

Supplemental Materials

Molecular Biology of the Cell

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Supplementary Figures

Figure S1. Association of GFP-LC3, ubiquitin and p62 with ALIS: RAW GFP-LC3 cells were immunostained for p62 and ubiquitin to evaluate the localization of LC3, ubiquitin and p62 upon LPS stimulation at 8, 12 and 24 hours as compared to unstimulated cells. Scale bars, 10 μ m (A). ALIS appeared to associate with phagosomes as detected in macrophage cells after stimulation with LPS (26h) (B). Scale bars, 5 μ m. Occurrence of ALIS fusion is shown in the insets. Quantification of association of GFP-LC3 puncta smaller than 0.5 μ m clustering with STM upon 2hpi and 16hpi (C) Statistical significance was calculated on pooled data from experimental replicates using unpaired t-test. The experiments were performed in triplicates. A minimum 150 cells were counted for each repeat. (P) * < 0.05, (P) ** < 0.005, (P) *** < 0.0005, (P) **** < 0.0001, ns = non-significant. Data are represented as mean \pm SEM. Images from live cells are shown for indicated time points. LPS (48h) followed by infection with *M. smegmatis* mRFP for 48h (D). Images from live cells are shown for indicated time points. Stabilization of GFP-LC3 puncta with bacteria (Movie 3). Scale bars, 5 μ m. Line profile analysis of microtubule thickness from control cells and LPS (12h) treated cells (E). Scale bars, 5 μ m.

Figure S2. Fold proliferation of *E. coli* K12 (A) and STM WT::LLO (B) in peritoneal macrophages (MOI = 10) (n=3, N=2 for K12 and n=3, N=3 for LLO). Statistical significance was calculated on experimental replicates using unpaired t-test. Quantification of mean intensity change of signal from STM-mCherry infected in RAW GFP-LC3 either unstimulated or pre-stimulated with LPS (C). Statistical significance was calculated on pooled data from experimental replicates using one-way ANOVA with Sidak's multiple comparisons test upon comparing mean intensities per cell in p62-siRNA transfected cells vs non-target siRNA transfected cells. The experiments were performed in duplicates. A minimum 30 cells were counted for each repeat. (P) * < 0.05, (P) ** < 0.005, (P) *** < 0.0005, (P) **** < 0.0001, ns = non-significant. Data are represented as mean \pm SEM.

Figure S3. SIM images showing spatial localization, in unstimulated and LPS stimulated cells of p62 with GFP-LC3 (A), and ubiquitin with GFP-LC3 (B). RAW GFP-LC3 immunostained with anti-p62 and anti-Ub antibodies after 24 hours of LPS stimulation. ALIS

corresponding to different sizes with positive colocalizations of the three proteins is sequestered (C). Scale bars, 2 μ m.

Figure S4. Graph to show changes in fluorescence intensity across sucrose density gradient fractions from supernatant (A) and pellet fractions (B). Comparison between LPS treated lysate fraction and untreated fraction based on the cellular components (C), molecular functions (D), and biological processes (E). Distribution of proteins from LPS treated fraction based on their cellular components (F) and molecular functions (G).

Figure S5. Validation of association of AMPs identified from the mass spectrometry data with p62 in HeLa Kyoto cells: Cells transfected with AMPs and immunostained for the indicated tag of AMPs and endogenous p62. Nuclear staining was done using DAPI. For mCherry-Syk, cells were excited with 561 nm laser and emission spectra were collected ranging from wavelengths of 580-630 nm (A-F). Scale bar, 5 μ m. LPS treated RAW GFP-LC3 cell lysates fractionated using a buffer containing 0.2, or 0.5, or 1 or 2% Triton X-100 and soluble and insoluble fractions were immunoblotted for IFITM2, IFITM3, Bst2, p62 and Tubulin (G).

Figure S1

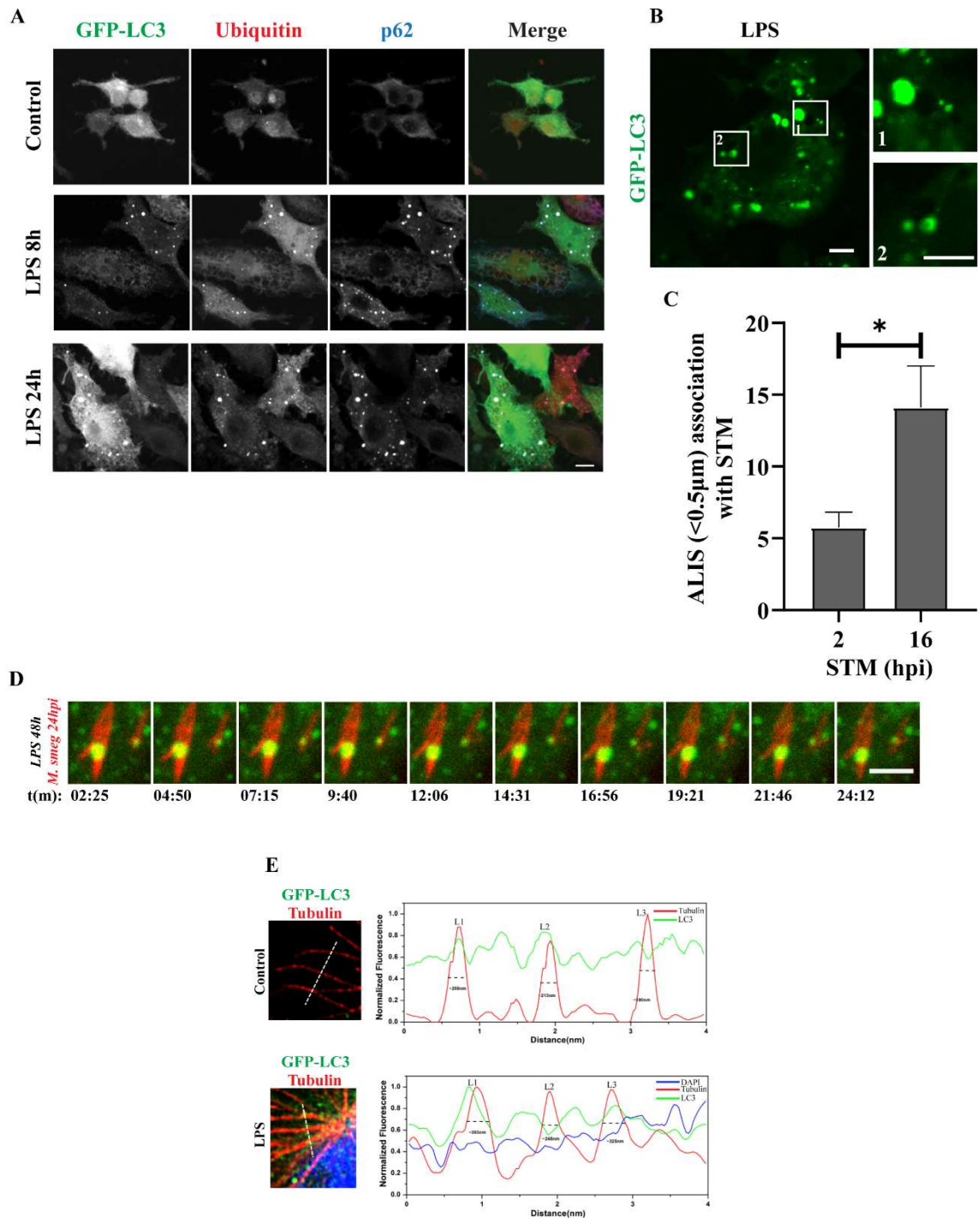


Figure S2

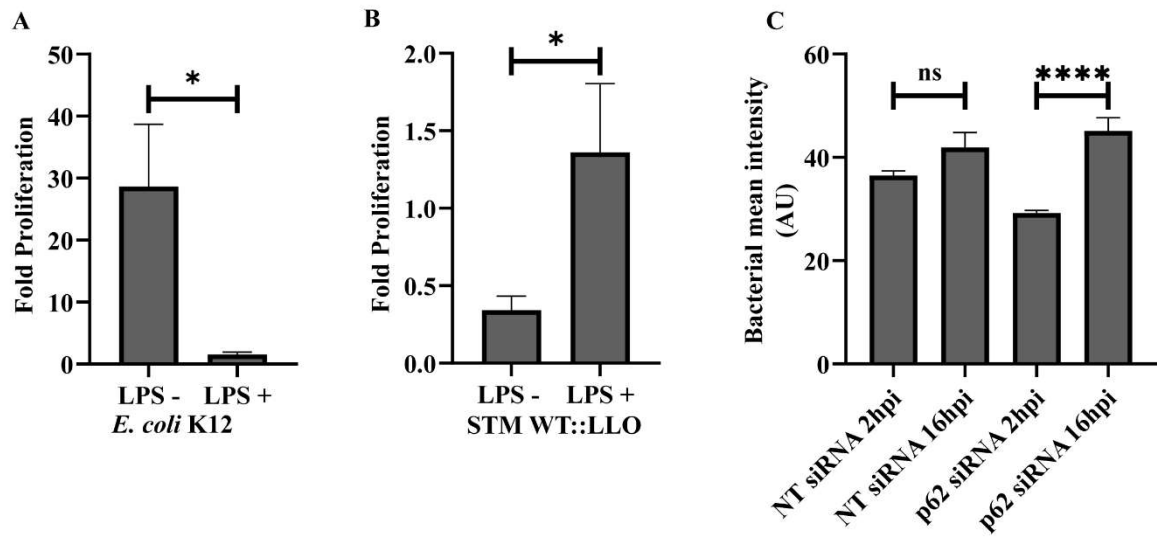


Figure S3

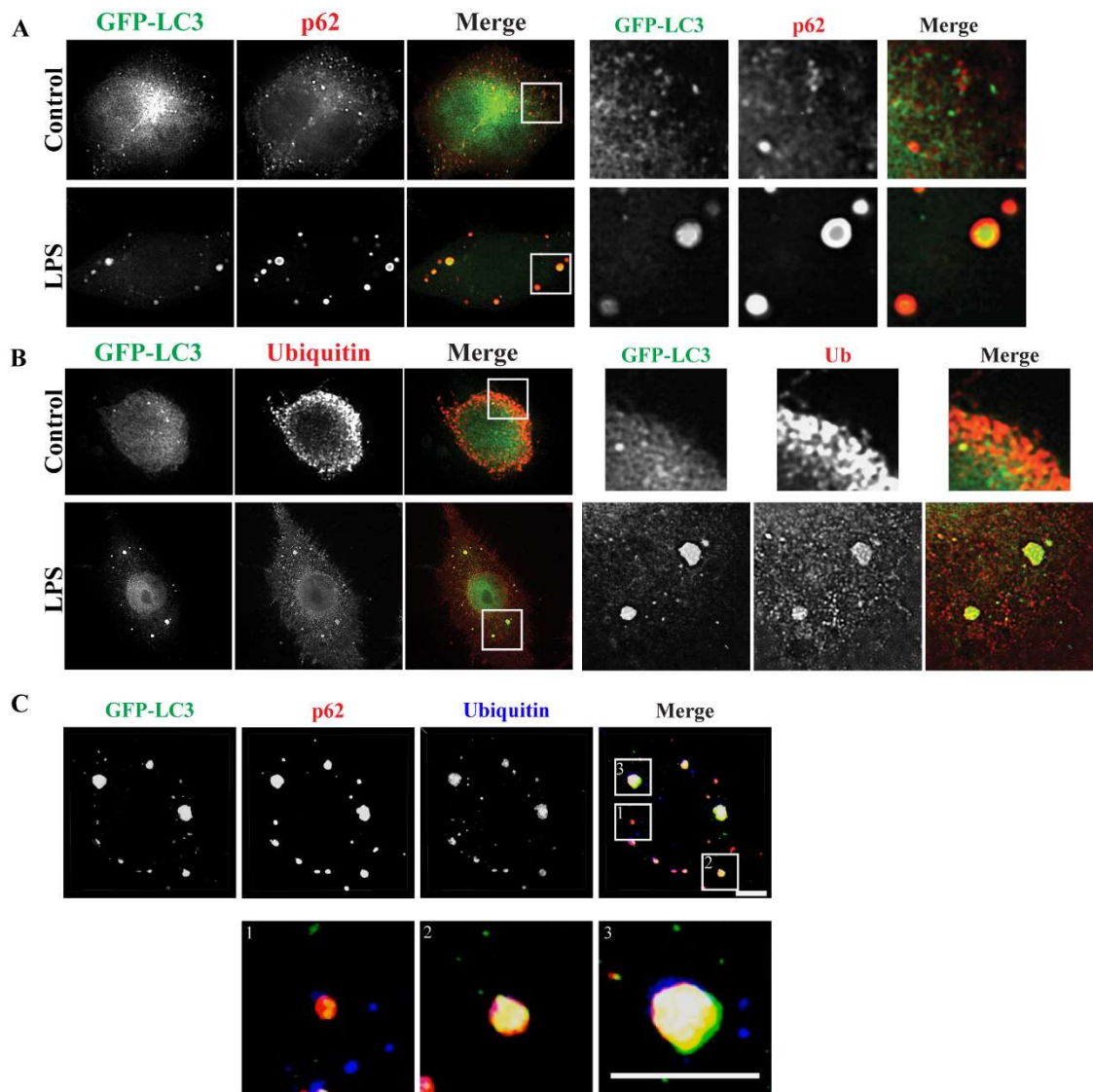


Figure S4

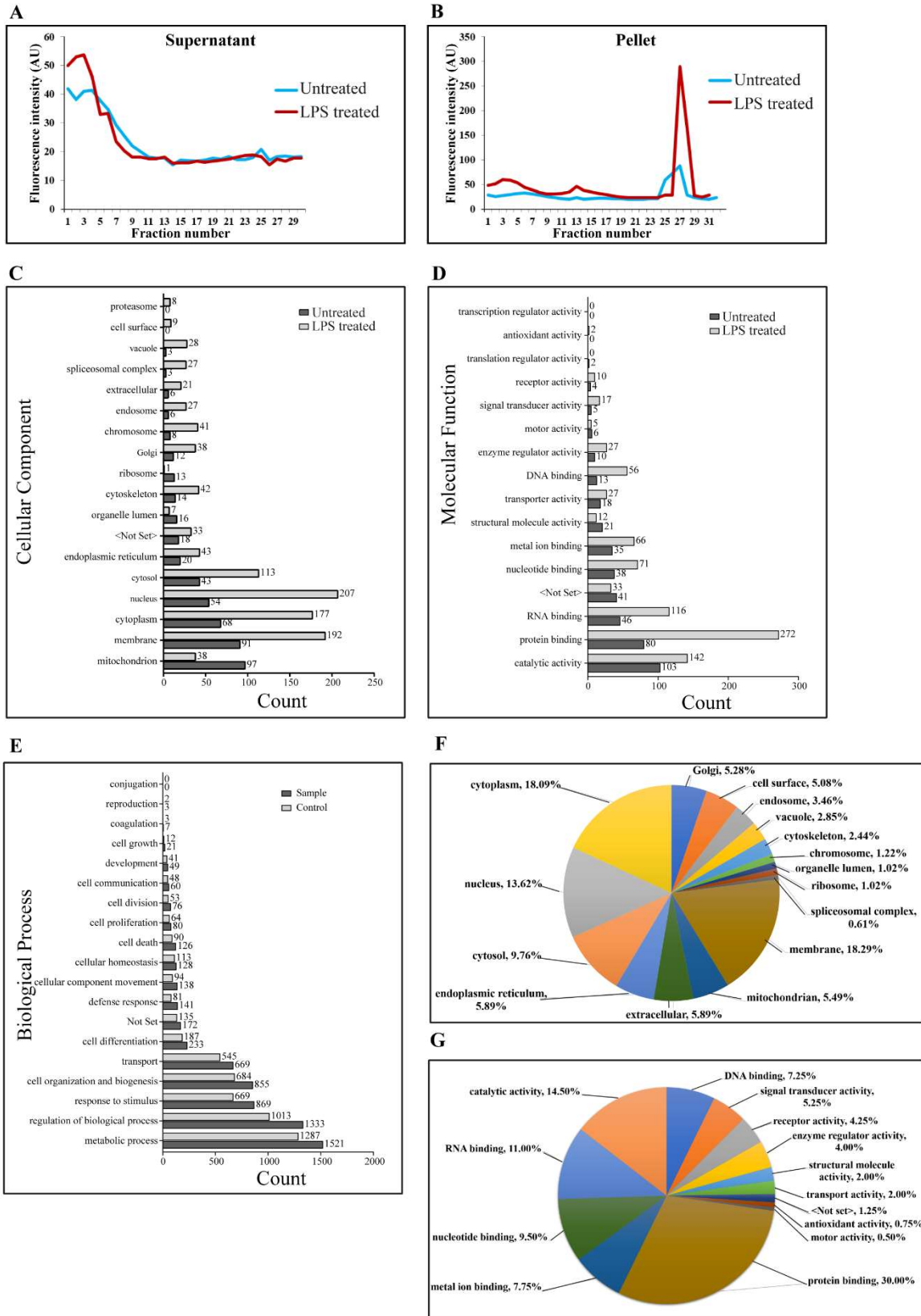


Figure S5

