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**Supplemental information**

**The human SKI complex regulates channeling  
of ribosome-bound RNA to the exosome  
via an intrinsic gatekeeping mechanism**

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### **Supplementary Figure S1. Cryo-EM data analysis of recombinant apo hSKI (related to Figures 1, 2 and 3)**

Characteristics of the apo hSKI single particle cryo-EM sample and data. **(A)** On the left, analytical size exclusion chromatography profile on a S6 increase column (Cytiva) of a representative hSKI preparation, and on the right is a 4-12 % Coomassie stained SDS-PAGE of a peak fraction of the SEC run (labelled with \*, M is Marker). In **(B)** a representative cryo-EM micrograph of the apo hSKI sample (A) is shown. This image was recorded at 300 kV with a pixel size of 1.024 Å/pix using a post-GIF K3 direct detector. **(C)** 2D class averages of the apo hSKI sample in the closed (left hand panel, red frame) and open (right hand panel, blue frame) state conformations. **(D)** Processing scheme of the single particle cryo-EM dataset of the apo hSKI sample resulting in 3D reconstructions for the closed (red frame) and open (blue frame) states.

### **Supplementary Figure S2. Cryo-EM reconstruction analysis of apo hSKI (related to Figures 1, 2 and 3)**

Quality indicators of the apo hSKI closed and open 3D reconstructions. Local resolution estimates and Fourier Shell Correlations (FSC) of the closed **((A) and (B))** and the open **((D) and (E))** reconstructions of the apo hSKI cryo-EM SPA data. The FSC of the masked independent half maps were calculated in the RELION 3.1 postprocessing routine and the map vs model FSC using phenix.mtriage. The FSC cut-off criteria of 0.5 and 0.143 are indicated by dotted lines. Angular sampling distributions of the closed **(C)** and open **(F)** reconstructions of the apo hSKI data. Sampling angle data were plotted in 3° by 3° bins and sampling bins coloured according to particle number with red indicating more and blue fewer particles. **(G)** Selected model and map regions of the closed state reconstructions showing the quality of the structural data. **(H)** Local resolution estimate of a focused 3D reconstruction of the hSKI2<sub>arch</sub> (panel on the left) used for rigid fitting of a homology model of this domain (panel on the right) and completion of the closed state model.

### **Supplementary Figure S3. Structural conservation between human SKI and yeast Ski (related to Figures 2, 3, 5 and 6)**

Comparisons of the hSKI apo and the *S. cerevisiae* Ski structures. In **(A)** the model of hSKI closed apo state is juxtaposed to the yeast Ski model. SKI2 is coloured in yellow,

SKI3 in blue, SKI8<sub>IN</sub> in green and SKI8<sub>OUT</sub> in dark green. The SKI3 C-terminal module is absent in the yeast structure (box (B)). **(B)** Detailed view of the C-terminal module of hSKI3 in complex with the N-terminus of the hSKI2. **(C)** The hSKI2 N-terminal outer  $\alpha$ -helix is sandwiched between hSKI3 TPR13 and TPR14. Note that the residue numbering of the Ski2<sub>N</sub>  $\alpha$ -helix (see also Figure 2C) is based on prediction from AlphaFold (Tunyasuvunakool et al., 2021). A focused 3D reconstruction on the first superhelical turn of hSKI3 in the hSKI apo closed state is coloured according to local resolution on the left and displayed together with the respective part of the model on the right. **(D)** hSKI2 helicase modules of the apo hSKI closed state, the RNA-bound hSKI closed state and the *S.c.* Ski structure in comparison. Note the similar orientation and conformation of the SKI2<sub>arch</sub> with respect to the SKI2<sub>cat</sub> in all three structures. **(E)** Comparison of the human and the yeast 80S bound by human and yeast SKI complex respectively (*S. cerevisiae* 80S-Ski complex from PDB:5MC6). SKI2 is coloured in yellow, SKI3 in blue, SKI8<sub>IN</sub> in green, SKI8<sub>OUT</sub> in dark green, the CrPV IRES in the human case and the mRNA and tRNA in the yeast case in red, the 60S ribosomal subunit is in light blue and the 40S ribosomal subunit in light orange. The yeast and human SKI complexes sit in different orientations on the respective 80S and the RNAs appear differently bound to the helicase modules. In the yeast case this leaves 2-3 nucleotide positions to ySki2 R149 unoccupied (ySki2 R149 is structurally in the equivalent position as hSKI2 W146).

#### **Supplementary Figure S4. SKI2 elements impacting the open/closed state (related to Figure 2, 3 and 4)**

Details of selected elements in the hSKI2<sub>N</sub>. In **(A)** a multiple sequence alignment (MSA) of eukaryotic SKI2 homologs focussed on the N-terminal wedge and a schematic representation of this region in the hSKI2 construct used for the hSKI- $\Delta$ wedge complex is plotted. Degrees of conservation are indicated by shades of yellow in the MSA with darker shades highlighting stronger conservation. The organisation of the different motives of interest in proximity to the hSKI2 wedge is indicated in the cartoon atop the MSA by thicker yellow lines. A Coomassie stained SDS-PAGE of this sample is shown in Fig. 7B. These samples were vitrified on holey-carbon Cu grids and imaged at 200kV using a K2 direct detector in counting model at a pixel size of 1.885 Å/pix. In the top panel in **(B)** reference-free 2D class averages of these cryo-EM SPA data of the

hSKI $\Delta$ wedge complex are displayed. These 2D class averages are overall similar to those of the apo open hSKI particles in Fig. S1C. The apo open hSKI complex was fitted into the low-resolution 3D reconstruction of the hSKI $\Delta$ wedge complex in the panel at the bottom. The unmodelled density on the right with corkscrew-like appearance corresponds to the unmodelled hSKI3 N-terminal TPRs. Note the absence of any interpretable density for the hSKI2 helicase module. hSKI2 is coloured in yellow, hSKI3 in blue, hSKI8<sub>IN</sub> in green and hSKI8<sub>OUT</sub> in dark green. In single particle cryo-EM, a *S. cerevisiae* Ski- $\Delta$ arch complex adopts an open and closed conformation. **(C)** Coomassie stained 4-12 % SDS-PAGE of the yeast Ski $\Delta$ arch complex. These samples were vitrified on holey-carbon Cu grids and imaged at 200kV using a K2 direct detector operated as above. Reference-free 2D class averages and the final 3D reconstruction of the closed state of the yeast Ski- $\Delta$ arch complex are in **(D)**. **(E)** shows reference-free 2D class averages and the final 3D reconstruction of the open state of the yeast Ski- $\Delta$ arch complex. Ski2 is coloured in yellow, Ski3 in blue, Ski8<sub>IN</sub> in green and Ski8<sub>OUT</sub> in dark green. **(F)** Fourier shell correlation of the masked independent half-maps for the 3D reconstructions of hSKI $\Delta$ wedge (shown in **(B)**, forest green) as well as the closed and open states of the yeast Ski- $\Delta$ arch complex (shown in **(D)** and **(E)**, coloured in salmon and olive, respectively).

#### **Supplementary Figure S5. Characteristics of the RNA-bound closed hSKI single particle cryo-EM data (related to Figure 4)**

**(A)** shows a representative cryo-EM micrograph and reference-free 2D class averages of the RNA-bound closed hSKI sample recorded at 300 kV with a pixel size of 0.8512 Å/pix using a Gatan K3 camera. In **(B)** the processing scheme of the single particle cryo-EM dataset of the hSKI sample is outlined. This resulted in the final 3D reconstruction with a global resolution estimate of 3.1 Å for the closed RNA-bound state (red frame). The local resolution estimates are plotted on the final reconstruction in **(C)**, the FSC of the masked independent half-maps of the final reconstruction and the model vs map FSC in **(D)**. Here the FSC cut-off criteria of 0.5 and 0.143 are indicated by dotted lines. The angular sampling distribution for the final reconstruction is in **(E)**. Angular sampling data were plotted in 3° by 3° bins in this panel. Note the absence of any noticeable fraction of open state particles in these SPA data (see 3D classification in **(B)**). Comparisons of the closed RNA-bound hSKI2 helicase with



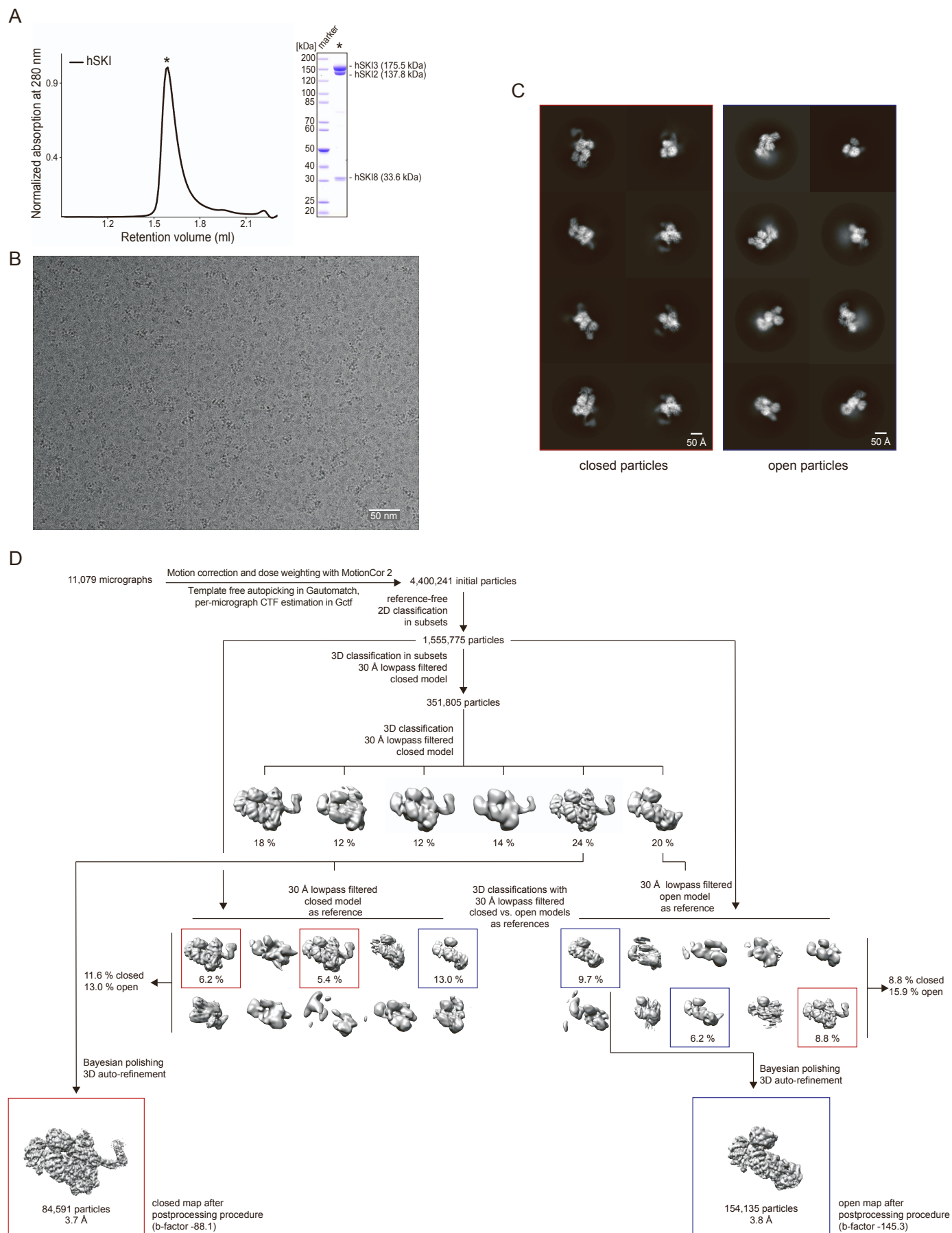
hMTR4. In **(F)** RNA-bound human MTR4 in grey is superposed onto the closed RNA-bound hSKI2 helicase in yellow (human MTR4 from PDB:6D6Q). The RNA is coloured in red. Note the very similar path of the RNA in both structures. **(G)** Details of the RNA channel in the helicase module of the RNA-bound hSKI apo closed state similar to Fig. 4C. Residues interacting with the RNA are shown in stick representation. Colour scheme as in **(F)**. **(H)** Superposition of the RNA bound hSKI2 with human MTR4 bound to ZCCHC8<sub>CTD</sub>. Residues W146 of the hSKI2<sub>wedge</sub> and F673 of the ZCCHC8<sub>CTD</sub> occupy very similar positions at one end of the RNA channel in the two structures (MTR4: ZCCHC8<sub>CTD</sub> from PDB:6C90). In the RNA-bound closed hSKI structures this residue closes off the RNA channel of the hSKI2 helicase at the 3' end prohibiting the RNA from further threading through.

### **Supplementary Figure S6. Characteristics of the closed ribosome-bound hSKI single particle cryo-EM sample and data (related to Figure 6)**

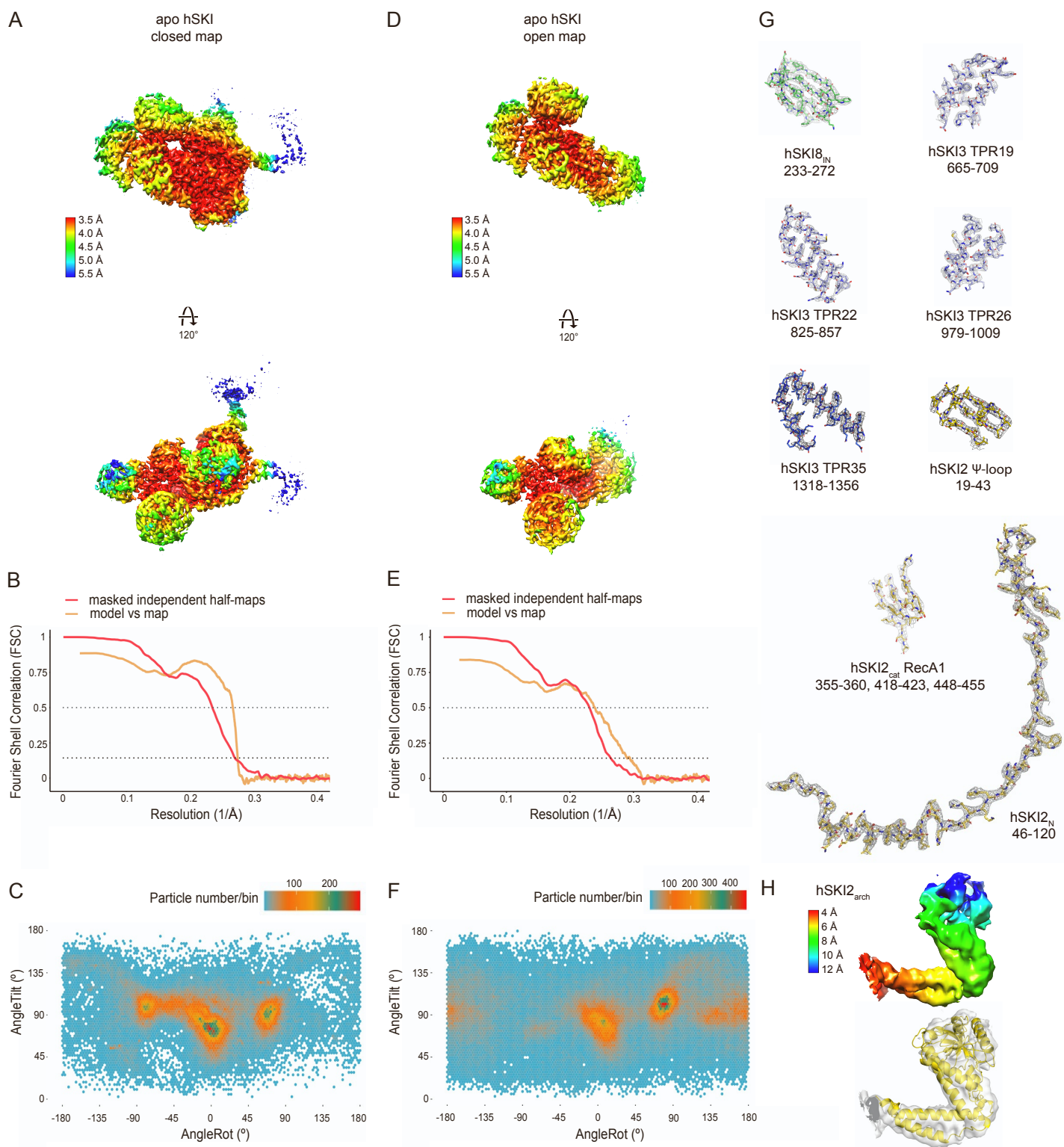
**(A)** Typical 15-40 % (w/v) Sucrose gradient profile used for reconstitution of the closed state ADP-BeF-treated human 80S-IRES-hSKI complex on the left (80S-IRES-hSKI black curve; 80S-IRES grey curve). Peak fractions (indicated by \*) were run out on a 4-12 % SDS-PAGE and the Coomassie stained gel is in the right panel. hSKI8 is not clearly identifiable on the gel most likely due to the prevalence of human 80S ribosomal proteins between 30 and 40 kDa. These peak fractions were vitrified and imaged at 300 kV using a post-GIF K3 camera with a pixel size of 0.8512 Å/pix **(B)**. Reference-free 2D class averages of the closed state 80S-IRES-hSKI sample are shown in **(C)**. Density for the hSKI complex is discernible atop the 40S ribosomal subunit in most of these 2D class averages. **(D)** displays the processing workflow for the closed ribosome-bound hSKI single particle cryo-EM data resulting, after subtraction of the 80S density, in a reconstruction of the hSKI complex at 3.6 Å resolution. The red masks indicate the regions of the map not subtracted from the data. The angular sampling distribution, the FSC of the independent masked half-maps and the map vs model FSC as well as the local resolution estimates plotted on the final closed ribosome-bound hSKI structure are shown in **(E)**, **(F)** and **(G)** respectively. In **(F)** dotted lines indicate the FSC cut-off criteria of 0.5 and 0.143.

### **Supplementary Figure S7. Characteristics of the open ribosome-bound hSKI single particle cryo-EM data (related to Figure 7)**

**(A)** The purified protein samples used in the RNase protection assays in Figure 7B are shown on a Coomassie-stained 4-12 % SDS-PAGE. The samples are peak fractions from size-exclusion chromatography purifications. In **(B)** a representative micrograph (at a pixel size of 0.8512 Å/pix) and in **(C)** reference-free 2D class averages of the ATP-treated 80S-IRES-hSKI complex in open state are shown. In most 2D class averages density for the hSKI2 helicase at the top of the 40S ribosomal subunit is identifiable. Note the distinct structure of the hSKI2<sub>arch</sub> in these 2D class averages. **(D)** shows the local resolution estimates for the open ribosome bound hSKI structure from which the density of the 80S has been subtracted. In **(E)** angular sampling distribution for the reconstruction in **(D)** is plotted and in **(F)** the FSC for the masked independent half-maps and the model vs map for said reconstruction with dotted lines indicate the FSC cut-off criteria of 0.5 and 0.143. **(G)** shows the processing scheme with the red masks indicating the region of the map not subtracted from the data. After subtraction both 3D classifications with either apo closed hSKI or open ribosome-bound hSKI as reference model identify sub-populations of both the open and the closed hSKI state in these data. Of the ~110 000 particles identified initially as hSKI-bound, approximately 65% appear clearly in the open state in the second round of focused 3D classification using the open state as start model. The hSKI2 helicase is well ordered in these data since the 80S serves as an anchor for its substrate engagement. This is in contrast and somewhat paradoxical to the apo open hSKI state, where the helicase domain appears flexible in relation to the rest of the complex.

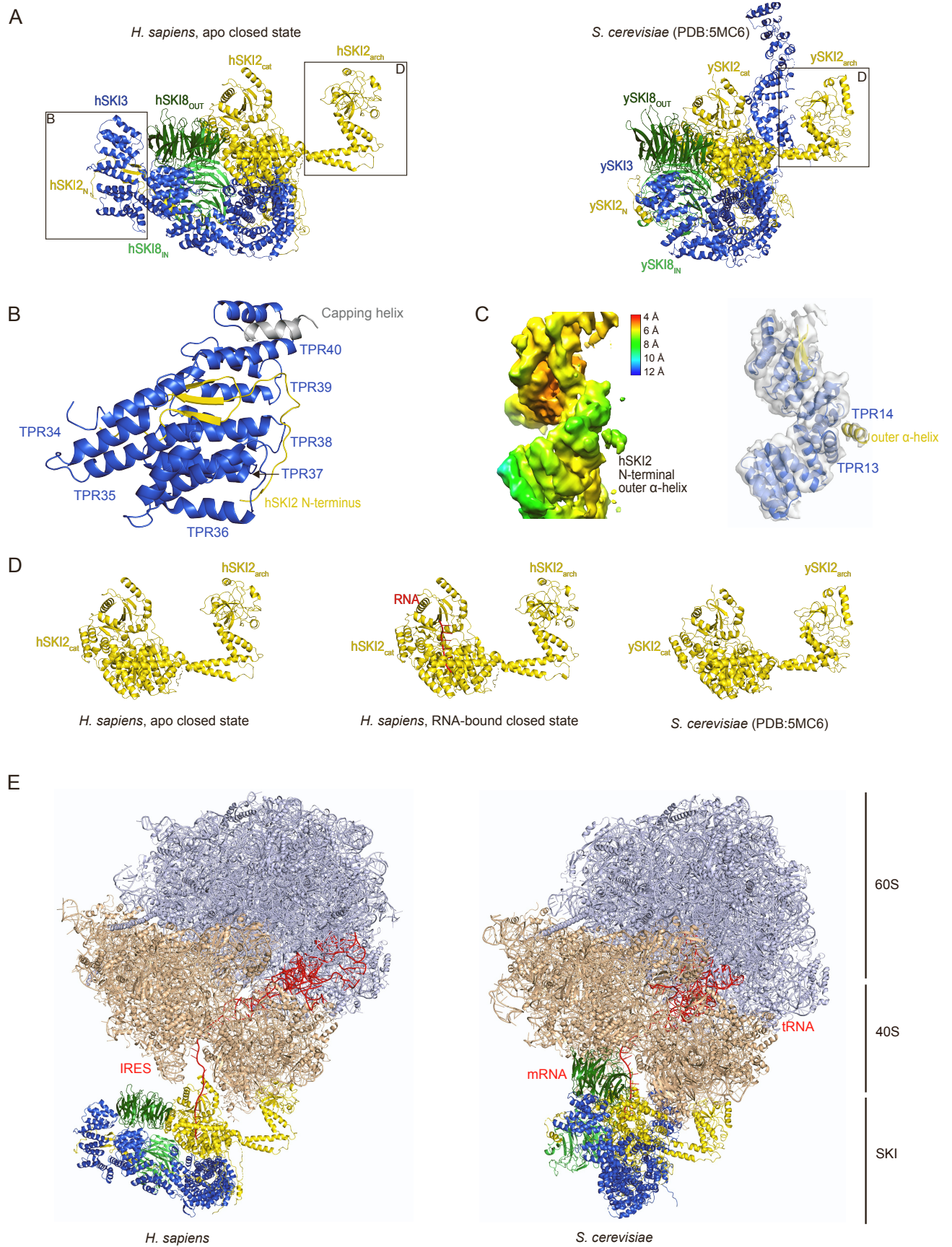


**Figure S1**

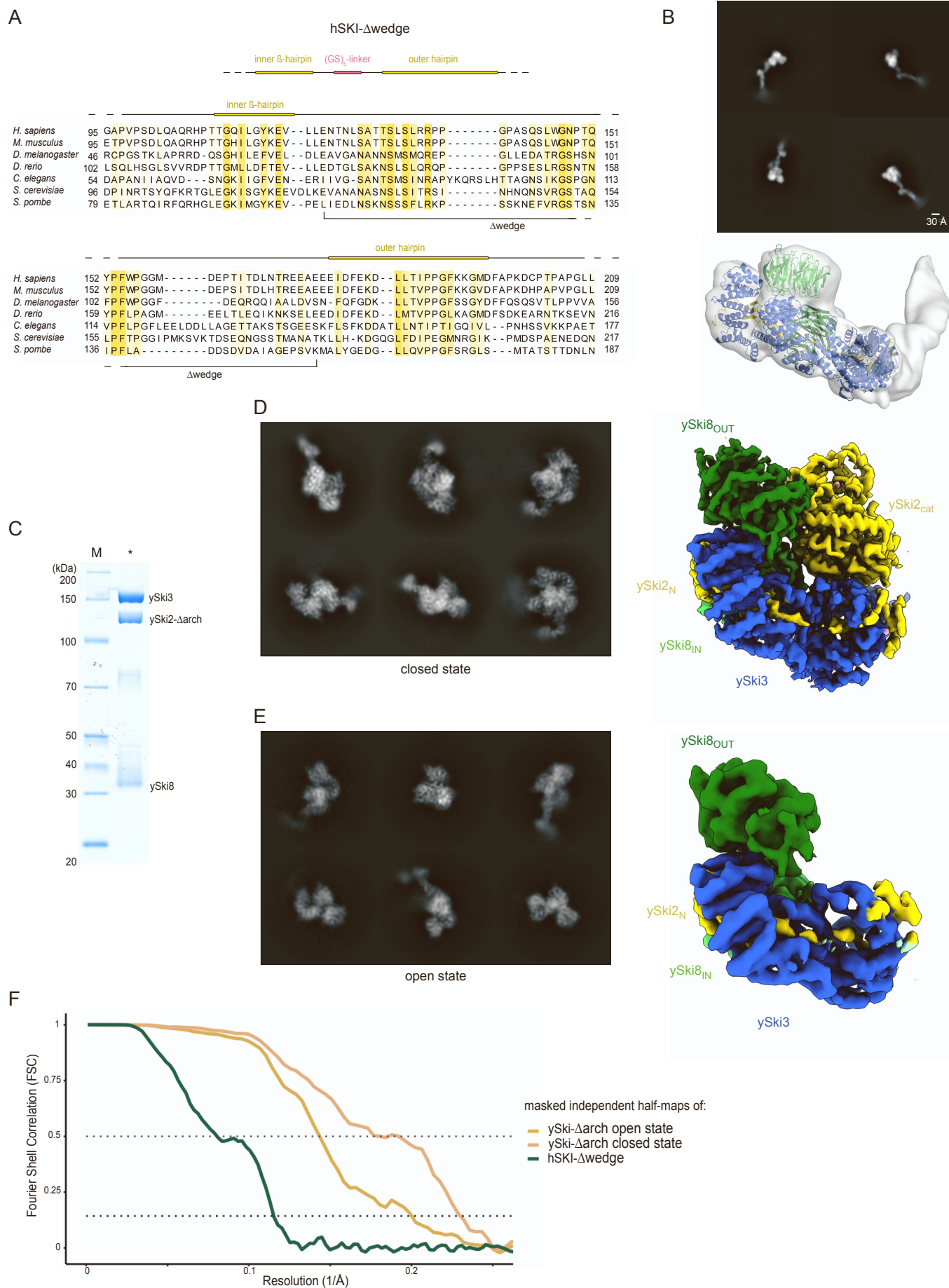


**Figure S2**



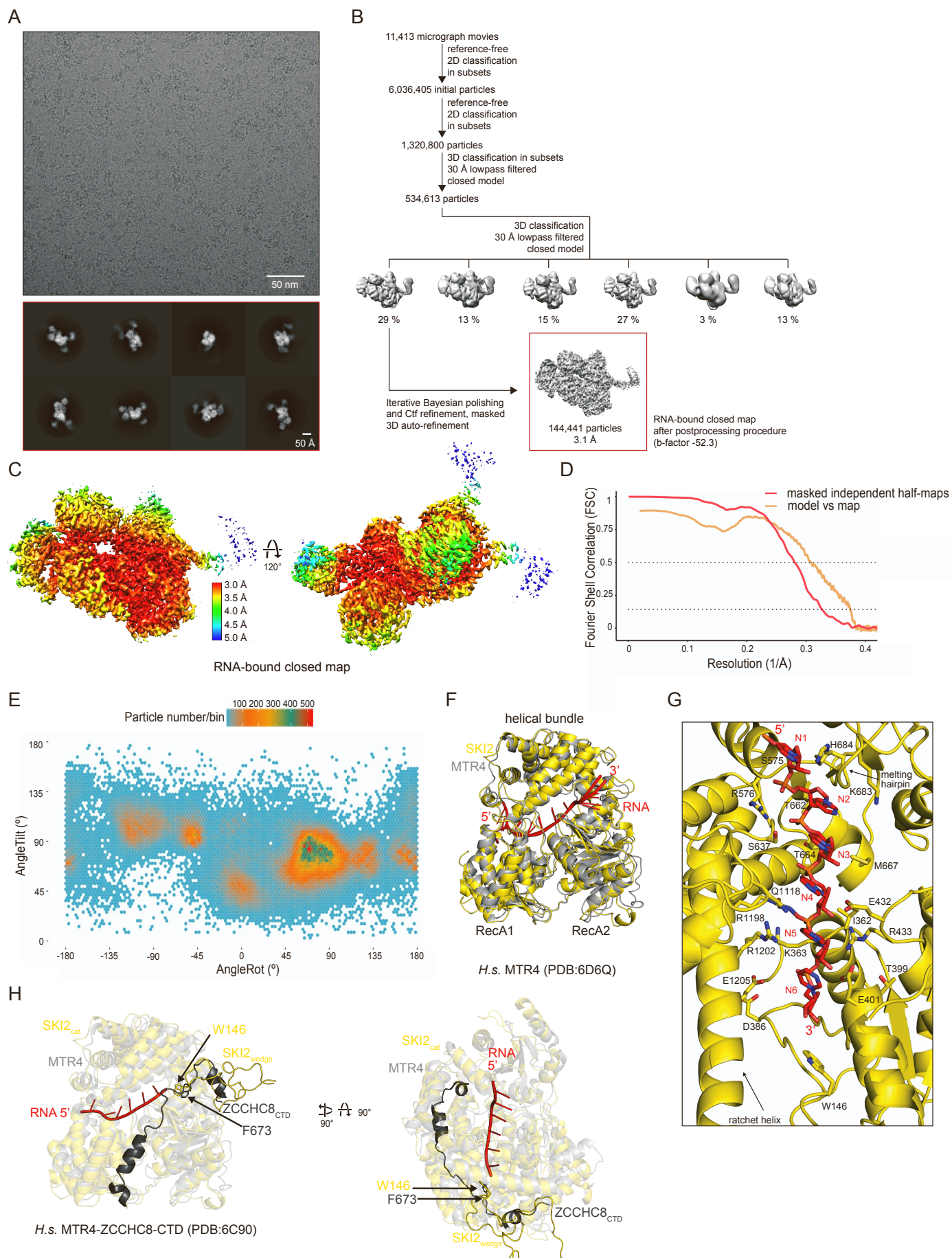


**Figure S3**

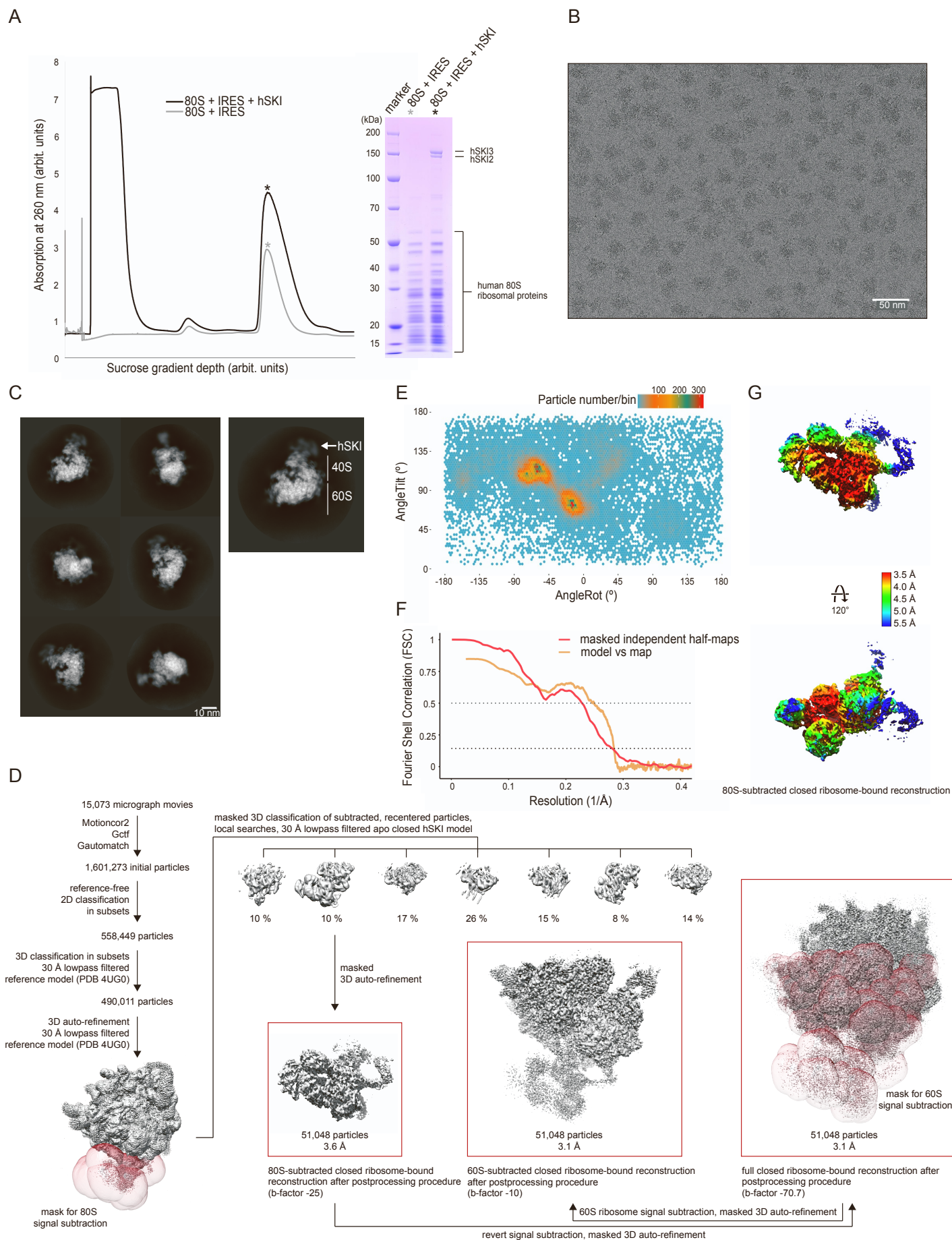


**Figure S4**



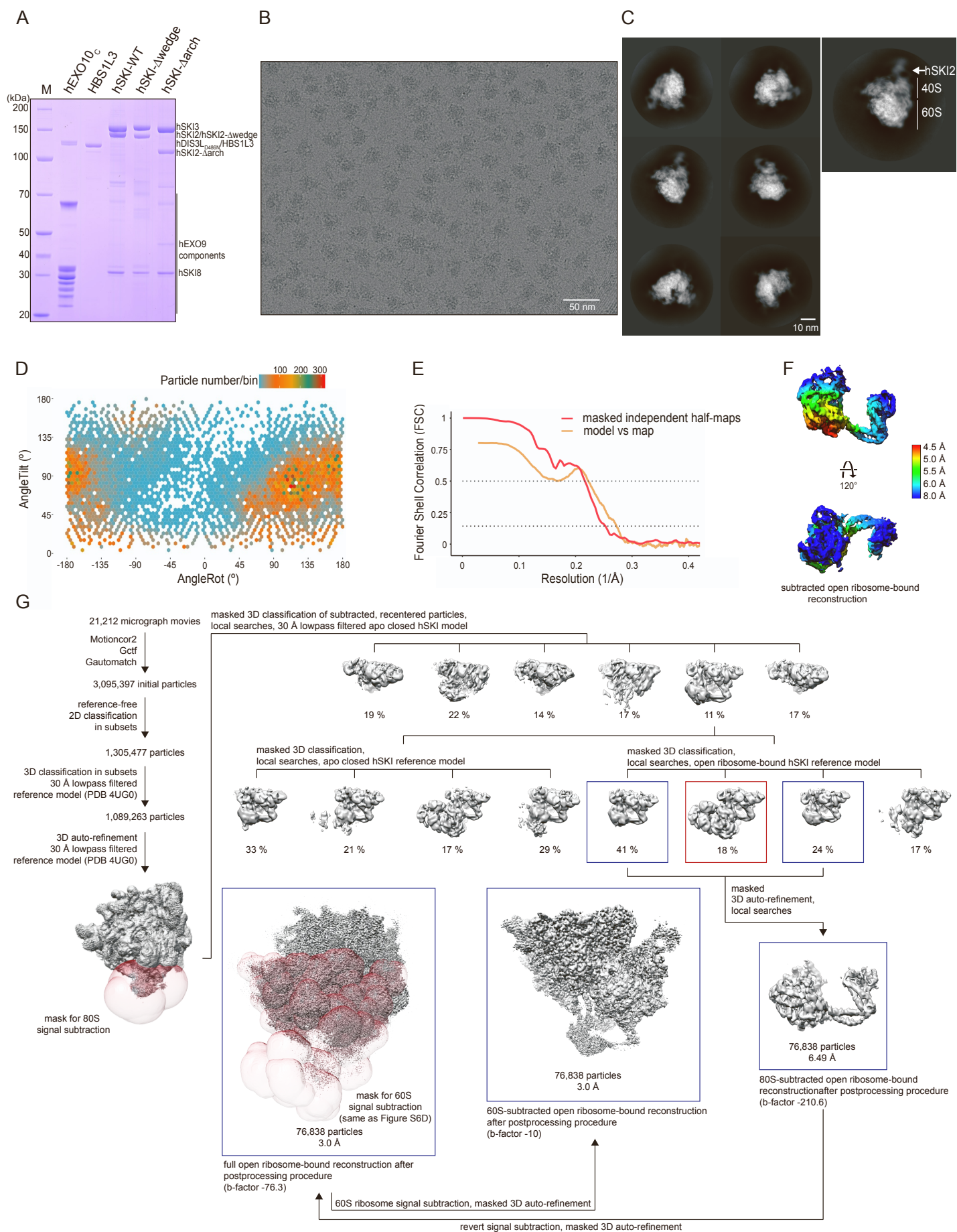


**Figure S5**



**Figure S6**





**Figure S7**

**Table S1. Cryo electron microscopy data collection summary, processing statistics and model quality indicators (related to Figures 1, 4, 5 and 6)**

Cryo electron microscopy data collection					
Microscope	FEI Titan Krios GII				
Voltage (kV)	300				
Camera	Gatan K3-Summit				
Energy Filter	Gatan Quantum-LS (GIF)				
Pixel size (Å/pix)	1.094		0.851		
Preset target global defocus range (µm)	0.6 - 2.4				
3D reconstruction	apo closed <i>H.s.</i> SKI	apo open <i>H.s.</i> SKI	RNA bound closed <i>H.s.</i> SKI	ribosome bound closed <i>H.s.</i> SKI	ribosome bound open <i>H.s.</i> SKI
Number of movies	11,079		11,413	15,073	21,212
Exposure per sec (e <sup>-</sup> /Å <sup>2</sup> /s) /total exposure (e <sup>-</sup> /Å <sup>2</sup> )	11.86/47.44		22.77/68.31	11.16/55.8	11.27/67.62
Number of frames/movie	40		30	35	40
Initially selected particle candidates	4,400,241		6,036,405	1,601,273	3,095,397
Final number of particles	84,591	154,135	144,441	51,048	76,838
Resolution <sup>FSC independent halfmaps</sup> (Å) <sup>a</sup>	3.7	3.8	3.1	3.6	6.5
Local resolution range (Å)	3.3-15.8	3.4-13.1	2.8-12.6	3.1-15.6	4.6-10.7
Sharpening B-factor determined/applied (Å <sup>2</sup> )	-88.1/-88.1	-145.3/-145.3	-52.3/-52.3	-73.6/-25	-210.6/-210.6
EMDB accession number	EMD-13923	EMD-13925	EMD-13927	EMD-13928	EMD-13929

**Table S1 - continued.**

Refinement	apo closed <i>H.s.</i> SKI	apo open <i>H.s.</i> SKI	RNA bound closed <i>H.s.</i> SKI	ribosome bound closed <i>H.s.</i> SKI	ribosome bound open <i>H.s.</i> SKI
PDB code	7QDR	7QDS	7QDY	7QDZ	7QE0
No atoms	22,827	13,798	22,933	22,598	7,619
Residues (protein)	2,991	1,771	2,991	2,924	949
Residues (RNA)	-	-	6	6	9
CC <sub>box</sub> , CC <sub>mask</sub> , CC <sub>volume</sub> <sup>b</sup>	0.81, 0.86, 0.85	0.80, 0.82, 0.81	0.77, 0.80, 0.77	0.86, 0.81, 0.79	0.87, 0.74, 0.73
Resolution <small>FSC map vs. model@0.143</small> (Å) <sup>b</sup>	3.6	3.3	2.7	3.0	4.0
r.m.s. deviations					
Bond lengths (Å)	0.006	0.005	0.009	0.007	0.004
Bond angles (°)	0.819	0.852	1.101	0.969	0.998
Ramachandran favored (%)	94.25	94.32	94.39	95.05	96.19
Ramachandran allowed (%)	5.75	5.68	5.61	4.95	3.81
Ramachandran disallowed (%)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
MolProbity score	1.99	2.04	1.96	2.09	2.07
Clash score	12.26	14.02	11.49	17.6	20.94

<sup>a</sup>according to the Fourier Shell Correlation (FSC) cut-off criterion of 0.143 defined in (Rosenthal and Henderson, 2003)

<sup>b</sup>according to the map-vs.-model Correlation Coefficient definitions in (Afonine et al., 2018)

**Table S2. Kinetic parameters of hSKI ATP hydrolysis derived according to Michaelis-Menten (related to Figure 4A)**

	hSKI-WT	hSKI- $\Delta$ arch	hSKI- $\Delta$ wedge	hSKI-WT (no RNA)	hSKI-DEAD*	hSKI-THES
$V_{\max}$ ( $\mu\text{M/s}$ )	0.03427	0.04478	0.02990	0.002387	N/A	0.0009766
$K_m$ ( $\mu\text{M}$ )	149.4	121.5	190.5	582.2	N/A	-2.574
$k_{\text{cat}}$ ( $\text{s}^{-1}$ )	0.6853	0.8957	0.5981	0.04775	N/A	0.01953
$R^2$	0.9817	0.9871	0.9822	0.2016	N/A	0.1477

\*The hSKI-DEAD data could not be reconciled with the Michaelis-Menten equation. No kinetic parameters were derived (N/A, not applicable).