## **Supplementary Information for**

## An inner activation gate controls TMEM16F phospholipid scrambling

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mTMEM16A mTMEM16F nhTMEM16	1	MKVPERISTEPREDKSVHIVNICALEDEGLESSEGTEENSESV-DPDAECKIGEFROGKRKVDILLVI MOMMTRKVLLNMELEEDDDEDGDIVLENFDOTIVCPTFGSLENOODFRTPEFEEFNGKPDSLFFTDGORRIDFILVY	68
mTMEM16F nhTMEM16	1	MOMMTRKVLLNMELEEDDDEDGDTVLENFDOTTVCPTFGSLENOODFRTPEFEEFNGKPDSLFFTDGORRIDFTLVY	
			11
mTMEM16A	69	${\tt H} {\tt K} {\tt R} {\tt A} {\tt S} {\tt S} {\tt R} {\tt L} {\tt A} {\tt R} {\tt G} {\tt L} {\tt A} {\tt R} {\tt A} {\tt R} {\tt A} {\tt A$	141
mTMEM16F	78	EDESKKENNKDICHGLQ	11:
nhTMEM16	1	VDFVIHYKVPAAERDEAEAGFVQLIRALTTVGLA	53
mTMEM16A	142	LENDEDTKIHGVGFVKIHAPWHVLCREAEFLKLKMPTKKVYHISETRGLLKTINSVLQKITDPIQPKVAEHRPQTTK	218
mTMEM16F	112	LEATRSVSDDKLVFVKVHAPWEVLCTYAEIMHIKLPLKPNDLKTRSPFGNLNWFTKVLRVNESVIKPEQE	181
nhTMEM16	54	TEVRHGENESLLVFVKVASPDLFAKQVYRARLGDWLHGVRVSAPHNDIAQAL	105
mTMEM16A	219	RLSYPFSREKOHLFDLTDRDSFFDSKTRSTIVYEILKRTTCTKAKYSMGITSLLANGVY-SAAYPLHDGDY	288
mTMEM16F	182	FFTAPFEKSRMNDFYILDRDSFFNPATRSRIVYFILSRVKYOVMNNVNKFGINRLVSSGIY-KAAFPLHDCRFNY	255
nhTMEM16	106	HNEGGAGVTPTNAKWKHVESIFPLHSHSFNK	157
		TM1	
nTMEM16A	289	EGDNVEF-NDRKLLYEEWASYGVFYKYQPIDLVRKYFGEKVGLYFAWLGAYTQMLIPASIVGVIVFLYGCATVDENIPSM	367
nTMEM16F	256	ESEDISCPSERYLLYREWAHPRSIYKKQPLDLIRKYYGEKIGIYFAWLGYYTQMLLLAAVVGVACFLYGYLDQDNCTWSK	335
nhTMEM16	158	EWIKKWSSKYTL-EQTDIDNIRDKFGE <mark>SVAFYFAFLRSYFRFLVIPSAFGFGAWLL</mark> TM2	212
MTMEM16A	368	EMCDORYNITMCPLCDKTCSYWKMSSACATARASHLFDNPATVFFSVFMALWAATFMEHWKRKOMRLNYRWDL	445
MTMEM16F	336	EVCDPD IGGO I IMCPOCDRLC FFWRIN I TCESSKKI CI FDSFGTL I FAVFMGVWYTLFLEFWRROAELE YEWDTVELOO	415
nhTMEM16	213		253
		тмз	
mTMEM16A	446	EEEAVKDHPRAEYEARVLEKSLRKESRNKETDKVKLTWRDRFPAYFTNLVSIIFM <mark>IAVTFAIVLGVIIYRISTAAALA</mark> M-	524
mTMEM16F	416	EEQARPEYEAQCNHVVINEITQEEERIPFTTCGKCIRVTLCASAVFFW <mark>ILLIIASVIGIIVYRLSVFIVFS</mark> TT	488
nhTMEM16	254	IQQSRPEFEWEHEAEDPITGEPVKVYPPMKRVKTQLLQIPFALACVVALGALIVTCNSLEVFINE	318
	FOF	IM4 IM3	FOF
ITMENI 6A	525		591
TIMENIOF	489	LPKNPRGTDP1QK1LTPQMATSITASIISIIIIMILMT1YEKVAIMITMEELPKTUDIENSLTMKMELPQFVN	200
NNTMEMI 6	319	VISGPGKQILGFLPTIFLVIGTPTISGVLMGAAEKLNAMENIATVDAHDAALIQKQFVLNFMTSIMALF TM6	381
mTMEM16A	598	YVAFFKGRFVGRPGDYVYIFRSFRMEECAPGGCLMELCIOLSI MLGKOLIONNLFEIGIPKM	660
nTMEM16F	569	YIAFFKGKFVGYPGDPVYLLGKYRSEECDPGGCLLELTTOLTI MGGKAIW-NNIOEVLLPWY	630
nhTMEM16	388	FTAFVYIPFGHILHPFINFWRATAQTLTFSEKELPTREFQINPA <mark>RISNQMFY</mark> TVTAQIV-NFATEVVVPYI	458
		TM7 TM8	
mTMEM16A	661	KKFIRYLKLRROSPSDREEYVKRKORYEVDENLE-PFAGLTPEYMEMIIOFGFVTLFVASFPLAPLFALLNNIIEIRL	737
mTMEM16F	631	MNLIGRYKRVSGSEKITPRWEODYHLO-PMGKLGLFYEYLEMIIOFGFYTLFVASFPLAPLLALVNNILEIRV	702
nhTMEM16	459	KQQAFQKAKQLKSGSKVQEDHEEEAEFLQRVREECTLEEYDV <mark>SGDYREMVMQFGYVA</mark> MFSVAWPLA <mark>ACCFLVNNWVELRS</mark>	538
		TMO	
mTMEM16A	738	DAKKFVTELRRPVAIRAKDIGIWYNILRGVGKLAVIINAFVISFTSDFIPRLVYLYMYSQNGTMHGFVNHTLS	810
mTMEM16F	703	DAWKLTTQFRRMVPEKAQDIGAWQPIMQGIAILAVVTNAMIIAFTSDMIPRLVYYWSFSIPPYGDHTYYTMDGYINNTLS	782
nhTMEM16	539	DALKIAISSRRPIPWRTDSIGPWLTALSFLSWLGSITSSAIVYLCSNS	586
		TM10	
mTMEM16A	811	SFNVSDFQNGTAPNDPLDLGYEVQICRYKDYREPPWSEHKYDISKD <b>FWAVLAARLAFVIVFQNLVMFMSDFVDWV</b> IPDIP	890
mTMEM16F	783	VFNITDFKNTDKENPYIGLG-NYTLCRYRDFRNPPGHPQEYKHNIY <mark>YWHVIAAKLAFIIVMEHIIYSVKFFISYA</mark> IPDVS	861
nhTMEM16	587	KNGTQGEASPLKAKNGTQGEASPLKA	628
mTMEM16A	891	KDISOOIHKEKVLMVELFMREEOGKOOLLDTWMEKEKPRDVPCNNHSPTTHPEAGDGSPVPSYEYHGDAL	960
mTMEM16F	862	KITKSKIKREKYLTOKL-LHESHLKDLTKNMGIIAERIGGTVDNSVRPKLE	911
nhTMEM16	629	SPGLQKERKERFQTKKRLLQENLGQDAAEEAAAPGIEHSEKITREALE-EEARQASIRGHGTPEEMFWQRQR	699
mTMEM163			
mTMFM16F			
nhTMEM16	700	GMQETIEIGRRMIEQQLAAGKNGKKSAPAVPSEKAS	735

b M6 50YB (Magenta) and 50YG (Green) 50YB (Magenta) and 4WIS (Yellow)

с Н	SOTE (Magenia) and SOTE (Green) SOTE (Magenia) and 4WIS (Te						
u	Transmembrane	Putative inner gate residues					
	domain	nhTMEM16	TMEM16A	TMEM16F			
	TM4	V337	L543	F518			
	TM5	S382	S588	Y563			
	TM6	F440	1637	l612			

а

**Supplementary Figure 1. Comparison between the sequences and structures of TMEM16A, TMEM16F and nhTMEM16. a** Sequence alignment of mTMEM16A, mTMEM16F and nhTMEM16. Transmembrane (TM) domains and the inner gate residues are highlighted in cyan and red respectively. **b** Superposition of Ca<sup>2+</sup>-free (PDB: 5OYG; green) and Ca<sup>2+</sup>-bound (PDB: 5OYB; magenta) mTMEM16A structures, showing the movement of TM 6 around the glycine hinge. **c** Superposition of Ca<sup>2+</sup>-bound nhTMEM16 (PDB: 4WIS; yellow) and Ca<sup>2+</sup>-bound mTMEM16A structures (PDB: 5OYB; magenta). TMs 4-6 are highlighted in color. **d** Summary of nhTMEM16 and TMEM16A residues that are equivalent to TMEM16F's inner gate residues.



**Supplementary Figure 2. Molecular dynamic simulation of an open state TMEM16F-CaPLSase homology model. a** Atomistic simulations showing the stability of the open state model of TMEM16F. Backbone RMSD values of the entire TM domain (black trace) and TMs 4-6 (red trace) in one of the TMEM16F monomers in a 400-ns simulation with respect to the initial structure. b Superposition of the 0 ns (cyan), 100 ns (yellow) and 400 ns (red) structures from the same simulation in a. c Atomistic simulation of a POPC phospholipid permeating through the putative inner gate (purple spheres) of TMEM16F. The head group of the POPC molecule (orange spheres with long cyan tails) initially resided in the inner leaflet (0-14 ns), then spontaneously crossed the inner gate region (15-25ns), and eventually reached the outer leaflet of the membrane (43 ns and onward). TMs 4-6 are represented in green cartoon. The phosphate groups of POPC within 15 Å of protein are represented using orange transparent Van der Waals surfaces.



**Supplementary Figure 3. Heterologous expression of TMEM16F does not induce spontaneous PS surface exposure and cell apoptosis. a** Representative images of TMEM16F-KO HEK293T cells transiently transfected with wildtype mTMEM16F compared with apoptotic cells. mTMEM16F is tagged with eGFP at its C-terminus. PS exposure of apoptotic cells is labeled with AnV-CF 640R (red). Apoptotic cells also show strong cleaved caspases 3/7 activities as labeled with TF3-DEVD-FMK (purple). **b** No difference in scrambling activity for HEK293T cells stably or transiently expressed TMEM16F with and without Q-VD-OPh, a pan-caspase inhibitor. Statistical analysis was performed using One-way ANOVA with Turkey's multiple comparisons test. p-values are 0.98 for Transient vs. Stable and 0.7735 for Transient vs. Q-VD-Oph. n.s denotes not significant. Error bars indicate SEM. Source data are provided as a Source Data file. **c** Representative images of the D409G-expressing cells (green) stained with AnV-CF 640R (red) and TF3-DEVD-FMK (purple). Scale bars, 20 μm.



Supplementary Figure 4. Functional characterization of TMEM16F. a, b Representative current traces from inside-out patches excised from HEK293T cells expressing wildtype TMEM16F (WT, **a**) and Y563A-TMEM16F (**b**) when exposed to 0.39, 2.26 and 100  $\mu$ M Ca<sup>2+</sup>. Testing potentials were from -120 mV to +140 mV at a 20 mV increment. Both holding and repolarizing potentials were -60 mV. The red dotted lines mark zero current. c, d G-V relations of WT-TMEM16F (c) and Y563A-TMEM16F (d) channels under 2.26  $\mu$ M and 100  $\mu$ M Ca<sup>2+</sup>. Relative conductance was determined by measuring the amplitudes of tail currents measured at the -60 mV repolarization following each test voltage step. Error bars represent SEM. e. f Whereas TMEM16F WT exhibited pronounced rundown under 100 µM intracellular Ca<sup>2+</sup> (e), Y563A abolished channel rundown (f). g, h Measurements of the reversal potentials (Erev) for TMEM16F WT (g) and Y563A (h). Black traces denote currents at symmetric 140 mM NaCl; red traces denote currents upon switching to an intracellular solution with low 14 mM NaCl. An inverted V-shaped voltage ramp ranging from -120 mV to +120 mV was used to elicit channel activation and followed by a reserved +120 mV to -120 mV ramp, which was used to measure reversal potentials. Currents were recorded under 100  $\mu$ M intracellular Ca<sup>2+</sup>. i, j Changes in the reversal potential (E<sub>rev</sub>) of TMEM16F WT and Y563A (i) and their permeability ratio P<sub>Na</sub>/P<sub>Cl</sub> (j). Two-tailed un-paired

Student's t-tests: p-values are both <0.0001 in i and j. Source data are provided as a Source Data file.



Supplementary Figure 5. Representative images of the TMEM16F inner gate mutations with charged or polar sidechains. a TMEM16F inner gate mutations with charged or polar sidechains are constitutively activated under basal Ca<sup>2+</sup> level. Images were taken in the absence of ionomycin stimulation. Protein expression of TMEM16F mutants is visualized by their C-terminally tagged eGFP in TMEM16F-KO HEK293T cells. AnV-CF 640R staining labels spontaneously exposed PS on cell surface. Strong and punctuated TF3-DEVD-FMK staining of cleaved caspases 3/7 indicates apoptotic cells. b Representative images of ionomycin-induced scrambling activity of TMEM16F-KO HEK293T cells expressing eGFP-tagged TMEM16F- F518Q, Y563Q, Y563E, I612Q and I612K. CF 594-tagged-AnV signal representing phospholipid scrambling was recorded by time-lapsed imaging for 10-minute following application of 5  $\mu$ M ionomycin (0 min) at a 5-second acquisition interval. All of the experiments based on AnV labeling were done in Ca<sup>2+</sup> containing buffer. Scale bars, 20  $\mu$ m in (a) and 25  $\mu$ m in (b).



Supplementary Figure 6. Measurement of ionomycin-induced CaPLSase activity of the gainof-function TMEM16F inner gate mutations coupled with D703R. Representative images of

ionomycin-induced scrambling activity of TMEM16F-KO HEK293T cells expressing eGFPtagged TMEM16F gain-of-function mutants that are coupled with D703R. CF 594-tagged-AnV signal representing phospholipid scrambling was recorded by time-lapsed imaging for 10-minute following application of 5  $\mu$ M ionomycin (0 min) at a 5-second acquisition interval. All of the experiments based on AnV labeling were done in Ca<sup>2+</sup>-containing buffer. Scale bars, 25  $\mu$ m.



Supplementary Figure 7. Measurement of ionomycin-induced CaPLSase activity of the TMEM16A inner gate mutations. a Representative recording showing activation of S588K when  $0 \mu M Ca^{2+}$  (black trace) or 100  $\mu M Ca^{2+}$  (red trace) was applied to the cytosolic side of an insideout patch excised from HEK293T cells expressing TMEM16A S588K. b Representative images of TMEM16A L543K-expressing TMEM16F-KO HEK293T cells (green) in normal medium without ionomycin stimulation. AnV-CF 640R (red) labels PS positive cells. TF3-DEVD-FMK staining indicates cleaved caspases 3/7 (purple). c Representative images of ionomycin-induced scrambling activity of TMEM16F-KO HEK293T cells expressing eGFP-tagged TMEM16A-WT, -L543K, -S588K and –I637K. CF 594-tagged-AnV signal representing phospholipid scrambling was recorded by time-lapsed imaging for 10-minute post 2.5 µM ionomycin application (0 min) at a 5-second acquisition interval. All of the experiments based on AnV labeling were done in  $Ca^{2+}$ containing buffer. d, e Measurements of ion selectivity of TMEM16A WT (d), L543K (e). Black traces denote currents in symmetric 140 mM NaCl. Red traces denote currents upon switching to an intracellular solution with low 14 mM NaCl. A voltage ramp ranging from -100 mV to +100 mV was used to elicit channel activation. Currents were recorded under 100 µM intracellular Ca<sup>2+</sup>. f The permeability ratios P<sub>Cl</sub>/P<sub>Na</sub> of TMEM16A WT and L543K. Two-tailed un-paired Student's t-test: p-value is 0.0191. Scale bars, 20 µm in (b) and 25 µm in (c). Source data are provided as a Source Data file.

Target	Species	Cell-line	Target sequence	Genomic location	Exon
TMEM16F	Human	HEK 293T	AATAGTACTCACAAACTCCG	chr12:45302083	2

Supplementary Table 1. sgRNA sequence for generating TMEM16F-knockout HEK293T

## Supplementary Table 2. Primer sequences used for PCR amplification in Surveyor assay

Target	Test		Sequence
TMEM16F	PCR amplification for Surveyor assay	Forward	TTTTCAGTGGTAGACCTTGCCT
		Reversed	AAGTTCAGCAACCTATTCCCAA