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Supplemental information

ERK1/2 inhibition promotes robust

myotube growth via CaMKII activation

resulting in myoblast-to-myotube fusion

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1 Supplemental Information

2	ERK1/2 inhibition promotes robust myotube growth via CaMKII activation resulting
3	in myoblast-to-myotube fusion
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- 22 Supplemental Figure 1: ERKi inhibition in DM enhances differentiation and fusion, related
- 23 to figure 1



Brightfield MyHC MYOG DAPI

25 Supplemental Figure 1:

(A) Stratified fusion index of myoblasts co-treated with DM and ERKi, compared to DM treatment
alone for 48 hours. (B) Quantification of MYOG positive nuclei per field as shown in C, using a
semi-automated image analysis script to segment and overlap MyoG positive nuclei with total
nuclei in an unbiased manner. See materials and methods for details. (C) Representative images
of the IF staining for MYOG (green) and their correlation with nuclei (blue), and MyHC (red).
Scale bars, 100 µm.

- 32 Supplemental Figure 2: ERKi induced fusion is not recapitulated by simulation studies of
- 33 random fusion or weighted fusion, related to Figure 2





36 Supplemental Figure 2:

- 37
- 38 (A) Inverse correlation of mono-nucleated cells and multinucleated cells (≥ 4) from Figure 2A.
- 39 (B) Data-driven simulations for five additional experiments establish that the fraction of nuclei
- 40 present in multinucleated cells cannot be explained by random or weighted probabilities. See
- 41 materials and methods and Figure 2C for details. (C) Corresponding p-values calculated with a
- 42 bootstrapping approach for the fraction of nuclei in multinucleated cells for each time point in the
- 43 experiment versus random (Top) and weighted simulations (Bottom). Significance level of 0.05 or
- 44 lower was achieved after 10-17 hours from the onset of the experiment.

Supplemental Figure 3: Myoblast differentiation upon ERKi is not affected by blockade of
 calcium availability, related to Figure 3



60 Supplemental Figure 3

- 61
- 62 Quantitative Realtime PCR analysis of the fold change in gene expression of myosin heavy chain
- 63 1 (Myh1) and 2 (Myh2) at 24 hours after treatment with either control (DMSO), 10uM BAPTA-
- 64 AM, 1uM ERKi, or the combination of both ERKi and BAPTA-AM. Data is represents the mean
- 65 +/- SEM of 3 biological repeats.

- Supplemental figure 4. Inhibition of RXR and RYR inhibits fusion of DM treated myoblasts, related to Figure 3



DAPI MyHC

70 Supplemental figure 4:

- 71 (A) Representative IF staining of MyHC (red) and nuclei (DAPI, blue) for DMSO (ctrl), RXRi, or
- 72 RYRi treated myoblasts grown in DM for 48 hours, showing their effect on fusion independent of
- 73 ERKi. Scale bars, 100 μm.

75 Supplemental Figure 5: Evaluation of CaMKII activity downstream to ERKi, and its 76 requirement for fusion, related to Figure 4



78 Supplemental Figure 5:

79 (A) Representative WB showing the activation of CaMKII in myoblasts treated with DM over 72 80 hours. (B) Representative WB showing the activation of CaMKII in myoblasts, treated with 81 DMSO (Ctrl), 1 µM ERKi, 20 µM HX531(RXRi), or cotreated with ERKi and RXRi. (C) 82 Representative WB showing the activation of CaMKII in myoblasts, treated with DMSO (Ctrl), 83 1 μM ERKi, 10μm BAPTA-AM, or cotreated with ERKi and BAPTA-AM. (D) Representative 84 WBs showing CaMKII activation in myoblasts following 24 hours treatment with DMSO (Ctrl), 85 1 µM ERKi, Dantrolene 50 µM (RYRi), or cotreated with ERKi and RYRi. (E) Representative 86 WB showing CaMKII activation of myoblasts treated with DMSO (Ctrl), 1 µM SCH772984 87 (ERKi), KN93 5 µM (CaMKIIi), or co-treated with ERKi and CaMKIIi at 24hrs post treatment. 88 (F) Hourly fusion index following co-treatment of ERKi and CaMKIIi, showing the distribution 89 of mono-, bi-, tri- and multi- nucleated ($n \ge 4$) cells. Total number of cells analyzed n=12,325. (G) 90 Dose response of CaMKIIi treatment compared to treatment with DMSO, reported as change in 91 nuclei number per field (H) Dose response of co-treatment with CaMKIIi compared to ERKi 92 treatment alone, reported as change in nuclei number per field. (I) Representative IF images of 93 MyHC (red) and nuclei (DAPI, blue) staining for the co-treatment dose response of CaMKIIi 94 together with ERKi (1µm) at 24 hours post treatment. Arrows indicate bi or tri-nucleated cells that 95 were still able to form. (J) Representative IF images of myoblasts co-treated with ERKi together 96 with scrambled peptide (TAT-Scramble) or CaMKII peptide inhibitor (TAT-CN21) at 24 hours 97 post treatment, MyHC (red) and nuclei (DAPI, blue). (K) Quantification of pH3 positivity 98 following treatment with DMSO (Ctrl), 1 µM SCH772984 (ERKi), KN93 5 µM (CaMKIIi), or 99 cotreated with ERKi and CaMKIIi at 24hrs post treatment (L) qRT-PCR expression analysis of 100 p21 and p27 following co-treatment with ERKi and CaMKII, normalized to Hprt. Values are

101	expressed as fold change from that of DMSO (Ctrl). (M) Quantification of cell motility of
102	myoblasts treated with DMSO (Ctrl), 1 μ M SCH772984 (ERKi), KN93 5 μ M (CaMKIIi), or
103	cotreated with ERKi and CaMKIIi over a 24-hour period. (N) Stratified fusion index of cells which
104	received a delayed co-treatment of CaMKII 12 hour following initial treatment with ERKi. (O)
105	Representative IF images of myoblasts grown in DM or co-treated with CaMKIIi for 48 hours. All
106	scale bars, 100 µm.

Supplemental Figure 6: RYR is exclusively localized to post-fusion myotubes and not to mononucleated cells, related to Figure 4





MyHC RYR DAPI

111 Supplemental Figure 6:

112 (A) Representative images of Ryanodine receptor (RYR) IF showing its localization in myotubes 113 in Ctrl and ERKi treated cultures at 24hrs post-treatment. Indicated region in ERKi image is 114 enlarged on right, showing the individual fluorescence channels and an overlay. Arrows indicate 115 differentiated (MyHC⁺) myoblasts lacking ryanodine receptor. (B) Representative IF images of 116 RYR and MyHC at different time points after ERKi treatment showing that RYR is expressed in MyHC⁺ multinucleated cells and mono nucleated cells (solid arrows). Dashed arrow indicates a 117 118 bi-nucleated cell which is RYR positive. RYR (green), MyHC (red) and nuclei (DAPI, blue). Scale 119 bars, 100 μm.







Canklinnym

Antibody

CamKI

122

phalloidin PLA nuclei

- 123 **Supplemental Figure 7:**
- 124

125 A) Negative controls for PLA interaction of Myomaker and CaMKII in ERKi induced myotubes. 126 Top panel: Overlay of PLA signal (red), phalloidin (green) and DAPI (blue). Bottom panel: 127 Overlay of the PLA signal (red) and DAPI (blue). Reactions were carried out either with no 128 antibody or with the individual antibodies against Myomaker and CaMKII (anti-MYMK or anti-129 CaMKII respectively), or in comparison to the combination of both antibodies demonstrating the 130 specificity of the PLA signal only when both antibodies are applied together. B) Quantification of 131 the relative signal intensity of the PLA signal for each condition in A. The data represents the mean 132 +/- SEM of 3 biological repeats. C) Negative controls for PLA interaction of Rac1 and CaMKII 133 in proliferating myoblasts. Shown are the overlay of the PLA signal (red) and DAPI (blue). PLA 134 reactions were carried out either with no antibody or with the individual antibodies against Rac1 135 or CaMKII (anti-Rac1 or anti-CaMKII respectively), or in comparison to the combination of both 136 antibodies demonstrating the specificity of the PLA signal only when both antibodies are applied 137 together. **D**) Quantification of the relative signal intensity of the PLA signal for each condition in 138 C. The data represents the mean +/- SEM of 3 biological repeats. Scale bars = $100 \mu m$.

Table 1: Primer list for qRT-PCR, related to Figure 1, 3, and 4

Gene	Forward Primer 5'→ 3'	Reverse Primer 5'→ 3'
Ryr1	ACGGAGAGAAAGTCATGGCG	ACTGATGGATTCCTGCAGCC
Ryr3	ACCAGCAGGAGCAAGTACG	GGGGTCGTGTCAAGTAGTCA
Orai1	GATCGGCCAGAGTTACTCCG	TGGGTAGTCATGGTCTGTGTC
Orai2	GACAGTCAGGCCTGGTCCC	CGGACCCAGTCTCGGTAATC
Stim1	CTTGCCCTGTGGCTTCTTTG	ATTCGGCAAAACTCTGCTTCG
Stim2	CTTGCGAGAACGGCTTTTTCG	GTACAGAGAGGAGGTGAGACTG
Itpr1	GGGTCCTGCTCCACTTGAC	CCACATCTTGGCTAGTAACCAG
Itpr2	TTCAGTTCCTATCGAGAGGATGT	GCTGATTGACGCAAGGTCG
Itpr3	GGGCGCAGAACAACGAGAT	GAAGTTTTGCAGGTCACGGTT
Atp2a1	TGTTTGTCCTATTTCGGGGTG	AATCCGCACAAGCAGGTCTTC
Atp2a2	TGGAACAACCCGGTAAGAGT	CACCAGGGGGCATAATGAGCAG
Atp2a3	CGTCGCTTCTCGGTGACAG	AAGAGGTCCTCAAACTGCTCC
Pax7	CGGGTTCTGATTCCACATCT	CGACGAGGAAGGAGACAAGA
Myf5	ACGGCATGCCTGAATGTAAC	AGCTGGACACGGAGCTTTTA
Myog	GAAGCGCAGGCTCAAGAAAG	GCCGCGAGCAAATGATCTCC
MyoD	AACTGCTCTGATGGCATGATG	TGGAGATGCGCTCCACTATG
<i>p27</i>	CAGACGTAAACAGCTCCGAATTA	TCAGTGCTTATACAGGATGTCCA
<i>p21</i>	AGAGACAACGGCACACTTTG	CGGTGTCAGAGTCTAGGGGA
Mymk	GGGCTGTTCCATAGATGCTG	GGAGGCCATGGTCTACCTCT
Mymx	GTTAGAACTGGTGAGCAGGAG	CCATCGGGAGCAATGGAA
Gapdh	GGGTCCCAGCTTAGGTTCAT	CCAATACGGCCAAATCCGTT
Hprt	AGCGTCGTGATTAGCGATGA	GCAAGTCTTTCAGTCCTGTCC

Table 2: Primer list for cloning, related to Figure 2, 4, and 5

Cloning					
primer name:	Primer sequence 5'>3'				
CAMK2D-F	ATGGCTTCGACCACCT				
CAMK2D-R	TTAGTTGATGGGTACTGTGG				
XhoI-FLAG-	AGATCTCGAGCTCAAGATTACAAGGATGACGACGATAAGATGGCT				
CAMK2D-F	TCGACCACCTGC				
CAMK2D-					
T287V-IN-R:	AAGCAGTCTACATCCTCCTGCCTG				
CAMK2D-					
BamHI-R	GGTGGATCCTCAGATGTTTTGCCACAAAGAGGT				
	GGCTTTTTTGGAGGCCTAGGCTTTTGCAAAAAGCTTACCATGGTGA				
CFP-F	GCAAGGGCGAG				
	CGGGTCGTGGGGGGGGGGGGGGTTATACCTTTCTCTTTTTGGATCTA				
CFP-R	CCTT				
	TGAGGAGGCTTTTTTGGAGGCCTAGGCTTTTGCAAAAAGCTTACCA				
dsRED-F	TGGCCTCCTCCGAGAACG				
dsRED-R	ACTGACACACATTCCACAGGGTCGACCTCAGACACAAGTGCAGCA				
MYMK-F	GCCCTCACTCCTTCTCTAGGCGCCGATGGGGGACAGTTGTAGCCA				
MYMK-R	ACTGACACACATTCCACAGGGTCGACCTCAGACACAAGTGCAGCA				