

Supplementary Materials for

Inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate 3-kinase B promotes Ca²⁺ mobilization and the inflammatory activity of dendritic cells

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Published 30 March 2021, *Sci. Signal.* **14**, eaaz2120 (2021)

DOI: 10.1126/scisignal.aaz2120

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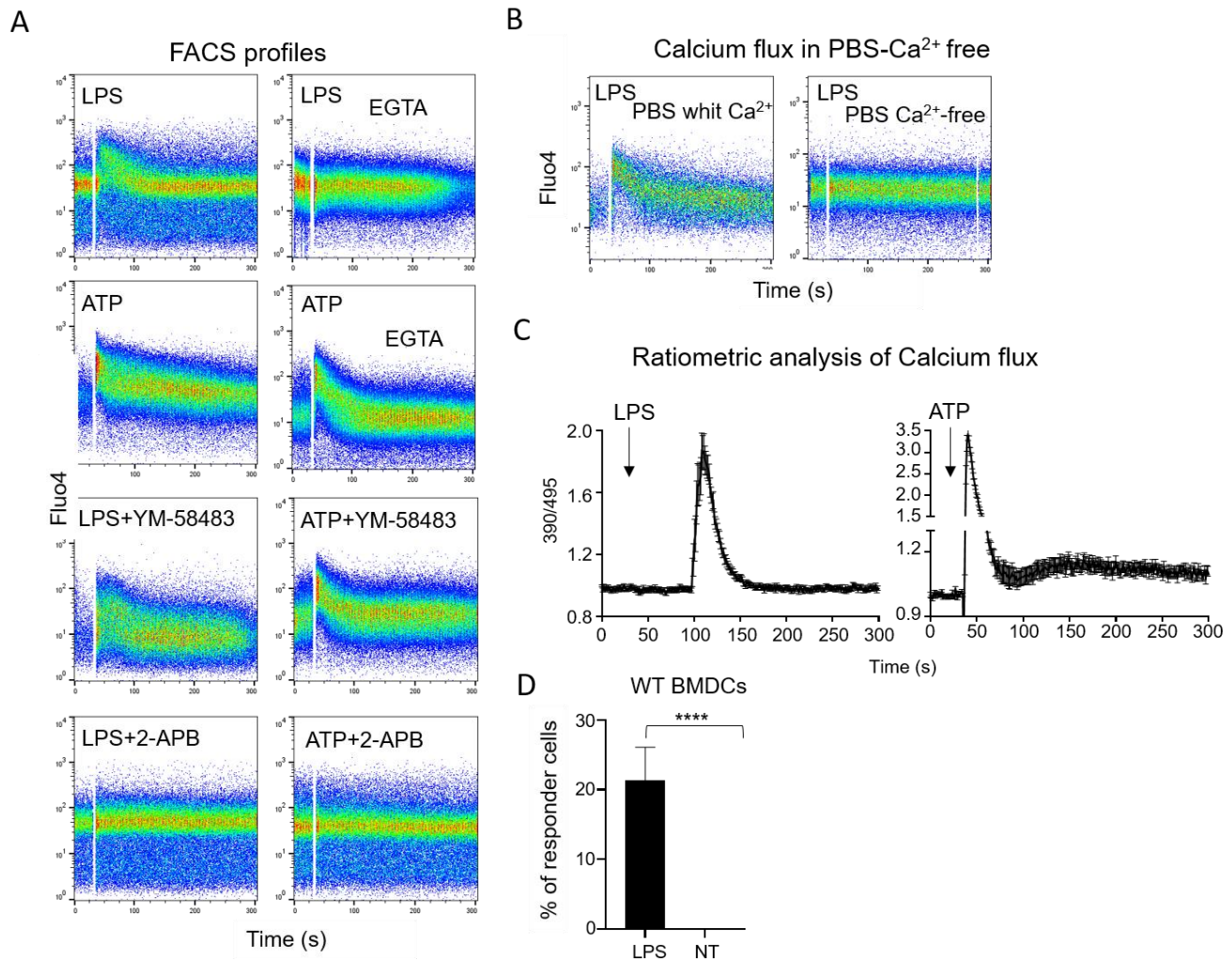


Fig. S1. Ca²⁺ fluxes in D1 cells in response to LPS stimulation measured by flow cytometry or with a ratiometric method. (A) Ca²⁺ flux profiles obtained by flow cytometry presented as dot plots showing fluo-4 raw fluorescence of the bulk population over time at the indicated conditions. These data are reported as relative fluorescence analysis in the main text (Fig. 1A). Each dot represents a single cell. **(B)** Ca²⁺ flux profiles obtained by flow cytometry in D1 cells treated with LPS (1μg/mL) in medium containing Ca²⁺ or in Ca²⁺-free medium. The dot plots show fluo-4 raw fluorescence of the bulk population over time at the indicated conditions. **(C)** Ca²⁺ flux profiles obtained by a ratiometric method. D1 cells were loaded with indo-1 and analyzed with confocal microscopy. Arrows indicate the time (30 s) of LPS (1μg/mL) or ATP (100μM) administration. [Ca²⁺]_i transients were evaluated as the fluorescence change in the 390/495 nm ratio, in response to the stimuli. Plots show the profile of 35 cells. **(D)** Percentage of BMDCs that mobilize calcium in response to LPS (1μg/mL) stimulation compared to untreated cells (NT). Calcium response were evaluated and measured by flow cytometry. Data represent 4 independent experiments. Statistical significance was determined with unpaired student's *t*-test. **** P<0.0001.

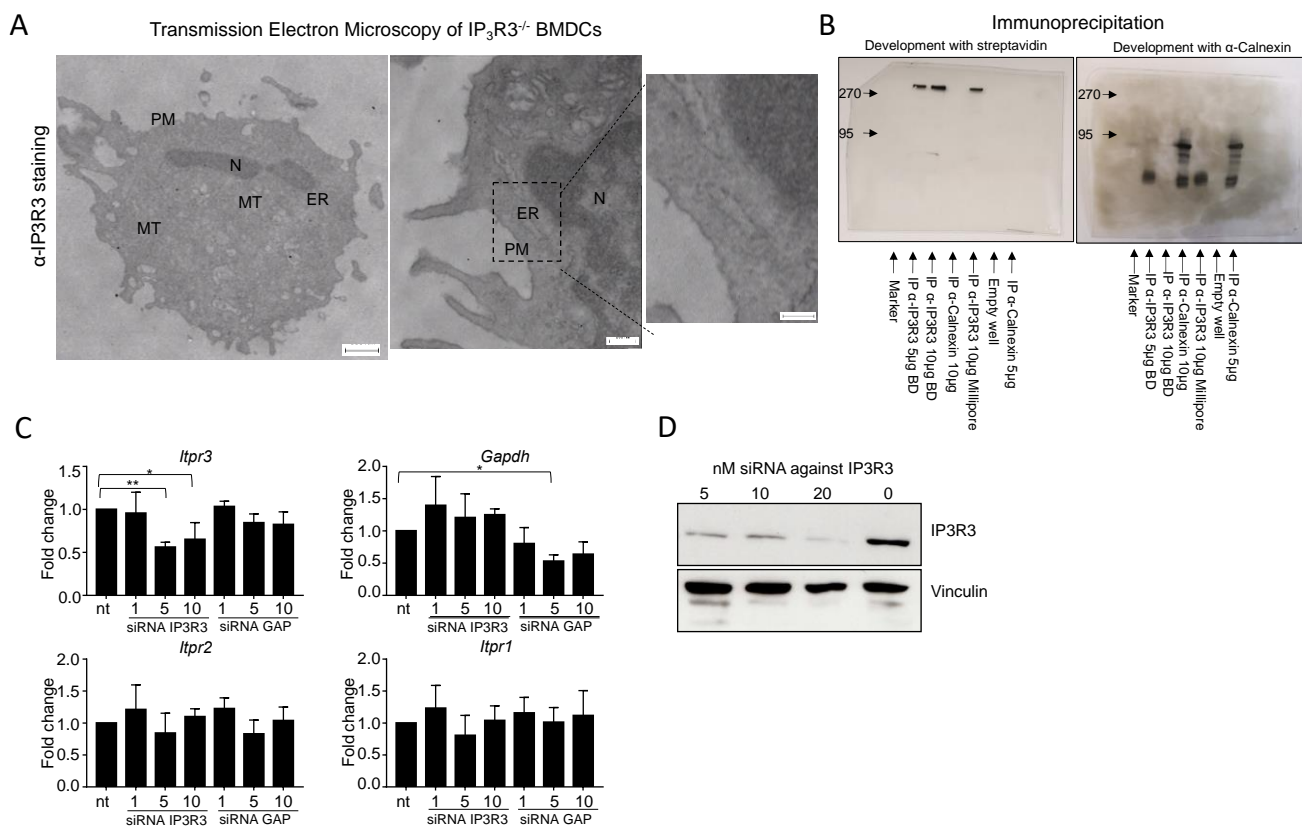


Fig. S2. IP₃R₃ localization on the plasma membrane and IP₃R₃ knockdown. (A) TEM of IP₃R₃-deficient mouse BMDCs labelled to show IP₃R₃. Representative image shows whole BMDCs. ER, endoplasmic reticulum; MT, mitochondria; N, Nucleus; PM, plasma membrane. Images are representative of 2 independent analyses. Scale bars, 300nm (left), 200 nm (middle), 50nm (right). (B) Original western blots presented in Fig. 2D of the main text. (C) Efficiency of IP₃R₃ knock down. *ITPR3*, *ITPR2*, *ITPR1* and *GAPDH* expression in D1 cells treated with the indicated amounts of siRNAs targeting IP₃R₃. siRNAs against GAPDH were used as control. Data represent 3 independent experiments. Statistical significance was determined with one-way analysis of variance followed by Sidak's multiple comparison test. ** P<0.01, * P<0.05. (D) Western blots for IP₃R₃ in D1 cells transfected with the indicated amounts of siRNAs targeting IP₃R₃. Vinculin is a loading control. Data are representative of 2 independent experiments.

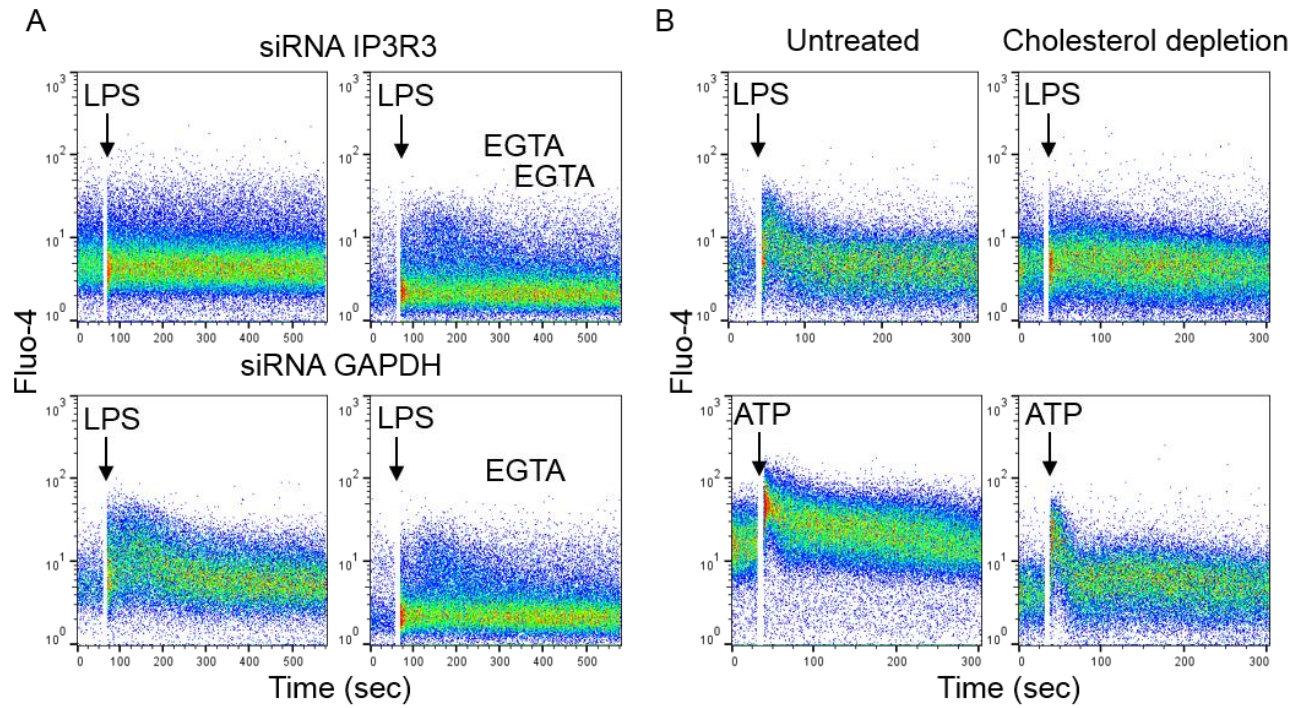


Fig. S3. Flow cytometry analysis of Ca^{2+} fluxes. Ca^{2+} flux profiles obtained by flow cytometry reported as relative fluorescence analysis in the main text. Dot plots showing fluo-4 raw fluorescence of the bulk population over time at the indicated conditions are relative to the samples presented in (A) Fig. 3A and (B) Fig. 4D. Each dot represents a single cell.

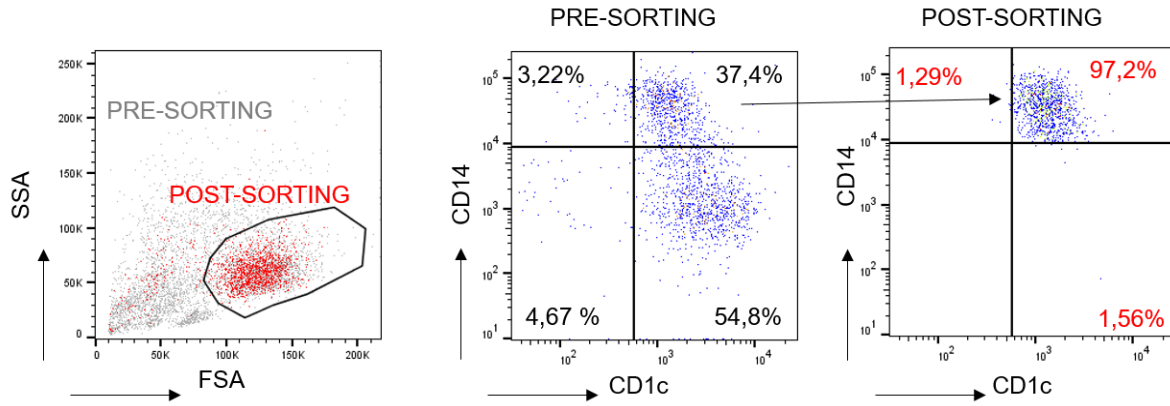


Fig. S4. Sorting strategy of DC3 cells. CD1c⁺ (BDCA1⁺) cells were purified from buffy coats using magnetic sorting (pre-sorting). CD1c⁺CD14⁺ cells were then obtained by FACS sorting (post-sorting). Panels show the physical parameters and CD14 and CD1c expression on the pre-sorted and post-sorted cells.

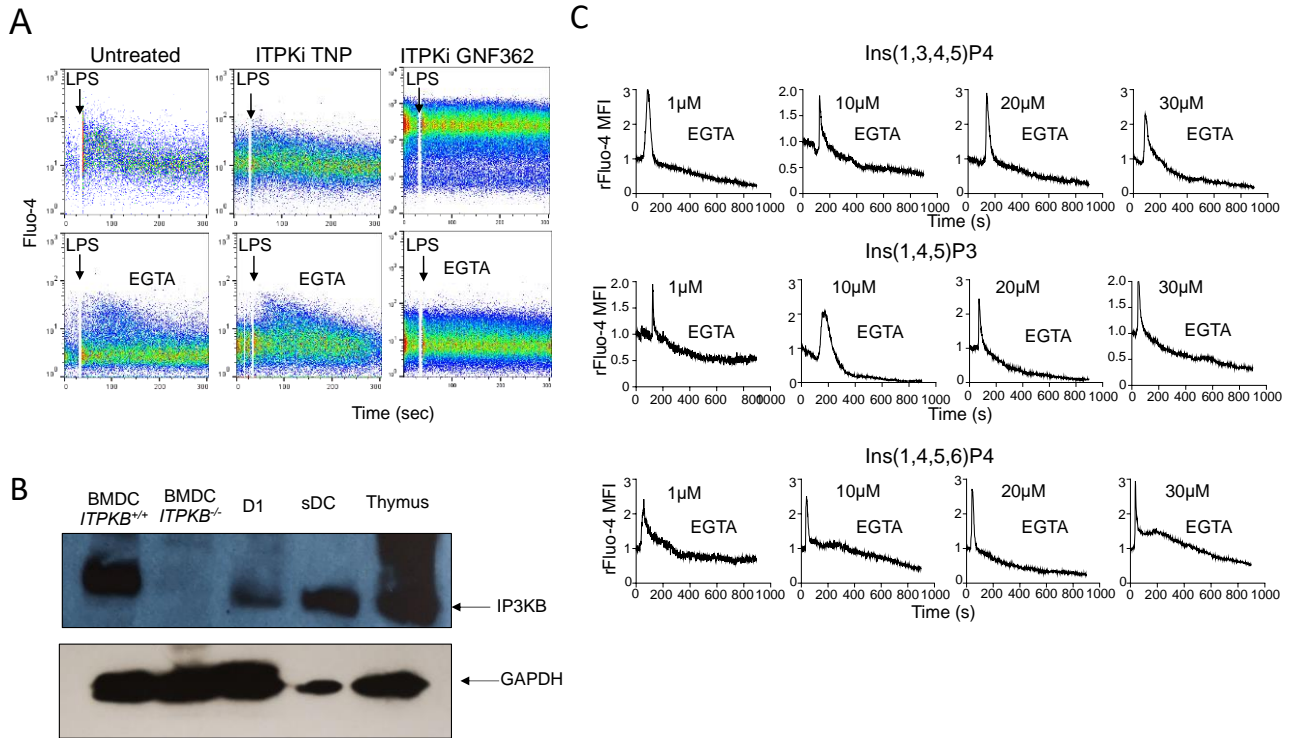


Fig. S5. ITPKB in DCs and role in Ca^{2+} mobilization in response to LPS.

(A) Ca^{2+} flux profiles obtained by flow cytometry presented as dot plots showing fluo-4 raw fluorescence of the bulk population over time at the indicated conditions. These data are reported as relative fluorescence analysis in the main text (Fig. 5A). Each dot represents a single cell. (B) Western blot showing ITPKB and GAPDH in BMDCs derived from WT and ITPKB-deficient mice, D1 cells, WT spleen DCs (sDC), and thymus (positive control). (C) Representative Ca^{2+} profiles of DCs pretreated with the CRAC inhibitor YM-58483, then treated with thapsigargin (TPG) to deplete the intracellular Ca^{2+} stores, and finally with cell-permeant Ins(1,3,4,5) P_4 , Ins(1,4,5) P_3 , or Ins(1,4,5,6) P_4 at the indicated doses, in the presence of EGTA. TPG was added after 30 s and inositols after 600s of data acquisition. Ca^{2+} fluctuations were evaluated as changes in Fluo-4 fluorescence in response to the stimuli and normalized over the first 30s of analysis (rFluo-4MFI). Data are representative of $n = 3$ independent experiments.

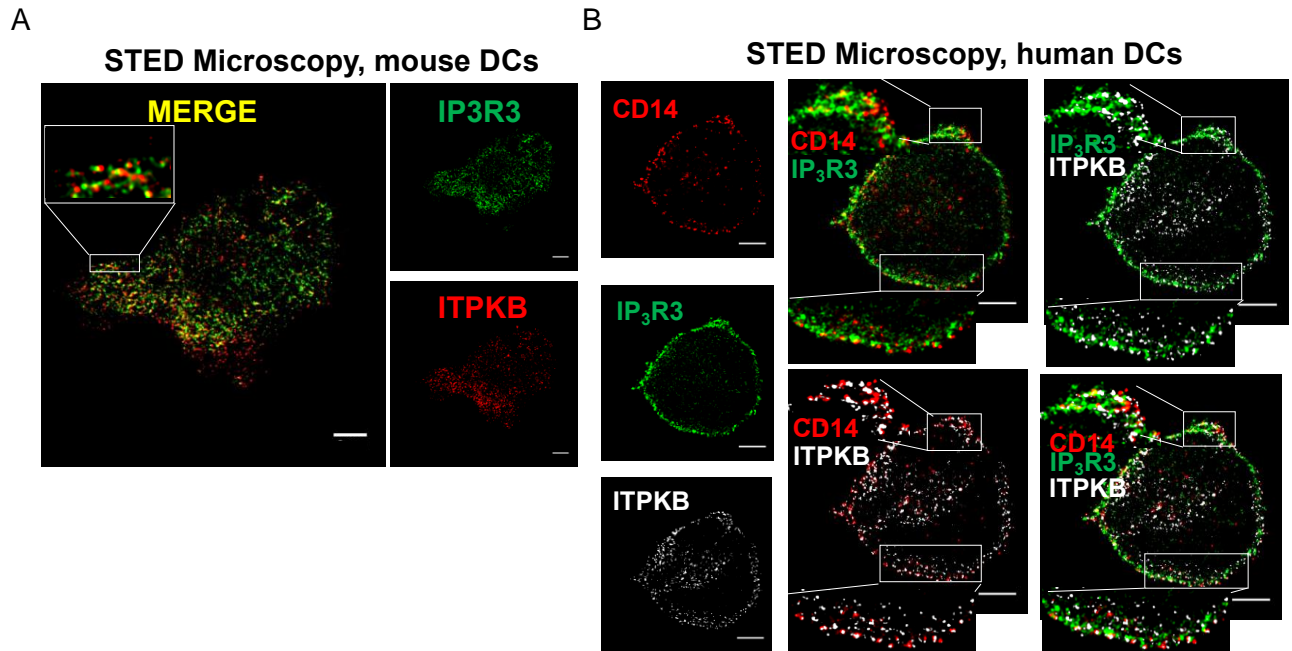


Fig. S6. Colocalization of IP₃R3, CD14, and ITPKB in DCs. (A) STED microscopy showing ITPKB (red) and IP₃R3 (green) in mouse D1 cells. antibodies. Scale bars, 2 μm. Images are representative of 5 independent analyses. (B) STED microscopy showing IP₃R3 (green), CD14 (red), and ITPKB (white) in human CD1c⁺CD14⁺ cells. Scale bars, 2 μm. Images are representative of 5 independent analyses from 2 donors.

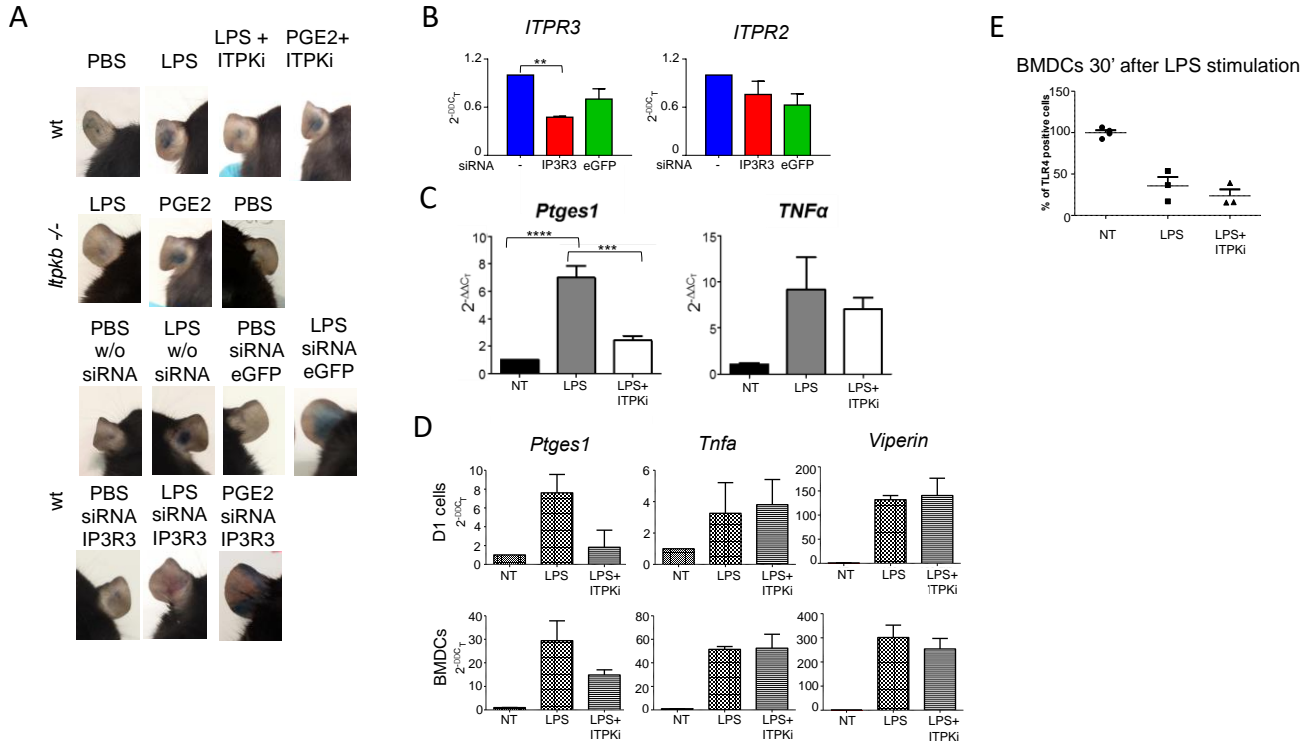


Fig. S7. ITPKB is required for LPS-induced vascular leakage. (A) Representative images of vascular leakage assayed by Evans blue extravasation in the ears. WT and ITPKB-deficient (*Itpkb*^{-/-}) mice were simultaneously injected i.v. with Evans blue and subcutaneously injected with the indicated combinations of PBS, LPS, TNP (ITPKi), and PGE₂. A group of mice was also pre-treated with siRNAs specific for IP₃R3 siRNA 24 hours before to the vasodilation test. (B) Efficiency of siRNA-mediated IP₃R3 knockdown in vivo. *ITPR3* and *ITPR2* expression was quantified 24h after ear subcutaneous injection of anti-IP₃R3 siRNAs. siRNAs against eGFP were used as a negative control. Data represent 3 independent experiments. Statistical significance was determined with one-way analysis of variance followed by Sidak's multiple comparison test. ** P<0.01, * P<0.05. (C) Real-time PCR analysis of *Ptges1* and *Tnfa* expression in ear tissues of mice 4h after subcutaneously injected or not (nt) with LPS in the presence or absence of TNP (ITPKi). Values represent mean ± SD of 4 independent experiments. Statistical significance was determined with one-way analysis of variance followed by Tukey's multiple comparison test. ** P<0.01. (D) *Ptges1* (NFAT-dependent), *Tnfa* (MyD88-dependent), and *Viperin* (TRIF-dependent) expression in mouse D1 cells and BMDCs 4h after LPS activation. NT, not treated. Where indicated cells, were co-treated with LPS and TNP (ITPKi). Values represent mean ± SD of 3 independent experiments. (E) Quantification of surface TLR4 on BMDCs 30 min after LPS treatment in the presence or not of the TPG (ITPKi). Values represent the mean of 3 independent experiments.

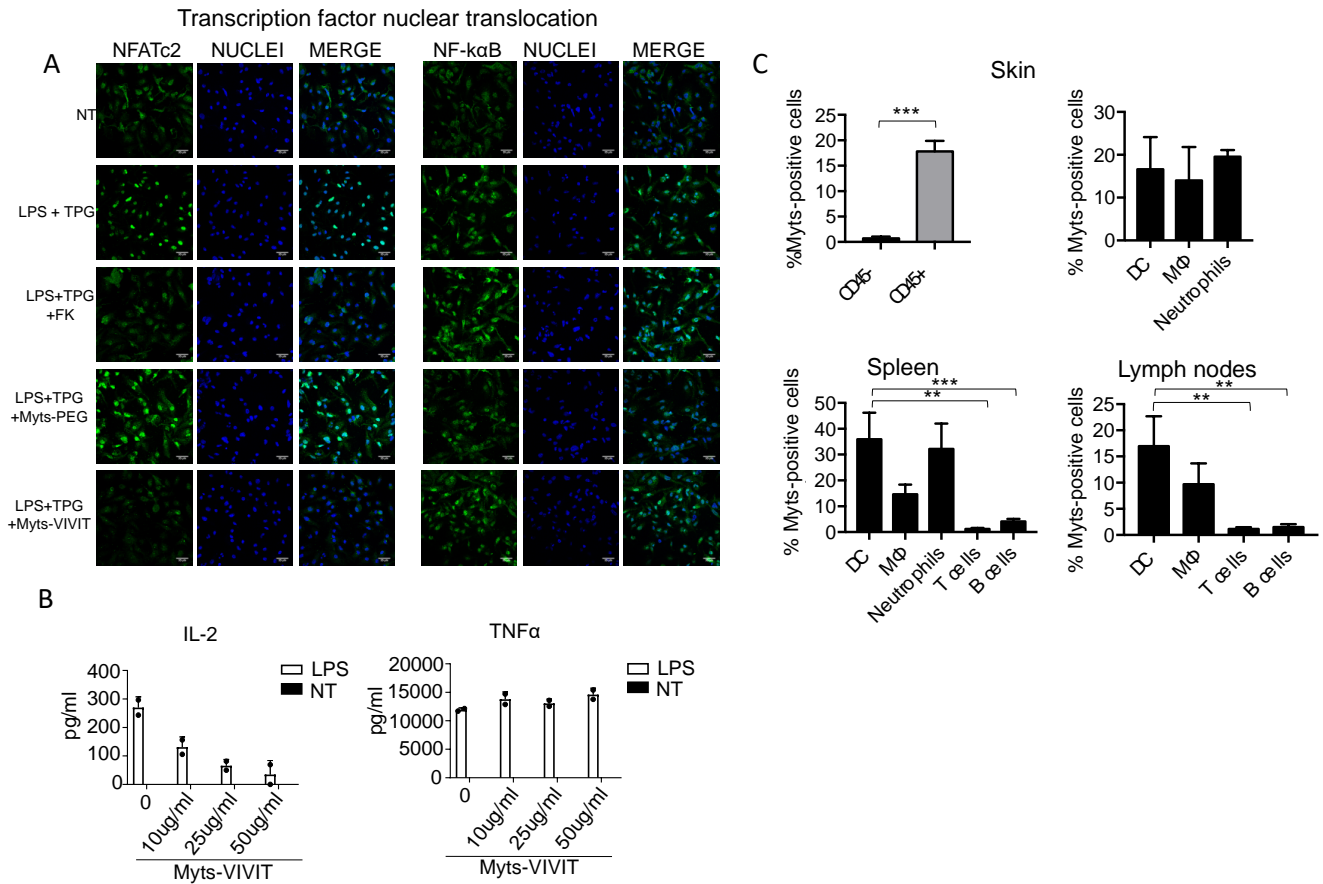


Fig. S8. Inhibition of nuclear NFAT translocation by Myts-VIVIT nanoparticles. (A) Confocal microscopy analysis of nuclear NFAT and NF-κB (p65) translocation induced in mouse BMDCs by LPS and thapsigargin (TPG). Where indicated, the cells were pretreated with FK506, Myts-VIVIT, or MyTS-PEG prior LPS and TPG treatment. (B) Quantification of IL-2 (NFAT-dependent) and TNF-α (NFAT-independent) production by BMDCs after stimulation with LPS in the presence or not of the indicated amounts of Myts-VIVIT. (C) In vivo uptake of FITC-conjugated Myts nanoparticles. Fluorescent Myts were injected i.v. every other day for two weeks and half (Days 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 17), and FITC-positive cells in the skin, lymph nodes, and spleen were counted by FACS analysis at Day 18. Values represent mean ± SD of 3 independent experiments. Statistical significance was determined with unpaired student's *t*-test or one-way analysis of variance followed by Tukey's multiple comparison test. ** P<0.01. *** P<0.0001.