

# **Supplementary Information for**

Selective inhibition of protein secretion by abrogating receptor-coat interactions during ER export.

Natalia Gomez-Navarro, Julija Maldutyte, Kristina Poljak, Sew-Yeu Peak-Chew, Jonathon Orme, Brittany J. Bisnett, Caitlin H. Lamb, Michael Boyce, Davide Gianni, Elizabeth A. Miller

Elizabeth A. Miller Email: emiller@mrc-lmb.cam.ac.uk

#### This PDF file includes:

Figures S1 to S8 Table S1

Other supplementary materials for this manuscript include the following:

Datasets S1 to S3



**Figure S1:** Rescue of PCSK9 secretion defects in SEC24A KO and SURF4 KO cells. (A) PCSK9-V5 secretion was examined by pulse-chase in WT, and *KO* cells complemented by transient transfection with the relevant rescue plasmids. PCSK9 was immunoprecipitated with α-V5 from lysates and the conditioned media at the indicated times and detected by SDS-PAGE and autoradiography as described in Figure 1. (B) Quantification of PCSK9 secretion shown in A as described in Figure 1. (C) PCSK9-V5 secretion was monitored in *SEC24* KO lines indicated, along with the corresponding wild-type lines (HEK TREx293 for *SEC24B* KO and AAVS1 for *SEC24C* and *SEC24D* KO), as described in Figure 1. (D) Quantification of PCSK9 secretion shown in C as described in Figure 1.





Figure S2: Establishment of the SEC24A-SURF4 NanoBiT assay and stability of SEC24A mutants. (A) Control experiments for the NanoBiT assay showing non-optimal tagging orientations and the corresponding negative control in *SEC24A SURF4* double KO cells. The graph shows mean luminescence  $\pm$  SD (n = 6); statistical test was a one-way ANOVA with Dunnett's correction for multiple comparisons. (B) Specificity of the assay was tested by expressing increasing amounts of untagged fusion partners. Plots show mean  $\pm$  SD, n=6. (C) Stability of B-site (left-hand panel) and C-site (right-hand panel) SEC24A mutants was analysed by immunoblotting cell lysates prepared from equal numbers of cells with  $\alpha$ -SEC24A antibodies.



**Figure S3: Effects of 4-PBA on cell viability. (A)** Dose-dependent effects of 4-PBA on cell viability. Cells were grown on plates overnight and then treated for 4h with the indicated concentrations of 4-PBA. Cell viability was measured using the MTS Cell Proliferation Colorimetric Assay Kit. Values are given as mean  $\pm$  SD, n=8. **(B)** Luminescence that reports on the interaction between SURF4 and SEC24A was measured in the presence of the indicated concentrations of 5-PVA. The NanoBiT reporters were induced overnight and cells were treated with 5-PVA for 4h. The graph shows the mean luminescence  $\pm$  SD (n = 8; n= 16 for 0 mM 4-PBA); statistical test was a one-way ANOVA with Dunnett's correction for multiple comparisons, \* p<0.05, \*\*\*\* p<0.0001.



**Figure S4: ER-ESCAPE motif sequence of the top SURF4 cargo clients identified in the proteomic quantification. (A), (B)** Scatter plots of Log2 SILAC ratios of the two replicates within each label-switch pair in HEK-293 or HuH7 cell media samples. Correlation is indicated by Pearson's correlation coefficient. **(C)** Top SURF4 client hits identified by proteomic analysis and annotated for (i) N-terminal sequence color coded based on relative contribution of each amino acid position to the strength of the ER-ESCAPE motif as described in (Yin et al., 2018) (green = very good, yellow = good, black = neutral, and red = bad); (ii) presence of CW motif; (iii) presence of a Ca-binding domain or annotation as a Ca-binding protein; (iv) propensity to oligomerize.



Figure S5: Rescue of NUCB1 secretion defects in SURF4 KO cells. NUCB1-HA secretion was examined by pulse-chase in WT, *SURF4 KO*, and *SURF4 KO* cells complemented with the pFLAG-SURF4 plasmid. NUCB1-HA was immunoprecipitated with  $\alpha$ -HA antibodies from lysates and the conditioned media at the indicated times and detected by SDS-PAGE and autoradiography.



**Figure S6: Glycosylation defects do not influence Cab45 secretion. A)** Cab45-HA secretion was examined by pulse-chase in cells expressing WT (RPA), ER-ESCAPE mutant (EEE) and glycosylation mutant (N40G) variants. Cab45-HA was immunoprecipitated with  $\alpha$ -HA antibodies from lysates and the conditioned media at the indicated times and detected by SDS-PAGE and autoradiography. **(B)** Percentage secretion into the media was quantified by phosphorimage analysis. Percentage of glycosylation was quantified as [glycosylated signal / [total protein (glycosylated + unglycosylated). Plots show the mean ± SD of three independent experiments.



**Figure S7: Proteomic analysis of secretomes from 4-PBA treated cells (A)** Volcano plot showing changes in protein secretion upon 4-PBA treatment in HEK-293 TREx cells. Proteins were considered affected if Log2 SILAC ratio was >1 and p<0.05 (**B**) Bar graph showing proteins with significantly decreased secretion upon 4-PBA treatment. (**C**) Bar graph showing proteins whose secretion was not significantly affected by 4-PBA treatment. (**D**) Venn diagram showing overlap between SURF4 KO and 4-PBA treated samples. Total proteome pool in each sample is also indicated.



**Figure S8: Validation of KO cell lines (A)** Western blot analysis of *SEC24A KO* CRISPR/Cas9 edited HEK-293 cells. Stability of Sec24 paralogs was analysed by immunoblotting cell lysates prepared from equal numbers of cells with specific antibodies ( $\alpha$ -SEC24A,  $\alpha$ -SEC24B,  $\alpha$ -SEC24C and  $\alpha$ -SEC24D) in WT and *SEC24A KO* cell line.  $\alpha$ -actin was used as loading control. **(B)** Western blot analysis of *SEC24B KO* CRISPR/Cas9 edited HEK-293 cells. The presence of Sec24B was analysed by immunoblotting cell lysates prepared from equal numbers of cells with  $\alpha$ -SEC24B antibodies.  $\alpha$ -actin was used as loading control. **(C)** SURF4 mRNA expression in *SURF4 KO* CRISPR/Cas9 edited HEK-293 cells. Values are presented as mean ± SD of n = 3 independent experiments. **(D)** SURF4 mRNA expression in *SURF4 KO* CRISPR/Cas9 edited HuH7 cells. Values are presented as mean ± SD of n = 3 independent experiments.

Table S1. Plasmids used in this study.

Plasmid	Description	Source
pPCSK9-V5	pcDNA5-FRT-TO-PCSK9-V5	Genescript
pPCSK9-EEE-V5	pcDNA5-FRT-TO-PCSK9 (I154E, P155E, W156E)-V5	This study
pFLAG-Cp	pIRESpuro2b-ssHA-FLAG-Cp	This study
рНА-Ср	pIRESpuro2b-ssHA-HA-Cp	Thor et al., 2009
pLgBiT-SURF4	pcDNA3.1-LgBiT-linker-SURF4	This study
pHaloTag-SmBiT	pcDNA3.1-HaloTag-linker-SmBiT	This study
pSmBiT-SEC24A	pcDNA3.1-SmBiT-linker-SEC24A	This study
pSmBiT-SEC24A V748A	pcDNA3.1-SmBiT-linker-SEC24A V748A	This study
pSmBiT-SEC24A R750,752A	pcDNA3.1-SmBiT-linker-SEC24A R750,752A	This study
pSmBiT-SEC24A Y437A	pcDNA3.1-SmBiT-linker-SEC24A Y437A	This study
pSmBiT-SEC24A Y496A	pcDNA3.1-SmBiT-linker-SEC24A Y496A	This study
pSmBiT-SEC24A R541A	pcDNA3.1-SmBiT-linker-SEC24A R541A	This study
pSmBiT-SEC24A K813A	pcDNA3.1-SmBiT-linker-SEC24A K813A	This study
pNUCB1-HA	pcDNA3.1-NUCB1-HA	Genescript
pNUCB1-EEE-HA	pcDNA3.1-NUCB1(V27E, P28E, L29E)-HA	This study
pCab45-HA	pLPCX-Cab45-HA	von Blume et al., 2012
pCab45-EEE-HA	pLPCX-Cab45 (R37E, P38E, A39E)-HA	This study
pCab45-N40G	pLPCX-Cab45 (N40G)-HA	This study
pFLAG-SURF4	pCDNA3.1-SURF4	Genescript

Dataset S1 (separate file). Mass spectrometry data of secreted proteome from HEK293 cells.

Dataset S2 (separate file). Mass spectrometry data of secreted proteome from HuH7 cells.

**Dataset S3 (separate file).** Mass spectrometry data of secreted proteome from HEK293 cells treated with 4-PBA for 4 hours.