

1 **Supplementary Information for**

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3 **The Kinase MAP4K1 Inhibits Cytosolic RNA induced anti-viral signaling by**
4 **Promoting Proteasomal Degradation of TBK1/IKK ϵ**

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21 Figures S1 to S3

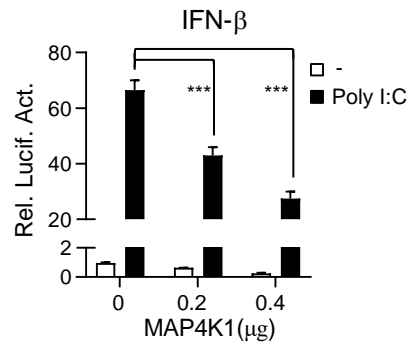
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A



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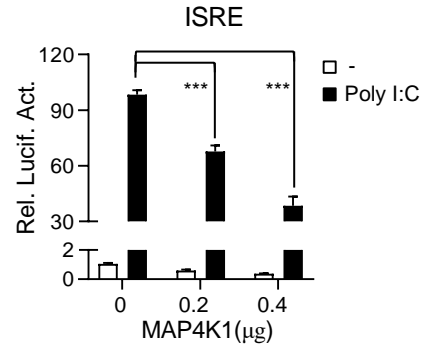


Fig. S1 MAP4K1 negatively regulates RLR signaling pathway

(A-B) MAP4K1 inhibited the activation of the IFNB1 and ISRE induced by PolyI:C. Similar luciferase assay was performed as Fig. 1B except that PolyI:C (0.2 μg) were transfected or not for 10 h.

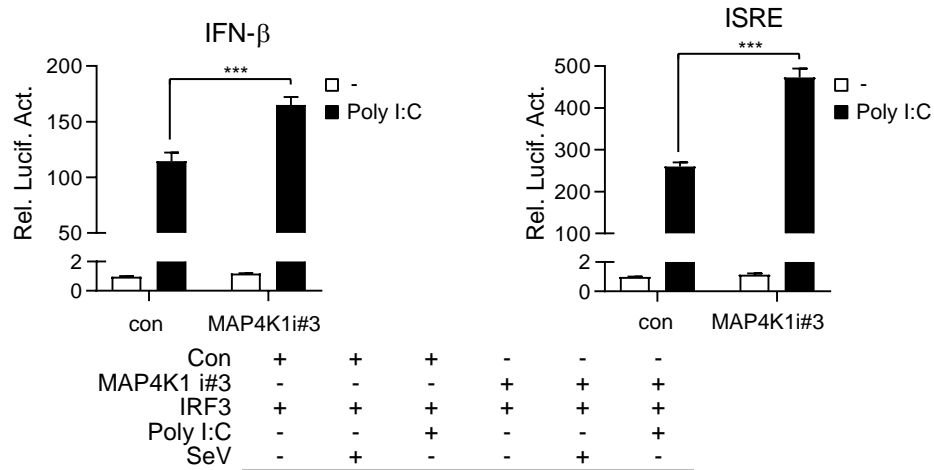
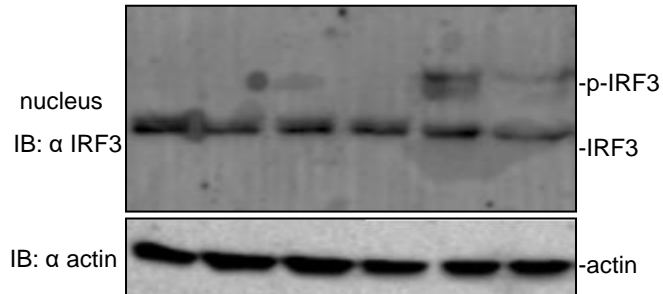
A**B**

Fig. S2 Knockdown of MAP4K1 potentiates antiviral responses

(A) Knockdown of MAP4K1 potentiated the activation of the IFNB1 and ISRE induced by PolyI:C. Similar luciferase assay was performed as Fig. 2C except that PolyI:C (0.2 μ g) were transfected or not for 10 h.

(B) Knockdown of MAP4K1 enhanced the phosphorylation of IRF3. 293T cells transfected MAP4K1 RNAi#3 or control and IRF3, and treated with SeV or transfected PolyI:C for 10 h. Nuclear protein was extracted and immunoblotting analyzed with IRF3.

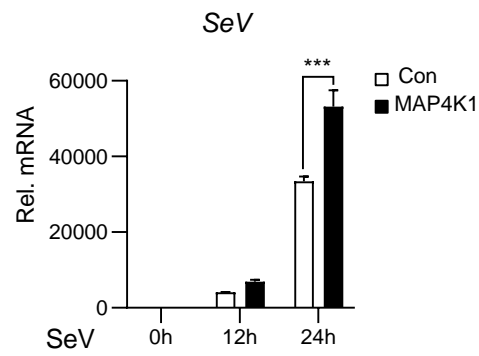


Fig. S3 MAP4K1 promotes SeV replication.

HEK293T cells were transfected with MAP4K1 or control for 12 h followed by SeV infection for the for 1 h, and then cells were replaced with new medium for another indicated time. SeV genomic RNA in cells was extracted for realtime PCR tests by specific genomic primers.