

Supplementary Information

An inhibitory segment within G-patch activators tunes Prp43-ATPase activity during ribosome assembly

Daniela Portugal-Calisto, Alexander Gregor Geiger, Julius Rabl, Oscar Vadas, Michaela Oborská-Oplová, Jarosław Mazur, Federica Richina, Purnima Klingauf-Nerurkar, Erich Michel, Alexander Leitner, Daniel Boehringer & Vikram Govind Panse*

*Corresponding author. e-mail: vpanse@imm.uzh.ch

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Supplementary Table 1. Cryo-EM data collection, refinement, and validation statistics

	dataset 1	dataset 2
Data collection and processing		
Magnification	105 000	130 000
Voltage (kV)	300	300
Electron exposure (e-/Å ²)	85	80
Defocus range (μm)	-1 to -3	-1 to -3
Pixel size (Å)	0.84	0.66
Symmetry imposed	C1	
Initial particle images (no.)	3 087 725	
Final particle images (no.)	258 878	
Map resolution (Å)	3.3	
FSC threshold	0.143	
Map resolution range (Å)	2.9 - 7.5	
Refinement		
Initial model used (PDB code)	AlphaFold model	
Model resolution (Å)	3.5	
FSC threshold	0.5	
Map sharpening B factor (Å ²)	-159.5	
Model composition		
Non-hydrogen atoms	5 504	
Protein residues	680	
Ligands	1	
B factors (Å ²)		
Protein	8.04/134.07/64.70	
Ligand	26.49/55.65/47.51	
R.m.s. deviations		
Bond lengths (Å)	0.003	
Bond angles (°)	0.517	
Validation		
MolProbity score	1.28	
Clashscore	3.19	
Poor rotamers (%)	0.33	
Ramachandran plot		
Favored (%)	97.03	
Allowed (%)	2.97	
Disallowed (%)	0	

Supplementary Table 2. Yeast strains used in this study

Strain	Genotype	Origin
BY4741	<i>MATa ura3 his3 leu2 met15 TRP1</i>	Euroscarf
NMY32	<i>MATa trp1 leu2 (lexAop)8-ADE2 LYS2::(lexAop)4-HIS3 URA3::(lexAop)8-lacZ GAL4</i>	Dualsystems Biotech AG
Tma23-TAP	<i>MATa ura3 leu2 TRP1 TMA23-TAP::HIS3MX</i>	Open biosystems
Pxr1-TAP	<i>MATa ura3 leu2 TRP1 PXR1-TAP::HIS3MX</i>	Open biosystems
Prp43-TAP	<i>MATa ura3 leu2 TRP1 PRP43-TAP::HIS3MX</i>	Open biosystems
P _{GAL1} -TMA23	<i>MATa ura3 his3 leu2 met15 TRP1 P_{GAL1}-TMA23::natNT2</i>	This study
P _{GAL1} -PXR1	<i>MATa ura3 his3 leu2 met15 TRP1 P_{GAL1}-PXR1::natNT2</i>	This study
<i>bud20Δ</i>	<i>MATa his3 leu2 met15 ura3 BUD20::KANMX</i>	Altwater <i>et al.</i> , 2012 ¹
<i>yrb2Δ</i>	<i>MATa his3 leu2 met15 ura3 YRB2::KANMX</i>	Altwater <i>et al.</i> , 2014 ²
TMA23-GFP	<i>MATa ura3 leu2 met15 TRP1 TMA23-GFP::HIS3MX</i>	Open biosystems
PXR1-GFP	<i>MATa ura3 leu2 met15 TRP1 PXR1-GFP::HIS3MX</i>	Open biosystems
TMA23-GFP GAR1-mCherry	<i>MATa ura3 leu2 met15 TRP1 TMA23-GFP::HIS3MX GAR1- mCherry::kanMX6</i>	This study
PXR1-GFP GAR1-mCherry	<i>MATa ura3 leu2 met15 TRP1 PXR1-GFP::HIS3MX GAR1- mCherry::kanMX6</i>	This study

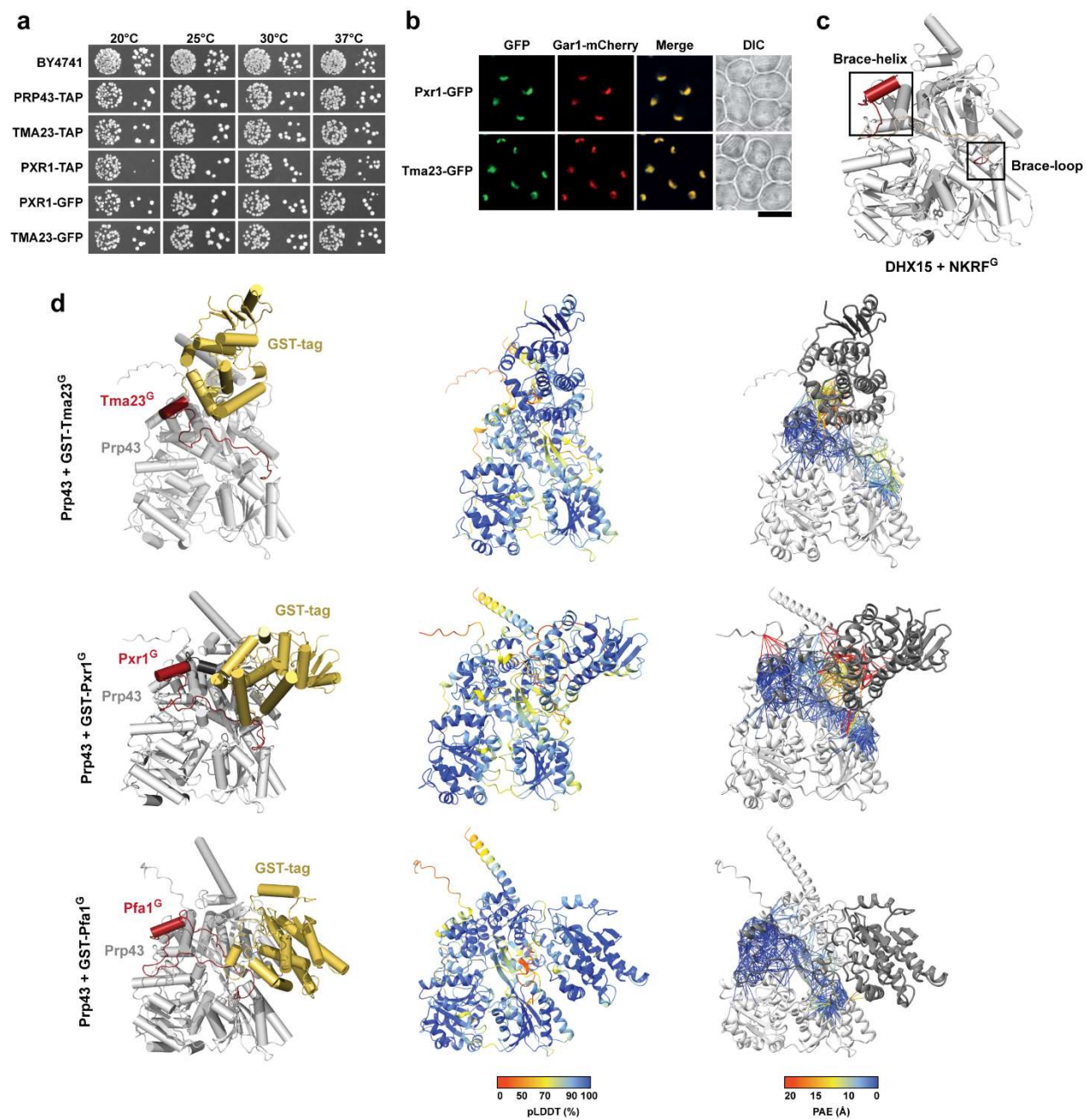
Supplementary Table 3. Plasmids used in this study

Plasmid	Relevant markers	Source
pRS315-TMA23	<i>TMA23 CEN LEU2 AMP</i>	This study
pRS315-TMA23 ^{L7E}	<i>TMA23 L7E CEN LEU2 AMP</i>	This study
pRS315-PXR1	<i>PXR1 CEN LEU2 AMP</i>	This study
pRS315-PXR1 ^{L33E}	<i>PXR1 L33E CEN LEU2 AMP</i>	This study
pRS315-PXR1 ^{F126A}	<i>PXR1 F126A CEN LEU2 AMP</i>	This study
pRS315-PXR1 ^{GM} -TMA23 ^D	<i>PXR1^{GM} (1-137)-TMA23^D (111-211) CEN LEU2 AMP</i>	This study
pRS315-PXR1 ^{GM-F126A} -TMA23 ^D	<i>PXR1^{GM} (1-137)F126A-TMA23^D (111-211) CEN LEU2 AMP</i>	This study
pRS315-TMA23 ^{GM} -PXR1 ^D	<i>TMA23^{GM} (1-110)-PXR1^D (138-271) CEN LEU2 AMP</i>	This study
pRS315-TMA23 ^{GM-F96A} -PXR1 ^D	<i>TMA23^{GM} (1-110) F96A-PXR1^D (138-271) CEN LEU2 AMP</i>	This study

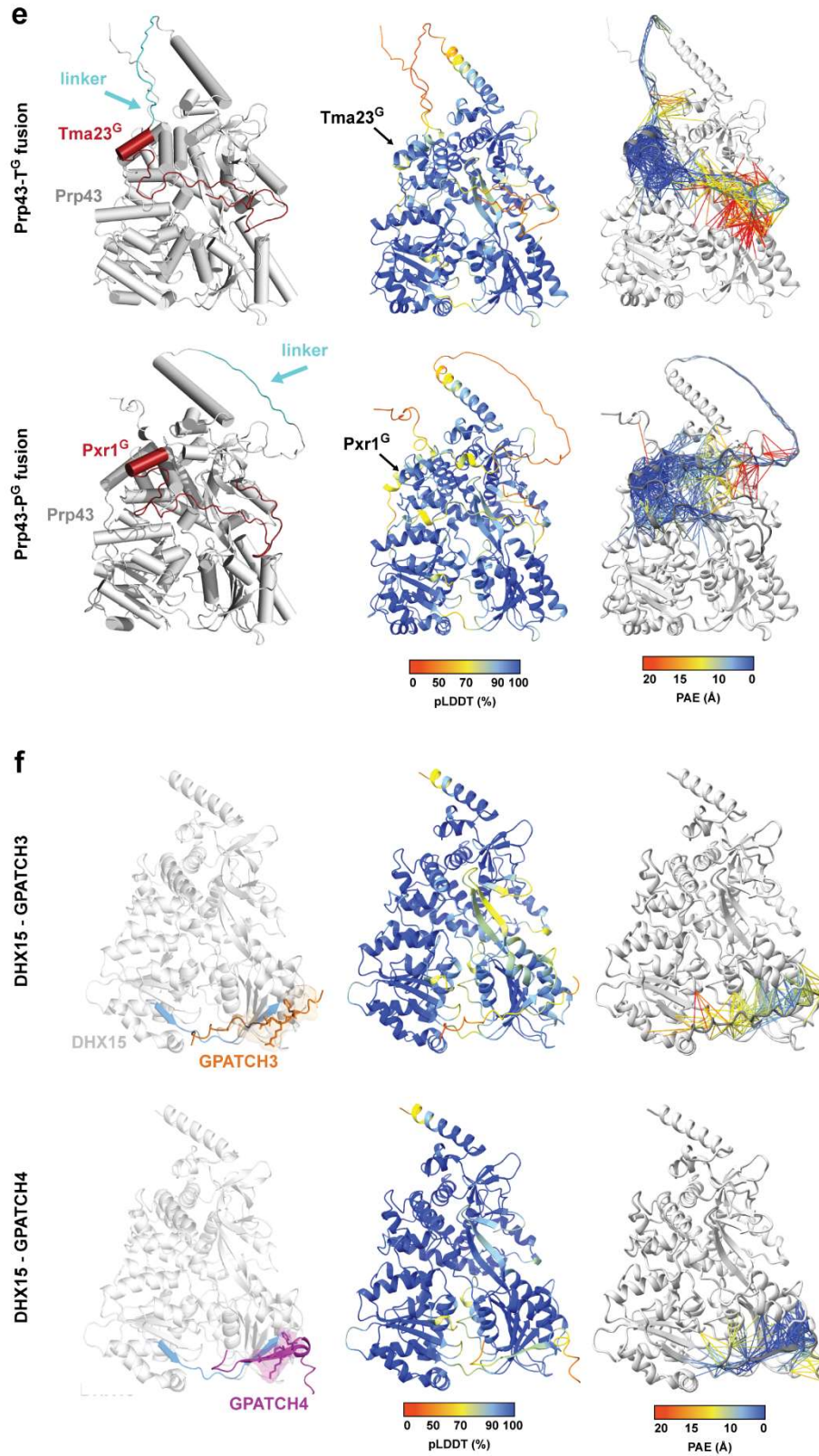
pRS315-Pxr1 ^{GM} -Cov2 ^C	PXR1 ^{GM} (1-137)-COV2 ^C (250-364) CEN LEU2 AMP	This study
pRS315-Pxr1 ^{GM-F126A} -Cov2 ^C	PXR1 ^{GM} (1-137) F126A-COV2 ^C (250-364) CEN LEU2 AMP	This study
pRS315-TMA23 ^{GM} -Cov2 ^C	TMA23 ^{GM} (1-110)-COV2 ^C (250-364) CEN LEU2 AMP	This study
pRS315-TMA23 ^{GM-F96A} -Cov2 ^C	TMA23 ^{GM} (1-110) F96A-COV2 ^C (250-364) CEN LEU2 AMP	This study
pRS315-uL18-GFP	RPL5-GFP CEN LEU2 AMP	Altwater <i>et al.</i> , 2012 ¹
pRS315-uS5-eGFP	RPS2-eGFP CEN LEU2 AMP	Altwater <i>et al.</i> , 2014 ²
pRS313-TMA23	TMA23 CEN HIS3 AMP	This study
pRS313-TMA23 ^{F96A}	TMA23 F96A CEN HIS3 AMP	This study
pLexA-PRP43	LexA-PRP43 2 μ TRP1 AMP	This study
pLexA-PXR1	LexA-PXR1 2 μ TRP1 AMP	This study
pLexA-PXR1 ^{GM}	LexA-PXR1 ^{GM} (1-137) 2 μ TRP1 AMP	This study
pLexA-PXR1 ^{GM} L33E	LexA-PXR1 ^{GM} (1-137) L33E 2 μ TRP1 AMP	This study
pLexA-PXR1 ^{GM} W38A	LexA-PXR1 ^{GM} (1-137) W38A 2 μ TRP1 AMP	This study
pLexA-PXR1 ^{GM} L44E	LexA-PXR1 ^{GM} (1-137) L44E 2 μ TRP1 AMP	This study
pLexA-PXR1 ^{GM} G66E	LexA-PXR1 ^{GM} (1-137) G66E 2 μ TRP1 AMP	This study
pLexA-PXR1 ^{GM} L67E	LexA-PXR1 ^{GM} (1-137) L67E 2 μ TRP1 AMP	This study
pLexA-PXR1 ^G	LexA-PXR1 ^G (1-79) 2 μ TRP1 AMP	This study
pLexA-PXR1 ^M	LexA-PXR1 ^M (72-137) 2 μ TRP1 AMP	This study
pLexA-PXR1 ^{M-F126A}	LexA-PXR1 ^M (72-137) F126A 2 μ TRP1 AMP	This study
pLexA-PXR1 ^D	LexA-PXR1 ^D (137-271) 2 μ TRP1 AMP	This study
pLexA-TMA23	LexA-TMA23 (1-211) 2 μ TRP1 AMP	This study
pLexA-TMA23 ^D	LexA-TMA23 ^D (110-211) 2 μ TRP1 AMP	This study
pLexA-LAMINC	LexA-LAMINC 2 μ TRP1 KAN	Dual Systems
pACT2.2-TMA23	GAL4 AD-TMA23 2 μ LEU2 AMP	This study
pACT2.2-TMA23 ^{GM}	GAL4 AD-TMA23 ^{GM} (1-110) 2 μ LEU2 AMP	This study
pACT2.2-TMA23 ^{GM} L7E	GAL4 AD-TMA23 ^{GM} (1-110) L7E 2 μ LEU2 AMP	This study
pACT2.2-TMA23 ^{GM} W12A	GAL4 AD-TMA23 ^{GM} (1-110) W12A 2 μ LEU2 AMP	This study

pACT2.2-TMA23 ^{GM} F18E	GAL4 AD-TMA23 ^{GM} (1-110) F18E 2μ LEU2 AMP	This study
pACT2.2-TMA23 ^{GM} G37E	GAL4 AD-TMA23 ^{GM} (1-110) G37E 2μ LEU2 AMP	This study
pACT2.2-TMA23 ^{GM} L38E	GAL4 AD-TMA23 ^{GM} (1-110) L38E 2μ LEU2 AMP	This study
pACT2.2-TMA23 ^G	GAL4 AD-TMA23 ^G (1-53) 2μ LEU2 AMP	This study
pACT2.2-TMA23 ^M	GAL4 AD-TMA23 ^M (43-110) 2μ LEU2 AMP	This study
pACT2.2-TMA23 ^{M-F96A}	GAL4 AD-TMA23 ^M (43-110) F96A 2μ LEU2 AMP	This study
pACT2.2-TMA23 ^D	GAL4 AD-TMA23 ^D (110-211) 2μ LEU2 AMP	This study
pACT2.2-TMA23 ^{GM} -Pxr1 ^D	GAL4 AD-TMA23 ^{GM} (1-110) 2μ LEU2 AMP	This study
pACT2.2-TMA23 ^{GM-F96A} -Pxr1 ^D	GAL4 AD-TMA23 ^{GM} (1-110) F96A 2μ LEU2 AMP	This study
pACT2.2-PXR1	GAL4 AD-PXR1 2μ LEU2 AMP	This study
pACT2.2-PXR1 ^{GM}	GAL4 AD-PXR1 ^{GM} (1-137) 2μ LEU2 AMP	This study
pACT2.2-PXR1 ^D	GAL4 AD-PXR1 ^D (137-271) 2μ LEU2 AMP	This study
pACT-PRP43	GAL4 AD-PRP43 2μ LEU2 AMP	This study
pACT-LargeT	GAL4 AD-SV40 largeT antigen 2μ LEU2 AMP	Dual Systems
pET47b-PRP43	HIS ₆ -PRP43 KAN	This study
pET47b-PRP43-T ^G	HIS ₆ -PRP43-linker-TMA23 ^G (1-53) KAN Linker: GGGSGGGSGGGSGSPW	This study
pET47b-PRP43-P ^G	HIS ₆ -PRP43-linker-Pxr1 ^G (1-79) KAN Linker: GGGSGGGSGGGSGSPW	This study
pGEX-6P-1	GST AMP	Demmel <i>et al.</i> , 2008 ³
pGEX-6P-1-TMA23 ^{GM}	GST-TMA23 ^{GM} (1-111) AMP	This study
pGEX-6P-1-TMA23 ^{GM} L7E	GST-TMA23 ^{GM} (1-111) L7E AMP	This study
pGEX-6P-1-TMA23 ^{GM} W12A	GST-TMA23 ^{GM} (1-111) W12A AMP	This study
pGEX-6P-1-TMA23 ^{GM} F18E	GST-TMA23 ^{GM} (1-111) F18E AMP	This study
pGEX-6P-1-TMA23 ^{GM} G37E	GST-TMA23 ^{GM} (1-111) G37E AMP	This study
pGEX-6P-1-TMA23 ^{GM} L38E	GST-TMA23 ^{GM} (1-111) L38E AMP	This study
pGEX-6P-1-TMA23 ^G	GST-TMA23 ^G (1-53) AMP	This study
pGEX-6P-1-TMA23 ^M	GST-TMA23 ^M (43-111) AMP	This study
pGEX-6P-1-TMA23 ^{M44}	GST-TMA23 ^M (68-111) AMP	This study

pGEX-6P-1- <i>TMA23^M</i> F96A	<i>GST-TMA23^M (43-111) F96A AMP</i>	This study
pGEX-6P-1- <i>TMA23^D</i>	<i>GST-TMA23^D (111-211) AMP</i>	This study
pGEX-6P-1- <i>PXR1^{GM}</i>	<i>GST-PXR1^{GM} (1-137) AMP</i>	This study
pGEX-6P-1- <i>PXR1^{GM}</i> L33E	<i>GST-PXR1^{GM} (1-137) L33E AMP</i>	This study
pGEX-6P-1- <i>PXR1^{GM}</i> W38A	<i>GST-PXR1^{GM} (1-137) W38A AMP</i>	This study
pGEX-6P-1- <i>PXR1^{GM}</i> L44E	<i>GST-PXR1^{GM} (1-137) L44E AMP</i>	This study
pGEX-6P-1- <i>PXR1^{GM}</i> G66E	<i>GST-PXR1^{GM} (1-137) G66E AMP</i>	This study
pGEX-6P-1- <i>PXR1^{GM}</i> L67E	<i>GST-PXR1^{GM} (1-137) L67E AMP</i>	This study
pGEX-6P-1- <i>PXR1^G</i>	<i>GST-PXR1^G (1-79) AMP</i>	This study
pGEX-6P-1- <i>PXR1^M</i>	<i>GST-PXR1^M (72-137) AMP</i>	This study
pGEX-6P-1- <i>PXR1^{M14}</i>	<i>GST-PXR1^M (124-137) AMP</i>	This study
pGEX-6P-1- <i>PXR1^M</i> F126A	<i>GST-PXR1^M (72-137) F126A AMP</i>	This study
pGEX-6P-1- <i>PXR1^D</i>	<i>GST-PXR1^D (137-271) AMP</i>	This study
pGEX-6P-1- <i>PFA1^G</i>	<i>GST-PFA1^G (710-767) AMP</i>	This study

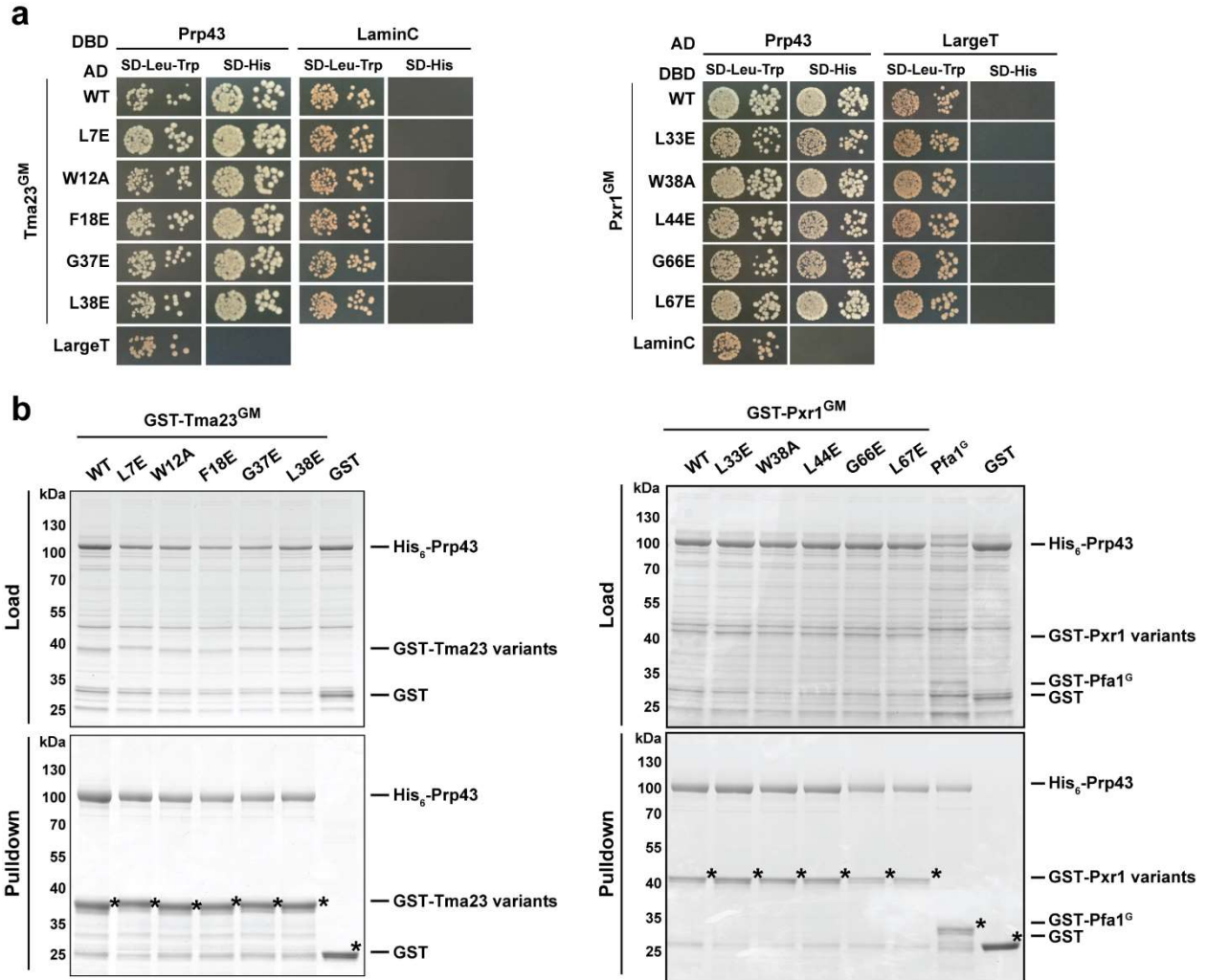


Supplementary Figure 1. (legend on next page)



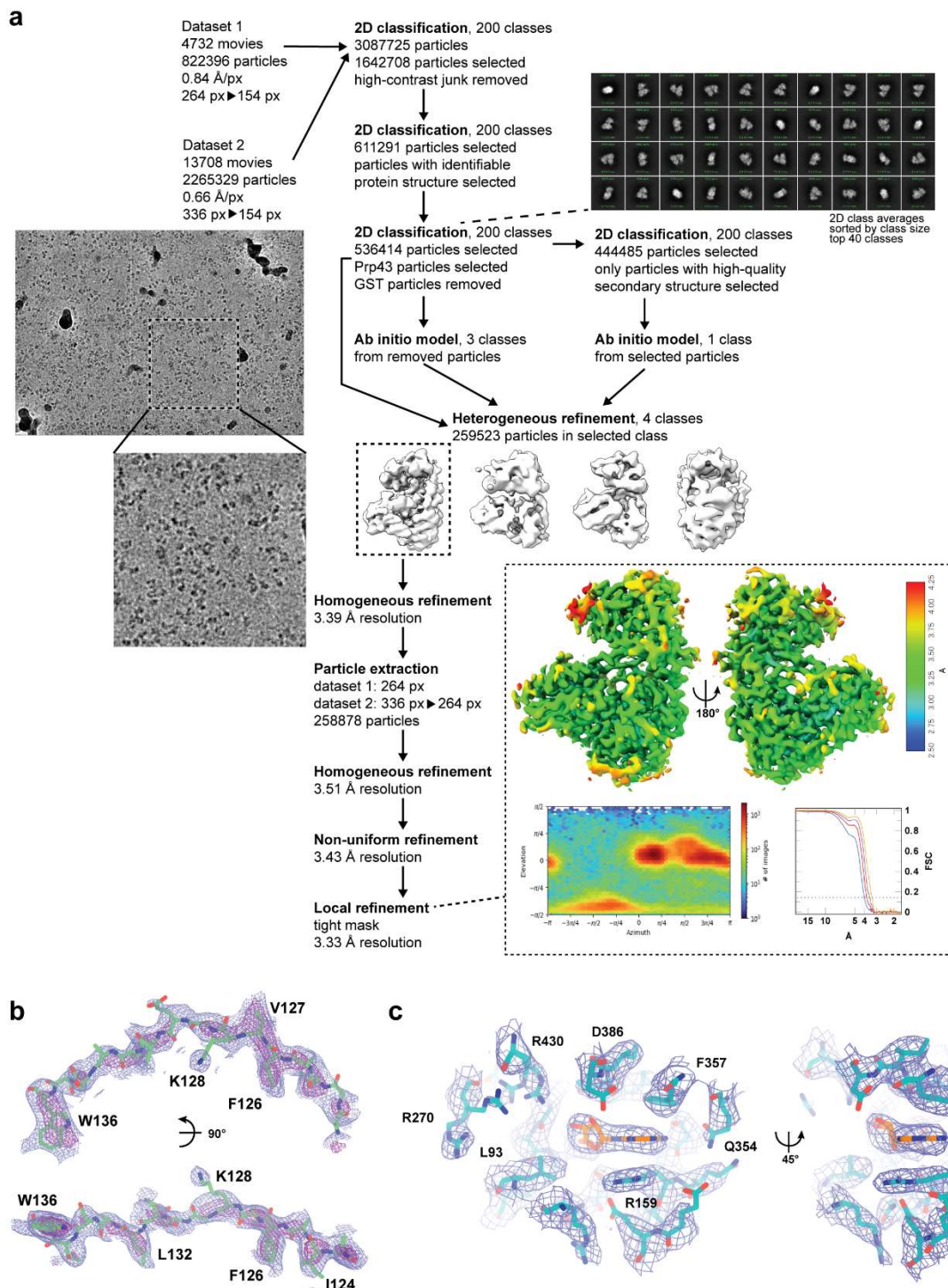
Supplementary Figure 1. C-terminal tagging of Prp43, Pxr1 and Tma23 strains does not compromise protein function. a, Different strains were spotted in 10-fold serial dilutions on YPD plates and incubated

at the indicated temperatures for 2 – 5 days. BY4741 cells were used as control. **b**, Cellular location of C-terminal fusions of Pxr1 and Tma23 to GFP were localized by fluorescence microscopy. Gar1-mCherry served as a nucleolar marker. Scale bar = 5 μ m. **c**, Cartoon representation of DHX15:NKRF^G complex shows how G-patches bind to the RNA helicase (PDB 6SH6)⁴. The G-patch is depicted in red and the position of the brace-helix and the brace-loop within NKRF^G is highlighted by black squares. Helices are shown as cylinders. **d**, AlphaFold2-derived models of Prp43 (grey) in complex with different G-patch segments (red) fused to N-terminal GST tags (yellow). The complexes are shown with cartoon representation and helices are depicted as cylinders. **e**, AlphaFold2-derived models of Prp43-T^G and Prp43-P^G fusion constructs. The proteins were fused by a glycine-serine linker displayed in blue. **f**, AlphaFold2-derived models of DHX15 (light grey) with putative I-patches of known human G-patch DHX15 cofactors (orange and magenta) show the same binding site as for the yeast Prp43 (highlighted in blue). **(d-f)**, Predicted local distance difference test (pLDDT) and predicted aligned error (PAE) scores for the indicated AlphaFold2-predicted complexes. The pseudobonds indicating the PAE between pairs of residues were set for 8 Å. Structures were analyzed using ChimeraX (version 1.7.1, UCSF Chimera, National Institutes of Health, CA, USA)⁵.



Supplementary Figure 2. Point mutants within Tma23^G and Pxr1^G do not abolish binding to Prp43.

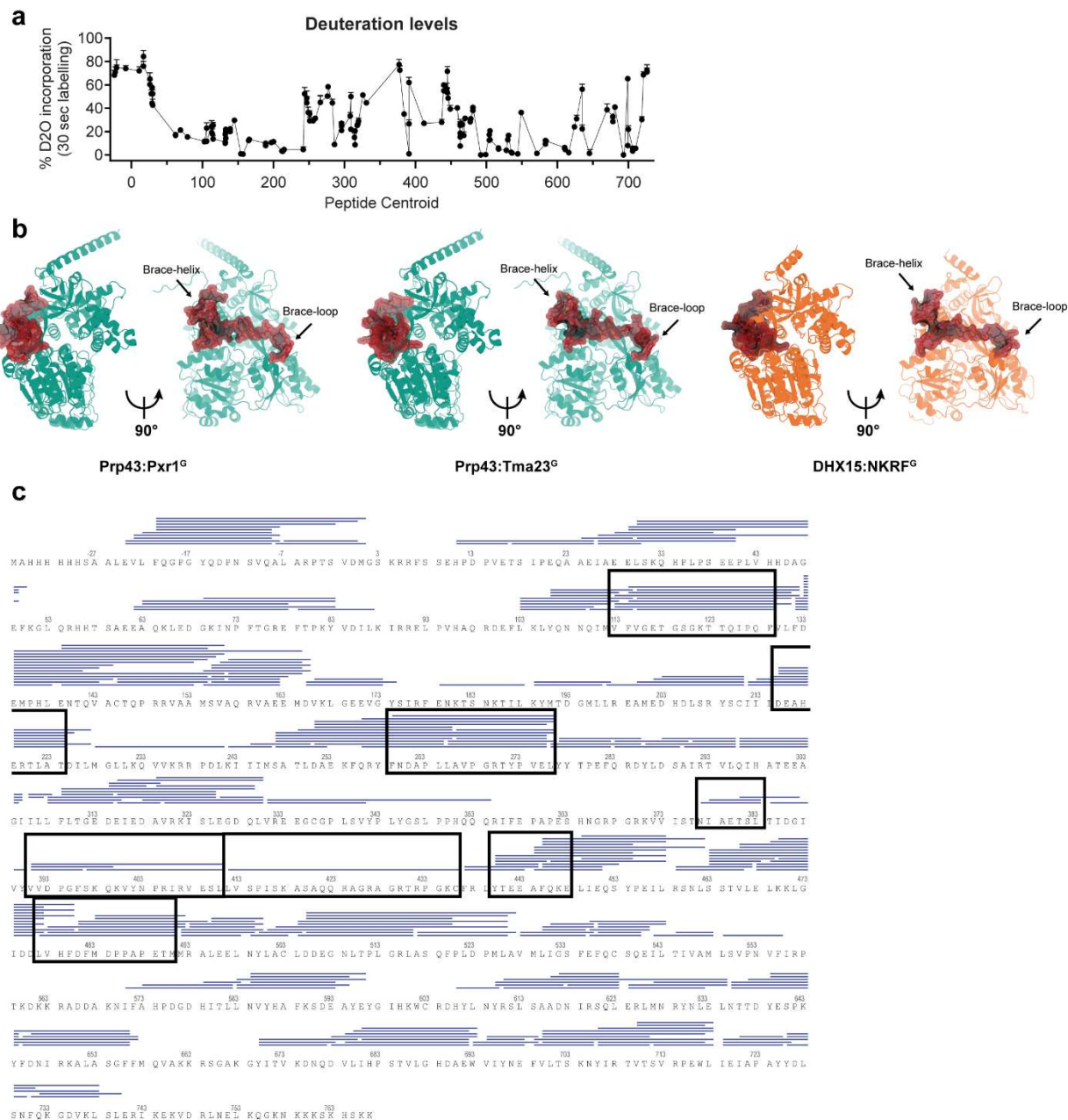
a, Yeast NMY32 strain transformed with plasmids encoding for the indicated LexA DNA-binding domain (DBD) and GAL4 activation domain (AD) fusion proteins was spotted in 10-fold serial dilutions on the indicated medium and incubated at 30°C for 2 – 4 days. LaminC and LargeT were used as negative controls. **b**, Recombinant His₆-Prp43 was co-expressed in *E. coli* with the indicated GST-fused Tma23^G and Pxr1^G wild type or mutant constructs, with Pfa1^G, or GST and affinity-purified using Glutathione Sepharose 4 Fast Flow beads (Cytiva). Proteins were eluted by heating the samples to 70°C, separated on a SurePAGE 4-20% BIS-TRIS gradient gel by SDS-PAGE, and visualized by Coomassie Blue staining. Pfa1^G and GST were used as positive and negative controls, respectively. Asterisks indicate the baits. kDa refers to protein molecular weight.



Supplementary Figure 3. Single particle cryo-EM processing workflow. **a**, Schematic representation of the cryo-EM image processing workflow of the Prp43-Pxr1^{GM} complex. The resolution map, the orientation distribution plot and the FSC plot (blue: unmasked, red: circular mask, purple: loose mask, orange: tight mask) of the final reconstruction are shown in the inset. A representative micrograph is shown. **b**, The experimental cryo-EM density around Pxr1 is shown as blue (sigma=4.0) and purple (sigma=10.0)

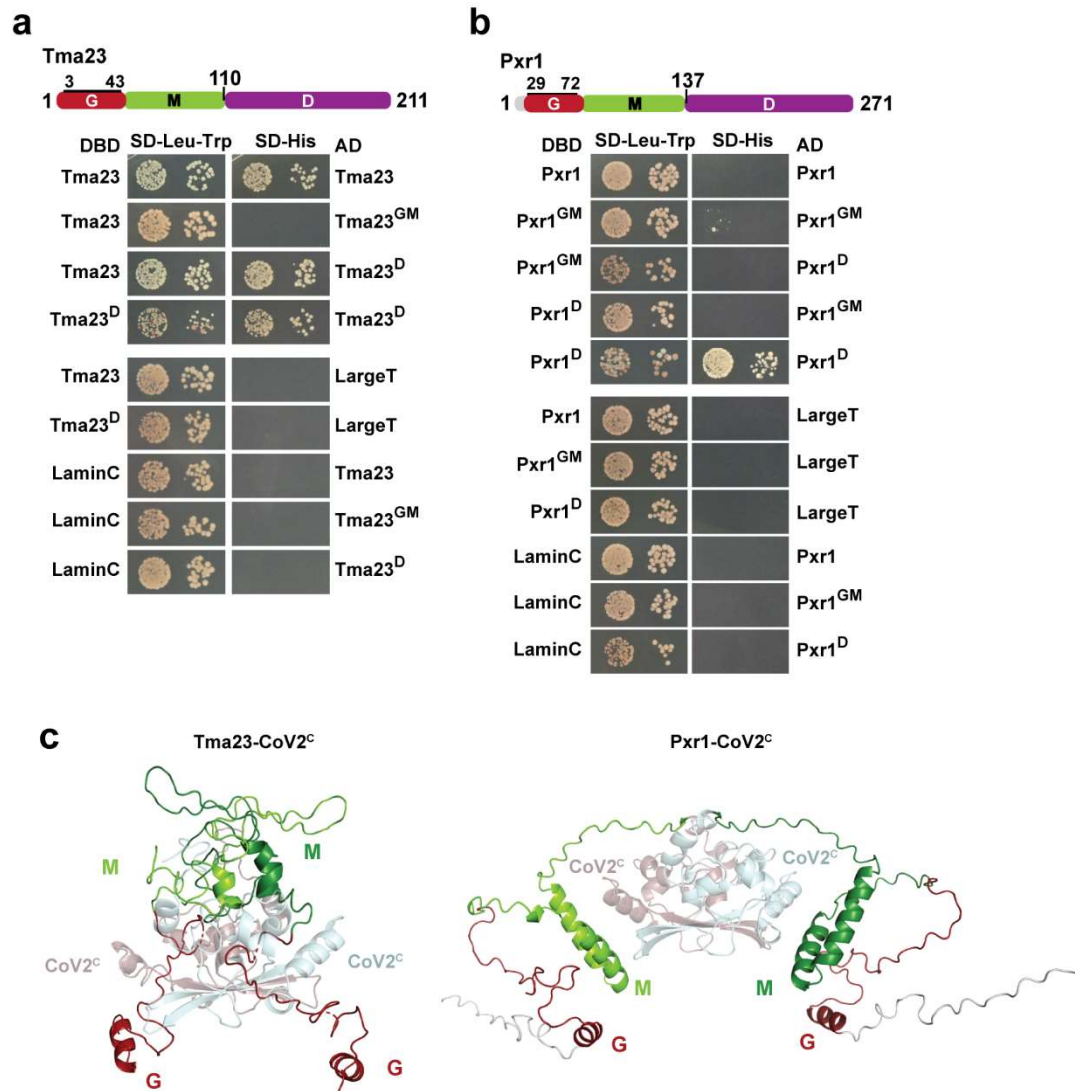
mesh. The refined atomic model of Pxr1 is shown as green stick model. **c**, Experimental density at the active site shown in mesh representation, with threshold 8 sigma.

The RecA2 domain of Prp43:Pxr1^{GM} complex adopts a conformation most similar to ADP-bound Prp43, DHX8, DHX15, or Prp2, and clearly distinct from the RecA2 conformation adopted by ATP-analog bound Prp43 or catalytically dead mutants (ASM) of Prp43. **b**, Structural comparison of the connecting loop with respect to the bound nucleotide, measured by center of mass 3D-displacement (in Å) of the RecA2 domain of Prp43:Pxr1^{GM} complex when compared to other available structures of Prp43 and other DEAH/RHA RNA helicases. The C-terminal resolved residue of Pxr1^{GM} (W136, green) binds R270 and Y272 of Prp43, which are located at the connecting loop. This loop can adopt two different conformations regarding the position of the bound nucleotide: the distal conformation observed in ADP-bound Prp43 (blue) and Prp43:Pxr1^{GM} complex (teal), and the proximal conformation observed in CtPrp43 bound to an ATP-analog (orange). In the distal conformation, residue R270 extends towards the solvent, facing away from the active site. In the proximal position, the same arginine (R273 in *C. thermophilum*) faces inwards due to a displacement of the loop and binds T118 (T121 in *C. thermophilum*) at the active site. Displacement of T271 (T274 in *C. thermophilum*) towards the active site by 7 Å brings it into direct proximity of the bound nucleotide. Adoption of the proximal conformation coincides with displacement of the RecA2 domain (center of mass 3D-displacement in Å, structures with the connecting loop in proximal position shown in orange, Prp43/DHX15 structures with RecA loop in distal position shown in blue, Prp43:Pxr1^{GM} complex shown in teal). The connecting loop is observed in the proximal position in Prp43-ATP analog, Prp43 ASM, Prp2-ATP analog, DHX36 and DHX36 with ATP analog, and in MLE-ATP analog (all show in orange), while the distal conformation is found in ADP- or CDP-bound Prp43, DHX15-ADP, DHX15-NKRF, DHX15-NKRF-ADP (blue). **c**, The C-terminal domains of Prp43 and homologous helicases adopt a position along a continuum between the fully open (Prp43-ATP analog, left) and the fully closed (DHX9-ADP, right) RNA tunnel conformation, depending on the bound nucleotide, RNA, and additional factors. Center of mass 3D-displacement (in Å) with reference to the C-terminal domains of Prp43:Pxr1^{GM} complex; shown in the plot are: Prp43 complexes⁷⁻¹² (teal), DHX9¹⁸ (rose), DHX15 complexes^{4,14,15} (green), Prp2^{17,19,20} (cyan). The C-terminal domain of Prp43:Pxr1^{GM} complex adopts the open conformation, structurally closest to ATP-bound Prp43 and Prp43 ASM. The C-terminal domains in ADP-bound DHX15 (green), ADP-bound Prp2 (cyan) and ATP-analog bound Prp2 with RNA (cyan) adopt very similar conformations to their Prp43 counterparts. **(a-c)** Plots were created using the script available in the Source Data file.

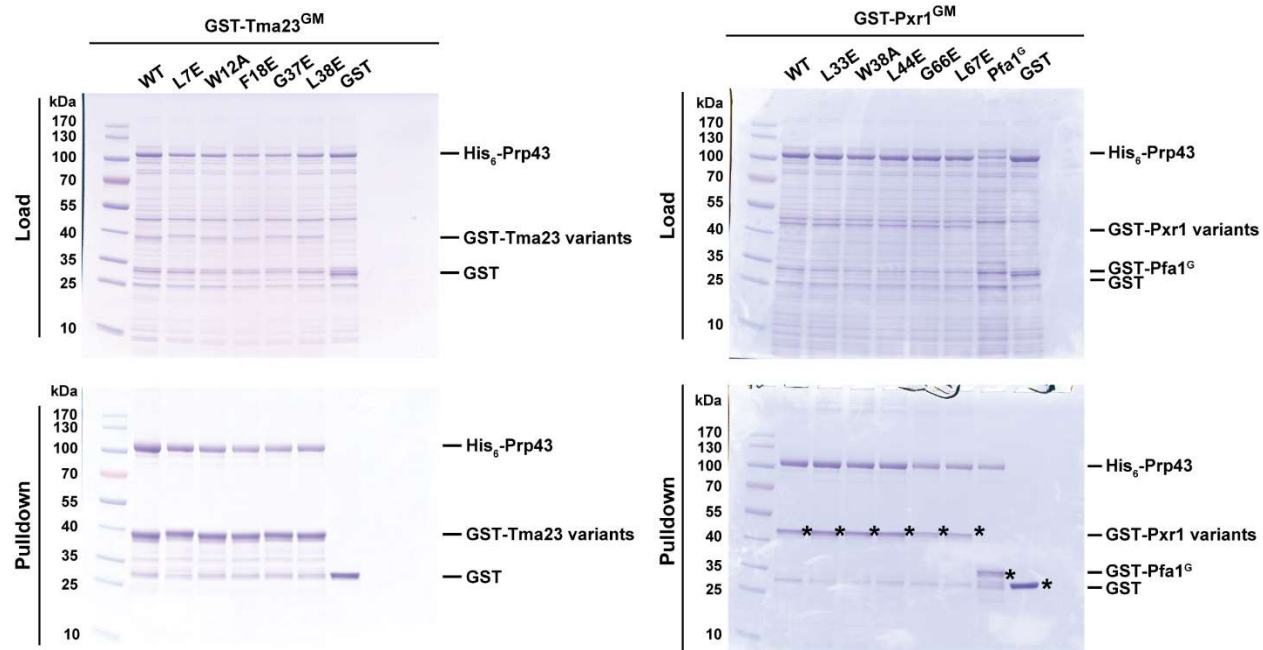


Supplementary Figure 5. HDX-MS analysis of Prp43 alone and in complex with either Pxr1^{GM} or Tma23^{GM}. **a**, Deuterium incorporation level of each Prp43 peptide, shown as % deuteration after a 30 sec exposure compared to a theoretical maximally deuterated value. Each dot represents one peptide, plotted based on its central residue (centroid). Values shown as percentage deuteration after 30 sec (mean \pm SD, $n=3$). **b**, Direct structural comparison of G-patch binding to Prp43, including the predicted AlphaFold2 models of Prp43:Pxr1^G and Prp43:Tma23^G complexes, and the experimental X-ray crystal structure of DHX15:NKRF^G (PDB: 6SH6)⁴. The structure of the helicase is shown as cartoon, while the model of the regulatory factor is shown as sticks overlaid with a semitransparent surface. **c**, Peptide map showing the

different H/D protected regions are indicated along the Prp43 primary sequence. Peptides shown in the uptake plots (see Fig. 7) are boxed. Residue numbering in accordance with the native protein.



Supplementary Figure 6. Tma23^D and Pxr1^D are dimerization segments. (a-b) Plasmids encoding for wild type Tma23, Pxr1, Tma23^{GM}, Pxr1^{GM}, Tma23^D, or Pxr1^D fused to *LexA* DBD and *GAL4* AD were transformed in NMY32 strain. Transformants were spotted in 10-fold serial dilutions on the indicated selective medium and incubated at 30°C for 2 – 4 days. LaminC and LargeT were used as negative controls. **c**, AlphaFold2 structure prediction of Tma23 or Pxr1 CoV2 chimeric constructs, shown in cartoon representation.



Uncropped SDS-PAGE gels: Supplementary Fig. 2b.

Supplementary References

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