

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

MCPIP1 ribonuclease exhibits broad-spectrum antiviral effects through viral

RNA binding and degradation

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SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS & METHODS

Lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) assay. Cell cytotoxicity was assessed by the release of the cytoplasmic enzyme LDH using a commercial kit (Cytotoxicity Detection Kit; Roche) according to the manufacturer's instructions.

Plasmids construction. MCPIP1-C306R mutant was generated by single-primer PCR method (31) by using primer annealing to MCPIP1 cDNA with the mutated codons underlined:

5'-GAGCACAGGAAGCAGCCGCGTCCCTATGGAAGGAAATGCAC-3'. For *in vitro* synthesis of truncated JEV RNAs, JEV cDNA plasmids (Δ 2520-7116, Δ 290-5863, Δ 6965-10910, and Δ 2811-10044) were obtained from SP6-driven JEV RP-9 infectious clone plasmid by restriction enzymes digestion. All of the constructs were generated using standard molecular cloning techniques and verified by DNA sequencing.

Reverse Transcriptase Polymerase Chain Reaction (RT-PCR). Total cellular RNA was isolated from A549 cells by using RNeasy Total RNA kit according to the manufacturer's protocol (Qiagen). RT-PCR was carried out with 1~2 μ g of RNA by using the ThermoScript RT-PCR System (Invitrogen) using oligo(dT)₂₀ as a primer. Gene expression was determined by using the following TaqMan primers/probes mixes (Applied Biosystems) with TaqMan Gene Expression Assay ID: MCPIP1:

Hs00962356_m1, IL-1 β : Hs02758991_g1, IL-6: Hs00985639_m1, TNF- α : Hs01113624_g1, MCP-1: Hs00234140_m1 and GAPDH: Hs02758991_g1. The real-time RT-PCR was performed using an ABI-Prism 7500 Sequence Detector system (Applied Biosystems). The relative mRNA levels were normalized to GAPDH internal control. For Stat1 and IRF-9 expression, total RNA was extracted and examined by RT-PCR using the specific primers for human Stat1 (5'-ATGTCTCAGTGGTACGAACTTCA-3' and 5'-ACTCTTTGCCACACCATTG-3'), IRF-9 (5'-CGGAGTGTGCTGGGATGAT-3' and 5'-TCAGCAACATCCATGCGGC-3'), and β -actin (5'-TCCTGTGGCATCCACGAAACT-3' and 5'-GAAGCATTGCGGTGGACGAT-3'), respectively. Amplification reactions were run in a total volume of 25 μ l for 25 cycles by using a T3000 Thermal Cycler (Biometra), and then the amplified PCR products were analyzed by 2% agarose gel electrophoresis.

SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURE LEGENDS

Figure S1. No cytotoxicity was induced in T-REx-293 cells with MCPIP1 over-expression. T-REx-293 cells were seeded at a high density of 8×10^5 cells per well of 12-well plate and cultured in medium without (-) or with (+) Dox (1 μ g/ml)

for the indicated times. **(A)** The degree of cytotoxicity was measured by LDH release by using a commercial kit. **(B)** Cell survival rate was measured by trypan blue exclusion using Countess® Automated Cell Counter (Invitrogen). Values are shown as mean \pm SD for three independent experiments.

Figure S2. RNase activity of human MCPIP1 is essential for its antiviral effect against JEV and DEN-2 infection. Human T-REx-293 cells with inducible expression of vector, MCPIP1, or MCPIP1-D141N mutant were cultured in medium without (-) or with (+) Dox (1 μ g/ml) for 12 h, then infected with JEV or DEN-2 (MOI 5). At 24 h post-infection, cells were fixed and permeabilized for immunofluorescence assay of viral protein NS1 (green) expression for JEV **(A)** and DEN-2 **(B)**. Nuclei were stained with DAPI (blue). **(C)** The representative JEV plaque forming images were stained with crystal violet.

Figure S3. Human MCPIP1 blocks the reporter expression of JEV and DEN-2 replicons. Human T-REx-293 cells with WT or MCPIP1-D141N mutant were cultured in the absence (-) or presence (+) of Dox (1 μ g/ml) for 12 h, and then transfected with JEV or DEN-2 replicon constructs as outlined. The cell lysates were harvested at 24 h post-transfection and the luciferase activities of JEV **(A)** or DEN-2 **(B)** replicons were determined using a Luciferase Assay System Kit (Promega). The luciferase activities derived from JEV and DEN-2 replicons are shown as means and standard deviations

of three independent experiments and were compared by two-tailed Student's *t*-tests. *

$P \leq 0.05$; ** $P \leq 0.01$; NS: not significant.

Figure S4. The proline-rich domain of human MCPIP1 is essential for its antiviral activity against JEV and DEN-2 infection. Human T-REx-293 cells with vector, WT or MCPIP1- Δ 458-536 mutant were cultured without (-) or with (+) Dox (1 μ g/ml) for 12 h, then infected with JEV or DEN-2 (MOI 5) for 24 h. Virus titers of JEV (**A**) and DEN-2 (**B**) are means and standard deviations of two independent experiments. The titers were compared by two-tailed Student's *t*-tests. * $P \leq 0.05$; NS: not significant.

Figure S5. The human MCPIP1-C306R mutant partially loses its antiviral activity against JEV and DEN-2 infection. Human T-REx-293 cells with inducible expression of vector, MCPIP1, or MCPIP1-C306R mutant were cultured in medium without (-) or with (+) Dox (1 μ g/ml) for 12 h, then infected with JEV or DEN-2 (MOI 5) for 24 h. (**A, B**) Western blot analysis of protein expression of HA for MCPIP1, JEV NS3, DEN-2 NS3, and actin. (**C, D**) Cells were fixed and permeabilized for immunofluorescence assay of viral protein NS1 (green) expression for JEV (**C**) and DEN-2 (**D**). Nuclei were stained with DAPI (blue). (**E, F**) Human T-REx-293 cells with WT or MCPIP1-C306R mutant were infected with JEV or DEN-2 (MOI 5) for 18 h, then cultured in medium without (-) or with (+) Dox (1 μ g/ml) for 18 h. The viral RNA bound with MCPIP1 protein was pulled down with HA-beads and

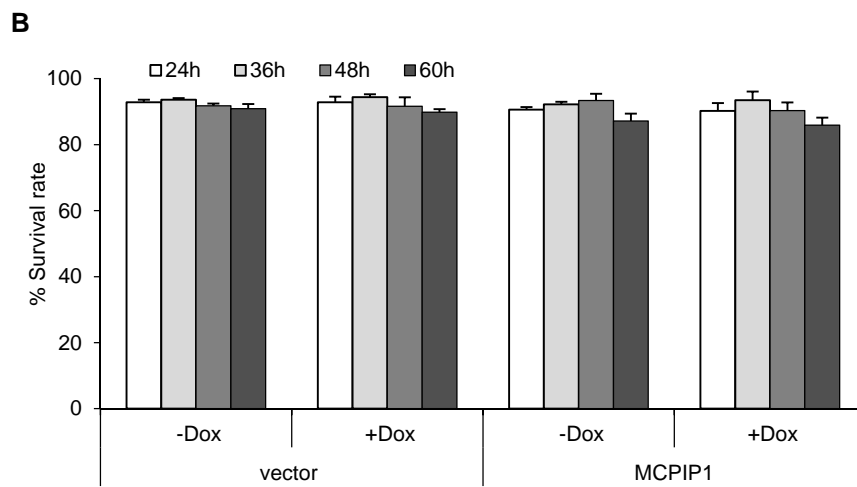
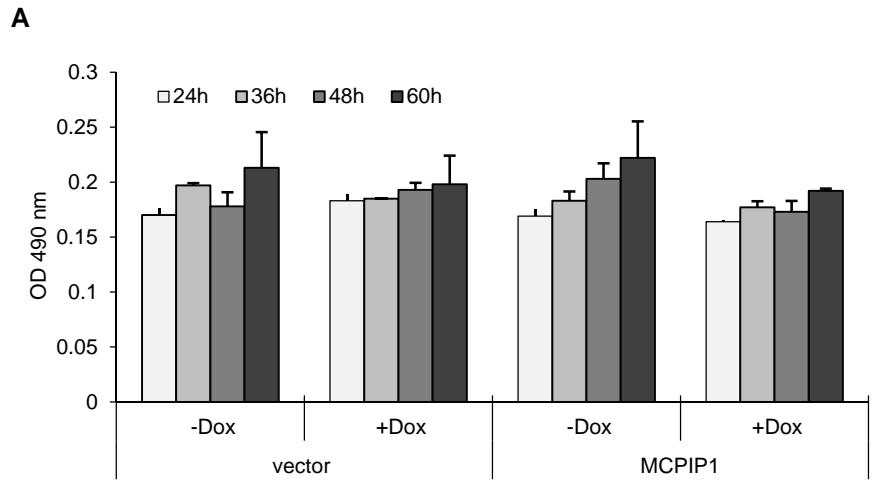
amplified by RT-PCR with JEV (**E**) or DEN-2 (**F**) 3'-UTR specific primers (middle panels). RT-PCR of mRNA levels of JEV and DEN-2 3'-UTR in virus-infected cells (bottom panels). Western blot analysis of HA-tagged MCPIP1 protein expression in cell lysates (top panels).

Figure S6. Subfragments of JEV RNA are degraded by human MCPIP1. *In vitro* transcribed full-length and various truncated JEV RNAs (1.5 µg) as indicated in the upper panel were incubated with HA-tagged WT or MCPIP1-D141N mutant proteins (~ 100 ng) in a reaction buffer with 5 mM Mg²⁺ at 30 °C for 1 h. RNAs separated by electrophoresis in 0.8% agarose gel were detected by ethidium bromide staining. The photos are shown as inverse images.

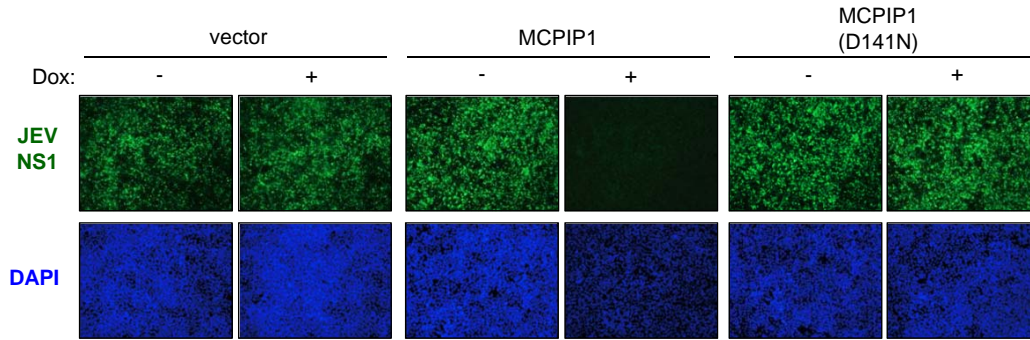
Figure S7. Expression levels of TNF-α, IL-1β, MCP-1 and MCPIP1 in JEV- and DEN-2-infected cells. A549 cells were mock-infected, or infected with JEV (MOI 5) (**A**) or DEN-2 (MOI 5) (**B**) for the indicated times. The relative mRNA levels of the indicated genes were analyzed by quantitative real-time RT-PCR and normalized to that of GAPDH mRNA.

Figure S8. The human MCPIP1 is not inducible by type-I IFN. (**A**) Human A549 cells were treated with IL-1β (25 ng/ml) or IFN-α (1000 U/ml) for 3 h. The relative MCPIP1 mRNA levels were analyzed by quantitative real-time RT-PCR and normalized to that of GAPDH mRNA. (**B**) A549 cells were cultured in the presence

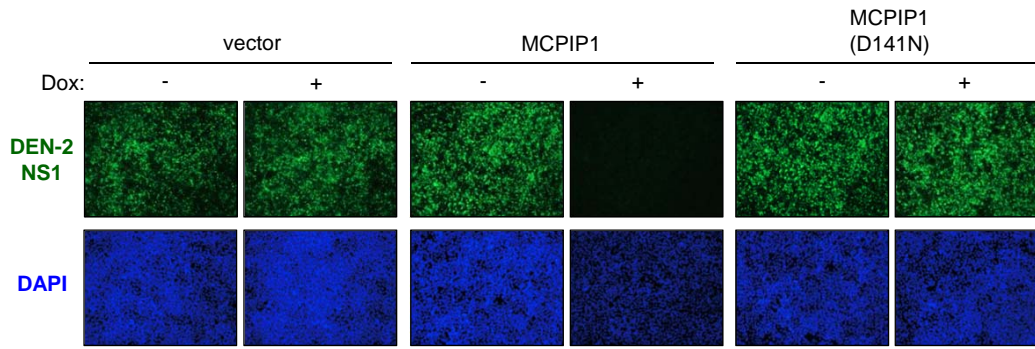
or absence of IFN- α (1000 U/ml) for 3 h. The induction of Stat1 and IRF-9 mRNA were analyzed by RT-PCR as described in Materials and Methods. The expected sizes of PCR fragments for each gene are shown on the right sides of the panels.



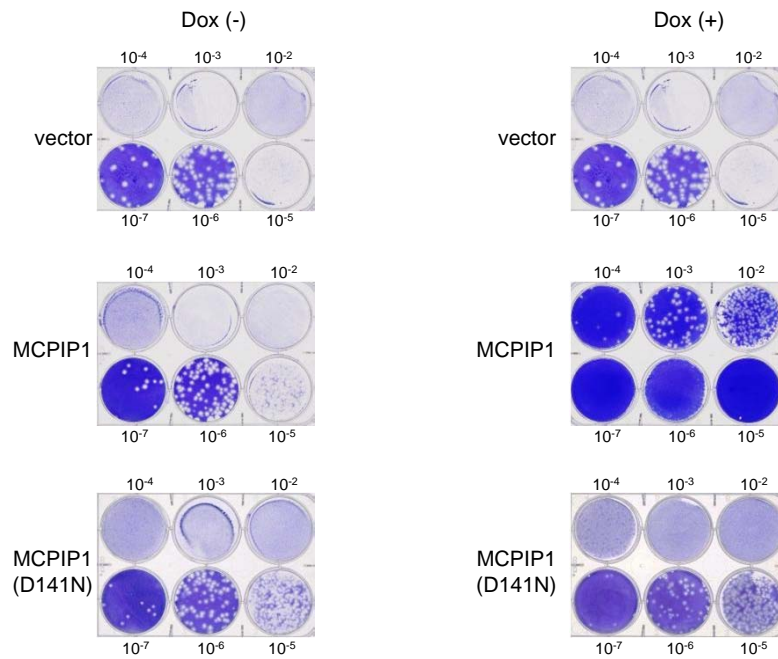
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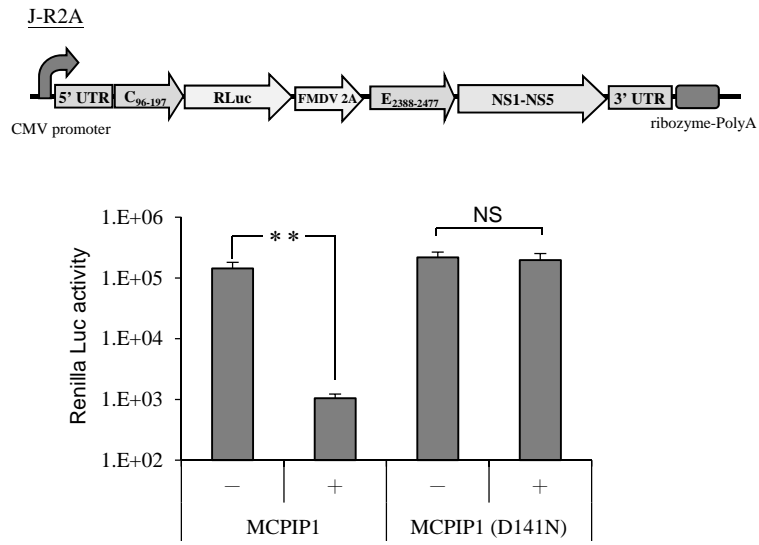
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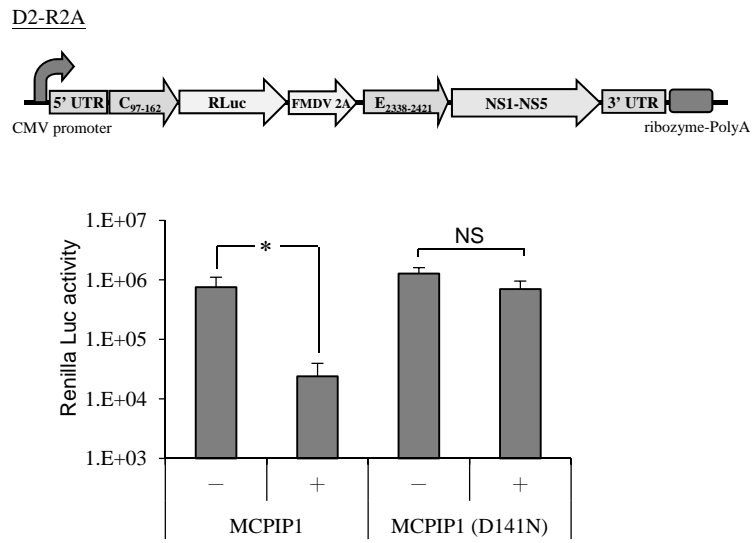
C JEV

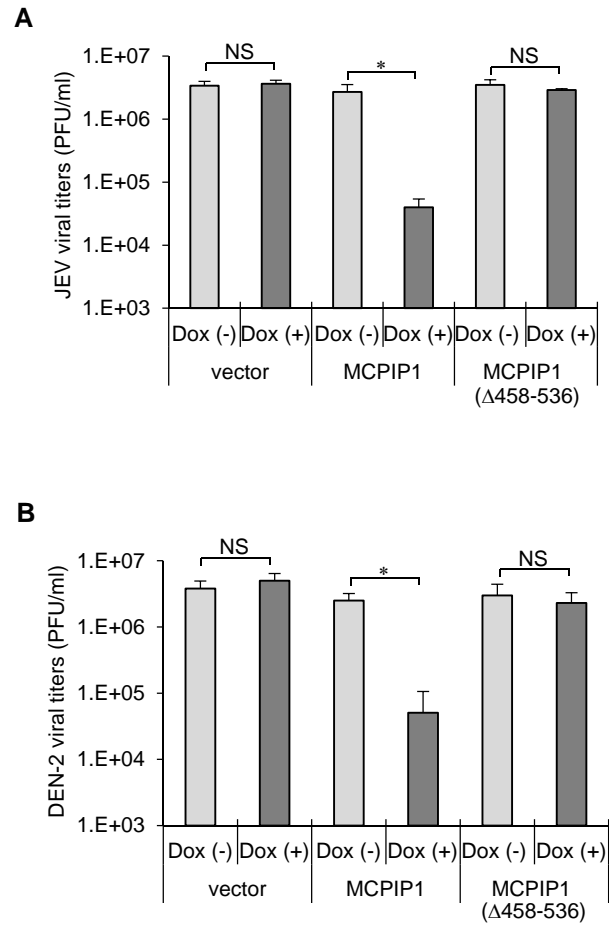


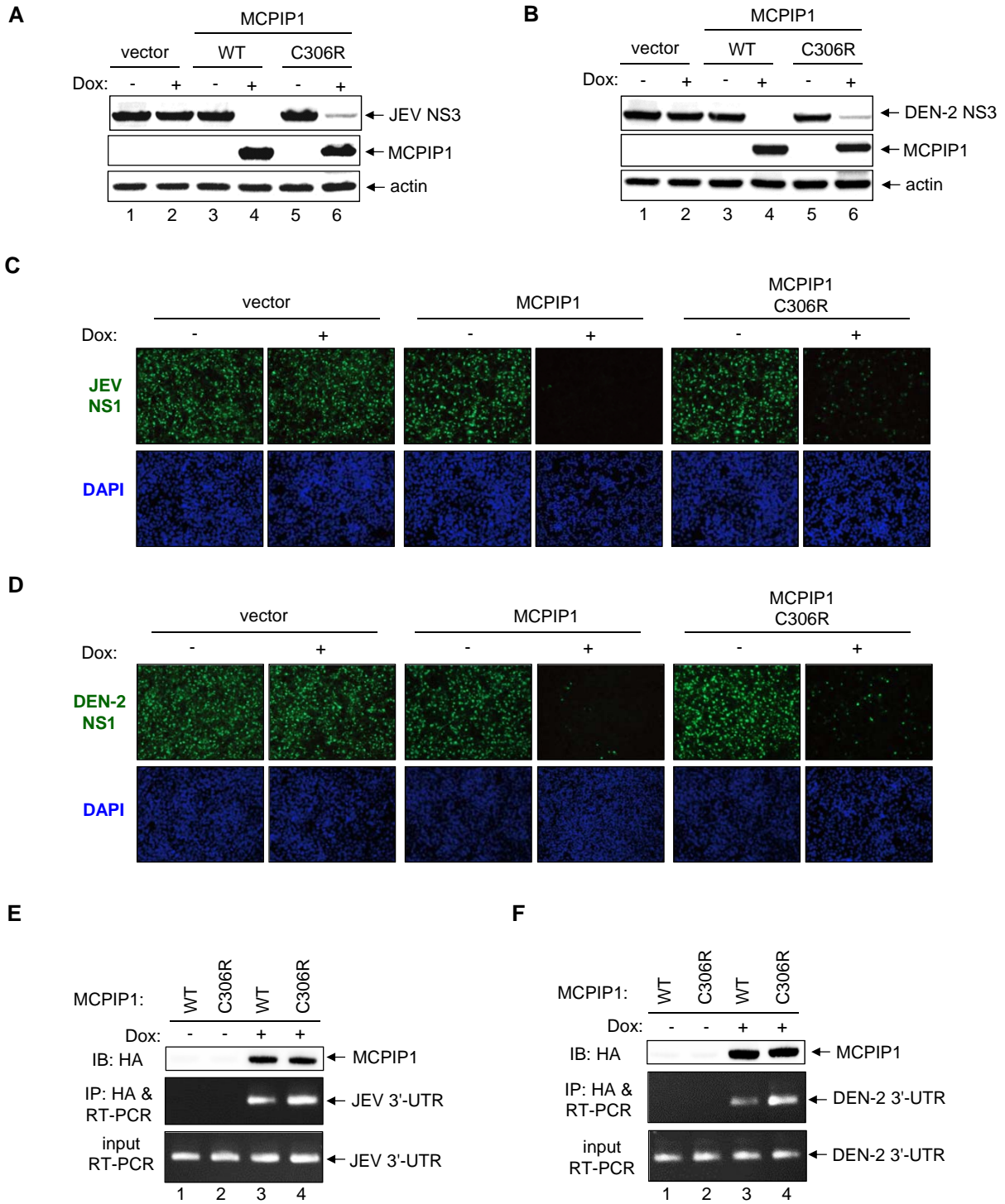
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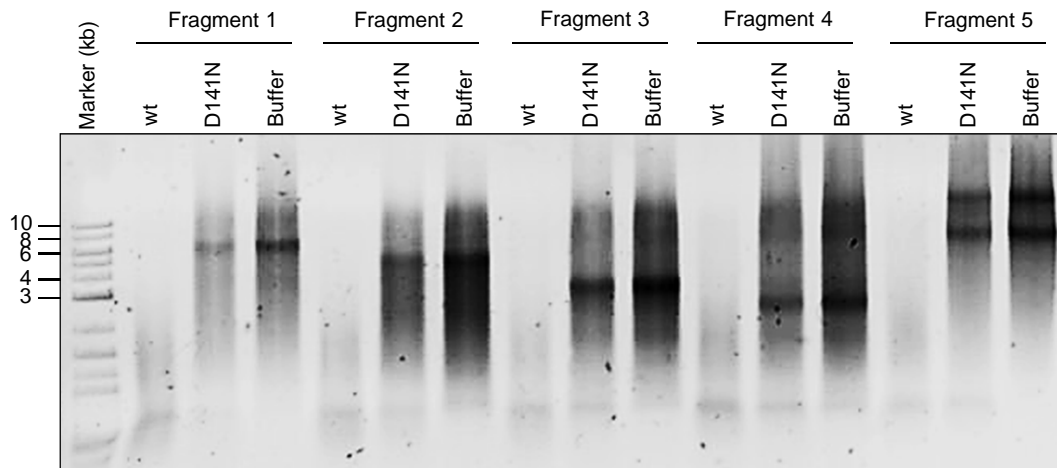
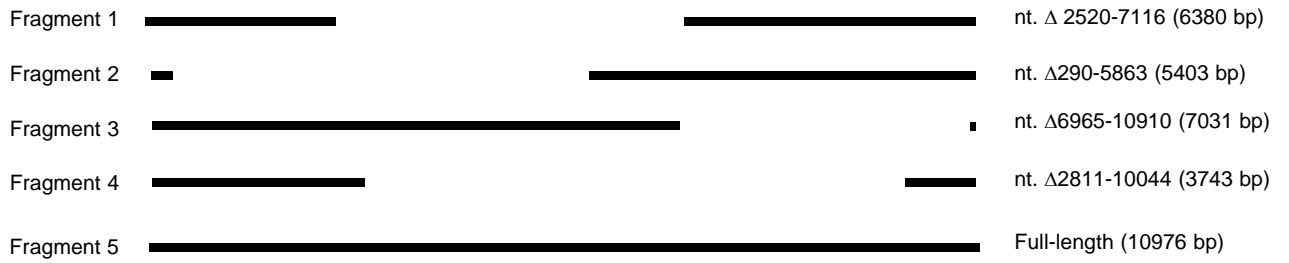


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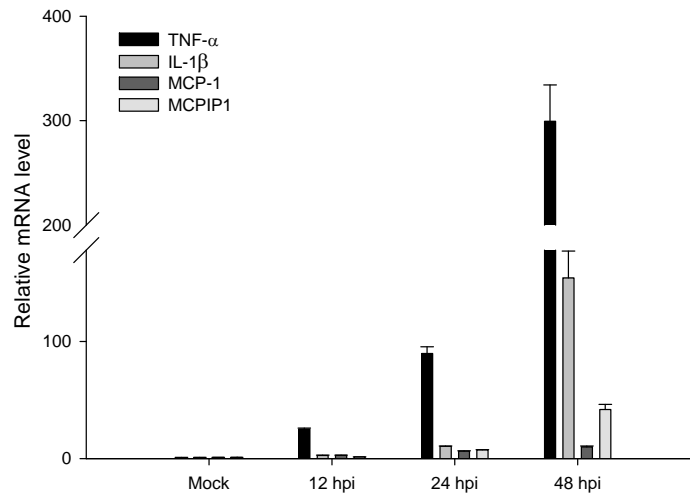
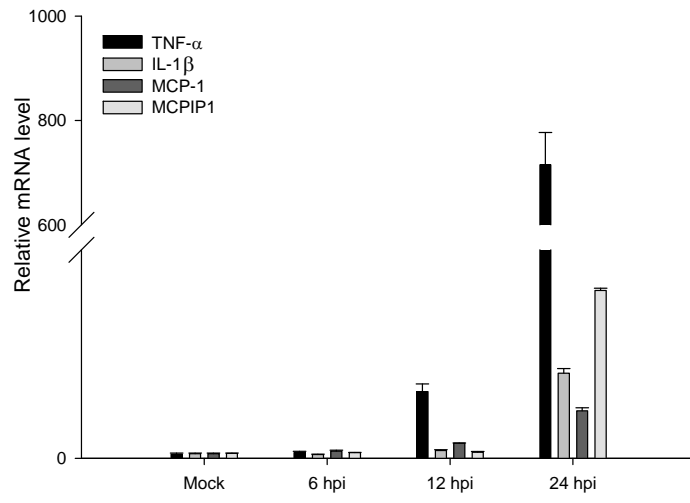




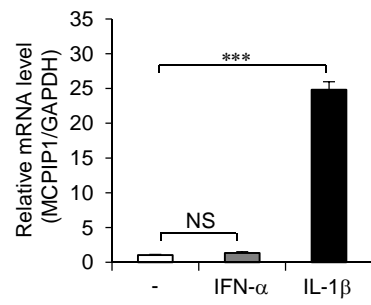




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A



B

