

Transglutaminase 3 negatively regulates immune responses on the heart of the mosquito, *Anopheles gambiae*

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Table S1. Gene names, gene IDs, and primers used in this study.

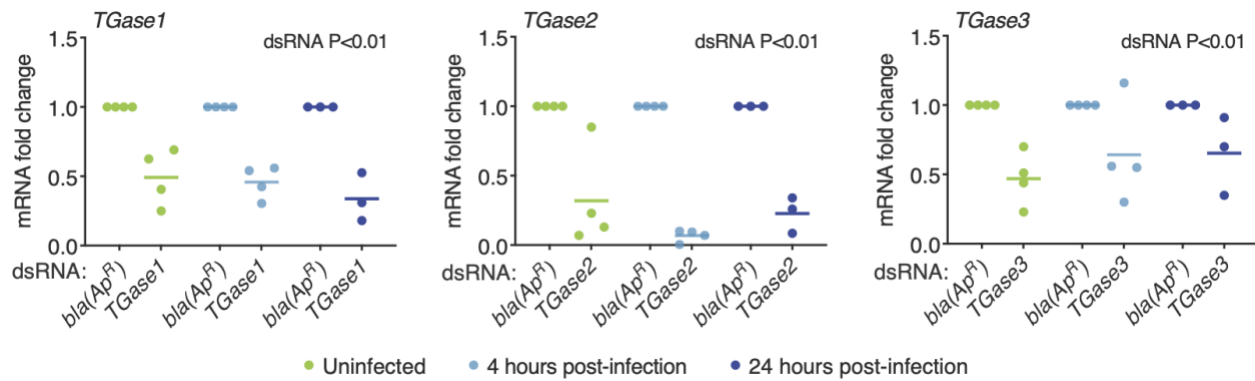
Figure S1. RNAi-based knockdown efficiency of *TGase1*, *TGase2* and *TGase3*.

Figure S2. RNAi-based knockdown of transglutaminase genes does not alter the relative spatial distribution of periostial hemocytes.

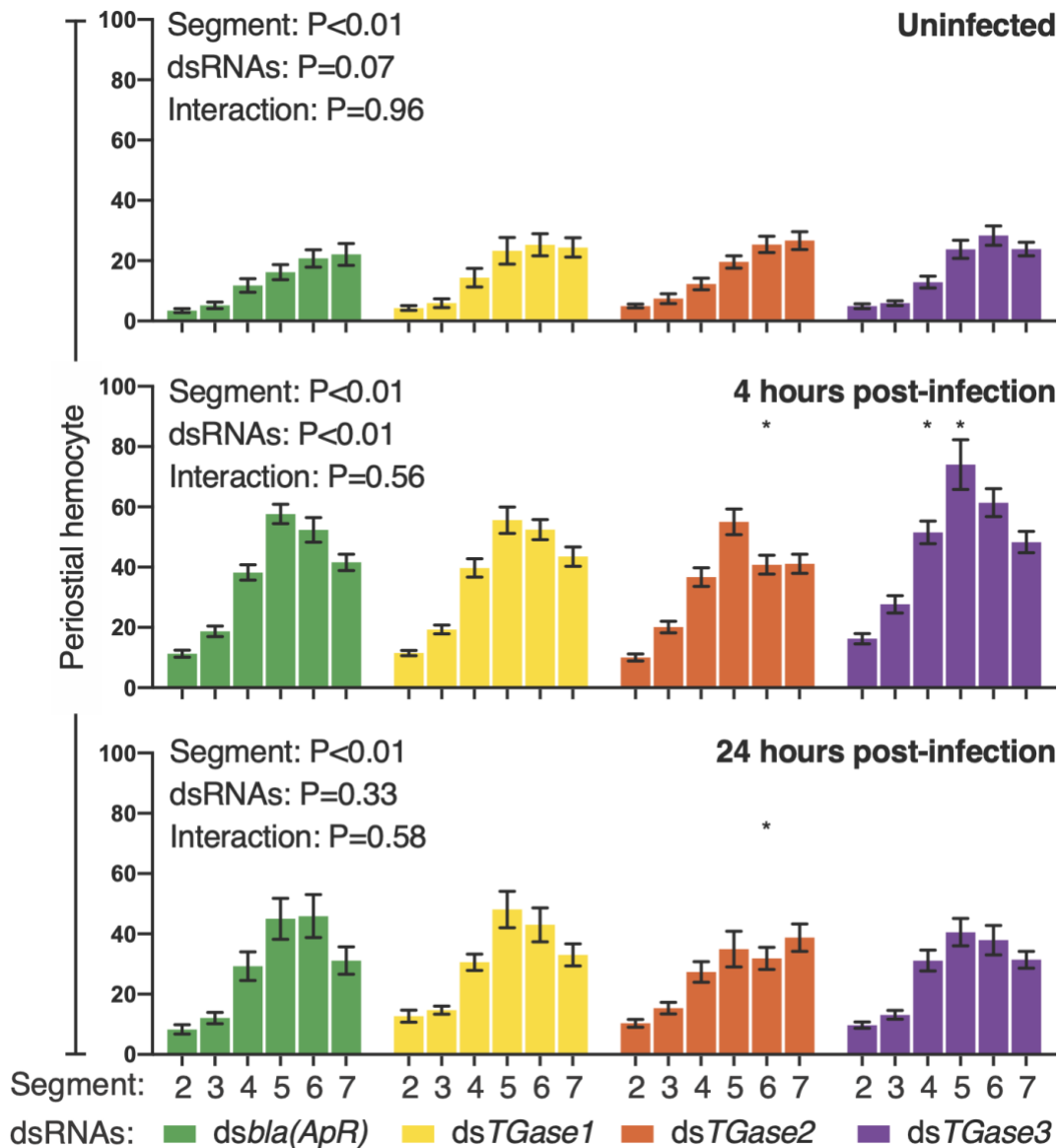
Table S1. Gene names, gene IDs, and primers used in this study.

Gene	VectorBase ID ^a	Application	Sequence (forward and reverse) ^b	Amplicon (bp) ^c	
				Transcript	Genomic
<i>RpS7</i>	AGAP010592	qPCR	GACGGATCCCAGCTGATAAA	132	281
		qPCR	GTTCTCTGGGAATTCGAACG		
<i>RpS17</i>	AGAP004887	qPCR	GACGAAACCACTGCGTAACA	153	264
		qPCR	TGCTCCAGTGCTGAAACATC		
<i>TGase1</i>	AGAP009100	qPCR	CTGCACAAGGGACTGTTCCA	191	259
		qPCR	AACGCCAAAAAGCCATCCAC		
<i>TGase2</i>	AGAP009098	qPCR	CGGTGGACGCTGACTATCAA	225	297
		qPCR	GTA CTGGCCGAGCTTCCATT		
<i>TGase3</i>	AGAP009099	qPCR	TACAGCAGCCAGCGGTTTAG	236	236
		qPCR	ATATCGCGCCCAGTGTAGTC		
<i>bla(Ap^R)</i>	(Bacterial gene)	RNAi	<u>TAATACGACTCACTATAGGGCCGAGCGCAGAAGTGGT</u>	214	214
		RNAi	<u>TAATACGACTCACTATAGGGAACCGAGCTGAATGAA</u>		
<i>TGase1</i>	AGAP009100	RNAi	<u>TAATACGACTCACTATAGGGCATTCCGGTTAATCAGT</u>	361	433
		RNAi	<u>TAATACGACTCACTATAGGGCGTAGTCGATTGTAAGA</u>		
<i>TGase2</i>	AGAP009098	RNAi	<u>TAATACGACTCACTATAGGGTCAGAGCTGTCTAACAAA</u>	490	490
		RNAi	<u>TAATACGACTCACTATAGGCGTACCGCTCAACTCC</u>		
<i>TGase3</i>	AGAP009099	RNAi	<u>TAATACGACTCACTATAGGGAAAACCTTCCACACGTC</u>	501	501
		RNAi	<u>TAATACGACTCACTATAGGGTTGAACAGCACAAACAA</u>		

- ^a Vectorbase IDs were obtained from the AgamP4 assembly in www.vectorbase.org (exception: *bla(Ap^R)*).
- ^b Underlined sequences are specific to the T7 RNA polymerase promoter sites needed for dsRNA synthesis.
- ^c Amplicon sizes are based on the sequences in Vectorbase. For dsRNA primers, amplicon lengths include the T7 promoter sequence tags.



Supplementary Figure S1. RNAi-based knockdown efficiency of *TGase1*, *TGase2* and *TGase3*. Graphs show the relative mRNA abundance in mosquitoes treated with *dsbla(Ap^R)*-, *dsTGase1*-, *dsTGase2*- and *dsTGase3* that were uninfected or had been infected with GFP-*E. coli* for 4 or 24 hr. Each circle is an independent biological trial, and the value is the average mRNA abundance relative to the *dsbla(Ap^R)* group across 2-3 technical replicates within that trial. The horizontal lines mark the means. Data were analyzed by two-way ANOVA, and the P-value indicating the effect of dsRNA treatment.



Supplementary Figure S2. RNAi-based knockdown of transglutaminase genes does not alter the relative spatial distribution of periostial hemocytes. Graph shows the average number of periostial hemocytes in each periostial region of abdominal segments 2-7 in *dsbla(Ap^R)*-, *dsTGase1*-, *dsTGase2*- and *dsTGase3*-injected mosquitoes that were uninfected or had been infected with GFP-*E. coli* for 4 or 24 hr. Data were analyzed by two-way ANOVA followed by Dunnett's post-hoc test, using *dsbla(Ap^R)* mosquitoes as the reference. Column heights mark the means and whiskers show the S.E.M. Asterisks indicate post-hoc $P < 0.05$, using *dsbla(Ap^R)* mosquitoes of the same segment as the reference.