

Supporting Information

Quantification and characterization of the 5' exonuclease activity of the lysosomal nuclease PLD3 by a novel cell-based assay

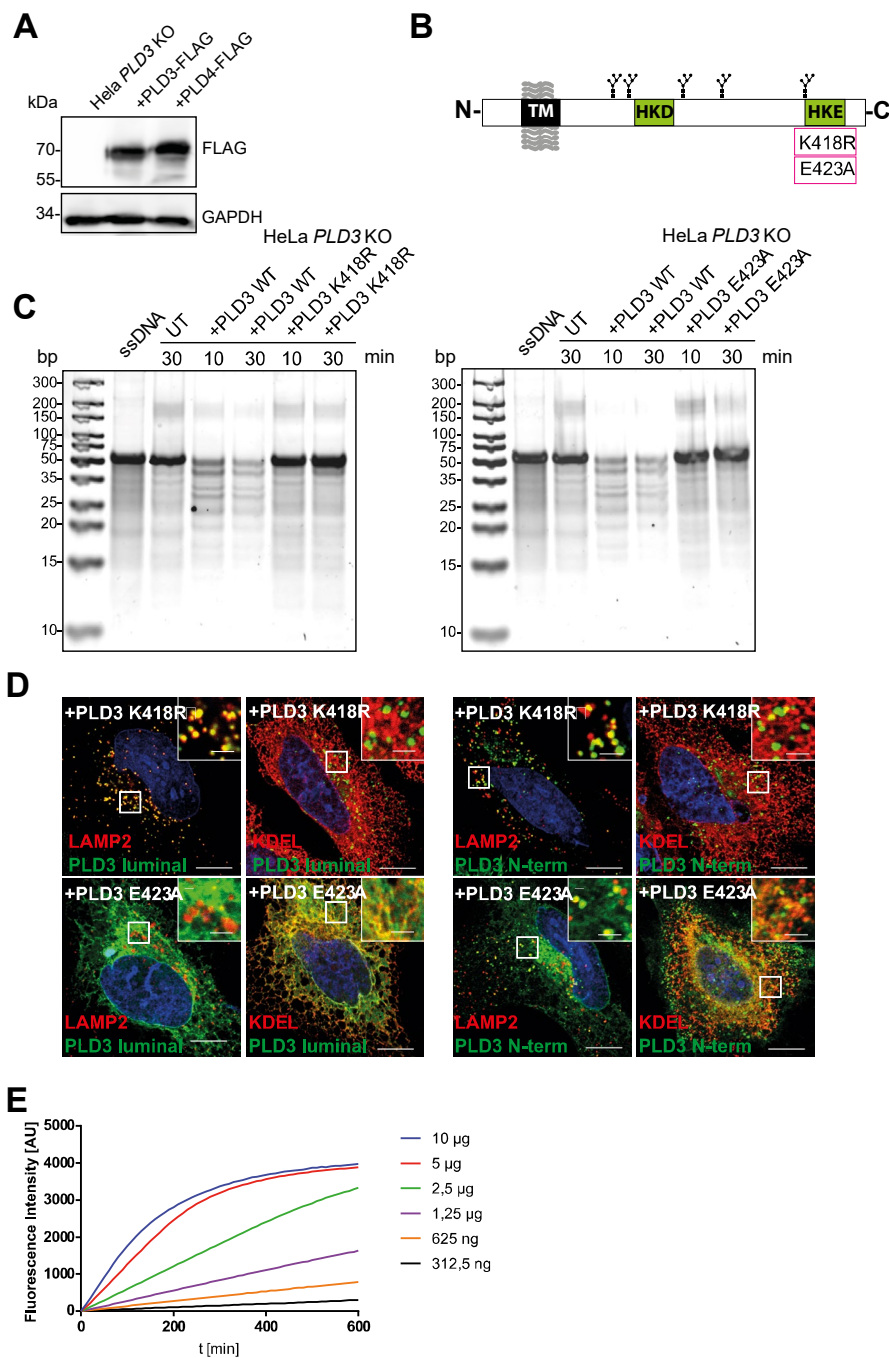
Cedric Cappel^{1,†}, Adriana Carolina Gonzalez^{1,†}, Markus Damme^{1,#}

† These authors contributed equally to this work

¹ Biochemical Institute, Christian-Albrechts-University of Kiel, Kiel 24118, Germany

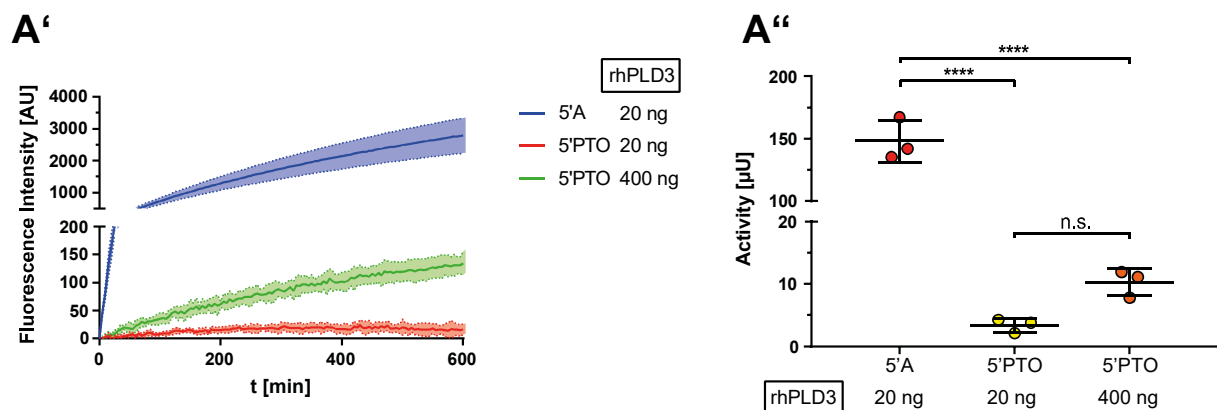
SUPPORTING FIGURES

Supporting Information Figure 1



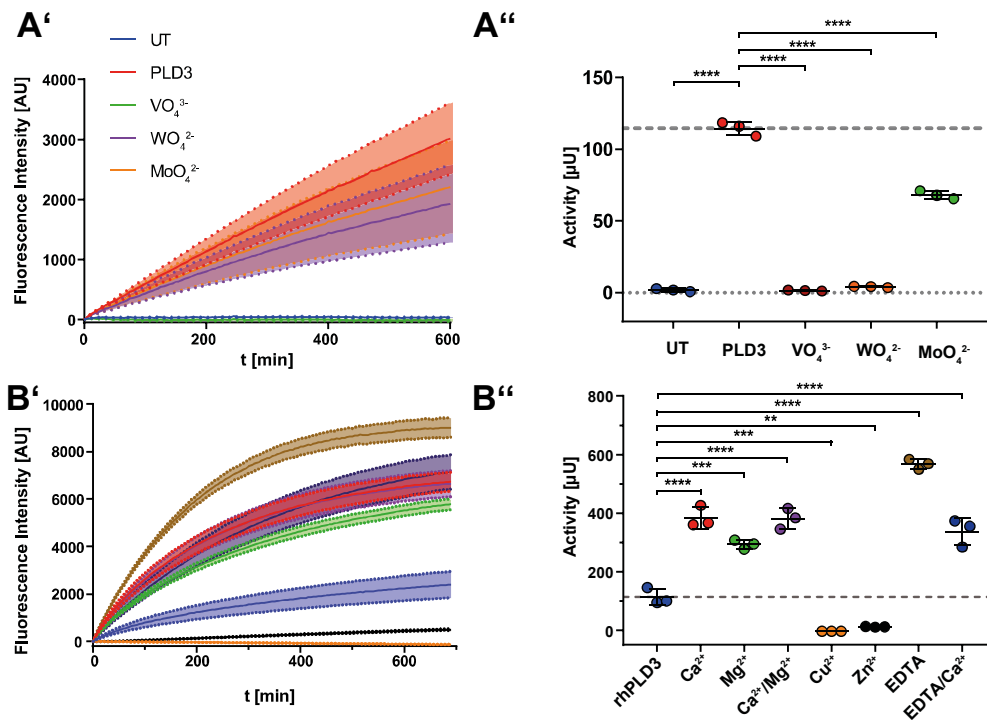
Supporting Information Figure 1. (A) Immunoblot of lysates used for the gel-based activity assay (Figure 1B) of C-terminally FLAG-tagged PLD3- and PLD4-constructs with an antibody against FLAG. GAPDH is depicted as a loading control. (B) Schematic representation of the domain structure of PLD3. The HKD and HKE motifs are depicted in green. The position of the K418R and E423A-mutations in the HKE motif is indicated. (C) PAGE of the 50nt ssDNA substrate alone, ssDNA treated with cell lysates of untransfected (UT) PLD3 KO HeLa, cell lysates from wildtype PLD3-transfected PLD3 KO HeLa cells, and PLD3 KO HeLa cells transfected with the indicated PLD3 mutants. The substrate and cell lysates were incubated for 10 and 30 minutes, respectively. (D) Co-immunofluorescence staining of each mutant cDNA (K418R and E423A) transfected in HeLa cells with an antibody against the luminal domain of PLD3 (green) and LAMP2 (red) as a lysosomal marker or KDEL (red) as an ER marker. Nuclei are stained with DAPI (blue). Scale bar large images: 10 μm . Scale bars insets: 2.5 μm . (E) Released fluorescence over time with the indicated amounts of cell lysates of wildtype PLD3-transfected *PLD3* KO HeLa cells incubated with the EFQO substrate.

Supporting Information Figure 2



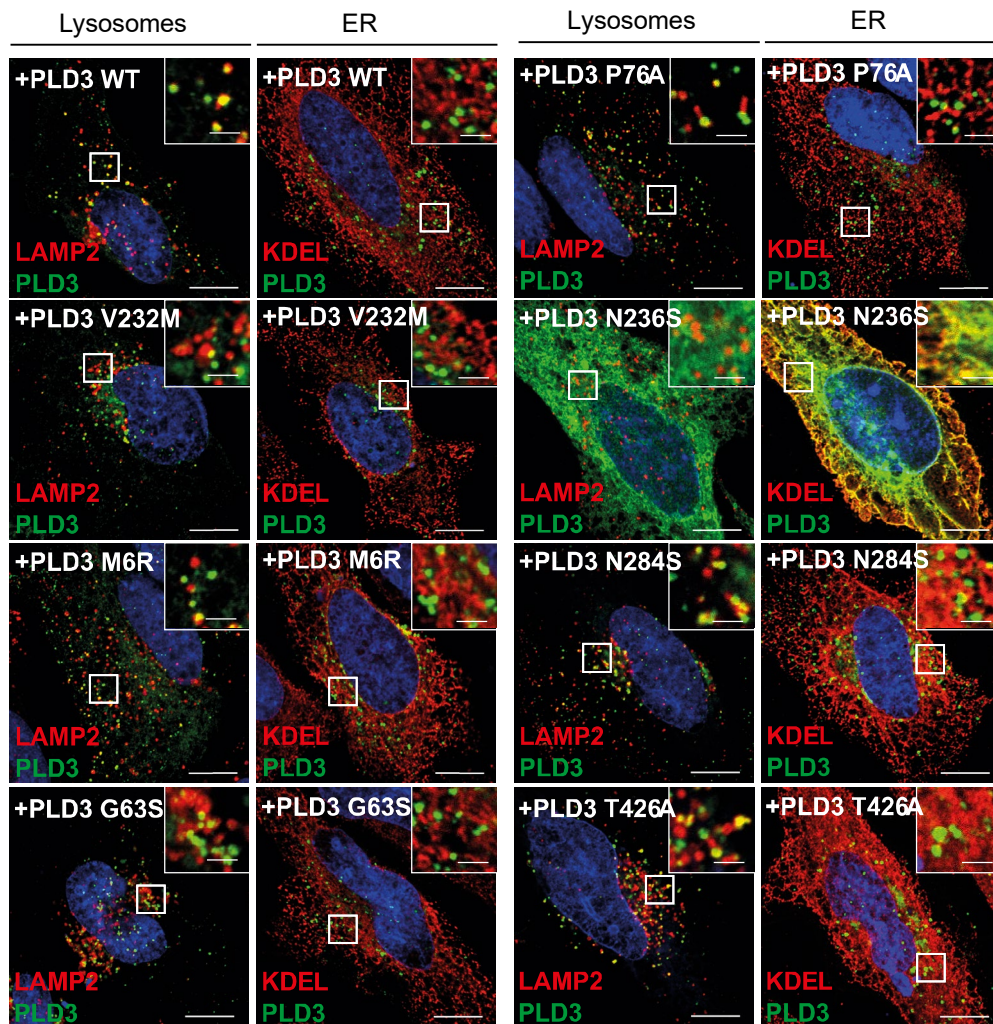
Supporting Information Figure 2. PTO-modified oligonucleotides are poor substrates for PLD3. (A') Released fluorescence over time with fixed amounts of cell lysates of PLD3-transfected *PLD3* KO HeLa cells incubated with the indicated amounts of the non-PTO-modified substrate (5'A) or indicated concentrations of PTO-modified EFQO substrate (5'-PTO). (A'') Bar-graph representation of the turnover of the non-PTO-modified substrate (5'A) or indicated concentrations of PTO-modified EFQO substrate (5'-PTO).

Supporting Information Figure 3.



Supporting Information Figure 3. Orthometalate anions, Cu^{2+} and Zn^{2+} inhibit PLD3. (A', A'') EFQO-based assay of PLD3 KO HeLa cells transfected with PLD3, treated with 500 μM of the polyoxyanions vanadate (VO_4^{3-}), tungstate (WO_4^{2-}) or molybdate (MoO_4^{2-}) (**B', B''**). EFQO-based assay of recombinant PLD3 incubated with Ca^{2+} (3 mM), Mg^{2+} (3 mM), $\text{Ca}^{2+} + \text{Mg}^{2+}$ (1,5 mM each), Cu^{2+} (1 mM), Zn^{2+} (1 mM) and EDTA (10 mM).

Supporting Information Figure 4



Supporting Information Figure 4. Effect of genetic variants found in AD patients on subcellular localization determined with an antibody against the cytosolic N-terminus. Coimmunofluorescence staining of each genetic variant transfected in HeLa cells with an antibody against the cytosolic N-terminus of PLD3 (green), LAMP2 (red) as a lysosomal marker or KDEL (red) as an ER marker. Nuclei are stained with DAPI (blue). Scale bar large images: 10 μ m. Scale bars insets: 2.5 μ m.