

1 **Supplementary information**

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3 **Functional consequences of rare *TLR9* gene mutation R892W**

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5 **Authors**

6 Jelena Knežević, Dinko Pavlinić, Cynthia A. Leifer, William A. Rose III, Kreso Bendelja,

7 Jelka Gabrilovac, Marijo Parcina, Gordan Lauc, Andriy V. Kubarenko, Branka Petricevic,

8 Damir Vrbanec, Ljiljana Bulat-Kardum, Isabelle Bekeredjian-Ding, Jasminka Pavelić, Zlatko

9 Dembić, Alexander N. R. Weber

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11 **Supplementary information 1: Patient medical history**

12 *Carrier of *TLR9* R892W allele*

13 In childhood the R892W carrier had mumps. Occasionally she had suppurative throat

14 anginas. Since her tonsils are enlarged and „destroyed“ even as an adult she has been

15 suffering from recurring anginas. In childhood, she was hospitalized once at the Department

16 of Infectiology due to „food poisoning“ with severe symptoms of vomiting and diarrhea. Her

17 gallbladder was removed due to gallstones and inflammation. From June 2009 until March

18 2010, the carrier was on therapy for tuberculosis of the right outer and middle ear, as

19 diagnosed intraoperatively (PH). In 2010, she was diagnosed with invasive ductal carcinoma

20 of the right breast, and complete mastectomy suggested.

21

22 **Supplementary figure S1: Sequencing data in the original carriers.** Electrophoretograms

23 of the non-synonymous variants detected by DNA sequencing with indicated nucleotide

24 changes. Genomic DNA was isolated from peripheral blood by standard salting-out

25 procedures. The entire coding region of *TLR9* was amplified by sequential amplification of

26 various fragments sizes using the different primer combinations. Primer sets were designed
27 from the human TLR9 referent coding sequence (NM_017442, Isoform A), by using *Primer*
28 *Express, Version 2.0* (Applied Biosystems, Foster City, USA). Direct sequencing was
29 performed using a BigDye Terminator Cycle Sequencing Kit 3.1v (Applied Biosystems,
30 Foster City, USA), according to the manufacturer's instructions, followed by analysis on ABI
31 PRISM 3100 DNA Sequencer (Applied Biosystems, Foster City, USA).

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33 **Supplementary figure S2: Multiple sequence alignment of TLR9 sequences from**
34 **different species.** Sections for SNP residues analyzed in this study shown. Sequences were
35 retrieved from SwissProt and aligned and color-formatted to reflect residue physico-chemical
36 properties using Clustal W (see Methods). Unusual sequence abbreviations in brackets:
37 chimpanzee (Pantr), bonobo (Panpa), orangutan (Ponpy), gorilla (9prim), rhesus macaque and
38 crab-eating macaque (Macmu and Macfa), *Bos taurus* (Bovin), *Bos indicus* (Bosin),
39 *Boselaphus tragocamelus* (Bostr), *Cercocebus torquatus* (Certo), *Aotus nancymaae* (Aotna),
40 *Capra hircus* (Caphi), dog (Canfa).

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42 **Supplementary figure S3: Structural changes induced by the R892W mutation.** (A)
43 TLR9 TIR domain model highlighting the position of residue 892 (red). (B) Close-up on
44 structural context of arginine 892 (left) of its tryptophane 892 counterpart (right) with
45 putative hydrogen bonds (green). Some of these bonds would likely be altered by the change
46 to tryptophane (right). (C) and (D) surface charge, or (E) and (F) surface hydrophobicity
47 prediction for R892 (C, E) and R892W (D, F) TIR domain. Negative charges red, positive
48 charges blue, hydrophobic surface green, hydrophilic surface blue.

Figure S1

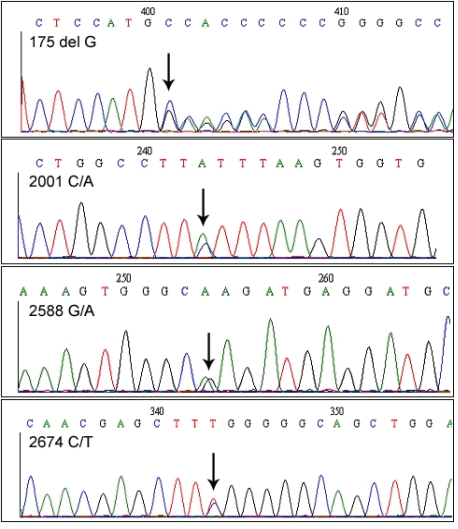
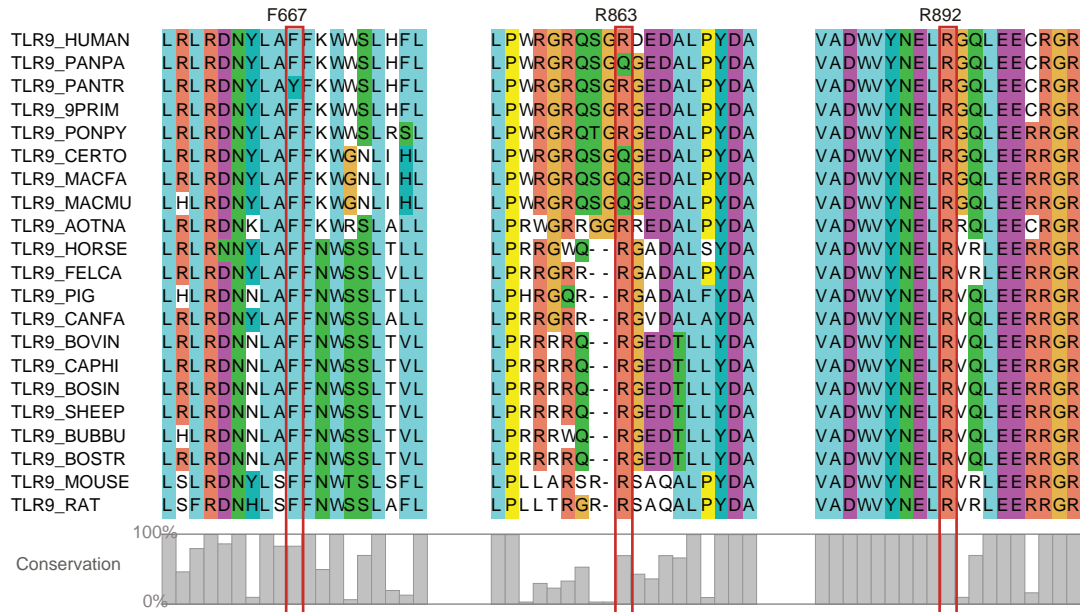
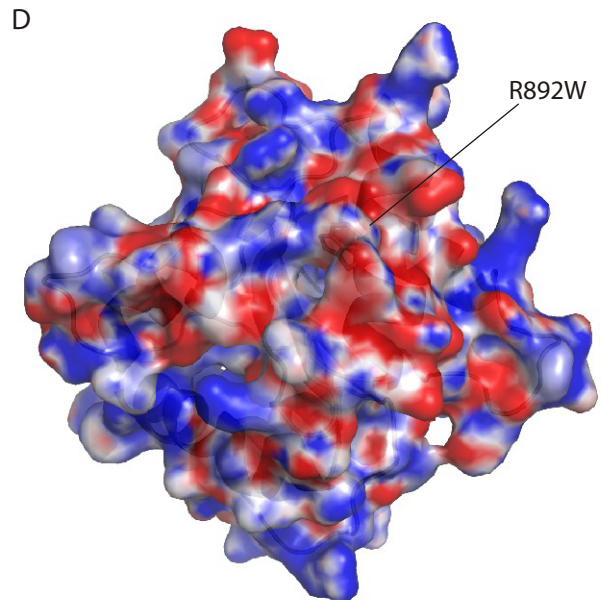
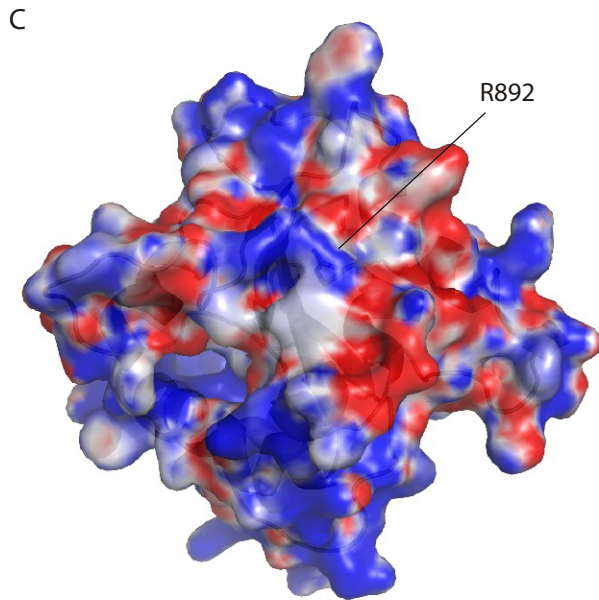
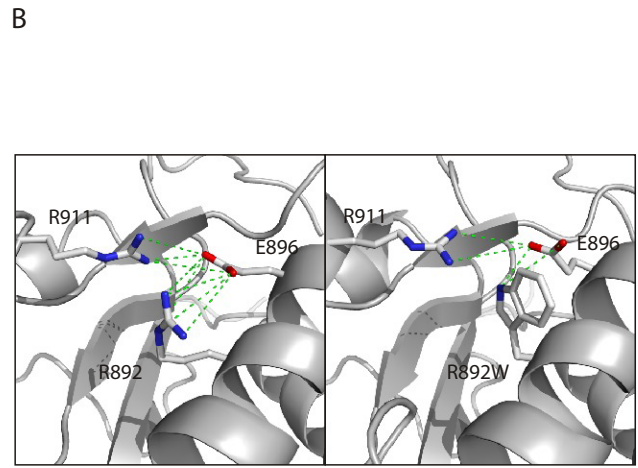
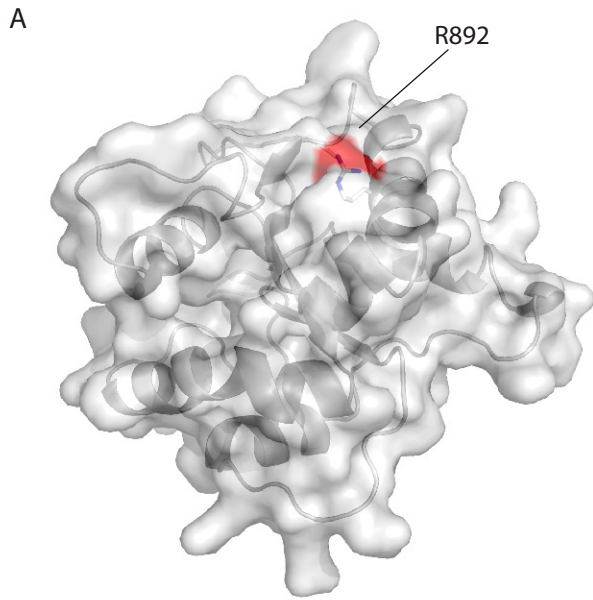
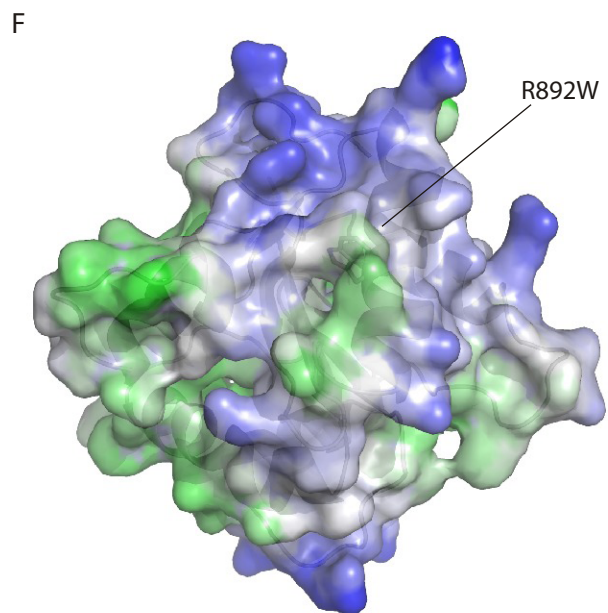
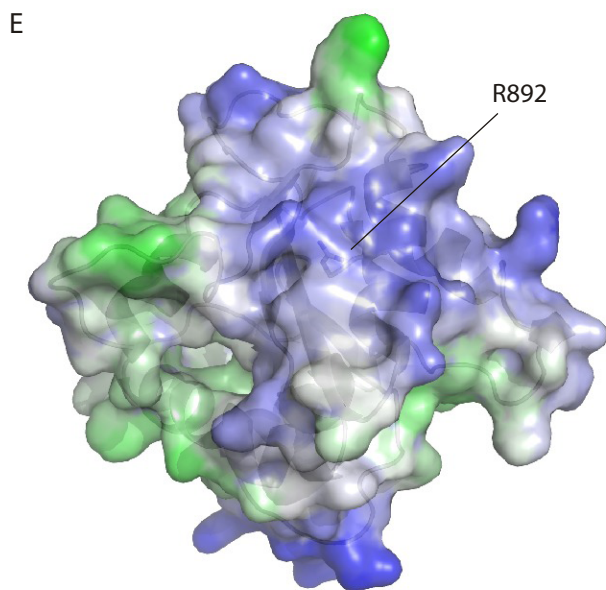


Figure S2





negative positive



hydrophobic hydrophilic