Supplemental Material to:

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Atg17/FIP200 localizes to perilysosomal Ref(2)P aggregates and promotes autophagy by activation of Atg1 in *Drosophila*

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Figure S1. *atg17* mutant lethality and anti-Atg8a data. (A) Homozygous *atg17[d130]* null mutants exhibit fully penetrant pharate adult lethality: adults are completely formed but do not manage to leave the pupal case. Adult escapers are found rarely in transheterozygotes (*atg17[d130] in trans* with Df(3R)BSC464, a large deficiency including this locus): only 3 out of 292 flies eclosed. Low-level expression of *UAS-atg17-GFP* mediated by an uninduced *hs*-

Gal4 driver rescues the lethality of *atg17* null mutant homozygotes. (**B to D**) Immunostaining experiments using our novel anti-Atg8a antibody reveal that endogenous Atg8a-positive autophagosome formation is strongly impaired in Lamp1-GFP marked *atg8a* (**B**), *atg12* (**C**) and *atg17* (**D**) RNAi cells compared to neighboring control cells. (**E**) Quantification of data from B-D; n=10/genotype. Scale bar equals 20 μ m for B to D. Error bars: s.d., ns, not significant, ** P<0.01.



Figure S2. Atg1 overexpression and developmentally programmed shrinkage of the polyploid midgut during metamorphosis in *atg17* null mutants. (**A**) Overexpression of Atg1 in GFP-expressing fat body cells induces Atg8a-positive autophagosome formation and reduces cell size in *atg17* null mutants. The DAPI channel is shown separately to illustrate the size of the nuclei, and the anti-Atg8a channel is shown enlarged from the boxed area. (**B**) Quantification of data from A; n=10. (**C to F**) L3 stage wandering larval midguts (MG, located between the proventriculus, P, and the branching out of Malpighian tubules, *) appear similar in controls (**C**) and *atg17* null mutants (**D**). Involution of gastric caeca (GC) and shrinkage of larval midguts is defective in *atg17* null mutants at 24 h relative to puparium formation (rpf), which is obvious based on the much bigger size of the midgut (**F**) compared to similarly aged controls (**E**); n=10/genotype. Scale bar in B equals 20 µm, and 160 µm for C to **F**.



Figure S3. Preautophagosomal structures assemble near lysosomes. (**A**) Atg17-GFP dots are tightly associated with large mCherry-Atg8a-positive autolysosomes (large red structures). (**B**) Venus-Atg1 puncta cluster around LTR-positive autolysosomes. (**C**) Endogenous Atg17 localizes near Cp1-positive lysosomes in starved *Atg8a* null mutant gastric caeca. (**D**, **E**) Transmission electron micrographs of fat body cells from starved control larvae reveal ribosome- and organelle-free regions that may correspond to protein aggregates (arrows) near autolysosomes (AL) in panels (**D**) and (**E**). Note the typical cluster of autophagosomes (marked by numbers) that surround the autolysosome in (**D**). AB indicates an autophagic body inside the autolysosome, with its undigested cargo still surrounded by a membrane, which was originally the inner membrane of an autophagosome before fusion. 40-

to 60-nm vesicles are seen between a ribosome-free cytoplasmic region and an autophagosome in the vicinity of an autolysosome, and are shown enlarged in the inset of panel (**E**). (**F**,**G**) Punctate FLAG-TOR colocalizes with Ref(2)P in fat bodies of well-fed larvae (**F**). Starvation results in dispersion of FLAG-TOR but not Ref(2)P, which remains associated with Lamp1-GFP marked lysosomes (**G**). Scale bar equals 20 μ m for panels A-C,F,G. Scale bars equal 300 nm in D, E and 100 nm for the inset in E. FB, fat body; GC, gastric caeca.



Figure S4. Additional data on the Atg1 complex. (**A**) Atg17-GFP, myc-Atg1 and HA-Atg101 immunoprecipitate with Atg13-FLAG in larval lysates. (**B**) Western blots using our polyclonal anti-Atg1 antibody detect endogenous and overexpressed wild-type or mCherry-tagged Atg1 in larval extracts. Reduced amounts of Atg1 are seen in *atg1* hypomorph mutant pharate adults (PA) compared to controls. (**C**) Atg1 is barely detected in fat body extracts of well-fed animals, but appears as a major band upon starvation. (**D**) Our anti-Atg1 antibody recognizes the middle region of Atg1, based on western blots of HA-GFP-tagged Atg1 fragments. (**E**) Phosphatase treatment of fat body samples from well-fed larvae reduces endogenous Atg1 and Atg13 practically to single bands. (**F**) Expression of Mtg1, see also western blots in Fig. 7D. (**G**) Expression of Atg1, see also western blots in Fig. 7F. Note that constitutive expression (high) of Atg17-GFP results in higher protein levels than transient

expression (low) in fat body extracts of well-fed animals. (I) Endogenous Atg1 western blot, see also Fig. 7G.

	1 1 1 1	METDLNSQDRKDLDKFIKFFALKTVQVIVQARLGEKICTRSS.SSPTGSDWFNLAIK MSAQRLNAAERDLEKFIKFLVLKSTQVVVQSRLGEKNQTQCNPLAGSDWFNIAVQ MVNEYDTYNKVLKFFSVRMVQSIIQSRLGDELESKCVPYSENAVDWFNNRID MVAEEDIEKQVLQLIDSFFLKTTLLICSTESSRYQSSTEN.IFLFDDTWFEDHSELVS	HsAtg13 DmAtg13 CeAtg13 ScAtg13
HORMA domain in ScAtg13 (1 to 268) (1 to 205 in DmAtg13)	57 56 53 58	DIPEVTHEAKKALAGQLPAVGRSMCVEISLKTSEGDSME DHPEVLDETKBALNLKTGESILQRLPLCVEISLKTTEGDQMV ELGEISAYLKSNTKSYPPVGTLTLEFLLYTPSGQLLP ELPEIISKWSHYDGRKELPPLVVETYLDLRQLNSSHLVRLKDHEGHLWNVCKGTKKQEIV	HsAtg13 DmAtg13 CeAtg13 ScAtg13
Atg1 and Atg17 binding region in ScAtg13 (350 to 550)	96 98 90 118	LEIYCLEMNEKCDKEIKVSYTVYNRLSLLLKSLAITRVTPAYRLS. LEVYSLDLLQPQNGASPATNDLNPEGQTLKAAHAIYNRMGINLKSLISLTRTTPAYKLS. LEAYILSSEGTDCSRNELYHDMSTLLRSAIVSARMTPMHRLYV MERILIELDNSSPTFKSYSEDETDVNELSKQLVLLFRYLLTLIQLLFTTELYQ	HsAtg13 DmAtg13 CeAtg13 ScAtg13
ULK1, ULK2 and RB1CC1 binding region in HsAtg13 (384 to 517), which corresponds to amino acids 398 to 523 in DmAtg13	142 157 135 171	RKQG.HE <mark>YVILYRIYFGEVQL RRQCPDSYCIFYRIYVDRPQV KKQHLETFVIMYRVFENDI</mark> SS LLIKSYNGPQNEGSSNPITSTGPLVSIRTCVLDGSKPILS <mark>K</mark> GR <mark>I</mark> GLSKP <mark>I</mark> INT <mark>YSNALN</mark> E	HsAtg13 DmAtg13 CeAtg13 ScAtg13
	162 178 156 231	SCLGECFQTVRVCTVCTVCTVCTVCSCAYRINLAEMSTRQFERTPPIMCTIIDHFVDRPYP HTLCECHKHVKICQLSTIVCSLVMSVAYRTKLTISPTAAQSESNTIM.LKSDHFRPATDA .DMCKCKKTRKIGELVSKFCNISLDLHYRTSMHFEPPEIAPVTPV SNLPAHLDQKKITPYWTKFCLLRVSVSYRRDWKFEINNTNDELFSARHASVSHNSQCPQN	HsAtg13 DmAtg13 CeAtg13 ScAtg13
	222 237 200 291	SSSPMHPCNYRTAGEDTGVIYPSVEDSQEVCTTSFSTSPPSQLSSSRL NTPGNQQQTQNGTVVAKKLGLGALNPAQGTADRRFIDIEKP.LRPGAF EDVEDEIDDGASGSV QPEQECGSDQDIGKRQPQFQQQQQQQQQQQQQQQQQQQQQQQQQQQQQQQQQQ	HsAtg13 DmAtg13 CeAtg13 ScAtg13
	270 284 242 351	SYQPAALGVGSADLAYPVVFAAGLNATHPHQLMVPGKEGGVPDA TDMGKLKQYTEDDFVLPETPPFEWLLRGRGSVESLNRLDNNSVA ESATSAGSSTSREAAPRFILGQSTSSEDSRHSDVQNSVEEDH	HsAtg13 DmAtg13 CeAtg13 ScAtg13
	314 328 286 411	PNQPVHGTQADQERLATCTPSDRTHCAATPSSSEDTETVSNSSEGRASPHDVLETIF SVNISNNNNSTQDSKFNQISNLNNNSAGFKSFEKNSENSVSPIKSLLIPASATATYR SLADLRNHSFPFVNLLQSAYNPANGTKKNSSSTCLNSPKSTPEDKEPTIEKVAESFR PQMNIEGTSVGSTSKYS <mark>SSF</mark> GNIRRHSSVKTTENAEKVSKAVKSPLQPQESQEDLMDFVK	HsAtg13 DmAtg13 CeAtg13 ScAtg13
	371 385 343 471	VRKVGAFVNKPINQVTLTSLDIPFAMFAPKNLE HHSEPSLQPPDDDNLLKELHFPFASPTSHVND AAKIDEVVFEEDEDEELPLDSMELSEDS LLEEKPDLTIKKTSGNNPPNINISDSLIRYQNLKPSNDLLSEDISVSLSMDPNHTYHRGR	HsAtg13 DmAtg13 CeAtg13 ScAtg13
	404 418 371 531	LEDTDPMVNPPDSPETESPLQGSLHSDGSSGGSSGNTHDDFVMIDFKPAFSKDD LAKFYRECYHAPPLKGLNELQAETSSISSTPPASSGSGGVAACGPTAAATA FVHFNQLSDFGCAPSLGNELGDYLKQLKTAPDMTESG SDSHSPLPSISPSMHYCSLNSRMSQGANASHLLARGCGNSSTSALNSRRNSLDKSSNKQC	HsAtg13 DmAtg13 CeAtg13 ScAtg13
	458 469 408 591	ILPMDLGTFYREFQNPPQLSSLSIDIGAQSMAEDLDSLPEKLAVHEKNVREF IAT <mark>SS</mark> ADASAMDDLSR.QLEQFETSLEDYDKLVSQFGLTGSSSTGSRSSGGL DIDICNMDLKTELEKISSQTANFNNFLKHV NSGLPPIFGGESTSYHHDNKIQKYNQLGVEEDDDDENDRLLNQMGNSATKFKSSISPRSI	HsAtg13 DmAtg13 CeAtg13 ScAtg13
 x non conserved x similar x conserved all match 	510 520 438 651	DAEVETLQ QMSN NSFSDE DSISS <mark>S</mark> FIKSRIPIRQPYHYSQPTTAPFQAQAKFHKPANKLIDNGNRSNSNNNNHNGNDA	HsAtg13 DmAtg13 CeAtg13 ScAtg13

711 VGVMHNDEDDQDDDLVFFMSDMNLSKEG ScAtg13

Figure S5. Multiple sequence alignment of human (Hs), fly (Dm), worm (Ce) and yeast (Sc) Atg13 proteins. The HORMA (Hop1p, Rev1p and Mad2) domain appears conserved, while only limited similarity is detected in the middle and C-terminal regions.