Supplementary Materials

Autophagy-related intrinsically disordered proteins in intra-nuclear compartments

Insung Na,¹ Fanchi Meng,² Lukasz Kurgan,^{3,*} and Vladimir N. Uversky^{2,4,5,6,*}

¹ Department of Molecular Medicine, Morsani College of Medicine, University of South Florida, Tampa, FL 33612, USA

² Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, T6G 2V4, Canada

³ Department of Computer Science, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, VA 23219, USA

⁴ USF Health Byrd Alzheimer's Research Institute, Morsani College of Medicine, University of South Florida, Tampa, FL 33612, USA

⁵ Department of Biology, Faculty of Science, King Abdulaziz University, P.O. Box 80203, Jeddah 21589, Saudi Arabia

⁶ Laboratory of Structural Dynamics, Stability and Folding of Proteins, Institute of Cytology, Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg 194064, Russia

* To whom correspondence should be addressed. V.N.U., Tel: 1-813-974-5815; Fax: 1-813-974-7357; Email: <u>vuversky@health.usf.edu</u>; L.K., Tel: 1-804-827-3986; Fax: 1-804-828-2771; Email: <u>lkurgan@vcu.edu</u>.

In all supplementary figures:

Top panel. Evaluation of the per-residue disorder propensity by the members of the PONDR family of disorder predictors. A disorder threshold is indicated as a thin line (at score of 0.5) to show a boundary between disorder (>0.5) and order (<0.5).

Middle panel (if present). Evaluation of the functional intrinsic disorder propensity by the D²P² database (http://d2p2.pro/). In the corresponding plot, top nine colored bars represent location of disordered regions predicted by different disorder predictors (Espritz-D, Espritz-N, Espritz-X, IUPred-L, IUPred-S, PV2, PrDOS, PONDR[®] VSL2b, and PONDR[®] VLXT, see keys for the corresponding color codes). Green-and-white bar in the middle of the plot shows the predicted disorder agreement between these nine predictors, with green parts corresponding to disordered regions by consensus. Yellow bar shows the location of the predicted disorder-based binding site (MoRF region), whereas variously colored circles at the bottom of the plots show locations of post-translational modification sites.

Bottom panel. Analysis of the interactivity of the bloom syndrome protein homolog (UniProt ID: O88700) by STRING computational platform. STRING produces the network of predicted associations for a particular protein and its interactome. The network nodes are proteins, whereas the edges represent the predicted or known functional associations. There are seven types of evidence used in predicting the associations which are indicated in the resulting network by the differently colored lines, where a red line indicates the presence of fusion evidence; a green line - neighborhood evidence; a blue line – co-occurrence evidence; a purple line - experimental evidence; a yellow line – text mining evidence; a light blue line - database evidence; a black line – co-expression evidence.



ENSMUSP00000108913, ENSMUSP00000084151





Supplementary Figure S1. Abundance and functionality of intrinsic disorder in TFEB (Q9R210).



Supplementary Figure S2. Abundance and functionality of intrinsic disorder in ZKSCAN3 (Q91VW9).



ENSMUSP00000057270



Supplementary Figure S3. Abundance and functionality of intrinsic disorder in Champ1 (Q8K327).





					<u> 272 244</u>	74 E	United Un
		A				i i	Predicted D
an mini ananan	anan indan diananananan anan m	ananana na may na ana ma	a <u>na na</u>	i an man shan nambada maan i ma	a aa aa aabaaaa aa	an an anaran dararan anaran	
• • • • •		e e			6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	0 0 0 0 0	>PTM Sites



Lspritz-N IUPred-L IUPred-S PV2 Superfamilies: III C domain (Calcum/tipl/Attrding domain, Ca III PDZ domain/Calcum/tipl/Attrding domain, Ca III PDZ domain/Calcum/tiple Planne: Planne:

7



Supplementary Figure S4. Abundance and functionality of intrinsic disorder in Piccolo (Q9QYX7).



ENSMUSP0000002699





Supplementary Figure S5. Abundance and functionality of intrinsic disorder in Akap8 (Q9DBR0).



ENSMUSP0000025183





Supplementary Figure S6. Abundance and functionality of intrinsic disorder in RING1 (O35730).



ENSRNOP00000032371, ENSMUSP00000022496





Supplementary Figure S7. Abundance and functionality of intrinsic disorder in Qip2 (O35344).



ENSMUSP00000137310, ENSMUSP00000137080, ENSMUSP00000018506





Supplementary Figure S8. Abundance and functionality of intrinsic disorder in Pendulin (P52293).





Supplementary Figure S9. Abundance and functionality of intrinsic disorder in Srrm1 (Q52KI8).



ENSMUSP0000022808





Supplementary Figure S10. Abundance and functionality of intrinsic disorder in Pabp2 (Q8CCS6).







Supplementary Figure S11. Abundance and functionality of intrinsic disorder in Jip1 (Q9WVI9).





Supplementary Figure S12. Abundance and functionality of intrinsic disorder in Nkx-3.1 (P97436).



```
ENSMUSP00000129739
```





Supplementary Figure S13. Abundance and functionality of intrinsic disorder in Eps15R (Q60902).



Supplementary Figure S14. Abundance and functionality of intrinsic disorder in Numa1 (Q80Y35).