## **Supplementary Materials**

## Functional consequences of the *SCN5A*-p.Y1977N mutation within the PY ubiquitylation motif: discrepancy between HEK293 cells and transgenic mice

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**Figure S1. Raw images of the Western blot of Figure 1B**. Uncropped version of the Western blot reported in Figure 1B of the manuscript. Red rectangles indicate the areas shown in Figure 1B.



**Figure S2. Raw images of the Western blot of Figure 1C**. Uncropped version of the Western blot reported in Figure 1C of the manuscript. Red rectangles indicate the areas shown in Figure 1C.



**Figure S3**. **Raw image of the Western blot of Figure 1D**. Uncropped version of the Western blot presented in Figure 1D of the manuscript. Red rectangle indicates the area shown in Figure 1D.



**Figure S4**. **Raw images of the Western blot of Figure 3A**. Uncropped version of the Western blot presented in Figure 3A of the manuscript. Red rectangles indicate the areas shown in Figure 3A.



**Figure S5. Raw images of the Western blot of Figure 3C**. Uncropped version of the Western blot presented in Figure 3C of the manuscript. Red rectangles indicate the areas shown in Figure 3C.



Figure S6. Nedd4-2-dependent regulation of wild-type sodium current in the presence of increasing ratios of the accessory subunit *SCN1B*. Typical example of sodium current recordings obtained in HEK293 cells transiently transfected with wild-type *SCN5A* (WT) and *SCN1B* ( $\beta_1$ -subunit) at a ratio of 1:1 (**A**) or 1:5 (**B**) with or without Nedd4-2. Average sodium current-voltage relationship (**C**) and voltage dependence of activation and inactivation (**D**) for HEK293 cells transiently transfected with WT and  $\beta_1$ -subunit at a ratio of 1:1 or 1:5 with or without Nedd4-2. Insets: voltage clamp protocols. \*p<0.05 *vs* WT+ $\beta_1$ (1:1) two-way repeated measures ANOVA followed by Holm-Sidak test for post-hoc analysis. n indicates the number of cells.



Figure S7. *SCN5A*, *SCN1B* and *NEDD4L* (Nedd4-2) transcript levels in HEK293 cells transfected with increasing ratios of the accessory subunit *SCN1B*. Expression levels for *SCN5A* (A), *SCN1B* (B) and *NEDD4L* (Nedd4-2) (C) in HEK293 cells transiently transfected with wild-type *SCN5A* (WT) and *SCN1B* ( $\beta_1$ -subunit) at a ratio of 1:1 or 1:5 with or without Nedd4-2. Data are expressed as fold change compared to the WT+ $\beta_1(1:1)$ +Nedd4-2 group and normalized for *GAPDH*. Depicted data are average and SEM of 4 independent biological replicates.\*p<0.05 Kruskal-Wallis one way ANOVA followed by Tukey test for post-hoc analysis.



Figure S8. Action potential properties in wild-type and *Scn5a*-p.Y1981N cardiomyocytes at 4 Hz. (A) Typical examples of action potentials (APs) triggered at 4 Hz and first derivative (dV/dt) of the AP upstroke (inset) in wild-type (WT) and *Scn5a*-p.Y1981N (YN) mouse cardiomyocytes. (B) Average values for AP amplitude (APA), resting membrane potential (RMP), maximal upstroke velocity ( $V_{max}$ ; measured as the maximal dV/dt of the AP upstroke) and AP duration at 20%, 50% and 90% repolarization (APD<sub>20</sub>, APD<sub>50</sub>, APD<sub>90</sub>) at the stimulation frequency of 4 Hz in WT (n=12 cardiomyocytes from 5 mice) and YN cardiomyocytes (n=15 from 5 mice).

|                         | WT         | n  | WT+Nedd4-2             | n | YN              | n  | YN+Nedd4-2             | n  |
|-------------------------|------------|----|------------------------|---|-----------------|----|------------------------|----|
| Current density         |            |    |                        |   |                 |    |                        |    |
| I <sub>Na</sub> (pA/pF) | -69.2±13.9 | 10 | $-23.4 \pm 8.0^{*,\#}$ | 8 | -66.5±9.4       | 11 | -67.0±9.5              | 11 |
| <u>Activation</u>       |            |    |                        |   |                 |    |                        |    |
| V <sub>1/2</sub> (mV)   | -22.2±1.3  | 10 | -19.8±1.6              | 8 | -21.8±0.9       | 11 | -22.4±0.8              | 11 |
| <i>k</i> (mV)           | 6.7±0.2    | 10 | 6.5±0.3                | 8 | 6.9±0.3         | 11 | $6.7 \pm 0.2$          | 11 |
| <b>Inactivation</b>     |            |    |                        |   |                 |    |                        |    |
| V <sub>1/2</sub> (mV)   | -75.1±1.0  | 11 | $-74.8 \pm 0.7$        | 7 | $-74.9 \pm 0.8$ | 13 | -77.4±0.8              | 8  |
| <i>k</i> (mV)           | -4.8±0.2   | 11 | -4.6±0.2               | 7 | $-5.0{\pm}0.2$  | 13 | -5.6±0.2 <sup>\$</sup> | 8  |
|                         |            |    |                        |   |                 |    |                        |    |

**Table S1:** Sodium current biophysical properties in HEK293 cells transiently transfected with *SCN5A* wild-type (WT) or *SCN5A*-p.Y1977N (YN), with or without Nedd4-2

I<sub>Na</sub>, sodium current density measured at -5 mV; V<sub>1/2</sub> of (in)activation, half-voltage of (in)activation; *k*, slope of the (in)activation curves; \*p<0.05 *vs* WT, <sup>#</sup>p<0.05 vs YN+Nedd4-2 (two-way repeated measures ANOVA followed by Holm-Sidak test for post-hoc analysis, as indicated in Figure 2); <sup>\$</sup>p<0.05 *vs* WT+Nedd4-2, one way ANOVA followed by Holm-Sidak test for post-hoc analysis.

|                         | WT+ $\beta_1$ n |    | WT+β <sub>1</sub> (1:1)      |   | WT+ $\beta_1$ | n  | WT+β <sub>1</sub> (1:5) | n  |
|-------------------------|-----------------|----|------------------------------|---|---------------|----|-------------------------|----|
|                         | (1:1)           |    | +Nedd4-2                     | п | (1:5)         |    | +Nedd4-2                |    |
| Current density         |                 |    |                              |   |               |    |                         |    |
| I <sub>Na</sub> (pA/pF) | -62.4±11.2      | 11 | -10.2±4.4 <sup>*</sup>       | 8 | -58.0±11.2    | 10 | -32.6 ±8.6              | 10 |
| <u>Activation</u>       |                 |    |                              |   |               |    |                         |    |
| V <sub>1/2</sub> (mV)   | -20.0±0.7       | 11 | -20.1±0.8                    | 8 | -21.7±0.6     | 10 | -20.9±1.0               | 10 |
| <i>k</i> (mV)           | 7.0±0.2         | 11 | 9.0±0.6 <sup>\$</sup>        | 8 | 6.5±0.1       | 10 | 7.1±0.3                 | 10 |
| <u>Inactivation</u>     |                 |    |                              |   |               |    |                         |    |
| V <sub>1/2</sub> (mV)   | -74.3±1.1       | 11 | -78.4±1.1 <sup>#,&amp;</sup> | 9 | -72.1±0.5     | 10 | -75.6±1.1               | 8  |
| <i>k</i> (mV)           | -5.4±0.2        | 11 | -7.0±0.7                     | 9 | -5.4±0.3      | 10 | -5.3±0.3                | 8  |

**Table S2.** Sodium current biophysical properties in HEK293 cells transiently transfected with *SCN5A* wild-type (WT) and *SCN1B* ( $\beta_1$ -subunit) at a ratio of 1:1 or 1:5 with or without Nedd4-2

I<sub>Na</sub>, sodium current density measured at -5 mV; V<sub>1/2</sub> of (in)activation, half-voltage of (in)activation; *k*, slope of the (in)activation curves; \*p<0.05 vs WT+ $\beta_1$  (1:1), two-way repeated measures ANOVA followed by Holm-Sidak test for post-hoc analysis, as indicated inFigure S6; . <sup>\$</sup>p<0.05 vs WT+ $\beta_1$  (1:5), <sup>#</sup>p<0.05 vs WT+ $\beta_1$  (1:1), <sup>\$</sup>p<0.05 vs WT+ $\beta_1$  (1:5); one way ANOVA followed by Holm-Sidak test for post-hoc analysis or Kruskal-Wallis one way ANOVA followed by Dunn's test for post-hoc analysis when data were not normally distributed.

|                        | WT (2Hz)   | YN (2Hz) WT (4Hz) |            | YN (4Hz)   |
|------------------------|------------|-------------------|------------|------------|
|                        | (n=10)     | (n=14)            | (n=12)     | (n=15)     |
| RMP (mV)               | -84.7±0.7  | -84.2±0.7         | -85.9±0.5  | -85.1±0.9  |
| APA (mV)               | 113.9±1.7  | 112.6±1.5         | 113.9±1.6  | 112.4±1.5  |
| V <sub>max</sub> (V/s) | 516.3±46.3 | 485.3±42.7        | 482.1±31.8 | 459.8±42.0 |
| APD <sub>20</sub>      | 1.2±0.2    | 1.3±0.2           | 1.3±0.2    | 1.5±0.2    |
| APD <sub>50</sub>      | 4.0±0.8    | 4.7±0.6           | 4.8±1.0    | 5.2±0.6    |
| APD90                  | 105.4±5.3  | 98.1±3.6          | 93.0±6.3   | 90.1±4.0   |
|                        |            |                   |            |            |

**Table S3:** Action potential characteristics at the stimulation frequency of 2 Hz and 4Hz for left ventricular cardiomyocytes isolated from wild-type (WT) and *Scn5a*-p.Y1981N (YN) mice.

RMP, resting membrane potential; APA, action potential amplitude;  $V_{max}$ , maximal upstroke velocity; APD<sub>20</sub>, APD<sub>50</sub>, APD<sub>90</sub>, action potential duration at 20%, 50%, 90% repolarization.

|                                   | WT              | n | YN              | n |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|---|-----------------|---|
| Current density                   |                 |   |                 |   |
| I <sub>Na</sub> (pA/pF)           | -56.0±2.7       | 8 | -51.4±4.3       | 7 |
| <u>Activation</u>                 |                 |   |                 |   |
| V <sub>1/2</sub> (mV)             | $-44.8 \pm 0.7$ | 8 | $-42.2 \pm 1.4$ | 7 |
| <i>k</i> (mV)                     | $4.8\pm0.2$     | 8 | 5.1±0.3         | 7 |
| Inactivation                      |                 |   |                 |   |
| V <sub>1/2</sub> (mV)             | -81.4±1.2       | 8 | $-80.3 \pm 1.7$ | 7 |
| <i>k</i> (mV)                     | -5.0±0.3        | 8 | -5.7±0.2        | 7 |
| <b>Recovery from inactivation</b> |                 |   |                 |   |
| τ <sub>fast</sub> (ms)            | 3.9±0.2         | 6 | $5.0\pm0.6$     | 6 |
| τ <sub>slow</sub> (ms)            | 38.0±1.8        | 6 | 44.2±4.2        | 6 |

**Table S4:** Sodium current biophysical properties in left ventricular cardiomyocytes isolated from wild-type (WT) and *Scn5a*-p.Y1981N (YN) mice

 $I_{Na}$ , sodium current density measured at -30 mV;  $V_{1/2}$  of (in)activation, half-voltage of (in)activation; *k*, slope of the (in)activation curves;  $\tau_{fast}$ , fast time constant of recovery from inactivation;  $\tau_{slow}$ , slow time constant of recovery from inactivation.