

Supplementary information

Mini viral RNAs act as innate immune agonists during influenza virus infection

Aartjan J.W. te Velhuis^{1,2,*§}, Joshua C. Long^{1,*}, David L.V. Bauer^{1,*}, Rebecca L.Y. Fan³, Hui-Ling Yen³, Jane Sharps¹, Jurre Y. Siegers⁴, Marian J. Killip^{1,5}, Hollie French², Maria José Oliva-Martín¹, Richard E. Randall⁵, Emmie de Wit⁶, Debby van Riel⁴, Leo L.M. Poon³, Ervin Fodor^{1,§}

¹ Sir William Dunn School of Pathology, University of Oxford, South Parks Road, Oxford OX1 3RE, United Kingdom.

² Division of Virology, Department of Pathology, University of Cambridge, Addenbrooke's Hospital, Hills Road, Cambridge CB2 0QQ, United Kingdom.

³ School of Public Health, University of Hong Kong, 21 Sassoon Road, Pokfulam, Hong Kong SAR, China.

⁴ Department of Viroscience, Erasmus Medical Centre, 3015 CN, Rotterdam, The Netherlands.

⁵ Biomedical Sciences Research Complex, University of St Andrews, North Haugh, St Andrews, Fife KY16 9ST, United Kingdom.

⁶ Laboratory of Virology, Division of Intramural Research, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, National Institutes of Health, Hamilton, Montana, USA

* These authors contributed equally to this work.

§ Corresponding authors

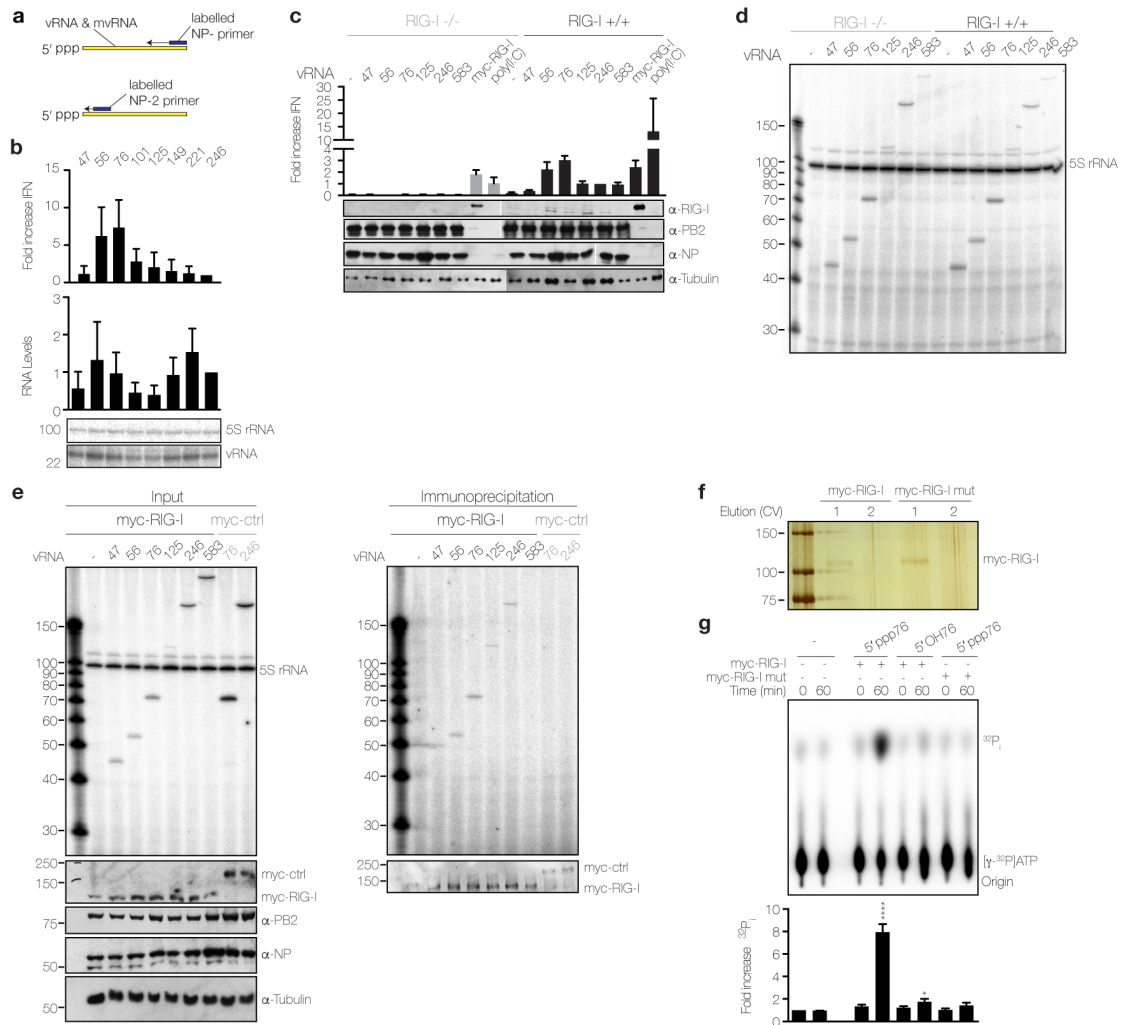


Figure S1 | Induction of IFN- β promoter activity by replication of mvRNAs and binding of mvRNAs to RIG-I. (a) Schematic of primer extension analysis using primers binding at the 3' end of vRNAs (NP-) or to an internal sequence (NP-2). (b) IFN- β promoter activity induced by the replication of segment 5-based vRNA templates before normalisation to RNA levels measured by primer extension with primer NP-2. Normalised data is shown in Fig. 1c. (c) INF- β promoter activity induced by the replication of segment 5-based vRNA templates in wild-type (RIG-I +/+) or RIG knockout (RIG-I -/-) HEK 293T cells expressing luciferase from an IFN- β promoter. (d) Primer extension performed with primer NP- on samples from Fig. S1c. (e) Detection of segment 5-derived vRNAs with the NP- primer before and after myc-RIG-I or myc-EGF immunoprecipitation. Normalised data is shown in Fig. 1e. (f) SDS-PAGE and silverstain analysis of myc-RIG-I elutions per column volume (CV). (g) ATPase assay of wildtype myc-RIG-I or mutant (mut) in the presence of a triphosphorylated 76 nt mvRNA (5' ppp76) or a dephosphorylated mvRNA (5' OH76). In all panels, error bars indicate standard deviation. P-values were determined using ANOVA relative to the 0 min buffer control and are indicated as * $P \leq 0.05$ and **** $P \leq 0.0001$.

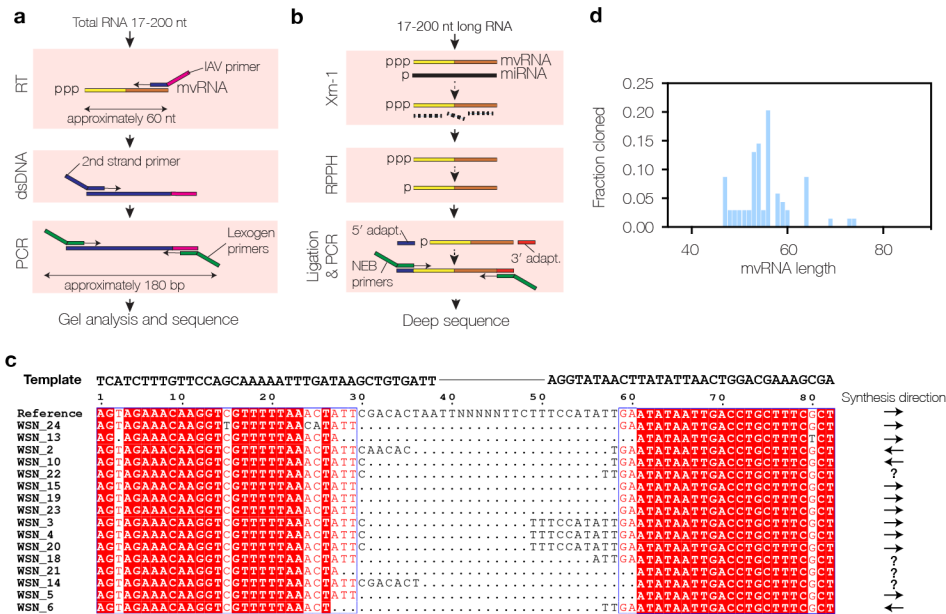


Figure S2 | Deep sequencing schematic and alignment of cloned mVRNAs. (a) Schematic of deep sequencing protocol using universal primers for the influenza A virus (IAV) promoter. (b) Deep sequencing via adapter ligation was performed on the total small RNA fraction (RNAs 17-200 nt in length) after treatment with XRN-1 and RppH. (c) Alignment and (d) size distribution of segment 1-derived mVRNAs generated during infection with influenza A/WSN/33 (H1N1) virus in the presence of overexpressed viral polymerase. Sequences were produced after gel extraction and Sanger sequencing. The possible direction of synthesis (vRNA to mVRNA or cRNA to mVRNA) via the intramolecular copy-choice model is indicated. Unknown directions of synthesis are indicated with ‘?’.

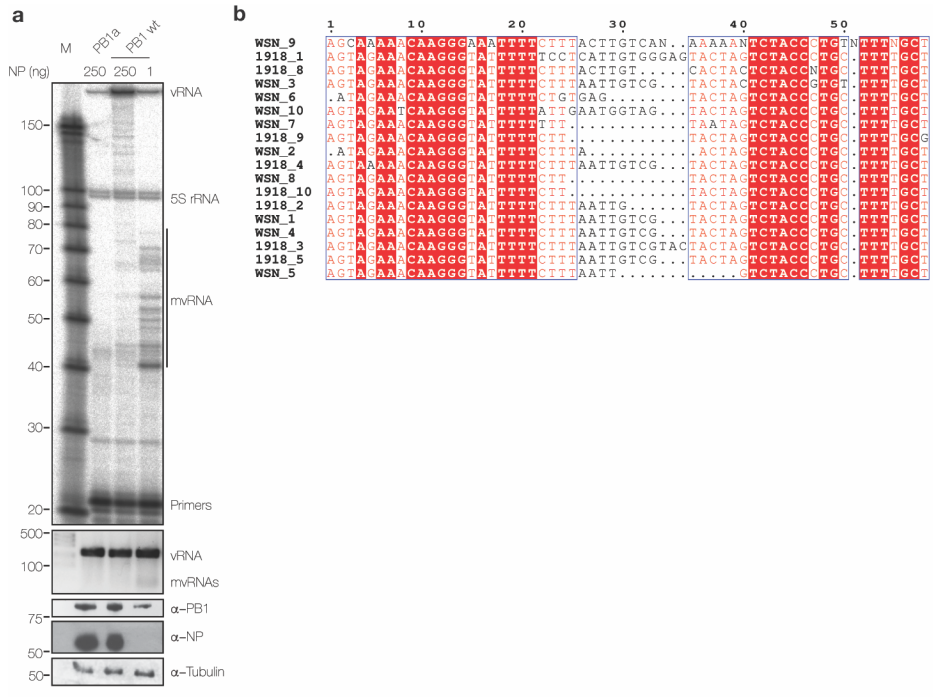


Figure S3 | mvRNAs synthesis in replication assays with WSN polymerase in the presence of limiting NP and alignment of cloned mvRNAs. (a) Analysis of steady state RNA levels in replication assays with an active site mutant WSN PB1 (PB1a) or WSN PB1 wild-type (PB1 wt) and a 246-nt vRNA that was derived from segment 5 of the influenza A virus genome, in the presence of limiting NP. The NP- primer was used for primer-extension analysis. (b) Alignment of mvRNAs generated in replication assays with the WSN (from panel a) and BM18 polymerases (from Fig. 3a) from segment 5-derived 246 nt vRNA template.

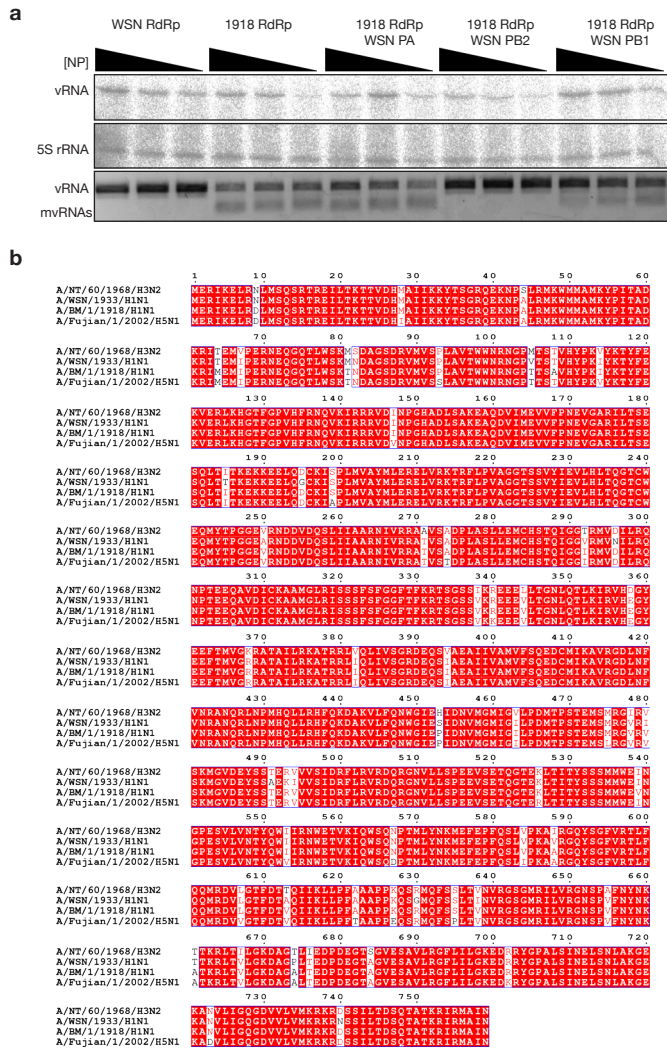


Figure S4 | mvRNA synthesis by reassorted WSN and BM18 polymerases and sequence alignments of the PB2 subunit. (a) Analysis of steady state RNA levels in replication assays with WSN and BM18 polymerases and their reassortants and a 246-nt vRNA that was derived from segment 5 of the influenza A virus genome, in the presence of decreasing NP. **(b)** Amino acid sequence alignment of the PB2 subunits of A/WSN/33 (H1N1) (accession number ACF54608), A/Brevig Mission/1/18 (H1N1) (accession number ABA55038), A/Northern Territory/60/68 (H3N2) (accession number AAA43613), and A/duck/Fujian/1/2002 (H5N1) (accession number AY585504) influenza viruses.

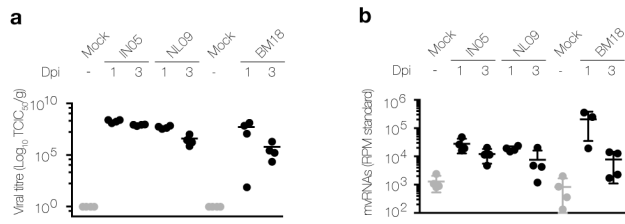


Figure S5 | Viral titre and mvRNA levels in ferret lungs. (a) Published viral titres of ferret lung tissue samples^{29,30}. (b) mvRNA levels in lungs of ferrets one and three days after infection with IN05, NL09 or BM18 as measured using deep sequencing.

Table S1 | Primers for RdRp subunit mutagenesis

Mutant	Fw/rv	Sequence (5' to 3')
PB1 V43I	Fw	GGAACAGGATACACCATGGATACTATTAACAGGACACATCAGTACTCAG
	Rv	CTGAGTACTGATGTGTCCTGTTAATAGTATCCATGGTGTATCCTGTTCC
PB2 E627K	Fw	CATTTGCAGCAGCCCCACCGAAGCAGAGCAGAATGCAGTTTTCTTC
	Rv	GAAGAAAACCTGCATTCTGCTCTGCTTCGGTGGGGCTGCTGCAAATG
PB2 T64M	Fw	CCAATTACAGCAGACAAGAGGATAATGGAAATGATTCCCTGAGAGAAATGAGC
	Rv	GCTCATTCTCTCAGGAATCATTTCATTATCCTCTTGCTGCTGTAATTGG
PB2 M81T	Fw	CAGGGACAAACTTTATGGAGTAAAACGAATGACGCCGGATCAGAC
	Rv	GTCTGATCCGGCGTCATTTCGTTTTACTCCATAAAGTTTGTCCCTG
Myc-RIG-I mut	Fw	AAGTTTTGAAGCAAGAGCAGCGATATTCTGTGCCCGACAGAAGTGCAGC
	Rv	GAAAACCTGCGCTGGCTTGGGATGTGGTCTACTCACAAAGCATTCC

Table S2 | RNA templates

Template	Sequence (5' to 3')
NP47	AGUAGAAACAAGGGUAUUUUUCUJUUUCUGAGCGUACUJAGUCUJACCCUGCUUUUGCU
NP76	AGUAGAAACAAGGGUAUUUUUCUJUUACUJAGUGAUUUUGAUGUCACUCUGUGAGUGAUUAUCUJACCCUGCUUUUGCU
NP101	AGUAGAAACAAGGGUAUUUUUCUJUUAAUUGUCGUACUCACUJAGUUUUGGUCGCCAUGAUUUUGAUGUCACUCUGUGAGUGAUUAUCUJACCCUGCUUUUGCU
NP125	AGUAGAAACAAGGGUAUUUUUCUJUUAAUUGUCGUACUCUCUJAGUUUUGGUCGCCAUGAUUUUGAUGUCACUCUGUGAGUGAUUAUCUJACCCUGCUUUUGCU
NP149	AGUAGAAACAAGGGUAUUUUUCUJUUAAUUGUCGUACUCUCUJAGUUUUGGUCGCCAUGAUUUUGAUGUCACUCUGUGAGUGAUUAUCUJACCCUGCUUUUGCU
NP246	AGUAGAAACAAGGGUAUUUUUCUJUUAAUUGUCGUACUCUCUJAGUUUUGGUCGCCAUGAUUUUGAUGUCACUCUGUGAGUGAUUAUCUJACCCUGCUUUUGCU
NP583	AGUAGAAACAAGGGUAUUUUUCUJUUAAUUGUCGUACUCUCUJAGUUUUGGUCGCCAUGAUUUUGAUGUCACUCUGUGAGUGAUUAUCUJACCCUGCUUUUGCU
HA77	AGUAGAAACAAGGGUGUUUUUCUJUAUUAUUCUGAAAUCCUJUCAUUUUGGUUGUUUUAAUUUUCGCCUGCUUUUGCU
HA245	AGUAGAAACAAGGGUGUUUUUCUJUAUUAUUCUGAAAUCCUJAAUCUCAGAUJCAUUAUCUGCACUGCAAAGACCCAUUAGAACACAUCCAGAAACUGAUUUGCCCCAGGGAGACCAAAGCACCAGCCUCCUCGUGGCGCCGGCUGGGCAACAUUCCGAGGGGACCGUCCUCCGUAUUGGCGAAUUGGGACUCUJAGUACAAAAGCCUJCAUUUUGGUUGUUUUAAUUUUCGCCUGCUUUUGCU
NA76	AGUAGAAACAAGGAGUUUUUGAACAAACUACUJUGUCAUUUCUGGUUUUGGAUUCAUUUAAACUCCUGCUUUUGCU
NA244	AGUAGAAACAAGGAGUUUUUGAACAAACUACUJUGUCAUUGGUGAACGGGAGCUCAGCACCGUCUGGCCAAGACCAUCUJACAGAUJACACCAUUCACACCACAAAAAGAAUJAGUCUCCACAAUCCAUUAUJAGAUUAUUUUCUJAAUUAUUCGCUUUUGCU
49-vRNA spike	AGUAGAAACAAGGGUGUUUUUCAGAUUCUGAGUCACCCUGCUUUUGCU
37-cRNA spike	AGCAAAAGCAGGGUAGACUJAGUACCCUJUGUUUCUACU

Table S3 | Primer-extension and RT-PCR primers

Primer name	Sequence (5' to 3')	Target
NP-	AGCAAAAGCAGGGTAGACTAGT	NP negative strand (3' terminus)
NP-2	AAAGAAAAATACCCTTGTTTC	NP negative strand
5S100	TCCCAGGCGGTCTCCCATCC	5S rRNA (100 nt product)
NA-	GTTCAAAAACTCCTTGTTTC	NA negative strand
HA-	GGAAAAACACCCTTGTTTCT	HA negative strand
NP 5'	AGTAGAAACAAGGGTATTTTTCT	NP positive strand (5' terminus)
NP 3'	AGCAAAAGCAGGGTAGATAATC	NP positive strand (3' terminus)
PB2v	AGCGAAAGCAGGTCAATTATAT	PB2 negative strand (3' terminus)
PB2c	AGTAGAAACAAGGTCGTTTTTAAAC	PB2 positive strand (5' terminus)
Lv3ga	GTTCAGACGTGTGCTCTTCCGATCTAGCG+AAAGCAGG	vRNA RT primer (contains LNA)
Lv3aa	GTTCAGACGTGTGCTCTTCCGATCTAGC+A+AAAGCAGG	vRNA RT primer (contains LNA)
Lv5	CACGACGCTCTTCCGATCTHNNNNNNNAGTAGAA+A+CAAGG	vRNA forward primer (contains LNA)
Lc3	GTTCAGACGTGTGCTCTTCCGATCTAGTAGAA+A+CAAGG	cRNA RT primer (contains LNA)
Lc5a	CACGACGCTCTTCCGATCTHNNNNNNNAGC+AAAAGCAGG	cRNA forward primer (contains LNA)
Lc5g	CACGACGCTCTTCCGATCTHNNNNNNNAGCGAAAGCAGG	cRNA forward primer (contains LNA)
P5	AATGATACGGCGACCACCGAGATCTACACTCTTTC- CCTACACGACGCTCTTCCGATCT	vDNA and cDNA forward
i7003	CAAGCAGAAGACGGCATACGAGATACTGGTGTGA- CTGGAGTTCAGACGTGTGCTCTTCCGATCT	vDNA and cDNA reverse
Actin human fw	AGAGTACGAGCTGCCTGAC	Actin B mRNA (forward)
Actin human rv	AGCACTGTGTTGGCGTACAG	Actin B mRNA (reverse)
Actin ferret fw	GATATTACCAGATATCTTATCAAGCTGCTGC	Actin B mRNA (forward)
Actin ferret rv	GCGGCCATCTGGGAGTGTGTAAG	Actin B mRNA (reverse)
H5N1_VN NA fw	CAATTTGGACTAGTGGGAGCAGC	NA H5N1 VN qRT-PCR (forward)
H5N1 VN NA rv	TTGAACAACTACTTGTCAATGGTGAATG	NA H5N1 VN qRT-PCR (reverse)
NA rv	GCAACTCAGCACCGTCTGGCC	NA qRT-PCR (reverse)
NA 1918 fw	TGCTTCTGGGTTGAATTAATCAGGG	NA BM 1918 qRT-PCR (forward)
NA NL fw	GCTTCTGGGTTGAACATAATCAGAGGG	NA NL 2009 qRT-PCR (forward)
NA IND fw	GTTTCTGGGTTGAGTTGATCAGAGGG	NA Ind H5N1

+ LNA base