# Science Signaling

www.sciencesignaling.org/cgi/content/full/11/544/eaao5390/DC1

## Supplementary Materials for

# Stepwise phosphorylation of leukotriene B<sub>4</sub> receptor 1 defines cellular responses to leukotriene B<sub>4</sub>

Yoshimitsu Nakanishi, Modong Tan, Takako Ichiki, Asuka Inoue, Jun-ichi Yoshihara, Naoto Maekawa, Itsuki Takenoshita, Keisuke Yanagida, Shinya Yamahira, Satoshi Yamaguchi, Junken Aoki, Teruyuki Nagamune, Takehiko Yokomizo, Takao Shimizu, Motonao Nakamura\*

\*Corresponding author. Email: moto-nakamura@dls.ous.ac.jp

Published 21 August 2018, *Sci. Signal.* **11**, eaao5390 (2018) DOI: 10.1126/scisignal.aao5390

#### This PDF file includes:

Fig. S1. Properties of N-glycosylation-deficient HA-BLT1/0N.

Fig. S2. Conserved Ser and Thr residues in the cytoplasmic domains of human, mouse, rat, guinea pig, and zebrafish BLT1.

Fig. S3. Confirmation of residues essential for HA-BLT1/0N phosphorylation.

Fig. S4. Phosphorylation of mouse BLT1.

Fig. S5. Phosphorylation at LTB<sub>4</sub>-induced and basal sites through G<sub>i</sub>.

Fig. S6. LTB<sub>4</sub> dose dependency of intracellular  $[Ca^{2+}]$  increase.

Fig. S7. Effect of blockage of the  $[Ca^{2+}]$  increase on BLT1 phosphorylation.

Fig. S8. Effect of phosphorylation deficiency on the functions of wild-type BLT1.

Fig. S9. Effect of helix 8 disruption on BLT1 phosphorylation.

Fig. S10. Importance of phosphorylation for the ligand sensitivity of BLT1.

Fig. S11. Effect of phosphorylation on  $\beta$ -arrestin binding to BLT1.

Table S1. Primer sequences used to generate mutant BLT1s.



#### Fig. S1. Properties of N-glycosylation-deficient HA-BLT1/0N.

HeLa cells were transfected with the indicated receptors. (A) Membrane fractions were treated with PNGase-F and subjected to SDS-PAGE. Receptors were detected by immunoblotting (IB) using an antibody recognizing the HA tag. (B) Cells were stained with the HA antibody followed by PE-conjugated secondary antibody, and HA-positive cells were sorted. (C) Intracellular Ca<sup>2+</sup> mobilizations elicited by LTB<sub>4</sub> were evaluated in HeLa cells expressing the indicated receptors. All data are representative of at least three independent experiments.

	TM1		- " TM2
Human BLT1 Mouse BLT1 Rat BLT1 Guinea pig BLT1 Zebrafish BLT1	MNTTSSAAPPSLGVEFISLLAIILLSVALAVGLPGNS MAANTTSPAAPSSPGGMSLSLLPIVLLSVALAVGLPGNS MAANTTSTAATSSPGGMSLSLLPIVLLSVALVVGLPGNS MDRNTTTRAASPSGSNTFIPLLAMILLSVSMVVGLPGNT MATPLTPVFSGPPVSAVVPAPPSTPPSLPLSHQIGIAILVIAFVFGFPGNL	FVVWSILKRMQKF FVVWSILKRMQKF FVVWSILKRMQKF FVVWSILKRMRKF FVVWSVLCRVRRJ	RSVTALMVLNLALAD RTVTALLVLNLALAD RSVTALLVLNLALAD RSVTALMVLNLALAD RSVTCLLILNLAVAD
	TM3	5 16	8
Human BLT1 Mouse BLT1 Rat BLT1 Guinea pig BLT1 Zebrafish BLT1	LAVLLTAPFFLHFLAQGT-WSFGLAGCRLCHYVCGVSMYASVLLITAMSLD LAVLLTAPFFLHFLARGT-WSFREMGCRLCHYVCGISMYASVLLITIMSLD LAVLLTAPFFLHFLARGT-WSFEVTGCRLCHYVCGVSMYASVLLITIMSLD LAVLLTAPFFLHFLTMHT-WSFKLAGCRLCHYICGVSMYASVLLITAMSLD ALVLLSSPLFIRYLVGGKGWEFGPVVCKTVHYLCCVNMYASIYLICLMSMD	RSLAVARPFVSQ: RSLAVARPFMSQ: RSLAVARPFVSQ: RSLAVASPFLSQ: RWLAVTKPFLSQ:	KLRTKAMARRVLAGI KVRTKAFARWVLAGI KVRTKAFARWVLAGI KVRTKTAARWLLVGI RLRTKKRLLSIMLAI
Human BLT1 Mouse BLT1 Rat BLT1 Guinea pig BLT1 Zebrafish BLT1	TM4 WVLSFLLATPVLAYRTVVPWKTNMSLCFPRYPSEG-HRAFHLIFEAVTG WVVSFLLATPVLVYRTVKWNNRTL-ICAPNYPNKE-HKVFHLLFEATTG WVVSFLLAIPVLVYRTVTPKNKTL-ICDSRYPSDG-HKVFHLLFEATTG WGASFLLATPVLAFRKVVK-LTNETD-LCLAVYPSDR-HKAFHLLFEAFTG WVMAFLMALPMPFYRSVVQYKPGVPIYLCNPYHWQSESHEIFQYLSETLLG	5 8 5 FLLPFLAVVASYS FLLPFLAVVASYS FLLPFLAVVASYS FVVPFLIVVASYF FLLPFAFILFCY:	S DIGRRLQARRFRRS DIGRRLQARRFRRS DIGRRLQARRFRRS ADISRRLRVRRFHRR ISVILRLRNAMFQRK
Human BLT1 Mouse BLT1 Rat BLT1 Guinea pig BLT1 Zebrafish BLT1	<b>TM6</b> RRTGRLVVLIILTFAAFWLPYHVVNLAEAGRALAGQAAGLGLVGKRLSLAR RRTGRLVVLIILAFAAFWLPYHLVNLVEAGRTVAGWDKNS-PAGQRLRLAR RRTGRLVVLIILAFAAFWLPYHLVNLVEAGRTLAGWDKNS-PAGQRLKLAR RRTGRLVVIIILAFAAFWLPYHVVDLVEGSRVLAGTLDQSKQQLRNAR GRGNFLILIIIIQVIGVMQGSSSFLNVAKVGR	T NVLIALAFLSSSV YVLIALAFLSSSV YVLIALAFLSSSV KVCIALAFLSSSV PNVTAFAFMSSSV	M7 VNPVLYACAGGGL VNPVLYACAGGGL VNPVLYACAGGGL VNPLLYACAGGGL VNPAAFTLFWLPYHL
Human BLT1 Mouse BLT1 Rat BLT1 Guinea pig BLT1 Zebrafish BLT1	LRSAGVGFVAKLLEGTGSEASSTRRGGTLVQTPKDTPAC LRSAGVGFVVKLLEGTGSEVSSTRRGGTLVQTPKDTPAC LRSAGVGFVVKLLEGTGSEVSSTRRGGTLVQTPKATPTC LRSAGVGFVAKLLEATGSEAFSTRRGGTLAQTVKGIPMA INVLYVFAGSSHIRQAGLGFMAKLFGTNSEMGSSRSTRSSRGSNTENSVF	LEPGPSESLTASS PEPGPTDSFMTSS PEPGPTDSFMTSS PEPGASGSLDGLH TKLSVKLNRKGD(	SPFKLNELN STIPESSK STPPESSK KQSESD GAGAETHDGEEGTLA
Zebrafish BLT1	DKTLTPLH		

# Fig. S2. Conserved Ser and Thr residues in the cytoplasmic domains of human, mouse, rat, guinea pig, and zebrafish BLT1.

Putative transmembrane domains and helix 8 regions are labeled as TM1-7 and Helix-8, respectively. Highly conserved Ser and Thr residues in the intracellular domains are indicated in blue. The region containing 7 phosphorylation sites in human BLT1 is boxed.



#### Fig. S3. Confirmation of residues essential for HA-BLT1/0N phosphorylation.

The human BLT1 mutants deficient in the basal ( $\Delta b$ -phos), LTB<sub>4</sub>-induced ( $\Delta i$ -phos), or both basal and LTB<sub>4</sub>-induced ( $\Delta phos$ ) phosphorylations were constructed as indicated in Fig. 2D. (**A**) HeLa cells expressing the indicated receptors were stimulated with 100 nM LTB<sub>4</sub> for 40 min. Membrane fractions were subjected to Phos-tag SDS-PAGE and SDS-PAGE. Receptors were detected by immunoblotting (IB) for HA tag. (**B**) Similar experiments as in (A) were carried out in CHO-K1, Ba/F3, and RBL-2H3 cells. All data are representative of at least three independent experiments.



#### Fig. S4. Phosphorylation of mouse BLT1.

(A) The indicated mutants of HA-tagged mouse BLT1 were constructed to determine the phosphorylated residues. Ser and Thr residues conserved between human and mouse BLT1 are shown in blue. (B) HeLa cells expressing these mutants were stimulated with or without 100 nM LTB<sub>4</sub> for 20 min. The membrane fractions were subjected to Phos-tag SDS-PAGE and immunoblotting for HA. All data are representative of at least three independent experiments.



#### Fig. S5. Phosphorylation at LTB<sub>4</sub>-induced and basal sites through G<sub>i</sub>.

(A) HeLa cells expressing the indicated HA-tagged receptors were stained with the antibody recognizing HA followed by the PE-conjugated secondary antibody, and HA-positive cells were sorted. (B) Schematic model of the signaling pathways operating through GPCRs activated by chemoattractants. Although the stimulation of G<sub>i</sub> is a prerequisite, activation of both the ERK1/2 and PI3K-AKT pathways is required for chemotaxis, whereas activation of only the PI3K-AKT pathway is necessary for degranulation. (C) HeLa cells expressing HA-BLT1/0N were stimulated as indicated. For PTX treatment, cells were preincubated with 100 ng/ml PTX overnight. Membrane fractions of these cells were subjected to Phos-tag SDS-PAGE and immunoblotting (IB) for HA. All data are representative of at least three independent experiments.



Fig. S6. LTB<sub>4</sub> dose dependency of intracellular [Ca<sup>2+</sup>] increase.

Intracellular Ca<sup>2+</sup> mobilizations elicited by LTB<sub>4</sub> were evaluated in CHO-K1 cells expressing the indicated receptors. For EGTA treatment, the medium was replaced with Ca<sup>2+</sup>-free medium containing 1 mM EGTA prior to LTB<sub>4</sub> application. Data are means  $\pm$  SEM, n = 3 experiments. \**P* < 0.05, \*\**P* < 0.01 by two-way ANOVA followed by Tukey's *post hoc* test. All data are representative of at least three independent experiments.



### Fig. S7. Effect of blockage of the [Ca<sup>2+</sup>] increase on BLT1 phosphorylation.

HeLa cells expressing HA-BLT1/0N were stimulated with 100 nM LTB<sub>4</sub> for 20 min. For EGTA treatment, the medium was replaced with  $Ca^{2+}$ -free medium containing 1 mM EGTA prior to 100 nM LTB<sub>4</sub> application. For SKF96365 treatment, cells were preincubated with 100  $\mu$ M SKF96365 for 10 min before LTB<sub>4</sub> application. Membrane fractions were subjected to Phos-tag SDS-PAGE and immunoblotting for HA. All data are representative of three independent experiments.



#### Fig. S8. Effect of phosphorylation deficiency on the functions of wild-type BLT1.

(A) HeLa cells expressing HA-BLT1/WT or HA-BLT1/WTΔphos were stained for HA, and HA-positive cells were sorted. (B) Biotinylated HA-BLT1/WT or HA-BLT1/WTΔphos on the surface of HeLa cells was stimulated with 10 nM LTB<sub>4</sub> for the indicated time. The biotinylated BLT1 molecules were collected by Streptavidin pull-down. Receptors were detected by immunoblotting for HA. (C) LTB<sub>4</sub>-induced intracellular Ca<sup>2+</sup> mobilizations were examined in CHO-K1 cells expressing HA-BLT1/WT or HA-BLT1/WTΔphos. (D) Chemotaxis and chemokinesis elicited by 10 nM and 100 nM LTB<sub>4</sub> were evaluated in CHO-K1 cells expressing HA-BLT1/WTΔphos. Data are means ± SEM, n = 5 experiments. NS, not significant; \*\*P < 0.01 by two-way ANOVA followed by Tukey's *post hoc* test. (E) Release of β-hexosaminidase in RBL-2H3 cells expressing the indicated receptors was quantified. Column 1, vehicle; column 2, 10 nM LTB<sub>4</sub> for 40 min; column 3, 10 nM LTB<sub>4</sub> for 20 min then addition of 100 nM LTB<sub>4</sub> for 20 min; column 4, A23187 for 20 min. Data are means ± SEM, n = 3 experiments. NS, not significant; \*\*\*P < 0.001 by one-way ANOVA followed by Tukey's *post hoc* test. All data are representative of at least three independent experiments.



#### Fig. S9. Effect of helix 8 disruption on BLT1 phosphorylation.

(A) Two HA-BLT1/0N mutants were constructed to examine the importance of helix 8 in the phosphorylation of BLT1 (25). Putative transmembrane domain-7 and helix 8 are labeled as TM7 and Helix-8, respectively. The 5 basal phosphorylation and 2 LTB<sub>4</sub>-induced phosphorylation sites are boxed. (B) HeLa cells expressing the indicated receptors were treated with 100 nM LTB<sub>4</sub> for 40 min. Membrane fractions were subjected to Phos-tag SDS-PAGE. Receptors were detected by Western blotting for HA. All data are representative of at least three independent experiments.



Fig. S10. Importance of phosphorylation for the ligand sensitivity of BLT1.

(A) HEK293T cells expressing SRE-NanoLuc, PGK-firefly luciferase and the indicated receptors were treated with 10 nM or 100 nM LTB<sub>4</sub>. The ratios of NanoLuc to firefly luciferase activity are shown. Data are means  $\pm$  SEM, n = 3 experiments. NS, not significant; \*P < 0.05, \*\*\*P < 0.001 by one-way ANOVA followed by Tukey's *post hoc* test. (B) HEK293T cells expressing AP-TGF $\alpha$ , G $\alpha_{q/i1}$  and the indicated receptors were stimulated under various concentrations of LTB<sub>4</sub>, and the AP-TGF $\alpha$  release into the medium was determined. Data are means  $\pm$  SEM, n = 3 experiments. \*\*P < 0.01, \*\*\*P < 0.001 by two-way ANOVA followed by Tukey's *post hoc* test.



#### Fig. S11. Effect of phosphorylation on β-arrestin binding to BLT1.

LTB<sub>4</sub>-induced  $\beta$ -arrestin recruitment to BLT1 was assessed by using a NanoBiT system. Luminescent signals in HEK293 cells expressing LgBiT- $\beta$ arr1 or LgBiT- $\beta$ arr2 together with BLT1/0N or BLT1/0N $\Delta$ Phos were measured before and after stimulation with LTB<sub>4</sub>.  $\beta$ -arrestin recruitment was expressed as fold-change luminescence signals. Data are means  $\pm$  SEM. n = 4 experiments. \*\*P < 0.01, \*\*\*P < 0.001 by Student's *t*-test.

Mutant	Forward primer	Reverse primer	
1N(N2A)	gactacgccgccactacatcttctg	cagaagatgtagtggcggcgtagtc	
1N(N164A)	ccctggaaaacggccatgagcctgtgc	gcacaggctcatggccgttttccaggg	
iL-1	cagaagcgcgctgtcgctgccctg	cagggcagcgacagcgcgcttctg	
iL-2A	ctagaccgcgcactggcggtg	caccgccagtgcgcggtctag	
iL-2B	ctttgtggcccagaagctacgcgccaaggcg	cgccttggcgcgtagcttctgggccacaaag	
iL-3A	gctgtggtggccgcctacgcggacataggg	ccctatgtccgcgtaggcggccaccacagc	
iL-3B	cttccgccgcgcccgccgccgccgc	gcggccggcggggggggggggggaag	
CT-1	ctgctgcgcgggcgggcgtgggc	gcccacgcccgccgcgcgcagcag	
CT-2	ctggagggcgcggggcgccgaggcgtcc	ggacgcctcggcgcccgcgccctccag	
CT-3	ccgaggcggccgccgcgcgcgcggg	cccgcggcgcgcggcggccgcctcgg	
CT-4	gggggcgccctgggccaggccgctagg	cctagcggcctggcccagggcgccccc	
CT-5	cccggccctgccgaggccctcactgcc	ggcagtgagggcctcggcagggccggg	
0N/S313	ccgaggcgtccgccgcgcgcggg	cccgcggcgcgcgggggacgcctcgg	
0N/S314	ccgaggcggccagcgcgcgc	gcgcgcgctggccgcctcgg	
0N/T315	ccgaggcggccgccacgcgcggg	cccgcggcgcgtggcggccgcctcgg	
0N/S320	gggggcagcctgggccaggccgctagg	cctagcggcctggcccaggctgccccc	
0N/T324	gggggcgccctgggccagaccgctagg	cctagcggtctggcccagggcgccccc	
$\Delta b$ -phos	ctgggccaggccgctaggagc	gctcctagcggcctggcccag	
0N/S310	ctggagggcgcggggctccgaggcgtcc	ggacgcctcggagcccgcgccctccag	
0N/T308	ctggagggcacgggcgccgaggcgtcc	ggacgcctcggcgcccgtgccctccag	
∆i-phos	ctggagggcgcggggctccgaggcgtcc	ggacgcctcggagcccgcgccctccag	
Δphos	ctggagggcgcggggcgccgaggcggcc	ggccgcctcggcgcccgcgccctccag	
рМК-НА	gtgccagactacgccatggccactacatcttct	gagggggggatccta	
BLT1/0N	ggcgtagtctggcacgt	taggatccgcccctctc	
mBLT	atggctgcagccactacatctcctgcagc	tcacttcgaagactcaggaatggtgg	
mBLT/0N	cagtaaaatggaacgccaggactctgatc	gatcagagtcctggcgttccattttactg	
mBLT/\Delta b-phos	ctggagggcactggctcggaggtggccgccgcc	gtccttcggggcctggaccagagcgcccccgcg	
	cgccgcggggggcgctctggtccaggccccgaag	gcgggcggcggccacctccgagccagtgccct	
	gac	ccag	

### Table S1. Primer sequences used to generate mutant BLT1s.

mBLT/ <i>Δ</i> i-phos	ctggagggcgctggcgcggaggtgtccagcacc	gtccttcggggtctggaccagagtgcccccgcg
	cgccgcggggggcactctggtccagaccccgaag	gcgggtgctggacacctccgcgccagcgccctc
	gac	cag
mBLT/Aphos	ctggagggcgctggcgcggaggtggccgccgcc	gtccttcggggcctggaccagagcgccccgcg
	cgccgcggggggcgctctggtccaggccccgaag	gcgggcggcggccacctccgcgccagcgccct
	gac	ccag
mS313	ggctcggaggtgtccgccgccgcggggg	cccccgcggcgggcggcggacacctccgagcc
mS314	ggctcggaggtggccagcgcccgccgcggggg	cccccgcggcgggcgctggccacctccgagcc
mT315	ggctcggaggtggccgccacccgccgcgggg	cccccgcggcgggtggcggccacctccgagcc
mS320	cgccgcggggggcactctggtccaggcc	ggcctggaccagagtgcccccgcggcg
mT324	cgctctggtccagaccccgaaggac	gtccttcggggtctggaccagagcg
mT308	ggagggcactggcgcggaggtgtccagcacc	ggtgctggacacctccgcgccagtgccctcc
mS310	ctggagggcgctggctcggaggtgtcc	ggacacctccgagccagcgccctccag