Supplementary information

RNA editing by ADAR1 regulates innate and antiviral immune functions in primary macrophages

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Supplementary Figure Legends

Supplementary Figure 1. ADAR1 knockdown boosts type I IFN response and blocks HIV-1 replication in primary macrophages. (A) Effective downregulation of ADAR1 by two different siRNA in primary macrophages. Relative mRNA expression of ADAR1 was measured by quantitative PCR and normalized to GAPDH expression. Data represents mean \pm SD of 3 different donors and is normalized to Mock-transfected macrophages. (B) Relative mRNA expression of IFIH1, IFNB1 and CXCL10 in ADAR1 knockdown macrophages by two different siRNA. mRNA expression was measured by quantitative PCR and normalized to GAPDH expression. Data represents mean \pm SD of 3 different donors and is normalized to Mock-transfected macrophages. Protein expression in ADAR1 and IFIH1 knockdown macrophages. (C) HIV-1 replication in ADAR1 knockdown M-CSF macrophages, infected with a VSV-pseudotyped, GFP-expressing HIV-1. Data represent percentage replication relative to mock-transfected macrophages. Mean ± SD of 3 different donors performed in triplicate is shown. (D) Western blot showing ADAR1 downregulation by two independent siRNA and innate immune activation following ADAR1 knockdown. GAPDH was used as loading control. A representative donor is shown. The figure shows the cropped gels/blots obtained by each protein evaluation. Full-length blots of each tested protein are included in supplementary material. * p<0.05; ** p<0.005; *** p<0.0005.

Supplementary Figure 2. ADAR1 efficiently edits host *NEIL1* **transcript, but does not edit HIV-1***TAR* **transcript. (A)** Representative DNA sequencing chromatogram of RT-PCR products of 5' UTR HIV-1 mRNA transcript and the estimated percentage of editing efficiency at positions TAR520/521, TAR551/552 and TAR590. (B-C) Representative DNA sequencing chromatograms of of *NEIL1* transcripts in M-CSF (B) and GM-CSF (C) MDMs of siNT and siADAR1, and relative ADAR1 editing efficiency at edited site. 5' UTR HIV-1 could not be amplified in siADAR1 sample due to restricted infection. Edited Adenosines to Inosine are detected as G by direct sequencing. *p<0.05; **p<0.0005.

Supplementary Figure 3. PKR knockdown by siRNA does not affect HIV-1 replication or innate immune function (A) Relative PKR mRNA (left panel) and protein (right panel) expression is enhanced in ADAR1 knockdown macrophages. mRNA expression data represents mean \pm SD of 3 different donors and is normalized to Mock-transfected macrophages. * p<0.05. Western blot shows data from a representative donor. (B) Effective downregulation of PKR by siRNA does not effect mRNA expression of innate immune receptors or effectors. mRNA expression of PKR, ADAR1, IFNB1, IFIH1, DDX58, IRF3 and IRF7 was measured by qPCR and expression is normalized to mock-transfected macrophages. Data represents mean \pm SD of 3 different donors. (C) Western blot showing PKR downregulation and innate immune proteins in PKR knockdown macrophages. GAPDH was used as loading control. A representative donor is shown. (D) HIV-1 replication in PKR knockdown M-CSF macrophages, infected with a VSVpseudotyped, GFP-expressing HIV-1. Data represent percentage replication relative to mock-transfected macrophages. Mean ± SD of 3 different donors performed in triplicate is shown. The figure shows the cropped gels/blots obtained by each protein evaluation. Full-length blots of each tested protein are included in supplementary material.

Supplementary Figure 4. ADAR1 knockdown macrophages maintain signatures of innate immune activation after long-term infection. (A) Relative mRNA expression of IFNβ in siRNA-treated macrophages 7 days post infection with HIV-1 BaL. *IFNB1* gene expression was still significantly enhanced in ADAR1 knockdown macrophages. Data represents mean ± SD of 3 different donors and is normalized to Mock-transfected M-CSF macrophages. (B) CXCL10 mRNA (left panel) and protein expression in the supernatant (right panel) in siRNA-treated macrophages 7 days post infection with HIV-1 BaL. Relative mRNA expression of *CXCL10* was measured by quantitative PCR and normalized to GAPDH expression. CXCL10 protein in the culture supernatants was measured by ELISA. Data represents mean ± SD of 3 different donors. * p<0.0484; ** p<0.0098. (C) Protein expression in ADAR1 knockdown macrophages 7 days post infection with HIV-1 BaL. Western blot of ADAR1, phosphorylation of STAT1 (pSTAT1) and HIV-GAG in siRNA-treated infected macrophages. pSTAT1 is increased in ADAR1 knockdown macrophages compared to mock or non-targeting siRNA (NT). GAPDH was used as loading control. A representative donor is shown. The figure shows the cropped gels/blots obtained by each protein evaluation. Full-length blots of each tested protein are included in supplementary material.

Supplementary Figure 5. ADAR1-mediated regulation of innate immune activation and HIV-1 infection is specific of macrophages. (A) Relative mRNA expression of *IFIH1*, *IFNB1*, *CXCL10*, *IRF3* and *IRF7* in ADAR1 knockdown GM-CSF macrophages. mRNA expression was measured by quantitative PCR and normalized to GAPDH expression. Data represents mean ± SD of 3 different donors and is normalized to Mock-transfected macrophages. (B) Relative mRNA expression of *IFIH1*, *IFNB1* and *CXCL10* in ADAR1 knockdown dendritic cells. mRNA expression was measured by quantitative PCR and normalized to GAPDH expression. Data represents mean ± SD of 3 different donors and is normalized to macrophages. (B) Relative mRNA expression of *IFIH1*, *IFNB1* and *CXCL10* in ADAR1 knockdown dendritic cells. mRNA expression was measured by quantitative PCR and normalized to GAPDH expression. Data represents mean ± SD of 3 different donors and is normalized to GAPDH expression.

Supplementary Figure 6. (A) ADAR1 knockdown macrophages induce overexpression of MDA5, RIG-I, pSTAT1 and IRF7. Quantification of Western blot bands showing the effect of ADAR1 knockdown in MDA5, RIG-I, pSTAT1, IRF7 and IRF3 expression relative to mock-transfected macrophages, corresponding to Fig 4B (left panel) and 4C (right panel). (B) Blockade of TBK1 function restores protein expression phenotype observed in ADAR1 expressing macrophages. Protein expression in ADAR knockdown macrophages treated with growing concentrations of the TBK1 inhibitor MRT67307 (5 μ M, 1 μ M, 0.2 μ M and 0.04 μ M). A representative donor is shown. ND, no drug. The figure shows the cropped gels/blots obtained by each protein evaluation. Full-length blots of each tested protein are included in supplementary material.

Supplementary Figure 7. ADAR1-mediated inhibition of HIV-1 replication is not affected by secreted IFN β . Percentage HIV-1 infection in ADAR1 knockdown macrophages, untreated (black bars) or treated with different concentrations of anti-IFN β 1 (grey bars) or an isotype control (white bars). No change in HIV-1 susceptibility was observed in ADAR1, in mock-transfected macrophages or macrophages transfected with a non-targeting siRNA. Data represents mean \pm SD of 3 different donors performed in triplicate.











C.









GAPDH







b.







Supplementary Western Blot Images

Full-length Western blot to Fig 1B







Full-length Western blot to Fig 3A









Full-length Western blot to Fig 3C









Full-length Western blot to Fig 3D





Full-length Western blot to Fig 4B



Full-length Western blot to Fig 4C



Full-length Western blot to Fig 4D



Full-length Western blot to Supplementary Fig 1D







Full-length Western blot to Supplementary Fig 3A





Full-length Western blot to Supplementary Fig 4C







Full-length Western blot to Supplementary Fig 6