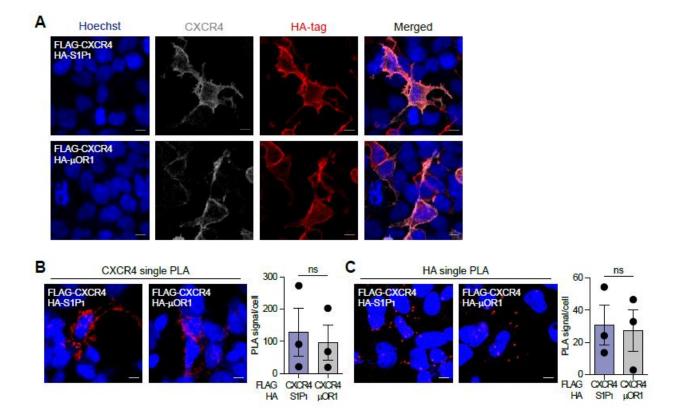
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Regulation of CXCR4 function by S1P₁ through heteromerization

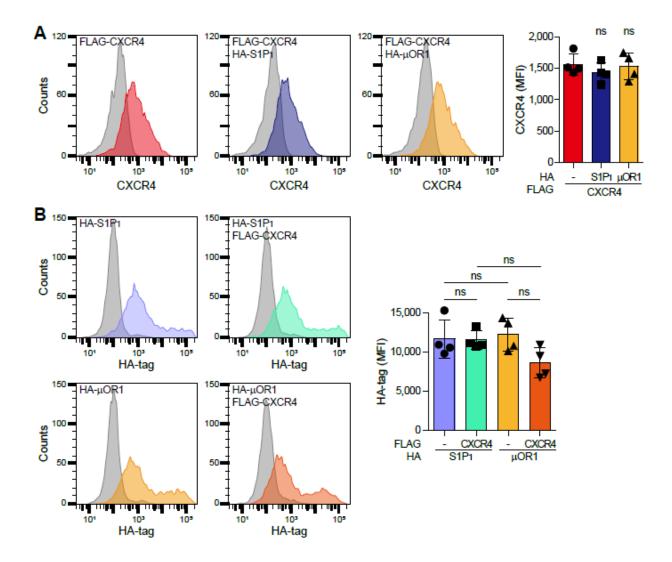
Hyun-Tae Kim¹, Jae-Yeon Jeong^{2*}, Won-Ki Huh^{1,2,3*}

¹School of Biological Sciences, Seoul National University, Seoul 08826, Republic of Korea ²GPCR Therapeutics Inc., Gwanak-gu, Seoul 08790, Republic of Korea ³Institute of Microbiology, Seoul National University, Seoul 08826, Republic of Korea

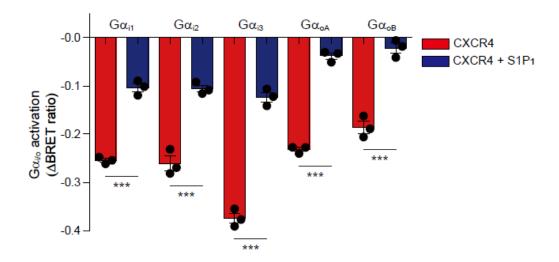
*Correspondence:
Jae-Yeon Jeong
jeongjy@gpcr.co.kr (J.Y.J.)
Won-Ki Huh
wkh@snu.ac.kr (W.K.H.)



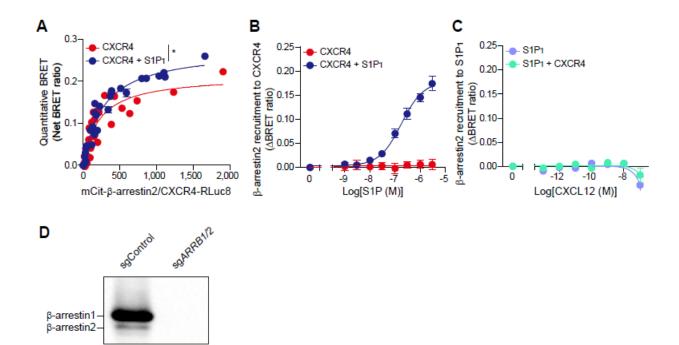
Supplementary Figure 1. Immunocytochemistry and single PLA of CXCR4, S1P₁, and μOR1 in HEK293A cells. (**A**) Expression of Flag-CXCR4, HA-S1P₁, and HA-μOR1 was assessed using immunocytochemistry following permeabilization with 0.1% Triton X-100 for 15 min. Cells were stained with anti-CXCR4 (4G10) and anti-HA-tag (C29F4) antibodies to visualize protein localization. Cells were visualized using Hoechst 33342 (blue) for nuclei, AF647 (gray) for CXCR4, and AF568 (red) for HA-tagged GPCRs (S1P₁ and μOR1). Scale bars: 10 μm. (**B**, **C**) Single PLA was performed under non-permeabilized conditions to detect homomer formation of CXCR4 (B) or HA-tagged S1P₁ or μOR1 (C) on the surface using anti-CXCR4 (4G10) and anti-HA-tag (C29F4) antibodies. PLA signals were shown in red and cells were visualized using Hoechst 33342 (blue) for nuclei. Images are representative of three independent experiments. Data represent the mean ± SEM of n = 3 independent experiments. Statistical significance was tested using two-tailed Student's *t*-test (B, C). ns, not significant. Scale bars: 10 μm.



Supplementary Figure 2. Effect of GPCR coexpression on surface expression of partner GPCRs. (**A**) Surface expression of CXCR4 was analyzed using flow cytometry in HEK293A cells. Anti-CXCR4 (Ulocuplumab) antibody was used to detect CXCR4 in cells expressing Flag-CXCR4 alone (red) or together with HA-S1P₁ (blue) or HA- μ OR1 (yellow). (**B**) Surface expression of S1P₁ and μ OR1 was analyzed using flow cytometry in HEK293A cells. Anti-HA-tag (C29F4) antibody was used to detect S1P₁ and μ OR1 in cells expressing HA-S1P₁ alone (light blue) or together with CXCR4 (light green) or HA- μ OR1 alone (yellow) or together with CXCR4 (orange). Gray histograms represented staining with IgG control antibody. Representative histograms of four independent experiments are shown. Data represent the mean ± SD of n = 4 independent experiments. Statistical significance was tested using one-way ANOVA followed by Dunnett's post-hoc test (A) and Tukey's post-hoc test (B) at the indicated conditions. ns, not significant.

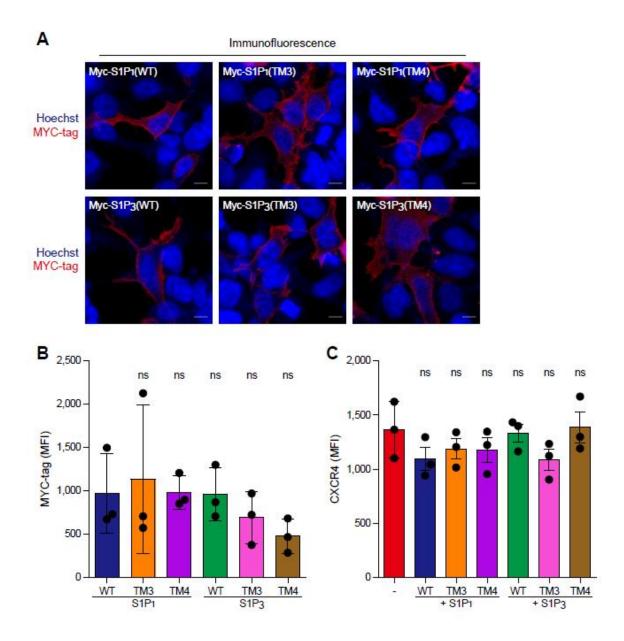


Supplementary Figure 3. Inhibition of CXCR4-mediated $G\alpha_{i/o}$ activation by S1P₁. CXCL12 (10 nM)-induced G protein activation of five $G\alpha_{i/o}$ proteins was measured in HEK293A cells expressing CXCR4 alone or together with S1P₁. Data represent the mean \pm SEM of n = 3 independent experiments. Statistical significance was tested using two-tailed Student's *t*-test. ***P < 0.001.

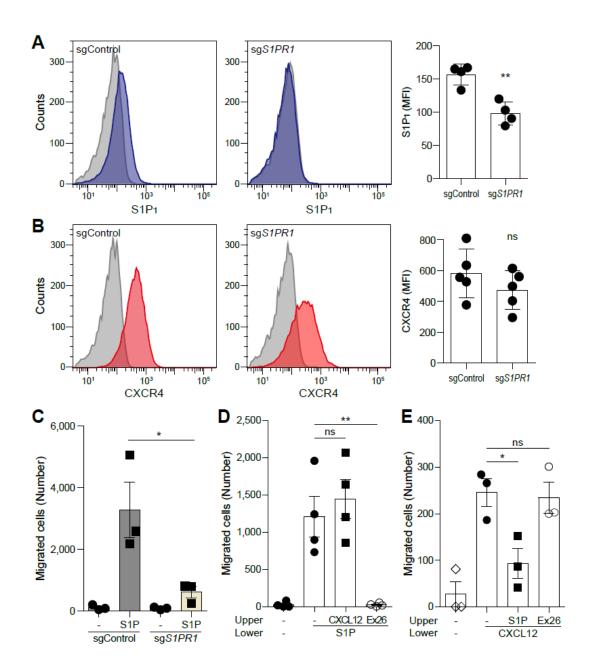


Supplementary Figure 4. CXCL12- or S1P-induced β-arrestin2 recruitment to CXCR4 or S1P₁ and validation of *ARRB1/2* knockout in HEK293A cells. (**A**) Quantitative BRET assay was performed in HEK293A cells between mCit- β-arrestin2 and CXCR4-Rluc8 in the absence or presence of S1P₁ and/or CXCL12 (10 nM). The curves were fitted using a non-linear regression equation and represent three independent experiments. (**B**) S1P-induced β-arrestin2 recruitment to CXCR4 was measured in HEK293A cells expressing CXCR4-Rluc8 alone or together with S1P₁. (**C**) CXCL12-induced β-arrestin2 recruitment to S1P₁ was measured in HEK293A cells expressing S1P₁-Rluc8 alone or together with CXCR4. (**D**) Western blotting was performed to validate deletion of β-arrestin1/2 in control and β-arrestin1/2-deficient HEK293A cells. Data represent the mean \pm SEM of n = 4 independent experiments. Statistical significance was tested using two-tailed Student's *t*-test for BRET_{max} (A). **P* < 0.05.

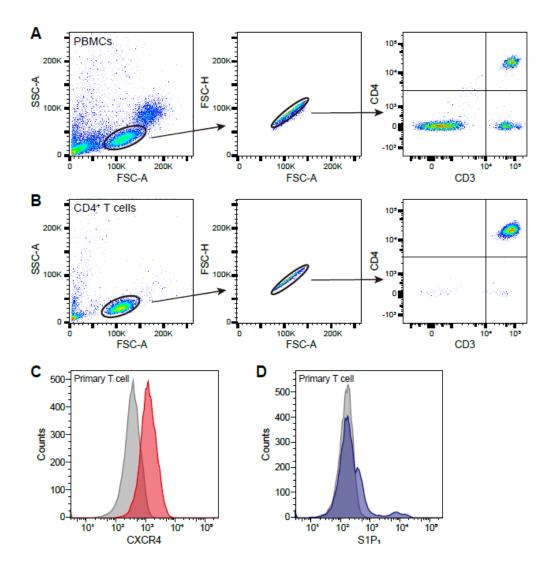
β-actin



Supplementary Figure 5. Surface expression of domain-swapped S1P₁/S1P₃ mutants and CXCR4 in HEK293A cells. (**A**) Expression of S1P₁, S1P₃, and their domain-swapped mutants was detected by immunocytochemistry using anti-MYC-tag (9B11) antibody. Cells were visualized using Hoechst 33342 (blue) for nuclei and AF647 (red) for MYC-tagged GPCRs. (**B**) Surface expression of MYC-tagged S1P₁, S1P₃, and their domain-swapped mutants was analyzed using flow cytometry in HEK293A cells transfected with equal amounts of plasmids encoding each GPCR. Anti-MYC-tag (9B11) antibody was used to detect MYC-tagged GPCRs. (**C**) Surface expression of CXCR4 was analyzed using flow cytometry in HEK293A cells transfected Flag-CXCR4 alone or together with S1P₁, S1P₃, and their domain-swapped mutants. Anti-CXCR4 (Ulocuplumab) antibody was used to detect CXCR4. Data represent the mean ± SD of n = 3 independent experiments. Statistical significance was tested using one-way ANOVA followed by Dunnett's post-hoc test. ns, not significant.



Supplementary Figure 6. Validation of SIPRI knockout in KARPASS299 cells and S1P-induced cell migration. (**A, B**) Surface expression of S1P₁ and CXCR4 was measured in control and S1P₁-deficient KARPAS299 cells. Anti-S1P₁ (#218713) antibody was used to detect S1P₁ (A) and anti-CXCR4 (Ulocuplumab) antibody was used to detect CXCR4 (B). (**C**) Transwell migration assay was performed to measure S1P (10 nM)-induced migration of control and S1P₁-deficient KARPAS299 cells. (**D, E**) Transwell migration assay was performed in KARPAS299 cells to measure the effects of CXCL12 (30 nM) and Ex26 (10 μ M) on S1P (10 nM)-induced cell migration (D) and the effects of S1P (10 nM) and Ex26 (10 μ M) on CXCL12 (30 nM)-induced cell migration (E). Gray histograms represent staining with IgG control antibody, and representative histograms of five independent experiments are shown (A, B). Data represent the mean \pm SD of n = 4 to 5 independent experiments (A, B) and the mean \pm SEM of n = 3 to 4 independent experiments (C-E). Statistical significance was tested using two-tailed Student's *t*-test (A-C) and one-way ANOVA followed by Dunnett's post-hoc test (D, E). **P* < 0.05; ***P* < 0.01; ns, not significant.



Supplementary Figure 7. Gating strategy and surface expression of CXCR4 and S1P₁ in primary T cells. (**A, B**) Gating strategy for PBMCs (A) and CD4+ T cells (B). The population and expression characteristics of PBMCs and CD4+ T cells were compared before (A) and after (B) isolation using anti-CD3 (UCHT1) and anti-CD4 (RPA-T4) antibodies. (**C**) Surface expression of CXCR4 was measured in primary T cells using anti-CXCR4 (4G10) antibody. (**D**) Surface expression of S1P₁ was measured in primary T cells using anti-S1P₁ (#218713) antibody. Gray histograms represent staining with IgG control antibody. Representative histograms of six independent experiments are shown.