A remodeled RNA polymerase II complex catalyzing viroid RNA-templated transcription

Short title: A remodeled Pol II for transcription

Shachinthaka D. Dissanayaka Mudiyanselage[1], Junfei Ma[1], Tibor Pechan[2], Olga Pechanova[2], Bin Liu[1], Ying Wang[1,*]

[1] Department of Biological Sciences, Mississippi State University, Mississippi State, MS 39762

[2] Institute for Genomics, Biocomputing and Biotechnology, Mississippi State University, Mississippi State, MS 39762

[*] Address correspondence to wang@biology.msstate.edu

Keywords: viroid, RNA-templated transcription, Pol II, transcription cofactors

Abstract

Viroids, a group of plant pathogens, are mysterious subviral agents composed of single-stranded circular noncoding RNAs. Nuclear-replicating viroids exploit host RNA polymerase II (Pol II) activity for transcription from circular RNA genome to minus-strand intermediates, a classic example illustrating the intrinsic RNA-dependent RNA polymerase activity of Pol II. The mechanism for Pol II to accept single-stranded RNAs as templates for transcription remains poorly understood. Here, we reconstituted a robust in vitro transcription system and demonstrated that Pol II also accepts the minus-strand viroid RNA template to generate plus-strand RNAs. Based on this reconstituted system, we purified the Pol II complex on RNA templates for nano-liquid chromatography-tandem mass spectrometry analysis. We identified a remodeled Pol II missing Rpb4, Rpb5, Rpb6, Rpb7, and Rpb9, which contrasts to the canonical 12-subunit Pol II or the 10-subunit Pol II core on DNA templates. This remodeled Pol II is active in transcription with the aid of TFIIIA-7ZF. Interestingly, this remodeled Pol II appears not to require other canonical general transcription factors (such as TFIIA, TFIIB, TFIID, TFIIE, TFIIF, TFIIH, and TFIIS), indicating a different mechanism/machinery regulating RNA-templated transcription. Transcription elongation factors, such as FACT complex, PAF1 complex, and SPT6, were also absent in the transcription complex on RNA templates. We further analyzed the critical zinc finger domains in TFIIIA-7ZF for aiding Pol II activity on RNA template and revealed the first three zinc finger domains pivotal for template binding. Collectively, our data illustrated a distinct organization of Pol II complex on viroid RNA templates, providing new insights into the evolution of transcription machinery, the mechanism of RNA-templated transcription, as well as viroid replication.

Introduction

Viroids are circular noncoding RNAs that infect crop plants [1, 2]. After five decades of studies, the host machinery for viroid infection has not been fully elucidated [1-3]. There are two viroid families, *Avsunviroidae* and *Popspiviroidae* [4, 5]. Members of *Pospivoirdae* replicate in the nucleus via the rolling circle mechanism (S1 Figure) and rely on the enzymatic activity of RNA polymerase II (Pol II) [1-3]. Specifically, ample evidence support that Pol II activity is critical for the synthesis of oligomer minus-strand or (-) intermediates using viroid circular genomic RNA as templates [1, 6]. However, it remains controversial whether Pol II also uses (-) oligomers as templates for transcription [1, 6].

By and large, RNA polymerases catalyze transcription using DNA templates, which is a fundamental process of life. RNA polymerases are facilitated by a group of general transcription factors to achieve highly regulated transcription, from initiation to elongation and then to termination. Taking Pol II as an example, this 12-subunit complex functions in concert with general transcription factors TFIIA, TFIIB, TFIID, TFIIE, TFIIF, and TFIIH during transcription initiation around DNA promoter regions [7-10]. In general, a minimal system for the promoter-driven transcription requires Pol II and five general transcription factors (TFIIB, TFIID, TFIIE, TFIIF, and TFIIH)[11, 12]. Interestingly, the 10-subunit Pol II core (without Rpb4/Rpb7 heterodimer) is sufficient for transcription elongation [13, 14]. Transcription elongation also requires multiple factors, including TFIIS, TFIIF, DSIF, PAF1 (RNAPII-associated factor 1) complex (PAF1-C), FACT complex (Histone Chaperone), SPT6, etc [15-17].

Since 1974, RNA polymerases have been found to possess intrinsic RNA-dependent RNA polymerase (RdRp) activity to catalyze RNA polymerization using RNA templates

70 [18]. This intrinsic RdRp activity of RNA polymerases was found in bacteria and
71 mammalian cells, as well as exploited by subviral pathogens (i.e., viroids and human
72 hepatitis delta virus (HDV)) for propagation [19-21]. Pol II transcription using viroid or HDV
73 RNA templates can yield RNA products over 1,000 nt in cells, comparable to some
74 products from DNA templates. To ensure such efficient transcription, specific factors are
75 needed. HDV encodes an S-HDAg to promote Pol II activity on its RNA template [22].
76 Using potato spindle tuber viroid (PSTVd) as a model, we showed that an RNA-specific
77 transcription factor (TFIIIA-7ZF with seven zinc finger domains) interacts with Pol II and
78 specifically enhances Pol II activity on circular genomic RNA template [23, 24]. However,
79 it remains unclear how S-HDAg or TFIIIA-7ZF functions with Pol II for RNA-templated
80 transcription.

81 Biochemically reconstituted systems have been successfully used to characterize the
82 required factors and functional mechanisms underlying DNA-dependent transcription [25].
83 However, reconstituted transcription systems using RNA templates often exhibited poor
84 activity. For example, all currently available in vitro transcription (IVT) systems using HDV
85 template have the premature termination issue generating products less than 100 nt [26,
86 27], which may not reflect the transcription process in cells. We recently established an
87 IVT system for PSTVd [23, 24] that can generate longer-than-unit-length products (more
88 than 360 nt), mimicking the replication process in cells [28].

89 Using our IVT system, we first confirmed that Pol II and TFIIIA-7ZF function together
90 in transcribing (-) PSTVd oligomers to (+) oligomers. Interestingly, we found that the Pol
91 II complex remaining on (-) PSTVd RNA template has a distinct composition as compared
92 with the 12-subunit Pol II or the 10-subunit Pol II core, via nano-liquid chromatography-

93 tandem mass spectrometry analysis (nLC-MS/MS). Rpb5, Rpb6, and Rpb9 were absent
94 in the remodeled Pol II. Interestingly, Rpb9 is responsible for the fidelity of Pol II
95 transcription. Thus, the absent of Rpb9 may explain the much higher mutation rate of
96 viroid RNA-templated transcription catalyzed by Pol II. Several critical elongation factors
97 for DNA templates, such as the PAF1 complex and SPT6, were also absent in the
98 transcription complex on RNA templates. More importantly, essential general
99 transcription factors (including TFIIA, TFIIB, TFIID, TFIIE, TFIIF, TFIIH, and TFIIS) were
100 all absent in the transcription complex on PSTVd RNA template, clearly demonstrating
101 the distinct regulations between DNA-dependent and RNA-templated transcription. This
102 distinct Pol II retains the catalytic activity to generate (+)-PSTVd oligomers with the aid of
103 TFIIIA-7ZF. We further showed that nearly all seven zinc finger domains of TFIIIA-7ZF
104 are critical for function. In particular, the first three zinc fingers are pivotal for binding with
105 RNA templates. Our findings provide new insights into the organization of Pol II complex
106 on RNA templates, which has profound implications for understanding RNA-templated
107 transcription as well as viroid transcription and its high mutation rates.
108

109 **Results**

110 Because PSTVd replication from circular genomic RNA to (-) oligomers and then to
111 plus-strand or (+) oligomers is a continuous process, failure to tease apart each step
112 resulted in controversial data, as evidenced by previous reports [34,41]. To understand
113 whether Pol II can catalyze transcription using (-) viroid oligomers, we established a
114 reconstituted in vitro transcription system using partially purified Pol II from wheat germ
115 [24, 29] and the (-) PSTVd dimer as RNA template. Based on our previous report [24] and

116 the rolling circle replication model (S1 Figure), the linear (+) PSTVd (i.e., the product from
117 IVT assay) cannot serve as a template for further transcription. Therefore, this IVT assay
118 will only focus on the transcription step from (-) PSTVd dimer to (+) PSTVd dimer. As
119 shown in Figure 1a, Pol II has a weak activity in transcribing (-) PSTVd template to full
120 length (+) PSTVd dimer, which is more than 700 nt in length. We then tested the role of
121 the RNA-specific transcription factor (TFIIIA-7ZF) in this transcription reaction by
122 supplying various amounts of the protein. As shown in Figure 1a, TFIIIA-7ZF can
123 significantly increase the RdRp activity (more than 10-fold) of Pol II on the (-) PSTVd
124 dimer template. Therefore, our results indicate that Pol II can accept (-) PSTVd oligomers
125 as a template for transcription, expanding the known natural RNA templates for DdRPs.
126 We then analyzed the composition of Pol II complex on the viroid RNA template using
127 RNA-based affinity purification. Briefly, a desthiobiotinylated cytidine (Bis)phosphate was
128 ligated to the 3'end of (-) PSTVd dimer, which was then mounted to magnetic streptavidin
129 beads. After sequential supplying of TFIIIA-7ZF and partially purified Pol II, the magnetic
130 beads were washed before elution. Through silver staining, common patterns and distinct
131 bands can be observed between elution fraction and partially purified Pol II (S2 Figure),
132 implying that certain factors may be enriched by or removed from RNA templates. We
133 then performed nLC-MS/MS to reveal the protein factors in partially purified Pol II as well
134 as the Pol II complex remaining on the RNA template (proteins identified in each replicate
135 are listed in S1-S6 Datasets). We identified 11 out of 12 Pol II subunits in partially purified
136 Pol II with high confidence (false discovery rate below 0.01, identified by a minimum of 2
137 peptides, and 2 peptide-spectrum matches) in all three replicates (Figure 1b and 1c and
138 S1 Table). The smallest subunit Rpb12 (~6 kDa) was absent, which is possibly caused

139 by sample loss during the size cut-off enrichment of samples for nLC-MS/MS. This issue
140 has been seen in another study [17]. Interestingly, only six subunits were confidently
141 identified in the Pol II complex remaining on the RNA template with high confidence: Rpb1,
142 Rpb2 and Rpb8 were found in all three replicates while Rpb3, Rpb10, and Rpb11 were
143 found in two out of three replicates (Figure 1c and S1 Table). Rpb5 can only be detected
144 in one replicate of Pol II remaining on the RNA template (Figure 1c). Therefore, it is less
145 likely to participate in the Pol II complex on the RNA template. Rpb1 and Rpb2 form the
146 catalytic core of Pol II, while Rpb3, Rpb10, Rpb11 form a subassembly group all critical
147 for Pol II assembly [30]. Since Rpb12 is also a conserved subunit in this subassembly
148 group, we speculate that Rpb12 is also present in the Pol II complex remaining on RNA
149 templates. Rpb8 is an auxiliary factor [30]. Given that the Pol II complex remaining on the
150 RNA template has a distinct composition, we termed it remodeled Pol II hereafter. To test
151 whether the remodeled Pol II has any catalytic activity, we repeated the RNA-based
152 affinity purification followed by IVT. As shown in Figure 1d, this remodeled Pol II indeed
153 possessed transcription activity in generating full-length (+) PSTVd oligomers comparable
154 to partially purified Pol II. It is noteworthy that the product is more than 700 nt in length,
155 comparable to the products generated in cells.

156 Besides the Pol II complex in the partially purified samples, we also found the
157 presence of several general transcription factors and transcription elongation factors for
158 DNA-dependent transcription. However, they were all absent in the remodeled Pol II in
159 the nLC-MS/MS analysis. For example, we found TFIIF in all three repeats of partially
160 purified Pol II but could not confidently detect it in any of the remodeled Pol II samples
161 (Figure 2 and S1 Table). In addition, TFIIE was found in two out of three repeats of

162 partially purified Pol II but could not be confidently detected in any of the remodeled Pol
163 II samples (S1 Table). Therefore, TFIIE and TFIIF are likely not required for viroid RNA-
164 templated transcription. Noteworthy is that all the rest of the canonical general
165 transcription factors (including TFIIA, TFIIB, TFIID, TFIIH, and TFIIS) were absent in our
166 partially purified or remodeled Pol II. SPT6 is a histone chaperone that interacts with
167 Rpb4/Rpb7 heterodimer during transcription elongation on DNA templates [16]. All
168 Rpb4/Rpb7 and SPT6 were absent in the remodeled Pol II sample (Figure 2 and S1
169 Table). The FACT complex, including SPT16 and SSRP1-B, is also a histone chaperone
170 assisting Pol II elongation on DNA templates. The FACT complex does not interact with
171 Pol II directly [31], and most of the components also absent in the remodeled Pol II sample
172 (except for the significantly reduced CTR9 in two out of three replicates)(Figure 2 and S1
173 Table). The PAF1-C, including PAF1, CTR9, LEO1, and RTF1, regulates transcription-
174 coupled histone modifications. PAF1-C components extensively interact with Pol II.
175 PAF1-LEO1 is anchored to the external domains of Rpb2. RTF1 is in proximity to PAF1.
176 The trestle helix in CTR9 binds to Rpb5 and the surrounding region, while the
177 tetratricopeptide repeats interact with Pol II around Rpb11 and Rpb8 [16, 32]. Similarly,
178 the PAF1-C was absent in the remodeled sample (Figure 2 and S1 Table).

179 Since TFIIIA-7ZF is critical for Pol II to perform transcription using RNA templates, we
180 attempted to identify the functional domain(s) of TFIIIA-7ZF. TFIIIA-7ZF has seven C2H2
181 type zinc finger domains. We mutated each zinc finger domain by changing the first
182 histidine in the C2H2 domain to asparagine, which is commonly used to disrupt the local
183 structure of a C2H2 motif [33, 34]. We then used those variants for the IVT assay. As
184 shown in Figure 3, all mutants exhibited greatly reduced activity in aiding Pol II

185 transcription on viroid RNA templates. Mutants *zf1*, *zf2*, *zf3*, and *zf6* completely lost the
186 activity, while mutants *zf4*, *zf5*, and *zf7* can increase Pol II activity about two-fold (Figure
187 3), which is a much weaker activity as compared with more than 10-fold increase
188 stimulated by wildtype (WT) TFIIIA-7ZF (Figure 1A). We then performed the RNA-based
189 affinity purification assay using TFIIIA-7ZF mutants. Since Pol II itself has viroid RNA
190 binding affinity [35], it is not surprising to observe no difference in the amount of the
191 remodeled Pol II on RNA templates with or without the presence of WT TFIIIA-7ZF (Figure
192 4). Interestingly, *zf1*, *zf2*, and *zf3* exhibited significantly reduced affinity to (-) PSTVd dimer
193 RNA, which also led to significantly reduced Pol II remaining on RNA templates. The
194 amount of the remodeled Pol II was also reduced, to a lesser extent, in the presence of
195 *zf4*, *zf5*, or *zf7*, which explains the reduced transcription activity in the corresponding IVT
196 reactions.
197

198 **Discussions**

199 Using a robust IVT platform, we found that a remodeled Pol II and TFIIIA-7ZF can
200 efficiently utilize (-) PSTVd dimer for RNA-templated transcription. TFIIIA-7ZF significantly
201 enhances Pol II transcription activity on RNA templates. This remodeled Pol II represents
202 a new organization of functional polymerase complex. In this remodeled Pol II, we
203 observed the catalytic core (Rpb1 and Rpb2), a subassembly group (Rpb3, Rpb10,
204 Rpb11, likely Rpb12 as well), and an assembly factor Rpb8. Rpb4/Rpb7 heterodimer,
205 Rpb6, Rpb9, and likely Rpb5 were absent in the remodeled Pol II. Rpb4/Rpb7
206 heterodimer is not essential for elongation and is not included in the Pol II core [13, 14].
207 Rpb6 is involved in contact with TFIIS and TFIIH [36, 37], neither of which were present

208 in the transcription complex on our viroid RNA template. Furthermore, we showed that
209 TFIIS is not required for PSTVd replication [24]. Rpb9 is critical for Pol II fidelity by
210 delaying NTP sequestration [38, 39]. Pol II fidelity is also regulated by TFIIS [40, 41].
211 Interesting, both Rpb9 and TFIIS were absent in the remodeled Pol II samples, which is
212 in line with the observation that nuclear replicating viroids have a much higher mutation
213 rate than cellular Pol II transcripts [42]. Rpb5 is proposed to make contacts with DNA
214 promoters and coordinate the opening/closing of the Pol II DNA cleft [43-47], which is not
215 involved in RNA-templated transcription.

216 It has been proposed that an RNA polymerase may have evolved to transcribe RNA
217 templates first and then transitioned to use DNA templates in modern life forms [30].
218 Interestingly, Rpb4/Rpb7 heterodimer is present in all archaeal and eukaryotic cells but
219 not in bacteria [10, 48], further suggesting that organization changes occurred in RNA
220 polymerases during the course of evolution. The remodeled Pol II identified here only
221 retains a reduced set of factors, while most of the missing subunits are absent in bacterial
222 RNA polymerases (i.e., Rpb4, Rpb5, Rpb7, and Rpb9). Our discovery of a remodeled Pol
223 II actively transcribing RNA templates may provide a handle to further explore the
224 functional evolution of transcription machinery.

225 The high-resolution crystallographic structure of Pol II core-Rpb4/Rpb7-TFIIS showed
226 that Pol II utilizes the same active site for interacting DNA and RNA templates, revealed
227 by using chimeric RNA templates [49]. Later, one study using a chimeric RNA template
228 containing a HDV fragment sequence suggested that multiple general transcription
229 factors (TFIIA, TFIIB, TFIID, TFIIE, TFIIF, TFIIH, and TFIIS) may be potentially involved
230 in the initiation of RNA-templated transcription [50]. However, neither experimental

231 system could yield long RNA products, suggesting that those transcription complexes
232 might not be optimal for subviral RNA templates. In the transcription complex on PSTVd
233 RNA template, we could not detect the presence of TFIIE or TFIIF, despite that they were
234 both identified confidently in at least two out of three replicates in partially purified Pol II
235 (S1 Table). It is noteworthy that other Pol II-associated general transcription factors (TFIIA,
236 TFIIB, TFIID, TFIIH, and TFIIS) were also absent in partially purified Pol II and remodeled
237 Pol II samples. Although we cannot rule out the possibility that minute amount of general
238 transcription factors were remaining in our samples below the detection capacity of nLC-
239 MS/MS, it is unlikely for them to play a role in a stoichiometric ratio to Pol II resembling
240 the transcription complex on DNA templates. Therefore, our observation argues that
241 those general transcription factors for DNA-dependent transcription are not required in
242 the transcription complex on RNA templates, at least for viroid RNA templates. Hence,
243 the results outlined a distinct organization of transcription complex on RNA templates.

244 During transcription elongation on DNA templates, multiple auxiliary factors play
245 regulatory roles in cells. For example, the FACT complex and PAF1 complex regulate
246 transcription elongation. However, those factors may not be needed for in vitro
247 transcription [13, 14]. In line with the previous observations, PAF1 complex and most of
248 the FACT components (except for significantly reduced CTR9) were absent in the
249 transcription complex on PSTVd RNA templates (Figure 2 and S1 Table). Therefore, it
250 awaits future investigations to understand whether those factors are involved in RNA-
251 templated transcription.

252 All seven zinc finger domains of TFIIIA-7ZF are critical for the function in aiding RNA-
253 templated transcription. The first three zinc finger domains are pivotal for RNA template

254 binding. Interestingly, Pol II exhibited weaker affinity to RNA templates in the presence of
255 either *zf1*, *zf2*, or *zf3* mutant. It is intuitive to speculate that free *zf1*, *zf2*, and *zf3*
256 sequestered Pol II and prevented Pol II binding to RNA templates, leading to greatly
257 reduced transcription activity. It is unclear why the *zf6* mutant also greatly diminished Pol
258 II activity in generating full-length product as the amount of *zf6* and Pol II remaining on
259 the RNA template resembles that in the reaction with WT TFIIIA-7ZF. Since our system
260 only tested TFIIIA-7ZF and Pol II binding to the RNA templated before reaction initiates,
261 reasonable speculation is that *zf6* might be critical for transcription initiation or even
262 elongation.

263 Our reconstituted IVT system is robust for exploring the factors and functional
264 mechanism underlying viroid RNA-templated transcription, particularly for studying
265 transcription initiation and elongation. However, the current system does not have a
266 regulated termination process as the transcription is terminated by template run-off. A
267 modified system is needed in the future to serve the purpose of studying transcription
268 termination on RNA templates. In addition, structural analyses of the remodeled Pol
269 II/TFIIIA-7ZF complex on viroid RNA templates may provide more insights into the
270 regulation and mechanism underlying RNA-templated transcription.

271

272 **Materials and Methods**

273 Molecular constructs

274 We have previously reported WT TFIIIA-7ZF cloned from *Nicotiana benthamiana* in
275 bacteria expression vector pTXB1 (New England Biolabs, Ipswich, MA) [23]. The TFIIIA-
276 7ZF mutants were generated via site-directed mutagenesis using the WT TFIIIA-7ZF in

277 pTXB1 as the template (See S2 Table for primer information). We have also reported the
278 pInt95-94(-) and pInt95-94(+) constructs for generating PSTVd probes to detect sense
279 and antisense PSTVd RNAs, respectively [23]. PSTVd dimer construct was reported
280 previously [51]. All constructs have been verified by Sanger sequencing.
281
282 Protein purification
283 The protocol for recombinant protein purification was based on our reported protocol
284 [23]. Various recombinant TFIIIA-7ZF proteins with an intein-chitin binding domain (CBD)
285 tag were overexpressed using the *Escherichia coli* BL21(DE3) Rosetta strain (EMD
286 Millipore, Burlington, MA). For each construct, about 500 ml bacterial culture was
287 collected and re-suspended. After sonication with Bioruptor (Diagenode, Denville, NJ),
288 samples were subjected to centrifugation at 15,000X *g* for 1 h at 4°C. The cell lysate was
289 collected and incubated for 1 h with 2 ml of 50% slurry of chitin resin (New England
290 Biolabs) before loading onto an empty EconoPac gravity-flow column (Bio-Rad
291 Laboratories, Hercules, CA). After washing, resin was incubated for 18 h at 4°C in a
292 cleavage buffer [20 mM Tris-HCl (pH 8.5), 500 mM NaCl, 50 mM dithiothreitol, and 5 μM
293 $ZnSO_4$]. Fractions containing tagless proteins were dialyzed against 20 mM HEPES, pH
294 7.5, 200 mM NaCl, 50 μM $ZnSO_4$, and 5 mM DTT. Protein concentrations were estimated
295 by Coomassie Brilliant Blue staining of an SDS-PAGE gel using as reference standards
296 bovine serum albumin of known concentrations.
297 Purification of Pol II from wheat germ was carried out following our published protocol
298 [24]. All operations were performed at 4°C, and all centrifugations were carried out for 15
299 min. One hundred grams raw wheat germ (Bob's Red Mill, Milwaukie, OR) was ground in

300 a Waring Blender with 400 mL of buffer A [50 mM Tris-HCl pH 7.9, 0.1 mM EDTA, 1 mM
301 DTT, and 75 mM $(NH_4)_2SO_4$]. The resulting homogenate was diluted with 100 mL of buffer
302 A and followed by centrifugation at 15,000× *g*. Supernatant was filtered through one layer
303 of Miracloth (MilliporeSigma, Burlington, MA). The resulting crude extract containing Pol
304 II was precipitated by an addition of 0.075 volume of 10% (v/v) Polymin P with rapid
305 stirring. The resulting mixture was subject to centrifugation at 10,000X *g*. The pellet was
306 washed with 200 mL of buffer A. The insoluble fraction, which contains Pol II, was
307 resuspended with the buffer B [50 mM Tris-HCl pH 7.9, 0.1 mM EDTA, 1 mM DTT, and
308 0.2 M $(NH_4)_2SO_4$]. The resulting suspension was centrifuged at 10,000X *g* to remove
309 insoluble pellets. $(NH_4)_2SO_4$ precipitation was carried out by slowly adding 20 g of solid
310 $(NH_4)_2SO_4$ per 100 mL of the above supernatant with stirring. Mixture was centrifuged,
311 and the pellet was dissolved in buffer C (0.05 M Tris-HCl pH 7.9, 0.1 mM EDTA, 1 mM
312 DTT, 25% ethylene glycol) plus 0.1% Brij 35 (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Waltham, MA) to
313 make final $(NH_4)_2SO_4$ concentration 0.15 M. The $(NH_4)_2SO_4$ concentration was
314 determined by conductivity. The resulting solution was applied to DEAE Sepharose FF
315 (GE Healthcare Life Sciences, Pittsburgh, PA) equilibrated with buffer C plus 0.15 M
316 $(NH_4)_2SO_4$. Then column was washed with five bed volume with buffer C containing 0.15
317 M $(NH_4)_2SO_4$. Finally, bound Pol II was eluted with buffer C containing 0.25 M $(NH_4)_2SO_4$.
318 Fractions containing Pol II were pooled. The $(NH_4)_2SO_4$ concentration was adjusted to 75
319 mM by conductivity. Resulting solution was applied to SP Sepharose FF (GE Healthcare
320 Life Sciences) equilibrated with the buffer C containing 75 mM $(NH_4)_2SO_4$. After washing
321 the column with the same buffer, Pol II was eluted using the buffer C containing 0.15 M
322 $(NH_4)_2SO_4$. Eluted fractions containing Pol II were pooled. Ethylene glycol (VWR

323 Chemicals BDH, Radnor, PA) was added to a final concentration of 50% (v/v) before
324 storing at −20°C.
325
326 In vitro transcription assay
327 Pol II-catalyzed in vitro transcription was carried out based on our recently developed
328 protocol [23, 24]. BSA (New England Biolabs) and TFIIIA-7ZF were treated with 1 unit of
329 Turbo DNase (Thermo Fisher Scientific) for 10 min at 37°C. Then, 0.39 pmol (-) PSTVd
330 dimer, 0.27 pmol partially purified Pol II, pretreated BSA (4 μM final concentration) and
331 various amounts of TFIIIA-7ZF were incubated at 28°C for 15 min. The reaction system
332 was adjusted to contain 50 mM HEPES-KOH pH 7.9, 1 mM $MnCl_2$, 6 mM $MgCl_2$, 40 mM
333 $(NH_4)_2SO_4$, 10% (v/v) glycerol, 1 unit/μL SuperaseIn RNase inhibitor (Thermo Fisher
334 Scientific), 0.5 mM rATP, 0.5 mM rCTP, 0.5 mM rGTP, 0.5 mM rUTP. Transcription
335 reactions (50 μL) were incubated at 28°C for 4 h. About 0.8 U/μL proteinase K (New
336 England Biolabs) was applied to terminate the reaction by incubation at 37°C for 15 min,
337 followed by incubation at 95°C for 5 min. The Pol II-catalyzed in vitro transcription assay
338 was repeated three times for each TFIIIA-7ZF variant. For the IVT assay in Figure 1D,
339 TFIIIA-7ZF and partially purified Pol II were subsequentially bound to immobilized
340 desthiobiotinylated RNA templates (see the section below for details). After washing twice,
341 additional RNA templates without desthiobiotinylation were supplied together with NTPs.
342 The reaction was then performed the same as abovementioned. This assay was repeated
343 twice.
344
345 RNA-based affinity purification

346 Using Pierce RNA 3' end desthiobiotinylation kit (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Waltham,
347 MA, USA), 50 pmol of PSTVd dimer RNA was labeled following the manufacturer's
348 instructions. Labeled RNA was purified using MEGAclear kit (Thermo Fisher Scientific,
349 Waltham, MA, USA) and heated at 65°C for 10 min followed by incubation at room
350 temperature for 12 min. Labeled RNA was bound to the 50 μL of streptavidin magnetic
351 beads (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Waltham, MA, USA). Magnetic beads were collected
352 and washed twice with equal volume of 20 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.5. Beads were
353 subsequently washed with reaction buffer containing, 50 mM HEPES-KOH pH 8, 2 mM
354 $MnCl_2$, 6 mM $MgCl_2$, 40 mM $(NH_4)_2SO_4$, 10% glycerol. DNase treated 150 pmol of
355 recombinant TFIIIA-7ZF was incubated with RNA-bound beads in a 50 μL reaction at
356 28°C for 15 min. Then, 27 pmol of partially purified Pol II was added to the reaction and
357 incubated at 28°C for another 15 min. Next, beads were washed twice with wash buffer
358 (20mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.5, 10mM NaCl, 0.1% Tween-20) and bound proteins were eluted
359 with 1X SDS-loading buffer by heating 95°C for 5 min.
360
361 RNA gel blots
362 Detailed protocol has been reported previously [52]. Briefly, after electrophoresis in 5%
363 (w/v) polyacrylamide/8 M urea gel for 1 h at 200 V, RNAs were then transferred to
364 Hybond-XL nylon membranes (Amersham Biosciences, Little Chalfont, United Kingdom)
365 by a Bio-Rad semi-dry transfer cassette and were immobilized by a UV-crosslinker (UVP,
366 Upland, CA). The RNAs were then detected by DIG-labeled UTP probes. PSTVd RNAs
367 were prepared as described before [23]. *Sma*I-linearized pInt95-94(-) and pInt95-94(+)
368 were used as templates for generating probes, using the MAXIclear kit (Thermo Fisher

369 Scientific). The DIG-labeled probes were used for detecting PSTVd RNAs.

370

371 Immunoblots

372 Protein samples were separated on an SDS-PAGE gel, followed by transferring to
373 nitrocellulose membrane (GE Healthcare Lifesciences) using the Mini-PROTEAN Tetra
374 Cell (Bio-Rad Laboratories). After 1 h incubation with 1% (w/v) nonfat milk in 1X TBS (50
375 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.5, 150 mM NaCl) at room temperature, membranes were incubated
376 with primary antibodies overnight at 4°C. After three washes with 1X TBST (50 mM Tris-
377 HCl, pH 7.5, 150 mM NaCl, 0.1% Tween 20), HRP-conjugated secondary antibodies were
378 added. Membrane was then washed three times with 1X TBST and incubated with HRP
379 substrates (Li-COR Biosciences, Lincoln, NE). The signals were detected with ChemiDoc
380 (Bio-Rad Laboratories).

381 For immunoblotting, polyclonal antibodies against TFIIIA were diluted as 1:2,000 and
382 the monoclonal 8WG16 antibodies (Thermo Fisher Scientific) were diluted at 1:1,000.
383 HRP-conjugated anti-mouse serum (Bio-Rad) was diluted at 1:5,000. HRP-conjugated
384 anti-rabbit serum (Thermo Fisher Scientific) was diluted at 1:3,000. For silver staining, we
385 followed instructions of Silver BULLit kit (Amresco, Solon, OH).

386

387 Nano-liquid chromatography-tandem mass spectrometry analysis (nLC-MS/MS)

388 Prior mass spectrometry, samples were subjected to in-solution digestion. Briefly,
389 reduction treatment (100 mM dithiothreitol and 15 min incubation at 65°C) and alkylation
390 treatment (100 mM iodoacetamide / 45 min incubation at room temperature) were
391 followed by 16 hr incubation at 37°C with sequencing grade trypsin (Promega, Madison

392 WI). Tryptic peptides were acidified with formic acid, lyophilized and stored at -80°C. As
393 described previously [53], two micrograms of digested protein were subjected to nLC-
394 MS/MS analysis using the LTQ-Orbitrap Velos mass spectrometer (Thermo Fisher
395 Scientific) directly linked to the Ultimate 3000 UPLC system (Thermo Fisher Scientific),
396 with following modification: mass spectra of intact and fragmented peptides were
397 collected in the orbitrap and linear ion trap detector, respectively. All data files were
398 deposited to PRIDE database [54] (accession PXD033736). The .raw mass spectral files
399 were searched using the SEQUEST algorithm of the Proteome Discoverer (PD) software
400 version 2.1 (Thermo Fisher Scientific). Tolerances were set to 10 ppm and 0.8 Da to
401 match precursor and fragment monoisotopic masses, respectively. The Triticum NCBI
402 Ref protein database (as of February 2022, with 122,221 entries) and its reversed copy
403 served as the target and decoy database, respectively, to allow calculation of False
404 Discovery Rate (FDR). All proteins presented in results were filtered by FDR<1%, and
405 identified by minimum of 2 peptides and 2 PSMs (peptide-spectrum matches) in each
406 replicate. The PD result data files showing peptide/protein-ID relevant parameters for
407 each individual replicate are given in Supplementary Material.
408

409 **Acknowledgements**

410 This work was supported by US National Science Foundation (MCB-1906060 and
411 MCB-2145967 to YW), US National Institute of General Medical Sciences
412 (1R15GM135893 to YW), and NIH MS-IDeA Network of Biomedical Research Excellence
413 award 5P20GM103476-19. The mass spectrometry proteomics analysis was performed
414 at the Institute for Genomics, Biocomputing and Biotechnology, Mississippi State

University, with partial support from Mississippi Agricultural and Forestry Experiment Station. We are grateful for the constructive comments from Donna Gordon at Mississippi State University.

Competing Interests

The authors declare no competing interests.

Accession Numbers

The mass spectrometry proteomics data have been deposited to the ProteomeXchange Consortium via the PRIDE partner repository with the dataset identifier PXD033736.

Please note, the data will be publicly available upon acceptance of the manuscript. Reviewers can access the data by using the following login information: Username: reviewer_pxd033736@ebi.ac.uk ; Password: yThN9ExZ

Author Contributions

Y.W. conceived and designed the experiments. S.D.DM., T.P., B.L., and Y.W. wrote the manuscript. S.D.DM., T.P., and O.P. performed experiments. S.D.DM., J.M., and Y.W. prepared key materials. S.D.DM., T.P., B.L., and Y.W. analyzed the data.

References

1. Wang Y. Current view and perspectives in viroid replication. Curr Opin Virol. 2021;47:32-7. Epub 2021/01/19. doi: 10.1016/j.coviro.2020.12.004. PubMed PMID: 33460914; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC8068583.

439 2. Navarro B, Flores R, Di Serio F. Advances in Viroid-Host Interactions. Annu Rev Virol.
440 2021;8(1):305-25. Epub 2021/07/14. doi: 10.1146/annurev-virology-091919-092331. PubMed
441 PMID: 34255541.
442 3. Ma J, Mudiyanselage SDD, Wang Y. Emerging value of the viroid model in molecular
443 biology and beyond. Virus Res. 2022;313:198730. Epub 2022/03/10. doi:
444 10.1016/j.virusres.2022.198730. PubMed PMID: 35263622; PubMed Central PMCID:
445 PMCPMC8976779.
446 4. Di Serio F, Owens RA, Li SF, Matousek J, Pallas V, Randles JW, et al. ICTV Virus Taxonomy
447 Profile: Pospiviroidae. J Gen Virol. 2021;102(2). Epub 2020/12/18. doi: 10.1099/jgv.0.001543.
448 PubMed PMID: 33331814; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC8116940.
449 5. Di Serio F, Li SF, Matousek J, Owens RA, Pallas V, Randles JW, et al. ICTV Virus Taxonomy
450 Profile: Avsunviroidae. J Gen Virol. 2018;99(5):611-2. Epub 2018/03/28. doi:
451 10.1099/jgv.0.001045. PubMed PMID: 29580320.
452 6. Dissanayaka Mudiyanselage SD, Qu J, Tian N, Jiang J, Wang Y. Potato Spindle Tuber
453 Viroid RNA-Templated Transcription: Factors and Regulation. Viruses. 2018;10(9). Epub
454 2018/09/20. doi: 10.3390/v10090503. PubMed PMID: 30227597; PubMed Central PMCID:
455 PMCPMC6164485.
456 7. Roeder RG. Role of general and gene-specific cofactors in the regulation of eukaryotic
457 transcription. Cold Spring Harb Symp Quant Biol. 1998;63:201-18. Epub 1999/06/29. doi:
458 10.1101/sqb.1998.63.201. PubMed PMID: 10384284.
459 8. Lee TI, Young RA. Transcription of eukaryotic protein-coding genes. Annu Rev Genet.
460 2000;34:77-137. Epub 2000/11/28. doi: 10.1146/annurev.genet.34.1.77. PubMed PMID:
461 11092823.
462 9. Lemon B, Tjian R. Orchestrated response: a symphony of transcription factors for gene
463 control. Genes Dev. 2000;14(20):2551-69. Epub 2000/10/21. doi: 10.1101/gad.831000. PubMed
464 PMID: 11040209.
465 10. Armache KJ, Kettenberger H, Cramer P. Architecture of initiation-competent 12-subunit
466 RNA polymerase II. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 2003;100(12):6964-8. Epub 2003/05/15. doi:
467 10.1073/pnas.1030608100. PubMed PMID: 12746495; PubMed Central PMCID:
468 PMCPMC165813.
469 11. Liu X, Bushnell DA, Kornberg RD. RNA polymerase II transcription: structure and
470 mechanism. Biochim Biophys Acta. 2013;1829(1):2-8. Epub 2012/09/25. doi:
471 10.1016/j.bbagrm.2012.09.003. PubMed PMID: 23000482; PubMed Central PMCID:
472 PMCPMC4244541.
473 12. Bushnell DA, Bamdad C, Kornberg RD. A minimal set of RNA polymerase II transcription
474 protein interactions. J Biol Chem. 1996;271(33):20170-4. Epub 1996/08/16. doi:
475 10.1074/jbc.271.33.20170. PubMed PMID: 8702741.
476 13. Ruet A, Sentenac A, Fromageot P, Winsor B, Lacroute F. A mutation of the B220 subunit
477 gene affects the structural and functional properties of yeast RNA polymerase B in vitro. J Biol
478 Chem. 1980;255(13):6450-5. Epub 1980/07/10. PubMed PMID: 6993472.
479 14. Edwards AM, Kane CM, Young RA, Kornberg RD. Two dissociable subunits of yeast RNA
480 polymerase II stimulate the initiation of transcription at a promoter in vitro. J Biol Chem.
481 1991;266(1):71-5. Epub 1991/01/05. PubMed PMID: 1985924.

482 15. Schweikhard V, Meng C, Murakami K, Kaplan CD, Kornberg RD, Block SM. Transcription
483 factors TFIIF and TFIIS promote transcript elongation by RNA polymerase II by synergistic and
484 independent mechanisms. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 2014;111(18):6642-7. Epub 2014/04/16.
485 doi: 10.1073/pnas.1405181111. PubMed PMID: 24733897; PubMed Central PMCID:
486 PMCPMC4020062.
487 16. Vos SM, Farnung L, Boehning M, Wigge C, Linden A, Urlaub H, et al. Structure of
488 activated transcription complex Pol II-DSIF-PAF-SPT6. Nature. 2018;560(7720):607-12. Epub
489 2018/08/24. doi: 10.1038/s41586-018-0440-4. PubMed PMID: 30135578.
490 17. Antosz W, Pfab A, Ehrnsberger HF, Holzinger P, Kollen K, Mortensen SA, et al. The
491 Composition of the Arabidopsis RNA Polymerase II Transcript Elongation Complex Reveals the
492 Interplay between Elongation and mRNA Processing Factors. Plant Cell. 2017;29(4):854-70.
493 Epub 2017/03/30. doi: 10.1105/tpc.16.00735. PubMed PMID: 28351991; PubMed Central
494 PMCID: PMCPMC5435424.
495 18. Dezelee S, Sentenac A, Fromageot P. Role of deoxyribonucleic acid-ribonucleic acid
496 hybrids in eukaryotes. Synthetic ribo- and deoxyribopolynucleotides as template for yeast
497 ribonucleic acid polymerase B (or II). J Biol Chem. 1974;249(18):5978-83. Epub 1974/09/25.
498 PubMed PMID: 4607037.
499 19. Flores R, Owens RA, Taylor J. Pathogenesis by subviral agents: viroids and hepatitis delta
500 virus. Curr Opin Virol. 2016;17:87-94. Epub 2016/02/22. doi: 10.1016/j.coviro.2016.01.022.
501 PubMed PMID: 26897654.
502 20. Wassarman K, Saecker R. Synthesis-mediated release of a small RNA inhibitor of RNA
503 polymerase. Science. 2006;314(5805):1601-3. PubMed PMID:
504 2818717177218692492related:jHVpplYYHicJ.
505 21. Wagner SD, Yakovchuk P, Gilman B, Ponicsan SL, Drullinger LF, Kugel JF, et al. RNA
506 polymerase II acts as an RNA-dependent RNA polymerase to extend and destabilize a non-
507 coding RNA. Embo J. 2013;32(6):781-90. doi: 10.1038/emboj.2013.18. PubMed PMID:
508 23395899; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC3604716.
509 22. Yamaguchi Y, Filipovska J, Yano K, Furuya A, Inukai N, Narita T, et al. Stimulation of RNA
510 polymerase II elongation by hepatitis delta antigen. Science. 2001;293(5527):124-7. Epub
511 2001/06/02. doi: 10.1126/science.1057925. PubMed PMID: 11387440.
512 23. Wang Y, Qu J, Ji S, Wallace AJ, Wu J, Li Y, et al. A Land Plant-Specific Transcription Factor
513 Directly Enhances Transcription of a Pathogenic Noncoding RNA Template by DNA-Dependent
514 RNA Polymerase II. Plant Cell. 2016;28(5):1094-107. Epub 2016/04/27. doi:
515 10.1105/tpc.16.00100. PubMed PMID: 27113774; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC4904678.
516 24. Dissanayaka Mudiyanselage SD, Wang Y. Evidence Supporting That RNA Polymerase II
517 Catalyzes De Novo Transcription Using Potato Spindle Tuber Viroid Circular RNA Templates.
518 Viruses. 2020;12(4). Epub 2020/04/02. doi: 10.3390/v12040371. PubMed PMID: 32230827.
519 25. Thomas MC, Chiang CM. The general transcription machinery and general cofactors. Crit
520 Rev Biochem Mol Biol. 2006;41(3):105-78. Epub 2006/07/25. doi:
521 10.1080/10409230600648736. PubMed PMID: 16858867.
522 26. Taylor JM. Chapter 3. Replication of the hepatitis delta virus RNA genome. Adv Virus
523 Res. 2009;74:103-21. Epub 2009/08/25. doi: 10.1016/S0065-3527(09)74003-5. PubMed PMID:
524 19698896.

525 27. Taylor JM. Hepatitis D Virus Replication. Cold Spring Harb Perspect Med. 2015;5(11).
526 Epub 2015/11/04. doi: 10.1101/cshperspect.a021568. PubMed PMID: 26525452; PubMed
527 Central PMCID: PMCPMC4632862.
528 28. Qi Y, Ding B. Replication of Potato spindle tuber viroid in cultured cells of tobacco and
529 Nicotiana benthamiana: the role of specific nucleotides in determining replication levels for
530 host adaptation. Virology. 2002;302(2):445-56. PubMed PMID: 12441088.
531 29. Rackwitz HR, Rohde W, Sänger HL. DNA-dependent RNA polymerase II of plant origin
532 transcribes viroid RNA into full-length copies. Nature. 1981;291(5813):297-301. PubMed PMID:
533 7231549.
534 30. Ream TS, Haag JR, Wierzbicki AT, Nicora CD, Norbeck AD, Zhu JK, et al. Subunit
535 compositions of the RNA-silencing enzymes Pol IV and Pol V reveal their origins as specialized
536 forms of RNA polymerase II. Mol Cell. 2009;33(2):192-203. Epub 2008/12/27. doi:
537 10.1016/j.molcel.2008.12.015. PubMed PMID: 19110459; PubMed Central PMCID:
538 PMCPMC2946823.
539 31. Farnung L, Ochmann M, Engeholm M, Cramer P. Structural basis of nucleosome
540 transcription mediated by Chd1 and FACT. Nat Struct Mol Biol. 2021;28(4):382-7. Epub
541 2021/04/14. doi: 10.1038/s41594-021-00578-6. PubMed PMID: 33846633; PubMed Central
542 PMCID: PMCPMC8046669.
543 32. Francette AM, Tripplehorn SA, Arndt KM. The Paf1 Complex: A Keystone of Nuclear
544 Regulation Operating at the Interface of Transcription and Chromatin. J Mol Biol.
545 2021;433(14):166979. Epub 2021/04/04. doi: 10.1016/j.jmb.2021.166979. PubMed PMID:
546 33811920; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC8184591.
547 33. Lee BM, Xu J, Clarkson BK, Martinez-Yamout MA, Dyson HJ, Case DA, et al. Induced fit
548 and "lock and key" recognition of 5S RNA by zinc fingers of transcription factor IIIA. J Mol Biol.
549 2006;357(1):275-91. Epub 2006/01/13. doi: 10.1016/j.jmb.2005.12.010. PubMed PMID:
550 16405997.
551 34. Rothfels K, Rowland O, Segall J. Zinc fingers 1 and 7 of yeast TFIIIA are essential for
552 assembly of a functional transcription complex on the 5 S RNA gene. Nucleic Acids Res.
553 2007;35(14):4869-81. Epub 2007/07/13. doi: 10.1093/nar/gkm517. PubMed PMID: 17626045;
554 PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC1950542.
555 35. Goodman TC, Nagel L, Rappold W, Klotz G, Riesner D. Viroid replication: equilibrium
556 association constant and comparative activity measurements for the viroid-polymerase
557 interaction. Nucleic Acids Res. 1984;12(15):6231-46. Epub 1984/08/10. doi:
558 10.1093/nar/12.15.6231. PubMed PMID: 6473106; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC320069.
559 36. Okuda M, Suwa T, Suzuki H, Yamaguchi Y, Nishimura Y. Three human RNA polymerases
560 interact with TFIIH via a common RPB6 subunit. Nucleic Acids Res. 2022;50(1):1-16. Epub
561 2021/07/17. doi: 10.1093/nar/gkab612. PubMed PMID: 34268577; PubMed Central PMCID:
562 PMCPMC8754651.
563 37. Ishiguro A, Nogi Y, Hisatake K, Muramatsu M, Ishihama A. The Rpb6 subunit of fission
564 yeast RNA polymerase II is a contact target of the transcription elongation factor TFIIS. Mol Cell
565 Biol. 2000;20(4):1263-70. Epub 2000/01/29. doi: 10.1128/MCB.20.4.1263-1270.2000. PubMed
566 PMID: 10648612; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC85260.
567 38. Walmacq C, Kireeva ML, Irvin J, Nedialkov Y, Lubkowska L, Malagon F, et al. Rpb9
568 subunit controls transcription fidelity by delaying NTP sequestration in RNA polymerase II. J Biol

569 Chem. 2009;284(29):19601-12. Epub 2009/05/15. doi: 10.1074/jbc.M109.006908. PubMed
570 PMID: 19439405; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC2740586.
571 39. Nesser NK, Peterson DO, Hawley DK. RNA polymerase II subunit Rpb9 is important for
572 transcriptional fidelity in vivo. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 2006;103(9):3268-73. Epub 2006/02/24.
573 doi: 10.1073/pnas.0511330103. PubMed PMID: 16492753; PubMed Central PMCID:
574 PMCPMC1413937.
575 40. Thomas MJ, Platas AA, Hawley DK. Transcriptional fidelity and proofreading by RNA
576 polymerase II. Cell. 1998;93(4):627-37. Epub 1998/05/30. doi: 10.1016/s0092-8674(00)81191-5.
577 PubMed PMID: 9604937.
578 41. Jeon C, Agarwal K. Fidelity of RNA polymerase II transcription controlled by elongation
579 factor TFIIS. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 1996;93(24):13677-82. Epub 1996/11/26. doi:
580 10.1073/pnas.93.24.13677. PubMed PMID: 8942993; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC19388.
581 42. Lopez-Carrasco A, Ballesteros C, Sentandreu V, Delgado S, Gago-Zachert S, Flores R, et
582 al. Different rates of spontaneous mutation of chloroplastic and nuclear viroids as determined
583 by high-fidelity ultra-deep sequencing. PLoS Pathog. 2017;13(9):e1006547. Epub 2017/09/15.
584 doi: 10.1371/journal.ppat.1006547. PubMed PMID: 28910391; PubMed Central PMCID:
585 PMCPMC5614642.
586 43. Zaros C, Briand JF, Boulard Y, Labarre-Mariotte S, Garcia-Lopez MC, Thuriaux P, et al.
587 Functional organization of the Rpb5 subunit shared by the three yeast RNA polymerases.
588 Nucleic Acids Res. 2007;35(2):634-47. Epub 2006/12/21. doi: 10.1093/nar/gkl686. PubMed
589 PMID: 17179178; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC1802627.
590 44. Kim TK, Lagrange T, Wang YH, Griffith JD, Reinberg D, Ebright RH. Trajectory of DNA in
591 the RNA polymerase II transcription preinitiation complex. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A.
592 1997;94(23):12268-73. Epub 1997/11/14. doi: 10.1073/pnas.94.23.12268. PubMed PMID:
593 9356438; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC24903.
594 45. Cramer P, Bushnell DA, Kornberg RD. Structural basis of transcription: RNA polymerase II
595 at 2.8 angstrom resolution. Science. 2001;292(5523):1863-76. Epub 2001/04/21. doi:
596 10.1126/science.1059493. PubMed PMID: 11313498.
597 46. Cramer P, Bushnell DA, Fu J, Gnatt AL, Maier-Davis B, Thompson NE, et al. Architecture
598 of RNA polymerase II and implications for the transcription mechanism. Science.
599 2000;288(5466):640-9. Epub 2000/04/28. doi: 10.1126/science.288.5466.640. PubMed PMID:
600 10784442.
601 47. Chen X, Qi Y, Wu Z, Wang X, Li J, Zhao D, et al. Structural insights into preinitiation
602 complex assembly on core promoters. Science. 2021;372(6541). Epub 2021/04/03. doi:
603 10.1126/science.aba8490. PubMed PMID: 33795473.
604 48. Werner F, Eloranta JJ, Weinzierl RO. Archaeal RNA polymerase subunits F and P are bona
605 fide homologs of eukaryotic RPB4 and RPB12. Nucleic Acids Res. 2000;28(21):4299-305. Epub
606 2000/11/01. doi: 10.1093/nar/28.21.4299. PubMed PMID: 11058130; PubMed Central PMCID:
607 PMCPMC113124.
608 49. Lehmann E, Brueckner F, Cramer P. Molecular basis of RNA-dependent RNA polymerase
609 II activity. Nature. 2007;450(7168):445-9. doi: 10.1038/nature06290. PubMed PMID: 18004386.
610 50. Abrahem A, Pelchat M. Formation of an RNA polymerase II preinitiation complex on an
611 RNA promoter derived from the hepatitis delta virus RNA genome. Nucleic Acids Res.

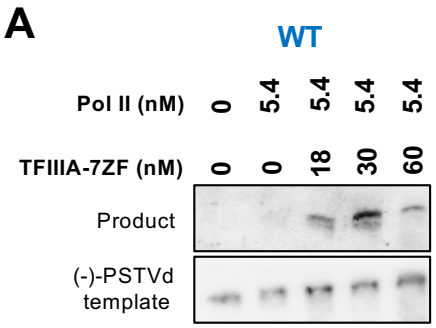
612 2008;36(16):5201-11. Epub 2008/08/07. doi: 10.1093/nar/gkn501. PubMed PMID: 18682525;
613 PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC2532721.
614 51. Zhong X, Leontis N, Qian S, Itaya A, Qi Y, Boris-Lawrie K, et al. Tertiary structural and
615 functional analyses of a viroid RNA motif by isostericity matrix and mutagenesis reveal its
616 essential role in replication. J Virol. 2006;80(17):8566-81. Epub 2006/08/17. doi:
617 10.1128/JVI.00837-06. PubMed PMID: 16912306; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC1563885.
618 52. Jiang J, Smith HN, Ren D, Dissanayaka Mudiyanselage SD, Dawe AL, Wang L, et al. Potato
619 Spindle Tuber Viroid Modulates Its Replication through a Direct Interaction with a Splicing
620 Regulator. J Virol. 2018;92(20). Epub 2018/08/03. doi: 10.1128/JVI.01004-18. PubMed PMID:
621 30068655; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC6158407.
622 53. Takac T, Krenek P, Komis G, Vadovic P, Ovecka M, Ohnoutkova L, et al. TALEN-Based
623 HvMPK3 Knock-Out Attenuates Proteome and Root Hair Phenotypic Responses to flg22 in
624 Barley. Front Plant Sci. 2021;12:666229. Epub 2021/05/18. doi: 10.3389/fpls.2021.666229.
625 PubMed PMID: 33995462; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC8117018.
626 54. Perez-Riverol Y, Bai J, Bandla C, Garcia-Seisdedos D, Hewapathirana S, Kamatchinathan
627 S, et al. The PRIDE database resources in 2022: a hub for mass spectrometry-based proteomics
628 evidences. Nucleic Acids Res. 2022;50(D1):D543-D52. Epub 2021/11/02. doi:
629 10.1093/nar/gkab1038. PubMed PMID: 34723319; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC8728295.
630

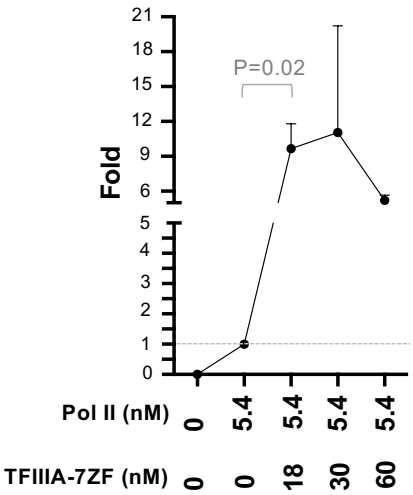
631 **Figure Legends**

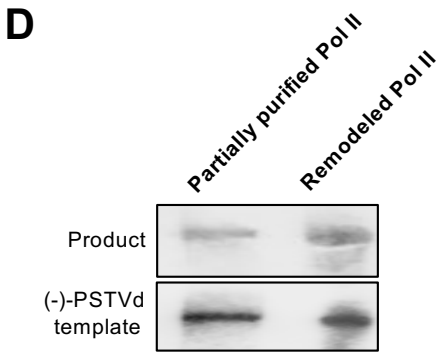
632 **Figure 1. Uncovering the role of TFIIIA-7ZF and Pol II in transcribing (-) PSTVd**
633 **oligomers.** (A) Reconstituted in vitro transcription (IVT) system using partially purified
634 Pol II (from wheat germ), (-) PSTVd dimer RNA (7.8 nM), and various amounts of TFIIIA-
635 7ZF. Sequence-specific riboprobes were used to detect (-) PSTVd templates and (+)
636 PSTVd products (at the position close to dimer PSTVd). Quantification of product
637 intensities was performed using ImageJ. The first lane signal was set as 0 and the second
638 lane signal was set as 1. Data from three replicates were used for graphing the fold
639 increases induced by various amount of TFIIIA-7ZF. (B) Schematic presentation for RNA-
640 based affinity purification followed by nLC-MS/MS identifying protein factors in partially
641 purified Pol II and remodeled Pol II. (C) Peptide counts for each Pol II subunit in all nLC-
642 MS/MS replicates. The summarized nLC-MS/MS data is listed in S1 Table. The original
643 data can be found in S1-S6 datasets. (D) IVT assay demonstrating the activity of

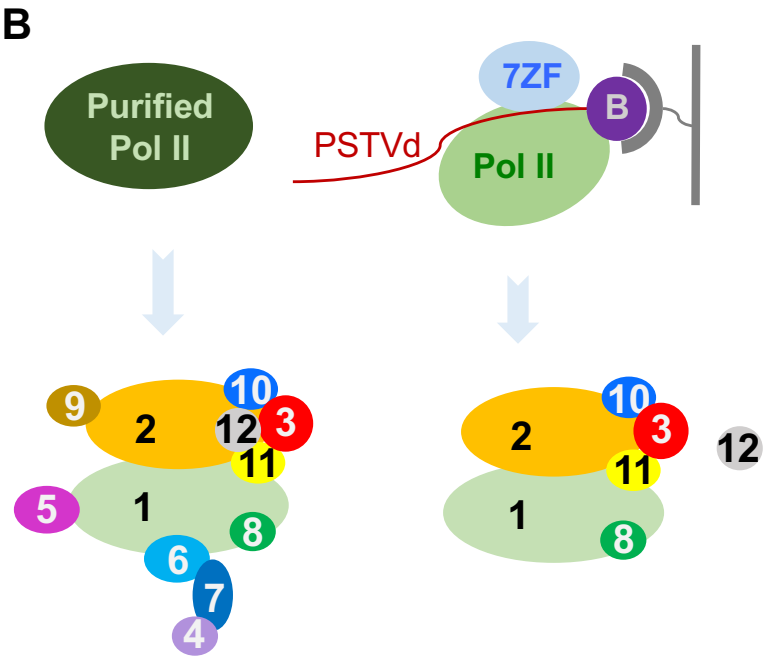
644 remodeled Pol II. The first lane contains free RNA as template, while the second lane
645 contains mixed free RNA and desthiobiothnylated RNA as template. For the second lane,
646 labeled RNA was used first to reconstitute the remodeled Pol II, and the free RNA was
647 then supplied together with NTPs. The reaction condition is described in Methods with
648 details.
649
650 **Figure 2. Analyses on transcription elongation factors.** (A) Analyses on peptide
651 counts of the FACT complex (SSRP1-B, SPT16), SPT6, PAF1-C, and TFIIF in partially
652 purified Pol II and remodeled Pol II. P values were calculated via two-tailed T-test, a built-
653 in function in Prism. The summarized nLC-MS/MS data are listed in S1 Table. The original
654 data can be found in S1-S6 datasets. (B) Schematic presentation of Pol II interactions
655 with SPT6 and PAF1-C during DNA-dependent transcription, based on [16]. P, PAF1. L,
656 LEO1. R, RTF1. Purple line, CTR9.
657
658 **Figure 3. Analyses on the role of TFIIIA-7ZF zinc finger domains in aiding Pol II**
659 **activity on RNA templates.** Reconstituted in vitro transcription (IVT) system using
660 partially purified Pol II, (-) PSTVd dimer RNA (7.8 nM), and various amounts of TFIIIA-
661 7ZF mutants. Sequence-specific riboprobes were used to detect (-) PSTVd templates and
662 (+) PSTVd products (at the position close to dimer PSTVd). Fold changes were analyzed
663 as described in Figure 1. P values for the most significant fold changes as compared with
664 Pol II only samples were listed. n.s., no significant comparisons were identified.
665
666 **Figure 4. Analyses on the binding ability of TFIIIA-7ZF mutants.** WT and mutants

667 TFIIIA-7ZF proteins were used for RNA-based affinity purification in the presence of
668 partially purified Pol II. (A) Immunoblots for input and RNA-bound TFIIIA-7ZF (anti-TFIIIA)
669 and the Rpb1 subunit of Pol II (8WG16). None, no TFIIIA-7ZF protein supplied. (B)
670 Quantification of immunoblotting results in (A). Protein signals in Pull-down blots were
671 normalized to the corresponding signals in the Input blots. The normalized signals in WT
672 (TFIIIA and Rpb1) were set as 100. Three replicates were performed to quantification and
673 statistical analyses. Two tailed T-test was used to calculate P values (listed in tables), by
674 using the built-in function in Prism.







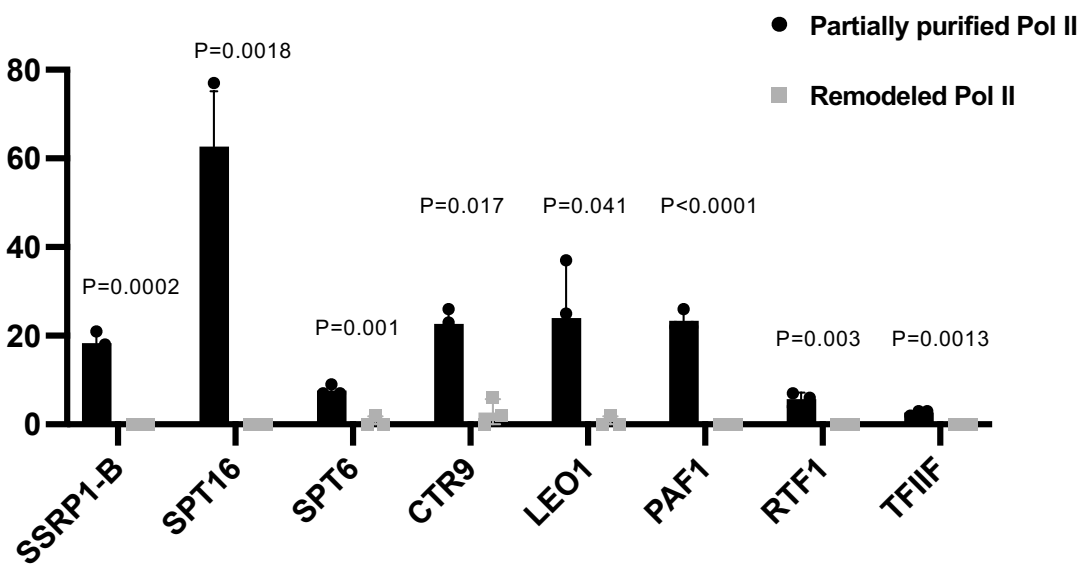


C

	Patially purified Pol II			Pol II on RNA template		
	1	2	3	1	2	3
Rpb1	222	166	175	26	36	46
Rpb2	67	56	63	26	22	22
Rpb3	21	16	15	0	9	8
Rpb4	7	5	5	0	0	0
Rpb5	20	16	18	0	2	0
Rpb6	4	4	4	0	0	0
Rpb7	5	6	5	0	0	0
Rpb8	10	8	8	6	4	4
Rpb9	9	6	8	0	0	0
Rpb10	6	4	6	3	0	2
Rpb11	12	7	8	2	0	2

Figure 1

A


Partially purified Pol II
Remodeled Pol II
80
60
40
20
0
P=0.0002
P=0.0018
P=0.001
P=0.017
P=0.041
P<0.0001
P=0.003
P=0.0013
SSRP1-B
SPT16
SPT6
CTR9
LEO1
PAF1
RTF1
TFIIF

B

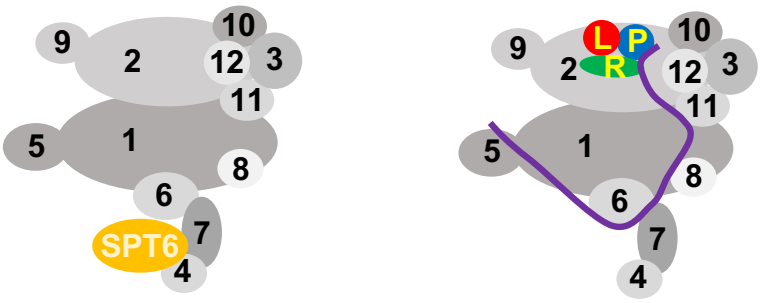

9
2
10
12
3
11
5
1
8
6
7
SPT6
4
L
P
R

Figure 2

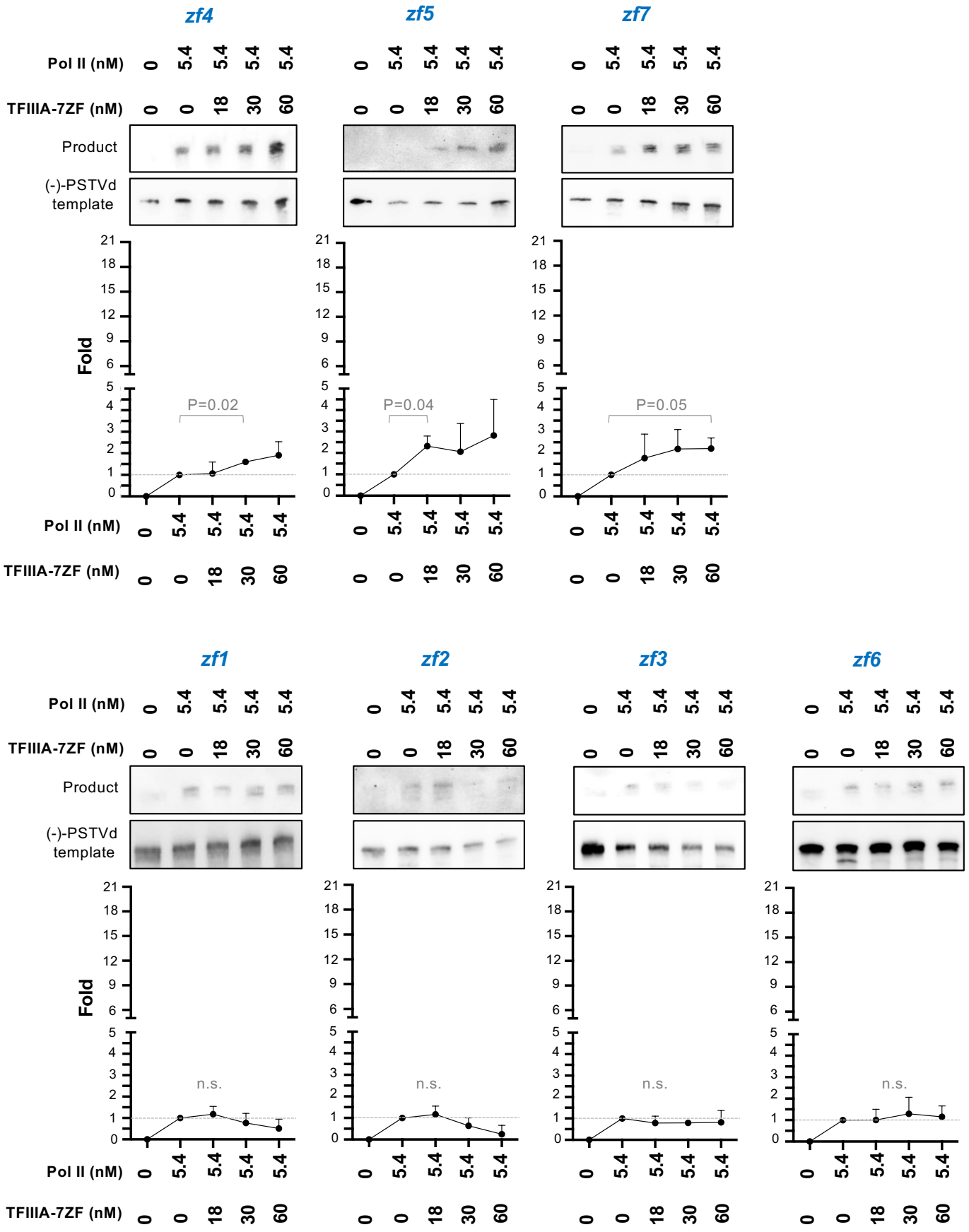
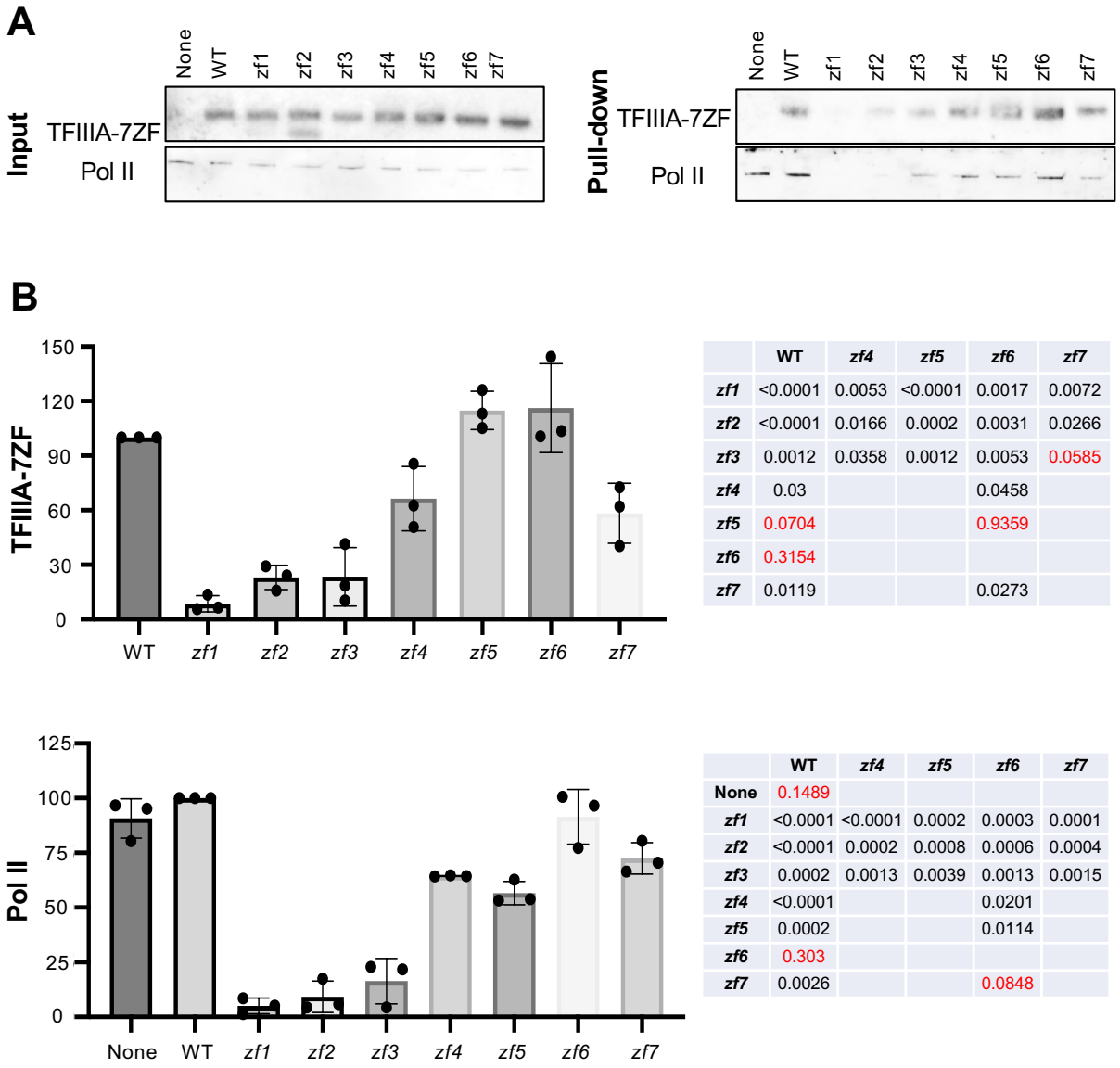

zf4
zf5
zf7
zf1
zf2
zf3
zf6
Pol II (nM)
TFIIIA-7ZF (nM)
Product
(-)-PSTVd template
Fold
P=0.02
P=0.04
P=0.05
n.s.

Figure 3



	WT	*zf4*	*zf5*	*zf6*	*zf7*
zf1	<0.0001	0.0053	<0.0001	0.0017	0.0072
zf2	<0.0001	0.0166	0.0002	0.0031	0.0266
zf3	0.0012	0.0358	0.0012	0.0053	0.0585
zf4	0.03			0.0458	
zf5	0.0704			0.9359	
zf6	0.3154				
zf7	0.0119			0.0273	

	WT	*zf4*	*zf5*	*zf6*	*zf7*
None	0.1489				
zf1	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.0002	0.0003	0.0001
zf2	<0.0001	0.0002	0.0008	0.0006	0.0004
zf3	0.0002	0.0013	0.0039	0.0013	0.0015
zf4	<0.0001			0.0201	
zf5	0.0002			0.0114	
zf6	0.303				
zf7	0.0026			0.0848	

Figure 4