

Expanded View Figures

Figure EV1. Loss of USP22 in HT-29 cells does not affect TB-induced apoptosis or NF- κ B activation upstream of I κ B α .

- A Whole cell lysates of HT-29 parental, CRISPR/Cas9 control (ctr), and USP22 KO cells were analyzed by Western blotting for the indicated proteins. β -Actin was used as a loading control.
- B HT-29 control and USP22 KO cells were treated with 20 μ M zVAD.fmk, 0.5 μ M BV6, and 1 ng/ml TNF α for 6 h, and cell death was determined by analysis of PI-positive nuclei.
- C HT-29 control and USP22 KO cells were stimulated with 20 μ M zVAD.fmk, 0.5 μ M BV6, and 1 ng/ml TNF α for 18 h. Cells were additionally treated with 30 μ M Nec-1s, 20 μ M GSK'872, 20 μ M Dab, and 10 μ M NSA, as indicated. Cell death was determined by analysis of PI-positive nuclei.
- D HT-29 control and USP22 KO cells were stimulated with 10 ng/ml TNF α for 5 and 15 min. Protein expression of I κ B α , phosphorylated I κ B α , and USP22 were examined by Western blotting. Vinculin was used as a loading control.
- E HT-29 control and USP22 KO cells were treated for 48 h, as indicated, with 0.5 μ M BV6 and 1 ng/ml TNF α . Cell death was determined by analysis of PI-positive nuclei.
- F HT-29 control cells and USP22 KO cells, generated with three (USP22 KO #1) or with two (USP22 KO (2g)) USP22 gRNAs, were stimulated with 20 μ M zVAD.fmk, 0.5 μ M BV6, 1 ng/ml TNF α , and 30 μ M Nec-1s for 18 h. The percentage of PI-positive cells was assessed by fluorescence-based PI staining.
- G Jurkat CRISPR/Cas9 control (Ctr) control and USP22 KO cells were analyzed for USP22 expression by Western blotting. GAPDH served as loading control.
- H Jurkat control and USP22 KO cells were pre-treated with 10 μ M Nec-1s before stimulation with 1 μ M BV6 and 10 ng/ml TNF α . Cell death was measured after 18 h by analysis of PI-positive nuclei.
- I Jurkat control and USP22 KO cells were pre-treated with 10 μ M Nec-1s or 20 μ M Dabrafenib before stimulation with 1 μ M BV6 and 10 ng/ml TNF α for 8 h. Cell death was determined by analysis of PI-positive nuclei.

Data information: Data represent mean \pm SD; * P < 0.05; ** P < 0.01; *** P < 0.001, NS: not significant, by unpaired 2-tailed Student's t -test. Three independent experiments performed in triplicate are shown.

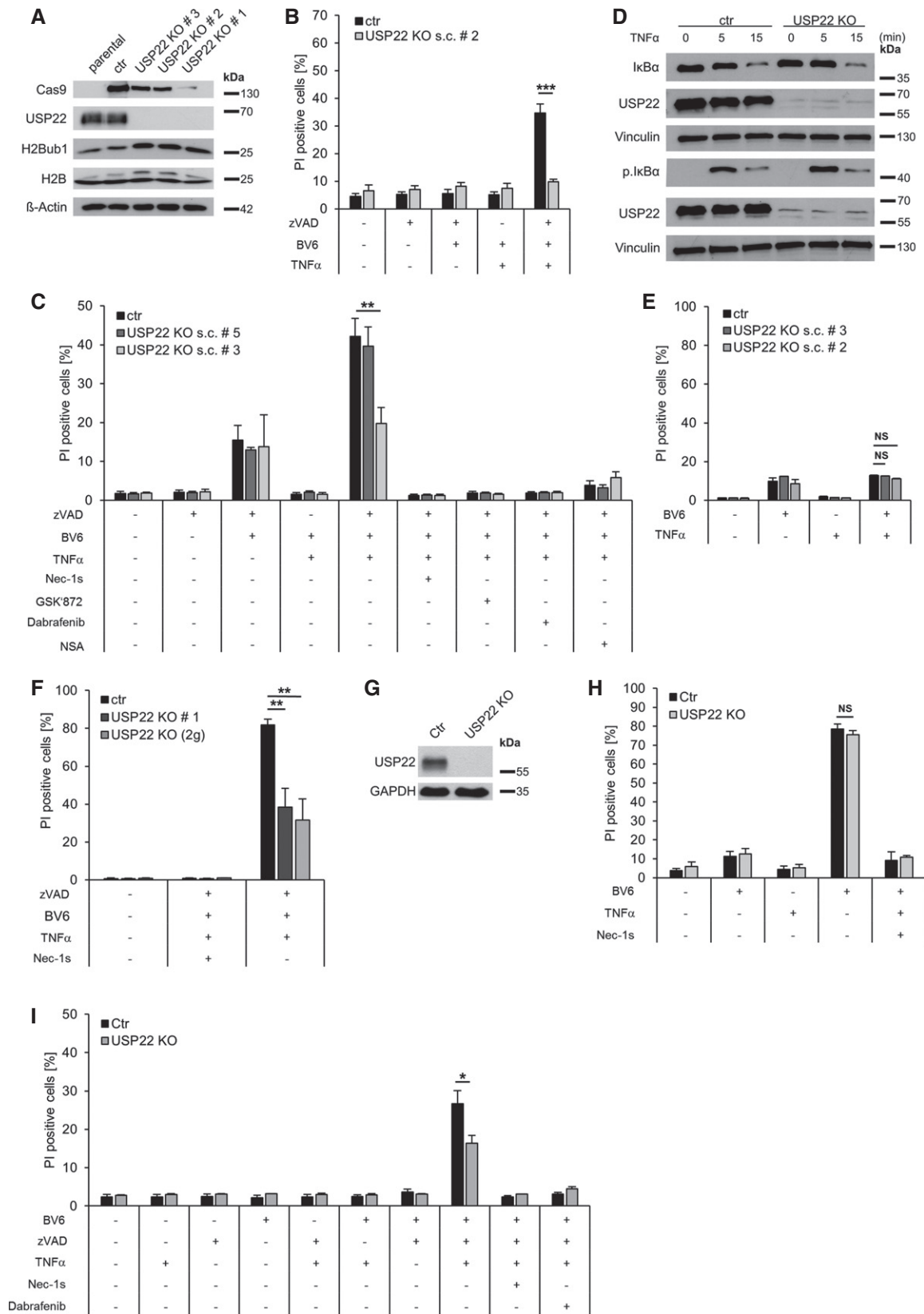


Figure EV1.

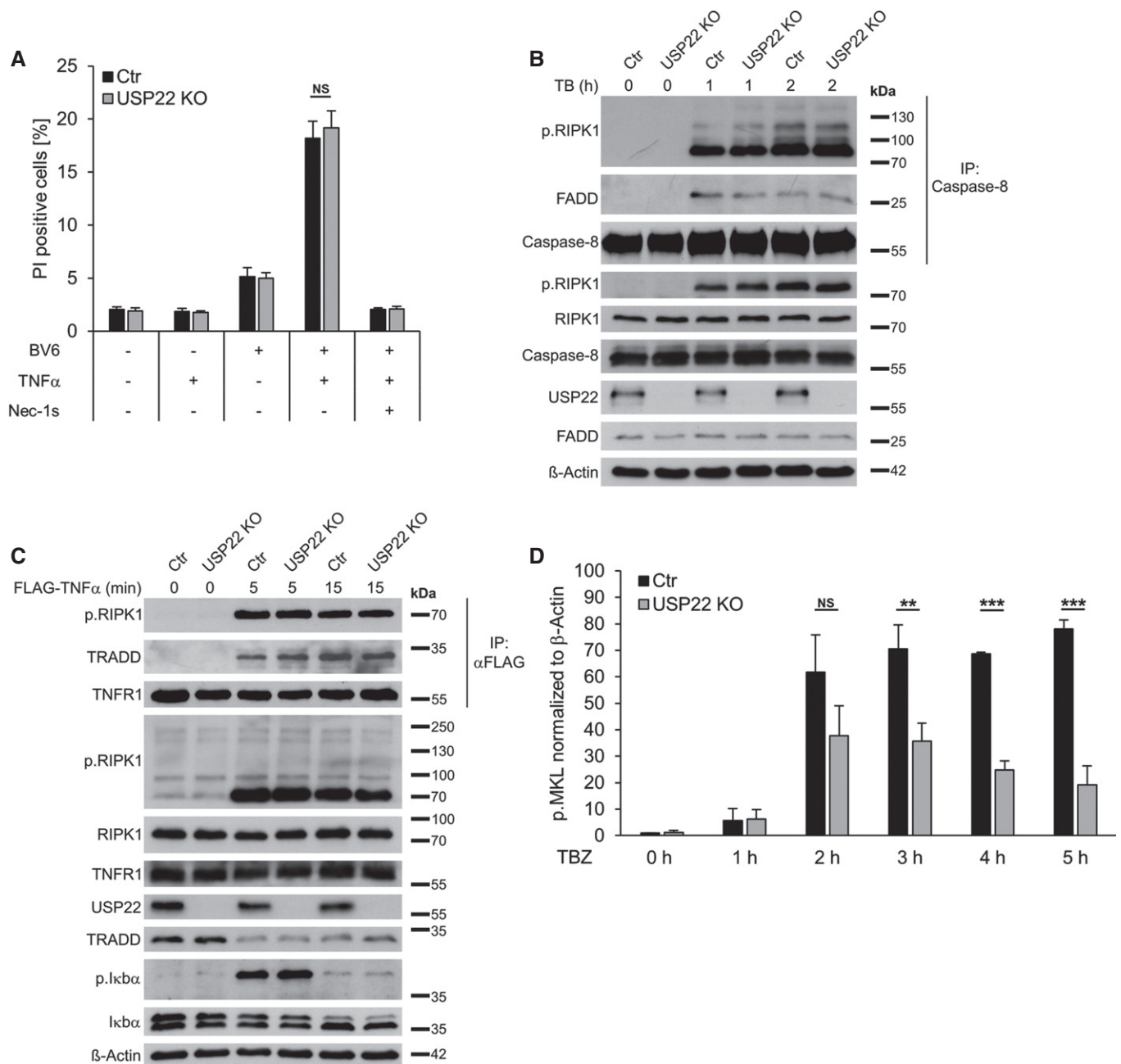


Figure EV2. USP22 KO in HeLa TRex RIPK3 does not affect TB-induced apoptosis or complex I and II formation.

- A HeLa TRex RIPK3 CRISPR/Cas9 control (Ctr) and USP22 KO cells were treated with 5 μ M BV6 and 10 ng/ml TNF α for 24 h. Cell death was determined by analysis of PI-positive nuclei.
- B HeLa TRex RIPK3 CRISPR/Cas9 control (Ctr) and USP22 KO cells were pre-treated with 5 μ M BV6 for 1 h before being stimulated with 10 ng/ml TNF α for 1 and 2 h, after which caspase-8 was immunoprecipitated, followed by analysis by Western blotting with the indicated antibodies. β -Actin served as loading control.
- C HeLa TRex RIPK3 CRISPR/Cas9 control (Ctr) and USP22 KO cells were starved in serum-free DMEM for 2 h. Cells were stimulated with 1 μ g/ml FLAG-hTNF for 5 and 15 min as indicated in the Materials and Methods section. FLAG-hTNF was immunoprecipitated and analyzed by Western blotting with the indicated antibodies. β -Actin served as loading control.
- D RIPK3 expression in HeLa TRex CRISPR/Cas9 control and USP22 KO cells was induced by Dox treatment. For quantification, phosphorylated MLKL levels of both cell lines were first normalized to β -Actin levels followed by normalization to the 0 h time point of HeLa TRex CRISPR/Cas9 control cells.

Data information: Data represent mean \pm SD; ** P < 0.01; *** P < 0.001; NS: not significant, by unpaired 2-tailed Student's t -test. Three independent experiments performed in triplicate are shown. In panel D, quantification of blots from three independent experiments.

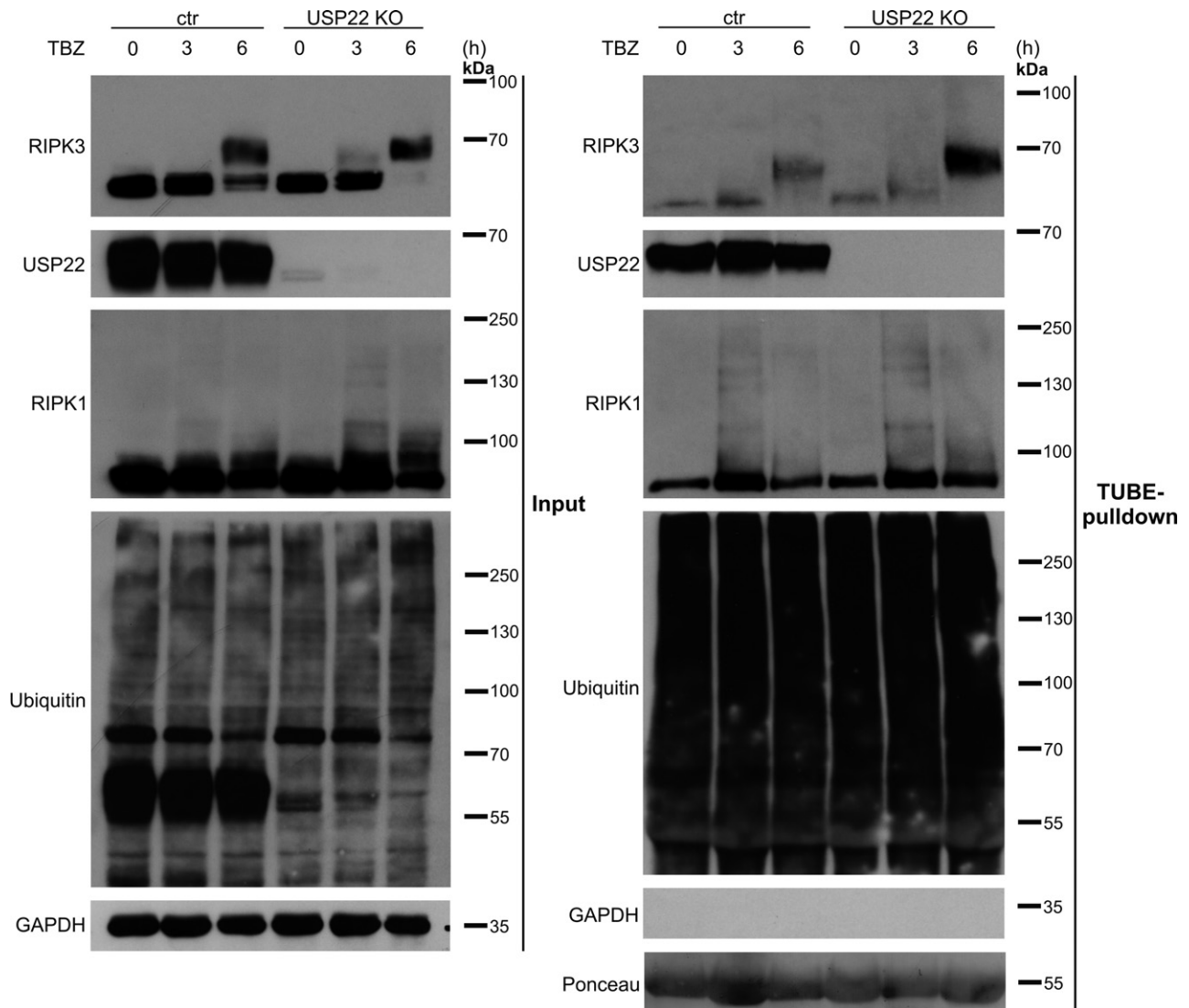


Figure EV3. USP22 KO in HT-29 cells does not alter TBZ-induced RIPK1 ubiquitination.

HT-29 control and USP22 KO cells were stimulated with 20 μ M zVAD.fmk, 0.5 μ M BV6, and 1 ng/ml TNF α for 3 and 6 h. Ubiquitinated proteins were enriched by GST-TUBE pull-down. Protein expression of RIPK1, RIPK3, USP22, and ubiquitinated RIPK1, RIPK3, and USP22 was monitored using Western blotting with the indicated antibodies. GAPDH served as a loading control. Ponceau staining was used to confirm equal loading of GST-TUBE.

Figure EV4. Ubiquitin remnant profiling identifies RIPK3 K518 as USP22-dependent ubiquitin target during necroptosis.

- A RIPK3 ubiquitin sites detected by ubiquitin remnant profiling upon USP22 KO and TBZ treatment. The mean of two biological replicates is depicted. Only RIPK3 sites are shown that were identified in both replicates.
- B Fragment spectrum of TBZ-treated RIPK3 di-glycine-modified peptide corresponding to K518. The b- and y-ions detected are highlighted.
- C SILAC-labeled HT-29 CRISPR/Cas9 control (ctr) and USP22 KO cells were stimulated with 20 μ M zVAD.fmk, 0.5 μ M BV6, and 1 ng/ml TNF α for 6 h. The percentage of PI-positive cells was assessed by fluorescence-based PI staining.
- D SILAC-labeled HT-29 control and USP22 KO cells were treated with 20 μ M zVAD.fmk, 0.5 μ M BV6, and 1 ng/ml TNF α for 6 h and analyzed by Western blotting with the indicated antibodies. GAPDH served as a loading control. The arrow marks specific phosphorylated MLKL bands.
- E HeLa cells expressing Dox-inducible RIPK3 WT or 3xKR were incubated with 30 μ M Nec-1s or 20 μ M Dab and 1 μ g/ml Dox overnight, as indicated. Cells were stimulated with 20 μ M zVAD.fmk, 0.5 μ M BV6, and 1 ng/ml TNF α for 2 h. 100 μ g of each lysate was incubated with 400 U/ μ l λ -phosphatase for 30 min at 30°C. RIPK3 protein expression was monitored by Western blotting. β -Actin was used as loading control.
- F HeLa cells expressing Dox-inducible RIPK3 WT or K518R were incubated with 1 μ g/ml Dox overnight. Cells were pre-treated with 20 μ M zVAD.fmk and 5 μ M BV6 for 1 h. After pre-treatment, 10 ng/ml TNF α was added for 2 h. Levels of inducible RIPK3 expression were analyzed by Western blotting under reducing and non-reducing conditions. β -Actin served as loading control. The asterisk marks putative RIPK3 dimers.

Data information: Data represent mean \pm SD; ** P < 0.01, by unpaired 2-tailed Student's t -test. Three independent experiments are shown.

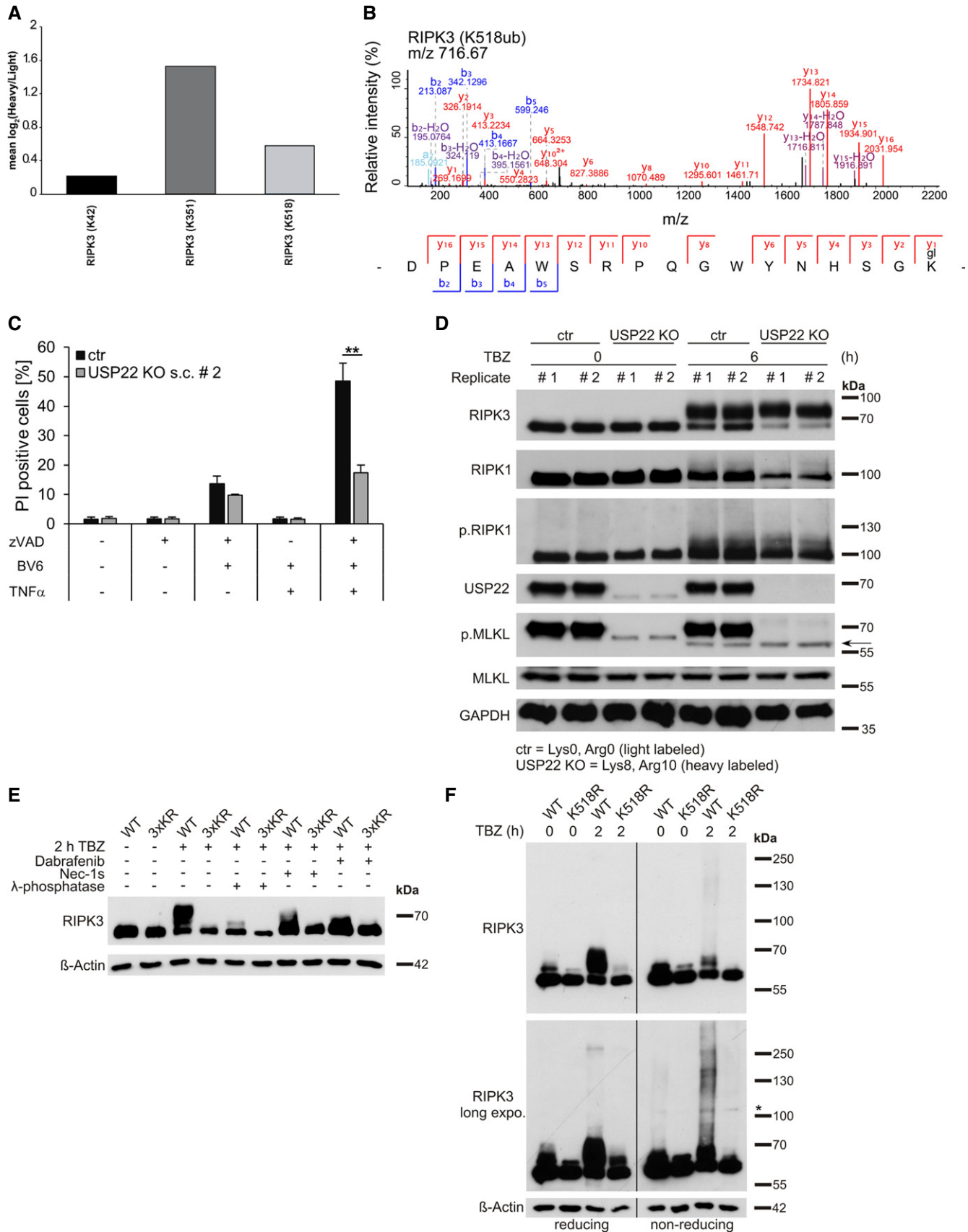


Figure EV4.

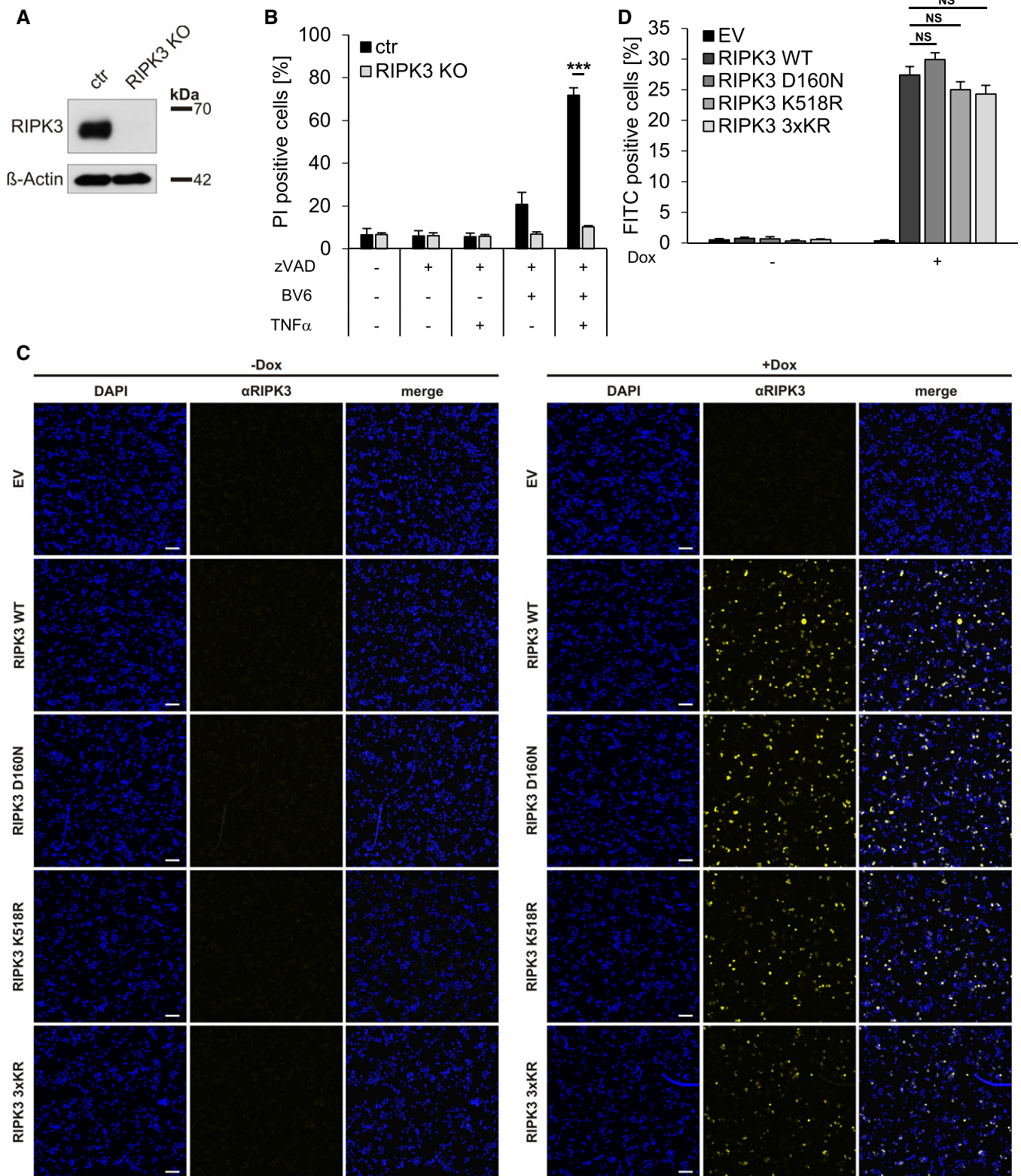


Figure EV5.

Figure EV5. HT-29 RIPK3 KO cells, reconstituted with RIPK3 mutants, show homogenous RIPK3 expression upon Dox treatment.

- A HT-29 CRISPR/Cas9 control (ctr) and RIPK3 KO cells were analyzed by Western blotting for RIPK3 expression. β -Actin served as loading control.
- B HT-29 control and RIPK3 KO cells were stimulated with 20 μ M zVAD.fmk, 0.5 μ M BV6, and 1 ng/ml TNF α for 18 h. The percentage of PI-positive cells was assessed by fluorescence-based PI staining.
- C HT-29 cells expressing EV and Dox-inducible RIPK3 WT, D160N, K518R, and 3xKR were treated with 1 μ g/ml Dox overnight. Strep-RIPK3 expression was imaged using anti-RIPK3 immunofluorescence staining. Scale bars represent 100 μ m.
- D Quantification of FITC-positive cells after RIPK3 immunofluorescence staining of HT-29 cells expressing Dox-inducible RIPK3 WT, D160N, K518R, and 3xKR.

Data information: Data represent mean \pm SD; *** P < 0.001, NS: not significant, by unpaired 2-tailed Student's t -test. Three independent experiments are shown.