

## Supplementary Material

## Oligomannose-rich membranes of dying intestinal epithelial cells promote host colonization by adherent-invasive *E. coli*

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- **1** Supplementary Figures and Tables
- **1.1 Supplementary Figures**



**Figure S1. MALDI MS/MS analysis of vesicles of HeLa cells**: untreated (**A**), treated with UV-B as positive inducer of apoptosis (90 sec UV-B irradiation followed by 4 h incubation) (**B**) or FimH lectin (10 FimH-MP per cell followed by 4 h incubation) (**C**). No glycans were detected in the membranous vesicles of untreated cells. Polyhexose contamination is indicated with "x".



## Figure S2. Coomassie blue staining and Western blot of CEACAM6 purification by immunoprecipitation:

- 1. Flow-through to verify antibody 9A6 (Aldevron) coupling
- 2. Flow-through to verify that CEACAM6 was retained by the column
- 3. Eluate
- 4.  $2^{nd}$  elution (to ensure complete CEACAM6 elution)



Figure S3. Binding of anti-CD66c-PE antibodies (aimed to detect CEACAM6) to HeLa and Caco-2 cells:

Flow cytometric measurements with anti-CD66c-PE (anti-CEACAM6 antibody fluorescently labelled with phycoertyhrin) show an about 10-fold lower detection of CEACAM6 on HeLa *versus* Caco-2 cells.



**Figure S4A. Propagation of pathogenic bacteria in the intercellular spaces 6 to 17 h after infection:** co-culture of the human epithelial cell line Caco-2 with the bacterial strain LF82. LF82 expresses the NIR fluorescent protein TurboFP635 (red).

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**Figure S4B. The formation of intracellular bacterial communities at 6 to 17 h after initial infection:** co-culture of the human epithelial cell line Caco-2 with the bacterial strain LF82. LF82 expresses the NIR fluorescent protein TurboFP635 (red).



**Figure S5. Glycosylation analyses of recombinant human CEACAM6 (rhCEACAM6) protein:** HCD-MS/MS spectra of ETIYPNASLLIQNVTQNDTGFYTLQVIK modified with **(A)** GlcNAc4Man3Fuc1 or **(B)** GlcNAc6Man3Hex3Fuc1. The potential *N*-glycosylation sites are highlighted in bold red (positions Asn104, Asn111 and Asn115).



Figure S6 Isotopic profile of recombinant human rhCEACAM6 glycopeptide identified by LC-**MSMS orbitrap Q-Exactive plus:** (A) Glycopeptide at m/z 1143.5365, Z=3 identified ([M+H]<sup>+</sup> 3428.595) retention time 62.90 min includes the acid at amino sequence R.LQLSNGNMTLTLLSVKR.N  $([M+H]^{+})^{+}$ 1888.06844,  $C_{81}H_{146}N_{24}O_{25}S_1$ ) and *N*-glycans HexNAc(2)Hex(7) ( $[M+H]^+$  1541.535785, C<sub>58</sub>H<sub>96</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>45</sub>). (B) Theoretical profile of glycopeptide at m/z 1143.53716, Z=3,  $C_{139}H_{242}N_{26}O_{70}S_1$ . The error is -0.585 ppm between experimental and theoretical.

## **1.2** Supplementary Tables

Table S1. Comparison of the highest Byonic scores in different CEACAM6 samples: rhCEACAM6 and CEACAM6 isolated from non-infected cells (control) and after infection with the bacterial strains LF82 or K12.

**Protein Name =** >sp|P40199|CEAM6\_HUMAN Carcinoembryonic antigen-related cell adhesion molecule 6 OS=Homo sapiens GN=CEACAM6 PE=1 SV=3, # AAs 344

<i>Sample condition</i> Name of Data	LogProb	Best  Log Prob	Best Score	#Spectra	# Unique Peptides	# Modified Peptides	% Coverage	Intensity
In-Gel Control CTRL_CEACAM6	160.67	15.35	916	86	42	37	50.3	8.46E+07
In-Gel LF82 LF82_CEACAM6	196.5	13.28	935.3	105	59	54	41.6	1.16E+08
In-Gel K12 K12_CEACAM6	187.27	14.51	833.5	73	41	39	23.8	8.33E+07
eFASP recombinant rh_CEACAM6	2713.72	19.78	1375.6	1664	460	442	90.1	1.19E+10