

1 **Supplement to:**
2 **Quantitative Interactome Proteomics Reveals a Molecular Basis for ATF6-Dependent Regulation of a**
3 **Destabilized, Amyloidogenic Protein**

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25 Running Title: Defining Amyloidogenic Light Chain Quality Control

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28 proteomics; ER chaperones

SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE LEGENDS

Figure S1 (Supplement to Figure 1)

A. Amino acid alignment of the germline λ light chain (LC), non-amyloidogenic, energetically-normal LC JTO, and the destabilized, amyloidogenic LC ALLC used in this study.

B. Immunoblot of Flag M1 immunopurifications (IP) prepared from HEK293^{DAX} cells transiently transfected with ^{FT}JTO, ^{FT}ALLC, untagged ALLC, or mock, as indicated. DSP crosslinking (0.5 mM, x-link) was added to cells prior to lysis where indicated. IPs were washed with either high-detergent RIPA or the more gentle lysis buffer (20 mM Hepes pH 7.5 100 mM NaCl 1% Triton X100), as indicated. Notice that the addition of crosslinker allows IPs to be washed with high-detergent RIPA buffer while retaining interactions with ER proteostasis buffers that are lost in the absence of crosslinking. Lysate inputs are shown as controls.

C. Immunoblot of Flag M1 immunopurifications (IP) prepared from HEK293^{DAX} cells transiently transfected with ^{FT}ALLC or mock, as indicated. Cells were crosslinked with the indicated concentration of DSP prior to lysis and IP. Lysate inputs are shown as controls.

Figure S2 (Supplement to Figure 2)

A. Comparison of the unnormalized TMT intensities for ^{FT}ALLC quantified in the Vh, XBP1s, and ATF6 channels of multiple replicate TMT-quant AP-MS experiments. All 7 biological replicates from this experiment are shown.

B,C. Pairwise correlations of interaction fold changes between ^{FT}ALLC and high-confidence interactors for all 7 individual biological replicates in response to XBP1s (**B**) or ATF6 activation (**C**). The lines show linear least-square fits and individual correlation coefficients (R) and mean correlation coefficient are plotted.

D. Schematic of the SILAC-quantification based AP-MS workflow to identify interactome changes of ^{FT}ALLC under conditions of stress-independent activation of XBP1s or ATF6. HEK293^{DAX} cells grown in either light ¹²C/¹⁴N media, or heavy ¹³C/¹⁵N-labeled media were transfected with ^{FT}ALLC, treated with Dox or TMP to activate XBP1s or ATF6 and cross-linked in situ with DSP. Cells lysates from light and heavy cells were then mixed in equal ratios and subjected to immunoprecipitation with anti-M1 FLAG

58 agarose beads. Protein elutions were then processed and analyzed by MuDPIT LC-MS and peptides
59 were quantified based on the intensities of the respective heavy and light precursor ions in the MS1
30 chromatograms.

31 **E,F.** Volcano plots displaying interactions changes of ^{FT}ALLC measured by SILAC-quantification AP-MS
32 after stress-independent activation of XBP1s (**E**; n=4 biological replicates) or ATF6 (**F**; n=5 biological
33 replicates). Shown in red are negative interaction changes and in green are positive interaction changes
34 with secretory proteins.

35 **G.** Correlation of interactions changes observed after ATF6 (blue) or XBP1s (red) activation using TMT
36 quantification (n=7 biological replicates) and SILAC quantification (n=4 or 5 biological replicates).

37 **H.** Comparison of interaction fold changes between ^{FT}ALLC and selected proteostasis factors in response
38 to XBP1s activation as quantified by three independent methods: TMT-based q-AP-MS (n=7 biological
39 replicates), SILAC-based q-AP-MS (n= 4 or 5 biological replicates), or Co-immunoprecipitation followed
40 by quantitative immunoblotting (IP:IB; n=3-6 biological replicates).

41 **I.** Number of independent co-IP affinity purification samples required for the TMT-based q-AP-MS or the
42 SILAC-based q-AP-MS analysis. The number of processed biological replicates (n) is indicated.

43 **J.** Mass spectrometry instrument time consumed during the TMT-based q-AP-MS or the SILAC-based q-
44 AP-MS analysis to determine interaction changes for ^{FT}ALLC in response to ATF6 and/or XBP1s
45 activation. The number of processed biological replicates (n) is indicated.

46 **K.** Comparison of quantified protein IDs across replicates highlights the improved detection of interaction
47 partners using the TMT quantification approach in contrast to SILAC quantification. Highlighted in grey
48 are proteins identified in a particular biological replicate MS experiment, and the red line shows the
49 cumulative number of proteins quantified for the given number of replicates. For clarity of comparison,
50 the number of proteins quantified in at least 3 replicates is listed.

51 **L.** Heatmap displaying the percentage of biological replicates where a given high-confidence interactor of
52 ^{FT}ALLC was quantified in the TMT-based q-AP-MS or the SILAC-based q-AP-MS analysis.

34 **Figure S3 (Supplement to Figure 3)**

- 35 **A.** Plot showing TMT interaction ratio vs. q-value (Storey) for high confidence ALLC interacting proteins
36 that co-purify with ^{FT}ALLC and/or ^{FT}JTO from untreated HEK293^{DAX} cells (n=3 biological replicates).
37 Secretory proteins are shown in red. Full data available in **Supplemental Table 3**.
- 38 **B.** Representative immunoblot of anti-FLAG IPs from HEK293^{DAX} cells transiently transfected with ^{FT}JTO,
39 ^{FT}ALLC, or untagged ALLC. A graph is included showing the relative recovery of ER proteostasis
40 factors in in ^{FT}JTO (grey) or ^{FT}ALLC (red) is shown. Error bars represent n = 2 independent
41 experiments.
- 42 **C.** Heatmap displaying the observed interactions changes between either ^{FT}ALLC (n=7 biological
43 replicates) or ^{FT}JTO (n=6 biological replicates) and high confidence ER proteostasis network
44 components following stress-independent ATF6 activation. Interactors are organized by pathway or
45 function.
- 46

47 **Figure S4 (Supplement to Figure 4).**

- 48 **A.** Graph showing changes in total protein levels (open symbols) or ^{FT}ALLC interactions (solid bars) for
49 DNAJC3 in HEK293^{DAX} cells following stress-independent XBP1s (red), ATF6 (blue), or XBP1s and
50 ATF6 (green) activation. Error bars show SEM for n>3 individual replicates.
- 51 **B.** Graph showing changes in total protein levels (open symbols) or ^{FT}ALLC interactions (solid bars) for
52 BiP in HEK293^{DAX} cells following stress-independent XBP1s (red), ATF6 (blue), or XBP1s and ATF6
53 (green) activation. Error bars show SEM for n>3 individual replicates.
- 54 **C.** Graph showing changes in total protein levels (open symbols) or ^{FT}ALLC interactions (solid bars) for
55 GRP94 in HEK293^{DAX} cells following stress-independent XBP1s (red), ATF6 (blue), or XBP1s and
56 ATF6 (green) activation. Error bars show SEM for n>3 individual replicates.
- 57

58 **Figure 5 (Supplement to Figure 5).**

- 59 **A.** Representative autoradiogram of [³⁵S]-labeled ^{FT}ALLC immunopurified from lysates or media collected
60 from HEK293^{DAX} cells overexpressing mock, BiP, GRP94, or ERdj3 at the indicated time following
61 metabolic labeling. In this experiment, cells were labeled for 30 min with [³⁵S] then incubated in label
62 free media for 0, 2 or 4 h, as described in *Supplemental Materials and Methods*.

13 **B.** Graph showing normalized fraction [³⁵S]-labeled ^{FT}ALLC secreted at 0, 2 or 4 h in HEK293^{DAX} cells
14 overexpressing mock, BiP, GRP94, or ERdj3. Fraction secreted was calculated using the following
15 formula: fraction secreted = [³⁵S]-labeled ^{FT}ALLC in media at time t / ([³⁵S]-labeled ^{FT}ALLC in lysate at t=
16 0 + [³⁵S]-labeled ^{FT}ALLC in media at t= 0). Fraction secreted was normalized to mock transfected cells
17 at each time point. Representative autoradiograms are shown in **Fig. S5A**. Error bars show SEM for n
18 > 3 independent experiments. *indicates p<0.05; **indicates p<0.01; and ***indicates p<0.005 for
19 unpaired t-tests.

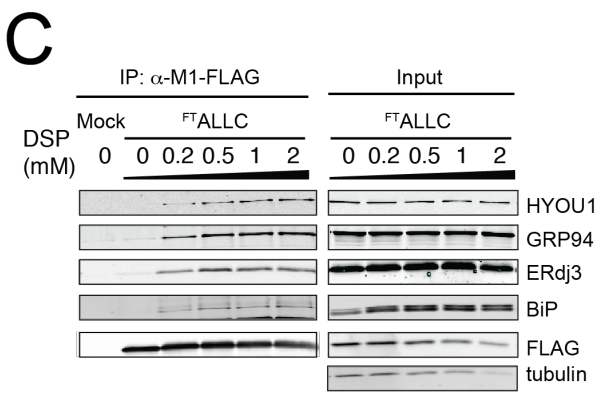
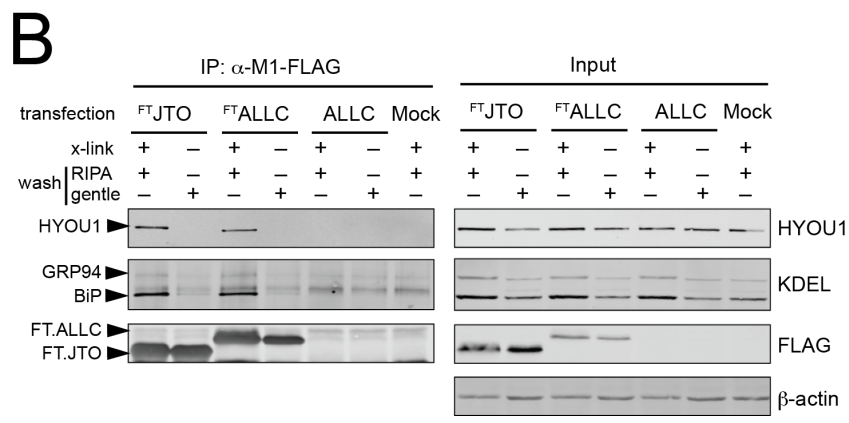
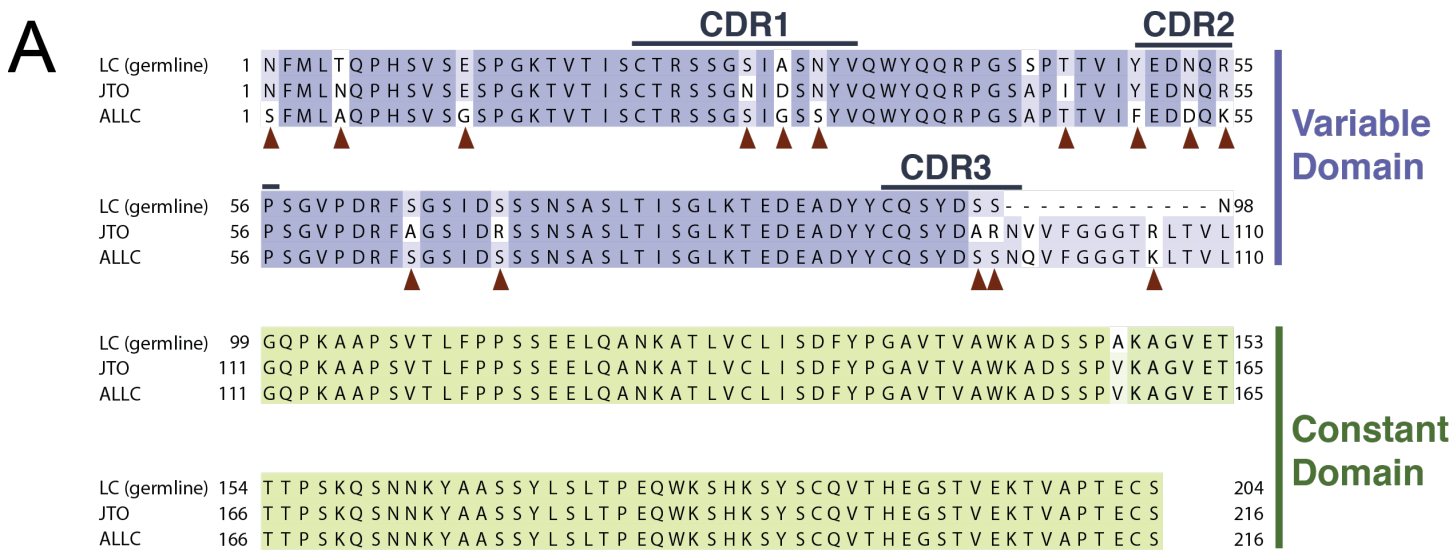
20 **C.** Graph showing fraction [³⁵S]-labeled ^{FT}ALLC remaining at 0, 2 or 4 h in HEK293^{DAX} cells
21 overexpressing mock, BiP, GRP94, or ERdj3. Fraction remaining was calculated using the following
22 formula: fraction secreted = ([³⁵S]-labeled ^{FT}ALLC in media at time t + [³⁵S]-labeled ^{FT}ALLC in lysates at
23 time t) / ([³⁵S]-labeled ^{FT}ALLC in lysate at t= 0 + [³⁵S]-labeled ^{FT}ALLC in media at t= 0). Representative
24 autoradiograms are shown in **Fig. S5A**. Error bars show SEM for n > 3 independent experiments.

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26 **Figure 6 (Supplement to Figure 6)**
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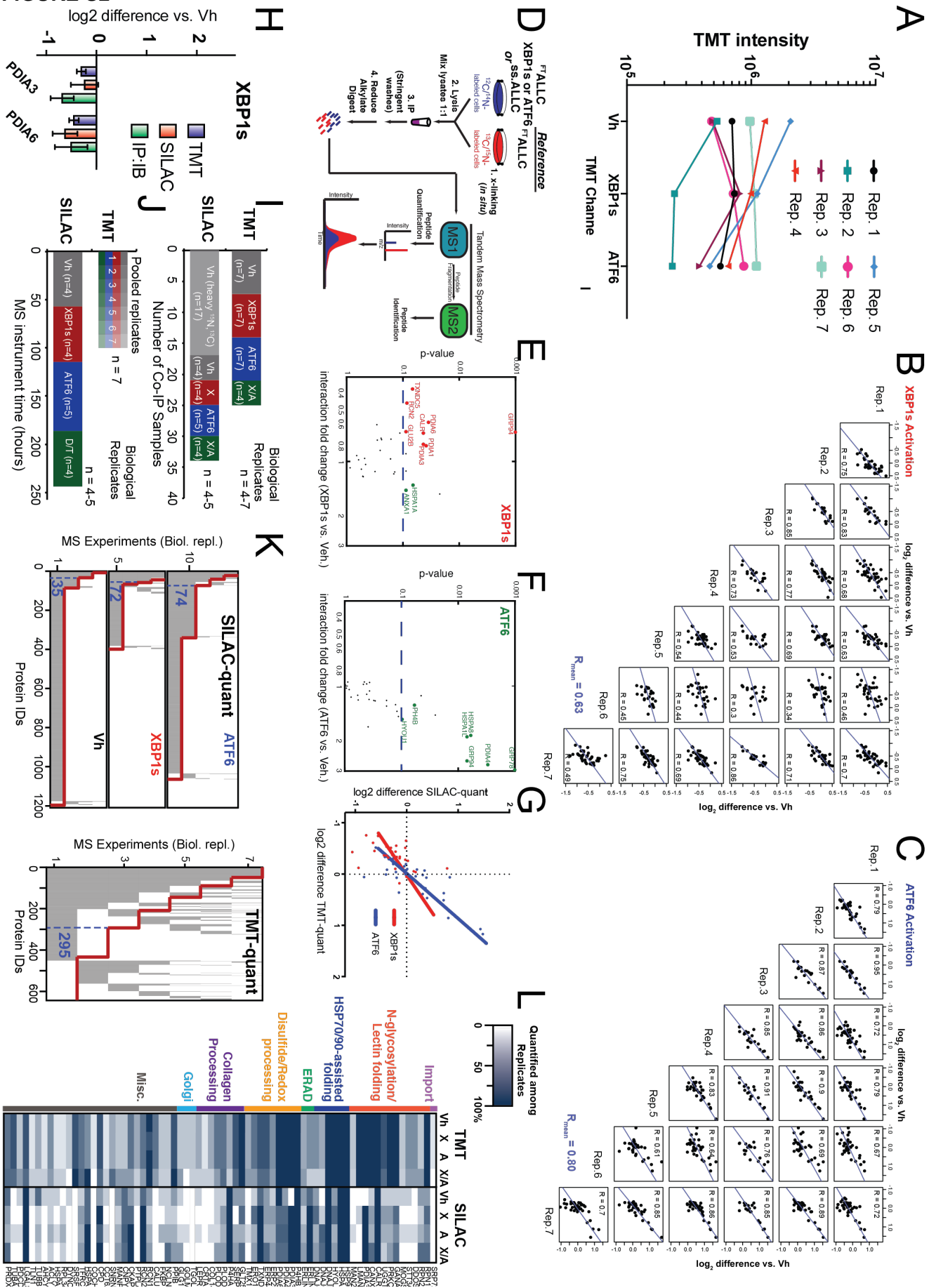
- 28 **A.** Representative autoradiogram of [³⁵S]-labeled ^{FT}ALLC immunopurified from lysates or media collected
29 from HEK293^{DAX} cells overexpressing mock or BiP and pretreated for 16 h with trimethoprim (TMP; 10
30 μM) to activate DHFR.ATF6. In this experiment, cells were labeled for 30 min with [³⁵S] then incubated
31 in label free media for 0, 2 or 4 h, as described in *Supplemental Materials and Methods*.
- 32 **B.** Graph showing fraction [³⁵S]-labeled ^{FT}ALLC secreted at 0, 2, or 4 h in HEK293^{DAX} cells overexpressing
33 mock of BiP and pretreated for 16 h with trimethoprim (TMP; 10 μM) to activate DHFR.ATF6 in these
34 cells. Fraction secreted was calculated as described in **Fig. S5B**. Error bars show SEM for n=2
35 independent experiments.
- 36 **C.** Graph showing normalized fraction [³⁵S]-labeled ^{FT}ALLC secreted at 0, 2 or 4 h in HEK293^{DAX} cells
37 overexpressing mock or BiP and pretreated for 16 h with trimethoprim (TMP; 10 μM) to activate
38 DHFR.ATF6 in these cells. Fraction secreted was calculated as described in **Fig. S5B**. Fraction
39 secreted was normalized to mock transfected cells at each time point. Representative autoradiograms
40 are shown in **Fig. S6A**. Error bars show SEM for n=2 independent experiments.

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FIGURE S1

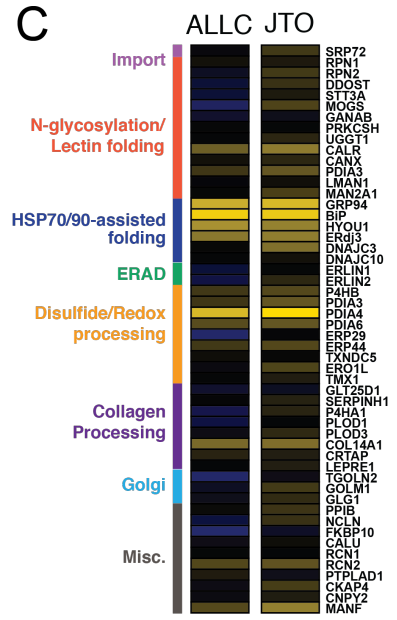
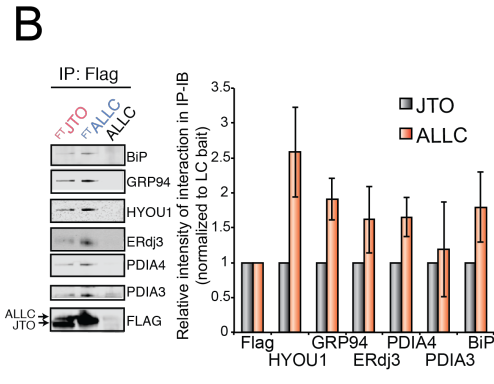
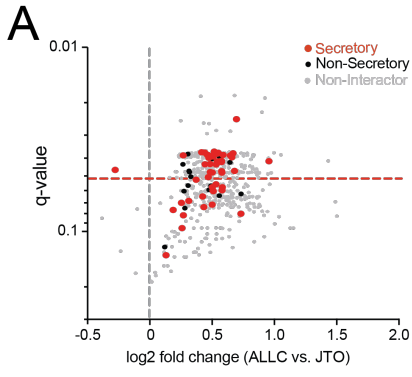


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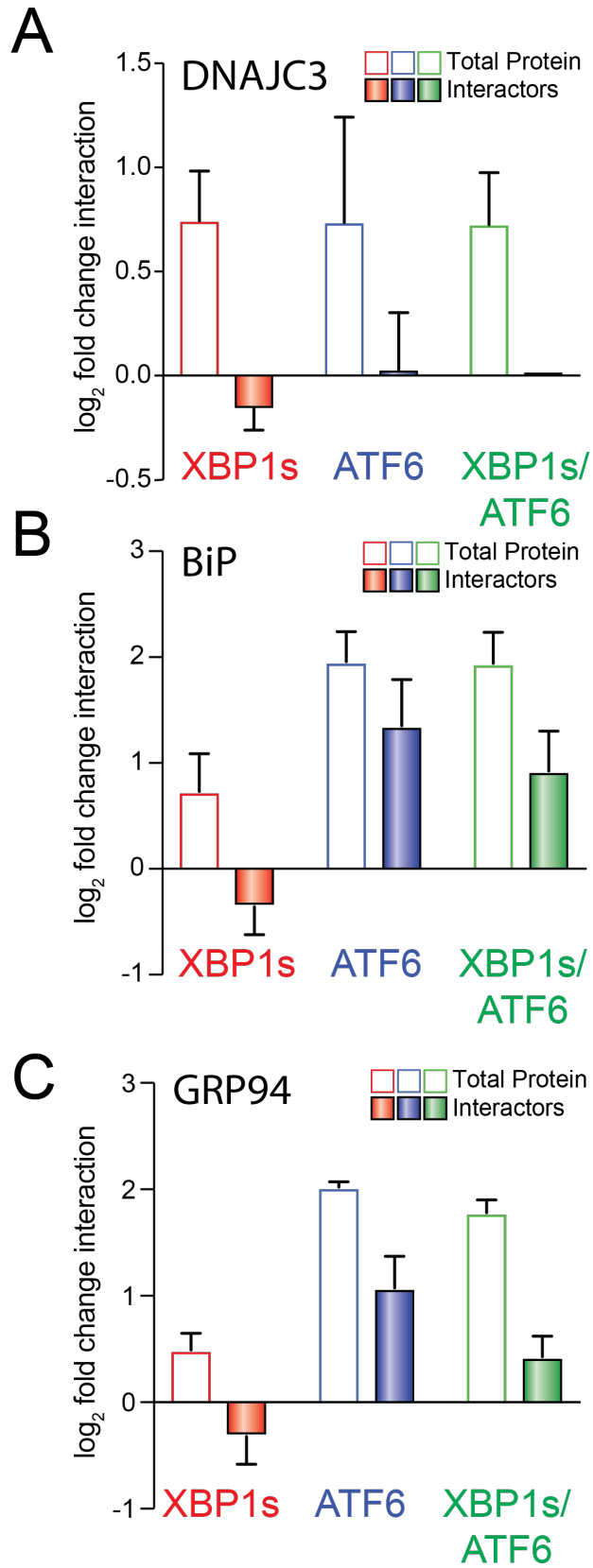
49 **FIGURE S2**

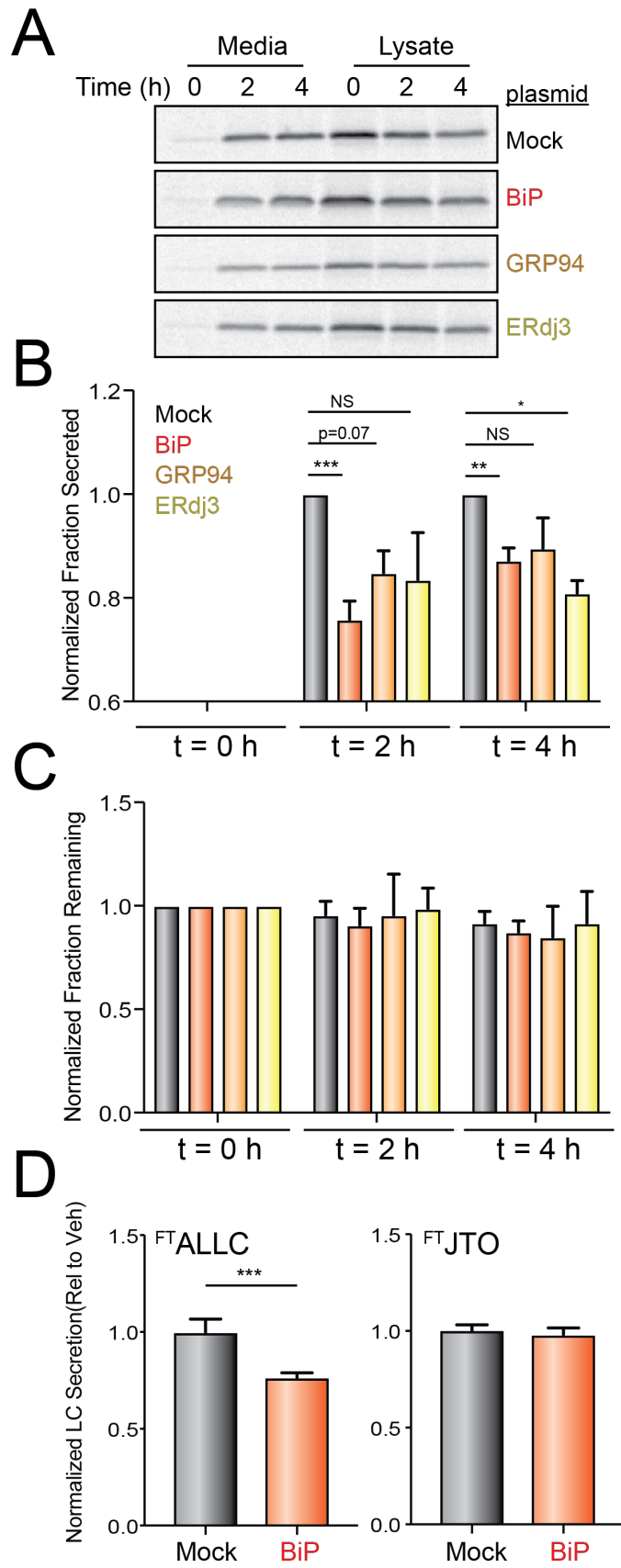
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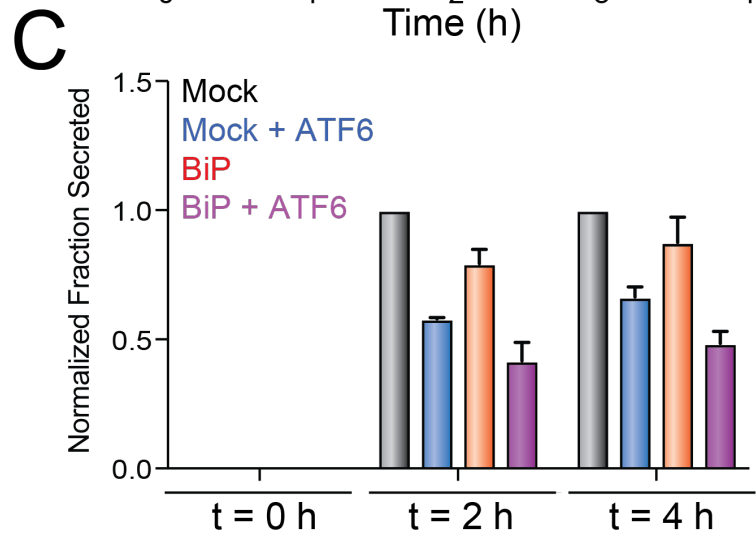
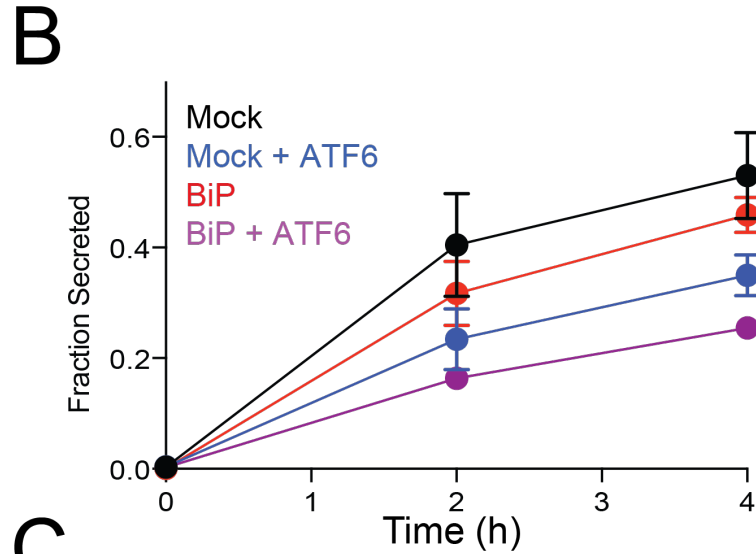
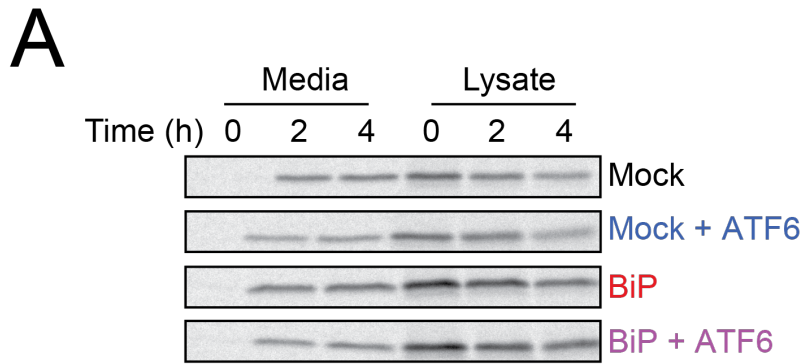
FIGURE S3



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SUPPLEMENTAL TABLE LEGENDS

Supplemental Table 1 (Supplement to Figure 1). Excel spreadsheets including the interactome data comparing the interactions between ER proteostasis factors and either ^{FT}LC (combined replicates of ^{FT}ALLC and ^{FT}JTO) or untagged ALLC. Two sheets are included within this file: 1) a summary sheet including only the final TMT ratios and significance and 2) a sheet containing all of the raw data for the included analyses.

Supplemental Table 2 (Supplement to Figure 2). Excel spreadsheets describing the interactome data comparing interactions between ER proteostasis factors and ^{FT}ALLC following stress-independent XBP1s and/or ATF6 activation in HEK293^{DAX} cells. Two sheets are included within this file: 1) a summary sheet including only the final TMT ratios and significance and 2) a sheet containing all of the raw data for the included analyses.

Supplemental Table 3 (Supplement to Figure 3). Excel spreadsheet describing the interactome data comparing the interactions between ER proteostasis factors and ^{FT}ALLC and ^{FT}JTO in HEK293^{DAX} cells or ^{FT}JTO in HEK293^{DAX} cells following stress-independent ATF6 activation. Four sheets are included within this file: 1) a summary sheet including only the final TMT ratios and significance comparing the interaction ratios between ^{FT}ALLC and ^{FT}JTO and 2) a sheet containing all of the raw data used to compare the interactomes of ^{FT}ALLC and ^{FT}JTO, 3) a summary sheet including only the final TMT ratios and significance comparing the interaction ratios for ^{FT}JTO in the absence or presence of ATF6 activation in HEK293^{DAX} cells and 4) a sheet containing all of the raw data used to compare the interactome ^{FT}JTO in the presence or absence of ATF6 activation.

Supplemental Table 4 (Supplement to Figure 4). Excel spreadsheets comparing changes in the mRNA or protein levels and ^{FT}ALLC interactions for high confidence LC interacting proteins in HEK293^{DAX} cells following stress-independent activation of ATF6, XBP1s, or ATF6 and XBP1s co-activation. This table contains four sheets. Data for changes in mRNA or protein levels in HEK293^{DAX} cells following these treatments is from (Plate et al., 2016; Shoulders et al., 2013).