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Supplemental Information

Synaptic Kalirin-7 and Trio Interactomes

Reveal a GEF Protein-Dependent

Neuroigin-1 Mechanism of Action

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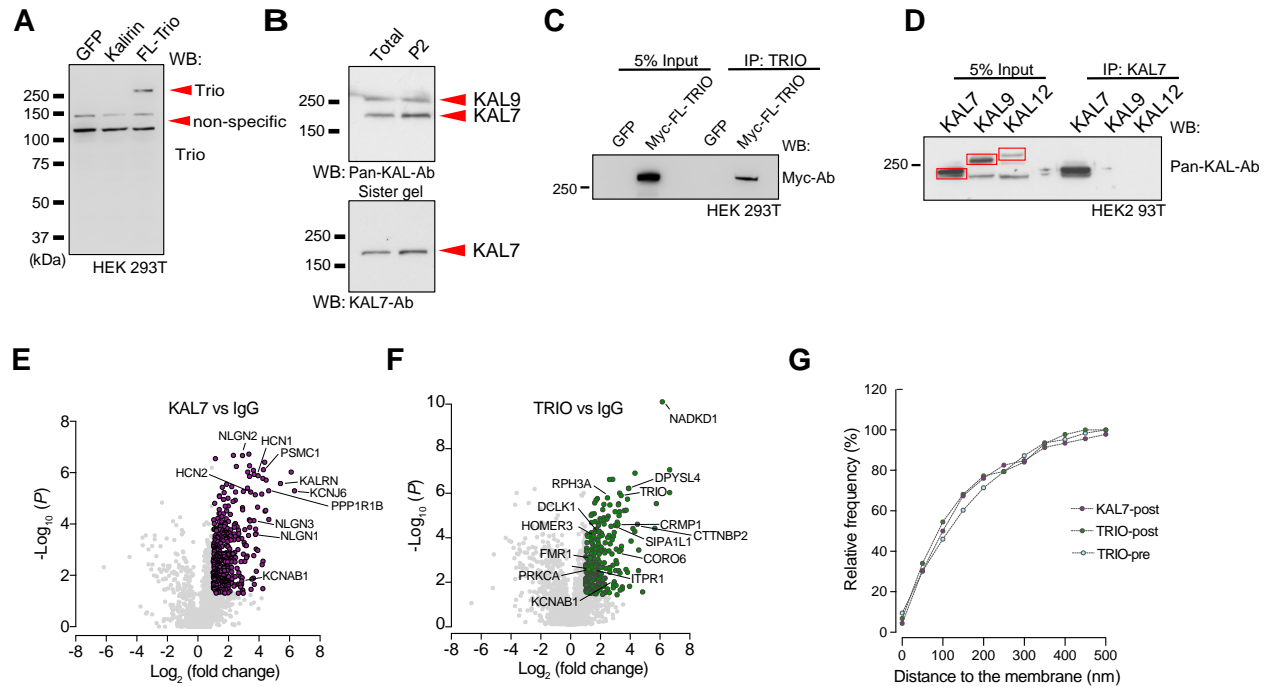


Figure S1. Related to Figure 1 - Kalirin-7 and Trio antibody verification, proteomics, and subcellular localization (A) Immunoblot of lysates from HEK293T cells transfected with GFP, Kalirin-12, or full-length human Trio. Trio antibody generated against an unstructured SH3-linking region (KKLAHKHKSREVE) detects full-length Trio, but not Kalirin-12. Nonspecific bands are detected between 100-150 kDa. (B) Immunoblot analysis of homogenate (total) and P2 brain lysate with pan-Kalirin and Kalirin-7 antibodies, showing Kalirin-7 antibody specificity. (C) Immunoprecipitation of Trio from HEK293T cells expressing Trio. (D) Immunoprecipitation of Kalirin-7 from HEK293T cells expressing Kalirin-7, Kalirin-9, or Kalirin-12, showing enrichment specificity for Kalirin-7. Red boxes in the input lanes delineate Kalirin isoforms from non-specific bands. (E) Volcano plot depicting protein enrichment of Kalirin-7 referenced to IgG. (F) Volcano plot depicting protein enrichment of Trio referenced to IgG. Exact p-values and abundance ratios for E and F are in Supplemental Table 1 and 2. (G) Overlaid accumulative distributions of Trio and Kalirin-7 from EM showing identical distributions ($p > 0.99$, Kruskal-Wallis test).

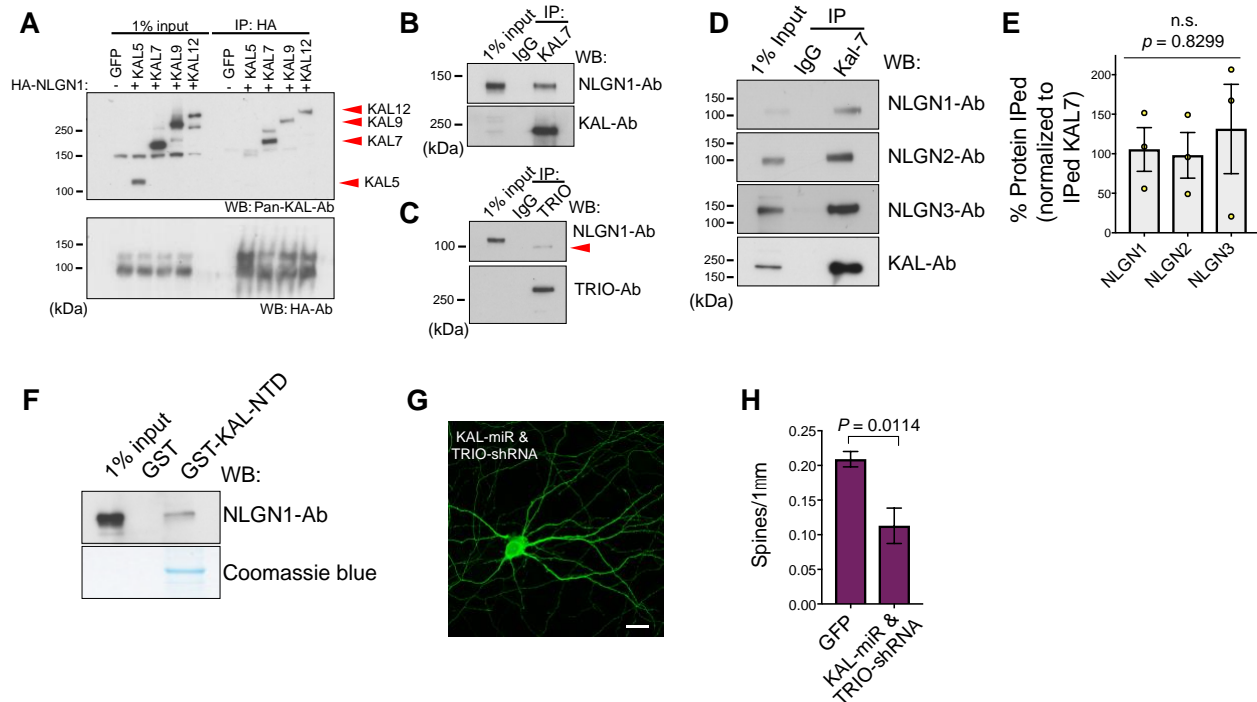


Figure S2. Related to Figure 2 and 3 – Kalirin-7 associates with NLGN1-3. (A) Immunoblot analysis showing co-immunoprecipitation of HA-NLGN1 with Kalirin-5, Kalirin-7, Kalirin-9, and Kalirin-12 in HEK293T cells. Kalirin-5 does not interact with NLGN1, however, Kalirin-7, -9, and -12 do. (B) Immunoblot analysis showing co-immunoprecipitation of endogenous Kalirin-7 with NLGN1 in rat cortical neurons. (C) Immunoblot analysis showing co-immunoprecipitation of endogenous Trio with NLGN1 in rat cortical neurons. Red arrow indicates non-specific band. (D) Immunoblot analysis showing co-immunoprecipitation of endogenous Kalirin-7 with NLGN1-3 from the synaptic fraction of adult rat brain. (E) Quantification of D. No significant difference in interaction strength between NLGN isoforms (one-way ANOVA, $p=0.8299$). (F) Pull-down from synaptic fraction brain lysate using GST-sec14p fusion protein (Kalirin-NTD) as bait. (G) Image of cultured hippocampal neurons transfected at DIV 5 with KAL-miR & TRIO-shRNA. Cells were stained for GFP and HA and imaged at DIV 12-14. Scale bar is 20 μm . GFP image is found in Figure 3A. (H) Quantification of G is for all observations (Mann-Whitney U test).

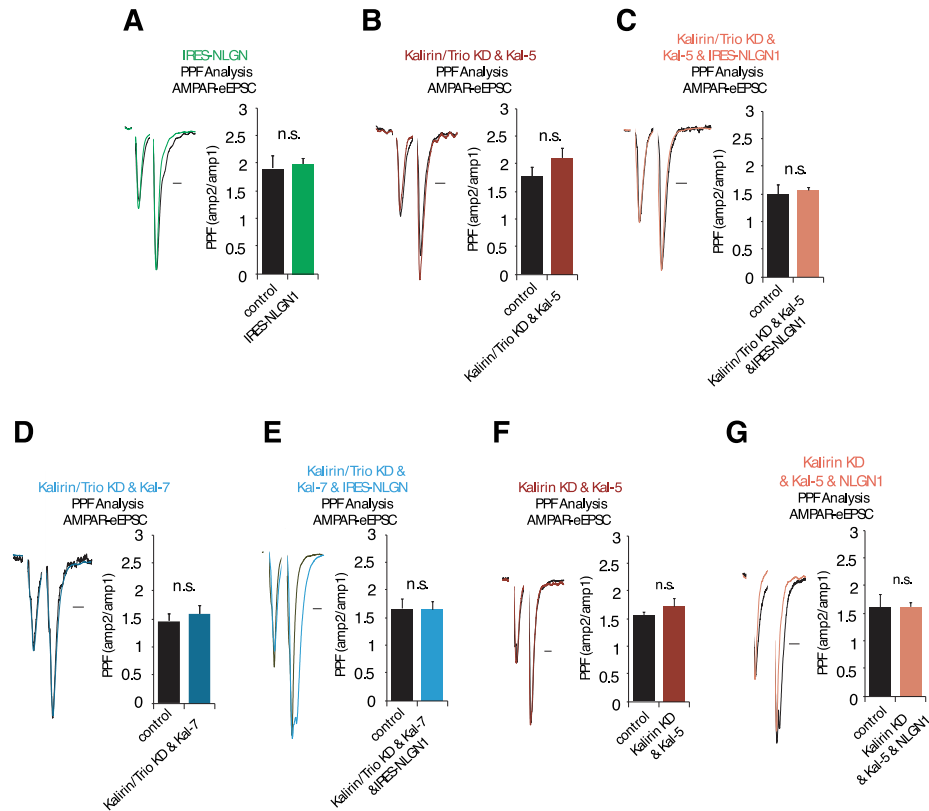


Figure S3. Related to Figure 4 - Postsynaptic manipulation of Kalirin, Trio and Neuroigin-1 function does not affect presynaptic release probability. Paired-pulse facilitation (PPF) second EPSC over first EPSC for consecutive stimuli separated by 40 ms. Example traces are normalized at first EPSC for A-E, No significant change in PPR was observed following (A) NLGN1 overexpression (n=5; $p>0.05$), (B) Kalirin/Trio KD & Kal-5 (n=6; $p>0.05$), (C) Kalirin/Trio KD & Kal-5 & NLGN1 (n=5; $p>0.05$), (D) Kalirin/Trio KD & Kal-7 (n=6; $p>0.05$), (E) Kalirin/Trio KD & Kal-7 & NLGN1 (n=6; $p>0.05$), (F) Kalirin KD & Kal-5 (n=5; $p>0.05$) or (G) Kalirin KD & Kal-5 & NLGN1 (n=5; $p>0.05$).