

Erythrocyte Sphingosine Kinase Regulates Intraerythrocytic Development of *Plasmodium falciparum*

Raj Kumar Sah^{1#}, Soumya Pati^{2#}, Monika Saini¹⁻² and Shailja Singh^{1*}

¹Special Centre for Molecular Medicine, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, India

²Department of Life Sciences, School of Natural Sciences, Shiv Nadar University, Greater Noida, India

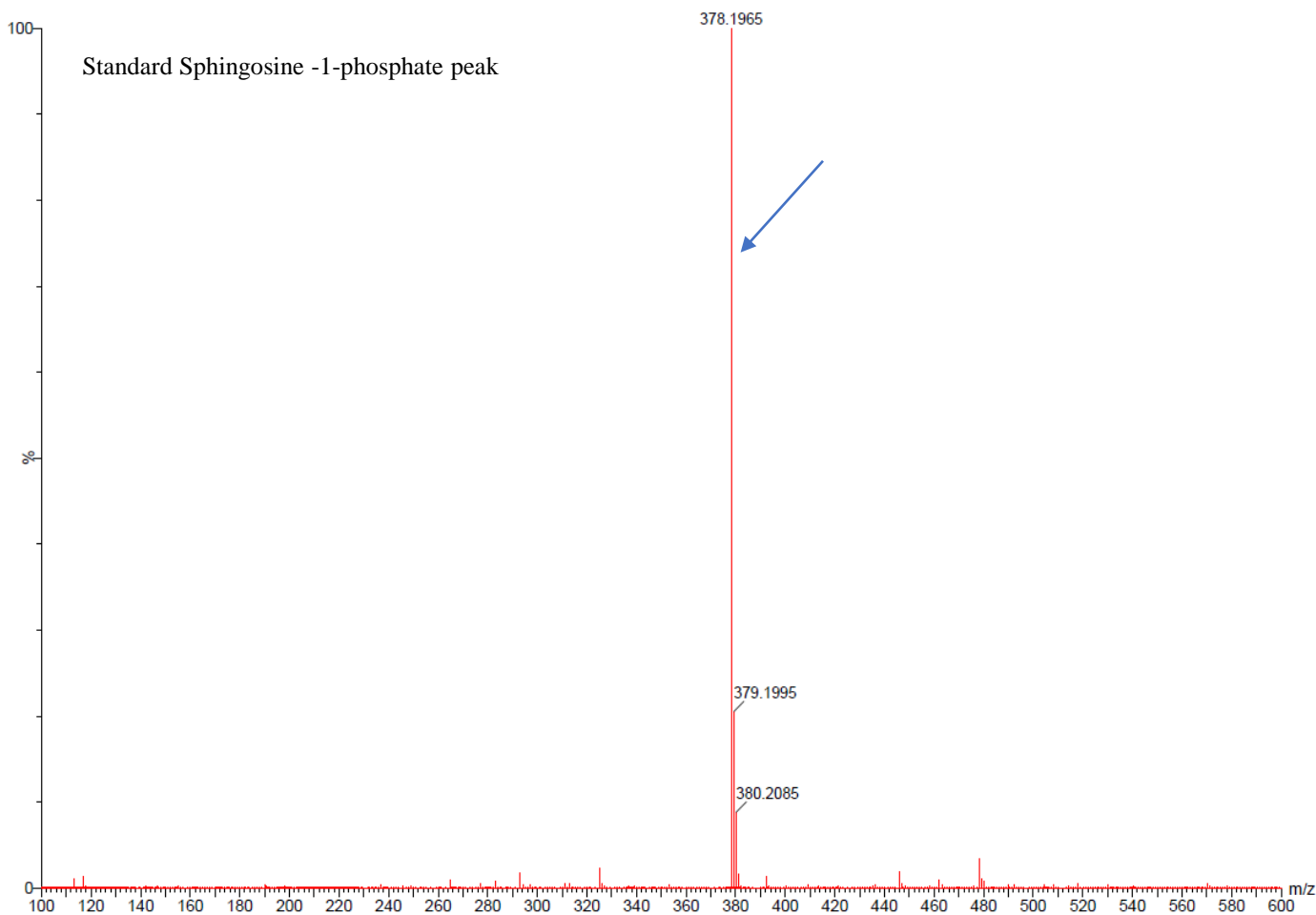
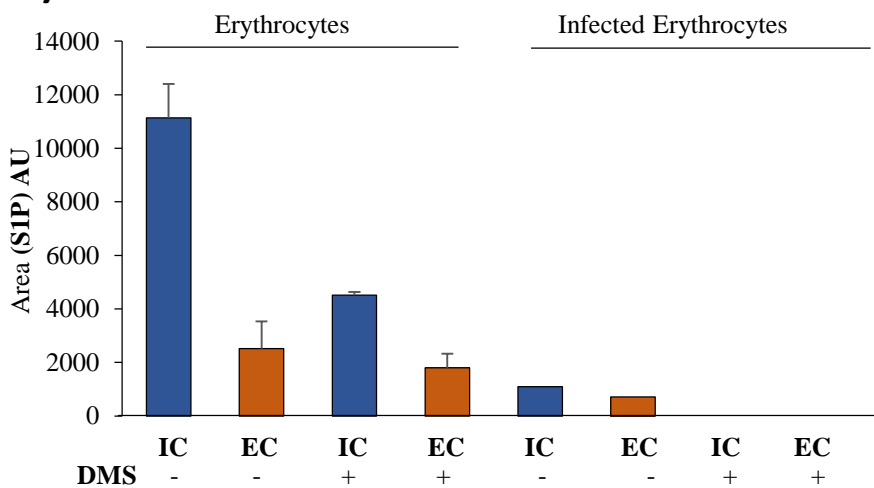
*Correspondence:

Shailja Singh

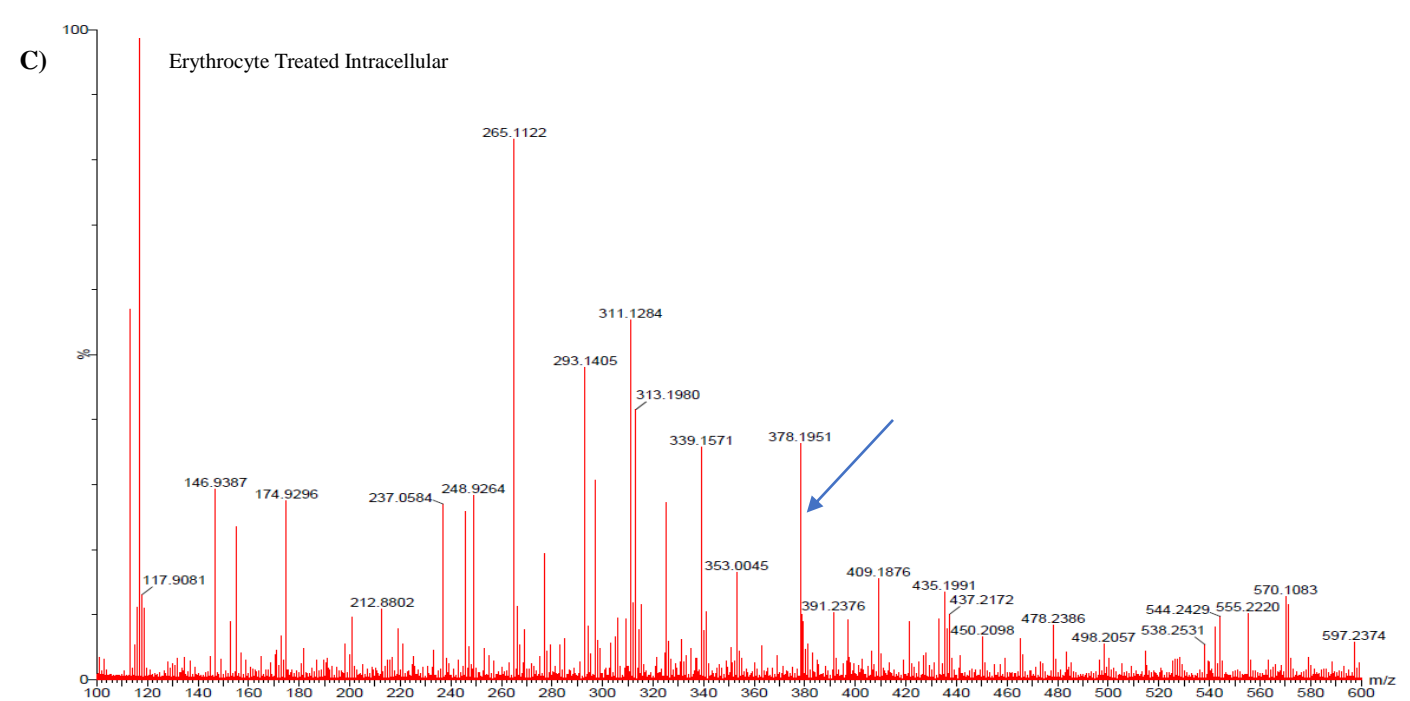
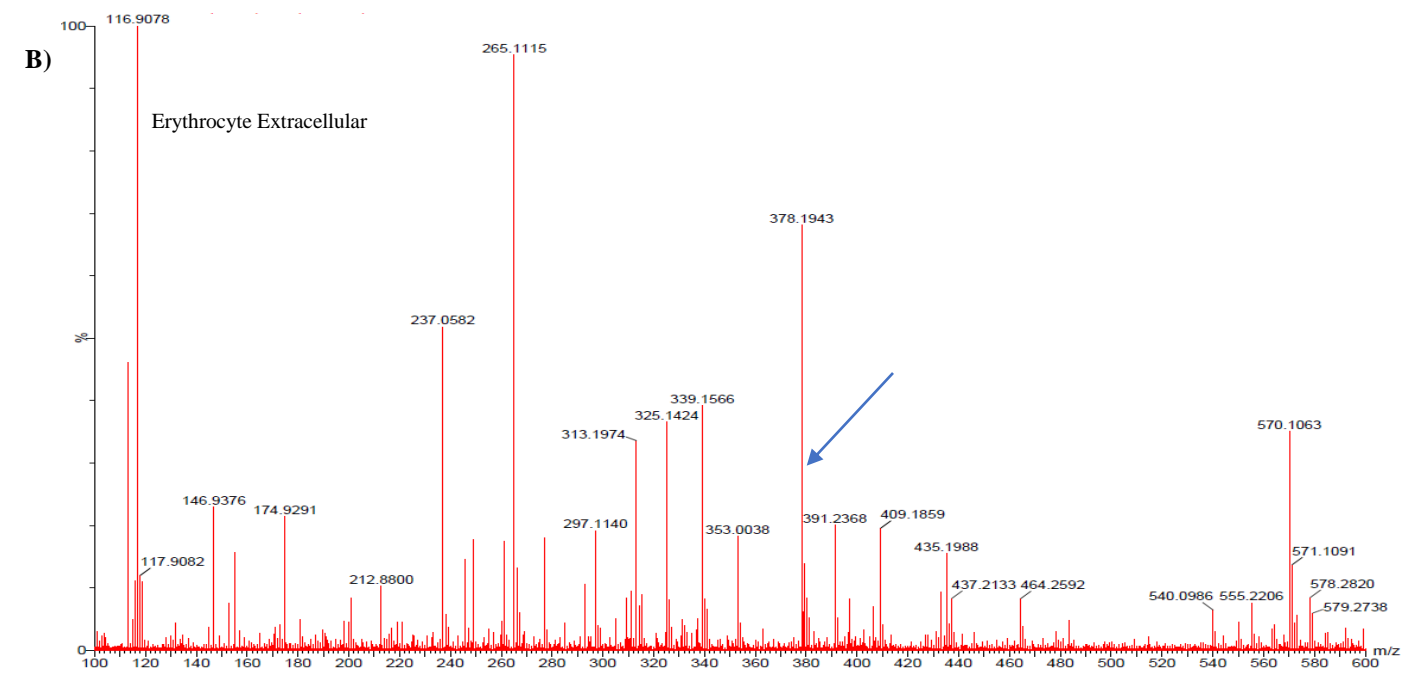
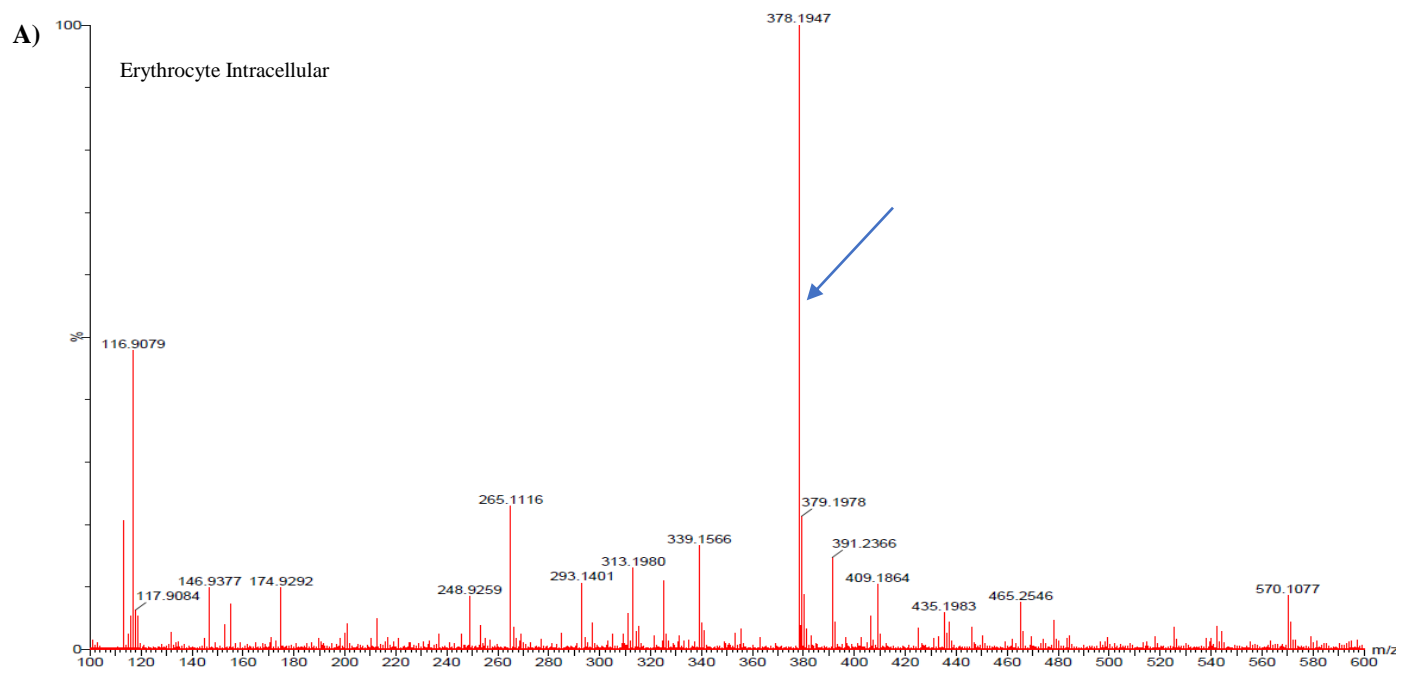
shailja.jnu@gmail.com

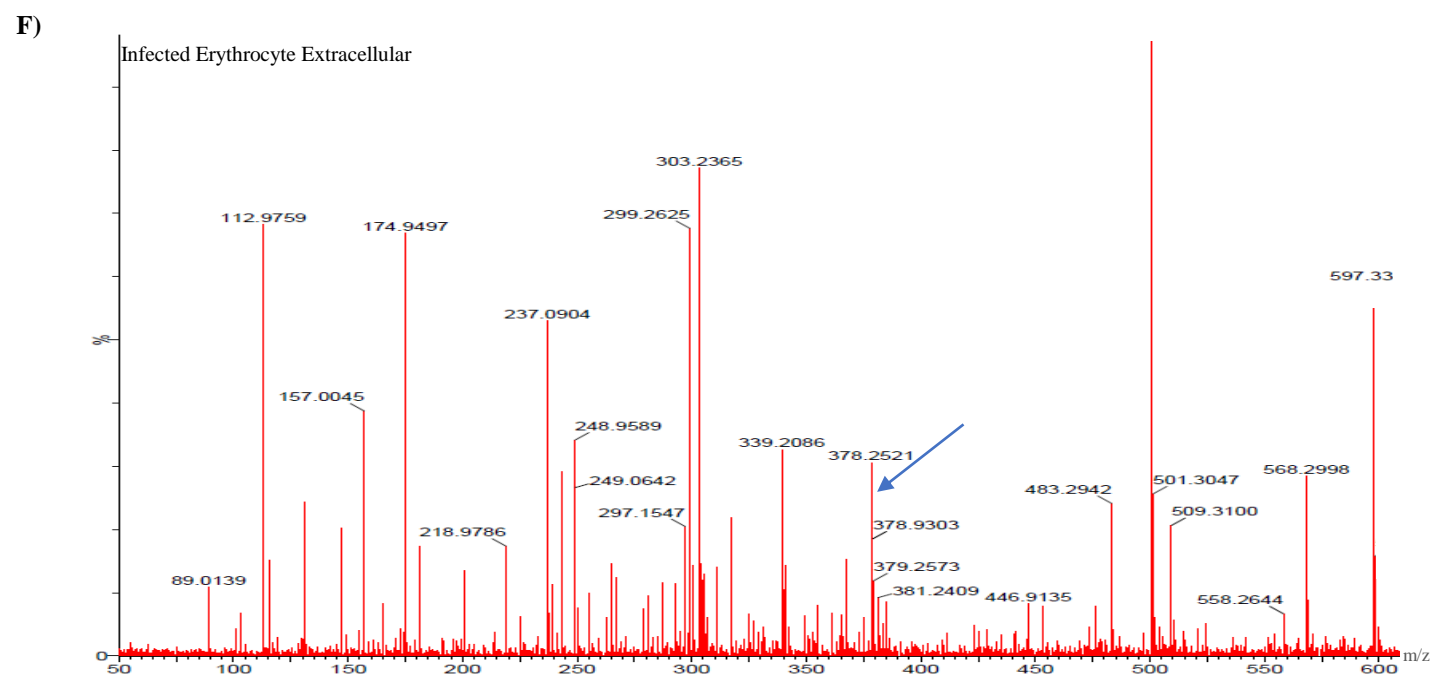
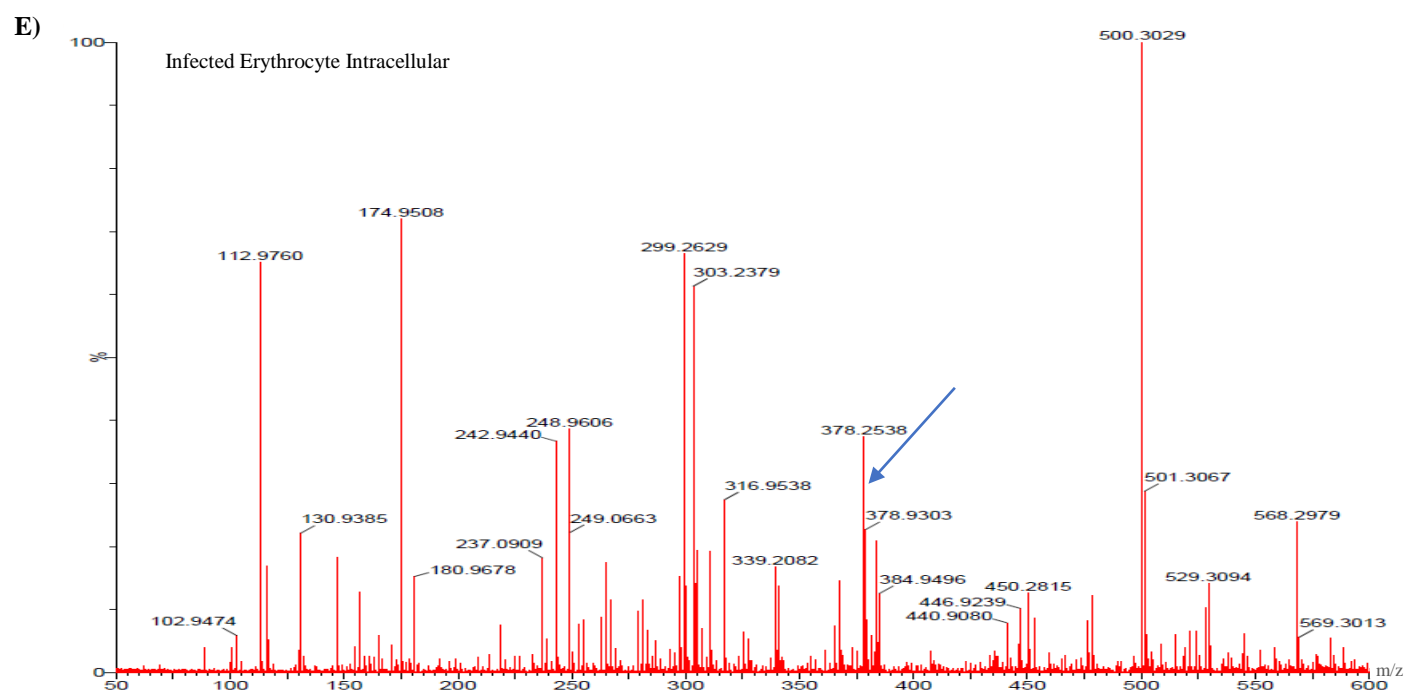
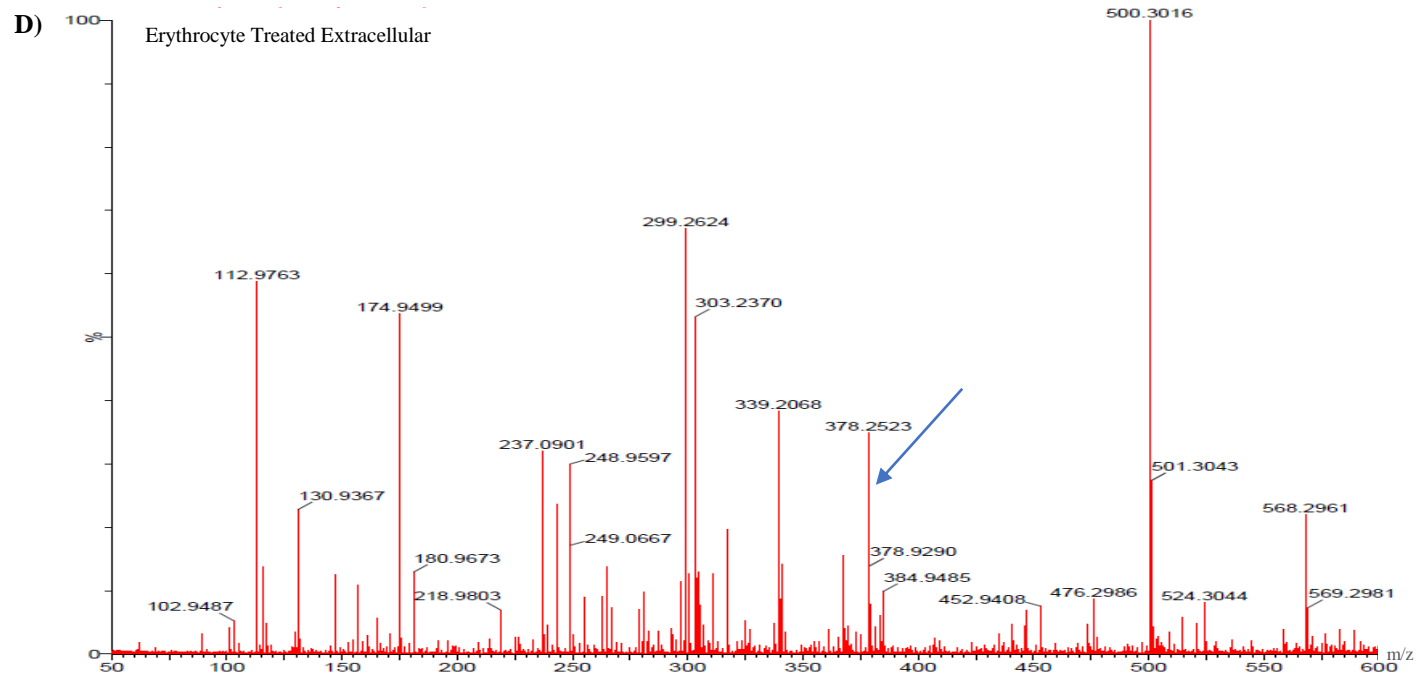
shailja.singh@jnu.ac.in

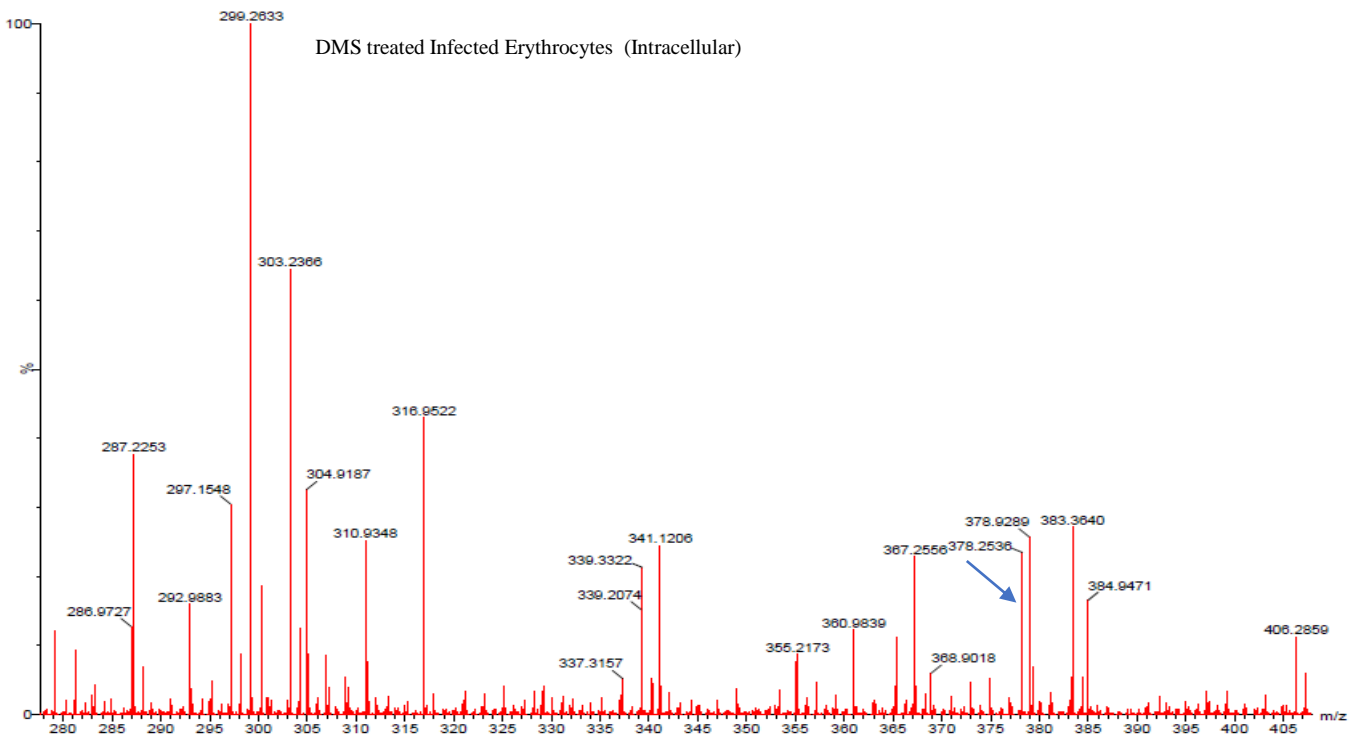
Key words: Sphingosine, Sphingosine-1-phosphate, Sphingosine kinase Erythrocyte, plasmodium, malaria

A)**B)**

Supplementary Figure 1. Characteristic peak of S1P in MS spectra. S1P in methanol was subjected to LC/MS analysis and generated a characteristic peak at position 378.16 acquired in MS spectra (A). Representative bar graphs display LC/MS-based quantification of intracellular (IC) and extracellular (EC) S1P levels in parasite infected and uninfected erythrocytes in presence of DMS (14 μ M). Acquired S1P-specific peak highlighted in the MS spectra (B).





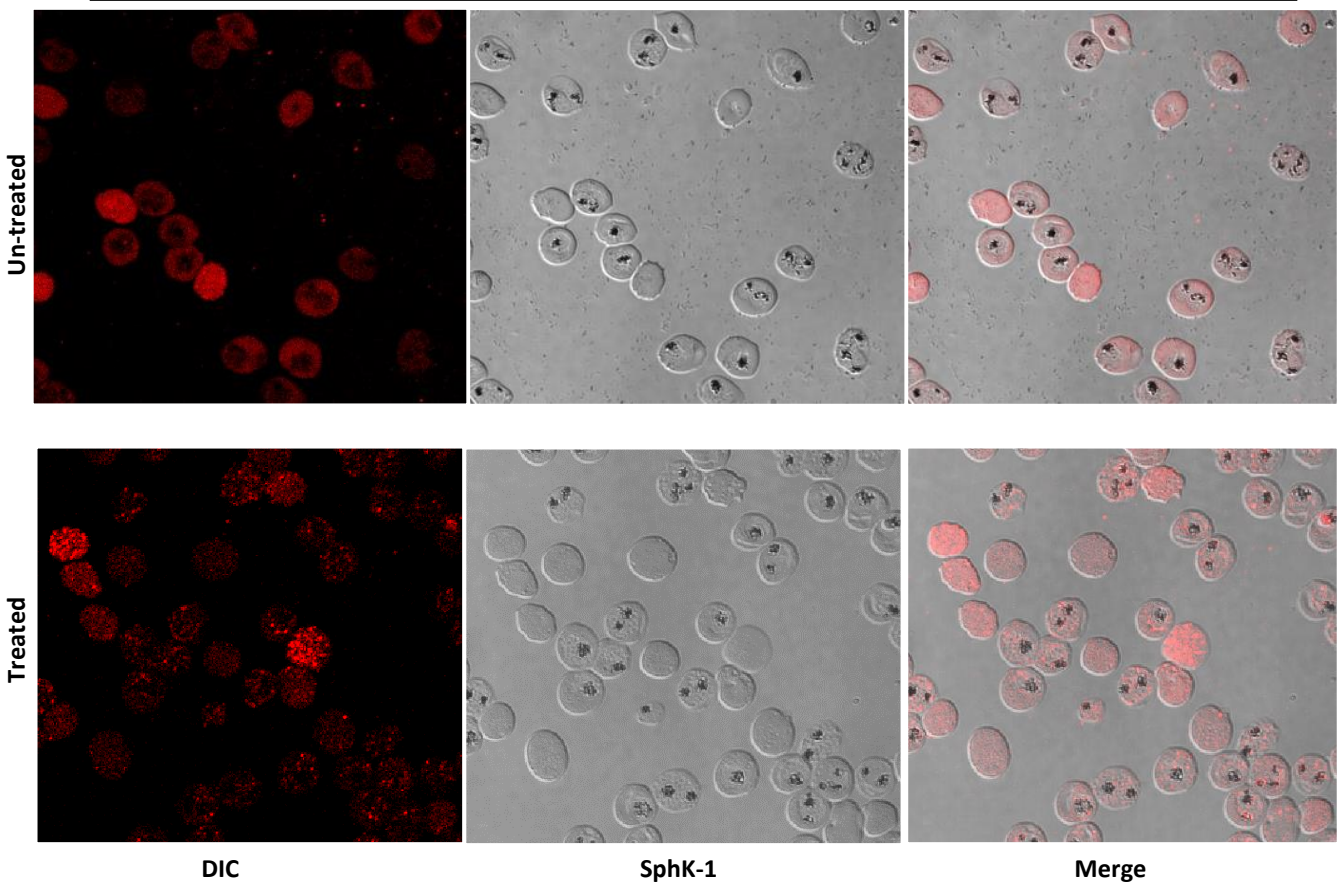
G)**H)**

Infected Erythrocyte Treated
Extracellular Not Detected (Because
of very low level)

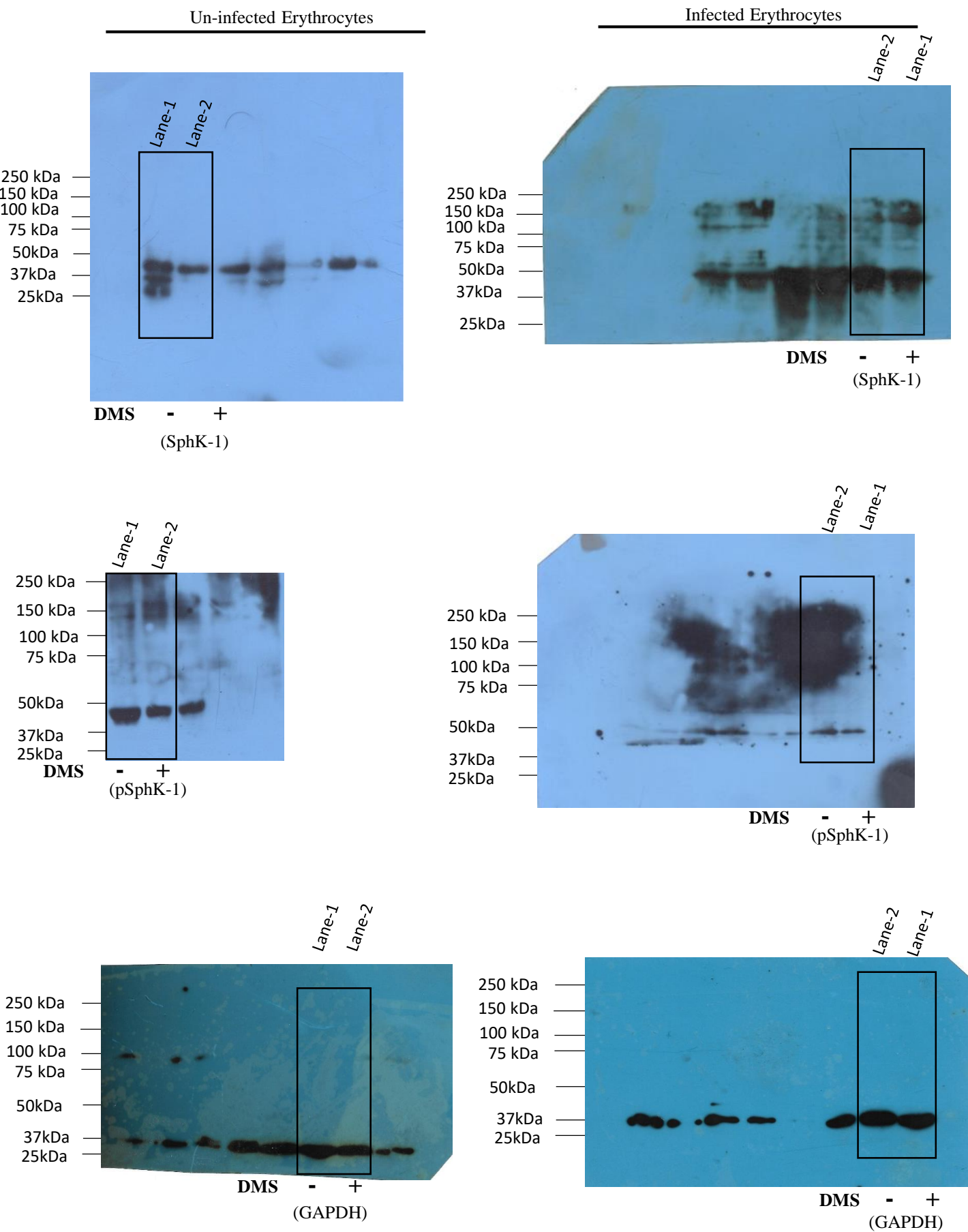
Supplementary Figure 2. S1P detection in IC and EC milieu of uninfected erythrocytes and infected erythrocyte with DMS treatment and without treatment. Lipids were extracted from supernatant and lysed cells from uninfected erythrocytes and infected erythrocyte after DMS treatment and without treatment. The extracted lipids were subjected to LC/MS analysis for S1P detection. S1P characteristic peaks were detected at position 378.25 in the MS spectra for IC as well as EC milieu (A-G). In **Figure 2 (H)** Due to lower level of S1P in DMS treated cells, peak was not detected.

A)

Infected and Un-infected Erythrocytes

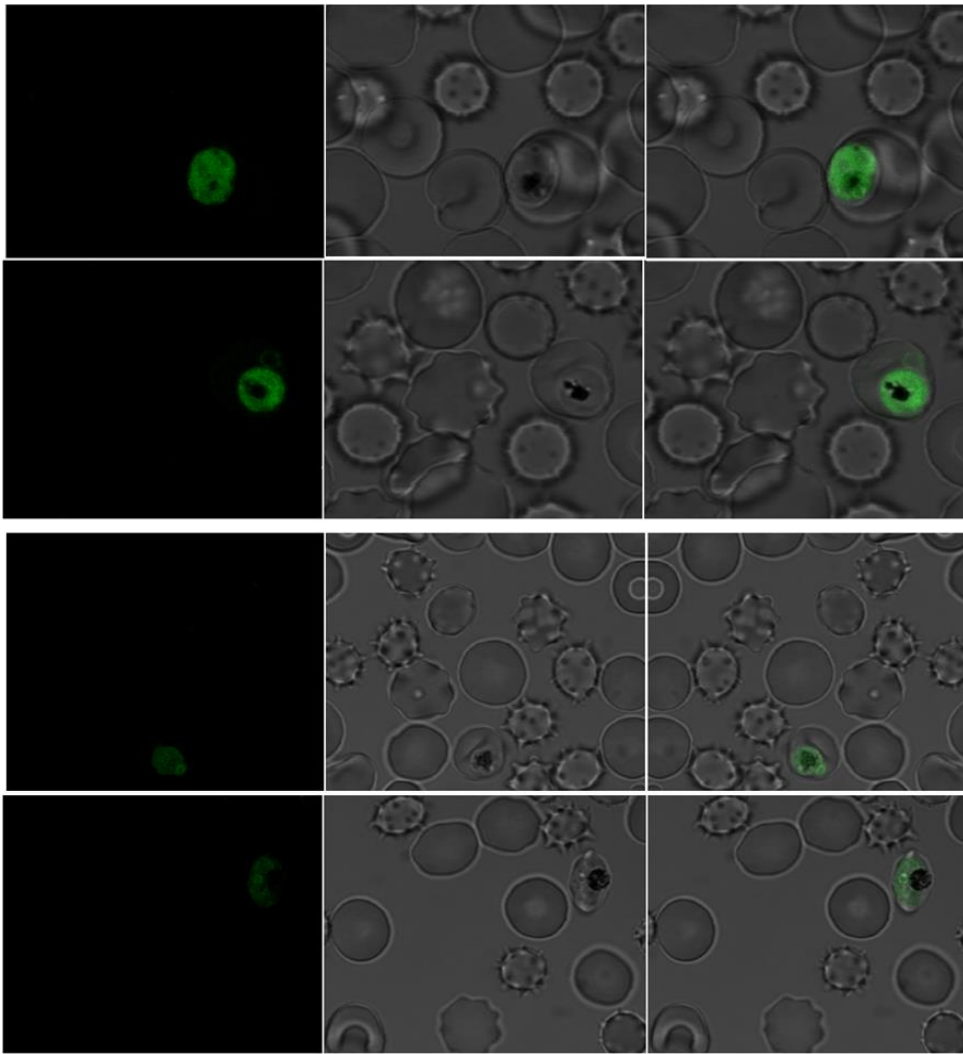


Supplementary Figure 3. Inhibition of host SphK-1 by specific inhibitor DMS causes decrease in SphK-1 protein level and phosphorylation. A) Confocal micrographs demonstrate altered host SphK-1 level in mixed-stage parasite culture following treatment with DMS (14 μ M).

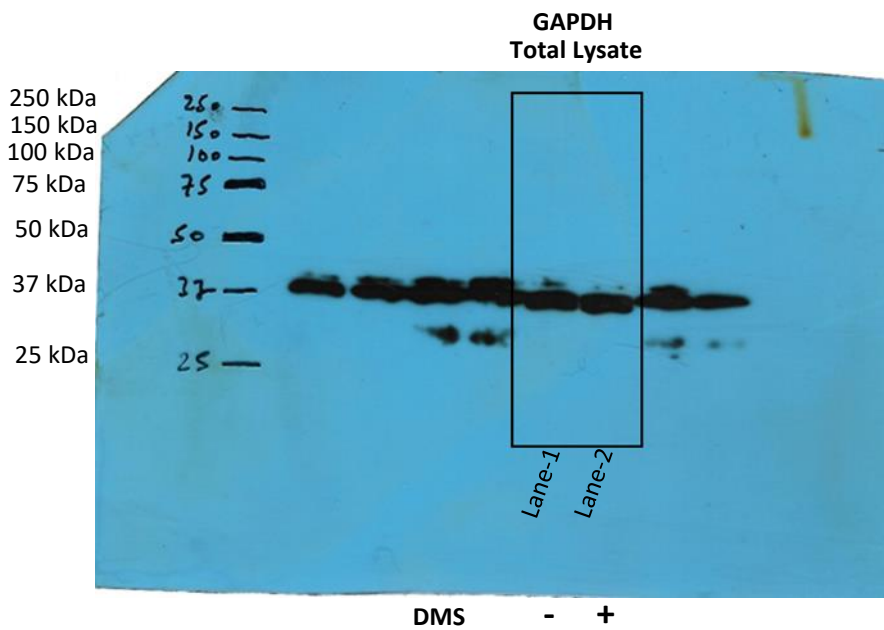
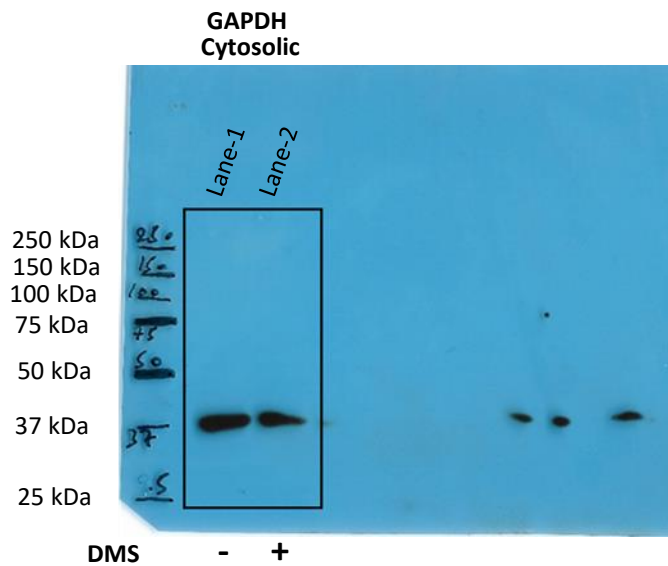
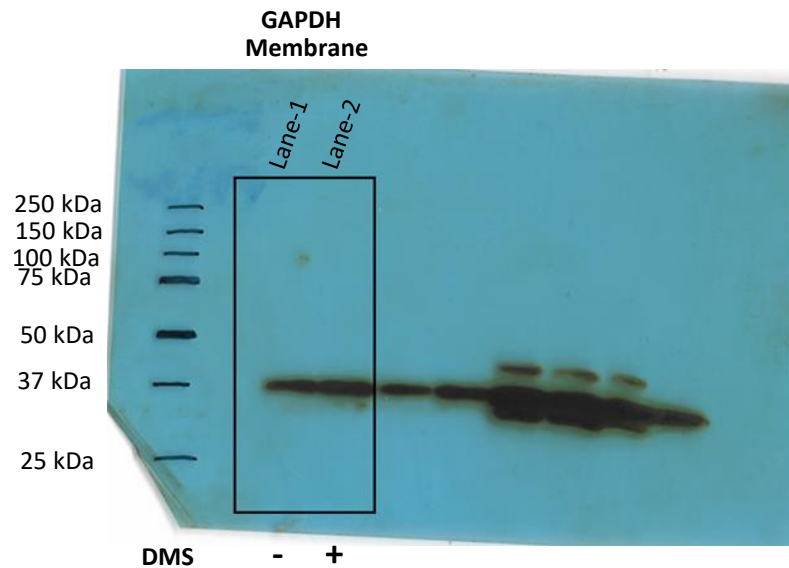


Supplementary Figure 4. Inhibition of host SphK-1 by specific inhibitor DMS causes decrease in SphK-1 protein level and phosphorylation. The phosphorylation status of SphK-1 and its level were evaluated by immunoblotting. Total cell lysates probed with GAPDH was used as a loading control.

A)



Supplementary Figure 5. Inhibition of host SphK-1 results in reduced glucose uptake. A) Evaluation of 2-NBDG uptake in parasite infected erythrocytes following DMS treatment by live-cell imaging. Respective MFI of individual infected erythrocytes were plotted against individual untreated cells.



Supplementary Figure 6. Translocation of GAPDH in parasite infected erythrocytes upon host SphK-1 inhibition. Detection of GAPDH in both membrane and cytosolic fractions of DMS-treated infected erythrocytes. Total cell lysate was used as a loading control.