Supplemental Materials Molecular Biology of the Cell

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Supplementary Figures

Figure S1. Western blot using the affinity-purified Rabbit anti-ABCG1 antibody on samples of INS1 cells without and with siRNA-mediated depletion of ABCG1.

Figure S2.(A) Distribution of carboxypeptidase E (CPE), mitochondrial succinate-ubiquinone oxidoreductase (SUO), and the ER chaperone calnexin (CalNx). Quantification is from two separate fractionation experiments. For CPE, the data relate to the western blot shown in Figure 1D; quantification of SUO and CalNx documents that comparable amounts of cell were fractionated and that levels of ER and mitochondria are not affected by ABCG1 knockdown. Data are presented as mean <u>+</u> SEM. (B) Western blots of fractions from continuous sucrose gradients following centrifugation of postnuclear supernatants to equilibrium. Individual blots were run for Control and ABCG1 knockdown samples and were normalized during quantification using identical samples included on both gels. The blots document the nearly parallel loss of carboxypeptidase E, secretogranin III, and phogrin in the main fractions (9-11) containing CpepSfGFP and also show the negligible loss of VAMP4 in the samples from ABCG1 knockdown.

Figure S3. Fluorescent labeling in GRINCH cells showing extensive co-localization of SfGFP (mainly marking Cpep-SfGFP), transiently expressed NPY-mCherry, and immunostained endogenous insulin (blue).

Figure S4. (A) Relative levels of free cholesterol in GRINCH cells incubated without or with 20 μ M or 50 μ M exogenous cholesterol for 21-24 h before processing parallel samples for cholesterol determination and protein assay. Results are from 4 and 5 independent experiments for 20 μ M and 50 μ M cholesterol, respectively. (B) Levels of free cholesterol in ABCG1-, OSBP-, ABCA1- and ABCG1/A1 knockdown cells are comparable to those in the control. Results are from 5 independent experiments. Data are presented as mean <u>+</u> SEM.

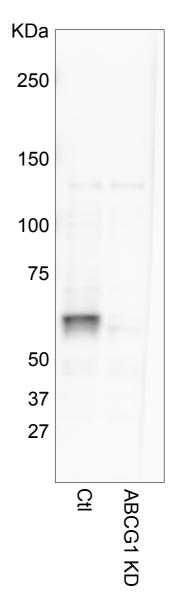
Figure S5. (A) siRNA-mediated knockdown of ABCA1 quantified from western blots; n=16. Western blot documenting the specificity of ABCA1 antibody. (B) Distributions of ABCA1 and ABCG1 in GRINCH cells examined by centrifugation on continuous sucrose gradients (0.6-1.6M). Fractions were processed for western blotting. The two transporters are broadly distributed but quite similar, although relative amounts in the two peaks differ.

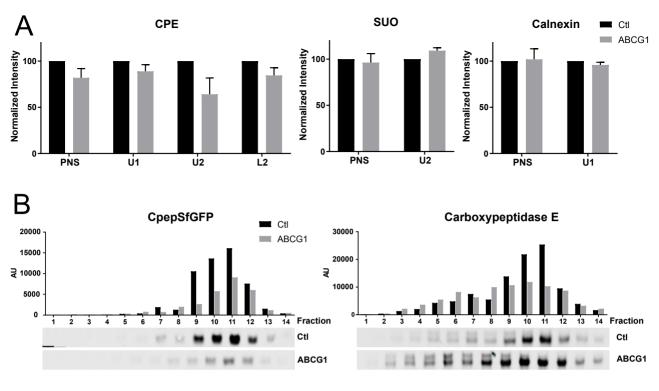
Figure S6. (A) RNAi-mediated knockdown targeted to the 3'-UTR of OSBP shows comparable loss of OSBP, hPro-CpepSfGFP, and CpepSfGFP as observed with siRNA Smart Pool induced knockdown (used in most experiments). Quantification from western blots; n = 2. Data are presented as mean <u>+</u> SEM. Accompanying fluorescence images document knockdown and antibody specificity. (B) Loss of hPro-CpepSfGFP and CpepSfGFP caused by RNAi-mediated knockdown targeted to the 3'-UTR of OSBP can be partially reversed by co-expressing recombinant OSBP-mCherry, arguing that the effects of OSBP knockdown are on-target.

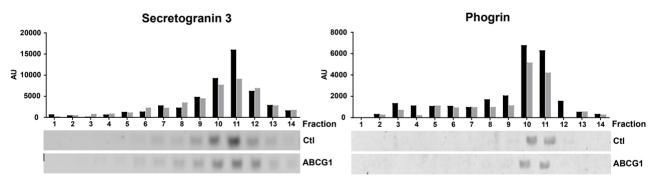
Figure S7. Replots of data shown in Figure 7A after normalization to equalize the initial level of hPro-CpepSfGFP between Control and OSBP-depleted cells. This confirms similar processing kinetics of hPro-CpepSfGFP and shows that CpepSfGFP levels remain depressed in OSBP knockdown as compared to the control.

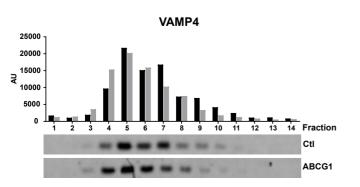
Figure S8. Fluorescence emission scans measuring GFP levels in GRINCH cell lysate and media following basal (3 mM glucose) and stimulated (20 mM glucose) secretion. Intensity at

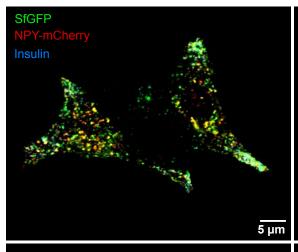
the emission maximum (510 nm) was used to quantify percent secretion. Accompanying western blots show the bands detected in cell lysates and stimulated secretion.



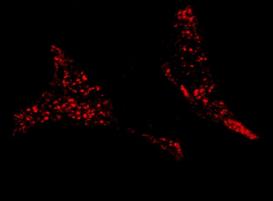


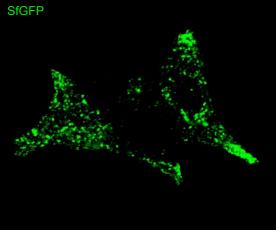


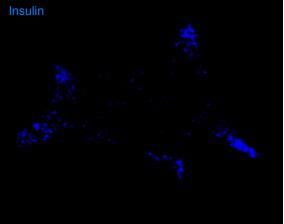


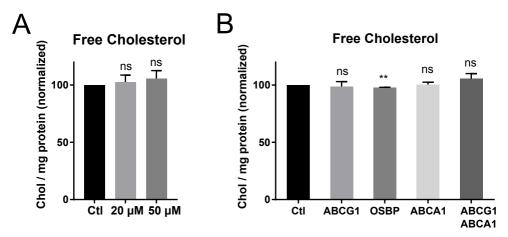


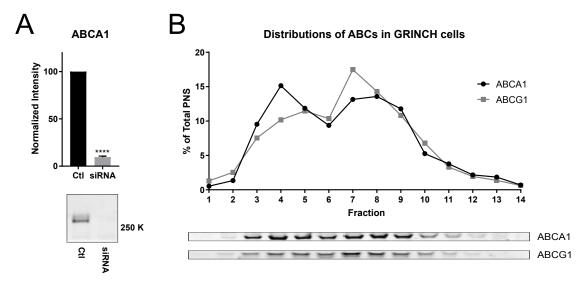
NPY-mCherry

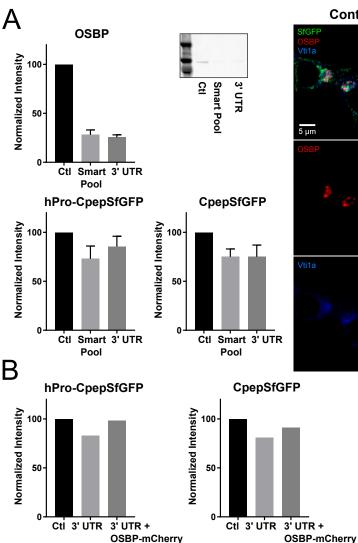




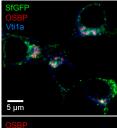








Control







OSBP

