Structural basis and regulation of the reductive stress response

Highlights

- CUL2FEM1B recognizes reduced FNIP1 through two interface zinc ions
- Zn^{2+} is essential for reductive stress signaling
- FNIP1 access to CUL2FEM1B is gated by BEX protein pseudosubstrate inhibitors
- Mutation of FEM1B and BEX deletion cause similar developmental syndromes

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In brief
Different from protein interactions mediated by amino acid side chains, the E3 ligase CUL2FEM1B selectively recruits the reduced FNIP1 that emerges upon reductive stress through zinc ions at the interface of E3 ligase and substrate. This interaction is gated by pseudosubstrate inhibitors of the BEX family.
Structural basis and regulation of the reductive stress response

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SUMMARY

Although oxidative phosphorylation is best known for producing ATP, it also yields reactive oxygen species (ROS) as invariant byproducts. Depletion of ROS below their physiological levels, a phenomenon known as reductive stress, impedes cellular signaling and has been linked to cancer, diabetes, and cardiomyopathy. Cells alleviate reductive stress by ubiquitylating and degrading the mitochondrial gatekeeper FNIP1, yet it is unknown how the responsible E3 ligase CUL2FEM1B can bind its target based on redox state and how this is adjusted to changing cellular environments. Here, we show that CUL2FEM1B relies on zinc as a molecular glue to selectively recruit reduced FNIP1 during reductive stress. FNIP1 ubiquitylation is gated by pseudosubstrate inhibitors of the BEX family, which prevent premature FNIP1 degradation to protect cells from unwarranted ROS accumulation. FEM1B gain-of-function mutation and BEX deletion elicit similar development syndromes, showing that the zinc-dependent reductive stress response must be tightly regulated to maintain cellular and organismal homeostasis.

INTRODUCTION

Mitochondria possess crucial roles in metabolism and signaling that ensure tissue formation and homeostasis (Chandel, 2015; Spinelli and Haigis, 2018; Tan and Finkel, 2020). Central among their many functions is oxidative phosphorylation, which produces ATP to sustain a cell’s energy balance (Lisowski et al., 2018). Because ATP requirements can change, cells must constantly adjust oxidative phosphorylation to their needs, as illustrated by differentiating cells that activate mitochondrial ATP synthesis to fulfill the escalating energy demands of cell fate specification (Beckervordersandforth et al., 2017). Dysregulation of oxidative phosphorylation accordingly impedes development (Gorman et al., 2016), yet how this process is tuned to the necessities of tissue formation and homeostasis is still incompletely understood.

In addition to ATP, oxidative phosphorylation yields reactive oxygen species (ROS) as invariant byproducts. Mutations in components of the electron transport chain, abrupt changes in the rate of oxidative phosphorylation, or environmental toxins can increase ROS to levels that damage proteins, lipids, or DNA (Sies et al., 2017). If unmitigated, such oxidative stress exhaus stem cell populations, accelerates aging, and results in cancer or neurodegeneration (Corenblum et al., 2016; Ito et al., 2004; Papa et al., 2019; Suda et al., 2011). Cells sense oxidative stress through the E3 ligase CUL3 KEAP1, which is inhibited by ROS-dependent oxidation of Cys residues in KEAP1 (Dinkova-Kostova et al., 2002; Itoh et al., 1999, 2003; Zhang et al., 2004; Zipper and Mulcahy, 2002). Inhibition of CUL3 KEAP1 prevents the degradation of the transcription factor NRF2 and thereby instigates an antioxidant gene expression program.

While overabundant ROS elicit oxidative stress, their persistent depletion leads to the opposite condition known as reductive stress (Gores et al., 1989; Manford et al., 2020; Tan and Finkel, 2020). Reductive stress can be caused by inactive oxidative phosphorylation or prolonged antioxidant signaling (Best and Sutherland, 2018; Manford et al., 2020; Rajasekaran et al., 2007, 2011), and if unopposed, blocks cell differentiation (Manford et al., 2020; Rajasekaran et al., 2020) or results in cancer, diabetes, or cardiomyopathy (Bellezza et al., 2018). Cells detect reductive stress through the FNIP1 protein, which contains three conserved Cys residues that are selectively reduced upon ROS...
depletion (Manford et al., 2020). The E3 ligase CUL2FEM1B ubiquitylates reduced FNIP1 to trigger its proteasomal degradation, which allows cells to re-activate oxidative phosphorylation and replenish their ROS supply. Key to the reductive stress response is the ability of CUL2FEM1B to distinguish reduced from oxidized FNIP1 (Manford et al., 2020) but how an E3 ligase can discriminate targets based on redox state remains unknown.

Underscoring the importance of the reductive stress response, mutations in its core components impede development and cause disease. Loss of FNIP1 inhibits B cell differentiation and causes agammaglobulinemia and hypertrophic cardiomyopathy (Baba et al., 2012; Saettini et al., 2021), whereas heterozygous mutation of the R126 residue in FEM1B results in syndromic global developmental delay with intellectual disability (Lecoquierre et al., 2019). Because deletion of a single FEM1B allele in mice did not reveal phenotypes (Lu et al., 2005), mutation of R126 likely exerts a gain of function that disrupts development. This suggested that reductive stress signaling must be strictly controlled, yet regulators of this pathway have not been identified.

Here, we report the structural basis and regulation of the reductive stress response. Using X-ray crystallography, we found that CUL2FEM1B relies on zinc to selectively bind reduced, but not oxidized, FNIP1. Zinc functions in analogy to molecular glues that elicit protein degradation in a therapeutic setting (Jevtić et al., 2021; Petzold et al., 2016; Simonetta et al., 2019). Although the critical residue in disease, R126, is located within the substrate binding pocket of FEM1B, it does not engage FNIP1 but recruits BEX proteins as pseudosubstrate inhibitors of CUL2FEM1B. Loss of BEX genes in patients with Xq22 deletion and mutation of R126 in FEM1B cause similar developmental syndromes (Hijazi et al., 2020; Lecoquierre et al., 2019), showing that regulation of the reductive stress response plays a crucial role in ensuring tissue formation.

RESULTS

Zinc-dependent recognition of reduced FNIP1

Reductive stress signaling relies on the selective recognition of reduced FNIP1 by CUL2FEM1B (Manford et al., 2020). To reveal the molecular basis of this signaling circuit, we identified a FEM1B construct with six annotated ankyrin repeats and one TPR repeat that was sufficient to capture the FNIP1 degron (Chen et al., 2021). These findings suggested that substrate binding does not elicit major conformational changes in FEM1B.

FEM1B engages its critical target FNIP1 in a deep groove on its concave side (Figure 1A), which places the substrate close to residues of both the ankyrin repeats and TPR motif. FEM1B binds FNIP1 through a surface that is similar to several other ankyrin-repeat proteins (DaRosa et al., 2018; Nam et al., 2006; Pan et al., 2018; Verardi et al., 2017; Wilson and Kovall, 2006) (Figure S2B) but distinct from the ankyrin-repeat E3 ligase CUL5ASB9 (Lumpkin et al., 2020) (Figure S2C). To gain access to its binding pocket on FEM1B, FNIP1 forms an extended loop that is characterized by a sharp turn imposed by a Pro residue (Figures 1A and 1B). This loop orients the three conserved Cys residues of the FNIP1 degron toward FEM1B. Although the FNIP1 loop docks onto a similar region of FEM1B as the C-end rule degron, it does not engage several FEM1B residues critical for C-end rule recognition (Figure S2D).

Despite its similarities with other ankyrin-repeat proteins, CUL2FEM1B uses a distinct mechanism to recognize its substrate. Most proteins rely on interactions between amino acid side chains or the peptide backbone to engage their targets. In stark contrast, the complex between FEM1B and FNIP1 is predominantly mediated by two Zn2+ ions coordinated at the interface between FEM1B and the tip of the FNIP1 degron loop (Figures 1A, S1F, and S1G). We detected Zn2+ in FEM1B-FNIP1 complexes by X-ray diffraction (Figure S3A), X-ray fluorescence (Figure S3B), and inductively coupled plasma spectroscopy (Figure S3C). When we removed zinc by N,N,N’,N’-tetakis(2-pyridinylmethyl)-1,2-ethanediamine (TPEN), binding of FNIP1 to recombinant FEM1B was lost in a dose-dependent manner (Figures 1C and 1D), whereas increasing Zn2+ levels allowed FEM1B to bind more FNIP1 (Figure 1D). Only Zn2+, but not several other metal ions, was able to stabilize the FEM1B-FNIP1 interaction (Figure S3D).

Consistent with these biochemical data, reducing cellular zinc levels with TPEN prevented substrate binding by FEM1B without disrupting the integrity of CUL2FEM1B (Figure 1E). A flow cytometry assay, which measures the abundance of GFP fused to the FNIP1 degron (GFPdeg() (Manford et al., 2020), accordingly revealed that TPEN protected FNIP1 from FEM1B-induced degradation (Figure 1F). The same treatment did not affect a reporter that is turned over through CUL4CRBN (Figure S3E), whereas this E3 ligase shares the RING subunit RBX1 with CUL2FEM1B (Fischer et al., 2014). At our concentrations, TPEN therefore strongly inhibited substrate binding by CUL2FEM1B, yet it did not extract zinc from the RING domain. We conclude that interface zinc ions play an essential role in mediating FNIP1 recognition by CUL2FEM1B.

A Cys/His claw coordinates zinc at the protein interface

Most proteins bind zinc through Cys or His residues (Koçya et al., 2021). In line with this notion, the zinc ions at the interface between FEM1B and FNIP1 are coordinated by one Cys (C186) and two His residues (H185 and H218) of FEM1B and three Cys residues (C580, C582, and C585) and one histidine (H587) of FNIP1 (Figures 2A and 2B). Compared to its apo-structure (Chen et al., 2021), both His residues of FEM1B rotate toward
the metal ions in the FEM1B-FNIP1 complex (Figure S4A). This results in a C3H1 motif to coordinate one zinc, whereas the adjacent ion is chelated by a C2H2 motif.

Mutation of FNIP1-C580, C582, or H587, which engage one zinc, impaired detection of the FNIP1 degron by FEM1B, whereas mutation of FNIP1-C585, which is located between both zinc ions, abrogated FNIP1 recognition (Figure 2C). Simultaneous mutation of C580 and C582, which bind one zinc each, also blocked capture of FNIP1 by recombinant FEM1B. In a similar manner, C186 of FEM1B was essential for FNIP1 recognition in vitro (Figure 2D). As expected from these experiments, mutation of the Zn$^{2+}$-coordinating Cys residues of FNIP1
strongly impaired substrate ubiquitylation by recombinant NEDD8-modified CUL2^{FEM1B} (Figure 2E).

In cells, all Zn$^{2+}$-binding residues in FEM1B were required for recognition of endogenous FNIP1 (Figure 2F). We had previously found that mutation of C580, C582, or H587 in FNIP1 also obliterated its binding to FEM1B in cells (Manford et al., 2020); because mutation of these residues only impeded degron recognition in vitro (Figure 2C), reduced flexibility of full-length FNIP1...
bound to FLCN might impose even stricter Zn\(^{2+}\) dependency on substrate recognition by CUL2\(^{\text{FEM1B}}\). In line with these binding studies, mutation of C186 in FEM1B blocked turnover of the GFP\(^{\text{degron}}\) reporter (Figure 2G), and all Zn\(^{2+}\)-binding residues of FEM1B were required for efficient degradation of a sensitized reporter built around the FNIP1-C582S degron (Figure 2H). By contrast, mutation of FEM1B residues involved in detection of the C-end rule substrate did not inhibit GFP\(^{\text{degron}}\) turnover (Figure S4B), and conversely, C186 of FEM1B was not required for degradation of a C-end rule reporter (Figure S4C). We conclude that Zn\(^{2+}\) acts in analogy to molecular glues to recruit CUL2\(^{\text{FEM1B}}\) to its reductive stress substrate, FNIP1. Because only reduced, but not oxidized, Cys residues can chelate Zn\(^{2+}\) (Evans et al., 2002; Schmalen et al., 2014), these findings provide an explanation for the redox-sensitive detection of FNIP1 by CUL2\(^{\text{FEM1B}}\).

A Lys/Tyr finger orients the FNIP1 degron

Despite the strict conservation of its degron Cys residues, a FNIP1 reporter with its essential C585 moved by five positions was still degraded through CUL2\(^{\text{FEM1B}}\) (Figure S4D). This indicated that FEM1B can recognize multiple conformations adopted by a flexible degron loop. Because cells express many proteins with Cys- and His-rich regions, we hypothesized that additional features of the FEM1B-FNIP1 interface contribute to the specificity of this interaction. Indeed, our structure revealed that a conserved Tyr residue, Y584, docks into a FEM1B pocket and likely orients the degron (Figures 4A–4C). FEM1B R126, whose mutation causes loss of R126 therefore results in a gain of function toward FNIP1 reporter much more efficiently than their wild-type counterpart (Figure 4G). These effects were specific for FNIP1, as FEM1B and FEM1B\(^{\text{R126A}}\) targeted a C-end rule degron reporter with similar efficiency (Figure S5B). Consistent with the heterozygous FEM1B mutation in disease (Lecoquierre et al., 2019), loss of R126 therefore results in a gain of function toward FNIP1 in cells, even though it did not impact recognition in purified settings.

BEX proteins bind FEM1B dependent on R126

We hypothesized that an inhibitory factor, which is absent from reconstituted systems but can engage FEM1B in cells, accounts for the discrepancy between the in vitro and in vivo phenotypes of R126 mutations. We thus used affinity purification and mass spectrometry to search for proteins bound by FEM1B, but not FEM1B\(^{\text{R126A}}\). In these experiments, we also mutated L597 of FEM1B, which inhibits integration of FEM1B into the CUL2 module and allowed us to monitor FEM1B substrates (Manford et al., 2020). In line with our previous results, FEM1B\(^{\text{R126AG597A}}\) bound FNIP1 and its partner FLCN more efficiently than FEM1B\(^{\text{R126A}}\) (Figure 5A). Because this increased interaction of FNIP1 was lost upon concomitant mutation of FEM1B-C186, FEM1B\(^{\text{R126A}}\) variants recognize FNIP1 through the canonical substrate binding site (Figure S6A). These observations supported the notion that R126 of FEM1B is critical for recruiting an inhibitor of reductive stress signaling.

Pointing toward this potential inhibitor, FEM1B\(^{\text{R126A}}\) variants failed to bind all five BEX proteins (Figure 5A). The BEX proteins are encoded by a eutherian-specific gene cluster, whose products have been ascribed a wide range of functions in cell proliferation and survival (Navas-Pérez et al., 2020). Most intriguingly, BEX genes are lost in patients of Xq22 deletion syndrome, a developmental delay and intellectual disability syndrome that is similar to that caused by R126 mutation in FEM1B (Hijazi et al., 2020). Using affinity purification and western blotting, we confirmed that FEM1B bound multiple BEX proteins dependent upon R126 of FEM1B (Figures 5B, 5C, and 5D). Endogenous FEM1B associated particularly well with BEX2 and BEX3, which occupied ~60% of FEM1B molecules in 293T cells (Figures 5D and S6C). Because BEX2 recognized FEM1B in vitro, the BEX proteins and FEM1B directly engage each other (Figure S6D).

The BEX proteins did not bind the FEM1B homolog, FEM1A (Figure S6E), which lacks zinc-chelating residues (Chen et al., 2021; Koren et al., 2018). Conversely, mutation of C186 in FEM1B impaired recognition of BEX2 or BEX3 (Figures 5C and 5D). Mutation of a Cys in BEX3, or deletion of 15
carboxy-terminal residues that contain this Cys as well as a cluster of His residues, impaired the interaction of BEX3 with FEM1B (Figures 5E and S6F), and zinc chelation with 1,10-phenanthroline blocked the remaining interaction of BEX2 with FEM1B R126A in vitro (Figure S6D). This suggested that the BEX proteins might not only engage R126 of FEM1B but also the Zn²⁺-dependent part of the substrate binding pocket.

To directly test for a role of Zn²⁺ in complex formation, we synthesized a TAMRA-labeled peptide of the BEX3 carboxy-terminus (CTP) and monitored its recognition by FEM1B using...
fluorescence polarization. FEM1B bound the CTP with high affinity ($K_D \sim 15 \text{ nM}$) and a Hill coefficient of $\sim 4$, which is indicative of cooperative binding to multiple sites (Figures 5F–5H). Mutation of either R126 or C186 of FEM1B strongly reduced, and mutation of both residues ablated, association of FEM1B with the CTP. Moreover, as TPEN abolished CTP binding to FEM1B R126A, yet had no effect on the residual CTP binding by FEM1B C186S, Zn$^{2+}$ detection by C186 of FEM1B is important for the recruitment of BEX proteins. We conclude that BEX proteins engage both R126 and the Zn$^{2+}$ binding site of FEM1B. While mutation of R126 in FEM1B promotes substrate recognition in cells, it strongly diminishes the interaction of FEM1B with BEX proteins.

**BEX proteins are pseudosubstrate inhibitors of CUL2-FEM1B**

In line with the BEX proteins being inhibitors of CUL2-FEM1B, expression of BEX2 or BEX3 blocked the ability of FEM1B to induce degradation of the FNIP1 reporter (Figures 6A and S7A). BEX3 also stabilized the C-end rule degron that is recognized through a similar FEM1B surface (Figures S4C and S5B).

Figure 4. Disease-linked FEM1B mutations increase activity toward FNIP1 in cells

(A) The substrate-binding pocket of FEM1B is highly conserved.

(B) Close-up view of the FEM1B pocket bound to HEPES.

(C) Scheme of HEPES interactions with FEM1B residues.

(D) Mutation of R126 in FEM1B does not affect binding of the FNIP1 degron in vitro, as measured by FP ($n = 3$).

(E) NEDD8-modified CUL2 programmed with FEM1B R126A ubiquitylates the FNIP1 degron in vitro.

(F) Mutants of R126 in FEM1B bind endogenous FNIP1 better than wild-type FEM1B in cells. Affinity-purified wild-type and mutant FEM1B were analyzed for co-purifying FNIP1 by western blotting.

(G) Mutants of R126 of FEM1B target a FNIP1 reporter more efficiently for degradation, as revealed by flow cytometry. Right panel: quantification of median GFP/mCherry ratio ($n = 3$–4; biological replicates).

See also Figure S5 and Tables S1 and S2.
Both BEX3C108S and a BEX3 variant lacking carboxy-terminal His residues were unable to efficiently prevent GFPdegron turnover (Figure 6B). Because overexpression of FNIP1 did not stabilize the GFPdegron reporter (Figure S7B), the inhibitory effect of BEX proteins onto FNIP1 degradation was unlikely to be caused by mere competition for access to their shared binding site on FEM1B.

Complementing our overexpression studies, depletion of BEX3 was sufficient to improve GFPdegron degradation through endogenous or co-expressed FEM1B (Figures 6C, 6D and S7C), to an extent similar to the accelerated FNIP1 degradation during reductive stress (Manford et al., 2020). The increased turnover of GFPdegron in cells lacking BEX3 was dependent on the degron Cys residues (Figure 6D). Similar observations were made for complex formation: induction of BEX2, BEX3, or BEX4 inhibited the recognition of FNIP1 by FEM1B (Figures 5B and 6E), yet BEX3C108S or BEX4R126Q/A had little effect on FNIP1-FEM1B complex formation (Figure 5E). Interestingly, although BEX1 did not prevent FNIP1 detection by FEM1B, its CTP fused to the rest of BEX3 was sufficient to block FNIP1 recognition (Figure 6E). The CTP of BEX proteins is therefore a conserved motif that is required, but not sufficient, for CUL2FEM1B inhibition.

Also in vitro, recombinant BEX2 efficiently prevented recognition of the FNIP1 degron by FEM1B (Figures 6F and 6G). BEX2 accordingly blocked FNIP1 ubiquitylation by recombinant CUL2FEM1B whereas BEX2 itself was not significantly ubiquitylated under these conditions (Figure 6H). Together, these experiments revealed that the BEX proteins occupy the substrate binding pocket of FEM1B and inhibit FNIP1 ubiquitylation without being efficiently modified themselves. We conclude that the BEX proteins are pseudosubstrate inhibitors of CUL2FEM1B.

**FEM1B mutants are resistant to inhibition by BEX proteins**

Because FEM1BR126Q did not bind BEX proteins in cells, we speculated that the pathological variant is resistant to pseudosubstrate inhibition. This hypothesis would be consistent with mutation of R126 of FEM1B and deletion of BEX genes eliciting similar developmental syndromes (Hijazi et al., 2020; Lecoquierre et al., 2019). Indeed, in contrast to wild-type FEM1B, mutant FEM1BR126Q or FEM1BR126A could still trigger GFPdegron degradation in the presence of BEX proteins (Figures 6A and S7A). Although BEX3 expression prevented binding of FEM1B to FNIP1 in cells, FEM1BR126Q and FEM1BR126A mutants still associated with FNIP1 under these conditions (Figures 5C and S6B). In vitro, FEM1BR126A retained its ability to detect the FNIP1 degron in the presence of BEX2, (Figures 6F and 6G), and CUL2 complexes programmed with FEM1BR126A continued to ubiquitylate the FNIP1 degron despite the presence of BEX2 (Figure 6H). R126 mutants of FEM1B are therefore impaired in their regulation by BEX proteins, which could account for their gain of function phenotype in disease.

**BEX proteins regulate ROS production through FEM1B**

Having identified BEX proteins as regulators of CUL2FEM1B, we wished to assess their contribution to ROS management. Following our initial work on reductive stress signaling (Manford et al., 2020), we first investigated BEX proteins in myoblasts. In this cell type, loss of FEM1B stabilizes FNIP1 and reduces mitochondrial ROS production, yet it also leads to nuclear exclusion of the NRF2 transcription factor (Manford et al., 2020). Mirroring the consequences of FEM1B depletion, overexpression of BEX3, but not the FEM1B-binding-deficient mutant BEX3C108S, caused re-localization of stabilized NRF2 from the nucleus to perinuclear regions (Figure 7A).

In contrast to myoblasts, 293T cells respond to FEM1B depletion by stabilizing FNIP1 without affecting NRF2. Accordingly, loss of FEM1B slightly decreased ROS levels (Figure 7B), as expected for impaired oxidative phosphorylation in a cell type that mainly uses mitochondria for anaplerotic purposes (Manford et al., 2020). The depletion of four BEX proteins, BEX1–BEX4, caused the opposite phenotype and increased ROS, indicative of stimulated oxidative phosphorylation (Figure 7B). A similar observation was made upon stable expression of FEM1BR126Q, which is defective in binding to BEX proteins and caused a premature loss of endogenous FNIP1 (Figure 7C), a rise in ROS (Figure 7D), and increased oxygen consumption indicative of more active oxidative phosphorylation (Figure 7E). Because FEM1BR126Q/C108S/L597A, which neither binds BEX proteins nor ubiquitylates FNIP1, did not display these phenotypes, it is degradation of FEM1B targets that accounts for the high ROS levels and oxygen consumption in the absence of pseudosubstrate regulation. Importantly, FEM1BR126Q, but not the substrate-binding deficient FEM1BR126Q/C108S/L597A strongly delayed proliferation of 293T cells (Figure 7F), showing that tight control of the zinc-dependent reductive stress response through the BEX proteins is critical for cellular homeostasis.

**DISCUSSION**

As the key step of the reductive stress response, the E3 ligase CUL2FEM1B selectively ubiquitylates the reduced FNIP1 that is generated upon persistent ROS depletion. The ensuing
degradation of this mitochondrial gatekeeper activates oxidative phosphorylation and thereby allows cells to replenish their ROS and, likely, ATP supplies. This study reveals both the structural basis and regulation of this pivotal developmental signaling circuit.

**Redox-sensitive substrate binding through Zn^{2+}**

We found that CUL2^{FEM1B} uses two interface zinc ions to detect FNIP1 during reductive stress. Depletion of zinc or mutation of zinc-binding residues in FEM1B or FNIP1 abrogated substrate recognition and ubiquitylation by CUL2^{FEM1B}. By contrast, preventing the few side chain interactions, such as those mediated by FNIP1’s KY-finger, only impaired, but did not obliterate, FNIP1 recognition by its E3 ligase. Zinc is therefore essential to deliver FNIP1 to CUL2^{FEM1B} and works in analogy to molecular glues that are increasingly used in induced protein degradation (Jevtić et al., 2021; Petzold et al., 2016; Simonetta et al., 2019). Because only reduced, but not oxidized, Cys residues bind zinc (Evans et al., 2002; Schmalen et al., 2014), these findings explain how CUL2^{FEM1B} specifically detects FNIP1 during times of reductive stress (Figure 7G).
Figure 7. BEX proteins regulate ROS production in cells

(A) Overexpression of BEX3, but not BEX3C108S, re-localizes myoblast NRF2, as determined by immunofluorescence microscopy. (arrow: nuclear NRF2; quantification is on the right). Scale bar, 10 μm.

(B) 293T cells were depleted of FEM1B or BEX1-4, and ROS levels were determined by a luciferase-based reporter. (n = 4–5; biological replicates).

(C) Stable expression of FEM1BR126Q, but not FEM1BR126/C186S/L597A, leads to preautogenous degradation of endogenous FNIP1.

(D) FEM1BR126Q, but not FEM1BR126/C186S/L597A, increases ROS production. FEM1B, FEM1BR126Q, or FEM1BR126/C186S/L597A were stably expressed in 293T cells and ROS levels were monitored as above (n = 3; biological replicates).

(E) FEM1B, FEM1BR126Q, or FEM1BR126/C186S/L597A were stably expressed in 293T cells and oxygen consumption rate was monitored (n = 3; biological replicates).

(F) Stable expression of FEM1BR126Q, but not FEM1BR126/C186S/L597A, strongly inhibits proliferation of 293T cells. Three independent infections and growth assays are shown for each FEM1B virus.

(G) Model of reductive stress signaling, as it is regulated by BEX proteins and Zn2+-dependent binding of reduced FNIP1, to the E3 ligase CUL2FEM1B.
It is interesting to note that the BEX proteins also use zinc for binding to FEM1B. Moreover, the oxidative stress sensor KEAP1 is a Zn$^{2+}$-binding protein (Dinkova-Kostova et al., 2005; McMahon et al., 2010), as is HSP33, a chaperone that is activated by oxidative stress (Ilbert et al., 2007). These findings highlight a central role of zinc in controlling eukaryotic redox stress signaling. Although the role of zinc in regulating KEAP1 remains to be fully understood, concomitant oxidative and heat stress release zinc from HSP33. This triggers local unfolding of HSP33, which increases its ability to detect unfolded proteins (Ilbert et al., 2007). How zinc is loaded onto FEM1B-FNIP1 complexes, and whether its binding or release are regulated in analogy to HSP33 awaits future studies. It is an exciting possibility that zinc fluctuations affect FNIP1 stability and mitochondrial activity, a notion that could explain why excessive zinc stimulates mitochondrial ROS production (Lee, 2018).

Zinc has been known to stabilize the structure of interaction modules, such as zinc fingers or RING domains (Klug, 2010; Plechanovová et al., 2012) but it has rarely been observed at the interface of two proteins (Cunningham et al., 1990; Hopfner et al., 2002; Kim et al., 2003; Park et al., 2017; Schmalen et al., 2014). The interfaces involving zinc ions in previous structures were small compared to additional binding surfaces formed by side chains (Park et al., 2017; Schmalen et al., 2014), and loss of zinc did not abrogate these binding events in vitro. By contrast, zinc is the major determinant of the FEM1B-FNIP1 interaction, and recognition of FNIP1 by FEM1B is obliterated upon zinc depletion or mutation of zinc-binding residues in this E3 ligase or substrate. Rather than a single zinc, the FEM1B-FNIP1 complex also contains two metal ions that endow FEM1B with high affinity toward FNIP1. It will be interesting to see whether other redox-regulated interactions require multiple interface zinc ions, or whether the architecture of the FEM1B-FNIP1 interface is an evolutionary adaptation to requirements of reductive stress signaling.

**Coordination of reductive stress signaling and the C-end rule**

Although genetic studies revealed FNIP1 as the essential substrate of FEM1B in myoblasts (Manford et al., 2020), FEM1B also ubiquitylates SLBP and participates in the C-end rule pathway (Dankert et al., 2017; Koren et al., 2018; Lin et al., 2018). FEM1B recognizes the C-end rule degron through a surface that overlaps with the FNIP1 binding site (Chen et al., 2021; Yan et al., 2021). However, detection of the C-end degron by FEM1B neither required C186 nor zinc. Moreover, while the C-end rule degron is recognized with a low affinity of $\sim$6 μM (Chen et al., 2021; Yan et al., 2021), FEM1B binds FNIP1 with a high affinity of $\sim$20 nM. This suggests that zinc ions afford FEM1B with high affinity toward FNIP1 and supports genetic studies that identified FNIP1 as the prime CUL2$^{\text{FEM1B}}$ target regulating oxidative phosphorylation.

The overlap in binding sites predicts that accumulation of C-end rule substrates could impact mitochondrial activity by preventing FNIP1 degradation. Conversely, reductive stress might prevent recognition of C-end rule substrates, a notion that is likely given the $\sim$300-fold higher affinity of FEM1B toward FNIP1. The BEX proteins could also block ubiquitylation of both reductive stress and C-end rule substrates. Consequently, induction of BEX proteins, as it occurs in stem cells (Navas-Pérez et al., 2020; Schwarz et al., 2018), might not only impact reductive stress signaling, but also protein homeostasis, thus providing an intricate example of coordination between different proteolytic pathways.

**Regulation of the reductive stress response**

Cells use reductive stress signaling to detect a dangerous drop in ROS and in response activate oxidative phosphorylation (Manford et al., 2020). It is therefore tempting to speculate that ROS are second messengers that report on the activity of the electron transport chain, and thus, the rate of ATP synthesis rather than ATP levels. Because cells need to adjust ATP production to nutrient availability, developmental inputs, or cell-cycle stage, ROS levels that trigger FNIP1 degradation should vary dependent on the cellular state.

The FEM1B-FNIP1 structure allowed us to discover how this regulation can be brought about. FNIP1 occupies only half of the conserved substrate-binding pocket in FEM1B, and the disease-linked R126 of FEM1B does not engage this substrate. Accordingly, R126 of FEM1B is not required for FNIP1 ubiquitylation but recruits the BEX proteins that are encoded on Xq22 (Navas-Pérez et al., 2020). Although the BEX proteins bind with high affinity to the substrate-binding groove of FEM1B, they are not efficiently ubiquitylated by CUL2$^{\text{FEM1B}}$. Rather than being CUL2$^{\text{FEM1B}}$ substrates (Tamai et al., 2020), our analyses suggest that the BEX proteins are pseudosubstrate inhibitors of the reductive stress E3 ligase.

Pseudosubstrate inhibitors can establish tight and dynamic enzyme control (Miller et al., 2006; Newton, 2018). The few pseudosubstrate inhibitors of E3 ligases that have been studied in detail show multivalent binding to the ubiquitylation enzyme and a dearth of Lys residues as potential sites for modification (Burton et al., 2011; He et al., 2013). It is, therefore, interesting to note that all BEX proteins possess at most two Lys residues close to their FEM1B-binding CTP. Moreover, our studies suggest that the BEX proteins bind FEM1B in a multivalent manner through sites centered on C186/Zn$^{2+}$ and R126. Because BEX1 does not inhibit FEM1B despite containing a functional CTP, other BEX proteins likely contain an additional binding motif for FEM1B to effectively control reductive stress signaling. As shown with EMI1, pseudosubstrate inhibitors can switch from blocking ubiquitylation to being a substrate of the same E3 ligase, allowing for quick activation of ubiquitin transfer (Cappell et al., 2018). Whether BEX proteins can be ubiquitylated by CUL2$^{\text{FEM1B}}$ or whether their regulation depends on different mechanisms are important questions for future work.

Consistent with the role of BEX proteins as inhibitors of CUL2$^{\text{FEM1B}}$, they are expressed at high levels in stem cells that should not activate much reductive stress signaling (Navas-Pérez et al., 2020; Schwarz et al., 2018). BEX2 also promotes re-programming fibroblasts into pluripotent stem cells, a process that relies on inactivation of mitochondrial ATP production (Schwarz et al., 2018). Conversely, BEX mRNA levels decrease during differentiation (Navas-Pérez et al., 2020), which should allow cells to activate oxidative phosphorylation.
in response to small drops in ROS. BEX proteins are overexpressed in lung and renal cancer, two tumor types that are caused by mutations in KEAP1 or NFE2L2 that would otherwise elicit persistent FNIP1 degradation (Uhlen et al., 2017). We speculate that BEX overexpression restricts oxidative phosphorylation in cancer cells that use glycolysis for ATP production (Warburg et al., 1927). Most importantly, deletion of BEX genes leads to a global developmental delay and intellectual disability that is similar to the phenotypes observed in patients in R126 mutations in FEM1B (Hijazi et al., 2020; Lecoquierre et al., 2019). Based on these observations, we conclude that FEM1B is critical for organismal development. We anticipate that modulating this regulatory circuit will provide opportunities to exploit mitochondrial regulation as a therapeutic approach against cancer as well as diseases of aberrant tissue homeostasis.

**Limitations of the study**

This study provides insight into the redox-dependent recognition of the FNIP1 degron by FEM1B and regulation of this event by BEX proteins. It is possible that FEM1B detects additional domains of FNIP1 or of its constitutive binding partner FLCN, which might further fine-tune reductive stress signaling.

**STAR★METHODS**

Detailed methods are provided in the online version of this paper and include the following:

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**SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION**

Supplemental information can be found online at https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cell.2021.09.002.

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**AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS**

Conceptualization, A.G.M., E.L.M., J.K., and M.R.; Methodology, A.G.M., E.L.M., C.L.G., J.K., and M.R.; Investigation, A.G.M., E.L.M., K.Y.S., C.L.G., R.M., B.M.-G., R.S., B.L., M.Z., F.R.-P., and M.W.; Writing—Original Draft, A.G.M., E.L.M., C.L.G., and M.R.; Writing—Review and Editing, A.G.M., E.L.M., C.L.G., J.K., and M.R.; Funding Acquisition, J.K. and M.R.; Resources, J.K. and M.R.; Supervision, A.G.M., J.K., and M.R.

**DECLARATION OF INTERESTS**

M.R. and J.K. are co-founders and members of the SAB of Nurix Tx. M.R. is on the SAB of Monte Rosa Tx and an iPartner at The Column Group. J.K. is on the SAB of Revolution Medicine and Carmot Tx.

**INCLUSION AND DIVERSITY**

One or more of the authors of this paper self-identifies as an underrepresented ethnic minority in science. One or more of the authors of this paper received support from a program designed to increase minority representation in science. One or more of the authors of this paper self-identifies as a member of the LGBTQ+ community.

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### STAR METHODS

#### KEY RESOURCES TABLE

| REAGENT or RESOURCE | SOURCE | IDENTIFIER |
|---------------------|--------|------------|
| **Antibodies**      |        |            |
| Mouse monoclonal anti-FLAG clone M2 | Sigma-Aldrich | Cat#F1804; RRID: AB_262044 |
| Rabbit polyclonal anti-CUL2 | Bethyl | Cat#A302-476A; RRID: AB_1944215 |
| Rabbit monoclonal anti-FNIP1 [EPNCIR107] | Abcam | Cat#ab134969 |
| Mouse monoclonal anti-beta-ACTIN (clone C4) | MP Biomedicals | Cat#ab134969 |
| Rabbit polyclonal Anti-TOMM20 | Sigma-Aldrich | Cat#HPA011562; RRID: AB_1080326 |
| Bex2 Antibody (C-12) | Santa Cruz Biotechnology | Cat# sc-398486 |
| Rabbit monoclonal anti-HA-Tag (C29F4) | Cell Signaling Technology | Cat#3724; RRID: AB_1549585 |
| Rabbit monoclonal anti-Flag DYKDDDDK Tag | Cell Signaling Technology | Cat#2368; RRID: AB_2217020 |
| Rabbit monoclonal anti-NRF2 (D1Z9C XP) | Cell Signaling Technology | Cat#12721; RRID: AB_2715528 |
| Peroxidase AffiniPure Goat Anti-Mouse IgG, Fcγ fragment specific | Jackson Immuno Research Laboratories | Cat#115-035-008; RRID: AB_2313585 |
| **Bacterial and virus strains** |        |            |
| E.coli LOBSTR | Laboratory of Thomas Schwartz | N/A |
| E.coli: One Shot Stbl3 Chemically competent cells | Thermo Fisher | Cat#C737303 |
| **Chemicals, peptides, and recombinant proteins** |        |            |
| TAMRA-labeled FNIP1 wild type peptide (5,6-TAMRA-RNKSSLLFKSEETRTPNCNCKYCSHPVLG) | Koch Institute/MIT Biopolymers lab | N/A |
| TAMRA-labeled FNIP1 C580S peptide (5,6-TAMRA-RNKSSLLFKSEETRTPNSNCKYCSHPVLG) | Koch Institute/MIT Biopolymers lab | N/A |
| TAMRA-labeled FNIP1 C582S peptide (5,6-TAMRA-RNKSSLLFKSEETRTPNCSNKYCSHPVLG) | Koch Institute/MIT Biopolymers lab | N/A |
| TAMRA-labeled FNIP1 C585S peptide (5,6-TAMRA-RNKSSLLFKSEETRTPNCNSKYCSHPVLG) | Koch Institute/MIT Biopolymers lab | N/A |
| TAMRA-labeled FNIP1 C580/582S peptide (5,6-TAMRA-RNKSSLLFKSEETRTPNSNCKYCSHPVLG) | Koch Institute/MIT Biopolymers lab | N/A |
| TAMRA-labeled FNIP1 H587A peptide (5,6-TAMRA-RNKSSLLFKSEETRTPNSNCKYCSAPVLG) | Koch Institute/MIT Biopolymers lab | N/A |
| TAMRA-labeled FNIP1 K583A peptide (5,6-TAMRA-RNKSSLLFKSEETRTPNCOACYPHLG) | Koch Institute/MIT Biopolymers lab | N/A |
| TAMRA-labeled FNIP1 Y584A peptide (5,6-TAMRA-RNKSSLLFKSEETRTPNCOACYCHSHPVLG) | Koch Institute/MIT Biopolymers lab | N/A |
| TAMRA-labeled FNIP1 K583A Y584A peptide (5,6-TAMRA-RNKSSLLFKSEETRTPNCOACSHPVLG) | Koch Institute/MIT Biopolymers lab | N/A |
| TAMRA-labeled BEX3 peptide (5,6-TAMRA-RELQLRNC RLGMGELSHHDHDEFCCLMP) | Biomatik | N/A |
| MBP/His/FEM1B (wild-type, C186S, and R126A, and R126A C186S) | Manford et al., 2020; this paper | N/A |

(Continued on next page)
Continued

| REAGENT or RESOURCE | SOURCE | IDENTIFIER |
|---------------------|--------|------------|
| MBP EPS8            | Rodríguez-Pérez et al., 2021 | N/A        |
| MBP/HIS-MBP/Elongin B/Elongin C17-112 complex | Manford et al., 2020; this paper | N/A        |
| HIS-TEV-CUL2-RBX1   | Manford et al., 2020 | N/A        |
| CUL2/Elongin B or C17-112 complex | Manford et al., 2020; this paper | N/A        |
| HIS-SUMO-TEV-BEX2   | this paper | N/A        |
| E1/UBA1             | Rapé lab | N/A        |
| UBE2R1              | Rapé lab | N/A        |
| UBA3                | Boston Biochem | Cat#E-313 |
| UBE2M               | Boston Biochem | Cat#E2-656 |
| NEDD8               | Boston Biochem | Cat#UL-812 |
| UBIQUITIN           | Boston Biochem | Cat#U-100H |
| 1,10-Phenanthroline | Sigma-Aldrich | Cat#P1,280-4 |
| Hoechst 33342       | AnaSpec | Cat#83218 |
| Complete, EDTA-free protease inhibitor cocktail tablets from Roche | Sigma-Aldrich | Cat#11873580001 |
| Phenylmethanesulfonyl fluoride | Sigma-Aldrich | Cat#P7626 |
| Transition metal mix 1 for ICP | Sigma-Aldrich | Cat#04330-100ML |
| Copper(I) Chloride  | Sigma-Aldrich | Cat#229628 |
| Copper(II) Chloride | Sigma-Aldrich | Cat#203149 |
| Magnesium Chloride tetrahydrate | Thermo Fisher | Cat#M87-100 |
| Magnesium Chloride hexahydrate | Thermo Fisher | Cat#BP214-500 |
| Calcium Chloride dihydrate | Sigma-Aldrich | Cat#1.02382 |
| Nickel 2 acetate tetrahydrate | Sigma-Aldrich | Cat#72225 |
| Zinc acetate dihydrate | Fluka | Cat#96459 |
| Reduced glutathione | Sigma-Aldrich | Cat#G4251 |
| Pomalidomide        | MedChemExpress | Cat#HY-10984 |
| Polyethyleneimine (PEI), Linear, MW 25000, Transfection Grade | Polysciences | Cat#23966-1 |
| TEV protease        | UCB QB3 MacroLab | N/A        |
| 3xFLAG peptide      | Millipore | Cat#F4799 |
| TCEP (Tris(2-carboxyethyl)phosphine hydrochloride) | Sigma-Aldrich | Cat#C4706 |

Critical commercial assays

| Assay | SOURCE | IDENTIFIER |
|-------|--------|------------|
| ROS-Glo H2O2 Assay | Promega | Cat#G8820 |
| Pierce 660nm Protein Assay Reagent | ThermoFisher | Cat#22660 |
| MitoXpress Xtra reagent | Agilent | Cat#MX-200-4 |

Deposited data

| Model | Source | PDB ID |
|-------|--------|--------|
| FEM1B-FNI1P1 model | This study | 7ROY |
| Tankyrase-RNF146 model | DaRosa et al., 2018 | 6CF6 |
| ASB9-CKB model | Lumpkin et al., 2020 | 6V9H |
| FEM1B bound to C-end rule substrate model | Chen et al., 2021 | 7CNG |
| FEM1B model without substrate | Chen et al., 2021 | 6LB |

(Continued on next page)
# REAGENT or RESOURCE SOURCE IDENTIFIER

## Experimental models: cell lines

| REAGENT or RESOURCE | SOURCE | IDENTIFIER |
|---------------------|--------|------------|
| HEK293T             | ATCC   | Cat#CRL-3216; RRID: CVCL_0063 |
| HEK293T 3xFLAG-FEM1B C9 | Manford et al., 2020 | N/A |
| C2C12               | ATCC   | Cat#CRL-1772 RRID: CVCL_0188 |
| SF9                 | ATCC   | Cat# CRL-1711; RRID: CVCL_0549 |

## Oligonucleotides

| REAGENT or RESOURCE | SOURCE | IDENTIFIER |
|---------------------|--------|------------|
| ON-TARGET plus siCONT | Horizon Discovery | Cat#D-001810-03 |
| ON-TARGET plus siFEM1B | Horizon Discovery | Cat#J-015838-06 |
| ON-TARGET plus siBEX1 (also KD BEX2) | Horizon Discovery | Cat#J-015096-19 |
| ON-TARGET plus siBEX3 | Horizon Discovery | Cat#J-020555-07 |
| ON-TARGET plus siBEX4 | Horizon Discovery | Cat# J-024780-21 |

## Recombinant DNA

| REAGENT or RESOURCE | SOURCE | IDENTIFIER |
|---------------------|--------|------------|
| pCS2+ 3xFlag-FEM1B (wild-type, F81A, Y84A, Y84K, W93A, S122A, S122D, R126A, R126Q, N155A, H185A, C186S,E196A, E196K, H218A, M229A, M229D, V225A, V225D, E228A, E228K, S229A, L597A, L597A/R126Q, L597A/R126A, L597A/R126G/C186S, and L597A/R126A/C186S) | Manford et al., 2020; this paper | N/A |
| pCS2+ 3xFLAG-FEM1A | Manford et al., 2020 | N/A |
| pCS2+ HA-BEX1       | This paper | N/A |
| pCS2+ HA-BEX2       | This paper | N/A |
| pCS2+ HA-BEX3 (Wild-type, 1-96, 1-86, 1-66, H100A/H101A/H103A/H104A and C108S) | This paper | N/A |
| pCS2+ HA-BEX3 (1-83) - BEX1 (99-125) | This paper | N/A |
| pCS2+ HA-BEX4       | This paper | N/A |
| pCS2+ FLAG-BEX3 (Wild-type and C108S) | This paper | N/A |
| pCS2+ HA-FNIP1      | Manford et al., 2020 | N/A |
| pETDuet1-HIS-GST-TEV-FNIP1(562-591) and MBP-TEV-FEM1B(1-377) | This paper | N/A |
| pET28A-HIS-SUMO-TEV-BEX2 | This paper | N/A |
| pET28A-HIS-GST-TEV-FNIP1 (562-591) | This paper | N/A |
| pET28A-HIS-Thrombin-MBP-TEV-FEM1B (1-377) | This paper | N/A |
| pCS2+ E4F1 degron (220-242)-GFP-IRE5-mCherry | This paper | N/A |
| pCS2+ GFP-CDK5R1 degron (283-307)-IRE5-mCherry | This paper | N/A |
| pCS2+ GFP-FNIP1 degron (562-591)-IRE5-mCherry (wild-type, C82S, C856, C87, C588, C589, C590, K583A, Y584A, K583A/Y584A, C582S/K583A, and C582S/Y584A) | Manford et al., 2020; this paper | N/A |
| pMAL MBP-TEV2x-HIS6-FEM1B (wild type, C186S, and R126A) | Manford et al., 2020; this paper | N/A |
| pRSFDuet-1 Elongin B, ElonginC 17-112 | Manford et al., 2020 | N/A |
| pFastBac Dual HIS6-TEV-CUL2, RBX1 | Manford et al., 2020 | N/A |
| shBEX3              | Sigma-Aldrich | Cat#SHCLNG TRCN0000046535 |
| pLVX-EF1alpha-IRE5-PURO | Takara Blo | Cat#631253 |
| pLVX-EF1alpha-3xFLAG-FEM1B-IRE5-PURO (wild type, R126Q, R126Q/C186S/L597A) | This paper | N/A |

## Software and algorithms

| REAGENT or RESOURCE | SOURCE | IDENTIFIER |
|---------------------|--------|------------|
| GraphPad Prism      | GraphPad Software, Inc | RRID: SCR_002798 |
| Metamorph Advanced  | Molecular Devices | RRID: SCR_002368 |

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RESOURCE AVAILABILITY

**Lead contact**
Further information and requests for reagents and resources should be directed to the Lead Contact Michael Rape (mrape@berkeley.edu).

**Materials availability**
All plasmids and cell lines generated in this work can be requested from the Lead Contact. All antibodies, chemicals, and most cell lines used in this study are commercially available.

**Data and code availability**
Atomic coordinates have been deposited to the Protein Data Bank under the accession code 7ROY. This paper does not report original code or additional information.

**EXPERIMENTAL MODEL AND SUBJECT DETAILS**

C2C12 myoblasts (ATCC, CRL-1772, female) and HEK293Ts (ATCC, CRL-3216, female) were grown in DMEM with 10% fetal bovine serum at 37 °C and 5% CO2. SF9 (ATCC, CRL-1711, female) insect cell cultures were grown at 28 °C with shaking at 125rpm in Opti-MEM, Lipofectamine RNAiMAX, and AMINOGEN.
ESF921 (Expression Systems) supplemented with 1% fetal bovine serum and 1% Antibiotic-Antimycotic (Thermo Fisher, 15240062). All cell stocks and SF9 cultures were obtained from the UCB Cell Culture Facility which is supported by The University of California Berkeley.

**METHOD DETAILS**

**Purification of FEM1B-FNIP1 complex**

Since the FEM1B-FNIP1 complex was disrupted by imidazole, we employed a sequential purification using glutathione and amylose resin. A pETDuet1 construct expressing His-GST-TEV-FNIP1(562-591) and MBP-TEV-FEM1B(1-377) was grown in LOBSTR *E. coli* cells (Andersen et al., 2013) at 37°C until reaching an OD<sub>600</sub> of 0.6 and then induced overnight with 0.2 mM isopropyl β-d-thiogalactopyranoside (IPTG) at 16°C. Cell pellets were resuspended in lysis buffer (150 mM NaCl, 50 mM Tris-HCl pH 8.0, 5 mM 2-mercaptoethanol (βME), and 1 mM phenylmethylsulfonyl fluoride). Cells were lysed by adding egg white lysozyme (1 mg/mL final concentration) and sonication. After centrifugation for 30 mins at 36,000 xg, clarified lysate was bound to glutathione Sepharose 4B (GE Healthcare), washed (150 mM NaCl, 50 mM Tris pH 8.0, and 5 mM βME), and eluted with glutathione (150 mM NaCl, 50 mM Tris pH 8.0, 5 mM βME, 10 mM reduced glutathione, 0.1% Triton X-100). The eluate was then bound to amylose resin (NEB), washed (500 mM NaCl, 50 mM Tris pH 8.0, and 1 mM TCEP), and bound complex was eluted using TEV protease (UC Berkeley Macrolab) over two days at 4°C. Free GST protein was removed by passing the eluate over glutathione resin. Glycerol was added (20% final concentration) and the protein was concentrated and injected onto a Superdex 200 column (GE Healthcare) equilibrated with 150 mM NaCl, 20 mM Tris pH 8.0, and 1 mM TCEP. Purified FEM1B-FNIP1 complex was concentrated to 20 mg/mL, aliquoted, and flash-frozen for crystallography.

**Crystallization of FEM1B-FNIP1**

Crystals were grown using the hanging vapor-diffusion method in 24-well plates. FEM1B-FNIP1 complex (20 mg/mL) was mixed in a 1:1 ratio with the reservoir solution containing 6% isopropanol, 150 mM NaCl, and 100 mM HEPES-NaOH pH 7.5. Crystals with a tetragonal trapezohedron shape appeared within 3 days. Crystals were cryo-protected by soaking them in a solution containing the reservoir solution plus 20% (v/v) glycerol and they were then plunged into liquid nitrogen.

**X-ray data collection and structure determination**

Data were collected on the Stanford Synchrotron Radiation Lightsource beamline 14-1 at 100 K. Additionally, X-ray fluorescence spectra were obtained by excitation at the Se-K edge (12658 eV). Data collection and refinement statistics are presented in Table S1. Data were indexed and integrated with XDS (Kabsch, 2010), then merged, scaled, and converted to structure factors using Aimless (Evans and Murshudov, 2013), Pointless (Evans, 2011), and Ctruncate (Evans, 2011). The unit cell was the space group I422 with dimensions 164.42, 164.42, and 465.21 Å. The structure was solved by the single wavelength anomalous dispersion (SAD) method using two combined 360° datasets collected at the Zn²⁺ anomalous peak wavelength (1.28227 Å). We used the Crank 2 pipeline (Skubák and Pannu, 2013) within CCP4 (Winn et al., 2011) – which employs SHELX (Jónsson and Sheldrick, 2018), MAPRO, Solomon (Abrahams and Leslie, 1996), Multicomb (Skubák et al., 2010), PARROT (Cowtan, 2010), BUCCANEER (Cowtan, 2006), and REFMAC (Murshudov et al., 1997) – to determine the substructure, obtain initial phases, improve them with density modification, and build the initial model. There were four copies of FEM1B in the asymmetric unit. The model was then further improved through several iterative rounds of manual model building in COOT (Emsley et al., 2010) followed by refinement in Phenix (Adams et al., 2010) using 2.9 Å resolution data collected at a wavelength of 1.194992 Å.

**Software**

Crystallography analysis software was curated by SBGrid (Morin et al., 2013), UCSF Chimera (ver. 1.15) (Pettersen et al., 2004) was used for structural analysis and generating figures. Structural alignments were performed with the Matchmaker function. For FEM1B conservation, homologs of mouse FEM1B were obtained by searching diverse phyla using NCBI blastp with the default search parameters. Homologs were considered if they were the top hit for a particular species and contained > 30% sequence identity. Conservation was plotted onto the surface of FEM1B based on an alignment of 12 metazoan FEM1B homologs according to a red-white-blue color scheme. X-ray fluorescence data were plotted in R (ver. 4.0.2). Chemical stick diagrams were generated in Chemdraw (ver. 19.1).

**Proteins for biochemical analyses**

Full length MBP-FEM1B mutants and HIS-SUMO-BEX2 were purified as previously described (Manford et al., 2020). Briefly, mouse MBP-HIS-FEM1B (pMAL, New England Biolabs), MBP-HIS-FEM1B/Elongin B/Elongin C<sup>17-112</sup> complex (pRSFduet-1, Sigma-Aldrich, 71341), and HIS-SUMO-TEV-BEX2 (pET28A) were expressed in *E. coli* LOBSTR cells grown to OD<sub>600</sub> of 0.5 and then induced overnight with 0.33 mM isopropyl β-d-thiogalactopyranoside (IPTG) at 16°C. Cells were resuspended in lysis buffer A (50 mM HEPES 7.5, 50 mM NaCl, 1 mM PMFS, 1 mM EDTA, 5 mg/mL Lysozyme) and rocked at 15 minutes at room temperature. Cell suspensions were added to ½ the volume of buffer B (50 mM HEPES 7.5, 300 mM NaCl 1.5 mM PMSF, 15 mM β-mercaptoethanol 30 mM imidazole) and cooled to 4°C. Cells were lysed by sonication and lysates cleared by centrifuging for 30,000 xg for 1h. The supernatant was added to
washed Ni-NTA beads for 1-2 hours. Ni-NTA were washed three times for 15min with rocking in wash buffer (50mM HEPES 7.5, 150mM NaCl, 5mM β-mercaptoethanol, 20mM imidazole, and 1mM PMSF). Bound proteins were eluted with 50mM HEPES 7.5, 150mM NaCl, 5mM β-mercaptoethanol, and 500mM imidazole. Elutions were dialyzed overnight in 50mM HEPES 7.5, 150mM NaCl, 5mM β-mercaptoethanol and the next day run on a HiLoad 16/600 Superdex 200pg (For FEM1B proteins) and HiLoad 16/60 Superdex 75pg (For BEX2). Protein fractions were collected, concentrated, and flash frozen. For the Tris versus HEPES fluorescence polarization assay, aliquots of HEPES purified MBP-FEM1B was desalted into either Tris (50mM Tris pH7.5, 150mM NaCl, 5mM β-mercaptoethanol) or HEPES (50mM HEPES pH7.5, 150mM NaCl, 5mM β-mercaptoethanol) containing buffers using PD midiTrap G-25 desalting columns (Cytiva, 28918008).

For CUL2<sup>FLM1B</sup> complex purification HIS-CUL2/RBX1 was generated from insect cells using pFastBac Dual vector. Baculovirus packaging and amplification were performed as described (Bac-to-Bac Baculovirus Expression System, Thermo Fisher). 3L of SF9 cells were infected and collected after 72 hours. Cells were lysed in 50mM HEPES 7.5, 150mM NaCl 1mM PMSF, 5mM β-mercaptoethanol, 10mM Imidazole, and 0.5% NP40 with gentle rocking at 4°C for 1h and purified as described above for MBP-HIS-FEM1B. To form CUL2-FEM1B complexes, elutions of HIS-CUL2/RBX1 and MBP-HIS-FEM1B/Elongin B/Elongin C<sup>117,112</sup> first purified as above with Ni-NTA, were mixed and added to equal volumes of 50mM HEPES 7.5, 150mM NaCl, 5mM β-mercaptoethanol, 20% glycerol. The mixture was rocked for 2 hours at 4°C and afterward 1μg/50μg TEV to protein was added to cleave the MBP and HIS tags off of FEM1B and CUL2 respectively. The TEV cleavage was performed while dialyzing overnight in 50mM HEPES 7.5, 150mM NaCl, 5mM β-mercaptoethanol, 10% glycerol. The next day complexes were separated on a HiLoad 16/600 Superdex 200pg. Complex fractions were collected, concentrated, aliquoted, and flash frozen. E1/UBA1 and UBE2R1 were purified previously described (Jin et al., 2012; Mena et al., 2018; Wickcliffe et al., 2011). The neddylation machinery (human UBA3 (E1), UBE2M (E2), NEDD8) and ubiquitin were purchased from Boston Biochem (E-313, E2-656, UL-812, U-100H).

**Fluorescence polarization assays**

All fluorescence polarization assays were performed using a Perkin Elmer 2104 Envision plate reader. All FP data was calculated from the average of two technical duplicate mP values (1000*(S-G)/(S+G)), S = 595 s channel 2 and p = 595p channel 1, G = 1.1) subtracted from peptide only wells and normalized to control. The assays were performed by mixing 12.5 μL of MBP-FEM1B construct at indicated concentrations and treatments (BEX2 additions were added to the MBP-FEM1B mix), with 12.5 μL of a peptide mix at a final concentration of 5-10mM with indicated treatments (all metal ion additions and chelator treatments were added to the peptide stock). Reactions with 0.5mM, 1mM, or 2mM peptide controlled against potential receptor depletion. All assays were done in binding buffer (40mM HEPES 7.5, 150mM NaCl, and 100 μM TCEP) with 0.2% NP40 for FNIP1 peptides and 0.01% NP40 for the BEX3 peptide. For Figures S3D and 6G, FEM1B concentration was fixed at 100μM and all metal ions added to S3D were at 10μM final. For TPEN titration in Figure 1C, FEM1B concentration was fixed 125nm and peptide concentration at 50mM. For the Tris versus HEPES assay, Tris 7.5 was used in place of HEPES for all dilutions for indicated samples. TAMRA-labeled FNIPI peptides (5,6-TAMRA-RNKSSLLKEM-SEETRTPNCKYCSH&PVLG) and mutants were purchased from the Koch Institute/MIT Biopolymers lab. The BEX3 TAMRA-labeled peptide (5,6-TAMRA-RELQRNLRLMGELS5NHIDHHDNDEFCLMP) was purchased from Biomatik. All graphs were generated using GraphPad Prism (GraphPad Software, Inc) using the specific binding fit with Hill slope equation. Accounting for protein depletion was not sufficient for fitting the data and fitting with a Hill coefficient improved the fit. For TPEN or BEX2 titrations, inhibitor concentration versus normalized response with variable slope was used. Apparent K<sub>d</sub> and apparent Hill slope are shown in Table S2.

**In vitro ubiquitylation assays**

CUL2-ELONGIN B/C-RBX1-FEM1B<sup>WT</sup> or R<sup>126A</sup> complexes were neddylated in 20μl reactions with 5μL ligase complex, 6.3μL Nedd8, 500μM UBA3 (E1) and 400nM Ube2m (E2), 20mM ATP, 1mM DTT in UBA buffer (50mM Tris-Cl pH 7.5, 50mM NaCl, 10mM MgCl2) at 30°C for 15min with gently shaking. For the ubiquitylation reactions Ned8 modified CUL2<sup>FLM1B</sup> ligases (2μL final) were first incubated with HIS-SUMO-BEX2 (4μL final) or buffer for 5min with gently shaking at 30°C. Reactions were initiated by the addition of ubiquitylation mix consisting of 500nM TAMRA-Fnip<sup>184-207</sup>, 100μM ubiquitin, 20mM ATP, 0.1mM DTT, 1mM E1, 2μL UBE2R1 in UBA buffer (final volume 10μl). Reactions were incubated at 30°C for 1 hour and stopped with 20μl 2x urea sample buffer (150mM Tris 6.5, 6mM urea, 6% SDS, 25% glycerol and bromophenol blue). Reactions were analyzed by SDS-PAGE with fluorescence detection using a Protein Simple FluorChem system and immunoblot for indicated proteins. Inputs represent 100% of protein in reaction.

**In vitro binding assays and co-immunoprecipitations**

Binding experiments were done at room temperature in 300μl of buffer (20mM Tris 7.5, 150mM NaCl, 0.2% NP40 substitute, 100μL of TCEP, and 100 μL 1,10-Phenanthroline where indicated) with 500nM final concentration of MBP-HIS-FEM1B or MBP-EPS8 and HIS-SUMO-BEX2. Binding reactions were mixed for 30 minute and then added to 20μl of Amylose bead slurry and left to bind for an addition 30 minutes. Beads were washed 4x in 1ml binding buffer and proteins eluted in 2x urea sample buffer and analyzed by SDS-PAGE. All inputs are of total protein.

For co-immunoprecipitation, 1.5 million HEK293T cells were seeded into 10cm dishes and the next day were transfected with indicated constructs. 36-40 hours’ post transfection cells were harvested in phospo buffered saline (PBS) by scraping, spun down, and flash frozen in liquid nitrogen. Frozen cell pellets were resuspended in 500μl of lysis buffer (40mM HEPES 7.5, 150mM NaCl, 0.2%
NP40 substitute, and cOmplete, EDTA-free protease inhibitor cocktail tablets (Sigma Aldrich, 11873580001)). For endogenous 3xFLAG-FEM1B co-immunoprecipitations, 2 15 cm plates of either HEK293Ts or 3xFLAG-FEM1B C9 HEK293Ts were harvested for each IP and lysed in 1200μl of lysis buffer. Lysates were gently nuted for 30 minutes at 4°C. Cell lysates were cleared with a 21,000 g spin at 4°C for 30 minutes and samples normalized to protein concentration and volume using either Pierce 660nm Protein Assay Reagent (Thermo Fisher, 22660) or Abs280. Lysates were added to 20μl of prewashed ANTI-FLAG® M2 Affinity Agarose Gel slurry (Sigma-Aldrich, A2220). Beads were rocked at 4°C for 90min, spun down and washed 3x in lysis buffer without protease inhibitor. All liquid was removed before the first and last washed with a compressed gel loading tip, and proteins were eluted in urea sample buffer. Samples were analyzed by immunoblot with indicated antibodies. All inputs represent 5% of the loaded immunoprecipitated sample. For TPEN treatment, 3.5μM TPEN (Sigma-Aldrich, P4413) was added for 16 hours before harvesting the cells.

**NRF2 localization with KEAP1 depletion and BEX3 overexpression**

C2C12s were trypsinized and spun at 90 x g. 50k cells were resuspended in 20 μL buffer SE (Lonza V4XC-1032). Corresponding plasmid DNA constructs (1 μg) and corresponding siRNA (20 nM final in 1ml) were added to cells suspensions and gently transferred to a nucleofection strip. The samples were pulsed with program CD-137 (Lonza 4D-Nucleofector). After pulsing, cells suspensions were allowed to recover for 10 minutes and subsequently resuspended in 80 μL of pre-warmed Opti-MEM. Cell suspensions were equally divided into two wells of a 12-well plate containing borosilicate coverslips and pre-warmed growth media. Cells were fixed in 4% formaldehyde in PBS for 15min, permeabilized with 0.1% triton, and stained for NRF2 in 10% fetal bovine serum in PBS for 3 hours. Coverslips were washed and incubated for 1 hour for secondary antibody and Hoechst (AnaSpec, 83218), washed again, and mounted onto slides. Imaging was performed on an Olympus IX81 microscope equipped with a Yokogawa CSU-1X confocal scanner unit (CSUX1 Borealis Square Upgrade Module), an Andor iXon3 camera (IXON DU-897-BV), and an Andor Technology Laser Combiner System 500 series equipped with four laser lines. Images were analyzed using Metamorph Advanced (Molecular Devices) and Fiji (Schindelin et al., 2012). NRF2 nuclear localization ratio was measured by creating a mask for the nuclei channel (Hoechst) and for the cytoplasm 1 μm around the nuclei mask, the NRF2 signal from these masks was measured.

**Antibodies**

The following antibodies were used in this study: anti-FLAG (Clone M2, Sigma-Aldrich, F1804), anti-CUL2 (Bethyl, A302-476A), anti-FNIP1 (Abcam, ab134969), anti-beta-ACTIN (MP Biomedicals, clone C4, 691001), α-TOMM20 (Sigma-Aldrich, HPA011562), BEX2 Antibody (C-12, Santa Cruz Biotechnology, sc-398486) anti-HA-Tag (C29F4, Cell Signaling Technology (CST), 3724), anti-FLAG DYKDDDDK Tag (CST, 2368), and anti-NRF2 (D1Z9C, CST, 12721). For the endogenous 3xFLAG-FEM1B immunoprecipitation, as BEX2 runs close to the antibody light chain, we used Peroxidase AffiniPure Goat Anti-Mouse IgG, FCγ fragment specific (Jackson ImmunoResearch Laboratories, 115-035-008).

**FEM1B mutant proliferation assays**

To analyze the proliferation of cells expressing variants of FEM1B, HEK293Ts were infected with pLVX-3xFLAG-FEM1B-IRES-PURO constructs and selected for 2 days in 1 μg/ml puromycin. Cells were counted and plated in 6 well plates at 150,000 cells/well. Cells were grown in the presence of 1 g/ml puromycin for the duration of the experiment. At day 3 and day 5 cells were counted using Counting Cytosmart cell counter.

**Whole cell lysate**

For whole cell lysates, cells were seeded into 6 well plates and media changed 12 hours prior to harvesting. Cells were washed in cold PBS and incubated in the plate with lysis buffer (1% Triton X-100, 10mM β-glycerol phosphate, 10 mM sodium pyrophosphate, 4 mM EDTA, 40 mM HEPES, pH 7.4 with Roche cOmplete Protease Inhibitor Cocktail) with rocking for 10min at 4°C. Cells were scraped and transferred to tubes and rock addition 20min at 4°C. Lysates were spun at 21,000 gs for 10min at 4°C. Supernatants were collected, normalized with Pierce 660nm, and added to an equal volume of 2x urea sample buffer. Samples were heated to 65°C for 10min and analyzed by immunoblot with indicated antibodies.

**Cloning**

All FEM1B mutants were generated using the quick-change method and validated by sequencing. Mouse FNIP1562-591 and FEM1B1-377 were cloned into pETDuet1 for coexpression and purification. FNIP1 Degron mutants and CDK5R1 C-terminal degron were inserted into the pCS2+ GFP-IRES-mCherry reporter (Manford et al., 2020) by designing oligos of the degron sequences (FNIP1562-591, CDK5R11283-1307) with indicated mutations and with the forward oligo including a 5’ CAGC and a reverse oligo a 5’ ATCA. Degron oligos were phosphorylated, annealed and ligated into the reporter construct containing the complementary overhands produced by cutting with Esp3I (New England BioLabs, R0734). All BEX genes were cloned from HEK293T cDNA and cloned into pCS2+ with N-terminal HA tags and BEX2 was also cloned into pET28A-HIS-SUMO-TEV.

**ROS measurements**

293T cells were split into 12 wells at 75,000 cells per well. The next day cells were transfected with indicated siRNAs and grown for an additional 48 hours. For pLVX-3xFLAG-FEM1B-IRES-PURO ROS measurements, selected cells were seeded 75,000 and 150,000
(For R126Q) into 12 wells. Cells were grown for 48 hours and had their media replaced. The following day ROS levels were measured. H2O2 was measured from growth media using the ROS-Glo H2O2 Assay (Promega, G8820) according the manufactures protocol. Luminescence was measured with a Perkin-Elmer Envision Multilabel Plate Reader and normalized to cell count.

**Oxygen consumption measurements**

HEK293T cells were infected with indicated pLVX-FEM1B-IRES-PURO viruses and selected for 1 day in puromycin as described in transfections and lentiviral packaging section. Cells were counted and plated into two 96 well black clear bottom plates at 100,000 cells per well (R126Q was seeded 20% higher to compensate for proliferation defect) in 200μl of DMEM 10% Fetal Bovine Serum. The next day the media was changed 3x with a final volume 90μl, the cells were incubated for 10min at 37°C and 10 μL of prewarmed MitoXpress Xtra reagent (MX-200-4, Agilent) was added to each well. Mineral oil was quickly applied to all analysis wells and samples were measured over time using Perkin Elmer 2104 Envision plate reader at 37°C using time-resolved fluorescence measurement. 6 wells for each condition were analyzed (occasional wells with negative slopes were omitted) per experiment and the average rate (RFU/hour) was normalized to cell count of three wells for each condition from the second 96 well plate (treated in a similar manner with 3 PBS washes).

**Mass spectrometry**

For FEM1B mutant mass spectrometry experiments 10 15cm plates were seeded with 3.5 million HEK293T cells and 24 hours later transfected with indicated FEM1B mutants. 36-40 hours post transfection cells were harvested by scraping in PBS, washed 1x, and flash frozen in liquid nitrogen. For endogenous 3xFLAG-FEM1B mass spectrometry experiment, 25 15 cm plates of 3xFLAG-FEM1B HEK293T C9 (Manford et al., 2020) cells were harvested as above. Cells were lysed in 5x wt/vol lysis buffer (40mM HEPES 7.5, 150mM NaCl, 0.2% NP40 substitute, and cComplete, EDTA-free protease inhibitor cocktail tablets (Sigma Aldrich, 11873580001) and nutated at 4°C for 60min. Lysates were spun at 21,000 g for 30min and the supernatant was added to 100μl of prewashed ANTI-FLAG® M2 Affinity Agarose Gel slurry (Sigma-Aldrich, A2220). After 1-1.5 hours of nutating, the beads were spun down and transferred to a 1.7ml tubes. Beads were washed 5x with 1.4ml lysis buffer without protease inhibitors, with all the liquid being removed with a compressed gel loading tip after the first and last wash. Beads were then washed 2x in PBS with 0.2% NP40 substitute and all of the last PBS removed with a compressed gel loading tip. Proteins were eluted with 2 times with 250μl of 500μg/ml 3xFLAG peptide (Millipore Cat#F4799) in PBS with 0.2% NP40. Elutions were pooled and precipitated in 20% final concentration of trichloroacetic acid on ice overnight. Precipitations were spun at 21,000 gs for 10min and washed 5x in ice cold acetone and dried. The pellets were solubilized 8M urea 100mM Tris pH 8.5, treated with TCEP and iodoacetamide, and digested for 16-20 hours with trypsin (V5111, Promega). Samples were analyzed by Multidimensional Protein Identification Technology (MudPIT) at the Vincent J. Coates Proteomics/Mass Spectrometry Laboratory at UC Berkeley. Results were analyzed by CompPASS analysis (Huttlin et al., 2017) comparing the samples to over 70 similarly performed anti-FLAG IPs from 293T cells. The data represents the average of 2-3 biological replicates each with 1-2 technical replicates per biological replicate. Results were normalized to 4000 bait counts with a z-score cutoff of the top 90% of unique proteins with total spectral count greater than 2. Previously published and validated interactors were also included that did not meet the Z-score cutoff. For the endogenous FEM1B mass spectrometry experiment, results were normalized to 1000 bait total spectral counts and only validated interactors are presented. Relatively stoichiometry is the ratio of total spectral counts and the number of amino acids in each protein normalized to bait = 1.

**Degron reporter analysis**

HEK293T cells were seeded at 300k cells per well of a 6-well plate. The next day cells were transfected with indicated reporter and any additional plasmids. 24 hour post-transfection cell were trypsinized, spun down at 300 g for 5min, and resuspended in DMEM 10% fetal bovine serum. Cells were analyzed on either a BD Bioscience LSR Fortessa or LSR Fortessa X20at the University of California Berkeley flow cytometer facility, and FlowJo. GFP/mCherry ratios were determined from the median GFP and mCherry values. For TPEN and Pomalidomide treatment, TPEN was added at 2.5μM for 16hours and 10μM Pomalidomide (MedChemExpress, HY-10984) for 4 hours.

**Transfections and lentiviral packaging**

All siRNA transfections were performed with Lipofectamine RNAiMAX (Thermo Fisher, 13778150) using 20nM final concentration of indicated siRNA according to the manufactures protocol. When transfecting multiple siRNAs, the total siRNA amount was kept constant using control siRNA. All plasmid transfections were performed with polyethyleneimine (PEI, Polysciences 23966-1). For FEM1B mutant co-immunoprecipitation transfections, 1μg of pCS2+ 3xFLAG-FEM1B construct and 1μg of pCS2+ were transfected in 300μl Opti-MEM with 12μl of PEI (1mg/ml). For FEM1B-BEX co-immunoprecipitation transfections, 0.5-1μg of indicated pCS2-3xFLAG-FEM1B and 2-3.5μg pCS2-HA-BEX constructs were transfected with 1:6 ratio of DNA to PEI. For FEM1B mutant mass spectrometry experiments a master mix was made where each 15cm plate was transfected with equivalent of 300μl Opti-MEM, 2μg of indicated FEM1B construct, and 12μl PEI. For FEM1B mutant FNIP1 degron flow experiments, 1μg of FEM1B construct, 0.1μg of indicated pCS2-GFP-FNIP1562-591-IRES-mCherry construct, and 0.9μg of pCS2+ were transfected in 300μl Opti-MEM with 12μl PEI. 65μl of this reaction was used to transfect one well of a 6-well plate. For FEM1B degron flow assays comparing FEM1B and R126 mutants
or BEX overexpression, 0.075 μg of FEM1B construct, 0.1 μg of pCS2-GFP-FNIP1{562-991}-IRES-mCherry reporter or pCS2-GFP-CDK5R1{283-307}-IRES-mCherry, and 1.825 μg of pCS2+ or indicated BEX plasmid was transfected as above.

All lentiviral constructs were generated using Stbl3 E. Coli (Thermo Fisher Scientific, C737303). 3xFLAG-FEM1B and indicated mutants were cloned into pLVX-EF1alpha-IRES-PURO (Lenti-X Expression System Takara Bio, 631253). Lentiviral pLKO.1 constructs were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich (shBEX3, TRCN0000303798). Lentiviruses were produced in HEK293T cells by co-transfection with lentiviral constructs with packaging plasmids (pMD2.5G Addgene, 12259; psPAX2 Addgene, 12260) using PEI. The media was collected and filtered through a 0.45 μm filter and concentrated with Lenti-X concentrator following the manufacturers protocol (Takara, 631232). Precipitated virus pellets were resuspended in Opti-MEM, aliquoted, and frozen. For shRNA, unattached HEK293T cells were infected with indicted viruses right after passaging the cells in the presence of 8 μg/ml polybrene. For pLVX-3xFLAGFEM1B-IRES-PURO infections, 200,000 HEK293T cells were put in 12 well plates with lentivirus and 8 μg/ml polybrene. Cells were spun for 1 hour at 1000 gs at 30°C, returned to the incubator, and split into 6 well plates the next day. Infected cells were selected with 1 μg/ml puromycin 24 hours after shRNA infection or 48 hours after pLVX-3xFLAGFEM1B-IRES-PURO infection.

Inductively Coupled Plasma Spectroscopy
Inductively coupled plasma spectroscopy was performed on a Perkin Elmer 5300 DV with purified proteins (0.02-0.06 mg/mL) diluted in 2% HNO3. Standard curves (0, 0.1, and 1 μg/mL) were prepared for several transition metals (Sigma, 04330-100ML), samples were measured in triplicate, and metal concentrations were determined using a linear fit from the standard curves.

QUANTIFICATION AND STATISTICAL ANALYSIS
All quantifications are presented as the means ± standard deviation (SD). Significance was determined by 2 tailed t test, ns p > 0.05, *p ≤ 0.05; **p ≤ 0.01; ***p ≤ 0.001, ****p ≤ 0.0001.
**Figure S1. X-ray characteristics of the FEM1B-FNIP1 complex, related to Figure 1**

A. Domain structure of FEM1B and the construct used for crystallization. B. Coomassie-stained gel of purified complex between FEM1B and the FNIP1 degron. C. Polder omit maps of a HEPES molecule found in the FEM1B-FNIP1 complex, plotted at 0.32 e/A\(^2\). D. Polder omit maps of the FNIP1 chains G and H, bound to FEM1B chains A and B, were plotted at 0.32 e/A\(^2\). E. FEM1B chains C and D have limited densities corresponding to bound FNIP1 peptides. Contours show F\(_0\)-F\(_c\) density at 0.2 e/A\(^2\). For comparison, chain H is superimposed as a wire (cyan). F. Anomalous signal density is shown for each of the zinc atoms, contoured at 4*10\(^{-6}\) e/A\(^2\). G. Zinc occupancies and B values were refined using Phenix.
Figure S2. Structural analysis of the FEM1B-FNIP1 complex, related to Figure 1
A. Alignment of all four FEM1B molecules in the asymmetric unit. Two showed clear density for FNIP1. B. Structure of tankyrase bound to RNF146 (PDB ID 6CF6). C. Structure of ASB5 bound to creatine kinase (PDB ID 6V9H). D. Comparison of FEM1B binding to degrons of the reductive stress response (FNIP1, orange) and the C-end rule (red, PDB ID 7CNG).
Figure S3. Zinc mediates FNIP1 recognition by FEM1B, related to Figure 1
A. Anomalous signal in X-ray diffraction of FEM1B-FNIP1 crystals. B. X-ray fluorescence spectrum of FEM1B-FNIP1 crystal. Zinc K-emission lines are shown in purple. C. Inductively coupled plasma spectroscopy shows that the FEM1B-FNIP1 complex contains zinc, but not other metal ions. FNIP1 alone can bind zinc as well. D. Adding zinc, but not other metals, increases binding of the FNIP1 degron by recombinant FEM1B. The association between a fluorescently labeled FNIP1 degron and FEM1B was monitored by fluorescence polarization. (n = 3; SD). E. A GFP-based reporter monitoring the abundance of the thalidomide-sensitive E4F1 degron showed that zinc chelation at levels disrupting FNIP1 degradation does not affect the stability of this CUL4CRBN substrate.
Figure S4. A KY finger orients the FNIP1 degron on FEM1B, related to Figure 3

A. A comparison between substrate-free (PDB ID 6LBF) and FNIP1-bound FEM1B reveals a reorientation of His residues toward the zinc ions in the FNIP1 complex. Right panel: quantification of median GFP/mCherry ratio (n = 3; biological replicates).

B. Mutation of FEM1B residues involved in C-end rule recognition does not affect degradation of the FNIP degron reporter, as measured by flow cytometry. Right panel: quantification of median GFP/mCherry ratio (n = 3; biological replicates).

C. Mutation of C186 of FEM1B does not affect degradation of the C-end rule GFP-CDK5R1 reporter. BE3 was expressed where indicated. Right panel: quantification of median GFP/mCherry ratio (n = 3; biological replicates).

D. C585 of the FNIP1 degron can be moved by 2, 3, or 5 residues in the carboxyterminal direction and a resulting GFP degron reporter is still degraded through FEM1B. Reporter stability was monitored by flow cytometry. Right panel: quantification of median GFP/mCherry ratio (n = 3; biological replicates).

E. Mutation of the KY finger in the FNIP1 degron does not strongly impact the FEM1B-degradation of a GFP degron reporter containing an otherwise wild-type FNIP1 degron, as measured by flow cytometry. Right panel: quantification of median GFP/mCherry ratio (n = 3; biological replicates).

F. Mutation of FEM1B residues interacting with the KY finger of FNIP1 does not impact the sensitivity of the wild-type GFP degron reporter toward FEM1B-dependent degradation. Quantification of median GFP/mCherry ratio (n = 3; biological replicates).
Figure S5. Characterization of the R126 pocket of FEM1B, related to Figure 4

A. FEM1B recognizes the FNIP1 degron with similar affinity irrespective of whether the binding reaction is performed in HEPES or Tris buffer. (n = 3; SD). B. Mutation of R126 of FEM1B does not affect degradation of the GFP-CDK5R1 reporter. BEX3 was expressed where indicated. Right panel: quantification of median GFP/mCherry ratio (n = 3; biological replicates).
Figure S6. FEM1B binds to the proteins of the BEX family, related to Figure 5
A. Proteomic analysis of FLAG-FEM1B R126Q/L597A and FLAG-FEM1B R126Q/C186S/L597A immunoprecipitates shows that the increased binding of FNIP1 and FLCN seen in R126 mutants occurs through the substrate-binding site of FEM1B. B. Immunoprecipitation of FLAG-FEM1B mutants analyzed by western blotting shows co-purification of HA-BEX2 by wild-type FEM1B, but less so for mutants in R126 or C186. Binding of endogenous FNIP1 to FEM1B in cells expressing BEX2 was analyzed using specific antibodies. C. Proteomic analysis of FEM1B purifications. The endogenous FEM1B locus of 293T cells was fused to a 3xFLAG epitope. Affinity-purifications of endogenous FEM1B 3xFLAG were analyzed by CompPASS mass spectrometry. Components of the FEM1B ligase or the BEX family are shown. D. BEX2 binds directly to FEM1B. Recombinant BEX2 was incubated with immobilized MBP-FEM1B, mutant MBP-FEM1B R126A, or the control protein MBP-EPS8. When indicated, 1,10-phenanthroline (OP) was added. E. FEM1A does not bind BEX proteins. FLAG-FEM1A or FLAG-FEM1B were affinity-purified from cells expressing HA-BEX2 or HA-BEX3, and immunoprecipitates were analyzed by western blotting. F. Truncation of the carboxy-terminal 15 residues of BEX3 prevents its association with FEM1B. FLAG-FEM1B and HA-BEX3 variants were co-expressed as indicated. Binding of BEX3 to FEM1B was detected after αFLAG affinity-purification and western blotting.
Figure S7. Regulation of FNIP1 stability by BEX proteins, related to Figure 6

A. Expression of BEX2 protects the GFP\textsuperscript{degron} reporter carrying the FNIP1 degron from FEM1B-induced degradation. BEX2 was unable to block GFP\textsuperscript{degron} degradation brought about by FEM1B\textsuperscript{R126A}. Right panel: quantification of median GFP/mCherry ratio (n = 3; biological replicates). B. BEX3 expression, but not overexpression of HAFNIP1, stabilizes the GFP\textsuperscript{degron} reporter against FEM1B-dependent degradation. Right panel: quantification of median GFP/mCherry ratio (n = 3; biological replicates). C. Depletion of BEX3 improves degradation of GFP\textsuperscript{degron} brought about by exogenous FEM1B. FEM1B was expressed at lower concentrations so that GFP\textsuperscript{degron} was not fully degraded. Right panel: quantification of median GFP/mCherry ratio (n = 3; biological replicates).