Additional file 1: Supplemental Methods, Figures S1-S4 and Table S2

"Shared functions of plant and mammalian StAR-related lipid transfer (START) domains in modulating transcription factor activity" by Kathrin Schrick *et* al.

Supplemental Methods

Flow cytometry

GFP levels in live yeast cells were quantified by flow cytometry as in [1]. Yeast cells transformed with GSV:yEGFP3 constructs were grown to exponential phase (OD₆₀₀ of ~0.500) in selection media containing low-flow fluorescence yeast nitrogen base without riboflavin and folic acid [2]. GFP positive and negative controls were pUG35 and pNF-1, respectively. For each sample, 2 x 10^6 cells were washed in 0.5 ml PBS, resuspended in 0.1 ml PBS for sonication, and another 0.9 ml was added prior to sample processing. Flow cytometry was performed using a BD Biosciences FACSAria Flow Cytometer Cell Sorter. Illumination was with a 200 mW 488 nm argon laser. Emission was detected through a 530/30 nm filter (FL1-H filter). 500,000 particles (yeast cells) were gated per sample.

Supplemental References

- 1. Niedenthal RK, Riles L, Johnston M, Hegemann JH: Green fluorescent protein as a marker for gene expression and subcellular localization in budding yeast. *Yeast* 1996, **12**(8):773-786.
- 2. Sheff MA, Thorn KS: **Optimized cassettes for fluorescent protein tagging in Saccharomyces cerevisiae**. *Yeast* 2004, **21**(8):661-670.



Figure S1. Trichomes on first leaves of *gl2* **mutants transformed with** *GL2* **constructs.** (A-D) Scanning electron micrographs (SEM) of first leaves. (A) *gl2* mutants exhibit a defect in differentiation of trichome cells as indicated by short unbranched trichomes that barely emerge from the epidermis. *gl2* mutants transformed with (B) *ProGL2:EYP:GL2* exhibit branched trichomes, indicating a rescue of the mutant phenotype, while *gl2* mutants transformed with (C) *ProGL2:EYFP:GL2-StAR-START* or (D) *EYFP:GL2-ATML1-START* display a partial rescue of the trichome differentiation defect.



Figure S2. Exogenously supplied cholesterol does not alter activity levels of StAR-GSV. The addition of cholesterol in the range from 0-50 μ M had no effect on the activity levels of yeast cells expressing the GSV construct containing the mouse StAR START domain together with the *pSUT1* plasmid. Error bars indicate standard deviations for two independent transformants in two trials.



Figure S3. Rosette phenotypes of StAR-START versus the D182L missense mutant expressed in the GL2 transcription factor.

(A-D) Rosettes exhibiting leaf trichomes. (A) Wild-type (WT) level of trichomes in comparison to (B) *gl2* null mutant which displays a reduction in leaf trichomes.

(C-D) Representative *gl2* lines expressing (C) *ProGL2:EYFP:GL2-StAR-START* or (D) *ProGL2:EYFP:GL2-StAR-D182L-START*. While mouse StAR-START can partially replace the GL2-START domain, the missense mutation D182L results in a reduction in trichome cell differentiation. Scale bar = 2 mm. This figure is supplemental to Figure 4.





(A) Schematic of GSV translational fusion to yEGFP3.

(B) Flow cytometry data for the % GFP cells. The negative control which does not contain GFP corresponds to 0.01% GFP positive cells and the positive control which contains yEGFP3 alone (pUG35) corresponds to 0.59% GFP. The GFP-expressing cells exhibit % GFP values ranging from 0.03-0.70%.

(C) Mean values for % GFP from side scatter plots. The negative control shows a mean value of 12 while the positive control (pUG35) exhibits a mean value of 41. The GFP-expressing cells show mean values in the range from 36-47.

(**D**) Activity levels of the corresponding GSV-yEYFP3 constructs containing START domains from *Arabidopsis* ATML1, PDF2, and GL2 (green), and mammalian StAR and corresponding mutants (red) are indicated. Error bars show standard deviations for two independent transformants in three trials, and double asterisks indicate a significant increase in activity over the pUG35 control (Two-tiered *t*-test, $P \le 0.05$).

(E) Flow cytometry side scatter plots of GFP positive yeast cells expressing yEGFP3. The top polygon from each plot indicates the population of cells that were gated as GFP positive (arrows). Side scatter is indicated on the X-axis and GFP signal is indicated on the Y-axis. "Media control" lacks yeast cells, while the "Yeast control" contains yeast cells that carry the same selectable marker (*URA3*) as the remaining samples albeit no GFP expression. The yEGFP3 control exhibits strong expression of yEGFP3 from the pUG35 plasmid. The sample order of the GSV-yEGFP3 constructs from top to bottom, right to left, corresponds to that in **A-D**. Each of the GSV samples indicates the presence of GFP positive cells in comparison to the negative controls.



Figure S5. Protein-metabolite interaction network for mammalian and *Arabidopsis* START domains.

(A) Normalized protein-metabolite enrichment data expressed as the fold-change of domainbound metabolite relative to the GV control greater than 4 were processed using Cytoscape to produce an edge-weighted interaction network in which larger elliptical nodes represent the different START domains tested and hexagonal nodes represent the interacting metabolites. Distances between protein and metabolite nodes reflect the interaction strengths based upon the magnitude of fold-change – the shorter the edge the more enriched the metabolite. **(B)** A sub-network was generated to compare and contrast the nature of protein-bound metabolites between the mammalian START domains, PCTP (human), StAR (mouse) and StAR^{D182L}* (mouse).

(C) A sub-network comparing the *Arabidopsis* and human PCTP START domains. The subnetworks (**B**, **C**) were filtered for interactions with a greater than 10-fold change in enrichment relative to the GV control and only high confidence metabolite assignments were included. For all networks (**A-C**), in cases where a node had multiple interactions with the same chemical sub-class of metabolite, e.g. PtCho, these interactions were combined and weighted to give one interaction. Metabolite names designated by asterisks were further validated by mass spectrometry, matching exact mass and retention time to a known standard analyzed under the same experimental conditions. **Table S2.** Oligonucleotides used in this study. Nucleotide bases shown in bold denote restriction

 sites used for cloning or changed bases from site-directed mutagenesis unless otherwise indicated.

I. Primers for GL2 START domain deletion construct and GL2 START domain swaps.		
Homologous sequences for domain swap in-fusion cloning are indicated in bold.		
Name	5'-3' sequence	
$GL2_START_\Delta_F$	[Phos] GTC TTC TTC ATG GCT ACC AAC GTC CCC ACC	
$GL2_START_\Delta_R$	[Phos] GAG GGC AAA GAC GCC CGT GTA GAA ATC G	
GL2_START_flank_right_F	GTC TTC TTC ATG GCT ACC AAC GTC	
GL2_START flank_left_R	GAG GGC AAA GAC GCC CGT GTA	
GL2_ATML1_START_F	GGC GTC TTT GCC CTC GAG GCT GAT AAG CCT ATG ATT G	
GL2 ATML1 START R	AGC CAT GAA GAA GAC GAG CCG CTC ACA TTG GCG GTC	
GL2 EDR2 START F	GGC GTC TTT GCC CTC AAC CAA GCA TTT TCC AGG AA	
GL2 EDR2 START R	AGC CAT GAA GAA GAC CCA CCC TTT TAG ATC AAT TTG	
GL2 REV START F	GGC GTC TTT GCC CTC GAG GAG ACT TTG GCA GAG TTC	
GL2 REV START R	AGC CAT GAA GAA GAC CCG CAA CGC GGA AAT GGT CA	
GL2 mStAR START F	GGC GTC TTT GCC CTC GAC CAG GAG CTG TCC TAC ATC C	
GL2 mStAR START R	AGC CAT GAA GAA GAC GCT GGC TTC CAG GCG CTT GC	
II. Gene specific primers for	r PCR amplification and cloning of START domain coding regions in	
GSV plasmids.	1 0 0 0	
Name	5'-3' sequence	
At1g64720 for KpnI 218	CTCACCACGTTAACCCCGGTACCTCTTCCAAAGAG	
At1g64720 rev SacI 945	GTGAGCCATTATGGCGAGCTCGGATAAACCTGCTC	
At2g28320 for KpnI 418	TTGAGTAGCTCA GGTACC GACCATCACTCAAACTC	
At2g28320 rev SacI 1151		
At $3g13062$ for KnnI 201		
$At_{3g13062}$ rev Sacl 934		
At4g14500 for KppI 365	TGGCCTCAAGAGGTACCGATAACGGG	
At4g14500_101_Kpin_505		
At5g07260 for KppI 229		
At5g07260_rev_SacI_952		
At5g35180 for KpnI 634		
At5g35180_101_Kpin_054		
At5g45560 for KppI 487		
At5g45560_rov_SocI_1220	CATCCCATATTCACCTCAACACCCATCCTCATCCC	
At5g54170 for V ppL 244		
At5g54170_101_Kpiii_544		
$\frac{\text{Al3g34170}_{\text{Iev}}\text{Sac1}_{1003}}{\text{ANIL2 outer E 824}}$		
ANL2 outer P 1780		
ANL2 duter K_1/80		
ANL2_IOI_KPIII_913		
ANL2_rev_Sac1_1685		
ATHB8_lor_Kpnl_429		
ATHB8_rev_Saci		
ATML1_for_Kpn1_		
AIMLI rev Saci		
CNA_tor_Kpnl_432		
UNA_rev_Sacl_1162	GAUGUUGIUUGAGUTUATTAACACTAC	
FWA outer F_450	GGC1GAGAATGCTAACTTGGAGCGGG	
FWA outer R_1440	GCCACTTGTCCACCGAAGGACTCG	
FWA_tor_Kpnl_592	GATTITAGTGGT <u>GGTACC</u> AGGACGTCTGAGAAGG	
FWA_rev_SacI_1361	GCAGACAATCC <u>GAGCTC</u> AATTTCAGTCAAGTTG	
GL2_for_KpnI_A_	GTCTC <u>GGTACC</u> CTCGATTTCTACACGGGCGTC	

GL2 rev SacI A	CTTTGGTGAGCTCGTTGGTAGCCATGAAGAAGAC
GL2 for KpnI B	TCGGCTCTCTCGGTACCTACACGGGCGTC
GL2 rev SacI B	TGTAACTCCGAGCTCGTCTTTGGTGGGGGACG
GL2 for KpnI 728	TCTACACGGGTACCTTTGCCCTCGAGAAGTCCCG
GL2 rev SacI 1500	TCCGAGAGAGAGCTCGGTGGGGGACGTTGGTAG
HDG1 for KpnI 910	CAACCGGGTACCGTTAGTGATTTTGATC
HDG1 rev SacI 1674	GCAGTTTATAGGGGATGGGAGCTCGGAAGTGG
HDG2 for deltaSacI 759	CGTGGCTGCAATGGAAGAACTCATGAGGATGGT
HDG2 rev deltaSacI 791	ACCATCCTCATGAGTTCTTCCATTGCAGCCACG
HDG2 for deltaSacI 1038	AGGAAACTATAATGGAGCCCTTCAAGTGATGAGTGC
HDG2 rev deltaSacI 1073	GCACTCATCACTTGAAGGGCTCCATTATAGTTTCCT
HDG2 for KpnI 712	ATCACTGCAGGTACCGAATCTGACAAACC
HDG2 rev SacI 1415	GTAGCCATGACGAGCTCTAACCGCTCGC
HDG3 outer F (625-650)	CATCCCCGTGTGTCTCCTCCTAATCC
HDG3 outer R (1511-1537)	TGGTCATTCCAGCAAAGAAGGTTCTCG
HDG3 for KpnI	CCACTCGAGGGAAACCGGTACCCCTGCAGATGC
HDG3 rev SacI	TCTTTCCATGGTTAGTTAGCGCGAGCTCGACAG
HDG4 outer F (539-562)	CTTGTGGCCACAATCTCCGCCTCG
HDG4 outer R (1447-1475)	TGTGACAGCTTCATCAAGTTCTTCCTCGC
HDG4 for KpnI	AAGAACAACGATGGTACCTTGATTGCGG
HDG4 rev SacI	AGGTATGAGCTCAAGGTCAGTGATGTTTGTAGC
HDG5 outer F (808-836)	GACATGAGTGTATACGCTGGGAACTTTCC
HDG5 outer R (1766-1791)	GGTCCAAGACTGTCCATATGCAGTGC
HDG5 for KpnI	CAACAACGGTACCTTACTTGCGGATGAAGAAAAGG
HDG5 rev Sacl	GCAGATGAAATTAC GAGCTC ATCAGTTATGTTTCTAGC
HDG8 for deltaSacI 649	AGTGCGGTTGAAGAGCTGAAGCGGCTGTTTTTGGC
HDG8 rev deltaSacI 683	GCCAAAAACAGCCGCTTCAGCTCTTCAACCGCACT
HDG8 for KpnI 597	ACCACGACCAGGTACCGAAACGGATATGAGCC
HDG8 rev SacI 1322	ATGGAGGAGAGCTCCATCCTCTCACAC
HDG9 outer F 571	TTCTAACCGTCTCCCCGAGCCTTCAAGC
HDG9 outer R 1547	GACTGTGGCGAGAAGTCGAGTTTGTTAACC
HDG9 deltaSacI F 1329	CTTTGGCTACGGAGCCCGACGTTGGACCG
HDG9 deltaSacI R 1357	CGGTCCAACGTCGGGCTCCGTAGCCAAAG
HDG9 for KpnI 669	GGAAATGCAGAATGGTACCCCACTATCTCAACTGG
HDG9 rev SacI 1437	AACTCCGGGATTGAGCTCGTTGGGCAAGGC
HDG11 for deltaKpnI 1000	CAGGAATGGGAGGTACGCATGAGGGTGC
HDG11 rev deltaKpnI 1028	GCACCCTCATGCGTACCTCCCATTCCTG
HDG11 for KpnI 663	GCCTAACTTGGCTGGTACCGACATGGATAAGCC
HDG11 rev SacI 1400	GAAGACGCTGGTACGGATAGGAGCTCAAATCTTTCACAC
HDG12 for KpnI 592	CCATCTCAGCCAGGTACCGTTTTATCAGAGATGG
HDG12 rev SacI 1361	ACTCCTCCGAGCTCAAGGGATGATG
MLN64 deltaSacI F 867	GCCCTGTCCTGCGGAGCTTGTGTACCAGG
MLN64 deltaSacI R 867	CCTGGTACACAAGCTCCGCAGGACAGGGC
MLN64 for KpnI	TCCTTTGCAGGTACCGACAATGAATCAGATGAAGAAG
MLN64 rev SacI	TATCAGAGCTCCGCCCGGGCCCCC
PCTP for KpnI	GACTGCGGTACCATGGAGCTGGCCGCCG
PCTP rev SacI	TCAACCCATGGATGCAATGTTCCGAGCTCTCTTTCATAGG
PDF2 for KpnI	TTGAGGTCAGGTACCATTCCTTCTGAGACTG
PDF2 rev SacI	TATCACGGAGAGCTCACCAGGAATGTTGC
PHB for KpnI 463	AACCCAAATCCTCAGGGTACCCAACGTGATGC
PHB rev SacI 1198	CAGGTTGGAGCTCTCCACCATACTG
REV for KpnI 423	GGTCACAACTCCTCAGGGTACCCTTAGAGATG
REV rev SacI 1162	CAGCAGGCTGGAGCTCTAATCCATACACTACT

mStAR for KpnI	GTCAGTCCTTGGTACCCAACTGGAAGCAACACTC	
mStAR rev SacI	TTAACACTGGAGCTCAGAGGCAGGGCTGGC	
III. Primers for sequencing plasmid inserts, construction of GV plasmid, or cloning of the		
yEGFP3 expression vector (pUG35) and protein expression vector BG1805		
Name	5'-3' sequence	
GSV_seq_for	TCCCAAAACCAAAAGGTCTCCGCTG	
GSV_seq_rev	CCCCAACATGTCCAGATCGAAATCG	
Gal4DBD_for_1	ATGAAGCTACTGTCTTCTATCGAAC	
Gal4DBD_rev_276	CAATGCTTTTATATCCTGTAAAGAATCC	
Gal4_NruI_for_282	TACCCCTGCAGCTGCG <u>TCGCGA</u> CTAGAGGATCC	
Gal4_NruI_rev_314	GGATCCTCTAG <u>TCGCGA</u> CGCAGCTGCAGGGGTA	
VP16_NruI_for_1182	TGCGGGCTCTACTTCATCG <u>TCGCGA</u> CACTTAGACGGCG	
VP16_NruI_rev_1219	CGCCGTCTAAGTG <u>TCGCGA</u> CGATGAAGTAGAGCCCGCA	
pUG35_seq_3117R_MET25p	TTCCTTCGTGTAATACAGGGTCG	
pUG35_seq_2964F_yEGFP	ACCAAAATTGGGACAACACCAGTG	
pUG35_MET25p_for_207	GCACCTTGTCCAATTGAACACGC	
pUG35_yEGFP_rev_730	ACCTTCTGGCATGGCAGACTTG	
pUG35_for_ATG	CATCCATACTCTAGAATGAGTGGATCCCCCGGGC	
pUG35_rev_ATG	GCCCGGGGGATCCACTCATTCTAGAGTATGGATG	
pGSV_for_BamHI	AAGCAAGGATCCTGAAAGATGAAGCTACTGTC	
pGSV_rev_EcoRI	TCGCGCGAATTCCCCACCGTACTCG	
pGS_rev_EcoRI	ACTATAGGGC <u>GAATTC</u> GAGCTCCACC	
pG_rev_EcoRI	GTCTAAGTG <u>GAATTC</u> GGTACCTAACAATGC	
GSV_for_pENTR TOPO	CACCATGAAGCTACTGTCTTCTATCGAAC	
GSV_rev_pENTR TOPO	TGCCCCACCGTACTCGTCAATTCCAAG	
IV. Primers for site-directed m	iutagenesis of mouse StAR START domain	
Name	5'-3' sequence	
StAR M143R;N147D_for	GC ATG GAG GCC AGG GGA GAG TGG GAC CCA AAT GTC	
(atg->agg;aac->gac)		
StAR M143R;N14/D_rev	GAC ATT IGG GIC CCA CIC ICC CCI GGC CIC CAI GC	
StAR R181L;D182L_for	CIG GIG GGG CCI CTA CIC IIC GIG AGC GIG CGC	
(cga->cla;gac->clc)		
StAR RISIL;DIS2L_rev	C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	
StAR R181L_lor (cga->cta)		
SIAR RISIL Fev		
StAR D182L_lof (gac->cic)		
$\frac{\text{StAR D162L}}{\text{StAR C224P}} = \frac{1}{100} $		
StAR C224R_IOI (Igc->cgc)		
StAR C224K_Iev StAP L241P_for $(atg > agg)$		
StAR L241R_IOI (Ctg->Cgg)		
StAR E266D for (tto Scool)		
StAR F200D_101 (uc->gac)	CUTATIOU AU ALUCAU ATA UAU GAU ULU AAU LAU U	
StAP I 270M for (sta sata)		
1000000000000000000000000000000000000		
JUNI UZ/UNI UV		