

Supplementary Materials for

Induction of metabolic quiescence defines the transitional to follicular B cell switch

Jocelyn R. Farmer, Hugues Allard-Chamard, Na Sun, Maimuna Ahmad, Alice Bertocchi, Vinay S. Mahajan, Toby Aicher, Johan Arnold, Mark D. Benson, Jordan Morningstar, Sara Barmettler, Grace Yuen, Samuel J. H. Murphy, Jolan E. Walter, Musie Ghebremichael, Alex K. Shalek, Facundo Batista, Robert Gerszten, Shiv Pillai*

*Corresponding author. Email: pillai@helix.mgh.harvard.edu

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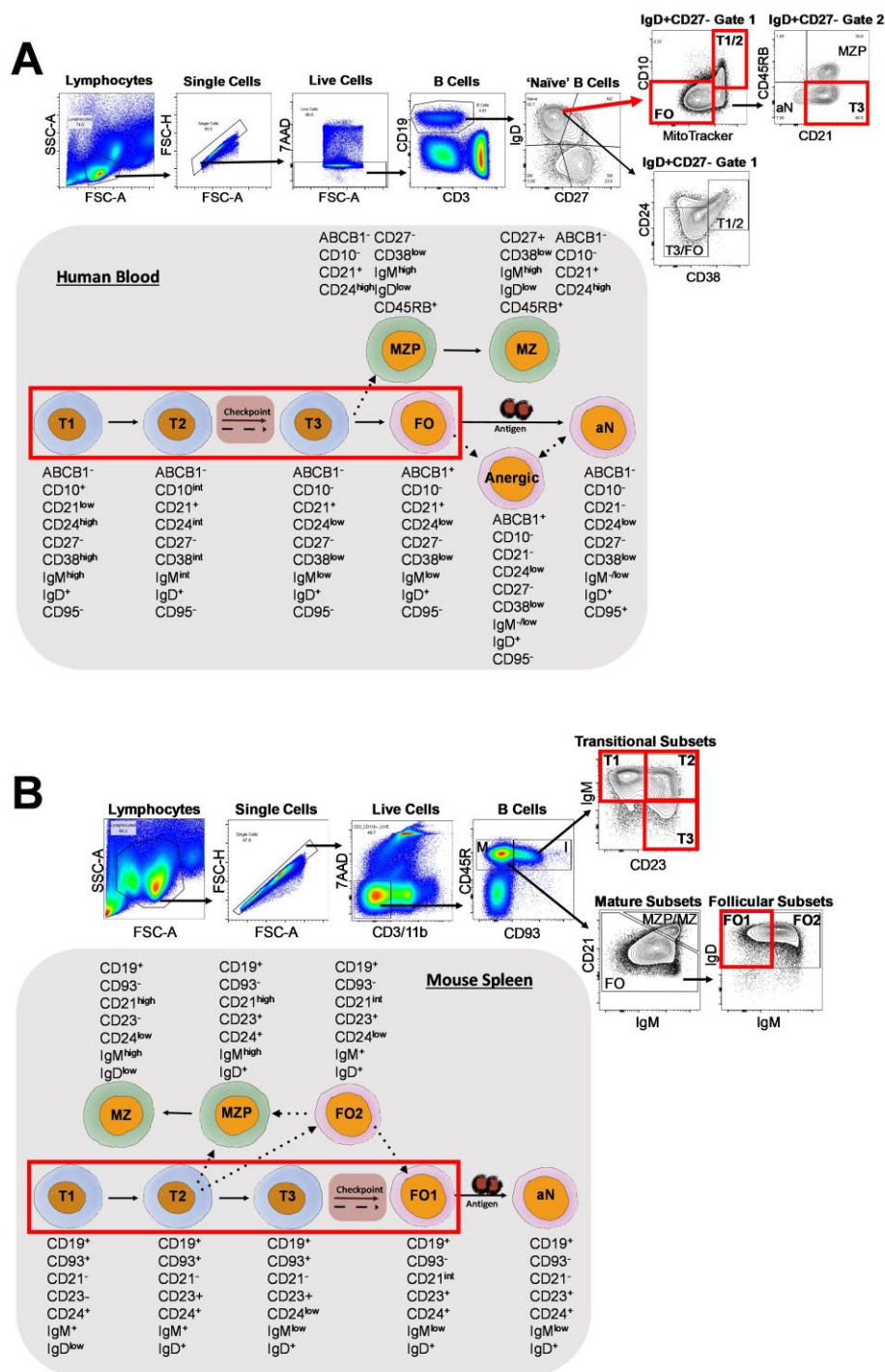


Fig. S1. B cell gating strategy. Flow cytometry gating strategy (top) and schematic of marker expression (bottom) of human (A) and mouse (B) B cells at given maturation stages. Arrows indicate established (solid) or hypothesized (dotted) maturation potential. Red boxes indicated gating strategy used in this manuscript. Activated naïve (aN), FO, immature (I), marginal zone (MZ), marginal zone precursor (MZP), mature (M), T1-3.

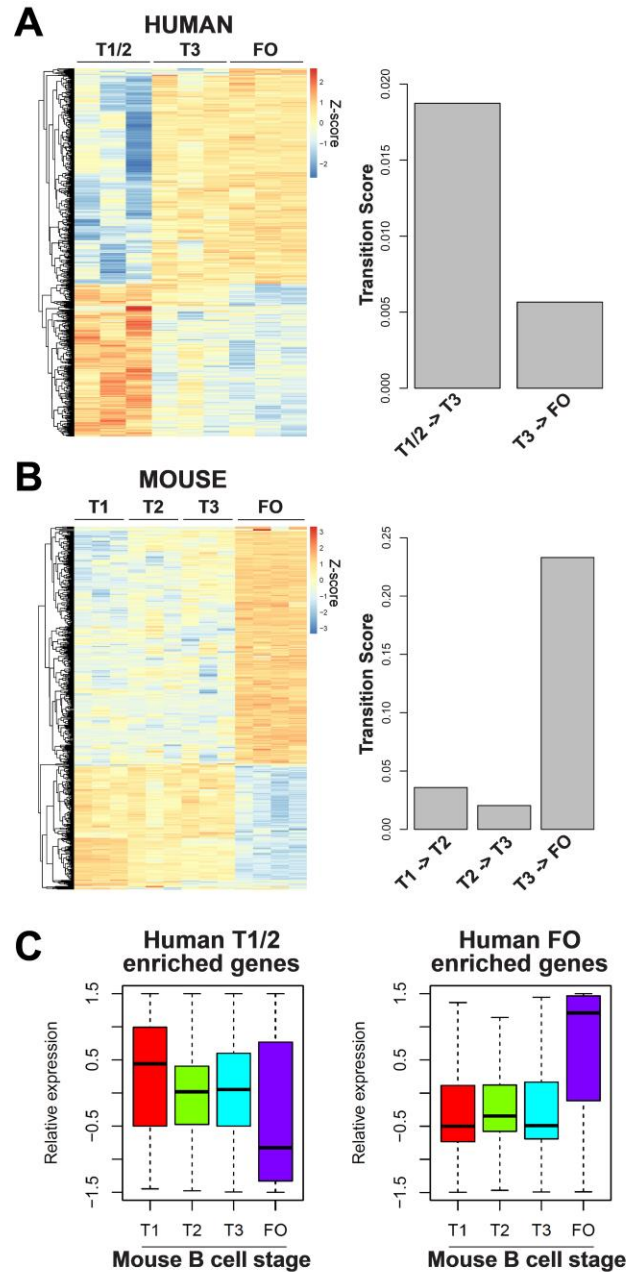


Fig. S2. The major transcriptional checkpoint occurs at the transitional T3 B cell stage in human versus the FO B cell stage in mouse. (A to C) RNA-sequencing analysis of whole gene expression in sorted populations of transitional (T1/2 and T3) and follicular (FO) human B cells (A), compared to transitional (T1, T2, and T3) and follicular (FO) mouse B cells (B). Heat maps of all differentially expressed genes in human and mouse B cells at distinct maturation stages (left), transition scores of the total number of differentially expressed genes at each stage (right), and relative differential gene expression of human genes in the mice (C) are from ≥ 3 biological replicates.

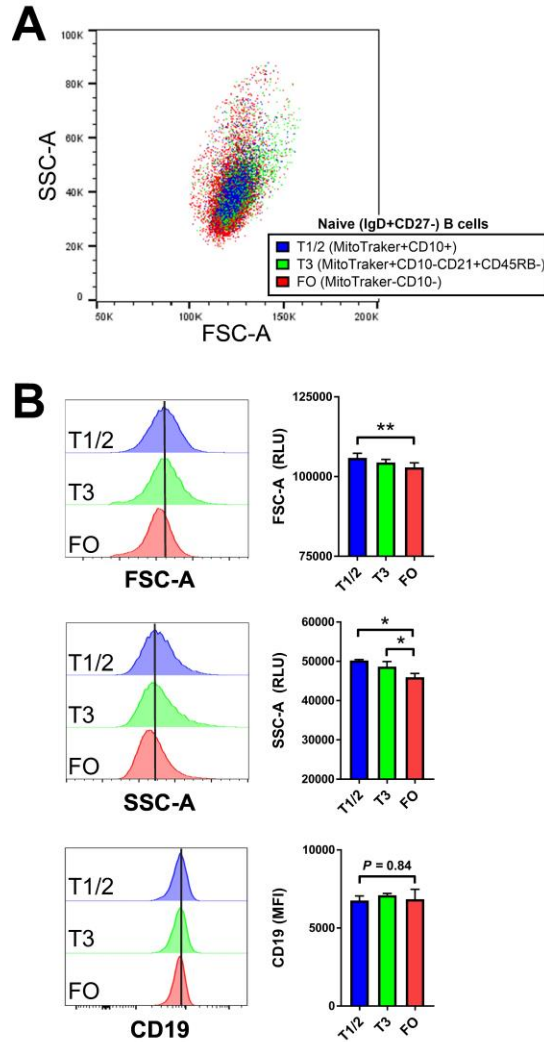


Fig. S3. Transitional and FO human B cells analyzed by flow cytometry demonstrate comparable B cell surface protein amounts despite differences in forward and side scatter. (A and B) Flow cytometry analysis of cell size, granularity, and CD19 abundance in B cell subsets as indicated. Dot plot and histograms are representative of 3 biological replicates. Quantified data (right) are means \pm SD of all replicates. * $P < 0.05$ and ** $P < 0.005$ by paired Student's t-test.

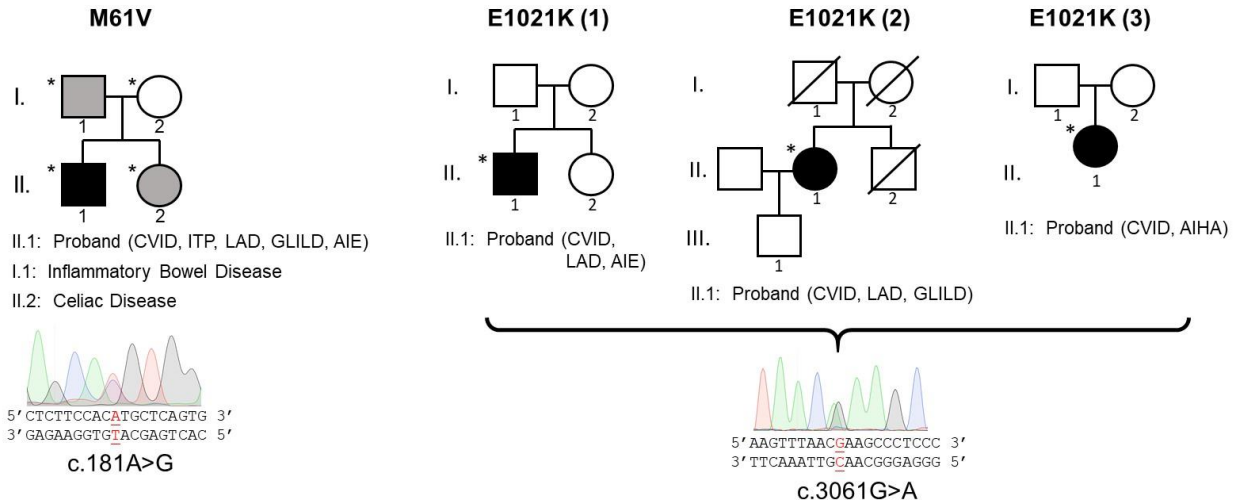


Fig. S4. Patients identified with activating mutations in *PIK3CD*. (Top) Pedigrees of proband (black), carrier family members (grey), and all sequenced family members (*) with clinical description of the affected patients (autoimmune enteropathy (AIE), autoimmune hemolytic anemia (AIHA), common variable immunodeficiency (CVID), granulomatous lymphointerstitial lung disease (GLILD), immune thrombocytopenia purpura (ITP), lymphadenopathy (LAD)). (Bottom) Sanger sequencing of the germline *PIK3CD* locus. Data are from the 4 patients described in Table S1.

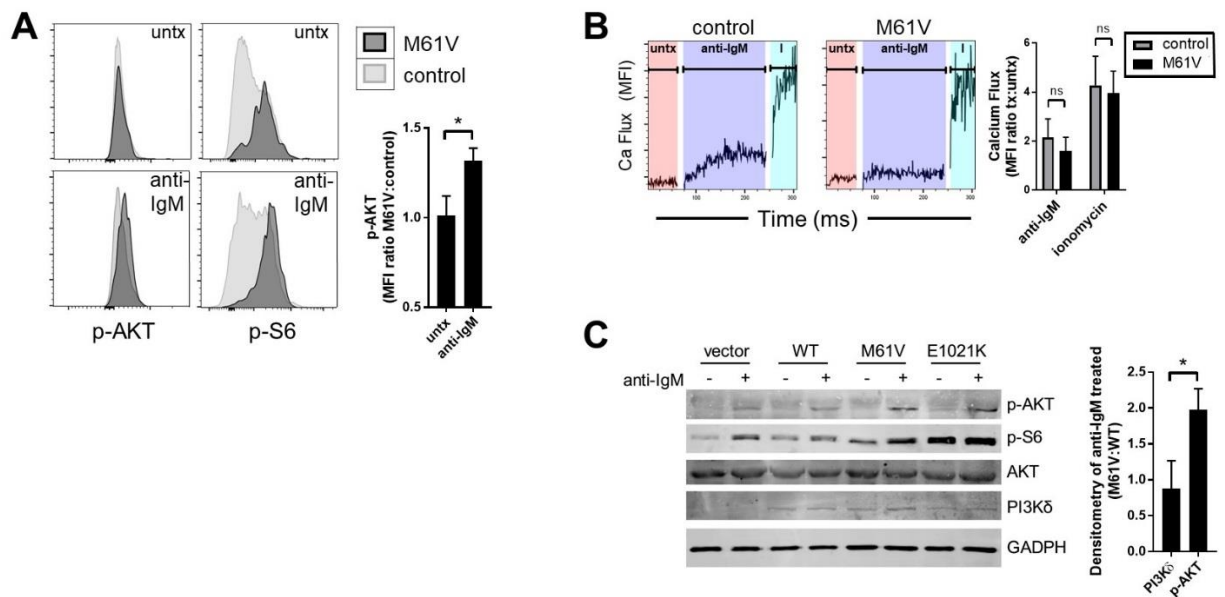
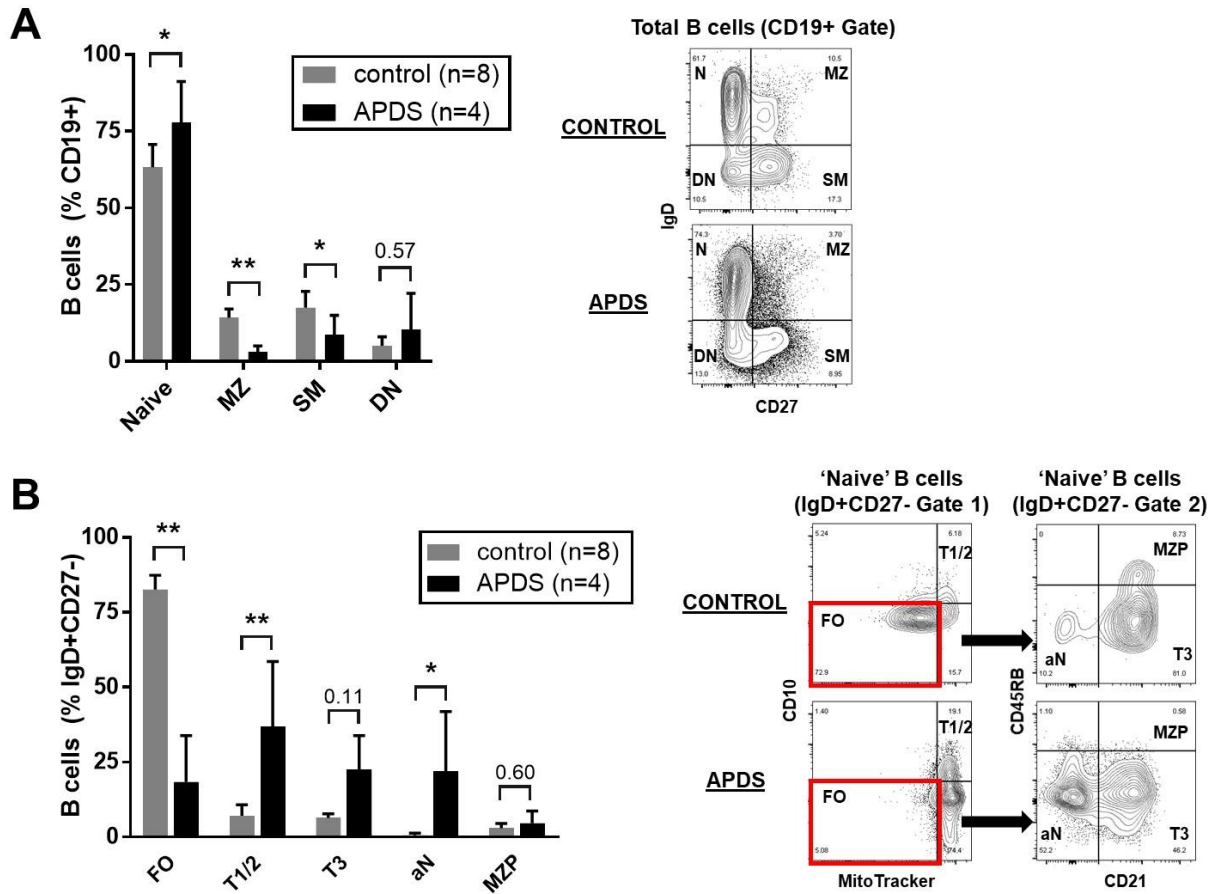


Fig. S5. The *PIK3CD* M61V mutation promotes BCR-stimulated AKT and S6 activation. (A) Phospho-flow cytometry analysis of pAKT and pS6 amounts in total (CD19+) peripheral B cells from control and M61V patient samples after anti-IgM treatment for 5-10 minutes, as indicated. Histograms are representative of 3 biological replicates/group. Quantified data are means \pm SD of three biological replicates/group. (B) Flow cytometry analysis of intracellular calcium signaling in total (CD19+) peripheral B cells from control and M61V patient samples after anti-IgM for 5 minutes, as indicated. Plots (left) are representative of 3 biological replicates/group. Quantified data are means \pm SD of 3 biological replicates/group. (C) Immunoblot analysis of pAKT and pS6 amounts in whole cell lysates of Ramos cells transduced with the indicated PI3K δ constructs and treated with anti-IgM for 5 minutes, as indicated. Blots are representative of 3 biological replicates/group. Quantified data are means \pm SD of three biological replicates/group. * P <0.05, ns=not statistically different by unpaired Student's t-test.



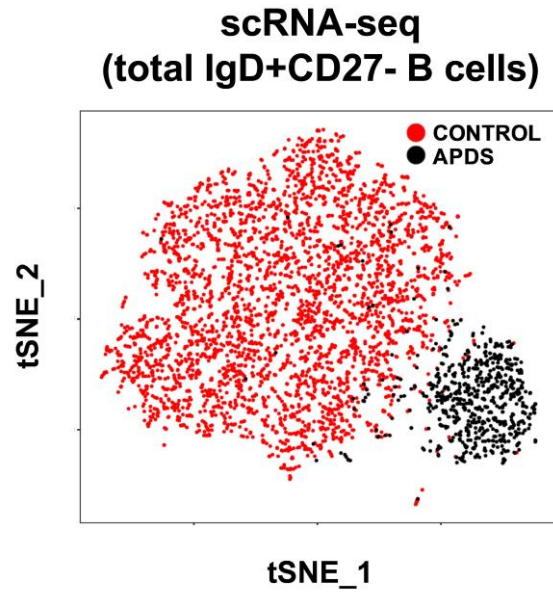


Fig. S7. APDS naïve (IgD⁺CD27⁻) B cells cluster unique from healthy controls by scRNA-seq analysis using t-SNE. Single-cell RNA-sequencing of total IgD⁺CD27⁻ B cells in healthy controls (red) and APDS patient (black). t-SNE analysis is from one APDS patient and three healthy controls (see also Fig. 3C).

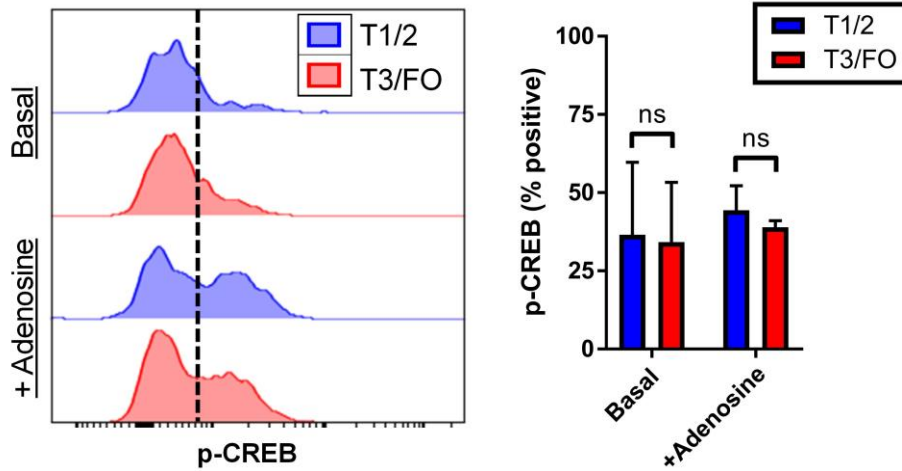


Fig. S8. cAMP signaling is similar between early transitional and late transitional/FO B cells. Phospho-flow cytometry analysis of pCREB amounts in T1/2 and T3/FO B cell subsets at baseline and after stimulation with adenosine for 60 minutes. Histograms (left) are representative of 3 biological replicates/group. Quantified data (right) are means \pm SD of three biological replicates/group. Ns=not significant by paired Student's t-test.

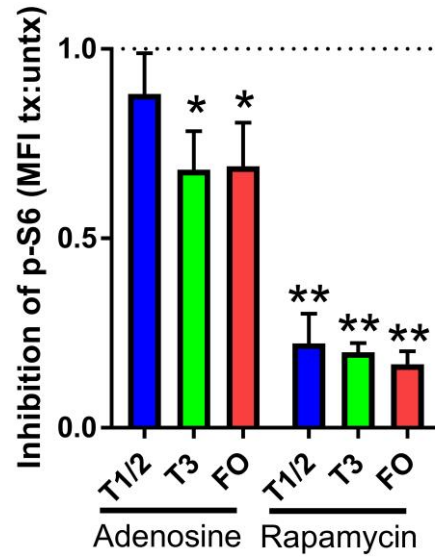


Fig. S9. Adenosine is sufficient to inhibit pS6 activation in transitional T3 and FO B cells. Phospho-flow cytometry analysis of pS6 amounts in sorted T1/2, T3, and FO B cell subsets at baseline or after stimulation with adenosine or rapamycin for 60 minutes, as indicated. Quantified data are means +/- SD presented as ratio of pS6 MFI in treated (tx) to untreated (untx) samples for three biological replicates/group. * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.005$ by unpaired Student's t-test to untreated.

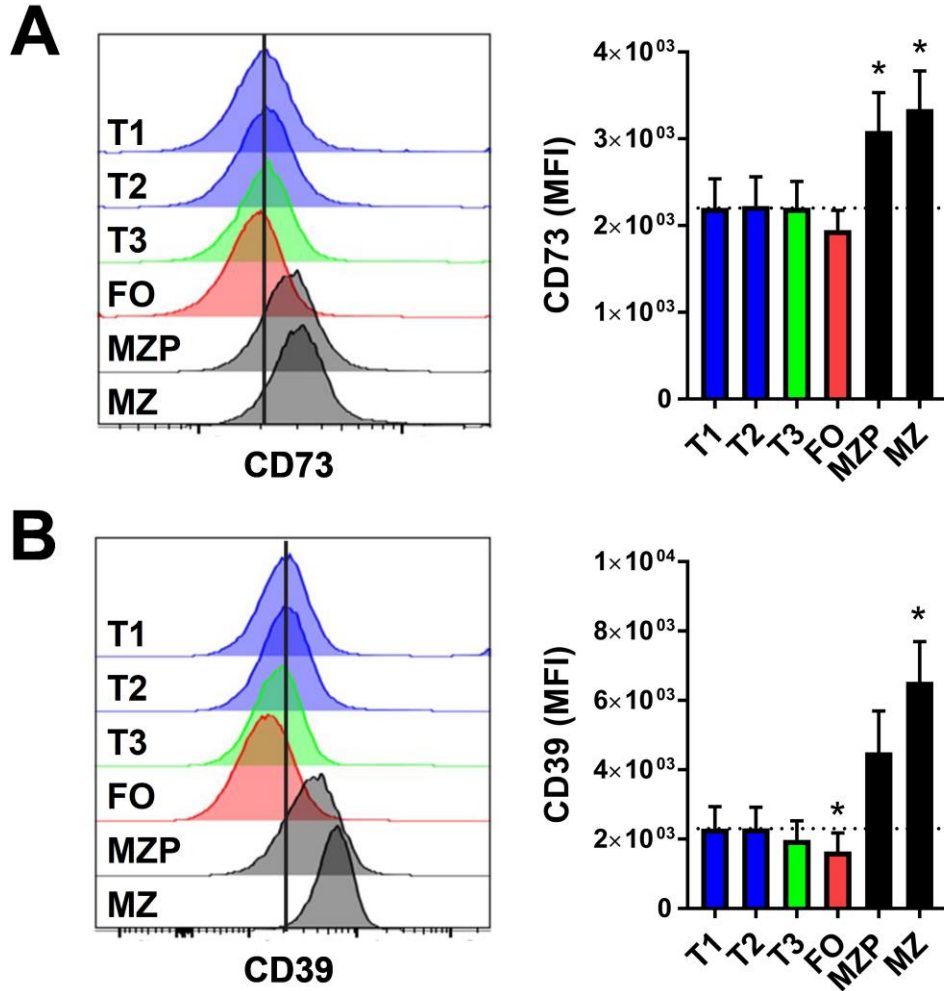


Fig. S10. Increased abundance of cell surface ectonucleotidases at the FO B cell stage is not conserved between human and mouse. (A and B) Flow cytometry analysis of cell surface amounts of ectonucleotidases CD73 (A) and CD39 (B) on B cell subsets from mouse spleen. Histograms (left) are representative of three biological replicates. Quantified data (right) are means \pm SD of three biological replicates. T1 mean indicated by dotted line. * $P < 0.05$ by paired Student's t-test to T1.

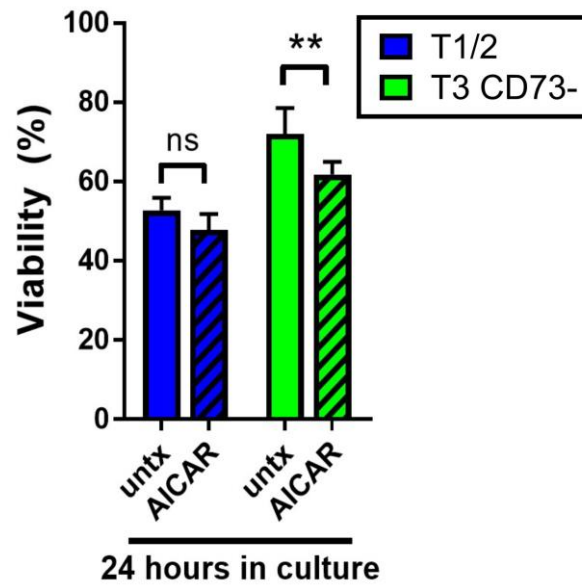


Fig. S11. B cell viability in vitro. Cell viability by flow cytometric assessment of 7-aminoactinomycin D (7-AAD) positivity in untreated (untx) and AICAR treated human B cell subsets, as indicated, at 24 hours in culture. Quantified data are means +/- SD of six biological replicates/group. ** $P < 0.005$ and ns=not significant by unpaired Student's t-test.

Table S1. Top gene set enrichment pathways for transitional to FO B cell development.

| HUMAN | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|--------------------|-----------|
| Enriched Hallmark Gene Sets (all) | Term | Pattern | P value |
| hallmark_myc_targets_v1 | MYC_TARGETS_V1 | decreased in T3/FO | 2.75E-08 |
| hallmark_oxidative_phosphorylation | OXIDATIVE_PHOSPHORYLATION | decreased in T3/FO | 5.79E-06 |
| hallmark_unfolded_protein_response | UNFOLDED_PROTEIN_RESPONSE | decreased in T3/FO | 0.0001794 |
| hallmark_pi3k_akt_mtor_signaling | PI3K_AKT_MTOR_SIGNALING | decreased in T3/FO | 0.0039326 |
| hallmark_heme_metabolism | HEME_METABOLISM | decreased in T3/FO | 0.0069661 |
| hallmark_mtorc1_signaling | MTORC1_SIGNALING | decreased in T3/FO | 0.0080747 |
| Enriched GO Gene Sets (top 24) | Term | Pattern | P value |
| GO:0043043 | peptide biosynthetic process | decreased in T3/FO | 6.52E-21 |
| GO:0006412 | translation | decreased in T3/FO | 6.60E-21 |
| GO:0043604 | amide biosynthetic process | decreased in T3/FO | 5.33E-19 |
| GO:0006518 | peptide metabolic process | decreased in T3/FO | 9.96E-19 |
| GO:0006413 | translational initiation | decreased in T3/FO | 2.34E-18 |
| GO:0006613 | cotranslational protein targeting to membrane | decreased in T3/FO | 3.83E-17 |
| GO:0006614 | SRP-dependent cotranslational protein targeting to membrane | decreased in T3/FO | 1.60E-16 |
| GO:0019080 | viral gene expression | decreased in T3/FO | 2.10E-16 |
| GO:0019083 | viral transcription | decreased in T3/FO | 4.64E-16 |
| GO:0045047 | protein targeting to ER | decreased in T3/FO | 8.01E-16 |
| GO:0072599 | establishment of protein localization to endoplasmic reticulum | decreased in T3/FO | 1.69E-15 |
| GO:0043603 | cellular amide metabolic process | decreased in T3/FO | 2.59E-15 |
| GO:0006612 | protein targeting to membrane | decreased in T3/FO | 3.14E-15 |
| GO:0070972 | protein localization to endoplasmic reticulum | decreased in T3/FO | 3.49E-15 |
| GO:0044033 | multi-organism metabolic process | decreased in T3/FO | 3.53E-15 |
| GO:0000184 | nuclear-transcribed mRNA catabolic process, nonsense-mediated decay | decreased in T3/FO | 1.33E-14 |
| GO:1901566 | organonitrogen compound biosynthetic process | decreased in T3/FO | 2.93E-14 |
| GO:1901564 | organonitrogen compound metabolic process | decreased in T3/FO | 2.75E-13 |
| GO:0019058 | viral life cycle | decreased in T3/FO | 4.63E-13 |
| GO:0006396 | RNA processing | decreased in T3/FO | 8.06E-13 |
| GO:0016071 | mRNA metabolic process | decreased in T3/FO | 1.28E-12 |
| GO:0000956 | nuclear-transcribed mRNA catabolic process | decreased in T3/FO | 1.65E-12 |
| GO:0090150 | establishment of protein localization to membrane | decreased in T3/FO | 2.98E-12 |
| GO:0042254 | ribosome biogenesis | decreased in T3/FO | 3.71E-12 |
| MOUSE | | | |
| Enriched Hallmark Gene Sets (all) | Term | Pattern | P value |
| hallmark_mtorc1_signaling | MTORC1_SIGNALING | decreased in FO | 3.60E-08 |
| hallmark_oxidative_phosphorylation | OXIDATIVE_PHOSPHORYLATION | decreased in FO | 3.07E-06 |
| hallmark_myc_targets_v1 | MYC_TARGETS_V1 | decreased in FO | 3.46E-05 |
| hallmark_allograft_rejection | ALLOGRAFT_REJECTION | decreased in FO | 0.0004471 |
| hallmark_pi3k_akt_mtor_signaling | PI3K_AKT_MTOR_SIGNALING | decreased in FO | 0.0014784 |
| hallmark_glycolysis | GLYCOLYSIS | decreased in FO | 0.0024929 |
| Enriched GO Gene Sets (top 24) | Term | Pattern | P value |
| GO:0006412 | translation | decreased in FO | 1.94E-28 |
| GO:0043043 | peptide biosynthetic process | decreased in FO | 9.61E-28 |
| GO:0006518 | peptide metabolic process | decreased in FO | 9.45E-26 |
| GO:0043604 | amide biosynthetic process | decreased in FO | 2.11E-25 |
| GO:1901564 | organonitrogen compound metabolic process | decreased in FO | 9.56E-24 |
| GO:0043603 | cellular amide metabolic process | decreased in FO | 1.06E-22 |

| | | | |
|------------|---|-----------------|----------|
| GO:1901566 | organonitrogen compound biosynthetic process | decreased in FO | 1.08E-22 |
| GO:0044267 | cellular protein metabolic process | decreased in FO | 3.86E-14 |
| GO:0034641 | cellular nitrogen compound metabolic process | decreased in FO | 2.71E-13 |
| GO:0006807 | nitrogen compound metabolic process | decreased in FO | 9.55E-13 |
| GO:0019538 | protein metabolic process | decreased in FO | 1.90E-12 |
| GO:0010467 | gene expression | decreased in FO | 3.97E-12 |
| GO:0044271 | cellular nitrogen compound biosynthetic process | decreased in FO | 1.32E-11 |
| GO:1901576 | organic substance biosynthetic process | decreased in FO | 1.39E-10 |
| GO:0042254 | ribosome biogenesis | decreased in FO | 1.90E-10 |
| GO:0009058 | biosynthetic process | decreased in FO | 2.56E-10 |
| GO:0044249 | cellular biosynthetic process | decreased in FO | 2.98E-10 |
| GO:0044237 | cellular metabolic process | decreased in FO | 3.73E-10 |
| GO:0034645 | cellular macromolecule biosynthetic process | decreased in FO | 8.90E-10 |
| GO:0022613 | ribonucleoprotein complex biogenesis | decreased in FO | 1.11E-09 |
| GO:0009059 | macromolecule biosynthetic process | decreased in FO | 1.16E-09 |
| GO:0008152 | metabolic process | decreased in FO | 4.51E-09 |
| GO:0002181 | cytoplasmic translation | decreased in FO | 7.60E-09 |
| GO:0071704 | organic substance metabolic process | decreased in FO | 8.15E-09 |

Table S2. Characteristics of patients with APDS.

| PIK3CD Mutation | p.E1021K (1) | p.E1021K (2) | p.E1021K (3) | p.M61V |
|--|-----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|----------------------------------|
| Age at B cell phenotyping | 28 years | 47 years | 12 years | 28 years |
| Gender | M | F | F | M |
| Infections | sino-pulmonary | sino-pulmonary, HPV | sino-pulmonary | sino-pulmonary, VZV |
| Lymphoproliferation | LAD, AIE splenomegaly | LAD, GLILD splenomegaly | splenomegaly | LAD, GLILD, AIE, splenomegaly |
| Autoimmunity | - | - | AIHA | ITP |
| Bronchiectasis | - | + | + | + |
| ALC (1000-4800 cells/ μ L) | 570-980 | 1770 | n/a | 270-950 |
| CD3+ (690-2540 cells/ μ L) | 732 | 1434 | 885 | 495 |
| CD4+ (419-1590 cells/ μ L) | 226 | n/a | 347 | 211 |
| CD4+CD45RA+ (% CD4+) | 8.1% | n/a | 12.7% | 3.0% |
| CD4+CD45RO+ (% CD4+) | 89.4% | n/a | n/a | 87.8% |
| CD8+ (190-1140 cells/ μ L) | 465 | n/a | 494 | 259 |
| CD8+CD45RA+ (% CD8+) | 56.2% | n/a | 10.7% | 57.6% |
| CD8+CD45RO+ (% CD8+) | 34.3% | n/a | n/a | 15.4% |
| CD19+ (90-660 cells/ μ L) | 136 | 142 | 285 | 77 |
| CD3-CD16/56+ (90-590 cells/ μ L) | 122 | 160 | 139 | 40 |
| IgG (614-1295 mg/dL) | *replaced | 445 | *replaced | 87-183 |
| IgA (69-309 mg/dL) | 64-119 | 5-116 | 182 | 13-19 |
| IgM (53-334 mg/dL) | 284-420 | 641-1552 | 382 | 388-1350 |
| Pneumococcal titers (≥ 1.3 μ g/mL) | 10/23+ (post- pneumovax) | 0/14+ (post- pneumovax) | n/a | 0/23+ (post- pneumovax) |
| Treatment prior to B cell phenotyping | SCIG | IVIG | SCIG | SCIG; rituximab |

Normal reference ranges from the Massachusetts General Hospital shown where applicable. Pneumococcal titers shown as ratio of positive over tested serotypes. Autoimmune enteropathy (AIE); autoimmune hemolytic anemia (AIHA); immune thrombocytopenia (ITP); intravenous immunoglobulin (IVIG); female (F); granulomatous-lymphointerstitial lung disease (GLILD); human papilloma virus (HPV); lymphadenopathy (LAD); male (M); not available (n/a); subcutaneous immunoglobulin (SCIG); varicella zoster virus (VZV).

Table S3. Primers used for generating the WT, E1021K, and M61V mutant PI3K δ constructs.

| Name | Sequence (5'-->3') | Annealing Temp (°C) |
|-------------------------|---|----------------------------|
| 1: PI3KD_FOR | agctggcctctgaggccaccATGCCCCCTGGGGTGGGA | 70.8 |
| 2: PI3KD_REV | cgtgtccaagacaacaggcagtagggcctgtcaggccaagcttg | 70.8 |
| 3: E1021K_N_FOR | tcgagtccaaccctgggcccATGCCCCCTGGGGTGGAC | 70.1 |
| 4: E1021K_N_REV | GTTAAACTTCACTCGGAAGTGCTTCAGTG | 70.1 |
| 5: E1021K_C_FOR | ttccgagtgaagttaacAAAGCCCTCCGTGAGAGC | 64.1 |
| 6: E1021k_C_REV | aaacggcgcgccgcgggccgcCTACTGCCTGTTGTCTTTGG | 64.1 |
| 7: M61V_N_FOR | tcgagtccaaccctgggcccATGCCCCCTGGGGTGGAC | 71.1 |
| 8: M61V_N_REV | cactgagcacGTGGAAGAGCGGCTCATACTGG | 71.1 |
| 9: M61V_C_FOR | gctcttcacGTGCTCAGTGGCCCCGAG | 68.7 |
| 10: M61V_C_REV | aaacggcgcgccgcgggccgcCTACTGCCTGTTGTCTTTGGACAC | 68.7 |
| 11: PsBbi-GP_FOR | GGTGGCCTCAGAGGCCAG | 72 |
| 12: PSBbi-GP_REV | GGCCTGTCAGGCCAAGCT | 72 |