

**Cell Host & Microbe, Volume XX**

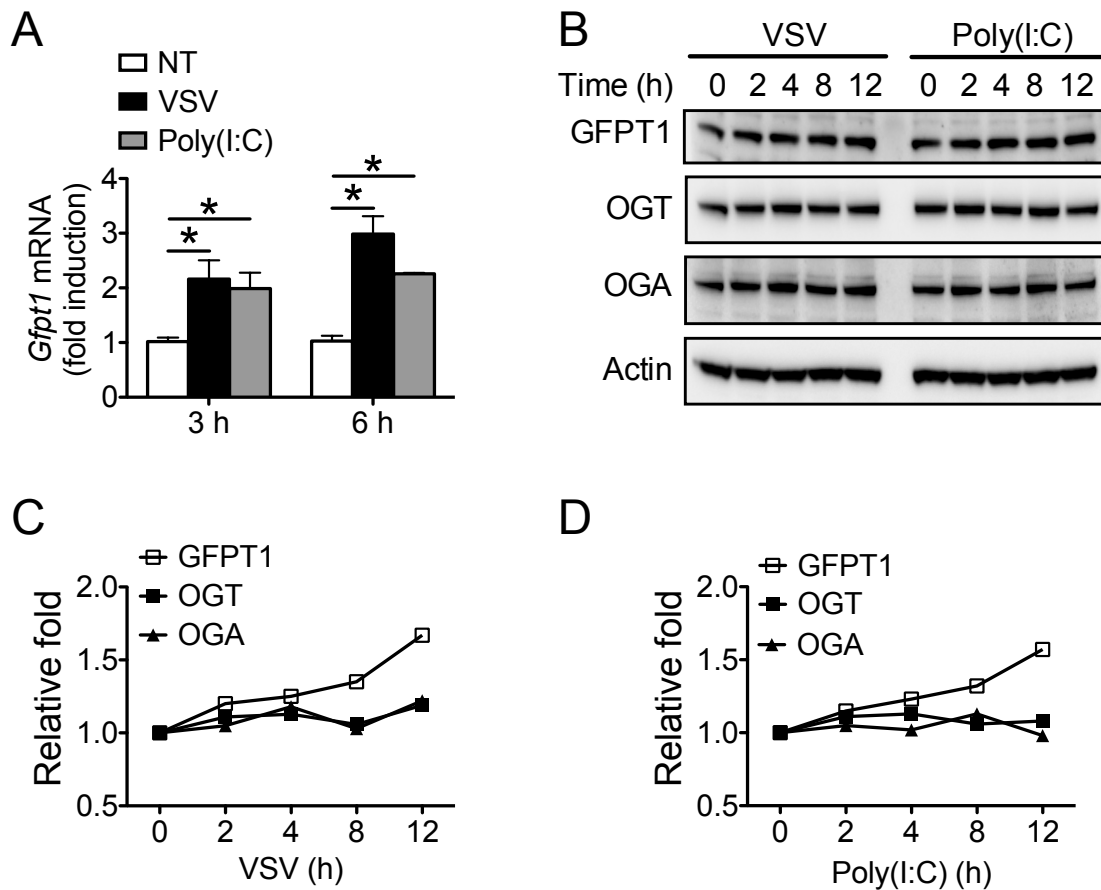
**Supplemental Information**

**O-GlcNAc transferase links glucose**

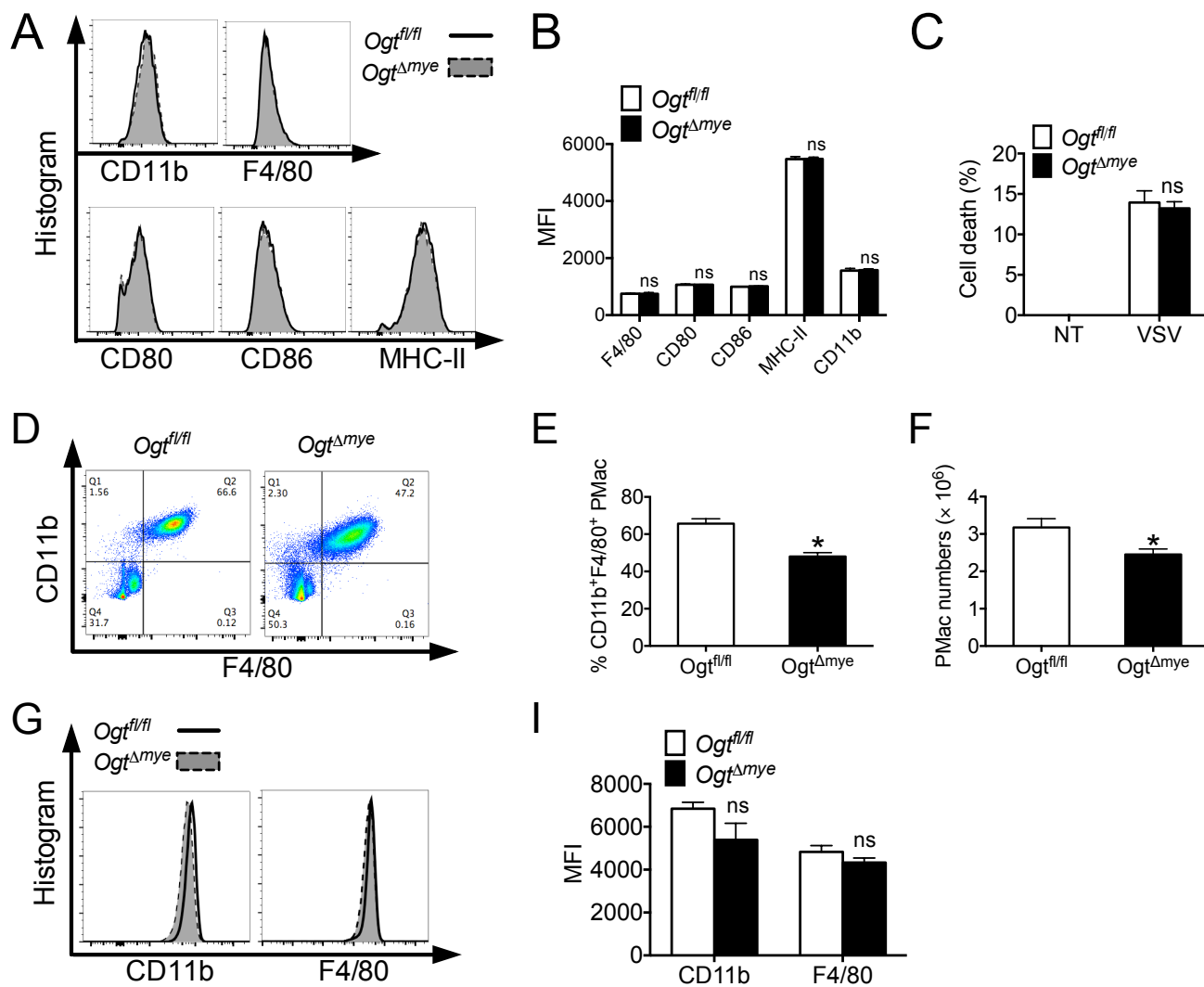
**metabolism to MAVS-mediated**

**antiviral innate immunity**

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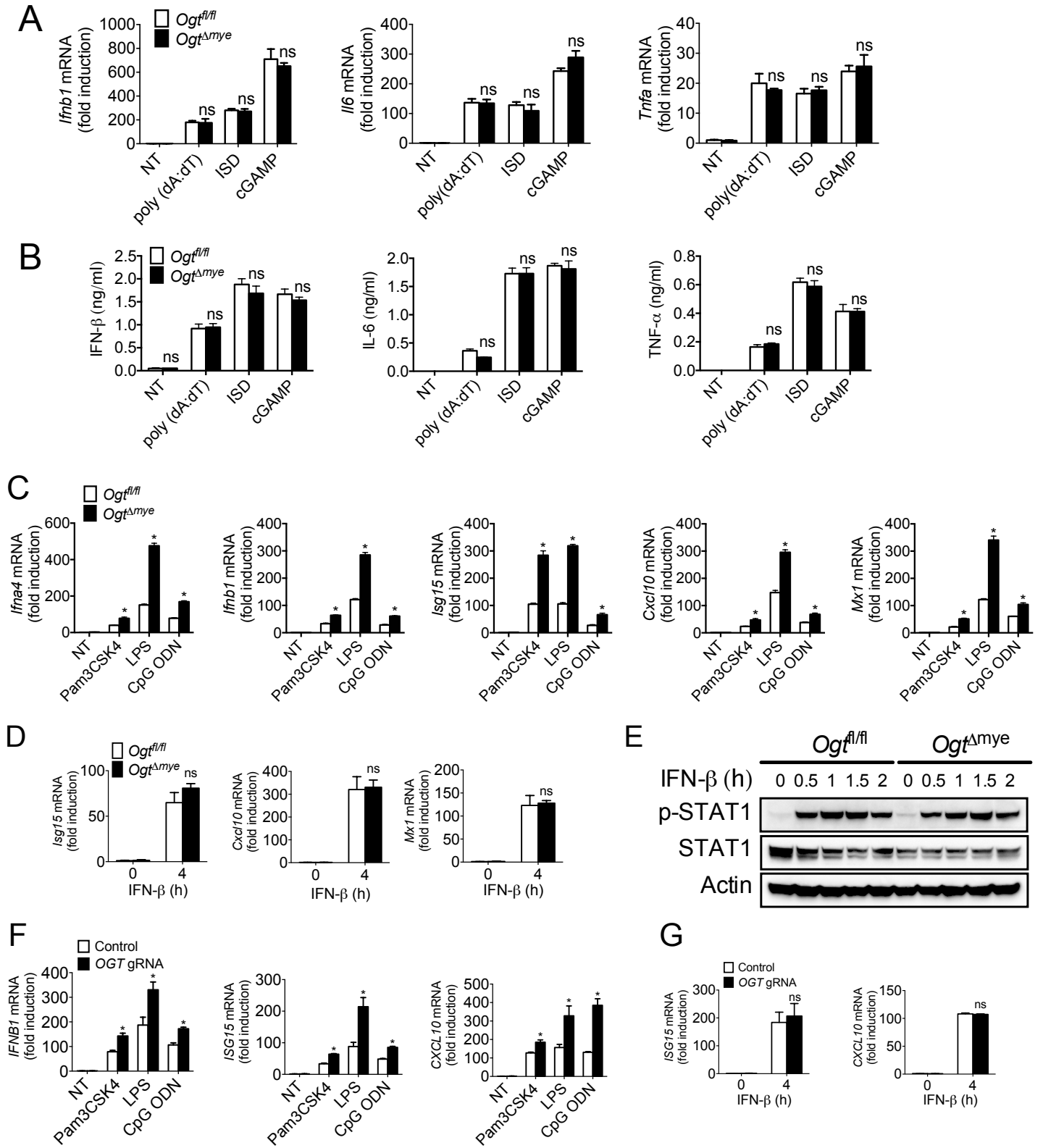


**Figure S1. Related to Figure 1.** Effect of RLR activation on expression levels of key HBP enzymes. (A-D) BMMs generated from C57BL/6 mice were left untreated, or stimulated with either vesicular stomatitis virus (VSV) (multiplicity of infection (MOI) = 1) or transfected poly(I:C) for indicated periods. Transcript level of glutamine fructose-6-phosphate transaminase (GFPT1) was assayed by RT-PCR (A). Immunoblotting (B) and densitometric analysis (C and D) to quantify ratio of protein level of GFPT1, OGT and OGA to actin in treated BMMs. \*  $P < 0.05$ , versus controls (two-tailed Student's  $t$ -test (A)). Data are presented as mean values of biological triplicates  $\pm$  s.d.

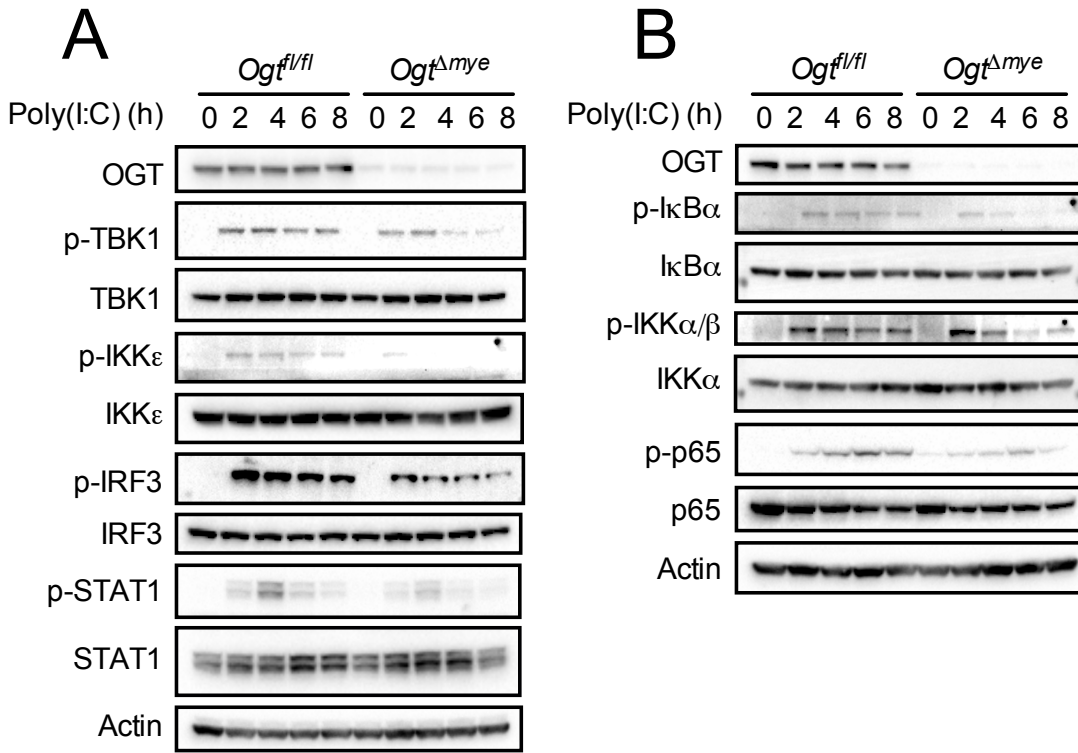


**Figure S2. Related to Figure 2. OGT deletion causes a moderate defect in differentiation of peritoneal macrophages (PMac), whereas does not affect BMM differentiation or cell viability after VSV stimulation.** (A-B) Macrophage differentiation markers CD11b and F4/80, and activation markers CD80, CD86 and MHCII were measured by flow cytometry assay in BMMs generated from *Ogt<sup>fl/fl</sup>* and *Ogt<sup>Δmye</sup>* mice. Histogram (A) and quantification of the mean fluorescence intensity (MFI) (B) were shown. (C) Cell viability was measured with the Cytotoxicity Detection Kit (LDH) in *Ogt<sup>fl/fl</sup>* and *Ogt<sup>Δmye</sup>* BMMs in the absence or presence of VSV stimulation (MOI = 1) for 6 h. (D-F) Peritoneal

macrophages (CD11b<sup>+</sup>F4/80<sup>+</sup>) in *Ogt*<sup>f/f</sup> and *Ogt*<sup>Δmye</sup> mice were measured by FACS analysis (D). The percent (E) and total number (F) of PMac were shown. (G-H) Histogram (G) and quantification of the MFI (H) of macrophage differentiation markers CD11b and F4/80 were measured by FACS assay in PMac isolated from *Ogt*<sup>f/f</sup> and *Ogt*<sup>Δmye</sup> mice. ns, not significant, versus controls (two-tailed Student's *t*-test (B and C)). Data are presented as mean values of biological triplicates ± s.d.

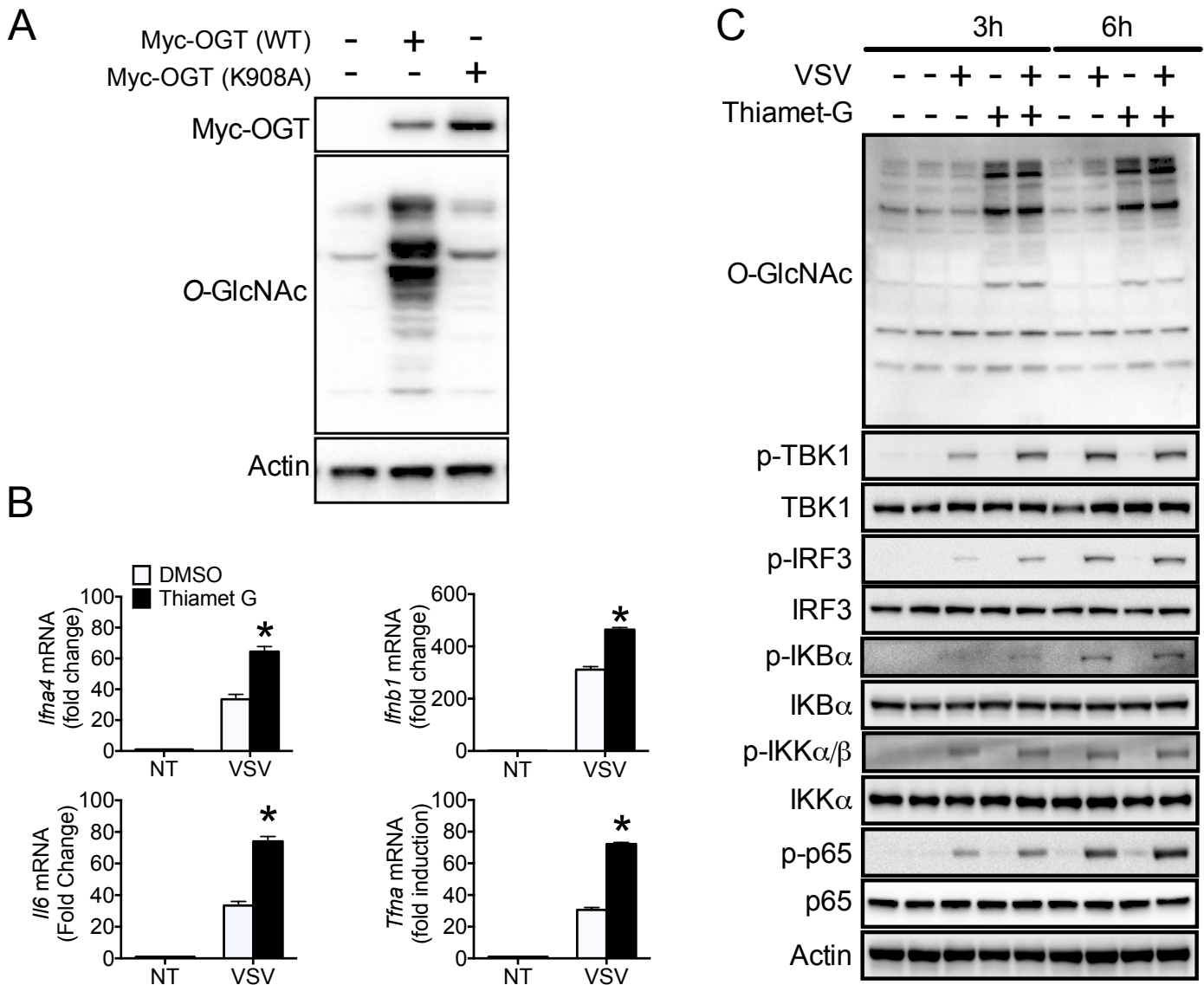


**Figure S3. Related to Figure 3. No defect in activation of immune signaling other than RLR pathway in OGT-KO cells.** (A to E) BMMs generated from *Ogt<sup>f/f</sup>* and *Ogt<sup>Δmye</sup>* mice were left untreated or transfected with poly(dA:dT), interferon stimulatory DNA (ISD), or cGAMP (all at 2 μg/ml) by lipofectamine 2000 for 6 h (A) or 16 h (B), various TLR agonists including Pam3Cys (500 ng/ml), LPS (100 ng/ml) or CpG oligonucleotide (ODN) 1826 (5 μg/ml) (C), or recombinant mouse IFN-β (20 ng/ml) (D and E). Cytokine gene transcripts in the cells (A, C and D) and cytokine proteins in the supernatants (B) were measured with RT-PCR and ELISA, respectively. (F and G) IFN-I gene transcripts in *OGT*-KO and WT control THP-1 cells left untreated or stimulated with LPS (F) or recombinant human IFN-β. \*  $P < 0.05$ , ns, not significant, versus controls (two-tailed Student's *t*-test (A, B, C, D, F and G)). Data are presented as mean values of biological triplicates ± s.d.



**Figure S4. Related to Figure 3. OGT is critical for the activation of antiviral immune signaling.**

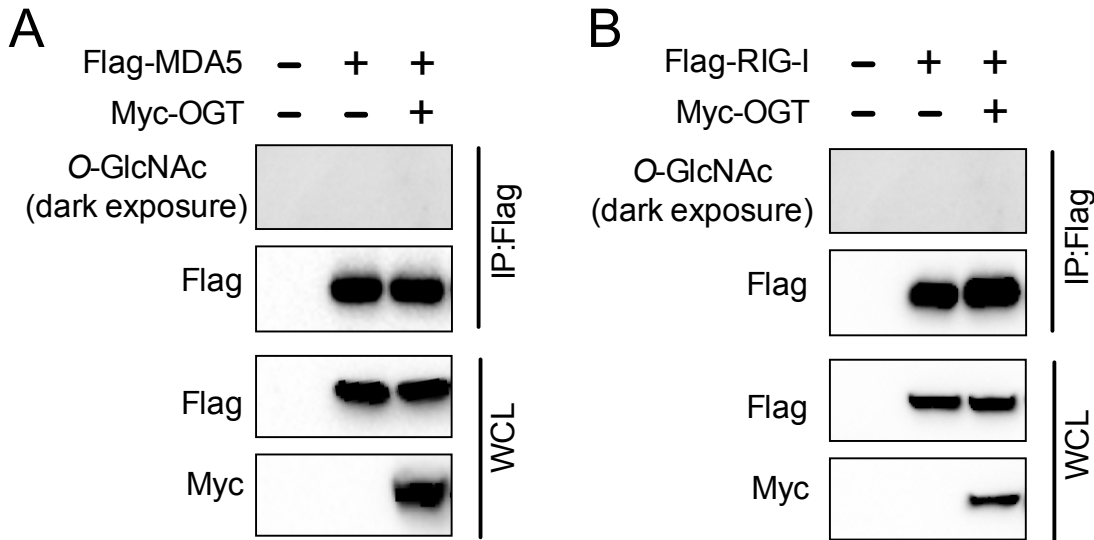
(A and B) BMMs generated from *Ogt<sup>fl/fl</sup>* and *Ogt<sup>Δmye</sup>* mice were left untreated or transfected with 4 μg/ml poly(I:C) by lipofectamine 2000 for indicated periods. Phosphorylation of IFN-I signaling molecules including TBK1, IKKε, IRF3 and STAT1 (A) and NF-κB signaling molecules including IκBα, IKKα/β and p65 (B) was assessed by immunoblotting. Data are from one experiment representative of three experiments.



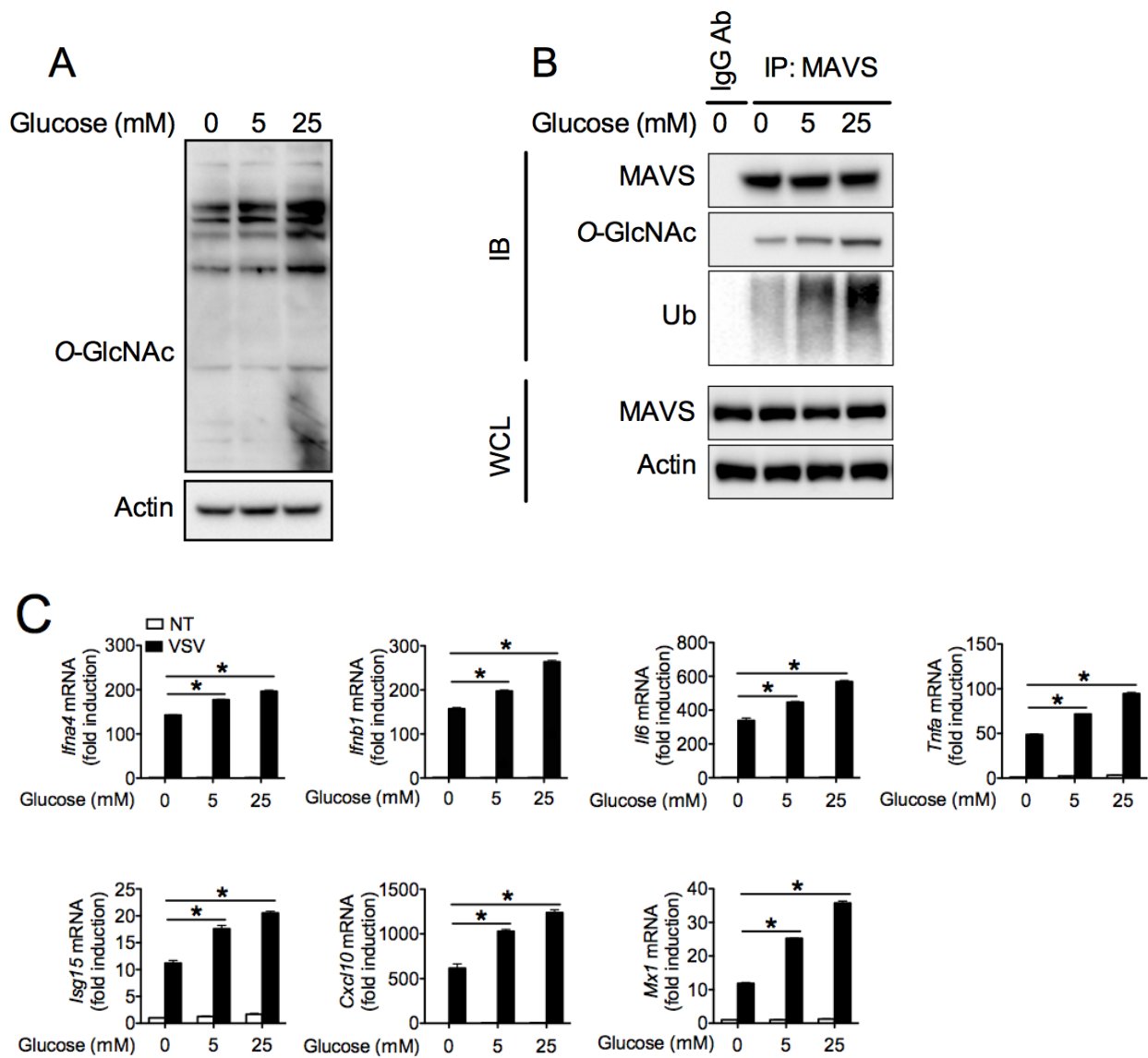
**Figure S5. Related to Figure 5. K908A mutation causes defective enzymatic activity of OGT, and pharmacological activation of the O-GlcNAc signaling promotes antiviral immune activation.** (A) 293T cells were transfected for 30 h with either Myc-tagged OGT WT (middle lane) or K908A mutant (right lane). Protein O-GlcNAcylation in total cell lysate was assessed with specific anti-O-GlcNAc antibody by immunoblotting. Data are from one experiment representative of six experiments. (B-C) BMMs generated from *Ogt<sup>fl/fl</sup>* and *Ogt<sup>Δmye</sup>* mice were pretreated with or without thiamet G (10  $\mu$ M) for 2 h, followed by the challenge with VSV. Transcripts of *Ifna4*, *Ifnb1*, *Il6* and



*Tnfa* were measured with RT-PCR (A). Immunoblotting of total and phosphorylated TBK1, IRF3, I $\kappa$ B $\alpha$ , IKK $\alpha$ / $\beta$  and p65 was performed (C). \*  $P < 0.05$ , versus controls (two-tailed Student's  $t$ -test (B)). Data are presented as mean values of biological triplicates  $\pm$  s.d.



**Figure S6. Related to Figure 6. Neither RIG-I nor MDA5 is targeted for O-GlcNAcylation.** (A and B) 293T cells were transfected for 30 h with the expression vector for either Flag-tagged MDA5 (A) or Flag-tagged RIG-I (B) in the presence or absence of Myc-tagged OGT. Total MDA5 (A) or RIG-I (B) was immunoprecipitated with anti-Flag agarose beads and then assessed for O-GlcNAcylation with specific anti-O-GlcNAc antibody by immunoblotting. Data are from one experiment representative of two independent experiments.



**Figure S7. Related to Figure 7. Glucose availability determines MAVS O-GlcNAcylation and ubiquitination.** (A) Total protein O-GlcNAcylation in BMMs generated from B57BL/6 mice placed in culture medium with 0, 5 or 25 mM glucose for 16 h. (B and C) BMMs generated from B57BL/6 mice were placed in culture medium with 0, 5 or 25 mM glucose for 16 h, followed by VSV stimulation for 4 h. Endogenous MAVS was immunoprecipitated, followed by immunoblotting with either anti-ubiquitination or anti-O-GlcNAcylation antibodies (B). Gene transcripts including *Ifna4*, *Ifnb1*, *Il6*, *Tnfa*,

*Isg15*, *Cxcl10* and *Mx1* in the cells were measured with RT-PCR (C). \*  $P < 0.05$ , versus controls (two-tailed Student's *t*-test (C)). Data are presented as mean values of biological triplicates  $\pm$  s.d.

**Table S2. Primer sequences for RT-PCR. Related to Figure 2, 3 and 4.**

Genes	Forward	Reverse
Mouse <i>Ifna4</i>	CCTGTGTGATGCAGGAACC	TCACCTCCCAGGCACAGA
Mouse <i>Ifnb1</i>	ATGAGTGGTGGTTGCAGGC	TGACCTTTCAAATGCAGTAGATTCA
Mouse <i>Il6</i>	AGCTGGAGTCACAGAAGGAG	AGGCATAACGCACTAGGTTT
Mouse <i>Tnfa</i>	GTCAGGTTGCCTCTGTCTCA	TCAGGGAAGAGTCTGGAAAG
Mouse <i>Isg15</i>	TGGAAAGGGTAAGACCGTCCT	GGTGTCCGTGACTAACTCCAT
Mouse <i>Cxcl10</i>	CCTGCCACGTGTTGAGAT	TGATGGTCTTAGATTCCGGATTC
Mouse <i>Mx1</i>	GGGGAGGAAATAGAGAAAATGAT	GTTTACAAAGGGCTTGCTTGCT
Mouse <i>Actb</i>	AGGGCTATGCTCTCCCTCAC	CTCTCAGCTGTGGTGGTGAA
Human <i>IFNB1</i>	CATTACCTGAAGGCCAAGGA	CAATTGTCCAGTCCCAGAGG
Human <i>IL6</i>	CGGGAACGAAAGAGAAGCTCTA	GGCGCTTGTGGAGAAGGAG
Human <i>TNFA</i>	GAGGCCAAGCCCTGGTATG	CGGGCCGATTGATCTCAGC
Human <i>ISG15</i>	CTGAGAGGCAGCGAACTCAT	AGCATCTTCACCGTCAGGTC
Human <i>CXCL10</i>	CTCCAGTCTCAGCACCATGA	GCTCCCCTCTGGTTTTAAGG
Human <i>GADPH</i>	ATGACATCAAGAAGGTGGTG	CATACCAGGAAATGAGCTTG
VSV L-domain	TGATACAGTACAATTATTTGGGAC	GAGACTTTCTGTTACGGGATCTGG

**Table S3. Primer sequences for molecular cloning. Related to Figure 5, 6 and 7.**

pWPXLd-OGT	Forward	GCGTTTAAACATGGCGTCTTCCGTGGGCAAC
	Reverse	GCGGATCCCGTGCTGACTCAGTGAAGTCAAC
pWPXLd-MAVS	Forward	GCGTTTAAACATGCCGTTTGCTGAAGACAAG
	Reverse	GCACGCGTAAGTGCAGACGCCGCCGGTACAG
MAVS N-terminus	Forward	GCCTCGAGATGCCGTTTGCTGAAGACAAG
	Reverse	GCTCTAGACTATTTACCCTCTGCAGCCCCTG
MAVS C-terminus	Forward	GCCTCGAGCAGGGTGCAGAGAGTGACCAG
	Reverse	GCTCTAGACTAGTGCAGACGCCGCCGGTAC

**Table S4. Primer sequences for site-directed mutagenesis. Related to Figure 4, 6 and 7.**

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MAVS (S284/285A)	Forward	CAGGCCGAGCCTATCATCTGCGCCGCTGGGGCAGAGGCACCTGCCAAC
	Reverse	GTTGGCAGGTGCCTCTGCCCCAGCGGCGCAGATGATAGGCTCGGCCTG
MAVS (T300/301A)	Forward	CTCTGCCCTCCAAAGTGCCTGCCGCCTTGATGCCTGTGAACACAGTG
	Reverse	CACTGTGTTACAGGCATCAAGGCGGCAGGCACTTTGGAGGGCAGAG
MAVS (T328/S329/S330A)	Forward	CAGTGCCCTCCAAGTTGCCAGCTGCCGCAAAGCCCCCTGGTGCAGTGCC
	Reverse	GGCACTGCACCAGGGGGCTTTGCGGCAGCTGGCAACTTGGAGGGCACTG
MAVS (T342A)	Forward	CAGTGCCTTCTAATGCGCTCGCCAATCCAGCACCATCCAAATTG
	Reverse	CAATTTGGATGGTGCTGGATTGGCGAGCGCATTAGAAGGCACTG
MAVS (S353/T354A)	Forward	CATCCAAATTGCCCATCAACGCAGCCCGTGCTGGCATGGTGCCATC
	Reverse	GATGGCACCATGCCAGCACGGGCTGCGTTGATGGGCAATTTGGATG
MAVS (S361A)	Forward	CCCGTGCTGGCATGGTGCCAGCCAAAGTGCCTACTAGCATGG
	Reverse	CCATGCTAGTAGGCACTTTGGCTGGCACCATGCCAGCACGGG
MAVS (T365/S366A)	Forward	CATGGTGCCATCCAAAGTGCCTGCTGCAATGGTGCTCACCAAGGTGTC
	Reverse	GACACCTTGGTGAGCACCATTCAGCAGGCACTTTGGATGGCACCATG
MAVS (T365A)	Forward	GGTGCCATCCAAAGTGCCTGCTAGCATGGTGCTCACCAAGGTG
	Reverse	CACCTTGGTGAGCACCATGCTAGCAGGCACTTTGGATGGCAC
MAVS (S366A)	Forward	GCCATCCAAAGTGCCTACTGCAATGGTGCTCACCAAGGTGTC
	Reverse	GACACCTTGGTGAGCACCATTCAGTAGGCACTTTGGATGGC
MAVS (T370A)	Forward	GTGCCTACTAGCATGGTGCTCGCCAAGGTGTCTGCCAGCACAG
	Reverse	CTGTGCTGGCAGACACCTTGGCGAGCACCATGCTAGTAGGCAC
OGT (K908A)	Forward	TGCTCCTGCAGAGGAACACG
	Reverse	GTTCTCTGCAGGAGCAACAG
OGT with gRNA non-recognizable synonymous mutation	Forward	GCCCTAAGTTTGAGTCCAAACCATGCTGTCTCCATGGCAACCTGGCTTGTGTATAC
	Reverse	GTATACACAAGCCAGGTTGCCATGGACGACAGCATGGTTTGGACTCAAACCTTAGGGC

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