

**Supplemental Information**

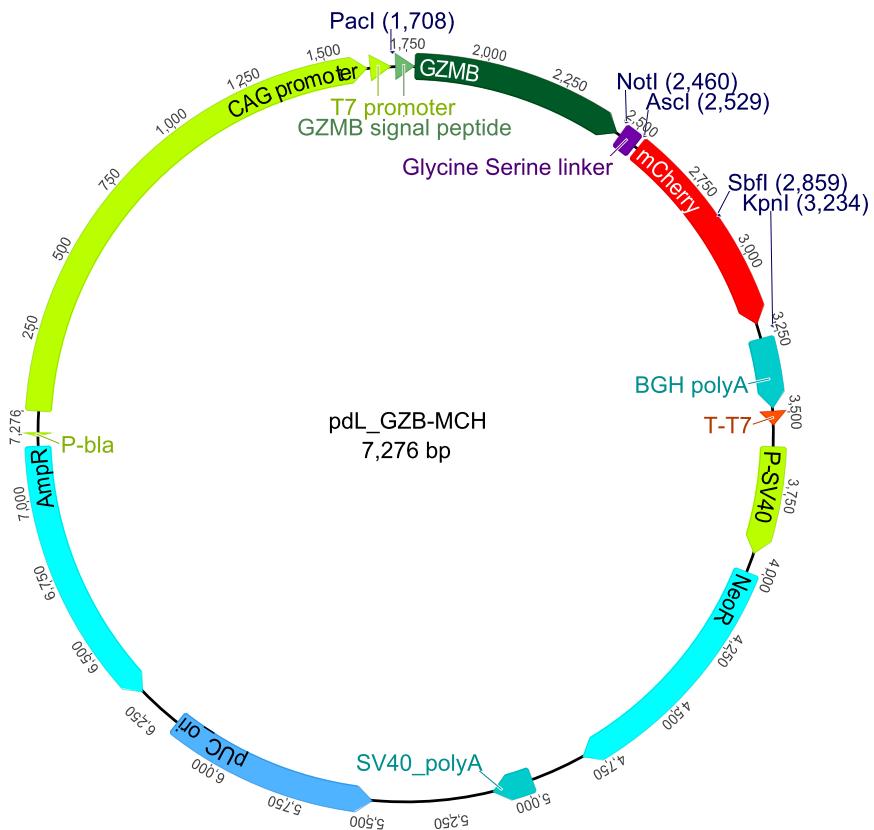
**Targeted Cell-to-Cell Delivery of Protein**

**Payloads via the Granzyme-Perforin Pathway**

**Daniel J. Woodsworth, Lisa Dreolini, Libin Abraham, and Robert A. Holt**

# 1 Plasmids

## 1.1 Base pdL plasmid



Supplementary Figure 1: Base pdL vector. In this example the insert coding sequence is the granzyme B-crmCherry fusion protein (GZB-MCH). The annotations correspond to those in the genbank file.

## 1.2 Base pdL plasmid sequence

```

LOCUS      pdL_GZB-MCH                7276 bp    DNA      circular UNA 21-FEB-2017
DEFINITION .
ACCESSION .
VERSION   .
KEYWORDS  .
SOURCE    .
ORGANISM  .

FEATURES          Location / Qualifiers
promoter          2..1628
                  /label="CAG promoter"
promoter          1635..1702
                  /label="T7 promoter"
sig_peptide       1717..1776
                  /gene="GZMB"
                  /label="GZMB signal peptide"
mat_peptide       1777..2457
                  /gene="GZMB"
                  /product="granzyme B"
                  /label="GZMB"
misc_feature      2467..2526
                  /note="Geneious type: polylinker"
                  /label="Glycine Serine linker"
CDS               2536..3216
                  /label="mCherry"
polyA_signal      3262..3486
                  /label="BGH polyA"
terminator        3495..3538
                  /label="T-T7"
promoter          3606..3949
                  /label="P-SV40"
misc_feature       4011..4805
                  /note="Geneious type: Marker"
                  /label="NeoR"
polyA_signal      4979..5109
                  /label="SV40_polyA"
misc_feature       5492..6162
                  /note="Geneious type: Origin of Replication"
                  /label="pUC_ori"
misc_feature       6307..7167
                  /note="Geneious type: Marker"
                  /label="AmpR"
promoter          7202..7208
                  /label="P-bla"

ORIGIN
1 ctgcaggcgt tacataactt acggtaatg gccgcctgg ctgaccgcc aacgaccccc
61 gcccatgtac gtcaataatg acgtatgtc ccatagtaac gccaataggg actttccatt
121 gacgtcaatg ggtggaggtat ttacggtaaa ctgcccactt ggcagtacat caagtgtatc
181 atatgccaag tacggccctt attgacgtca atgacggtaa atggccgc tggcattatg
241 cccagttatgg gaccttcccta cttggcagta catctacgtt ttagtcatcg
301 ctattaacat ggtcgaggtg agccccacgt tctgcttcac tctcccccattt tccccccctt
361 ccccaaaaaa aattttgtat ttatttattt tttaattttt ttgtcagcg atggggcg
421 ggggggggggg ggggcccccc ccaggcgggg cggggcgggg cgagggcgg ggcggggcga
481 ggcggagagg tgccggcgca gccaatcaga gccggcgcctt ccgaaagttt cctttatgg
541 cgaggcggcg gcggcggcg ccctataaaa agcgaagcgc gcggcggcg gggagtcgt

```







```

CTCGAGGGTACC
>GZBSS-MCH
TTAATTAGCCCATGCAACCGATCTTGTGCTGCTGGCTTTCTGCTGTTGCCAAGGGCAGACGCTGGAGAGGGCGG
CCCATCATCAAGGAGTTCATGCGCTTAAGGTGCACATGGAGGGCTCGTGACCGCCACGAGTTGAGATCGAGGGCGA
GGCGAGGGCCGCCCTACGAGGGCACCCAGACGCCAAGTGAAGGTGACCAAGGGTGGCCCCCTGCCCTGCCCTGG
ACATCCTGTCCCCCTCAGTTCATGTCAGGCTCAAGGCTACGTGAAGCACCCCGCCGACATCCCCGACTACTTGAAGCTG
TCCTTCCCAGGGCTTCAGTGGAGCGCTGATGAACCTCGAGGACGGCGCTGGTGACCGTGACCCAGGACTCCTC
CTCAGGACGGAGTTCATCTACAAGGTGAAGCTGCGCGCACCAACTTCCCGACGGCCCTGAAGGGGAGATCAAGCAGAGGCTG
AGACCATGGCTGGAGGCCCTCCGAGGGATGACCCGAGGACGGCCCTGAAGGGGAGATCAAGCAGAGGCTG
AAGCTGAAGGACGGCGGCACTACGACGCTGAGGTCAAGACCACTACAAGGCAAGAACCCGTGACGCTGCCGGCG
CTACAACGTCAACATCAAGTGGACATCACCTCCACAACGAGGACTACACCATCGTGGAACAGTACGAACGCCGGAGG
GCCGCACTCACCAGGGCATGGACGAGCTGTACAAGGAATTCTAATAGCTGAGGGTACC
>GZBSS-MCH-GZBSM
TTAATTAGCCCATGCAACCGATCTTGTGCTGCTGGCTTTCTGCTGTTGCCAAGGGCAGACGCTGGAGAGGGCGG
CCCATCATCAAGGAGTTCATGCGCTTAAGGTGCACATGGAGGGCTCGTGACCGCCACGAGTTGAGATCGAGGGCGA
GGCGAGGGCCGCCCTACGAGGGCACCCAGACGCCAAGTGAAGGTGACCAAGGGTGGCCCCCTGCCCTGCCCTGG
ACATCCTGTCCCCCTCAGTTCATGTCAGGCTCAAGGCTACGTGAAGCACCCCGCCGACATCCCCGACTACTTGAAGCTG
TCCTTCCCAGGGCTTCAGTGGAGGGCTGATGAACCTCGAGGACGGCGCTGGTGACCGTGACCCAGGACTCCTC
CTCAGGACGGAGTTCATCTACAAGGTGAAGCTGCGCGCACCAACTTCCCGACGGCCCTGAAGGGGAGATCAAGCAGAGGCTG
AGACCATGGCTGGAGGCCCTCCGAGGGATGACCCGAGGACGGCCCTGAAGGGGAGATCAAGCAGAGGCTG
AAGCTGAAGGACGGCGGCACTACGACGCTGAGGTCAAGACCACTACAAGGCAAGAACCCGTGACGCTGCCGGCG
CTACAACGTCAACATCAAGTGGACATCACCTCCACAACGAGGACTACACCATCGTGGAACAGTACGAACGCCGGAGG
GCCGCACTCACCAGGGCATGGACGAGCTGTACAAGGAATTCAAGCTGCACTGTTGGGAAGCTCCATAATGTC
ACCTTGGGGCCACAATATCAAAGAACAGGAGCCGACCCAGCAGTTATCCCTGTGAAAGACCCATCCCCATCCAGC
CTATAATCTAAGAACCTCTCAACGACATCATGCTACTGAGCTGGAGAGAACAGGCTTAC
>MCH
TTAATTAGCCCATGATCATCAAGGAGTTCATGCGCTTAAGGTGACATGGAGGGCTCCGTGAACGCCACGAGTC
GAGATCGAGGGCGAGGGCGAGGGCCGCCCTACGAGGGCACCCAGACGCCAAGCTGAAGGTGACCAAGGGTGGCCCCCT
GCCCTCGCTGGACATCTGTCCCCCTCAGTTCATGTCAGGCTCAAGGCTACGTGAAGCACCCCGCCGACATCCCCG
ACTACTTGAAGCTGCTCTCCCGAGGGCTTCAGTGGAGCGCTGATGAACCTCGAGGACGGCGCTGGTGACCGTG
ACCCAGGACTCTCCCTGAGGACGGCGAGTTCATCTACAAGGTGAAGCTGCGCGCACCAACTTCCCTCCGACGGCCC
CGTAATGCAGAAGAACCATGGCTGGAGGGCTCTCGAGGGATGTACCCGAGGACGGCGCCCTGAAGGGGAGA
TCAAGCAGAGGTGAAGCTGAAGGACGGGGCCACTACGACGCTGAGGTCAAGACCACTACAAGGCAAGAACCCGTG
CAGCTGCCGGCCTACAACGTCAACATCAAGTGGACATCACCTCCACAACGAGGACTACACCATCGTGGAACAGTA
CGAAGCGCCGAGGGCCACTCCACCGGGCATGGACGAGCTGTACAAGGAATTCTAATAGCTGAGGGTACC

```

## 2 Image filtration and colocalization analysis: MATLAB source code

```

%——————%
%—Name: LAGfilter_batch.m
%—Author: Daniel Woodsworth
%—Date: March 3, 2017
%
%LAG = local and global filter
%
%Basic idea is to account for local variations in background signal , but
%also to achieve robust filtering of noise (so local and global filtering)
%
%To do this, first calculate local background for each pixel , subtract this
%background from original image.
%

```

```

%Then calculate global median absolute deviation. Use this as estimate of
%variance of pixel noise, and define threshold as some multiple of this.
%Define all pixels below this threshold as noise, and set to zero.

%Local pixel intensity idea comes from Dunn et al 2011
%Median absolute deviation idea comes from Josh Scurl

clear all
close all
clc

%#####PARAM SET HERE#####
%Set paths here for input and output directories
inPath = '/Volumes/DAN/coloc/Raw/';
outPath = '/Volumes/DAN/coloc/FILT/';

%#####PARAM SET HERE#####
%length on either side of current pixel that to make box for median
%calculation
L = 12;

%#####PARAM SET HERE#####
%Number of standard deviations above MAD to consider as above background
%These are empirical
C0_threshold = 3;
C1_threshold = 6;

%#####PARAM SET HERE#####
%Regex pattern for extracting unique identifier of sample image (e.g.
%within given sample, whatever IDs the actual image files)
CaptureNumberPattern = '^Capture (\d+)-';

%Get directories in basepath
tmp = dir(inPath);
dirs = {tmp.name};
dirs([1,2]) = []; %Delete . and ..
for dirindex = 1:length(dirs)

    %Assume each directory name is sample name
    SampleName = dirs{dirindex};
    path = fullfile(inPath, dirs{dirindex});
    writePath = fullfile(outPath, dirs{dirindex});

    %Get all image file names, assuming tiff extension
    im_files = dir(fullfile(path, '*.tiff'));
    fnames = {im_files.name};

    %Get all unique captures. Each capture has separate tiff for each
    %channel. Assume format of Name_Cx.tiff, where x = 0,1 is channel id.
    %Strip channel id to get actual name, then strip duplicates.
    [temp, basenames, extensions] = cellfun(@fileparts, fnames, 'UniformOutput', false);
    ImageNames = cellfun(@(x) x(1:end-3), basenames, 'UniformOutput', false);
    ImageNames = unique(ImageNames);

```

```

mkdir(writePath);

SampleName

for i = 1:length(ImageNames)

    %Get unique identifier of image file name
    [tokens,matches] = regexp(ImageNames{i},CaptureNumberPattern,'tokens','match');
    CaptureNumber = cell2mat(tokens{1});

    CaptureNumber

    C0_img_name = fullfile(path, strcat(ImageNames{i}, '_C0', extensions{1}));
    C1_img_name = fullfile(path, strcat(ImageNames{i}, '_C1', extensions{1}));

    %% Read image
    imf = imfinfo(C0_img_name);
    C0_img = zeros(imf(1).Height, imf(1).Width, 'single');
    C0_img(:,:) = imread(C0_img_name);

    imf = imfinfo(C1_img_name);
    C1_img = zeros(imf(1).Height, imf(1).Width, 'single');
    C1_img(:,:) = imread(C1_img_name);

    %%——C0 = green channel = lytic granule filter——%
    %%Useful for punctuate type objects

    %min and max pixels to consider, to account for edge cases
    min_pix = L+1;
    max_pix = size(C0_img,1)-L;

    %Initialize background matrix to maximum pixel intensity
    bg = repmat(max(C0_img(:)), size(C0_img,1), size(C0_img,1));

    %Calculate localized background pixel intensity for whole image
    for k = min_pix:max_pix
        for j = min_pix:max_pix

            sub = C0_img((k-L):(k+L),(j-L):(j+L));
            bg(k,j) = median(sub(:));
        end
    end

    %Subtract local background from image
    C0_im_bgfilt = C0_img - bg;

    %Set any negative pixels to 0
    C0_im_bgfilt(C0_im_bgfilt < 0) = 0;

    %Now subtract MAD from image to filter pixel noise
    %See below for more information
    %Since so many pixels are 0, use all nonzero pixels to calculate MAD

```

```

%I don't know why using the original image works better, but it cleans up
%pixel noise better (essentially a higher threshold)

C0_pos = C0_img(C0_img > 0);
mad_C0 = median(abs(C0_pos(:) - median(C0_pos(:)))); 
noise_std_C0 = 1.4826 * mad_C0; %See below for explanation

%Noise filter. Set all pixels below threshold to 0
C0_mad_sub = C0_im_bgfilt;

C0_mad_sub(C0_mad_sub < noise_std_C0 * C0_threshold) = 0;

%C1 = RED = mCherry channel
%-----Good for homogenous structures-----%
%
%Just do MAD threshold, but with 6sigma

C1_pos = C1_img(C1_img > 0);
mad_C1 = median(abs(C1_pos(:) - median(C1_pos(:)))); 
noise_std_C1 = 1.4826 * mad_C1; %See below for explanation

%Noise filter. Set all pixels below 6 sigma threshold to 0
C1_mad_sub = C1_img;

C1_mad_sub(C1_mad_sub < noise_std_C1 * C1_threshold) = 0;

%Write images
C0_OUT = fullfile(writePath, strcat(ImageNames{i}, '_filt_C0', extensions{1}));
C1_OUT = fullfile(writePath, strcat(ImageNames{i}, '_filt_C1', extensions{1}));

imwrite(uint16(C0_mad_sub), C0_OUT);
imwrite(uint16(C1_mad_sub), C1_OUT);

end
end

%-----Background on MAD derivation etc-----%

% Convert the median absolute deviation to something more resembling a
% standard deviation. This is used instead of calculating the standard
% deviation directly because the median absolute deviation ignores outliers
% (and actual spots), giving a result after normalisation closer to the
% standard deviation of noise alone, with other image features ignored.
% (See http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Median\_absolute\_deviation#Relation\_to\_standard\_deviation
% for the conversion factor)

%calculate the absolute median deviation
%This is mad = median(abs(Intensity_i - median(Intensity)))

```

```
%In other words: calculate median intensity of images using all pixels.  
%Subtract this from each pixel.  
%Take absolute value of these values  
%Calculate median of these values  
%  
%Sigma ~1.4*mad (see wikipedia article on mad)  
%To be very sure that retain only signal, take all pixels that have  
%intensity that is 6*sigma above 1.4*mad
```