILGQTNNQFGLGSFGTNNNAAAAPFPKASANGVLTKEPNKNCYAI SNGTDFCI
FELALTRKLVKAGQLKPGAQQAGGMFGQPAQGGNGLFGGGGAATTTTPFGGAQNGNLFGGQNTQAQGGGLFGAPVNN
AATGAGGLFGAKPAATTTGGGLFGQMPAQTTGGFLGNTATQPAQGGGLFGGATTTQAPGGGGGGGLFGGNTTAATTGG
GLFGGNTQTTGATGGLFGGQQPNNQGLFLNTGNANNANTGGGLFGGATTTPATGGGLFGGSTNTQPLATGGGLFG
NNQASQPAAQGLFGGAAPQONS LFGATAGGQTGLFGGATGATQQQGGGLFGQTASNPTQGGGLFGAANPGLGG
AAATSC

prf.GLFG_{52x12}

Plasmid: pSNG064[#]

GSGGLFGGNTQPATGGLFGGNTQPATGGLFGGNTQPATGGLFGGNTQPATGGLFGGNTQPATGGLFGGNTQPATGGL
FGGNTQPATGGLFGGNTQPATGGLFGGNTQPATGGLFGGNTQPATGGLFGGNTQPATGGLFGGNTQPATGGLFGGNT
QPATGGLFGGNTQPATGGLFGGNTQPATGGLFGGNTQPATGGLFGGNTQPATGGLFGGNTQPATGGLFGGNTQPATG
GLFGGNTQPATGGLFGGNTQPATGGLFGGNTQPATGGLFGGNTQPATGGLFGGNTQPATGGLFGGNTQPATGGLFGG
NTQPATGGLFGGNTQPATGGLFGGNTQPATGGLFGGNTQPATGGLFGGNTQPATGGLFGGNTQPATGGLFGGNTQPA
TGGLFGGNTQPATGGLFGGNTQPATGGLFGGNTQPATGGLFGGNTQPATGGLFGGNTQPATGGLFGGNTQPATGGLF
GGNTQPATGGLFGGNTQPATGGLFGGNTQPATGGLFGGNTQPATGGLFGGNTQPATGGLFGGNTQPATGGLFGGNTQ
PATGGLFGGNTQPATGGLFGGNTQPATGGLFGGNTQPATGGLFGGNTQPATGGLFGGNTQPATGGLFGGNTQPATG
LFGGNTQPATG

Pro-free prf.GLFG_{52x12}

Plasmid: pSNG037

MQHSHHHGHHSHHHGHHGHGHHGHHGHSGLFGGATNSQTGLFGGATNSQTGLFGGATNSQTGLFGGATNSQ
TGGLFGGATNSQTGLFGGATNSQTGLFGGATNSQTGLFGGATNSQTGLFGGATNSQTGLFGGATNSQTGLF
GGATNSQTGLFGGATNSQTGLFGGATNSQTGLFGGATNSQTGLFGGATNSQTGLFGGATNSQTGLFGGATN
SQTGLFGGATNSQTGLFGGATNSQTGLFGGATNSQTGLFGGATNSQTGLFGGATNSQTGLFGGATNSQTGL
LFGGATNSQTGLFGGATNSQTGLFGGATNSQTGLFGGATNSQTGLFGGATNSQTGLFGGATNSQTGLVLTKEPN
EKNCYAI SNGTDFCI FELALTRKLVKAGQLKPGAQQGLFGGATNSQTGLFGGATNSQTGLFGGATNSQTGLF
GGATNSQTGLFGGATNSQTGLFGGATNSQTGLFGGATNSQTGLFGGATNSQTGLFGGATNSQTGLFGGATN
SQTGLFGGATNSQTGLFGGATNSQTGLFGGATNSQTGLFGGATNSQTGLFGGATNSQTGLFGGATNSQTGL
LFGGATNSQTGLFGGATNSQTGLFGGATNSQTGLFGGATNSQTGLFGGATNSQTGLFGGATNSQTGLFGGA
TNSQTSC

His-tag-free Mac98A ΔGLEBS

Plasmid: pSNG122

GSMFGNTGGGGLFGNTQTQQTGGGLFGQPQQTQFGQTGATGGGLFGGATNTFGGGGGGLFGGNNNQTNPTAGGGI
FGQTTGLGGAPAQTGGGLFGAPQNNQGGGLFGGGTTTGGGMFGNQANTQTGGGLFGGPSQPTTQPPAFSLNNPTT
GGGGLFGQPANTMGGNNGGLFGGQTNSFGANNMMLGNNNRPQGAGIFGGATTTAPTGNTGMFGGIGANNGGGLFGM
NNTNTNPTGGFGATNPTAGGGGLFGGGATTTGGGLFGGGNTQGGGLLGTANTTAGGLGGGFNMMNNTGGILGQTN
NQFGLGSFGTNNNAAAAPFQPKASANGVLVKAGQLKPGAQQAGGMFGQPAQGGNGLFGGGGAATTPFGGAQNGNLF
GGQNTQAQGGGLFGAPVNNAATGAGGGLFGAKPAATTTGGGLFGQMPAQTGGFLGNTATQPAGGGLFGGATTTQAPG
GGGGGLFGGNTTAATTGGGLFGGNTQTGGATGGLFGGQPNNQGGFLNTGNANNANTGGGLFGGATTTPATGGGL
FGGSTNTQPGLATGGGLFGNNQGASQPAAQGGGLFGGAAPQQNSLFGGATAGGQTGGLFGGATGATQQQGGGLFGQTA
SNPTQGGGLFGAANPGLGGAAATSC

| Protein name | Plasmid | Encoding for | Used in figures | Reference |
|---|---------|---|---------------------|--|
| His ₁₈ -TtMacNup98A (Mac98A) FG domain | pHBS418 | His ₁₈ -TtMacNup98A ₁₋₆₆₆ -Cys | 1, 2, 3, S2 | Schmidt and Görlich, 2015 ⁴ |
| prf.GLFG _{52x12} * | pSNG064 | His ₁₄ -ZZ-scSUMO-prf.GLFG _{52x12} | 1-7, S1, S3, S4, S5 | this study |
| prf.GLFG _{52x12} -Cys* | pSNG102 | His ₁₄ -ZZ-scSUMO-prf.GLFG _{52x12} -Cys | 2a, 5b, S1 | this study |
| His ₁₈ -Pro-free prf.GLFG _{52x12} | pSNG037 | His ₁₈ - Pro-free_ prf.GLFG _{52x12} -Cys | 2b | Ng et al., 2021 ⁵ |
| prf.GLFG _{7x12} * | pSNG110 | His ₁₄ -ZZ-scSUMO-prf.GLFG _{7x12} | 4 | this study |
| His ₁₈ -GLFG _{52x12} | pSNG036 | His ₁₈ -GLFG _{52x12} | 7a, S7 | Ng et al., 2021 ⁵ |
| GLFG _{52x12} -Cys* | pSNG114 | His ₁₄ -ZZ-scSUMO-GLFG _{52x12} -Cys | 7b, c | this study |
| His ₁₈ -GAFG _{52x12} | pSNG072 | His ₁₈ - GAFG _{52x12} | 7a, S6 | this study |
| GAFG _{52x12} -Cys* | pSNG112 | His ₁₄ -ZZ-scSUMO-GAFG _{52x12} -Cys | 7b, c | this study |
| His ₁₈ -GXFG//L _{52x12} | pSNG087 | His ₁₈ -GXFG//L _{52x12} | 7a, S7 | this study |
| GXFG//L _{52x12} -Cys* | pSNG113 | His ₁₄ -ZZ-scSUMO-GxFG//L _{52x12} -Cys | 7b, c | this study |
| His ₁₈ -GXFG//V _{52x12} | pSNG125 | His ₁₈ -GxFG//V _{52x12} | 7a | this study |
| GLAG _{52x12} * | pSNG123 | His ₁₄ -ZZ-scSUMO-GLAG _{52x12} -Cys | 7a, S6 | this study |
| GLLG _{52x12} * | pSNG124 | His ₁₄ -ZZ-scSUMO-GLLG _{52x12} -Cys | 7a, S6 | this study |
| His ₁₈ -GLLG//L _{52x12} | pSNG131 | His ₁₈ -GLLG//L _{52x12} | 7a, S7 | this study |
| GLLG//L _{52x12} -Cys* | pSNG132 | His ₁₄ -ZZ-scSUMO-GLLG//L _{52x12} -Cys | 7b, c | this study |
| Mac98A ΔGLEBS* | pSNG122 | His ₁₄ -ZZ-scSUMO-TtMacNup98A ₁₋₆₆₆ Δ336-365-Cys | S2 | this study |
| rat (<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>) NTF2 | pDG2121 | rNTF2 | 1a | Frey et al., 2018 ⁶ |
| mCherry* | pSF779 | His ₁₄ -TEV-mCherry-Cys | 1a, S7 | Schmidt & Görlich, 2015 ⁴ |

Supplementary Table 1: Proteins and corresponding bacterial expression constructs used in this study. Plasmid numbers are unique identifiers. * indicates that a histidine-tag-cleaved (by SUMO/ TEV) version of the protein was used.

| Components | Final conc. |
|--|-------------|
| Na ₂ HPO ₄ | 100 mM |
| KH ₂ PO ₄ | 20 mM |
| MgSO ₄ | 2 mM |
| CaCl ₂ | 0.2 mM |
| NTA·Na ₂ | 500 μM |
| FeCl ₃ | 100 μM |
| ZnCl ₂ | 10 μM |
| MnCl ₂ | 10 μM |
| H ₃ BO ₄ | 5 μM |
| NiSO ₄ | 0.5 μM |
| (NH ₄) ₆ Mo ₇ O ₂₄ | 0.5 μM |
| Na ₂ SeO ₃ | 0.5 μM |
| Na ₂ WO ₄ | 0.5 μM |
| CoSO ₄ | 1 μM |
| CuSO ₄ | 1 μM |
| Biotin | 1 mg/L |
| Thiamine | 1 mg/L |
| ¹⁵ NH ₄ Cl (Sigma-Aldrich, Germany) | 1.1 g/L |
| D-Glucose U- ¹³ C ₆ (Cambridge Isotope Laboratories, USA) | 6.0 g/L |

Supplementary Table 2: Composition of M9 medium supplemented with trace elements and isotope labels for bacterial cultures.

References

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