



**University of Dundee**

## **Mechanism of activation of SGK3 by growth factors-via the Class 1 and Class 3 PI3Ks**

Malik, Nazma; Macartney, Thomas; Hornberger, Annika; Anderson, Karen ; Tovell, Hannah; Prescott, Alan R.; Alessi, Dario

*Published in:*  
Biochemical Journal

*DOI:*  
[10.1042/BCJ20170650](https://doi.org/10.1042/BCJ20170650)

*Publication date:*  
2017

*Document Version*  
Peer reviewed version

[Link to publication in Discovery Research Portal](#)

### *Citation for published version (APA):*

Malik, N., Macartney, T., Hornberger, A., Anderson, K., Tovell, H., Prescott, A. R., & Alessi, D. R. (2017). Mechanism of activation of SGK3 by growth factors-via the Class 1 and Class 3 PI3Ks. *Biochemical Journal*. DOI: 10.1042/BCJ20170650

### **General rights**

Copyright and moral rights for the publications made accessible in Discovery Research Portal are retained by the authors and/or other copyright owners and it is a condition of accessing publications that users recognise and abide by the legal requirements associated with these rights.

- Users may download and print one copy of any publication from Discovery Research Portal for the purpose of private study or research.
- You may not further distribute the material or use it for any profit-making activity or commercial gain.
- You may freely distribute the URL identifying the publication in the public portal.

### **Take down policy**

If you believe that this document breaches copyright please contact us providing details, and we will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.

## **Mechanism of activation of SGK3 by growth factors-via the Class 1 and Class 3 PI3Ks.**

Nazma Malik<sup>1</sup>, Thomas Macartney<sup>1</sup>, Annika Hornberger<sup>1</sup>, Karen Anderson<sup>2</sup>, Hannah Tovell<sup>1</sup>, Alan R. Prescott<sup>3</sup> and Dario R. Alessi<sup>1</sup>

1. MRC Protein Phosphorylation and Ubiquitylation Unit, College of Life Sciences, University of Dundee, Dundee DD1 5EH
2. Signalling Programme, Babraham Institute, Babraham Research Campus, Cambridgeshire, CB22 3AT, UK
3. Light Microscope Facility, College of Life Sciences, University of Dundee, Dundee DD1 5EH

Correspondence to NM (n.malik@dundee.ac.uk) or DRA (d.r.alessi@dundee.ac.uk)

### **Key Words**

hVPS34/VPS34, Akt, mTOR, PDK1, SHIP2 and UVRag/UV-RAG

### **Abbreviations**

GFP (green fluorescent protein), EEA1 (early endosome autoantigen 1), mTOR (mammalian target of rapamycin), NDRG1 (N-myc downstream-regulated gene-1), PDK1 (Phosphoinositide-Dependent Kinase-1), PI3K (Phosphoinositide 3-kinase), PH (pleckstrin homology), PRAS40 (proline-rich AKT substrate 40 kDa) PtdIns (phosphatidylinositol), PX (phox homology), SGK3 (serum and glucocorticoid regulated kinase-3), hVPS34 (human Vacuolar protein sorting 34)

**Abstract**

Derailment of the PI3K-AGC protein kinase signalling network contributes to many human diseases including cancer. Recent work has revealed that the poorly studied AGC kinase family member, SGK3 promotes resistance to cancer therapies that target the Class 1 PI3K pathway, by substituting for loss of Akt kinase activity. SGK3 is recruited and activated at endosomes, by virtue of its PX domain binding to PtdIns(3)P. Here we demonstrate that endogenous SGK3 is rapidly activated by growth factors such as IGF1, through pathways involving both Class 1 and Class 3 PI3Ks. We provide evidence that IGF1 enhances endosomal PtdIns(3)P levels via a pathway involving the UV-RAG complex of hVPS34 Class 3 PI3K. Our data points towards IGF1 induced activation of Class 1 PI3K stimulating SGK3 through enhanced production of PtdIns(3)P resulting from the dephosphorylation of PtdIns(3,4,5)P<sub>3</sub>. Our findings are also consistent with activation of Class 1 PI3K promoting mTORC2 phosphorylation of SGK3 and with oncogenic Ras activating SGK3 solely through the Class 1 PI3K pathway. Our results highlight the versatility of upstream pathways that activate SGK3 and help explain how SGK3 substitutes for Akt following inhibition of Class 1 PI3K/Akt pathways. They also illustrate robustness of SGK3 activity that can remain active and counteract physiological conditions or stresses where either Class 1 or Class 3 PI3K pathways are inhibited.

## Introduction

SGK3 (Serum and Glucocorticoid Regulated Kinase Family Member 3) belongs to the AGC family of protein kinases that orchestrate a wide range of biological responses including controlling cell growth, proliferation, metabolism and intracellular trafficking processes [1]. Disruptions in diverse AGC kinase signalling pathways as well as the upstream PI3-kinase (phosphoinositide 3-kinase) pathways that control their activity, contribute to major diseases such as cancer, inflammation heart failure and diabetes [2]. Like other members of the AGC kinases including closely related Akt isoforms, SGK3 is activated following phosphorylation of its kinase domain T-loop Thr320 residue by PDK1 (3-phosphoinositide dependent kinase-1) and phosphorylation of its C-terminal Ser422 hydrophobic motif residue by mTORC2 (mTOR Complex 2) [3, 4]. Like other AGC kinase members, phosphorylation of the hydrophobic residue of SGK3 by mTORC2 promotes T-loop phosphorylation and activation by PDK1 [5-7]). The two other SGK isoforms namely, SGK1 and SGK2, do not possess any phosphoinositide binding domain and their activity is regulated by mTORC2 phosphorylating the hydrophobic motif residue, triggering activation by PDK1 [5, 8, 9].

SGK3 possesses an N-terminal PtdIns(3)P-binding PX domain, that enables it to associate with endosomal membranes, where a large fraction of the cellular pool of PtdIns(3)P is located [6, 10, 11]. Endosomal PtdIns(3)P is generated by the Class 3 PI3K family member termed hVps34 (human vacuolar protein sorting 34), that phosphorylates PtdIns to generate PtdIns(3)P [12]. PtdIns(3)P can also be generated through breakdown of PtdIns(3,4,5)P<sub>3</sub> resulting from the activation of Class 1 PI3Ks [13], where PtdIns(3,4,5)P<sub>3</sub> is converted to PtdIns(3)P via the sequential actions of the phosphatidylinositol 5-phosphatase (SHIP2) [14] and phosphatidylinositol 4-phosphatases (INPP4A/B) [15]. PtdIns(3)P is rapidly dephosphorylated in cells to PtdIns by a family of myotubularin PtdIns 3-phosphatases [16]. Mutations that ablate PX domain PtdIns(3)P binding or treatment of cells with hVps34 inhibitors, blocked SGK3 endosomal localisation as well as suppressing kinase activity, by lowering phosphorylation of T-loop and hydrophobic motifs [6]. Recent biochemical studies suggested that PtdIns(3)P binding to the PX domain, promotes SGK3 phosphorylation of the T-loop residue by PDK1 [17].

Instead of an N-terminal PX domain, Akt kinases possess a Pleckstrin Homology (PH) domain that binds to the plasma membrane localised PtdIns(3,4,5)P<sub>3</sub> generated in response to agonists that trigger activation of Class 1 PI3Ks [18, 19]. Akt will also bind to the immediate breakdown product of PtdIns(3,4,5)P<sub>3</sub>, namely PtdIns(3,4)P<sub>2</sub> a reaction catalysed by SHIP2 (SH2-Containing Inositol 5'-Phosphatase) [14, 20]. Analogous to SGK3, binding of Akt to PtdIns(3,4,5)P<sub>3</sub>/PtdIns(3,4)P<sub>2</sub> induces a conformational change that promotes phosphorylation of the Thr308 T-loop residue by PDK1 [21-23]. mTORC2 mediated phosphorylation of the Ser473 hydrophobic motif residue of Akt, also promotes PDK1 phosphorylation of the T-loop residue [24]. Once activated, Akt controls critical processes such as metabolism and growth by phosphorylating dozens of key targets including FOXO (forkhead box O) transcription factors, TSC2 (tuberous sclerosis complex 2), NDRG1 (N-Myc Downstream Regulated) and GSK3 (glycogen synthase kinase 3) [19].

Akt and SGK possess similar substrate specificities and can phosphorylate overlapping substrates [25-27]. A significant proportion of breast cancer cells with mutations in PTEN or Class 1 PI3K are inherently resistant to inhibitors of PI3K or Akt, as they express high levels of SGK1 that can substitute for Akt [27, 28]. In human clinical trials, long-term administration of a Class 1 PI3K $\alpha$  inhibitor (BYL719) resulted in metastatic tumours in some patients that became resistant to the inhibitor by upregulating SGK1 [28]. In another study, prolonged treatment of breast cancer cell lines with Class 1 PI3K or Akt inhibitors induced resistance, by increasing expression and activation of SGK3 [17]. Treatment of BT-474 breast cancer cell-derived tumours in a xenograft model with a combination of SGK and Akt inhibitors induced greater tumour regression than achieved through administration of either inhibitor alone [17].

In this study, we investigate how the activity of endogenous SGK3 is controlled. We find that SGK3 is rapidly stimulated by growth factors through a pathway that involves both Class 1 and Class 3 PI3Ks. Our data are consistent with a model, in which growth factors stimulate SGK3 activity by enhancing endosomal PtdIns(3)P production via the UV-RAG complex of hVPS34 as well as through a pathway involving SHIP2-controlled metabolism of PtdIns(3,4,5)P<sub>3</sub> produced by Class 1 PI3K, to PtdIns(3)P. These findings highlight the adaptability of the mechanisms controlling activation of SGK3.

## Materials and Methods

**Materials.** [ $\gamma$ - $^{32}$ P]ATP was from PerkinElmer. Triton X-100, EDTA, EGTA, sodium orthovanadate, sodium glycerophosphate, sodium fluoride, sodium pyrophosphate, 2-mercaptoethanol, sucrose, benzamidine, Tween 20, Tris/HCl, sodium chloride, magnesium acetate and doxycyclin were from Sigma. PMSF was from Melford. Protein G-Sepharose was from GE Healthcare. Tissue culture reagents, Novex 4–12% Bis-Tris gels and NuPAGE LDS sample buffer was from Invitrogen (NP0008). Polyethylenimine was from Polysciences. Polybrene was from Sigma. Ampicillin was from Merck. P81 phosphocellulose paper was from Whatman. Methanol and chloroform were from VWR Chemicals. 1,2-dioleoyl-*sn*-glycero-3-phosphoinositol was from Avanti Polar Lipids. Inhibitors GDC-0941 (Axon Medchem) and MK-2206 (Selleck) were purchased from the indicated suppliers. VPS34-IN1 (1-[[2-[(2-chloropyridin-4yl)amino]-4'-(cyclopropylmethyl)-[4,5'-bipyrimidin]-2'-yl]amino]-2-methyl-propan-2-ol) was synthesized as described in patent WO 2012085815 A1 as described before [6]. The Sanofi compound 14h was synthesised as described previously [29]. Plasmids used in the present study were generated by the MRC-PPU reagents and Services team (<https://mrcppureagents.dundee.ac.uk/>) including HA-SHIP2 (DU27327), HA-NRAS G12D (DU52590), HA-KRAS G12C (DU26569), HA-KRAS G12D (DU26536), HA-ERBB2 V842I (DU26611) and HA-EGFR L833R (DU26542). All DNA constructs were verified by DNA sequencing, performed by the MRC-PPU DNA Sequencing and Service (<http://www.dnaseq.co.uk>). All constructs are available to request from the MRC-PPU reagents webpage (<http://mrcppureagents.dundee.ac.uk>) and the unique identifier (DU) numbers indicated above provide direct links to the cloning and sequence details. The retroviral expression system vectors pCMV-Gag-Pol and pCMV-VSVG constructs were from Clontech.

**Cell culture, transfection and cell lysis.** HEK293 cells were purchased from the American Tissue Culture Collection and cultured in DMEM media supplemented with 10% (v/v) foetal bovine serum, 2 mM L-glutamine, 100 U/ml penicillin and 0.1 mg/ml streptomycin. Inhibitor treatments were carried out as described in figure legends. The cells were lysed in buffer containing 50 mM Tris/HCl (pH 7.5), 1 mM EGTA, 1 mM EDTA, 1% (v/v) Triton X-100, 1 mM sodium orthovanadate, 50 mM NaF, 5 mM sodium pyrophosphate, 0.27 M sucrose, 10 mM sodium 2-glycerophosphate, 0.2 mM phenylmethylsulfonyl fluoride and 1 mM benzamidine. Lysates were clarified by centrifugation at 16,000 *g* for 10 min at 4°C. Protein concentration was calculated using Bradford assay (Thermo Scientific). Immunoblotting and immunoprecipitation were performed using standard procedures. The signal was developed using ECL Western Blotting Detection Kit (Amersham) on Amersham Hyperfilm ECL film (Amersham).

**Antibodies.** The following antibodies were raised in sheep, by the MRC-PPU reagents and Services team (<https://mrcppureagents.dundee.ac.uk/>) and affinity purified against the indicated antigens: anti-Vps34 (S672B; 3<sup>rd</sup> bleed; raised against full length human Vps34)(DU3303), anti-Bec1 (S900B; 1<sup>st</sup> bleed; raised against full-length human Bec1)(DU7159), Anti-UV-RAG (S323D; 3<sup>rd</sup> bleed; raised against full-length human UV-RAG)(DU 36785), anti-Akt1 (S695B, third bleed; raised against residues 466–480 of human Akt1: RPHFPQFSYSASGTA), anti-NDRG1 (S276B third bleed; raised against full-length human NDRG1) (DU1557), anti-SGK3 (S037D third bleed; raised against human SGK3 PX domain

comprising residues 1–130 of SGK3), anti-PRAS40 (proline-rich Akt substrate 40 kDa) (S115B, first bleed; raised against residues 238–256 of human PRAS40: DLPRPRLNTSDFQKLKRKY) and anti-(phospho-PRAS40 Thr<sup>246</sup>) (S114B, second bleed; raised against residues 240–251 of human PRAS40: CRPRLNTpSDFQK). Anti-Vps15 was raised in rabbit (R1737; 3<sup>rd</sup> bleed; raised against residues 433–667) (DU 39129). Anti-phospho-Akt Thr308 (#4056), anti-phospho-NDRG1 Thr346 (#5482), anti-EEA1 (#2411), anti-SIN1 (#12860), anti-GAPDH (#2118) and anti-phospho-SGK3 Thr320 (#5642) antibodies were purchased from Cell Signalling Technology. GFP-Trap<sup>®</sup> beads (gta-10) and rat anti-GFP antibody (3H9) were purchased from Chromotek. Secondary antibodies coupled to HRP (horseradish peroxidase) were obtained from Thermo Scientific.

**Immunoprecipitation and assay of SGK3 and Akt.** In vitro kinase activity of SGK3 and Akt was assayed by measuring [ $\gamma$ -<sup>32</sup>P]ATP incorporation into Crosstide substrate peptide [GRPRTSSFAEGKK] [6, 30]. Endogenous SGK3 or Akt was immunoprecipitated from 2 mg HEK293 cell lines using an anti-SGK3 antibody (S037D, 3<sup>rd</sup> bleed) or an anti-Akt antibody (S695B, 3<sup>rd</sup> bleed). Immunoprecipitates were washed in sequence with lysis buffer containing high salt concentration (500 mM NaCl), low salt concentration (150 mM) and buffer A (50 mM Tris/HCl, pH 7.5, and 0.1 mM EGTA). Reactions were carried in 40  $\mu$ l of total volume containing 0.1 mM [ $\gamma$ -<sup>32</sup>P]ATP (400–1000 c.p.m./pmol), 10 mM magnesium acetate and 30  $\mu$ M Crosstide peptide. Reactions were terminated by adding 10  $\mu$ l of 0.1 mM EDTA and spotting 40  $\mu$ l of the reaction mixture on P81 paper which were immediately immersed into 50 mM orthophosphoric acid. Papers were washed several times in 50 mM orthophosphoric acid, rinsed in acetone and air dried. Radioactivity was quantified by Cerenkov counting. One unit of enzyme activity was defined as the amount of enzyme that catalyses incorporation of 1 nmol of [ $\gamma$ -<sup>32</sup>P]ATP into the substrate over 1 min.

**In vitro kinase assays of hVPS34 and UV-RAG.** Cells were treated as described in figure legends prior to lysis in NP-40 lysis buffer (50 mM Hepes pH 7.4, 150 mM NaCl, 1 mM EDTA, 10% (v/v) glycerol, 0.5% NP-40). Endogenous GFP-UV-RAG or GFP-Vps34 was immunoprecipitated using 10  $\mu$ l GFP-Trap<sup>®</sup> beads (Chromotek) and 2 mg of clarified cell extract. The immunoprecipitates were subjected to PI3K assays essentially as described before [31, 32]. Beads were washed twice in NP-40 lysis buffer containing high salt concentration (500 mM NaCl), twice with NP-40 lysis buffer and finally twice with lipid kinase assay (LKA) buffer (10 mM MnCl<sub>2</sub>, 20 mM Tris pH 7.5, 67 mM NaCl, 0.02% (w/v) CHAPS). hVPS34 PI 3-kinase activity was assayed in a final volume of 40  $\mu$ l containing 10  $\mu$ g phosphatidylinositol liposomes (bovine liver Phosphoinositide, extruded through a 100-nm filter—Avanti Mini-Extruder), 5  $\mu$ M ATP and 7.5  $\mu$ Ci <sup>32</sup>P  $\gamma$ -ATP in LKA buffer. Reactions were agitated for 30 min at 30°C before centrifugation through a Spin-X column to separate the <sup>32</sup>P-labelled phosphatidylinositol in the flow through and the immunoprecipitated hVPS34 complex bound to the beads. A mixture of 500  $\mu$ l of methanol:chloroform:hydrochloric acid (200:100:3.5) was added to the flow through and 90  $\mu$ l of 2 $\times$  LDS sample buffer added to the beads and the resulting suspension heated at 70 °C for 10 min to elute protein. In order to extract the <sup>32</sup>P-labelled phosphatidylinositol 3-phosphate from the flow through, 180  $\mu$ l of chloroform and 300  $\mu$ l of 0.1 M hydrochloric acid were added and the samples vortexed gently and then centrifuged at 1,000 g for 1 min at room temperature. The lower lipid-containing chloroform layer was retained and dried by centrifugal evaporation. Lipids were re-dissolved in 60  $\mu$ l chloroform and spotted onto thin layer chromatography plates

(Silica 60, Merck-Millipore) activated in potassium oxalate (1% (w/v) potassium oxalate, 5 mM EDTA, 50% (v/v) methanol). Chromatography was undertaken in a solvent system comprising methanol:chloroform:water:ammonium hydroxide (47:60:11.2:2) to separate phosphatidylinositol substrate and <sup>32</sup>-P labelled phosphatidylinositol 3-phosphate product. Once dried, the plate was subjected to autoradiography in order to visualize <sup>32</sup>-P labelled phosphatidylinositol 3-phosphate.

**PtdIns(3)P PX Domain Staining and Immunofluorescence.** For selective PtdIns(3)P staining, the GST tagged HRS 2 x FYVE domain (residues 147-223) and the mutant GST tagged 2x FYVE (residues 147-223) H176A H177A (DU47684) were expressed in *E.coli* (BL21) and purified over a glutathione column using standard procedures. The recombinant wild type protein was chemically conjugated to Alexa Fluor-488 and the mutant conjugated to Alexa-Fluor 594 using the Alexa Fluor Microscale Protein Labelling Kit (# A30008) as per manufacturers protocol. For staining, a similar protocol that described before was followed [32]. Following treatment described in the figure legends, cells were washed once on ice with phosphate buffered saline (PBS) and glutamate buffer (25 mM Hepes pH 7.4, 25 mM KCl, 2.5 mM MgAcetate, 5 mM EGTA, 150 mM Potassium Glutamate). Coverslips were then immediately snap frozen in liquid nitrogen and thawed at room temperature for 0.5 min prior to two further washes with ice cold glutamate buffer prior to fixing by incubating cells in 3.7% (w/v) formaldehyde, 200 mM Hepes pH7.4. After 30 min at room temperature, fixed cells were quenched by incubating twice for 10 min in 10 mM Hepes, pH 7.4, DMEM at room temperature. Samples were blocked by washing twice with blocking buffer (phosphate buffered saline containing 1% (w/v) bovine serum albumin) and then incubated in this buffer for a further 30 min. Coverslips were next incubated for 1h at room temperature with 5 µg/ml wild type and mutant dye-labelled FYVE domain mixed together. Cells were then washed three times in blocking buffer. Coverslips were washed once more in water and mounted using ProLong Gold Antifade (ThermoFisher #P36931). For visualisation of SGK3-GFP, GFP-Vps34 and UV-RAG-GFP, the GFP signal was enhanced using a chicken anti-GFP antibody (Abcam) followed by anti-chicken secondary antibody conjugated to Alexa Fluor 488. EEA1 was co-stained with anti-EEA1 antibody and secondary anti-rabbit antibody conjugated to Alexa Fluor 594. Prior to staining, cells were fixed with 4% (v/v) paraformaldehyde and permeabilised with 1% (v/v) NP-40. The images were collected on an LSM710 laser scanning confocal microscope (Carl Zeiss) using the x63 Plan - Aplan objective (NA 1.4), using a pinhole chosen to provide a uniform 0.8µm optical section thickness in all the fluorescence channels. Images from the microscope were imported into Volocity image processing software (Perkin-Elmer) and batch processed using the same custom written programmes for all the images in an experimental group. For example, in each image endosomes were identified from the EEA1 antibody staining and the intensity of the GFP tagged protein in these objects was collected as the sum of the pixel intensities, normalised for the number of cells in each image (counted from the number of DAPI nuclei). The graphs show the sum of the GFP intensity per cell in arbitrary units with variation presented as SEM for the 15 images collected from each slide. Each treatment was repeated 3 times and graphs shown are from representative experiments.



### **Generation of SGK3, SHIP2 and Sin1 knock out cell lines and GFP-Vps34, UV-RAG-GFP & SGK3-GFP knock in cell lines using Crispr/Cas9 genome editing.**

A modified Cas9 nickase system [33] was used for the generation of N-terminal GFP-VPS34, C-terminal GFP-UV-RAG and C-terminal SGK3 knock-in mutation. Optimal sgRNA pairs were identified (as close as possible to point of GFP insertion, with a low combined off-targeting score ((VPS34-sgRNA1: GCTACATCTATAGTTGTGACC (DU52071); sgRNA2: GCCCCATCGCACCGTCTGCAA (DU52082); UV-RAG-sgRNA1: GCACTTATCGGAACTCCTGCG (DU54207); sgRNA2: GCAGGTCAACAGTAGGACTG (DU54212); SGK3-sgRNA1: GCATCATCTGCCTCCAATACAC(TGG) (DU48560)); sgRNA2: GAGGCAGATGATGCATTCGT(TGG) (DU 48555). Complementary oligos with *BbsI* compatible overhangs were designed for each and the dsDNA guide inserts ligated into *BbsI*-digested target vectors; the antisense guides (sgRNA2) were cloned onto the spCas9 D10A expressing pX335 vector (Addgene plasmid no. 42335) and the sense guides (sgRNA1) into the puromycin-selectable pBABED P U6 plasmid (Dundee-modified version of the original Cell Biolabs pBABE plasmid). Donor constructs (VPS34-DU52175, UV-RAG-DU54245 and SGK3-DU48103) consisting of GFP flanked by approximately 500 bp homology arms were synthesized by GeneArt (Life Technologies); each donor was engineered to contain sufficient silent mutations to prevent recognition and cleavage by Cas9 nuclease. sgRNA pairs for the SGK3 knock out were as follows: SGK3-sgRNA1: GTTTTGGACTGTCCATTTGA(AGG) (DU48668); sgRNA2: GTCAGATCCATCTGAAGATG(AGG) (DU48667) and for SHIP2 KO as follows: sgRNA1: GCGTGTGGATGGCTGCGGAGC (DU52294); sgRNA2: GGCCAAGACCATCCCCGTGC (DU52275). sgRNA pairs for the SIN1 knock out were as follows; sgRNA1: GTGCTGGCAGTATACAAGCGA (DU52278); sgRNA2: GCCCGATCAGGTCCTGCACCC (DU52297). HEK293 cells were transfected with 1 µg each of appropriate guides pairs (pBABED-Puro-sgRNA1 and pX335-CAS9-D10A-sgRNA2), in addition to 3 µg of the appropriate donor plasmid for knock in cell lines. 16 h post-transfection, cell selection was carried out using 2 µg/ml puromycin for 2 days. Transfection and selection was repeated prior to single cell sorting by FACS. Single cells were plated in individual wells of 96-well plates and viable clones expanded. Loss of protein in knock out clones or integration of GFP at the target locus for knock in clones was verified by western blotting and genomic DNA sequencing of the targeted locus.

### **Affinity directed protein missile (AdPROM) mediated knockdown of hVPS34 and UV-RAG.**

The cDNAs encoding the nanobodies aGFP16-DU54238 and VHL-aGFP16 (DU54294) were cloned into pBABED-Puro vectors (Cell Biolabs, modified) for constitutive expression as described before [34]. Target cells were retrovirally transduced. Briefly, for retrovirus production, pBABED retroviral plasmids (6 µg), encoding appropriate proteins were co-transfected with pCMV-gag-pol (4 µg) and pCMV-VSV-G (2 µg) in a 10-cm diameter dish of 70% confluent 293-FT cells. Plasmids were mixed in 0.6 ml Optimem (Life Technologies), to which 24 µl of 1 mg/ml polyethylenimine was added. Following a 15 minute incubation at room temperature, the mixture was applied drop-wise to 293-FT cells. The medium was replaced 16 h post-transfection with fresh medium and retrovirus was collected in the growth medium 24 h later following filtration through 0.45 µm filters. Target cells (approx. 60% confluent) were infected with the optimized titre of retrovirus medium supplemented with 10 µg/ml polybrene for 24 h prior to selection with 2 µg/ml puromycin.

**Mass spectrometry measurements of inositol lipids.** Mass spectrometry was used to measure inositol lipid levels essentially as previously described [35], using a QTRAP 4000 (AB Sciex) mass spectrometer and employing the lipid extraction and derivatization method described for cultured cells, with the modification that 10ng C17:0/C16:0 PtdIns(3,4,5)P<sub>3</sub> internal standard (ISD) and 10ng C17:0/C16:0 PtdIns ISD were added to primary extracts, and that final samples were dried in a speed vac concentrator rather than under N<sub>2</sub>. Measurements were conducted on triplicate samples per condition. PtdIns(3,4,5)P<sub>3</sub> response ratio was calculated by dividing the PtdIns(3,4,5)P<sub>3</sub> response area by the response area of PIP3 ISD in each sample. PtdIns(3,4,5)P<sub>3</sub> responses were normalised to PI response ratio to account for any cell input variability.

### **Statistical analysis**

All experiments in the present study were performed at least twice and similar results were obtained. Data were analysed using one-way ANOVA followed by Bonferroni's post-hoc test ( $P < 0.05$ ) using Prism software. The error bars indicate S.E.M.

## Results

**Activation of SGK3 by IGF1.** Stimulating serum starved HEK293 cells with insulin-like growth factor (IGF1, 50 ng/ml) for 10 min, markedly enhanced endogenous SGK3 kinase activity and its T-loop phosphorylation (Fig 1A). No SGK3 activity or T-loop phosphorylation was observed in SGK3 knock-out HEK293 cells analysed in parallel, validating the assay approach (Fig 1A). Consistent with previous work showing that both Akt and SGK phosphorylate NDRG1 at Thr346 [27], combined treatment with MK-2206 Akt inhibitor [36] and 14h SGK inhibitor [17, 29] was required to fully suppress NDRG1 phosphorylation in wild type HEK293 cells (Fig 1B). In contrast, in SGK3 knock-out cells, treatment with MK-2206 inhibitor alone suppressed most of the NDRG1 phosphorylation (Fig 1B). Interestingly, we note that addition of 14h and MK2206 to SGK3 knock out cells reduces the low levels of NDRG1 phosphorylation further compared to MK2206 alone. We speculate that this may be due to low levels of SGK1 activity that is still present in these cells [9] .

**Class 1 and Class 3 PI3Ks mediate activation of SGK3 by IGF1.** Time course analysis revealed that IGF1 increased SGK3 activity from a low basal level around 3 to 4-fold within 1 min and 10-fold within 2 to 5 min. SGK3 remained at a high level for up to 8h (Fig 2A & 2B). Treatment with the Class 3 PI3K inhibitor VPS34-IN1, which does not inhibit Class 1 PI3K [6], blocked the stimulation of SGK3 activity and NDRG1 phosphorylation observed after 1 min IGF1. Between the 2 min to 8h IGF1 stimulation, VPS34-IN-1 treatment reduced SGK3 activation around 4 -fold (Fig 2C & 2D). Consistent with VPS34-IN1 not inhibiting Class 1 PI3K, Akt and its selective PRAS40 substrate were normally phosphorylated in IGF1 treated cells in the presence of VPS34-IN1 (Fig 2C & 2D).

In contrast, the Class 1 PI3K inhibitor GDC-0941, that does not inhibit hVPS34 [37], had no effect on basal SGK3 activity or NDRG1 phosphorylation (Fig 2E & 2F). After IGF1 stimulation, GDC-0941 appears to slow the rate and extent of activation of SGK3 and NDRG1 phosphorylation. At the 1-8 h time points SGK3 activation is ~2-fold lower (Fig 2E & 2F). Marked increase of NDRG1 phosphorylation in the presence of GDC-0941 was only noted at and after the 60 min time point. Treatment with VPS34-IN1 and GDC-0941 together blocked IGF1 stimulation of SGK3 activity at all time-points (Fig 2G and 2H). We noted a moderate stimulation of NDRG1 phosphorylation at 60 min time point in the presence of both VPS34-IN1 and GDC-0941, indicating that another NDRG1 kinase may become slowly activated under these conditions (Fig 2G and 2H).

**SGK3 is activated by insulin and EGF.** Stimulation of HEK293 cells with insulin (100 nM), epidermal growth factor (EGF, 100 ng/ml) and serum (10% [v/v]) induced a 3 to 20-fold stimulation of SGK3 (Fig 3A). In contrast, FGF<sub>basic</sub> (50 ng/ml), tissue plasminogen activator (400 ng/ml) or H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> (1 mM) failed to significantly activate SGK3 at a 15 min time point despite inducing a low level of phosphorylation of NDRG1. FGF<sub>basic</sub> also induced a marked activation of ERK1/ERK2 (Fig 3A).

**Oncogenic Ras, ERBB2 and EGFR activate SGK3.** We transiently transfected HEK293 cells with KRAS[G12C], KRAS[G12D], NRAS[G12D], ERB2[V842I] and EGFR[L833R] oncogenes under conditions where 80% of cells were transfected and measured the effect that this had on endogenously expressed SGK3. This revealed that all oncogenes tested, stimulated SGK3 activity 2-5-fold and enhanced NDRG1, Akt and ERK phosphorylation (Fig 3B). Strikingly,

VPS34-IN1 had no significant effect on SGK3 activation or NDRG1 phosphorylation induced by overexpression of oncogenic KRAS, which was instead blocked by GDC-0941 (Fig 3C). This suggests that oncogenic KRAS is activating SGK3 through the PI3K pathway rather than hVPS34.

**IGF1 enhances endosomal PtdIns(3)P.** To assess intracellular levels of PtdIns(3)P, we used a previously described method [32], in which cells were fixed with formaldehyde and then exposed to a combination of recombinant wild type PtdIns(3)P-binding region of the HRS2xFYVE conjugated to Alexa Fluor-488 (green dye labelled) and the non-PtdIns(3)P-binding point mutant of this FYVE domain conjugated to Alexa fluor-594 (red dye labelled). The levels of green and red probe remaining associated with cell structures resembling endosomes after washing was used to assess endosomal levels of PtdIns(3)P (Fig 4). These experiments revealed that in wild type serum starved cells consistent with previous work [32], the wild type PtdIns(3)P-binding HRS2xFYVE probe associated with punctate structures resembling endosomes, whilst localisation of the non-PtdIns(3)P binding probe was more diffuse and consistent with background binding (Fig 4, compare upper and lower panels). We observed 10 min IGF1 stimulation increased ~2-fold the number of punctate structures in 3 separate experiments (compare Fig 4A,4C,4I). Treatment with VPS34-IN1 had a marked effect and reduced the number of punctate structures and the amount of staining associated with each cell around 3-fold (Fig 4E, 4I), GDC-0941 only had a moderate effect on reducing binding of the PtdIns 3P-probe to endosome structures (Fig 4G, 4I). IGF1 stimulation had no effect on binding of the mutant probe in the red channel (Fig 4B,4D, 4F, 4H).

**IGF1 enhances endosomal localisation of SGK3 via hVPS34.** To investigate localisation of endogenous SGK3 in HEK293 cells, we deployed a CRISPR/CAS9 approach to homozygously knock-in a GFP tag onto the C-terminus of SGK3. The resultant fusion protein is expressed at a similar level to non-tagged SGK3 in wild type cells (Fig S1A). GFP immunofluorescence analysis of serum starved cells revealed that a significant proportion of SGK3-GFP was co-localised with the EEA1 endosomal marker and located in punctate structures (Fig 4J & 4K). Stimulation with IGF1 for 10 min induced ~2-fold increase in endosomal localisation of SGK3-GFP with EEA1 in 3 independent experiments (Fig 4L, 4M, 4R). Treatment with VPS34-IN1, significantly reduced endosomal localisation of SGK3-GFP (Fig 4N, 4O, 4R). The structurally unrelated hVPS34 inhibitor termed SAR405 [38], also blocked endosomal localisation of SGK3-GFP (Fig S1B). GDC-0941 had no significant effect on SGK3-GFP endosomal localisation (Fig 4P, 4Q, 4R).

**IGF1 does not affect endosomal localisation or activity of hVPS34.** To better study the hVPS34 complex, we employed a CRISPR/CAS9 approach to generate homozygous knock-in mutations in which GFP was fused to the hVPS34 catalytic subunit (N-terminus) as well as the UV-RAG subunit (C-terminus). The fusion protein was expressed at a similar level to that of non-tagged protein in wild type cells (Fig 5A). Endogenous GFP-VPS34 and GFP-UV-RAG co-localised with EEA1 at the endosome in serum starved cells (Fig 6). Stimulation with IGF1 for 15 minutes did not significantly alter endosomal localisation of hVPS34 or UV-RAG. VPS34-IN1 treatment, however, induced a change in morphology of EEA1 and GFP-VPS34 (Fig 6E, 6F), and GFP-UV-RAG (Fig 6N,6O) associated endosomal structures. GDC-0941 had no effect on localisation of any hVPS34 component (Fig 6G, 6H, 6P, 6Q).

We also immunoprecipitated endogenous GFP tagged hVPS34 and UV-RAG employing the high affinity GFP “Trap” antibodies. Immunoblot analysis confirmed that similar levels of Beclin-1 and UV-RAG were immunoprecipitated with GFP-hVPS34 and GFP-UV-RAG (Fig 5B). We consistently observed around 3-fold higher levels of hVPS34 and VPS15 were co-immunoprecipitated with GFP-VPS34 compared to GFP-UV-RAG. The immunoprecipitates were subjected to a PI3-kinase assay and formation of <sup>32</sup>P-PtdIns(3)P assessed by thin layer chromatography and autoradiography. As expected, when GFP immunoprecipitations were undertaken from wild type HEK293 cells not expressing GFP tagged hVPS34 subunits, no PI3-kinase activity was detected (Fig 5B). Significant PI3K activity was detected in the immunoprecipitates derived from GFP-VPS34 and GFP-UV-RAG that was sensitive to VPS34-IN1 (Fig 5B). Stimulation of cells with IGF1, conditions that activate SGK3 over 10-fold, did not significantly affect PI3K activity measured in our assays (Fig 5B).

**Evidence that the UV-RAG complex plays a role in IGF1 induced activation of SGK3.** To study the impact that knock-down of VPS34 or UV-RAG had on SGK3 activity, we employed a recently described method termed Affinity Directed Protein Missile System (AdPROM) [34, 39] to induce ubiquitylation and proteasome mediated degradation of GFP epitope tagged proteins. This approach involves use of retroviral overexpression of the VHL1 E3 ligase fused to an anti-GFP nanobody-16 (VHL-aGFP16), that binds and induces degradation of GFP fusion knock-in proteins. Our control cells only expressed the anti-GFP nanobody-16 (aGFP16) (Fig 7). We overexpressed VHL-aGFP16 in the GFP-VPS34 and GFP-UV-RAG knock-in HEK293 cells, which induced ~90% knock-down of hVPS34 (Fig 7A) or UV-RAG (Fig 7B). Knock-down of hVPS34 also reduced expression Beclin-1, VPS15, and UV-RAG (Fig 7A). Knock-down of UV-RAG had no marked effect on hVPS34 expression, but reduced levels of Beclin-1 and VPS15 (Fig 7B). Our studies reveal that reducing expression of either hVPS34 or UV-RAG by over 90%, partially inhibited IGF1 induced activation of SGK3 (Fig 7A, 7B). A similar reduction of SGK3 was observed in the UV-RAG knockdown compared to VPS34 knock-down (Fig 7A, 7B). The reduced SGK3 activity in these cells could be further inhibited by VPS34-IN1 indicating that low levels of VPS34 complex still present still contributes towards SGK3 activity (Fig 7A, 7B).

**Role that SHIP2 plays in regulating IGF1 induced activation of SGK3.** As described in the introduction, PtdIns(3)P can be generated in a hVPS34 independent manner by metabolism of PtdIns(3,4,5)P<sub>3</sub> to PtdIns(3,4)P<sub>2</sub> via the SHIP2 phosphatase and then to PtdIns(3)P by INPP4A/B [40]. To explore the contribution that this pathway plays in controlling SGK3 activity, we generated SHIP2 knock-out HEK293 cells by CRISPR/Cas9 methodology and measured PtdIns(3,4,5)P<sub>3</sub> and PtdIns(3,4)P<sub>2</sub> levels by an HPLC method. This revealed that, in response to IGF1 stimulation, five different species of PtdIns(3,4,5)P<sub>3</sub> could be measured that were all elevated 2 to 3-fold in the SHIP2 knock-out cells at 5, 15 and 60 min following IGF1 stimulation (Fig 8A). The one species of PtdIns(3,4)P<sub>2</sub> that could be measured was only modestly elevated following 5 min IGF1 stimulation, and did not differ significantly between the wild type and SHIP2 knock-out cell lines (Fig 8B).

We next measured SGK3 and Akt kinase activity in the wild type and SHIP2 knock-out cells. After 5 min IGF1 stimulation, despite PtdIns(3,4,5)P<sub>3</sub> being elevated in SHIP2 knock-out cells, SGK3 activity and T-loop phosphorylation was reduced ~2-fold compared to wild type cells

(Fig 8C). Treatment of wild type but not SHIP2 knock-out cells with the AS1938909 SHIP2 inhibitor [41], also reduced SGK3 activity ~2-fold (Fig 8C). In contrast, consistent with elevated PtdIns(3,4,5)P<sub>3</sub>, Akt activity and Thr308 phosphorylation was enhanced in the SHIP2 knock-out cells (Fig 8D). Re-introducing SHIP2 into knock-out cells, restored activation of SGK3 and T-loop phosphorylation, to a similar extent as observed in the wild type cells at the 5 min time point of IGF1 stimulation (Fig 8E). At longer time point of 60 min SHIP2 knock-out did not affect the degree of activation of SGK3 (Fig 8E). We also observed that in SHIP2 knock-out cells, after 5 min IGF1 stimulation when PtdIns(3,4,5)P<sub>3</sub> levels are elevated (Fig 8A), GDC-0941 still reduces SGK3 activity to near basal levels (Fig 8F). This observation could be accounted for by a model in which PtdIns(3,4,5)P<sub>3</sub> promotes SGK3 activity by stimulating mTORC2 and/or by other inositol phosphatases converting PtdIns(3,4,5)P<sub>3</sub> to PtdIns(3)P.

To further explore the possibility that mTORC2 is involved in activating SGK3 by IGF1, we generated a CRISPR/CAS9 mediated knock out of the SIN1 subunit of mTORC2 in HEK 293 cells. We observed that loss of mTORC2 activity due to knocking out SIN1, also strikingly ablates SGK3 activation by IGF1 (Fig 9). As a control, we also show that deletion of SIN1 also abolishes Akt phosphorylation at Ser473 (Fig 9). These results are consistent with a previous study where it was demonstrated that siRNA knock-down of Rictor subunit of mTORC2 in ZR751 breast cancer cells, also inhibited SGK3 activity [17].

## Discussion

We demonstrate that various growth factors including IGF1 and EGF as well as insulin activate SGK3. Inhibiting either Class 1 or Class 3 PI3K with selective inhibitors partially reduces SGK3 activity. A combination of these inhibitors is needed to ablate SGK3 activity. The inhibitors used GDC-0941 (Class 1 PI3K) [37] and VPS34-IN1 (Class 3 PI3K) [6] are highly selective and do not inhibit Class 2 PI3-kinases, indicating that these do not play a major role in controlling growth factor mediated activation of SGK3. These results establish that both Class 1 and Class 3 PI3K pathways are needed to maximally activate SGK3. However, after inhibiting either Class 1 or Class 3 PI3K, the remaining 20-40% SGK3 activity is still sufficient to phosphorylate NDRG1 to almost the same extent as in the absence of inhibitors (Fig 2). It is possible that there are physiological situations or stresses that lead to the inhibition of Class 1 or Class 3 PI3K pathways, in which SGK3 has evolved to remain active whenever one of these pathways is substantially suppressed.

To investigate how IGF1 controls PtdIns(3)P levels we studied localisation of endogenous knock-in GFP-SGK3 and monitored binding of the HRS2xFYVE PtdIns(3)P binding probe to permeabilised fixed cells (Fig 4). We found that IGF1 induced around 2-fold increase in endosomal PtdIns(3)P in a manner that was blocked with hVPS34. This is consistent with IGF1 activating SGK3 by enhancing endosomal PtdIns(3)P levels by stimulating the activity of hVPS34. Earlier studies have also reported that insulin moderately enhances PtdIns(3)P levels in adipocytes, myocytes, fibroblasts and hepatocytes [42-45]. We observed that PtdIns(3)P, even after stimulation with IGF1, was mainly localised to endosomal structures and not observed at the plasma membrane, findings consistent with most previous work [6, 46-48]. However, treatment with the PI3K Class I inhibitor GDC0941 did induce a ~2 fold reduction in total PI(3)P levels in cells. It should be noted that one study reported insulin increased PtdIns(3)P in the plasma membrane in adipocytes [42] and another at lamellipodia [45], based on the use of the same HRS2xFYVE probe utilised in our work. However, we are not able to confirm these results in HEK293 cells analysed under conditions in which SGK3 is activated via the hVPS34 pathway. To more easily study the intracellular localisation and immunoprecipitate endogenous hVPS34 complex, we generated knock-in mutations in which hVPS34 or UV-Rag were endogenously tagged with GFP. Localisation studies confirmed that hVPS34 and its regulatory UV-RAG subunit are localised at the endosomal membranes, consistent with much previous work [49, 50]. Following IGF1 stimulation, we did not observe obvious spatial changes in the endosomal localisation of hVPS34 or UV-RAG components. This does not rule out that there is a small, spatially-restricted pool of IGF1-regulated PtdIns(3)P and hVPS34-UV-Rag complex, that is targeted to discrete micro-domains that cannot be resolved by the analysis that we have undertaken.

Following immunoprecipitation of endogenous GFP-VPS34 or GFP-UV-RAG, we observed PI3K activity that could be inhibited with VPS34-IN1. However, following IGF1 stimulation we did not observe stimulation of PI3K activity in our immunoprecipitation experiments. It is possible that only a small localised pool of hVPS34 is activated by IGF1, that cannot be measured over the background of total hVPS34 activity that was immunoprecipitated. We also cannot rule out that the IGF1-activated pool of hVPS34 in cells may not be stable to immunoprecipitation or that a factor required for activation is missing in our in vitro assays. One previous study reported after immunoprecipitation of the UV-RAG complex of VPS34

from insulin stimulated primary hepatocytes, that a 1.4-fold increase in PI3K activity was observed after 30 min that increased to 2-fold after 60 min insulin stimulation [44]. The reported activation of UV-RAG immunoprecipitated PI3K activity observed in this study was much slower than the time course that IGF1 enhances SGK3 maximally within 2-5 min. We immunoprecipitated the UV-RAG complex in 7 separate experiments and failed to observe a significant stimulation of activity even at the 60 min time point (Fig 5).

As knock-down of the UV-RAG subunit of hVPS34 complex induces the same loss of SGK3 activity than the equivalent knock-down of hVPS34 (Fig 7), we conclude that the UV-RAG complex of hVPS34 plays a role in controlling IGF1 stimulation of SGK3. We observe that around 90% knock-down of hVPS34 or UV-RAG only partially reduces SGK3 activity (compared to treatment with hVPS34 inhibitor), emphasising the high sensitivity of the system and that only a small proportion of the total VPS34/UV-RAG complex is required to activate SGK3. This further highlight how SGK3 may have evolved to counteract inhibition of Class 3 PI3K and remain active under conditions where hVPS34 is substantially inhibited. Further work is required to establish how growth factors regulate the activity and/or localisation the UV-RAG complex of hVPS34 to enhance PtdIns(3)P levels and hence SGK3 activity. In this regard, previous studies have noted that UV-RAG is phosphorylated by mTORC1 [32, 51] and possibly Akt [52]. It would be interesting to explore whether phosphorylation of UV-RAG contributed to the mechanism by which growth factors stimulate hVPS34.

Regarding the mechanism by which Class 1 PI3K controls SGK3, our data is in agreement with previous work [6, 40], indicating that PtdIns(3,4,5)P<sub>3</sub> generated through activation of Class 1 PI3K is converted to PtdIns(3)P via the sequential actions of inositol phosphatases SHIP2 [14] and phosphatidylinositol 4-phosphatases (INPP4A/B) [15]. Knock-out or inhibition of SHIP2 that would be expected to lower the level of PtdIns(3)P resulting from dephosphorylation of PtdIns(3,4,5)P<sub>3</sub> and therefore reduce SGK3 activity, which is what we observe at an early 5 min IGF1 treatment time point (Fig 8). It is well established that PtdIns(3,4,5)P<sub>3</sub> and PtdIns(3,4)P<sub>2</sub> are mainly located within the plasma membrane where Class 1 PI3K is activated [48, 53]. We would therefore expect that the pool of PtdIns(3)P generated through dephosphorylation of PtdIns(3,4,5)P<sub>2</sub> would also reside on the plasma membrane. However, we were unable to visualise significant PtdIns(3)P or SGK3 at the plasma membrane, even after IGF1 stimulation (Fig 4). The reasons for this are not clear and could arise from plasma membrane concentrations of PtdIns(3)P or GFP-SGK3 being too low or transient to detect using the technology we are deploying. Other groups have also reported that SGK3 resides at the endosome and cannot be visualised at the plasma membrane [40, 54]. We cannot rule out that PtdIns(3)P produced by from dephosphorylation of PtdIns(3,4,5)P<sub>3</sub> is somehow localised elsewhere in cells rather than the plasma membrane resulting from some unknown membrane trafficking pathway. In this regard, we noted that treatment of cells with the Class 1 PI3K inhibitor GDC-0941 moderately reduced the signal from the HRS2xFYVE probe (Fig 4I). Future work is required to address where PtdIns(3)P produced from the dephosphorylation of PtdIns(3,4,5)P<sub>3</sub> resides and activates SGK3.



Class 1 PI3K is thought to also contribute to the activation of mTORC2 [55], with one study suggesting that this is mediated through PtdIns(3,4,5)P<sub>3</sub>-binding to the PH domain of the SIN1 component of mTORC2 [56]. Stimulation of mTORC2 activity through Class 1 PI3K would also be expected to lead to hydrophobic motif phosphorylation of SGK3 triggering it to be activated by PDK1 [5]. This could represent a third upstream pathway by which SGK3 activity is controlled. Our observations that Class 1 PI3K inhibitors still suppress SGK3 activity in SHIP2 knock-out cells that have elevated PtdIns(3,4,5)P<sub>3</sub> levels, support a model in which Class 1 PI3K is promoting mTORC2 to activate SGK3. However, we cannot rule out that in the SHIP2 knockout cells, other inositol phosphatases convert PtdIns(3,4,5)P<sub>3</sub> to PtdIns(3)P, explaining why Class 1 inhibitors still suppress SGK3 activity. Oncogenic Ras is well known to activate Class 1 PI3K [57], but there are no reports on whether it is also capable of activating Class 3 PI3K. We find that overexpression of oncogenic Ras leads to activation of SGK3, that unlike IGF1 stimulation, is entirely inhibited by treatment with Class 1 PI3K inhibitors. This demonstrates that oncogenic Ras in contrast to growth factors is unable to activate Class 3 PI3K and emphasises that activation of SGK3 could contribute to Ras driven tumour biology.

In summary, we demonstrate that in response to growth factors such as IGF1, three upstream pathways contribute to SGK3 activity (Fig 9). Firstly, IGF1 stimulates production of endosomal PtdIns(3)P likely through the UV-RAG VPS34 complex, thereby recruiting SGK3 to endosomes where it is activated. More work is needed to define the mechanism by which IGF1 controls the UV-RAG complex of hVPS34. Secondly, Class 1 PI3K stimulates SGK3 through enhanced production of PtdIns(3)P resulting from dephosphorylation of PtdIns(3,4,5)P<sub>3</sub>. Additional work is needed to define where the PtdIns(3)P produced through this pathway resides, and why it cannot be visualised on the plasma membrane. Thirdly, our data are consistent with a model in which PtdIns(3,4,5)P<sub>3</sub> produced from activation of Class 1 PI3K, promotes phosphorylation of the hydrophobic motif of SGK3 by mTORC2, thereby stimulating activation of SGK3 by PDK1. The results presented in this study emphasise the diverse pathways that exist in cells to activate SGK3 in vivo. They also illustrate how SGK3 is well placed to remain substantially active and counteract physiological conditions or stresses that lead to the inhibition of either Class 1 or Class 3 PI3K pathways.

**Acknowledgments** We thank Len Stephens and Phillip Hawkins for insightful discussion, Luke Fulcher and Gopal Sapkota for help and reagents with the AdPROM studies and Ian Ganley for reagents and discussion relating to the HRS2xFYVE probe localisation studies. We acknowledge the excellent technical support of the Light microscope facility as well as the MRC-Protein Phosphorylation and Ubiquitylation Unit (PPU) Cloning team (especially Melanie Whiteman), DNA Sequencing Service (co-ordinated by Nicholas Helps), the MRC-PPU tissue culture team (co-ordinated by Laura Fin) and the antibody and protein purification teams (co-ordinated by Hilary McLauchlan and James Hastie). This work was supported by the Medical Research Council [grant number MC\_UU\_12016/2 (to D.R.A.)] as well as the pharmaceutical companies supporting the Division of Signal Transduction Therapy Unit (Boehringer-Ingelheim, GlaxoSmithKline, Merck KGaA).

#### **AUTHOR CONTRIBUTION**

Nazma Malik designed and executed the majority of the experiments and analysed data as well as playing a major role in the preparation of most Figures for the paper. Thomas Macartney designed and generated all guides for the CRISPR/CAS9 studies. Annika Hornberger generated and characterised the GFP-VPS34 knock-in HEK293 cells. Hannah Tovell generated the SIN1 knock-out HEK293 cells analysed SGK3 activity in these cells. Karen Anderson undertook analysis of PtdIns(3,4)P<sub>2</sub> and PtdIns(3,4,5)P<sub>3</sub> levels shown in Figures 8A and 8B. Alan Prescott undertook the localization studies, prepared and quantified the images. Dario Alessi helped with experimental design, analysis and interpretation of data and wrote the paper with Nazma Malik.

**Conflicts of interest** All authors have no conflict of interest to declare.

## References

- 1 Pearce, L. R., Komander, D. and Alessi, D. R. (2010) The nuts and bolts of AGC protein kinases. *Nat Rev Mol Cell Biol.* **11**, 9-22
- 2 Fruman, D. A., Chiu, H., Hopkins, B. D., Bagrodia, S., Cantley, L. C. and Abraham, R. T. (2017) The PI3K Pathway in Human Disease. *Cell.* **170**, 605-635
- 3 Kobayashi, T., Deak, M., Morrice, N. and Cohen, P. (1999) Characterization of the structure and regulation of two novel isoforms of serum- and glucocorticoid-induced protein kinase. *Biochem J.* **344**, 189-197
- 4 Bruhn, M. A., Pearson, R. B., Hannan, R. D. and Sheppard, K. E. (2010) Second AKT: the rise of SGK in cancer signalling. *Growth Factors.* **28**, 394-408
- 5 Biondi, R. M., Kieloch, A., Currie, R. A., Deak, M. and Alessi, D. R. (2001) The PIF-binding pocket in PDK1 is essential for activation of S6K and SGK, but not PKB. *Embo J.* **20**, 4380-4390.
- 6 Bago, R., Malik, N., Munson, M. J., Prescott, A. R., Davies, P., Sommer, E., Shpiro, N., Ward, R., Cross, D., Ganley, I. G. and Alessi, D. R. (2014) Characterization of VPS34-IN1, a selective inhibitor of Vps34, reveals that the phosphatidylinositol 3-phosphate-binding SGK3 protein kinase is a downstream target of class III phosphoinositide 3-kinase. *Biochem J.* **463**, 413-427
- 7 Pearce, L. R., Alton, G. R., Richter, D. T., Kath, J. C., Lingardo, L., Chapman, J., Hwang, C. and Alessi, D. R. (2010) Characterization of PF-4708671, a novel and highly specific inhibitor of p70 ribosomal S6 kinase (S6K1). *Biochem J.* **431**, 245-255
- 8 Collins, B. J., Deak, M., Arthur, J. S., Armit, L. J. and Alessi, D. R. (2003) In vivo role of the PIF-binding docking site of PDK1 defined by knock-in mutation. *Embo J.* **22**, 4202-4211.
- 9 Garcia-Martinez, J. M. and Alessi, D. R. (2008) mTOR complex 2 (mTORC2) controls hydrophobic motif phosphorylation and activation of serum- and glucocorticoid-induced protein kinase 1 (SGK1). *Biochem J.* **416**, 375-385
- 10 Virbasius, J. V., Song, X., Pomerleau, D. P., Zhan, Y., Zhou, G. W. and Czech, M. P. (2001) Activation of the Akt-related cytokine-independent survival kinase requires interaction of its phox domain with endosomal phosphatidylinositol 3-phosphate. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A.* **98**, 12908-12913.
- 11 Tessier, M. and Woodgett, J. R. (2006) Role of the Phox homology domain and phosphorylation in activation of serum and glucocorticoid-regulated kinase-3. *J Biol Chem.* **281**, 23978-23989
- 12 Backer, J. M. (2008) The regulation and function of Class III PI3Ks: novel roles for Vps34. *Biochem J.* **410**, 1-17
- 13 Di Paolo, G. and De Camilli, P. (2006) Phosphoinositides in cell regulation and membrane dynamics. *Nature.* **443**, 651-657
- 14 Ooms, L. M., Horan, K. A., Rahman, P., Seaton, G., Gurung, R., Kethesparan, D. S. and Mitchell, C. A. (2009) The role of the inositol polyphosphate 5-phosphatases in cellular function and human disease. *Biochem J.* **419**, 29-49

- 15 AgoulNIK, I. U., Hodgson, M. C., Bowden, W. A. and Ittmann, M. M. (2011) INPP4B: the new kid on the PI3K block. *Oncotarget*. **2**, 321-328
- 16 Amoasii, L., Hnia, K. and Laporte, J. (2012) Myotubularin phosphoinositide phosphatases in human diseases. *Current topics in microbiology and immunology*. **362**, 209-233
- 17 Bago, R., Sommer, E., Castel, P., Crafter, C., Bailey, F. P., Shpiro, N., Baselga, J., Cross, D., Evers, P. A. and Alessi, D. R. (2016) The hVps34-SGK3 pathway alleviates sustained PI3K/Akt inhibition by stimulating mTORC1 and tumour growth. *Embo J*. **35**, 1902-1922
- 18 Alessi, D. R. and Cohen, P. (1998) Mechanism of activation and function of protein kinase B. *Curr Opin Genet Dev*. **8**, 55-62
- 19 Manning, B. D. and Toker, A. (2017) AKT/PKB Signaling: Navigating the Network. *Cell*. **169**, 381-405
- 20 Thomas, C. C., Deak, M., Alessi, D. R. and van Aalten, D. M. (2002) High-resolution structure of the pleckstrin homology domain of protein kinase b/akt bound to phosphatidylinositol (3,4,5)-trisphosphate. *Curr Biol*. **12**, 1256-1262.
- 21 Alessi, D. R., James, S. R., Downes, C. P., Holmes, A. B., Gaffney, P. R., Reese, C. B. and Cohen, P. (1997) Characterization of a 3-phosphoinositide-dependent protein kinase which phosphorylates and activates protein kinase Balpha. *Curr Biol*. **7**, 261-269
- 22 Stokoe, D., Stephens, L. R., Copeland, T., Gaffney, P. R., Reese, C. B., Painter, G. F., Holmes, A. B., McCormick, F. and Hawkins, P. T. (1997) Dual role of phosphatidylinositol-3,4,5-trisphosphate in the activation of protein kinase B. *Science*. **277**, 567-570
- 23 Ebner, M., Lucic, I., Leonard, T. A. and Yudushkin, I. (2017) PI(3,4,5)P3 Engagement Restricts Akt Activity to Cellular Membranes. *Mol Cell*. **65**, 416-431 e416
- 24 Najafov, A., Shpiro, N. and Alessi, D. R. (2012) Akt is efficiently activated by PIF-pocket- and PtdIns(3,4,5)P3-dependent mechanisms leading to resistance to PDK1 inhibitors. *Biochem J*. **448**, 285-295
- 25 Brunet, A., Park, J., Tran, H., Hu, L. S., Hemmings, B. A. and Greenberg, M. E. (2001) Protein kinase SGK mediates survival signals by phosphorylating the forkhead transcription factor FKHL1 (FOXO3a). *Mol Cell Biol*. **21**, 952-965
- 26 Murray, J. T., Cummings, L. A., Bloomberg, G. B. and Cohen, P. (2005) Identification of different specificity requirements between SGK1 and PKBalpha. *FEBS letters*. **579**, 991-994
- 27 Sommer, E. M., Dry, H., Cross, D., Guichard, S., Davies, B. R. and Alessi, D. R. (2013) Elevated SGK1 predicts resistance of breast cancer cells to Akt inhibitors. *Biochem J*. **452**, 499-508
- 28 Castel, P., Ellis, H., Bago, R., Toska, E., Razavi, P., Carmona, F. J., Kannan, S., Verma, C. S., Dickler, M., Chandarlapaty, S., Brogi, E., Alessi, D. R., Baselga, J. and Scaltriti, M. (2016) PDK1-SGK1 Signaling Sustains AKT-Independent mTORC1 Activation and Confers Resistance to PI3Kalpha Inhibition. *Cancer Cell*. **30**, 229-242
- 29 Halland, N., Schmidt, F., Weiss, T., Saas, J., Li, Z., Czech, J., Dreyer, M., Hofmeister, A., Mertsch, K., Dietz, U., Strubing, C. and Nazare, M. (2015) Discovery of N-[4-(1H-Pyrazolo[3,4-

- b]pyrazin-6-yl)-phenyl]-sulfonamides as Highly Active and Selective SGK1 Inhibitors. *ACS Med Chem Lett.* **6**, 73-78
- 30 Cross, D. A., Alessi, D. R., Cohen, P., Andjelkovich, M. and Hemmings, B. A. (1995) Inhibition of glycogen synthase kinase-3 by insulin mediated by protein kinase B. *Nature.* **378**, 785-789
- 31 Gonzalez-Sastre, F. and Folch-Pi, J. (1968) Thin-layer chromatography of the phosphoinositides. *J Lipid Res.* **9**, 532-533
- 32 Munson, M. J., Allen, G. F., Toth, R., Campbell, D. G., Lucocq, J. M. and Ganley, I. G. (2015) mTOR activates the VPS34-UVRAG complex to regulate autolysosomal tubulation and cell survival. *Embo J.* **34**, 2272-2290
- 33 Ran, F. A., Hsu, P. D., Wright, J., Agarwala, V., Scott, D. A. and Zhang, F. (2013) Genome engineering using the CRISPR-Cas9 system. *Nat Protoc.* **8**, 2281-2308
- 34 Fulcher, L. J., Macartney, T., Bozatzki, P., Hornberger, A., Rojas-Fernandez, A. and Sapkota, G. P. (2016) An affinity-directed protein missile system for targeted proteolysis. *Open Biol.* **6**
- 35 Clark, J., Anderson, K. E., Juvin, V., Smith, T. S., Karpe, F., Wakelam, M. J., Stephens, L. R. and Hawkins, P. T. (2011) Quantification of PtdInsP3 molecular species in cells and tissues by mass spectrometry. *Nat Methods.* **8**, 267-272
- 36 Hirai, H., Sootome, H., Nakatsuru, Y., Miyama, K., Taguchi, S., Tsujioka, K., Ueno, Y., Hatch, H., Majumder, P. K., Pan, B. S. and Kotani, H. (2010) MK-2206, an allosteric Akt inhibitor, enhances antitumor efficacy by standard chemotherapeutic agents or molecular targeted drugs in vitro and in vivo. *Mol Cancer Ther.* **9**, 1956-1967
- 37 Folkes, A. J., Ahmadi, K., Alderton, W. K., Alix, S., Baker, S. J., Box, G., Chuckowree, I. S., Clarke, P. A., Depledge, P., Eccles, S. A., Friedman, L. S., Hayes, A., Hancox, T. C., Kugendradas, A., Lensun, L., Moore, P., Olivero, A. G., Pang, J., Patel, S., Pergl-Wilson, G. H., Raynaud, F. I., Robson, A., Saghiri, N., Salphati, L., Sohal, S., Ultsch, M. H., Valenti, M., Wallweber, H. J., Wan, N. C., Wiesmann, C., Workman, P., Zhyvoloup, A., Zvelebil, M. J. and Shuttleworth, S. J. (2008) The identification of 2-(1H-indazol-4-yl)-6-(4-methanesulfonyl-piperazin-1-ylmethyl)-4-morpholin-4-yl-thieno[3,2-d]pyrimidine (GDC-0941) as a potent, selective, orally bioavailable inhibitor of class I PI3 kinase for the treatment of cancer. *J Med Chem.* **51**, 5522-5532
- 38 Ronan, B., Flamand, O., Vescovi, L., Dureuil, C., Durand, L., Fassy, F., Bachelot, M. F., Lambertson, A., Mathieu, M., Bertrand, T., Marquette, J. P., El-Ahmad, Y., Filoche-Romme, B., Schio, L., Garcia-Echeverria, C., Goulaouic, H. and Pasquier, B. (2014) A highly potent and selective Vps34 inhibitor alters vesicle trafficking and autophagy. *Nat Chem Biol.* **10**, 1013-1019
- 39 Fulcher, L. J., Hutchinson, L. D., Macartney, T. J., Turnbull, C. and Sapkota, G. P. (2017) Targeting endogenous proteins for degradation through the affinity-directed protein missile system. *Open Biol.* **7**
- 40 Gasser, J. A., Inuzuka, H., Lau, A. W., Wei, W., Beroukhi, R. and Toker, A. (2014) SGK3 mediates INPP4B-dependent PI3K signaling in breast cancer. *Mol Cell.* **56**, 595-607

- 41 Suwa, A., Kurama, T., Yamamoto, T., Sawada, A., Shimokawa, T. and Aramori, I. (2010) Glucose metabolism activation by SHIP2 inhibitors via up-regulation of GLUT1 gene in L6 myotubes. *Eur J Pharmacol.* **642**, 177-182
- 42 Maffucci, T., Brancaccio, A., Piccolo, E., Stein, R. C. and Falasca, M. (2003) Insulin induces phosphatidylinositol-3-phosphate formation through TC10 activation. *Embo J.* **22**, 4178-4189
- 43 Lodhi, I. J., Bridges, D., Chiang, S. H., Zhang, Y., Cheng, A., Geletka, L. M., Weisman, L. S. and Saltiel, A. R. (2008) Insulin stimulates phosphatidylinositol 3-phosphate production via the activation of Rab5. *Mol Biol Cell.* **19**, 2718-2728
- 44 Nemazanyy, I., Montagnac, G., Russell, R. C., Morzyglod, L., Burnol, A. F., Guan, K. L., Pende, M. and Panasyuk, G. (2015) Class III PI3K regulates organismal glucose homeostasis by providing negative feedback on hepatic insulin signalling. *Nature communications.* **6**, 8283
- 45 Hirsch, D. S., Shen, Y., Dokmanovic, M., Yu, J., Mohan, N., Elzarrad, M. K. and Wu, W. J. (2014) Insulin activation of vacuolar protein sorting 34 mediates localized phosphatidylinositol 3-phosphate production at lamellipodia and activation of mTOR/S6K1. *Cell Signal.* **26**, 1258-1268
- 46 Gillooly, D. J., Morrow, I. C., Lindsay, M., Gould, R., Bryant, N. J., Gaullier, J. M., Parton, R. G. and Stenmark, H. (2000) Localization of phosphatidylinositol 3-phosphate in yeast and mammalian cells. *Embo J.* **19**, 4577-4588
- 47 Kanai, F., Liu, H., Field, S. J., Akbary, H., Matsuo, T., Brown, G. E., Cantley, L. C. and Yaffe, M. B. (2001) The PX domains of p47phox and p40phox bind to lipid products of PI(3)K. *Nature cell biology.* **3**, 675-678.
- 48 Lemmon, M. A. (2008) Membrane recognition by phospholipid-binding domains. *Nat Rev Mol Cell Biol.* **9**, 99-111
- 49 Axe, E. L., Walker, S. A., Manifava, M., Chandra, P., Roderick, H. L., Habermann, A., Griffiths, G. and Ktistakis, N. T. (2008) Autophagosome formation from membrane compartments enriched in phosphatidylinositol 3-phosphate and dynamically connected to the endoplasmic reticulum. *J Cell Biol.* **182**, 685-701
- 50 Itakura, E., Kishi, C., Inoue, K. and Mizushima, N. (2008) Beclin 1 forms two distinct phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase complexes with mammalian Atg14 and UVRAG. *Mol Biol Cell.* **19**, 5360-5372
- 51 Kim, Y. M., Jung, C. H., Seo, M., Kim, E. K., Park, J. M., Bae, S. S. and Kim, D. H. (2015) mTORC1 phosphorylates UVRAG to negatively regulate autophagosome and endosome maturation. *Mol Cell.* **57**, 207-218
- 52 Yang, W., Ju, J. H., Lee, K. M., Nam, K., Oh, S. and Shin, I. (2013) Protein kinase B/Akt1 inhibits autophagy by down-regulating UVRAG expression. *Exp Cell Res.* **319**, 122-133
- 53 Kimber, W. A., Trinkle-Mulcahy, L., Cheung, P. C., Deak, M., Marsden, L. J., Kieloch, A., Watt, S., Javier, R. T., Gray, A., Downes, C. P., Lucocq, J. M. and Alessi, D. R. (2002) Evidence that the tandem-pleckstrin-homology-domain-containing protein TAPP1 interacts

with Ptd(3,4)P<sub>2</sub> and the multi-PDZ-domain-containing protein MUPP1 in vivo. *Biochem J.* **361**, 525-536.

54 Tessier, M. and Woodgett, J. R. (2006) Serum and glucocorticoid-regulated protein kinases: variations on a theme. *J Cell Biochem.* **98**, 1391-1407

55 Gan, X., Wang, J., Su, B. and Wu, D. (2011) Evidence for direct activation of mTORC2 kinase activity by phosphatidylinositol 3,4,5-trisphosphate. *J Biol Chem.* **286**, 10998-11002

56 Liu, P., Gan, W., Chin, Y. R., Ogura, K., Guo, J., Zhang, J., Wang, B., Blenis, J., Cantley, L. C., Toker, A., Su, B. and Wei, W. (2015) PtdIns(3,4,5)P<sub>3</sub>-dependent Activation of the mTORC2 Kinase Complex. *Cancer Discov*

57 Downward, J. (2003) Targeting RAS signalling pathways in cancer therapy. *Nat Rev Cancer.* **3**, 11-22

## Figure Legends

**Figure 1 – SGK3 is activated by IGF1** (A) Wild type (WT) and SGK3 knock0out (KO) HEK293 cells were serum starved for 16 hours prior to stimulation with or without 50 ng/ml IGF1 for 10 minutes. Subsequently, cells were lysed and endogenous SGK3 immunoprecipitated with anti-SGK3 antibody. Immunoprecipitates were assayed for SGK3 kinase activity by measuring phosphorylation of the Crosstide substrate peptide in the presence of 0.1 mM  $^{32}\text{P}\gamma\text{ATP}$  in a 30 min reaction. The lysates and immunoprecipitates were subjected to immunoblot analysis with the indicated antibodies following the kinase assay. Kinase reactions are presented as means  $\pm$  SEM for triplicate reactions. Similar results were obtained in at least two independent experiments. (B) As in (A) except cells were treated with or without 3  $\mu\text{M}$  14H and/or 1  $\mu\text{M}$  MK2206 for 1 hour before stimulation with or without 50 ng/ml IGF1 for 10 minutes. Cell lysates were subjected to immunoblot analysis with the indicated antibodies.

**Figure 2 –Class 1 and Class 3 PI3Ks mediate IGF1 induced SGK3 activity.** HEK293 cells were serum starved for 16 hours. 1 hour Prior to stimulation cells were left untreated (A & B) or treated with 1  $\mu\text{M}$  VPS34-IN1 (C & D) or 0.5  $\mu\text{M}$  GDC-0941 (E & F) or 1  $\mu\text{M}$  VPS34-IN1 and 0.5  $\mu\text{M}$  GDC-0941 (G & H). Cells were then stimulated with 50 ng/ml IGF1 for the indicated times in presence of inhibitors. Cells were lysed and endogenous SGK3 immunoprecipitated with anti-SGK3 antibody. The lysates and immunoprecipitates were subjected to immunoblot analysis with the indicated antibodies, after being assayed for SGK3 kinase activity by measuring phosphorylation of the Crosstide substrate peptide in the presence of 0.1 mM  $^{32}\text{P}\gamma\text{ATP}$  in a 30 min reaction. Kinase reactions are presented as means  $\pm$  SEM for triplicate reactions. Similar results were obtained in at least two independent experiments for all data shown.

**Figure 3 – SGK3 activity is induced by growth factors, insulin and oncogenic Ras. (A)** HEK293 cells were serum starved for 16 hours prior to stimulation with or without the indicated concentrations of IGF1, EGF, insulin, FGF, TPA,  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  and serum for 15 minutes. Endogenous SGK3 was immunoprecipitated from the lysates and SGK3 kinase activity assessed by measuring phosphorylation of the Crosstide substrate peptide in the presence of 0.1 mM  $^{32}\text{P}\gamma\text{ATP}$  in a 30 min reaction. Both immunoprecipitates and lysates were subjected to western blotting with the indicated antibodies. (B) As in (A) except that HEK293 cells were transiently transfected when 60% confluent, with KRAS[G12C], KRAS[G12D], NRAS[G12D], ERBB2[V842I] and EGFR[L833R] (All HA epitope tagged). 48 hours later, WT and transfected cells were serum starved for 16 h before cells lysed without further stimulation. (C) As in (B) except that HEK293 cells were transiently transfected with KRAS[G12C] and KRAS[G12D] and treated as indicated with VPS34-IN1 (1 $\mu\text{M}$ ) and /or GDC-0941 (0.5  $\mu\text{M}$ ) prior to stimulation with 50 ng/ml IGF1 for 10 min. Kinase reactions are presented as means  $\pm$  SEM for triplicate reactions. Similar results were obtained in at least two independent experiments for all data shown.



**Figure 4 – IGF1 stimulation enhances endosomal PtdIns(3)P and recruitment of GFP-SGK3 to the endosomes.** HEK293 cells were serum starved overnight then treated as indicated with or without VPS34-IN1 (1 $\mu$ M) and /or GDC-0941 (0.5  $\mu$ M) for 60 minutes prior to stimulation with 50 ng/ml IGF1 for 15 minutes. Cells were subsequently fixed with 4% (v/v) paraformaldehyde and stained with recombinant wild type (WT) PtdIns(3)P binding probe FYVE domain of HRS[147-223] conjugated to Alexa Fluor-488 conjugate (green channel) (**A, C, E, G**) or with the mutant non-PtdIns(3)P binding FYVE domain of HRS[147-223, H176A/H177A] (red channel, Alexa 594). (**B, D, F, H**). (**I**) The histogram displays a representative quantitation of the sum fluorescence intensity of PX domain staining on endosomal structures  $\pm$  S.E.M (increase in PtdIns(3)P levels upon IGF1 stimulation ranged from 30-50% compared to serum starved cells). (**J – Q**) GFP-SGK3 knock-in HEK293 cells were serum starved overnight and treated as above prior to IGF1 stimulation. Cells were fixed with 4% (v/v) paraformaldehyde and GFP distribution visualized using chicken anti-GFP primary and anti-chicken Alexa Fluor-488 to enhance the GFP signal (upper panel). SGK3 co-localisation with the early endosomal marker EEA1, was visualized using rabbit anti-EEA1 primary and anti-rabbit Alexa Fluor-594 secondary antibody (lower panel). (**R**) The histogram displays a representative quantitation of the sum of intensity of fluorescent signal from GFP-SGK3, co-localising with the EEA1 marker at the endosomes  $\pm$ S.E.M following the various treatments (increase in GFP-SGK3 levels at the endosomes ranged from 30-60% upon addition of IGF1 compared to serum starved conditions).

**Figure 5 – IGF1 does not stimulate hVPS34 activity.** Wild type (WT), GFP-Vps34 or GFP-UV-RAG knock-in HEK293 cells were cultured in serum lysed and subjected to immunoblot analysis with the indicated antibodies. (**B**) Wild type (WT), GFP-Vps34 or GFP-UV-RAG knock-in HEK293 cells were serum starved overnight prior to treatment with or without 50 ng/ml IGF1 for 15 min. Cells were subsequently lysed using a 1% (v/v) NP-40 lysis buffer and immunoprecipitations undertaken using GFP-TRAP antibodies. The immunoprecipitates were subjected to a kinase assays in the presence of PtdIns (5  $\mu$ g), 0.1 mM  $^{32}$ P $\gamma$ ATP for a 30 min reaction measure in the absence or presence VPS43-IN1 (1  $\mu$ M) as indicated. Reactions were chromatographed on a Silica 60 TLC plate and  $^{32}$ P-radioactivity associated with the spot, corresponding to PtdIns(3)P, was visualized by autoradiography and quantified by Cerenkov scintillation. Immunoprecipitates were also subjected to immunoblot analysis with the indicated antibodies. In the top panel we show the quantitation of the VPS34 PI 3-kinase activity. The data is presented as means  $\pm$  SEM for triplicate reactions. Similar results were obtained in at least two independent experiments for all data shown.

**Figure 6 –IGF1 does not affect localisation of hVPS34 and UV-RAG.** GFP-Vps34 (**A to I**) or GFP-UV-RAG (**J to R**) knock-in HEK293 cells were serum starved overnight and treated as indicated with or without VPS34-IN1 (1 $\mu$ M) and /or GDC-0941 (0.5  $\mu$ M) for 60 minutes prior to stimulation with IGF1 for 15 minutes. Cells were subsequently fixed with 4% (v/v) paraformaldehyde and GFP distribution visualized using chicken anti-GFP primary and anti-chicken Alexa Fluor-488 to enhance the GFP signal. Co-localisation of hVPS34 or UV-RAG with early endosomal EEA1 marker was visualized using rabbit anti-EEA1 primary and anti-rabbit Alexa Fluor-594 secondary antibody. The histograms display quantitation of the sum of intensity of fluorescent signal from GFP-Vps34 (**I**) or GFP-UV-RAG (**R**), co-localising with the EEA1 marker  $\pm$ S.E.M following the various treatments.

**Figure 7 –AdPROM mediated knockdown of hVPS34 and UV-RAG reduces IGF1 induced SGK3 activation.** GFP-Vps34 (A) or GFP-UV-RAG (B) knock-in HEK293 cells that stably express either the anti-GFP nanobody (Control-aGFP16) or the VHL-E3-ligase –anti-GFP-nanobody (VHL-aGFP16) were generated as described in the Materials and methods. Cells were serum starved overnight and treated as indicated with or without VPS34-IN1 (1 $\mu$ M) and /or GDC-0941 (0.5  $\mu$ M) for 60 minutes prior to stimulation with 50 ng/ml IGF1 for 15 min. Endogenous SGK3 was immunoprecipitated from cell lysates and kinase activity assessed by measuring phosphorylation of the Crosstide substrate peptide in the presence of 0.1 mM  $^{32}$ P $\gamma$ ATP in a 30 min reaction. Both immunoprecipitates and lysates were subjected to western blotting with the indicated antibodies. Kinase reactions are presented as means  $\pm$  SEM for triplicate reactions. Similar results were obtained in at least two independent experiments for all data shown.

**Figure 8 – SHIP2 regulates SGK3 activity. (A & B)** Wild type (WT) or SHIP2 knock-out (KO) cells were serum starved overnight and stimulated with 50 ng/ml IGF1 stimulation for the indicated time points. Cells were scraped into 0.1 M HCl and snap frozen. PtdIns(3,4,5)P<sub>3</sub> (A) and PtdIns(3,4)P<sub>2</sub> (B) levels were determined. The data is presented for a total of 5 separate species of PtdIns(3,4,5)P<sub>3</sub> that were measured. One species of PtdIns(3,4)P<sub>2</sub> was measured. (C) as in (A) except that cells were treated in the absence and presence of the SHIP2 inhibitor AS1938909 (10  $\mu$ M) for 1 hour prior to stimulation with IGF1. Endogenous SGK3 was immunoprecipitated from cell lysates with anti-SGK3 antibody and immunoprecipitates subjected to an SGK3 kinase activity assay by measuring phosphorylation of the Crosstide substrate peptide in the presence of 0.1 mM  $^{32}$ P $\gamma$ ATP in a 30 min reaction. Immunoblot analysis was also carried out on the immunoprecipitates, using the indicated antibodies (D) As in (A) except that Akt kinase activity was assayed by measuring phosphorylation of the Crosstide substrate peptide in the presence of 0.1 mM  $^{32}$ P $\gamma$ ATP in a 30 min reaction. Akt immunoprecipitates were subjected to immunoblot analysis with the indicated antibodies. (E) As in (A) except that HA-SHIP2 was re-expressed in the SHIP2 knock-out (SHIP2 rescue) as described in the Materials and Methods. Wild type, SHIP2 KO and SHIP2 Rescue cell lysates were immunoblotted with SHIP2 antibody to demonstrate SHIP2 knock out and rescue in comparison to WT. (F) As in (A) except that cells were treated with VPS34-IN1 (1  $\mu$ M) or GDC-0941 (0.5  $\mu$ M) for 1 hour prior to stimulation with 50 ng/ml IGF1 for the indicated times.

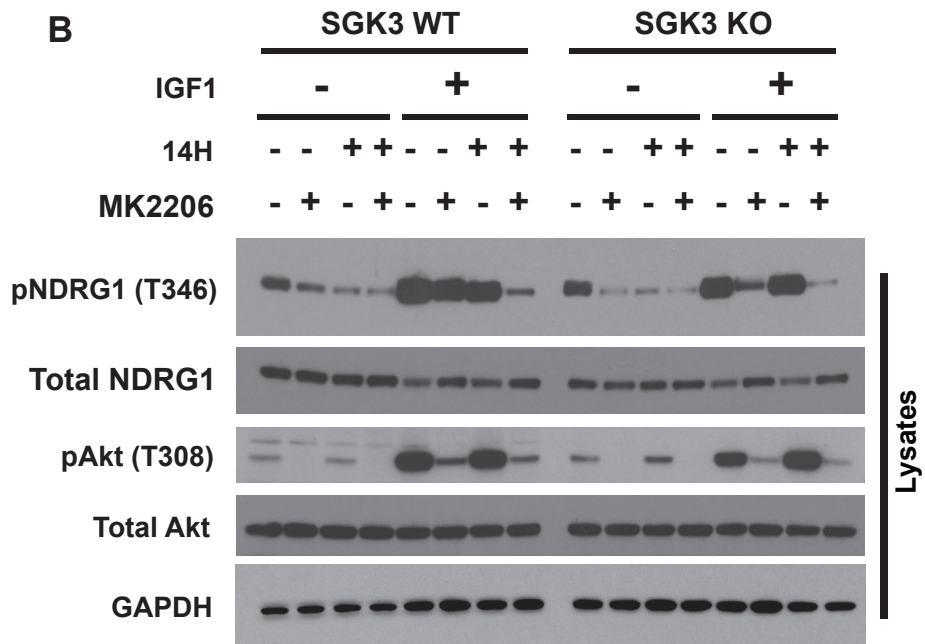
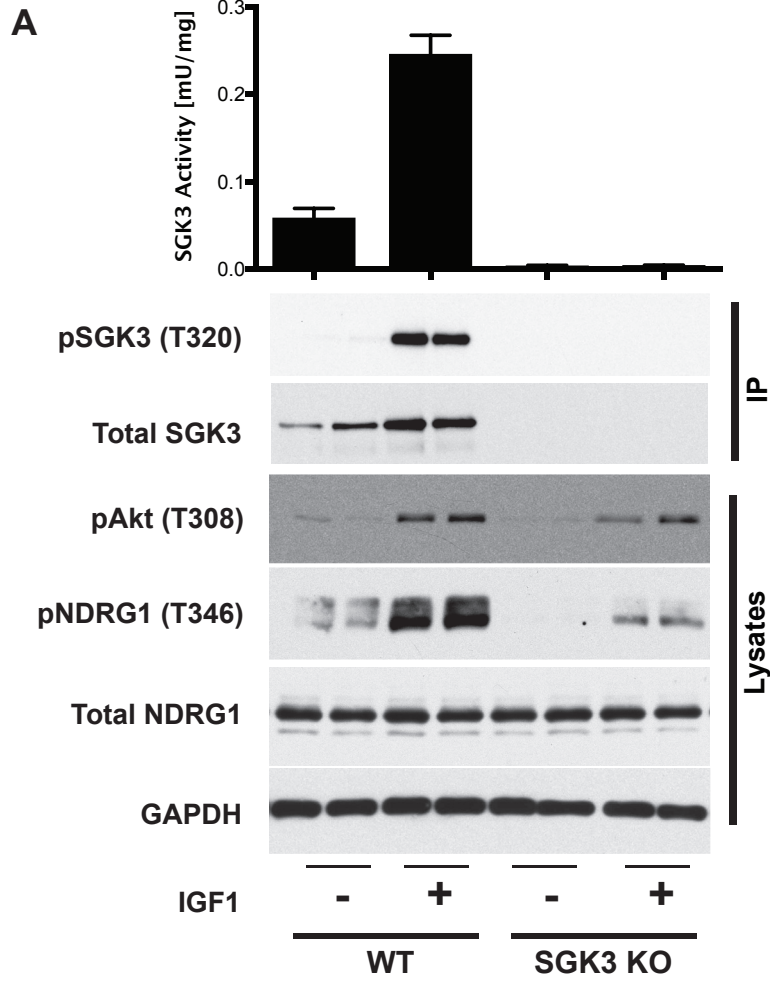
**Figure 9 – Loss of mTORC2 activity ablates IGF1 induced SGK3 activity.** Wild type and SIN1 knock out HEK 293 cells were serum starved overnight prior to 50ng/ml IGF1 stimulation for 15 minutes. Endogenous SGK3 was immunoprecipitated from the lysates and SGK3 kinase activity assessed by measuring phosphorylation of the Crosstide substrate peptide in the presence of 0.1 mM  $^{32}$ P $\gamma$ ATP in a 30 min reaction. Both immunoprecipitates and lysates were subjected to western blotting with the indicated antibodies.

**Figure 10 - Summary of how SGK3 is activated by growth factors.** Our work suggest that three upstream pathways contribute to SGK3 activity. Firstly, IGF1 stimulates production of endosomal PtdIns(3)P likely through the UV-RAG VPS34 complex, thereby recruiting SGK3 to endosomes where it is activated. Secondly, Class 1 PI3K stimulates SGK3 through enhanced production of PtdIns(3)P resulting from sequential dephosphorylation of PtdIns(3,4,5)P<sub>3</sub> by SHIP2 and then INPP4A/B inositol phosphatases. It is not clear where PtdIns(3)P generated

through this route resides. Thirdly, our data are consistent with a model in which PtdIns(3,4,5)P<sub>3</sub> produced from activation of Class 1 PI3K, promotes phosphorylation of the hydrophobic motif of SGK3 by mTORC2, thereby stimulating activation of SGK3 by PDK1.

**Figure S1 – Generation of SGK3 knock out and GFP-SGK3 knock in cell lines and the impact of hVPS34 inhibition on GFP-SGK3 localisation. (A)** Wild type (WT), SGK3 knock-out (KO) and GFP-GFP-SGK3 knock-in (KI) HEK293 cells were lysed and cell lysates subjected to immunoblot analysis with the indicated antibodies. **(B)** GFP-SGK3 knock-in HEK293 cells cultured in 10% (v/v) serum were treated with or without 1µM VPS34-IN1 or 1µM SAR405 for 1 hour prior to fixation with 4% (v/v) paraformaldehyde. GFP distribution in cells was visualized using chicken anti-GFP primary and anti-chicken Alexa Fluor-488 to enhance the GFP signal (upper panel). DAPI was used to stain nuclei (lower panel). Histogram represents quantitation of GFP-SGK3 on endosomal structures using sum of intensity of fluorescent signal from staining of GFP ±S.E.M. following the various treatments.

Figure 1



**Figure 2**

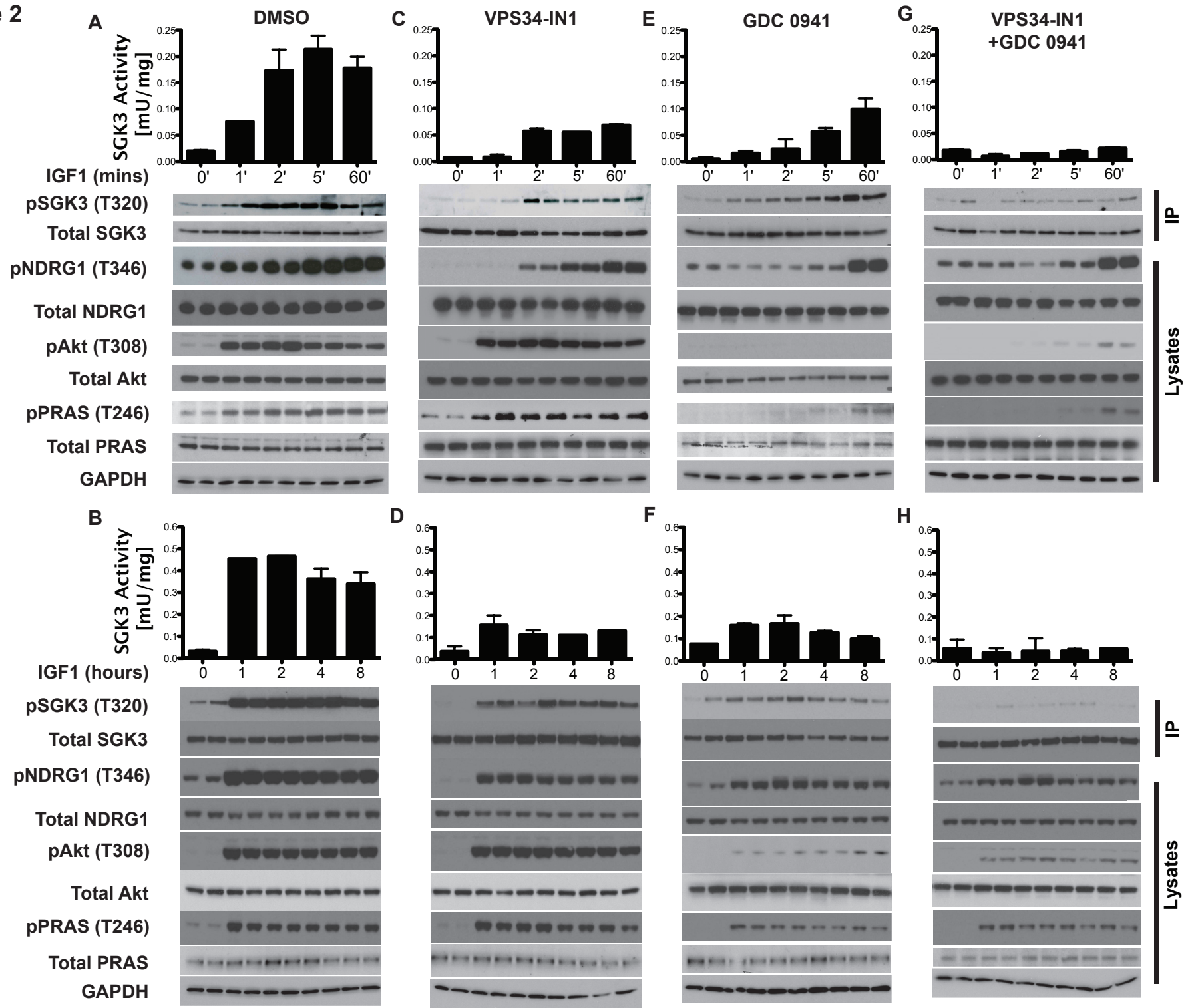


Figure 3

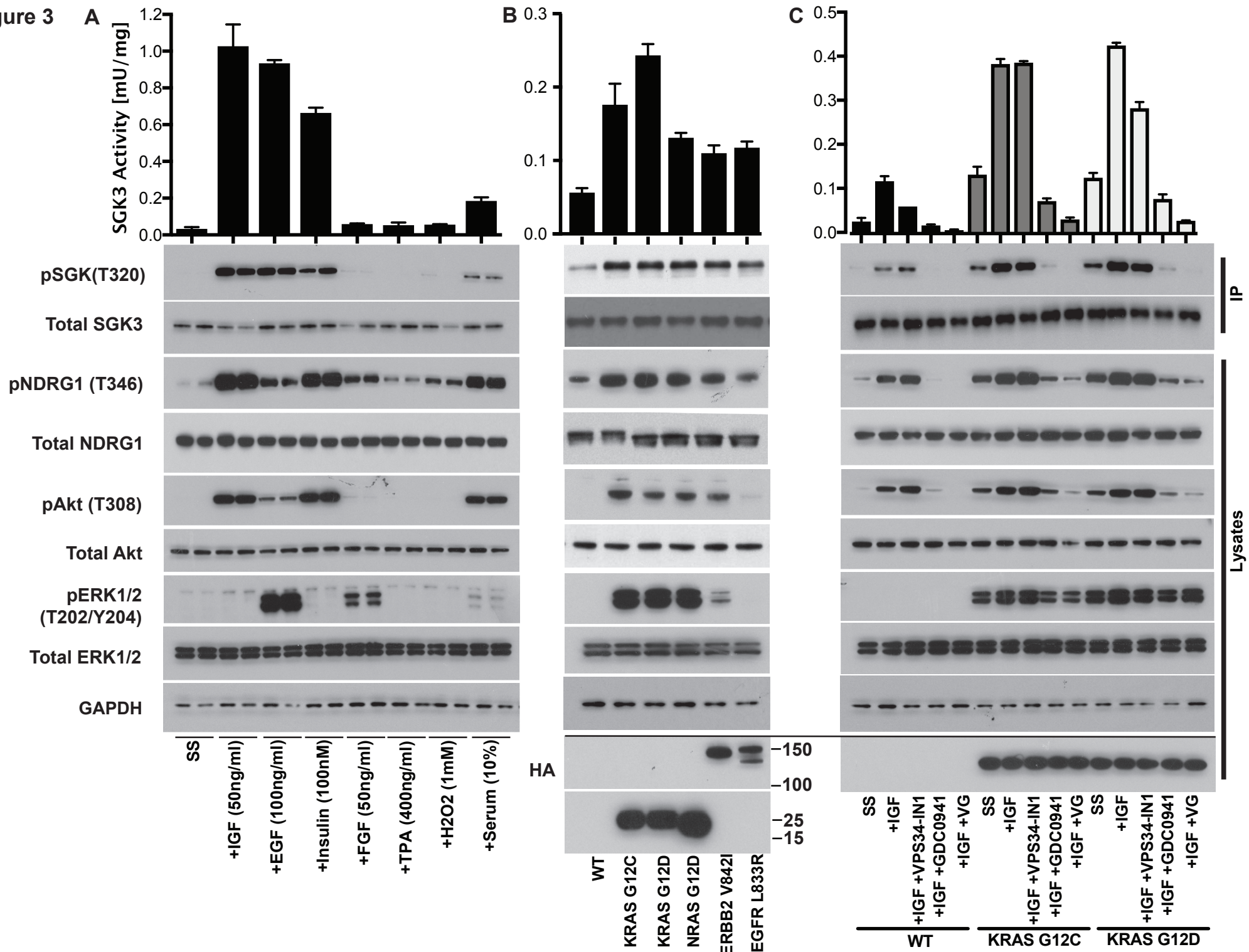




Figure 4

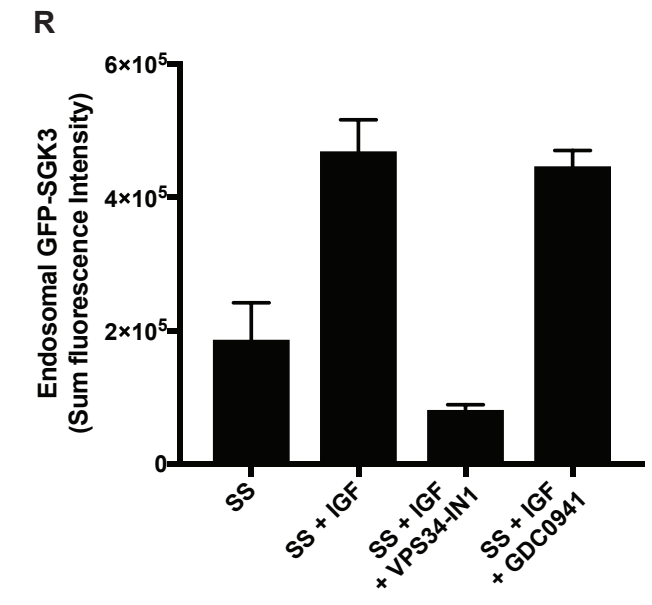
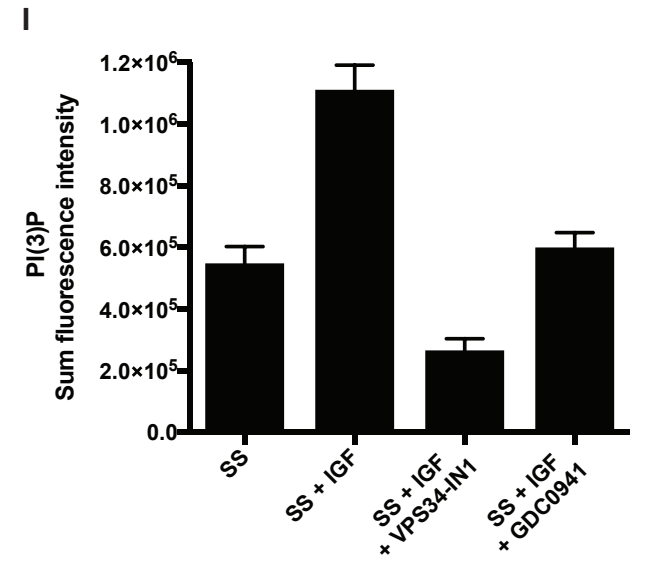
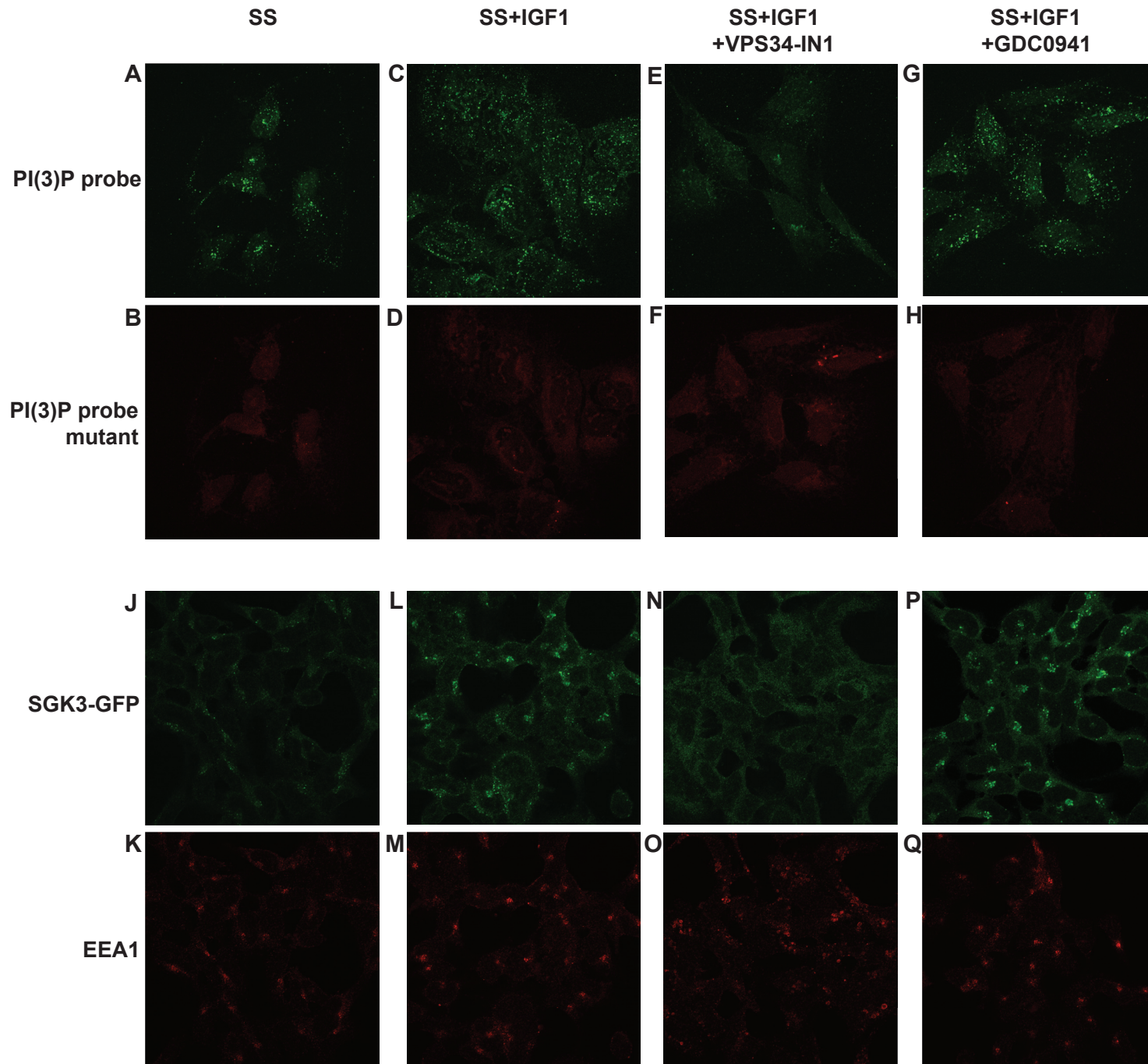


Figure 5

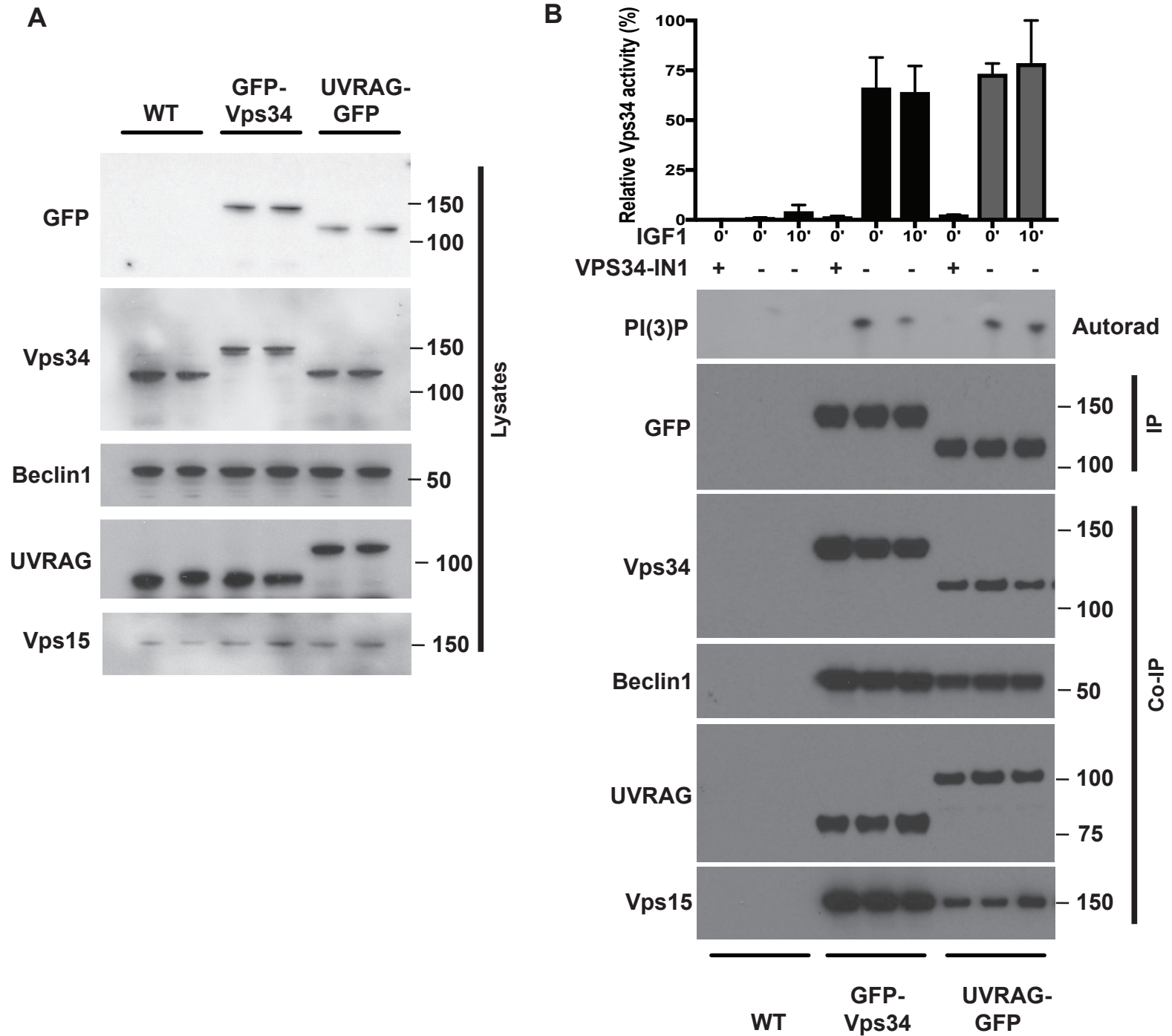




Figure 6

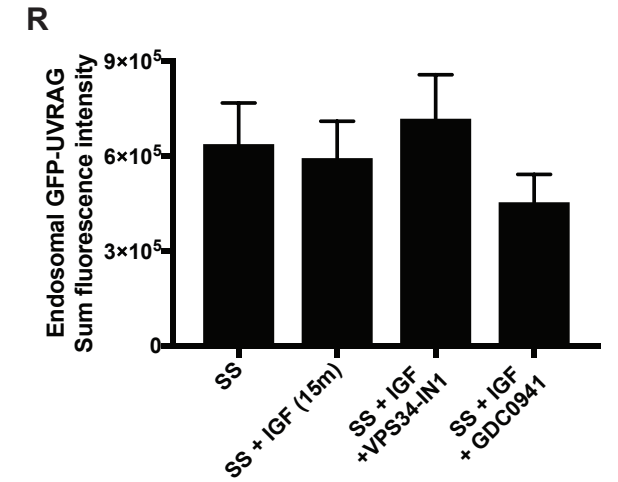
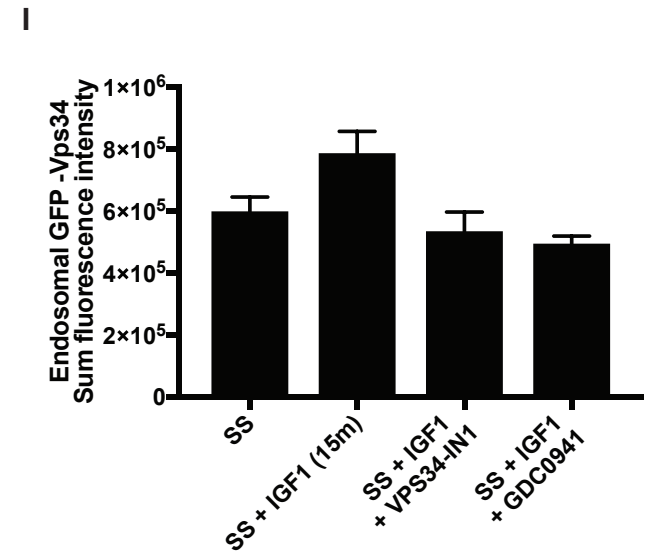
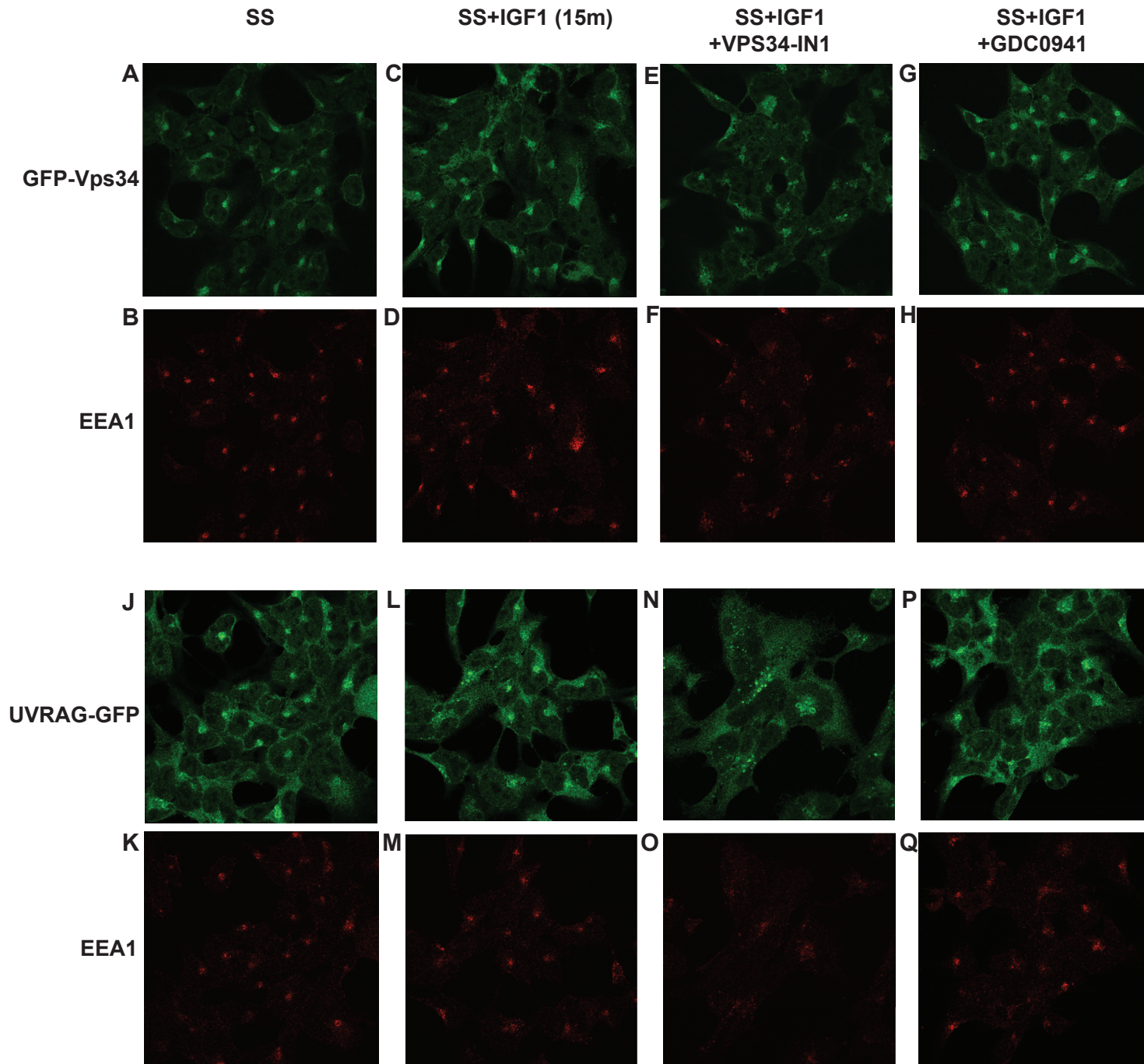


Figure 7

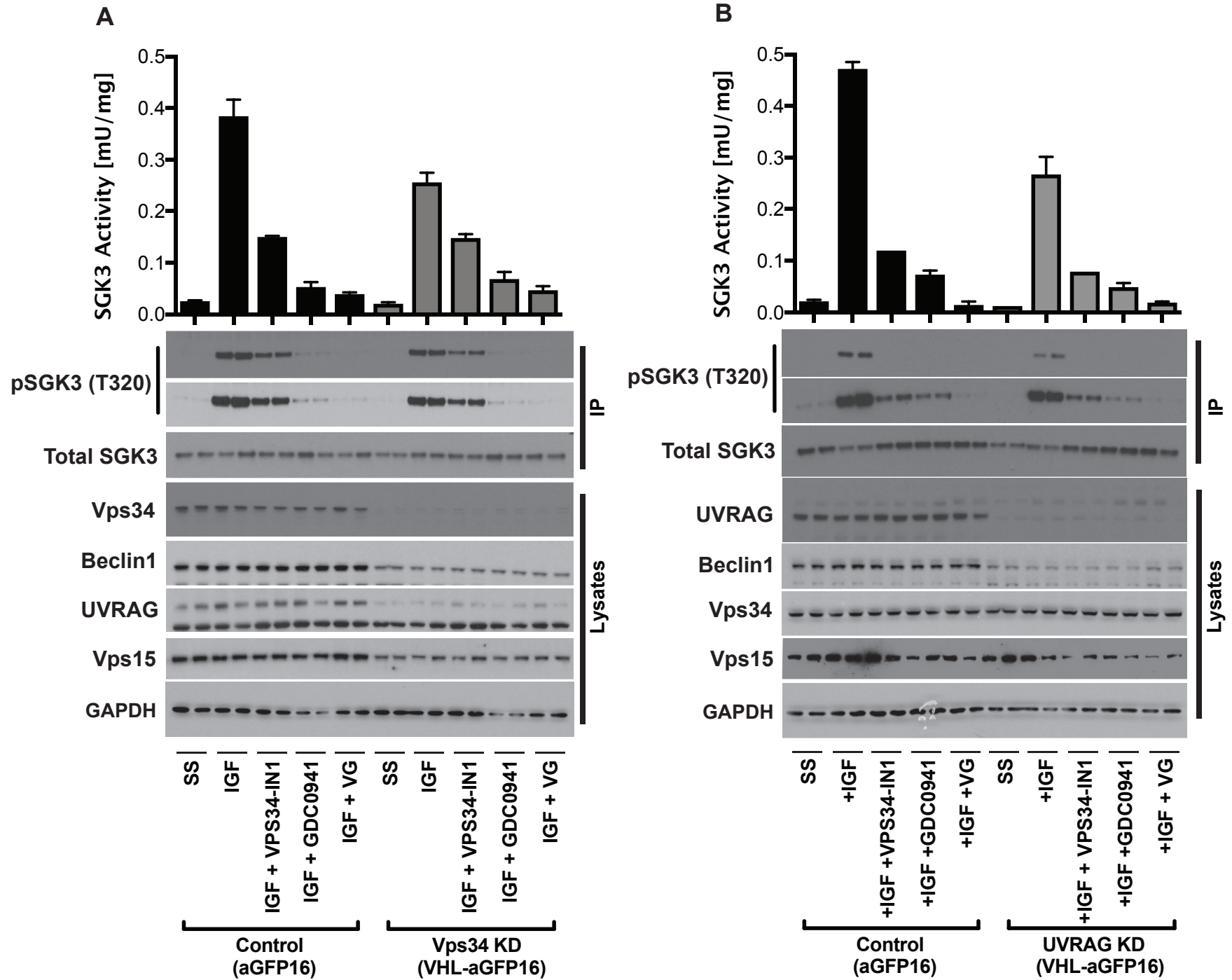


Figure 8

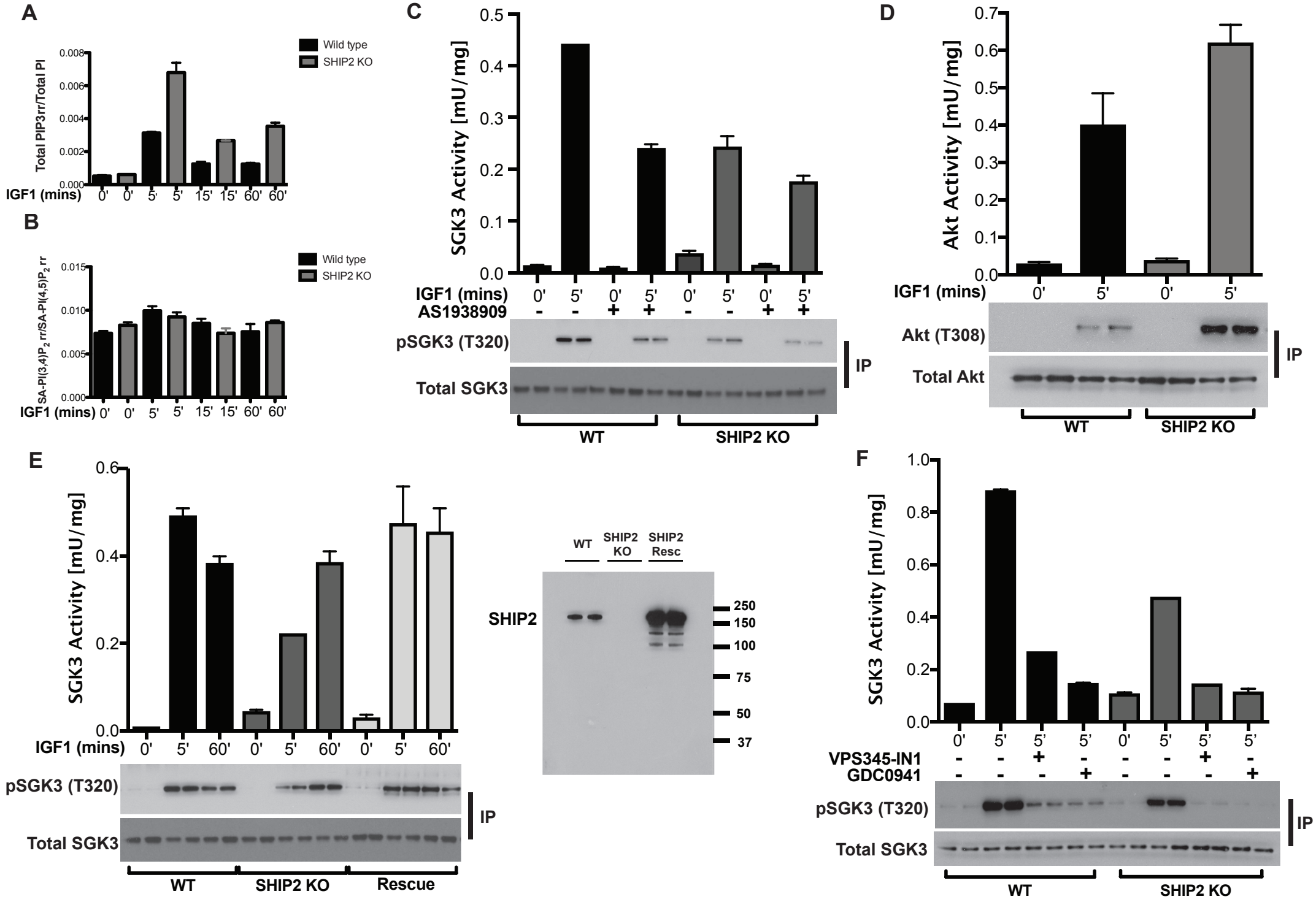
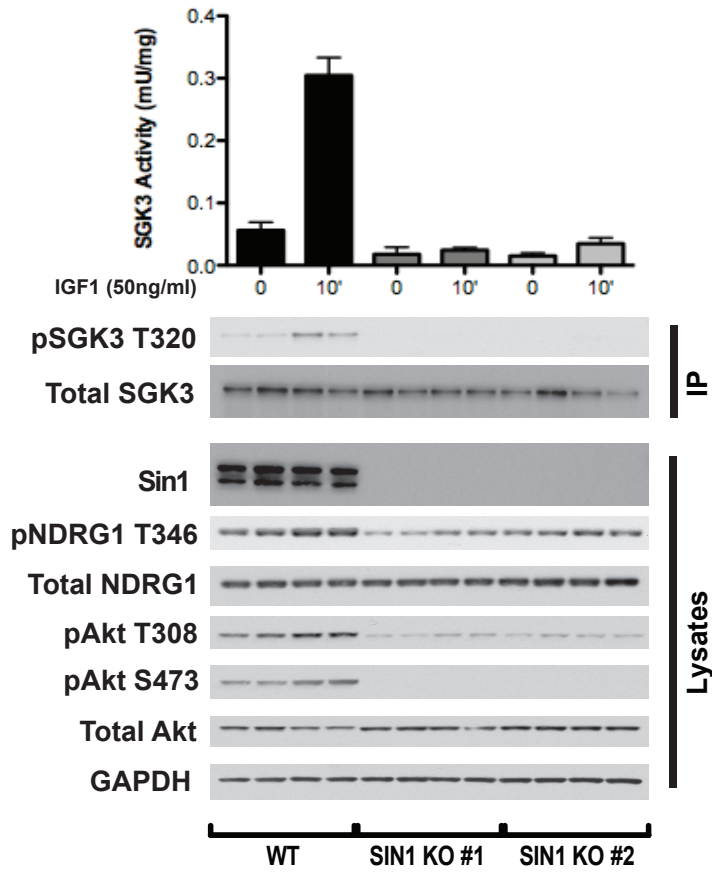


Figure 9



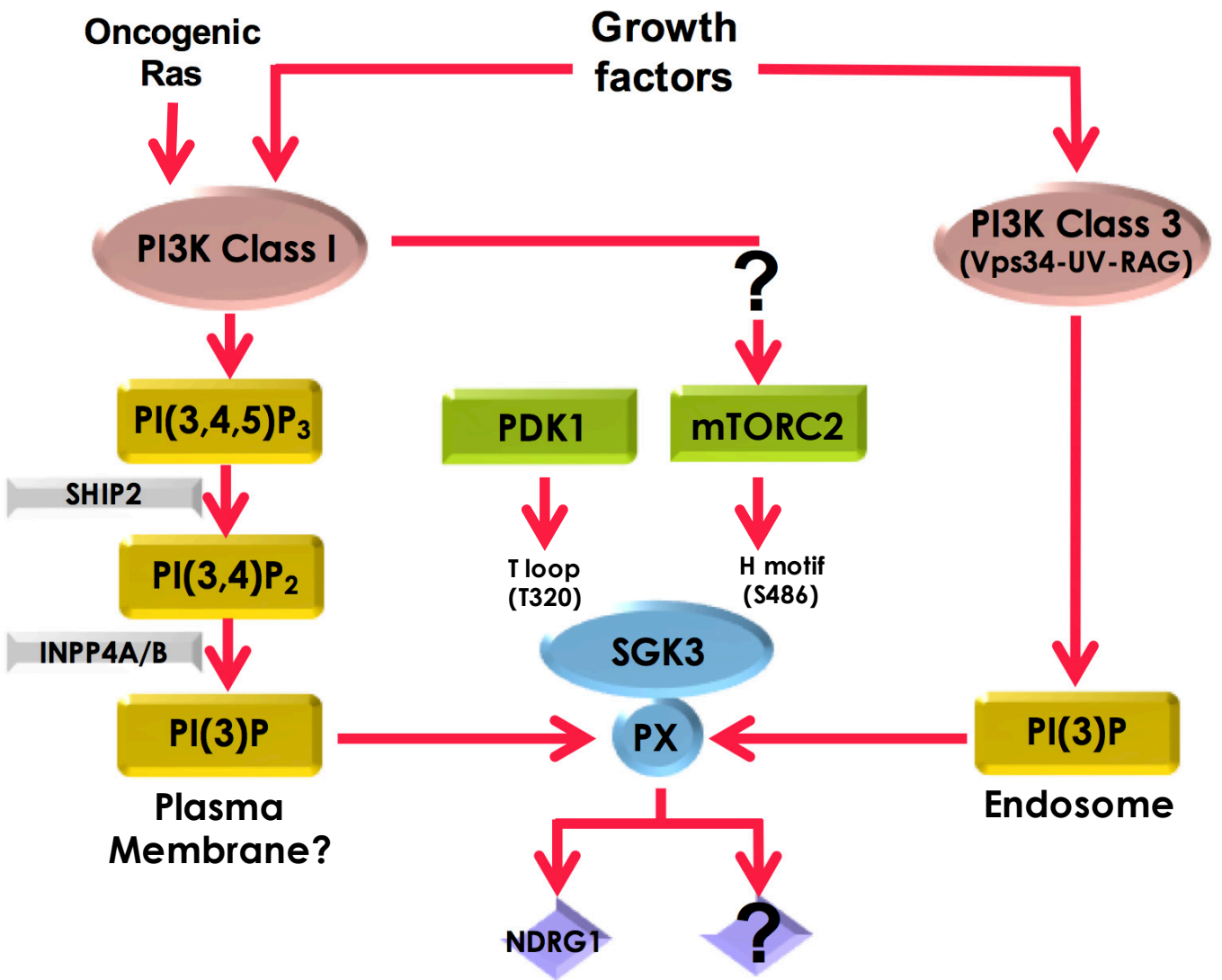




Figure S1

