

Peanut Stunt Virus and its Satellite RNA Trigger Changes in Phosphorylation in *Nicotiana benthamiana* Infected Plants at the Early Stage of the Infection

Supplementary Material

Barbara Wrzesińska¹, Lam Dai Vu^{2,3,4,5}, Kris Gevaert^{4,5}, Ive De Smet^{2,3}, Aleksandra Obrepalska-Stepłowska^{1,*}

¹Institute of Plant Protection – National Research Institute, Department of Entomology, Animal Pests and Biotechnology, Władysława Węgorka 20, 60-318 Poznań, Poland

²Ghent University, Department of Plant Biotechnology and Bioinformatics, Technologiepark 927, 9052 Ghent, Belgium

³VIB Center for Plant Systems Biology, Technologiepark 927, 9052 Ghent, Belgium

⁴Department of Biomolecular Medicine, Ghent University, B-9000 Ghent, Belgium

⁵VIB Center for Medical Biotechnology, B-9000 Ghent, Belgium

*Correspondence :

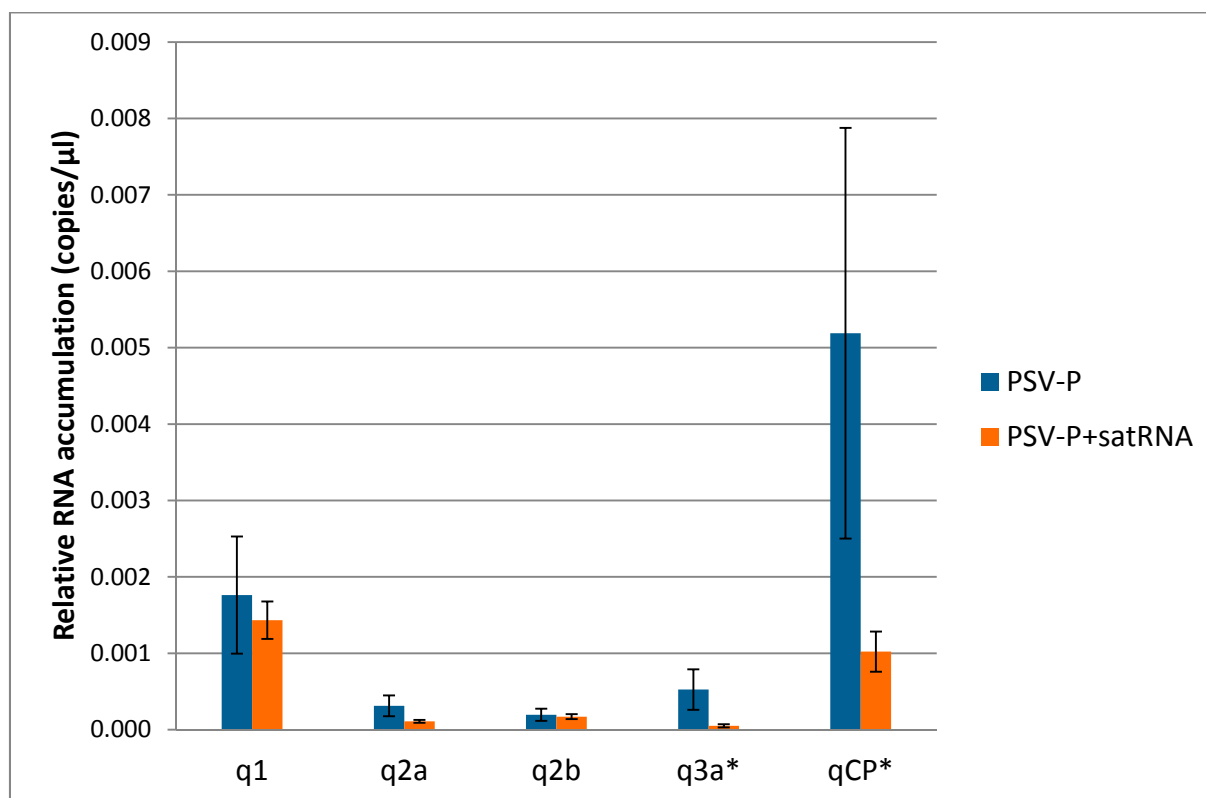
Dr. Aleksandra Obrepalska-Stepłowska

olaob@o2.pl or ao.stepłowska@iortib.poznan.pl

Table of Contents

| | |
|--|----|
| Supplementary Figure S1. Accumulation level analysis of PSV-P RNAs and satRNA in <i>N. benthamiana</i> plants infected with PSV-P and PSV-P+satRNA..... | 3 |
| Supplementary Protocol S1. Samples preparation and RT-qPCR procedures..... | 4 |
| Supplementary Protocol S2. Mass spectrometry..... | 5 |
| Supplementary Table S1. Primers used for virus and satellite detection/accumulation measurements by RT-qPCR..... | 6 |
| Supplementary Table S2. Primers used for validation of chosen transcripts from (phospho)proteomic results..... | 7 |
| Supplementary Table S4. (Phospho)proteins found exclusively in one of the conditions during pairwise comparisons..... | 11 |
| References | 12 |

Supplementary Figure S1. Accumulation level analysis of PSV-P RNAs and satRNA in *N. benthamiana* plants infected with PSV-P and PSV-P+satRNA. *N. benthamiana* plants were infected with biologically infectious transcripts of PSV-P (blue boxes) or PSV-P+satRNA (orange boxes). The RT-qPCR analysis was done to show changes in the levels of PSV-P genomic strands (RNA 1 – q1, RNA 2 – q2a and q2b, RNA 3 – q3a and qCP, and satRNA) between plants infected with virus and satRNA, and virus alone. The error bars represent standard errors; * - statistically significant results.



Supplementary Protocol S1. Samples preparation and RT-qPCR procedures.

Total RNA was extracted from the harvested plants using Tri Reagent solution (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Waltham, MA, USA) followed by genomic DNA digestion as previously described [1]. One μg of purified RNA was reverse transcribed using RevertAid Reverse Transcriptase (Thermo Fisher Scientific) with a random-sequence primer (5'-NNNNNN-3', Thermo Fisher Scientific). The resulted cDNA samples (20 μL) were diluted with 20 μL DNase-free water and used for RT-qPCR. The reactions were completed in a LightCycler 480 (Roche, Basel, Switzerland). The reaction was conducted in a 10- μL solution using iTaq™ Universal SYBR® Green Supermix (BioRad, Hercules, CA, USA) with 0.5 μM forward and reverse primers, and 1 μL of diluted cDNA. The reaction profile consisted of an initial denaturation step at 95 °C for 3 min, followed by 40 cycles of 95 °C for 20 s, an annealing step for 20 s (temperatures listed in supplemental tables), and 72 °C for 20 s.

Supplementary Protocol S2. Mass spectrometry procedure

Each sample was analyzed via LC-MS/MS on an Ultimate 3000 RSLC nano LC (Thermo Fisher Scientific) in-line connected to a Q Exactive mass spectrometer (Thermo Fisher Scientific). The peptides were first loaded on a trapping column (made in-house, 100 μ m internal diameter (I.D.) \times 20 mm, 5 μ m beads C18 Reprosil-HD (Dr. Maisch, Ammerbuch-Entringen, Germany). After flushing the trapping column, peptides were loaded in solvent A (0.1% formic acid in water) on a reverse-phase column (made in-house, 75 μ m I.D. \times 250 mm, 1.9 μ m Reprosil-Pur-basic-C18-HD beads, Dr. Maisch, packed in the needle) and eluted by an increase in solvent B (0.1% formic acid in acetonitrile) in a linear gradient from 2% solvent B to 55% solvent B in 120 minutes, followed by a 5-min washing step with 99% solvent B, all at a constant flow rate of 300 nl/min. The mass spectrometer was operated in data-dependent, positive ionization mode, automatically switching between MS and MS/MS acquisition for the 5 most abundant peaks in a given MS spectrum. The source voltage was set at 4.1 kV and the capillary temperature at 275°C. One MS1 scan (m/z 400–2,000, AGC target 3×10^6 ions, maximum ion injection time 80 ms), acquired at a resolution of 70,000 (at 200 m/z), was followed by up to 5 tandem MS scans (resolution 17,500 at 200 m/z) of the most intense ions fulfilling predefined selection criteria (AGC target 5×10^4 ions, maximum ion injection time 80 ms, isolation window 2 Da, fixed first mass 140 m/z , spectrum data type: centroid, under-fill ratio 2%, intensity threshold 1.3×10^4 , exclusion of unassigned, 1, 5-8, >8 positively charged precursors, peptide match preferred, exclude isotopes on, dynamic exclusion time 12 s). The HCD collision energy was set to 25% Normalized Collision Energy and the polydimethylcyclsiloxane background ion at 445.120025 Da was used for internal calibration (lock mass).

Supplementary Table S1. Primers used for virus and satellite detection/accumulation measurements by RT-qPCR.

| Primer name | Primer sequence (5'-3') | Annealing temp. [°C] | Function |
|-------------|------------------------------|----------------------|---|
| PSVq1 | F: CTTCTGCCCTCGTTGATAAAG | 57 | Detection of PSV 1a protein ORF in RT-qPCR [2] |
| | R: CATACCGATTTCGAATCACTT | | |
| PSVq2a | F: CTTCTAGGTATCCCCGTAAG | 60 | Detection of PSV 2a protein ORF in RT-qPCR [2] |
| | R: CAAGCACATTGATACCCTATC | | |
| PSVq2b | F: CTCMTATCCTCCCAGCTAYAC | 53 | Detection of PSV 2b protein ORF in RT-qPCR [2] |
| | R: GAATAACTRCCCTCACACCAC | | |
| PSVq3a | F: CTAGTCGGACTTTAACACAAC | 56 | Detection of PSV 3a protein ORF in RT-qPCR [2] |
| | R: ACGCTCATATATCCCTTAGAC | | |
| PSVqCP | F: ACACATACTTCGTTGGATG | 55 | Detection of PSV coat protein ORF in RT-qPCR [2] |
| | R: CCTCWTCTTCGGAAATTCAG | | |
| PARN A | 1: GGGAGGGCGGGCGTTCGTAGTG | 60 | satRNA detection in RT-qPCR [2] |
| | 2: GCCGTGGCCTTTCGTGGTC | | |
| NbAct | A: GTGAAGGAGAAGTTGGCTTAC | 60 | β actin amplification in RT-qPCR [3] |
| | 2: CTTCTGGGCAGCGGAATCTC | | |
| NbEF1a | F: CACCATTGATATTGCCTTGTG | 53 | elongation factor 1 α amplification in RT-qPCR [4] |
| | R: GTTCTTGATAAAGTCCCTGTG | | |

Supplementary Table S2. Primers used for validation of chosen transcripts from (phospho)proteomic results (* - primers for 40S ribosomal protein S6 and tetratricopeptide repeat (TPR)-like superfamily protein genes, which hits were found to be statistically significant in both proteomic and phosphoproteomic analysis).

| Primer name | Primer sequence (5'-3') | Annealing temp. [°C] | Amplicon length [bp] | Gene annotation with SolGenomics accession number |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---|
| Proteome validation | | | | |
| NbAGO4 | F: TGAAGAAAAAGGCGGCTC TA | 61 | 119 | protein argonaute 4 (Niben101Scf05519g01007.1) |
| | R: GTGTCCATCCACATTGGTC A | | | |
| NbBIP | F: GCTGAAGACAAAGCCTCTG G | 61 | 119 | heat shock-related 70 kDa protein 2 (Niben101Scf03115g02008.1) |
| | R: TCCTCCTCTGCAAACCTCCT C | | | |
| NbERG3 | F: GGAAGGGTTGTGAACCTG AA | 61 | 113 | elicitor-responsive protein 3 (Niben101Scf09044g01005.1) |
| | R: GAAGTCGTCTTCGCCTACA GA | | | |
| NbGRP2 | F: ATTCGGTACATACGGCGAA G | 56 | 115 | glycine-rich RNA-binding protein 2 (Niben101Scf03214g00006.1) |
| | R: AGCATCCCTCATGCATTTC T | | | |
| NbMCA | F: | 57 | 120 | metacaspase-4 (Niben101Scf01376g04029.1) |

| | | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|----|-----|---|
| | CAAATCCTTGCCTCTTTCC A | | | |
| | R: GGACTAGCATCTTCGCCAA A | | | |
| NbPR2B | F: CCCAATTCAGATGTGAAGC A | 56 | 124 | glucan endo-1,3-beta-glucosidase B (Niben101Scf01934g02004.1) |
| | R: TGATTTCATTCCCAACAGC A | | | |
| NbPSB | F: CTTCTTGGTGCAAGTGGTG A | 57 | 106 | proteasome subunit beta (Niben101Scf15836g03007.1) |
| | R: GACCCAAAGAGTTCCCATC A | | | |
| Phosphoproteome validation | | | | |
| NbAGO1B | F: AGACAACCACTGGGTGAA GG | 60 | 152 | protein argonaute 1B (Niben101Scf05146g06007.1) |
| | R: TTCAGAAGCTGGCTCAC AAA | | | |
| NbBSL3like | F: GATGGATGGCTTTGAACGA T | 60 | 150 | serine/threonine protein phosphatase family protein (Niben101Scf04699g00014.1) |
| | R: GGTGGCAATGGGTGAATA AG | | | |
| NbECT5 | F: CCCGTGGACTCTGGAAGAT | 60 | 152 | evolutionarily conserved C-terminal region 5 (Niben101Scf08176g00008.1) |

| | | | | |
|------------|--------------------------------|----|-----|--|
| | A | | | |
| | R: GAATAATGCCTGGCTGAGG A | | | |
| NbEIF5 | F: AGGAAGATGGTTCGCAGCT A | 60 | 192 | eukaryotic translation initiation factor 5 (Niben101Scf01393g01005.1) |
| | R: TCCAGATTGGGGAGAGTTT G | | | |
| NbFBP2like | F: CCTAAAACAATGGCCGAA GA | 60 | 154 | polyribonucleotide nucleotidyltransferase (Niben101Scf00394g03001.1) |
| | R: GAGCACCATCAGGAGGAG AG | | | |
| NbPGM1 | F: AAAGGTGCTACGCTTGTGG T | 60 | 149 | phosphoglucomutase-1 (Niben101Scf01697g23018.1) |
| | R: ACAGCTGATACGGCAGGA GT | | | |
| NbPMI1 | F: CTCGCTCACATTGGTAAGC A | 60 | 156 | plastid movement impaired1 (Niben101Scf03738g00006.1) |
| | R: TCTGGATGGCATGGTTTGT A | | | |
| NbPPC1 | F: AGCGTGGCAGCTGTATAAG G | 63 | 151 | phosphoenolpyruvate carboxylase 1 (Niben101Scf25430g00015.1) |

| | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------------|----|-----|---|
| | R: TGTATCGGGTGGTTGAGAC A | | | |
| NbRPN10 | F: CGAGTTTCAATGGAGGAG GA | 60 | 152 | 26S proteasome non-ATPase regulatory subunit 4 homolog (Niben101Scf06856g00007.1) |
| | R: GCCTTGTTTTTCAGGTTTCAG G | | | |
| NbRS6* | F: ATCGACGACGACCAGAAA CT | 63 | 147 | 40S ribosomal protein S6 (Niben101Scf01293g03017.1) |
| | R: TCCCTGCTTCATTGGAAAA C | | | |
| NbTPR- like1320* | F: GGACAAAACCGTTCATTG G | 60 | 149 | tetratricopeptide repeat (TPR)-like superfamily protein (Niben101Scf02283g00007.1) |
| | R: GCCTTCGTCTTCGTCCATA G | | | |
| NbTSJT1 | F: TCCGAACAATGAGACAGC AG | 63 | 151 | aluminium induced protein with YGL and LRDR motifs (Niben101Scf10940g04023.1) |
| | R: CCTGGGAAGAAGAGGGTT TT | | | |

Supplementary Table S4. (Phospho)proteins found exclusively in one of the conditions during pairwise comparisons. PSV-P-responsive, PSV-P+satRNA-responsive, and satRNA-responsive (phospho)proteins extracted by comparison of (phospho)proteomes of PSV-P with MOCK, PSV-P+satRNA with MOCK, and PSV-P+satRNA with PSV-P, respectively.

| Treatment | Proteome | | Phosphoproteome | | Phosphoproteome after normalization | |
|--------------------------------|----------|------|-----------------|------|-------------------------------------|------|
| | UP | DOWN | UP | DOWN | UP | DOWN |
| PSV-P-responsive | 68 | 32 | 4 | 205 | 5 | 161 |
| PSV-P+satRNA-responsive | 33 | 28 | 15 | 10 | 1 | 7 |
| satRNA-responsive | 40 | 168 | 203 | 7 | 165 | 5 |

References

1. Wielkopolan, B.; Krawczyk, K.; Obrępańska-Stęplowska, A. Gene expression of serine and cysteine proteinase inhibitors during cereal leaf beetle larvae feeding on wheat: the role of insect-associated microorganisms. *Arthropod-Plant Interactions* **2018**, 1-12.
2. Obrępańska-Stęplowska, A.; Renaut, J.; Planchon, S.; Przybylska, A.; Wieczorek, P.; Barylski, J.; Palukaitis, P. Effect of temperature on the pathogenesis, accumulation of viral and satellite RNAs and on plant proteome in peanut stunt virus and satellite RNA-infected plants. *Frontiers in Plant Science* **2015**, 6, doi:10.3389/fpls.2015.00903.
3. Obrępańska-Stęplowska, A.; Wieczorek, P.; Budziszewska, M.; Jeszke, A.; Renaut, J. How can plant virus satellite RNAs alter the effects of plant virus infection? A study of the changes in the *Nicotiana benthamiana* proteome after infection by *Peanut stunt virus* in the presence or absence of its satellite RNA. *Proteomics* **2013**, 13, 2162-2175.
4. Obrępańska-Stęplowska, A.; Zmienko, A.; Wrzesińska, B.; Goralski, M.; Figlerowicz, M.; Zypřych-Walczak, J.; Siatkowski, I.; Pospieszny, H. The defense response of *Nicotiana benthamiana* to peanut stunt virus infection in the presence of symptom exacerbating satellite RNA. *Viruses* **2018**, 10, 449.