Supplementary Materials: Porcine Circovirus Type 2 Activates CaMMKβ to Initiate Autophagy in PK-15 Cells by Increasing Cytosolic Calcium

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Figure S1. Scrambled siRNA (siNC) did not affect expression of porcine circovirus 2 (PCV2) capsid (Cap) protein and of molecules related to autophagy activation. PK-15 cells were infected with PCV2 (multiplicity of infection (MOI) ≈ 1) in the presence of siNC or 0.5 µM thapsigargin (TG). Cells were collected at 36 hours post-infection (hpi) and the lysates were subjected to Western blotting. (A) Representative images of Western blotting for target proteins; (**B**,**C**) ratios of calcium/calmodulin-dependent protein kinase kinase-beta (CaMKKβ), phosphorylated 5' adenosine monophosphate-activated protein kinase (p-AMPK), total AMPK (t-AMPK), phosphorylated calcium/calmodulin-dependent protein kinase I (p-CaMKI), total CaMKI (t-CaMKI), Trp-Asp (WD) repeat domain phosphoinositide-interacting protein 1 (WIPI1), Cap and microtubule-associated protein 1 light chain 3 (LC3-II) to β-actin. Ratios of targeted proteins to β-actin were normalized to mock infection set at 1.0. Data are reported as the mean ± SEM of three independent experiments (ns, p > 0.05; * p < 0.05; and ** p < 0.01).



Figure S2. Pharmacological treatments siRNA knock-down did not affect cell viability. Cell viability was determined by cell counting kit-8 (CCK-8) after treatment of the PK-15 cells with STO-609 (10 μM), KN93 (2 μΜ), TG (0.5 μΜ), wortmannin (WM) (1 μM), inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate (IP3) (10 mM), 2-APB (100 µM), or transfection with siRNA targeting calcium/calmodulin-dependent protein kinase kinase-beta (siCaMKKβ), 5' adenosine monophosphate-activated protein kinase (siAMPK), calcium/calmodulin-dependent protein kinase I (siCaMKI), Trp-Asp (WD) repeat domain phosphoinositide-interacting protein 1 (siWIPI1), or scrambled siRNA (siNC) for 36 h. Percent of cell viability is expressed as the mean ± SEM to untreated controls of three independent experiments.



Figure S3. PCV2 infection increased cytosolic Ca²⁺ likely from the endoplasmic reticulum (ER) via inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate receptor (IP3R). PK-15 cells were infected with PCV2 (MOI \approx 1), treated with IP3 (10 mM) or 2-APB (100 μ M) at 6 hpi, and then incubated for additional 6 h or 18 h before being subjected to cytosolic Ca²⁺ measurement by flow cytometry using the chemical Ca²⁺ indicator Fluo 3-AM. Cytosolic Ca²⁺ levels of PCV2-infected cells treated with IP3 or 2-APB at 12 or 24 hpi were shown relative to mock-infected cells without IP3 or 2-APB treatments. Data are reported as the mean ± SEM of three independent experiments (ns *p* > 0.05, * *p* < 0.05 and ** *p* < 0.01).

Gene Product	Sense Primer (5' to 3')	Antisense Primer (5' to 3')
DsRed-linker	TAGGATCCGCCACCATGGCCTCCT	TCCTCCGCTTCCTCCCAGGAACAG
	CCGAGGAC	GTGGTGGCG
Linker-WIPI1	GGAGGAAGCGGAGGAATGGAGGC	CCCTCGAGCCAAAACCACCTGACA
	CGAGGCCGCGGGC	GGGA
DsRed-WIPI1	TAGGATCCGCCACCATGGCCTCCT	CCCTCGAGCCAAAACCACCTGACA
	CCGAGGAC	GGGA
qPCR-Cap	CGCTCTGTGCCCTTTGAATAC	GTGAGGGCTGTGGCCTTTGTTAC
qPCR-GAPDH	AAGTTCCACGGCACAGACAAGG	CACAACATACGTAGCACGAGCAT

Table S1. Primers used for cloning and quantitative real-time PCR.

Cap: capsid; DsRed: *Discosoma sp.* red fluorescent protein; GAPDH: glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate dehydrogenase; WIPI1: Trp-Asp (WD) repeat domain phosphoinositide-interacting protein 1.

Targeted Genes	Sense (5' to 3')	Antisense (5' to 3')
siCaMKKβ	CAGGAAAUUGCCAUCCUCAAGdTdT	CUUGAGGAUGGCAAUUUCCUGdTdT
siAMPK	GGUUCUCAGCUGCCUUUAUdTdT	AUAAAGGCAGCUGAGAACCdTdT
siCaMKI	CCAUCAAAUGUAUCGCCAAdTdT	UUGGCGAUACAUUUGAUGGdTdT
siWIPI1	GCUUCAAGCAACACAGAAAdTdT	UUUCUGUGUUGCUUGAAGCdTdT
siNC	UUCUCCGAACGUGUCACGUdTdT	ACGUGACACGUUCGGAGAAdTdT

Table S2. Small interfering RNAs (siRNAs) used in this study.

AMPK: 5' adenosine monophosphate-activated protein kinase; CaMKI: calcium/calmodulin-dependent protein kinase I; CaMKKβ: calcium/calmodulin-dependent protein kinase kinase-beta; NC: scrambled, negative control; WIPI1: Trp-Asp (WD) repeat domain phosphoinositide-interacting protein 1.



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