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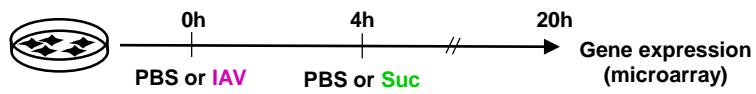
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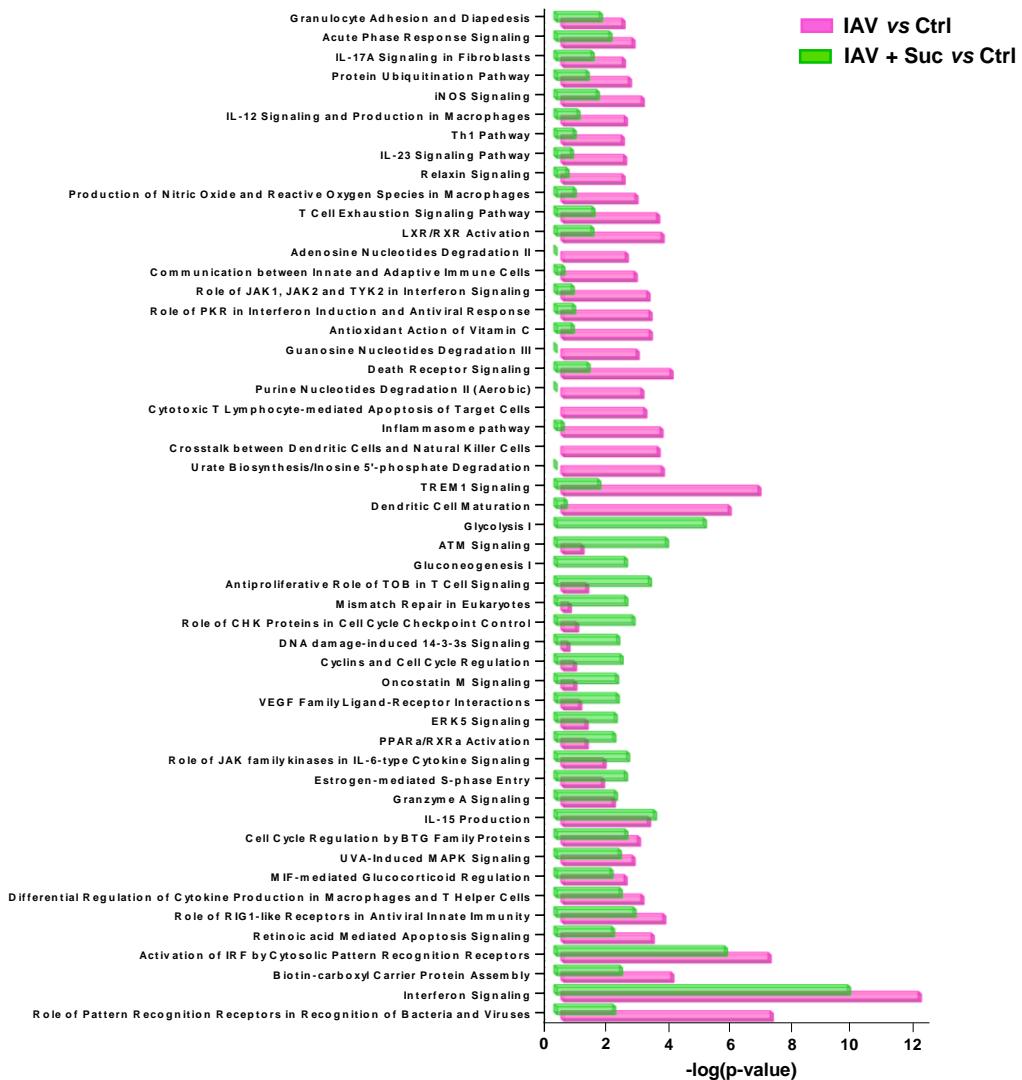
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Guillon et al. Appendix Figure S1



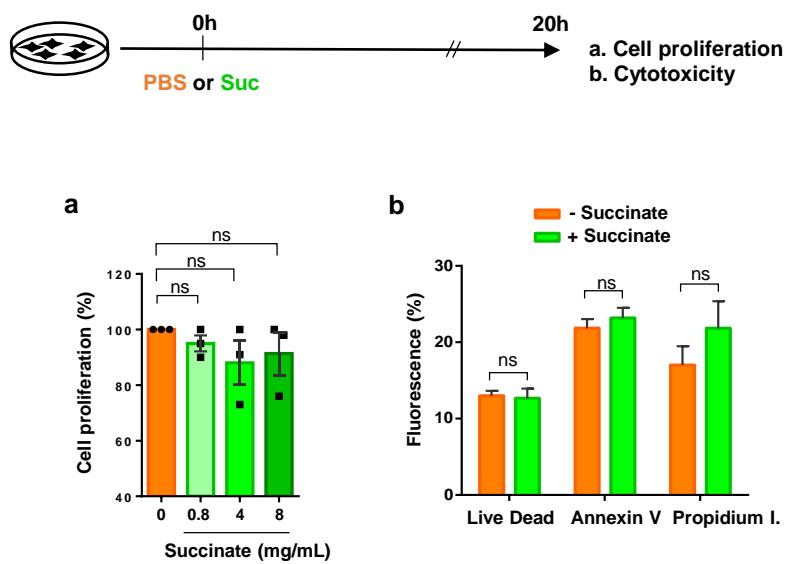
Canonical pathways



Appendix Figure S1. Effect of succinate on gene expression in influenza virus-infected human bronchial epithelial cells.

Human bronchial epithelial BEAS-2B cells (4 replicates *per* condition) were infected or not (“Ctrl”) with the A/Scotland/20/74 (H3N2) virus (IAV) at MOI=1 and were treated or not with succinate (4mg/mL). After 24 h of infection, cells were lysed and total RNA was purified and processed to hybridize pangenomic microarrays. Differentially expressed genes (p-value ≤ 2) between two conditions (“IAV-infected cells” *vs.* “control cells” and “IAV-infected cells treated with succinate” *vs.* “control cells”) were then selected to perform a gene ontology analysis. Significantly enriched pathways were identified using Ingenuity Pathway Analysis (IPA) and are represented as a bar plot representing the right-tailed Fisher’s exact test that was used to calculate a p-value (probability that each canonical pathway assigned to that data set is due to chance alone).

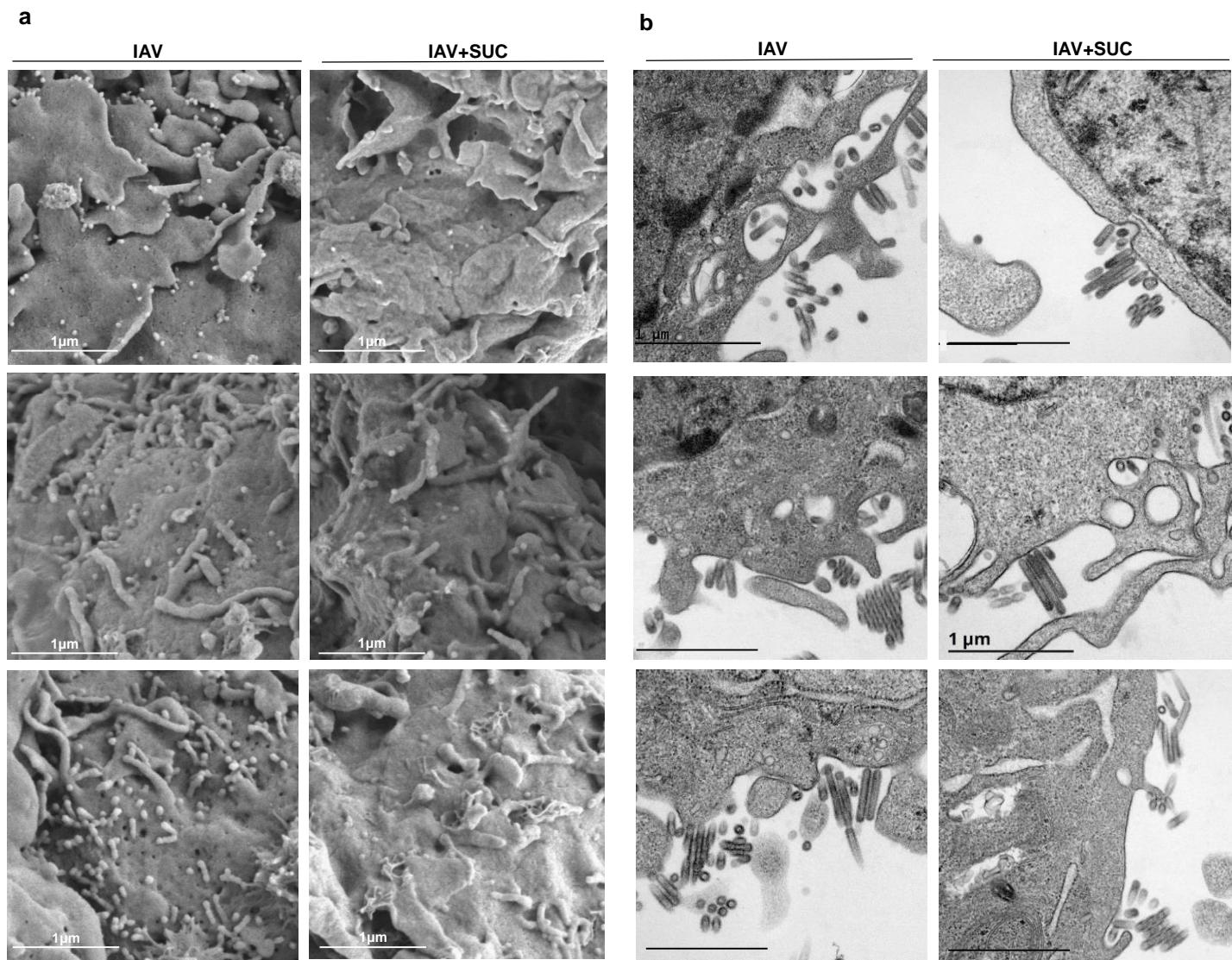
Guillon et al. Appendix Figure S2



Appendix Figure S2. Succinate is not cytotoxic.

Human bronchial epithelial BEAS-2B cells were treated or not with increasing doses (**a**) or 4 mg/mL (**b**) of succinate for 24 h. Cell proliferation and cytotoxicity were further assessed by an MTS test (**a**) and by flow cytometry using a Live/Dead staining/Annexin V/Propidium Iodide co-staining (**b**), respectively. Data are represented as the mean \pm SEM. Statistical analysis was performed using the Kruskal-Wallis test (**a**, n=3) and the multiple t-test (**b**, n=6).

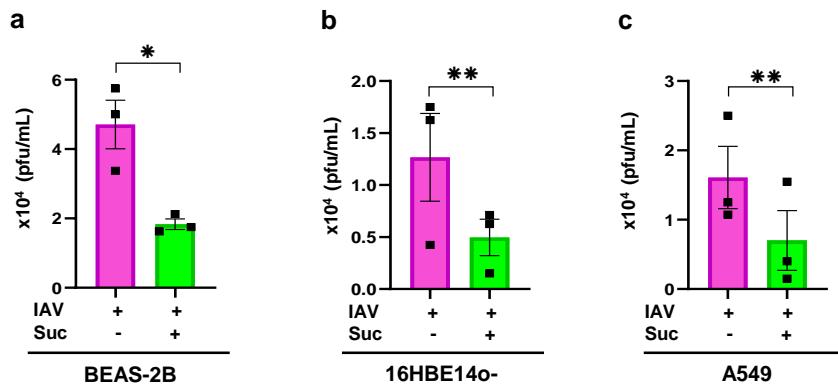
Guillon et al. Appendix Figure S3



Appendix Figure S3. Scanning and transmission electron microscopy of IAV-infected lung epithelial cells, treated or not by succinate.

Bronchial epithelial (BEAS-2B) cells were infected with influenza A/Scotland/20/74 (H3N2) virus (IAV) at MOI=5 for 4 h and treated or not with succinate (Suc) for 20 h. Scanning (**a**) and transmission (**b**) electron microscopy were used to assess the production of physical viral particles in the supernatants of IAV-infected cells, treated or not with succinate. Scale bar: 1 μM.

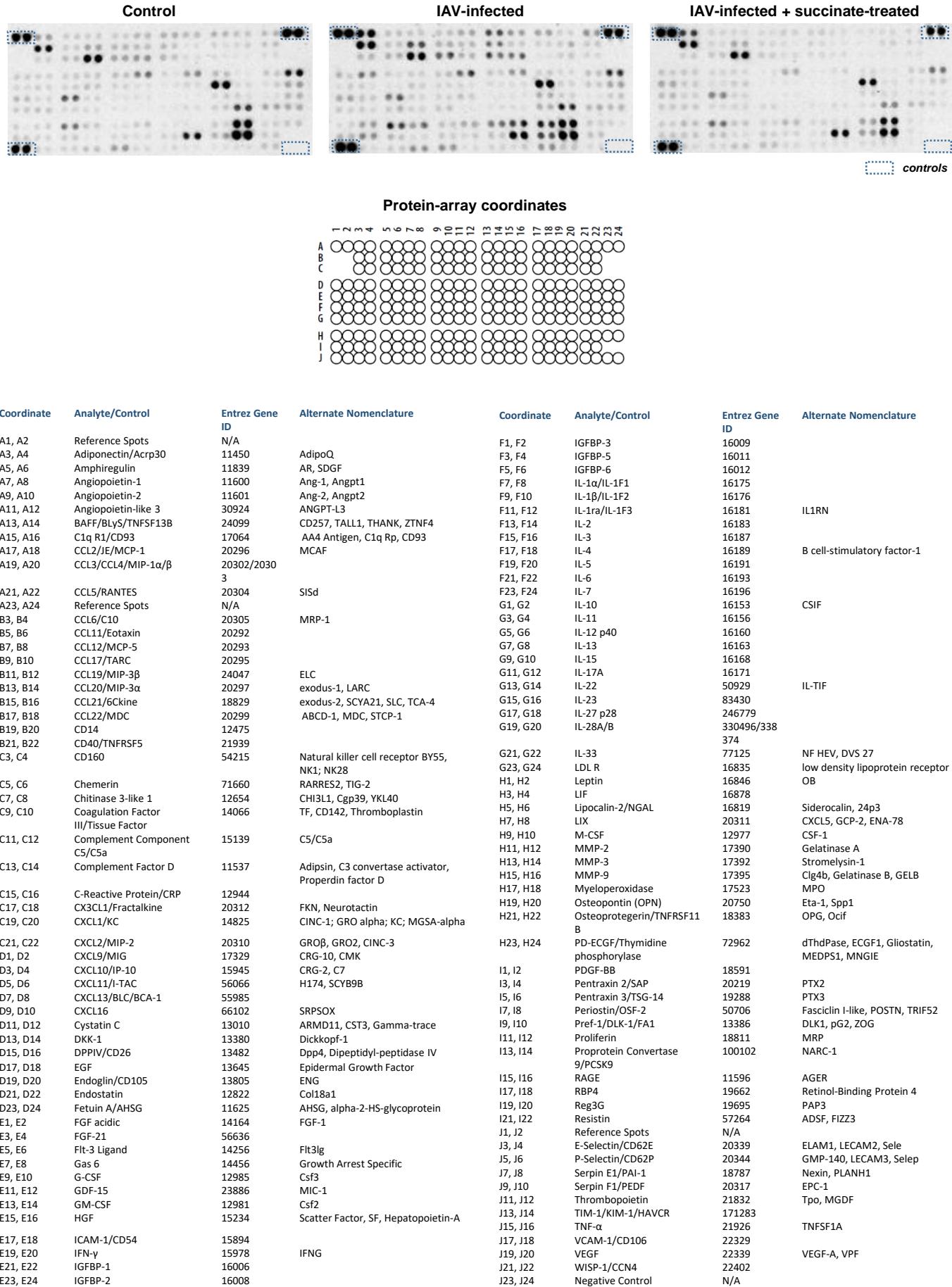
Guillon et al. Appendix Figure S4



Appendix Figure S4. Antiviral effect of succinate in distinct airway epithelial cell lines.

Human lung epithelial **(a)** BEAS-2B, **(b)** 16HBE14o- or **(c)** A549 cells were infected with influenza A/Scotland/20/74 (H3N2) virus (IAV) at MOI=1 for 4h and treated or not with succinate (Suc) for 20h. Plaque-Forming Units assay determined the production of infectious viral particles in cell supernatants. Data are represented as the mean ± SEM of 3 independent experiments. Statistical analysis was performed using paired t-test.

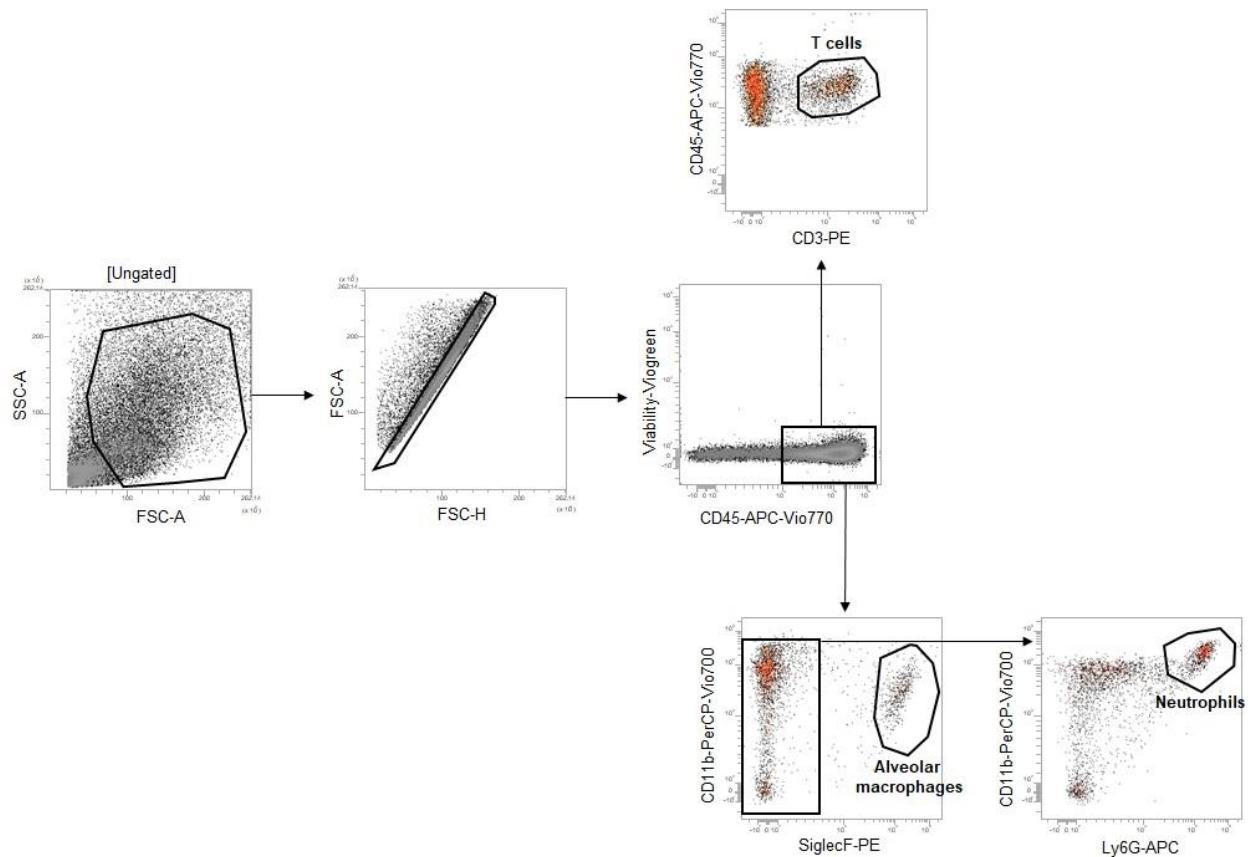
Guillon et al. Appendix Figure S5



Appendix Figure S5. Datasheet of mouse XL cytokine array kit.

Upper panels: High resolution scans of original mouse XL cytokine arrays, *Middle panel:* overlay template and coordinates; *Lower panels:* reading appendix.

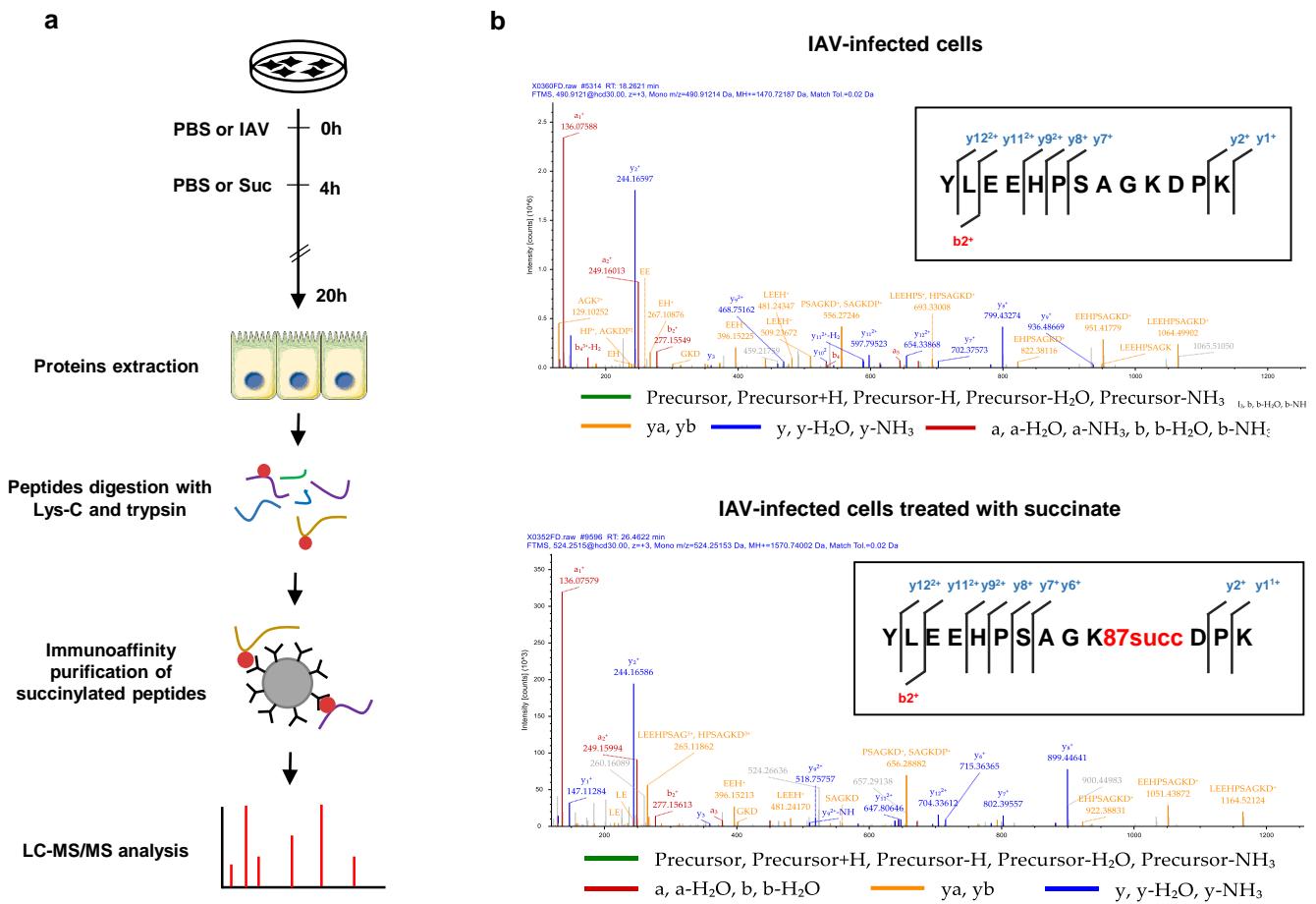
Guillon et al. Appendix Figure S6



Appendix Figure S6. Flow cytometry gating strategy.

Surface gating used to define immune cell subsets in Figure 4.

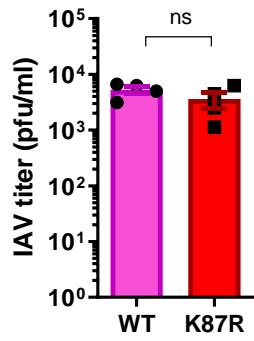
Guillon et al. Appendix Figure S7



Appendix Figure S7. Mass spectrometry methodology and profiles.

(a) Human bronchial epithelial BEAS-2B cells were infected with A/Scotland/20/74 (H3N2) virus (IAV) at MOI=1 for 4 h, and subsequently treated or not with 4 mg/mL of succinate for 20 h. Cells were lysed and proteins were digested to peptides with Lys-C and trypsin. Succinylated peptides were isolated directly from protease-digested cellular protein extracts by immunoaffinity purification (IAP) using an antibody specific for the succinyl-Lysine motif, and the modified peptides were further analyzed by LC-MS/MS. **(b)** Representative MS/MS spectra of succinylated and non-succinylated NP peptides.

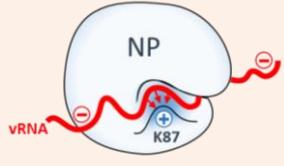
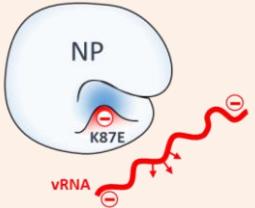
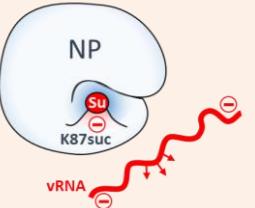
Guillon et al. Appendix Figure S8



Appendix Figure S8. Similar growth of wild-type K87 and mutant K87R IAV strains.

Human bronchial epithelial BEAS-2B cells were infected with influenza A/Scotland/20/74 (H3N2) (IAV) strains carrying a wild-type NP (“WT”) or a NP with a K87R substitution (“K87R”). Cells were infected by either virus at MOI=1 for 4 h, then washed and left untreated for 20 h. Plaque-Forming Units assay determined the production of infectious viral particles in cell supernatants. Data are represented as the mean \pm SEM of 4 independent experiments. Statistical analysis was performed using the Mann-Whitney test.

Guillon et al. Appendix Figure S9

	1- NP K87	2- NP K87E	3- NP K87 succinylated
NP structure			
Charge of the K87 residue	+	-	-
NP-vRNA interaction	+++	+	+

Appendix Figure S9. Impact of the NP structure on its interaction capacity with viral RNA.

Panel 1: In NP, the Lysine (K)87 is a positively charged amino acid which is key in the interaction with negatively charged vRNA. *Panel 2:* Conversely, glutamic acid (E) is a negatively charged residue. As a result, NP K87E mutant interacts less with vRNAs. *Panel 3:* In succinate-treated cells, the addition of a succinyl group to the NP K87 residue neutralizes the positive charge of lysine and imparts a negative charge, thus altering the NP-vRNA interaction as well.

Guillon et al. Appendix Table S1

REAGENT OR RESOURCE	SOURCE	IDENTIFIER	Commercial Assays		
Antibodies					
Anti-Influenza A Virus Nucleoprotein antibody	Abcam	ab128193	LIVE/DEAD™ Fixable Aqua Dead Cell Stain Kit	ThermoFisher Scientific	L34966
Anti-Influenza A Virus Nucleoprotein antibody FITC	Abcam	ab20921	CellTiter 96® AQueous One Solution Cell Proliferation Assay	Promega	G3582
Anti-NP mAb clone 3/1	Gift from Dr Webby, St Jude Hospital, Memphis, USA	N/A	Pierce™ BCA Protein Assay Kit	ThermoFisher Scientific	23225
Anti-Influenza A M1 antibody	Abcam	ab22396	Phusion™ High-fidelity DNA polymerase	Fisher Scientific	16237911
Anti-Influenza A NEP/NS2 antibody	Invitrogen	PA532235	Nucleospin® RNA	Macherey-Nagel	740955
Anti-Influenza A PA antibody	Invitrogen	PA532223	High Capacity cDNA reverse transcription kit	Applied Biosystems	4368813
Anti-Influenza A M2 antibody	Santa Cruz Biotechnology	sc-32238	Human IL6 ELISA DuoSet	R&D Systems	DY206
Anti-Influenza A PB2 antibody	Invitrogen	PA532220	Human IL8 ELISA DuoSet	R&D Systems	DY208
Anti-Influenza NS1 antibody	Gift from Dr Marc, INRAE, Nouzilly, France	N/A	Human IP-10 ELISA DuoSet	R&D Systems	DY266
Anti-CRM1 antibody	BD Biosciences	611832	Human RANTES ELISA DuoSet	R&D Systems	DY278
beta Actin Monoclonal Antibody	ThermoFisher Scientific	MA5-15739	Mouse IL6 ELISA DuoSet	R&D Systems	DY406
Anti-Mouse IgG (whole molecule)- Peroxidase antibody	Sigma-Aldrich	A9044	Mouse KC ELISA DuoSet	R&D Systems	DY453
Anti-Rabbit IgG (whole molecule)- Peroxidase antibody	Sigma-Aldrich	A9169	Mouse MPO ELISA DuoSet	R&D Systems	DY3667
Anti-Mouse IgG1 Secondary Antibody, Alexa Fluor 488	ThermoFisher Scientific	A21121	Human Cytokine Array Kit	R&D Systems	ARY005B
Anti-Rabbit IgG Secondary Antibody, Alexa Fluor 488	ThermoFisher Scientific	A11008	Mouse XL Cytokine Array	R&D Systems	ARY028
APC-eFluor780-conjugated anti-CD45 (30-F11)	ThermoFisher Scientific	47-0451-82	PTMScan® Succinyl-lysine Motif SurePrint G3 human gene expression microarray kit	Agilent Technologies	G4851C
FITC-conjugated anti-Ly6G (1A8)	BioLegend	127605	Low Input Quick Amp labeling kit	Agilent Technologies	5190-2308
PerCP-Cy5.5-conjugated anti-CD11b (M1/70)	BioLegend	101227	Consumables		
APC-conjugated anti-CD11c (N418)	BioLegend	117309	3 mm High Throughput NMR Tube	CortecNet	WG-3000-7-50
PECy7-conjugated anti-CD3e (145-2C11)	BD Pharmingen	552774	C18 Nano Trap Columns	Thermo Scientific	164535
PE-conjugated anti-Siglec F (E50-2440)	BD Pharmingen	552126	C18 Acclaim PepMap RSLC Columns	Thermo Scientific	164540
Vioblue-conjugated anti-F4/80 (clone BM8)	ThermoFisher Scientific	48-4801-82	Sep-Pak tC18 6 cc Vac Cartridge	Waters	186004621
Chemicals, peptides					
Poly(I:C) LMW 25mg	Invivogen	tlrl-picw	Gentle MACSTM M tube	Miltenyi Biotech	130-093-236
Disodium succinate	Sigma-Aldrich	W327700	Experimental Models		
Sodium malonate dibasic monohydrate	Sigma-Aldrich	M4795	C57BL/6	Janvier	C57BL/6JRjFEMELLESFP4
Leptomycin B	Enzo Life Sciences	ALX-380-100-C100	BEAS-2B	ATCC®	CRL-9609
Lipofectamine™ LTX Reagent with PLUS™ reagent	Invitrogen	15338030	A549	ATCC®	CCL-185
ActinRed™ 555 ReadyProbes™ Reagent	ThermoFisher Scientific	R37112	MDCK.2	ATCC®	CRL-2935
NucBlue® Fixed Cell ReadyProbes™ Reagent	ThermoFisher Scientific	R37606	HEK293T	ATCC®	CRL-11268
2'-({4-Methylumbelliferyl)-α-D-N-acetylneuraminc acid sodium salt hydrate}	Chemodex	M0096	16HBE14o-	Sigma-Aldrich	SCC150
Protease Inhibitor Cocktail	Sigma Aldrich	P8340	Influenza A/Scotland/20/74	Pasteur Institute, France	N/A
GibcoTM Ham's F-12 Nutrient Mix	Fisher Scientific	31765027	Influenza A/WSN/33 wild type and NS1flag-tagged	INRAE, Jouy-en-Josas, France	N/A
GibcoTM MEM	Fisher Scientific	31095029	Influenza A/PR8 wild type and delta NS1	FFreiburg University, Germany	N/A
GibcoTM DMEM	Fisher Scientific	11594446	Softwares		
Trypsin 0.25 %/EDTA 0.02 % in PBS	PAN BIOTECH	P10-020100	GraphPad Prism	GraphPad Software	https://www.graphpad.com/scientific-software/prism/
Trypsin, TPCK Treated	ThermoFisher Scientific	20233	VenturiOne	Applied Cytometry	https://www.appliedcytometry.com/venturi/
Trypsin / Lys-C Mix, Mass Spec Grade	Promega	V5072	FIJI FILM Multigauge LightCycler 480 SW V.1.5 ImageJ	Bioz Roche Imagej	https://www.bioz.com/ https://lifescience.roche.com/ https://imagej.net/Welcome
MEM Eagle with Earle's BSS (2X)	Lonza	BE12-668F	BioStation IM software (v2.12)	Nikon	https://www.nikon.com/products/microscope-solutions/
Crystal Violet Oxalate	RAL Diagnostics	361490	Leica LasX Life Sciences	Leica Microsystems	https://www.leica-microsystems.com
Formaldehyde, 37 wt % sol. in water, stab. with 5-15% methanol	Acros Organics	119690010	Digital Micrograph V.3	Gatan	https://www.gatan.com/products/tem-analysis
Avicel® RC 581 Stabilizer	FMC BioPolymer	N/A	AMIX software package (Analysis of MIXture, version 3.9.14)	Bruker Biospin	https://www.bruker.com/products/mr/nmr/software/amix
Annexin V-FITC kit	Miltenyi Biotech	130-092-052	SIMCA 13.0.3 software	Umetrics	https://umetrics.com/kb/simca-1303
Propidium Iodide Solution	Miltenyi Biotech	130-093-233	ChenomX NMR Suite 8.1	ChenomX	https://www.chenomx.com/products/
True-Nuclear™ Transcription Factor Buffer Set	Biolegend	424401	MetaboAnalyst	MetaboAnalyst	https://www.metaboanalyst.ca/
BD Cytofix/Cytoperm™			Topspin version 3.6 software	Bruker Daltonik	https://www.bruker.com/products/mr/nmr/software/topspin
Fixation/Permeabilization Solution Kit	Fisher Scientific	BDB554714	GeneSpring software	Agilent Technologies	https://www.agilent.com/
Red Blood Cell Lysing Buffer Hybri-Max™	Sigma Aldrich	R7757	Ingenuity Pathways Analysis (IPA) software	Qiagen	https://digitalinsights.qiagen.com/
TB Green® Premix Ex Tag™	Takara	RR420L	Feature Extraction software version 10.7.3.1	Agilent Technologies	https://www.agilent.com/
50% EM Glutaraldehyde	TAAB Laboratory Equipment	G045	Post Run Analysis software	Shimadzu	https://www.shimadzu.com
Uranyl acetate	Merck	8473	myProMS (Version 3.9)	LSMP, Institut Curie, France	https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/1610305/
Osmium tetroxide 4% solution	Electron Microscopy Science	19150	Xcalibur software	Thermo Scientific	https://www.thermofisher.com
Propylene oxide	Alfa Aesar	30765	Seahorse Wave Controller Software	Agilent	https://www.agilent.com
Epon™ MMA substitute	Sigma Aldrich	45347	Seahorse Wave Desktop Software	Agilent	https://www.agilent.com
			R software (Version 3.4.4)	r-project	https://www.r-project.org/
			Omnilog Data Collection 2.4	Biolog	https://www.biolog.com
			PM-M Kinetic and PM-M Parametric	Biolog	https://www.biolog.com