

Supplementary Information for

Requirement of Xk and Vps13a for the P2X7-mediated phospholipid scrambling and cell lysis in mouse T cells

Yuta Ryoden, Katsumori Segawa, and Shigekazu Nagata

Correspondence to Shigekazu Nagata Email: snagata@ifrec.osaka-u.ac.jp

This PDF file includes:

Figures S1 to S5 (not allowed for Brief Reports) SI References

Supplementary Figures

Initiation (Met)

H2alla H2allb	GACATCATCGCCAAGAAAATGCAA <u>AGG</u> CGAAGAAGACAGAAAAGAACCCGCTCCCAGAG <u>AGG</u> TGAGCTTCCTTTCA GACATCATCGCCAAGAAAATGCAA <u>AGG</u> CGAAGAAGACAGAAAAGAACCCGCTCCCAGAG <u>AGG</u> TGAGCTTCCTTTTCA
H2alld	GACATCATCGCCAAGAAAATGCAA <u>AGG</u> CGAAGAAGACAGAAAAGAACCCGCTCCCAGA <u>GAGG</u> TGAGCTTCCTTTCA
H2alle	GACATCATGGCCAAGAAAATGCAAAGGCGAAGAAGACAGAAAAGAACCCGCTCCCAGAGAGGTGAGCTTCCTCTTA
H2allg	GACATCATCGCCCAAGAAAATGCAA <u>AGG</u> CGAAGAAGAACAGAAAAGAACCCGCTCCCAGAG <u>AGG</u> TGAGCTTCCTTTCA
H2allh	GACATCATCGCCCAAGAAAATGCAA <u>AGG</u> CGAAGAAGAACAGAAAAGAACCCGCTCCCAGAG <u>AGG</u> TGAGCTTCCTTTCA
HZalli H2allk	GACATCATGGCCAAGAAAATGCAA <u>AGG</u> CGAAGAAGACAGAAAAGAACCCGCTCCCAGAG <u>AGG</u> TGAGCTTCCTTTCA GACATCATGGCCAAGAAAATGCAAAGGCGAAGAAGAAGAAGAACCCGCTCCCAGAGAGAG
H2al1m	GACATCATGGCCAAGAAAATGCAAAGGCGAAGAAGACAGAAAAGAACCCGCTCCCAGAGAGGTGAGCTTCCTCTTA
H2alla	GCCTTGTAGATCGTTTCCTACGAGAGGAATTCCATTCCA
H2allc	GCCTTGTAGATCGTTTCCTACGAGAGGAATTCCATTCCA
H2alld	$GCCT \overline{TGTAGATCGTTTCCTACGAG} \overline{AGG} \overline{AATTCCATTCCAGTCGCCTGAGCTCTTCCGCACTTTCATTCCTCACGAG}$
H2alle H2allf	GCCTTGTAGATCGTTTCCTACGAGAGGAATTCCATTCCA
H2allg	GCCTTGTAGATCGTTTCCTACGAGAGGAATTCCATTCCA
H2allh	GCCTTGTAGATCGTTTCCTACGAGAGGAATTCCATTCCA
H2allk	GCCTTGTAGATCGTTTCCTACGAGAGGAATTCCATTCCA
H2al1m	$GCCT^{\underline{TGTAGATCGTTTCCTACGAG}_{\underline{AGG}} \mathtt{AATTCCATTCCAGTCGCCTGAGCTCTTCCGCACTTTCATTCCTCACGAG}$
U2-11-	
H2alla H2allb	TGTGCTCGAGTACTTAACATCGAACATCCTCGAACTGGCTGG
H2al1c	TGTGCTCGAGTACTTAACATCGAACATCCTCGAACTGGCTGG
H2alld H2alle	TGTGCTCCGAGTACTTAACATCGAACATCCTCGAACTGGCTGG
H2allf	TGTGCTCGAGTACTTAACATCGAACATCCTCGAACTGGCTGG
H2allg	TGTGCTCGAGTACTTAACATCGAACATCCTCGAACTGGCTGG
H2alli	TGTGCTCGAGTACTTAACATCGAACATCCTCGAACTGGCTGG
H2allk	TGTGCTCGAGTACTTAACATCGAACATCCTCGAACTGGCTGG
HZALIM	IGIGCICGAGIACIIAACAICGAACAICCICGAACIGGCIGAGGIGGCCCACA <u>CCA</u> CIGG <mark>CAGGAAGCGCGIA</mark>
H2alla	GCT <u>CCA</u> GAGGATGTACGTCTGGTGGTACAGAACAACGAACAGCTCCGCCAACTCTTCAAA <u>CCA</u> GGTGGCACATCAG
H2allb	GCTCCAGAGGATGTACATCTGGTGGTACAGAACAACGAACAGCTCCGCCAACTCTTCAAA <u>CCA</u> GGTGGCACATCAG
H2alld	GCTCCAGAGGATGTACGTCTGGTGGTGCTACAGAACAACGAACAGCTCCGCCAACTCTCTAAACCAGGTGGCACATCAG
H2alle	GCT <u>CCA</u> GAGGATGTACGTCTGGTGGTACAGAACAACGAACAGCTCCGCCAACTCTTCAAA <u>CCA</u> GGTGGCACATCAG
H2allr H2allq	GCTCCAGAGGATGTACGTCTGGTGGTACAGAACAACGAACAGCTCCGCCAACTCTTCAAA <u>CCA</u> GGTGGCACATCAG GCTCCAGAGGATGTACGTCTGGTGGTACAGAACAACGAACAGCTCCGCCAACTCTTCAAACCAGGTGGCACATCAG
H2allh	GCT <u>CCA</u> GAGGATGTACGTCTGGTGGTACAGAACAACGAACAGCTCCGCCAACTCTTCAAA <u>CCA</u> GGTGGCACATCAG
H2alli H2allk	GCTCCAGAGGATGTACGTCTGGTGGTACAGAACAACGAACAGCTCCGCCAACTCTTCAAACCAGGTGGCACATCAG GCTCCAGAGGATGTACGTCTGGTGGTACAGAACAACGAACAGCTCCGCCAACTCTTCAAACCAGGTGGCACATCAG
H2allm	ACTCCAGAGGATGTACGTCTGGTGGTACAGAACAACGAACAGCTCCGCCAACTCTTCAAACCAGGTGGCACATCAG
H2alla H2allb	TGAATGAGGATGACAACTGATGATGC TGAATGACGATGACAACTGATGATGC
H2allc	TGAATGAGATGACAACTGATGATGC
H2alld	TGAATGAGGATGACAACTGATGATGC
H2allf	TGAATGAGGATGACAACTGATGATGC
H2allg	TGAATGAGGATGACAACTGATGATGC
H2allh H2alli	TGAATGAGGATGACAACTGATGATGC TGAATGAGGATGACAACTGATGATGC
H2allk	TGAATGAGGATGACAACTGATGATGC
H2al1m	TGAATGAGGATGACAACTGATGATGC
	Termination

Fig. S1. Sequence alignment of *H2al1* variant genes. The nucleotide sequences of eleven mouse *H2al1* variant genes (GenBank NM_001111037, 001242947, 001242949, 001242950, 001025260, 001242951, 001242952, 001242953, 001242954, 001085537, and 029588) are aligned. The nucleotides conserved in all eleven variants are in red, and those conserved in more than seven variants are in blue. Blue underlines indicate Protospacer sequences, and double underlines protospacer-adjacent motifs (PAM). Initiation (ATG) and termination (TGA) codons are shaded in gray.

A <u>Xk</u> 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 (00) Lys Asp Gly Leu Ser Glu Glu Val Glu Lys Glu Val Gly 5' AAA GAT GGC CTT TCA GAG GAG GTG GAG AAA GAG GTT GGC 3' (allele 1) PAM WT 105 106 (aa) Lys Lys *** 5' AAG AAA TGA CAG ATG 3' (allele 2) (C319T) 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 129 (aa) Lys Asp Gly Leu Ser Glu Arg Arg ---- Ser *** Xk^{-/-} 5' AAA GAT GGC CTT TCA GAG AGG AGG----AGC TGA 3' (allele 1) 111 112 113 114 115 116 195 (aa) Lys Asp Gly Leu Arg Gly Val *** Xk^{-/-}Vps13a^{-/} 5' AAA GAT GGC CTC AGA GGA----GTA TGA 3' (allele 1) B Vps13a 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 (89) Asp Val Pro Phe Lys Val Lys Val Gly His Ile Gly 5' GAT GTA CCA TTC AAA GTT AAA GTT GGT CAT ATA GGT 3' WT PAM 52 53 54 55 56 (aa) Asp Val Pro Phe Arg *** Vps13a-/-; Xk-/-Vps13a-/-5' GAT GTA CCA TTC AGG TAA 3' C Kel 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 (aa) Thr Arg Ala Arg Trp Val Leu Leu Ala Val Leu Leu 5' ACA AGA GCC AGA TGG GTG CTG CTA GCT GTC CTG CTC 3' WT PAM 24 25 26 27 28 29 57 (aa) Thr Arg Ala Arg Cys Ala Met *** Kel^{-/-} 5' ACA AGA GCC AGA TGT GCT----ATG TGA 3'

Fig. S2. Gene knock-out in mouse WR19L cells by the CRISPR/Cas9 system. (*A*) The wild-type and mutated allele (allele 1) of the *Xk* gene in *Xk^{-/-}* and *Xk^{-/-}Vps13a^{-/-} DKO*-P2X7 are shown. The other allele (allele 2) of the *Xk* gene in WR19L cells had been inactivated by a nonsense mutation, possibly due to the vulnerability of the inactive X chromosome in cancer cells (1). (*B*) Two alleles of *Vps13a* carried the same 4-bp insertion in *Vps13a^{-/-}* and *Xk^{-/-}Vps13a^{-/-} DKO*-P2X7. (*C*) Two alleles of *Kel* carried the same 2-bp deletion in *Kel^{-/-} DKO*-P2X7. Protospacer sequences are highlighted in light blue, protospacer-adjacent motifs (PAM) are underlined in red, and red arrowheads point to cleavage sites. Sequences deleted, inserted, or mutated are shown in blue, red, and green, respectively. The mutated amino acids are shown in red.



Fig. S3. BN-PAGE analysis of Xk in *Kel^{-/-}* WR19L cells. The solubilized crude membrane fractions (9.1 μ g protein) from *DKO-P2X7* and *Kel^{-/-}DKO-P2X7* (*Kel^{-/-}*) were separated by BN-PAGE and analyzed by Western blotting with anti-Xk. The membrane was stained with CBB and shown in the lower panel.



Fig. S4. A working hypothesis for the ATP-induced scrambling of phospholipids. In the resting cells, most of PtdCho is localized in the outer leaflet of plasma membranes, while all PtdSer is confined to the inner leaflet. The binding of ATP to the trimeric P2X7 receptor activates its channel activity, including the K⁺-efflux and Ca²⁺-influx. The Xk is associated with Vps13a via probably the interaction of the Xk's β -hairpin in the cytoplasmic region and the Vps13's N-terminal region. An unidentified signal from the activated P2X7 receptor would potentiate the Xk-Vps13a complex to scramble phospholipids. The ATP-bound open structure of P2X7 is from Mansoor et al. (2) (PDB; 6U9W). AlphaFold (https://alphafold.ebi.ac.uk/) predicted the structures of Xk and Vps13a.



Fig. S5. The wild-type and knock-out alleles of mouse *Xk* gene. In the knock-out first (Xk KO First) allele, a DNA fragment carrying a splice acceptor site, *FRT*, *lacZ*, *loxP*, *neo*, *FRT*, *loxP*, a part of exon 3, and loxP, was inserted in mouse *Xk* gene. Two *H2al1* genes in the flanking region of exon 3 of the *Xk* gene are indicated. Crossing the mice carrying the KO first allele with CAG-*Cre* mice removes the neo and a part of the exon 3 including the coding region (gray).

SI References

- 1. N. Jäger *et al.*, Hypermutation of the inactive X chromosome is a frequent event in cancer. *Cell* **155**, 567-581 (2013).
- 2. A. E. McCarthy, C. Yoshioka, S. E. Mansoor, Full-length P2X7 structures reveal how palmitoylation prevents channel desensitization. *Cell* **179**, 659-670 (2019).