

Figure S3: Characterization of the PAPOA-CPSF160 interaction

(A) Overlay of 25 computationally predicted models of the CPSF160-WDR33-PAPOA_C complex, shown in the same orientations and colors as in (**Fig. 3A**). CPSF160 flexible loops and WDR33 disordered C-terminus are not shown for clarity.

(B) Structural model of mPSF-PAPOA_C shown in the same orientation and colors as in (**Fig. 3C**). The CPSF160 β -propeller domains are indicated.

(C) Close-up of the binding interfaces of CPSF160-PAPOA_C. Labeled PAPOA_C residues were changed to glutamic acid.

(D) Structural model of CPSF160 shown in surface representation with residues colored by electrostatic properties. The interaction pocket engaged by PAPOA_C is indicated with a black ellipse.

(E) Multiple sequence alignment of PAPOA and CPSF160 from different eukaryotic organisms around the PAPOA-CPSF160 binding site, with residues colored by identity. The minimal PAPOA binding peptide is in bold and boxed, while mutated residues leading to a weakened or disrupted interaction are labeled with yellow asterisks. CPSF160 residues involved in the interaction are labeled with blue triangles.

(F) Structural model of the CPSF160 shown in surface representation with residues colored by sequence conservation, from low conservation in white to high conservation in blue.