

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

An age–downregulated ribosomal RpS28 protein variant regulates the muscle proteome

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Figures S1–S5 and figure legends

Legend of Tables S1–S2

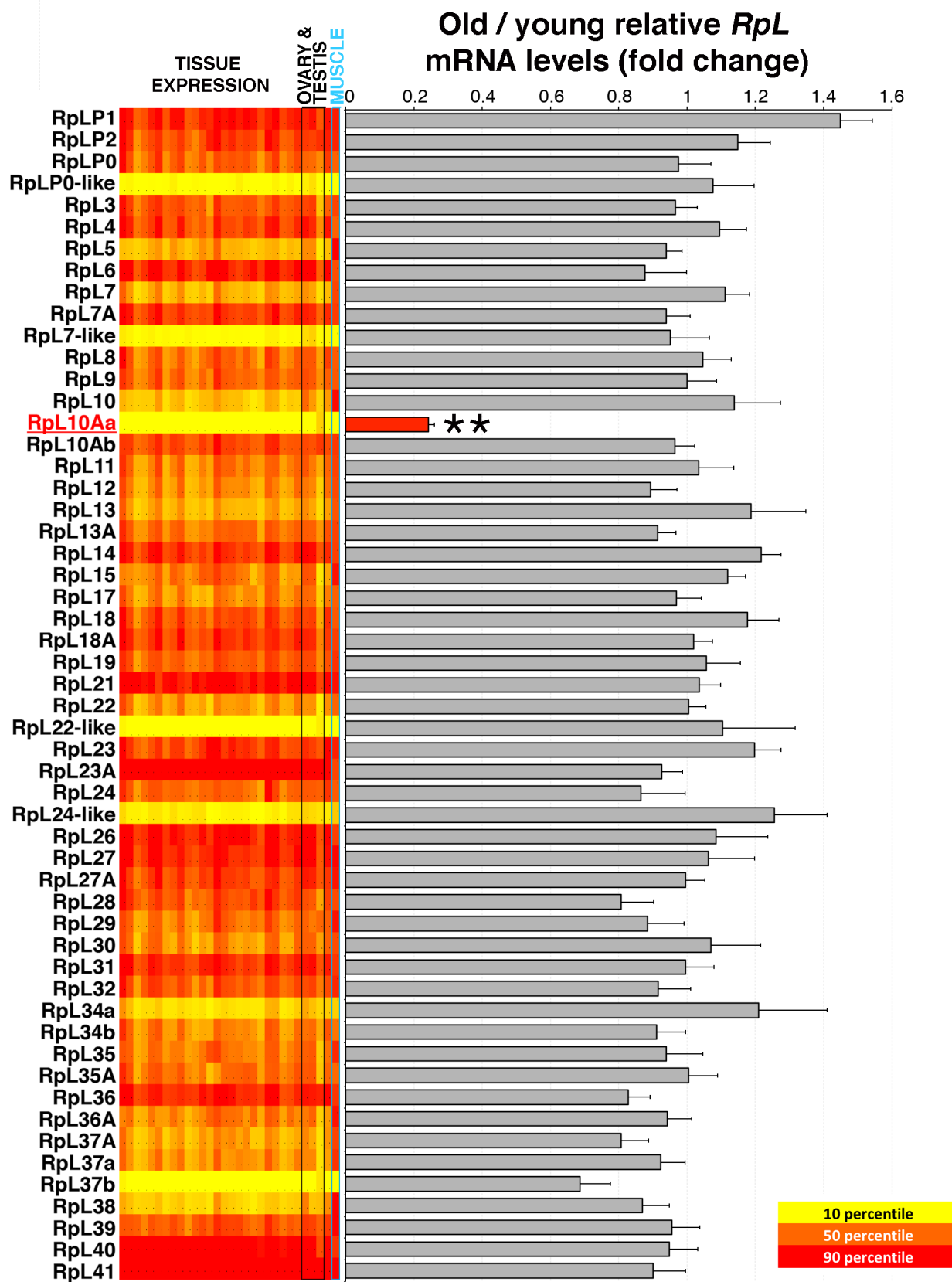


Figure S1. Age-associated changes in components of the large subunit of the ribosome. Old versus young fold change in *RpL* gene expression reveals a significant decrease in *RpL10Aa* gene expression (n=4; * $p<0.05$). ModEncode tissue expression profile is reported for a panel of *Drosophila* tissues and developmental stages, including gene expression in the germline (ovary and testis; black box), and RNAseq data for skeletal muscle (blue box). Low (yellow) to high (red) expression is indicated.

ModEncode expression data (left to right): L3 wandering larval imaginal discs; L3 larval CNS; P8 pupal CNS; virgin female head at 1, 4, and 20 days; mated female head at 1, 4, and 20 days of age; mated male head at 1, 4, and 20 days of age; L3 wandering larval salivary gland; white prepupa salivary gland; L3 wandering larval digestive system; digestive system at 1, 4, and 20 days of age; L3 wandering larval fat body; white prepupa fat body; P8 pupal fat body; L3 wandering larval carcass; carcass at 1, 4, and 20 days of age; virgin female ovary at 4 days of age; mated female ovary at 4 days of age; mated male testis at 4 days of age; mated male accessory gland at 4 days of age; RNAseq of skeletal muscle (1-week-old males).

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RpS28-like MPQPVASKARVIKILNRIGARGILTEVRVQLVDQPKQFMRTVKGPVRLGDIVDFEDTEL TWQSSSRNSNFEDIC
RpS28a MDKP-QYARVVEILGRTGSQGQCTQVRVEFLGDQSRQIIRNVKGPVRVGDILSLLETEREEARRLR-----
RpS28b MDKPVVWARVMKVLGRTGSQGQCTQVKVEFLGEQNRQIIRNVKGPVREGDILTLLSEREEARRLR-----
          *  : *      * * * : : : * * : * * : * * : : : : . * : : * . * * * * * * * * * : : : * :

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Figure S2. Alignment of the amino acid sequences of *Drosophila* RpS28-like, RpS28a, and RpS28b reveals extensive sequence similarity, in particular between RpS28a and RpS28b (*amino acid identity, :amino acid similarity).

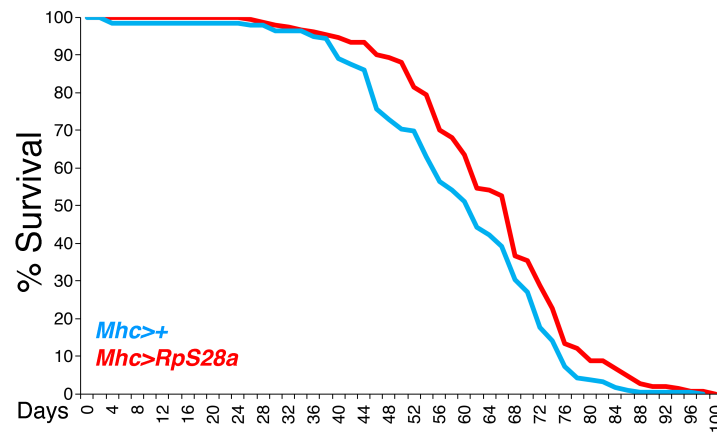


Figure S3. Additional lifespan experiment showing lifespan extension by RpS28a. *RpS28a* overexpression in skeletal muscle with the UAS/Gal4 system and the *Mhc-Gal4* driver results in lifespan extension, compared with isogenic controls ($p < 0.01$, Log-rank test; control: *Mhc>+*, $n = 111$; *RpS28a*^{OE}: *Mhc>RpS28a*, $n = 79$).

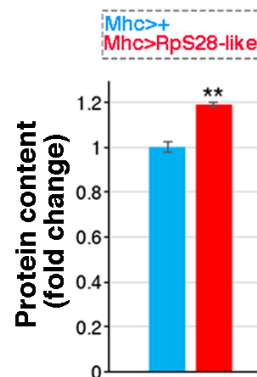


Figure S4. *RpS28-like* overexpression (OE) increases overall protein content in skeletal muscle when compared to isogenic controls (** $p < 0.01$; control: *Mhc>+*, $n = 4$; *RpS28-like*^{OE}: *Mhc>RpS28-like*, $n = 3$).

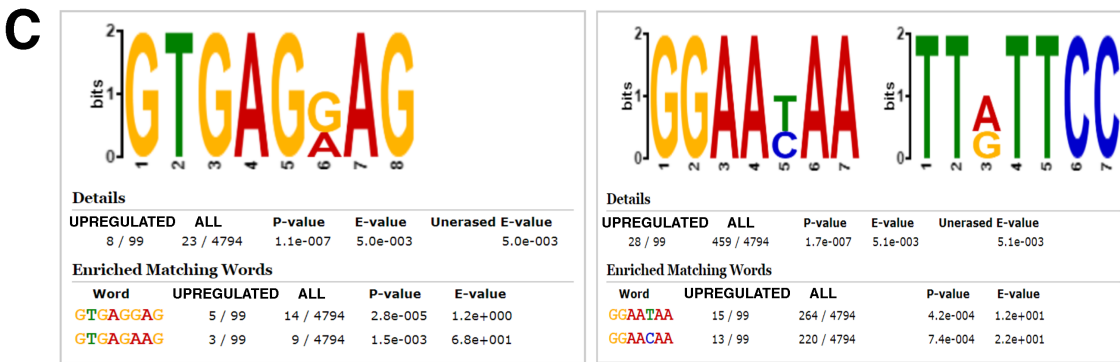
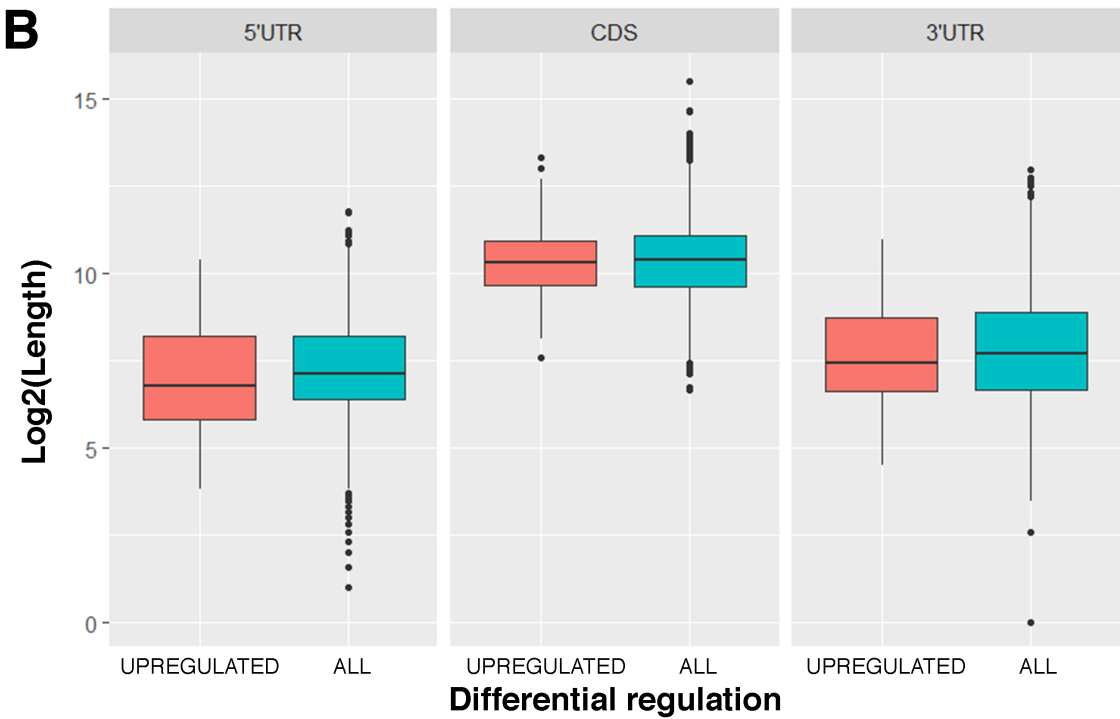
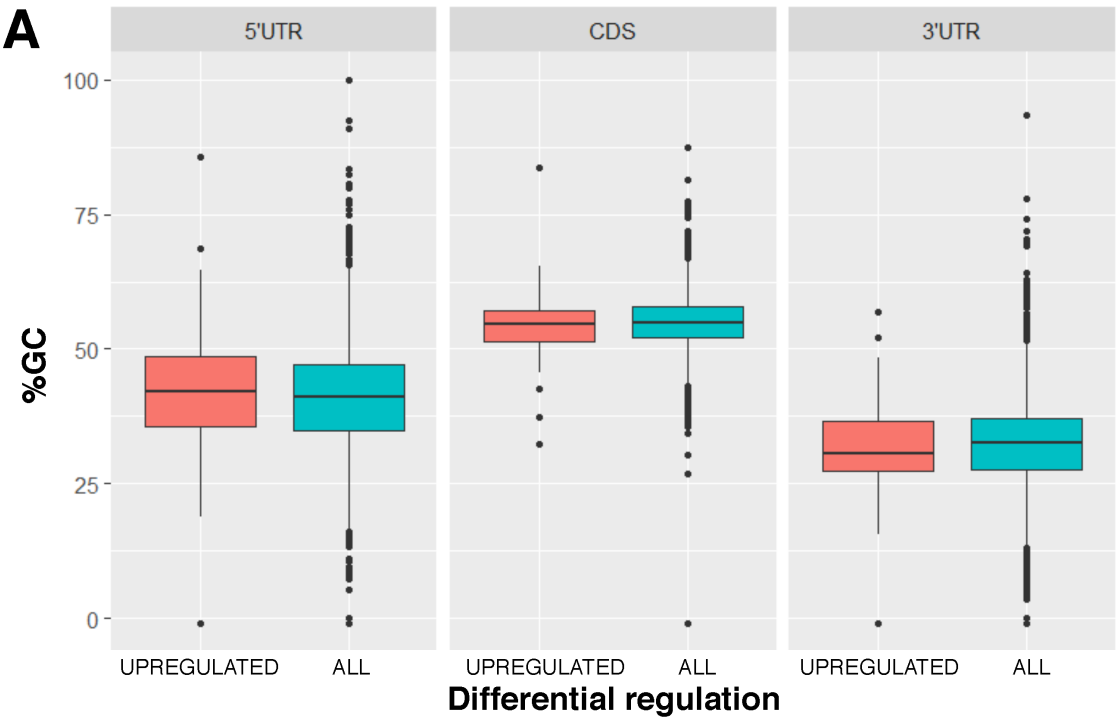


Figure S5. A) Analysis of % GC content and B) length of 5'UTRs, coding sequences (CDS), and 3'UTRs from mRNAs corresponding to 99 upregulated proteins with >20% change and $p < 0.05$ (UPREGULATED), compared to 4794 detected proteins (ALL). No significant difference is detected between upregulated proteins versus all detected proteins.

C) Motif analysis with DREME reveals motifs that are significantly enriched in the 3'UTRs of mRNAs corresponding to upregulated proteins versus all proteins (GTGAGRAG: 17.2-fold motif enrichment, i.e. 5/99 versus 14/4794; GGAAYAA: 2.7-fold motif enrichment, i.e. 15/99 versus 264/4794; p -value is indicated).

No significant enrichment of motifs is detected in the 5'UTRs of mRNAs corresponding to upregulated proteins.

Table S1. TMT mass spectrometry results of muscles with RpS28a overexpression versus isogenic controls.

Table S2. Other primary data.