

Supplements to

Targeted delivery of an ADP-ribosylating bacterial toxin into cancer cells

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Fig. S1: Cell rounding is induced by PA plus LFN-C3 but not by PA plus LFN-C3(E943A). (PA(F427A), Φ clamp) combined with LFN-C3 does not induce cell rounding. OE21 cells were incubated with the following proteins as indicated: PA (10 nM), mPA-EGF (10nM), PA(F427A) (10 nM), LFN-C3 (8 nM), LFN-C3(E943A) (8nM). Photos were taken after 24 h of incubation. A typical result of 2 independent experiments is shown.

Fig. S2: Cell specific cell rounding induced by LFN-C3 mediated by different PA transporters: OE21 and OE33 cells were incubated with the following proteins as indicated: PA (10 nM), mPA-EGF (10 nM), mPA-ZHER2 (10 nM), LFN-C3 (8 nM). Photos were taken after 24 h of incubation. A typical result of 3 independent experiments is shown.

Fig. S3: Uncontrolled actin clustering in esophageal cancer cells induced by LFN-C3 mediated by different PA transporters: OE21 (a) cells and OE33 (b) cells were treated with PA (10 nM), mPA-EGF (10 nM), mPA-ZHER2 (10 nM), LFN-C3 (8 nM) as indicated. After 4 h cells were fixed and stained with Rhodamine phalloidin. The experiment was performed three times with similar results.

Fig. S4: Representative Western blots for each experiment of Fig.6: Post-ADP-ribosylation of cell-lysates (a, b): OE21 cells and OE33 cells were treated with PA (10 nM), mPA-EGF (10 nM), mPA-ZHER2 (10 nM), LFN-C3 (8 nM) for 4 h as indicated, washed and lysed. Lysates were then incubated with LFN-C3 in the presence of radio-labeled NAD⁺. Proteins of the lysates were separated by SDS-PAGE. Following drying of the gels labeled protein bands were detected by phosphorimaging and quantified. Labeled actin of an untreated control was set as 100%. Data give the median of three experiments plus standard deviation. Significance was analyzed

using GraphPad Prism 5 (***: $p < 0,001$, **: $p < 0,01$, * : $p < 0,05$). Post-ADP-ribosylation of cell-lysates following intoxication as dose response analysis (c): OE21 or OE33 cells were treated with increasing concentrations of mPA-EGF (gray, 0.01 nM to 10 nM) or mPA-ZHER2 (black, 0.01 nM to 10 nM) and a fixed concentration of LFN-C3 (8 nM) for 4 h, as indicated. Lysates were prepared and treated as in a.

Fig. S5: Caspase activity of toxin-treated cells: OE33 cells were treated with PA (10 nM), mPA-EGF (10 nM) or mPA-ZHER2 (10 nM), LFN-C3 (8 nM) or Staurosporine (10 μ M) for 24 h, as indicated. Lysates were prepared and tested for caspase 3/7 activity.

Fig. S6: PARP-cleavage detected in OE21 and OE33 cells: Fig. S4: PARP cleavage detected in OE21 and OE33 cells: OE21 and OE33 cells were treated with PA (10 nM), mPA-EGF (10 nM), mPA-ZHER2 (10 nM), LFN-C3 (8 nM) for 24h as indicated. PARP cleavage was then detected by Western blot. The untreated control was set to 1 and PARP cleavage represents X fold of control. The Data give the median of three experiments plus standard deviation. Significance was (***: $p < 0,001$, **: $p < 0,01$, * : $p < 0,05$).

Fig. S7: Cell viability of OE21 cells: OE21 cells were treated with PA (10 nM), mPA-EGF (10 nM) or mPA-ZHER2 (10 nM), LFN-C3 (8 nM) or Staurosporine (10 μ M) for 24 h, as indicated. Cell viability was measured with CellTiter-Blue kit (Promega).

Fig S1

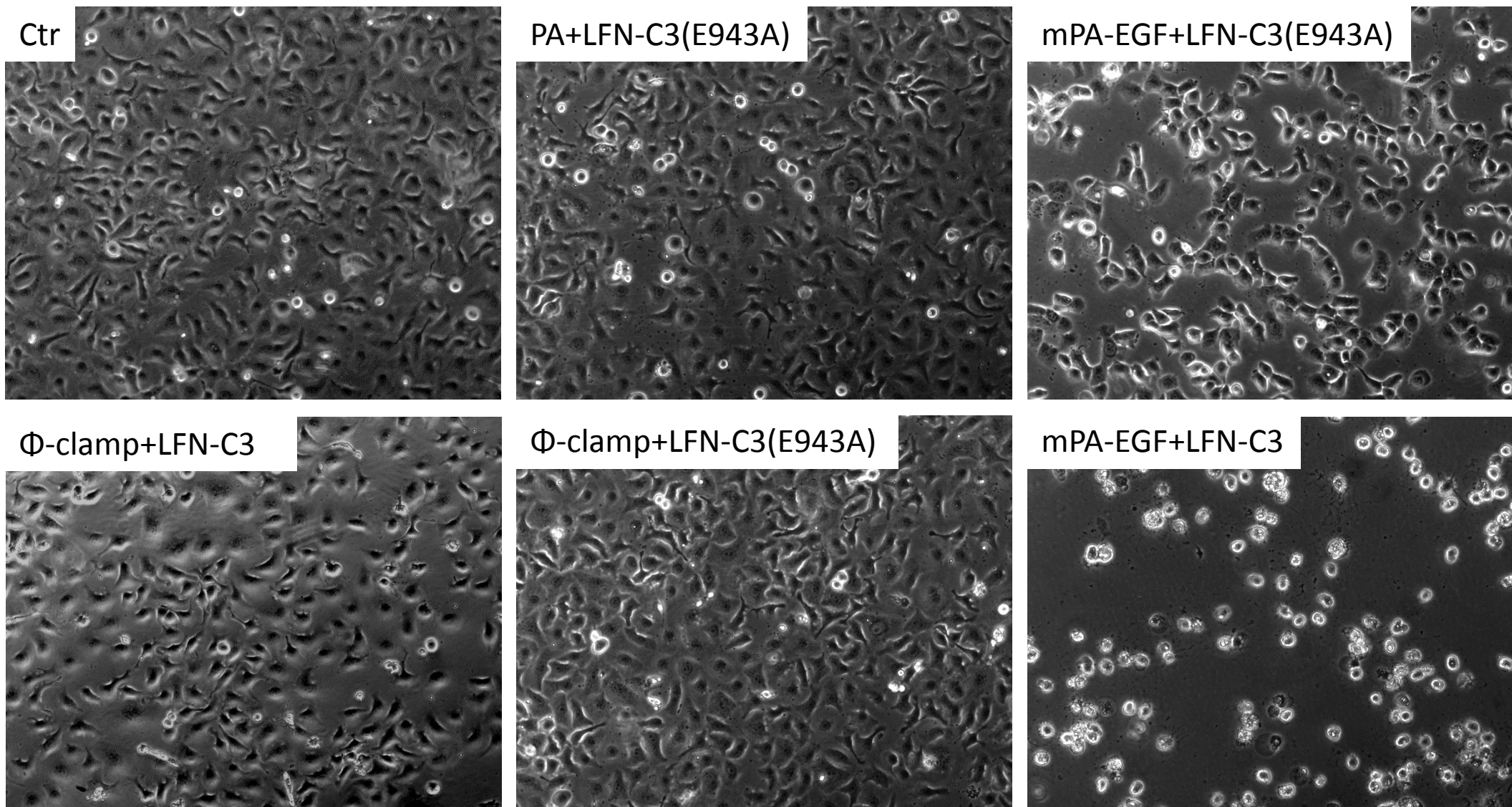
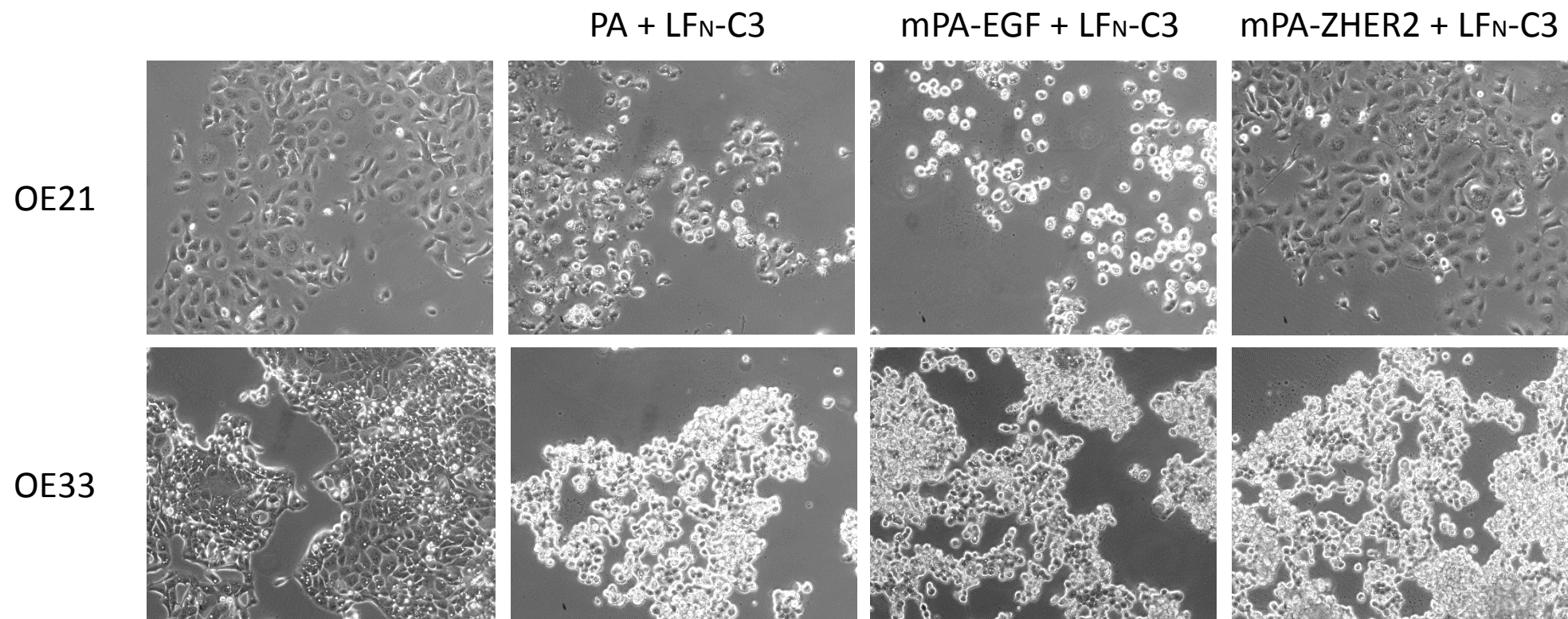


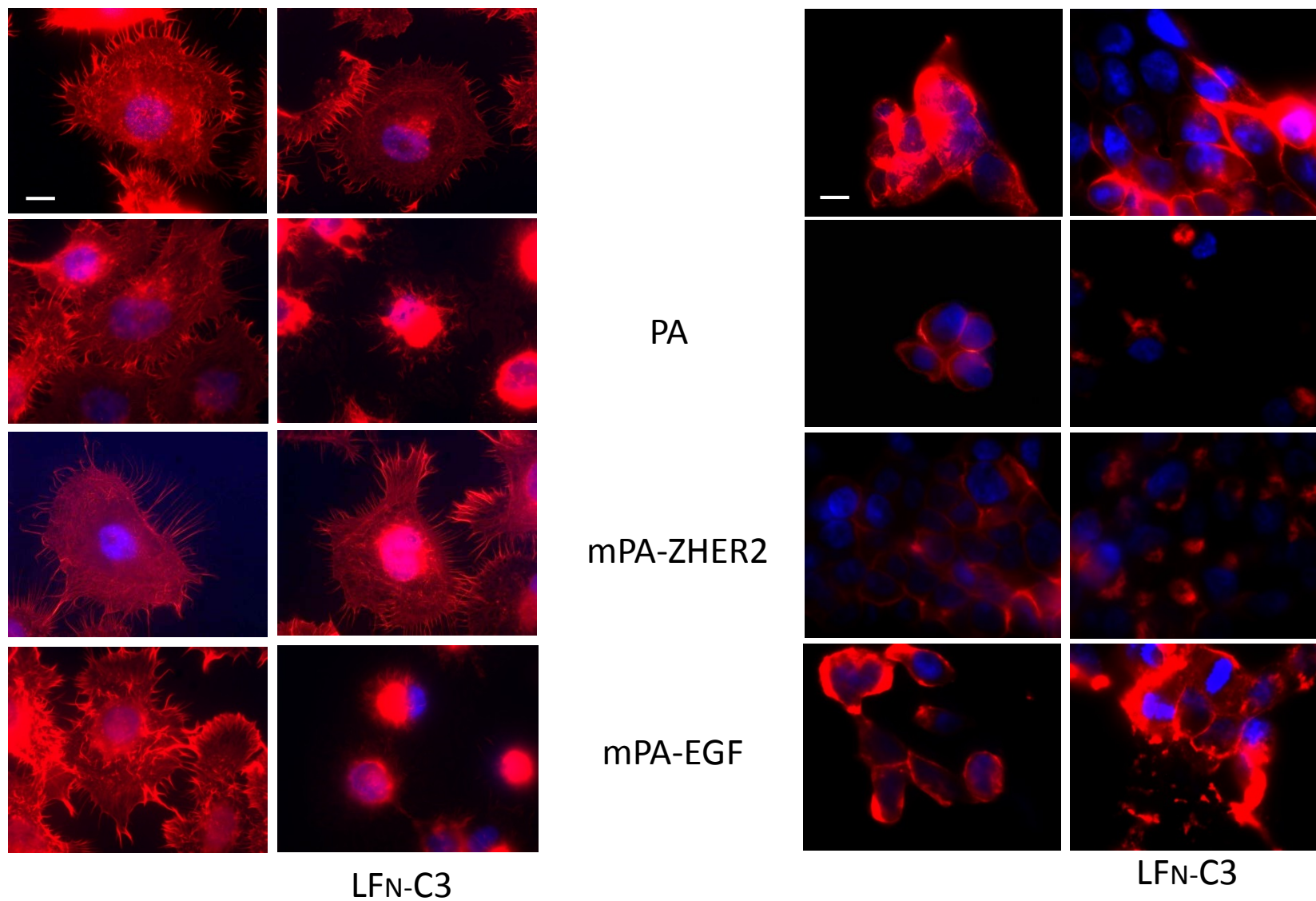
Fig S2



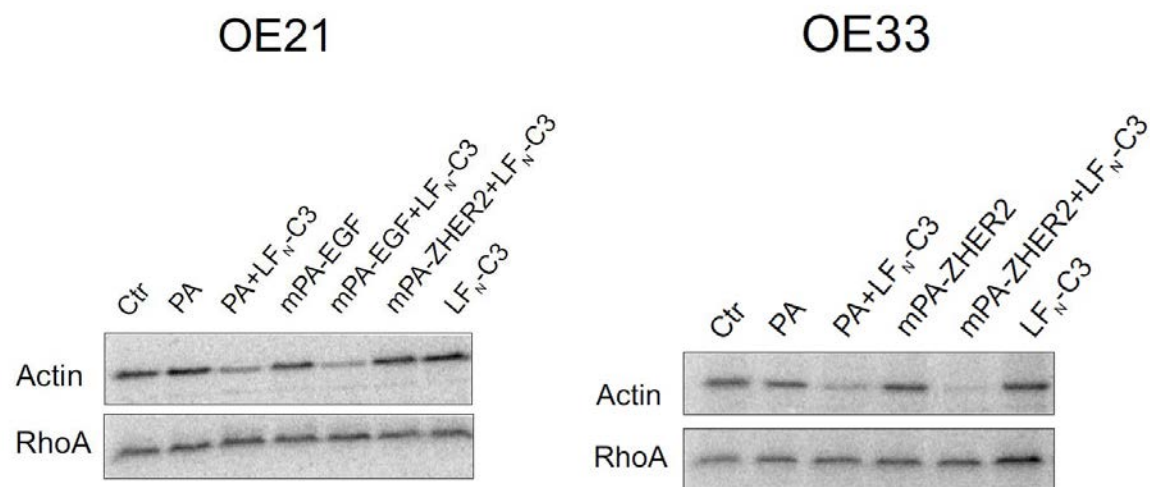
a: OE21

b: OE33

Fig.S3



a



b



c

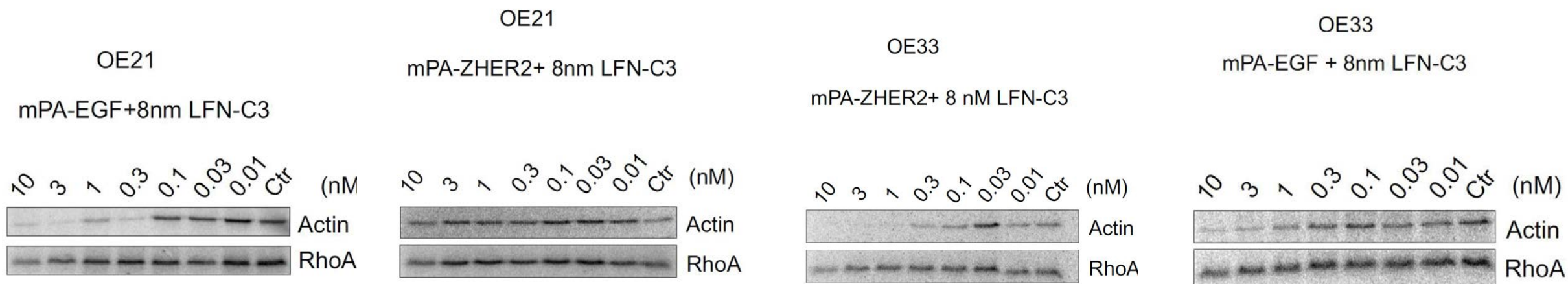


Fig. S5

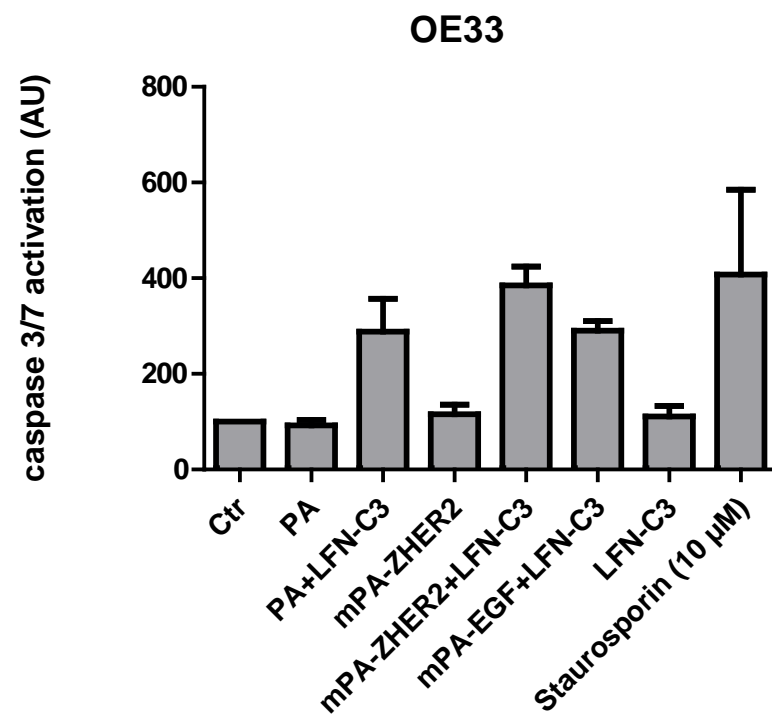


Fig. S6

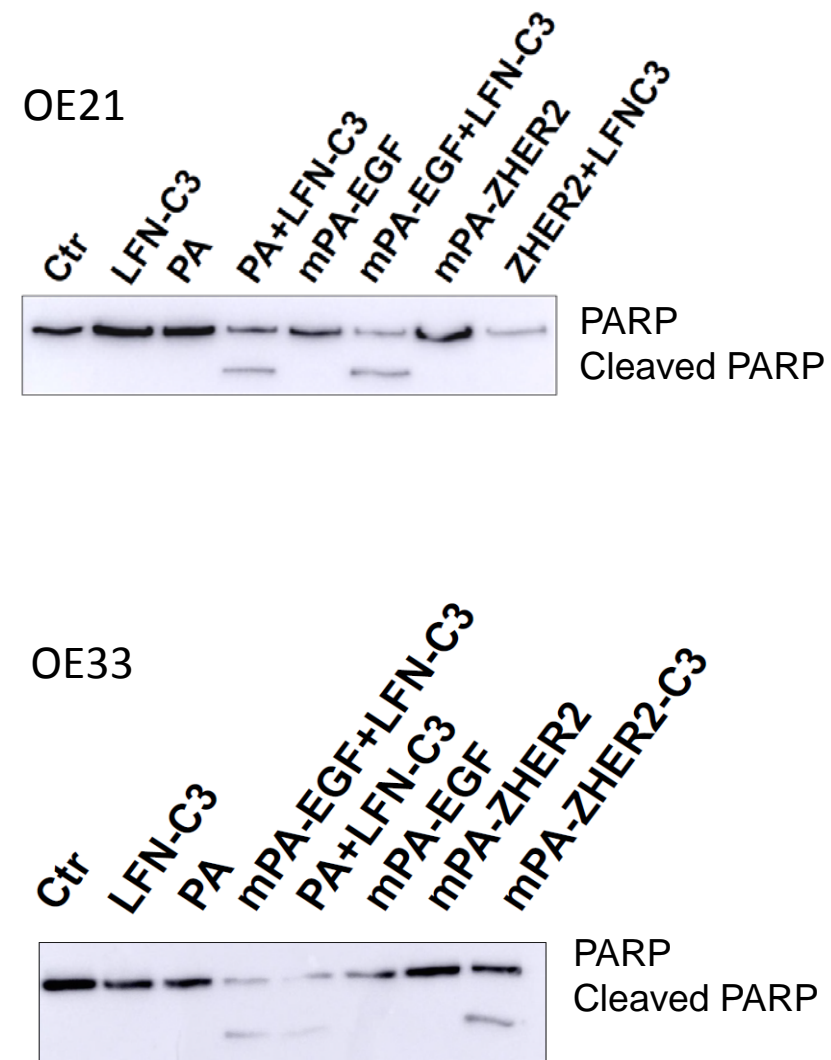
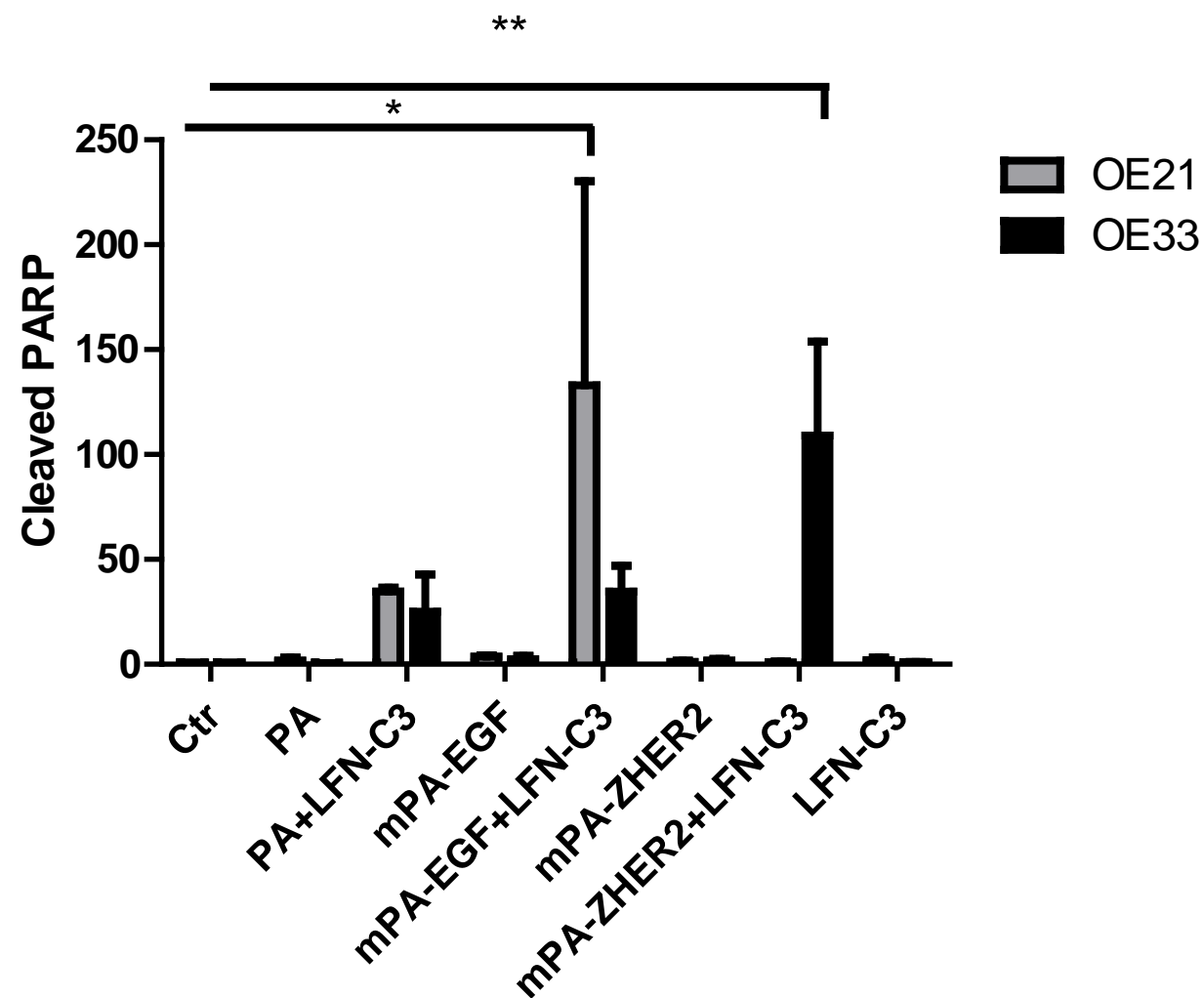


Fig. S7

