Visualizing intra-Golgi localization and transport by side-averaging Golgi ministacks

Hieng Chiong Tie, Divyanshu Mahajan, and Lei Lu

Corresponding Author(s): Lei Lu, Nanyang Technological University

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Dear Dr. Lu,

Thank you for submitting your manuscript entitled "Visualizing intra-Golgi localization and transport by side-averaging Golgi ministacks". The manuscript was assessed by expert reviewers, whose comments are appended to this letter. We invite you to submit a revision if you can address the reviewers' key concerns, as outlined here.

You will see that the reviewers are all positive about the work, but raise quite a lot of issues that need to be clarified or discussed further in the text. Reviewer #2 mentions immuno-EM localisation of some of the markers. I do not think that this is necessary (unless you are keen to do it), but you should discuss the markers that you localise and that have also been localised by immuno-EM so as to compare the results. If there are suitable reagents available it may be worth applying your method to a couple proteins for which there is good quality immuno-EM data in HeLa cells, but which you have not tested yet. The reviewers also comment on the possibility that the mini stacks in nocadazole-treated cells differ from the Golgi in untreated cells. This needs to be discussed, and although beyond the scope of this study, in the future you could try looking at cell lines where the Golgi is naturally scattered into smaller stacks.

While you are revising your manuscript, please also attend to the following editorial points to help expedite the publication of your manuscript. Please direct any editorial questions to the journal office.

GENERAL GUIDELINES:

Text limits: Character count for Tools is < 40,000, not including spaces. Count includes title page, abstract, introduction, results, discussion, acknowledgments, and figure legends. Count does not include materials and methods, references, tables, or supplemental legends.

Figures: Tools may have up to 10 main text figures. Figures must be prepared according to the policies outlined in our Instructions to Authors, under Data Presentation, https://jcb.rupress.org/site/misc/ifora.xhtml. All figures in accepted manuscripts will be screened prior to publication.

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When submitting the revision, please include a cover letter addressing the reviewers’ comments point by point. Please also highlight all changes in the text of the manuscript.

We hope that the comments below will prove constructive as your work progresses. We would be happy to discuss them further once you’ve had a chance to consider the points raised in this letter.

Thank you for this interesting contribution to Journal of Cell Biology. You can contact us at the journal office with any questions, cellbio@rockefeller.edu or call (212) 327-8588.

Sincerely,

Sean Munro, PhD
Monitoring Editor
Andrea L. Marat, PhD
Senior Scientific Editor
Journal of Cell Biology

Reviewer #1 (Comments to the Authors (Required)):

The Lu lab has been developing microscopy methods that use sophisticated averaging algorithms to resolve protein localizations within mammalian Golgi stacks. Individual "ministacks" are generated using nocodazole. Here, they describe a side averaging strategy that uses super-resolution side views of ministacks to localize fluorescent resident proteins or secretory cargo proteins. This approach extends and complements earlier methods described by the same authors. The relative distributions of Golgi proteins are reported with unprecedented resolution. This work supports the authors’ provocative prior conclusion that a constitutive secretory cargo exits from the trans compartment of the stack rather than from the furthest trans-Golgi network compartment as is generally assumed.

This study is compelling. The method is clearly described and the logic makes sense. Overall this work is an important contribution because reliable, high-resolution localization data are crucial for understanding the Golgi. Models for Golgi function need to fit with what is seen by microscopy, and the approach described here sets a new standard in this regard.

My one major concern is that the authors devote considerable attention to interpreting the results obtained with secretory cargos but provide little commentary about the results for endogenous Golgi proteins. To demonstrate that this method is informative regarding the Golgi traffic machinery, they should illustrate with a couple of examples. I was particularly struck by the COPI data. COPI-coated vesicles have been seen by EM to bud throughout the Golgi stack, yet the results here place COPI in a fairly tight distribution at a cis/medial location. Moreover, GOLPH3 is thought to be a COPI adaptor, yet GOLPH3 is found much further along the Golgi axis than COPI. How can these various findings be reconciled?

Minor points:

1. Emphasize early in the text that GM130 resides in the interior of the stack whereas giantin is at the rims.

2. I don’t quite understand Figure 1D, where giantin puncta are plotted against giantin. This experiment seems to be a control, but the rationale should be better explained. What is the significance of the lateral widths of the giantin puncta?

3. Polishchuk et al. (JCB 2000 148: 45-58) previously showed by EM that VSVG is not exclusively in the TGN at 20{degree sign}C and is visible earlier in the stack.

4. The data reveal a “prolonged pause” of secretory cargos in the trans-Golgi. My impression is that this pause is much longer for some proteins (e.g., CD59) than for others (e.g., VSVG). Perhaps the authors could comment on this point.

Reviewer #2 (Comments to the Authors (Required)):

This paper builds upon previous work from the same lab describing the localization of Golgi resident proteins and secretory
cargo that is transiting across the Golgi apparatus. High resolution light microscopy is used to image Golgi ministacks that are formed after depolymerization of microtubules, which makes imaging of the Golgi much simpler, albeit with the caveat that the Golgi ribbon structure has been lost. Sample averaging and quantitation are used to build a picture of lateral and axial position of proteins, resulting in a molecular model of protein localization Golgi stack organization. The results suggest that secretory cargo exits the Golgi at the trans-cisternae as opposed to the TGN, which is traditionally thought of as the Golgi exit station.

The study appears to be well done and is likely to be of interest to the community. I do however have a number of points that the authors should address.

1.) I understand why nocodazole-induced mini-stacks were imaged, but I also worry that the disruption of the Golgi ribbon could lead to changes in protein localization or compartment organization from the situation in a ‘native’ Golgi e.g. the organization of the TGN is likely to be significantly disrupted, and inter-cisternal connections will be lost. It also seems odd that COPII would align with the Golgi rims- is this an artefact of looking at mini-stacks? Such caveats should be discussed.

2.) The lateral and en face views of the Golgi look clear, but it wasn’t clear to me how Golgi stacks with an oblique orientation were accounted for or excluded from the analysis. If a Golgi stack is at an angle, this will affect distances, and hence any measurements made. How were these Golgi stacks identified and excluded?

3.) Giantin was used to measure lateral distances across the cisternae. However, this protein may extend over extremely long distances itself, which could this lead to an over-estimate in the distance measured, or should the conformation of giantin vary, it may in turn account for the quite high variability in lateral distances seen with this marker.

4.) Quite a few of the markers were over-expressed, which could in principle affect their distribution. Can the authors exclude the possibility of over-expression affecting localization?

5.) The protein distributions were obtained from averaging of multiple images. I worry that this method, by reinforcing particular enrichment at a certain place, will lead to a loss of the subtlety in any pattern of localization. For example, COPI has been shown in cryo-EM studies to reside in a gradient across the Golgi stack, with enrichment at the cis-side. But the imaging here would suggest it has a quite restricted localization in the stack. Could the same be true for the other proteins e.g. many Golgi enzymes are present in several cisternae e.g. GALNT2, which EM indicates is present across the stack. Is this a major issue or limitation of the imaging method described here? It would have been good to see additional EM to provide validation for some of the described localizations.

6.) The model in Fig 3B shows 10 cisternae, which is derived from calculations of distances seen in the light microscope images combined with previous EM data on physical dimensions of the Golgi cisternae. I am puzzled by this, since HeLa cells would normally have 3-5 cisternae. It suggests there is a mistake in the calculations somewhere.

7.) Regarding cargo export from the Golgi, can the authors exclude the possibility that the cargo might still exit via the TGN, but that it’s transit time in this compartment is very short. So that as it enters it leaves almost straight away, which could explain why no enrichment is seen there in the RUSH experiments?

Reviewer #3 (Comments to the Authors (Required)):

In this manuscript Tie and Lu provide a novel and updated method to pin-point the intra-Golgi localization of Golgi residents and cargoes. The method builds from previous quantification methods from the Lu lab 1) Golgi localization by imaging the center of mass (GLIM) (Tie et al., 2016,2017) and a method to identify Nocodazole-induced ministacks that have an orientation favorable to clearly separate Golgi cisternae from each other and rim vs the center of the cisternae. In this paper the authors suggest a new method based on side-averaging of various mini-stacks with the same orientation in respect to the imaging plane. With this method they were able to obtain an average map of 30 Golgi localized proteins. Additionally, they looked at trafficking of various cargoes and were able to show that while VSVG and CD59 exit the Golgi at the level of the trans-Golgi, CD8 exits from the TGN as a CD8 variant where the sorting motif in the cytosolic tail is mutated behaves like the VSVG and CD59 cargo and exits the Golgi at the trans cisterna.

It is extremely hard to quantify the localization of Golgi proteins in mammalian cells because of the non-symmetrical geometry and the complexity of the Golgi ribbon that twists and is very tridimensional so that no single Golgi look like the other. Much more progress has been made to quantitatively map components in symmetrical structures like clathrin coated pit and nuclear pore complexes which are substantially easier taregts due to their symmetrical geometry. Work like this is very important if we really want to understand how the Golgi functions and I strongly recommend the paper for publications after minor revisions.

Line 49: I do not agree with the statement that super-resolution cannot reliably resolve intra-Golgi localization. Many super-resolution methods have now been used to look at Golgi proteins (Hao et al., Nature Methods 2021, Zhang et al., Nature methods 2020, Bottanelli et al., MBoC 2017). But I agree that super-resolution microscopes are cost prohibitive and technically challenging to use and maintain and the method proposed is based on widely available confocal microscopy.

Line 55: The authors should at least discuss that breaking down the ribbon with nocodazole may affect trafficking of some cargoes. In particularly, nocodazole has been shown to affect the trafficking of large cargoes like collagen (Lavieu et al., MBoC 2014).

Line 73: Airyscan is not a super-resolution microscopy method. The authors should call it enhanced confocal microscopy or
simply airyscan microscopy.

Line 80: the authors use an antibody against Giantin which is a very extended protein. Have the authors previously discussed which part of the protein the antibody bind? How do they interpret their measurement considering that? Our own experience is that different giantin antibodies binding different parts of the protein give completely different localization patterns...

Line 85 and Supp Fig 1B. GM130 is not written in the figure.

Line 109: The authors use Giantin to identify ministacks with a side-view. Wouldn't the authors also need a trans or TGN marker to distinguish perfectly flat ministacks from ones in a tilted position? Could you comment please?

Line 113-117: How were 80 pixels, 8-fold numbers for expanding the image chosen? Could the author better explain their manipulations? Line 116: 701 is missing a unit? Why are the authors normalizing the intensities?

Line 121: The authors should mention this is a Fiji macro. Could the authors provide instructions on how to use the macro to make it accessible and easy to use?

Line 140-141: Could the authors translate what the parameters mean in terms of Golgi localization to make the text more accessible?

Line 163-165: What does the "dramatically" different size average mean in terms of Golgi localization? Post-Golgi carriers further away from the TGN?

Line 175: I would disagree that sample size is a limiting factor: there can be 100s of ministacks in one cell and if only 1/3 has the correct orientation that seems more than enough. Could the authors comment?

Line 184: By providing the average of the axial localization one does not convey that some proteins may be more broadly distributed along the Golgi stack. Is there a way to express how broad is protein distribution? Very interestingly it seems like COP1 (Figure 2B) is pretty much distributed around the cis cisternae and not much around the trans-Golgi? I understand that this may be a controversial topic but I find it useful information that maybe should be highlighted in the text?

Line 193: I believe the authors mean GOLPH3?

Line 209: could the author explain what they mean for "unimodal" in terms of Golgi localization to make the text more understandable?

Line 226 and Figure 4G: could the authors add an extra color line for the TGN to show that CD8 furin exits where one would expect a TGN marker?

Line 283: I find it very interesting that cargoes stay in the inner part of the cisternae and do not enrich at the rims where vesicular carriers markers are. I understand that this may be a controversial topic but very cool info that the authors could highlight in their discussion?
Reviewer #1 (Comments to the Authors (Required)):

The Lu lab has been developing microscopy methods that use sophisticated averaging algorithms to resolve protein localizations within mammalian Golgi stacks. Individual "ministacks" are generated using nocodazole. Here, they describe a side averaging strategy that uses super-resolution side views of ministacks to localize fluorescent resident proteins or secretory cargo proteins. This approach extends and complements earlier methods described by the same authors. The relative distributions of Golgi proteins are reported with unprecedented resolution. This work supports the authors’ provocative prior conclusion that a constitutive secretory cargo exits from the trans compartment of the stack rather than from the furthest trans-Golgi network compartment as is generally assumed.

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Reply:

We want to thank this reviewer for his/her constructive and insightful comments and suggestions.

The steady-state localization of Golgi resident proteins was discussed in our previous publication using en face-averaging (Tie et al., elife, 2018; PMID: 30499774). The main discovery was that glycosylation enzymes are at the interior of the Golgi stack while components of trafficking machinery are at the periphery of the Golgi stack.

As this reviewer correctly noticed, Figs. 3 A and S3 show that the signal density of COPI mainly localizes to the cis and medial Golgi cisternae. There are two types of γCOPs — γ1 and γ2COP (Moelleken et al., PNAS, 2007, PMID: 17360540). COPI coats with γ1 and γ2COP have significantly different localizations within the Golgi. Those with γ1COP mainly localize to the cis-region, while those with γ2COP prefer the trans-region. We realized that our antibody (Santa Cruz #SC-393977) is specific to γ1COP. Therefore, the cis and medial-cisternae localizations are consistent with what we know of γ1COP. The trans-Golgi localization of COPI might be revealed by using other COPI antibodies.

We have modified the corresponding text at line 208 as shown below (newly added text is underlined).
It also highlights the striking distributions of protein coats, including COPI (labeled by \(\gamma_{1}\)COP), COPII (sec31a-GFP), and clathrin coats (GFP-GGA1). GGA1-labeled clathrin coat appears to spread across a large area, capping the ministack like a crown at its \textit{trans}-side, consistent with our knowledge that it decorates vesicles, buds, and tips of tubules at the TGN (De Matteis and Luini, 2008; Guo et al., 2014). Both COPI (\(\gamma_{1}\)COP) and COPII distributions appear as a ring at the periphery of a ministack in en face-views (Figs. 2, A and B). In the axial direction, COPI (\(\gamma_{1}\)COP) extends from the \textit{cis} to medial-cisternae, while the localization of COPII is distal to the \textit{cis}-cisternae and away from COPI (\(\gamma_{1}\)COP). Our observation is consistent with previous reports on the tightly adjacent localization of COPII and COPI at the ER-proximal and distal region, respectively, near the ERES (Scales et al., 1997; Stephens et al., 2000; Weigel et al., 2021), and the \textit{cis}-Golgi localization of COPI with \(\gamma_{1}\)COP (Moelleken et al., 2007).

Minor points:

1. Emphasize early in the text that GM130 resides in the interior of the stack whereas giantin is at the rims.

Reply:
The rim-localization of giantin has been mentioned at the beginning of the Results. As suggested by this reviewer, we have directly indicated the interior localization of GM130 when it first appears in the Results at line 90. Below is the sentence with the modified part underlined.

Similarly, the lateral line intensity profile of GM130, which localizes to the interior of the \textit{cis}-cisternae (Tie et al., 2018), was fitted to a Super-Gaussian function (Fig. S1 B).

2. I don’t quite understand Figure 1D, where giantin puncta are plotted against giantin. This experiment seems to be a control, but the rationale should be better explained. What is the significance of the lateral widths of the giantin puncta?

Reply:
The aim of Fig. 1D is to show that ministacks vary proportionally in the lateral direction. For example, the lateral width of giantin puncta is expected to increase by a factor of 2 if the lateral size increases by a factor of 2. We have modified Fig. 1E to give a better visual illustration of this point. The figure and its legend are shown below, with the modified part underlined.

(E) A schematic diagram illustrating the morphometric changes of Golgi ministacks — the axial sizes are conserved while the lateral ones vary proportionally. The two yellow segments schematically represent the distribution of a rim marker.

3. Polishchuk et al. (JCB 2000 148: 45-58) previously showed by EM that VSVG is not exclusively in the TGN at 20°C and is visible earlier in the stack.

Reply:
We believe that this reviewer referred to the below description of the EM localization of VSVG-GFP from Polishchuk et al.: "Fig. 6 a confirms that, as expected, cargo protein was retained in the Golgi at 20°C. Interestingly, it was present not only in the TGN but also in medial and trans-cisternae. The cis-Golgi, ER, and PM were unlabeled". Both Polishchuk et al. and our results agree on the medial and trans-localization of VSVG. However, we did not observe the TGN localization of VSVG. Although Polishchuk et al. claimed the TGN localization of VSVG in their Fig. 6a, they did not molecularly identify the TGN in their EM; instead, they used the morphological appearance to determine the TGN. It is a common issue for similar EM studies, in which authors used the morphological appearance instead of molecular labeling to identify the TGN. However, we know that the trans-cisternae can also generate tubules and vesicles (Ladinsky et al., J. Cell Biol., 1999, PMID: 10087259; March et al., PNAS, 2001, PMID: 11226251; Mogelsvang et al., Traffic, PMID: 15086783). Hence, it is unreliable to use morphological appearance to distinguish the TGN from the trans-cisternae under the conventional EM. On the other hand, in our side-averaging and GLIM, the TGN is defined by the distribution of TGN markers such as furin, M6PRs, AP1, GGAs, and clathrin.

4. The data reveal a "prolonged pause" of secretory cargos in the trans-Golgi. My impression is that this pause is much longer for some proteins (e.g., CD59) than for others (e.g., VSVG). Perhaps the authors could comment on this point.

Reply:

We have studied the pause of secretory cargos and reported our findings in our recent publications (Sun et al., J. Cell Sci., 2021; Sun et al., J. Biol. Chem., 2020, PMID: 32826314). The Golgi residence time of GPI-anchored mCherry (a protein similar to CD59 as both are GPI-anchored) is 17 min. In comparison, the Golgi residence time of VSVG is 12 min, indicating that GPI-anchored mCherry resides in the Golgi longer than VSVG, supporting this reviewer’s impression. However, in side-averaging, the image intensity is normalized to a fixed value, 5 x 10^7. Therefore, the intensity cannot be used to compare the Golgi residence of secretory cargos.

As suggested by this reviewer, we have added the following text at line 244 in the Results. The length of time that VSVG pauses at the trans-Golgi is indicated by its Golgi residence time, which can be measured by the half-life of the Golgi fluorescence decay after the release of 20°C block (Sun et al., 2021; Sun et al., 2020). We have recently measured the Golgi residence time of VSVG to be 12 min. Furthermore, we found that different constitutive transmembrane secretory cargos have distinct Golgi residence times, which are determined by their Golgi export signals, such as the linked glycan, the transmembrane domain, and the cytosolic tail (Sun et al., 2021; Sun et al., 2020).

Reviewer #2 (Comments to the Authors (Required)):

This paper builds upon previous work from the same lab describing the localization of Golgi resident proteins and secretory cargo that is transiting across the Golgi apparatus. High resolution light microscopy is used to image Golgi ministacks that are formed after depolymerization of microtubules, which makes imaging of the Golgi much simpler, albeit with the caveat that the Golgi ribbon structure has been lost. Sample averaging and quantitation are used to build a picture of lateral and axial position of proteins, resulting in a molecular model of protein localization Golgi stack organization. The results suggest that secretory cargo exits the Golgi at the trans-cisternae as opposed to the TGN, which is traditionally thought of as the Golgi exit station.
The study appears to be well done and is likely to be of interest to the community. I do however have a number of points that the authors should address.

1.) I understand why nocodazole-induced mini-stacks were imaged, but I also worry that the disruption of the Golgi ribbon could lead to changes in protein localization or compartment organization from the situation in a 'native' Golgi e.g. the organization of the TGN is likely to be significantly disrupted, and inter-cisternal connections will be lost. It also seems odd that COPII would align with the Golgi rims- is this an artefact of looking at mini-stacks? Such caveats should be discussed.

Reply:

We want to thank this reviewer for his/her constructive and insightful comments and suggestions.

The native Golgi stack and nocodazole-induced ministack are known to share similar organizational features (see below revamped text for references). Therefore, the nocodazole-induced ministack should be an excellent model to study the more complicated native Golgi. However, differences exist, as commented by this reviewer. Reviewer #3 (Line 55) has pointed out that nocodazole treatment might affect the trafficking of large cargoes such as collagen (Lavieu et al., MBoC, 2014, PMID: 25103235). Therefore, we have modified the corresponding text at line 57. Below is the revamped text with newly added text underlined.

Ministacks are known valid representations of the native Golgi stack (Cole et al., 1996; Rogalski et al., 1984; Tie et al., 2018; Trucco et al., 2004; Van De Moortele et al., 1993), although the intra-Golgi transport of large secretory cargos such as protein aggregates and collagen I might be compromised in ministacks (Lavieu et al., 2014).

As noted by this reviewer, COPII subunits indeed appear as a ring surrounding the ministack in the en face-average (Figs. 2 A and S2 A). Consistent with our finding, Trucco et al. previously reported that, under EM tomography, the ERGIC, which is tightly adjacent to the COPII-positive ERES (ER exit site), surrounds the Golgi ministack under the nocodazole treatment (Trucco et al., Nat. Cell Biol., 2004, PMID: 15502824). However, the ring localization of COPII has only been observed in the nocodazole-induced Golgi ministacks, where ministacks assemble immediately near the ERES. The relative localization of COPII in the context of native Golgi stacks is poorly studied at the super-resolution or EM level. Hence, it is premature to conclude that the ring-localization of COPII is an artefact. Interestingly, it has been known that COPII staining surrounds the Golgi cisternae in the native Golgi complex under light microscopy (an example can be seen in Tang et al., J. Biol. Chem., 2000, PMID: 10788476). We have added the below text at line 208 to describe the distribution of COPI, COPII, and clathrin coats.

It also highlights the striking distributions of protein coats, including COPI (labeled by γ1COP), COPII (sec31a-GFP), and clathrin coats (GFP-GGA1). GGA1-labeled clathrin coat appears to spread across a large area, capping the ministack like a crown at its trans-side, consistent with our knowledge that it decorates vesicles, buds, and tips of tubules at the TGN (De Matteis and Luini, 2008; Guo et al., 2014). Both COPI (γ1COP) and COPII distributions appear as a ring at the periphery of a ministack in en face-views (Figs. 2, A and B). In the axial direction, COPI (γ1COP) extends from the cis to medial-cisternae, while the localization of COPII is distal to the cis-cisternae and away from COPI (γ1COP). Our observation is consistent with previous reports on the tightly adjacent localization of COPII and COPI at the ER-proximal and distal region, respectively, near the ERES (Scales et al., 1997; Stephens et al., 2000; Weigel et al., 2021), and the cis-Golgi localization of COPI with γ1COP (Moelleken et al., 2007).
2.) The lateral and en face views of the Golgi look clear, but it wasn't clear to me how Golgi stacks with an oblique orientation were accounted for or excluded from the analysis. If a Golgi stack is at an angle, this will affect distances, and hence any measurements made. How were these Golgi stacks identified and excluded?

Reply: The lateral view is termed as the side-view in our study. The orientation of a Golgi ministack and the selection criteria for side (when the axial angle is ~ 0 °) and en face-view (when the axial angle is ~ 90 °) ministacks have been discussed in detail in our previous publication (Tie et al., eLife, 2018, PMID: 30499774). Briefly, we used giantin to identify side and en face-view ministacks. The giantin staining should appear double-punctum and circle in the side and en face-view, respectively. Its appearance is oval in the oblique view (when the axial angle significantly differs from 0 and 90 °). Ministacks with oblique views are excluded from our analysis. The visual inspection involved in this method is subjective, but the method seems to work well based on our side and en face-averaging data.

3.) Giantin was used to measure lateral distances across the cisternae. However, this protein may extend over extremely long distances itself, which could this lead to an over-estimate in the distance measured, or should the conformation of giantin vary, it may in turn account for the quite high variability in lateral distances seen with this marker.

Reply: The epitope of our anti-giantin antibody lies at the N-terminus of giantin, while giantin anchors onto the Golgi membrane by its C-terminal transmembrane domain. Therefore, if completely extended, the filamentous structure of giantin could overestimate the diameter of the cisternal membrane, as this reviewer pointed out.

However, in our previous study, we have investigated the possible extension of giantin and other golgins (Tie et al., eLife, 2018, PMID: 30499774). We found that their N and C-termini are closely adjacent to each other in space. See Figure 1 and Figure 1-figure supplement 2 from Tie et al., eLife, 2018 (PMID: 30499774). Figure 1-figure supplement 2 is copied below. We have stained the endogenous giantin using antibodies against its N and C-termini. Our quantification indicated that the diameter of the giantin-ring stained by the C-terminus antibody is only 95% or 50 nm less than that of the N-terminus antibody, assuming that the diameter of the giantin-ring is 1000 nm (Figure 1-figure supplement 2A). Similar observations were made for GM130 and GCC185 by selectively labeling their N and C-termini using antibodies or fluorescence proteins (Figure 1-figure supplement 2 B and C). Thus, our data indicate that golgins are primarily in a collapsed instead of extended configuration. Therefore, the ring pattern of giantin staining should closely represent the cisternal membrane rim.

To make it more clear, we added the following text at line 80 in the Results. Previously, we demonstrated that the N-termini of golgins such as giantin, GCC185, and GM130 are closely adjacent to their C-terminal membrane anchors (Tie et al., 2018). Therefore, the giantin-ring stained by anti-N-terminus antibody should closely represent the membrane at the cisternal rim.
4.) Quite a few of the markers were over-expressed, which could in principle affect their distribution. Can the authors exclude the possibility of over-expression affecting localization?

Reply:
This is a common concern for almost all studies involving tagged proteins. However, it is challenging to address it. Here, we only examined if the expression level affects a Golgi protein’s LQ, since LQ is a quantitative axial localization indicator. We plotted LQs and relative expression levels of a GFP-tagged Golgi protein at individual ministacks. The relative expression level was calculated as the integrated intensity of the tagged protein divided by that of endogenous GM130 at each ministack. The new results in Fig. S1 C (see below) demonstrate that the expression level does not substantially affect the LQ.

We have added the following text at line 140 with newly added or modified text underlined. We applied the side-averaging method to 36 Golgi proteins – 8 endogenous and 28 fluorescence protein or Myc-tagged ones. Their steady-state localization (indicated by their LQs) ranged from the ERES, ERGIC, cis, medial, trans-Golgi to TGN. We selected 10 GFP-tagged Golgi proteins to assess the effect of overexpression on localization. We plotted the LQ against the corresponding relative expression level of a protein for each ministack (Fig. S1 C). The relative expression level was calculated as the ratio of the integrated intensity of the protein to that of endogenous GM130. Our plots demonstrated that overexpression
seems not to grossly affect the LQ, a quantitative metric for the axial localization. However, we could not rule out the effect of overexpression on the lateral localization.

Fig. S1 C

5.) The protein distributions were obtained from averaging of multiple images. I worry that this method, by reinforcing particular enrichment at a certain place, will lead to a loss of the subtlety in any pattern of localization. For example, COPI has been shown in cryo-EM studies to reside in a gradient across the Golgi stack, with enrichment at the cis-side. But the imaging here would suggest it has a quite restricted localization in the stack. Could the same be true for the other proteins e.g. many Golgi enzymes are present in several cisternae e.g. GALNT2, which EM indicates is present across the stack. Is this a major issue or limitation of the imaging method described here? It would have been good to see additional EM to provide validation for some of the described localizations.

Reply:
In theory, when properly conducted, averaging could enhance the common structural features, including subtle ones. Averaging should not broaden or narrow the axial distribution of a Golgi protein.

Regarding the localization of COPI, we have discussed it in our reply to Point 1 of Reviewer #2’s comments. We employed γCOP antibody to localize COPI. There are two types of γCOPs — γ1 and γ2COP (Moelleken et al., PNAS, 2007, PMID: 17360540). COPI coats with γ1 and γ2COP have significantly different localizations within the Golgi. Those with γ1COP mainly localize to the cis-region, while those with γ2COP prefer the trans-region. We realized that our antibody (Santa Cruz #SC-393977) was specific to γ1COP based on the epitope used to raise this antibody. Therefore, the cis and medial-localization from our side-averaging is consistent with the EM localization of γ1COP. We have added the corresponding text at line 212, as shown below.

Both COPI (γ1COP) and COPII distributions appear as a ring at the periphery of a ministack in en face-views (Figs. 2, A and B). In the axial direction, COPI (γ1COP) extends from the cis to medial-cisternae, while the localization of COPII is distal to the cis-cisternae and away...
from COPI ($\gamma 1$COP). Our observation is consistent with previous reports on the tightly adjacent localization of COPII and COPI at the ER-proximal and distal region, respectively, near the ERES (Scales et al., 1997; Stephens et al., 2000; Weigel et al., 2021), and the cis-Golgi localization of COPI with $\gamma 1$COP (Moelleken et al., 2007).

Regarding the axial distribution of Golgi enzymes, it seems that Golgi enzymes do not homogenously distribute from the cis to trans-cisternae; instead, their gradient distributions peak at 1-2 cisternae. As an example, the EM localization of GalNAc-T2-GFP by photooxidation of DAB is shown below (Figure 1c of Grabenbauer et al., Nat. Methods, 2005, PMID: 16278657).

We suggest the usage of the axial line intensity profile for quantitative assessment of the axial distribution (Figs. 2 and S2). Below is an example of GALNT8 (Fig. S2 C), which could be similar to GALNT2. As shown in the axial line intensity profile (copied below), the axial intensity of GALNT8 spreads continuously from the cis (blue line) to trans-cisternae (red line) but peaks at the medial cisternae ($LQ=0.34$). In summary, our side-averaging demonstrates that Golgi enzymes distribute across the ministack but peak at different axial positions. Therefore, there seems no fundamental discrepancy between our data and the EM result cited by this reviewer.

Regarding EM validation, we have compared our side-averaging data of the following Golgi proteins with corresponding EM results from the literature review: sec31a, GS27, ERGIC53, GM130, $\gamma 1$COP, MGAT2, giantin, GPP130, GalT-mCherry, Rab6, GOLPH3, Cl-M6PR, Vamp4, clathrin light chain B, GGA2, and $\gamma$-adaptin. The comparison is summarized in the newly made Table S2, which demonstrates that side-averaging is consistent with available EM data. We have added the following text at line 189 in the revamped manuscript.

We compared our side-average data and corresponding published EM localization results in Table S2, which includes sec31a (Tang et al., 2000), GS27 (Hay et al., 1998), ERGIC53 (Klumperman et al., 1998), GM130 (Trucco et al., 2004), $\gamma 1$COP (Moelleken et al., 2007), MGAT2 (Tie et al., 2018), giantin (Tie et al., 2018; Trucco et al., 2004), GPP130 (Tie et al., 2018), GalT-mCherry (Trucco et al., 2004), Rab6 (Antony et al., 1992), GOLPH3 (Bell et al., 2007), and others.
2001), GGA1 (Puertollano et al., 2003), CI-M6PR (Doray et al., 2002), Vamp4 (Steegmaier et al., 1999), furin (Bosshart et al., 1994), CLCB (Staehelin and Kang, 2008), GGA2 (Doray et al., 2002), and γ-adaptin (Doray et al., 2002). Our comparison demonstrates that side-averaging is generally consistent with EM in localizing proteins with sub-Golgi accuracy.

We added the EM results that support our side-average findings on the spindle shape of the ministack and the distribution of VSVG at 15 °C temperature block at lines 179 and 285, respectively (newly added text is underlined).

(line 179)
Therefore, consistent with our composite side-average images (Fig. 2F), our morphometric analysis demonstrated the spindle shape of the ministack, which was previously observed by our en face-averaging (Tie et al., 2018) and noticeable in the EM tomography of plant Golgi ministacks (Staehelin and Kang, 2008).

(line 285)
When VSVG RUSH reporter was released from the ER at 15 °C for 2 hours, side-averaging revealed that its traffic wave stopped at a pre-Golgi position in between sec23a-mCherry (LQ^side = -0.30) and GS27 (LQ^side = -0.06) with the LQ^side = -0.23 (Fig. 5 A), consistent with the EM result in NRK ministacks (Trucco et al., 2004).

6.) The model in Fig 3B shows 10 cisternae, which is derived from calculations of distances seen in the light microscope images combined with previous EM data on physical dimensions of the Golgi cisternae. I am puzzled by this, since HeLa cells would normally have 3-5 cisternae. It suggests there is a mistake in the calculations somewhere.

Reply:

The 3D tomography of the NRK Golgi demonstrates 7 cisternae (Ladinsky et al., JCB, 1999, PMID: 10087259). The Golgi stack in HeLa cells probably has a similar number of cisternae. 3-5 could be an underestimation for the number of cisternae in HeLa cells, as there lacks 3D EM tomography of the HeLa Golgi stack, and conventional thin-section EM could underestimate the number of cisternae. Our study did not directly reveal the average number of cisternae in a ministack in HeLa cells. Hence, Fig. 3B is only a schematic model. We have modified it so that there are 7 cisternae.

7.) Regarding cargo export from the Golgi, can the authors exclude the possibility that the cargo might still exit via the TGN, but that it's transit time in this compartment is very short. So that as it enters it leaves almost straight away, which could explain why no enrichment is
seen there in the RUSH experiments?

Reply:
We cannot rule out the scenario suggested by this reviewer. We have added our argument and discussion at line 313 in the Discussion.

Our data do not agree with the prevailing model, which posits the TGN as the Golgi exit site of the constitutive secretory cargos (De Matteis and Luini, 2008; Di Martino et al., 2019). Our data agree with several EM tomography studies using cryofixation (Ladinsky et al., 1999; Marsh et al., 2001; Mogelvang et al., 2004). The 3D tomographic organization of the Golgi demonstrates that the trans-most cisternae generate a clathrin-positive tubular and vesicular membrane network characterizing the TGN. Furthermore, it uncovers that the two adjacent trans-cisternae assemble clathrin-negative vesicles and tubules, characterizing the constitutive secretory carriers, therefore supporting our data that constitutive secretory cargos can exit at the trans-Golgi. We cannot rule out the possible scenario where cargos might transit through the TGN so rapidly that their presence in the TGN is undetectable under our imaging condition. If the scenario is true, we argue that it would have been impossible for EM to detect cargo’s presence in the TGN either. Further high-speed and high-sensitivity live-cell imaging is necessary to resolve these two different views. However, the most straightforward explanation to our data is that constitutive secretory cargos exit at the trans-Golgi instead of the TGN.

Reviewer #3 (Comments to the Authors (Required)):

In this manuscript Tie and Lu provide a novel and updated method to pin-point the intra-Golgi localization of Golgi residents and cargoes. The method builds from previous quantification methods from the Lu lab 1) Golgi localization by imaging the center of mass (GLIM) (Tie et al., 2016,2017) and a method to identify Nocodazole-induced ministacks that have an orientation favorable to clearly separate Golgi cisternae from each other and rim vs the center of the cisternae. In this paper the authors suggest a new method based on side-averaging of various mini-stacks with the same orientation in respect to the imaging plane. With this method they were able to obtain an average map of 30 Golgi localized proteins. Additionally, they looked at trafficking of various cargoes and were able to show that while VSVG and CD59 exit the Golgi at the level of the trans-Golgi, CD8 exits from the TGN as a CD8 variant where the sorting motif in the cytosolic tail is mutated behaves like the VSVG and CD59 cargo and exits the Golgi at the trans cisterna.

It is extremely hard to quantify the localization of Golgi proteins in mammalian cells because of the non-symmetrical geometry and the complexity of the Golgi ribbon that twists and is very tridimensional so that no single Golgi look like the other. Much more progress has been made to quantitatively map components in symmetrical structures like clathrin coated pit and nuclear pore complexes which are substantially easier targets due to their symmetrical geometry. Work like this is very important if we really want to understand how the Golgi functions and I strongly recommend the paper for publications after minor revisions.

Line 49: I do not agree with the statement that super-resolution cannot reliably resolve intra-Golgi localization. Many super-resolution methods have now been used to look at Golgi proteins (Hao et al., Nature Methods 2021, Zhang et al., Nature methods 2020, Bottanelli et al., MBoC 2017). But I agree that super-resolution microscopes are cost prohibitive and technically challenging to use and maintain and the method proposed is based on widely available confocal microscopy.

Reply:
We want to thank this reviewer for his/her constructive and insightful comments and suggestions.
We agree with this reviewer that super-resolution light microscopy, even the conventional one, can resolve the intra-Golgi localization to various extents. The original text was hence modified as below at line 46 (new text is underlined).

Although conventional and especially super-resolution light microscopy can resolve the intra-Golgi localization to various extents, the results are mainly qualitative and only reveal the relative cisternal distributions of 2-3 proteins in individual Golgi stacks (Bottanelli et al., 2016; Dejgaard et al., 2007; Hao et al., 2021; Tie et al., 2016; Zhang et al., 2020). In contrast, the complete understanding of the molecular and cellular organization of the Golgi demands quantitative and systematic imaging methods to localize the Golgi proteome, which comprises ~1,000 proteins (Chen et al., 2010).

Line 55: The authors should at least discuss that breaking down the ribbon with nocodazole may affect trafficking of some cargoes. In particularly, nocodazole has been shown to affect the trafficking of large cargoes like collagen (Lavieu et al., MBoC 2014).

Reply: As suggested by this reviewer, we have added the reference. Please also see our reply to Point 1 of Reviewer #2’s comments. We have modified the corresponding text at line 57, as shown below.

Ministacks are known valid representations of the native Golgi stack (Cole et al., 1996; Rogalski et al., 1984; Tie et al., 2018; Trucco et al., 2004; Van De Moortele et al., 1993), although the intra-Golgi transport of large secretory cargos such as protein aggregates and collagen I might be compromised in ministacks (Lavieu et al., 2014).

Line 73: Airyscan is not a super-resolution microscopy method. The authors should call it enhanced confocal microscopy or simply airyscan microscopy.

Reply: This might be trivial and controversial. Since super-resolution microscopy is defined as "techniques that manage to surpass the 'classical' diffraction limit of optical resolution of about half the wavelength of the emitted light" (review by Schermelleth et al., Nat. Cell Biol., 2019, PMID: 30602772), Airyscan microscopy can be regarded as a super-resolution microscopy. "Airyscan super-resolution microscopy" also frequently appears in the literature.

However, Airyscan is a diffraction-limited super-resolution microscopy, which is different from the diffraction-unlimited super-resolution microscopy techniques such as STED and STORM (Schermelleth et al., Nat. Cell Biol., 2019, PMID: 30602772). Thus, in this aspect, we agree with this reviewer to use "Airyscan microscopy" instead of "Airyscan super-resolution microscopy". Accordingly, we have modified our manuscript.

Line 80: the authors use an antibody against giantin which is a very extended protein. Have the authors previously discussed which part of the protein the antibody bind? How do they interpret their measurement considering that? Our own experience is that different giantin antibodies binding different parts of the protein give completely different localization patterns...

Reply: Please see our reply to Point 3 of Reviewer #2’s comments. Briefly, we ruled out this possibility using experiments in our previous study (Figure 1 and Figure 1-figure supplement 2 from Tie et al., elife, 2018, PMID: 30499774).
Line 85 and Supp Fig 1B. GM130 is not written in the figure.

Reply:
As suggested by this reviewer, we have labeled GM130 in Figure S1 B.

Line 109: The authors use giantin to identify ministacks with a side-view. Wouldn't the authors also need a trans or TGN marker to distinguish perfectly flat ministacks from ones in a tilted position? Could you comment please?

Reply:
Please see our reply to Point 2 of Reviewer #2's comments. We have discussed this issue in our previous study (Tie et al., Elife, 2018, PMID: 30499774). Briefly, giantin should be sufficient to identify side and en face-views.

Line 113-117: How were 80 pixels, 8-fold numbers for expanding the image chosen? Could the author better explain their manipulations? Line 116: 701 is missing a unit? Why are the authors normalizing the intensities?

Reply:
80 pixels and 8-fold are numbers that we think should be sufficiently large for direct visualization. Eventually, x and y-coordinates are normalized so that the pixel unit is isotropic.

Regarding line 123 (previously line 116), we have added "pixel" as the unit for $701 \times 701$.

Regarding the intensity normalization, we have added the following sentence at line 124 to explain it.
The intensity normalization is necessary so that each image has the same weightage in subsequent averaging.

Line 121: The authors should mention this is a Fiji macro. Could the authors provide instructions on how to use the macro to make it accessible and easy to use?

Reply:
As suggested by this reviewer, we have modified the corresponding text to indicate Fiji macros at line 129.
We have developed Fiji macros (Note S1 and S2) to perform these procedures semi-automatically.

More details on the usage of Fiji macros developed in this work can be found at the beginning of each macro as comments. Below is an example of the comments of macro "P1-Rotate_Resize_Normalize".

The code for the Fiji macro "P1-Rotate_Resize_Normalize".
//P1-Rotate_Resize_Normalize
//Part I of side-averaging and analysis (three parts in total)

//Function: To rotate, resize and normalize side-view images for the subsequent side-averaging. It prepares images for averaging, but it does not average the images. To average images, you need to use ImageJ -> image -> Stacks -> Z-project.

//Input: Side-view multi-color image stack (one channel must be the giantin double-punctum image) that meets the below requirements: (1) the background is subtracted to zero; (2) the image is a square; (3) the trans-side of the Golgi is up; and (4) two giantin puncta are manually marked as two ROIs and selected in the ROI Manager.
//Usage: Open the multi-color image stack. Select the giantin channel as the active window. Execute this macro. A window is popped up to prompt the selection of the folder directory where you'd like to save your processed images.

Each channel image is saved individually with "C" and the channel number appended at the beginning of its file name. Relevant information, file names, and folder paths of processed images are displayed in the "log" window.

Line 140-141: Could the authors translate what the parameters mean in terms of Golgi localization to make the text more accessible?

Reply: As suggested by this reviewer, we have added the below sentence at line 156. Both \textit{LQ} and \textit{LQ}^{\text{side}} are metrics of the axial localization of a Golgi protein, but \textit{LQ}^{\text{side}} is calculated from the side-average.

Line 163-165: What does the "dramatically" different size average mean in terms of Golgi localization? Post-Golgi carriers further away from the TGN?

Reply: We have modified the corresponding text to make it more clear (line 181). TGN proteins have two types of morphologies in side-average (Figs. 2 G and S2 E). Some TGN proteins, such as golgin-97, Cab45, Vamp4, SMS1, and furin, appear as a compact lump along the Golgi axis (Fig. S2 E), similar to Golgi stack proteins (Figs. 2, B-D and S2, B-D). However, other TGN proteins appear to have dramatically different side and en face-averages from Golgi stack proteins (Figs. 2 G and S2 E), consistent with our previous report (Tie et al., 2018). For example, clathrin coat machinery and its transmembrane cargos, such as clathrin light chain B (CLCB), GGA2, γ-adaptin, and CI-M6PR, scatter away from the stacked region and compact lumps of golgin-97, Cab45, Vamp4, SMS1, and furin as puncta (Figs. 2 G and S2 E).

Line 175: I would disagree that sample size is a limiting factor: there can be 100s of ministacks in one cell and if only 1/3 has the correct orientation that seems more than enough. Could the authors comment?

Reply: As advised by this reviewer, we have removed the sentence at line 199 (previously line 175).

Line 184: By providing the average of the axial localization one does not convey that some proteins may be more broadly distributed along the Golgi stack. Is there a way to express how broad is protein distribution? Very interestingly it seems like COPI (Figure 2B) is pretty much distributed around the cis cisternae and not much around the trans-Golgi? I understand that this may be a controversial topic but I find it useful information that maybe should be highlighted in the text?

Reply: The broadness of the axial distribution might be quantified by the FWHM of the axial line intensity profile. We measured that FWHMs of most Golgi proteins are in the range of 200 – 250 nm. However, the FWHM is convoluted by the PSF (point spread function) of Airyscan, which has a size of ~ 140 - 170 nm. Hence, we do not think that the FWHM is a good indicator of the axial distribution. We are currently exploring a better way to quantify it.

Regarding the \textit{cis}-localization of COPI, see our reply to Point 5 of Reviewer #2’s comments. Briefly, our γCOP antibody is specific to γ1COP. COPI with γ1COP mainly localizes to the \textit{cis}-Golgi under immuno-gold EM (Moelleken \textit{et al.}, \textit{PNAS}, 2007, PMID: 17360540).
Therefore, the *cis* and medial localization from our side-averaging is consistent with the EM localization of γ1COP. We have modified the corresponding text.

Line 193: I believe the authors mean GOLPH3?

Reply:
Yes. We have corrected the typo.

Line 209: could the author explain what they mean for "unimodal" in terms of Golgi localization to make the text more understandable?

Reply:
Unimodal means that there is a clear single-peak. When first used in the text at line 151, it is explained in the following sentence "All Golgi proteins examined in this study display a single-peak or unimodal axial distribution, ....".

"Unimodal" at line 209 (now line 253) has been further explained by "...suggesting that it should not homogenously distribute across the ministack".

Line 226 and Figure 4G: could the authors add an extra color line for the TGN to show that CD8 furin exits where one would expect a TGN marker?

Reply:
We have modified Figure 4 G and J by adding a green line representing the axial position of clathrin light chain B (see below).

![Image](image1.png)

Line 283: I find it very interesting that cargoes stay in the inner part of the cisternae and do not enrich at the rims where vesicular carriers markers are. I understand that this may be a controversial topic but very cool info that the authors could highlight in their discussion?

Reply:
We have discussed this interesting observation in our previous study (Tie et al., *elife*, 2018, PMID: 30499774). We hypothesized that Golgi enzymes densely localize to the cisternal interior to organize as the "enzyme matrix". Conventional secretory cargos reside in the interior enzyme matrix so that glycosylation enzymes can process them. Their weak rim localization is probably due to their rapid transition through the rim. It could be due to the retrieval and retention of cargos by the enzyme matrix. Alternatively, cargos can be rapidly packed into post-Golgi exocytic carriers to leave the Golgi.
Supporting the latter explanation, CD59, a conventional secretory cargo, can occasionally be observed at the rim and rim-connected exocytic carriers and tubules when it reaches the trans-Golgi 60 min after chase (arrows in Fig. 5A below; images are not en face averaged).

Figure 5A from Tie et al., *eLife*, 2018, PMID: 30499774
December 16, 2021

Dr. Lei Lu
Nanyang Technological University
60 Nanyang Drive
Singapore, I am not located in the U.S. or Canada 637551 Singapore

Dear Dr. Lu,

Thank you for submitting your revised manuscript entitled "Visualizing intra-Golgi localization and transport by side-averaging Golgi ministacks" that has been modified in response to the comments of the three reviewers.

To expedite the process I assessed the revisions myself rather than return the paper to the three reviewers. Overall you have done a good job of addressing their various concerns, and your point-by-point response was extremely clear. All three of the reviewers asked question about the distribution of COPI, and you have noted in replying to all three that the antibody that you used recognises only one of the two isoforms of gamma-COP. COPI is clearly very important for Golgi organisation, as reflected in all the reviewers being interested in this question. Thus I feel that your paper would have been considerably strengthened by instead using a different antibody to examine the distribution of all of COPI - ie an antibody against one of the subunits that has only one isoform.

As such I would in principle be happy to accept the paper, but would like you to first add this experiment using another COPI antibody. There were also comments about the distribution of COPII, which you discussed by referring to previous EM studies of Golgi mini-stacks. Thus although it is less essential, it would add to the paper if you could add an analysis of a different ER exit site marker such as Sec16. Your method is powerful, and because your lab is clearly expert at applying it, then your data will provide a very valuable map of the Golgi for the field. This data would also add further novelty to the paper as this is the third publication on the general method. I should add that acceptance is no contingent on the distribution of COPI matching the reviewers' expectations, and indeed I would not necessarily be surprised if the entire population of COPI was similar to that of gamma1-COPI, but rather it is the inclusion of this data that I would like to see before publication.

I hope that you can understand the reason for this request, and that it is straightforward to address, especially as there are commercially available antibodies against COPI and Sec16. In addition to this, you should cite John Presley's paper that reported a basic version of this assay (PubMed ID 17341478), as well as a discuss a couple more of the papers on EM of Golgi mini-stacks in HeLa cells in the context of the location of COPII and the number of cisternae in the mini-stacks (PubMed IDs 23555793 and 9852147). Finally, you should discuss the work from Gaelle Boncompain that reports that some mini-stacks in nocodazole-treated HeLa cells take several hours to be come functional (27411366). Your use of giantin as a the key marker will mean that you focused on the functional stacks, but it seems important to note this for other reproducing the method.

If you can add this additional data and the literature discussion, I will then be in a position to approve publication.

Thank you for this interesting contribution to Journal of Cell Biology. You can contact me or the scientific editor listed below at the journal office with any questions, cellbio@rockefeller.edu or call (212) 327-8588.

Sincerely,

Sean Munro, PhD
Monitoring Editor

Andrea L. Marat, PhD
Senior Scientific Editor

Journal of Cell Biology

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Point-by-point response letter

Manuscript number: JCB manuscript #202109114R
Manuscript title: Visualizing intra-Golgi localization and transport by side-averaging Golgi ministacks

December 16, 2021

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Nanyang Technological University
60 Nanyang Drive
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Singapore

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Sean Munro, PhD
Monitoring Editor

Andrea L. Marat, PhD
Senior Scientific Editor

Journal of Cell Biology
Point-by-point response letter

Manuscript number: JCB manuscript #202109114R

Manuscript title: Visualizing intra-Golgi localization and transport by side-averaging Golgi ministacks

1. The side and en face-averaging of two more proteins, sec16a and β-COP.

Reply: We have purchased mGFP-sec16a DNA plasmid from Addgene (Glick lab’s deposit) and a new antibody against β-COP, and performed the requested imaging (see below). The model in Fig. 3A has been modified accordingly (see below). As expected, COPI labeled by β-COP has a similar appearance to γ1COP — a ring. Interestingly, β-COP signal is more trans than γ1COP, as reported previously (Moelleken et al., 2007, PMID: 17360540). However, different from our expectation, sec16a appears as a filled disk instead of a ring, the significance of which needs to be further investigated.

---

**Diagram:**

- **β-COP** (n=20)
  - Axial distance (pix)
  - Normalized lateral distance
  - Side-view
  - En face-view

- **mGFP-sec16a** (n=97)
  - Axial distance (pix)
  - Normalized lateral distance
  - Side-view
  - En face-view

---

**Legend:**

- GFP-GGA1
- Vamp4-GFP
- GalT-mCherry
- GFP-GOLPH3
- GPP130-GFP
- giantin
- MGAT2-Myc
- GFP-Rab1a
- GM130
- sec31-GFP

---

**Table:**

| Protein | Axial Distance (pix) | Normalized Lateral Distance |
|---------|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| β-COP   | 0                    | 1                           |
| sec16a  | 0                    | 1                           |
| mGFP-sec16a | 0                    | 1                           |
We have included the following text in the Results section to describe sec16a’s localization in side-average.

Sec16a seems to be the only one with the gross discrepancy in Table S2. Our side-averaging localizes it to the cis-Golgi ($LQ_{\text{side}} = 0.04$) (Fig. S2 A), which does not agree with its well-documented ERES localization (Bhattacharyya and Glick, 2007; Hughes et al., 2009), although our GLIM supports its ERES localization ($LQ = -0.81$). The very asymmetrical and off-axial distribution of sec16a puncta could contribute to such discrepancy.

We have modified the text in the Results section accordingly for COPI (changed text underlined).

Our observation is consistent with previous reports on the tightly adjacent localization of COPII and COPI at the ER-proximal and distal region, respectively, near the ERES (Scales et al., 1997; Stephens et al., 2000; Weigel et al., 2021), and the cisternal rim distribution of COPI from the cis to trans-Golgi (Orci et al., 1997). Interestingly, we found that, in contrast to βCOP, γ1COP, one of the two paralogs of COPI’s γ-subunit (Moelleken et al., 2007), localizes primarily from the pre-Golgi to the medial-Golgi in side-average (Fig. S2 B), as previously discovered under EM (Moelleken et al., 2007).

2 The citation of John Presley’s paper.
Reply: We cited Presley lab’s paper—Dejgaard et al. in the introduction section as shown below.
Dejgaard et al. previously proposed quantitatively localizing a Golgi protein by intensity line scan or peak distances for nocodazole-induced Golgi ministacks (hereafter referred to as ministacks) (Dejgaard et al., 2007).

3 The discussion of Koreishi et al., 2013 (PMID: 23555793).
Reply: It is now cited as an EM localization evidence to support our side-averaging of giantin.

4 The discussion of Storrie et al., 1998 (PMID: 9852147) for the number of cisternae in ministacks.
Reply:

Here is how we estimated the number of cisternae.

The membrane thickness (5 nm), the distance of the intra- (30 nm) and inter-cisternal (15 nm) membrane, and the diameter of a vesicle/bud (60 nm) are roughly drawn in
scale according to published EM data (Ladinsky et al., 1999; Trucco et al., 2004). Hence, the distance from the cis to the trans-side of the ministack (LQ from -0.25 to 1.25) has roughly seven cisternae by the below calculation.

\[
\frac{(1.25 + 0.25) \times 274 \text{ nm}}{(5 + 30 + 5 + 15)} \approx 7
\]

Our number of cisternae per ministack, seven, is roughly consistent with the 3D EM tomography of Golgi in NRK cells (Ladinsky et al., 1999). The number of observed Golgi cisternae per stack varies in cell lines and depends on EM techniques. 2D EM thin sections are the most commonly used techniques. However, this approach could grossly underestimate the number of cisternae as the sectioning plane is randomly oriented and cannot be controlled to align with the Golgi axis. Therefore, we think that the number of cisternae per ministack in HeLa cells reported by Storrie et al. (PMID: 9852147), five, is an underestimation. Hence, we have decided not to include this reference.

We have included the following sentences in the Results section.

Hence, the distance from the cis to the trans-side of a ministack (LQ from -0.25 to 1.25) has roughly seven cisternae, calculated by the above morphometric parameters. The number of cisternae per ministack, seven, is consistent with the 3D EM tomography data acquired in NRK cells (Ladinsky et al., 1999).

5 The discussion of Boncompain lab’s paper—Fourriere et al., 2016 (PMID: 27411366)

Reply:

We have included the following sentence in the Introduction section.

Extensive studies have demonstrated that different from acute treatment (Cole et al., 1996; Rogalski et al., 1984; Tie et al., 2018; Trucco et al., 2004; Van De Moortele et al., 1993), although the intra-Golgi transport of large secretory cargos might be compromised in ministacks (Lavieu et al., 2014).

We found that almost all peripheral ministacks (newly generated ones) are positive for giantin after 3 hours of nocodazole treatment (Fig. S1 A). Therefore, we also included the following sentences at the beginning of the Results section.

Fourriere et al. reported that, under the acute nocodazole treatment, newly assembled ministacks initially lack certain Golgi proteins such as giantin, which are gradually acquired by ministacks after more extended treatment (Fourriere et al., 2016). Under our nocodazole treatment (≥ 3 hours), we found that almost all ministacks are positive for giantin (Fig. S1 A), suggesting that ministacks might be homogenous in the organization and functionally matured.
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March 24, 2022

RE: JCB Manuscript #202109114RR

Dr. Lei Lu
Nanyang Technological University
60 Nanyang Drive
Singapore, 637551
Singapore

Dear Dr. Lu:

Thank you for submitting your revised manuscript entitled "Visualizing intra-Golgi localization and transport by side-averaging Golgi ministacks". We find that you have done an excellent job in addressing the remaining issues and would be happy to publish your paper in JCB pending final revisions necessary to meet our formatting guidelines (see details below).

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