Molecular mimicking of C-terminal phosphorylation tunes the surface dynamics of $Ca_V 1.2$ calcium channels in hippocampal neurons.

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Supplemental Fig S1 Supplemental Fig S2 Supplemental Fig S3 Supplemental Fig S4 Supplemental Fig S5 Supplemental Fig S6 Supplemental Fig S7 Table S1



Statistics: Kruskal-Wallis Test followed by Dunn-Bonferroni pairwise comparison post hoc analysis.

Table on the left: HA- and eGFP-tagged versus untagged channel constructs for G_{max}, V_{rev}, V_{1/2}, and k; n.s. p>0.05

Table on the right: **, p=0.007; ##, p=0.006

Fig. S1. Density-to-voltage relationship of Ba^{2+} currents through untagged (circles), HA- (squares) and eGFP-tagged (triangles) Cav1.2 (red), Cav1.2-S1928E (blue), Cav1.2-RRQQ (green), and Cav1.2-RROQ-SE (yellow) constructs in HEK293 cells. The HA tag is inserted into the extracellular loop after the transmembrane helix IIS5 whereas the eGFP is fused to the Ca_v1.2 N-terminus. The effect of the HA and eGFP tags were tested to exclude an impairment of channel currents. HEK293 cells were co-transfected with the Ca_v1.2 channel constructs and the auxiliary $\alpha 2\delta$ -1 and eGFP tagged β_{1a} subunits at equimolar ratio. In eGFP positive cells Ba²⁺ currents were elicited by applying 10 mV incremental depolarizing voltage steps from -60mV to +70 mV for 800 ms. The figure shows that the I-V plot for each tagged phospho-mimetic $Ca_V 1.2$ constructs is similar to the corresponding untagged pair. No statistical difference was found for G_{max} , V_{rev} , $V_{1/2}$, and k (Table, left) values of untagged channel constructs compared to the HA- or eGFP-tagged pair carrying the same mutation, indicating that the eGFP and HA tags do not modify channel current properties. Statistics: Kruskal-Wallis Test followed by Dunn-Bonferroni post-hoc analysis; n.s., p > 0.05. Current density (I_{max}, Table, right) increased for the Cav1.2-RRQQ and Cav1.2-RRQQ-SE consistent with release of the constitutive auto-inhibitory interaction between the proximal and distal C-terminus induced by RR1696-1697QQ mutations (15). Statistics: Kruskal-Wallis Test followed by Dunn-Bonferroni post-hoc analysis; **, p = 0.007; ^{##}, p = 0.006. Mean \pm SEM; n is indicated in parenthesis.





Statistics: T-test: DIV 10: I_{mar}, t(23)=-1.271, p=0.216; V_{1/2}, t(23)=-0.358, p=0.723; DIV 20, I_{mar}, t(25)=-0.854, p=0.401; V_{1/2}, t(25)=-0.716, p=0.481.

Fig. S2. Using Ba²⁺ as charge carrier we examined the functional effect of the S1928E, R1696-1697Q, and R1696-1697Q-S1928E mutations on Ca_V1.2. Neurons exogenously expressed Ca_V1.2^{DHP-}, Ca_V1.2-SE^{DHP-}, Ca_V1.2-RRQQ^{DHP-}, Ca_V1.2-RRQQ-SE^{DHP-} rendered insensitive to dihydropyridines by a T1039Y mutation (48-50). A cocktail of toxins including 800 nM ω-Agatoxin IVA, 3 μM ω-Conotoxin GVIA, 3 μM ω-conotoxin MVIIC, 1 μM SNX-482, 30 μM nifedipine was administrated to neurons to silence the whole endogenous population of voltage gated calcium channels (dark green). (*a.* A) 300 ms step pulses voltage between -50 mV and 60 mV in 10 mV increments elicited barium currents via Ca_V1.2^{DHP-}, Ca_V1.2-SE^{DHP-}, Ca_V1.2-RRQQ^{DHP-}, and (*b.* A) Ca_V1.2-RRQQ-SE^{DHP-} (a. and b., *B*). Representative current traces for all constructs in young (DIV10) and mature neurons (DIV 20). (a., *C*) Current voltage relationship in neurons expressing Ca_V1.2^{DHP-} (red), Ca_V1.2-SE ^{DHP-} (blue), or Ca_V1.2-RRQQ^{DHP-} (light green) and eGFP (green) at DIV 10 and 20 show a statistically significant increase of current densities in mutated constructs compared to wild type Cav1.2. Instead, Ca_V1.2-RRQQ-SE^{DHP-} was comparable to controls in young and mature neurons.



Fig. S3. Quantification of membrane expression and dynamics of channels with S1700E and SS1700-1928EE substitutions. Quantitative analysis of surface expressed clusters of $Ca_V1.2$ -HA-S1700E (black) and $Ca_V1.2$ -HA-SS1700-1928EE (black) versus control $Ca_V1.2$ -HA (red) revealed results comparable to those of the RRQQ (see Fig. 2 in the text). Bar graphs, mean ± SEM; number of analyzed dendritic segments each from a different neuron is in parenthesis. Similarly the trend of eGFP-Ca_V1.2-S1700E and eGFP-Ca_V1.2-SS1700-1928EE compares to that of the RRQQ mutants (see Fig. 3 in the text). Statistics: t-test, *, 0.01<p<0.5; **, 0.001<p<0.01.



Fig. S4. Quantification of membrane expression and dynamics of phospho-resistant $Ca_v1.2$ channel constructs. (*A*-*C*, *G*-*I*) Density and intensity of phospho-resistant HA tagged channels (black) versus control $Ca_v1.2$ -HA (red) channel clusters along the dendrites and on the spines. Bar graphs, mean \pm SEM; number of analyzed dendritic segments each from a different neuron is in parenthesis. (D-F, J-L) FRAP curves of phospho-resistant eGFP-Ca_v1.2-S1700A, eGFP-Ca_v1.2-S1928A, and eGFP-Ca_v1.2-SS1700-1928AA (all black) are comparable to control eGFP-Ca_v1.2 (red). In parenthesis the number of analyzed regions from at least 3 different cultures. Statistics: t-test, *, 0.01 ; **, <math>0.001 .



Fig. S5. Density of $Ca_V 1.2$ -HA-SE clusters along the dendritic shafts upon 30 min of dynasore (80µM) treatment. The number of $Ca_V 1.2$ -HA channel clusters was previously shown to be upregulated upon 30 min block of endocytosis (5). In contrast, the $Ca_V 1.2$ -HA-SE cluster density is insensitive to dynasore induced block of endocytosis indicating that the S1928E mutation likely prevents channel internalization. Experiments were conducted on 3 different cultures. N: Control: 10, Dynasore treated: 11, T-test, p = 0.3.



Fig. S6. Modes of trajectories observed for the phospho-mimetic HA tagged $Ca_V 1.2$ constructs. Percentage of trajectories displaying confined, diffusive, or mixed modes of lateral mobility in cultured hippocampal neurons at DIV10 (A) and DIV20 (B). Statistics: ANOVA followed by a Tukey post hoc multiple comparison test *, 0.0116<p<0.038; ****, p<0.0001. Bar graphs, mean ± SEM.



	Ratio c	leaved / full	length		Ratio c	leaved / full	ll length	
	Mean	SD	Ν		Mean	SD	Ν	
Cav1.2-HA	0.6	0.4	3	Ca _v 1.2-HA	0.7	0.4	3	
Cav1.2-HA-S1700A	0.8	0.6	3	Ca _v 1.2-HA-RRQQ	0.9	0.5	3	
Cav1.2-HA-S1928A	0.8	0.5	3	Cav1.2-HA-S1928E	0.7	0.2	3	
Cav1.2-HA-SSAA	0.8	0.7	3	Cav1.2-HA-RRQQ-SE	0.9	0.6	3	
				Cav1.2-HA-S1700E	0.8	0.3	3	
				Cav1.2-HA-SSEE	0.7	0.4	3	

Fig. S7. Representative immunoblots showing the full length and cleaved channels phospho-mimetic (A and B) and phospho-resistant (C) HA-tagged Ca_V1.2 constructs used in this study (N=3). HEK293 cells were co-transfected with $\alpha 2\delta 1$, β_{1a} -eGFP, and the Ca_V1.2-HA control and mutants as indicated at the top of each lane. Western blot analysis of the whole cell lysates showed that for all channels two bands corresponding to the full length and cleaved $Ca_V 1.2$ were detected by an anti- $Ca_V 1.2$ antibody directed to the channel cytoplasmic II-III loop. Thus, the mutations used to generate phospho-mimetic and phospho-resistant channels preserve the proteolytic processing of the C-terminus. The table below shows the ratio between cleaved and full length channel as quantified by densitometric analysis. The double band was detected in each experiment. However, the degree of cleavage was very variable among repetitions. No statistical difference was detected (ANOVA, p > 0.05)

Ca _v 1	.2-HA-RRQQ, a	nd Ca _v 1.2-HA-R	RQQ-SI	Ē		
	Thickness dendritic shaft (µm)			Number of spines / dendritic µm		
	Cav1.2-HA	-SE	р	Cav1.2-HA	-SE	Р
d10	1.58±0.3 (19)	1.48±0.4 (26)	n.s.	0.35±0.2 (19)	0.36±0.2 (26)	n.s.
d20	1.42±0.4 (19)	1.3±0.4 (17)	n.s.	0.52±0.2 (19)	0.58±0.2 (17)	n.s.
	Ca _v 1.2-HA	-RRQQ		Ca _v 1.2-HA	-RRQQ	
d10	1.49±0.4 (30)	1.42±0.5 (23)	n.s.	0.34±0.2 (30)	0.37±0.2 (23)	n.s.
d20	1.51±0.3 (26)	1.47±0.4 (23)	n.s.	0.58±0.2 (26)	0.62±0.3 (23)	n.s.
	Ca _v 1.2-HA	-RRQQ-SE		Ca _v 1.2-HA	-RRQQ-SE	
d10	1.65±0.6 (19)	1.55±0.5 (18)	n.s.	0.14±0.1 (19)	0.2±0.1 (18)	n.s.
d20	1.57±0.6 (22)	1.59±0.7 (20)	n.s.	0.61±0.3 (22)	$0.53 \pm 0.2(20)$	n.s.

Table S1. Analysis of dendritic morphology in neurons expressing $Ca_V 1.2$ -HA, $Ca_V 1.2$ -HA-SE,

Data are presented as Mean±SD; in parenthesis the N number of analyzed dendritic segments which coincide to those analyzed in Fig.2; Number of experiments: at least 3; Statistics: Mann Whitney test between pairs, n.s.: 0.06<p<0.9