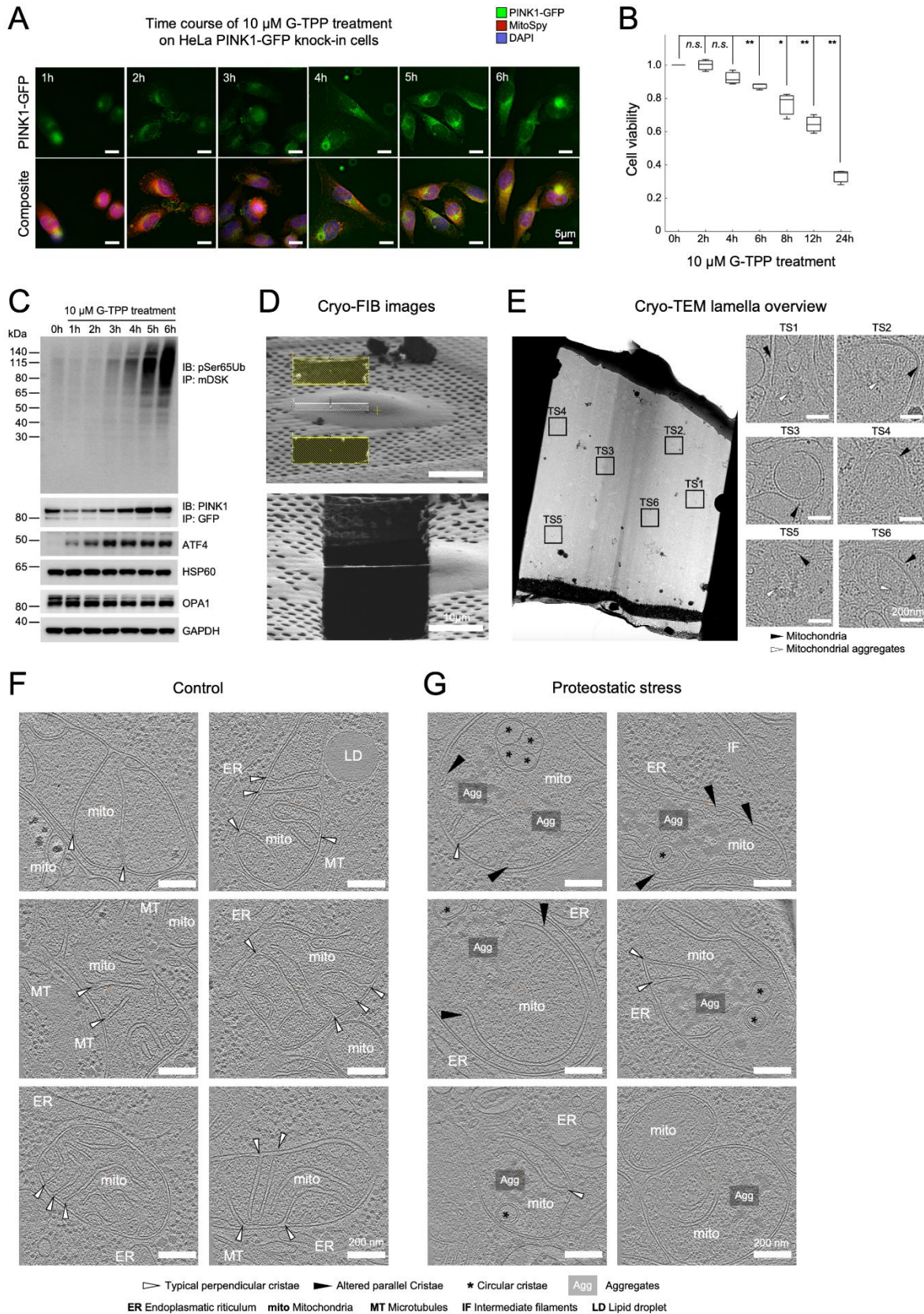


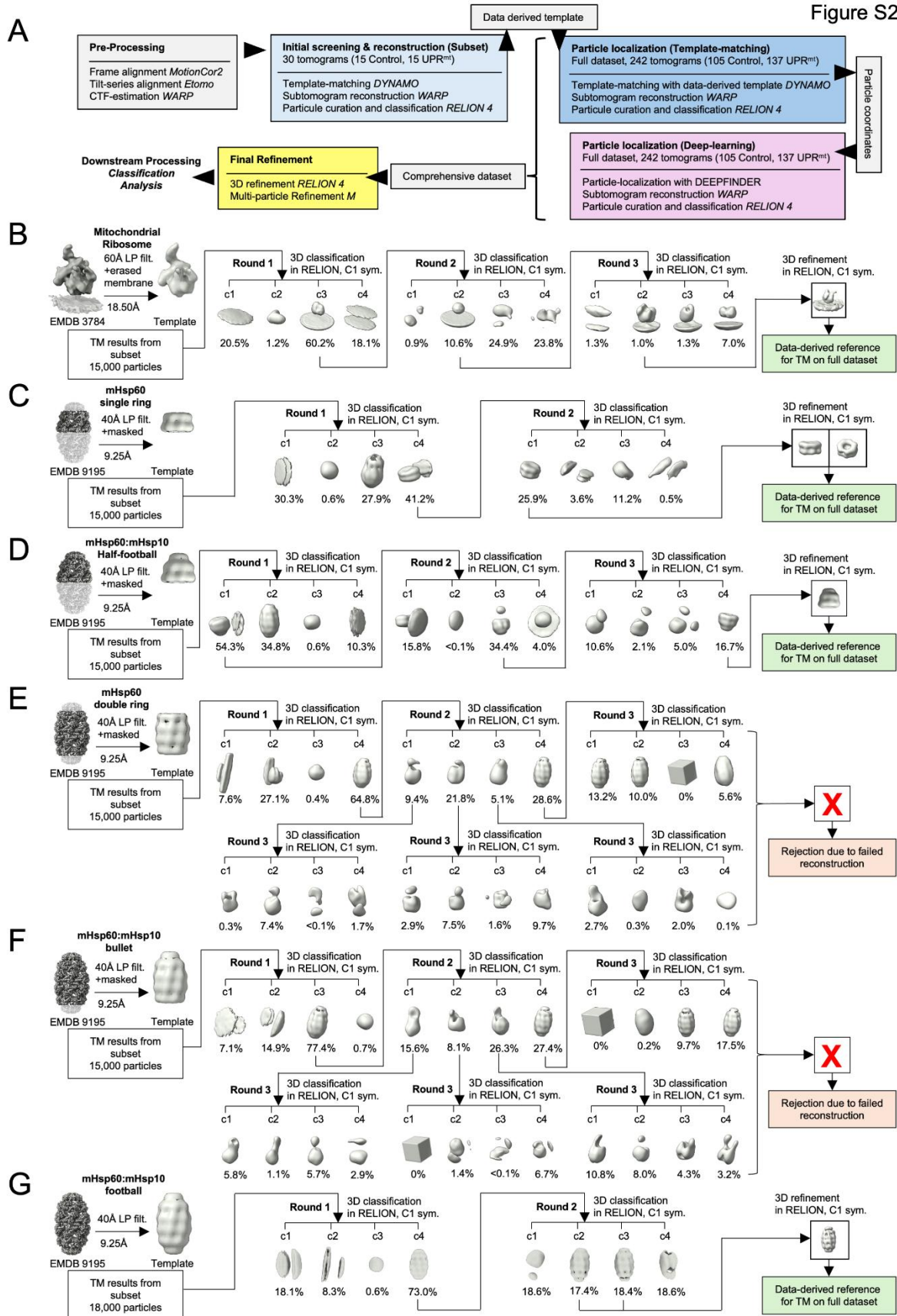
1 Supplementary information

Figure S1



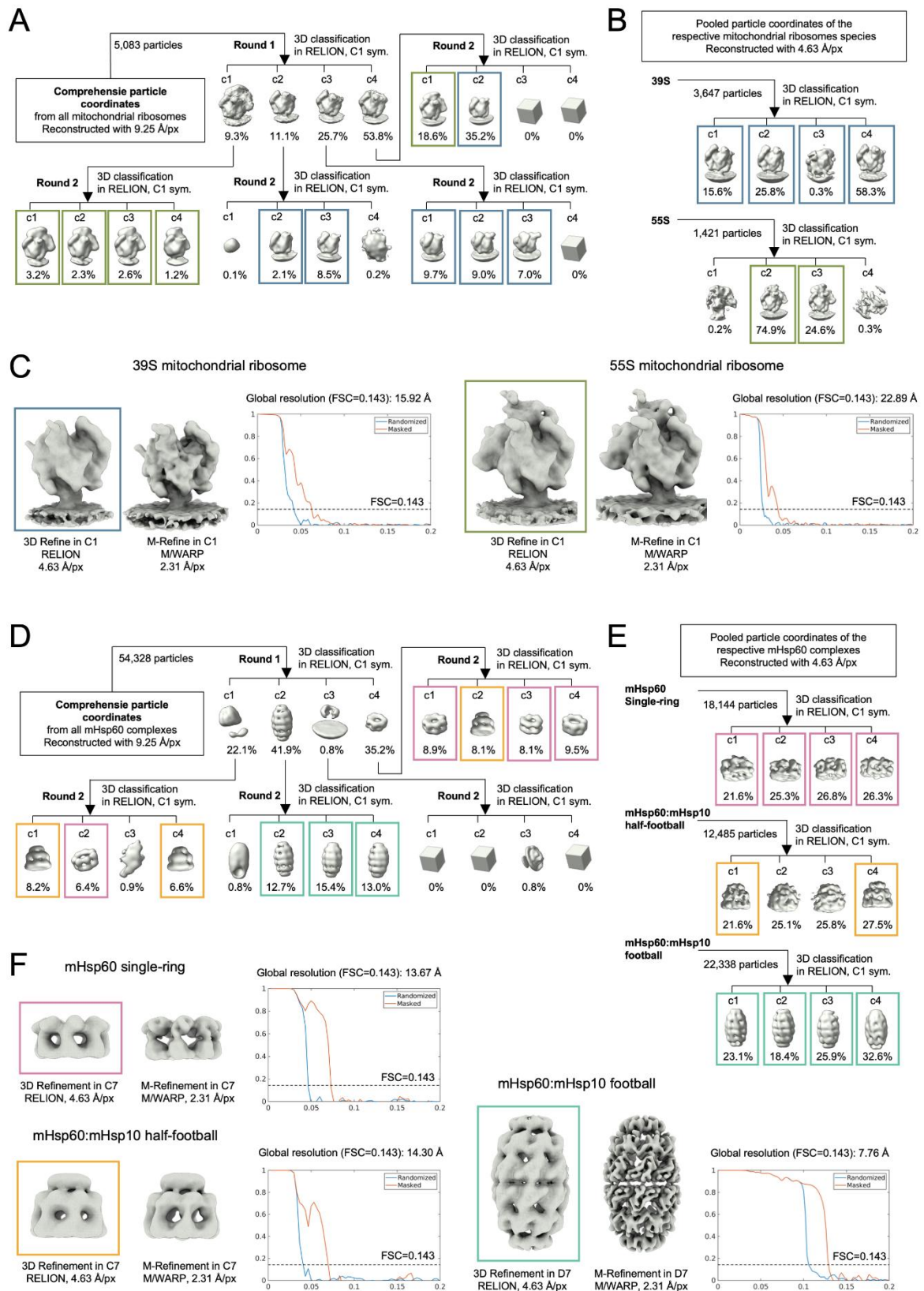
3 **Figure S 1: G-TPP treatment induces proteostatic stress in HeLa cells.** (A) Fluorescence
4 microscopy of PINK1-GFP HeLa cells at time intervals following 10 μ M G-TPP treatment.
5 Increasing co-localization of PINK1-GFP with the mitochondrial marker MitoSpy indicates PINK1
6 stabilization at mitochondria upon proteostatic stress. (B) Quantification of cell viability as a
7 function of time following 10 μ M G-TPP treatment. Statistical significance of pairwise comparisons
8 was assessed using a two-sample t-test and indicated by: n.s. ($p > 0.05$), * ($p < 0.05$) and ** ($p <$
9 0.01). N = 3 independent experiments. (C) Western blot analysis of the effects of G-TPP treatment
10 on PINK1 accumulation and activation, measured by increased levels of ubiquitin phosphorylation
11 at serine 65 (pSer65Ub). OPA1 band shifts and ATF4 activation serve as additional indicators of
12 mitochondrial stress. (D) Ion beam-induced secondary electron images of a HeLa cell vitrified on
13 an EM grid, shown during (top) and after (bottom) cryo-FIB milling. (E) Left: cryo-TEM image of a
14 cryo-FIB-milled lamella from a vitrified HeLa cell that underwent 10 μ M G-TPP treatment. Boxes
15 mark regions selected for tomographic tilt series (TS) acquisition. Right: Magnified views of the
16 regions of tomographic data acquisition highlighting mitochondria (black arrowheads). In some
17 cases, mitochondrial aggregates (white arrowheads) were readily distinguishable. (F–G) Gallery
18 of tomographic slices from untreated control (F) and G-TPP–treated cells under proteostatic
19 stress (G). Cellular structures are annotated in the slices according to the legend at the bottom of
20 the figure.

Figure S2

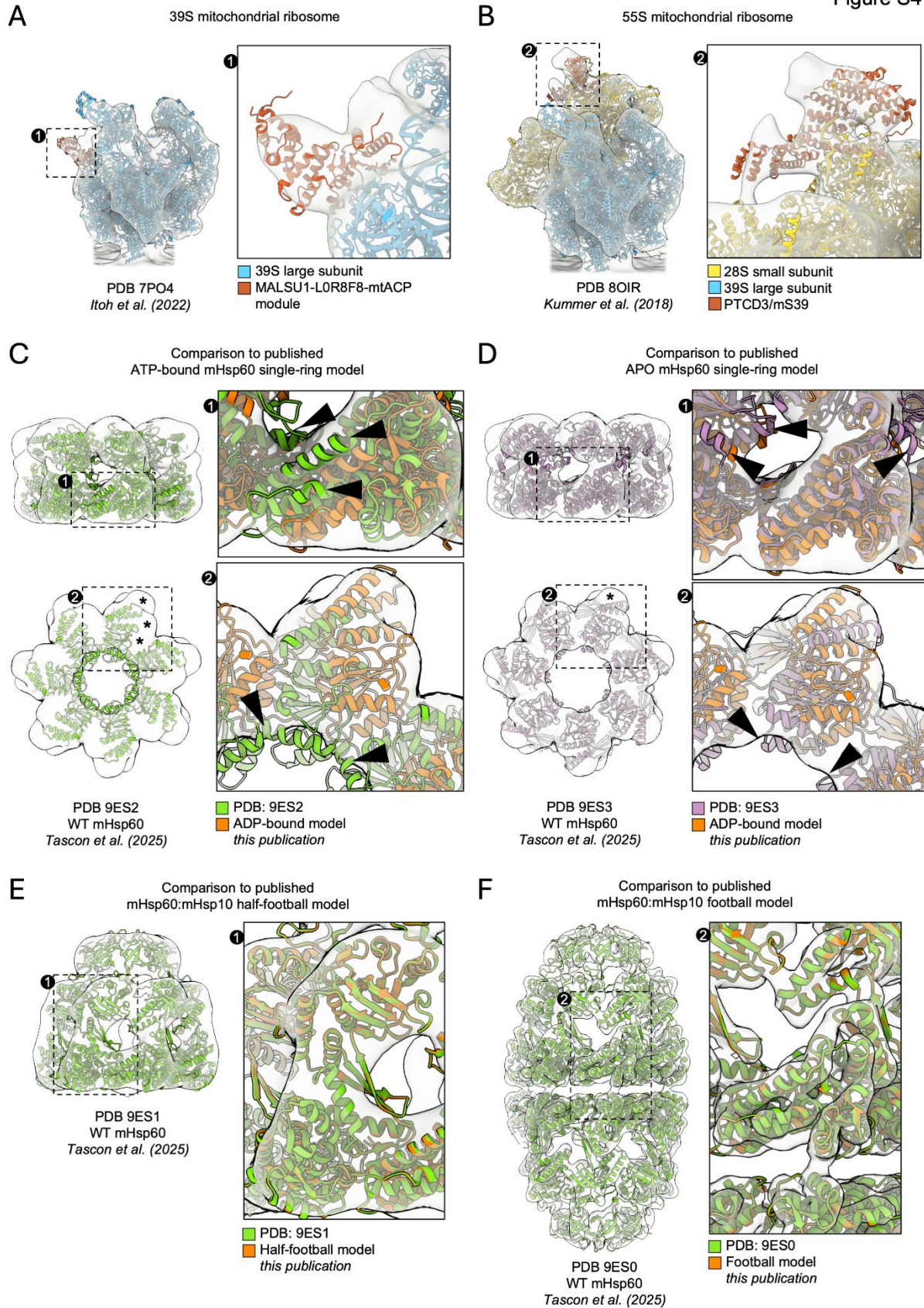


22 **Figure S 2: Cryo-ET particle picking workflow and localization of mitochondrial protein**
23 **complexes by template matching. (A)** Schematic overview of the processing strategy. After
24 initial preprocessing, mitochondrial complexes were identified and their relative abundance
25 assessed by template matching in DYNAMO and subtomogram averaging in RELION 4.0 on a
26 subset of data. Following successful reconstruction, the resulting density maps were used as
27 templates for template matching on the full datasets. Curated particle coordinates were then input
28 into DEEPFINDER for deep-learning-based particle detection to improve accuracy and coverage.
29 The combined datasets from both approaches were refined in RELION 4.0 and M to generate
30 final density maps and particle orientations for downstream analyses. **(B–G)** Classification steps
31 for the mitochondrial ribosome and mHsp60 complexes during initial screening. To detect the
32 presence of various mHsp60 complexes, the single-particle cryo-EM density map of a human
33 mHsp60:mHsp10 football complex (EMDB 9195) was masked to generate references of the
34 different complexes for initial classification. Upon masking, the reference maps were then low-
35 pass filtered to 60 Å (B) or 40 Å (C-G) resolution and rescaled to 18.5 Å (B) or 9.25 Å (C-G) pixel
36 size, to match the dimensions of the tomogram in the respective binning. All classification steps
37 were performed without imposing symmetry. Abbreviations: C1 sym, C1 symmetry; LP filt, low-
38 pass filtered; TM, template matching.

Figure S3

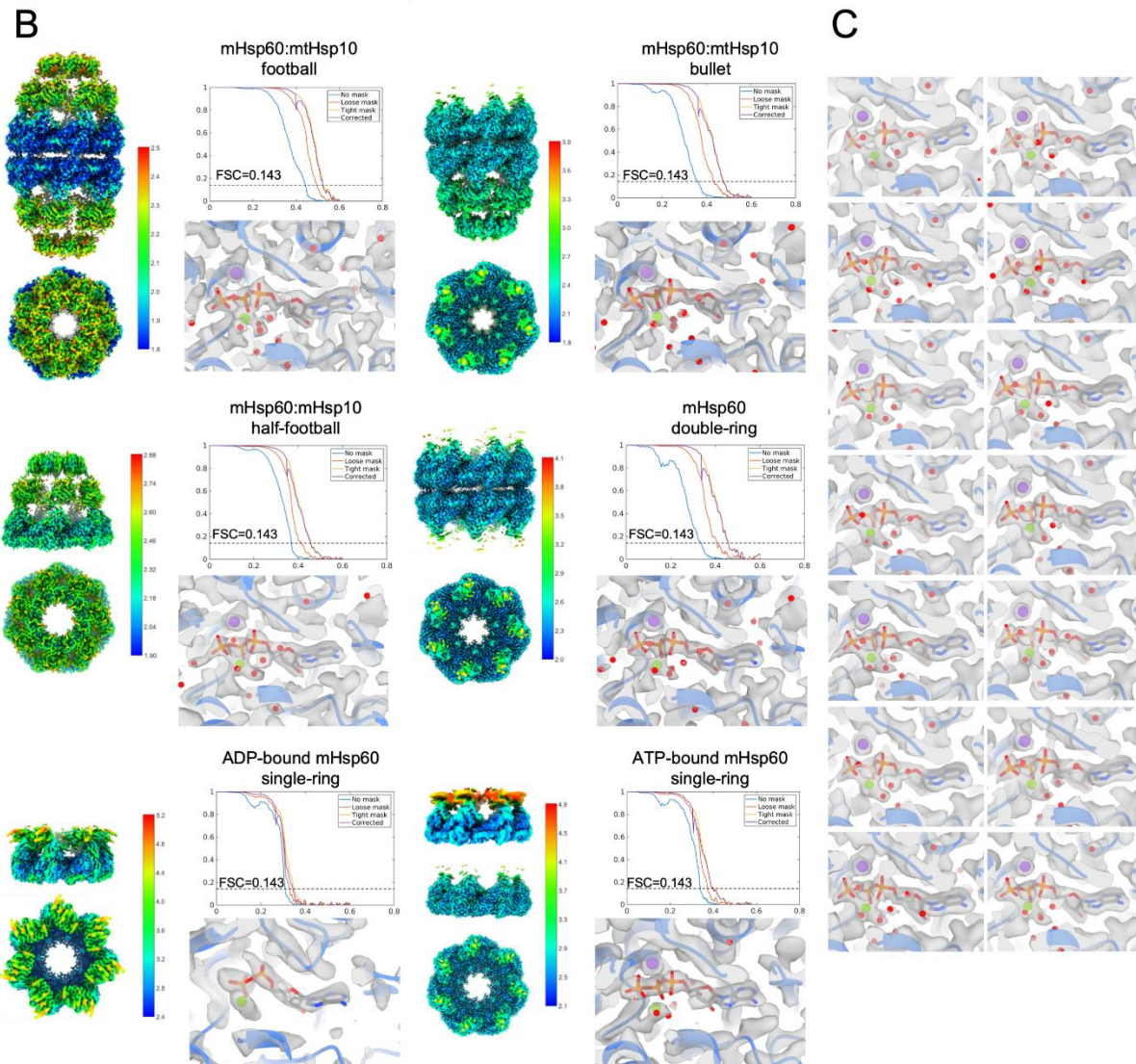
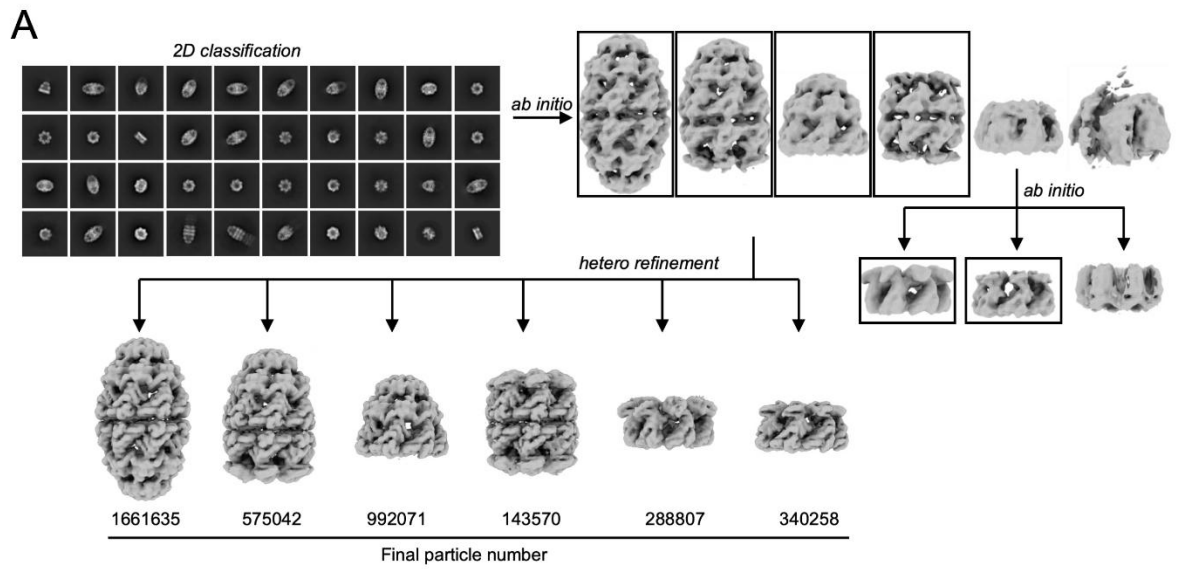


40 **Figure S 3: *In situ* structural determination of mitochondrial ribosomes and mHsp60**
41 **complexes. (A, D)** Curated and distance-filtered particle coordinates for mitochondrial ribosomes
42 (A) and mHsp60 complexes (D). Particles were pooled and reclassified at bin 4 to identify the
43 different assemblies. **(B, E)** Each assembly was further classified at bin 2 to remove remaining
44 false positives and obtain the final particle sets used for refinement. **(C, F)** Final subtomogram
45 averaging density maps were obtained after refinement at bin 2 in RELION 4.0, followed by multi-
46 particle refinement at bin 1 using M. Abbreviations: C1 sym, C1 symmetry; FSC, Fourier shell
47 correlation; px, pixel.



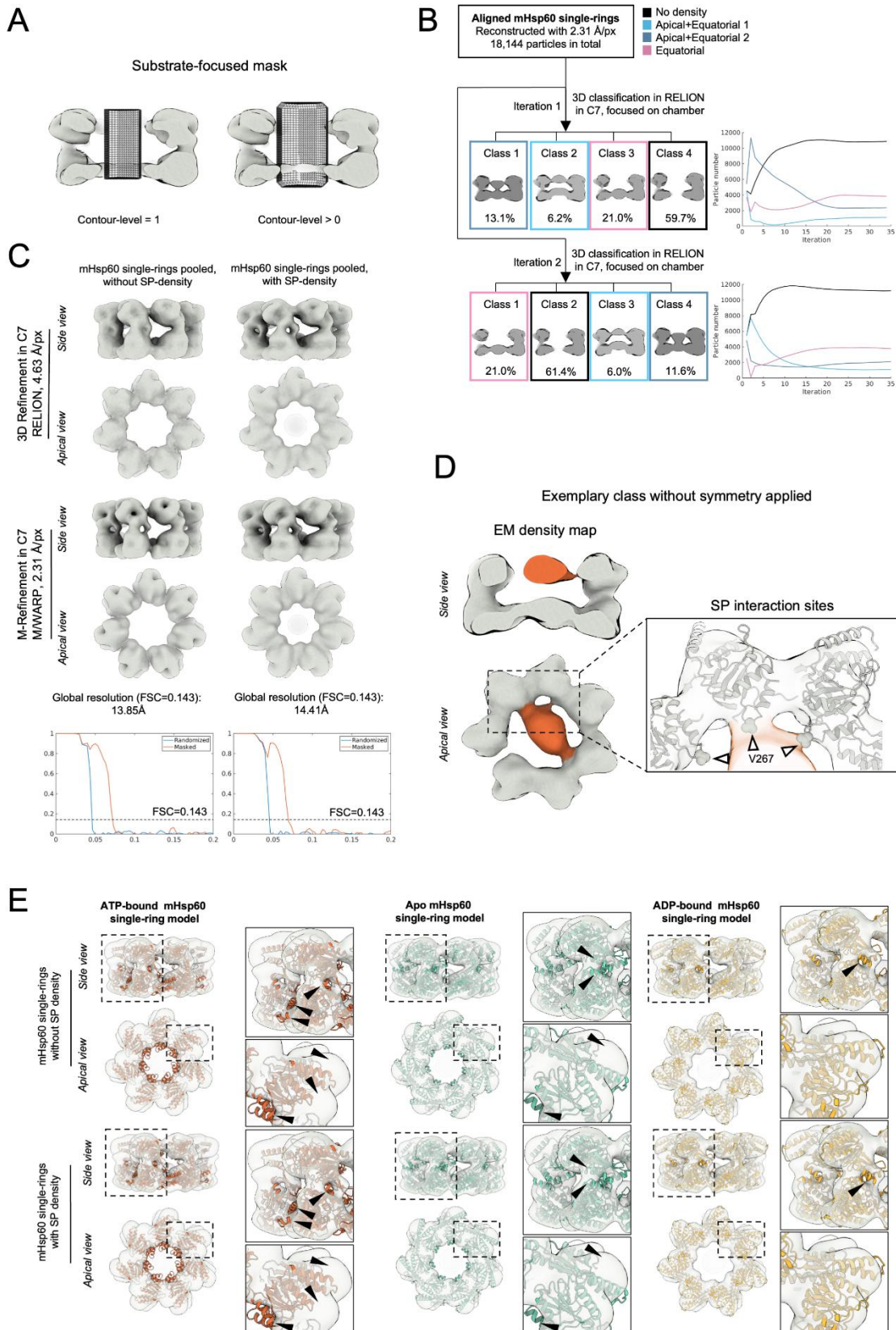
49 **Figure S 4: Docking of atomic models into subtomogram averaging density maps.** In all
50 cases, *in situ* subtomogram averaging map are shown semitransparent. **(A)** Docking of the atomic
51 model of a 39S mitochondrial ribosome assembly intermediate (PDB 7PO4). The inset highlights
52 density consistent with the binding of the MALSU1–LOR8F8–mtACP module (Hillen *et al*, 2021;
53 Lavdovskaia *et al*, 2024; Rebelo-Guiomar *et al*, 2022). **(B)** Docking of the atomic model of a fully
54 assembled 55S mitochondrial ribosome (PDB 8OIR). The inset indicates density consistent with
55 the binding of the RNA-binding and translation-regulating PTCD3/mS39 subunit (Kummer *et al*,
56 2018). **(C–F)** Docking of atomic models of WT mHsp60 complexes derived from single-particle
57 cryo-EM into subtomogram averaging maps determined *in situ* using cryo-ET. We compare the
58 cryo-EM structures determined in this study (orange) with published structures of mHsp60
59 complexes (green, purple). For clarity, comparisons are only shown with structures from (Tascon
60 *et al*, 2025), which are representative of most other published mHps60 structures (Table S 1). (C,
61 D) Comparison of the fit into subtomogram maps of ATP-bound (C) and apo (D) mHsp60 single-
62 ring structures against ADP-bound mHsp60. Regions where the docked ATP and apo structures
63 do not fit well the subtomogram density map are indicated by black arrowheads (structures
64 extending beyond the map) and stars (densities in the map unaccounted for by the structures).
65 (E, F) Overlays of published mHsp60:mHsp10 structures indicate only minimal variations
66 compared to the ones determined in this study.

Figure S5

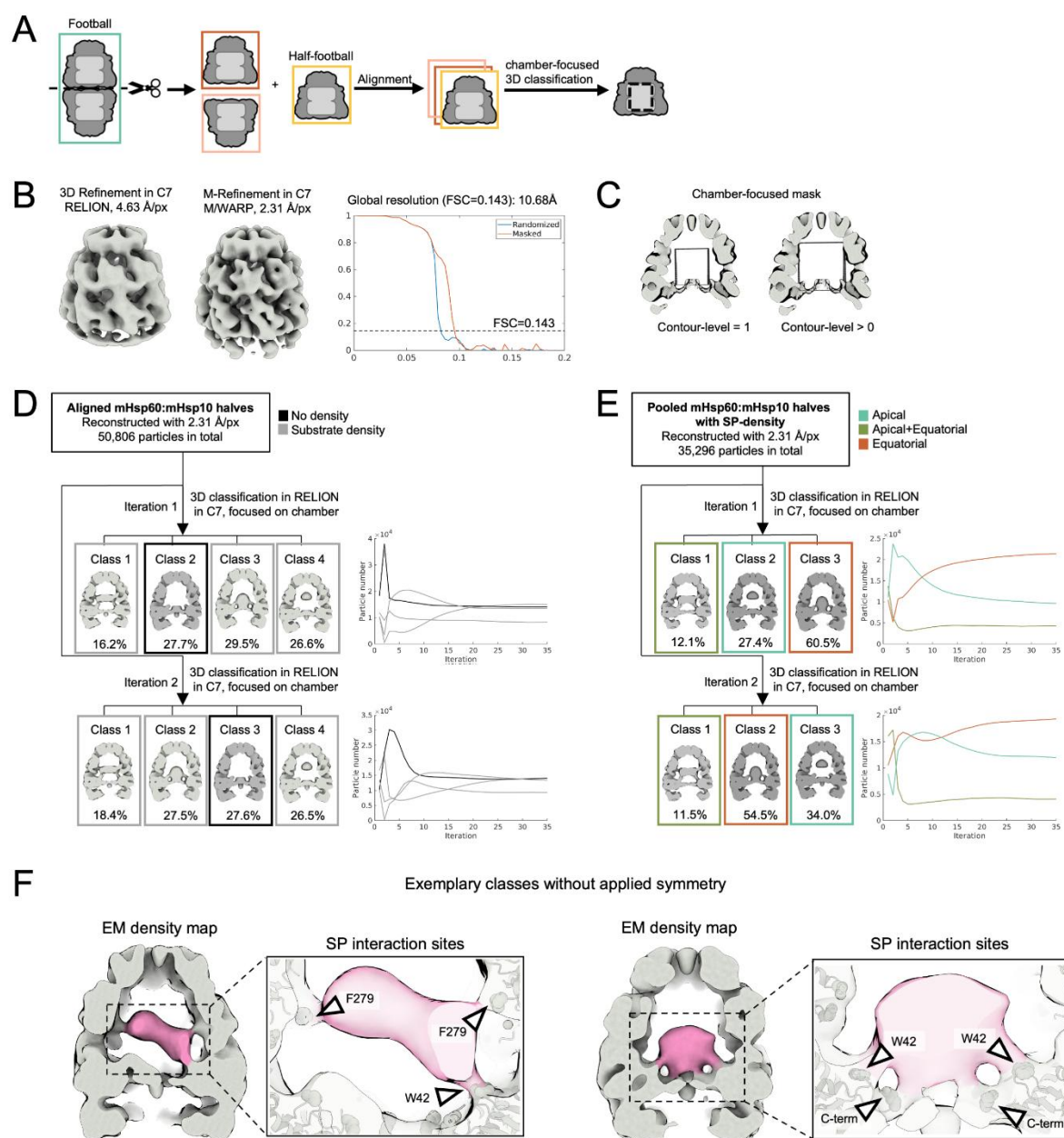


68 **Figure S 5: Structures of mHsp60 complexes determined *in vitro* by single-particle cryo-**
69 **EM. (A)** Cryo-EM data processing workflow for mHsp60 complexes. All datasets were processed
70 independently, starting with particle picking, iterative 2D classification, and *ab initio* reconstruction.
71 An additional *ab initio* reconstruction was performed specifically for particles contributing to single-
72 ring classes. Boxes mark the *ab initio* volumes used for heterogeneous refinement. **(B)** Cryo-EM
73 maps of ATP-bound mHsp60:mHsp10 football (1.92 Å nominal resolution), ATP-bound
74 mHsp60:mHsp10 half-football (2.19 Å nominal resolution), ATP-bound mHsp60:mHsp10 bullet
75 (2.1 Å nominal resolution), ADP-bound mHsp60 single-ring (2.91 Å nominal resolution), ATP-
76 bound mHsp60 double ring (2.18 Å nominal resolution), and ATP-bound mHsp60 single-ring (2.50
77 Å nominal resolution) colored as a function of local resolution displayed as side and top views.
78 FSC curves and detailed views of the nucleotide-binding sites for each species are also shown,
79 displaying overlays of the density map (semitransparent) fitted with atomic models. The protein is
80 depicted as blue ribbon, nucleotides as sticks, and Mg²⁺ ions (green), K⁺ ions (purple) and water
81 molecules (red) as spheres. Cryo-EM maps were refined with D7 symmetry for the football and
82 double-ring complexes, and C7 symmetry for the half-football, bullet, single-ring assemblies. For
83 the ATP-bound mHsp60 single-ring, the map is also shown upon gaussian-filtering (top) to enable
84 visualization of the highly-dynamic apical domains. **(C)** Nucleotide-binding sites of all 14 subunits
85 of the ATP-bound mHsp60:mHsp10 football complex obtained by refinement without imposing
86 symmetry (C1 symmetry). Abbreviations: FSC, Fourier shell correlation.

Figure S6



88 **Figure S 6: Substrate protein classification in mHsp60 single-ring complexes.** (A) Mask of
89 the central cavity used for focused 3D classification shown at different contour levels. The
90 rendering at contour level = 1 represents the mask without the soft edge, while levels >0 visualize
91 the full extent of the mask including the soft-edged boundary. (B) Classification results (left) and
92 class occupancies over classification iterations (right) for two independent runs. (C) Independent
93 refinements of the “No density” class versus SP-bound classes to assess potential structural
94 differences. (D) Exemplary SP-bound class obtained from focused chamber-focused 3D
95 classification in C1. The inset highlights the interactions between the SP density and V267
96 residues of mHsp60 (shown as spheres and marked by white arrowheads), as also observed in
97 the classification using C7 symmetry (Figure 5B). (E) Docking of mHsp60 single-ring atomic
98 models in different nucleotide states into the final subtomogram averaging maps from (C). Insets
99 show magnified regions of interest, with black arrowheads indicating discrepancies between the
100 model and the density map. Abbreviations: FSC, Fourier shell correlation; px, pixel.



101

102 **Figure S 7: Substrate protein classification in mHsp60:mHsp10 complexes.** (A) Schematic
 103 overview of the processing workflow. mHsp60:mHsp10 football complexes were computationally
 104 bisected and their halves were aligned to *bona fide* mHsp60:mHsp10 half-football complexes prior
 105 to classification. (B) Refinement results for pooled mHsp60:mHsp10 half-maps including both
 106 *bona fide* mHsp60:mHsp10 half-footballs and bisected footballs. (C) Mask of the central cavity at
 107 different contour levels used for focused 3D classification. The rendering at contour level = 1

108 represents the mask without the soft edge, while levels >0 visualize the full extent of the mask
109 including the soft-edged boundary. **(D)** First round of classification identifying empty chambers.
110 Class averages (left) and class occupancies across iterations (right) are shown for two
111 independent runs. **(E)** Second round of classification identifying different SP localization patterns.
112 Class averages (left) and class occupancies across iterations (right) shown for two independent
113 runs. **(F)** Examples of two different SP-bound classes obtained via focused 3D classification in
114 C1. Insets highlight mHsp60 residues interacting with SPs are shown as spheres and indicated
115 by arrowheads. These interaction sites were also identified using classification with applied
116 symmetry (Figure 6B).

117 **Table S 1: RMSD comparison between published single-particle cryo-EM structures of**
 118 **mHsp60 complexes and those determined in this study.** Calculations were performed using
 119 the Matchmaker tool within ChimeraX (Goddard *et al*, 2018). The structures of WT mHsp60
 120 complexes recently published by (Tascon *et al.*, 2025) were used as reference (9ES0, 9ES1,
 121 9ES2, 9ES3). Only one ring of the ATP-bound mHsp60 double ring 9ES2 model was used for the
 122 calculations. The following structures of the V72I mHsp60 mutant were published by (Braxton *et*
 123 *al*, 2024): 8G7N (ATP-bound football), 8G7O (ATP-bound half-football), 8G7M (ATP-bound single-
 124 ring) and 8G7K (apo single-ring). The following structures of WT mHsp60 were published by
 125 (Gomez-Llorente *et al*, 2020): 6MRC (ADP-bound football), 6MRD (ADP-bound half-football). The
 126 7AZP of WT mHsp60 apo single ring was published by (Klebl *et al*, 2021). The 7L7S of WT
 127 mHsp60 apo single ring was published by (Wang & Chen, 2021).

128

Reference model	Matching model	RMSD (all pairs)
9ES0 (ATP football) (Tascon et al., 2025)	ATP football (this study)	0.250 Å
	8G7N	0.729 Å
	6MRC	0.471 Å
9ES1 (ATP half-football) (Tascon et al., 2025)	ATP half-football (this study)	0.324 Å
	8G7O	0.780 Å
	6MRD	0.642 Å
9ES2 (ATP double-ring) (Tascon et al., 2025)	ATP single-ring (this study)	0.816 Å
	ADP single-ring (this study)	2.658 Å
	8G7M	2.844 Å
9ES3 (Apo single-ring) (Tascon et al., 2025)	ATP single-ring (this study)	3.883 Å
	ADP single-ring (this study)	7.289 Å
	8G7K	1.327 Å
	7AZP	0.545 Å
	7L7S	1.036 Å

129

130 **Table S 2: Cryo-EM data collection, refinement and validation statistics**

131

	ATP-bound mHsp60 ₁₄ - mHsp1014 ₁₄ (EMDB 54898) (PDB 9SHG)	ATP-bound mHsp60 ₁₄ - mHsp10 ₇ (EMDB 54899) (PDB 9SHH)	ATP-bound mHsp60 ₇ - mHsp10 ₇ (EMDB 54990) (PDB 9SHI)
Data collection and processing			
Magnification	105000	105000	105000
Voltage (kV)	300	300	300
Electron exposure (e ⁻ /Å ²)	50	50	50
Defocus range (µm)	0.8-1.6	0.8-1.6	0.8-1.6
Pixel size (Å)	0.8238	0.8238	0.8238
Symmetry imposed	D7	C7	D7
Initial particle images (no.)	12338206	12338206	12338206
Final particle images (no.)	1661635	575042	992071
Map resolution (Å)	1.91	2.11	2.19
FSC threshold	0.143	0.143	0.143
Map resolution range (Å)	1.845 - 20.712	1.881 - 30.220	1.818 - 25.245
Refinement			
Initial model used (PDB code)	9ES0	9ES1/9ES2	9ES1
Model resolution (Å)	2.0	2.2	2.5
FSC threshold	0.5	0.5	0.5
Map sharpening <i>B</i> factor (Å ²)	-60.4	-60.3	-75.5
Model composition			
Non-hydrogen atoms	68854	63040	34531
Protein residues	8778	8078	4389
Ligands	42	42	21
<i>B</i> factors (Å ²)			
Protein	43.14	69.33	47.69
Ligand	11.32	17.88	18.59
R.m.s. deviations			
Bond lengths (Å)	0.004	0.004	0.004
Bond angles (°)	0.680	0.676	0.636
Validation			
MolProbity score	1.05	1.20	1.10
Clashscore	2.65	4.21	3.13
Poor rotamers (%)	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ramachandran plot			
Favored (%)	98.73	98.36	98.62
Allowed (%)	1.27	1.64	1.38
Disallowed (%)	0.00	0.00	0.00

132

133

	ATP-bound mHsp60 ₁₄ (EMDB 54991) (PDB 9SHJ)	ADP-bound mHsp60 ₇ (EMDB 54992) (PDB 9SHK)	ATP-bound mHsp60 ₇ (EMDB 54993) (PDB 9SHGL)
Data collection and processing			
Magnification	105000	105000	105000
Voltage (kV)	300	300	300
Electron exposure (e-/Å ²)	50	50	50
Defocus range (µm)	0.8-1.6	0.8-1.6	0.8-1.6
Pixel size (Å)	0.8238	0.8238	0.8238
Symmetry imposed	D7	C7	C7
Initial particle images (no.)	12338206	12338206	12338206
Final particle images (no.)	143570	288807	340258
Map resolution (Å)	2.18	2.91	2.50
FSC threshold	0.143	0.143	0.143
Map resolution range (Å)	1.978 - 34.455	1.768 - 9.351	2.147 - 24.030
Refinement			
Initial model used (PDB code)	9ES2	9ES1	9ES2
Model resolution (Å)	2.3	3.3	2.8
FSC threshold	0.5	0.5	0.5
Map sharpening <i>B</i> factor (Å ²)	-58.0	-106.0	-97.6
Model composition			
Non-hydrogen atoms	56446	27629	28015
Protein residues	7378	3682	3689
Ligands	42	14	21
<i>B</i> factors (Å ²)			
Protein	101.83	9.31	72.59
Ligand	23.53	2.57	11.03
R.m.s. deviations			
Bond lengths (Å)	0.003	0.004	0.004
Bond angles (°)	0.597	0.668	0.659
Validation			
MolProbity score	1.25	1.64	1.38
Clashscore	4.76	10.15	5.69
Poor rotamers (%)	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ramachandran plot			
Favored (%)	98.19	97.44	97.66
Allowed (%)	1.81	2.56	2.34
Disallowed (%)	0.00	0.00	0.00

134

135

136

137

- 139 Braxton JR, Shao H, Tse E, Gestwicki JE, Southworth DR (2024) Asymmetric apical domain
140 states of mitochondrial hsp60 coordinate substrate engagement and chaperonin assembly. *Nat*
141 *Struct Mol Biol* 31: 1848-1858. doi: 10.1038/s41594-024-01352-0
- 142 Goddard TD, Huang CC, Meng EC, Pettersen EF, Couch GS, Morris JH, Ferrin TE (2018) Ucsf
143 chimerax: Meeting modern challenges in visualization and analysis. *Protein Sci* 27: 14-25. doi:
144 10.1002/pro.3235
- 145 Gomez-Llorente Y, Jebara F, Patra M, Malik R, Nisemblat S, Chomsky-Hecht O, Parnas A,
146 Azem A, Hirsch JA, Ubarretxena-Belandia I (2020) Structural basis for active single and double
147 ring complexes in human mitochondrial hsp60-hsp10 chaperonin. *Nat Commun* 11: 1916. doi:
148 10.1038/s41467-020-15698-8
- 149 Hillen HS, Lavdovskaia E, Nadler F, Hanitsch E, Linden A, Bohnsack KE, Urlaub H, Richter-
150 Dennerlein R (2021) Structural basis of gtpase-mediated mitochondrial ribosome biogenesis
151 and recycling. *Nat Commun* 12: 3672. doi: 10.1038/s41467-021-23702-y
- 152 Klebl DP, Feasey MC, Hesketh EL, Ranson NA, Wurdak H, Sobott F, Bon RS, Muench SP
153 (2021) Cryo-em structure of human mitochondrial hspd1. *iScience* 24: 102022. doi:
154 10.1016/j.isci.2020.102022
- 155 Kummer E, Leibundgut M, Rackham O, Lee RG, Boehringer D, Filipovska A, Ban N (2018)
156 Unique features of mammalian mitochondrial translation initiation revealed by cryo-em. *Nature*
157 560: 263-267. doi: 10.1038/s41586-018-0373-y
- 158 Lavdovskaia E, Hanitsch E, Linden A, Pasen M, Challa V, Horokhovskiy Y, Roetschke HP,
159 Nadler F, Welp L, Steube E *et al* (2024) A roadmap for ribosome assembly in human
160 mitochondria. *Nat Struct Mol Biol* 31: 1898-1908. doi: 10.1038/s41594-024-01356-w
- 161 Rebelo-Guimar P, Pellegrino S, Dent KC, Sas-Chen A, Miller-Fleming L, Garone C, Van Haute
162 L, Rogan JF, Dinan A, Firth AE *et al* (2022) A late-stage assembly checkpoint of the human
163 mitochondrial ribosome large subunit. *Nat Commun* 13: 929. doi: 10.1038/s41467-022-28503-5
- 164 Tascon I, Lopez-Alonso JP, Shkolnisky Y, Gil-Carton D, Vilchez-Garcia J, Berruezo AG, Gomez-
165 Llorente Y, Malik R, Jebara F, Patra M *et al* (2025) Structural basis for atp-driven double-ring
166 assembly of the human mitochondrial hsp60 chaperonin. *bioRxiv*: 2025.2010.2004.680452. doi:
167 10.1101/2025.10.04.680452
- 168 Wang JC, Chen L (2021) Structural basis for the structural dynamics of human mitochondrial
169 chaperonin mhsp60. *Scientific reports* 11: 14809. doi: 10.1038/s41598-021-94236-y