A short linear motif, conserved from yeast to human, binds to members of the Spa2/GIT1 family of cortical scaffold proteins

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Running title: A conserved Spa2-binding motif

Summary

Tip growth is closely tied to fungal pathogenicity. Spa2, a multi-domain protein and member of the polarisome, orchestrates tip growth in yeast and other fungi. We identified a conserved short linear motif in the RabGAPs Msb3 and Msb4, and the MAP kinase kinase Ste7, which mediates their interaction with Spa2. AlphaFold predictions suggest that these initially unstructured motifs adopt an alpha-helical conformation upon binding to the hydrophobic cleft of the N-terminal Spa2 domain. Altering key contact residues in either Spa2 or the motif reduces complex stability. Mutations disrupting these interactions lead to mislocalization of Msb3/4 and Ste7 within the cell. Deleting the motif in Msb3 or Msb4 abolishes tip-directed growth of the yeast bud. Protein assemblies that spatially confine secretion to specific membrane regions are a common feature of eukaryotic cells. Consistent with this, Spa2-motif complexes were predicted in orthologs and paralogs across selected Opisthokonta, including pathogenic fungi and humans.

Introduction

Budding yeast, like other walled fungi, shapes its growth by directing secretory vesicles to specific plasma membrane regions during the cell cycle. The polarisome, a multi-protein assembly, orchestrates this process by selecting target sites for vesicle fusion [1,2]. Its primary scaffold protein, Spa2, interacts with two Rab-GAPs, Msb3 and Msb4, which convert the Rab-GTPase Sec4 from its active GTP-bound state to its inactive GDP-bound state [3,4,5]. GTP-bound Sec4 recruits the motor protein Myo2 and the exocyst component Sec15 to post-Golgi vesicles [6,7]. The vesicle then moves on actin cables to the sites of the bud membrane where fusion occurs. Deletion of both Msb3 and Msb4 impairs vesicle fusion with the plasma membrane, leading to vesicle accumulation in the bud [5]. The GAP activity not only recycles Msb3/4 but also catalyzes a critical, yet poorly understood, step in vesicle targeting or fusion [8]. Thus, a key function of the polarisome during tip growth is to localize Msb3/4 to prospective vesicle fusion sites. The interaction between Spa2 and the GAPs occurs via the N-terminal Spa2 homology domain 1 (SHD1) and potentially unstructured N-terminal regions of Msb3/4 [5].

Intrinsically disordered regions, often less conserved evolutionarily, may contain short linear motifs that regulate protein localization, stability, or interactions [9,10]. These motifs are typically recognized by folded domains of their binding partners. Such interactions are often weak or transient, making them challenging to detect. As a consequence, many motifs likely remain undiscovered within the disordered regions of an organism's proteome [11]. However, identifying a motif's sequence can reveal its presence in other proteins across species, enabling predictions of binding partners, localization, and even cellular roles [12].

Here, we identify a short linear motif in the disordered regions of Msb3, Msb4, and the MAP kinase kinase Ste7 that binds the SHD1 domain of Spa2. AlphaFold predictions reveal SHD1-motif interactions across the Opisthokonta, demonstrating that the motif's sequence, its interaction with SHD1, and its role in linking the polarisome to vesicle fusion are evolutionarily conserved.

Results

A conserved five-residue motif mediates binding of Msb3, Msb4, and Ste7 to Spa2

The Spa2 homology domain 1 of Spa2 (SHD1) is a conserved protein interaction module that is essential for the scaffold functions of Spa2 during bud growth and mating of yeast cells[13] . A Split-Ubiquitin screen of SHD1CRU against an array of 530 N_{ub}-fusion proteins, enriched for polar growth regulators, identified Msb3, Msb4 and Ste7 as interaction partners of SHD1 partners (Fig. 1A) [14,15].The GAP domains of Msb3, Msb4 and the kinase domain of Ste7 are preceded by intrinsically unstructured regions of 151, 59 and 187 residues in length respectively. All three regions were shown to be critical for the interaction with Spa2 [1]. Sequence analysis reveals a shared five-residue motif (V/I)-(I/L)-D-(L/A)-Y (from here on FRM) within the N-terminal regions of all three proteins (Fig. 1B). A similar motif is also found in the N-terminal regions of Mkk1 and Mkk2, MAP kinases of the cell wall integrity pathway, previously reported to interact with SHD1 (Fig. 1B) [1].

Deletion of the FRM in N_{ub}-Msb3$_{\Delta 84\text{-}88}$, N_{ub}-Msb4$_{\Delta 35\text{-}39}$, and N_{ub}-Ste7$_{\Delta 119\text{-}123}$ abolished their binding to SHD1CRU (Fig. 1C). Ste7's N-terminal region also binds the mating scaffold Ste5 (Fig. 1D). This interaction is unaffected by the FRM deletion, as N_{ub}-Ste7$_{\Delta 119\text{-}123}$ retains similar affinity for Ste5CRU as wild-type N_{ub}-Ste7 (Fig. 1D).

The FRM does not influence Msb3 or Msb4 binding to their substrate, the Rab-GTPase Sec4, as CRU fusions of Msb3, Msb4, and their FRM-deficient mutants ($Msb3_{\Delta 76-93}$CRU, $Msb4_{\Delta 27-44}$CRU) bind N_{ub}-Sec4 with equal affinity (Fig. 1E). Conversely, N_{ub} fusions to Spa2 and the polarisome subunit Pea2 preferentially interact with CRU fusions of the wild-type GAPs (Fig. 1E) [16].

N-terminal deletion analysis of N_{ub}-fusions to Spa2 confirmed SHD1 as the sole FRM-binding site for Msb3CRU (Fig. 1F). In pull-down assays, GST-$Msb3_{1-150}$ precipitated 6xHis-SHD1, whereas GST-$Msb3_{1-150\Delta 76-93}$ lacking the FRM did not (Fig. 1G, S1A). Short FRM-containing regions of Msb3 (N_{ub}-$Msb3_{71-100}$) and Msb4 (N_{ub}-$Msb4_{21-50}$), but not Ste7 (N_{ub}-$Ste7_{100-135}$), were sufficient for SHD1CRU interaction in the Split-Ubiquitin assay (Fig. 1H). Consistently, bacterially expressed GST-$Msb3_{71-98}$ and GST-$Msb4_{22-49}$ precipitated 6xHis-SHD1 *in vitro* (Fig. 1I, S1B).

Alpha-Fold predicts the FRM-SHD1 complex with high confidence

Alpha-Fold predicts a compact globular fold for SHD1 where five helices create a groove lined by hydrophobic side chains (Fig. S1C) [17]. The rim of the groove exposes positively charged residues. The prediction is in good agreement with the solved structures of the SHD1s of the Spa2 homologues from *Neurospora crassa* and from mouse (GIT1) [18,19]. The FRMs of Msb3, Msb4, Ste7 reside in unstructured regions of the proteins. When confronted with the sequence of SHD1, AlphaFold converts these unstructured, FRM-containing regions into alpha helices and grafts them into the hydrophobic pocket of SHD1 (Fig. 2A, S2). The model of the complex predicts that Tyr at position +2 of the motif and the hydrophobic residues at position -2, -1 and to a lesser extent +1 contact the hydrophobic face of the SHD1 groove. Asp at position 0 of Msb3/4 and Ste7 is oriented toward K97 of SHD1 (Fig. 2A). The hydroxyl group of

Y+2 is hydrogen-bonded to D112 of Spa2. The sequence alignment of the Msb3 homologues of different yeasts underscores the importance of the hydrophobic character of the residues at positions -2, -1, and the Tyrosine at +2 (Fig. 2B). To independently test the model of the complex, we exchanged each residue of the FRM of Msb3 individually against an Ala and in addition the conserved Leu at position -4 against Tyr. Split-Ub analysis of interactions of the N_{ub} fusions showed that the exchanges D0A, and L-4Y outside of the motif do not measurably decrease the strength of the interaction between N_{ub}-Msb3 and SHD1CRU whereas the Ala-exchanges at positions -2, -1 and +2 disrupt the complex, and the exchange at position +1A only slightly impairs the interaction (Fig. 2C). The replacement Y+2F strongly reduces complex stability (Fig. 2C). The low sensitivity of position +1 against the Ala-exchange is in line with the observation that the FRM of Ste7 displays an Ala and Msb3 of *Candida albicans* a Glu at this position (Fig. 1B, 2B). All Msb3 alleles were still predicted by AlphaFold to interact with SHD1. However, the scores of the interface predicted template modelling (ipTM) vary among the complexes and loosely correlate with the binding strength of the measured Split-Ub interactions. Mutations that impair the binding reduce the ipTM scores accordingly (Fig. 2C, lower panel). The Y+2A and the D0A exchanges had comparable effects on the complex stability of Msb4-SHD1 (Fig. 2D). This observation permitted us to generalize the findings on the FRM_{Msb3}-SHD1 interaction to the motifs of the other Spa2 binding partners.
The Leu at positions 48, 51, 59, 98, 101, and 109 of Spa2 are predicted to contribute to the hydrophobic patch of the binding pocket of SHD1 (Fig. 2E, lower panel). We exchanged positions 48, 51, 101 and 109 individually or in combination against Ala and measured the interactions of the mutants against the N_{ub}-fusions of Msb4, Msb3, and Ste7. Each single residue exchange abolished the Split-Ub measured interaction

between SHD1 and N_{ub}-Ste7 or N_{ub}-Msb3 (Fig. 2E). The dissolution of Split-Ub measured interaction between Msb4 and SDH1 required two simultaneous exchanges in the SHD1 domain (L48A and L51A; L101A and L109A) (Fig. 2E). Exchanging K97 against D abolished the interaction between $SHD1_{K97D}$ and Msb3 but hardly affected the interaction between $SHD1_{K97D}$ and Msb4 or Ste7 (Fig. 2E).

Ste7, Msb3 and Msb4 compete for binding to Spa2

The similarity of the AlphaFold-structures and the comparable influences of the mutations within SHD1 on the interactions with its ligands strongly suggest but do not prove that Msb3, Msb4 and Ste7 compete for the same interface of Spa2. AlphaFold prediction shows that FRMs once fused to the N-terminus of Spa2 will fold back into the groove of the SHD1 and should consequently block any intermolecular binding of those proteins that use the same site on Spa2 (Fig. 3A). We extended the N-terminus of the full length Spa2 with residues 22-81 of Msb4 ($Msb4_{22-81}$-Spa2). The N-terminal extension eliminated the binding of $Msb4_{22-81}$-Spa2CRU with N_{ub}-Msb3, and N_{ub}-Msb4 but did not affect the interactions with the N_{ub}-fusions of the known Spa2-binding partners Pea2, Epo1, and Aip5 (Fig. 3A) [20, 21, 22]. Deleting the FRM in the Msb4 extension ($Msb4_{22-81\Delta35-39}$-Spa2) recovered the interactions of $Msb4_{22-81\Delta35-39}$-Spa2CRU with N_{ub}-Msb4 and N_{ub}-Msb3 (Fig. 3A). The interaction between the full length Spa2CRU and N_{ub}-Ste7 is not detected by the Split-Ub assay. To confirm that FRM_{Ste7} shares with $FRM_{Msb3/Msb4}$ the same binding site on SHD1, we fused residues 105-165 of Ste7 in front of Spa2 ($Ste7_{105-162}$-Spa2CRU). As for $Msb4_{22-81}$-Spa2, $Ste7_{105-162}$ blocked the interaction between $Ste7_{105-162}$-Spa2CRU and N_{ub}-Msb3 and N_{ub}-Msb4 (Fig. 3A). Alternatively, we extended the N-terminus of the isolated SHD1 by the unstructured FRM-containing regions of Msb3, Msb4, Ste7 or Mkk1 and tested

their influence on the interaction between the SHD1CRU and N_{ub}-Msb3. The N-terminal extensions of Msb3/4 and Ste7 impaired the interaction between Msb3 and SHD1 whereas those extensions without a functional FRM or the N-terminal extension of Mkk1 did not (Fig. 3B).

Mkk1 contains a FRM but binds only weakly to SHD1

The N-terminal region of Mkk1 fails to block the binding of the other FRMs to $Mkk1_{105-164}$-SHD1 suggesting that Mkk1 interacts if at all only very weakly with SHD1 (Fig. 3B). Indeed, N_{ub}-Mkk1 did not show up as binding partner of SHD1CRU in our initial screen (Mkk2 is not represented in the N_{ub}-fusion collection). However, repeating the Split-Ub assay with lowered SHD1CRU expression revealed a weak but still specific interaction between SHD1CRU and N_{ub}-Mkk1 (Fig. 3C). Inspection of the potential FRM of Mkk1 and Mkk2 identified a serine instead of the prevalent aspartate in position 0 of the motif (Fig. 1B). The strength of the interaction signal slightly increased upon exchanging Ser 0 against Asp. Exchanging Leu -2 against the more prevalent Ile at this position did not improve binding. We conclude that Mkk1 has a much lower affinity towards Spa2 than Msb3, Msb4 or Ste7.

The $SHD1_{Spa2}$-FRM interaction targets the complex to sites of polar growth

Spa2 recruits Msb3 and Msb4 to the bud tip during bud growth, to the bud neck during mitosis and to the tip of mating projections [5,13]. Ste7-GFP localizes visibly only at the tip of mating projections. To compare the influence of the FRM on the localization of each of the three proteins, we measured the cellular distributions of the respective GFP-fusions and their mutants upon exposure to mating hormone. Removing the FRMs from Msb3/4 and Ste7, or the SHD1 from Spa2 ($Spa2_{\Delta SHD1}$)

abolishes the shmoo tip localization of Msb3-GFP, Msb4-GFP, and Ste7-GFP (Fig. 4A-D). In addition, tip and bud neck signals of the GFP-fusions to Msb3 and Msb4 in mitotic cells are lost or very much reduced when the FRMs of Msb3, Msb4 or the SHD1 of Spa2 are deleted (Fig. 4E).

The SHD1-FRM$_{Msb3/4}$ complex directs vesicle fusion to the tip of the cell.

The simultaneous loss of Msb3 and Msb4 induce the accumulation of post Golgi vesicles in the buds of *msb3*Δ*msb4*Δ-cells (Fig. 5A) [4,5]. To investigate the influence of the Spa2-Msb3/4 interaction on the fusion of post-Golgi vesicles, we deleted the FRM of Msb3 in a *msb4*Δ-strain (*msb4*Δ *msb3*$_{\Delta 76\text{-}93}$), the FRM of Msb4 in a *msb3*Δ strain (*msb3*Δ *msb4*$_{\Delta 27\text{-}44}$), or the SHD1 of Spa2 (*spa2*$_{\Delta SHD1}$). Electron microscopy of these cells did not reveal the characteristic accumulation of 50-70 nm vesicles that are prominently seen in *msb3*Δ*msb4*Δ-cells (Fig. 5A, B). Accordingly, no vesicle accumulation occurs in cells that lack the SHD1 of Spa2 (*spa2*$_{\Delta 2\text{-}150}$), or lack Spa2 (*spa2*Δ) completely (Fig. 5A, B).

A tip-directed fusion of vesicles leads to ellipsoid bud shapes of the yeast, whereas random fusion leads to round bud shapes [23]. The extent of tip-directed vesicle fusion can be approximated by the length to width ratio of the bud (L/W ratio). *spa2*Δ- and *msb3*Δ*msb4*Δ-cells have a very similar L/W ratio that is significantly smaller than those of wild type cells (Fig.5C). Cells expressing *msb3*$_{\Delta 76\text{-}93}$ in *msb4*Δ-cells, or *msb4*$_{\Delta 27\text{-}44}$ in *msb3*Δ-cells display L/W ratios that are close to those of *spa2*Δ- or *msb3*Δ*msb4*Δ- cells. Deleting SHD1, or introducing the L48A L51A mutations in the hydrophobic pocket of SHD1 reduces the L/W ratio to a similar extent (Fig.5C). A significant reduction of the L/W ration was also observed for cells that express Ste7$_{105\text{-}162}$-Spa2, or Msb4$_{22\text{-}81}$-Spa2, whereas cells expressing Msb4$_{22\text{-}81\Delta 35\text{-}39}$-Spa2

displayed a wildtype morphology (Fig.5C). We conclude that the SHD1-Msb3/Msb4 interaction restricts vesicle fusion to the bud tip by recruiting the Sec4-GAP-activity to this site. Although the interaction between Ste7 and Spa2 is required to attach Ste7 to the shmoo tip (Fig. 4C, D), cells lacking this interaction respond to mating hormone like wildtype cells (Fig. 5D).

The FRM of human β-PIX binds the SHD1 of Spa2

GIT1/2 are the mammalian homologues of Spa2 [24]. Their SHD1s are preceded by ankyrin repeats and an ARF GAP domain. The SHD1 domain of GIT1/2 binds to β-PIX and recruits the Cdc42-GEF to focal adhesions [24]. The solved crystal structure of the complex shows how the hydrophobic groove of $SHD1_{GIT1}$ encloses a short helix of β-PIX [18]. Closer inspection of the β-PIX helix revealed the essential features of the yeast FRM (Fig. 6A). This observation encouraged us to test whether $FRM_{\beta\text{-}PIX}$ binds to $SHD1_{Spa2}$ of yeast. Probed on a blot by bacterially expressed 6xHis-$SHD1_{Spa2}$, the overlay assay of the different GST-FRM fusion proteins demonstrates that $FRM_{\beta\text{-}PIX}$ binds to $SHD1_{Spa2}$ as strongly as FRM_{Ste7} but less strongly than $FRM_{Msb3/4}$ (Fig. 6B). The N-terminal regions of Mkk1 or Mkk2 did not measurably interacted with 6xHis-$SHD1_{Spa2}$ under these conditions (Fig. 6B).

SHD1-FRM complex predictions

The similarity between the predicted SHD1-FRM complex of yeast and the GIT1-β-PIX complex of mammals suggests, that SHD1s might generally bind sequence-conserved FRMs. Spa2 was discovered in polarisome-like structures of other yeasts and filamentous fungi[25, 26]. The architectures and compositions of these protein assemblies are not fully worked out and evidence for a physical interaction between

Spa2 and Msb3/4 is only provided for the polarisome of *Fusarium graminearum* (FG), an ascomyceteous fungus that causes head blight in wheat [27]. The interaction between $Spa2_{FG}$ and $Msb3_{FG}$ were mapped to the SHD1 of $Spa2_{FG}$ and to residues 168-399 in the supposedly unstructured region of $Msb3_{FG}$ [27]. Supplied with the sequences of the SHD1 of $Spa2_{FG}$ and the sequence of full-length $Msb3_{FG}$, AlphaFold models with high confidence a short helix of $Msb3_{FG}$ into the groove of $Spa2_{FG.}$ (Fig. 6C). The sequence of the helix matches the characteristic FRM of the budding yeast, and, by stretching from residues 362 to 365, falls exactly into the experimentally determined binding region of $Msb3_{FG}$ (Fig. 6A, C, G).

By using AlphaFold as a tool to predict homologous SHD1-FRM-complexes, we explored whether RabGAPs are integral polarisome components in other species as well. The SHD1 of the Spa2 homologue from *Neurospora crassa* (NC) was shown to bind to the Calponin-like protein CCP-1 [19]. The binding region of $Spa2_{NC}$ was assigned to the hydrophobic groove of SHD1, whereas the corresponding binding site on CCP-1 remained unspecified. AlphaFold predicts with high confidence a complex between both proteins. The interface of this complex is formed by the hydrophobic groove of $SHD1_{NC}$ and a short helix from residue 497-507 of CCP-1 that matches the consensus of the FRM but carries a Gly instead of a hydrophobic residue in position +1. (Fig. 6A, D, G). Furthermore, indirect evidence suggest that $Spa2_{NC}$ might also interact with $Gyp3_{NC}$, the Msb3-homologue of *Neurospora crassa* [28,29]. The predicted complex between $SHD1_{NC}$ and full length $Gyp3_{NC}$ confirms this suggestion. $SHD1_{NC}$ captures a short helix with strong sequence similarity to the FRM. (Fig. 6A, E, G).

Magnaporthe oryzae (MO), is a pathogenic, filamentous fungi that causes rice blast. The polarsiome of *Magnaporthe oryzae* was shown to form at the tip of the hyphae

[30]. A complex between $Spa2_{MO}$ and $Gyp3_{MO}$ was not described, but is predicted by AlphaFold with high confidence. Again, the helix of $Gyp3_{MO}$ that fits into the groove of $SHD1_{MO}$ is situated in the unstructured N-terminal region of $Gyp3_{MO}$ and aligns well with the consensus sequence of the FRM (Fig. 6A, F, G).

The mammalian GIT1 displays an internal Rab-GAP activity at its N-terminus thus freeing the SHD1 from its obligation to bind an external GAP. Instead, $SHD1_{GIT1}$ binds besides β-PIX the scaffold protein Piccolo [31]. The complex is part of the active zone below the presynaptic plasma membrane that might be considered to be functionally and structurally related to the cortical organization underlying the membrane of the yeast bud tip. The binding region of Piccolo from rat (RN) was experimentally localized within a fragment of 150 residues of the more than 5000 residue long protein [31]. AlphaFold proposes a complex between $SHD1_{GIT1}$ and a peptide within the binding fragment of Piccolo (Fig. S3A). The sequence of this peptide folds into a helix upon contact with the SHD1 and matches the FRM consensus sequence (Fig. 6A, S3A-D).

Discussion

The N-terminal domain of Spa2 binds to a conserved motif in Msb3, Msb4, Ste7, and Mkk1. Complex formation requires the initially unstructured motifs to adopt an alpha-helical conformation upon binding to the SHD1 domain. AlphaFold predictions, supported by mutational analysis of potential contact sites in Msb3-SHD1, Msb4-SHD1, and Ste7-SHD1 complexes, and *in vivo* competition assays among these FRMs, confirm this model. Independent validation comes from the solved structure of the mammalian GIT1 SHD1 domain bound to its partner, β-PIX [18]. The structures of the different complexes explain why the tyrosine at position +2 in the FRM is

conserved across proteins and species. The tyrosine's phenyl group forms hydrophobic contacts with the SHD1 groove, while its hydroxyl group forms a hydrogen bond with the carboxyl group of Asp112 in yeast Spa2 or Asp348 in mammalian GIT1, orienting the helix within the groove. Substituting tyrosine with phenylalanine, which lacks the hydroxyl group, significantly reduce the stabilities of both complexes (Fig. 2C) [18].

Surprisingly, the FRM orientation within the SHD1 hydrophobic groove is reversed in the predicted complexes from *Neurospora crassa*, *Magnaporthe oryzae*, and *Fusarium graminearum*. Here, the tyrosine at position +2 forms a hydrogen bond with an aspartate corresponding to Asp62 in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*. Both Asp112 and Asp62 are conserved in the SHD1 domains of yeast Spa2 and mammalian GIT1/2, occupying equivalent positions in SDR repeats 1 and 2, respectively, thus reflecting the internal symmetry of the SHD1 fold. Using Asp112 or Asp62 as the hydrogen bond acceptor requires reshuffling hydrogen bonds within SHD1 and reversing the helix orientation in the groove. Further experimental validation is needed to distinguish between these alternative arrangements of the helices in the binding groove of SHD1.

Our findings indicate that an FRM in an unstructured protein region strongly suggests binding to a member of the Spa2/GIT1 family of cortical scaffold proteins. Using AlphaFold to identify potential binding sites, rather than relying solely on sequence alignments, enables detection of sites with partial matches to a not fully defined consensus sequence, and checks in addition the spatial accessibility of the sequence at the same time. However, the weak correlation between interaction strength (measured by the Split-Ub assay) and ipTM scores in complexes with single-residue

substitutions underscores the limitations of AlphaFold for these applications. A low ipTM score may still reflect an FRM with functionally relevant, though weaker affinity. Our assays demonstrate that Msb4, Msb3, Ste7, and Mkk1 bind Spa2 with decreasing affinity. These differences are physiologically relevant for interactions involving Spa2 with Msb3, Msb4, and Ste7. The stronger binding of Msb3 and Msb4 ensures their localization to the cell tip and bud neck during mitotic growth and mating, whereas Ste7's weaker affinity for SHD1 likely requires additional interactions with proteins like Ste5, which co-assemble at the cell tip exclusively during mating to stabilize Ste7 alongside Spa2 [32]. Similarly, Mkk1's polar distribution depends on Spa2, despite its interaction with SHD1 being near the detection limit of our assays [33]. Mkk1 stabilization at these sites may require Slt2, the MAP kinase in this pathway, which binds to both Mkk1 and Spa2 [15, 34].

If the strength of interactions affects the accuracy of complex predictions, establishing computational criteria to differentiate non-functional FRMs from those engaged in weak but functional interactions would be highly beneficial. This is especially crucial when translating insights from protein interaction networks in model organisms to species less amenable to experimental study.

Material and Methods

Growth conditions, cultivation of yeast strains, and genetic methods

All yeast strains were derivatives of JD47, a segregant from a cross of the strains YPH500 and BBY45. Yeast strains were cultivated in synthetic defined (SD) or yeast extract peptone dextrose (YPD) media at the indicated temperatures. Media preparation followed standard protocols [35]. SD medium for Split-Ub assays contained in addition 1 mg/ml 5-fluoro-orotic acid (5-FOA; Formedium). Gene deletions and promoter replacements by *PMET17* were performed by homologous integration of the cassettes derived by PCR from the plasmids pFA6a-hphNT1, pFA6a- natNT2, pFA6a-kanMX6, pFA6a-CmLEU2, or pYM-N35 [36,37]. *E. coli* XL1 blue cells were used for plasmid amplification and grown at 37°C in lysogeny broth (LB) medium containing antibiotics. Proteins were expressed in the *E. coli* strain BL21 DE3, grown in LB or super broth (SB) medium at 37°C.

Generation of plasmids and yeast strains

Detailed lists of all yeast strains and plasmids used in this study are provided in Table S1 and S2, sequence information on oligos is available upon request. Genomic deletions and modifications of the SHD1 or FRM motifs were generated by CRISPR/Cas9 manipulation using plasmid pML104 or pML107 containing specific 20mer guide RNA sequences, and template oligonucleotides for exchanging the information on the genomic DNA [38]. The correct insertions of PCR fragments and mutations were verified by PCR amplification and sequencing.

Gene deletions were obtained by replacing the ORF through single-step homologous recombination with an antibiotic resistance cassette derived by PCR from the plasmids pFA6a-hphNT1, pFA6a- natNT2, pFA6a-kanMX6, pFA6a-CmLEU2, or pYM-N3 [36 , 37].

Genomic gene fusions to the GFP- or CRU-modules were obtained as described [39]. The fusion of *GFP* or *CRU* to *SPA2*, *MSB3*, MSB4, Ste7, Mkk1, and derivates of those genes with deleted or modified FRM or SHD1 regions were constructed by PCR amplification of the respective C-terminal ORFs without stop codon from genomic DNA. The obtained DNA fragments were cloned via *Eag*I and *Sal*I restriction sites in front of the *CRU* or *GFP* module on a pRS303, pRS304, or pRS306 vectors [40]. The plasmids were linearized using a single restriction site within the C-terminal genomic DNA sequence and transformed into yeast. Successful integration was verified by PCR of single yeast colonies with diagnostic primer combinations using a forward primer annealing in the target ORF but upstream of the linearization site, and a reverse primer annealing in the C-terminal module.

Fusions between the N-terminal regions of Msb4, or Ste7, and full length Spa2 were generated *via* CRISPR/Cas9-mediated insertion of a PCR-fragment encoding the respective regions of *MSB4* or *STE7* flanked by 45bp identical to the region upstream of the start codon of *SPA2* and the 5'-end of its open reading frame. The plasmid-borne fusions between SHD1 and the N-terminal regions of Msb4, Ste7, Mkk1 or Msb3 were obtained by integrating the PCR products of the respective regions in front of SHD1 in the pMET17- Spa2(1-124) CRU313 vector.

Fragments of *SPA2, Msb3 or Msb4* were expressed as GST- or 6xHis- fusions in *E.coli* strains BL21 or BL21 Gold. Fragments for the GST-fusions were amplified from yeast genomic DNA using primers containing *Bam*HI/*Eco*RI restriction sites. The PCR products were fused in-frame behind GST on a pGex2T vector (GE Healthcare, Buckinghamshire, UK). 6xHis-tagged fragments were amplified from genomic DNA of wild type yeast or the strain lacking residues 76-93 of Msb3 using primers containing

*Sfi*I restriction sites. The products were inserted into the pES plasmid, downstream and in frame of a 6xHis-tag. GST-FRM fusions of MSB3, MSB4, STE7, MKK1, MKK2 and β-PIX were obtained by inserting double stranded oligonucleotides harboring the sequences of the FRMs and containing matching *Sal*I/EcoRI restriction sites at their ends in-frame behind the ORF of GST on a pGEX2T vector.

In vivo Split-Ub interaction analysis

Large-scale Split-Ub assays were performed as described [15]. A library of 540 different α-strains, each expressing a different N_{ub} fusion, was mated with a *PMET17SHD1*-CRU–expressing a-strain. Diploids were transferred as independent quadruplets on SD media lacking methionine and containing 1 mg/ml 5-FOA, and different concentrations of copper sulfate to adjust the expression of the N_{ub} fusions. For small-scale interaction analysis, a- and *α*-strains expressing N_{ub} or C_{ub} fusion constructs were mated. The diploid cells were spotted onto SD-FOA medium in four 10-fold serial dilutions starting from OD_{600} = 1. Growth was recorded at 30°C every day for 2–5 d.

Binding assay

All incubation steps were carried out under rotation at 4°C. GST or GST-tagged proteins were immobilized from *E. coli* extracts on 50 µl Glutathione–Sepharose beads in PBS (GE Healthcare). After incubation for 1 hour at 4°C, with either *E. coli* extracts or purified proteins, the beads were washed three times, the bound material was eluted with GST elution buffer (50 mM Tris, 20 mM reduced glutathione), and subjected to SDS-PAGE followed by Ponceau S staining and western blot analysis using anti-His (H1029), or anti-GST (G1160) antibodies (Sigma-Aldrich).

Far-western blot

Enriched GST and GST-FRM-fusions were transferred onto nitrocellulose after SDS-PAGE. The membrane was blocked for 1 h in 20mM Tris, 150 NaCl, 0.1% Tween 20 (TBST) 2% milk powder (w/v), washed for 5 min in 10 ml TBST, and incubated for 1 h at 4°C with enriched 6xHis-SHD1. After washing three times for 5 min with 10 ml TBST, the membrane was sequentially incubated at room temperature for 1 h with anti-His (H1029) and conjugated anti-mouse antibodies (A4416; Sigma-Aldrich) [41].

Halo Assay

Exponentially growing yeast strains were diluted to OD_{600} = 0.5 and 300 µL of the suspension were plated evenly on SD-full agar plates. Round filter papers with a diameter of 5 mm were placed on the cell lawn and 10 µL of alpha-factor was applied to the filter papers in serial dilutions of 10 µg, 5 µg, 2.5 µg, and 1.25 µg. Plates were incubated overnight (o/n) at 30°C. Images were taken on day one and two. Sensitivity to mating factor was determined by measuring the halo of growth inhibition. All strains were measured four times, and the values were normalised to the wild type.

Fluorescence microscopy

Yeast cultures were grown overnight in SD medium, diluted in 3–4 ml fresh SD medium, and grown for 2–3 h at 30°C to mid-log phase. Microscopic observations were performed with the Axio Observer spinning disc confocal microscope (Zeiss) equipped with an Evolve512 electron-multiplying charge-coupled device camera (Photometrics), a Plan-Apochromat 63×/1.4 oil differential interference contrast (DIC) objective, and a 100×/1.4 oil DIC objective. Fluorescence was excited with 488- diode lasers (Zeiss) and detected with a high-efficiency filter set 38 (GFP). Time-lapse experiments were carried out at RT over the course of 4h. Operations were performed with the ZEN2.6

(2012) software package (Zeiss). Exposure times were adjusted to the respective GFP -labeled proteins to reduce bleaching and phototoxicity.[39]

Standard time-lapse experiments were carried out with the 63× objective in a Sarstedt 1-well on cover glass II incubation chamber. 100 µl culture was pipetted onto the glass bottom of the chamber and covered with a slice of standard solid SD medium. Images from a series of 14 z-slices over a total range of 2.43 µm were taken in intervals of 3 min. Special glass slides with a ground indentation in the centre were used for monitoring shmoo formation of alpha-factor-treated yeast cells (custom-made by the University's glassblowing workshop). α-mating factor was added to a concentration of 10 µg/mL to 500 µL in 2x SD full media, mixed 1:1 with 3.4% agarose (heated until liquid), and immediately poured into the indentation. A coverslip was placed on the top to remove excess agarose and to match the surface of the glass. After cooling, the coverslip was removed, 3.6 µL of cell suspension were applied, covered with a new coverslip and sealed with parafilm to prevent evaporation and drying of the agarose patch. The slide was then incubated at 30°C for 15 minutes to allow the cells to settle.

Analysis of microscopic data

Image analysis and signal quantifications were carried out with the open source software platform Fiji (ImageJ) [42, 43]. Plot profiles of fluorescence intensities were performed in FIJI to detect differences in GFP distributions across the cell. Circular regions of interest (ROI) of the same size were placed at the shmoo tips of cells to quantify the GFP intensity relative to signal of the cell body. The background signal (I[background]) was measured with ROIs placed outside but in proximity of the cell and

subtracted from the intracellular signals. The relative GFP intensities at the shmoo tip were then calculated: $\text{relative fluorescence intensity} = \frac{\text{I[shmoo tip]} - \text{I[background]}}{\text{I[cytoplasm]} - \text{I[background]}}$

L/W ratio determination

Yeast strains were grown overnight in SD medium and diluted in YPD to measure cell- and bud sizes. Images were taken on the Zeiss Observer Z1 using the Axio camera at 100x magnification with 14 z-layers over 3 µm in the DIC channel. Cells were randomly selected, and strain identities were blinded to avoid bias. The images were analysed in ImageJ (FIJI) after z-projection. To determine the bud morphology, the length (L) and width (W) of the buds were measured. The region of interest (ROI) for length was chosen along the axis of growth, and the ROI for width was set perpendicular to the length at the widest point of the bud. Only non-blurred, living cells with visibly attached buds were measured and strain names were kept blinded for evaluation. All values were transferred to Excel, sorted by length and the L/W ratio was calculated. Each strain was measured in triplicate, with a minimum of 150 cells measured. Buds smaller than 1.5 µm were excluded from the analysis.

Transmission electron microscopy

Exponentially grown yeast cells were harvested and vitrified through high-pressure freezing on carbon coated sapphire discs in a Wohlwend HPF compact 01 high-pressure freezer. Freeze-substitution was performed with 0.2% (v/v) osmium tetroxide, 0.1% (w/v) uranyl acetate and 5% (v/v) H_2O in acetone by gradually increasing the temperature over 17 hours from -90 °C to 0 °C. Temperature was kept at 0 °C for one

hour and then increased within one hour to room temperature. Samples were washed with acetone, followed by embedding in epoxy resin in four consecutive steps at room temperature: 33% epoxy resin /67% acetone for 1 hour, followed by 67% epoxy resin/33% acetone for 3 hours, 90% epoxy resin/10% acetone overnight, and pure epoxy resin overnight (v/v). Samples were transferred into fresh epoxy resin and polymerized at 60 °C for 72 hours. Embedded cells were sectioned in ~70 nm steps with a Leica EM UC7 ultramicrotome. Sections were captured on a formvar film on glow-discharged copper grids. Images were acquired with a 120 kV Jeol JEM-1400 Transmission electron microscope and a Veleta CCD camera (Olympus).

Statistical evaluation

All statistical evaluations were based on data sets of at least three independent experiments. Depending on the result of the normality test, parametric (ANOVA) or non-parametric (Kruskal-Wallis) tests were chosen. The Kruskal-Wallis test was followed by a Dunn's Test for multiple comparisons. The p values and the sample size (n) are given in the caption or in the supplementary data. Unless otherwise stated, the red bars represent the mean and standard deviation (SD) of each data set, the p values are given in GP standard values.

Structure prediction

Structure prediction was performed with the AlphaFold 3 [17]. The models were ranked by their pTM/ipTM scores, and the model with the highest score is shown. The PAE scores were obtained from the AlphaFold 3 data by the PAE viewer tool [44]. Processing and visualization of the predicted models were performed with ChimeraX [45].

Data Availability

All strains and plasmids are available upon request.

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Author contributions

Conceptualization: N. Johnsson. Investigation: L. Bareis, A. Siewert, S. Timmermann, N. Schmid, T. Bergner. Writing - original draft: N. Johnsson; Writing - review & editing: N. Johnsson, L. Bareis. Supervision: N. Johnsson, C. Read. Funding acquisition: N. Johnsson.

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Legends to the Figures

Figure 1:

(A) Cut-outs of a Split-Ub array of diploid yeast cells each expressing SHD1CRU (CRU: C-terminal half of Ubiquitin (C_{ub})-R-Ura3) together with a different N_{ub} fusion (N_{ub}: N-terminal half of Ubiquitin). Identities of the N_{ub} fusions are given next to the respective cut outs. Mated N_{ub}- and C_{ub} expressing cells were arrayed as quadruplets on media containing 5-FOA. Colony growth indicates interaction between the fusion proteins. (B) Sequence alignment of putative binding sites of interaction partners of SHD1. FRM= Five residue motif. (C) Split-Ub assay of cells co-expressing SHD1CRU with N_{ub}-fusions to SHD1-binding partners, their mutants lacking the respective FRM, or to Guk1 as negative control. Cells were grown to OD_{600}=1 and 4 µl, or 4 µl of a 10-fold serial dilution were spotted on media containing 5-FOA and selecting for the presence of the N_{ub}- and C_{ub} fusions. (D) As in (C) cut with cells co-expressing Ste5CRU and N_{ub}-fusions to Ste7, Ste11 and their mutants. (E) Split-Ub assay of cells co-expressing CRU-fusions to Msb3, Msb4 or their mutants lacking the FRM together with N_{ub}-Spa2, N_{ub}-Pea2, or N_{ub}-Sec4. Shown are four independent transformants each, directly transferred from selective media onto media selecting for the presence of the fusion proteins and containing 5-FOA. (F) As in (C) but with cells co-expressing Msb3CRU together with N_{ub} fusions to Spa2 and mutant of Spa2 lacking the indicated regions of the protein. (G) Enriched 6xHis-$Msb3_{1-150}$ (lanes 1-2) or 6xHis-$Msb3_{1-150\Delta 76-93}$ (lanes 2, 4) were incubated with GST-SHD1 (lanes 1, 3) or GST-coupled beads (lanes 2, 4). Glutathione-eluates were separated by SDS-PAGE, transferred onto nitrocellulose, and stained with anti-His antibody (lanes 1-4)(Fig. S1A). (H) As in (C) but with cells co-expressing SHD1CRU together with N_{ub} fusions to Ms3, Msb4, Ste7 or to peptides from these proteins

carrying the FRMs in central positions. (I) Enriched 6xHis-SHD1 (lanes 1-3) was incubated with bead-coupled GST-Msb3$_{71-89}$, GST-Msb4$_{22-49}$ or GST (lanes 1, 2, 3). Glutathione-eluates were separated by SDS-PAGE, transferred onto nitrocellulose, and stained with anti-His antibody (lanes 1-3) (Fig. S1B).

Figure 2:

(A) Upper and lower panel: AlphaFold prediction of the Msb3-SHD1 complex. The FRM containing helix (grey) of Msb3 docks into the binding pocked of SHD1. Y88 and D86 of Msb3 are indicated in red and D112 and K97 of Spa2 in green. The PAE scores of the predictions of the complexes between SHD1 and Msb3, Msb4, Ste7, and Mkk1 and the structures of the respective FRM-containing helices are shown in Fig. S2A-F. (B) Alignment of the sequences around the FRM from different yeast species. (C) Upper panel: Split-Ub analysis as in Fig.1C but with cells co-expressing SHD1CRU together with N_{ub} fusions of Msb3 or its mutants containing the indicated residue exchanges. Lower panel: Correlation between the ipTM scores of the predicted Msb3-SHD1 complexes carrying different residue exchanges in the FRM, and the estimated interaction strengths according to the Split-Ub assay. (D) Split-Ub analysis as in Fig.1C but with cells co-expressing Shd1CRU together with N_{ub} fusions of Msb4, mutants of Msb4 containing the indicated residue exchanges, and Ste7. (E) Upper panel: Split-Ub analysis as in Fig.1C but with cells co-expressing N_{ub} fusions to Msb3, Msb4 or Ste7 together with SHD1CRU or mutants of SHD1, carrying the indicated residue exchanges. Lower panel: Structural model of SHD1 by AlphaFold, highlighting the positions of the residues that form the hydrophobic patch of the binding groove.

Figure 3

(A) Left panel: Split-Ub assay as in Fig. 1E but with cells co-expressing Spa2CRU extended at its N-terminus by the N-terminal regions of Msb4, Msb4$_{\Delta 35\text{-}39}$, or Ste7 together with N_{ub} fusions of the indicated proteins. Right panel: AlphaFold-predicted structure of SHD1 extended at its N-terminus by residues 22-81 of Msb4. (B) Split-Ub analysis as in Fig.1C but with cells co-expressing N_{ub}-Msb3 together with SHD1CRU extended at its N-terminus by the indicated regions of Msb4, Msb3, Mkk1, or Ste7. (C) Split-Ub analysis as in Fig.1C but with cells co-expressing SHD1CRU together with N_{ub} fusions of Mkk1, or its mutants containing the indicated residue exchanges on media containing 10mM methionine and 150 µm copper.

Figure 4

(A) Fluorescence microscopy of cells expressing Msb3-GFP (upper left panel) or Msb3$_{\Delta 76\text{-}93}$-GFP (lower left panel) after treatment with mating factor. Red lines indicate sites of the fluorescence intensity measurements. Right panels: Fluorescence intensity profiles across the indicated cells. Green bars indicate the borders of the cell. Shmoo-tip ends at the right bar. (B) As in (A) but with cells expressing Msb4-GFP, or Msb4$_{\Delta 27\text{-}44}$-GFP. (C) As in (A) but with cells expressing Ste7-GFP, or Ste7$_{\Delta 119\text{-}123}$-GFP. (D) Shmoo-tip to cytosol fluorescence intensity ratios of cells expressing GFP fusions to Msb3 (n=10), Msb3$_{\Delta 76\text{-}93}$ (n=10), Msb4 (n=10), Msb4$_{\Delta 27\text{-}44}$ (n=10), Ste7 (n=10) or Ste7$_{\Delta 119\text{-}123}$ (n=10).

Figure 5

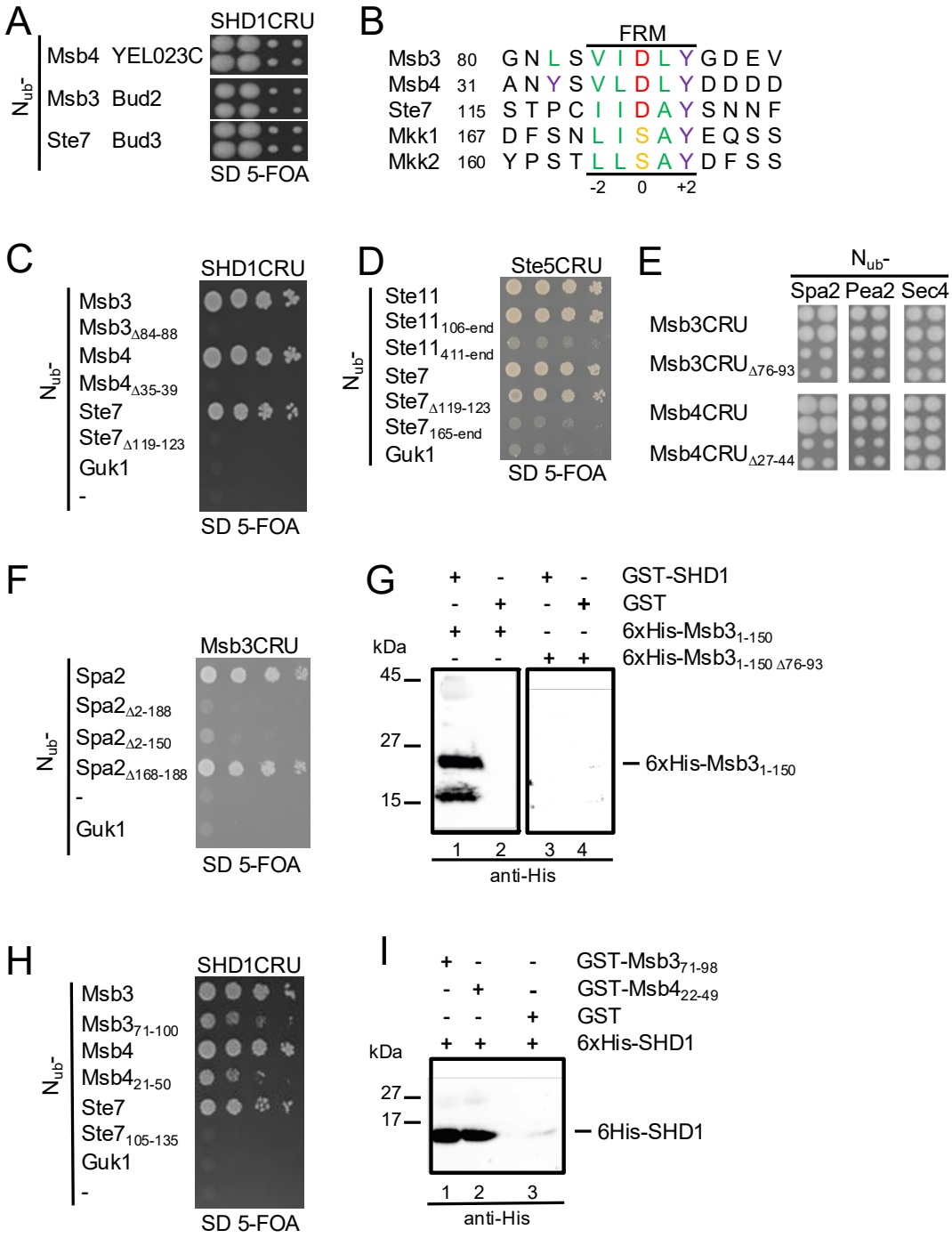
(A) Electron microscopical images of buds of cells of the indicated genotypes. Red arrowheads point at post-Golgi vesicles. (B) Quantification of 50-70 nm vesicles in 30

buds each of wt-, *spa2*Δ, *spa2*$_{\Delta 2\text{-}150}$-, *msb3*$_{\Delta 76\text{-}93}$ *msb4*Δ-, *msb3*Δ *msb4*$_{\Delta 27\text{-}44}$-, and *msb3*Δ *msb4*Δ-cells. (C) Length/width ratios of buds of cells of wt (n=400), *spa2*Δ (n=240), *spa2*$_{L48,51}$ (n=224), *msb3*Δ *msb4*Δ (n=353), *msb3*$_{\Delta 76\text{-}93}$ *msb4*Δ (n=342), *msb3*Δ *msb4*$_{\Delta 27\text{-}44}$ (n=291), *spa2*$_{\Delta 2\text{-}150}$ (n=264), *ste7*$_{105\text{-}165}$*spa2* (n=168), *msb4*$_{22\text{-}81}$*spa2* (n=149), *msb4*$_{22\text{-}81\Delta 35\text{-}39}$*spa2* (n=233). The value for wt-cells is shown twice for clarity. (D) Diameters of zones of growth inhibition after central application of alpha-factor on a lawn of cells of the indicated genotypes (n=4).

Figure 6

(A) Sequence alignment of the FRMs from different members of the *Ophistokonta*. (B) Extracts of *E.coli* cells expressing GST (lane 1), GST-Msb3$_{71\text{-}98}$ (lane 2), GST-Msb4$_{22\text{-}49}$ (lane 3), GST-Ste7$_{105\text{-}135}$ (lane 4), GST-Mkk1$_{160\text{-}185}$ (lane 5), GST-Mkk2$_{153\text{-}178}$ (lane 6), and GST-β-PIX $_{703\text{-}727}$ (lane 7), were separated by SDS PAGE, transferred on nitrocellulose, stained with Ponceau S (upper panel) and then incubated with enriched 6xHis-Spa2$_{1\text{-}150}$ before being incubated with anti-His and peroxidase-coupled secondary antibody (lower panel). (C-F) Predicted Aligned Error (PAE) matrices from the AlphaFold predictions of the complexes between the SHD1s of *Fusarium graminearum* (C), *Neurospora crassa* (D, E), and *Magnaporthe oryzae* (F) with the indicated binding partners. Blue arrows points to the sequences around the FRMs that display a high score of interaction with the SHD1. (G) Predicted structures of the FRM-containing sequences of the complexes of C-F.

Figure 1


A
SHD1CRU
Nub-
Msb4 YEL023C
Msb3 Bud2
Ste7 Bud3
SD 5-FOA
B
FRM
Msb3 80 G N L S V I D L Y G D E V
Msb4 31 A N Y S V L D L Y D D D D
Ste7 115 S T P C I I D A Y S N N F
Mkk1 167 D F S N L I S A Y E Q S S
Mkk2 160 Y P S T L L S A Y D F S S
-2 0 +2
C
SHD1CRU
Nub-
Msb3
Msb3Δ84-88
Msb4
Msb4Δ35-39
Ste7
Ste7Δ119-123
Guk1
-
SD 5-FOA
D
Ste5CRU
Nub-
Ste11
Ste11106-end
Ste11411-end
Ste7
Ste7Δ119-123
Ste7165-end
Guk1
SD 5-FOA
E
Nub-
Spa2 Pea2 Sec4
Msb3CRU
Msb3CRUΔ76-93
Msb4CRU
Msb4CRUΔ27-44
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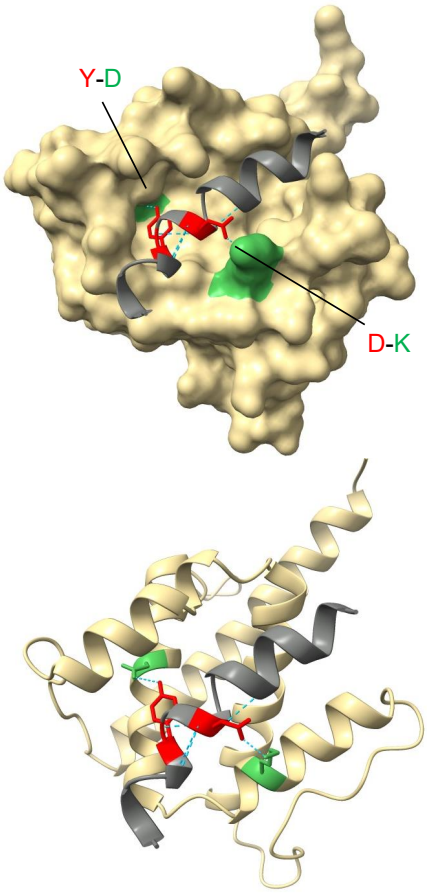
Guk1
SD 5-FOA
G
+ - + - GST-SHD1
- + - + GST
+ + - - 6xHis-Msb31-150
- - + + 6xHis-Msb31-150 Δ76-93
kDa
45
27
15
6xHis-Msb31-150
1 2 3 4
anti-His
H
SHD1CRU
Nub-
Msb3
Msb371-100
Msb4
Msb421-50
Ste7
Ste7105-135
Guk1
-
SD 5-FOA
I
+ - - GST-Msb371-98
- + - GST-Msb422-49
- - + GST
+ + + 6xHis-SHD1
kDa
27
17
6His-SHD1
1 2 3
anti-His

Figure 2

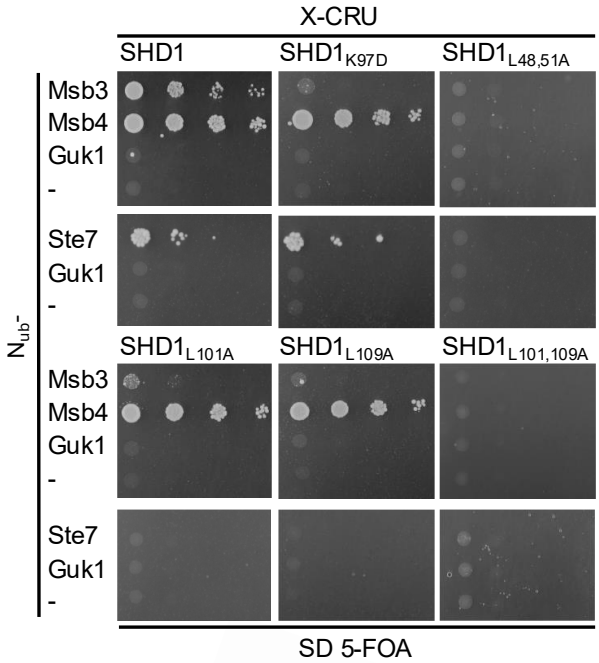
A



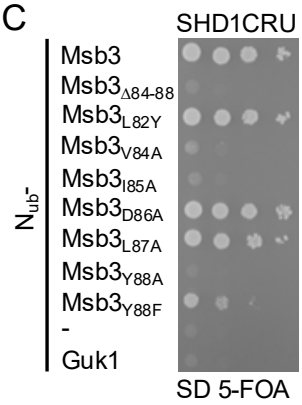
B

		FRM									
S. cerevisiae	80	G	N	L	S	V	I	D	L	Y	G	D
K. lactis	82	A	G	L	S	L	I	N	L	Y	Y	D
Y. lipolytica	133	D	E	I	G	I	I	D	L	Y	S	K
S. bayanus	80	G	N	L	S	V	I	D	L	Y	G	D
S. stipitis	114	H	N	Y	S	L	L	D	I	Y	D	S
S. kluyveri	76	T	N	L	S	F	I	E	L	Y	N	E
N. castellii	74	G	S	L	S	V	I	D	L	Y	D	D
C. albicans	45	Q	N	F	S	V	L	R	E	Y	D	I
						-2		0		+2		

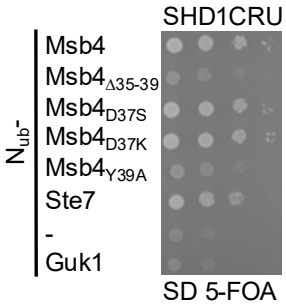
E



C



D



	Split-Ub	ipTM
Msb3	+++	0.85
$Msb3_{D86A}$	+++	0.86
$Msb3_{L87A}$	++	0.82
$Msb3_{Y88F}$	+	0.74
$Msb3_{V84A}$	-	0.72
$Msb3_{I85A}$	-	0.59
$Msb3_{Y88A}$	-	0.32

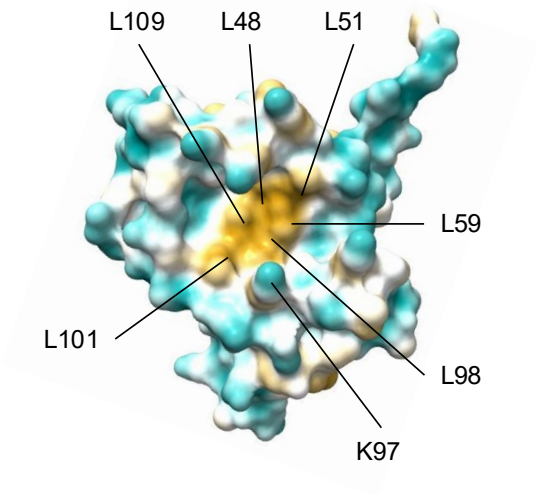


Figure 3

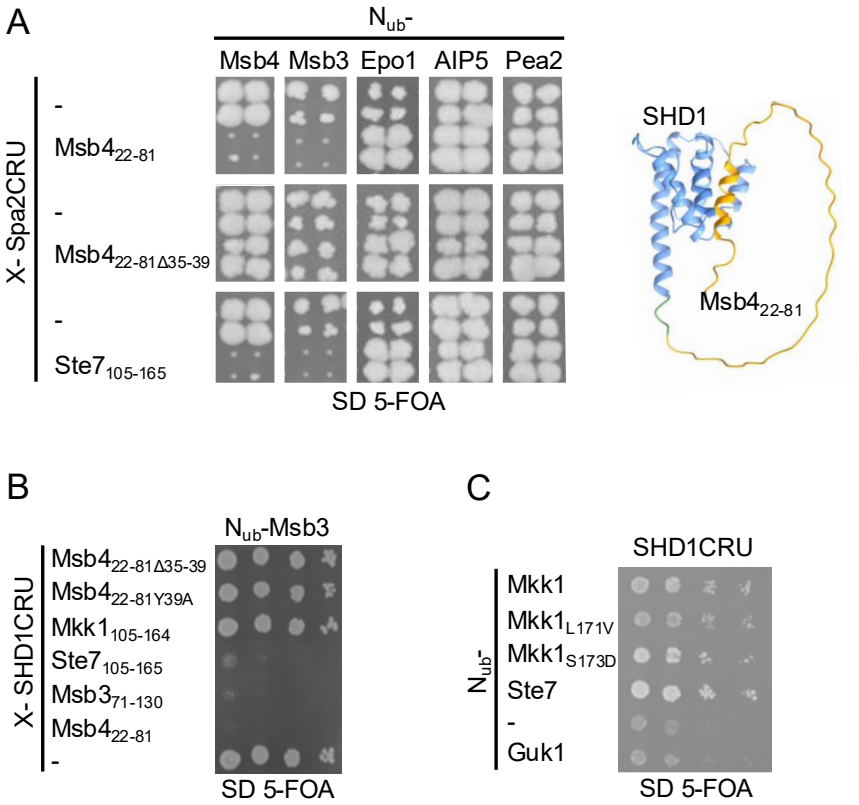

A
Nub-
Msb4
Msb3
Epo1
AIP5
Pea2
X- Spa2CRU
-
Msb4 22-81
-
Msb4 22-81Δ35-39
-
Ste7 105-165
SD 5-FOA
SHD1
Msb4 22-81
B
Nub-Msb3
X- SHD1CRU
Msb4 22-81Δ35-39
Msb4 22-81Y39A
Mkk1 105-164
Ste7 105-165
Msb3 71-130
Msb4 22-81
-
SD 5-FOA
C
SHD1CRU
Nub-
Mkk1
Mkk1 L171V
Mkk1 S173D
Ste7
-
Guk1
SD 5-FOA

Figure 4

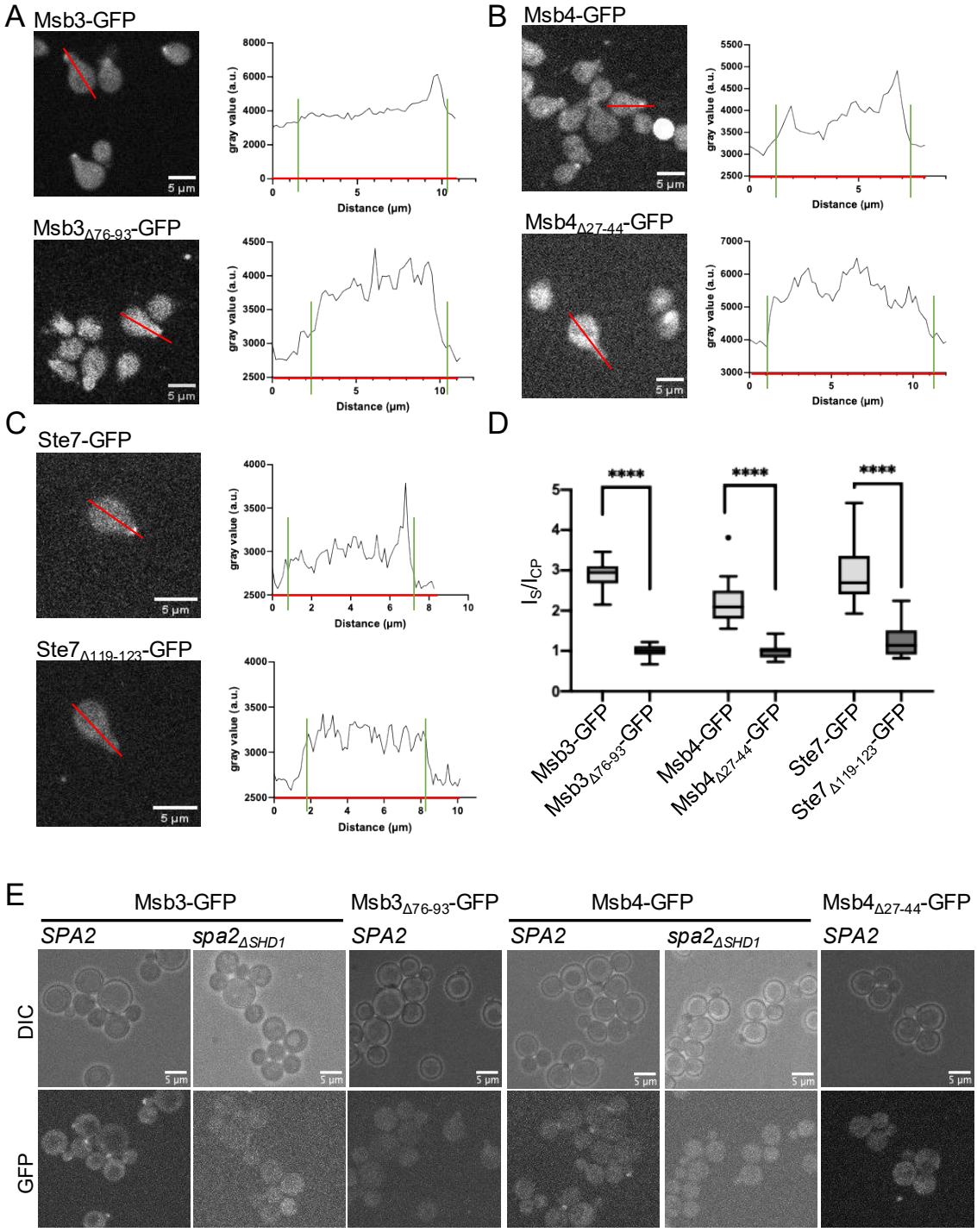

A
Msb3-GFP
Msb3Δ76-93-GFP
B
Msb4-GFP
Msb4Δ27-44-GFP
C
Ste7-GFP
Ste7Δ119-123-GFP
D
E
Msb3-GFP
Msb3Δ76-93-GFP
Msb4-GFP
Msb4Δ27-44-GFP
SPA2
spa2ΔSHD1
DIC
GFP
gray value (a.u.)
Distance (µm)
5 µm
Is/ICP
****

Figure 5

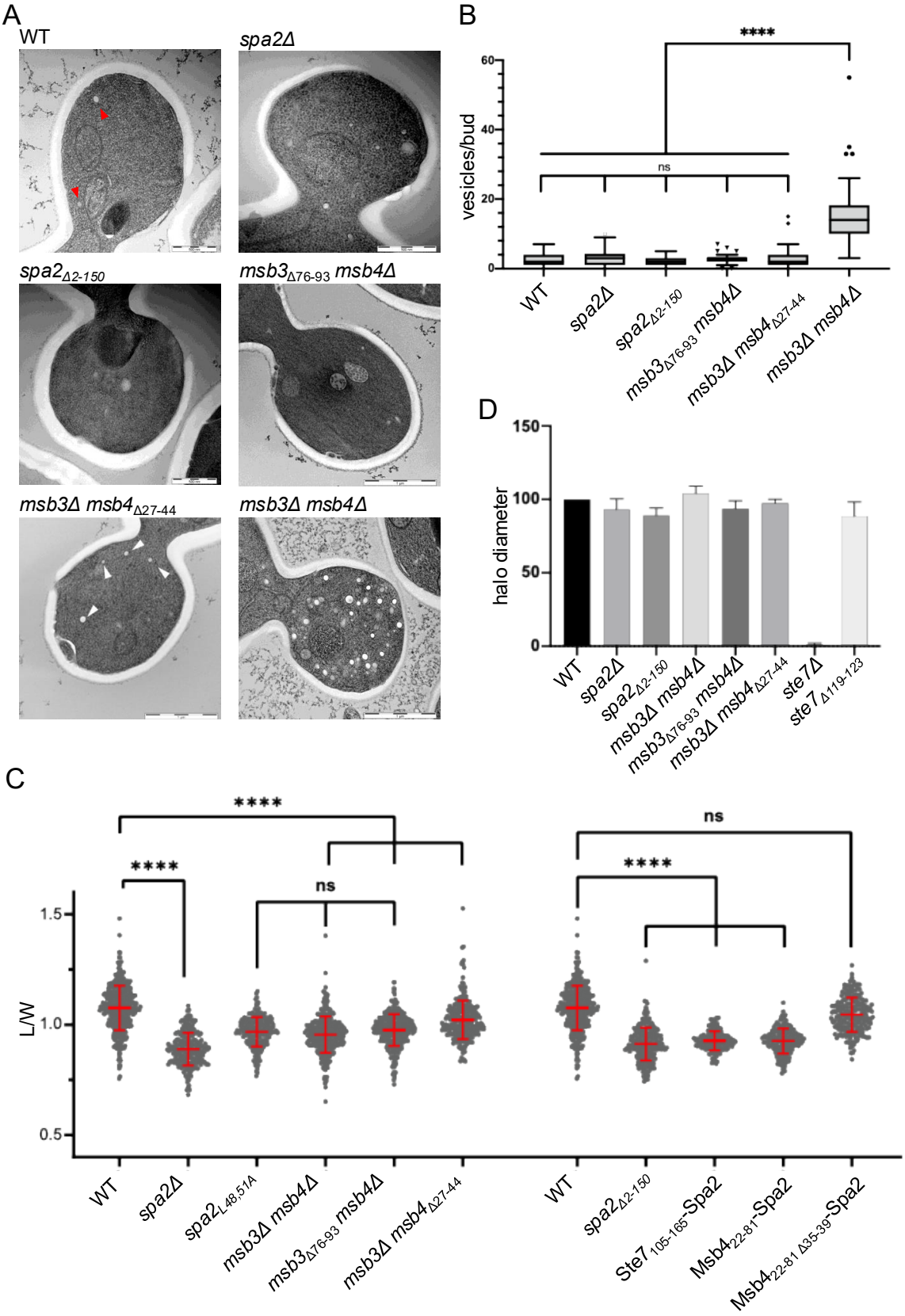
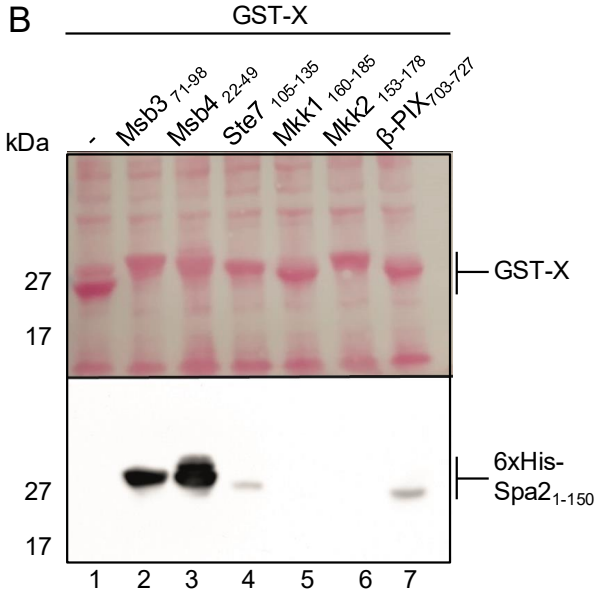

A
WT
spa2Δ
spa2Δ2-150
msb3Δ76-93 msb4Δ
msb3Δ msb4Δ27-44
msb3Δ msb4Δ
B
****
ns
vesicles/bud
60
40
20
0
WT
spa2Δ
spa2Δ2-150
msb3Δ76-93 msb4Δ
msb3Δ msb4Δ27-44
msb3Δ msb4Δ
D
halo diameter
150
100
50
0
WT
spa2Δ
spa2Δ2-150
msb3Δ msb4Δ
msb3Δ76-93 msb4Δ
msb3Δ msb4Δ27-44
ste7Δ
ste7 Δ119-123
C
****
****
ns
ns
****
L/W
1.5
1.0
0.5
WT
spa2Δ
spa2L48,51A
msb3Δ msb4Δ
msb3Δ76-93 msb4Δ
msb3Δ msb4Δ27-44
WT
spa2Δ2-150
Ste7105-165-Spa2
Msb422-81-Spa2
Msb422-81 Δ35-39-Spa2

Figure 6

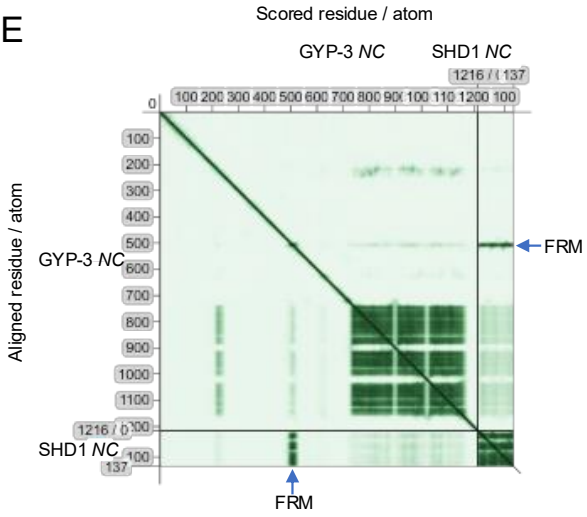
A

						FRM					
S.c. Msb3	80	G	N	L	S	V	I	D	L	Y	G	D
N.c. GYP-3	502	S	I	E	D	V	M	V	M	Y	E	R
N.c. CCP-1	498	L	V	Q	D	I	L	D	G	Y	L	D
M.o. Gyp3	585	S	V	E	D	V	M	G	M	Y	E	K
F.g. FgMsb3	358	S	L	E	D	V	M	G	M	Y	E	Q
H.s. βPIX	712	Q	I	L	K	V	I	E	A	Y	C	T
R.n. Piccolo	2258	I	I	L	E	V	L	D	A	Y	K	D
						-2		0		+2		

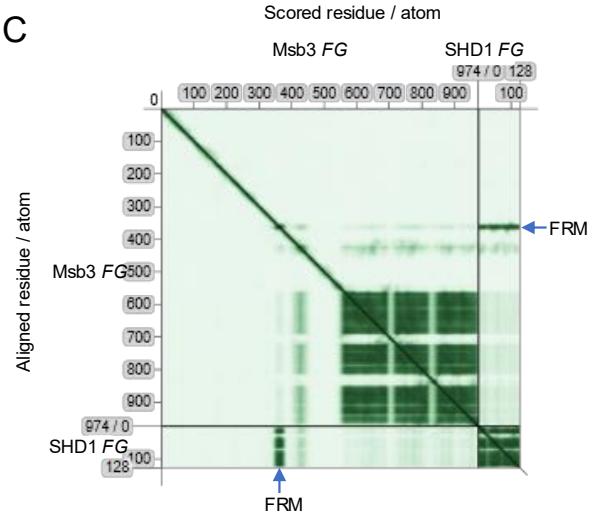
B



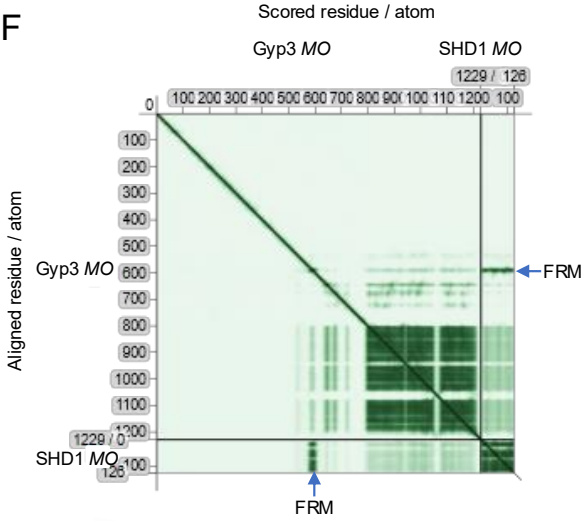
E



C



F



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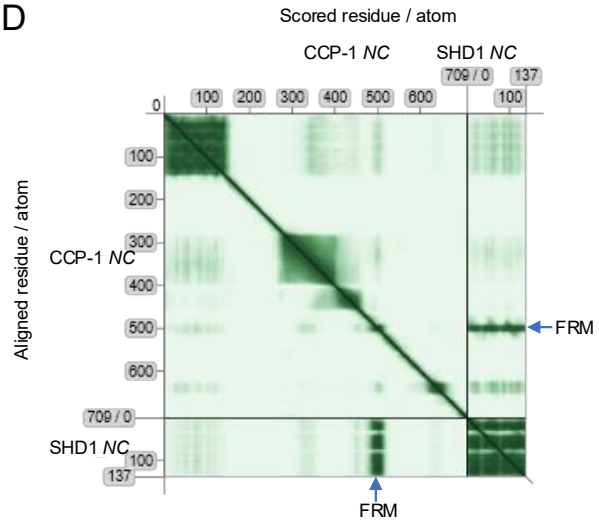
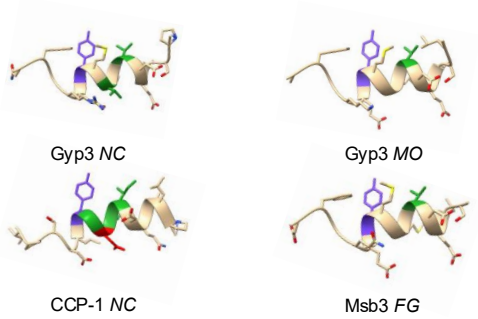
G