Supplementary Information

Global Phosphoproteomic Analysis Reveals ARMC10 as an AMPK Substrate that Regulates Mitochondrial Dynamics

Chen et al.



#### b

AMPKα1 gRNA	TCCTGTTACAGATTGTATGCAGG
	PAM
WT	TCCTGTTACAGATTGTATGCAGGCCC
Allele 1	
Allele 2	TCCTGTTACAGATTGT AGGCCC
AMPKα2 gRNA	
	PAM
WT	ACGTTATTTAAGAAGATCCGAGGGG
Allele 1	1 nucleotides insertion and 3 nucleotides deletion ACGTTATTTAAGACA CCGAGGGG 5 nucleotides deletion
Allele 2	ACGTTATTTAAGAA GAGGGG





Supplementary Figure 1 AMPK $\alpha$ 1/ $\alpha$ 2-DKO confirmation and SILAC sample quality control.

**a**, **b**) Double knockout (DKO) of AMPKα1/α2 in HEK293A cells. (**a**) Western blotting was performed to confirm that the KO target protein was not detectable. (**b**) The targeted sequence in the genome was then amplified by PCR and sub-cloned into the T vector. Twelve clones were selected for sequencing based on white-blue plaque selection. Only two mutated or deleted forms were identified from those 12 sequence results, and no wild-type (WT) sequence was recovered. PAM, protospacer adjacent motif.

**c)** Quality control for all four repeats in the stable isotope labeling of amino acids in cell culture (SILAC)–labeled global quantitative phosphoproteomic samples. Cells in light (Arg0/Lys0) or heavy (Arg10/Lys8) medium were treated or not treated with A769622 100  $\mu$ M for 24 hours. Western blot was conducted using antibodies as indicated.

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#### AMPK substrates

		-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3	+4	
Primary Motif		L	R	R	V	х	s	х	Ρ	Ν	L	
Secondary Motif		М	к	к	s	х	s	х	х	D	V	
Additional Mot	if	Т	Х	н	R	Х	s	х	Х	Е	Т	
LARP7	S298	G	К	R	к	R	S	s	s	Е	D	
ARMC10_2	S45	Т	R	s	S	к	s	А	G	А	L	
ARMC10_1	S45	Т	R	s	S	к	s	А	Е	D	L	
PGRMC2	S104	К	к	R	D	F	s	L	Е	Q	L	
AGPAT9	S68	L	к	Ν	S	А	s	v	G	I	Т	
SSFA2	S739	L	R	R	S	Q	s	L	Ρ	Т	Т	
KLC4	S590	Μ	к	R	А	А	S	L	Ν	Υ	L	
LIPE	S855	Μ	R	R	S	V	S	Е	А	А	L	
DDB2	S26	Ν	к	R	s	R	s	Р	L	Е	L	
DDB2	S24	Ρ	R	Ν	к	R	S	R	S	Ρ	L	
EML3	S176	S	R	к	А	Ι	S	s	А	Ν	L	
LIMCH1	S217	S	R	Q	Т	Р	S	Р	D	V	V	
RAB11FIP1	S435	Е	S	R	R	S	S	L	L	S	L	
DHCR7	S14	Т	Ρ	к	А	κ	S	L	D	G	V	
REEP2	S150	κ	L	R	S	F	S	М	Q	D	L	
AHNAK	S135	Κ	Ρ	R	L	Κ	S	Е	D	G	V	
NUFIP2	S652	L	Е	R	Ν	D	S	W	G	S	F	
MAST2	S74	L	F	R	к	L	S	Ν	Ρ	D	Т	
ESYT2	S738	L	G	R	S	S	S	s	L	L	А	
CGN	S131	L	L	R	S	Н	S	Q	А	S	L	
GGT7	S72	L	Q	R	L	Ρ	S	S	S	S	Е	
MTFR1L	S238	L	S	К	А	S	S	F	А	D	М	
MFF	S172	L	V	R	Ν	D	S	L	Ρ	V	L	
ABLIM1	S706	Μ	D	R	G	V	S	М	Ρ	Ν	М	
GOLGA4	S71	Q	L	R	V	Ρ	S	V	Е	S	L	
REEP1	S152	R	L	R	S	F	S	М	Q	D	L	
LSR	S493	R	Ρ	R	А	R	S	V	D	А	L	
NUMA1	S1969	Т	L	R	R	А	S	М	Q	Ρ	1	
CTNNB1	S552	Т	Q	R	R	Т	S	М	G	G	Т	
ZFYVE16	S946	I	S	Q	V	Ρ	S	V	Е	К	L	
C7orf50	S175	L	D	Е	Е	G	S	D	Ρ	Ρ	L	
SMCR8	S498	L	Т	V	Р	L	S	Р	Q	V	V	



Transcription Nuclear Organization Cell Structure Organization Cell Cycle Protein Transport



6

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Cell Cycle Transcription DNA Repair Cell Structure Organization Signal Transduction Nuclear Metabolism







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е

#### Supplementary Figure 2 Analysis of phosphoproteomics results.

**a)** Phosphosites and sequences in group 1, which comprised sites whose phosphorylation was significantly greater in AMPK wild-type (WT) cells than in AMPK $\alpha$ 1/ $\alpha$ 2-DKO double knockout cells and that have peptide sequences similar to the conserved AMPK substrate motif.

**b)** Motif analysis of the phosphosites in group 3 (sites whose phosphorylation level was significantly lower in AMPK WT cells than in AMPK $\alpha$ 1/ $\alpha$ 2-DKO cells) with WebLogo to create the sequence logos.

**c-e)** Function characterization with Ingenuity Pathway Analysis. **(c)** Group 1 (upregulated phosphosites comparing between AMPK WT cells and AMPK $\alpha$ 1/ $\alpha$ 2-DKO cells, with the conserved AMPK substrate motif); **(d)** group 2 (upregulated phosphosites without the conserved AMPK substrate motif); and **(e)** group 3 (downregulated phosphosites).



b

# Supplementary Figure 3 Validation of the anti-phospho-AMPK substrate motif [LXRXX(pS/pT)] antibody.

**a)** Sequences of the three known AMPK substrates: ACC1 S79, ULK1 S555 and RAPTOR S792. In addition, the sequence of MFF S172 and the antibody-targeted sequence are shown.

**b**) Validation of the anti-phospho-AMPK substrate motif antibody. Samples of AMPK wildtype (WT) cells or AMPK $\alpha$ 1/ $\alpha$ 2-DKO cells were immunoprecipitated (IP) with the indicated phospho-specific antibodies or the anti-phospho-AMPK substrate motif antibody and then blotted with the indicated phospho-specific antibodies. The red boxes are the phosphosubstrate band as labeled on the left. Heavy or light immunoglobulin chains of the antibodies were labeled.





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f



#### Supplementary Figure 4 Validation of ARMC10 phosphorylated by AMPK.

**a)** Both isoforms of ARMC10 were phosphorylated by the AMPK complex at the S45 site. *In vitro* kinase assays were performed without radioactivity using an anti-phospho-S45 ARMC10 antibody.

**b)** *In vitro* kinase assays were conducted with purified ARMC10 proteins isolated from mammalian cells to confirm that AMPK can phosphorylate WT ARMC10 but not the phosphorylation-deficient ARMC10 S45A.

**c**, **d**) *In vivo* analysis of ARMC10 phosphorylation before and after treatment with the AMPK activator A769662 100  $\mu$ M for 24 hours. Phosphorylated ARMC10 was detected **(c)** in HEK293A cells in which SFB-tagged ARMC10 wild-type (WT) or S45A mutant form was overexpressed or **(d)** in WT HEK293A cells (i.e., endogenous expression) using the anti-phospho-S45 ARMC10 antibody.

**e**, **f**) KO of ARMC10 in HEK293A and U2OS cells. We selected the gRNA targeting the common region between two ARMC10 isoforms to completely delete ARMC10. Western blotting (e) and targeted sequencing (f) were used to confirm these KO cells.

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b









Flag tag COX IV DAPI Merge

#### Supplementary Figure 5 Functional study of ARMC10.

**a)** Analysis of the mitochondrial morphology in cells with wild-type (WT) ARMC10 or truncated ARMC10 with deletion of its transmembrane domain. The green signal indicates the mitochondrial marker TOM20, the red signal indicates anti-Flag staining for WT ARMC10 or the truncated form of ARMC10 and the blue signal indicates DAPI/nuclei. Scale bar: 10 μm.

**b)** Overexpression of ARMC10 may induce mitochondrial aggregation. The green signal indicates the mitochondrial marker TOM20, the red signal indicates anti-Flag staining for WT ARMC10, and the blue signal indicates DAPI/nuclei. Scale bar: 10 μm.

**c**, **d**) Immunostaining with another mitochondrial marker, Complex IV (or cytochrome c oxidase). In **(c)**, immunostaining images. The green signal indicates the mitochondrial marker Complex IV, the red signal indicates anti-Flag staining for WT ARMC10, ARMC10 S45E mutant, or vector control, and the blue signal indicates DAPI/nuclei. Scale bar: 10 μm. A region of the cell in these images was enlarged to show mitochondrial morphology. **(d)** Quantification of mitochondrial morphology in cells shown in **(c)**. Morphology was quantified as for Fig. 4b.





TOM20 GFP-LC3 Merge



#### Supplementary Figure 6 Functional study of ARMC10.

**a**, **b**) Immunostains of WT and ARMC10-KO U2OS cells with green fluorescent protein (GFP)-LC3 expression. (a) The green signal indicates (GFP)-LC3, and the red signal indicates the mitochondrial marker TOM20 stained with TOM20 antibody. The cells were treated or not treated with AMPK activator A769662 300  $\mu$ M for 4 hour. The white arrows are examples of colocalizated LC3 puncta and TOM20. Scale bar: 10  $\mu$ m. (b) The quantification graph shows the percentage of colocalization puncta of GFP-LC3 and TOM20 per cell. It was quantified from more than 20 cells with puncta staining per condition (mean ± standard deviation; n=3 biologically independent extracts). \*\*p<0.01 (Student's *t*-test); ns, not significant.

**c**, **d**) ARMC10 interacts with MFF. To test if ARMC10 binds to MFF, we conducted an immunoprecipitation (IP) experiment between these two proteins and included MFN1 and OPA1 as negative controls. Constructs encoding indicated tagged proteins were transfected into HEK293T cells. Cells were collected 24 hours later and cell lysates were subjected to pulldown assay with anti-Myc antibody and Protein A agarose beads. Western blotting was conducted using indicated antibodies. (c) The binding between SFB-tagged ARMC10 and Myc-tagged MFF, MFN1 or OPA1. (d) The binding between SFB-tagged MFF and Myc-tagged ARMC10, MFN1 or OPA1.



SFB





i

Input

Pulldown

Input



j	
AMPKa1	
ΑΜΡΚα2	
P-AMPK	
P-ULK1	
P-ACC1	
ACC1	
Tubulin	









q

IP with anti-Myc antibody

Input



### Supplementary Figure 7 Uncropped Western blot scan.

- a) uncropped western blot scan from Fig. 1a and Supplementary Figure 1a;
- b) uncropped western blot scan from Fig. 1b;
- c) uncropped western blot scan from Fig. 1c;
- d) uncropped western blot scan from Fig. 3b;
- e) uncropped western blot scan from Fig. 3d;
- f) uncropped western blot scan from Fig. 3e;
- g) uncropped western blot scan from Fig. 3f;
- h) uncropped western blot scan from Fig. 6b;
- i) uncropped western blot scan from Fig. 6c;
- j) uncropped western blot scan from Supplementary Figure 1b;
- k) uncropped western blot scan from Supplementary Figure 4a;
- I) uncropped western blot scan from Supplementary Figure 4b;
- m) uncropped western blot scan from Supplementary Figure 4c;
- n) uncropped western blot scan from Supplementary Figure 4d;
- o) uncropped western blot scan from Supplementary Figure 4e;
- p) uncropped western blot scan from Supplementary Figure 6c;
- q) uncropped western blot scan from Supplementary Figure 6d.



DMSO

A769662



а

b

U2OS ARMC10 KO

## Supplementary Figure 8 Unmerged immunostaining images.

- a) unmerged Immunostaining images from Fig 4c;
- b) unmerged Immunostaining images from Fig 5a.