

Supporting Information

de Zoete et al. 10.1073/pnas.1018135108

```

SIGNAL MRILIGSLYFYFISFLFSKLVNG
LRR-NT FLTQRTSPVSSFPFYNYSLNLSSVSQAQAPKT
LRR1  ARALNFSYNAIEKITEKRD-FEG-FHV-----24
LRR2  LEVLDLSHNHIKDIEPGA-FENLLS-----24
LRR3  LVSVDLSFNDKNLLVSG--LAPHLKL IPTSGAGSPSQIYMYFQKSAEAALEPSAPAE LPHLE
      DPNPNPGVNPFRFRQRTEENKTSPPAATLRPDL CGAPI 99
LRR4  NGLLDLSRTKLSNEE----LTAKLDADLCQAQLGT-----31
LRR5  VLEFNISHSDLEMDLLSL-FILFLPMKD-----27
LRR6  IQSVDASYNRITINNIDVEAICHFPFSN-----28
LRR7  FSFLNISNNPINSLE---TVC-LPAS-----22
LRR8  ITVIDLSFTNISTIPAN--FAKKLSK-----24
LRR9  LERMVYQGNQLIYTVRP--ENPSATPRPPGTVQ-----32
LRR10 ISAISLVRNQAQTP----IES-LPES-----21
LRR11 VKHLKVSNCSTVELP-EW-FANRMQE-----24
LRR12 LFLDLSNNRISM-----LPDLPIS-----20
LRR13 LQQLDISNSDIKIIPPR--FKS-LSN-----23
LRR14 VTVFNIQNNKLT EMT-----PEYF PST-----22
LRR15 LTTCDISKNKLVLS----LTKALEN-----22
LRR16 LESLNVSGNLTIRLE---PACQLPS-----22
LRR17 LTNLDSSHNLISELPDH-LGQSLLM-----24
LRR18 LKHFNLSGNKISFLQ---RGS-LPAS-----22
LRR19 LEELDLSDNAITTIIVQDT-FGQLTS-----24

LRR-CT LSVLTVQGKHFFCNCDLWFVN IYIRNPHLQINGKDDLRCSPFDDRGLSVKSSNLTLLHCSL
TM      GIQMAITACMAILVVLVLTGLCW
TIR     RFDGLWYVRMGWYWCMAKRQYKRPENKPFDAFISYSEHDADWTKEHLL
      KKLETGDKFCYHERDFKPGHPVLGNIFYC IENSHKVLVLSPSFVNCSW
      CQYELYFAEHRVLDENQDSLIMVVL EDLPPDSVPQKFSKLRKLLKRKTYL
      KWSPEEHKQKIFWHLAAVLKTTNEPLVRAENGPNEVDIEME
  
```

Fig. S1. Schematic overview of TLR15. Depicted are the predicted signal sequence (SIGNAL), the N-terminal LRR (LRR-NT), 19 LRRs (LRR1-19), the C-terminal LRR (LRR-CT), the transmembrane domain (TM), and the TIR domain (TIR). The proline-rich loop (aa 352–363) is boxed.

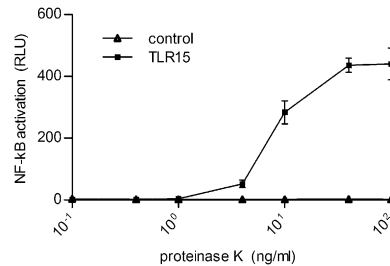


Fig. S2. Dose-dependent activation of TLR15 by proteinase K. NF-κB activation of TLR15- or control-transfected HeLa 57A cells were stimulated for 5 h with increasing amounts of proteinase K. Data are presented as relative luciferase units (RLU) and are the mean ± SEM of three independent experiments.

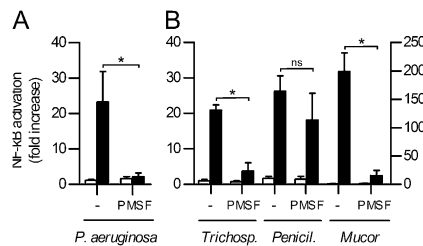


Fig. S3. Inhibition of *P. aeruginosa* and fungi-induced TLR15 activation by PMSF. TLR15-induced NF-κB activation in HeLa 57A cells by culture supernatant of (A) *P. aeruginosa* or (B) *Trichosporon* spp. (left y axis) and *Mucor* spp. (right y axis) is inhibited by specific inhibition of proteases by PMSF. TLR15-activation by *Aspergillus* spp. (B, left y axis) is not affected by PMSF. Proteases were inhibited by PMSF treatment (1 mM, 15 min) before stimulation (5 h). Data are presented as mean ± SEM of stimulated versus unstimulated cells from three independent experiments (**P* < 0.05; ns, not significant).

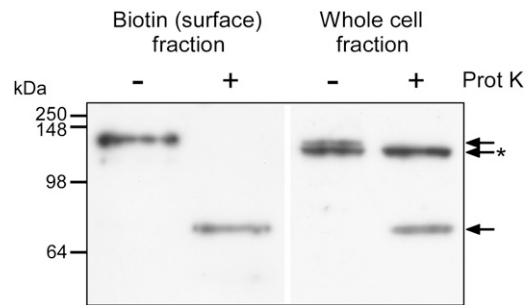


Fig. S4. Only surface-localized TLR15 is subject to proteinase K cleavage. Surface membrane proteins of COS-7 cells expressing C-terminal Flag-tagged TLR15 were labeled with sulfo-NHS-LC-biotin and then treated with 0 or 100 ng mL⁻¹ proteinase K for 45 min. The biotin (surface) fraction was separated from the whole-cell fraction by streptavidin-coupled magnetic beads. Surface-localized full-length and cleaved TLR15 (arrows) and intracellular TLR15 (arrow with asterisk) were detected by immunoblot analysis by using M2- α -Flag antibodies.

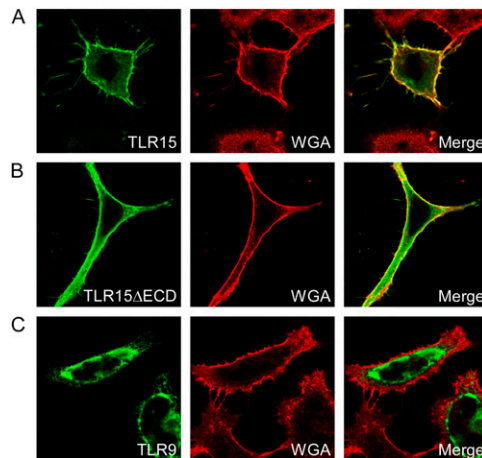


Fig. S5. TLR15 Δ ECD is localized on the cell surface. (A–C) Confocal microscopy of HeLa 57A cells transfected with flag-tagged TLR15, TLR15 Δ ECD, or TLR9. Both TLR15 (A, green) and TLR15 Δ ECD (B, green) colocalized with the cell surface marker WGA (red), in contrast to TLR9 (C, green).