

Expanded View Figures

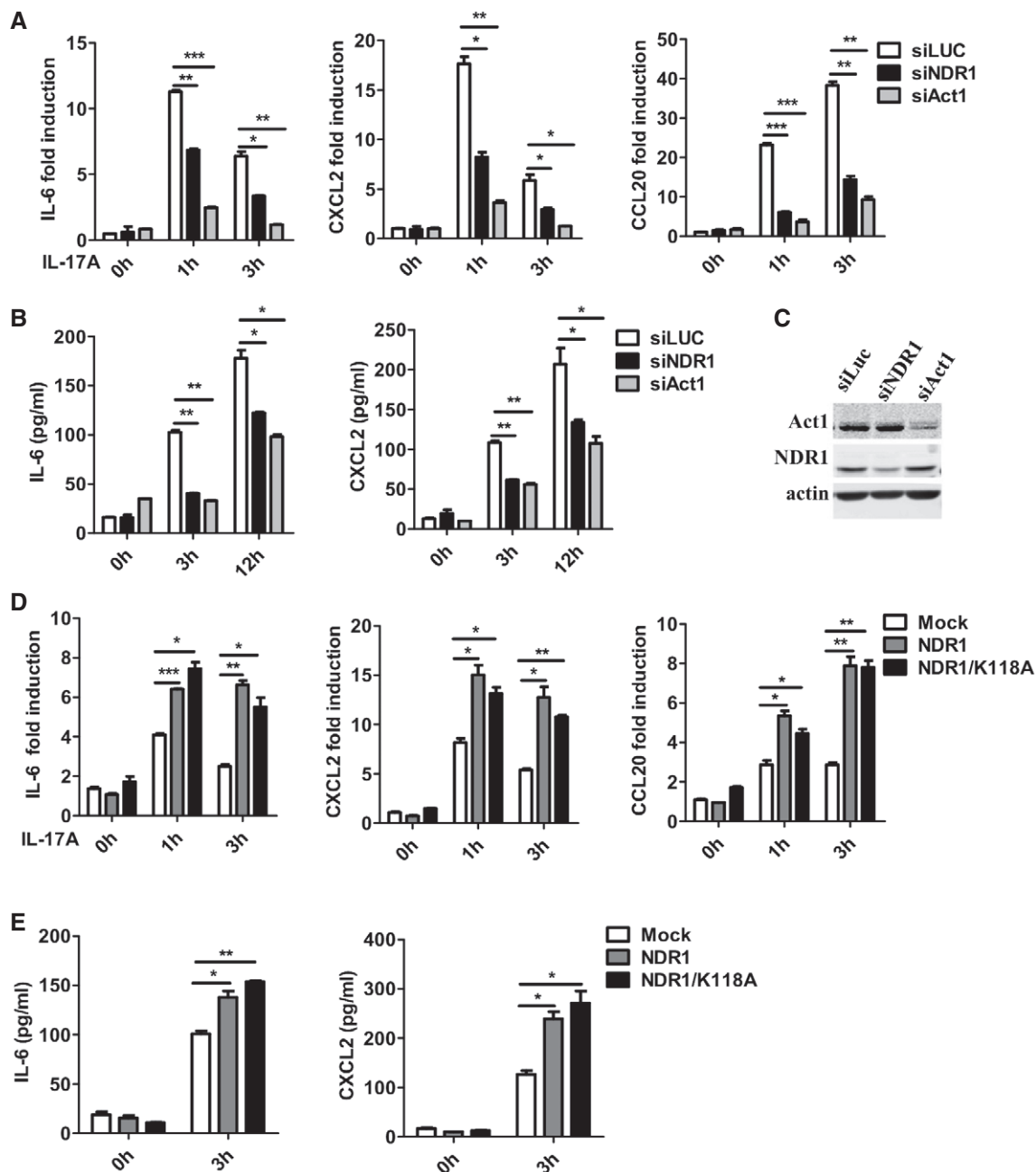


Figure EV1. NDR1 promotes the IL-17-induced expression of pro-inflammatory cytokines in HeLa cells in a kinase activity-independent manner.

A–C HeLa cells were transfected with NDR1 siRNA, Act1 siRNA (positive control) or luciferase siRNA (negative control) and then stimulated with IL-17 (50 ng/ml) for 0, 1, 3, or 12 h. The mRNA levels and production of IL-6, CXCL2, and CCL20 were analyzed by real-time PCR (A) and ELISA (B), respectively. The efficiency of knockdown was detected by Western blot (C).

D, E HeLa cells were transfected with mock, NDR1, or NDR1/K118A plasmids and then stimulated with IL-17 (50 ng/ml) for the indicated times. The induction of IL-6, CXCL2, and CCL20 mRNA expression were analyzed by real-time PCR (D) and ELISA (E), respectively.

Data information: * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$, and *** $P < 0.001$ (unpaired, two-tailed Student's t -test). Similar results were obtained in three (A–C) or two (D, E) independent experiments. Error bars are mean \pm SEM values.

Source data are available online for this figure.

Figure EV2. NDR1 promotes the IL-17F-induced expression of pro-inflammatory cytokines.

- A WT and *Ndr1*-KO MEFs transfected with a retrovirus encoding mock, Flag-NDR1, or Flag-NDR1/K118A were treated with IL-17 (100 ng/ml) for 0 or 6 h. The mRNA levels of *IL-6*, *CXCL2*, and *CCL20* were analyzed by real-time PCR.
- B, C WT and *Ndr1*-KO MEFs (B) or primary astrocytes (C) were treated with IL-17F (100 ng/ml) for the indicated times, and the induction of *IL-6*, *CXCL2*, *CCL20*, and *CXCL1* mRNA expression was analyzed by real-time PCR.
- D HeLa cells were transfected with NDR1 siRNA or control siRNA and then were treated with IL-17F (50 ng/ml) for 0, 1, or 3 h, and the induction of *IL-6*, *CXCL2*, and *CCL20* mRNA expression was analyzed by real-time PCR.
- E, F WT and *Ndr1*-KO MEFs were treated with TNF- α (20 ng/ml) (D) or IL-1 β (10 ng/ml) (E) for the indicated times, and the induction of *IL-6*, *CXCL2*, *CCL20*, and *CXCL1* mRNA expression was analyzed by real-time PCR.

Data information: * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$ (unpaired, two-tailed Student's *t*-test). Similar results were obtained in at least two independent experiments. Error bars are mean \pm SEM values.

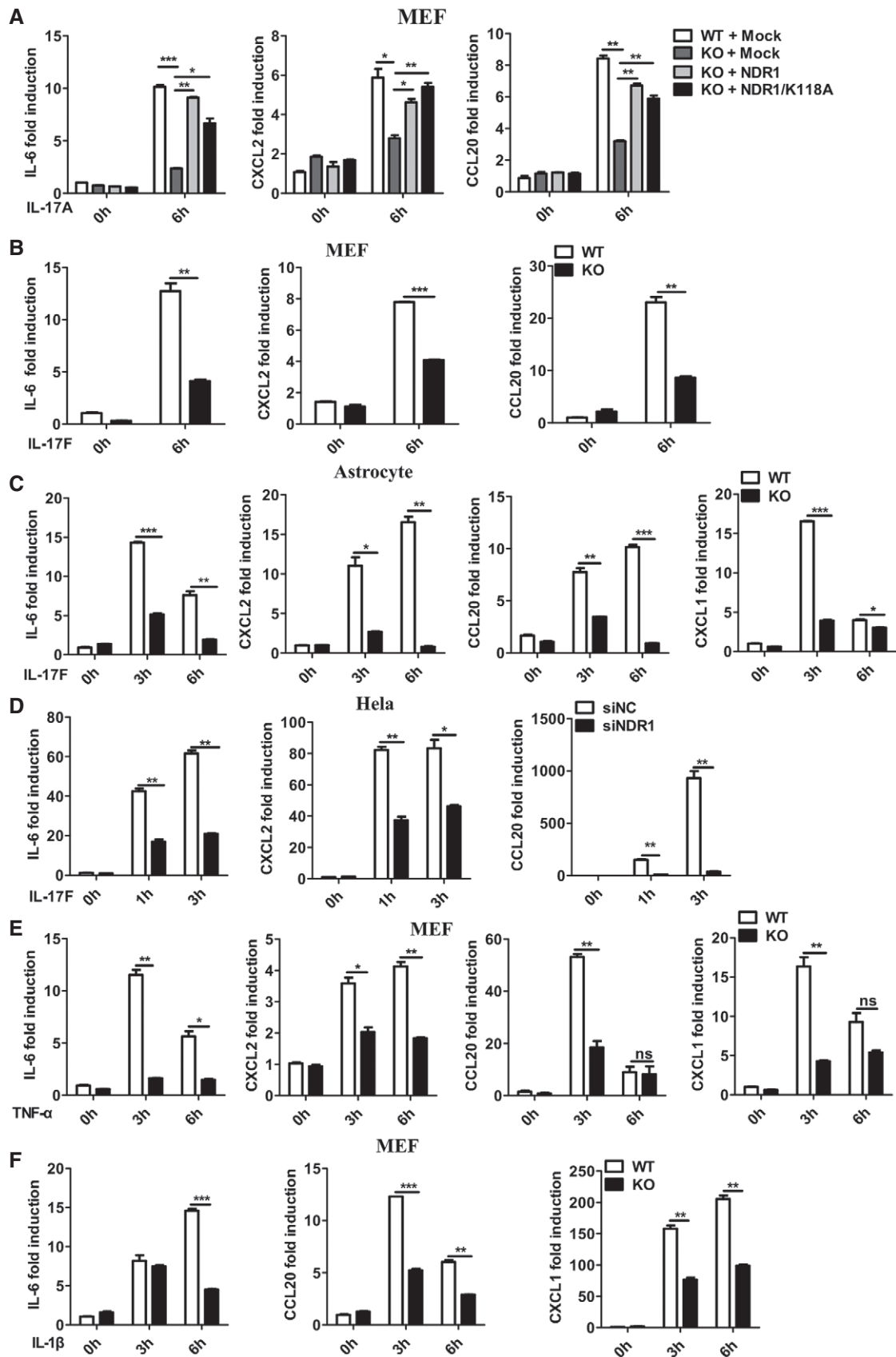


Figure EV2.

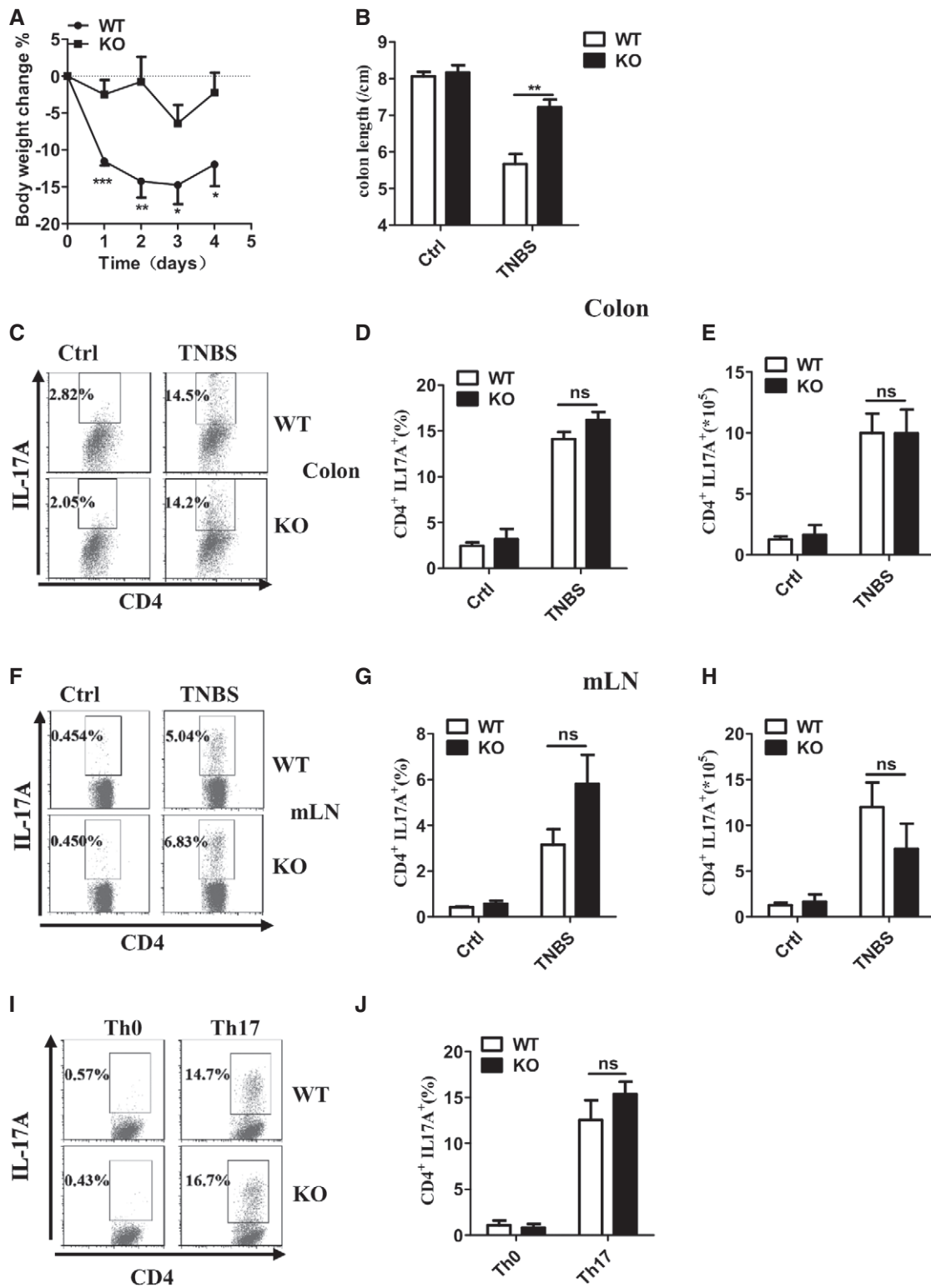
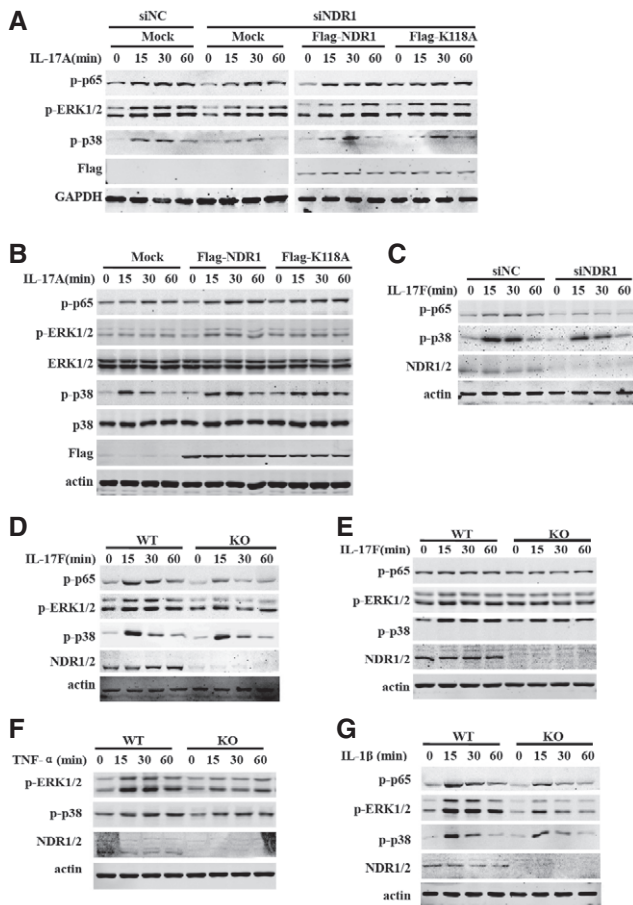


Figure EV3.

Figure EV3. NDR1 deficiency does not affect Th17 cell production *in vivo* and *in vitro*.

- A, B WT ($n = 6$) and *Ndr1*-KO ($n = 5$) mice were presensitized with 1% TNBS and then were rectally injected with TNBS at a dose of 150 mg/kg body weight on day 7. Changes in body weight (A) and colon length (B) were measured in WT and *Ndr1*-KO mice with TNBS for a total of 4 days. Mice were euthanized on day 4.
- C–E Colons were collected on day 4; then, colonic propria cells were separated and stained with anti-mouse markers CD4 and IL-17A and then analyzed by flow cytometry. A representative plot of Th17 cell frequency (C) and a summary graph of Th17 cell frequency (D) and number (E) were showed.
- F–H The mesenteric lymph node cells were treated as in Fig 3C. A representative plot of Th17 cell frequency (F) and a summary graph of Th17 cell frequency (G) and number (H) were showed.
- I, J Naive CD4⁺ T cells (CD44^{lo}CD62L^{hi}) isolated from *Ndr1*-KO mice and control littermates (WT) were stimulated for 7 days with anti-CD3 and anti-CD28 under Th0 or Th17 conditions as described in the Materials and Methods section. Flow cytometry was used to measure the frequency of IL-17-producing cells, which is shown a representative plot (I) and a summary graph (J).

Data information: ns, not significant, * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$ and *** $P < 0.001$ (unpaired, two-tailed Student's *t*-test). Similar results were obtained in three independent experiments. Error bars are mean \pm SEM values.

**Figure EV4. NDR1 promotes IL-17A and IL-17F signaling.**

- A HeLa cells were transfected with NDR1 siRNA or control siRNA for 24 h and then were transfected with empty vectors or plasmids encoding Flag-NDR1 or Flag-NDR1/K118A for 48 h. The cells were stimulated with 50 ng/ml IL-17 for 0, 15, 30, or 60 min, and the whole cell lysates were immunoblotted with the indicated antibodies.
- B HeLa cells were transfected with mock or plasmids encoding Flag-NDR1 or Flag-NDR1/K118A and then stimulated with IL-17 (50 ng/ml) for 0, 15, 30, or 60 min. Whole cell lysates were immunoblotted with the indicated antibodies.
- C HeLa cells were transfected with NDR1 siRNA or control siRNA and then were treated with IL-17F (50 ng/ml) for 0, 15, 30, or 60 min. Whole cell lysates were immunoblotted with the indicated antibodies.
- D, E *Ndr1*-KO MEFs (D) or primary astrocytes (E) were treated with IL-17F (100 ng/ml) for 0, 15, 30, or 60 min. Whole cell lysates were immunoblotted with the indicated antibodies.
- F, G WT and *Ndr1*-KO MEFs were treated with TNF- α (20 ng/ml) (F) or IL-1 β (10 ng/ml) (G) for 0, 15, 30, or 60 min. Whole cell lysates were immunoblotted with the indicated antibodies.

Data information: Similar results were obtained in three (A, B) or two (C–G) independent experiments.

Source data are available online for this figure.

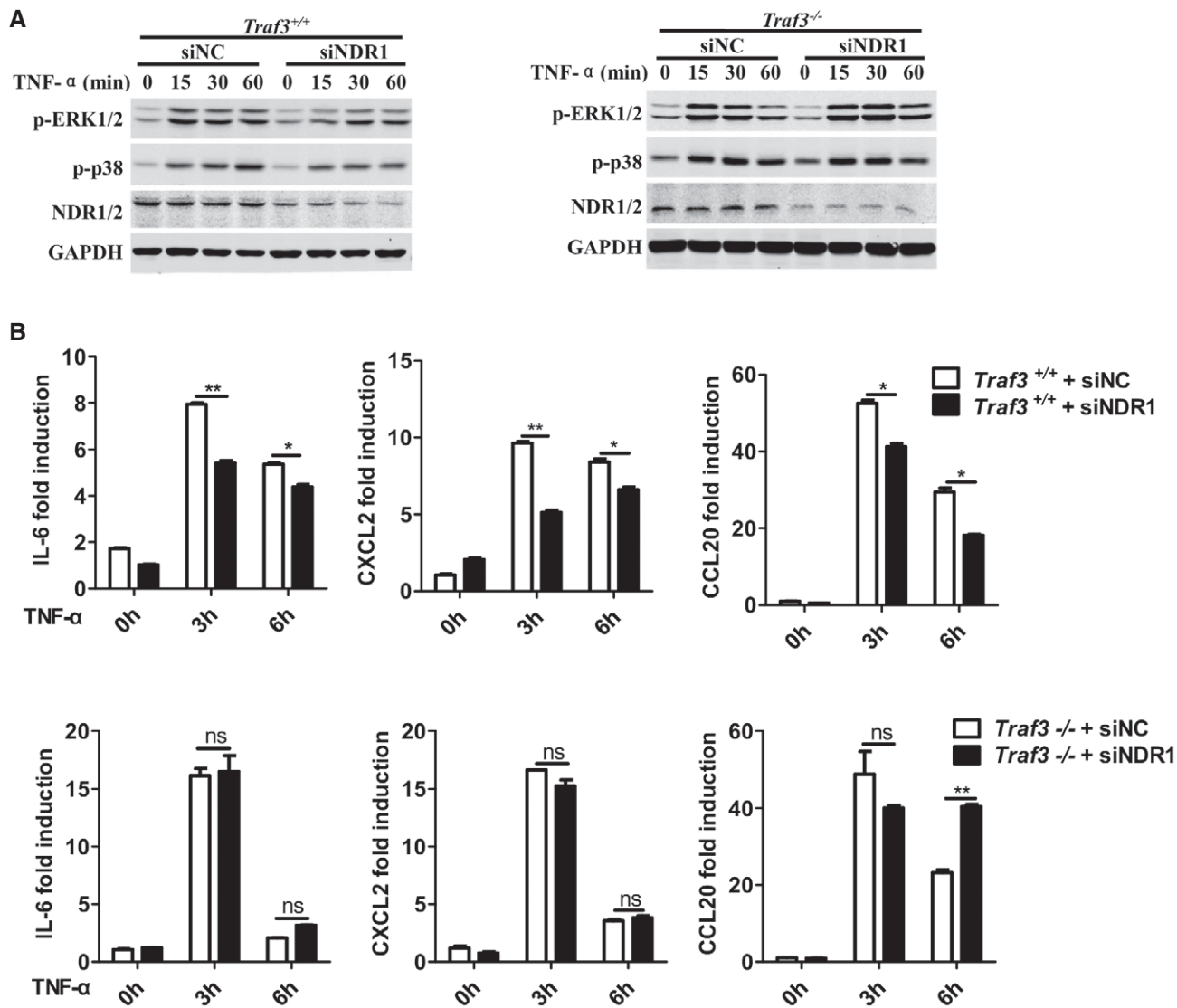


Figure EV5. NDR1 promotes TNF- α signaling via targeting TRAF3.

A Wild-type (*Traf3*^{+/+}) and TRAF3-deficient (*Traf3*^{-/-}) MEFs were transfected with NDR1 siRNA or control siRNA and then stimulated with TNF- α (20 ng/ml) for the indicated times. Whole lysates were subjected to Western blot.

B Real-time PCR analysis of *IL-6*, *CXCL2*, and *CCL20* mRNA expression in MEFs treated as described in (A). **P* < 0.05 and ***P* < 0.01 (unpaired, two-tailed Student's *t*-test). Similar results were obtained in two independent experiments. Error bars are mean \pm SEM values.

Source data are available online for this figure.