

Supplemental Materials and Methods

Phagocytosis assay

Macrophages were seeded (2.5×10^4 /well) into 4-well slide chambers. Fluorescein-labeled beads of 1.0- μm diameter (2.5×10^6 ; Invitrogen) were added to each well, followed by a 1 hour incubation. After washing 5 times with PBS, cells were fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde/PBS and the number of the beads incorporated into the cells was counted under a fluorescence microscope.

LPS-responsive TNF- α production assay

Macrophages were seeded (1×10^5 /well) onto 96-well plates and stimulated with 100 ng mL^{-1} LPS for 12 hours. Supernatants from the macrophage cultures were collected and TNF- α levels were measured using the TNF- α ELISA kit (AssayPro).

Supplementary Figure Legends

Figure S1. $MT1^{-/-}$ macrophages are deficient in phagocytosis

(A) Representative photographs of macrophages incorporating FITC-labeled beads by phagocytosis. Note that some beads have accumulated within the cells. (B) The number of cells is plotted against the number of beads incorporated per cell. (C) Average number of phagocytosed beads per cell is represented as mean \pm SEM (N = 90) and was analyzed using the Student's t-test. ** p < 0.01.

Results: $MT1^{-/-}$ macrophages incorporated fewer beads than WT cells.

Figure S2. $MT1^{-/-}$ mice are deficient in cytokine production

Macrophages were seeded (1×10^5 /well) into 96-well plates and stimulated with LPS (100 ng mL⁻¹) for 12 hours. Supernatants of the macrophage cultures were collected and the level of TNF- α was measured using the TNF- α ELISA kit (AssayPro). Following stimulation with LPS, $MT1^{-/-}$ macrophages produced less TNF- α than WT cells. The unpaired Student's t-test was used for analyzing differences between experimental groups. ** p < 0.01.

Results: $MT1^{-/-}$ macrophages produced less TNF- α than WT cells.

Figure S3. Lack of MT1-MMP does not affect expression levels of PHD, p300, and CBP in macrophages and MEFs.

(A and B) Three isoforms of PHDs in macrophages (A) or MEFs (B) were detected by immunoblotting using PHD-specific antibodies. Actin served as the loading control.

(C and D) Nuclear extracts were prepared from macrophages (C) or MEFs (D) and subjected for immunoblot analysis to detect p300 and CBP. Lamin A/C served as the loading control.

Results: Protein levels of PHDs and p300/CBP are not different between MT1^{-/-} and WT cells.

Figure S4. MT1-MMP promotes the association between HIF-1 α and p300/CBP in a Mint3 dependent manner in HEK293 cells.

(A) Presence or absence of MT1-MMP does not affect the amount of HIF-1 α that can bind HRE. Nuclear extracts from HEK293 cells in Fig. 4C were subjected to the plate assay as Fig. 2D. Free HRE or mutant oligonucleotides were used as competitors.

(B) The amount of p300/CBP associated with HIF-1 α is affected by MT1-MMP in a Mint3

dependent manner. Nuclear extracts from HEK293 cells were subjected to the plate assay as Fig. 2F.

Results: In parallel with the results of reporter assay in Fig. 4C, MT1-MMP promotes the association between HIF-1 α and p300/CBP in a Mint3 dependent manner in HEK293 cells.

Figure S5. Domain structure of Mint3

Mint3 consists of an N-terminal (NT) portion that binds FIH-1(1), a phosphotyrosine binding (PTB) domain, and two PDZ domains. Amino acid positions are indicated. The NT portion is sufficient to inhibit FIH-1(1). The PTB domain interacts with APP and furin (2,3).

Figure S6. The expression of MT1-MMP but not dCPT induces binding of Mint3 to FIH-1 in HEK293 cells

FLAG-tagged FIH-1 and MT1-MMP (MT1), the CP deletion mutant of MT1-MMP (dCPT), or the negative control (EGFP) was co-expressed in HEK293 cells. Whole cell lysate (WCL) and anti-FLAG immunoprecipitates (IP) were examined by immunoblotting using antibodies against the proteins indicated. Note that endogenous FIH-1 can be detected as it

forms a homo-dimer with FLAG-tagged FIH-1 (arrow).

Results

HEK293 cells do not express MT1-MMP and no binding of Mint3 to FIH-1 was detected.

However, the forced expression of MT1-MMP, but not dCPT, induced binding of Mint3 with FIH-1.

Figure S7. The CPT of MT1-MMP mediates co-localization of FIH-1 with Mint3

The colors of Mint3 and MT1-MMP mutants in Figure 6B were reversed to improve the visibility of MT1-MMP. In addition to the localization of MT1-MMP to the Golgi, a dot-like distribution of MT1-MMP is clearly observed. These dot-like structures might correspond to podosomes of macrophages.

Figure S8. Pull-down assay of Mint3 using the cytoplasmic tail peptide of MT1-MMP and MT5-MMP

(A) Amino acid sequences of the CP tail of MT-MMPs are presented. Four amino acids including CP14 (*) are indicated by the box. Underlined amino acids correspond to the PDZ-binding sequences.

(B) (His)₆-tagged Mint3 was subjected to pull-down assay using GST fusion proteins having the CP tail sequences (GST, GST-MT1CPT, GST-MT5CPT and GST-FIH-1) conjugated to sepharose beads. GST, glutathione S-transferase; GST-MT1CPT, GST fused to the cytoplasmic tail of MT1-MMP; GST-MT5CPT, GST fused with the cytoplasmic tail of MT5-MMP; and GST-FIH-1, GST fused to FIH-1. Mint3 bound to the beads was detected by immunoblotting using anti-(His)₆ antibody (upper panel). GST proteins conjugated to the beads were detected using anti-GST antibody.

Results: The amino acid sequences of MT-MMP CP tails are relatively well conserved. In particular, the tyrosine at CP11, arginine at CP14(*) and valine at CP20 are conserved in all members. MT5-MMP is reported to bind Mint3 via the PDZ domain (4) and it did in our assay. However, MT1-MMP CP tail did not bind Mint3. Amino acid sequence at the C-terminus of MT5-MMP (QEWV: CP17-CP20) is conserved in MT2- and MT3-MMPs, but not in MT1-MMP. Sequences upstream of the C-terminal valine (CP20) play a critical role in PDZ-binding specificity (5) and most likely explain differences in the binding activities of MT1-MMP and the other MT-MMP members.

Figure S9. Effect of MT-MMPs on the reporter assay

Upper panel: Effect of MT1-, MT2-, MT3- or MT5-MMP on HIF-1 α CAD was evaluated using the reporter assay in HEK293 cells. Luciferase activity relative to that in the control cells (mock) is presented (upper panel). Expression of FLAG-tagged MT-MMP proteins was confirmed by immunoblotting. The data were analyzed using a Student's t-test. **p < 0.01.

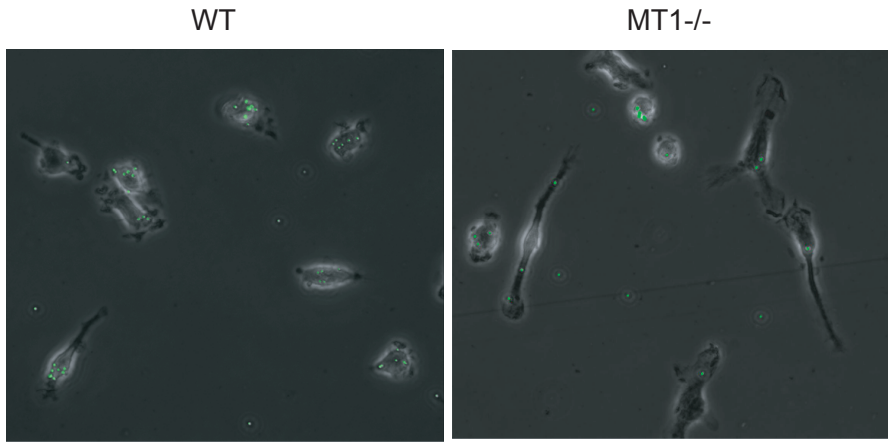
Results: Critical importance of the arginine (R) residue in the CP tail for activation of HIF-1 α CAD was demonstrated in Figure 3F and for ATP production in macrophages in Figure 3G. The R residue is conserved among the CP tails of MT-MMPs (Figure S8A). However, only MT1-MMP activated HIF-1 α CAD. Presumably the surrounding sequences of the R residue are also important for HIF-1 binding and activation of the CAD. Indeed, the four amino acids surrounding the R residue of MT1-MMP (CP13-16) are not identical in the other MT-MMP members (Figure S8A). For example, the Q at CP 13 in MT1-MMP is substituted to a K in all the other family members. In addition, the L at CP16 is also substituted to an M or a V in MT3- and MT5-MMP, respectively.

Supplemental References

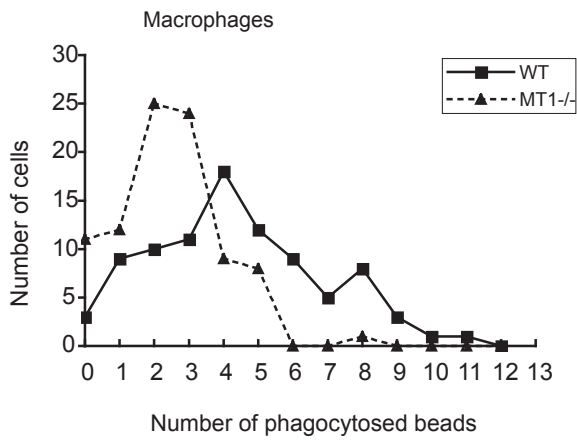
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2. Han, J., Wang, Y., Wang, S., and Chi, C. (2008) *J Cell Sci* **121**(Pt 13), 2217-2223
3. Tanahashi, H., and Tabira, T. (1999) *Biochem Biophys Res Commun* **255**(3), 663-667
4. Wang, P., Wang, X., and Pei, D. (2004) *J Biol Chem* **279**(19), 20461-20470
5. Hung, A. Y., and Sheng, M. (2002) *J Biol Chem* **277**(8), 5699-5702

Figure S1

A



B



C

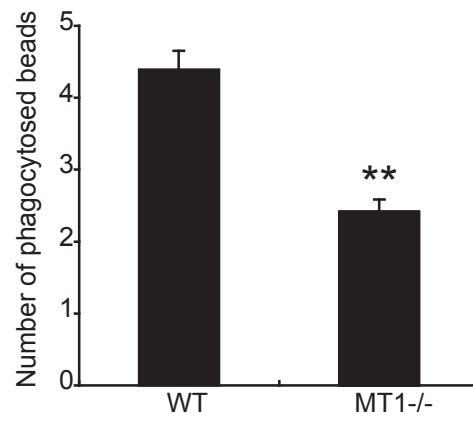


Figure S2

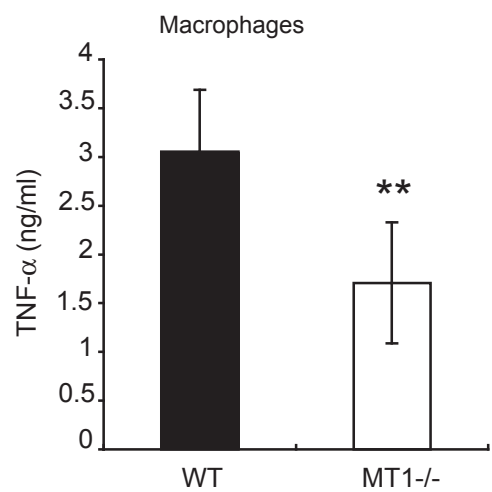


Figure S3

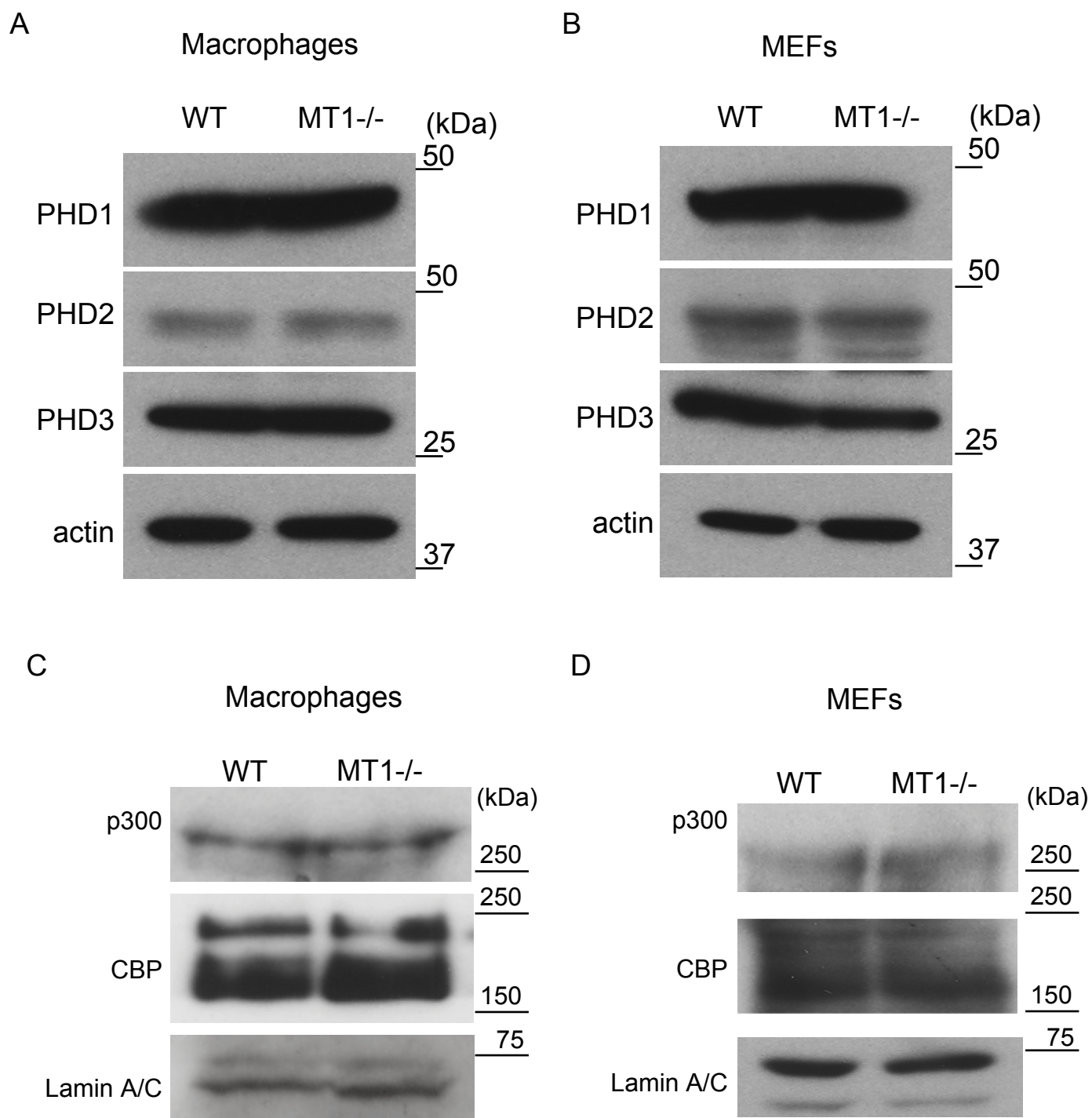


Figure S4

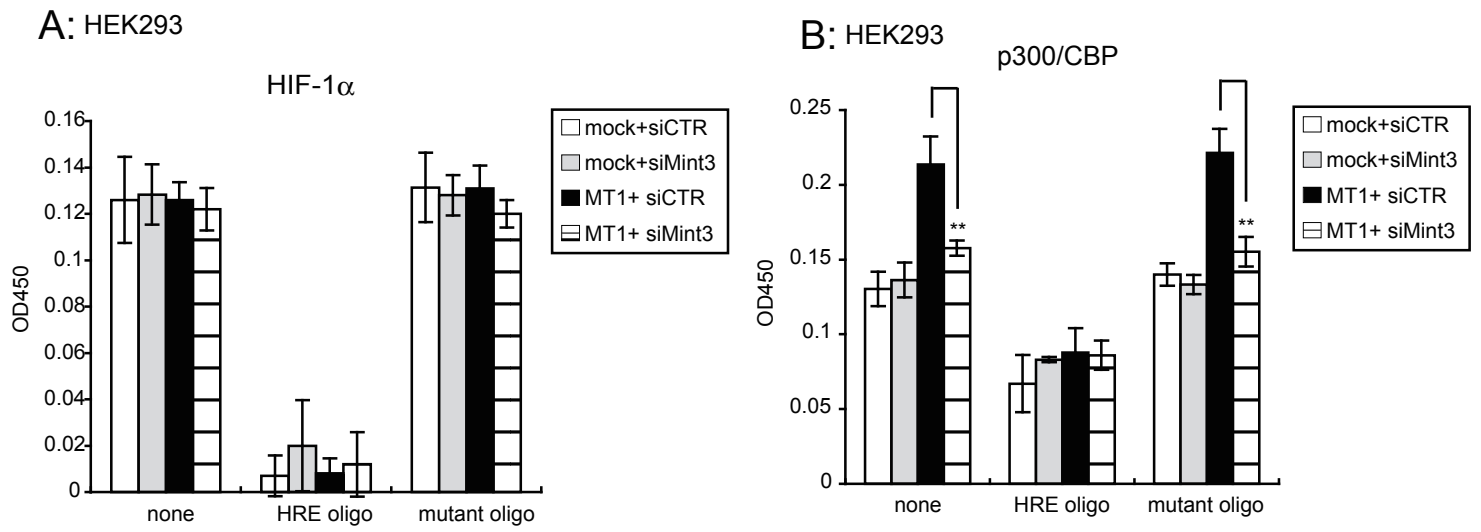


Figure S5

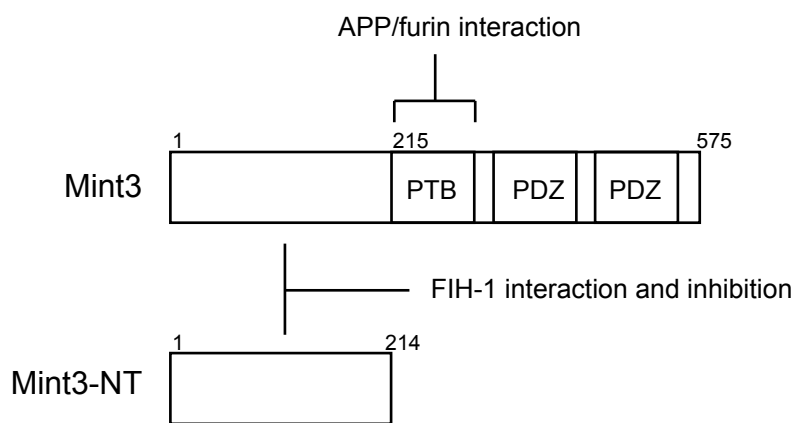


Figure S6

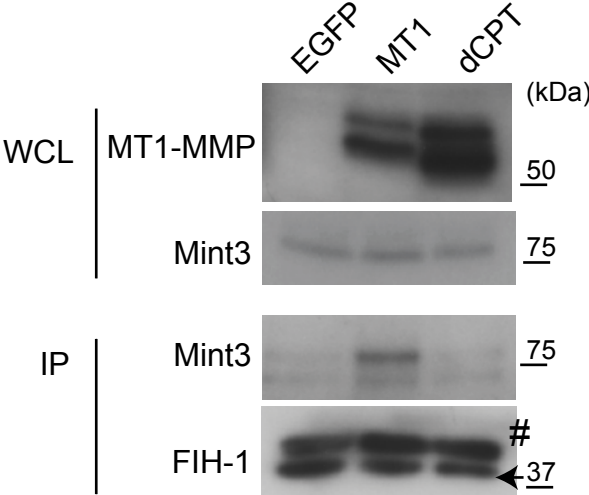


Figure S7

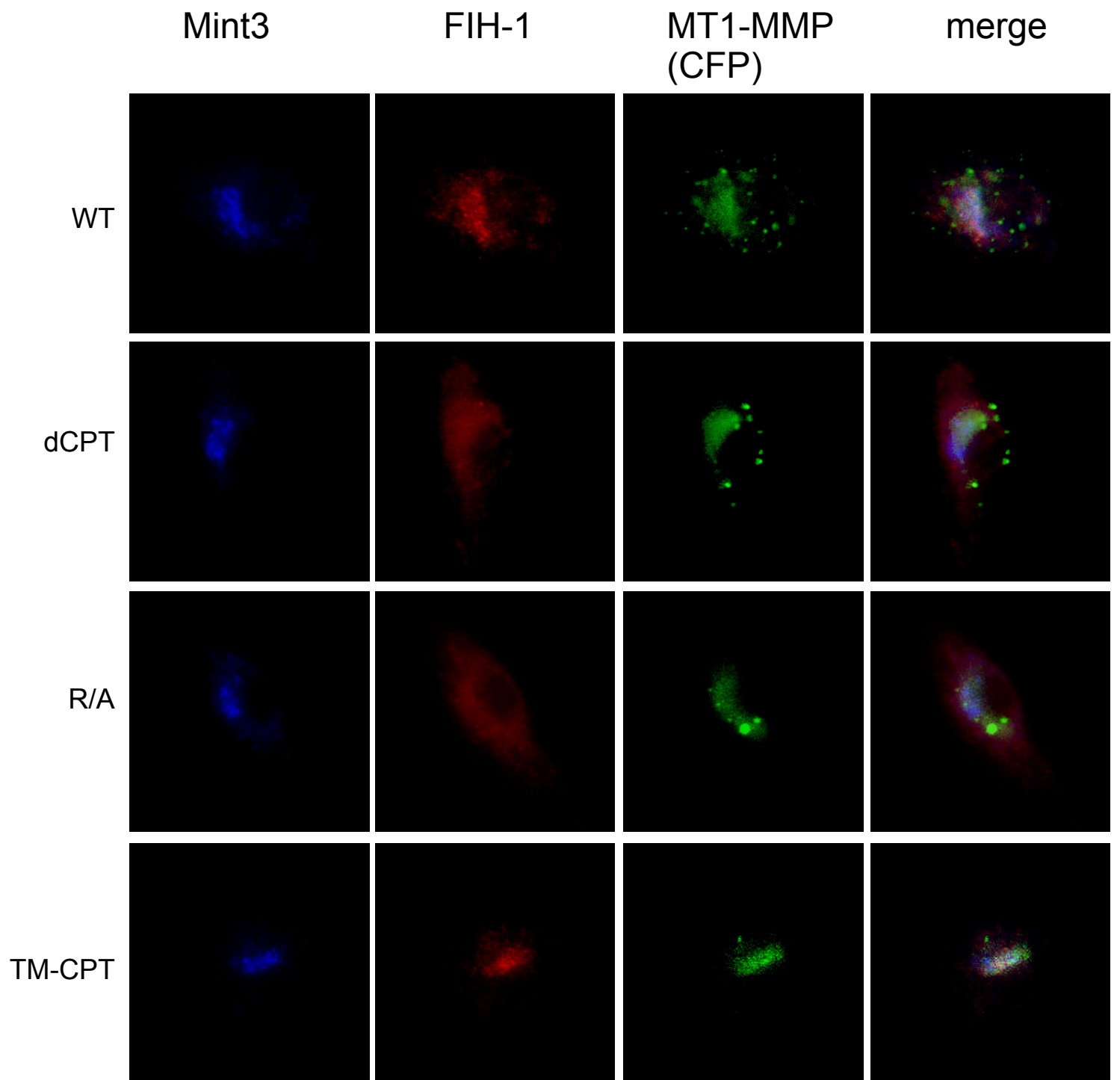


Figure S8

A

MT1 -MMP : RRHGTPRRLLYCQ^{*}RSLLDKV
MT2 -MMP : QRKGAPRVLLYCKRSLQEWV
MT3 -MMP : KRKGTPRHILYCKRSMQEWV
MT5 -MMP : KNKTGPQPVTYYKRPVQEWV

B

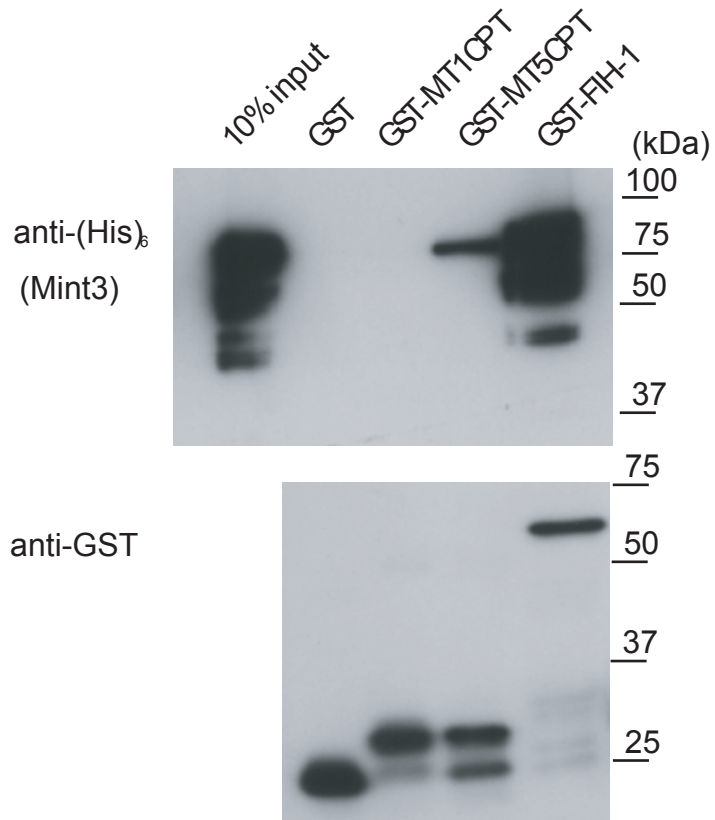


Figure S9

