

The nucleoplasmic phase of pre-40S formation prior to nuclear export

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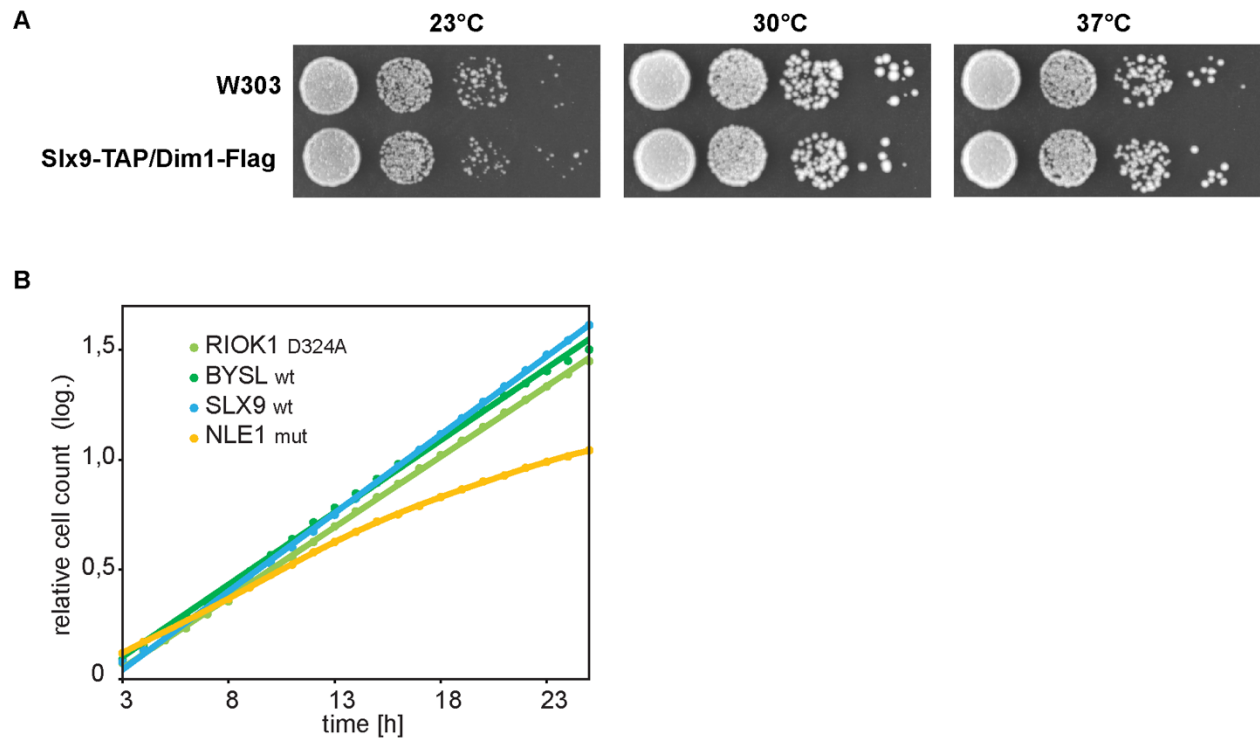
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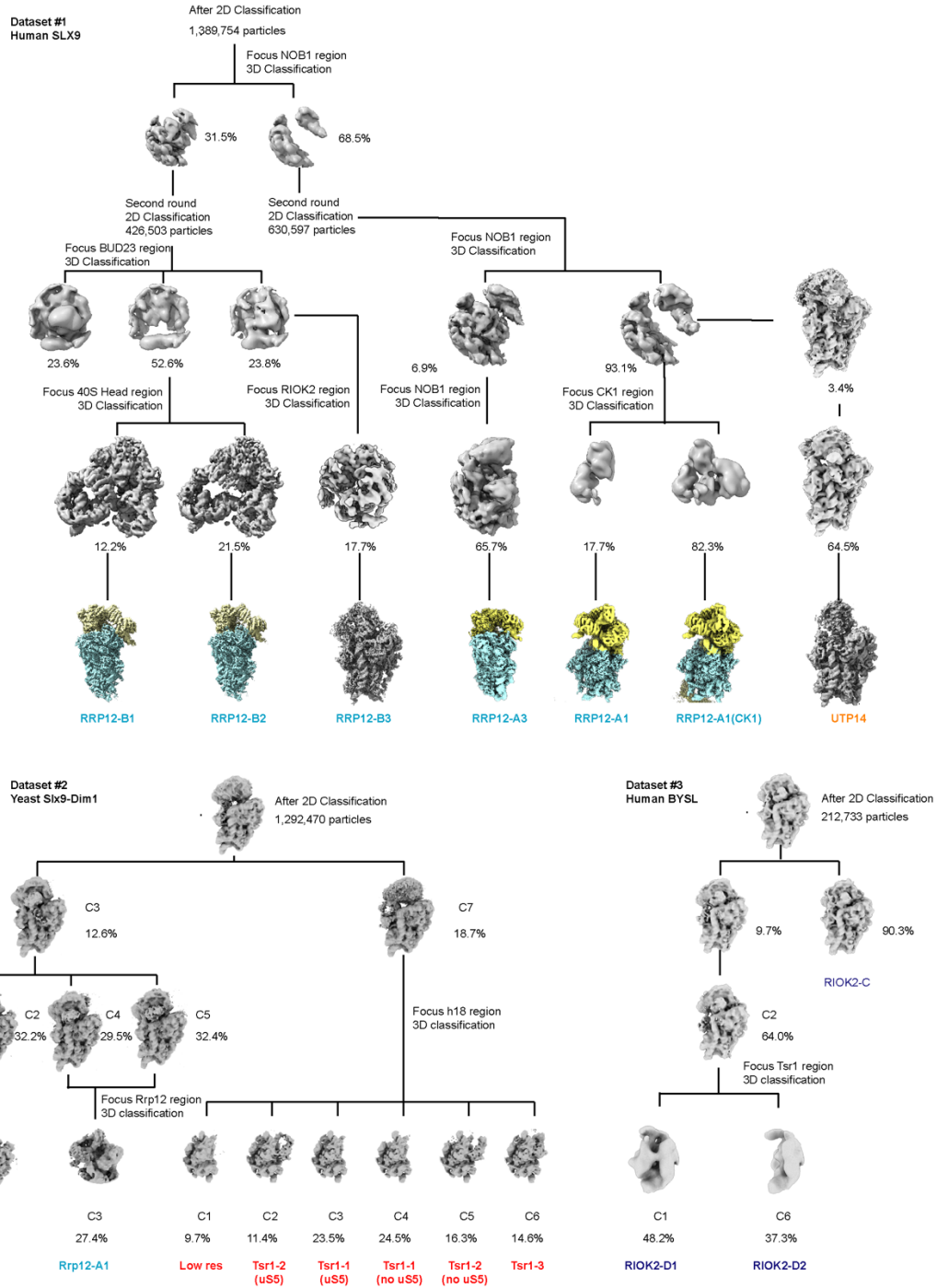
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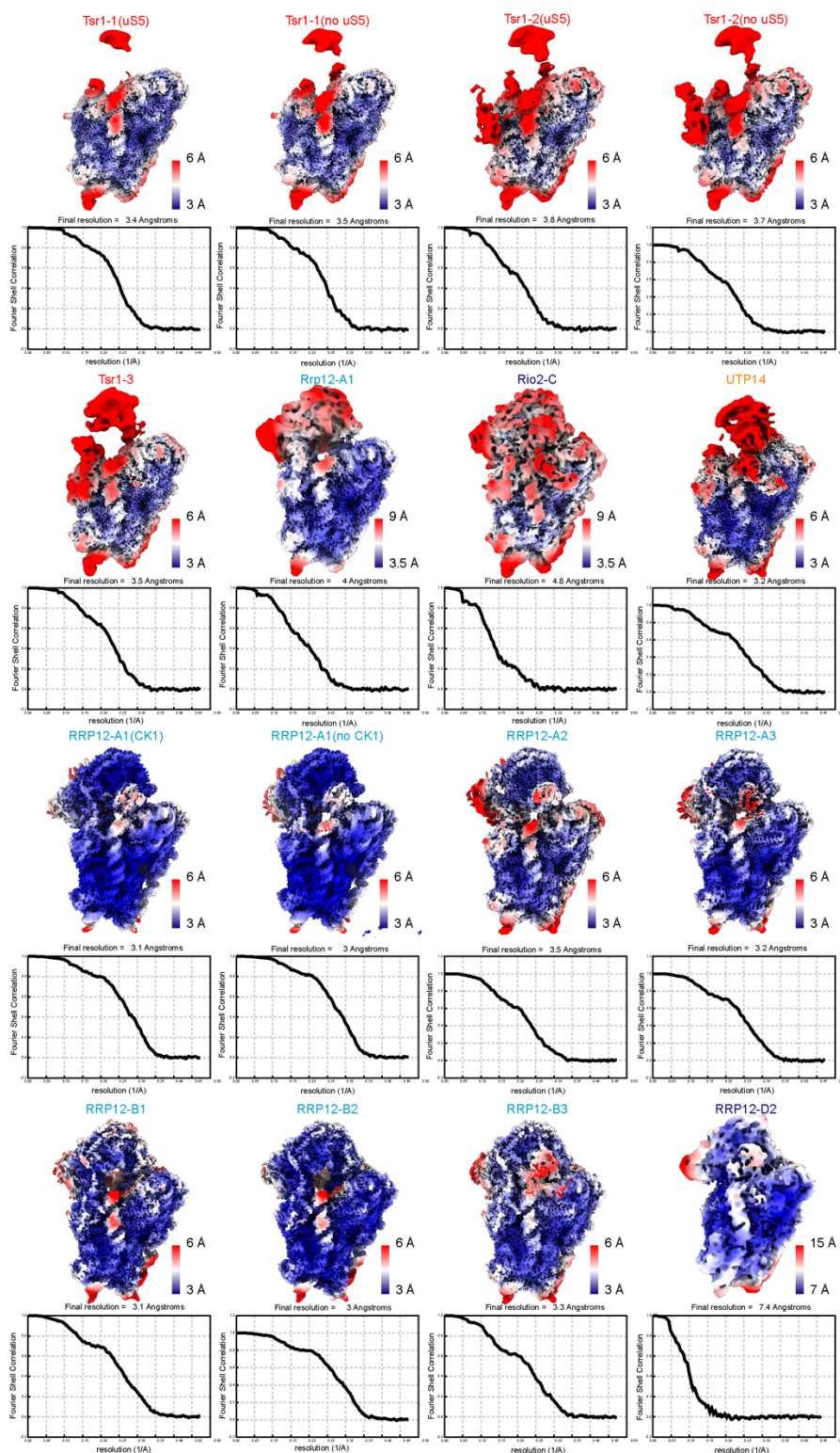
Supplementary Figure S1. The growth analysis of the yeast strain and human cell lines.

(A) Growth analysis of yeast *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* strains with chromosomally integrated Slx9-TAP/Dim1-Flag in comparison to the W303 wild-type strain. Strains were grown on YPD plates at the indicated temperatures for 2 days. (B) The growth curves of cell lines used in this study with the human RIOK1, BYSL and SLX9 as C-terminally Flag-tagged baits inserted into HEK293/Flp-In cells compared to a cell line expressing a dominant human NLE1 mutant with a known growth defect. The time points refer to time after induction by tetracyclin with harvesting for preparation usually done 24 hours after induction. The calculated doubling time of the wild-type cell lines was between 14 and 15 hours. wt: wild-type gene with C-terminal Flag-tag inserted in HEK293/Flp-In cell line, mut: NLE1 mutant with C-terminal Flag-tag and dysfunctional UBL-domain inserted in HEK293/Flp-In cell line.



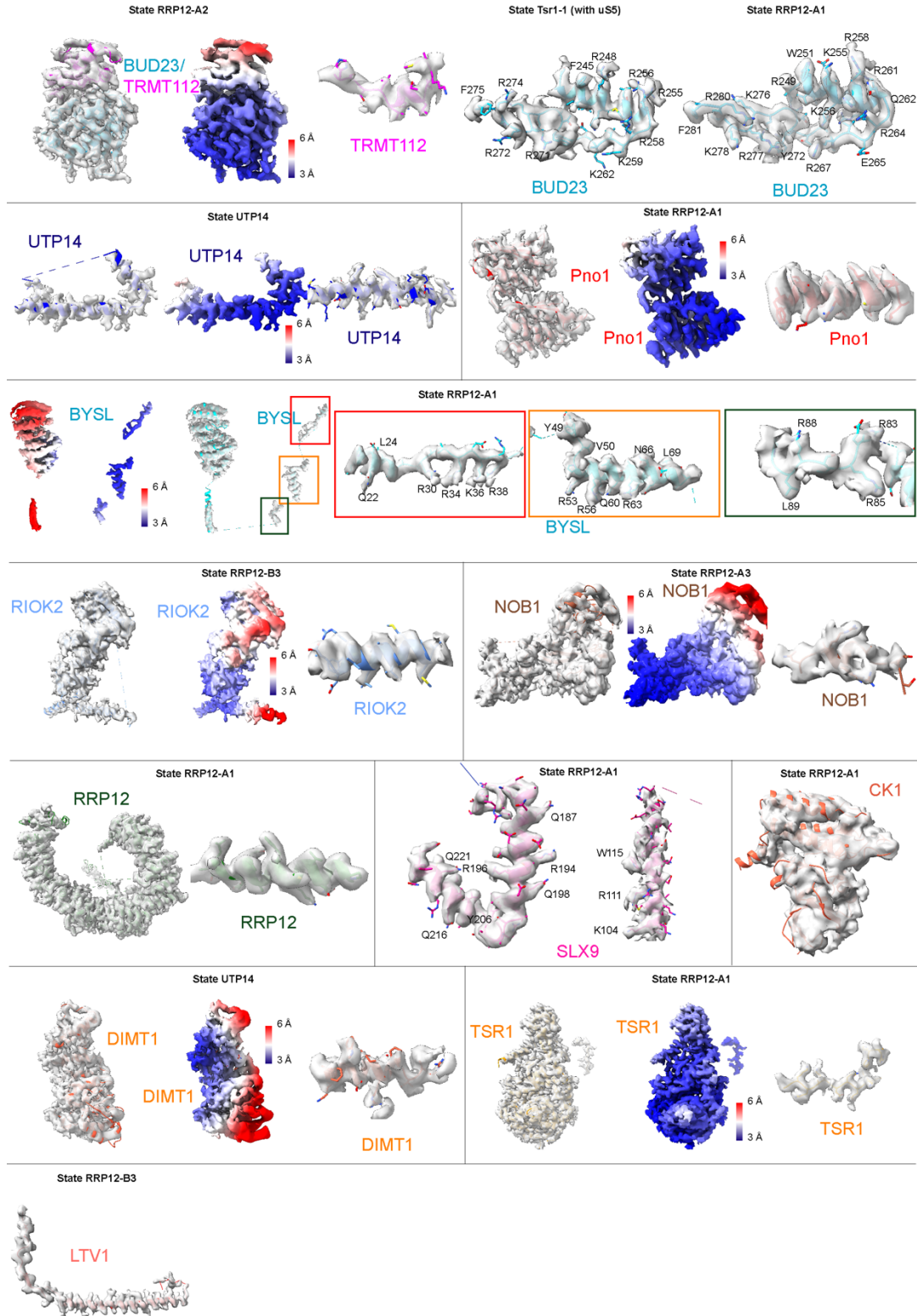
Supplementary Figure S2. Sorting schemes of the human SLX9 and BYSL and yeast Slx9–Dim1 samples.

Classification scheme of the three datasets used in this study. Datasets 1 and 3 were collected from human SLX9 and BYSL pull-outs, whereas dataset 2 was collected from yeast Slx9–Dim1 split-tag purification. After 3D classification, all classes resembling one of the states in this study are labeled accordingly. Classes that are not labeled either could not be further refined to higher resolution or could not be further classified despite the presence of large and highly flexible domains.

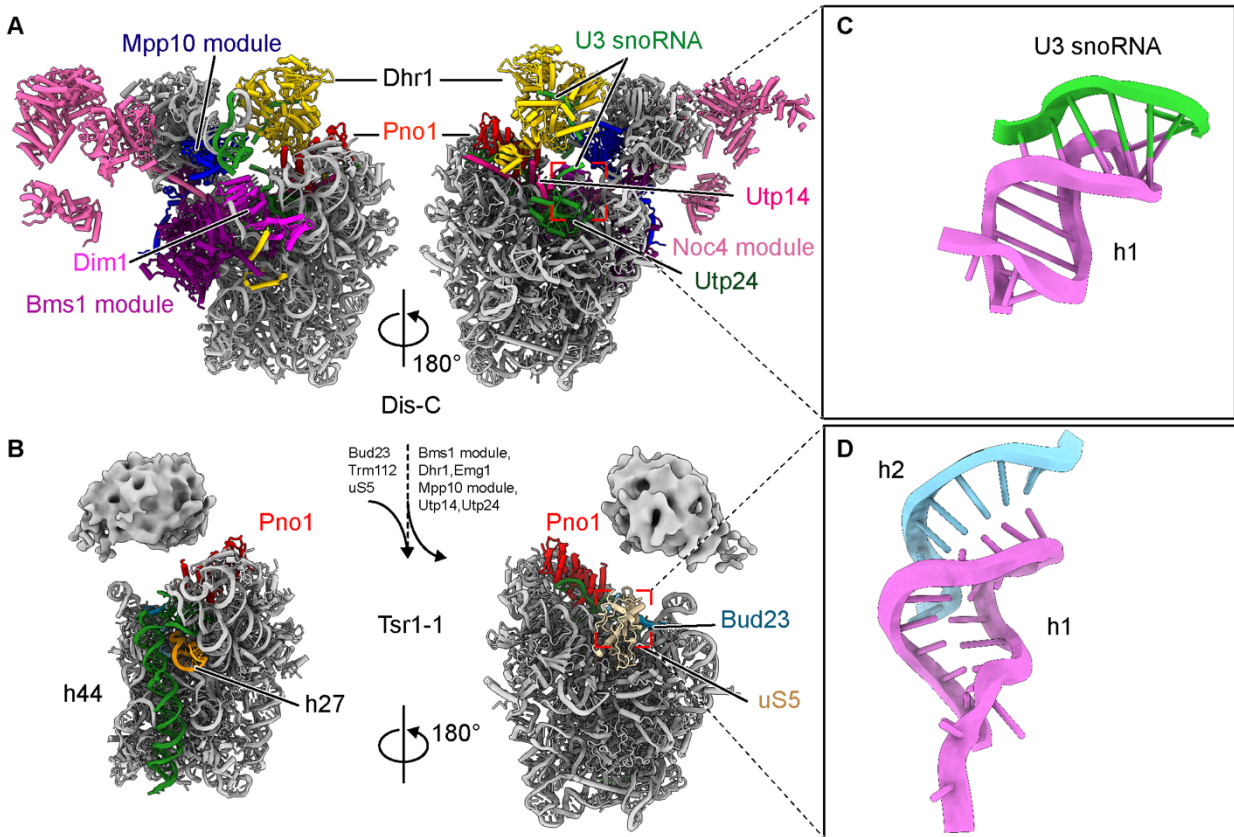


Supplementary Figure S3. Local resolution and structural data validation.

The local-resolution distributions of all the intermediates, as estimated by Relion (see individual blue-to-red scale bars). All states are shown in a 40S view. Shown below each structure are the gold-standard Fourier shell correlation curves that correspond to the reconstructions of all the states, as estimated by Relion.

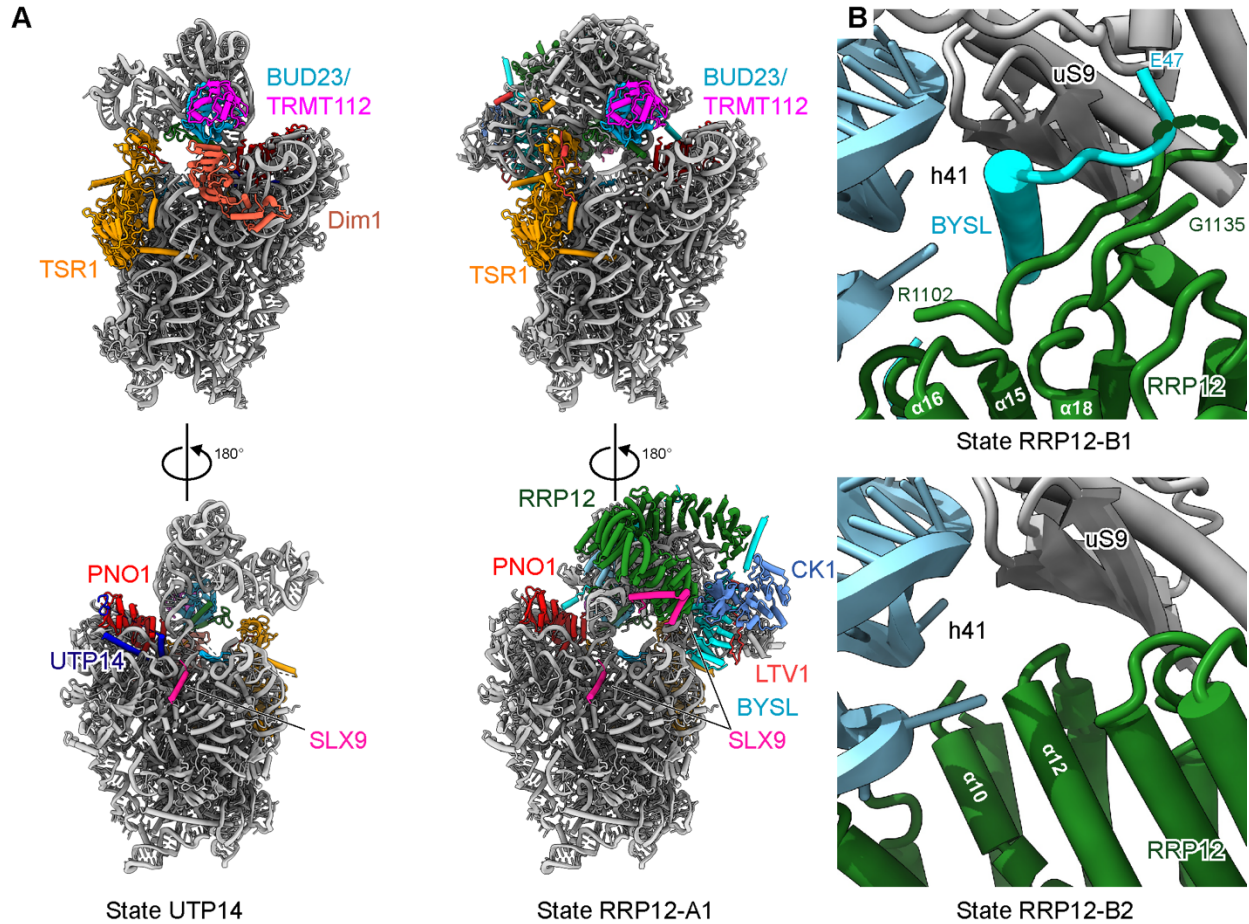


Supplementary Figure S4. Structural validation of assembly factors
 Molecular models of the assembly factors discussed in this study and their cryo-EM density maps.



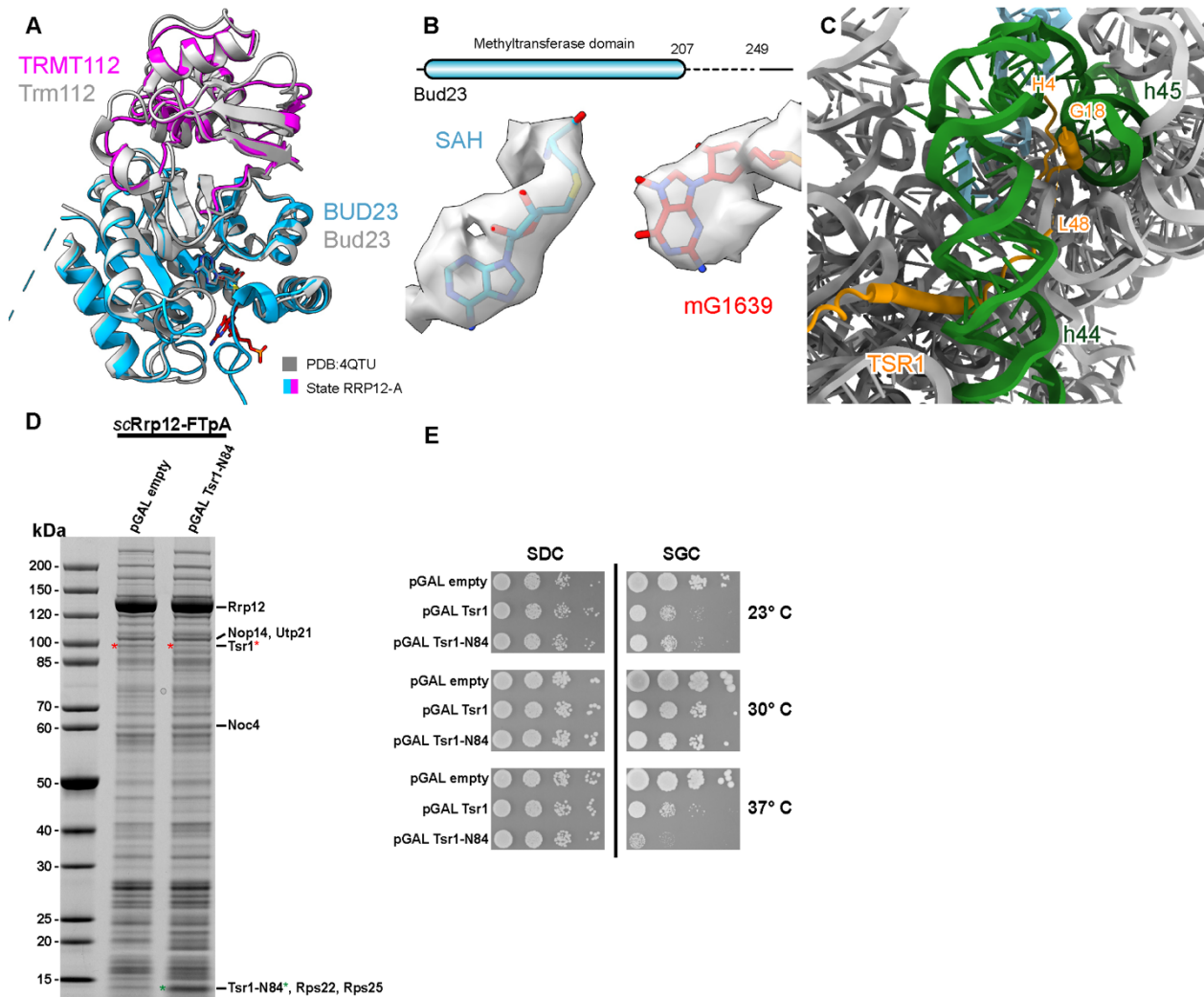
Supplementary Figure S5. Comparison between states Dis-C and Tsr1-1.

(**A, B**) Two views of molecular models for the yeast state Dis-C (**A**) and Tsr1-1 (with uS5, **B**). The highly flexible 40S head in state Tsr1-1 is indicated using the density map. Changes in composition are indicated in the middle. (**C, D**) The different conformations of h1 of the 18S rRNA region in yeast state Dis-C (**C**) and Tsr1-1 (**D**) to show the formation of the central pseudoknot (h2 of the 18S rRNA) in yeast state Tsr1-1.



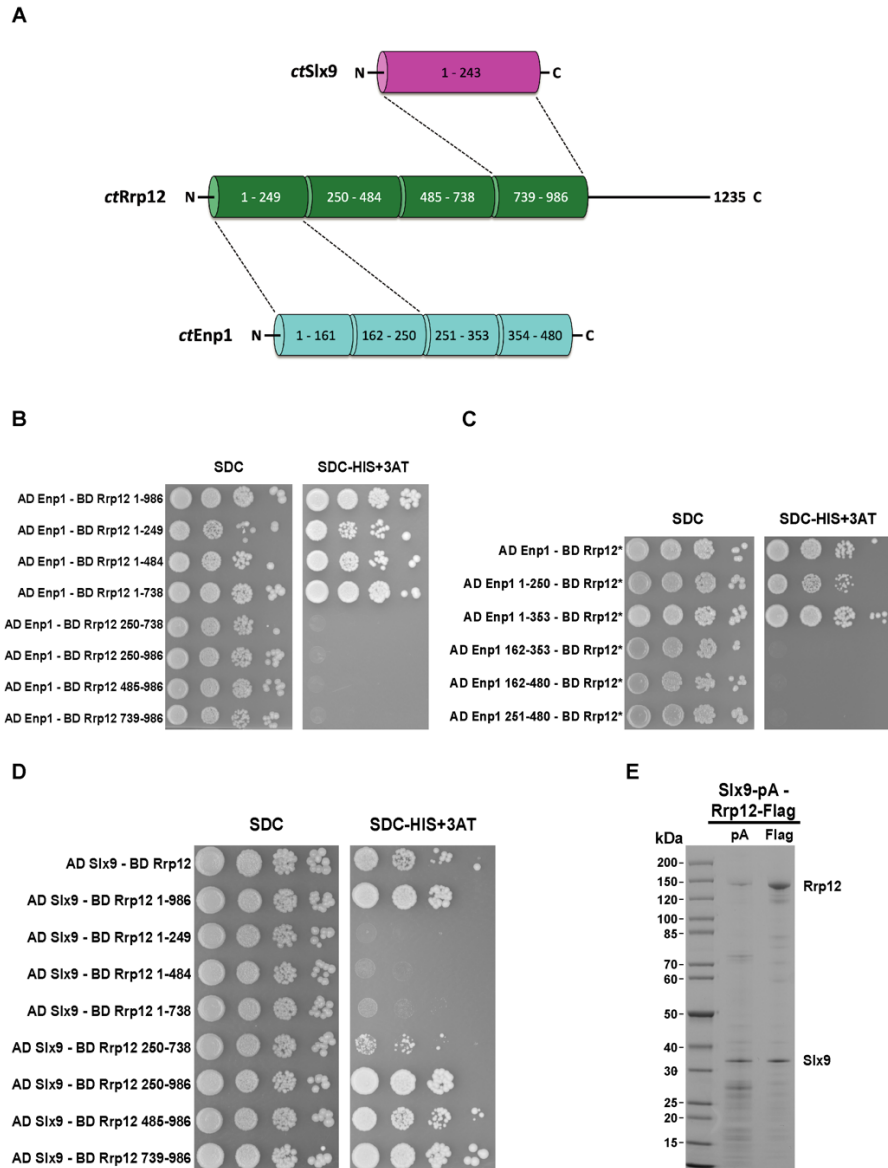
Supplementary Figure S6. Molecular models of the human states UTP14 and RRP12-A1.

(A) Two views of the molecular models of the human states UTP14 (left) and RRP12-A1 (right); all assembly factors are indicated. (B) The N-terminal helix of BYSL pokes through a tunnel formed by h41 of the 18S rRNA, uS9, helices 15–18, and residues 1102–1135 of RRP12 in state RRP12-B1 (top). It is absent from the tunnel in state RRP12-B2 (bottom), allowing a sliding movement of the N-terminal ARM repeat of RRP12.



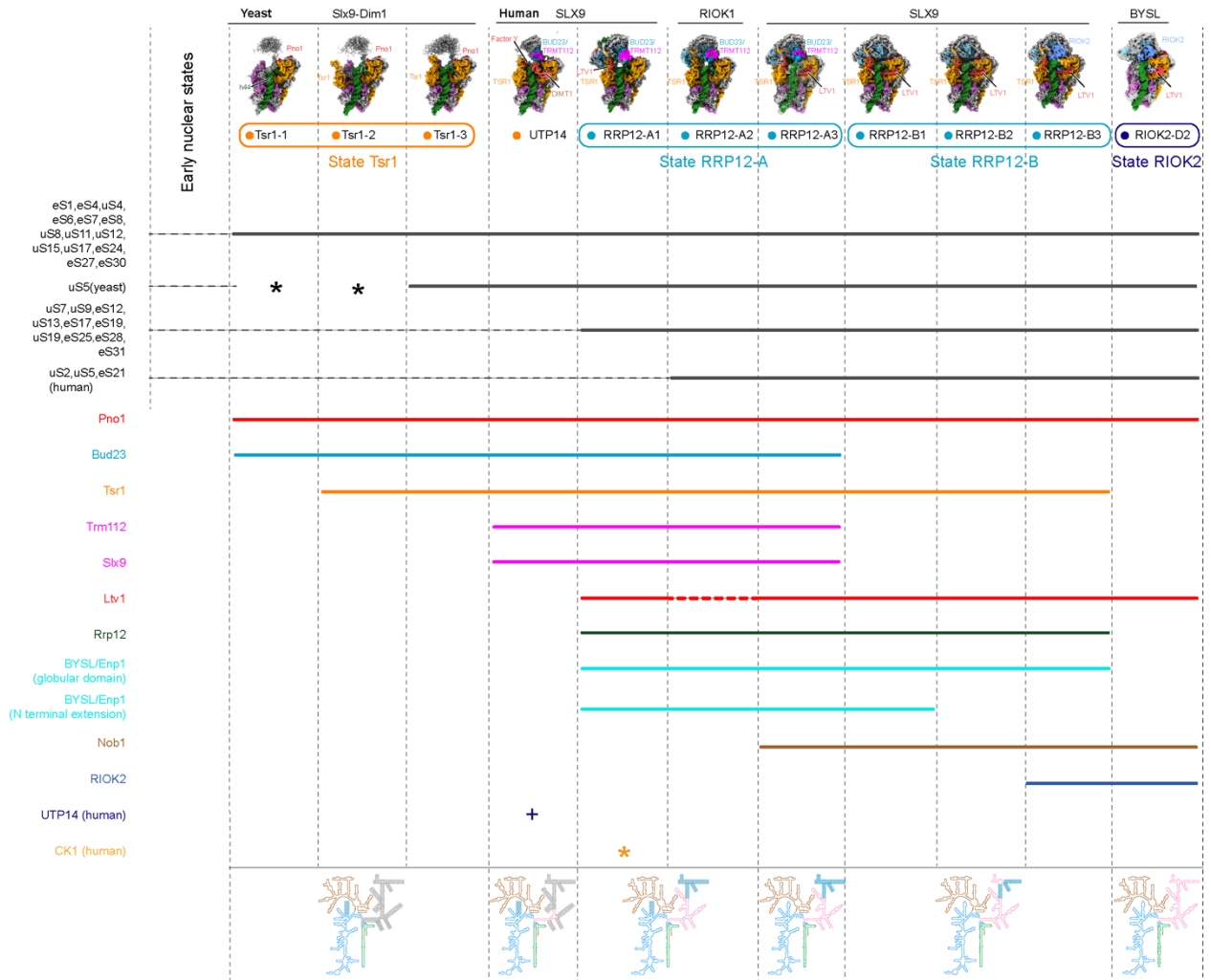
Supplementary Figure S7. Methylation of G1639 and the interaction between the N terminus of Tsr1 and the pre-40S ribosome.

(A) Structural comparison of the BUD23/TRMT112 complex from state RRP12-A with X-ray structure from yeast (PDB:4GTU). The X-ray structure was colored in gray. (B) SAH from BUD23 and m⁷G1639 of the 18S rRNA are shown in stick representation surrounded by density map. (C) The very N terminus of Tsr1 binds to a region deep within h28 of the 18S rRNA, and the N-terminal helix is inserted below h44. (D) Tandem affinity purification of scRrp12-FTpA from cells dependent on 6 h GAL-induced overexpression of plasmid-borne Tsr1 N terminus (N84) or empty vector. The final eluates were analyzed by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie staining, and the indicated bands were identified by mass spectrometry. (E) Growth analysis of GAL-induced plasmid-based Tsr1, Tsr1 N terminus (N84), and empty vector. Cells were spotted in 10-fold serial dilutions on SDC-LEU (left) or SGC-LEU (right) plates and growth was recorded after 2 days (SDC-LEU plates) or 4 days (SGC-LEU plates) at the indicated temperatures.



Supplementary Figure S8. In vitro analysis of Rrp12 interacting with the assembly factors Enp1 and Slx9.

(A) Schematic model of the analyzed Slx9 (magenta), Rrp12 (green), and Enp1 (cyan) constructs. Binding regions are indicated by dashed lines. (B-D) Yeast two-hybrid analysis of truncated *ctRrp12* and *ctEnp1* binding to *ctSlx9*, *ctRrp12*, or *ctEnp1*. The first protein was fused to the GAL4 activation domain (AD), whereas the second protein was fused to the GAL4 binding domain (BD). The yeast strain PJ69-4 was transformed with plasmids and 10-fold serial dilutions were spotted onto plates containing SDC-Trp-Leu (SDC) or SDC-Trp-Leu-His containing 2 mM 3AT (SDC-His+3AT) and growth was monitored after incubated for 4 days at 30 °C. For asterisk-labeled *ctRrp12*, the truncated *ctRrp12* Δ C (1-986 aa) construct was used owing to its superior biochemical properties. (E) Reconstitution of the *ctRrp12*-Slx9 heterodimer. The tagged thermophilic Slx9-ProtA-TEV and Rrp12-Flag were overexpressed in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* under the control of a GAL1-10 promoter. The TEV and Flag eluates from the tandem affinity purification were analyzed by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie staining.



Supplementary Figure S9. Schematic representation of AFs and rRNA secondary structure associated with all sequential states.

Clustering and coloration are based on the time point of stable association and dissociation from the maturing particle as indicated by the horizontal lines. (*) indicating that factors in this state is/is not present. (+) indicating UTP14 is only present in state UTP14. Bold dashed lines for Ltv1 indicating that this factor was not visualized in this preparation of state RRP12-A2 after pulling with RIOK1 as bait, most likely due to dissociation during the preparation. Thin dashed lines for ribosomal proteins indicating that the recruitment of ribosomal proteins is likely to occur earlier (such as uS7 and uS9 on the 90S pre-ribosome, et al), however, due to high flexibility of the 40S head, they are not visible in the early pre-40S states. The invisible 18S rRNA regions in the secondary structure are shadowed with light gray, while the immature regions are shadowed with light blue.

Supplementary Table S1. Yeast strains used in this study.

Name	Relevant genotype	Source
PJ69-4A	<i>MATα</i> , <i>trp1-901</i> , <i>leu2-3,112</i> , <i>ura3-52</i> , <i>his3-200</i> , <i>gal4Δ</i> , <i>gal80Δ</i> , <i>LYS2::GAL1-HIS3</i> , <i>GAL2-ADE2</i> , <i>met2::GAL7-lacZ</i>	James et al., 1996(50)
W303	<i>ade2-1</i> , <i>trp1-1</i> , <i>leu2-3,112</i> , <i>his3-11,15</i> , <i>ura3-1</i> , <i>can1-100</i>	Thomas and Rothstein, 1989(49)
Slx9-TAP/Dim1-Flag	<i>SLX9-TAP::HIS3</i> , <i>DIM1-Flag::natNT2</i> , <i>W303</i>	This study
Rrp12-FTpA, YEplac112 empty	<i>RRP12-TAP-Flag::natNT2</i> , <i>YEplac112 pGAL</i> , <i>W303</i>	This study
Rrp12-FTpA, YEplac112 scTsr1 N84	<i>RRP12-TAP-Flag::natNT2</i> , <i>YEplac112 pGAL</i> , <i>scTSR1 N84</i> , <i>W303</i> ,	This study

Supplementary Table S2. Cryo-EM data collection, refinement and validation statistics.

	State Tsr1- 1 (uS5)	State Tsr1- 1 (no uS5)	State Tsr1- 2 (uS5)	State Tsr1- 2 (no uS5)	State Tsr1- 3	State Rrp12 -A1	State Rio2- C	State UTP1 4	State RRP1 2-A1 (CK1)	State RRP1 2-A1 (no CK1)	State RRP1 2-A3	State RRP1 2-B1	State RRP1 2-B2	State RRP1 2-B3	State RRP1 2-A2	State RIOK 2-D2
Data collection and processing																
Magnification								47,214								129,151
Voltage (kV)									300							
Electron exposure (e-/Å ²)								44								28
Defocus range (µm)								-0.8 to -2.5								-1 to -2.5
Pixel size (Å)								1.059								1.084
Symmetry imposed									<i>C1</i>							
Initial particle images (no.)				1,292,470							1,389,754				1,334,406	212,733
Final particle images (no.)	57,203	59,786	27,524	39,865	35,400	27,589	11,255	8,843	103,616	104,045	28,656	27,437	48,362	17,159	25,441	5,024
Map resolution (Å)	3.4	3.5	3.8	3.7	3.5	4	4.8	3.2	3.1	3	3.2	3.1	3	3.3	3.5	7.4
FSC threshold	0.143	0.143	0.143	0.143	0.143	0.143	0.143	0.143	0.143	0.143	0.143	0.143	0.143	0.143	0.143	0.143
Refinement																
Model resolution (Å)	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.6	3.3			3.1	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1	3	3.3	3.5	
FSC threshold	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5			0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	
Map sharpening <i>B</i> factor (Å ²)	-90	-86	-84	-88	-80			-55	-78	-78	-67	-65	-64	-55	-39	
Model composition																
Non-hydrogen atoms	46,427	44,490	52,944	52,944	53,512			62,068	83,685	81,223	87,404	85,252	85,114	87,712	84,213	
Protein residues																
RNA	2,635	2,383	3,296	3,296	3,259			3,787	6,255	5,958	6,720	6,393	6,331	6,656	6,355	
Ligands	1,200	1,200	1,255	1,255	1,298			1,482	1,575	1,575	1,587	1,605	1,624	1,624	1,575	
<i>B</i> factors (Å ²)																
Protein	63.55	84.82	101.5	98.16	90.36			41.21	14.85	15.04	21.10	18.35	26.32	36.25	32.96	
RNA	52.40	69.82	2	89.23	79.11			128.1	13.47	13.69	21.23	15.18	19.24	33.23	32.58	
Ligand	72.62	95.90	90.29	106.9	100.8			7	16.91	16.96	20.90	23.08	36.63	40.85	33.53	
	112.4	127.6	112.5	129.4	6			53.75	23.89	24.81	27.08	27.49	49.96	54.33	57.67	
	8	0	1	7	161.9			0								
			185.0	3												
			8													
R.m.s. deviations																
Bond lengths (Å)	0.005	0.005	0.007	0.005	0.006			0.014	0.006	0.005	0.005	0.008	0.004	0.003	0.006	
Bond angles (°)	0.820	0.826	0.951	0.879	0.868			0.885	0.894	0.863	0.845	1.000	0.830	0.781	0.902	
Validation																
MolProbity score	1.81	1.83	1.96	1.87	1.81			1.58	1.61	1.62	1.66	1.62	1.55	1.59	1.65	
Clashscore	5.74	6.32	8.18	6.91	6.31			5.73	6.11	5.90	6.56	6.10	5.17	5.87	6.22	
Poor rotamers (%)	0.09	0.05	0.04	0.04	0			0.06	0	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.04	
Ramachandran plot																
Favored (%)	91.65	92.05	91.14	92.04	92.69			96.08	95.97	95.79	95.68	95.87	95.98	96.03	95.64	
Allowed (%)	8.27	7.87	8.73	7.84	7.22			3.89	3.99	4.20	4.28	4.04	3.94	3.89	4.34	
Disallowed (%)	0.08	0.09	0.12	0.12	0.09			0.03	0.03	0.02	0.05	0.10	0.08	0.08	0.02	
EMDB	32792	32793	32794	32795	32796	32797	32798	32799	32800	32801	32803	32804	32806	32807	32802	32808
PDB	7WTN	7WTO	7WTP	7WTQ	7WTR			7WTS	7WTT	7WTU	7WTW	7WTX	7WTZ	7WU0	7WTV	

Supplementary Table S3. Molecular models of the nucleoplasmic pre-40S ribosome.

Assembly factors	Full length (aa)	Modeled Regions (aa)	Modeling	Present in States
Yeast				
Bud23	275	241-279	<i>de novo</i> build	Tsr1
Dim2/Pno1	274	93-273	<i>de novo</i> build	All
Tsr1	788	13-33	<i>de novo</i> build	Tsr1-2, Tsr1-3
		43-310, 335-355, 484-787	From PDB:6EML	Tsr1-2, Tsr1-3
Human				
BUD23/ WBSCR22	281	6-207, 249-281	<i>de novo</i> build	UTP14, RRP12-A
DIMT1	313	37-313	From PDB: 1ZQ9	UTP14
PNO1	252	73-247	<i>de novo</i> build	All
BYSL	437	18-39, 47-72, 83-91, 142-167	<i>de novo</i> build	RRP12, RIOK2
		180-427	From PDB:6G18	
CK1	415	9-305	From PDB: 6GZM	RRP12-A1(CK1)
LTV1	475	247-270	From PDB:6G18	RRP12, RIOK2
		291-314, 352-369, 414-474	<i>de novo</i> build	
NOB1	412	7-131, 206-222, 230-412	From PDB:6G18	RRP12-A3, RRP12-B, RIOK2
RIOK2	552	9-299, 494-523, 526-544	From PDB:6G18	RRP12-B3, RIOK2
RRP12	1297	106-224, 232-266, 278-295, 301-701, 708-1043, 1070-1080, 1102-1111, 1115-1135, 1145-1157, 1188-1216, 1229-1257	<i>de novo</i> build	RRP12
SLX9/ C21orf70	230	101-130, 174-225	<i>de novo</i> build	UTP14, RRP12-A1, RRP12-A3
TRMT112	125	1-118	<i>de novo</i> build	UTP14, RRP12-A
TSR1	804	4-18, 48-104, 109-313, 342-363, 392-405, 464-792	<i>de novo</i> build	UTP14, RRP12, RIOK2-C, RIOK2-D1
UTP14	771	220-263, 627-640	<i>de novo</i> build	UTP14

Supplementary Table S4. Nomenclature of orthologous yeast and human assembly factors.

Yeast name	Human name
Bud23	BUD23/ WBSCR22
Dim1	DIMT1
Dim2/Pno1	PNO1
Enp1	BYSL
Hrr25/Ck1	CK1
Ltv1	LTV1
Nob1	NOB1
Rio2	RIOK2
Rrp12	RRP12
Slx9	SLX9/ C21orf70
Trm112	TRMT112
Tsr1	TSR1
Utp14	UTP14