

Supplementary Figure Legends

Figure S1: Parkin phosphorylation promotes free Ub chain formation. Parkin autoubiquitination assays using fluorescently labelled ^{800}Ub . Ubiquitin was visualized by in-gel fluorescence at 800 nm (left) and parkin was detected by Western Blot and a fluorescently labelled secondary antibody (Alexa 680) (right).

Figure S2: Parkin does not interact with Miro1 or CISD1. (A) MST experiment titrating 16 dilutions of Miro1¹⁸¹⁻⁵⁷⁹ (black triangle) or mG2-pUb (red circles) into His₆-Smt3-tagged parkin (left) and RORBR (right). (B) Isothermal titration calorimetry of parkin (20 μM) titrated with CISD1 (200 μM).

Figure S3: Parkin interacts with mG2-pUb and CISD1-pUb. For mitochondrial acceptors mG2 and CISD1, sedimentation velocity experiments were conducted to determine the interaction with parkin. In (A), sedimentation of parkin alone (grey), mG2-Ub or CISD1-Ub alone (dashed) or a mixture of parkin with either mG2-Ub or CISD1-Ub (black) shows the sedimentation coefficient does not change for parkin indicating the proteins do not interact at the concentrations used. In (B) the same experiments are completed using either mG2-pUb or CISD1-pUb alone (dashed) that show a clear shift in sedimentation coefficient for parkin (black) indicative of an interaction. The two signals in (B) for CISD1-Ub are due to both protomer and dimer forms of the protein.

Figure S4: Parkin phosphorylation, even in the presence of mG2-pUb, promotes free Ub chain formation. Parkin autoubiquitination assays using various fluorescent labels to detect ubiquitination activity. ⁶⁸⁰mG2-pUb, ⁸⁰⁰Ub and ⁸⁰⁰parkin were visualized by in-gel fluorescence and parkin was also detected by Western Blot and a fluorescently labelled secondary antibody (Alexa 680) (right).

Figure S5: A linked acceptor-pUbl cannot induce ubiquitination by parkin or ΔUbl parkin.

In (A) and (B) ubiquitination using the parkin Ubl domain fused to the C-terminus of mG2 in the absence of phosphorylation (mG2-Ubl) or after phosphorylation using PINK1 (mG2-pUbl) was tested. In (A) assays were conducted using parkin or pParkin in the presence and absence of pUb. In (B) assays were conducted using two ΔUbl parkin constructs, R0RBR and ⁷⁷R0RBR in the presence and absence of pUb. Reactions were initiated by addition of Uba1 (E1) and quenched at the required timepoints with 3x sample buffer and DTT.

Figure S6: Parkin efficiently multi-ubiquitinates a truly mono-ubiquitinated substrate, mG2^{K572}-Ub. (A) Schematic diagrams and cartoon representations comparing mG2-pUb to mG2^{K572}-pUb (B) Preparative ubiquitination reaction (lanes 1-3), purification (lanes 4-9) and fluorescent labeling (lanes 10-21) of mono-ubiquitinated mG2^{K572}-Ub and mG2^{K572}-pUb. (C) Parkin auto-ubiquitination and mG2^{K572}-Ub ubiquitination were monitored by fluorescently labelled 800Ub (green) and ⁶⁸⁰mG2^{K572}-Ub or ⁶⁸⁰mG2^{K572}-pUb (red). Reactions were initiated by addition of Uba1 (E1) and quenched at the required timepoints with 3x sample buffer and DTT. The mG2-Ub₂ observed at t = 0 min was a by-product of preparative ubiquitination of mG2 and could not be separated during purification.

Figure S1

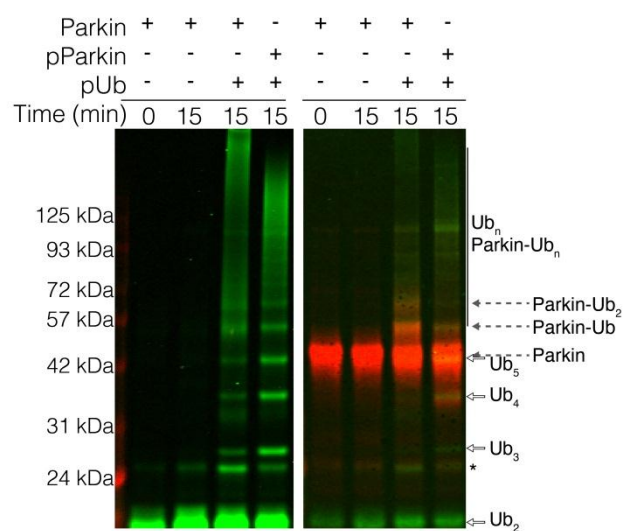


Figure S2

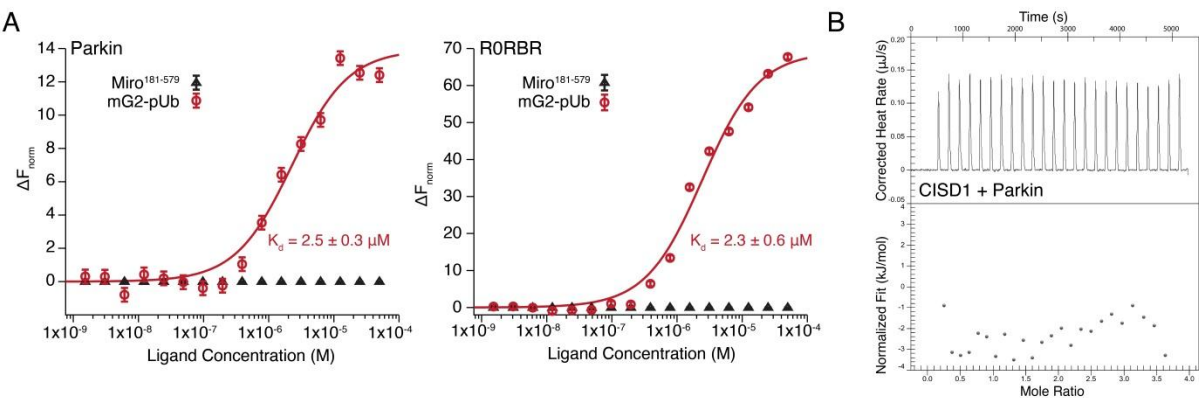


Figure S3

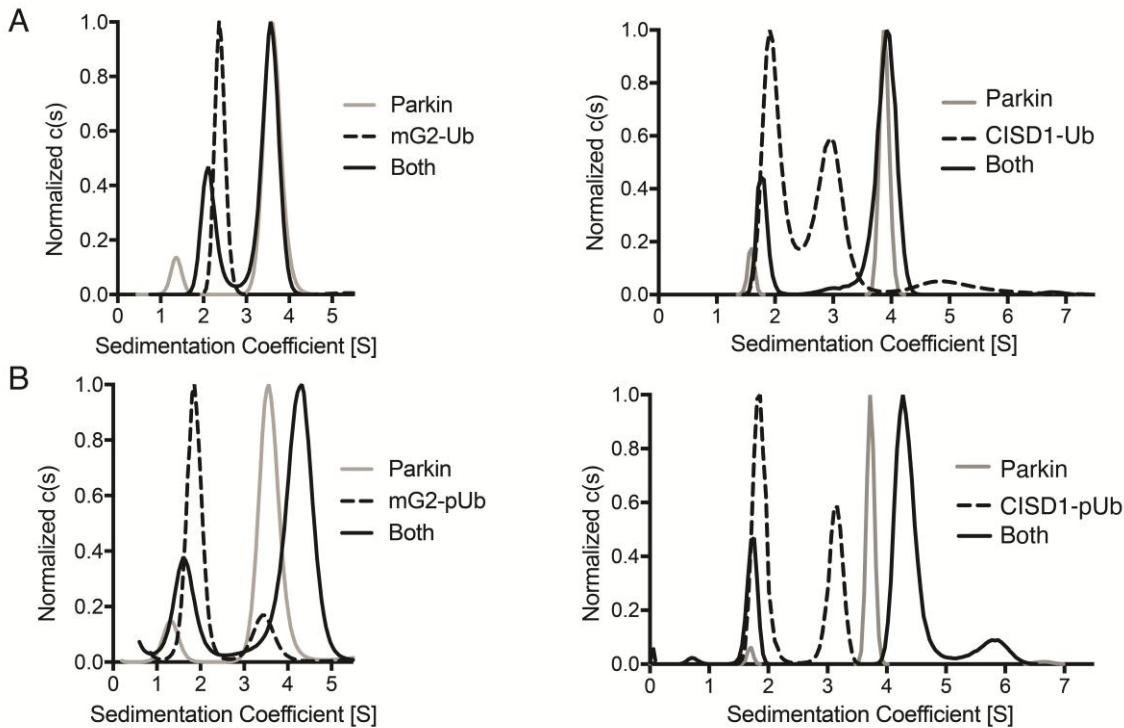


Figure S4

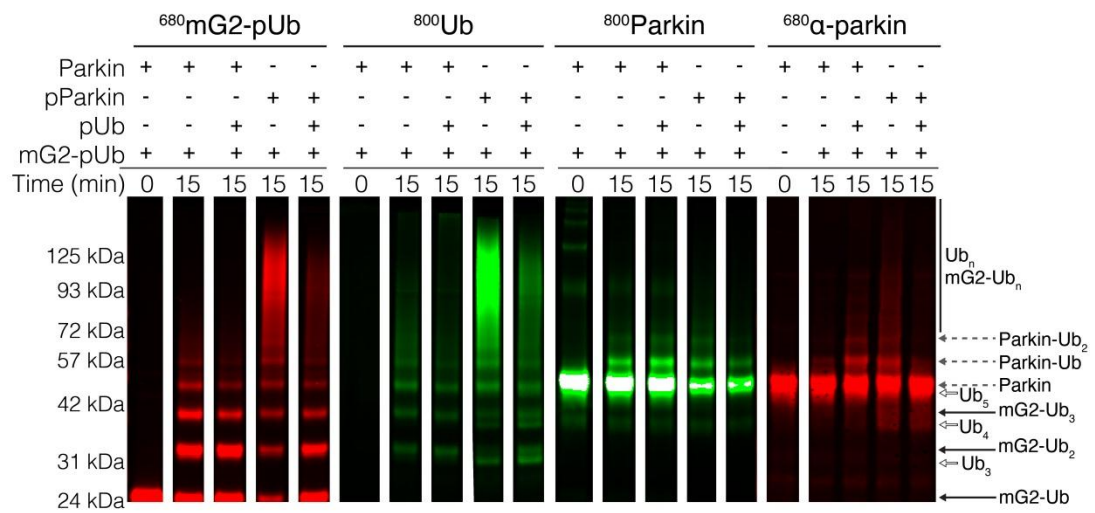


Figure S5

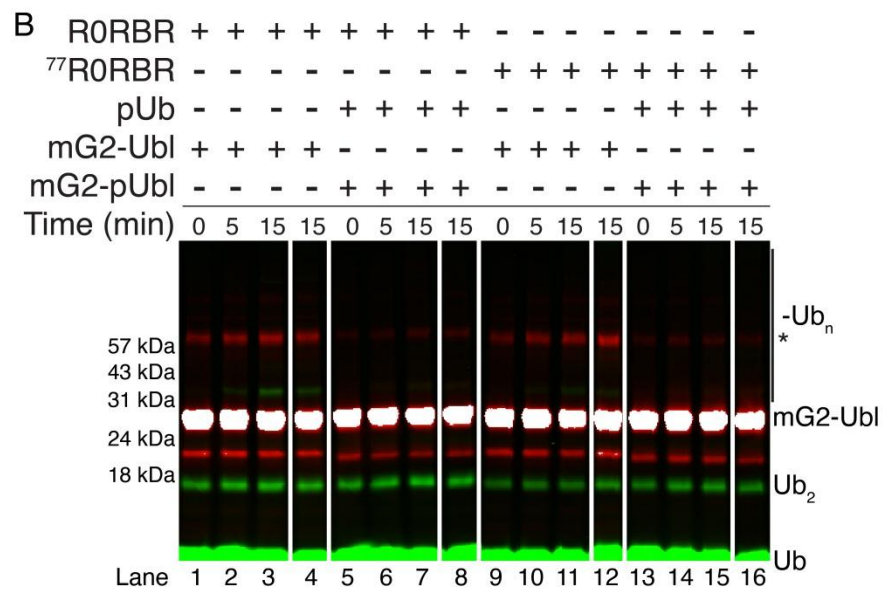
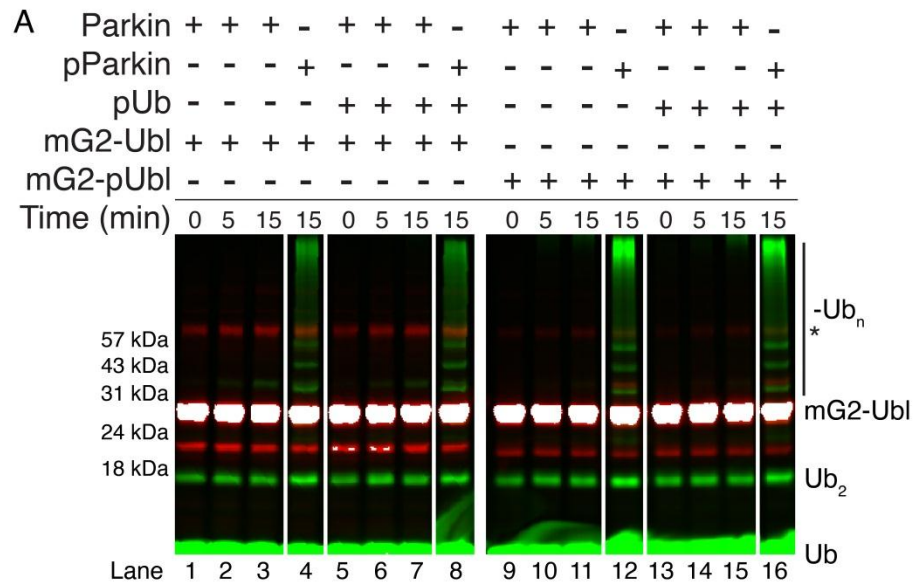


Figure S6

