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Supplementary Information

**POST-TRANSLATIONAL INCORPORATION OF L-PHENYLALANINE INTO THE C-
TERMINUS OF α -TUBULIN AS A POSSIBLE CAUSE OF NEURONAL
DYSFUNCTION**

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Córdoba, Argentina.**

28 **Supplementary Methods**

29 **Preparation of soluble rat brain extract and purification of tubulin.** Brains from 15-
30 to 30-day-old Wistar rats were homogenized in 1 vol MEM buffer (100 mM MES buffer
31 adjusted with NaOH to pH 6.7, containing 1 mM EGTA, 1 mM MgCl₂, and a mixture of
32 protease inhibitors; Sigma). The homogenate was centrifuged at 100,000 x g for 1 h at
33 2-4°C, and supernatant solution was collected and used immediately. For purification of
34 tubulin, 1x cycled microtubule protein was chromatographed on a Mono-Q column (GE
35 Healthcare; Pittsburgh, PA, USA) as described previously¹.

36

37 **Generation of a specific Phe-tubulin antibody.** The immunization protocol was
38 similar to that we used previously for production of antisera specific to 3-nitro-Tyr-tubulin
39 and to azatyrosine-tubulin^{2,3}. In brief, Gly-Glu-Glu-Phe peptide (C-terminus of α -tubulin
40 with Tyr replaced by Phe) was bound through its amino group to KLH using
41 glutaraldehyde as a crosslinker. The resulting protein (500 μ g) was mixed with complete
42 Freund's adjuvant (1:1, v/v) and used for the primary injection. Subsequent booster
43 immunizations were performed every 15 days, using 500 μ g of the same protein
44 preparation emulsified in incomplete adjuvant. Blood was collected 15 days after each
45 injection, and sera were tested for affinity and specificity.

46

47 **Specificity of polyclonal antibody.** Freshly prepared soluble rat brain extract was
48 treated with 10 μ g/mL pancreatic carboxypeptidase A (CPA) for 30 min at 37 °C and
49 then passed through a Sephadex G-25-80 column equilibrated with MEM buffer to
50 eliminate free amino acids. CPA was inactivated by 50 μ g/mL of CPA inhibitor (CPI).
51 Aliquots of the resulting preparation were incubated 30 min at 37°C with 1 mM Tyr or 1
52 mM Phe under incorporating conditions (per mL incubating medium: 0.9 mL soluble
53 brain extract, 2.5 μ mol ATP, 12.5 μ mol MgCl₂, 30 μ mol KCl, 100 μ mol MES buffer, pH

54 6.7). When incubation was completed, Laemmli sample buffer was added, and samples
55 were immunoblotted and stained with antibodies directed to Total-, Tyr-, or Phe-tubulin
56 (1:1000).

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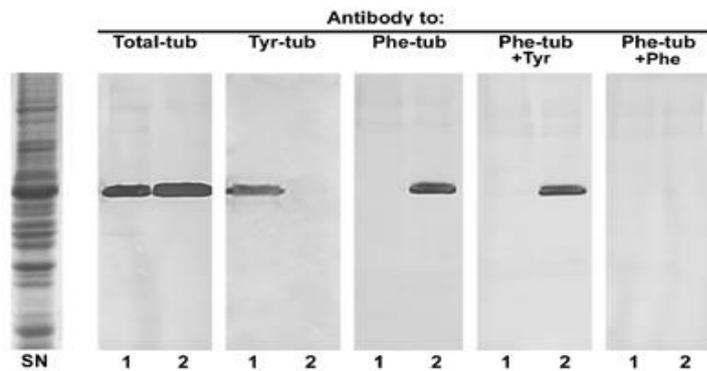
58 **Quantification of Phe-tubulin.** Absolute amounts of Phe-tubulin were measured using
59 cultured HeLa cells, which contain only Tyr-tubulin and no Glu-tubulin. Total-tubulin
60 amount was determined by comparison with pure tubulin standard. These data provided
61 a useful Tyr-tubulin standard and were used to obtain a standard curve of optical
62 density as a function of ng Tyr-tubulin. A standard curve for Glu-tubulin was obtained by
63 treating HeLa cell tubulin with CPA, which transformed all Tyr-tubulin to Glu-tubulin.

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65

66 **Supplementary Results**

67



68 **Fig. S1**

69 **Supplementary Figure 1: Specificity of anti-Phe-tubulin antibody.** Soluble rat brain
70 extract (SN, stained with Coomassie Blue) was treated with CPA and then with the CPA
71 inhibitor CPI. Two separate aliquots were incubated under conditions for incorporation
72 of Tyr (lanes 1) or Phe (lanes 2) into the C-terminus of α -tubulin, and then subjected to
73 Western blotting and immunostaining with antibodies directed to Total-tub, Tyr-Tub, or
74 Phe-Tub. For the two right-hand blots, anti-Phe-tubulin antibody was incubated 1 h at
75 25 °C in the presence of 500 μ M Tyr or 500 μ M Phe.

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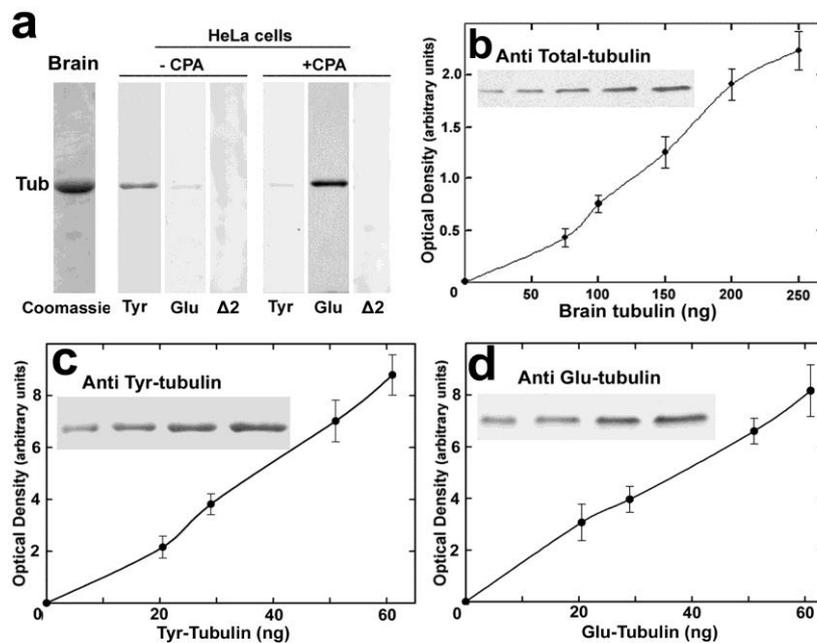


Fig. S2

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80 **Supplementary Figure 2: Standard curves for quantification of Total-, Tyr- and**

81 **Glu-tub:** (a) Purified rat brain tubulin was subjected to SDS-PAGE (10% acrylamide)

82 and stained with Coomassie Brilliant Blue (left). HeLa cells were harvested, pelleted by

83 centrifugation, resuspended in MEM buffer, and sonicated. After centrifugation at

84 100,000 x g for 30 min at 2-4°C, aliquots of the supernatant fraction were incubated in

85 the absence or presence of 10 μg/mL CPA for 15 min, and inactivated by dilution with

86 1x Laemmli sample buffer and heating at 90°C for 5 min. Samples were subjected to

87 Western blotting and stained with antibodies to Tyr-, Glu-, and Δ2-tubulin. (b) The

88 indicated amounts of purified rat brain tubulin were subjected to Western blotting and

89 stained with anti-Total-tubulin antibody. (c) The indicated amounts of HeLa cell tubulin

90 (not treated with CPA), representing equivalent amounts of the Tyr-tubulin isospecies,

91 were subjected to Western blotting and stained with anti-Tyr-tubulin antibody. (d) The

92 indicated amounts of HeLa cell tubulin (treated with CPA), representing equivalent

93 amounts of the Glu-tubulin isospecies, were subjected to Western blotting and stained
94 with anti-Glu-tubulin antibody. Optical densities of all bands were measured. Only
95 optical density values within the linear range are shown.

96

97 **Supplementary Table 1. Quantification of Phe-tubulin in CAD cell extracts.**

98 By using curves from Supplementary Fig. 2, we determined by Western blotting the
 99 amounts of Tyr-, Glu- and Total-tubulin in CAD cells previously incubated for 48 h in the
 100 absence or presence of 4 mM Phe. The amount of Phe-tubulin was estimated from the
 101 difference between Total-tubulin minus the sum of Tyr- plus Glu-tubulin. Results are
 102 expressed in ng and the percentage of Phe-tubulin is shown in parentheses. Results
 103 are from 3 independent experiments.

104

	Total-tub	Tyr-tub	Glu-tub	Phe-tub	
	ng	ng	ng	ng	(%)
	(A)	(B)	(C)	A-(B+C)	
No Phe	104±7	79±5	20±3	5±1	(4%±1)
+ 4 mM Phe, t = 48 h	106±8	44±4	13±2	49±4	(46%±4)

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116 **Supplementary Information References**

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119 polymerizable tubulin with a high content of the acetylated isotype. *The Biochemical*
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