

Supplementary Information

Proteomic investigation of neural stem cell to oligodendrocyte precursor cell differentiation reveals phosphorylation-dependent Dclk1 processing

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Supplementary Figure Legends

Figure S1: Immunofluorescence analysis of dissociated spheres during neurosphere to oligosphere differentiation.

Samples were taken at days 0, 3, 6, and 9, spheres dissociated and grown in adherent cultures on cover slips. Cover slips were stained with the respective antibodies and analyzed for the presence of astrocytes (glial fibrillary acidic protein, Gfap), neurons (β 3-tubulin), microglia (cell surface glycoprotein F4/80), and oligodendrocytes (myelin basic protein, Mbp) by fluorescence microscopy.

Figure S2: Post-processing of TMT data from neurosphere to oligosphere differentiation.

A) Abundances (\log_2 values) of individual reporter ion channels of TMT data before normalization. **B)** Abundances (\log_2 values) of individual reporter ion channels of TMT data after LOESS and subsequent batch normalization. Batch normalization was based on a linear regression model to reduce batch effects between replicates. **C)** Pearson correlation heatmap for individual replicates and samples. **D)** Row-wise hierarchical clustering heatmap (based on Spearman correlation distance and complete linkage) for individual replicates and samples. Shown are z-scored (row) normalized \log_2 abundances.

Figure S3: Results of paired t-tests between day 0 and individual subsequent time points.

Shown are individual volcano plots for each comparison, $-\log_{10}$ p-values and \log_2 fold-change ratios are shown. Vertical lines indicate a fold-change of > 2 or < 0.5 , horizontal lines an adjusted p-value of 0.05 (back-transformed to the scale of the original p-values). Numbers of significantly up- or down-regulated proteins are indicated (cutoff: adjusted p-value < 0.05 and fold change > 2 or < 0.5). **A)** Day 3 vs. day 0. **B)** Day 6 vs. day 0. **C)** Day 9 vs. day 0. **D)** Day 12 vs. day 0. **E)** Day 15 vs. day 0.

Figure S4: Gene Ontology (GO) analyses for individual clusters of the TMT dataset and investigation of PurA/alpha-Tubulin-antibody cross-reactivity.

A-D) For all individual clusters (Fig. 2B), GO analyses were performed. Fold-enrichment and FDR p-values of all results for the GO categories “Biological Process” (left) and “Cellular Component” (right) are shown. Only categories with an FDR p-value < 0.01 and a fold enrichment > 4 are indicated. Data are only shown for clusters 1-4, as analysis of clusters 5 to 7 resulted in few or no significantly enriched GO terms (for all results, see Table S1). **E)** Western blot analysis of PurA and alpha-Tubulin expression in untransfected and PurA-transfected HeLa cells. Increase in PurA-signal intensity confirms lack of cross-reactivity of PurA and alpha-Tubulin antibodies.

Figure S5: Quality control plots for the dimethyl labeling based phosphoproteomic analysis of neurosphere to oligosphere differentiation.

A/B) Density plots showing the distribution of normalized \log_2 ratios of quantified protein groups **(A)** and class I phosphosites **(B)** for individual replicates of the different time point comparisons. **C/D)** Boxplots showing the distribution of normalized \log_2 ratios of quantified protein groups **(C)** and class I phosphosites **(D)** for individual replicates of the different time point comparisons.

Figure S6: Sequence pattern analysis of regulated phosphorylation sites.

IceLogo³⁸ plots for up- and downregulated class I phosphosites in comparisons of different time points.

Figure S7: Expression analysis of different Dclk1 isoforms.

A) Schematic representation of the four main Dclk1-isoforms, Dclk1 long (Dclk1-L), Dclk1 short (Dclk1-S), Doublecortin-like (Dcl), and CaMK Related Peptide (Carp). Functional domains are highlighted in color. DCX = Doublecortin domain, SP = SP-rich domain, Kinase = Kinase-domain. **B)** TMT signal intensities of 5 unique Dclk1-peptides during neurosphere to oligosphere differentiation. Shown are mean values (n = 7) of (median-) normalized peptide intensities scaled to a 0 to 1 interval. **C/D)** Western blot analysis of Dclk1-isoform expression in different cell lines.

Figure S8: Proteomic analysis of Dclk1 isoform interactomes.

A) Principal component analysis (PCA) of individual samples. **B)** Clustered heatmap analysis of individual samples (Manhattan distance, complete linkage clustering). Analyses shown in (A/B) are based on normalized log₂ intensities after missing value imputation.

Figure S9: Differential expression analysis for individual Dclk1 isoform interactomes and overlap determination for proteins which are differentially interacting with individual Dclk1 isoforms.

Binary comparisons for protein abundances of individual interactomes for different BirA*-Dclk1 constructs. Significantly differentially abundant proteins were determined based on a fold-change ($\log_2 \geq |0.58|$) and adjusted p-value (q-value) cutoff (< 0.05). **A)** SK vs. K; **B)** DSK vs. DS; **C)** DSK vs. SK; **D)** DSK vs. K; **E)** DS vs. SK; **F)** DS vs. K. D: Dcx domain; K: kinase domain; S: SP-rich domain. Colored dots indicate regulated proteins (up = red, down = blue), numbers in the same color represent the number of proteins belonging to the respective category. **G/H)** Comparison of all proteins which were significantly upregulated for constructs containing a Dcx domain, therefore localizing to microtubules (**G**), or such without this domain, localizing to the cytosol or the nucleus (**H**). Venn diagrams were generated with the R package VennDiagram (version 1.7.3).

Figure S10: Analysis of Dclk1 isoform interactome phosphosites.

A) Principal component analysis (PCA) of individual samples. **B)** Clustered heatmap of individual samples (Manhattan distance, complete linkage clustering). Analyses shown in (A/B) are based on normalized log₂ intensities after missing value imputation. **C)** Count of regulated class I phosphosites per construct. Shown are mean values +/- SD (n = 3).

Figure S11: Differential expression analysis of phosphorylation sites identified in individual Dclk1 isoform interactomes.

Binary abundance comparisons for individual phosphosites identified in the interactomes of different BirA*-Dclk1 constructs. Significantly regulated phosphosites were determined based on a fold-change ($\log_2 \geq |0.58|$) and adjusted p-value (q-value) cutoff (< 0.05). Only fusion proteins containing the Dclk1 kinase domain were considered. **A)** DSK vs. K; **B)** DSK vs. SK; **C)** SK vs. K. D: Dcx domain; K: kinase domain; S: SP-rich domain. Colored dots indicate regulated proteins (up = red, down = blue), numbers in the same color represent the number of proteins belonging to the respective category. **D/E/F)** Comparison of significantly regulated phosphosites with the

neurosphere to oligosphere differentiation dimethyl dataset. All proteins regulated in the BioID dataset are compared to the proteins regulated in the dimethyl dataset at day 7 vs. 0 and day 14 vs 0, respectively (D). Proteins which are upregulated during differentiation are matched to interaction partners of microtubule-localized Dclk1 (E), while such being downregulated are matched to cytosolic/nuclear (F). Venn diagrams were generated with the R package VennDiagram (version 1.7.3)

Figure S12: Identification of potential Dclk1 cleavage sites in the SP-rich region.

Retention time distributions of semi-tryptic Dclk1 peptides found in the SP-rich region. Peptides are sorted by amino acid start position in ascending order. **A)** Peptides identified between amino acid 305-326. **B)** Peptides identified between amino acid 346-360.

Figure S1

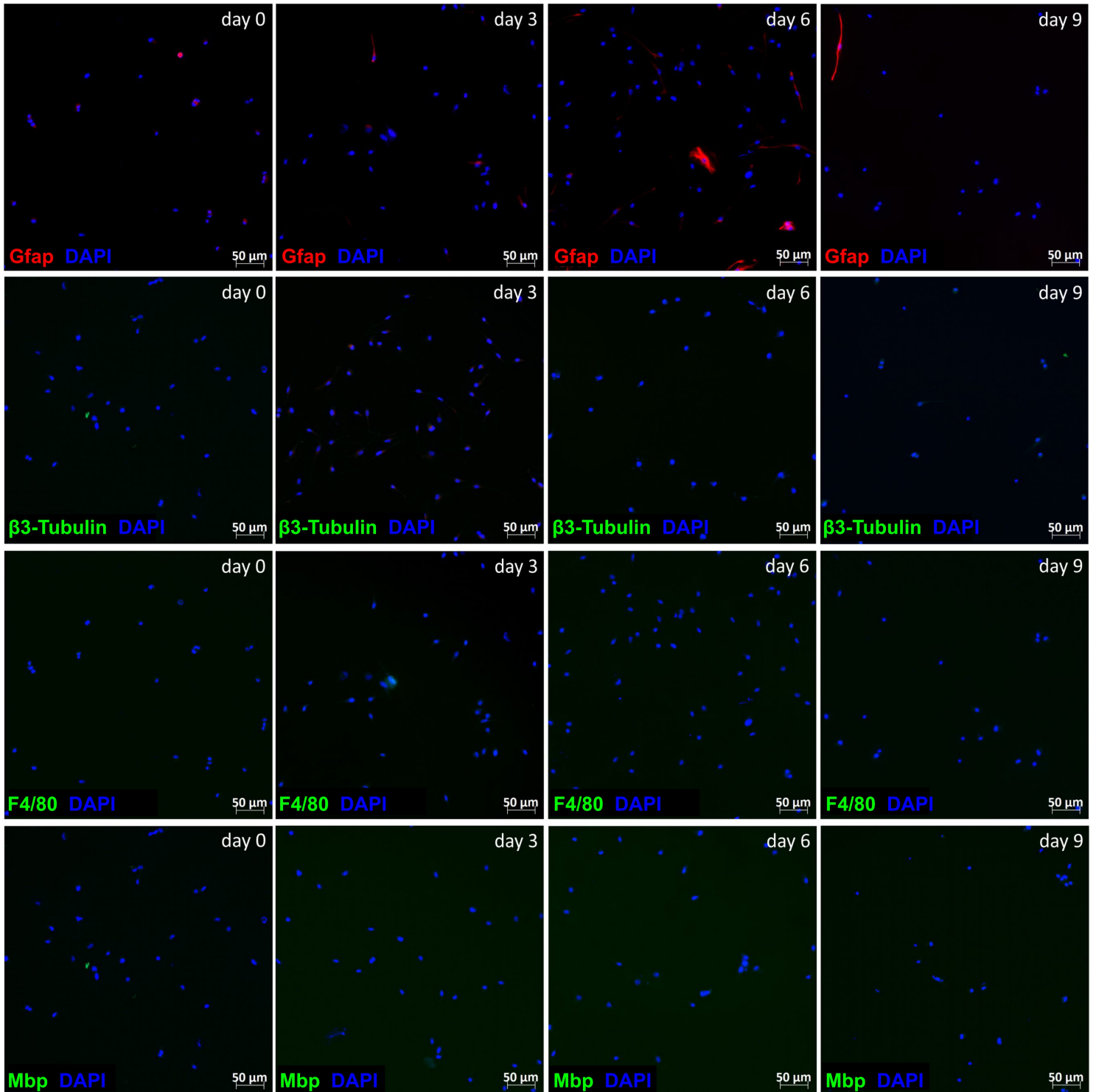
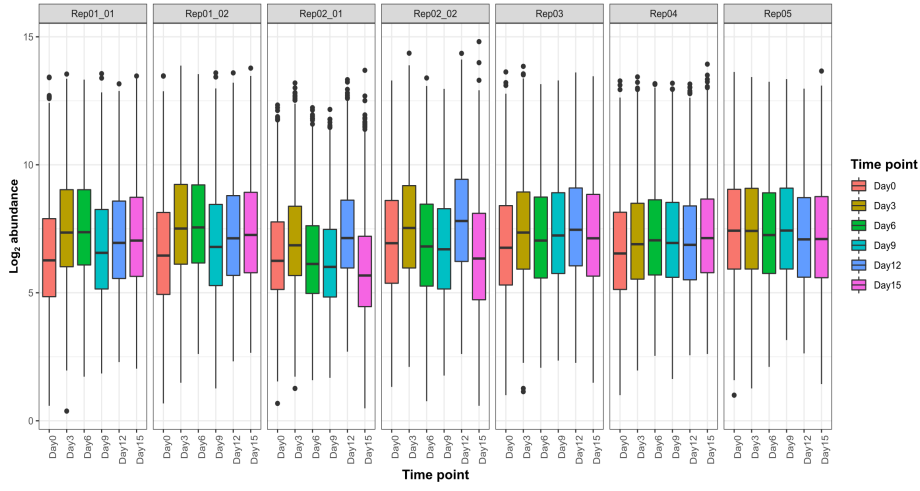


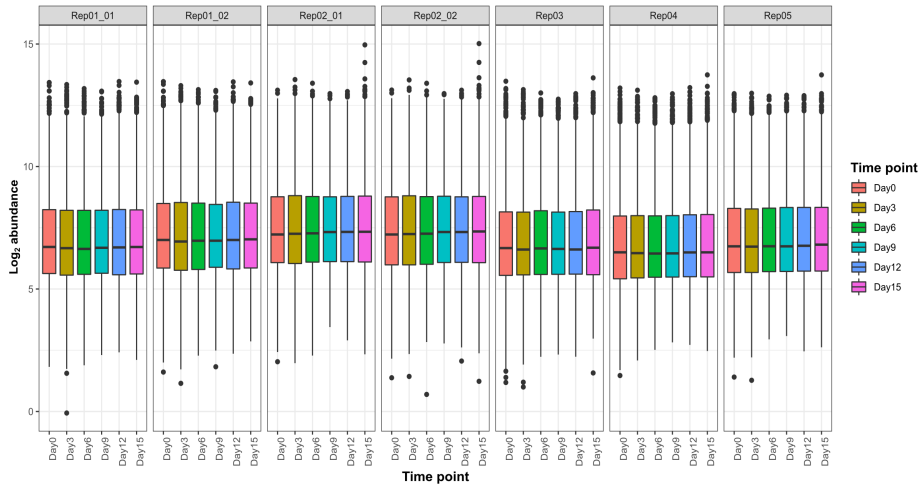
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A

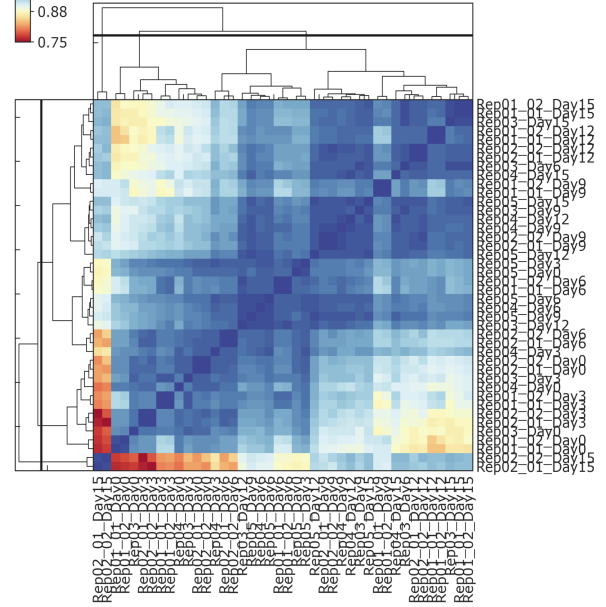
Before normalization

**B**

After normalization

**C**

Pearson coeff.

**D**

z-score (row)

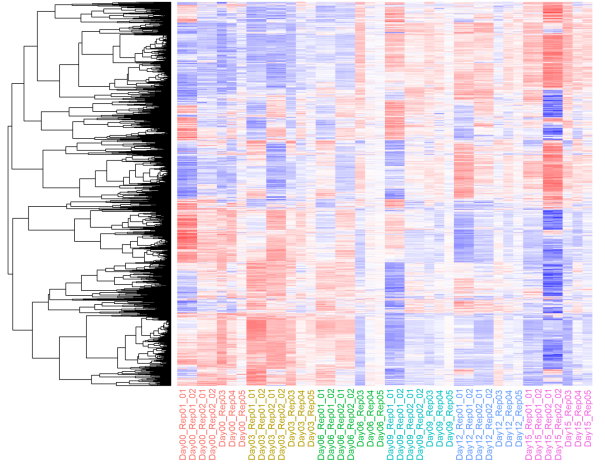
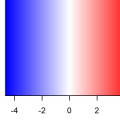
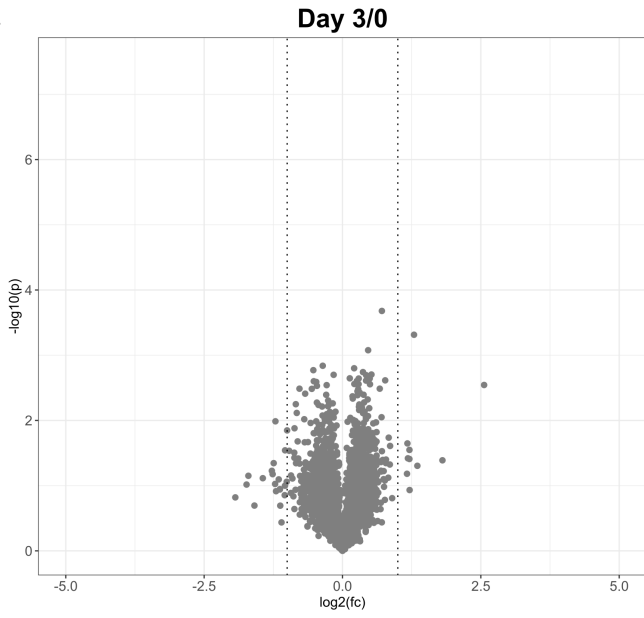
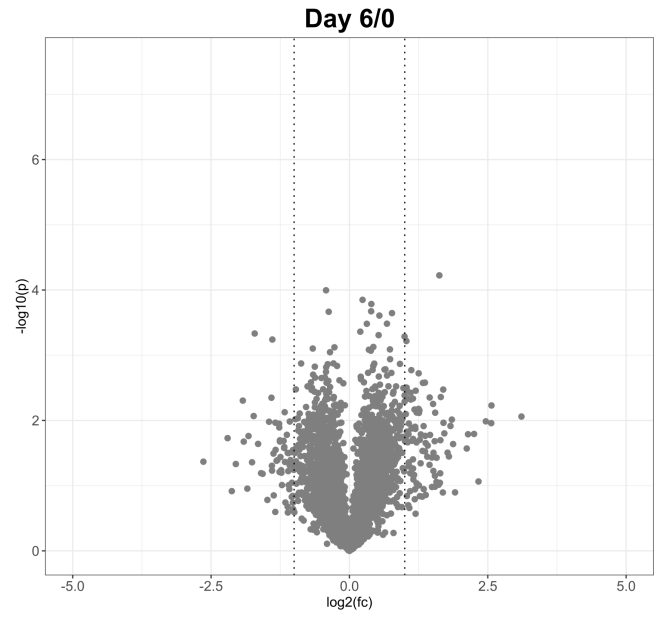


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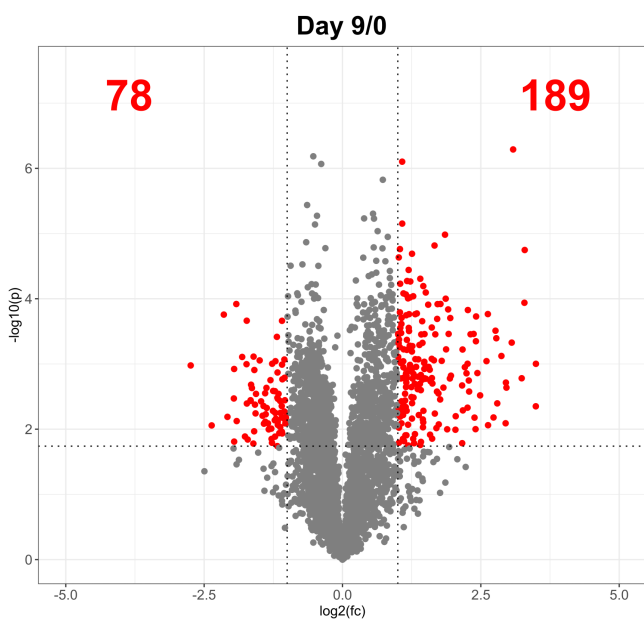
A



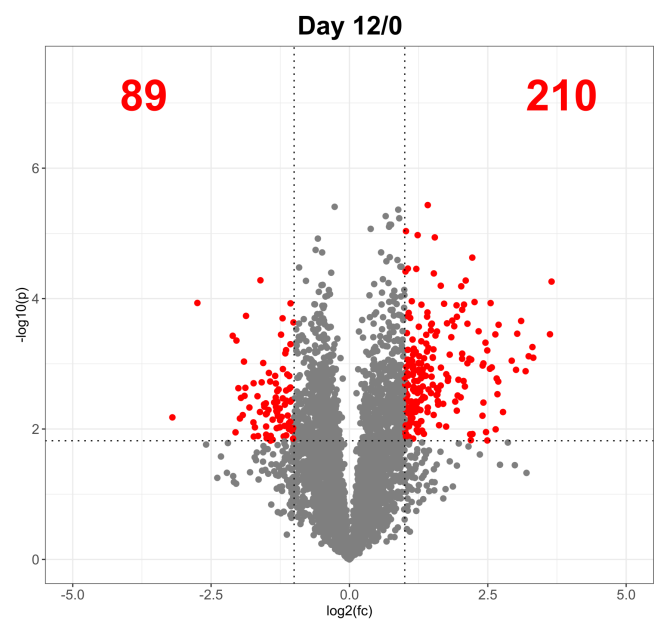
B



C



D



E

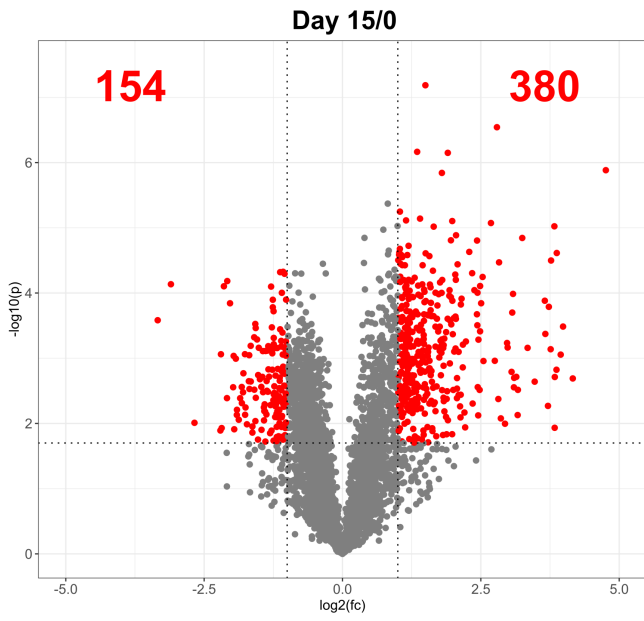
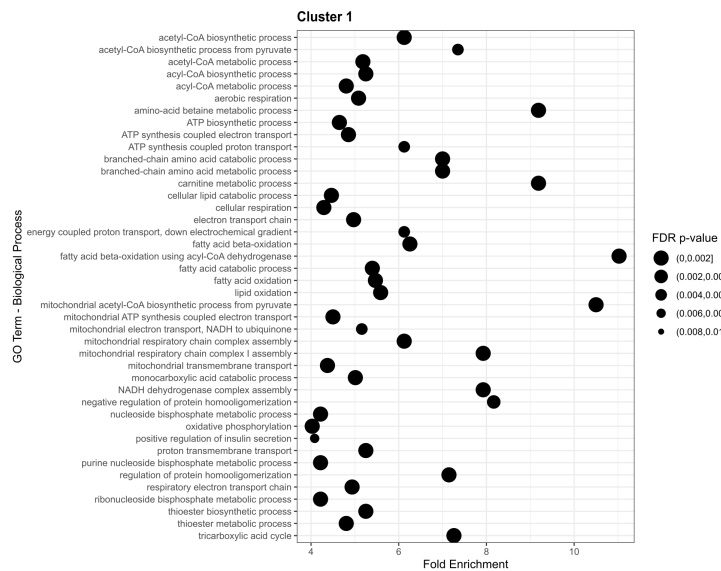


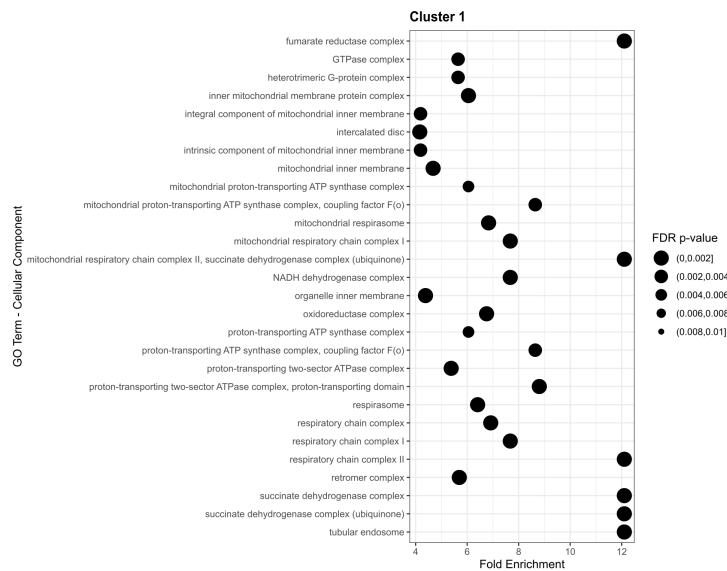
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A

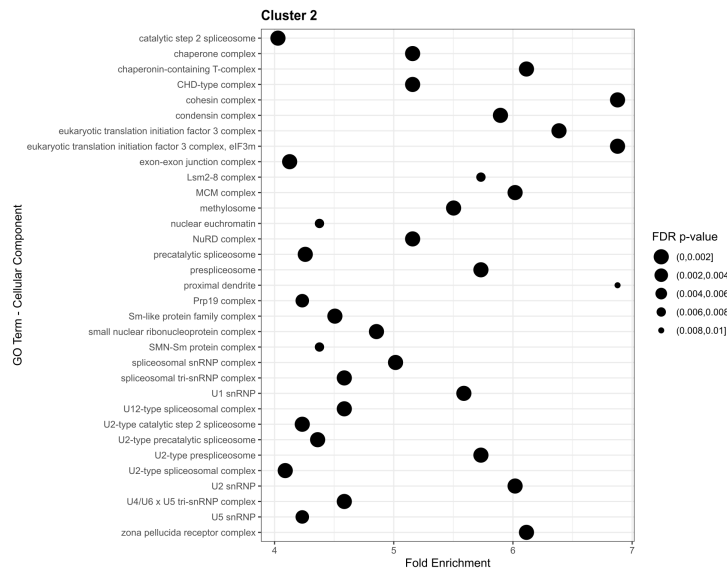
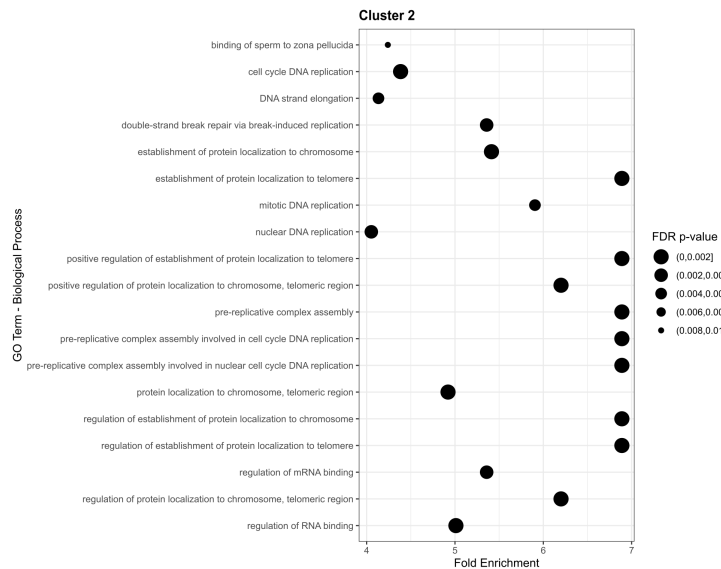
Biological Process



Cellular Compartment



B



C

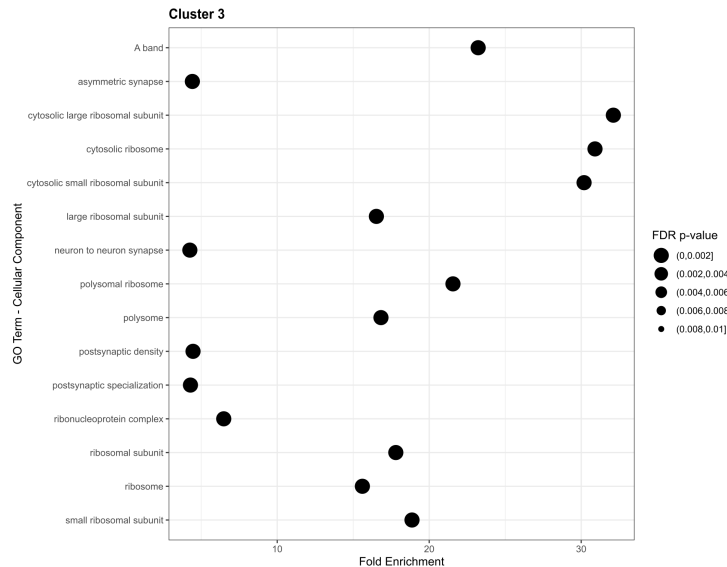
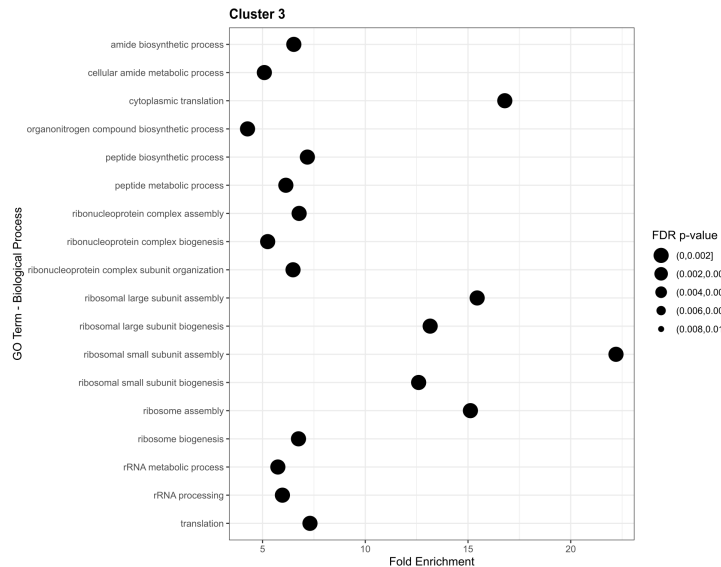
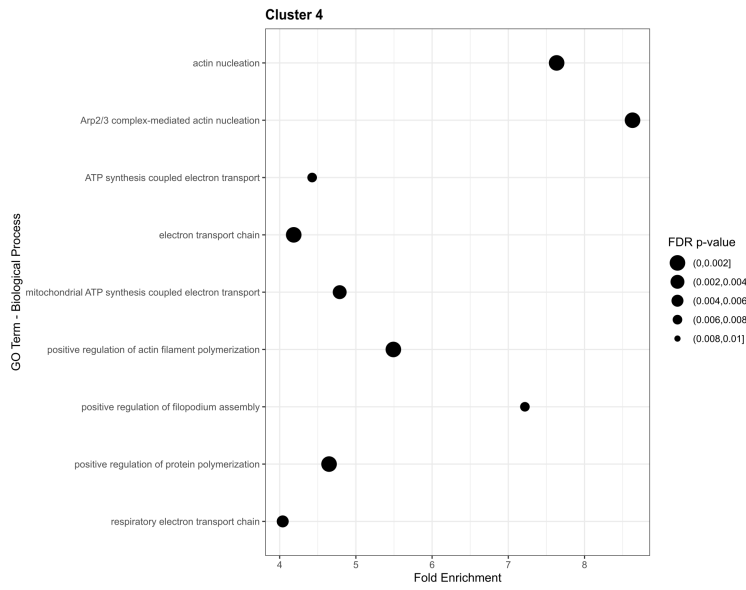


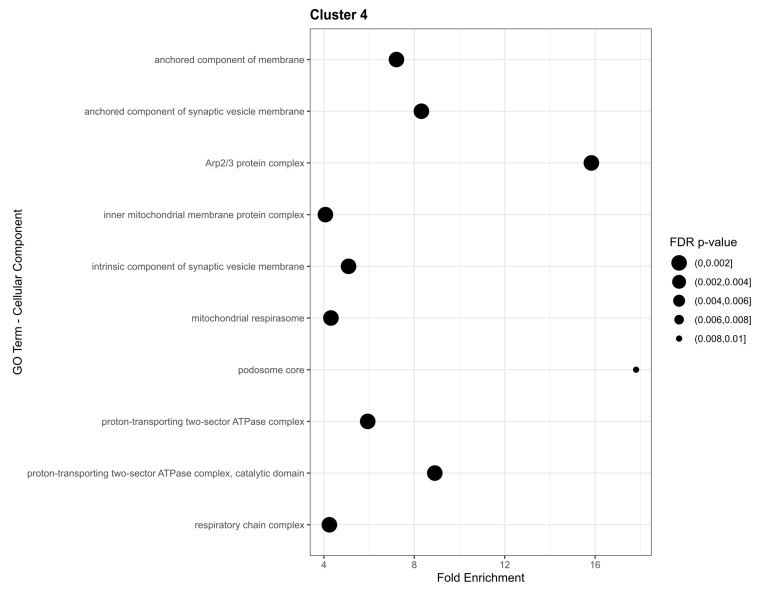
Figure S4

D

Biological Process



Cellular Compartment



E

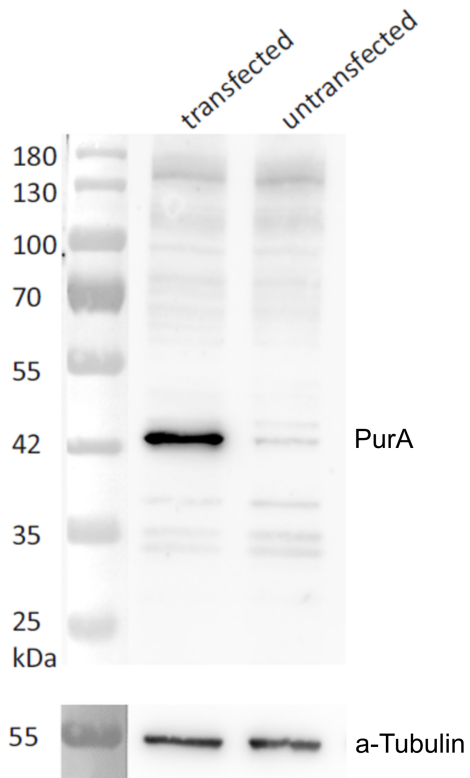


Figure S5

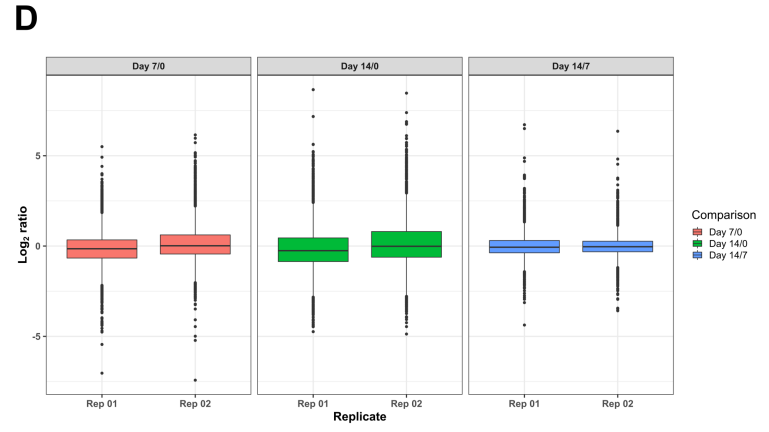
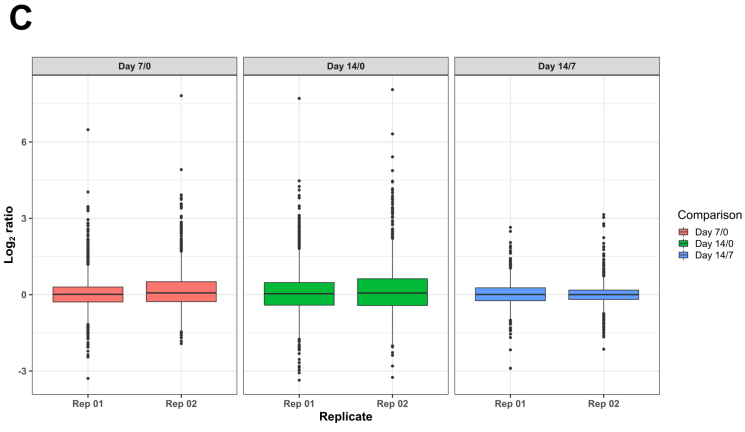
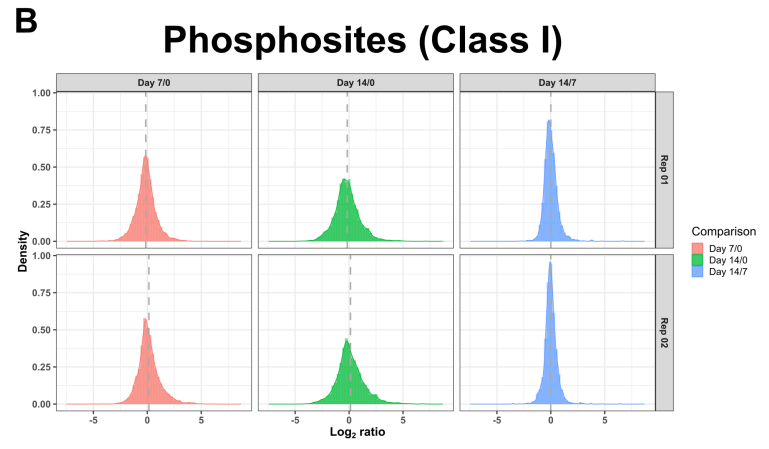
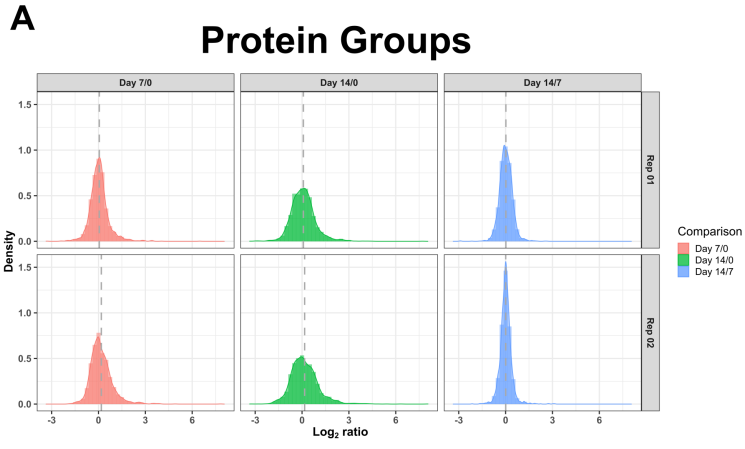


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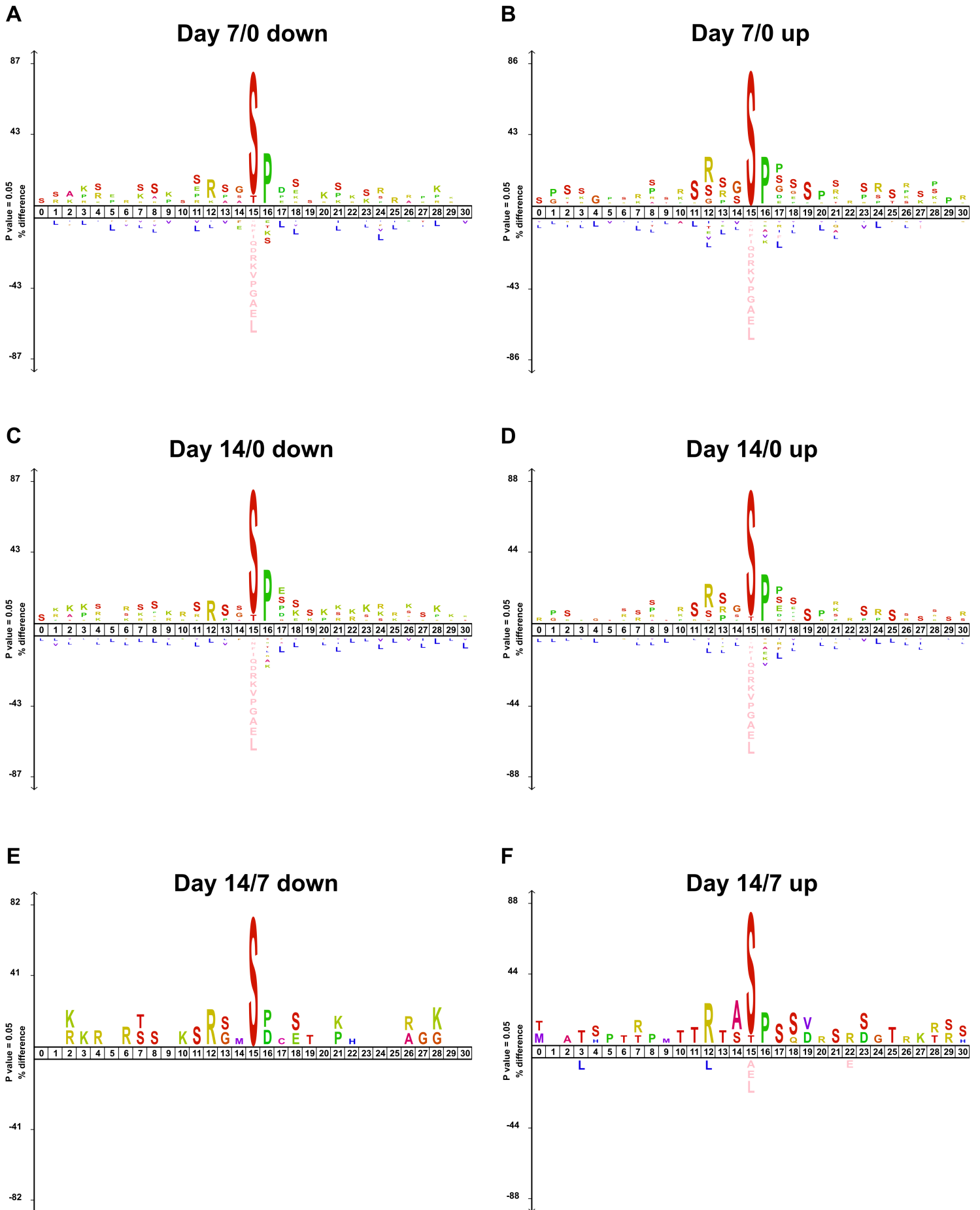
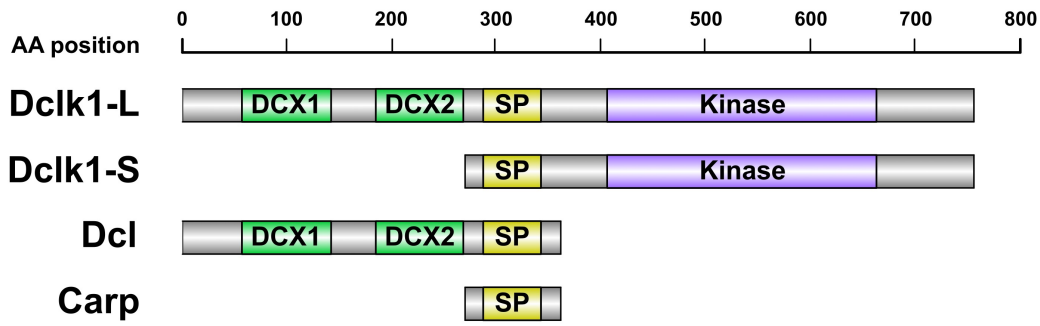
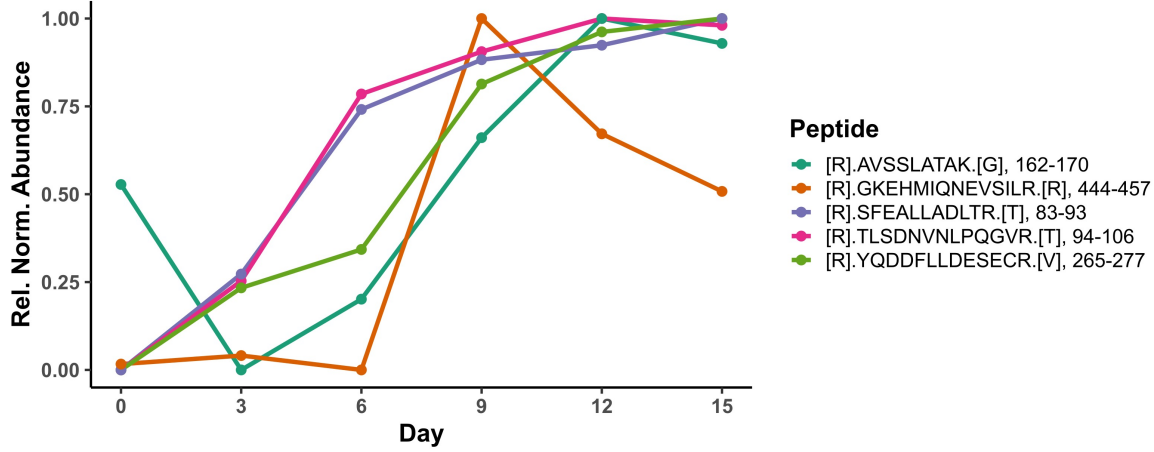


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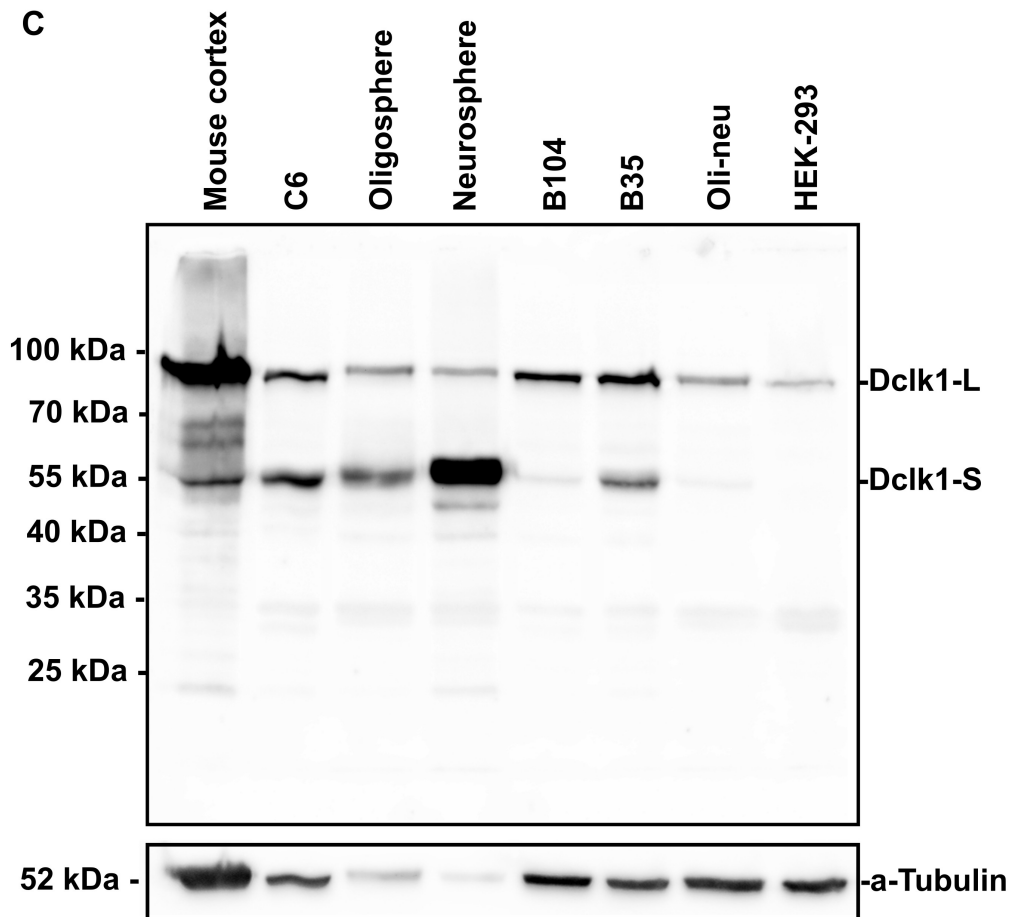
A



B



C



D

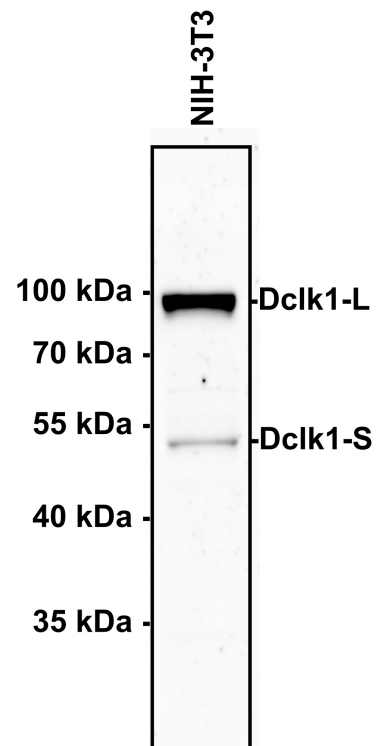


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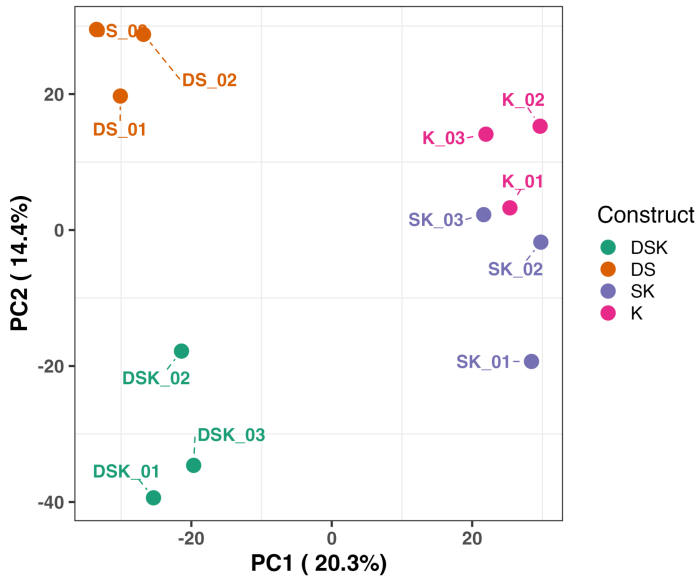
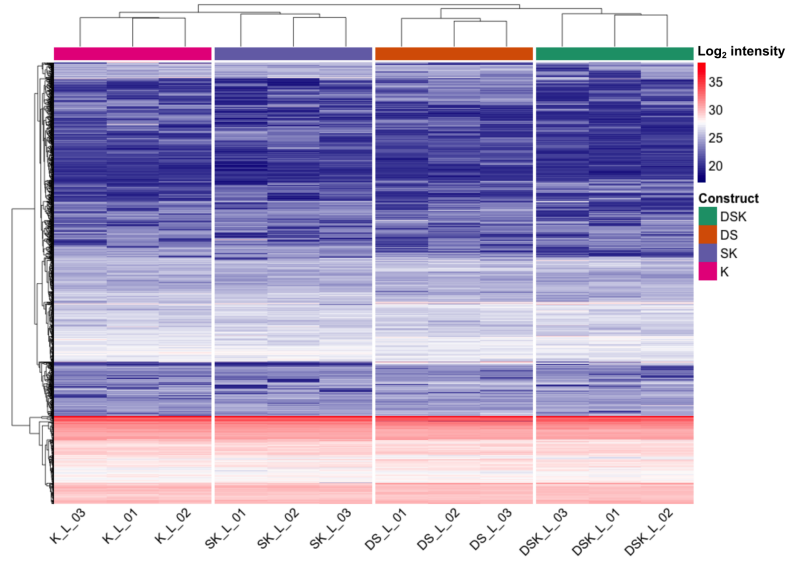
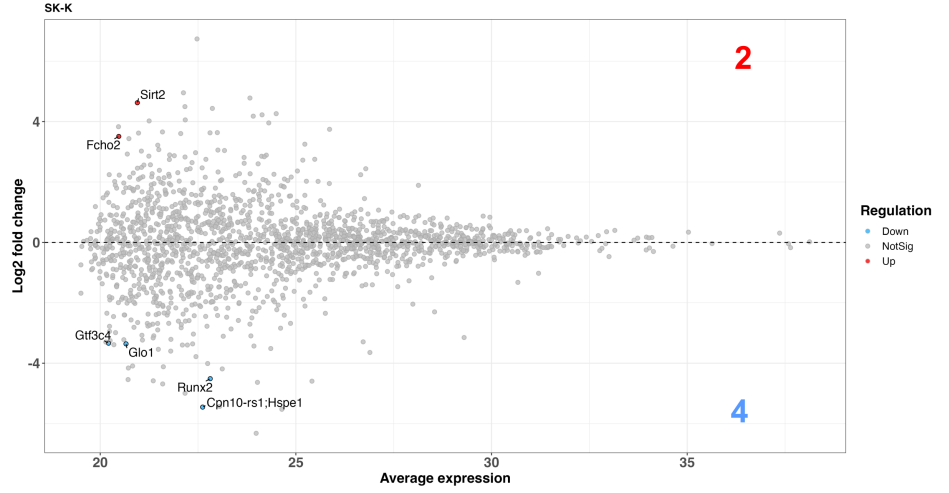
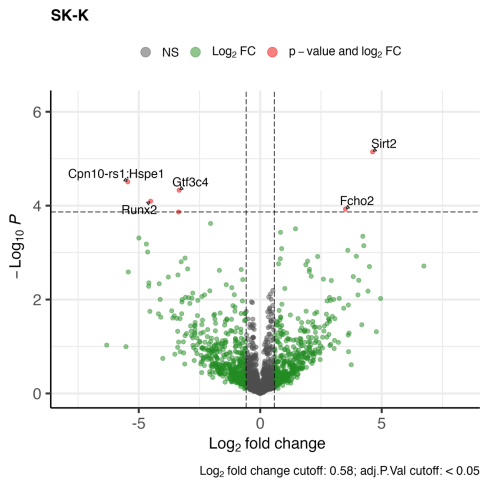
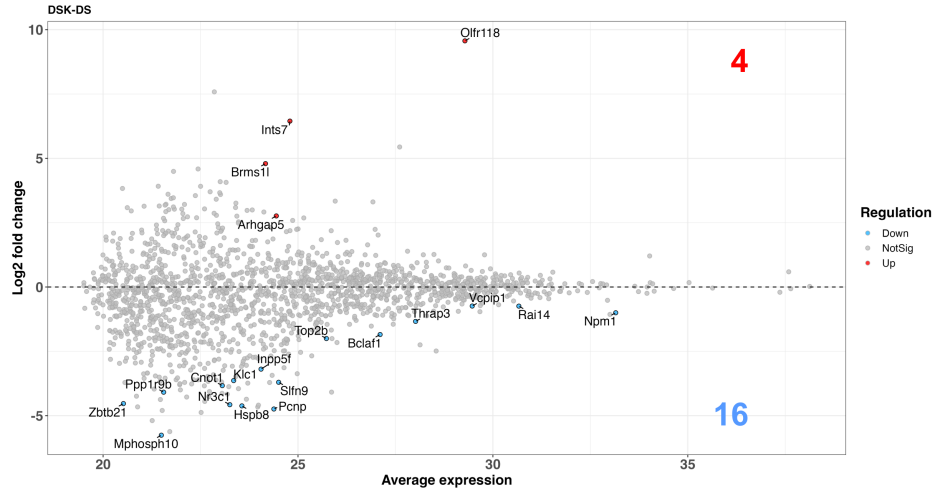
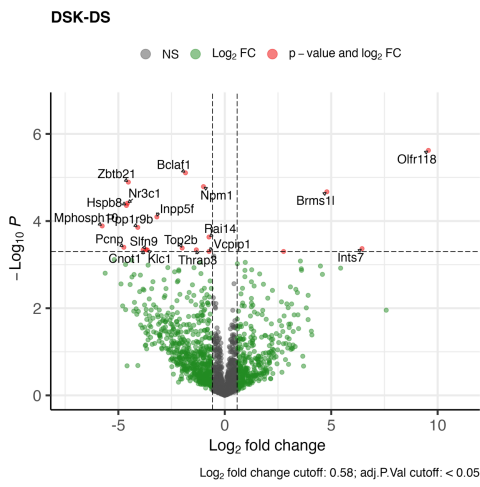
A**B**

Figure S9

A



B



C

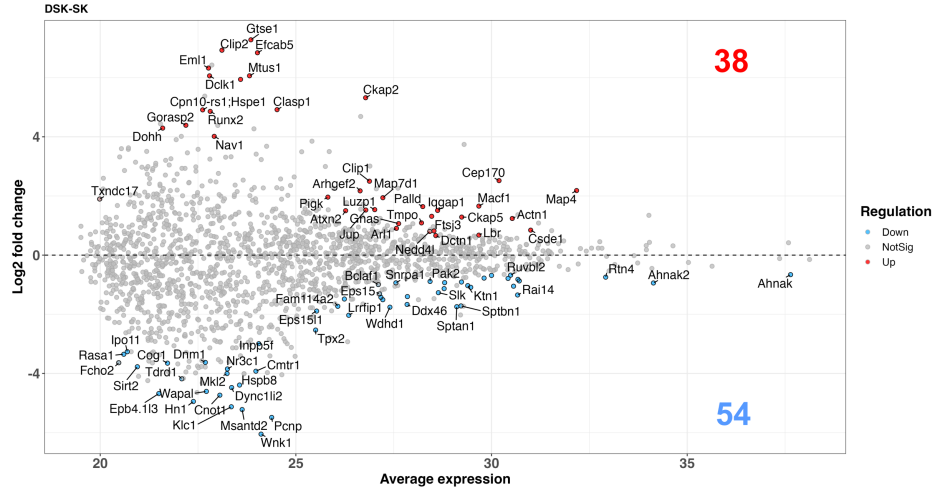
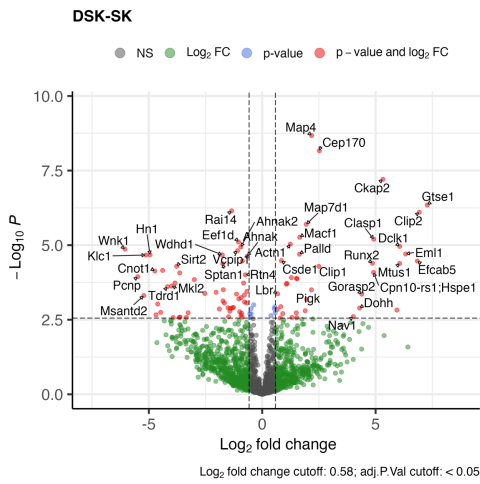
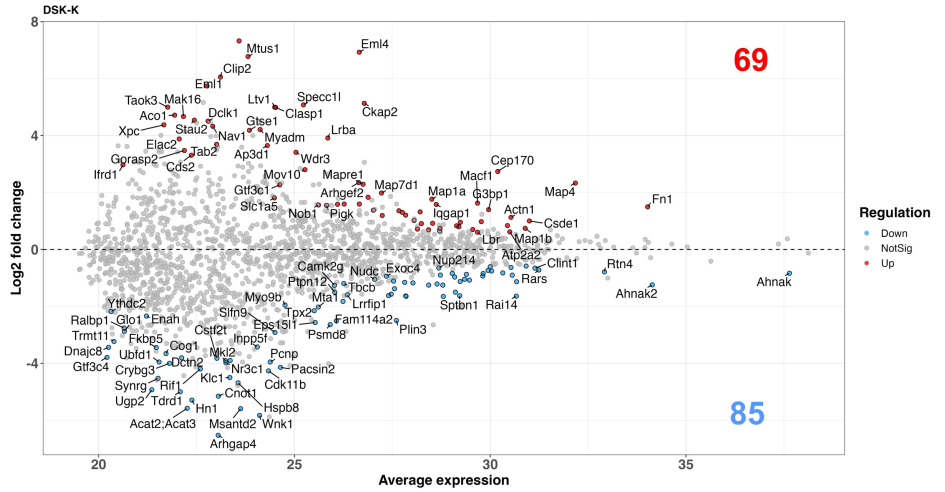
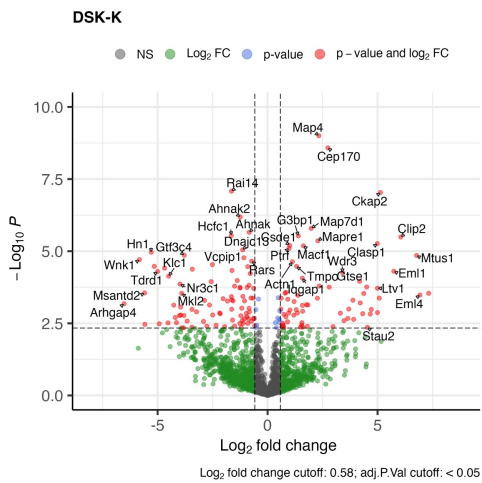
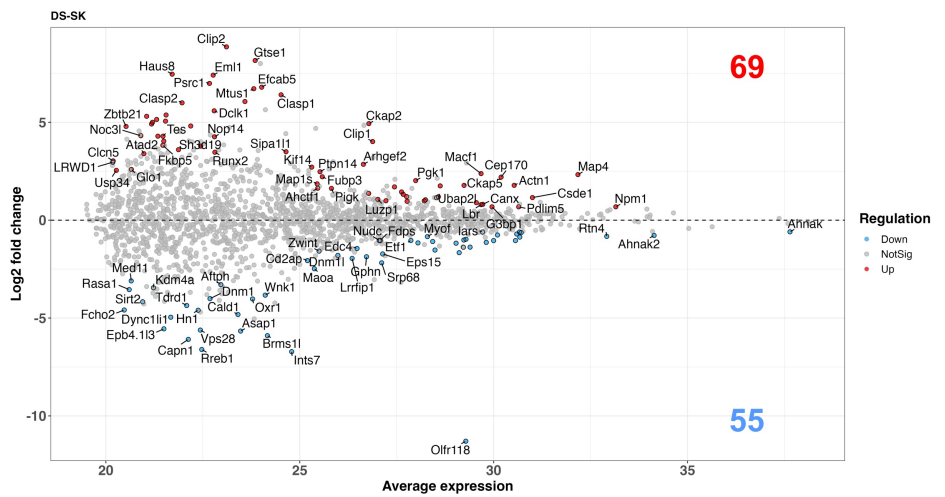
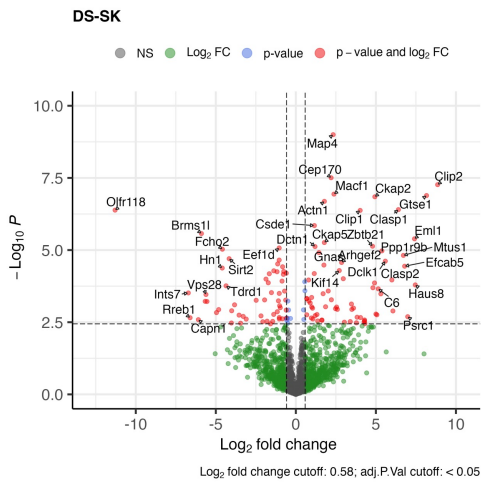


Figure S9

D



E



F

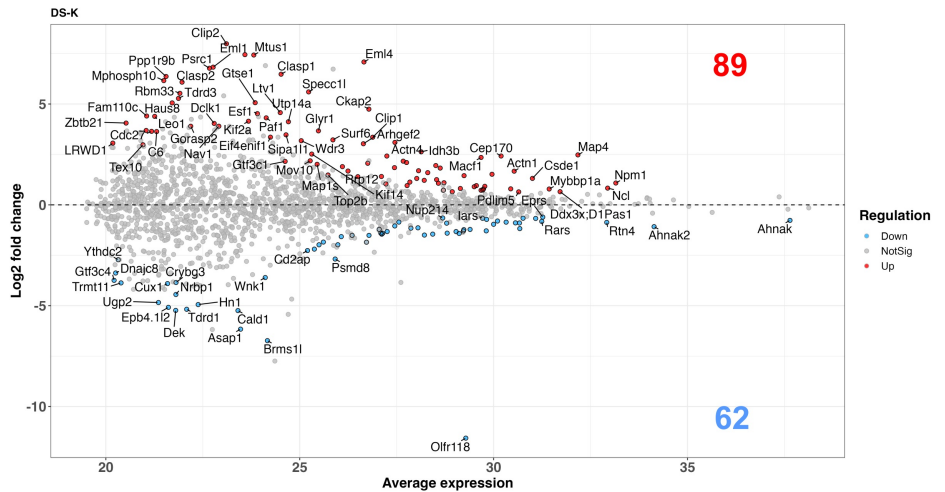
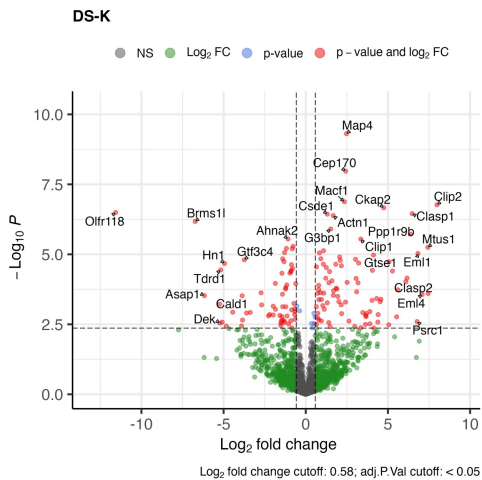
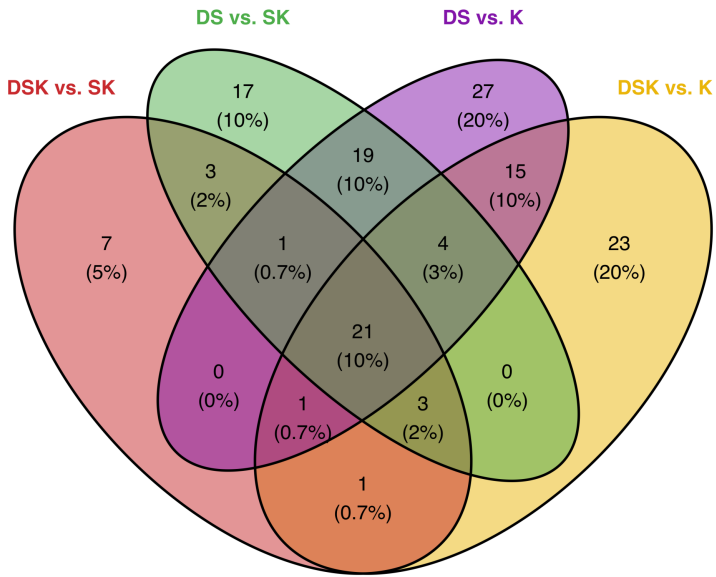


Figure S9

G

Venn all up - microtubules



H

Venn all up - cytosol/nucleus

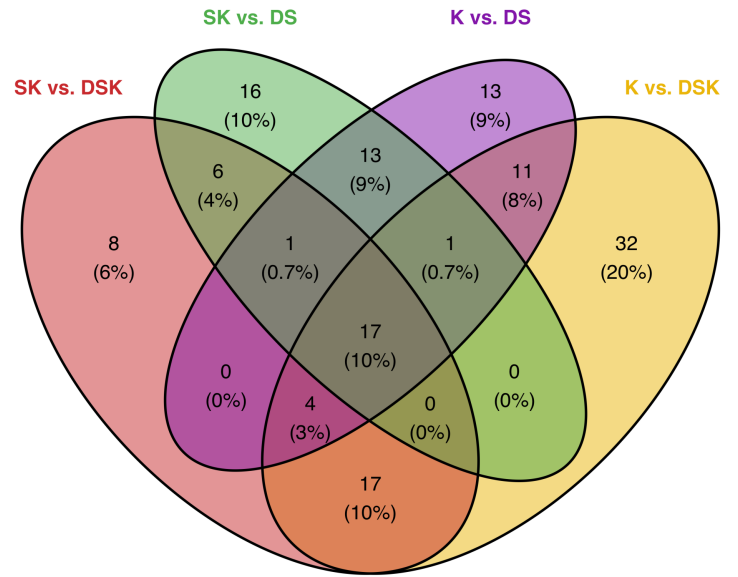


Figure S10

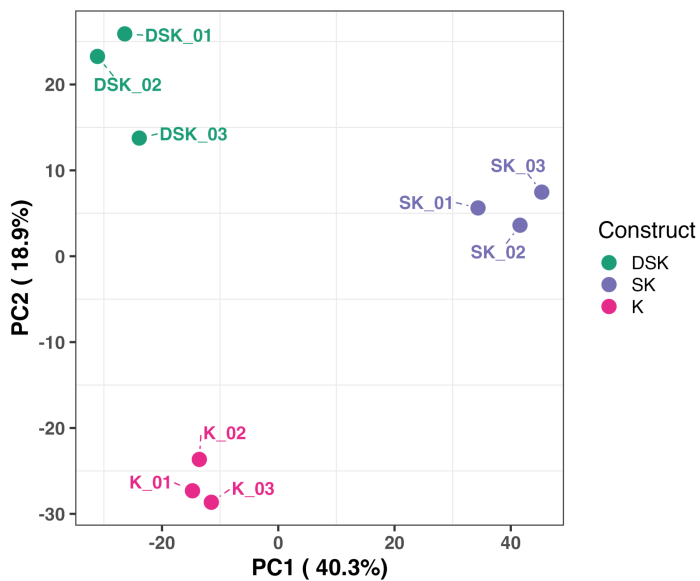
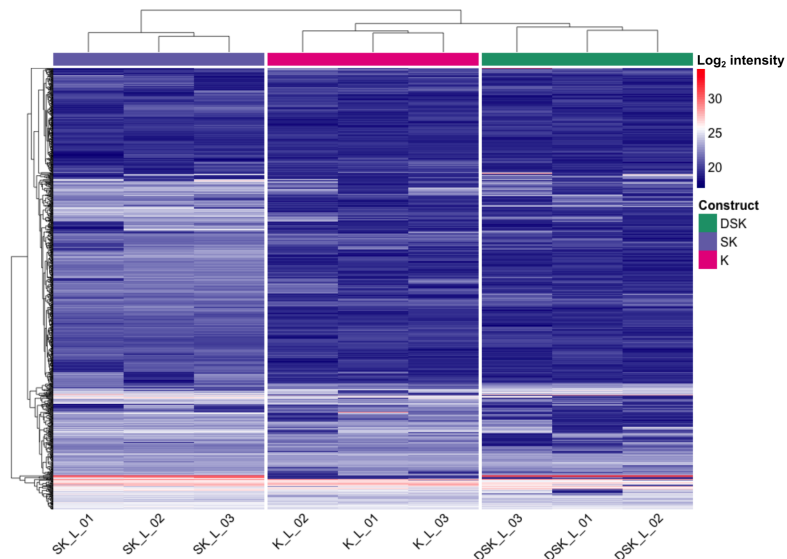
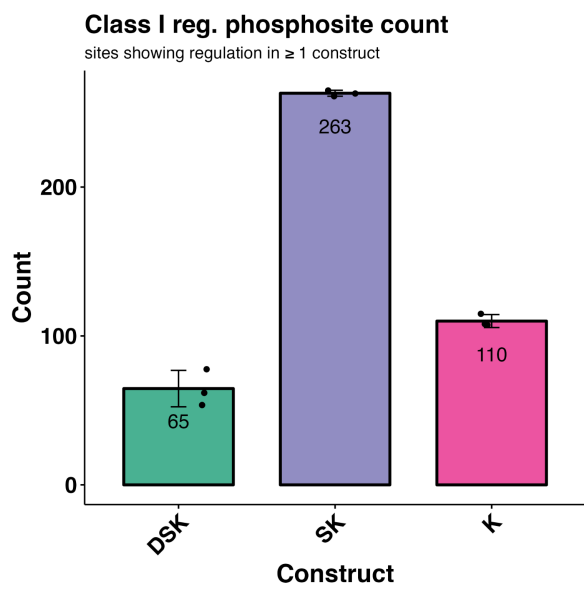
A**B****C**

Figure S11

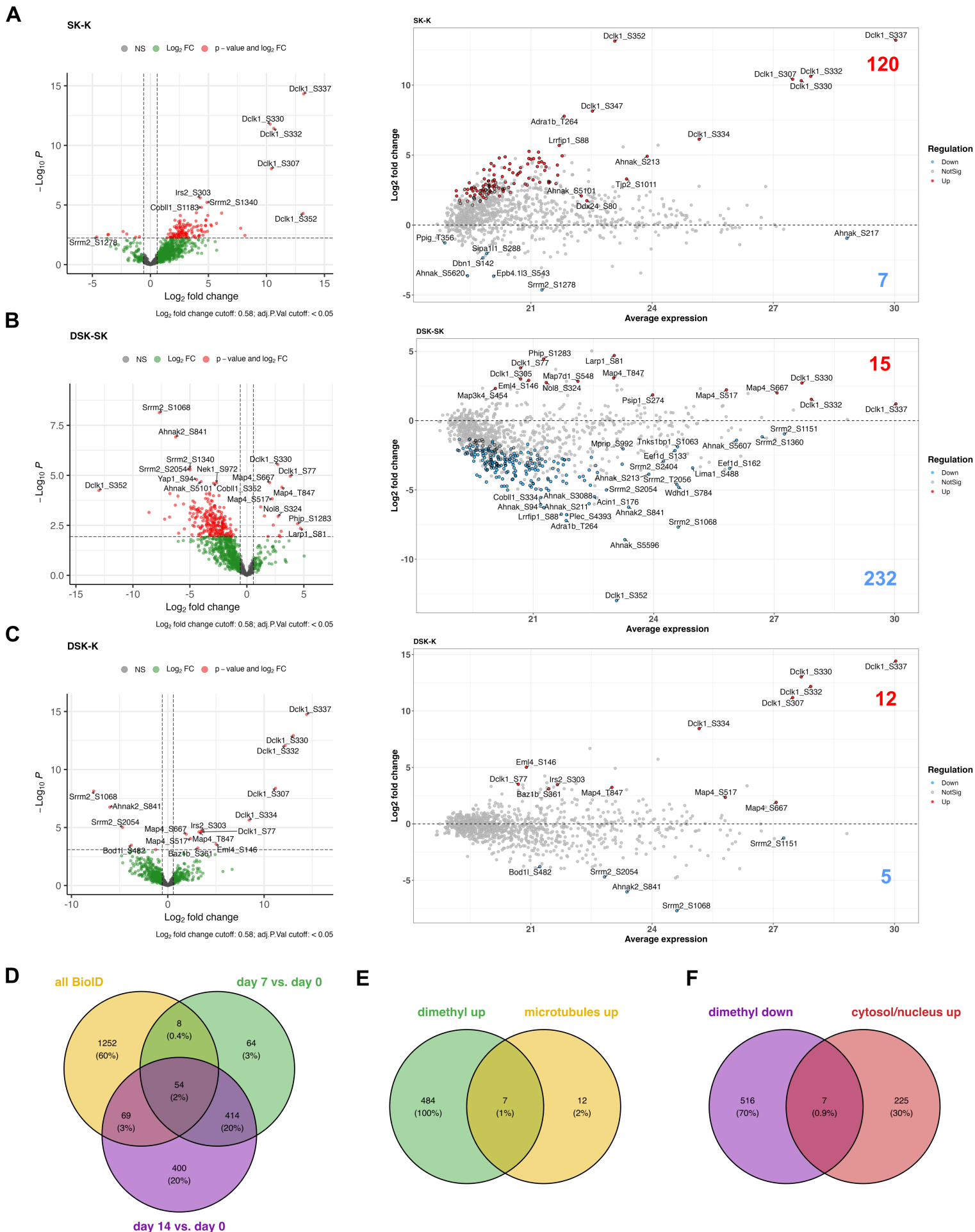
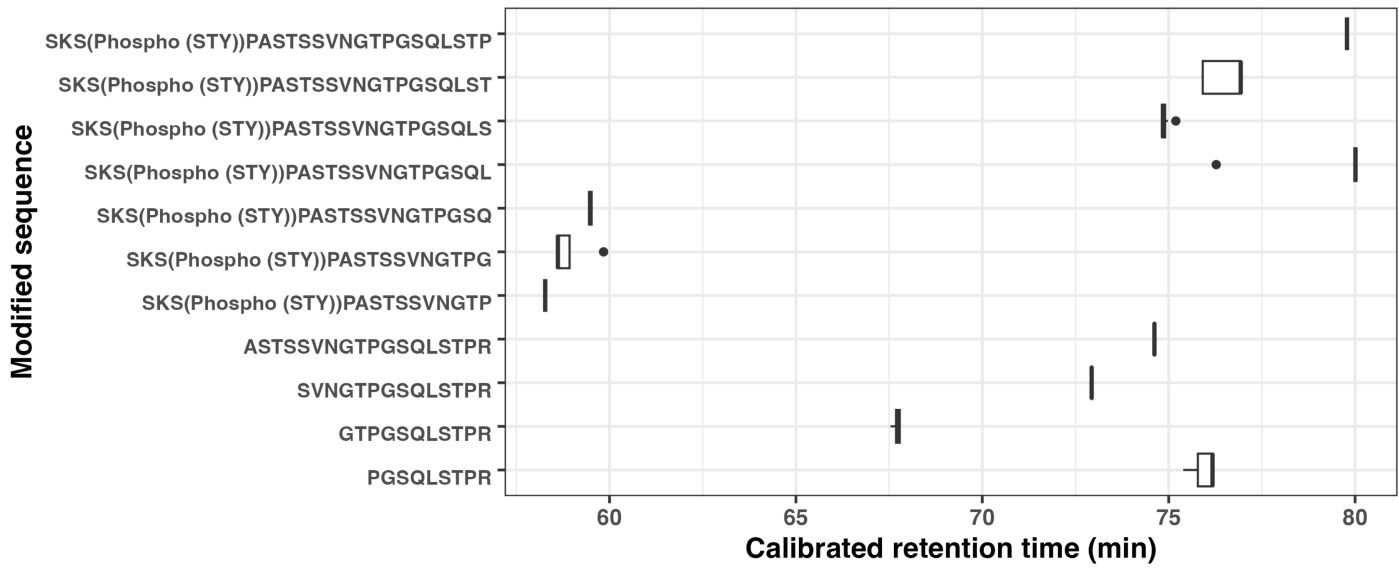


Figure S12

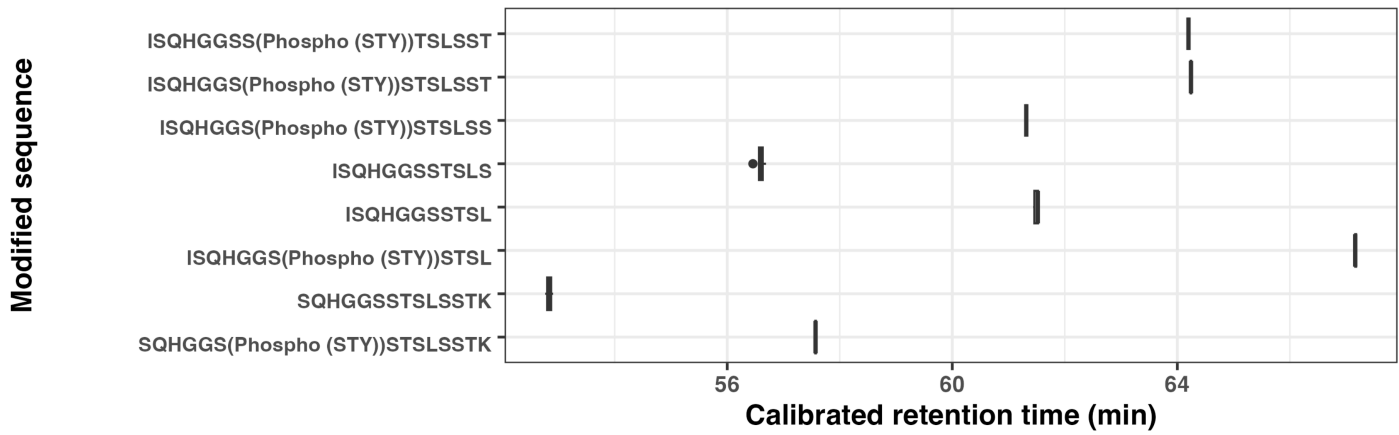
A

Amino acid positions - 305-326



B

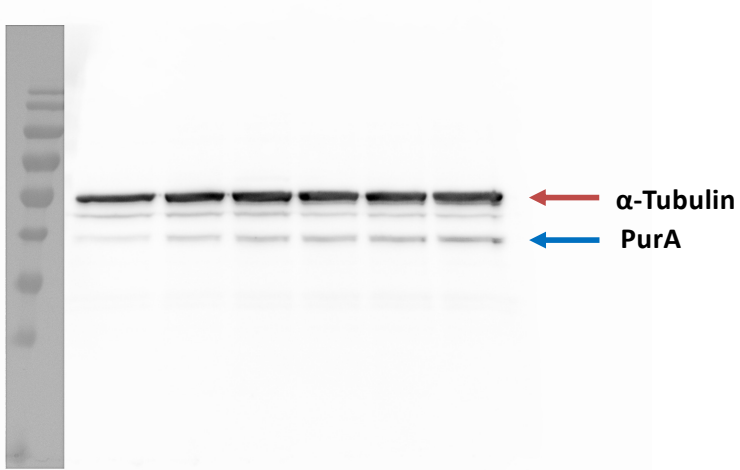
Amino acid positions - 346-360



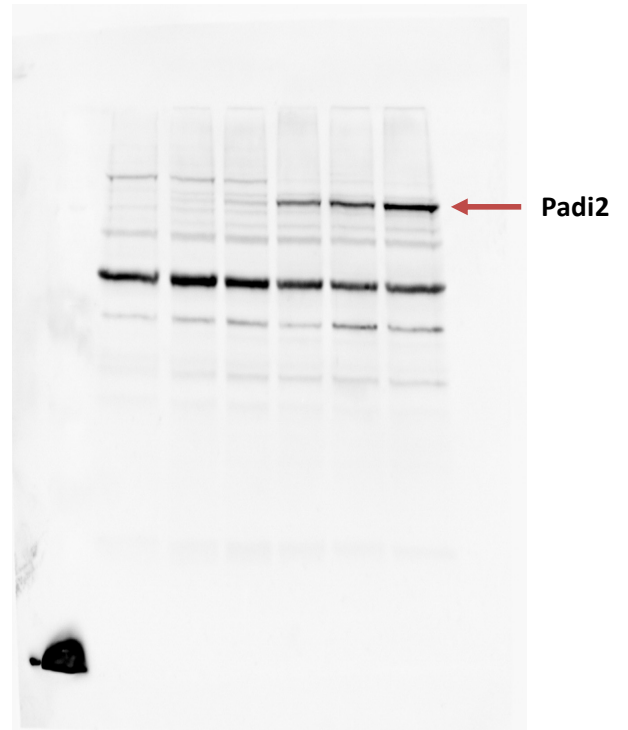
Uncropped Western Blots and Agarose Gels

Figure 2

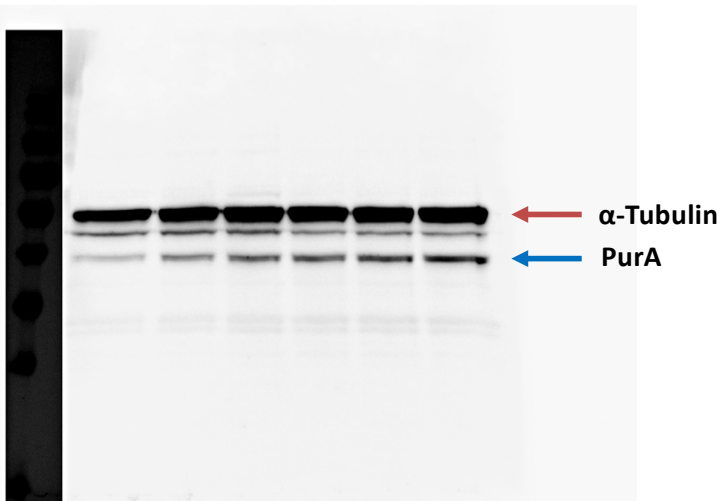
**alpha-Tubulin/
PurA low exposure**



Padi2



**alpha-Tubulin/
PurA high exposure**



Dclk1

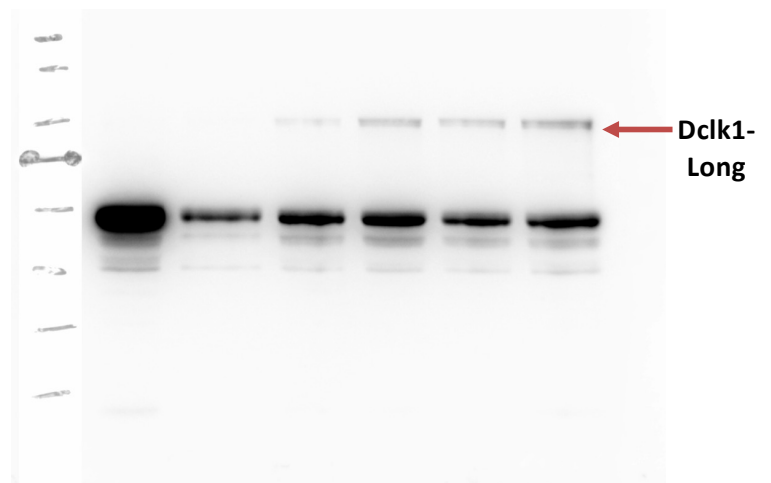


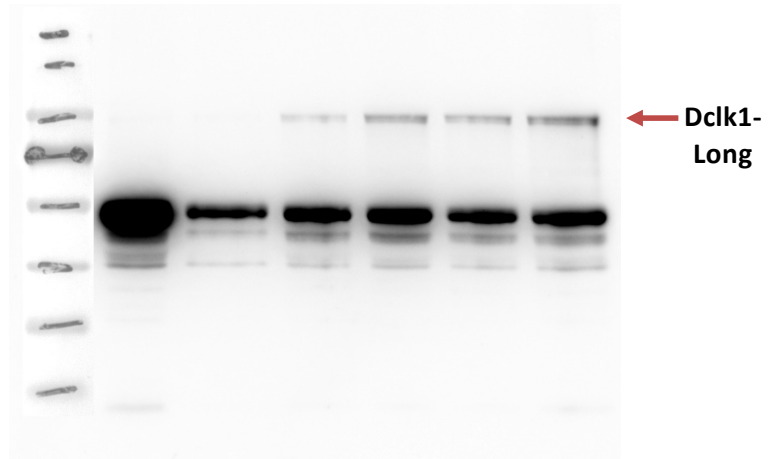
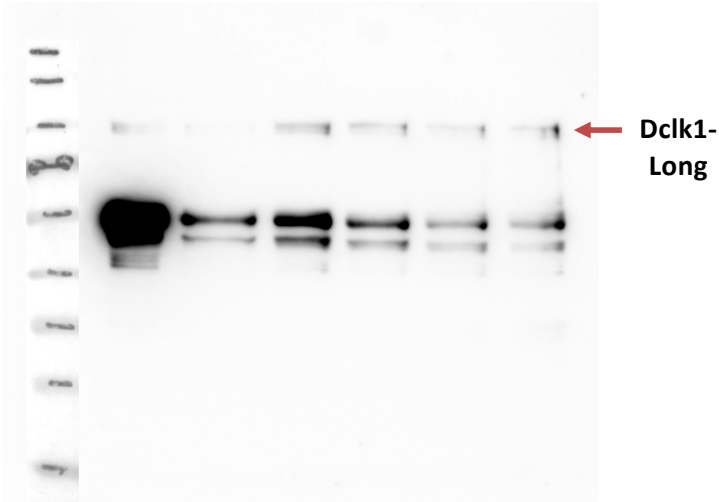
Figure 4

Replicate 1

Replicate 2

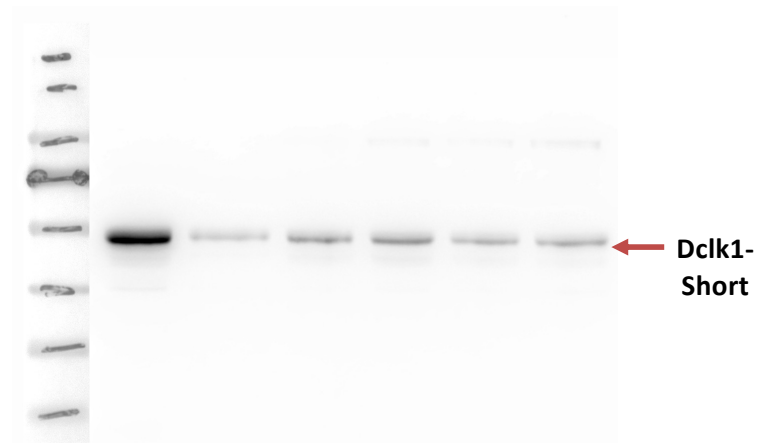
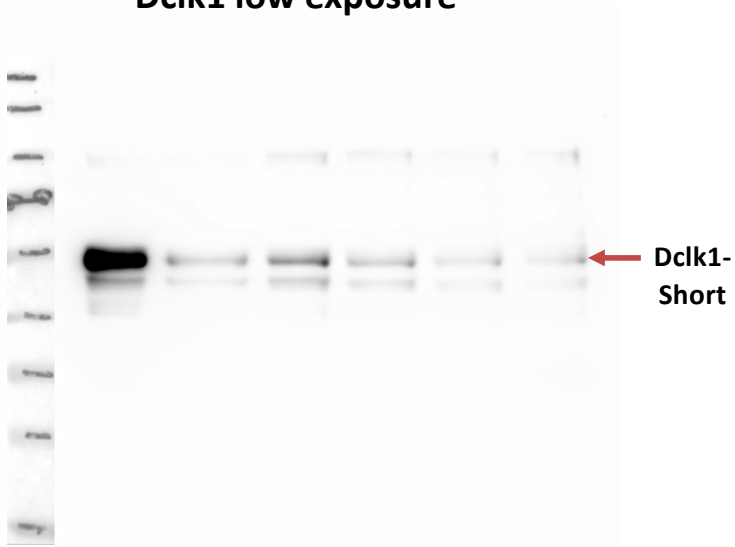
Dclk1 high exposure

Dclk1 high exposure



Dclk1 low exposure

Dclk1 low exposure



beta-Actin

beta-Actin

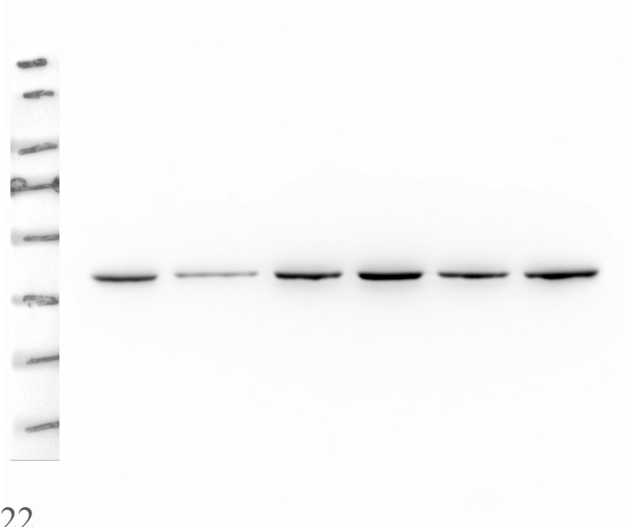
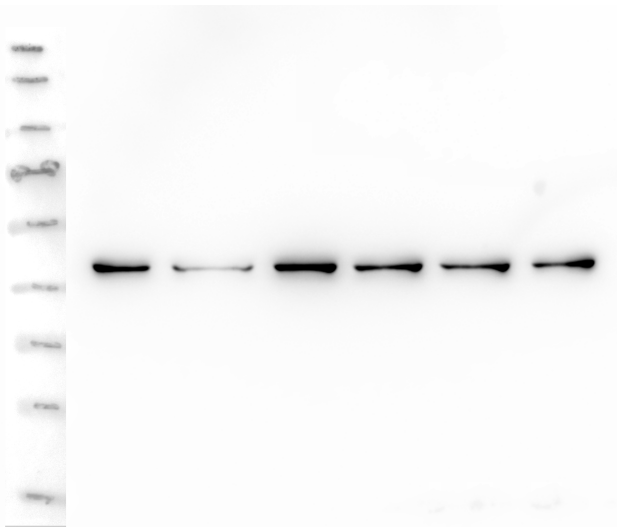


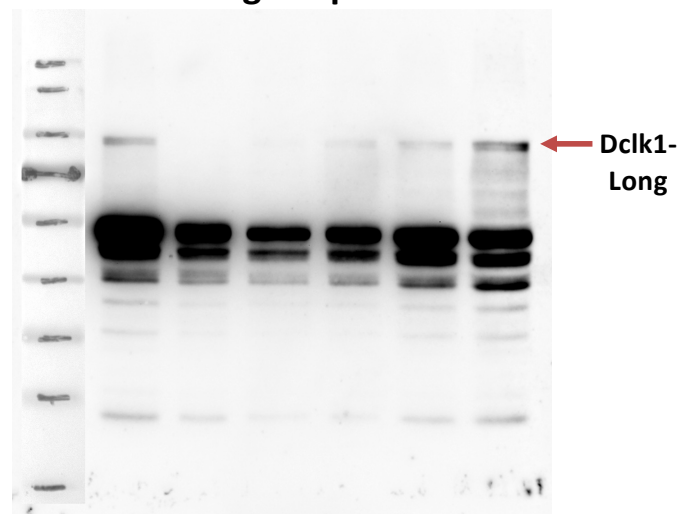
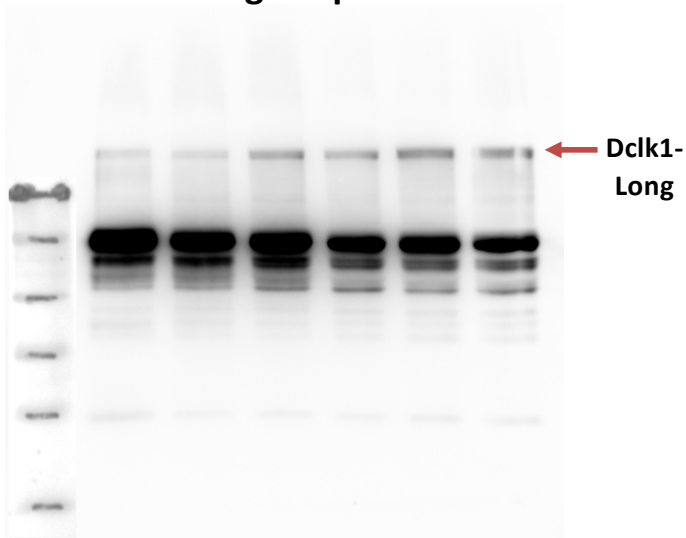
Figure 4

Replicate 3

Replicate 4

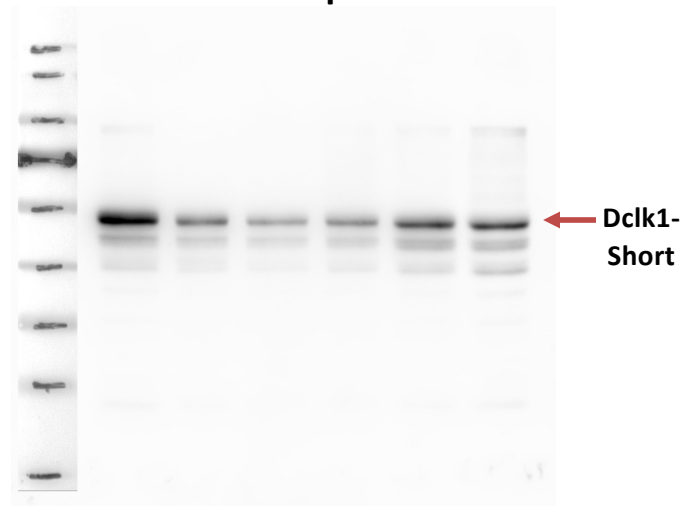
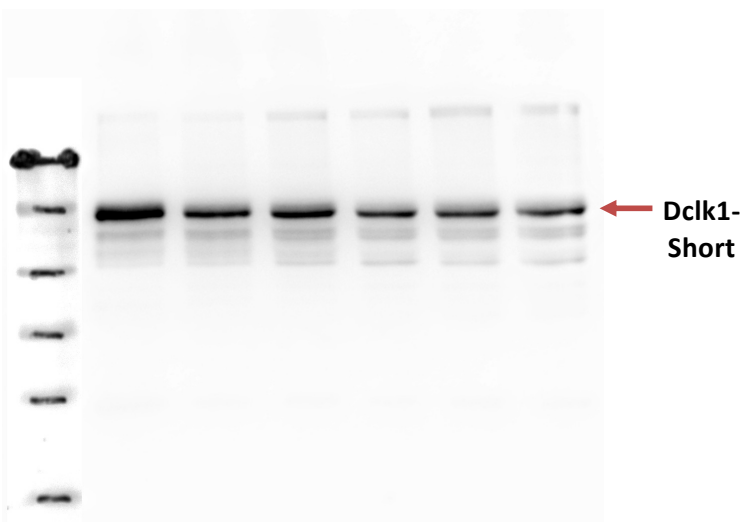
Dclk1 high exposure

Dclk1 high exposure



Dclk1 low exposure

Dclk1 low exposure



beta-Actin

beta-Actin

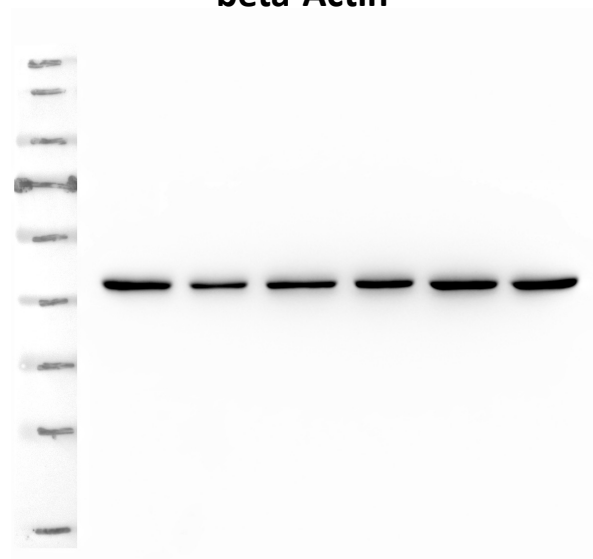
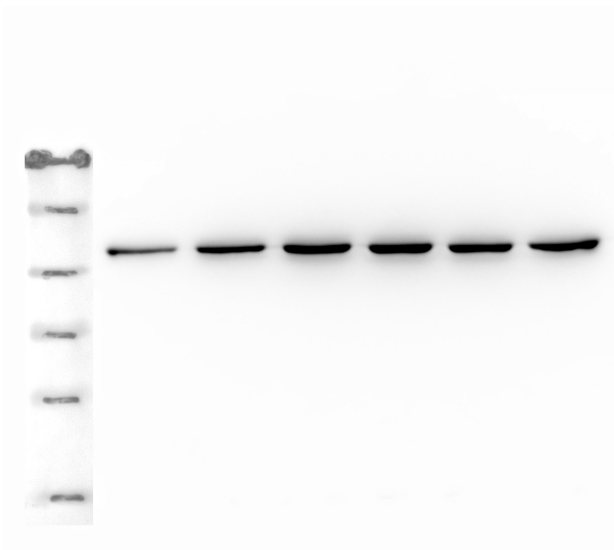
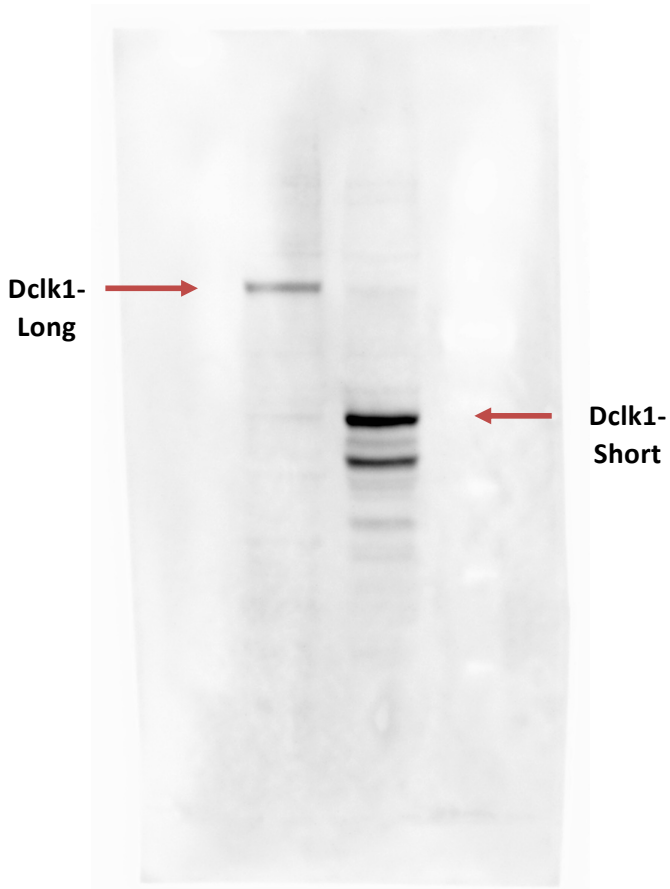
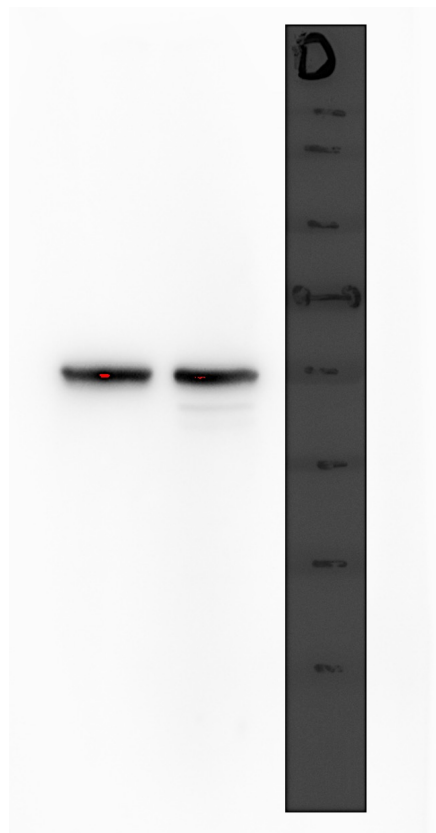


Figure 4

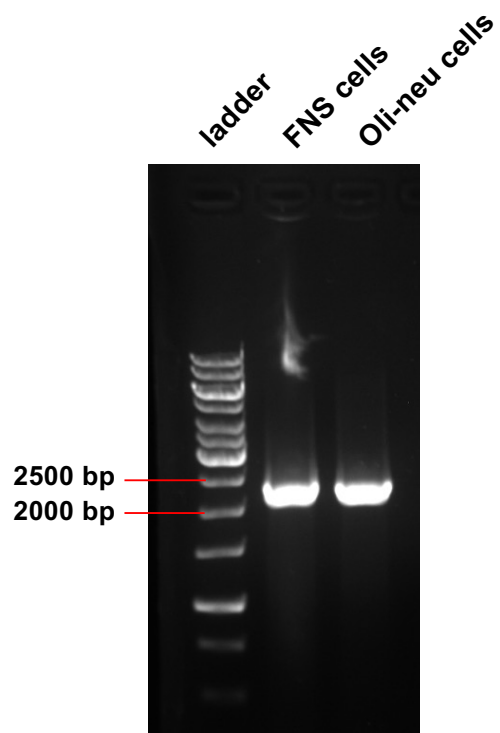
Dclk1



alpha-Tubulin



q-PCR Dclk1-Long



q-PCR Dclk1-Short

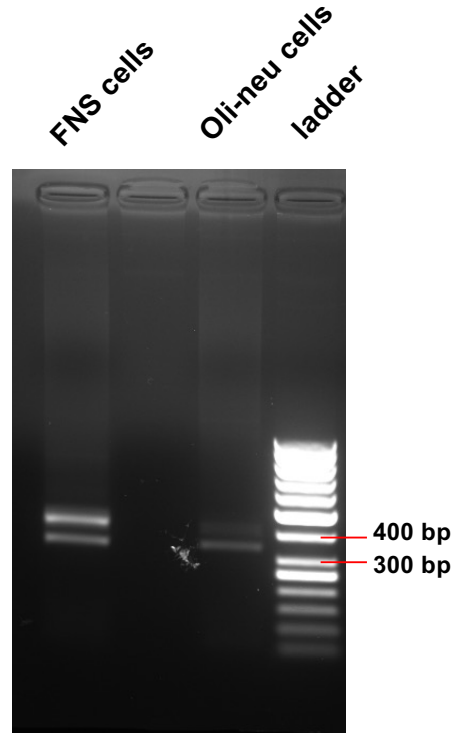
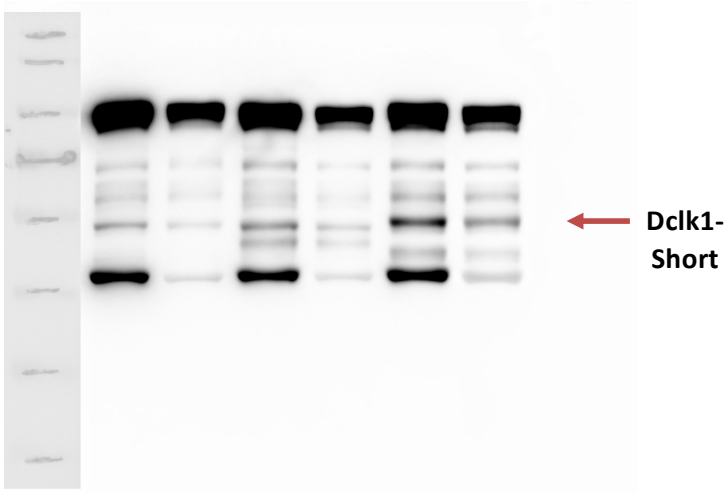


Figure 5

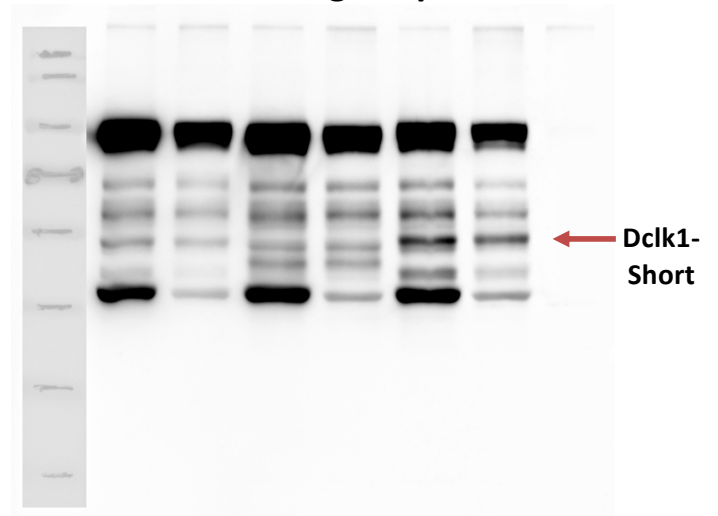
Replicate 1

Anti-FLAG high exposure

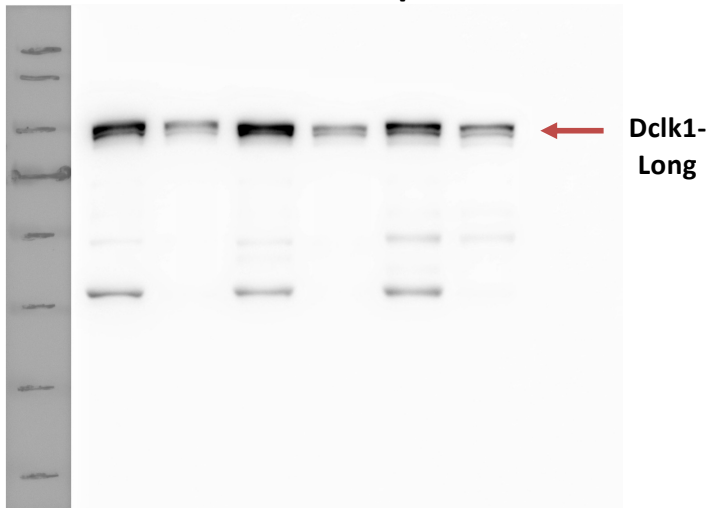


Replicate 2

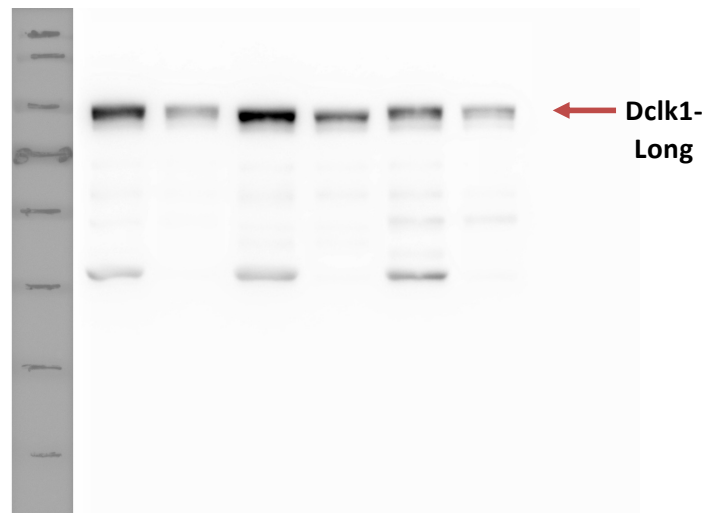
Anti-FLAG high exposure



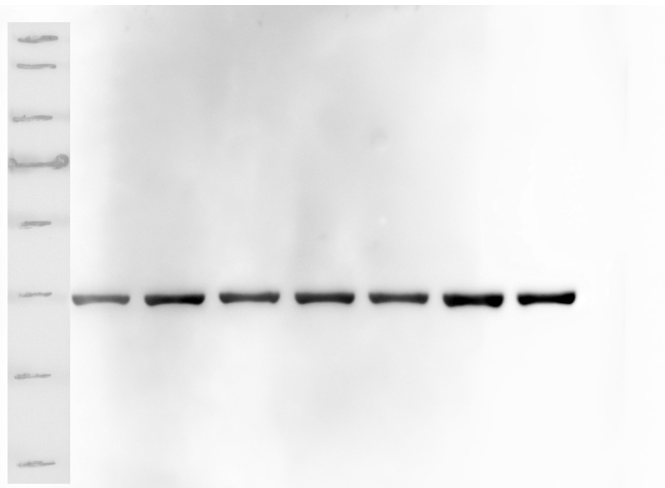
Anti-FLAG low exposure



Anti-FLAG low exposure



beta-Actin



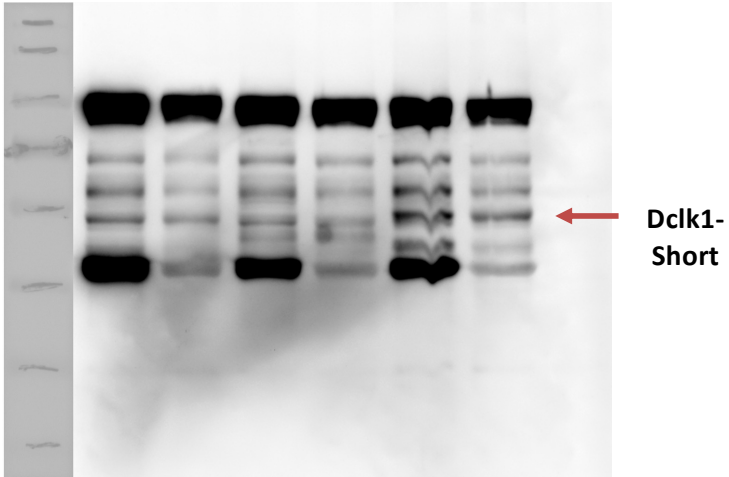
beta-Actin



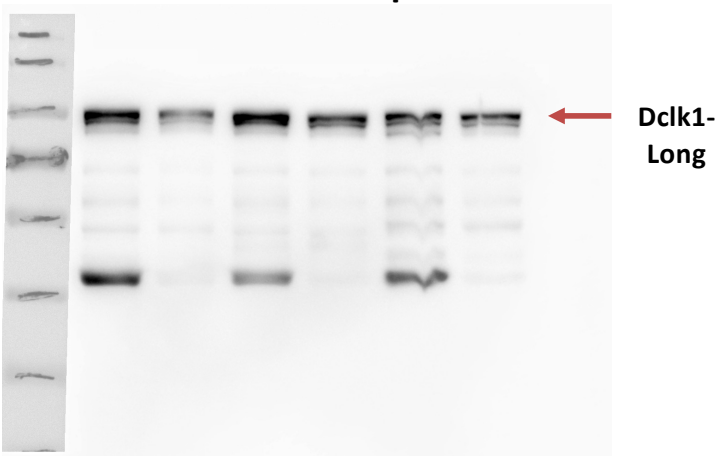
Figure 5

Replicate 3

Anti-FLAG high exposure



Anti-FLAG low exposure

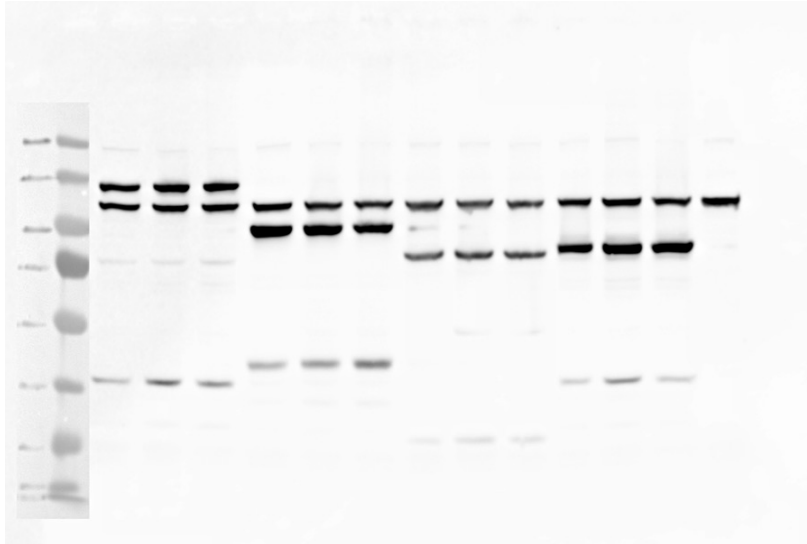


beta-Actin



Figure 6

Anti-MYC



Streptavidin-HRP

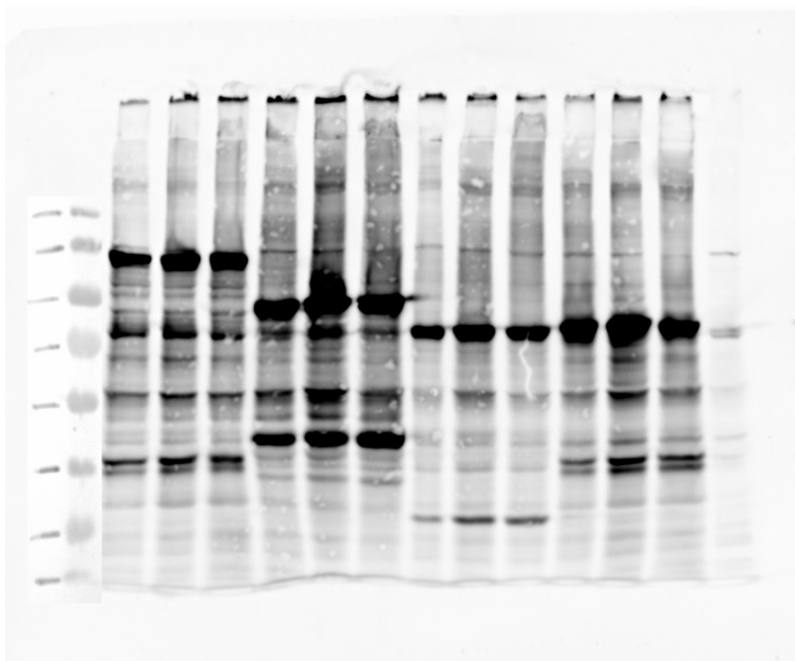
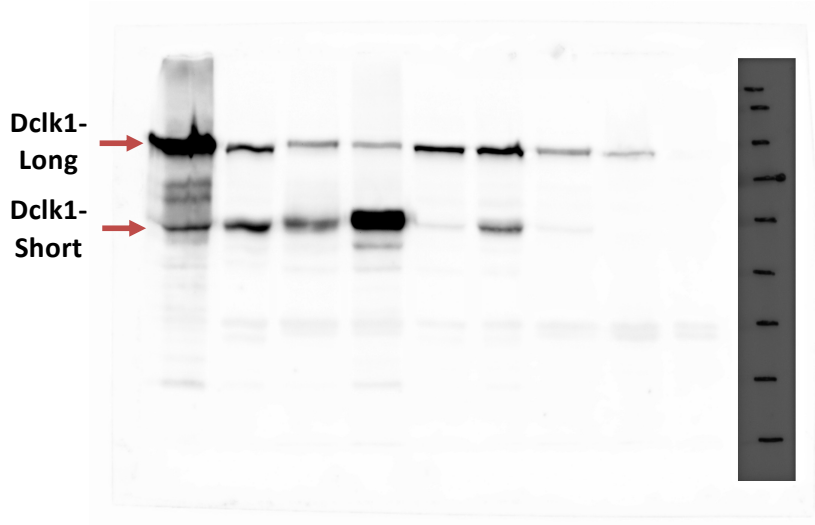
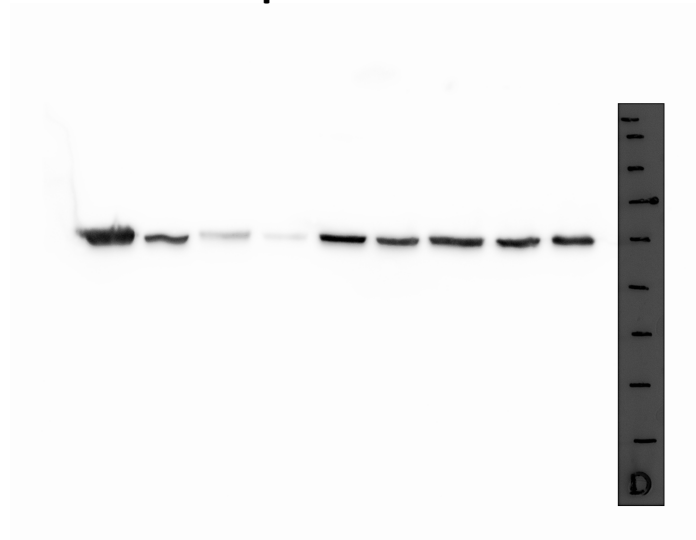


Figure S7

Dclk1



alpha-Tubulin



NIH/3T3

transfected

untransfected

