

Supplementary Materials for

Targeting CCR5 trafficking to inhibit HIV-1 infection

Gaëlle Boncompain*, Floriane Herit, Sarah Tessier, Aurianne Lescure, Elaine Del Nery, Pierre Gestraud, Isabelle Staropoli, Yuko Fukata, Masaki Fukata, Anne BreLOT, Florence Niedergang, Franck Perez*

*Corresponding author. Email: gaëlle.boncompain@curie.fr (G.B.); franck.perez@curie.fr (F.P.)

Published 16 October 2019, *Sci. Adv.* **5**, eaax0821 (2019)
DOI: 10.1126/sciadv.aax0821

The PDF file includes:

Fig. S1. Molecules 13 and 14 inhibit autopalmitylation of DHHC3 and DHHC7.

Fig. S2. Molecules 13, 14, and 15 do not alter CXCR4 surface expression or induce cytotoxicity in primary macrophages.

Legends for movies S1 to S3

Other Supplementary Material for this manuscript includes the following:

(available at advances.sciencemag.org/cgi/content/full/5/10/eaax0821/DC1)

Movie S1 (.mov format). Synchronized transport of CCR5.

Movie S2 (.mov format). Synchronized transport of TNF.

Movie S3 (.mov format). Synchronized transport of CCR5 and TNF.

Supplementary figure legends

Figure S1

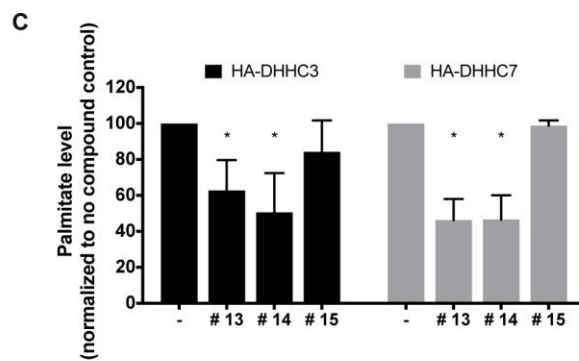
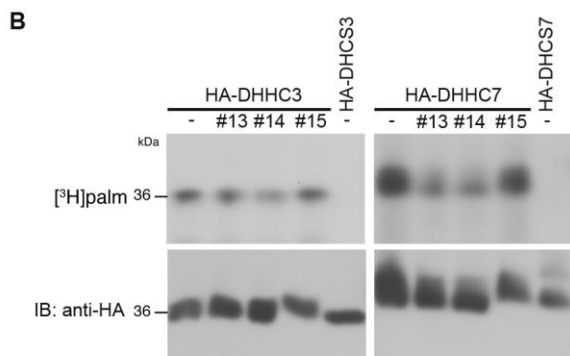
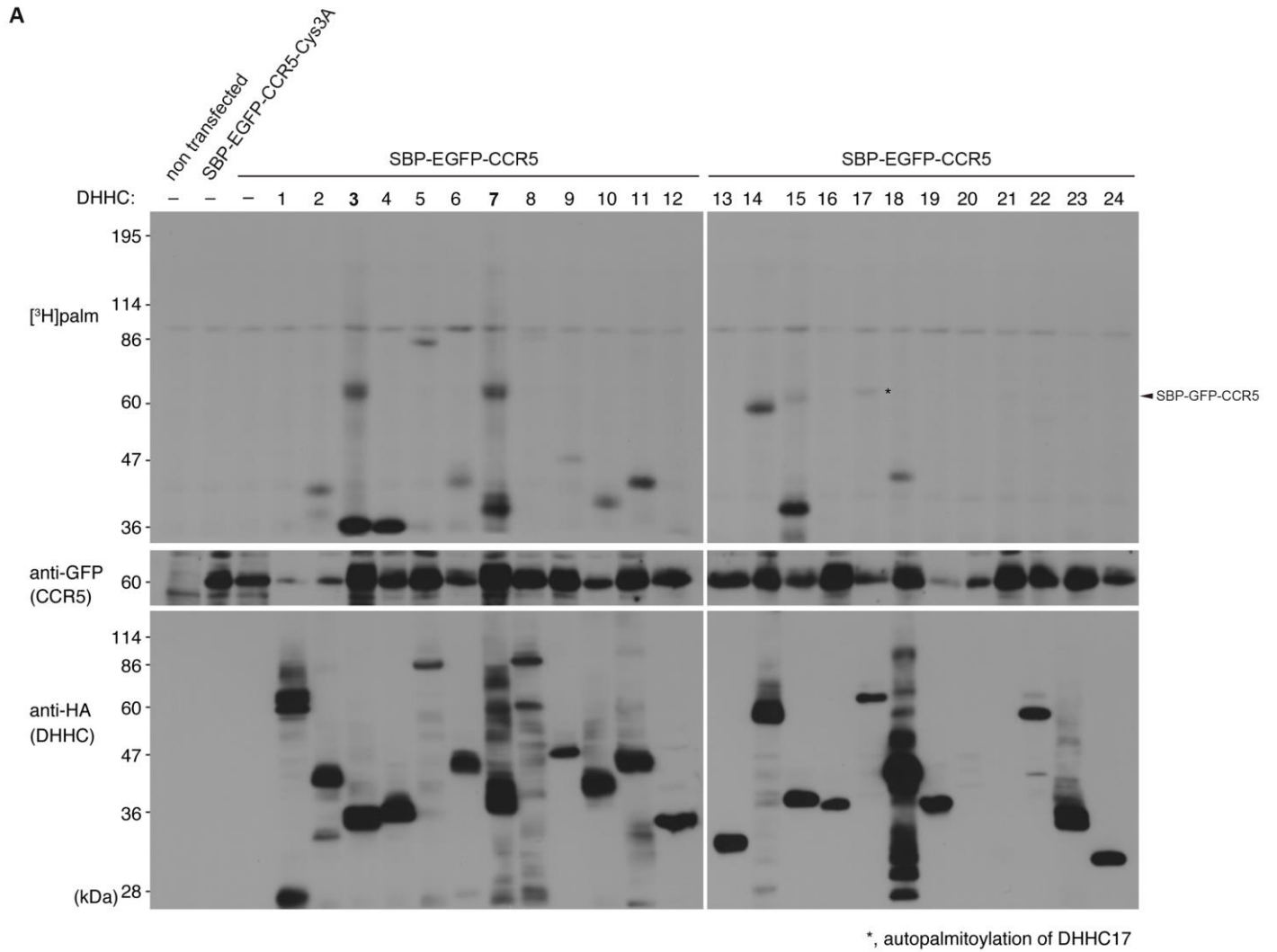
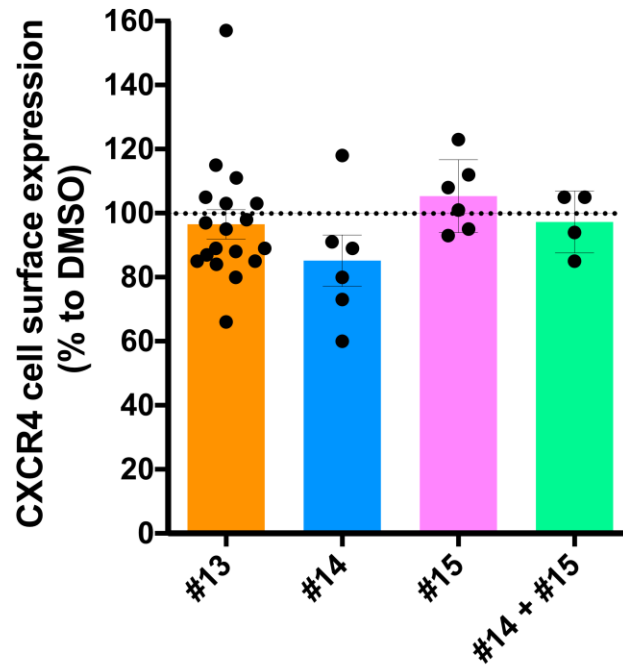


Fig. S1. Molecules 13 and 14 inhibit autopalmitoylation of DHHC3 and DHHC7. (A)

HEK293T cells were transfected with SBP-EGFP-CCR5 Cys3A or with the indicated HA-DHHCs and SBP-EGFP-CCR5. 24 h after transfection, cells were labeled with [3H]palmitate (0.5 mCi/ml) for 4 hr. **(B)** HEK293T cells were transfected with the HA-DHHC3, HA-DHHC7 or their respective catalytically inactive mutants HA-DHCS3 and HA-DHCS7. 24 h after transfection, cells were labeled with [3H]palmitate (0.5 mCi/ml) for 4 hr. Cells were incubated with 10 μ M of individual compounds for 30 min before the labeling and for 4h together with [3H]palmitate. For compound (-), DMSO was added. For the fluorography, after SDS-PAGE of cell lysates, the gels were exposed to the film for 14-43 h. **(C)** N = 3 independent experiments. The mean \pm sem is shown. * $p < 0.05$, non-parametric Kruskal-Wallis test and Steel multiple comparison

Figure S2

A



B

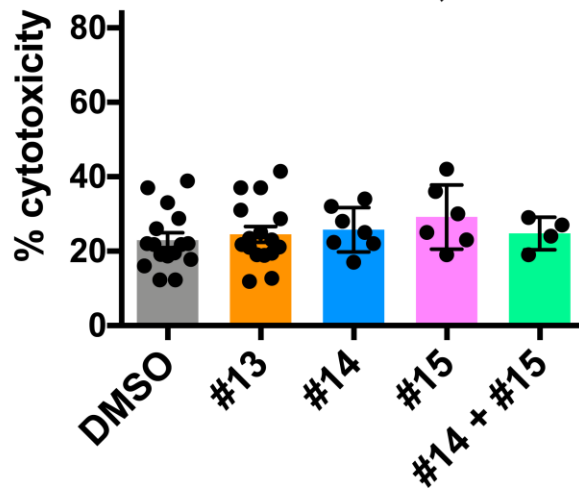


Fig. S2. Molecules 13, 14, and 15 do not alter CXCR4 surface expression or induce cytotoxicity in primary macrophages. Primary human macrophages differentiated for 4 days with rhM-CSF were treated during 18 h with molecule 13 at 10 μ M; molecule 14 at 3 μ M; molecule 15 at 1 μ M and molecules 14 and 15 at 1 μ M (or DMSO at 0.1%). **(A)** Cell surface expression of CXCR4 was measured by flow cytometry with specific antibodies. **(B)** Cytotoxicity was evaluated by measuring LDH release in human primary macrophages after 18 h pre-treatment with molecules or DMSO as a control.

Movie S1. Synchronized transport of CCR5. HeLa cells stably expressing Str-KDEL_SBP-EGFP-CCR5 imaged with a spinning disk microscope. Time is indicated in min:sec. Trafficking was induced by addition of biotin at 00:00. The image displayed corresponds to z-projection. Movie S1 corresponds to Fig.1a.

Movie S2. Synchronized transport of TNF. HeLa cells stably expressing Str-KDEL_TNF-SBP-EGFP imaged with a spinning disk microscope. Time is indicated in min:sec. Trafficking was induced by addition of biotin at 00:00. The image displayed corresponds to z-projection. Movie S2 corresponds to Fig 1a.

Movie S3. Synchronized transport of CCR5 and TNF. HeLa cells co-expressing Str-KDEL_SBP-EGFP-CCR5 and Str-KDEL_TNF-SBP-mCherry were imaged with a spinning disk microscope. Time is indicated in min:sec. Trafficking was induced by addition of biotin at 00:00. The image displayed corresponds to z-projection. Movie S3 corresponds to Fig 1c.