Supplementary materials for

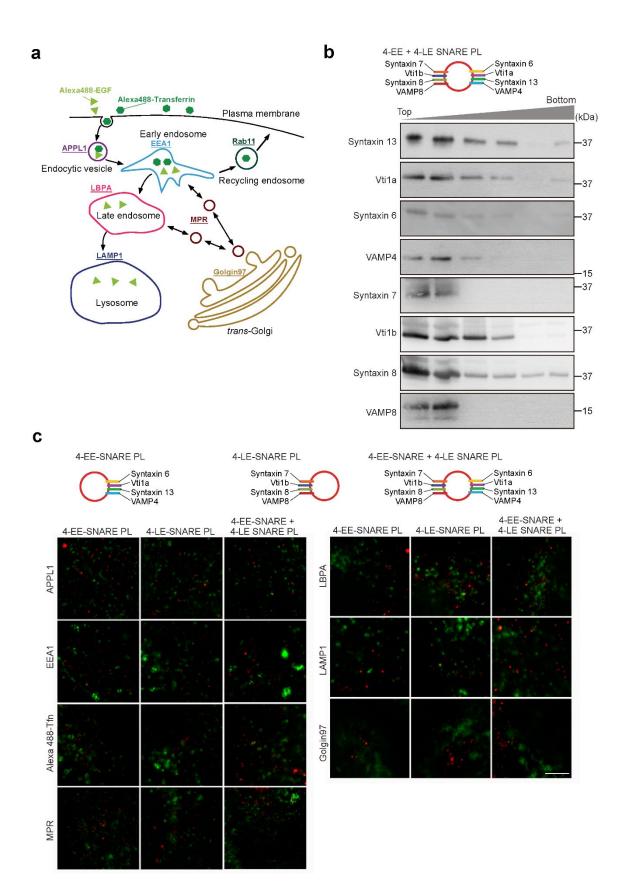
Rab GTPases and phosphoinositides fine-tune SNAREs dependent

targeting specificity of intracellular vesicle traffic

Seiichi Koike and Reinhard Jahn

This file includes:

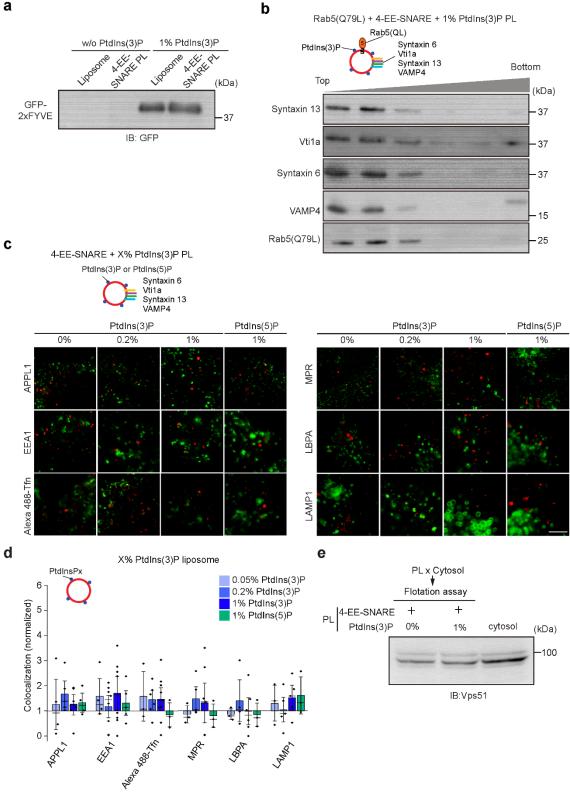
Figure S1-S6 and legends



(a) Schematic overview showing the organelle-specific markers used in this study. Abbreviations are given in the text.

(b) Analysis of 4-EE + 4-LE-SNARE liposomes by flotation density gradient reveals efficient incorporation of the SNARE proteins. Proteoliposomes were loaded at the bottom in 80% Nycodenz and overlaid with a discontinuous Nycodenz gradient of decreasing density. During centrifugation, membranes such as proteoliposomes migrate to the top whereas non-incorporated proteins remain at the bottom. Fractions recovered from the gradient were analyzed by SDS/PAGE and immunoblotting for the SNARE proteins.

(c) Related to Fig. 1a. Representative confocal microscopy images of HeLa cells fixed 5 min after injection of 4-EE + 4-LE-SNARE liposomes labeled by Rhodamine-PE. Cells were immunolabeled using organelle-specific markers and subsequently detected with Alexa Fluor 488-labeled secondary antibodies or internalized Alexa Fluor 488-labeled Transferrin (Tfn). Scale bar, 5 µm.



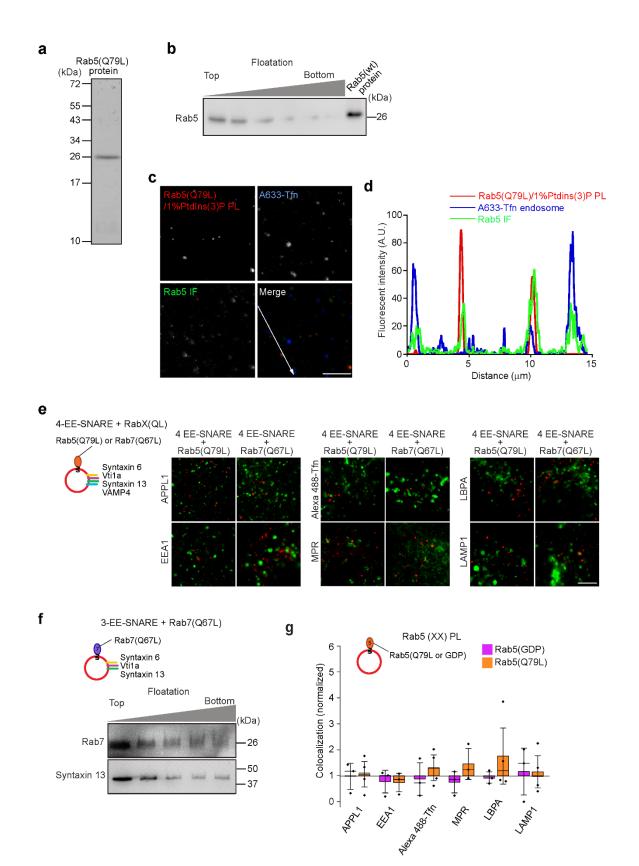


PtdIns(3)P, reveals efficient membrane incorporation of PtdIns(3)P upon reconstitution. A cytosol fraction obtained from HeLa cells overexpressing GFP-2xFYVE was incubated with versions of liposomes (endosomal membrane lipids) that contained, in addition, the four early endosomal SNARE proteins (4-EE-SNAREs), 1% PtdIns(3)P, or both. Incubation was carried out at 37°C for 30 min. Thereafter, membranes were separated by flotation gradient centrifugation, and the binding of the GFP-2xFYVE reporter protein was detected by immunoblotting (IB) with a GFP antibody.

(b) Flotation gradients of liposomes containing endosomal lipids and reconstituted with SNAREs, 1% PtdIns(3)P, and Rab5(Q79L) show that all proteins are effectively incorporated into the membrane upon reconstitution.

(c) Related to Fig. 2a. Representative confocal microscopy images of HeLa cells fixed 5 min after injection of 4-EE-SNARE liposomes with various concentration of PtdIns(3)P or PtdIns(5)P. Cells were immunolabeled for organelle markers or internalized Alexa Fluor 488-labeled Transferrin (Tfn). Scale bar, 5 μ m.

(d) Colocalization between injected liposomes containing PtdIns(3)P or PtdIns(5)P with endogenous markers. All values were normalized to the degree of colocalization observed in control injections using protein-free liposomes without any PtdInsPx. The data represent mean values ± SEM of 3-9 independent experiments, with each individual measurement being represented by a black dot. at least 100 injected vesicles were analyzed for the colocalization with each organelle marker in each experiment. The data were evaluated by 1-way ANOVA with the Tukey multiple comparison test. No significant colocalization was observed.
(e) A cytosolic fraction obtained from HeLa cells was incubated with either 0% or 1% PtdIns(3)P containing liposomes reconstituted with 4-EE-SNAREs. Subsequently, unbound proteins were separated using a flotation gradient. The liposome fraction was then analyzed by immunoblotting for Vps51, showing that binding of Vps51 is not dependent on PtdIns(3)P.



(a) Coomassie brilliant blue staining of an SDS PAGE of purified prenylated-Rab5 (Q79L) protein expressed in Sf9 cells.

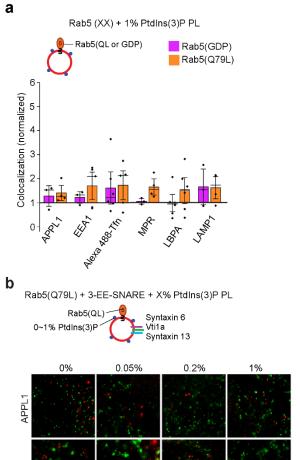
(b) Flotation gradients of liposomes containing endosomal lipids and reconstituted with purified wt-Rab5, confirming that the protein is quantitatively incorporated into liposomes.

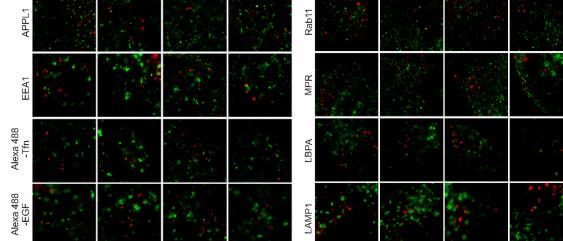
(c-d) Comparison of Rab5 protein levels between injected Rab5(Q79L) reconstituted liposomes and endogenous endosomes. (c) To label early endosomes, Alexa Fluor 633-Transferrin (Tfn) was internalized for 10 min, and then Rab5(Q79L) proteoliposomes containing 1% PtdIns(3)P were microinjected followed by immunostaining (IF) with anti-Rab5 antibody. Scale bar, 5 μ m. (d) An intensity plot of the line scan (a white line) in the pictures on (c).

(e) Related to Fig. 2c. Colocalization between organellar markers and injected liposomes containing the 4-EE-SNAREs and prenylated Rab5(Q79L) or prenylated Rab7(Q67L). Cells were immunolabeled for organelle markers. Scale bar, 5 μ m.

(f) Flotation gradients of liposomes reconstituted with purified Rab7(Q67L) and 3-EE-SNAREs. Protein distribution was detected by immunoblotting using anti-Rab7 or anti-Syntaxin 13-specific antibodies.

(g) Colocalization between Rab5 (GDP) or Rab5 (Q79L) containing liposomes with endogenous markers. All values were normalized to the degree of colocalization observed in control injections using protein-free liposomes. The data represent mean values ± SEM of 3-4 independent experiments, with each individual measurement being represented by a black dot. at least 100 injected vesicles were analyzed for the colocalization with each organelle marker in each experiment. The data were evaluated by 1-way ANOVA with the Tukey multiple comparison test. No significant colocalization was observed.





0%

0.05%

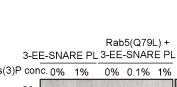
0.2%

1%

Supplementary Figure S4

(a) Colocalization between Rab5 (GDP) or Rab5 (Q79L) and 1% PtdIns(3)P containing liposomes with endogenous markers. All values were normalized to the degree of colocalization observed in control injections using protein-free liposomes. The data represent mean values ± SEM of 3-6 independent experiments, with each individual measurement being represented by a black dot. at least 100 injected vesicles were analyzed for the colocalization with each organelle marker in each experiment. The data were evaluated by 1-way ANOVA with the Tukey multiple comparison test. No significant colocalization was observed.

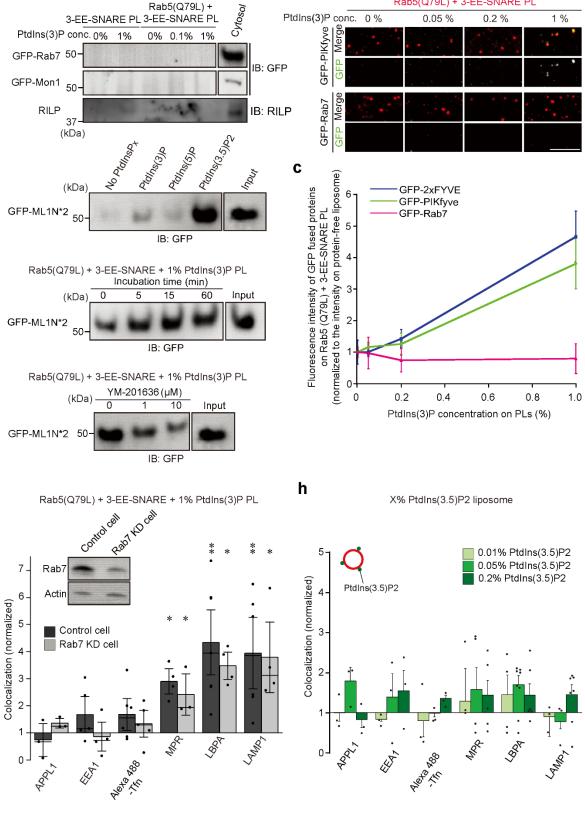
(b) Related to Fig. 3b. Representative confocal microscopy images of HeLa cells fixed 5 min after injection of 4-EE-SNARE and Rab5(Q79L) liposomes containing various concentration of PtdIns(3)P. Cells were immunolabeled for organelle markers. Scale bar, 5 µm.







1 %



а

d

е

f

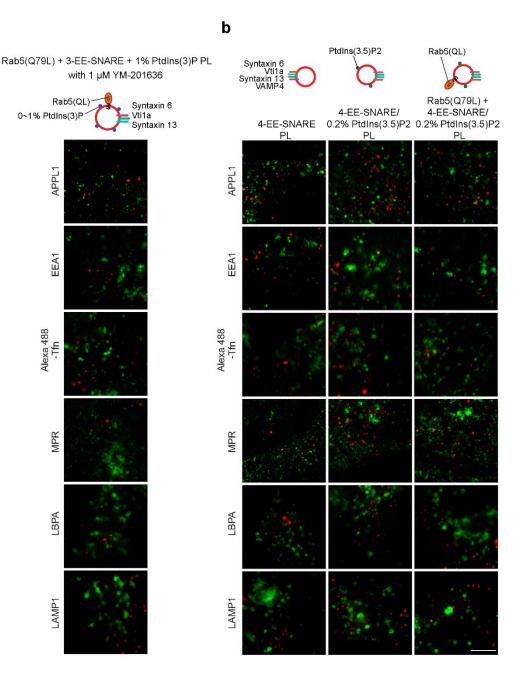
g

(a) Neither GFP-Rab7, GFP-Mon1 nor endogenous RILP was recruited to proteoliposomes reconstituted with early endosomal SNAREs and/or Rab5 (Q79L) and various combinations of phosphoinositides. The liposomes (all containing 1% Biotin-PE for subsequent isolation) were incubated with cytosolic extracts from HeLa cells expressing GFP-Rab7 or GFP-Mon1 for 30 min at 37°C. The proteoliposomes were precipitated with Streptavidin-conjugated beads, and recruited proteins were detected by immunoblotting with an anti-GFP antibody. (b-c) Microscopy-based detection of protein recruitment to liposomes. Proteoliposomes reconstituted with EE-SNAREs, Rab5 (Q79L) and various combinations of phosphoinositides were incubated with a cytosolic fraction from HeLa cells overexpressing GFP-tagged proteins. The liposomes were then immobilized on coverslips, and the recruited proteins were detected by immunostaining with anti-GFP antibody. (b) Representative images of the recruitment of GFP-PIKfyve or GFP-Rab7. Scale bar, 5 µm. (c) Quantification of protein recruitment to the liposomal membrane. The fluorescence intensity of GFP on liposomes was calculated and normalized to the intensity of cytosol containing GFP. GFP-2xFYVE protein was used as a reporter for the concentration of PtdIns(3)P. The data show mean values ± SEM of 6 independent experiments.

(d-e) The recruitment of the GFP-ML1N*2 probe to liposomes was assessed by flotation of protein-liposome mixtures on Nycodenz gradients. (d) GFP-ML1N*2 specifically associated with PtdIns(3.5)P2. Liposomes with or without PtdInsPx were incubated with a GFP-ML1N*2 containing cytosol fraction for 5 min at 37°C. (e) PtdIns(3.5)P2 was produced in a time dependent fashion. Liposomes reconstituted with 3-EE-SNAREs, 1% PtdIns(3)P, and Rab5(Q79L) were incubated with GFP-ML1N*2 expressing cytosol fraction for various times at 37°C. (f) PtdIns(3.5)P2 conversion was inhibited by YM-201636 in a dose-dependent manner. Liposomes reconstituted with 3-EE-SNAREs, 1% PtdIns(3.5)P2 conversion was inhibited by YM-201636 in a dose-dependent manner. Liposomes reconstituted with 3-EE-SNAREs, 1% PtdIns(3)P, and Rab5(Q79L) were incubated with GFP-ML1N*2 expressing cytosol fraction in presence of 1 μ M or 10 μ M YM-201636 for 10 min at 37°C.

(g) Targeting of liposomes reconstituted with 3-EE-SNAREs, 1% PtdIns(3)P, and Rab5(Q79L) in control or Rab7 knock-down HeLa cells. Insert shows an immunoblot for Rab7 in a knock-down (KD) cell line. Normalization was carried out using protein-free liposomes containing 1% PtdIns(3)P. The data represent mean values ± SEM of 3-6 independent experiments, with each individual measurement being represented by a black dot. At least 100 injected vesicles were analyzed for the colocalization with each organelle marker in each experiment. Significance was determined by 1-way ANOVA with the Tukey multiple comparison test. Stars indicate significance: * P<0.05, ** P<0.01.

(h) Colocalization between organelle markers and liposomes containing various concentration of PtdIns(3.5)P2. No significant colocalization with any of the tested organelle markers was observed. The data represent mean values ± SEM of 3-7 independent experiments, with each individual measurement being represented by a black dot. at least 100 injected vesicles were analyzed for the colocalization with each organelle marker in each experiment. The data were evaluated by 1-way ANOVA with the Tukey multiple comparison test.



(a) Related to Fig. 5c. Representative confocal microscopy images of HeLa cells fixed 5 min after injection of 3-EE-SNARE and Rab5(Q79L) liposomes with 1% PtdIns(3)P upon treatment with YM-201636, a PIKfyve inhibitor. Cells were immunolabeled for organelle markers. Scale bar, 5 μ m. (b) Related to Fig. 5d. Representative confocal microscopy images of HeLa cells fixed 5 min after injection of 3-EE-SNARE and/or Rab5(Q79L) liposomes with 0.2% PtdIns(3.5)P2. Cells were immunolabeled for organelle markers. Scale bar, 5 μ m.

а