

## Supplementary Material to:

Inositol-1,4,5-trisphosphate (IP<sub>3</sub>)-mediated STIM1 oligomerization requires intact mitochondrial  
Ca<sup>2+</sup> uptake

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### Supplementary Material Content

Supplementary Figure Legends (**Figs. S1 and S2**)

**Fig. S1.** Characterization of [Ca<sup>2+</sup>]<sub>mito</sub>, metabolic status and organelle morphology in MCU<sup>KD</sup> and UCP2<sup>KD</sup> cells

**Fig. S2.** Characterization of histamine-evoked cytosolic Ca<sup>2+</sup> signals in MCU<sup>KD</sup> and UCP2<sup>KD</sup> cells

## Supplementary Figure Legends

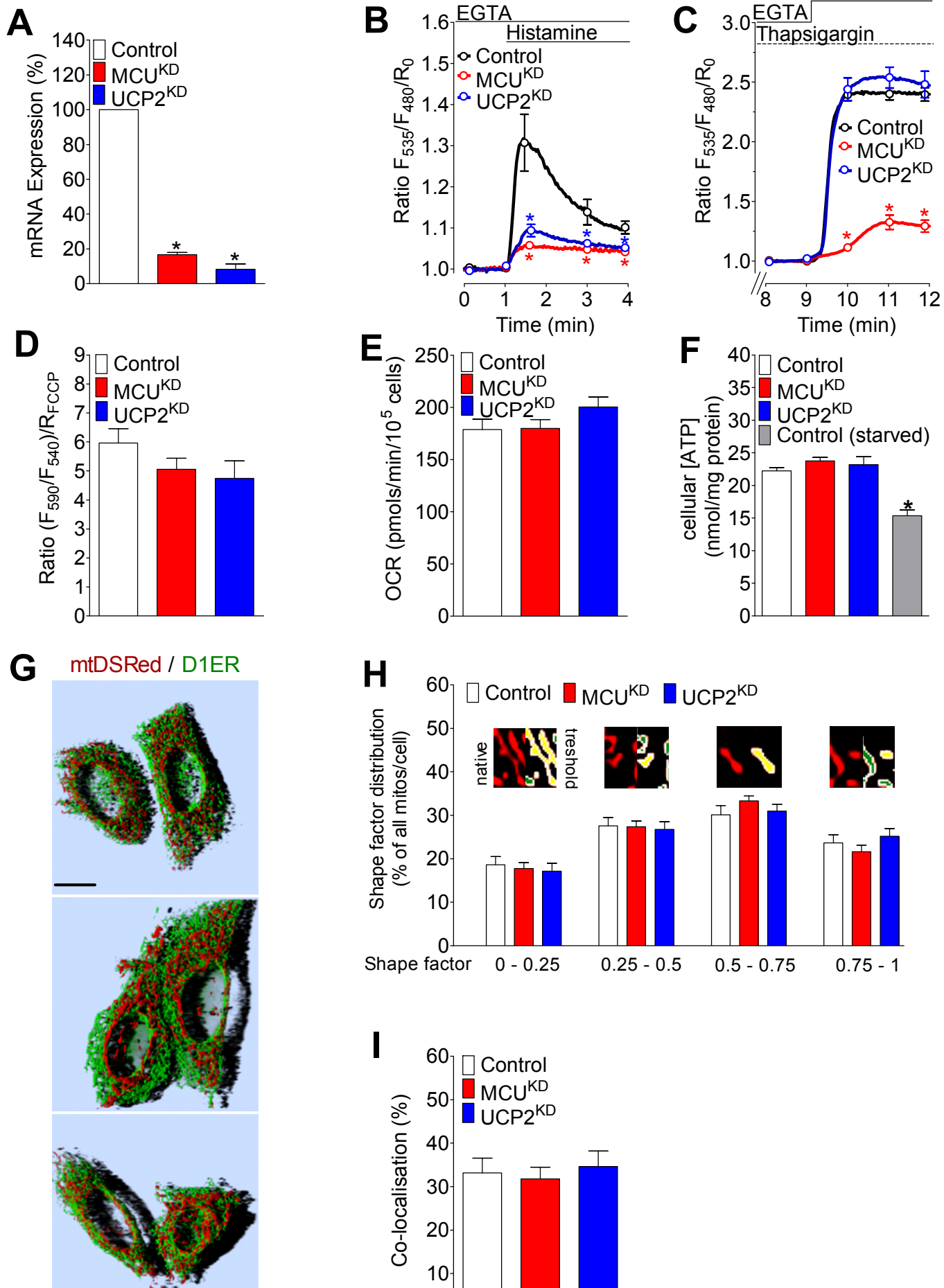
### Figure S1. Characterization of $[Ca^{2+}]_{mito}$ , the metabolic status, and the organelle morphology in MCU<sup>KD</sup> and UCP2<sup>KD</sup> cells

(A) Knock-down efficiency of MCU and UCP2 was validated with qPCR in the SilenceX knock-down HeLa cell lines (n=9 for each samples). \*p<0.05 vs. Control. (B) Mitochondrial  $Ca^{2+}$  signals upon stimulation with 100  $\mu$ M histamine in the absence of extracellular  $Ca^{2+}$  were measured in Control (black, n=21), MCU<sup>KD</sup> (red, n=19) and UCP2<sup>KD</sup> (blue, n=19) cells expressing 4mtD3CPV. Curves indicate mean  $\pm$  s.e.m. \*p<0.05 vs. Control. (C) Mitochondrial  $Ca^{2+}$  signals upon  $Ca^{2+}$  re-addition following 1  $\mu$ M thapsigargin treatment in the absence of extracellular  $Ca^{2+}$  were measured in the same cells shown in (B). Curves indicate mean  $\pm$  s.e.m. \*p<0.05 vs. Control (D) Mitochondrial membrane potential was measured using the ratiometric dye JC-1 (n=3 for each cell line). The basal fluorescence ratio was normalized to the ratio after 10  $\mu$ M FCCP addition. (E) The oxygen consumption rate in control (white column; n=30 wells), MCU<sup>KD</sup> (red column; n=32 wells) and UCP2<sup>KD</sup> (blue column; n=30 wells) were measured using the Seahorse technology. (F) Columns represent the whole cellular ATP content of Control (white column, n=4), MCU<sup>KD</sup> (red column, n=6) and UCP2<sup>KD</sup> (blue column, n=5) cells. The grey column represents the ATP content of control cells that were kept for 30 minutes in glucose-free medium (n=4). (G)-(I) Confocal analysis of mitochondrial and ER structures in HeLa cells expressing mtDsRed (red) and D1ER (green). (G) Images are representative for Control (top image), MCU<sup>KD</sup> (middle image) and UCP2<sup>KD</sup> (bottom image). Scale bar is 10  $\mu$ m. (H) Quantitative mitochondrial shape analysis based on shape factor values corresponding to mitochondrial morphology in Control (white columns, n=13), MCU<sup>KD</sup> (red columns, n=14) and UCP2<sup>KD</sup> (blue columns, n=16) cells. Bar charts show distribution (mean  $\pm$  s.e.m.) of mitochondrial shape factors calculated for all mitochondria within the middle plane of individual cells. (I) Co-localisation between ER and mitochondria in the different cell types (Control, MCU<sup>KD</sup> and UCP2<sup>KD</sup>) were defined as the percentage values of pixels that contain both fluorophores.

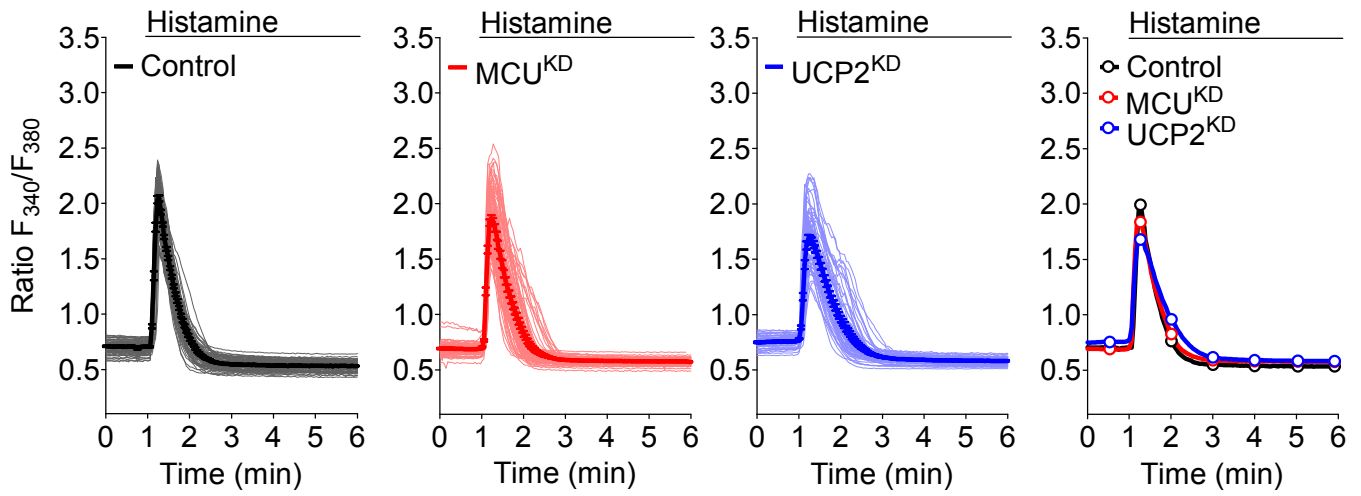
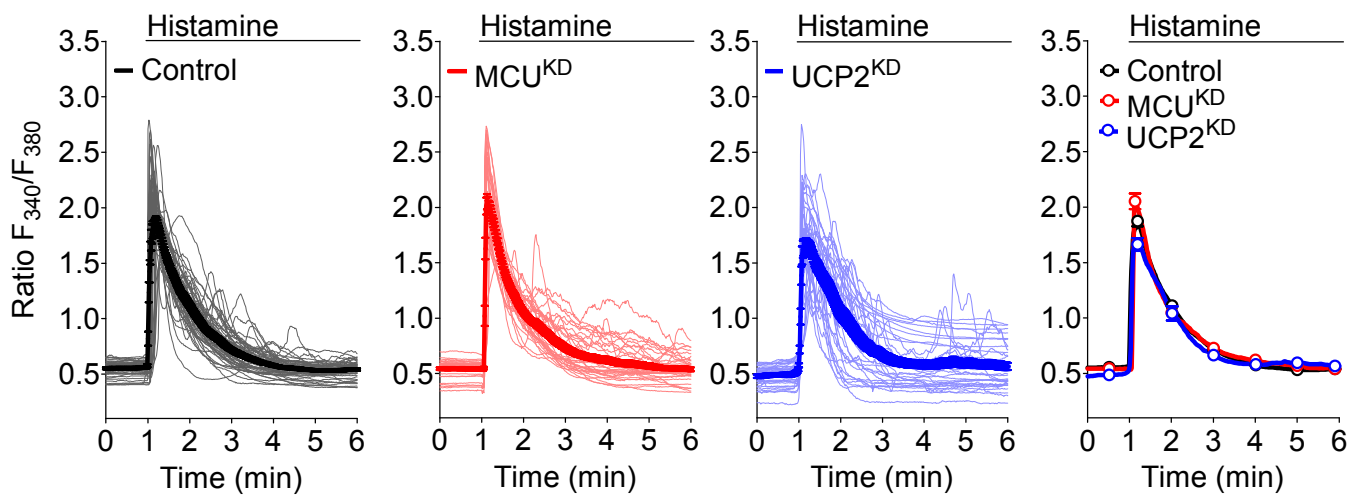
### Figure S2. Characterization of histamine-evoked cytosolic $Ca^{2+}$ signals in MCU<sup>KD</sup> and UCP2<sup>KD</sup> cells

(A)-(C) Curves indicate single-cell cytosolic  $Ca^{2+}$  signals (thin curves) and their respective mean  $\pm$  s.e.m. (thick curves) upon 100  $\mu$ M histamine addition in fura-2/am loaded Control (left panels,) MCU<sup>KD</sup> (left middle panels) and UCP2<sup>KD</sup> (right middle panels). Right panels summarize  $Ca^{2+}$  responses of different cells (mean  $\pm$  s.e.m.). (A) Cell stimulation in a  $Ca^{2+}$ -free (EGTA) extracellular medium in Control/MCU<sup>KD</sup>/UCP2<sup>KD</sup> cells (n= 76/76/65) (B) Cytosolic  $Ca^{2+}$  signals of Control/MCU<sup>KD</sup>/UCP2<sup>KD</sup> cells (n=43/39/36) expressing Orai(E106Q)-YFP (C) Control/MCU<sup>KD</sup>/UCP2<sup>KD</sup> cells were pretreated with FCCP/Oligomycin (2 $\mu$ M each) prior to stimulation (n=54/40/56)

# Figure S1



# Figure S2

**A****EGTA****B****Orai(E106Q)-YFP****C****FCCP / Oligomycin**