

## Extracellular proteasome-osteopontin circuit regulates cell migration with implications in multiple sclerosis

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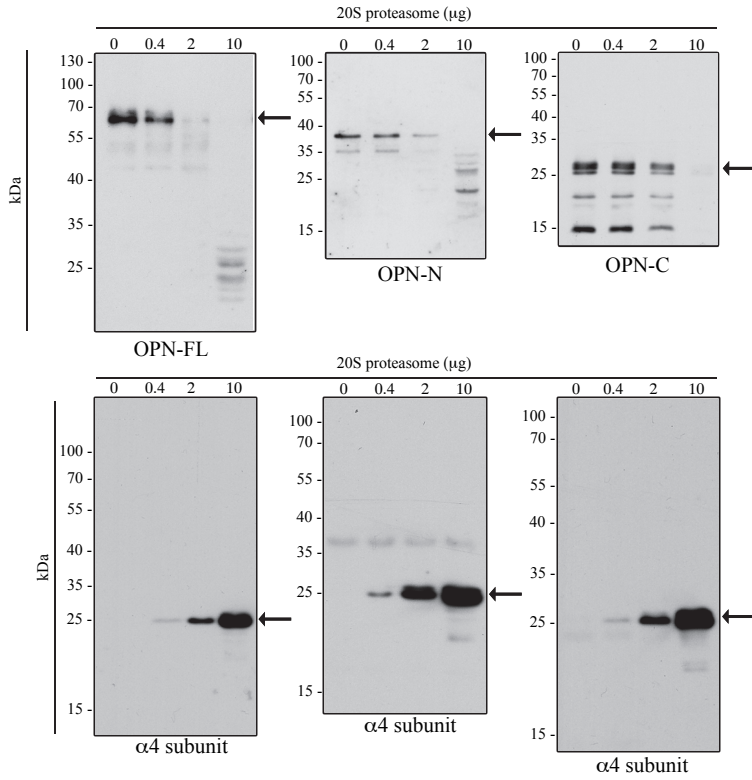
**List of Supplementary material**

Supplementary table 1	Characteristics of healthy control and patient cohorts
Supplementary figure 1	Extracellular 20S proteasome breaks OPN molecules
Supplementary figure 2	Tandem mass spectrometry identification of the six studied fragments of OPN-C generated during <i>in vitro</i> digestion by 20S proteasomes
Supplementary figure 3	Dose-dependent chemotactic effect of proteasome-generated OPN fragments

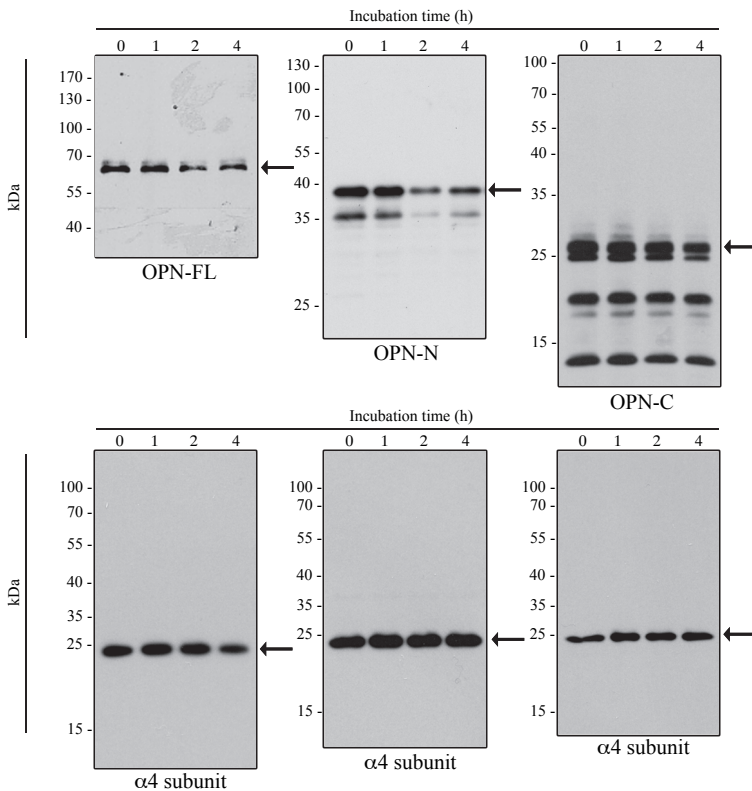
		<b>Healthy Controls</b>	<b>RRMS Rem</b>	<b>RRMS Rel</b>	<b>CIS</b>
<b>Italian population</b>	Age (y)	36.9 ± 14.8	42.3 ± 10.3	36 ± 10.4	
	Count (n)	62	50	25	
	Gender (M/F)	17/45	22/28	9/16	
	Disease onset (y)	-	41.4 ± 11.2	31.8 ± 9.4	
	Disease duration (y)	-	9.7 ± 7.4	5.0 ± 5.7	
	MSSS	-	3.0 ± 2.2	4.9 ± 2.5	
<b>German population</b>	Age (y)	27.2 ± 4.0	36.8 ± 11.9		32.8 ± 8.8
	Count (n)	50	13		37
	Gender (M/F)	23/27	5/8		15/22
	Disease onset (y)	-	33.1 ± 11.6		31.3 ± 8.8
	Disease duration (y)	-	2.3 ± 1.0		1.2 ± 0.6
	MSSS	-	4.7 ± 2.8		-

**Supplementary table 1. Characteristics of healthy control and patient cohorts.** Continuous variables are reported as mean ± SD. M = male, F = female, MSSS = Multiple Sclerosis Severity Scale.

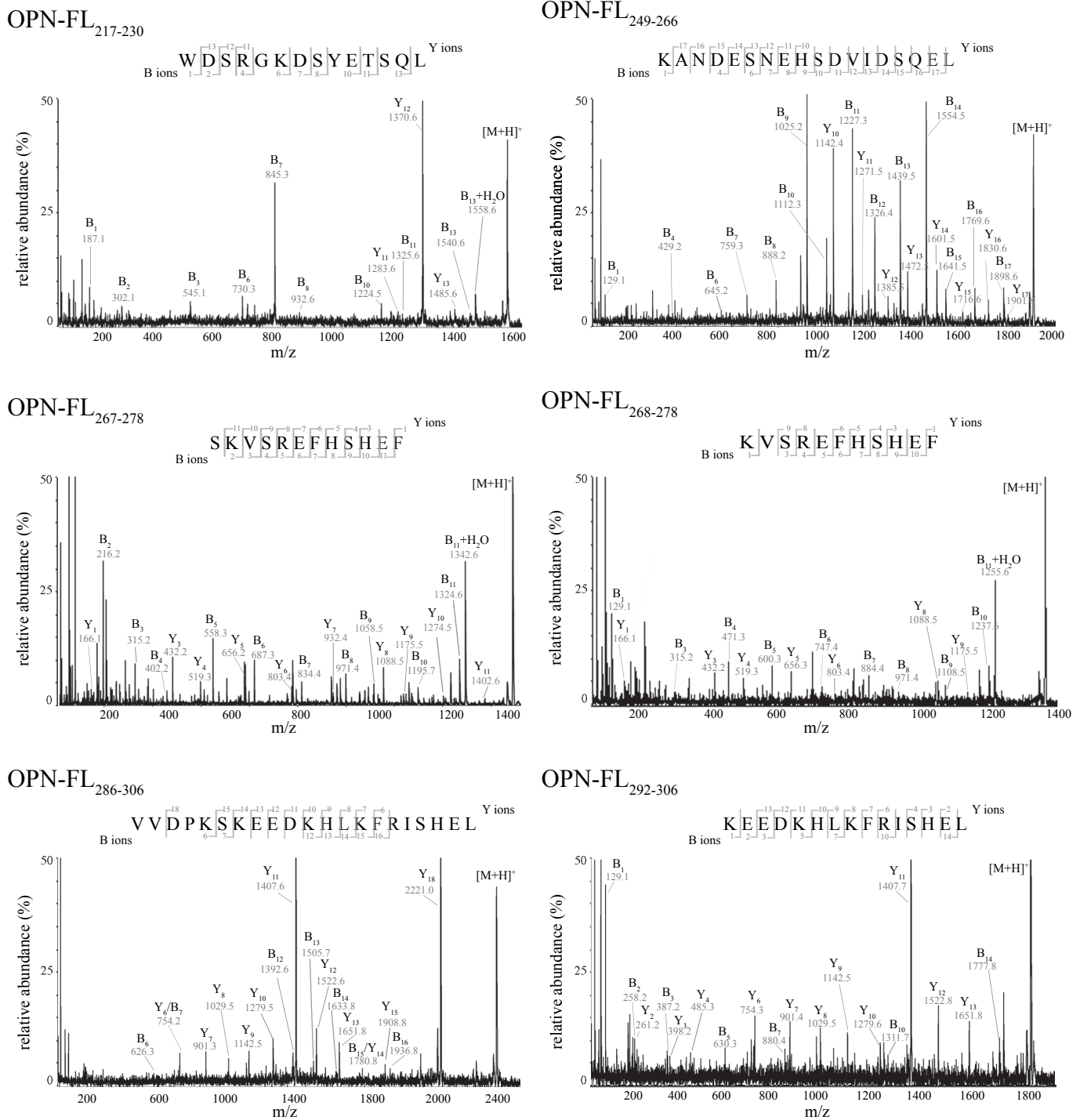
**a**



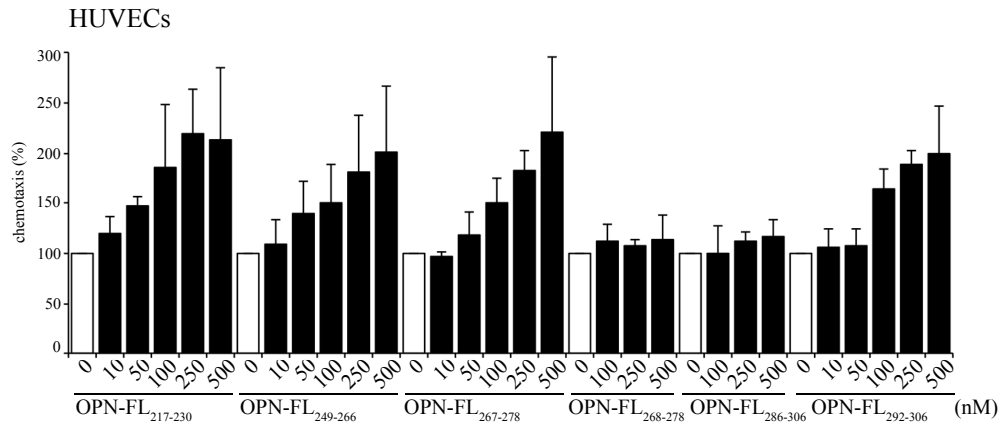
**b**



**Supplementary figure 1. Extracellular 20S proteasome breaks OPN molecules. (a)** Representative *in vitro* digestion ( $n = 3$ ) of recombinant OPN-FL, OPN-N, OPN-C by different amount of human erythrocyte 20S standard proteasome. The band pattern visible in the samples with 10  $\mu\text{g}$  proteasome resembles that of the proteasome subunits and is thus likely the outcome of a cross-reactivity of the antibodies with such a large amount of proteasome. **(b)** Degradation kinetics of OPN-FL, OPN-N and OPN-C by T2 20S standard proteasomes are shown by representative Western Blot assay of 4-5 independent experiments. **(a-b)** The full Western blots are shown. The relevant bands of the OPNs (upper panels) or the proteasome  $\alpha 4$  subunits (as controls; lower panels) are marked with an arrow and they are shown in Fig. 1.



**Supplementary figure 2. Tandem mass spectrometry identification of the six studied fragments of OPN-C generated during *in vitro* digestion by 20S proteasomes.** MALDI-tandem mass spectrometry spectra of the peptides WDSRGKDSYETS QL (OPN<sub>217-230</sub>) [peptide score = 59,  $p = 0.097$ ], KANDESNEHSDVIDSQEL (OPN<sub>249-266</sub>) [peptide score = 101,  $p = 5.8 \cdot 10^{-6}$ ], SKVSREFHSHEF (OPN<sub>267-278</sub>) [peptide score = 96,  $p = 2.1 \cdot 10^{-5}$ ], KVSREFHSHEF (OPN<sub>268-278</sub>) [peptide score = 72,  $p = 0.0057$ ], VVDPKSKEEDKHLKFRISHEL (OPN<sub>286-306</sub>) [peptide score = 75,  $p = 0.0027$ ], and KEEDKHLKFRISHEL (OPN<sub>292-306</sub>) [peptide score = 69,  $p = 0.0099$ ] identified in the *in vitro* digestion of the substrate OPN-C by erythrocyte 20S proteasome for 20 h. The identity of the peptide OPN<sub>217-230</sub> is verified by comparison with the fragment pattern of the synthetic analog.



**Supplementary figure 3. Dose-dependent chemotactic effect of proteasome-generated OPN fragments.** Effect of different concentrations of OPN fragments (10 - 500 nM) on the HUVEC chemotaxis is depicted. Values are reported as percentage of treated vs untreated cells that migrated after 20 h and they are expressed as the mean and the SD of independent experiments (n = 5 - 14). Cell migration is measured in the Boyden chamber migration assay.