Fig S1

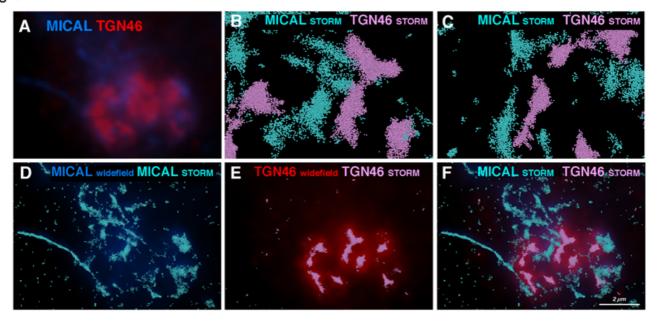


Figure S1, STORM Microscopy HeLa cells labelled with anti-MICAL-L1- and anti-TGN46 antibodies. In wide-field microscopy (A) MICAL (in dark blue) seems to be close to TGN46 positive structures (in red). However, when switching to super-resolved pictures using 3D STORM microscopy (B-F) to unravel individual molecules localization, we can see that TGN46 molecules (pink spheres) are distant in 3D from MICAL-L1 (Cyan spheres, in F) and are part of distinct clouds of proteins as can be seen at high magnification in B and C.

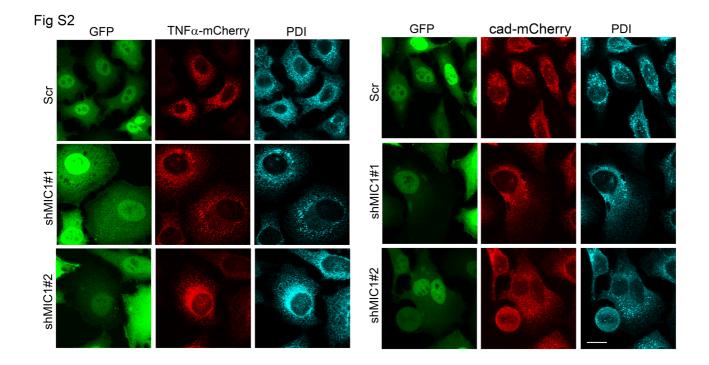


Figure S2, Coverslips of Scr and MICAL-L1 shRNA depleted cells transfected with TNF α -mCherry or Cadherin-mCherry were PFA fixed, stained with anti-PDI (protein disulphide-isomerase) and analyzed by immunofluorescence confocal microscope. Without addition of biotin, TNFalpha and Cadherin cargoes accumulate at the ER costaind with PDI.

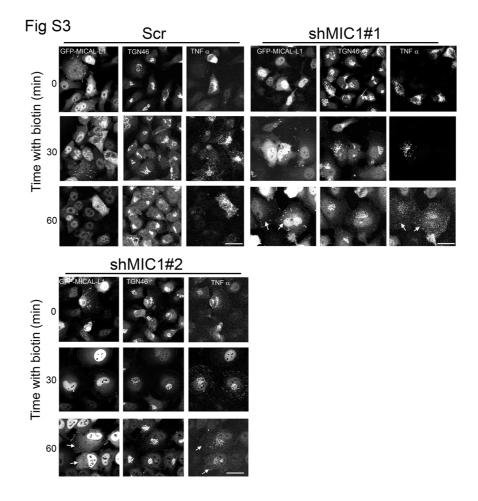
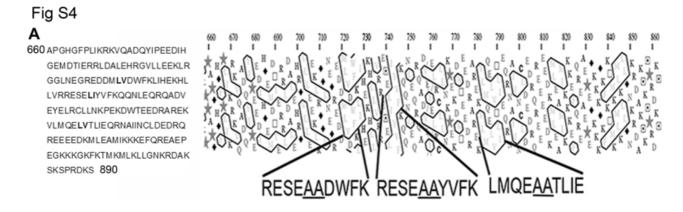


Figure S3, (A) Coverslips of control and MICAL-L1 depleted cells were cotransfected with TNF α -mCherry and shRNA-resistant GFP-MICAL-L1 using the RUSH system and analyzed as indicated in figure 1. Cells were costained with anti-TGN46. Note that in cells expressing shRNA-resistant GFP-MICAL-L1 (arrows) detected as tubulo-vesicular structures, TNF α -mCherry cargoes were observed in post Golgi vesicles 30-60 min after addition of biotin, suggesting that re-expression of shRNA-resistant GFP-MICAL-L1 restored the transport of the TNF α to the PM.



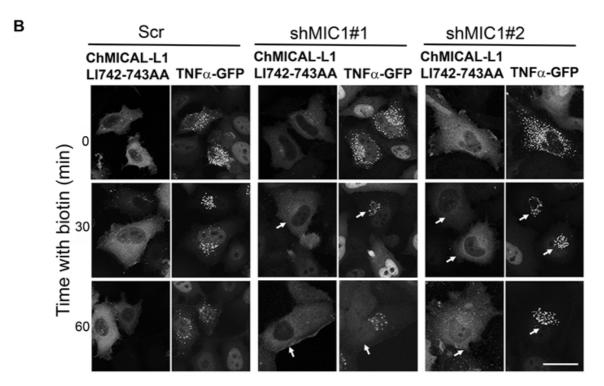


Figure S4, (A) amino acid sequence at positions 660-890 of MICAL-L1-RBD is presented and hydrophobic residues LV722-723, LI742-743 and LV788-789 are in bold. Hydrophobic Clusters Analysis (HCA) was performed using the web site, http://mobyle.rpbs.univ-paris-diderot.fr/cgi-bin/portal.py?form=HCA#forms::HCA. HCA of MICAL-L1 RBD revealed the presence of hydrophobic residue clusters. Mutations of LV at position 722-723 to AA, LI at position 742-743 to AA and LV at position 788- 789 to AA were underlined. (B), expression of mCherry-MICAL-L1LI742-743AA (PA mutant) did not restore the transport of the TNFα cargo to the plasma membrane. Coverslips of control and MICAL-L1 depleted HeLa cells were cotransfected with TNF α-EGFP and mCherry-MICAL-L1LI742-743AA mutant using the RUSH system and analyzed as indicated in figure 1. Note that in cells expressing (PA mutant) detected as a diffuse staining (arrows), TNFα cargoes were accumulated in perinuclear regions within 30-60 minutes after addition of biotin and were not detected in scattered cytoplasmic vesicles. Bar 10 μm.

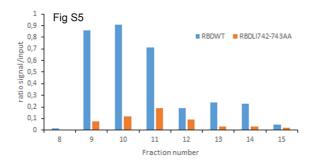
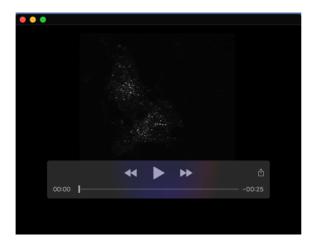


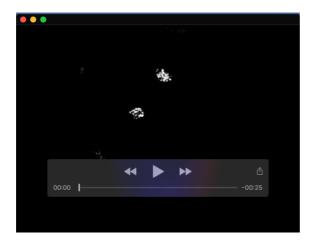
Figure S5. Quantification of the experiment performed in Figure 5D. After blotting, His-RBD bands were quantified using the ImageJ program and Microsoft Excel software. It did not seem to show a change in the flotation assay of the mutant compared to the wild type. Mutations of Leu-Ileu742-743 significantly reduced MICAL-L1-RBD binding to PA.



Movie 1



Movie 2



Movie 3

Movie 1-3, MICAL-L1 controls TNF traffic between Golgi and plasma membrane.

HeLa stable cell lines expressing Scramble and 2 different shRNA fused to GFP targeting human MICAL-L1 were transfected with TNF α -SBP-mCherry using the RUSH system. Cells were then imaged using a spinning disk confocal microscope at 37 °C. Before biotin treatment, we detected TNF α -SBP-mCherry as scattered dots corresponding to ER exit sites. After biotin addition, TNF α -SBP-mCherry was observed in the Golgi complex within 10 min. After 15 min, post-Golgi vesicles appeared and plasma membrane staining became visible whereas signal at the crossed the perinuclear region decreased disappearing almost completely after 40 min. TNF α proteins crossed the perinuclear region in 10–15 min on average in control cells whereas in MICAL-L1 depleted cells, TNF α cargoes were delayed and crossed the crossed the perinuclear region in 30 min on average. Movies are presented as single color movies of TNF α -SBP-mCherry.