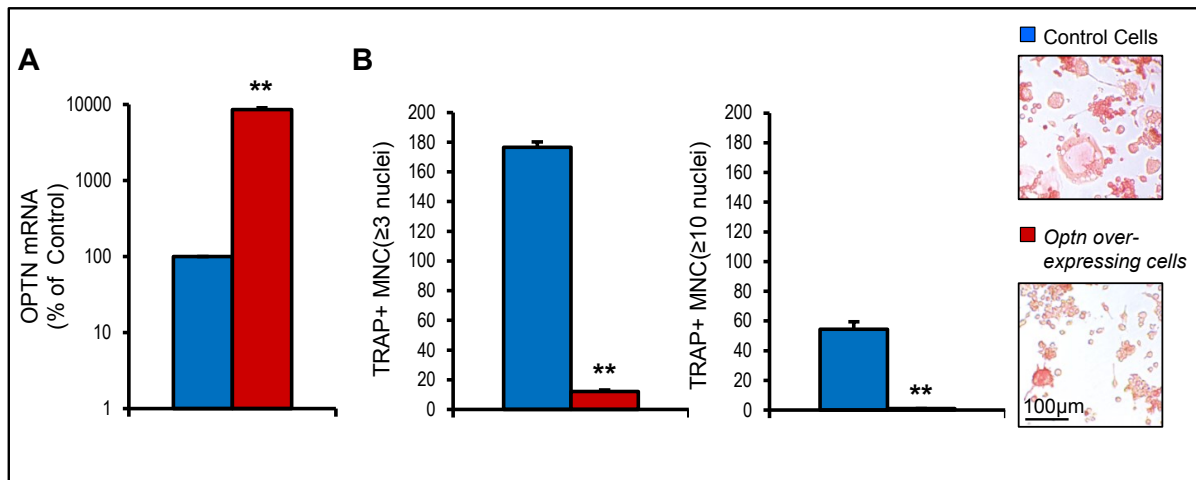


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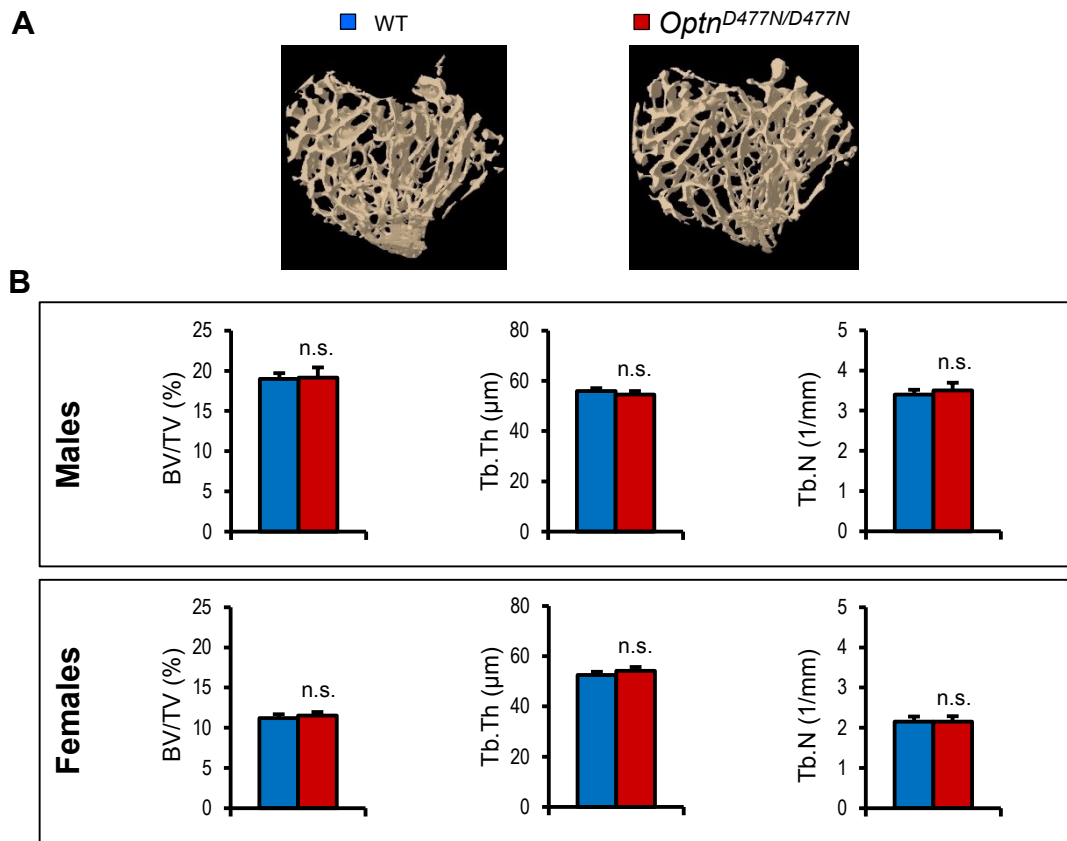
Supplemental Information

**Optineurin Negatively Regulates Osteoclast  
Differentiation by Modulating NF- $\kappa$ B and Interferon  
Signaling: Implications for Paget's Disease**

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**Figure S1. Overexpression of *Optn* in RAW Cells Reduces their Ability to Form TRAP+ Multinucleated (MNC) Cells Upon Stimulation with RANKL, Related to figure 2.** (A) *Optn* mRNA expression in cells overexpressing *Optn* (red bar) compared to control cells (blue bar). mRNA levels were assayed by qRT-PCR and normalised for 18s rRNA and presented as % of control cells. (B) The number of TRAP+ MNC ( $\geq 3$  nuclei) or hypernucleated MNC ( $\geq 10$  nuclei) generated from RAW cells overexpressing *Optn* compared to control cells. Values are means  $\pm$  SEM representative from two-three independent experiments. \*\*  $P < 0.01$ .



**Figure S2. Analysis of Bone Structure in *Optn*<sup>D477N/D477N</sup> Mice by MicroCT, Related to figure 3.** (A) Representative MicroCT images of trabecular bone from the tibial metaphysis of *Optn*<sup>D477N/D477N</sup> and WT mice. (B) Comparison of bone volume/total volume (BV/TV); trabecular thickness (Tb.Th) and trabecular number (Tb.N) between WT and mutant male and female mice. Values are means  $\pm$  SEM from eight mice per group. n.s.; not significant.

**Table S1. WT, *Optn*<sup>D477N/D477N</sup>, and *Optn* <sup>$\Delta$ Ex12/ $\Delta$ Ex12</sup> Mice Screened for the Presence of PDB-Like Lesions by MicroCT, Related to figure 3.**

Mouse Model	<i>Optn</i> <sup>D477N/D477N</sup>						<i>Optn</i> <sup><math>\Delta</math>Ex12/<math>\Delta</math>Ex12</sup>	
	8-9 months		12 months		15-18 months		7-12 months	
Age group								
Genotype	WT	D477N	WT	D477N	WT	D477N	WT	$\Delta$ Ex12
Males ( <i>n</i> )	7	11	8	12	2	6	3	4
Females ( <i>n</i> )	13	7	12	13	6	3	4	4
Total ( <i>n</i> )	20	18	20	25	8	9	7	8
Male with lesion ( <i>n</i> )	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female with lesion ( <i>n</i> )	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Total with lesion ( <i>n</i> )	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0

## Supplemental Experimental Procedures

### *Reagents:*

*Cells:* RAW 264.7 (ATCC). *Media:* Minimal Essential Medium Eagle alpha modification ( $\alpha$ -MEM; Sigma), Fetal Calf Serum (FCS; Hyclone) and L-Glutamine (Invitrogen). The complete  $\alpha$ -MEM medium consisted of  $\alpha$ -MEM supplemented with 10% fetal calf serum, 2 mM L-glutamine, 100 U/ml penicillin, and 100  $\mu$ g/ml streptomycin. *Antibodies:* OPTN (1:250, Cayman), c-Fos (1:100, Calbiochem), Actin (1:1000, Sigma), Phospho-I $\kappa$ B $\alpha$  (Ser32; 1:1000 Cell Signalling) and CYLD (1:1000, Cell Signalling). *Cytokines:* Murine M-CSF (Prospec Tech.) and human recombinant RANK-L (gift from Dr. Patrick Mollat-Proskelia SASU). *Other reagents:* Protein G-agarose (Calbiochem), puromycin (GIBCO), penicillin; streptomycin; and Alamar blue (Invitrogen), geneticin (Neomycin analogue-G418; Life Technology), Alizarin red; cetylpyridinium chloride; calcein; vitamin C; and  $\beta$  glycerophosphate (Sigma). *Kits:* Signal Lenti NF- $\kappa$ B reporter (SA Biosciences), Mission mouse *Optn* shRNA pLKO.1-puro clones (Sigma), Trans-lentiviral packaging kit (Thermo Scientific), GenEZ ORF clone for *Mus musculus* Optineurin (OMu13999; Genscript), GenElute Mammalian Total RNA kit (Sigma), qScript cDNA SuperMix kit (QuantaBioscience), SensiFAST Probe No-ROX kit (Bioline), Steady Glo Luciferase Assay (Promega) and jetPEI-Macrophage transfection reagent (Polyplus Transfection).

### *Osteoblast-Osteoclast Co-culture Assay*

Osteoblastic cells ( $5 \times 10^4$  cells per well) isolated from the calvariae of 7-10 week old mice by sequential collagenase/EDTA digestion were co-cultured with bone marrow cells ( $5 \times 10^5$  cells per well) in a 24-well plate in  $\alpha$ -MEM supplemented with 2 mM L-glutamine, 100 U/ml penicillin, 100  $\mu$ g/ml streptomycin, 10% Heat inactivated FCS and 10 nM  $1\alpha,25(\text{OH})_2 \text{D}_3$ . The culture medium was replaced every 2-3 days and cells were fixed after 8 days, TRAP stained and TRAP positive multinucleated osteoclasts were counted.

### *Immunoblotting and Immunoprecipitation*

Cells were lysed using RIPA buffer and cell lysates were subjected to sodium dodecyl sulphate polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE) and electroblotted onto Hybond-P (Amersham) membranes. Membranes were blocked with 5% (w/v) non-fat milk in Tris buffered saline with TBS-tween (50 mM Tris, 150 mM NaCl, 0.1%

[v/v] Tween-20) and probed with rabbit primary antibodies. After washing with TBST, membranes were incubated with anti-rabbit horseradish peroxidase conjugated secondary antibody (1:5000) washed and visualized using SuperSignal West Dura Extended Duration Substrate (Thermo Scientific) on a SynGene GeneGnome/ Licor imager. Intensities of bands were quantified using SynGene Gene Tools software/ Image Studio Lite Ver 3.1 software.

To immunoprecipitate OPTN, 50 µg of cell extract protein was incubated overnight at 4°C with 4 µg of sheep anti-mouse Optn antibody (s308c). After rotation overnight at 4°C with 15 µl protein G-agarose, the beads were collected by centrifugation, washed three times with modified RIPA buffer, denatured and subjected to SDS-PAGE, and immunoblotted as mentioned above.

### *Optn Overexpression*

RAW cells were seeded at a density of 1.5 million cells per T25 and transfected with GenEZ *Optn* ORF expression plasmid using jetPEI according to the manufacturer protocol. A stable line of *Optn* overexpressing cells was generated following 3 weeks of selection using 400 µg/ml neomycin. Overexpression was confirmed by qRT-PCR. Cells overexpressing *Optn* or control cells were seeded in 96-well plate (5000/well) in Dulbecco's Modified Eagle's Medium (DMEM; Sigma) and stimulated with RANKL (100 ng/ml) for 4 days. Cells were then fixed, TRAP stained and TRAP positive multinucleated cells were counted.

### *Quantitative Real-Time PCR (qRT-PCR)*

Total RNA was isolated using GenElute Mammalian Total RNA Kit and RNA was quantified using the Nanodrop 1000 Spectrophotometer. Complementary DNA was generated by RT-PCR using the qScript cDNA SuperMix kit following the manufacturer's instructions. Primers and labelled probes were designed using the Primer 3 and the Roche Diagnostics website (Roche). The primer sequences were as follows: IFNB1-F, 5'-cacagccctctccatcaacta-3', IFNB1-R, 5'-catttccgaatgttcgtcct-3', TNFSF11-F, 5'-tgaagacacactacctgactcctg-3', TNFSF11-R, 5'-ccacaatgtgtgcagttcc-3', IL6-F, 5'-gctaccaaactggatataatcagga-3', IL6-R, 5'-ccaggtagctatggtactccagaa-3', OPTN-F, 5'-gctccgaaatcaagatggag-3', and OPTN-R, 5'-gcagagtggttaacctggac-3'. Real-time PCR was performed using SensiFAST Probe No-ROX kit on a Chromo 4TM Detector and quantified using the Opticon MonitorTM software version 3.1.

Samples were normalized to 18s rRNA expression. 18s cDNA was amplified with the VIC-labelled predesigned probe-primer combination from Applied Biosystems (4319413E) allowing two channel detection of one cDNA.