

SUPPLEMENTARY ONLINE DATA

S-palmitoylation regulates biogenesis of core glycosylated wild-type and F508del CFTR in a post-ER compartment

McClure, M.L.^{*,†}, Wen, H.^{*}, Fortenberry, J.^{*}, Hong, J.S.^{*,‡}, Sorscher, E.J.^{*,§,1}

^{*}Gregory Fleming James Cystic Fibrosis Research Center, [†]Department of Genetics, [‡]Department of Cell, Developmental and Integrative Biology, [§]Department of Medicine, University of Alabama at Birmingham, Birmingham, AL 35294, USA

¹To whom correspondence should be addressed (sorscher@uab.edu).

FIGURE LEGENDS

Figure S1 2-BP blunts vectorial chloride (Cl⁻) transport

Transepithelial Cl⁻ transport was measured by Ussing chamber analysis for CFBE (A,B) and Calu-3 (C,D) cells grown on permeable supports following treatment with 2-BP (4 h prior to study). Summary bar graphs (B,D) depict the overall effect of forskolin (20 μM) and genistein (50 μM) to activate CFTR. Inh172 (10 μM) is a blocker of CFTR function. Results are shown as mean ± SEM and normalized to control cells. **P* < 0.05; *n* = 4.

Figure S2 Immunofluorescence of HeLa wild-type cells in the presence or absence of DHHC-7

Wild-type CFTR was labeled in the absence (column I) and presence (columns II-IV) of overexpressed DHHC-7. CFTR and HA-tagged DHHC-7 were labeled with anti-NBD1 and anti-HA antibodies, respectively. Golgi (top panel IV) or ER (lower panel IV) compartments were detected with CellLight GFP (Molecular Probes). Immunofluorescence identified strong co-localization of wild-type CFTR with DHHC-7 and Golgi markers.

Figure S1

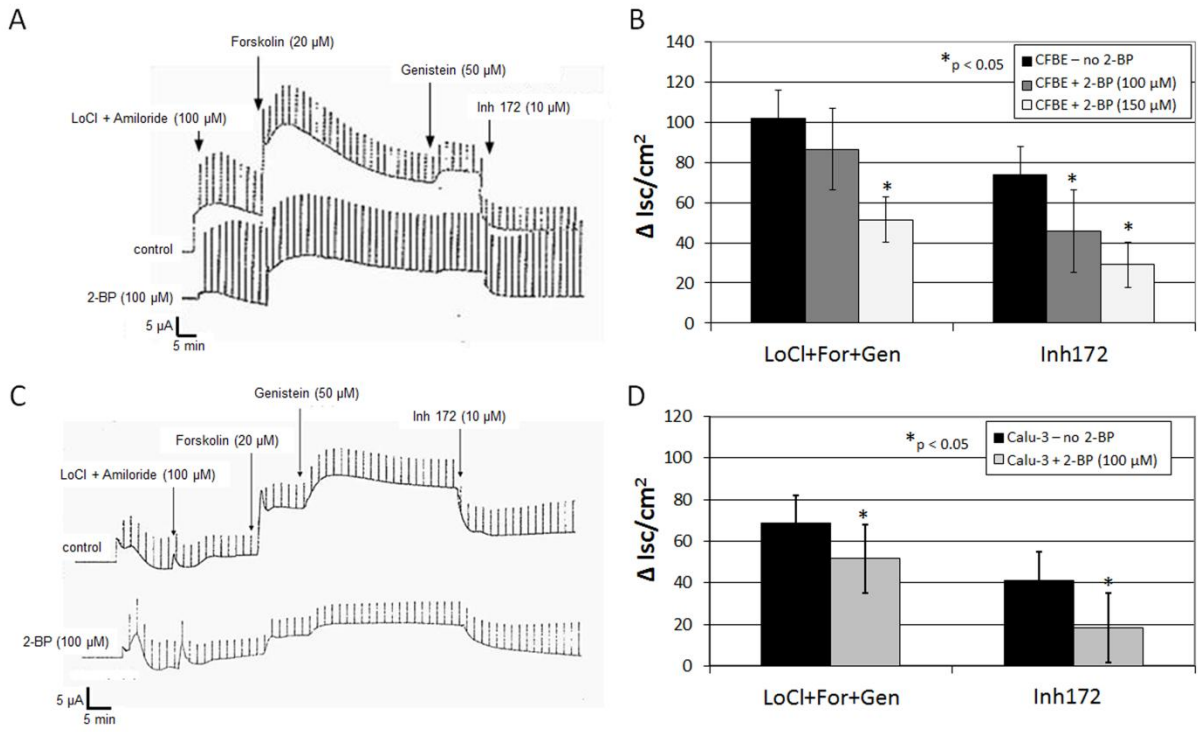


Figure S2

