

Activation of a TRP-like channel and intracellular calcium dynamics during phospholipase C-mediated cell death

A. Pedro Gonçalves ^{1,2,a,b}, J. Miguel Cordeiro ^{2,a}, João Monteiro ¹, Alberto Muñoz ³, Paulo Correia-de-Sá ², Nick D. Read ³, Arnaldo Videira ^{1,2,b}

(1) IBMC-Instituto de Biologia Molecular e Celular - Universidade do Porto, Rua do Campo Alegre 823, 4150-180 Porto, Portugal

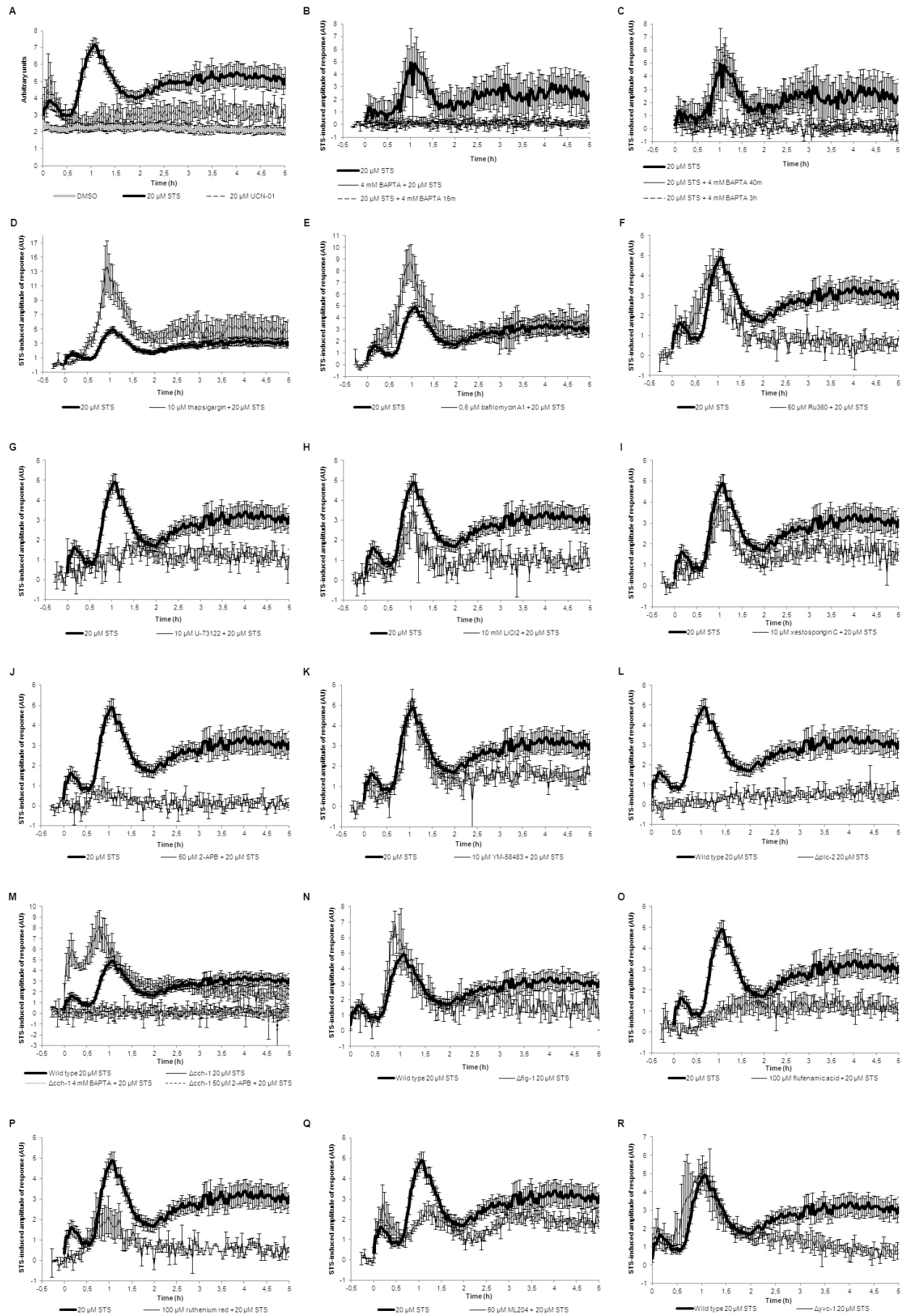
(2) ICBAS-Instituto de Ciências Biomédicas de Abel Salazar, Universidade do Porto, Rua de Jorge Viterbo Ferreira 228, 4050-313 Porto, Portugal

(3) Manchester Fungal Infection Group, Institute of Inflammation and Repair, CTF Building, Grafton Street, University of Manchester, Manchester M13 9NT, UK

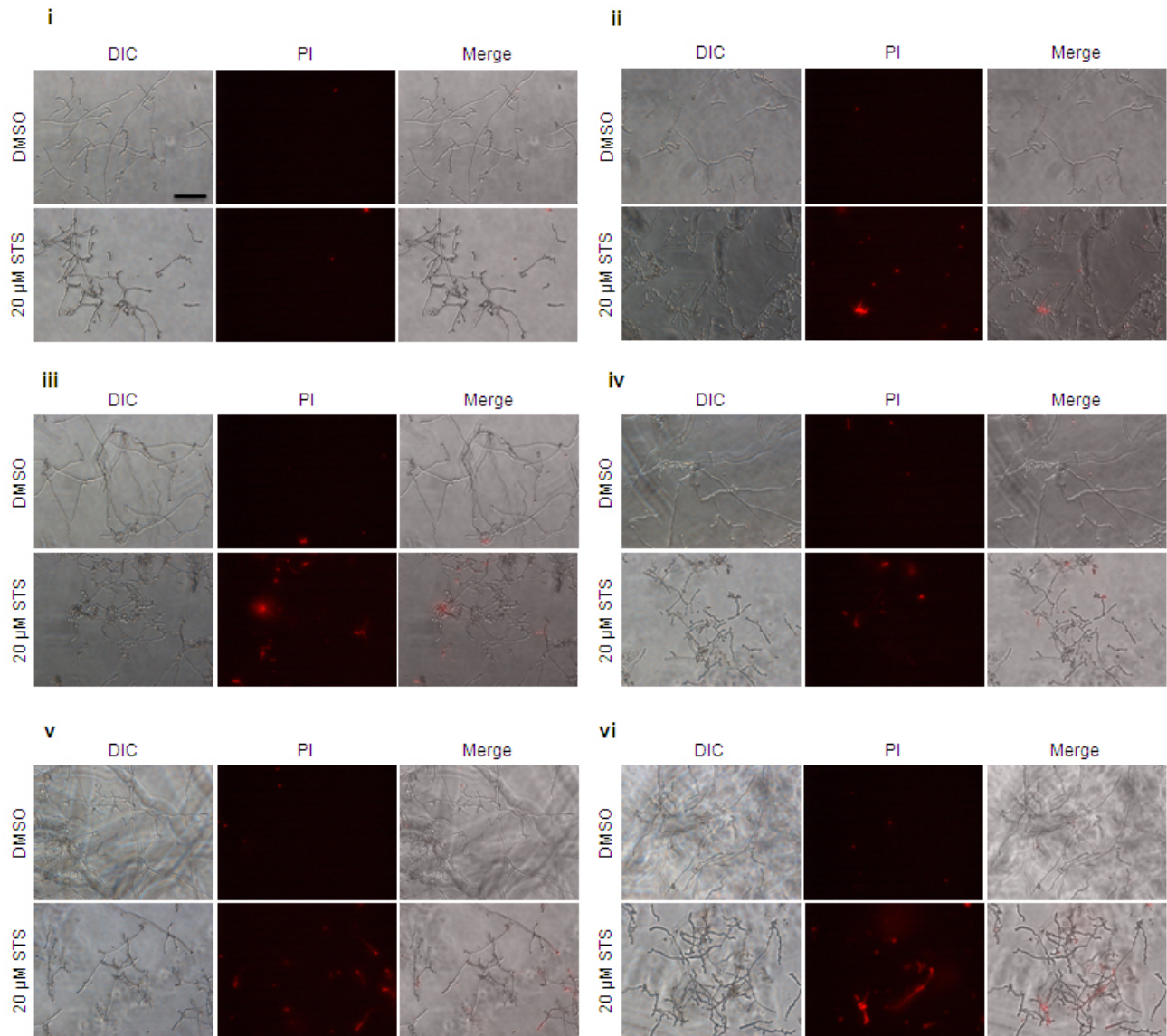
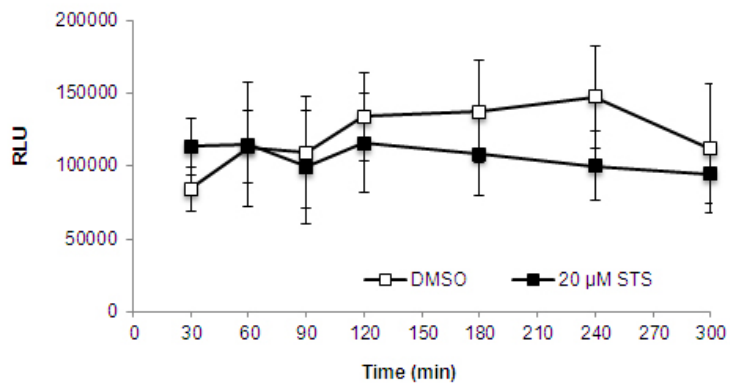
^a These authors contributed equally to this work.

^b To whom correspondence should be addressed: apgoncalves@ibmc.up.pt; avideira@ibmc.up.pt

Supplemental Figures

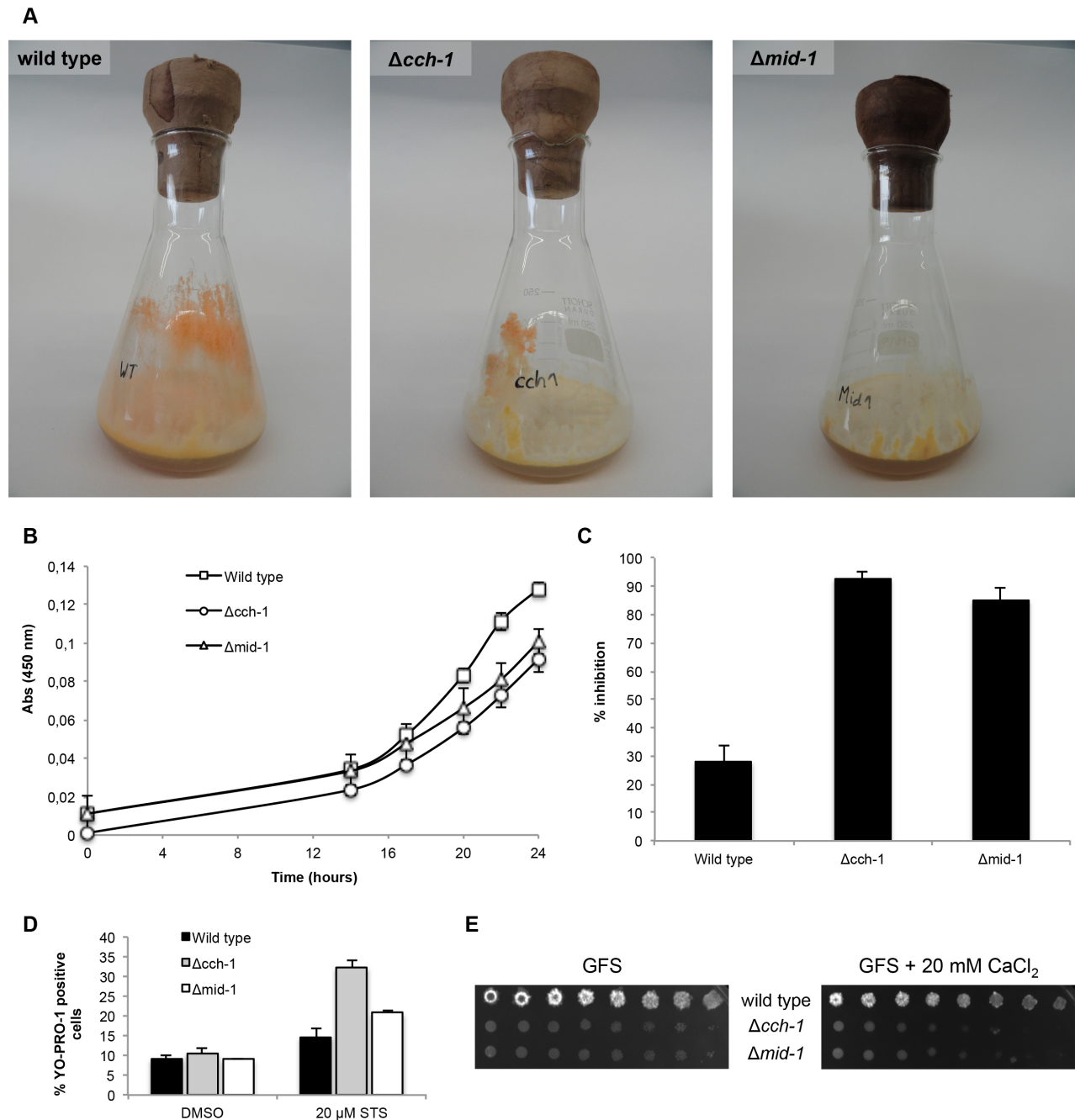


Supplemental Figure 1 - The staurosporine-induced cytosolic Ca^{2+} signature and its modulation by different inhibitors or by deletion of specific genes. The curves are the same as shown in Figures 1-6, but include error bars (s.e.m.).

A**B**

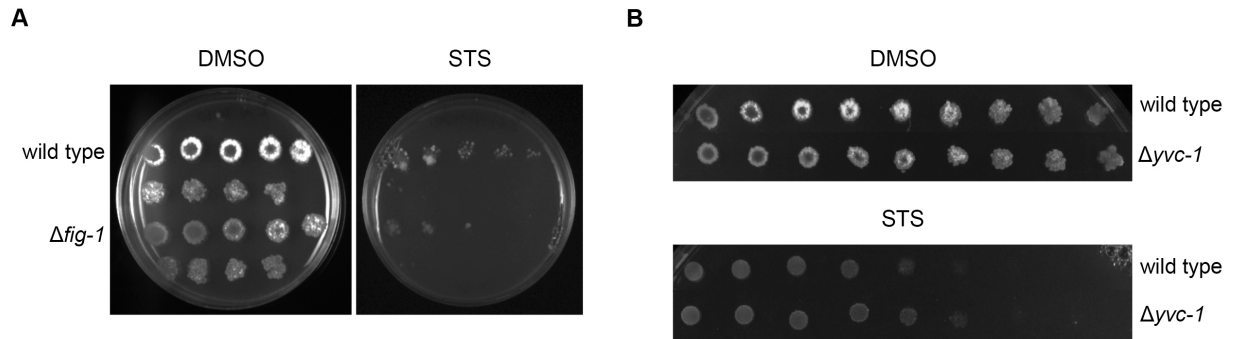
Supplemental Figure 2 - Staurosporine-induced cell death kinetics. (A) Cell death was measured in staurosporine-treated cells after propidium iodide (PI) staining in 6-hour cultures.

Representative micrographs at the 45 (i), 90 (ii), 135 (iii), 180 (iv), 240 (v) and 300 (vi) minutes time points after the addition of staurosporine (STS) or DMSO. Scale bar: 30 μm . (B) Total available aequorin present in aequorin-expressing wild type cells grown for 6 hours and incubated with 20 μM staurosporine (STS) or DMSO (untreated control). The curves show measurements of relative light units (RLU) at the indicated time points after the injection of 100 μl of 3M CaCl_2 in 20% ethanol to complete discharge the aequorin.



Supplemental Figure 3 - Deletion of *cch-1* and *mid-1* results in abnormal development of aerial hyphae, conidiation, growth rate and an increased susceptibility to staurosporine and CaCl_2 . (A) Wild type, $\Delta cch-1$ and $\Delta mid-1$ cells grown in solid Vogel's minimal medium for 7 days. (B) Growth of wild type, $\Delta cch-1$ and $\Delta mid-1$ cells over 24 hours by measuring absorbance at 450 nm. (C) Percentage of growth inhibition caused by a 24-hour treatment with 2.5 μM staurosporine, as determined by measuring absorbance at 450 nm. (D) The levels of staurosporine-induced apoptosis in wild type, $\Delta cch-1$ and $\Delta mid-1$ detected by staining with YO-

PRO1 and determining the percentage of positive cells by flow cytometry. (E) The growth of wild type, $\Delta cch-1$ and $\Delta mid-1$ in the presence of 20 mM CaCl_2 evaluated by the spot assay.



Supplemental Figure 4 - Staurosporine sensitivity profile of (A) $\Delta fig-1$ and (B) $\Delta yvc-1$ mutant strains, evaluated by spotting conidia on GFS medium containing 2.5 μM staurosporine (STS).

Table S1. *N. crassa* strains used in this study

Strain	Genotype	Source, References
Wild type	wt <i>mat A</i>	FGSC #2489
Wild type aequorin	<i>mat A, hygR, aeqS</i>	(Nelson et al., 2004)
$\Delta plc-1$	Δ NCU06245, <i>mat a, hygR</i>	FGSC #11411
$\Delta plc-2$	Δ NCU01266, <i>mat a, hygR</i>	FGSC #12022
$\Delta plc-2$ aequorin	Δ NCU01266, <i>mat a, hygR, bar, aeqS</i>	This study
$\Delta plc-3$	Δ NCU09655, <i>mat a, hygR</i>	FGSC #11271
$\Delta plc-4$	Δ NCU02175, <i>mat a, hygR</i>	FGSC #12023
$\Delta cch-1$	Δ NCU02762, <i>mat A, hygR</i>	(Troppens et al., 2013)
$\Delta cch-1$ aequorin	Δ NCU02762, <i>mat A, hygR, bar, aeqS</i>	(Troppens et al., 2013)
$\Delta mid-1$	Δ NCU06703, <i>mat a, hygR</i>	FGSC #11707
$\Delta fig-1$	Δ NCU02219, <i>mat a, hygR</i>	FGSC #17273
$\Delta fig-1$ aequorin	Δ NCU02219, <i>mat a, hygR, bar, aeqS</i>	This study
$\Delta yvc-1$	Δ NCU07605, <i>mat A, hygR</i>	FGSC #11253
$\Delta yvc-1$ aequorin	Δ NCU07605, <i>mat A, hygR, bar, aeqS</i>	(Troppens et al., 2013)

FGSC, Fungal Genetics Stock Center (McCluskey et al., 2010).