

Supplementary information for

The HDAC inhibitor zabadinostat is a systemic regulator of adaptive immunity

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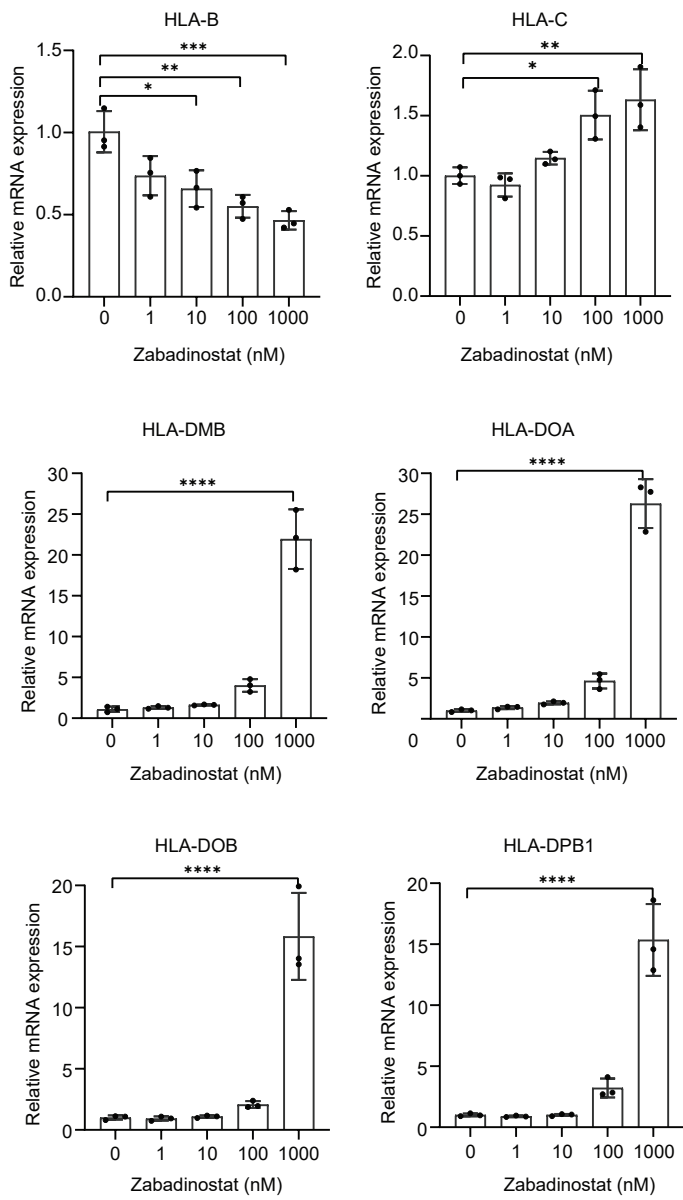
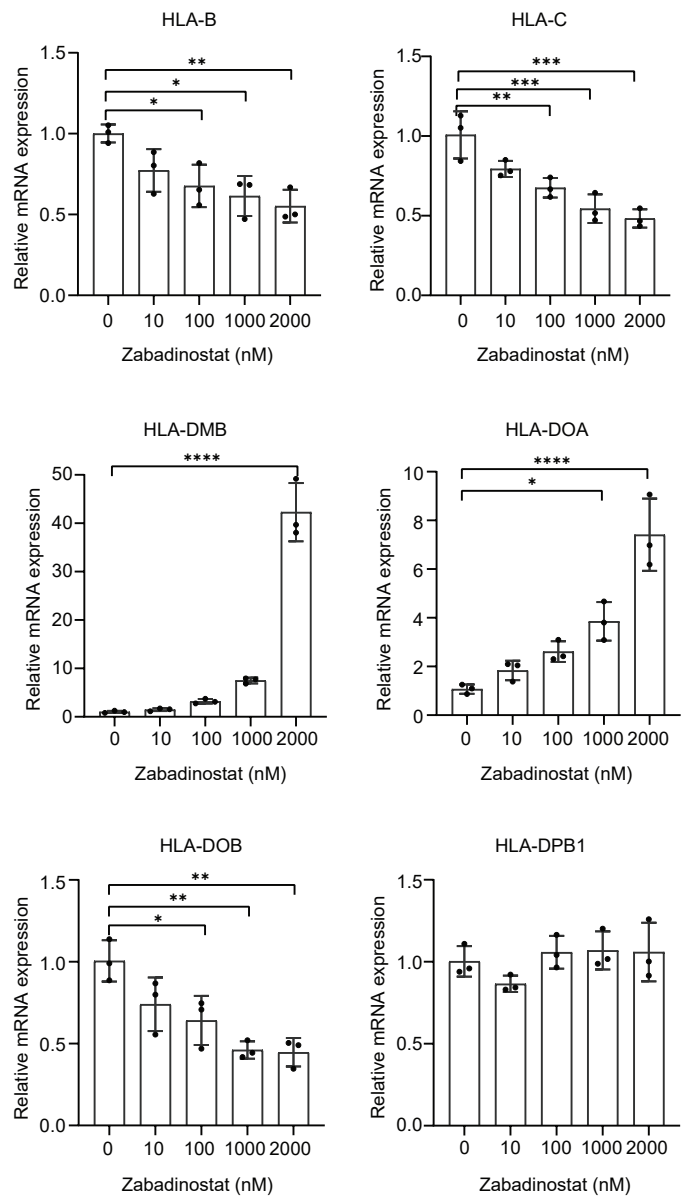
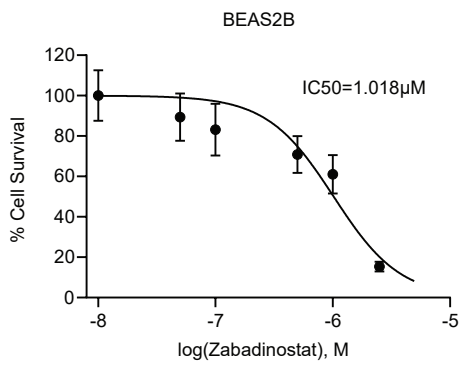
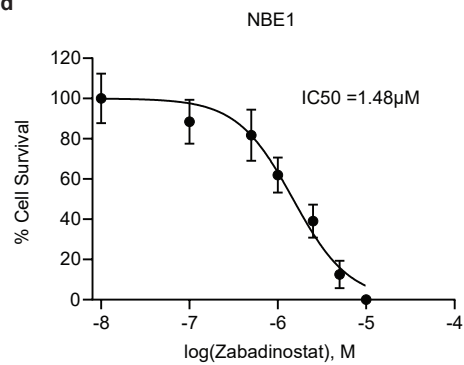
[~] Each author made an equal contribution

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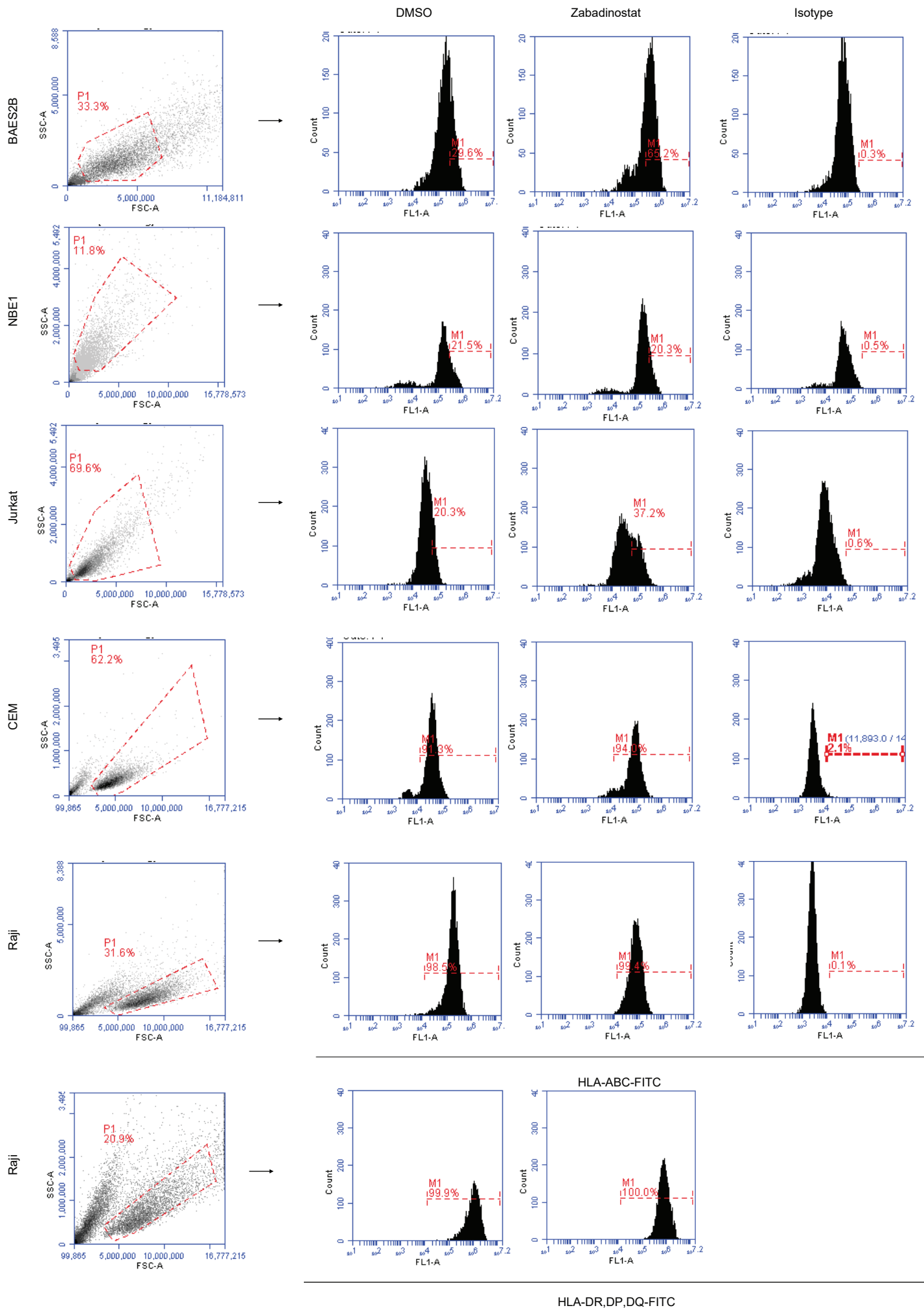
Running title: HDAC inhibitors augment the anti-covid19 immune response

Keywords: HDAC inhibitors, MHC genes, covid19 spike protein, T and B cells

- Supplementary figures and legends S1-S18
- Supplementary dataset 1

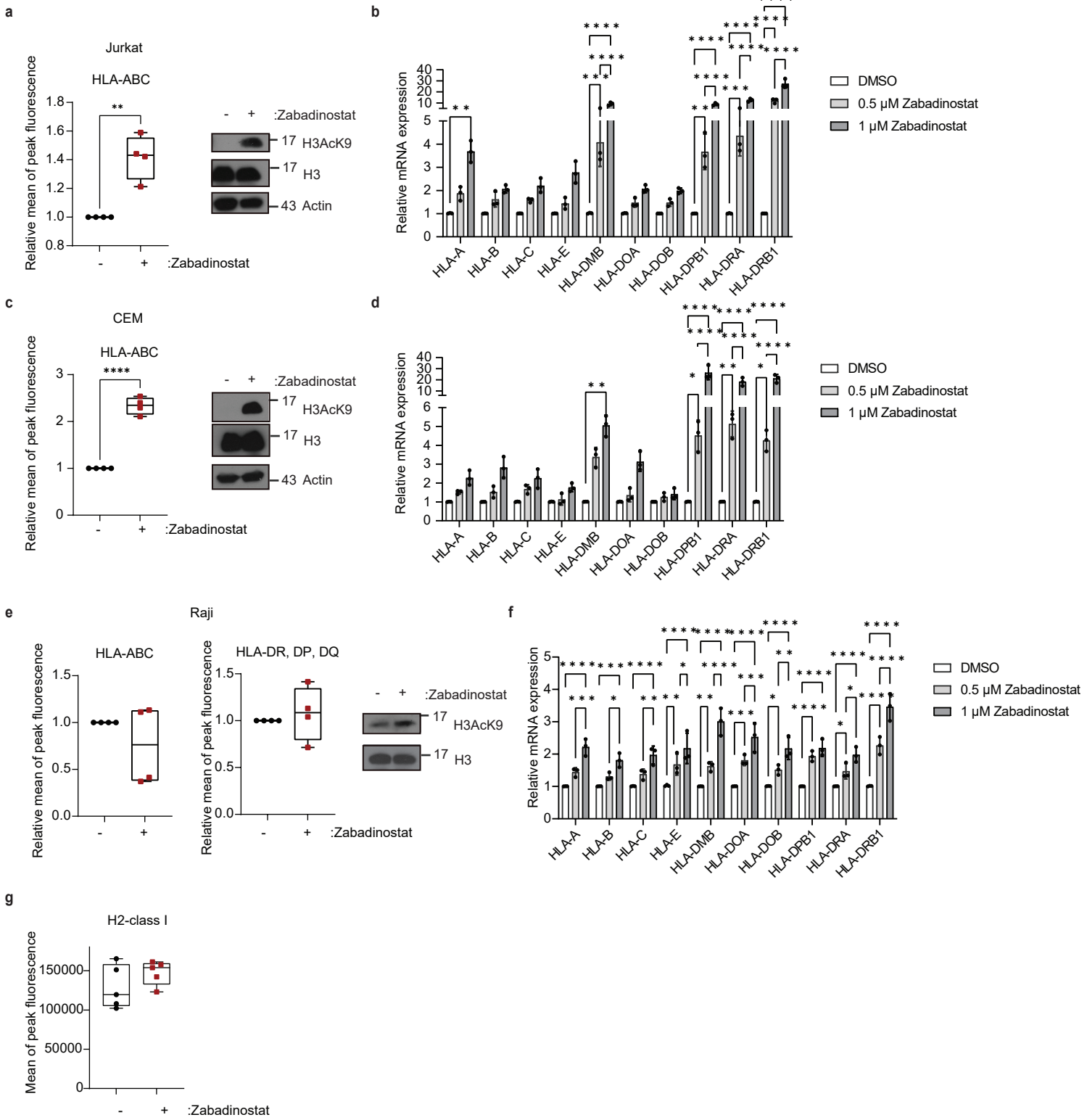
a**b****c****d**

Supplementary Figure 1. Expression of MHC class I and class II genes upon zabadinostat treatment. **a)** Quantitative reverse transcription PCR (qRT-PCR) of MHC class I and class II genes in BEAS2B cells treated for 3 days with 1, 10, 100, 1000 nM zabadinostat or DMSO control; n=3; results presented as mean values +/-SD; one-way ANOVA; **b)** Quantitative reverse transcription PCR (qRT-PCR) of MHC class I and class II genes in NBE1 cells treated for 3 days with 10, 100, 1000, 2000 nM zabadinostat or DMSO control; n=3; results presented as mean values +/-SD; one-way ANOVA; **c)** An IC50 graph from MTT assays performed after treating BEAS2B cells for 3 days with increasing concentrations of zabadinostat; n=3, results presented as mean values +/-SD; **d)** An IC50 graph from MTT assays performed after treating NBE1 cells for 3 days with increasing concentrations of zabadinostat; n=3, results presented as mean values +/-SD.



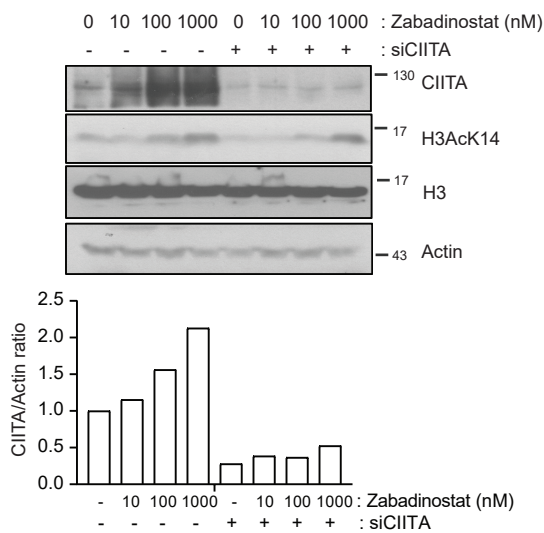
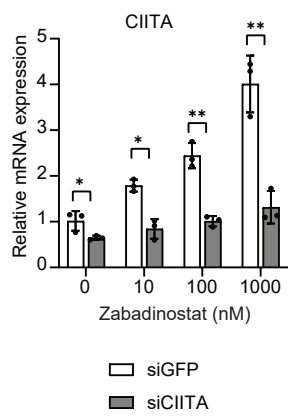
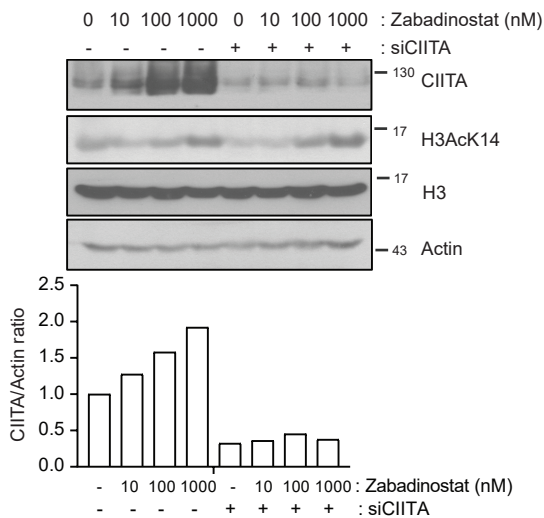
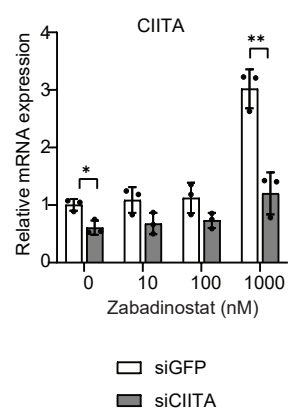
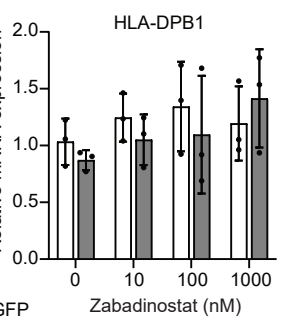
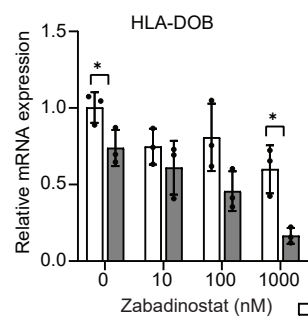
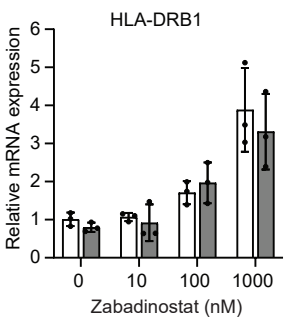
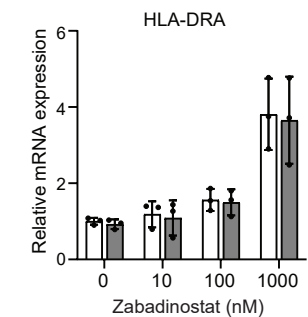
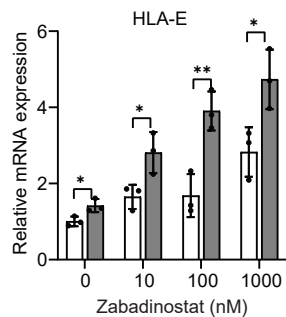
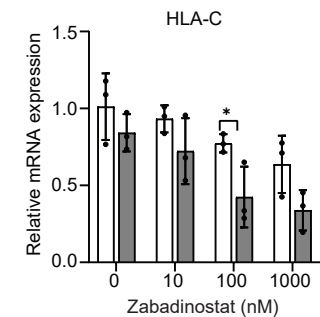
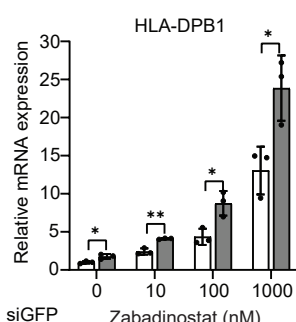
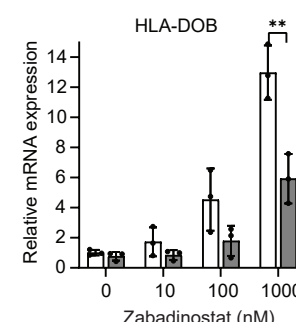
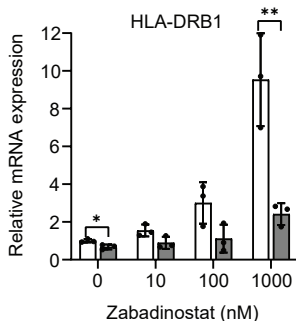
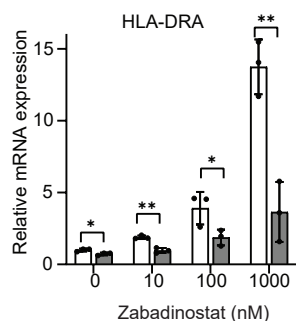
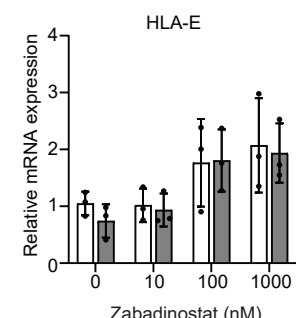
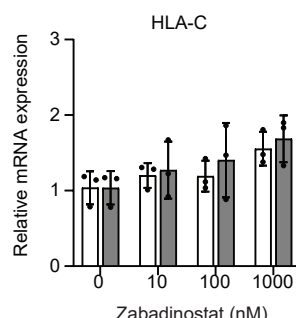
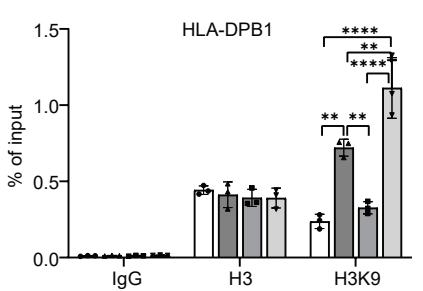
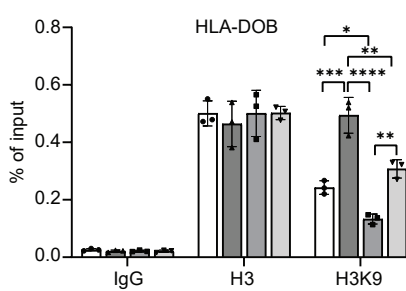
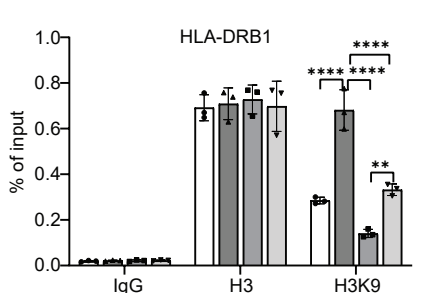
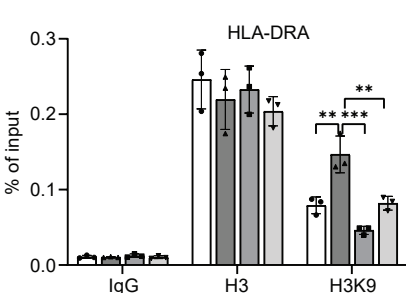
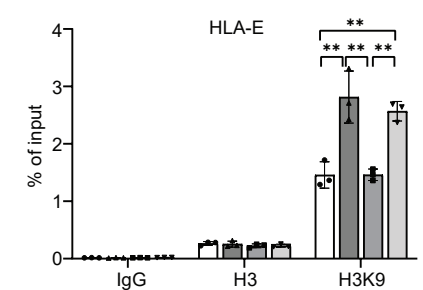
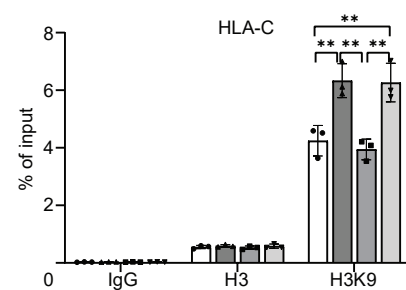
HLA-DR,DP,DQ-FITC

Supplementary Figure 2. Representative flow cytometry plots and gating strategy for the results presented in the Figure 1c-d and Supplementary Figure 3a-c.



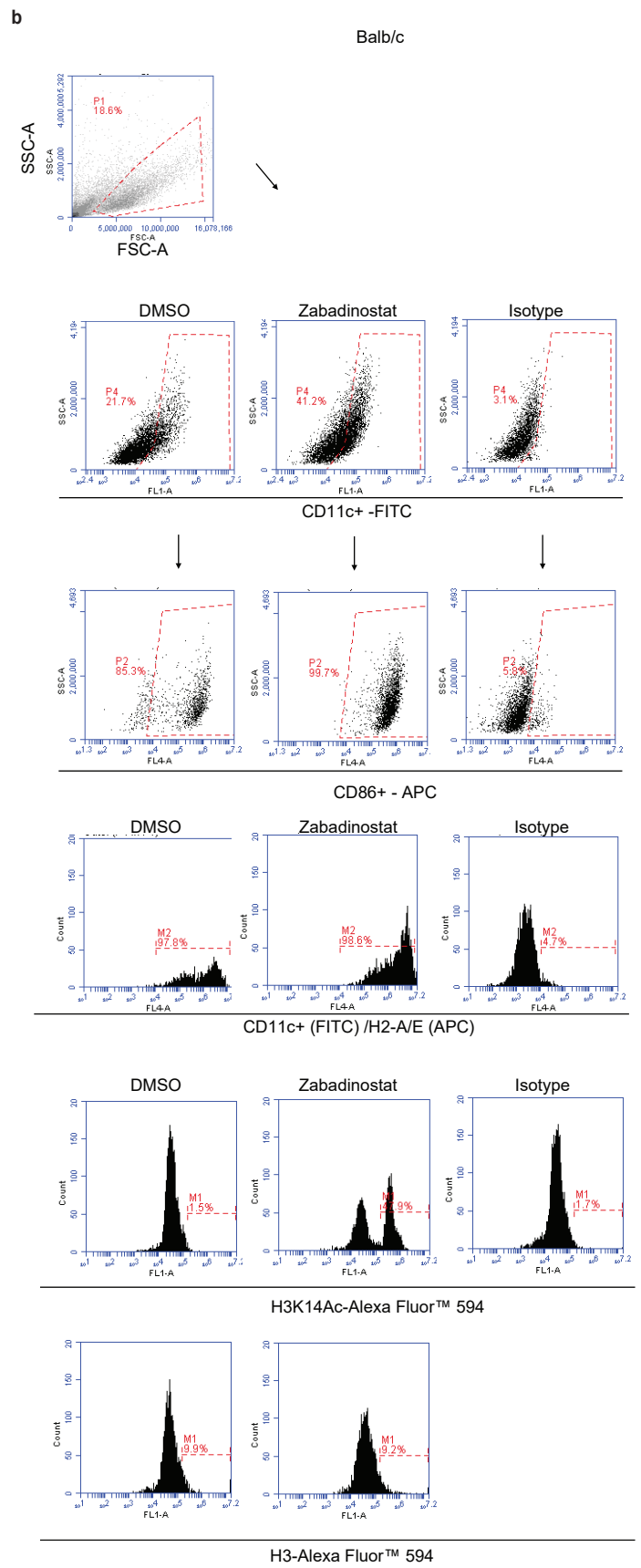
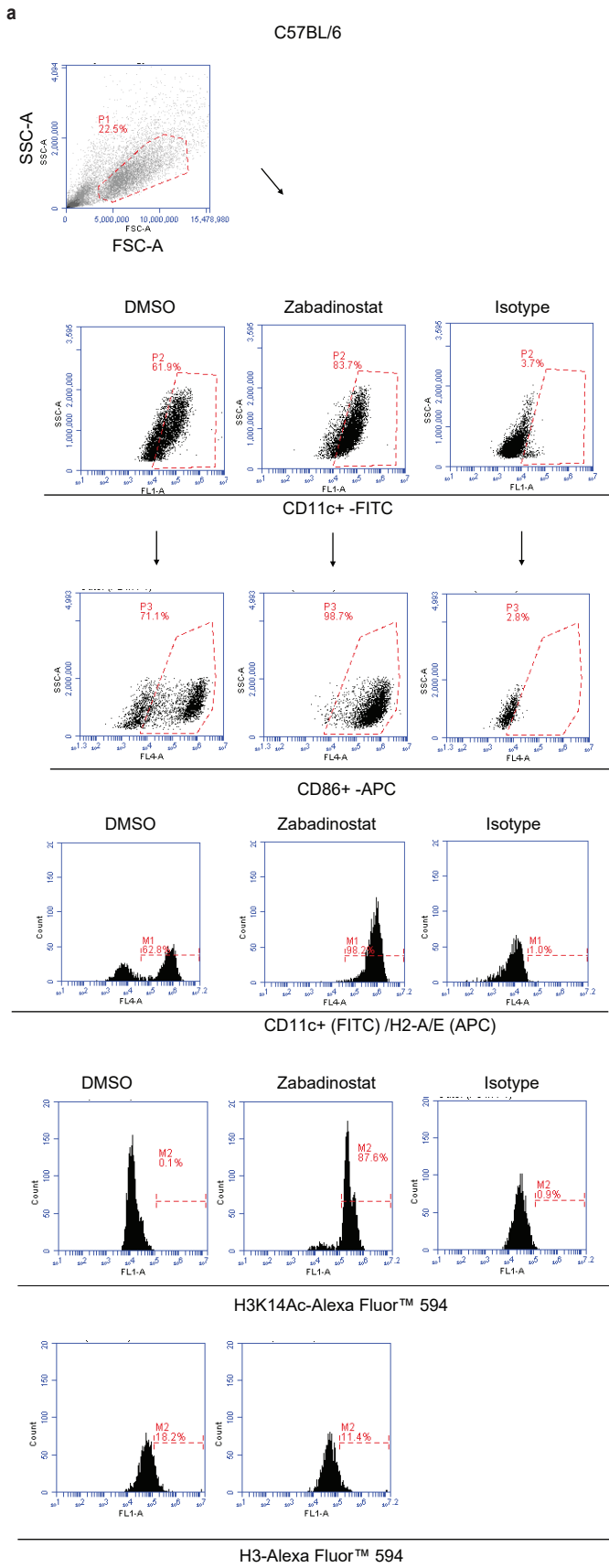
Supplementary Figure 3. Expression of MHC class I and class II genes upon zabadinostat treatment. **a)** flow cytometry analysis of extracellular MHC class I proteins in Jurkat cells treated for 2 days with 1 μ M zabadinostat or DMSO control, n=4, results presented as mean values \pm -SD, Student's t test; The acetylation mark (H3AcK9) was detected by immunoblotting; **b)** Quantitative reverse transcription PCR (qRT-PCR) of MHC class I and class II genes in Jurkat cells treated for 2 days with 0.5 and 1 μ M zabadinostat or DMSO control; n=3; results presented as mean values \pm -SD; one-way ANOVA; **c)** flow cytometry analysis of extracellular MHC class I proteins in CEM cells treated for 2 days with 1 μ M zabadinostat or DMSO control, n=4, results presented as mean values \pm -SD, Student's t test; The acetylation mark (H3AcK9) was detected by immunoblotting; **d)** Quantitative reverse transcription PCR (qRT-PCR) of MHC class I and class II genes in CEM cells treated for 2 days with 0.5 and 1 μ M zabadinostat or DMSO control; n=3; results presented as mean values \pm -SD; one-way ANOVA; **e)** flow cytometry analysis of extracellular MHC class I and II proteins in Raji cells treated for 2 days with 1 μ M zabadinostat or DMSO control, n=4; The acetylation mark (H3AcK9) was detected by immunoblotting; **f)** Quantitative reverse transcription PCR (qRT-PCR) of MHC class I and class II genes in Raji cells treated for 2 days with 0.5 and 1 μ M zabadinostat or DMSO control; n=3; results presented as mean values \pm -SD; one-way ANOVA; **g)** flow cytometry analysis of extracellular MHC class I in bone marrow (collected from C57BL/6)-derived dendritic cells (CD11c⁺/CD86⁺) (from Figure 3a) treated with 1 μ M zabadinostat or DMSO control for 48 hours; n=5.

Supplementary Figure 4. CIITA is a positive regulator of MHC class I and class II gene expression in HCT116 cells. **a)** An IC₅₀ graph from MTT assays performed after treating HCT116 cells for 3 days with increasing concentrations of zabadinostat; n=3, results presented as mean values +/-SD; **b)** Quantitative reverse transcription PCR (qRT-PCR) of CIITA in HCT116 cells treated for 3 days with 10, 100, 1000 nM zabadinostat or DMSO control; n=3; results presented as mean values +/-SD; one-way ANOVA; **c)** The expression of CIITA after siRNA treatment were detected by qRT-PCR; results presented as mean values +/-SD; one-way ANOVA; **d)** Quantitative reverse transcription PCR (qRT-PCR) of MHC class I and class II genes in HCT116 cells treated for 2 days with 50nM siCIITA and for 3 days with 10, 100, 1000 nM zabadinostat or DMSO control; n=3; results presented as mean values +/-SD; one-way ANOVA;.

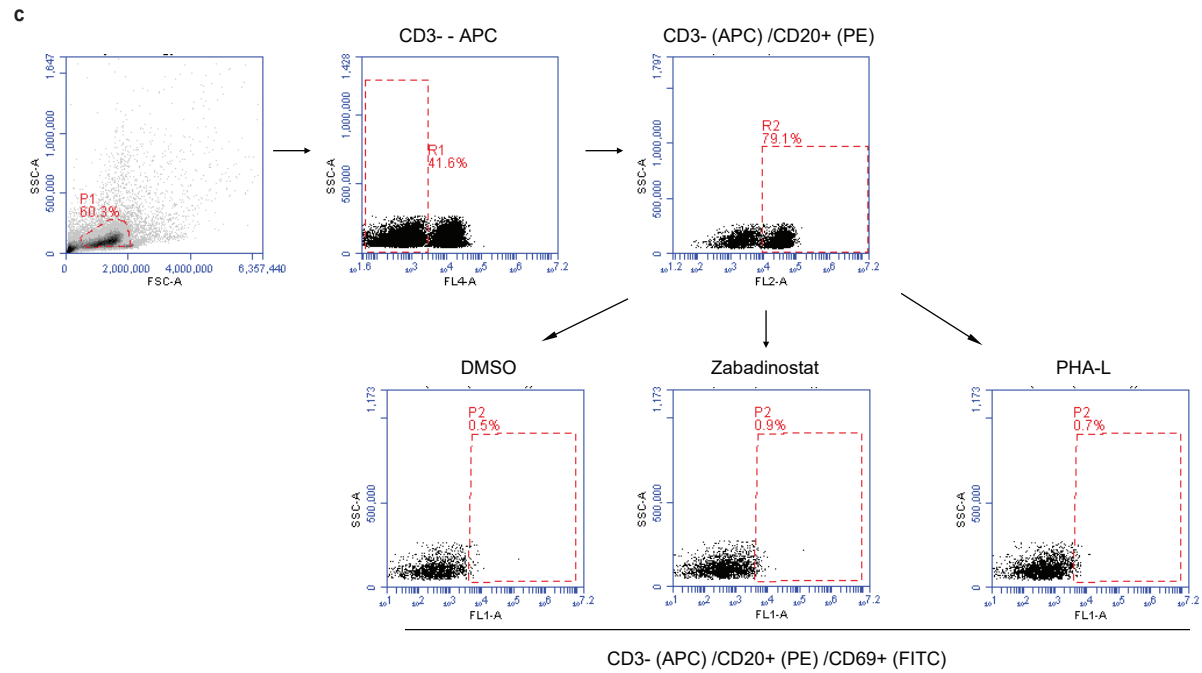
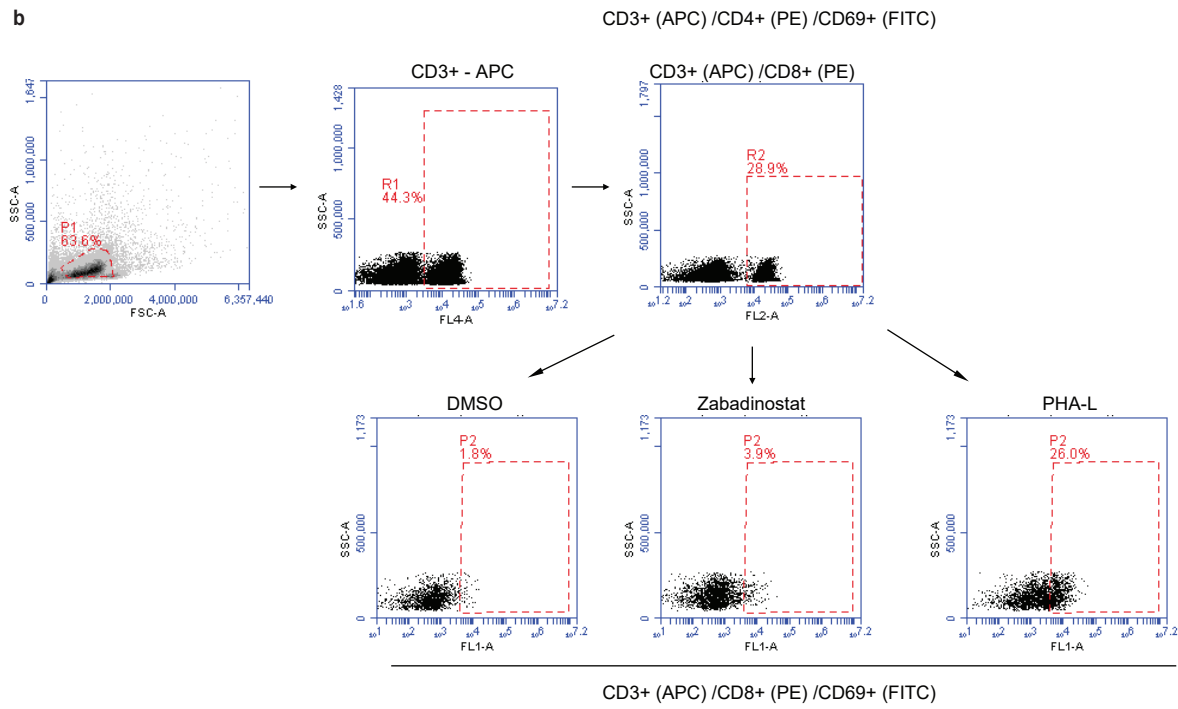
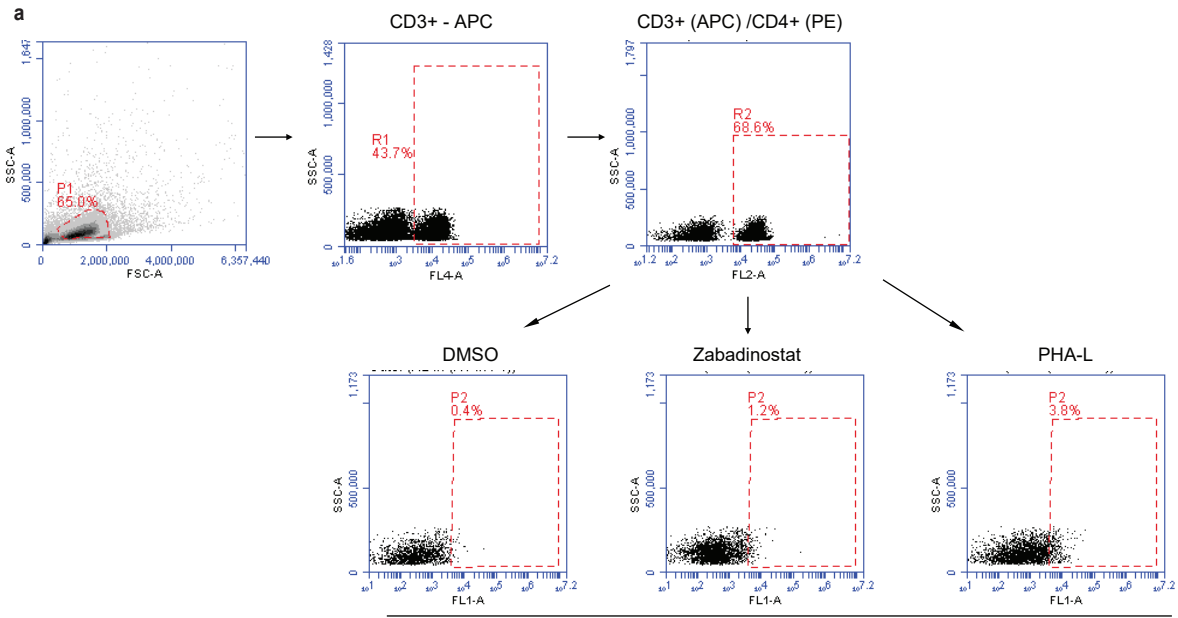
a**b****d****c****e**

Legend for panels d and e:
 siGFP+DMSO (white bar), siCIITA+DMSO (grey bar), siGFP+Zabadinostat (light grey bar), siCIITA+Zabadinostat (dark grey bar).

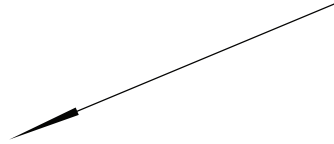
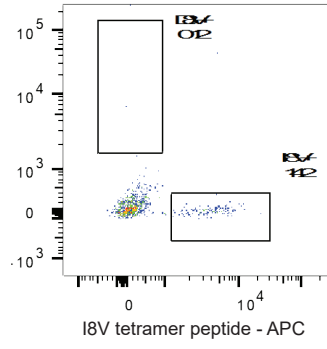
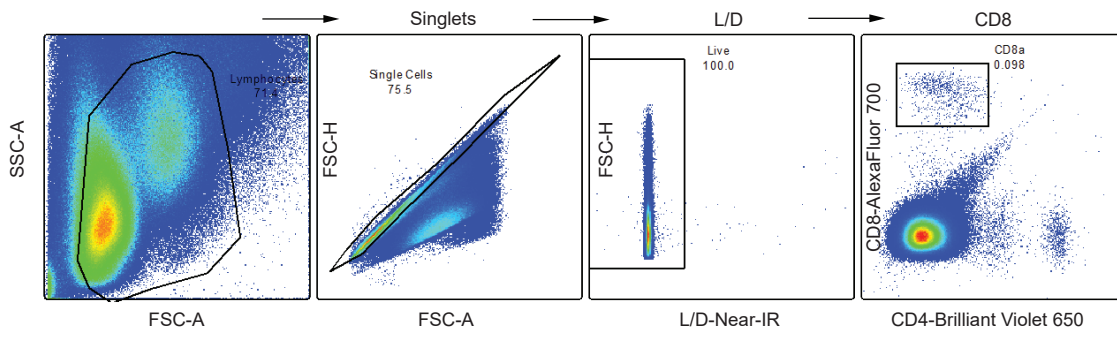
Supplementary Figure 5. CIITA is a positive regulator of MHC class I and class II genes in BEAS2B and NBE1 cells. **a)** The expression of CIITA after siRNA treatment were detected by qRT-PCR, n=3; results presented as mean values +/-SD; one-way ANOVA; The CIITA protein level and acetylation mark (H3AcK14) were detected by immunoblotting and quantified; **b)** The expression of CIITA after siRNA treatment was detected by qRT-PCR, n=3; results presented as mean values +/-SD; one-way ANOVA; The CIITA protein level and acetylation mark (H3AcK14) were detected by immunoblotting and quantified; **c)** Quantitative reverse transcription PCR (qRT-PCR) of MHC class I and class II genes in BEAS2B cells treated for 2 days with 50nM siCIITA and for 3 days with 10, 100, 1000 nM zabadinostat or DMSO control; n=3; results presented as mean values +/-SD; one-way ANOVA; **d)** Quantitative reverse transcription PCR (qRT-PCR) of MHC class I and class II genes in NBE1 cells treated for 2 days with 50nM siCIITA and for 3 days with 10, 100, 1000 nM zabadinostat or DMSO control; n=3; results presented as mean values +/-SD; one-way ANOVA; **e)** Histone H3 and H3AcK9 CHIP on MHC gene promoters in BEAS2B cells treated for 2 days with 50nM siCIITA and for 3 days with 1000 nM zabadinostat or DMSO control; n=3; results presented as mean values +/-SD; one-way ANOVA.



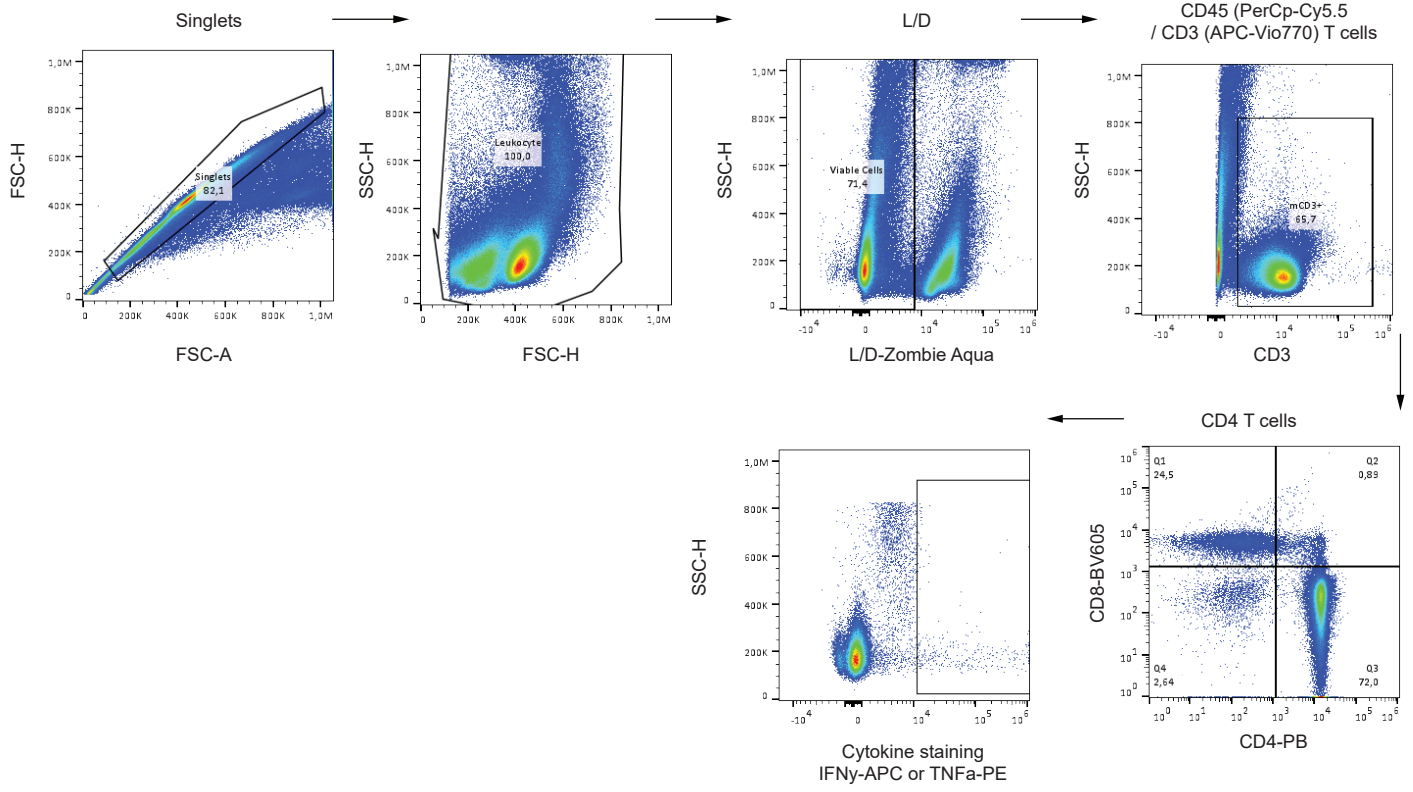
Supplementary Figure 6. Representative flow cytometry plots and gating strategy (a-b) for the results presented in the Figure 3a and 3c.



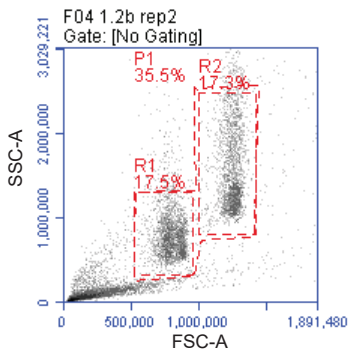
Supplementary Figure 7. Representative flow cytometry plots and gating strategy (a-c) for the results presented in the Figure 3d.



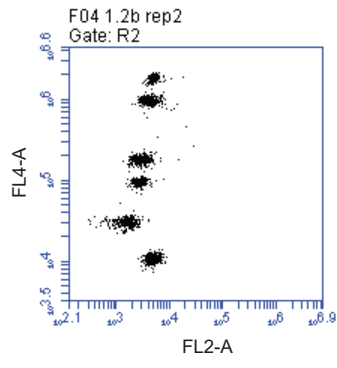
Supplementary Figure 8. Representative flow cytometry plots and gating strategy for the results presented in the Figure 4c-d.



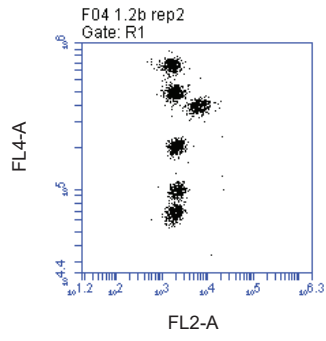
Supplementary Figure 9. Representative flow cytometry plots and gating strategy for the results presented in the Figure 5c and Supplementary Figure 15.



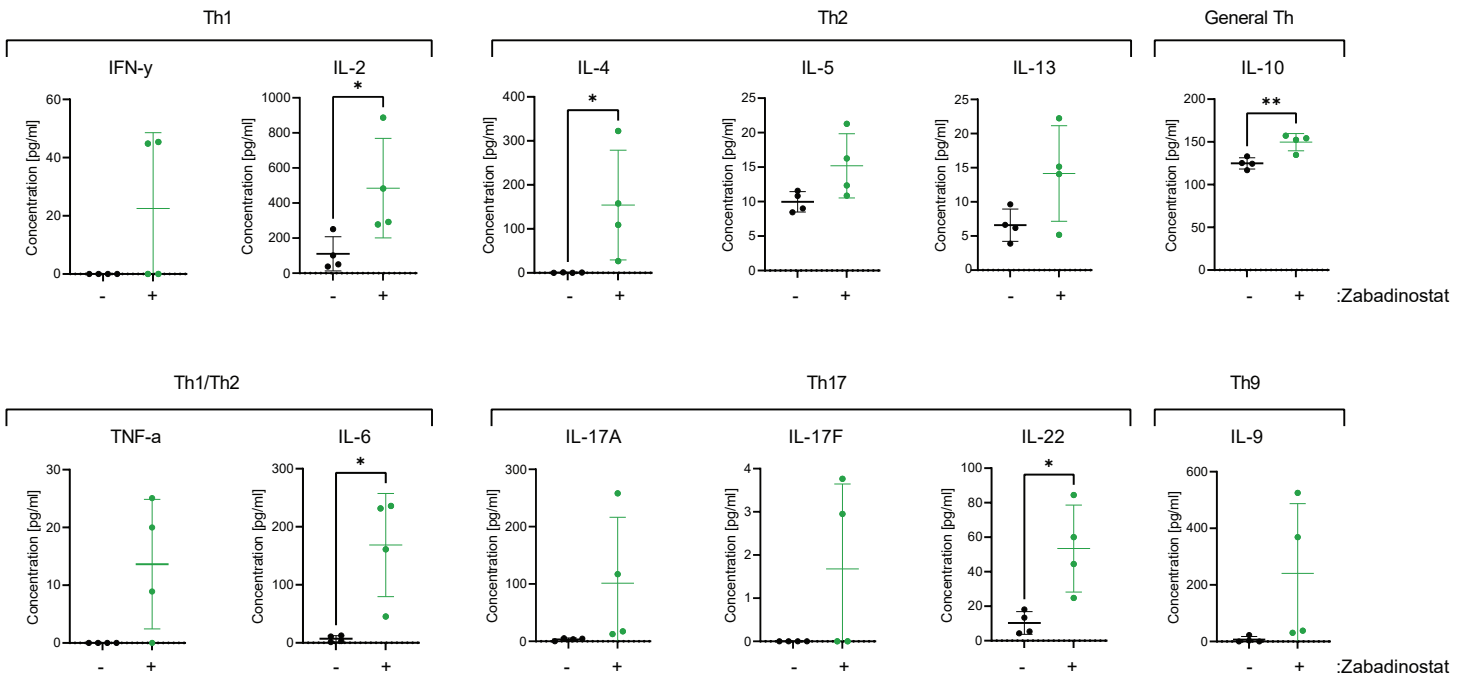
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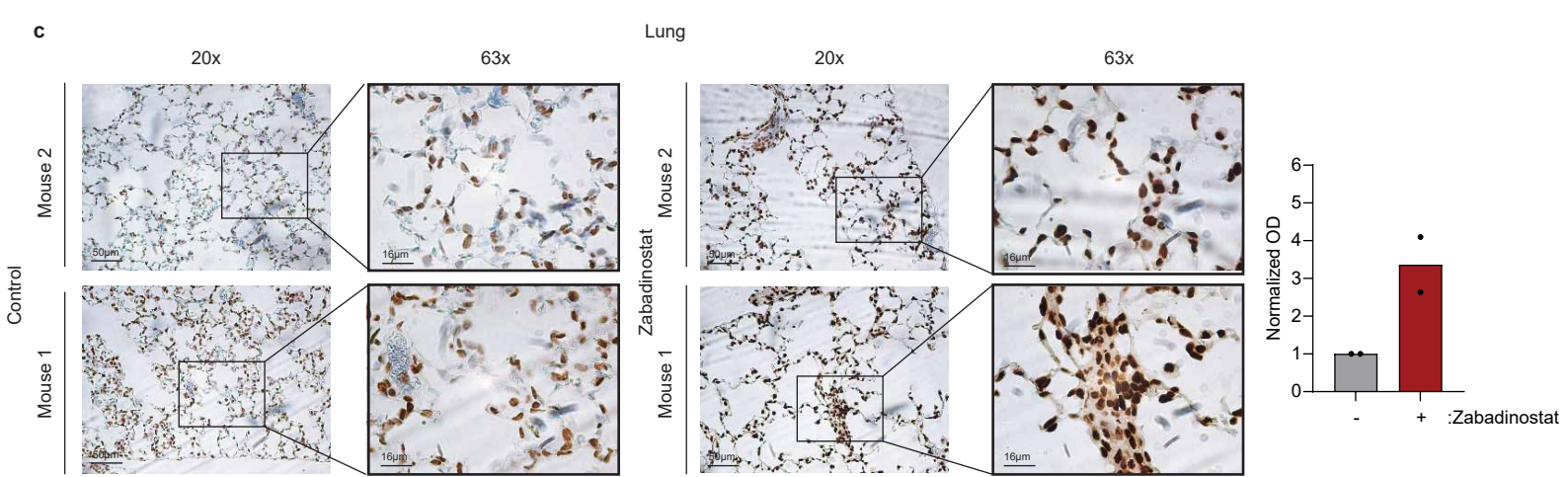
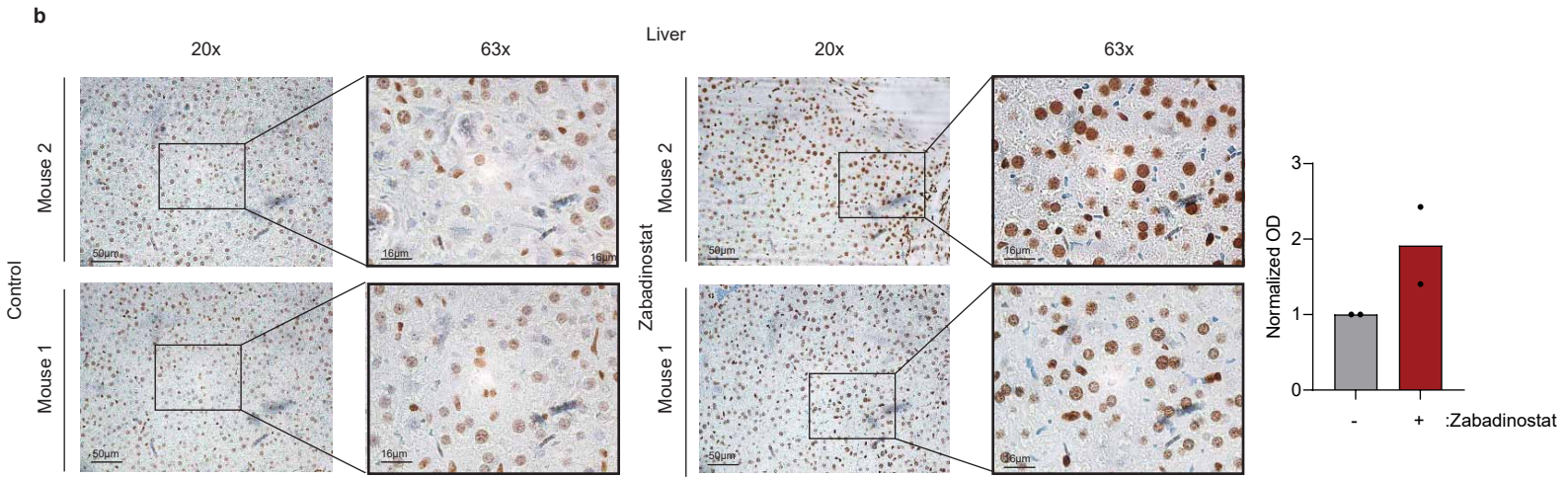
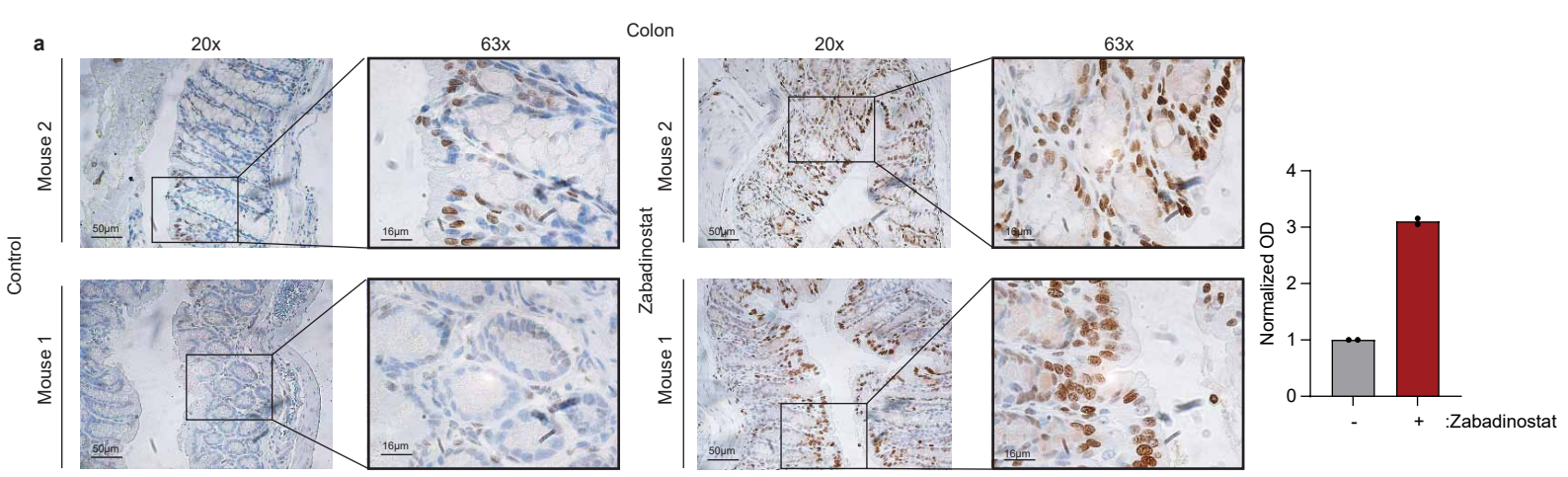
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Supplementary Figure 10. Representative flow cytometry plots and gating strategy for the results presented in the Figure 5d and Supplementary Figure 11.

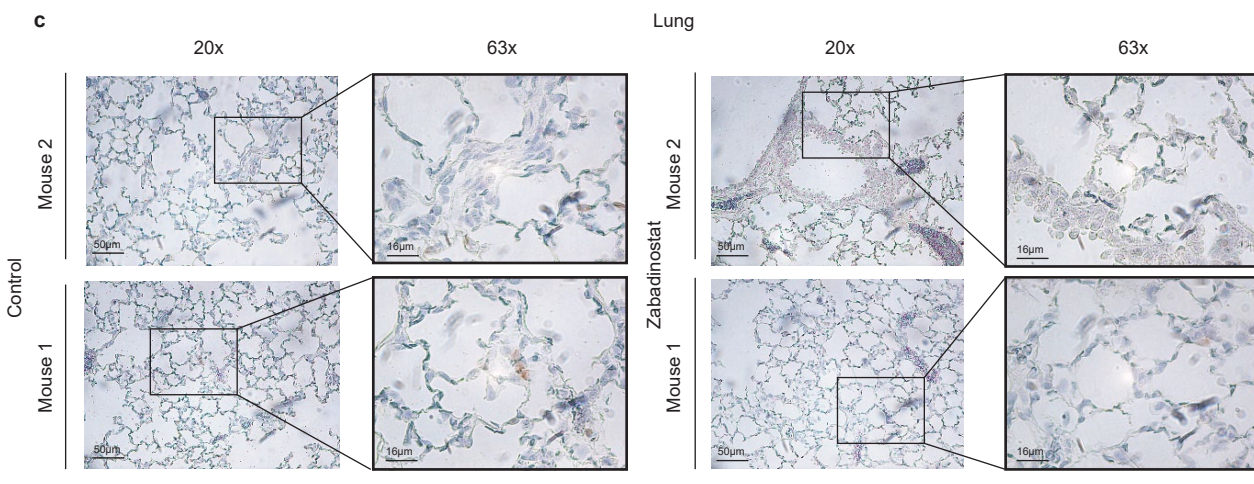
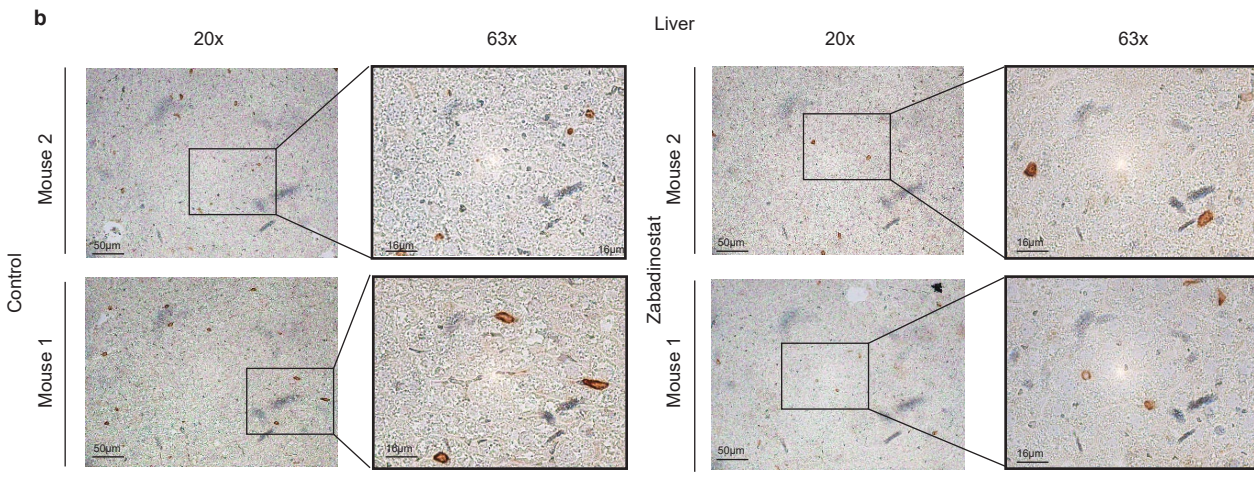
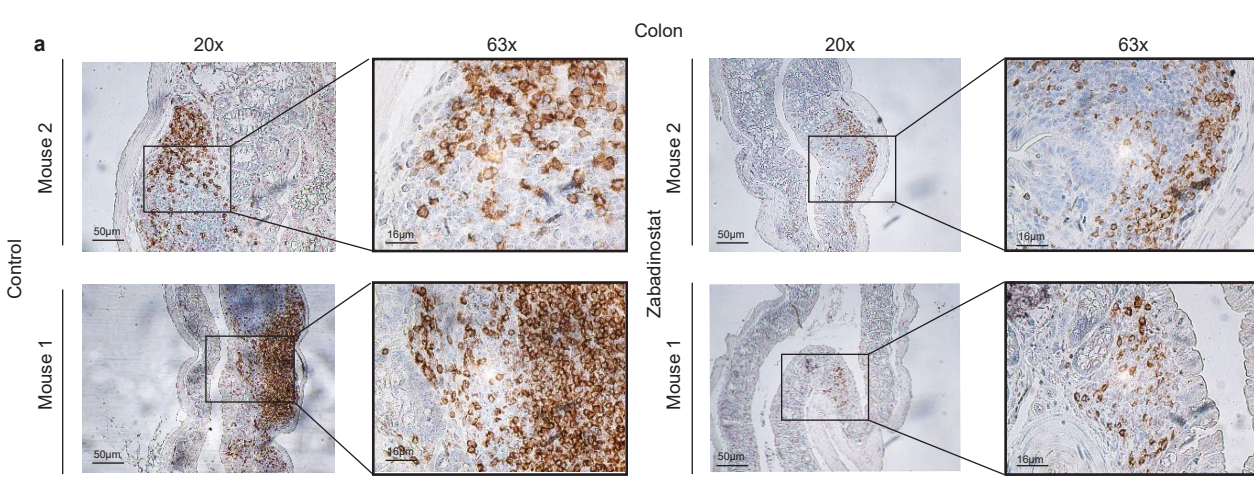


Supplementary Figure 11. Zabadinostat increases cytokine release. Analysis of panel of Th1, Th2, Th1/Th2, General Th, Th17, and Th9 cytokines in serum collected from mice treated with zabadinostat and the control group; Balb/c mice were treated with orally administrated zabadinostat at 25 mg/kg for 14 days (5 days on/2 days off) or vehicle only; n=4 per group; results presented as mean values +/-SD; Student's t test.

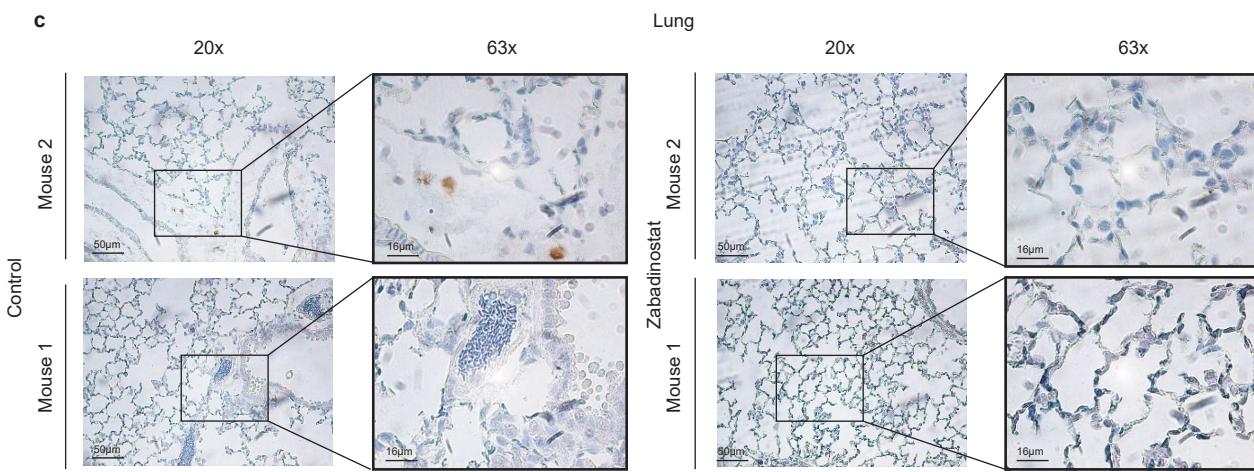
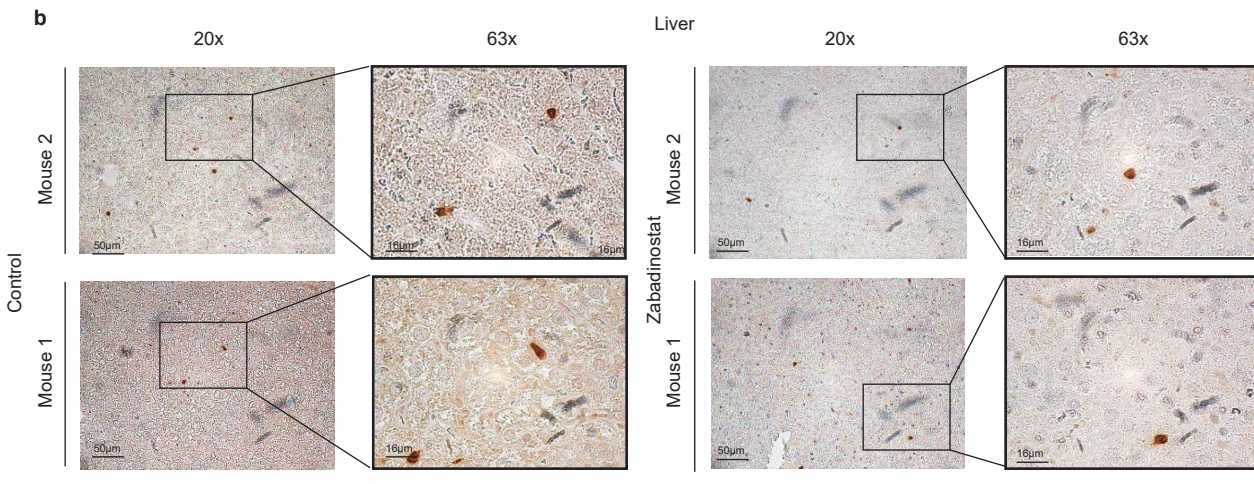
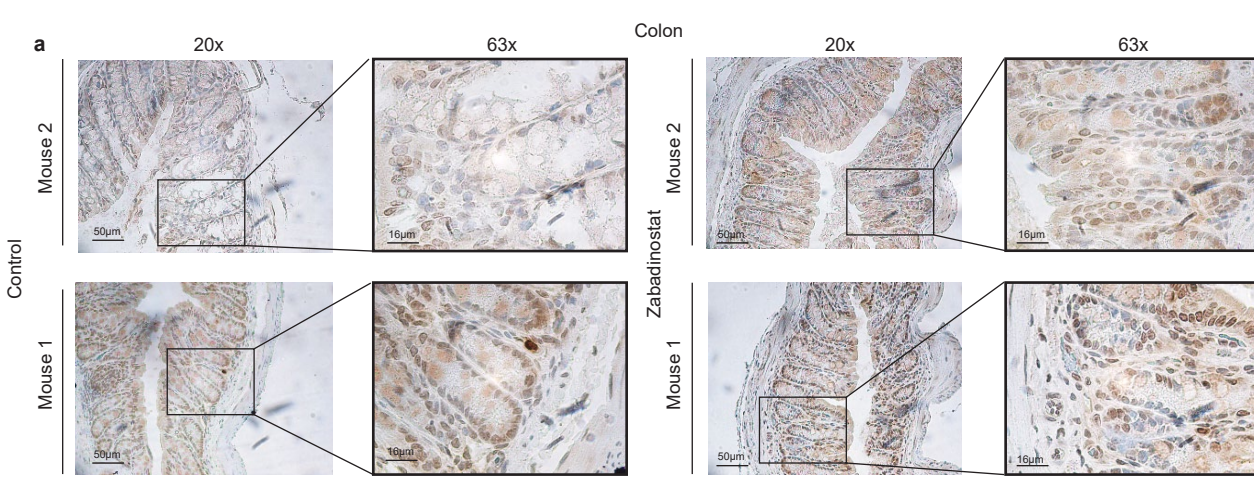


Supplementary Figure 12. Zabadinostat efficacy in different tissues.

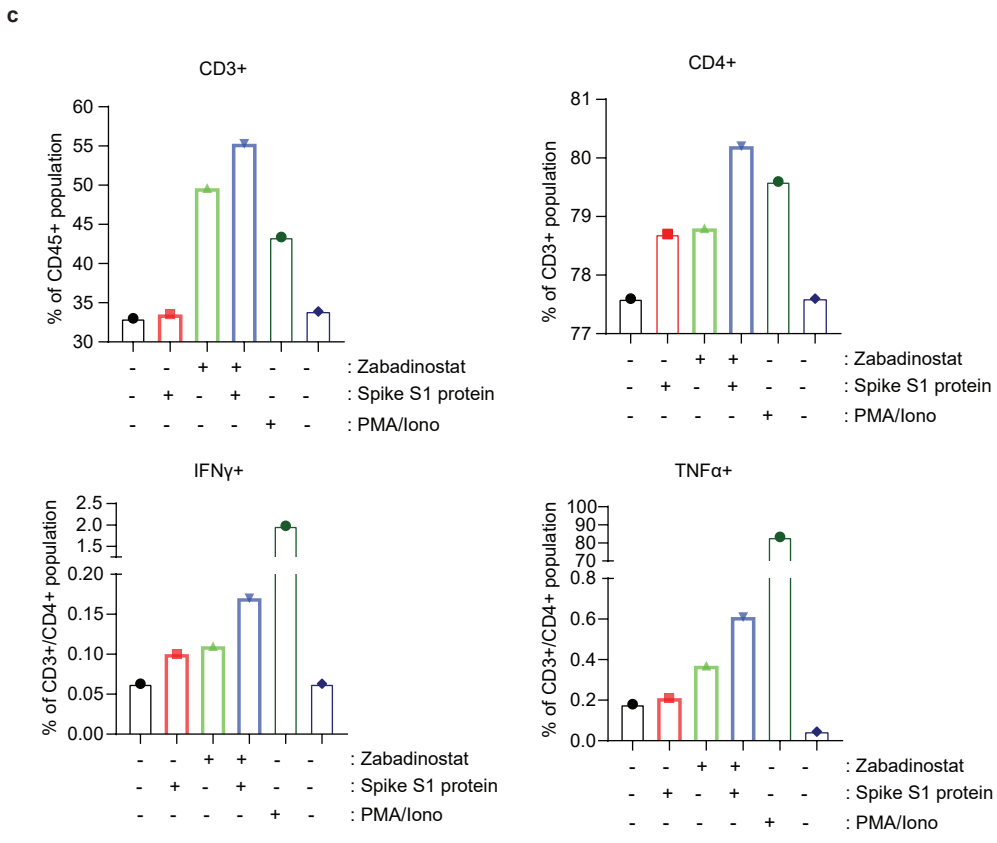
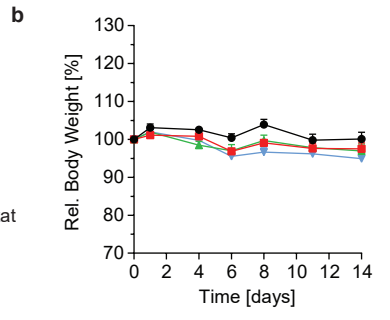
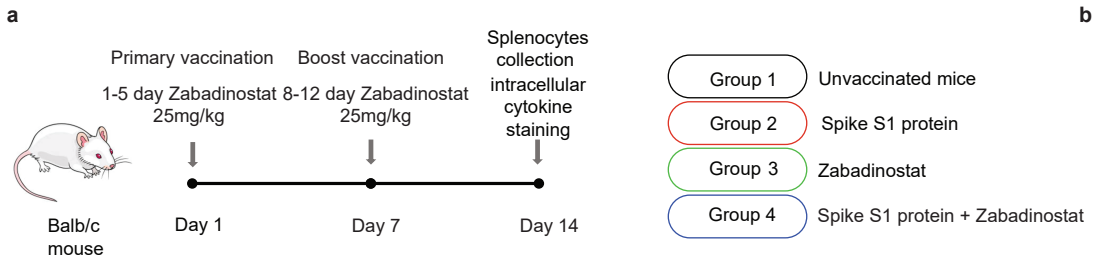
Representative examples of immunohistochemical staining of H3AcK9 in colon **(a)**, liver **(b)**, and lung **(c)** collected from Balb/c mice at 14 days treated with 25 mg/kg zabadinostat and non-treated control (5 days on/2 days off). Original magnification: 20x, scale bar, 50 μm ; and 63x; scale bar, 16 μm . n=2; results were quantified by ImageJ Fiji software and normalised optical density was presented as a mean +/- SD. Statistical analysis was performed using two-tailed, unpaired Student's t-test with GraphPad Prism 8 software, n=2.



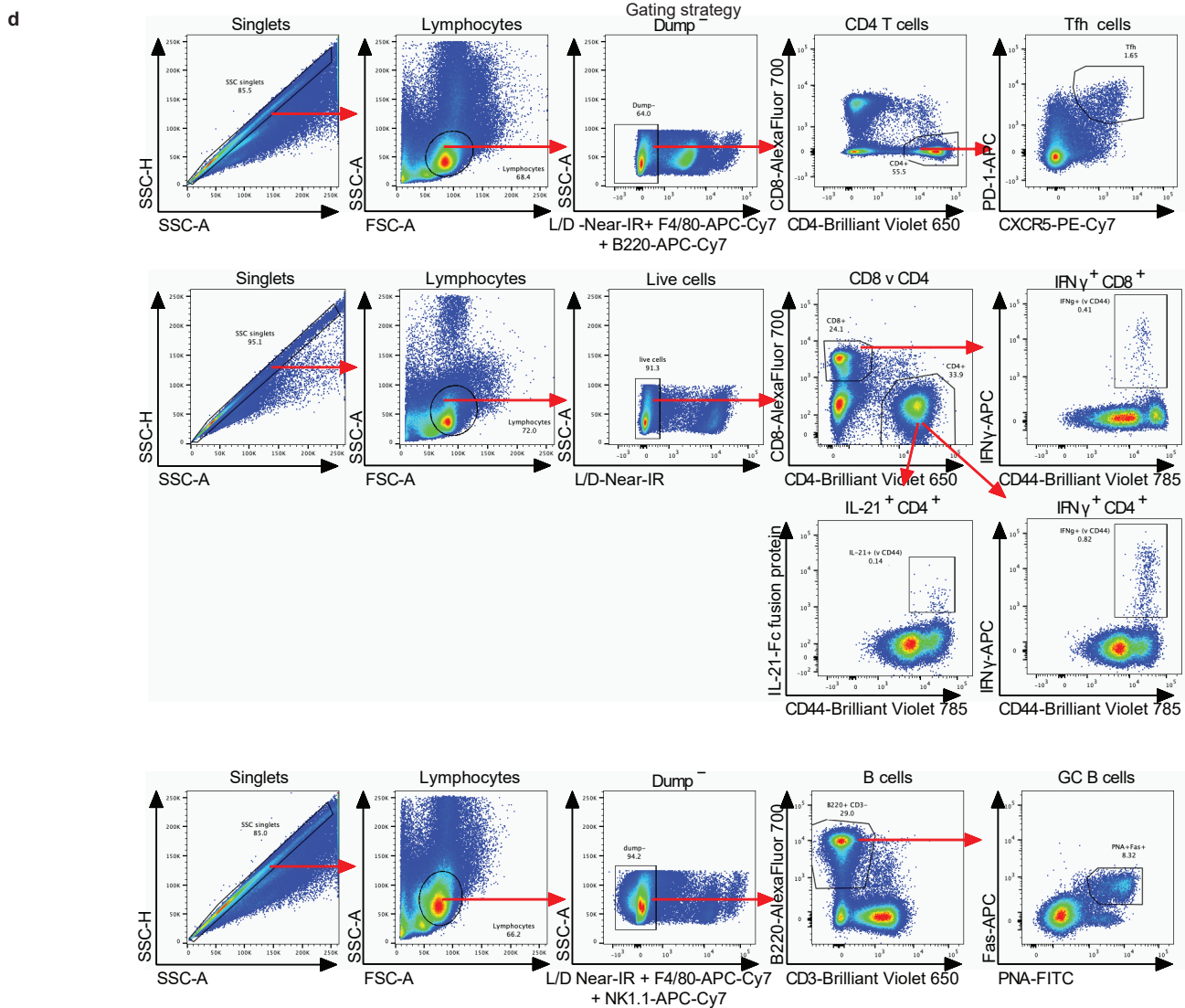
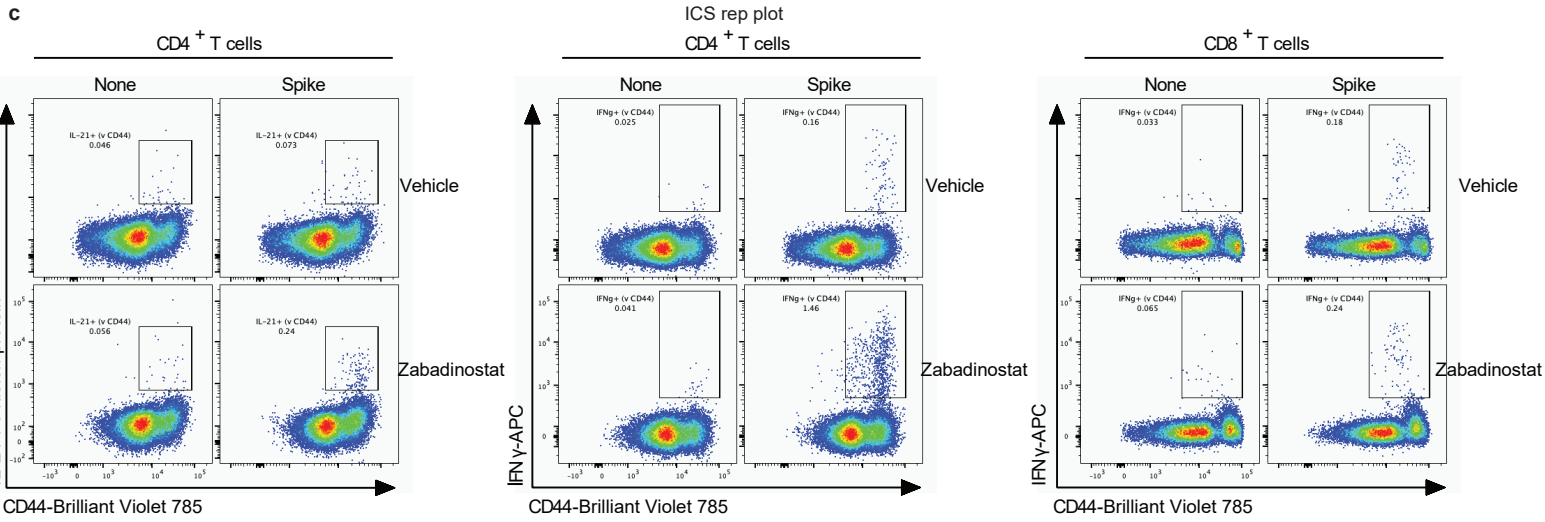
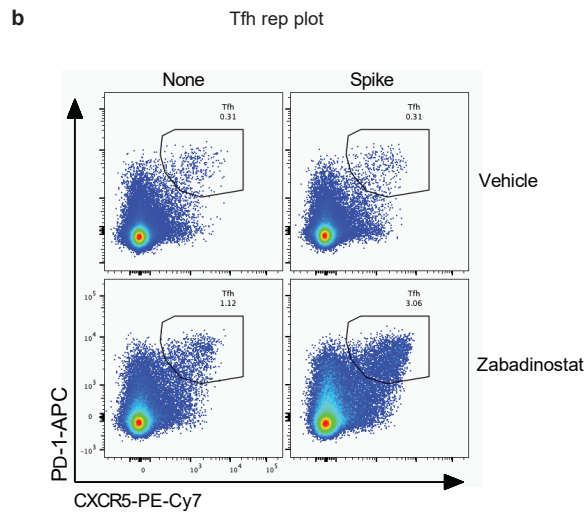
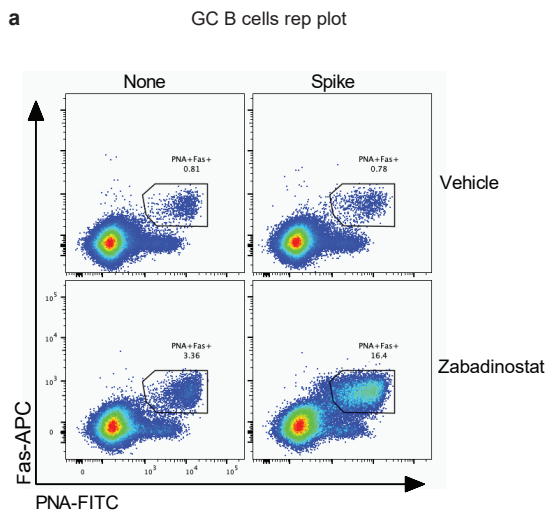
Supplementary Figure 13. CD4 T cell infiltration in different tissues upon zabadinostat treatment. Representative examples of immunohistochemical staining of CD4 T cells in colon **(a)**, liver **(b)**, and lung **(c)** collected from Balb/c mice at 14 days treated with 25 mg/kg zabadinostat and non-treated control (5 days on/2 days off). Original magnification: 20x, scale bar, 50 μm ; and 63x; scale bar, 16 μm . n=2.



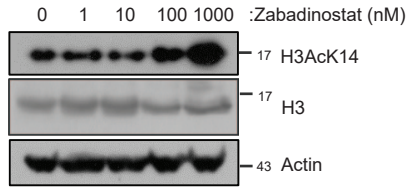
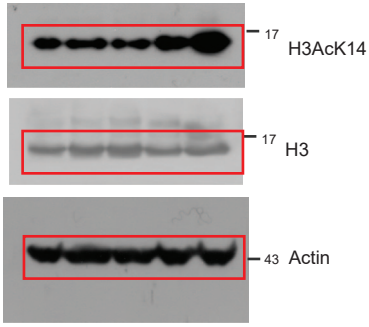
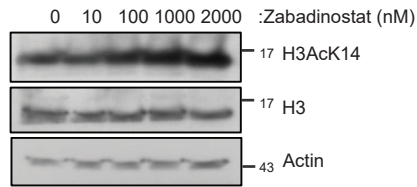
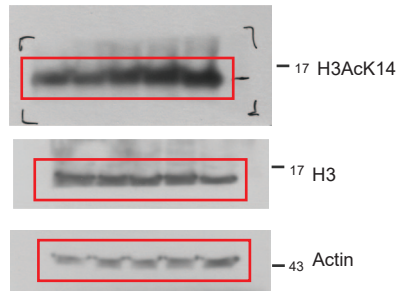
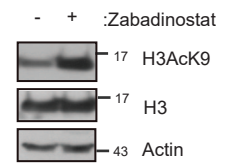
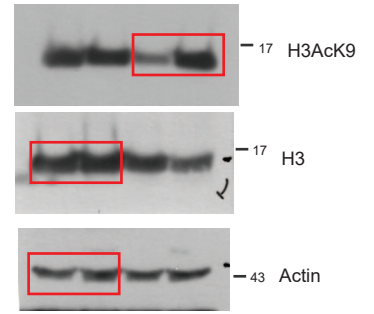
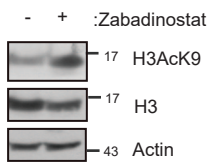
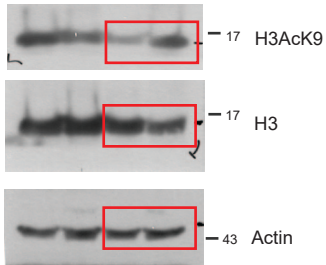
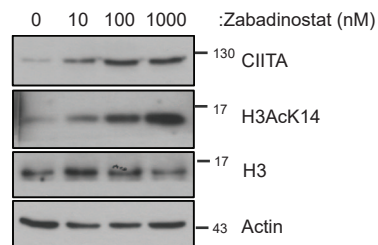
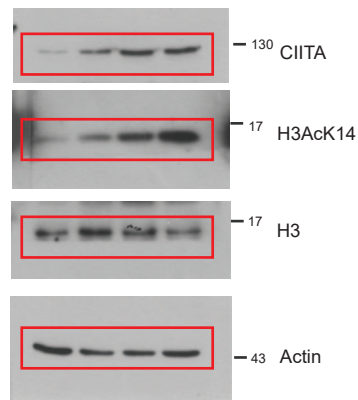
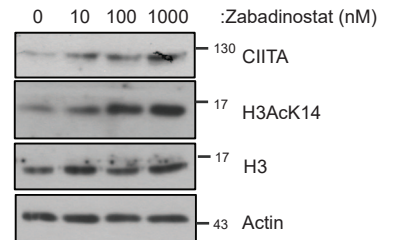
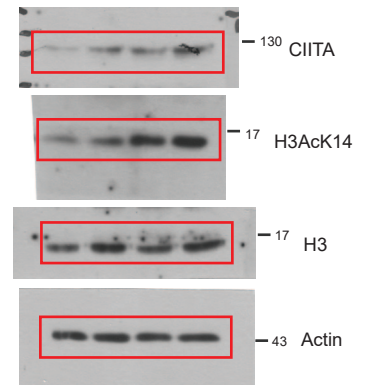
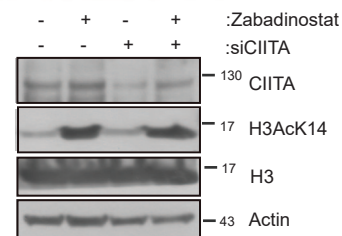
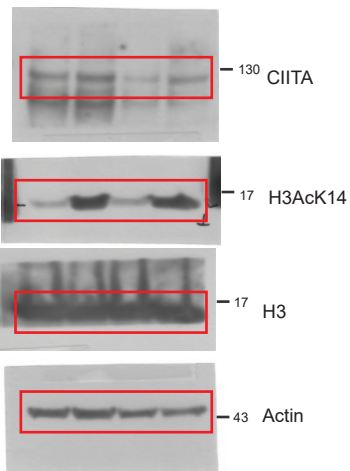
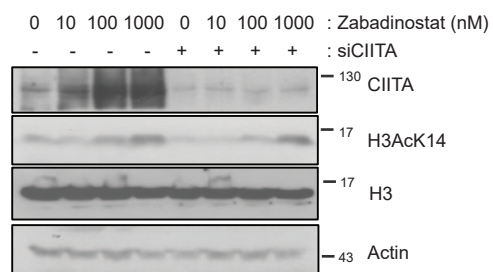
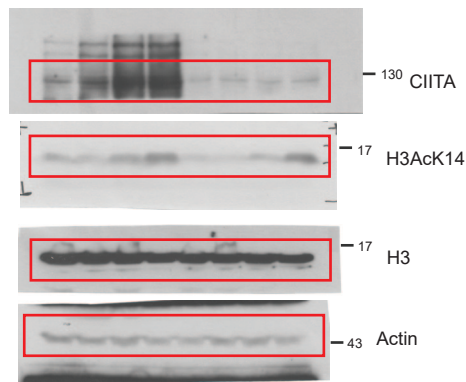
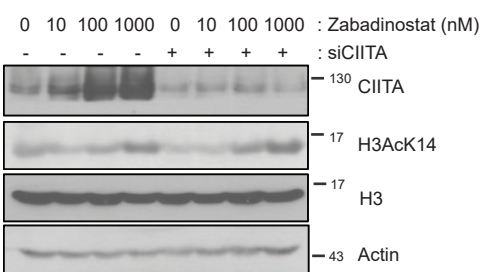
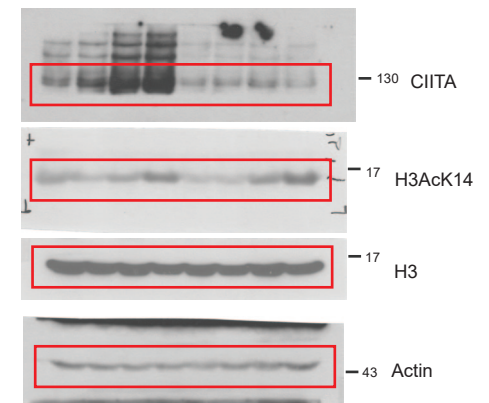
Supplementary Figure 14. CD8 T cell infiltration in different tissues upon zabadinostat treatment. Representative examples of immunohistochemical staining of CD8 T cells in colon **(a)**, liver **(b)**, and lung **(c)** collected from Balb/c mice at 14 days treated with 25 mg/kg zabadinostat and non-treated control (5 days on/2 days off). Original magnification: 20x, scale bar, 50 μm ; and 63x; scale bar, 16 μm . n=2.



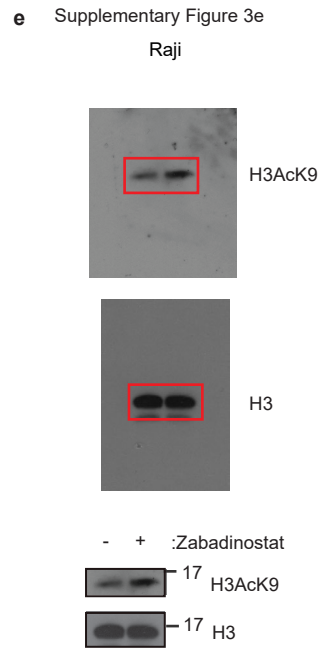
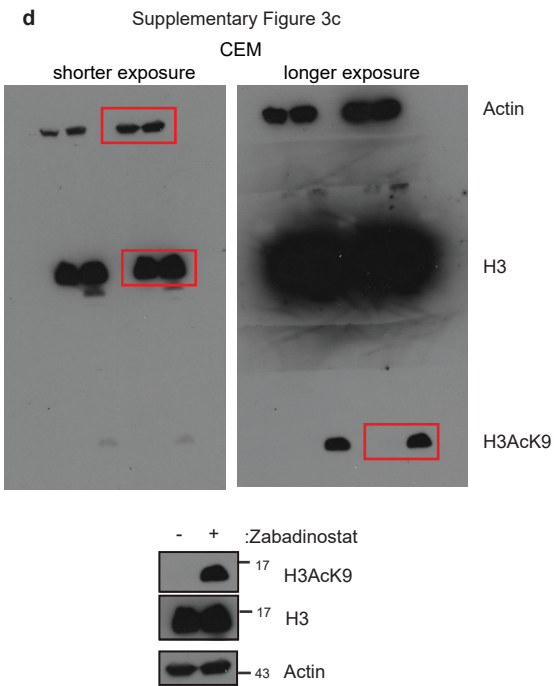
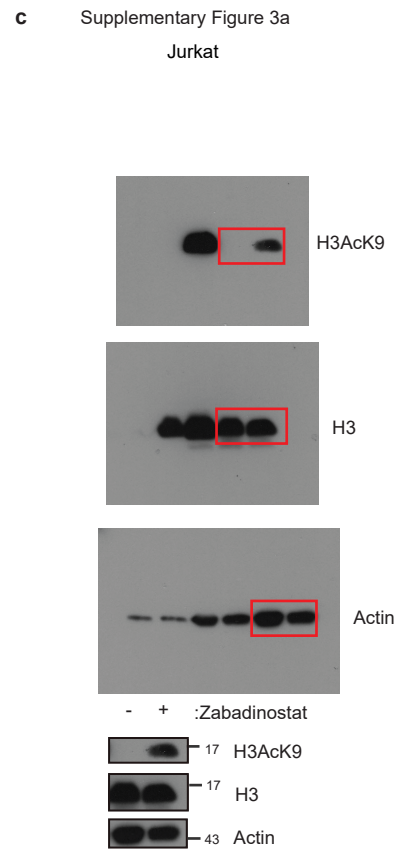
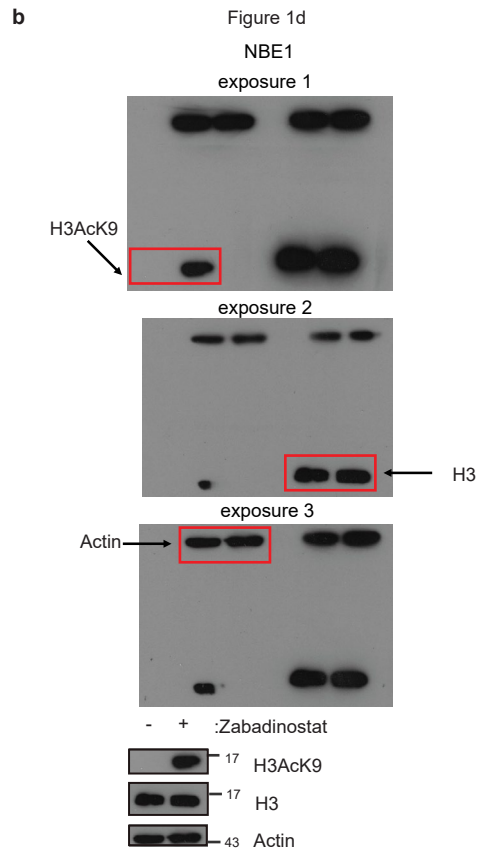
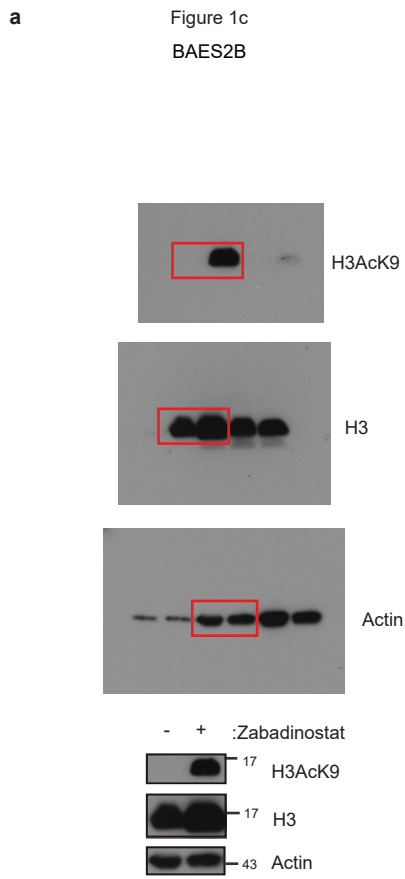
Supplementary Figure 15. Zabadinostat enhances the T cell response to covid spike S1 protein. **a)** Schematic representation of the experiment. Balb/c mice were treated with orally administrated zabadinostat at 25 mg/kg for 14 days (5 days on/2 days off) and intravenous spike S1 protein (days 1 and 7) with respect to vehicle only control; n=4 per group; **b)** relative body weight representation of treated and non-treated mice; results presented as mean values +/-SD; **c)** General CD3 positive T cell activation, CD4 positive T cells, and IFN γ , TNF α intracellular cytokine staining (within CD4 positive cell population) measurements by flow cytometry; measurements were performed in pooled splenocytes from 4 mice; also, we noticed similar percentage of CD8 positive T cells in control and zabadinostat treated groups (18.4% and 16%). Noteworthy, viability of the splenocytes was similar in zabadinostat treatment compare to untreated control (67.3% and 74.2% viable cells, respectively).



Supplementary Figure 16. Representative flow cytometry plots and gating strategy (a-d) for the results presented in the Figure 7c.

a Figure 1a**b** Figure 1b**c** Figure 1e**d** Figure 1f**e** Figure 2a**f** Figure 2b**g** Figure 2e**h** Supplementary Figure 5a**i** Supplementary Figure 5b

Supplementary Figure 17. Uncropped versions of immunoblots used in the Figures 1a, 1b, 1e, 1f, 2a, 2b, 2e, Supplementary Figure 5a, and 5b.



Supplementary Figure 18. Uncropped versions of immunoblots used in the Figures 1c, 1d, Supplementary Figure 3a, 3c, and 3e.