

Figure S1: Characterization of the PAPOA-FIP1 interaction

(A) Coomassie-stained SDS-PAGE analysis of pull-down experiment showing that PAPOA core directly interacts with FIP1 N-terminus.

(B) Overlay of 25 computationally predicted models of the PAPOA₁₋₅₁₃-FIP1₁₋₁₁₃ complex. The conformational heterogeneous FIP1 N-terminal residues (1-79) are colored in grey. The PAPOA structured domains are indicated.

(C) Coomassie-stained SDS-PAGE analysis of pull-down experiment using HEK cell lysates showing that positively-charged FIP1 mutations in the predicted PAPOA-FIP1 interface disrupt the interaction.

(D) Overlay of a computationally predicted model of PAPOA₁₋₅₁₃-FIP1₈₀₋₁₁₃ (in orange and purple) with experimentally derived structure of yeast Pap1₁₋₅₃₇-Fip1₈₀₋₁₀₅ (in grey and pink) (PDB: 3C66). The PAPOA/Pap1 structured domains are indicated.

(E) Close-up of the binding interfaces of PAPOA₁₋₅₁₃-FIP1₈₀₋₁₁₃ overlaid with yeast Pap1₁₋₅₃₇-Fip1₈₀₋₁₀₅ (PDB: 3C66).

(F) Multiple sequence alignment of PAPOA and FIP1 from different eukaryotic organisms around the PAPOA-FIP1 binding sites, with residues colored by identity. Minimal FIP1 binding peptides from human (this study) or yeast (Meinke et al. 2008) are in bold and boxed, while mutated residues leading to a disruption of the interaction are labeled with colored asterisks (human PAPOA in orange, yeast Pap1 in grey, human FIP1 in purple).

(G) The PAPOA RBD shown in surface representation with residues colored by sequence conservation, from low conservation in white to high conservation in orange.