

## **SARS-CoV-2 E and 3a proteins are inducers of pannexin currents**

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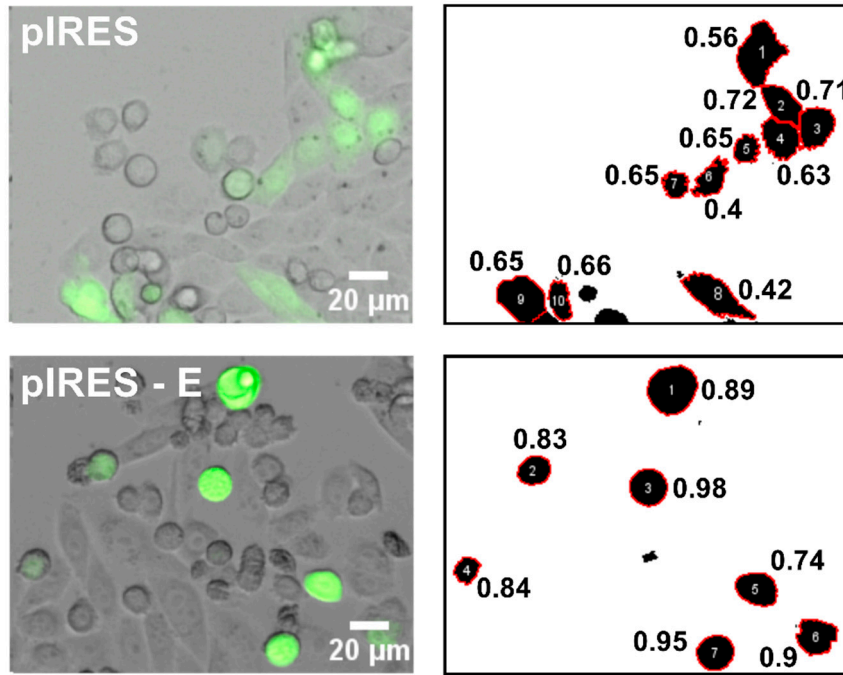
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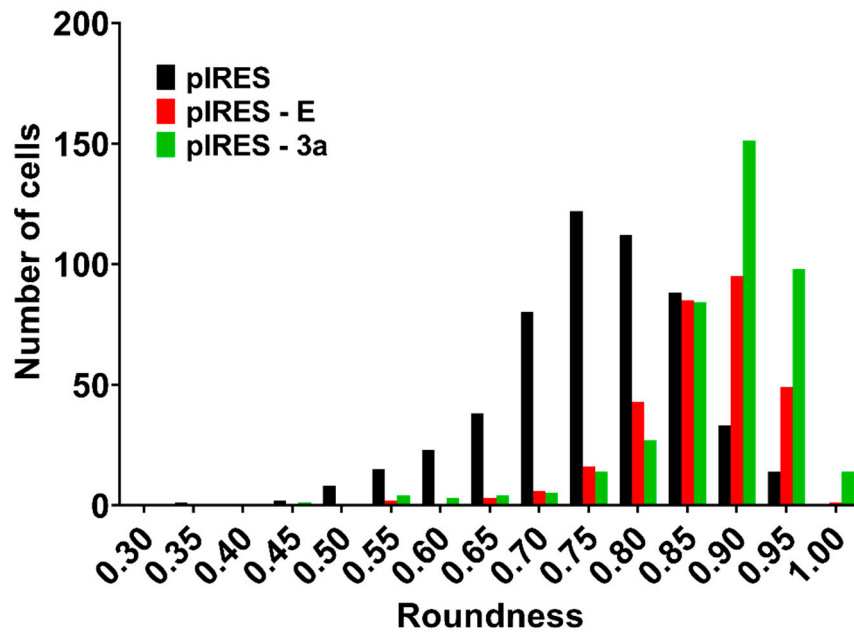
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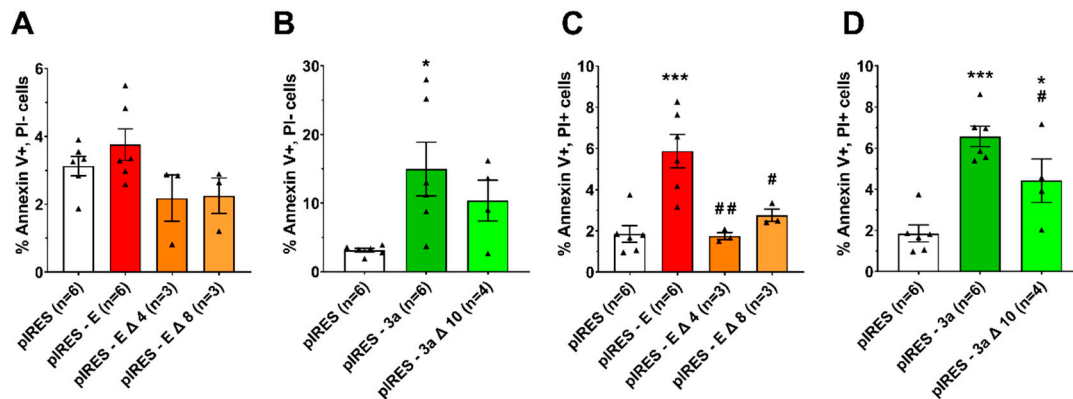
**A**



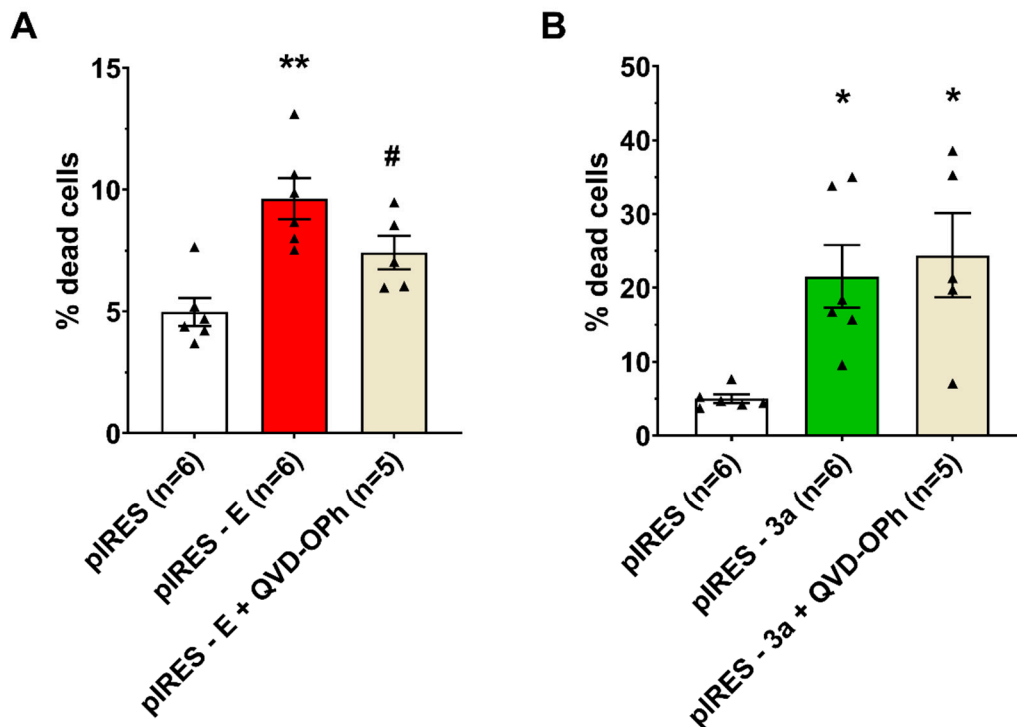
**B**



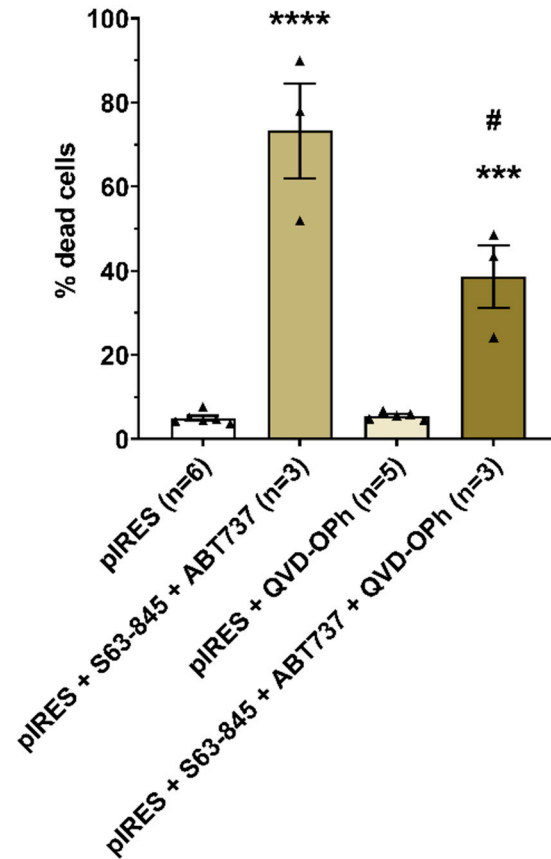
**Supplementary Figure S1: Morphology analysis of cells transfected with control pIRES, pIRES - E or pIRES - 3a plasmids. (A) Left:** example of superimposed brightfield and eGFP fluorescence images. **Right:** Automatic particle analysis showing the roundness index. **(B)** Distribution of cells roundnesses from the analysis of 5 areas of 1.7 mm x 1.7 mm for cells transfected with control pIRES, pIRES - E or pIRES - 3a plasmids.



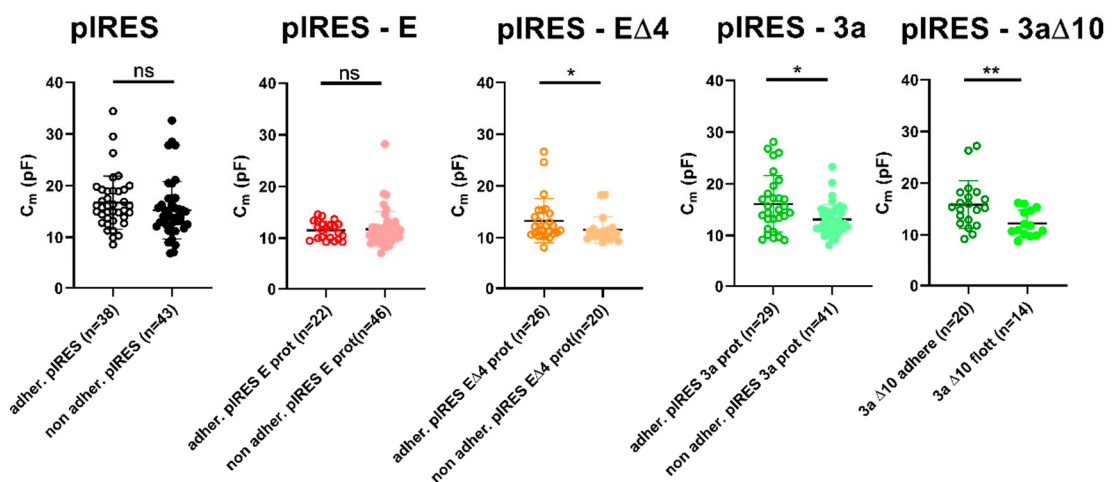
**Supplementary Figure S2: Effects of E or 3a protein expression on early (Annexin V+, PI- in A&B) and late (Annexin V+, PI+ in C&D) cell death.** Mean percentage ( $\pm$  sem) of stained cells among eGFP-positive CHO cells expressing only eGFP (pIRES), or eGFP and full-length or truncated E or 3a protein. \*  $p < 0.05$ , \*\*\*  $p < 0.001$  as compared to pIRES control, one-way ANOVA, ##  $p < 0.01$ , #  $p < 0.05$  as compared to full-length protein, t-test.



**Supplementary Figure S3: Caspase dependence of E and 3a protein-induced cell death.** (A) Cell death induced by E protein expression is reduced by the pan-caspase inhibitor QVD-OPh. Flow cytometry analysis of eGFP-positive CHO cells expressing only eGFP (pIRES), or co-expressing eGFP and the full-length E protein (pIRES - E), in absence or presence of the pan-caspase inhibitor QVD-OPh. \*\*  $p < 0.01$ , as compared to pIRES control, one-way ANOVA. #  $p < 0.05$  as compared to E protein, t-test. (B) Cell death induced by 3a protein expression is not reduced by the pan-caspase inhibitor QVD-OPh. \*  $p < 0.05$ , as compared to pIRES control, one-way ANOVA. Concentrations are indicated in the method section.

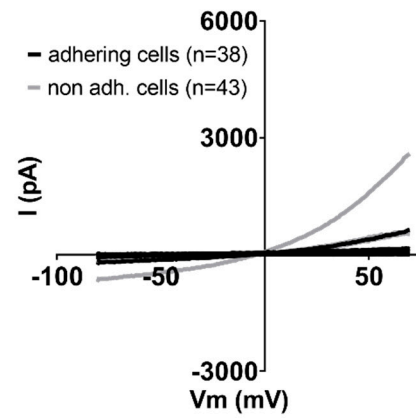
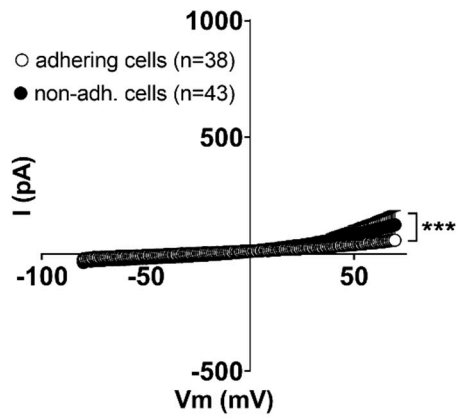


**Supplementary Figure S4: Test of the apoptosis inducers and inhibitor in CHO cells.** Flow cytometry analysis of eGFP-positive CHO cells expressing only eGFP (pIRES), in absence and or presence of the apoptosis inducers S63-845+ABT737 and inhibitor QVD-OPh. \*\*\*\*  $p < 0.0001$ , \*\*\*  $p < 0.001$ , as compared to pIRES control, one-way ANOVA, #  $p < 0.05$  as compared to pIRES+S63-845+ABT737, t-test.

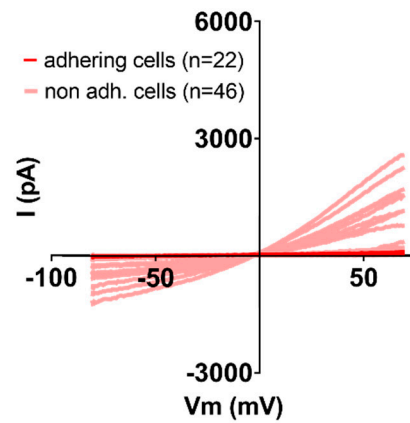
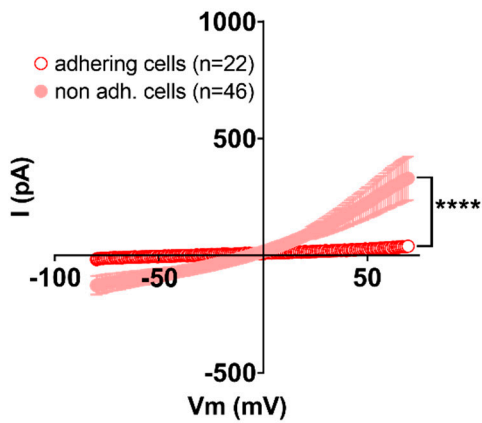


**Supplementary Figure S5. Effect of expression of E or 3a protein on membrane capacitance in adhering vs. non-adhering CHO cells.** \*  $p < 0.05$ , \*\*  $p < 0.01$ , as compared to adhering cells, Mann Whitney test.

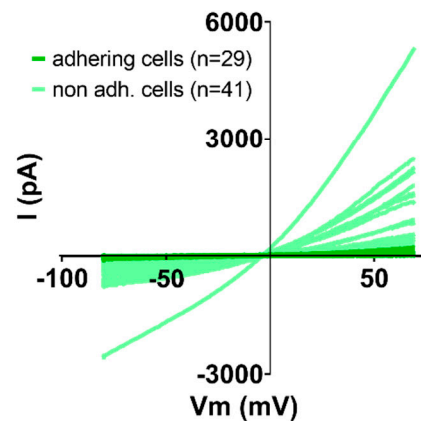
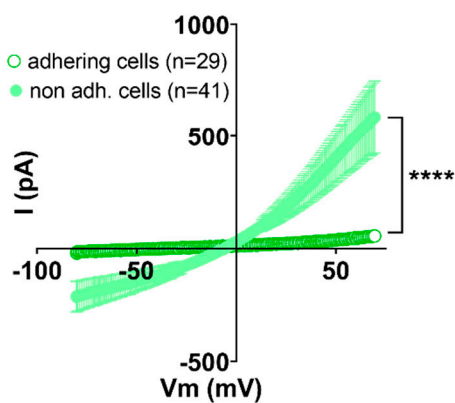
## A pIRES



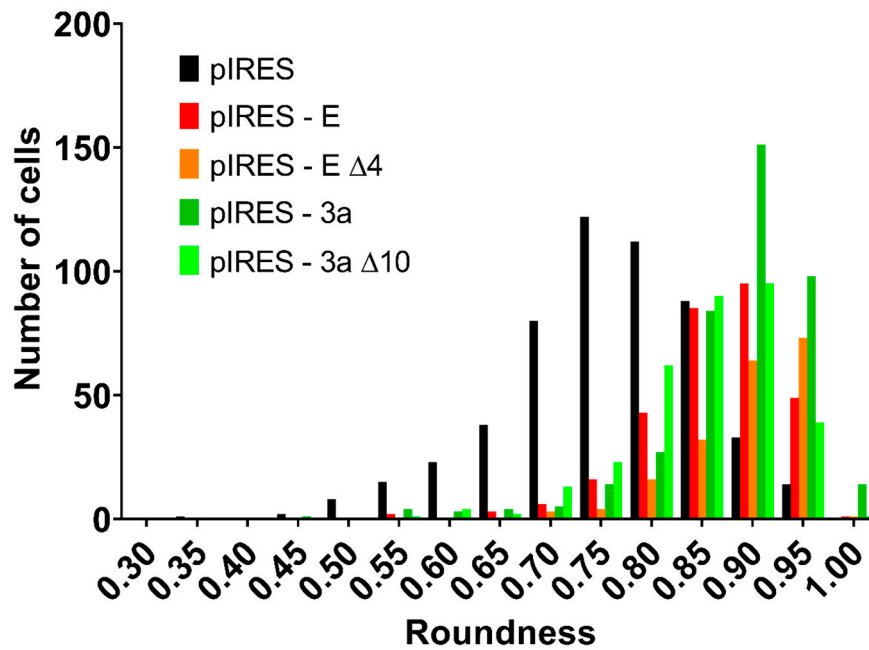
## B pIRES - E



## C pIRES - 3a



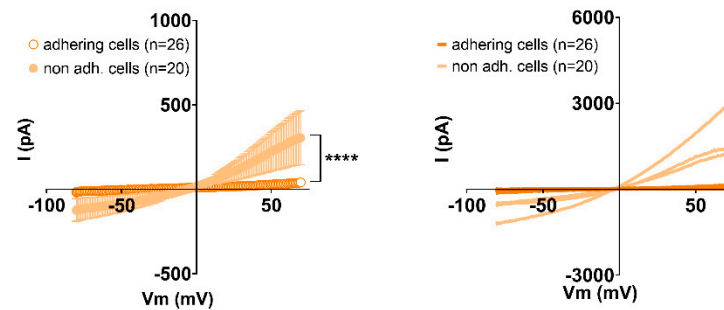
**Supplementary Figure S6. Expression of E or 3a protein is accompanied by outwardly rectifying currents in non-adhering CHO cells only.** Same as Figure 3, with current amplitudes shown instead of current densities. \*\*\*\*  $p < 0.0001$ , \*\*\*  $p < 0.001$ , as compared to adhering cells, two-way ANOVA on Ranks.



**Supplementary Figure S7. Distribution of cells roundness.** From the analysis of 5 areas of 1.7 mm x 1.7 mm of transfected CHO cells (Cf. Figure 6A).

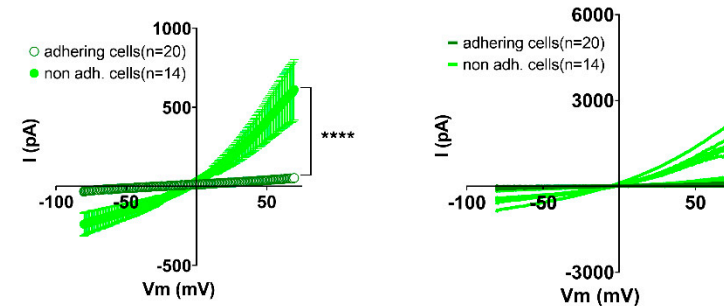
**A**

**pIRES - E  $\Delta 4$**



**B**

**pIRES - 3a  $\Delta 10$**



**Supplementary Figure S8. C-terminal deletion of E or 3a protein does not prevent cell characteristic changes.** Same as Figure 6B&C, with current amplitudes shown instead of current densities. \*\*\*\*  $p < 0.0001$ , as compared to adhering cells, two-way ANOVA on Ranks.