**Rer1 and calnexin regulate endoplasmic reticulum retention of a peripheral** myelin protein 22 mutant that causes type 1A Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease

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Supplementary Information:

Supplementary Figure Legends

Figure S1

Figure S2

Figure S3

Figure S4

Figure S5

Figure S6

Original blots

#### **Supplementary Figure Legends**

# Figure S1. Subcellular localization of peripheral myelin protein 22 (PMP22)-GFP in HeLa cells stably expressing wild-type or mutant PMP22-GFP.

A portion of wild-type (WT) PMP22-GFP (GFP, green fluorescent protein) colocalizes with late endosome/lysosome marker protein in HeLa cells. HeLa cells stably expressing WT or mutant PMP22-GFP were immunostained with an anti-Rab7 antibody and observed using confocal laser scanning microscopy. Scale bar, 10 μm.

## Figure S2. Knockdown of *Hrd1* using small interfering RNA (siRNA #1) increases the protein level of mutant PMP22-GFP.

HeLa cells stably expressing WT or mutant PMP22-GFP were treated with control or *Hrd1* siRNA (Hrd1 #1) for 3 days. Immunoblots of cell lysates were probed with anti-GFP, anti-Hrd1, anti-gp78, and anti- $\alpha$ -actin antibodies. Note that Hrd1 #1 also reduced the protein level of gp78, suggesting that this siRNA has an off-target effect on *gp78* to some extent.

#### Figure S3. Effect of *Hrd1*, gp78, and calnexin knockdown on PMP22 degradation.

(A, C, E) Pulse-chase experiments of PMP22-GFP in HeLa cells. HeLa cells stably expressing PMP22(WT)-GFP (A), PMP22(L16P)-GFP (C), or PMP22(G150D)-GFP (E) were treated with control siRNA or siRNAs against *Hrd1*, *gp78*, or *calnexin* (*CNX*) for 3 days. To inhibit protein synthesis, we incubated cells in the presence of 10  $\mu$ g/mL cycloheximide (CHX) for the indicated time. The cell lysates were immunoblotted with anti-GFP (top panel) and anti- $\alpha$ -actin (bottom panel) antibodies. (B, D, F) Quantitative analysis of the levels of each PMP22-GFP during pulse-chase experiments. Graphs show the relative level of PMP22(WT)-GFP (B), PMP22(L16P)-GFP (D), and PMP22(G150D)-GFP (F) normalized against  $\alpha$ -actin. Values indicate the mean  $\pm$ 

standard error of the mean of three independent experiments. Two-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) was used to determine the significance of the differences. \*P < 0.05 (ANOVA), \*\*P < 0.01 (ANOVA).

# Figure S4. Effect of *Rer1* knockdown on the ER retention of PMP22(L16P) in COS1 cells.

(A) Localization of PMP22-GFP derivatives in COS1 cells. COS1 cells stably expressing WT or mutant PMP22-GFP were transfected with control or *Rer1* siRNA for 3 days. Then, cells were fixed and observed using confocal laser scanning microscopy. Scale bar, 20  $\mu$ m. (B) Immunodetection of PMP22-GFP in COS1 cells. COS1 cells stably expressing WT or mutant PMP22-GFP were treated with control or *Rer1* siRNA for 3 days. Immunoblots of total cell lysates were probed with anti-GFP (top panel), anti-Rer1 (middle panel), and anti- $\alpha$ -actin antibodies (bottom panel).

#### Figure S5. Validation of the phenotype specificity induced by *Rer1* knockdown.

Overexpression of mouse *Rer1* using a construct that lacked the sequence complementary to the cognate siRNA (Rer1 #7) rescued the phenotype induced by *Rer1* knockdown. HeLa cells stably expressing PMP22(L16P)-GFP were transfected with monomeric red fluorescent protein (mRFP)-mouse Rer1 (mRer1) using a retrovirus vector. Cells were treated with control siRNA or siRNA (Rer1 #7) against *Rer1*. Fixed cells were observed using confocal laser scanning microscopy. Scale bars, 10 µm.

# Figure S6. Localization of PMP22(G150D)-GFP to the ER was superficially unaffected by simultaneous knockdown of *Rer1* and *calnexin*.

HeLa cells stably expressing PMP22(G150D)-GFP were treated with control or siRNA against *Rer1*, *calnexin*, or both for 3 days. Then, fixed cells were immunostained using an antibody against Lamp1 (a late endosome/lysosome marker) and observed using

confocal laser scanning microscopy. Scale bars, 10 µm.

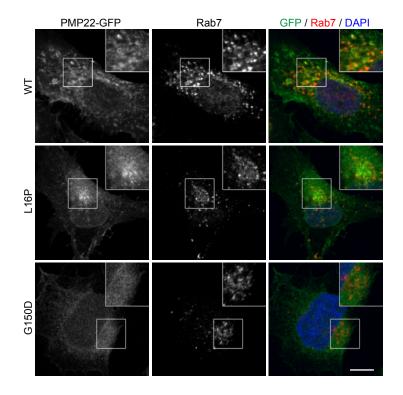


Figure S1. Subcellular localization of peripheral myelin protein 22 (PMP22)-GFP in HeLa cells stably expressing wild-type or mutant PMP22-GFP.

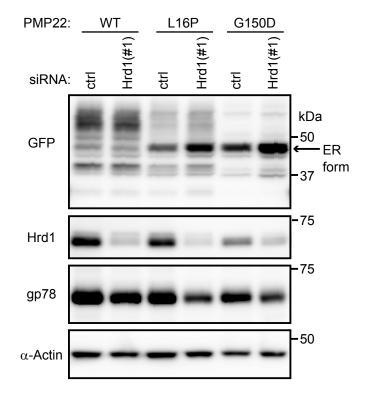


Figure S2. Knockdown of *Hrd1* using small interfering RNA (siRNA #1) increases the protein level of mutant PMP22-GFP.

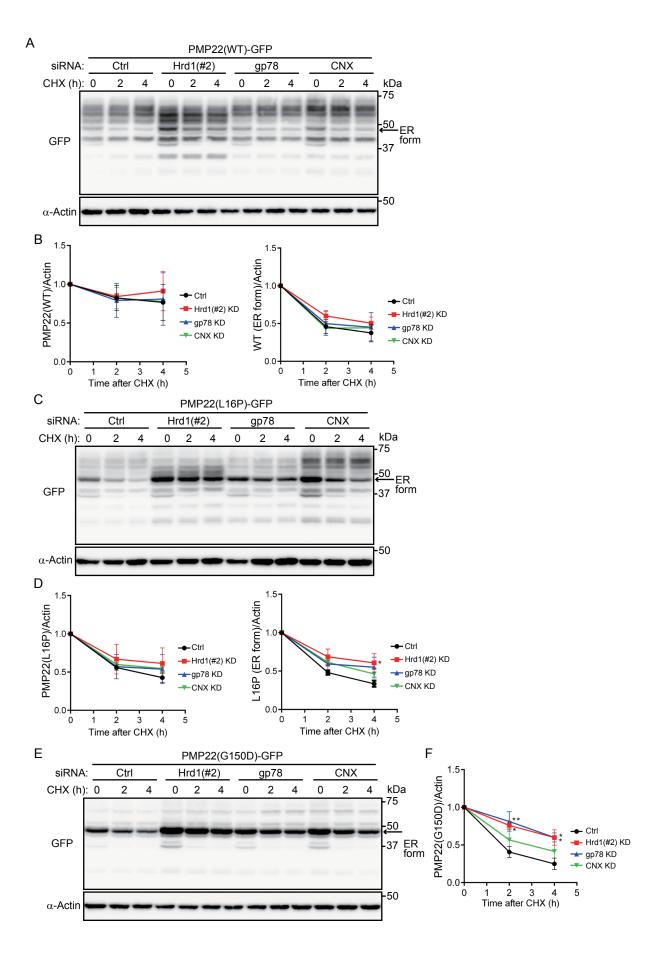


Figure S3. Effect of *Hrd1*, gp78, and calnexin knockdown on PMP22 degradation.

#### COS1 cells stably expressing PMP22-GFP

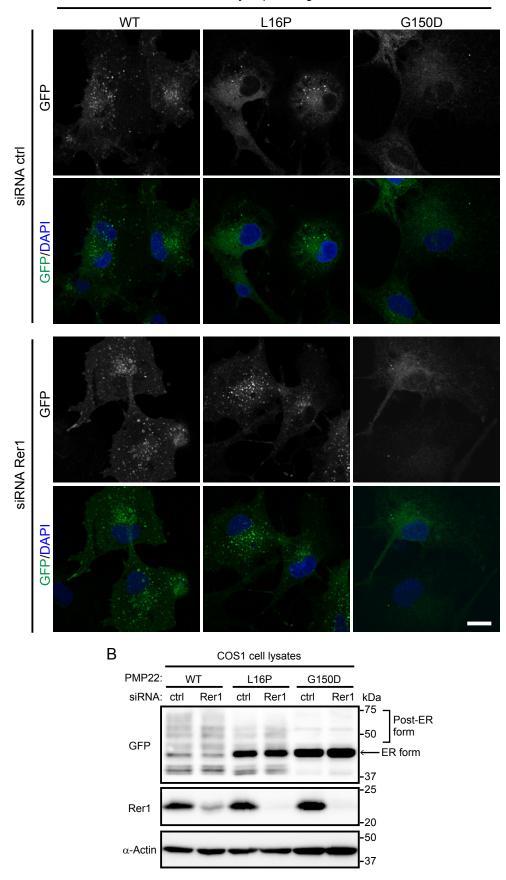


Figure S4. Effect of *Rer1* knockdown on the ER retention of PMP22(L16P) in COS1 cells.

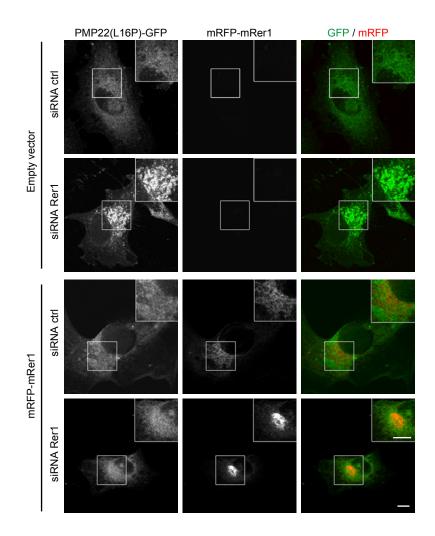


Figure S5. Validation of the phenotype specificity induced by *Rer1* knockdown.

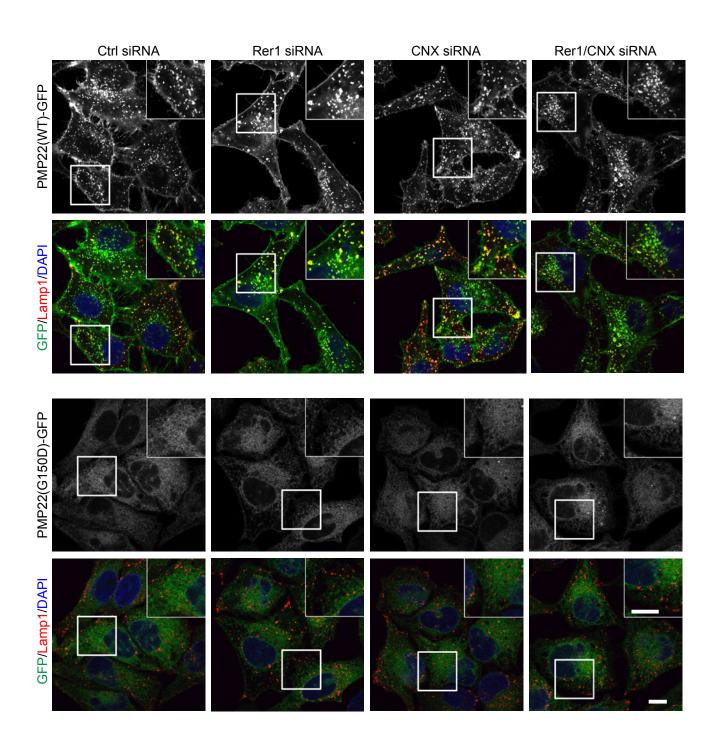
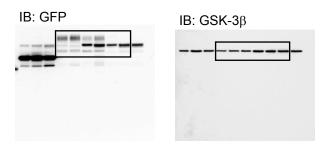


Figure S6. Localization of PMP22(G150D)-GFP to the ER was superficially unaffected by simultaneous knockdown of *Rer1* and *calnexin*.

### Figure 1C

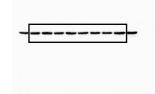


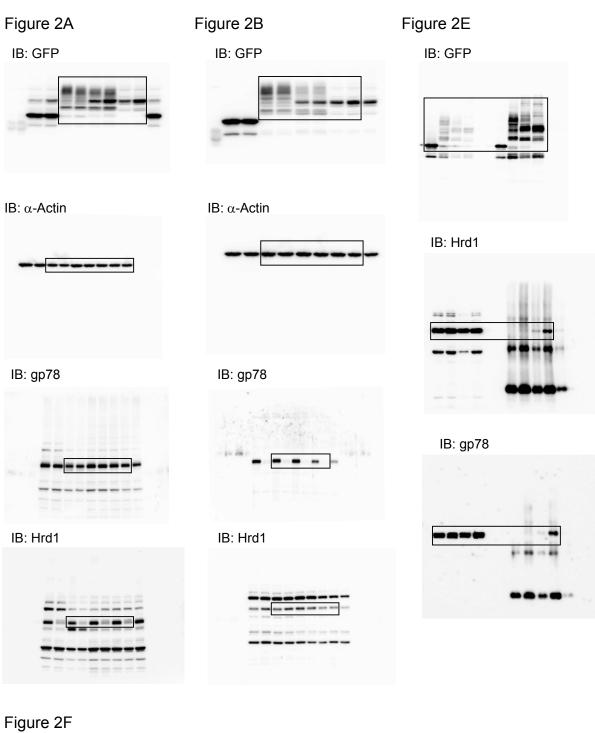
## Figure 1D

IB: GFP

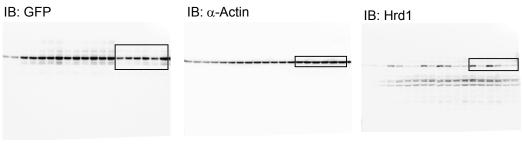
IB: GSK-3β

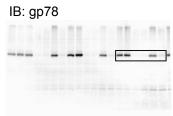








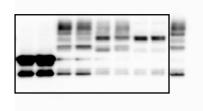


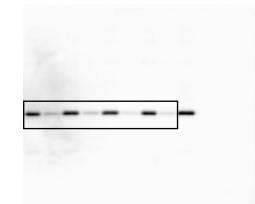


#### Figure 3A

IB: GFP

IB: Rer1

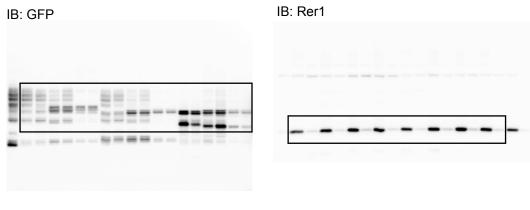




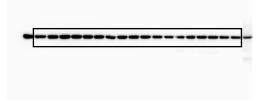
IB:  $\alpha$ -Actin

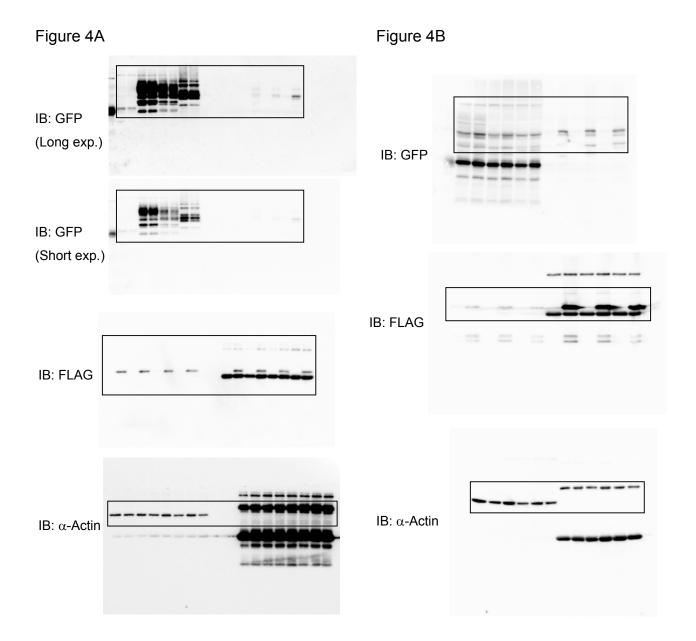


## Figure 3B



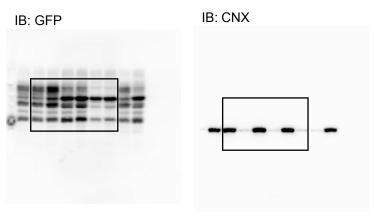
#### IB: α-Actin





14

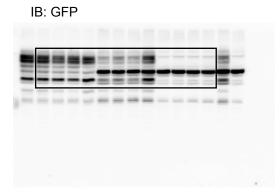
## Figure 5A

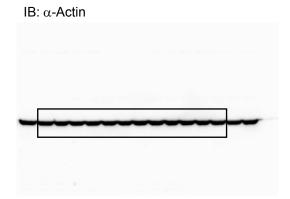


IB: α-Actin

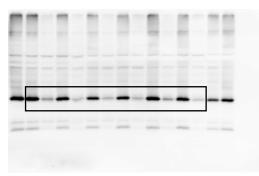


#### Figure 6A





#### IB: Rer1



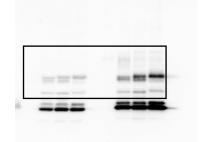




## Figure 6C



IB: GFP



#### IB: Rer1

