

Supplemental material

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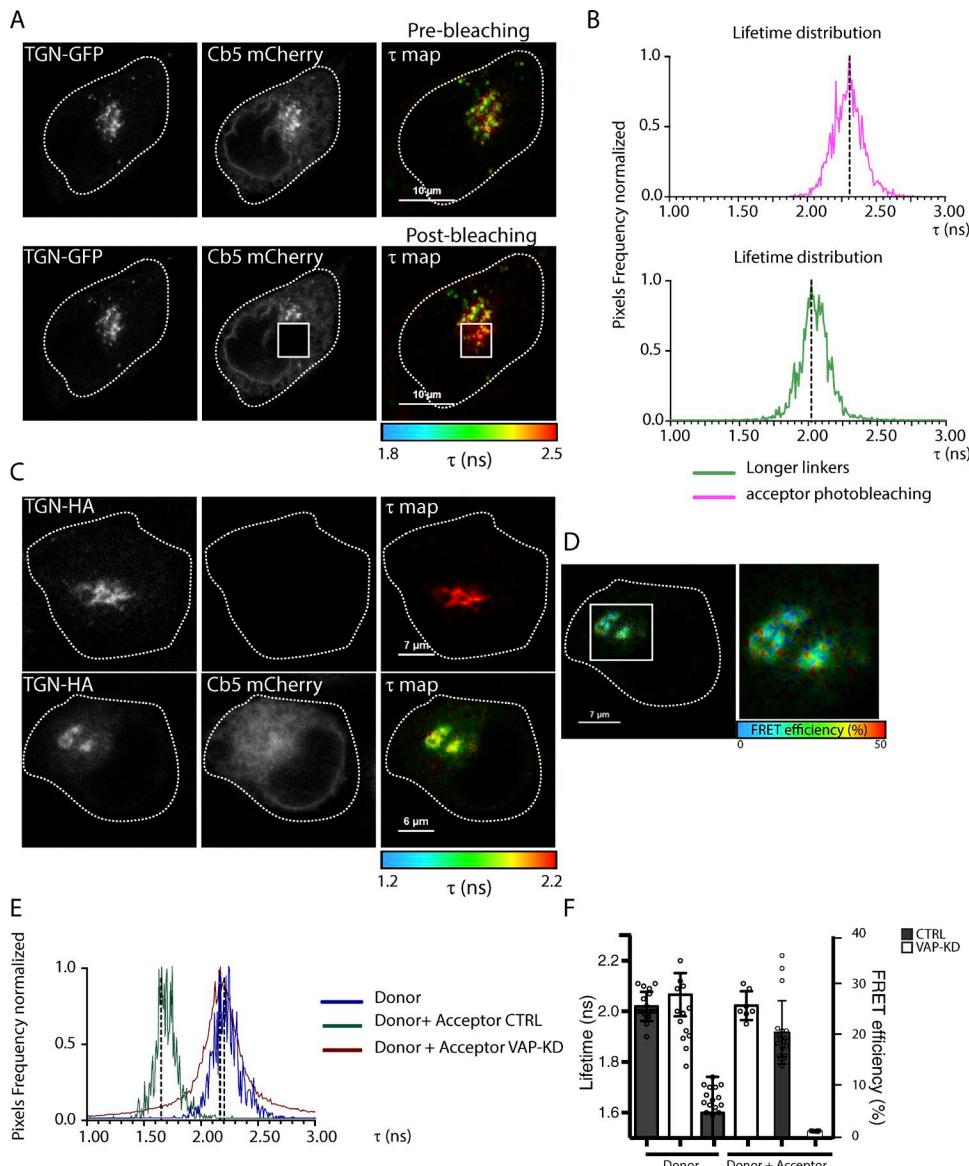


Figure S1. Validation of the FRET-FLIM approach to visualize ERTGoCS. **(A)** Immunofluorescence (IF) images (gray) and FLIM (in color) showing donor (TGN46-GFP) lifetime in the presence of the acceptor (mCherry-Cb5) before and after photobleaching of the acceptor in the squared region. The FLIM images show the spatial variation of the mean fluorescence lifetime (τ) of TGN46-GFP (donor): τ values are represented by a pseudocolor scale ranging from 1.8 to 2.5 ns. After acceptor photobleaching, the TGN46-GFP lifetime becomes longer, almost identical to lifetime measurements of donor alone (Fig. 2 D). **(B)** The τ value distribution curves of the donor when using reporter proteins after acceptor photobleaching (top) and with the longer form of the linkers (bottom). **(C)** FLIM (in color) and (gray) images of HeLa cells expressing the TGN46-HA (donor) alone (top) or TGN46-HA and mCherry-Cb5 (donor+acceptor; bottom). HA was detected using the Alexa Fluor 430-conjugated anti-HA antibody. The FLIM images show the spatial variation of the mean fluorescence lifetime (τ) of Alexa Fluor 430: τ values are represented by a pseudocolor scale ranging from 1.2 to 2.2 ns. **(D)** The spatial distribution of the FRET efficiency (FRET [%] map) is depicted (color scale ranges from 0 to 50%). **(E)** Mean τ value distribution curves of Alexa Fluor 430 (donor) conjugated with anti-HA antibody in cells expressing TGN46-HA alone (blue line) or TGN46-HA and mCherry-Cb5 (green line) in control cells and TGN46-HA and mCherry-Cb5 in VAP-KD cells (red line). **(F)** Quantification of average donor lifetime and FRET efficiency in donor alone or donor+acceptor in control and VAP-KD HeLa cells. $n = 20$. Data are means \pm SD; Student's *t* test.

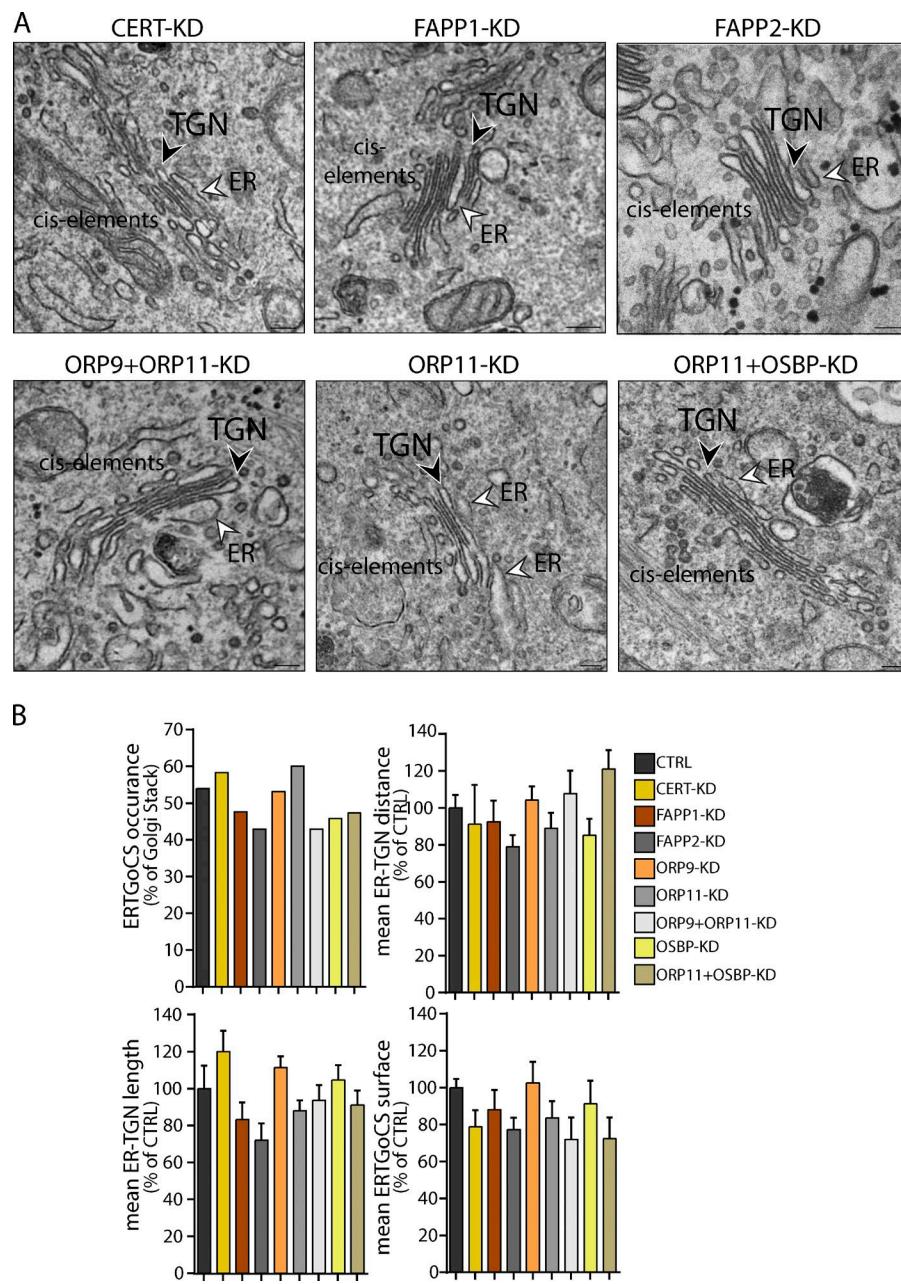


Figure S2. Morphometric analysis of ERTGoCS in cells depleted of lipid transfer proteins found to be dispensable for ERTGoCS integrity by FLIM-FRET. (A) Electron micrographs of CERT-KD, FAPP1-KD, FAPP2-KD, ORP9+ORP11-KD, ORP11-KD, and ORP11+OSBP-KD cells. Scale bar, 200 nm. **(B)** Quantification of ERTGoCS occurrence, mean ERTGoCS distance, length, and surface corresponding to the knockdown conditions analyzed in A. Quantifications were performed as in Fig. 1, B and C, and as described in Materials and methods. Data are mean \pm SEM; Student's *t* test. $n = 20\text{--}30$ Golgi stacks. No condition was significantly different compared with the control.

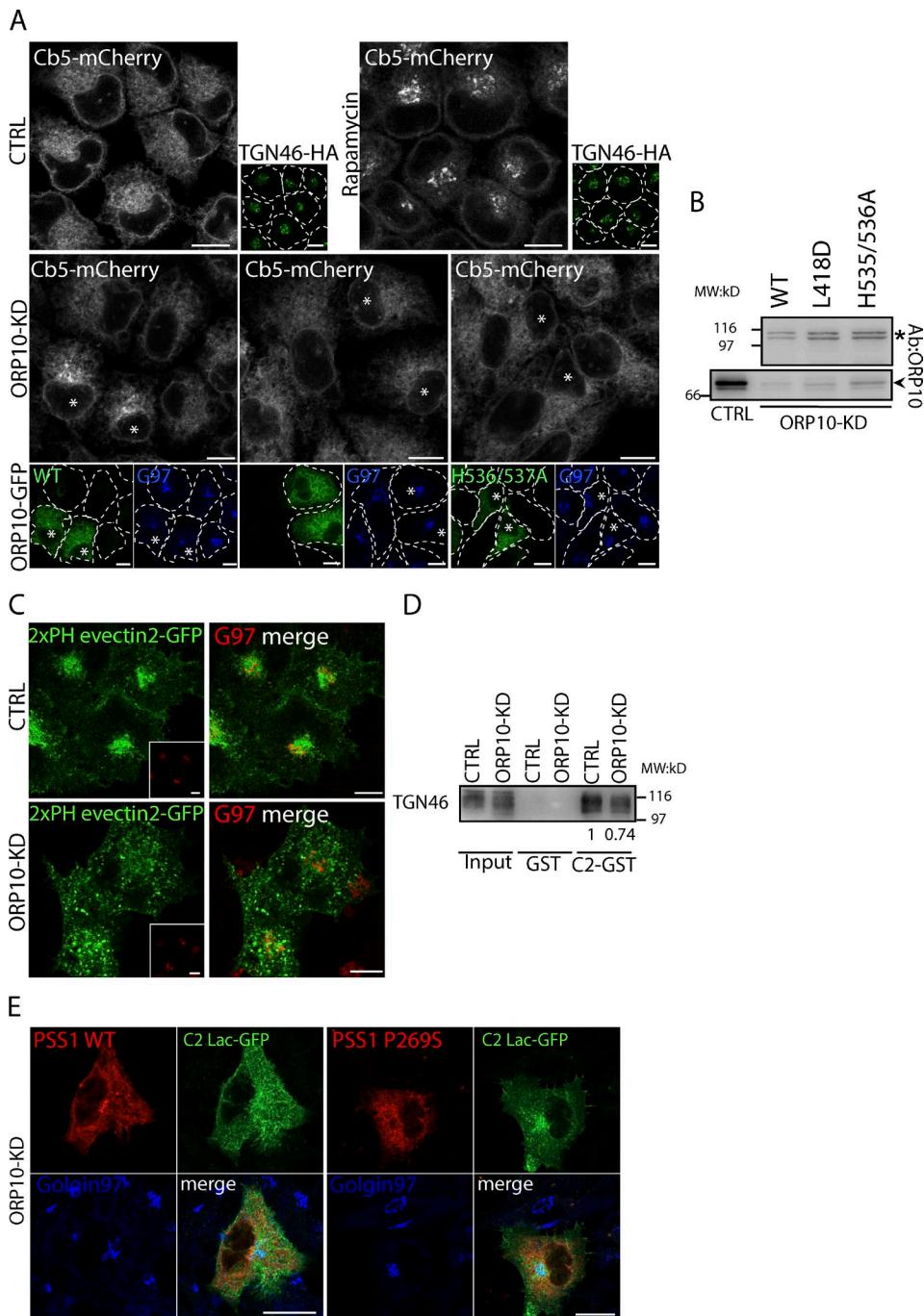


Figure S3. ORP10 controls PS levels at the TGN. **(A)** Immunofluorescence images related to Fig. 5 D. In the top row, control (CTRL) HeLa cells stably expressing the TGN46-FRB-HA and mCherry-T2A-FKBP-Cb5 reporter proteins were left untreated (left) or were treated with 200 nM rapamycin for 2 min (right). After treatment with rapamycin, the two probes heterodimerize stabilizing mCherry-Cb5 at the TGN46-HA-positive area (insets). In the bottom two rows, ORP10-KD cells stably expressing the TGN46-FRB-HA-mCherry-FKBP-Cb5 construct were transfected with GFP-tagged WT or mutant forms (L418D and H535/536A) of ORP10 and were treated with 200 nM rapamycin for 2 min. Asterisks mark overexpressing cells. Quantification was based on mCherry-Cb5 colocalization with TGN46 (see Materials and methods). Golgin-97 staining (blue). Scale bar, 10 μ m. **(B)** Expression levels of the WT or mutant forms (L418D and H535/536A) of ORP10 in ORP10-KD cells evaluated by Western blot with anti-ORP10 antibody. The arrowhead and the asterisk indicate endogenous and GFP-tagged ORP10, respectively. **(C)** Mock (CTRL) and ORP10-KD cells were probed for PS localization using the GFP-tagged 2xPH domain of evectin2 (Uchida et al., 2011). Cells were colabeled with the Golgi marker Golgin-97 (insets) and show similar results obtained in Fig. 5 E. Scale bar, 10 μ m. **(D)** PS-affinity isolation of TGN membranes. Postnuclear supernatants (see Materials and methods) from control (CTRL) and ORP10-KD cells were preincubated with the LacC2 domain fused to GST (C2-GST) or with GST and then incubated with glutathione magnetic beads. Subcellular fractions retained on the beads were eluted with sample buffer and analyzed by SDS-PAGE and Western blot with anti-TGN46 antibody. Numbers indicate the ratio between TGN46 retained on the beads and TGN present in the input and are expressed as the percentage of control. **(E)** PS distribution in ORP10-KD cells expressing mCherry-tagged WT (WT mCherry) or constitutively active (P269SmCherry) PS synthase 1, using the C2 domain of lactadherin (C2-Lact-GFP; top row). The bottom row shows Golgin-97 staining. Scale bar, 10 μ m.

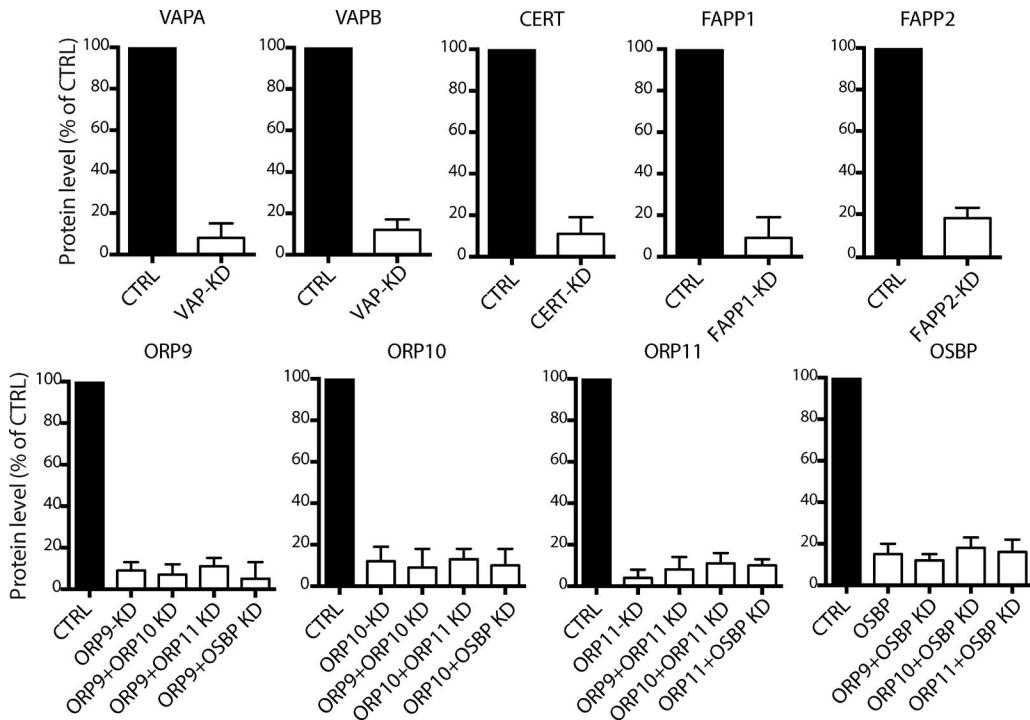
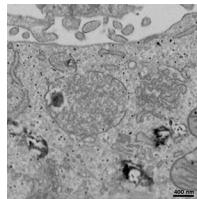


Figure S4. Effect of the siRNAs used in the study on target protein levels. Quantification by Western blot of the indicated proteins targeted by the indicated siRNAs. Means \pm SD of three independent experiments.



Video 1. FIB-SEM analysis of ERTGoCS. 3D organization of ERTGoCS in HepG2 cells analyzed by FIB-SEM. The ER is highlighted in red and the TGN is highlighted in green.

Table S1. List of primers and cloning strategies used in this study

Plasmid	Template for PCR	Primer set	Vector backbone	Enzyme sites
TGN46-FRB-HA-GFP		Subcloned from TGN46-FRB-HA-CFP	pEGFP-N1	Nhe I/Age I
mCherry-FKBP	FKBP cDNA	5'-GAAGGATCCAGGGGAATGGGAGTGCAGGTGGA AAC-3'/5'-CTAAGATCTCCGCCTCCCTCAGTTTAGA AGCTCCACA-3'	pmCherryC3	BglII
mCherry-FKBP-Cb5	Venus-C17	5'-GCCGAATTCTGGTGAGGAGGTTCAGGAG-3'/ 5'-GAGGTACCGCTATTAATCTTCAGCCATGTACA-3'	mCherry-FKBP	EcoR I/Kpn I
mCherry-FKBP-C17-IRES-neo2	mCherry-FKBP-C17	5'-AAATACCGGTACCATGGTGGAGCAAGGGCG-3'/ 5'-CTTGCAGCGCTATTAATCTTCAGCCATG-3'	pIRES-neo2	AgeI/NotI
T2A-mCherry-FKBP-C17-IRES-neo2	Primer annealing	5'-TTAACGACCGGTGAGGGCAGGGGCAGGCTGCTGA CCTGCAGCGACGTGGAGGAAAACCTGGCCCT-3'/ 5'-CCGGAGGGGCCAGGGTTTCTCCACGTCGCCG CAGGTACAGCAGGCTGCCCTGCCCTCACCGGTC-3'	mCherry-FKBP-C17-IRES-neo2	AflII/AgeI
TGN46-FRB-HA-GFP-T2A-mCherry-FKBP-C17-pIRES-neo2	TGN46-FRB-HA-GFP	5'-TATGCTAGCACCACATCGGGTTCGTAGT-3'/5'-TAT ACCGGTTCCCTTGACAGCTCGTCCATGC-3'	mCherry-FKBP-C17-T2A-pIRES-neo2	AgeI/NotI
TGN46-FRB-HA-T2A-mCherry-FKBP-C17-pIRES-neo2	TGN46-FRB-HA-GFP	5'-TATGCTAGCACCACATCGGGTTCGTAGT-3'/ 5'-GTCACCGGTCGCGTAGTCTGGTACGTCG-3'	T2A-mCherry-FKBP-C17-pIRES-neo2	NheI/AgeI
pmCherry-N1-FKBP	FKBP cDNA	5'-GAAGGATCCAGGGGAATGGGAGTGCAGGTGGA AAC-3'/5'-CTAAGATCTCCGCCTCCCTCAGTTTAGA AGCTCCACAT-3'	pmCherry-N1	BamHI
PH-FFAT-FLAG	PH-FFAT-CHERRY	5'-GAGAGATCTACTGGGGGCTGGCGG-3'/ 5'-TATGTCGACTCTGGTTCTCTTCCTTTG-3'	p3XFLAG (CMV-14)	BglII/Sall
pmCHERRY-FKBP-C17-longer linker (Várnai et al., 2007)	Primer assembling for longer linker (Várnai et al., 2007)	First forward 5'-GGATCTGGTGCCTGGCAGGCCTGGCGCCT-3' Second reverse 5'-TCCCTAGCTGCTGCCTCTCTGGCTGCAGCTCTGGCTCTAGCGCGCT TCAGAATTCAAATGGCGCAGCGCCTG-3' Third forward 5'-GGCAGCAGCTAGGGAGCAGCTGC ACGTGAAGCCGAGCCAGAGAGGCTGCTCGCGA AGCTGCCACGGGAAGCTGCTAGAAA-3' Fourth reverse 5'-CACTTTGAATTCTAGCAGCAGCTCCCGT-3'	pmCHERRY-FKBP-C17	PIPE vector primers: 5'-GAA GCTGCTGCTAGAAATTCAAGA GTGTCGAAACTCTGATCACT ACCGTTG-3'/5'-GCCTGCACC AGCACCAGATCCTCCCTCAG TTTTAGAAGCTCCAC-3'
TGN46-FRB-HA-GFP-longer linker (Várnai et al., 2007)	pmCHERRY-FKBP-C17-longer linker (Várnai et al., 2007)	5'-GGATCTGGTGCCTGGCAGGCCTGGCGCCT-3'/ 5'-CACTTTGAATTCTAGCAGCAGCTCCCGT-3'	TGN46-FRB-HA-GFP	PIPE vector primers: 5'-GAA GCTGCTGCTAGAAATTCAAGA GTGCTATCTAGAATCCTCTGG CATGAG-3' and 5'-GCCTGC ACCAAGCACCAGATCCGGGATC CGACTTCTGGTCCA-3'
GFP-2XPH EVECTIN	cDNA EVECTIN	First PH: 5'-AGATCTCGAGCTCAAGCTCGAATTCT ATGGCGTTTGTAAGAGTGCG-3'/5'-CGCCATGGTAC GTCGACGTTGTCCTAGAATCTGGAGT-3' Second PH: 5'-GGACAAACGTCGACGGTACCATGGCG TTGTGAAGAGTGG-3'/5'-TCAGTTATCTAGATCCGG TGGATCCTCAGTTGTCCTAGAATCTGGAGT-3'	pEGFP-C1	PIPE vector primers: 5'-GGA TCCACCGGATCTAGATAA CTGA-3'/5'-GAATTGAGAGT-3' TGAGCTCGAGATCT-3'
GST-TEV-C2-Lact	C2-Lact-GFP	5'-GGTGGGGGTGGATCAGGAAGTGAAGAAAACCTG TACTTCCAGAGTGGGTCAAGGTTCTGGAGGGATCCCAG GAATTCTGCAGCTAACCCCCCTAGGC-3'/5'-CACGATGCG GCCGCTCGAGCTAACAGCCCAGCAGCTCC-3'	pGEX	PIPE vector primers: 5'-GAG CGGCCGCATCGT-3'/5'-CTT CACTTCCTGATCCACCCCCAC CTTTGGAGGATGGTCGCC-3'
GFP-ORP10	pEGFP-C1	Subcloned from pEGFP-C1	CHERRY-ORP10 siRNA resistant	AgeI/HindIII

Table S1. List of primers and cloning strategies used in this study (Continued)

Plasmid	Template for PCR	Primer set	Vector backbone	Enzyme sites	
CHERRY-ORP10 siRNA resistant	CHERRY-ORP10	First pair: 5'-ACTCAGCTTCGAGCTTGTGCCAAGTAT CATATGGAGATGAATTCTAAGAGTGCTC-3'/5'-GAG CACTCTAGAATTCATCTCCATATGATACTTGGCAC AAGCTCGAAGCTGAGT-3' Second pair: 5'-TAAGGAAGAGACGGAATTGGGCGT CATGGAGGACCAAAGATCAATAATTCTTCATCTCAT TTCACAACCAAACCTT-3'/5'-AAGTTGAGTTGTGA AATGAGATGAAGAAATTATTGATCTTGGCCTCCAT GACGCCAATTCCGTCTCTCCTTA-3' Third pair: 5'-CACAGGGTTACCGCAGAAGTGAAGCAT AATCCCACAAATAACAATTGTTGTAAAGGCCATGGG GAATG-3'/5'-CATTCCCCATGGGCTTACAACAAATT GTATTTGTGGGATTATGCTTCACTTCTGCGGTAAACC CTGTG-3'		Site-directed mutagenesis	
ORP10-L418D		5'-GATTTGACCAAGGTGGATCCTACTTTATCCTG GAGAAC-3'/5'-GCTTCTCCAGGATAAAGGTAGGAT CCACCACTTGGTCAAATC-3'		Site-directed mutagenesis	
ORP10-H535/536A		5'-GTTTGTGGCTGAGCAAGTGTCCTGGCTGCCACCCAT CTCCTGCT-3'/5'-AGCAGGAGATGGTGGGCAGCGG ACACTTGCTCAGCCACAAAC-3'		Site-directed mutagenesis	

Table S2. siRNA sequences used in this study

Gene name	Duplex number	Sequence (sense strand)
VAPA	#1	5'-CCACAGACCUAAUUCAA-3'
	#2	5'-GGCAAACCUUGAUGAAUUA-3'
	#3	5'-CCUGAGAGAUGAAGGUUUA-3'
	#4	5'-CAAGGAAACUAAUGGAAGA-3'
VAPB	#1	5'-GUAAGAGGCUGCAAGGUGA-3'
	#2	5'-CCACGUAGGUACUGUGUGA-3'
	#3	5'-UGUUACAGCCUUUCGAUUA-3'
	#4	5'-GUAAUUAUUGGGAAGAUUG-3'
FAPP1	#1	5'-CGAAGAACCUACUCAGAUA-3'
	#2	5'-GCAUAAAGAUGGCAGUUUG-3'
	#3	5'-UCACAACGCUUGAGGAAUG-3'
	#4	5'-GAACCAGUAUCUACACUUC-3'
FAPP2	#1	5'-GAGAUAGACUGCAGCAUUA-3'
	#2	5'-GAAUUGAUGUGGGAACUUU-3'
	#3	5'-GAAAUCACCUGUAAUACU-3'
	#4	5'-CCUAAGAAAUCCAACAGAA-3'
ORP9	#1	5'-GAGGAGCACAGAGCGUUA-3'
	#2	5'-ACCAAGAACGUUGCCUAUAA-3'
	#3	5'-GCUCAUACUGGACCAAAU-3'
	#4	5'-CCAAAGCGCUUAAUAGAUU-3'
ORP10	#1	5'-CAACCCAACCAACACAUU-3'
	#2	5'-GGAUCAGCGUAGUUAUAAU-3'
	#3	5'-AAUACCACAAUGGAAUAGGAA-3'
	#4	5'-GAGACUUAUUAGACGAU-3'
ORP11	#1	5'-GAAUCUGGACUAAUAGCGA-3'
	#2	5'-GCGUGACAAUGGUUGGAGA-3'
	#3	5'-CACAACUGUACACAACAUU-3'
	#4	5'-GAUAGAUCAGUCUGGCAGA-3'
CERT	#1	5'-GAAGAUGACUUUCCUACAA-3'
	#2	5'-GAAGUUGGCUGAAAUGGAA-3'
	#3	5'-GCGAGAGUAUCCUAAUUU-3'
	#4	5'-UCAAAGGGAUAAAGUGGUA-3'

References

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