First body of evidence suggesting a role of a tankyrase-binding motif (TBM) of vinculin (VCL) in epithelial cells

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Background. Adherens junctions (AJ) are involved in cancer, infections and neurodegeneration. Still, their composition has not been completely disclosed. Poly(ADP-ribose) polymerases (PARPs) catalyze the synthesis of poly(ADP-ribose) (PAR) as a posttranslational modification. Four PARPs synthesize PAR, namely PARP-1/2 and Tankyrase -1/2 (TNKS). In the epithelial belt, AJ are accompanied by a PAR belt and a subcortical F-actin ring. F-actin depolymerization alters the AJ and PAR belts while PARP inhibitors prevent the assembly of the AJ belt and cortical actin. We wondered which PARP synthesizes the belt and which is the PARylation target protein. Vinculin (VCL) participates in the anchorage of F-actin to the AJ, regulating its functions, and colocalized with the PAR belt. TNKS has been formerly involved in the assembly of epithelial cell junctions.

Hypothesis. TNKS poly(ADP-ribosylates) (PARylates) epithelial belt VCL, affecting its functions in AJ including cell shape maintenance. Materials and methods. Tankyrase-binding motif (TBM) sequences in hVCL gene were identified and VCL sequences from various vertebrates, D. melanogaster and C. elegans were aligned and compared. Plasma membrane-associated PAR was tested by immunocytofluorescence (ICF) and subcellular fractionation in Vero cells and TNKS role in this structure and cell junction assembly was evaluated using specific inhibitors. The identity of the PARylated proteins was tested by affinity precipitation with PAR-binding reagent followed by western blots. Finally, MCF-7 human breast cancer epithelial cells were subjected to transfection with Tol2-plasmids, carrying a dicistronic expression sequence including Gallus gallus wt VCL (Tol2-GgVCL) or the same VCL gene with a point mutation in TBM-II (Tol2-GgVCL/*TBM) under the control of
a β-actin promoter, plus green fluorescent protein following an internal ribosome entry site (IRES-GFP) to allow the identification of transfected cells without modifying the transfected protein of interest. **Results and discussion.** In this work, some of the hypothesis predictions have been tested. We have demonstrated that: (1) VCL TBMs were conserved in vertebrate evolution while absent in *C. elegans*; (2) TNKS inhibitors disrupted the PAR belt synthesis, while PAR and an endogenous TNKS pool were associated to the plasma membrane; (3) a VCL pool was covalently PARylated; (4) transfection of MCF-7 cells leading to overexpression of Gg-VCL/*TBM* induced mesenchymal-like cell shape changes. This last point deserves further investigation, bypassing the limits of our transient transfection and overexpression system. In fact, a 5th testable prediction would be that a single point mutation in VCL TBM-II under endogenous expression control would induce an epithelial to mesenchymal transition (EMT). To check this, a CRISPR/Cas9 substitution approach followed by migration, invasion, gene expression and chemo-resistance assays should be performed.
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Abstract

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**Hypothesis.** TNKS poly(ADP-ribosylates) (PARylates) epithelial belt VCL, affecting its functions in AJ including cell shape maintenance.

**Materials and methods.** Tankyrase-binding motif (TBM) sequences in hVCL gene were identified and VCL sequences from various vertebrates, *D. melanogaster* and *C. elegans* were aligned and compared. Plasma membrane-associated PAR was tested by immunocytofluorescence (ICF) and subcellular fractionation in Vero cells and TNKS role in this structure and cell junction assembly was evaluated using specific inhibitors. The identity of the PARylated proteins was tested by affinity precipitation with PAR-binding reagent followed by western blots. Finally, MCF-7 human breast cancer epithelial cells were subjected to transfection with Tol2-plasmids, carrying a dicistronic expression sequence including *Gallus gallus* wt VCL (Tol2-GgVCL) or the same VCL gene with a point mutation in TBM-II (Tol2-GgVCL/*TBM) under the control of a β-actin promoter, plus green fluorescent protein following an internal ribosome entry site (IRES-GFP) to allow the identification of transfected cells without modifying the transfected protein of interest.

**Results and discussion.** In this work, some of the hypothesis predictions have been tested. We have demonstrated that: (1) VCL TBMs were conserved in vertebrate evolution while absent in *C. elegans*;(2) TNKS inhibitors disrupted the PAR belt synthesis, while PAR and an endogenous TNKS pool were associated to the plasma membrane; (3) a VCL pool was covalently PARylated; (4) transfection of MCF-7 cells leading to overexpression of Gg-VCL/*TBM induced mesenchymal-like cell shape changes. This last point deserves further investigation, bypassing the limits of our transient transfection and overexpression system. In fact, a 5th testable prediction would be that a single point mutation in VCL TBM-II under endogenous expression control would induce an epithelial to mesenchymal transition (EMT). To check this, a CRISPR/Cas9 substitution approach followed by migration, invasion, gene expression and chemo-resistance assays should be performed.

**KEYWORDS:** poly(ADP)ribose, PARP, tankyrase, Vinculin, adherens junctions, Vero, MCF-7, EMT

**Introduction**

Epithelial morphology, tensile/traction resistance and polarization maintenance rely on intercellular and cell-matrix junctions, where cytoskeleton fibers are anchored. Apart from having structural functions, cell junctions or its molecular components take part in intracellular
and intercellular cell signaling nets. An increasing number of Nuclear and Adhesion Complex proteins (NACos) can alternatively be part of the cell junction, or be translocated to the nucleus to work as pro-cell cycling transcription factors, acting as a switch to coordinate cell rounding in mitosis vs. cell anchoring during differentiation [1,2]. The adherens junctions epithelial belt -or zonula adherens- allows the anchorage of the subcortical actin ring. Although the complete molecular composition of adherens junctions has been evasive and some authors have suggested the existence of still-not discovered components [3–5]. E-cadherin, α-catenin and β-catenin have been identified as adherens junctions core proteins. In turn, Vinculin (VCL) links the core proteins to the subcortical actin cytoskeleton. While β-catenin is a well-studied NACo [1,2], nuclear E-cadherin has been detected in lung cancer cells [6]. Interestingly, the adherens junctions epithelial belt is disassembled during a process that facilitates cancer progression which is called Epithelial to Mesenchymal Transition (EMT). EMT involves coordinated changes in cell shape and adhesion, epithelial polarization loss, molecular markers alterations, improved migration and invasion capacity and increased chemoresistance [7–9].

Poly(ADP-ribose) or PAR is a polymer synthetized by poly(ADP-ribose) polymerases (PARPs) from nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide (NAD+), as a posttranslational protein modification. PAR can be lineal or ramified, comprising up to 400 residues. PAR is degraded by poly(ADP-ribose) glycohydrolase (PARG) or other enzymes [10–13]. As PAR is rich in phosphates and is negatively charged like nucleic acids, it acts as a “glue” to stabilize protein complexes. Interestingly, specific protein domains act as “readers”, recognizing PAR substructures. The Macrodomain identifies terminal ADP-ribose groups, the WWE domain binds iso-ADP-ribose and the PBZ domain recognizes adjacent ADP-ribose groups. In contrast, long and even branched PAR is preferred by RNA recognition motif (RRM) or PAR-binding motif (PBM) [13,14]. In Vero renal epithelial cells, there is a PAR belt associated to the adherens junctions belt that has been evidenced by immunocytofluorescence (ICF) with anti-PAR antibodies. Such PAR belt colocalizes with VCL [15]. Successive works in the past three decades have implied the VCL pools bound to adherens junctions or focal contacts in the regulation of epithelial cell polarity, adhesion, migration, invasion, and cycling as well as death resistance [16–27]. Recent nuclear VCL detection [28,29] indicates that it may behave as a NACo. Cytochalasin D induces the disassembly of the cortical actin ring together with the disruption of the PAR belt. Conversely, if the PARP inhibitor XAV939 is applied at the moment of cell seeding, PAR belt
synthesis, cell junction formation and cell adhesion are hampered [15]. Interestingly, during the EMT, the PAR belt is disassembled together with the adherens junctions epithelial belt [30].

Although the PARP family comprises 18 members in humans [31,32], only four “true-PARPs” synthetize PAR: PARP-1, PARP-2, Tankyrase-1 and Tankyrase-2 (TNKS-1 & TNKS-2). PARP-1, the canonical family member, is mainly nuclear and has been extensively involved in chromatin remodeling, imprinting and DNA repair [33–35], functions that display partial redundancy with those attributed to PARP-2. TNKS can be localized in cell membranes or associated to telomeres and the mitotic spindle proteins [35–39]. Interestingly, in MDCK renal epithelial cells, overexpressed TNKS-1 is recruited from the cytoplasm to the lateral plasma membrane upon formation of E-cadherin-based cell–cell contacts while it is displaced by extracellular calcium chelation that prevents intercellular adhesion [40], demonstrating its involvement in cell junction dynamics. A role of TNKS in the maintenance of tight junctions and epithelial polarization has been independently demonstrated [41]. TNKS recognizes its substrates through the binding of its ankyrin-repeated clusters (ARC) domains to one or more Tankyrase Binding Motifs (TBMs). TNKS binding via TBM is necessary but not sufficient to achieve substrate poly(ADP-ribosylation) or PARylation. Although TBMs were initially described as octamers, the most accepted current view is that a canonical TBM (c-TBM) involves at least a hexamer RXXOXG, where X is any aminoacid and O is Gly, Pro, Ala or Cys. The existence of non-canonical TBMs (nc-TBMs) or indirect interactions with some PARylation substrates was postulated to explain the fact that in certain TNKS KO cells, there is an increase of many proteins which do not contain a c-TBM (presumably due to lack of PARylation/degradation) [39]. Non-canonical motifs (nc-TBMs) were later described as heptamers RXXXOXG [39,42–45].

Here, we challenged the hypothesis that TNKS is involved in the synthesis of the PAR belt, with VCL being one of its PARylation targets. More interesting, we investigated if some VCL functions, like subcortical actin ring anchorage and epithelial cell shape maintenance, depend on its PARylation by TNKS. Sequence analysis disclosed that vertebrate VCL harbors 3 TBMs, which we identified as c-TBM-I, c-TBM-II (448-453) and nc-TBM-III. The plasma membrane subcellular fraction (PMF) from Vero cells harbored PAR and TNKS and a VCL pool was a PARylation target. TNKS inhibitors disrupted the epithelial belt. Overexpression of VCL with
the cTBM-II mutated induced mesenchymal-like cell shape changes in MCF-7 cells. These results provide the first pieces of evidence in favor of our hypothesis and suggest a role for Tankyrase-Binding Motif (TBM) of Vinculin (VCL) in epithelial cells.

**Materials and methods**

1. **Cell culture**

Vero cells (African green monkey kidney cells, ATCC CCL-81), were routinely cultured in MEM (PAA E15-888 or Capricorn MEM-STA) supplemented with 10 % fetal bovine serum (FBS; PAA A15-151 or Capricorn), 100 U/mL penicillin and 100 μg/mL streptomycin (Sigma-Aldrich) at 37°C and 5 % CO₂. ATCC MCF-7 cells were received in passage number 6 (P6) as a kind gift from Archana Dhasarathy and Sergei Nechaev, University of North Dakota, USA. MCF-7 cells were cultured up to passage 14 (P14) in Capricorn DMEM-HPSTA with 10 % FBS (GIBCO) in an incubator at 37°C and 5% CO₂ or backed up frozen in 5 % dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO) and 20 % FBS in DMEM-HPSTA.

2. **Protein extraction from subcellular fractions**

Subcellular fractions were obtained from control cultures. The plasma membrane protein extraction kit (101Bio, #P503) was used according to the manufacturer’s instructions in order to extract proteins from nuclear fraction (NF), cytoplasmic fraction (CF), internal membrane fraction (IMF) and plasma membrane fraction (PMF) of Vero cells (about 3 x 10⁷ cells). The fractions were then subjected to western blot to detect TNKS and PAR. Fraction controls included Lamin A/C (NF), CALR3 (CF), GRASP (IMF) and PMCA (PMF).

3. **Whole cell protein extraction and affinity precipitation of PARylated proteins**

Briefly, cells were grown in a T75 flask, washed, harvested by scraping and resuspended in a lysis buffer (50 mM Tris, pH 8, 200 mM NaCl, 1 mM EDTA, 1% Triton X-100, 10% glycerol, 1 mM DTT, 0.1% SDS, and protease inhibitors). The extract was clarified (10 min, 15000g, 4 °C), and then subjected to affinity precipitation of PARylated proteins using WWE affinity resin (Tulip #2334) or Af1521 Macrodomain affinity resin (Tulip #2302), according to the manufacturer’s instructions. The resin was equilibrated in lysis buffer (10000g, 20 sec) and total protein extract was added to the resin pellet and incubated ON in a cold chamber on a rotary shaker. The following day, the resin with the bound PARylated proteins was precipitated by
centrifugation and the supernatant was saved as “flowthrough” (FT). The resin pellet was washed three times in lysis buffer. Affinity precipitated proteins (AP) were eluted by incubating in 50 µL protein loading buffer at 99 ºC 10 min.

4. SDS-PAGE and western blot
Protein concentration was estimated by Bradford when appropriate. SDS-PAGE was done as described by Laemmli (1970). Semi-dry protein transfer onto nitrocellulose membranes was achieved using BiometraFastBlot (Analytik Jena). Membranes were blocked with 5% non-fat milk suspension in 0.05 % TBS-Tween for 1 h and then incubated with the primary antibody ON and secondary antibody for 1 h. Western blots images were taken using the GeneGnome XRQ Chemiluminescence imaging system after developing with Western Lightning Plus ECL Substrate (Perkin Elmer). When necessary, membrane stripping was achieved by incubation in a Mild Stripping buffer (1.5% Glycine, 0.1% SDS, 0.1% Tween-20, pH 2.2). The antibodies used and their correspondent concentrations are listed in Table 1.

5. Cell seeding in the presence of Tankyrase inhibitors to monitor epithelial belt assembly.
TNKS inhibitors were kindly provided by Dr. Lari Lehtiö (Biocenter Oulu, Faculty of Biochemistry and Molecular Medicine, University of Oulu, Finland). The reported potencies and IC50 are summarized in Table 2 [46–52]. Vero cells were treated with TNKS inhibitors (TNKSi) at the moment of seeding. Their effect on the PAR belt and on the accompanying cortical actin ring was evaluated qualitatively by immunocytofluorescence 5 h after seeding. Alternatively, less cells were seeded and TNKSi was added on the monolayer and cells were fixed after reaching confluency.

6. Indirect immunocytofluorescence.
Indirect immunocytofluorescence was carried as in Lafon-Hughes et al. (2014) on 12 mm round cover glasses placed in 24-well plates. Briefly, cells were fixed in 4% paraformaldehyde (PFA), permeabilized and subjected to blocking. Then, they were incubated with specific primary antibodies (see Table 1) diluted in blocking buffer (0.2% Tween, 1 % BSA in fPBS) for 2 h at 37 ºC. After washing, cells were incubated (1h, RT) with the correspondent anti-antibody mix in blocking buffer and/or cytopainter (ab176756). After washing, nuclei were counterstained with
DAPI, coverslips were mounted in Vectashield (Vector 94010) or Prolong Gold (Molecular Probes P36930) and sealed. In order to check the specificity of the signals, control without primary antibodies were carried in parallel.

7. Epifluorescence and confocal microscopy.

Images were recorded with an epifluorescence microscope (40x objective) with DP controller software, an Olympus BX61/ FV300 (Tokyo, Japan) with a Plan Apo 60 x/1.42 NA oil immersion objective or a ZEISS LSM800-Airyscan (Oberkochen, Germany) confocal microscope. Original images were taken in the same conditions as reference images of controls without primary antibodies at the same microscopy session. All images in each experimental series were taken with the same setting at the same confocal session. If modified, all were subjected to the same degree of brightness/contrast adjustment and Gaussian blur filtering, including the control without a primary antibody. The ImageJ free software was used for image processing.

8. VCL vs PAR colocalization in epithelial belts: overlapping pixels highlight and quantification examples.

Colocalization can be analyzed in terms of signals overlap or signals intensity correlation.

8.1. Overlapping Pixels Highlight. Colocalization was initially evidenced qualitatively by visual inspection. As PAR signal was usually lower than VCL signal, the signal overlap visualization was facilitated through the creation of masks. Masks creation involves the selection of an intensity threshold above which there is a real signal and below which there is noise. The same threshold was used in controls without primary antibody (obtaining empty masks) as an extreme caution to avoid taking noise as signal. As masks are segmented images relying on values of 1 or 0 in each pixel, the multiplication of masks images (using Image J/Image Calculator) allowed a perfect outline of the overlapped regions (in yellow).

8.2. Exemplar Overlapping Extent Quantification. Mander’s indexes M1 and M2 calculated using masks reflected the overlapping extent: the proportion of positive pixels in channel A that also had a positive signal in channel B or vice versa (the proportion of positive pixels in channel B that harbored a positive signal in channel A).

8.3. Exemplar Intensity Correlation Analysis. Pearson Coefficient (Rr), which ranges from -1 to +1 (from anti-colocalization to complete colocalization) and Li’s ICQ (which ranges from -0.5 to
+0.5) were calculated on ROIs (regions of interest). PDMs (products of the differences from the means) were localized. PDMs can be double positives (both above the mean), represented as ++PDMs, or double negatives (both below the mean). ++PDMs were mapped on the image (in violet).

**8.4. Quantitative measures by FRET on indirect ICF images (see Supplemental Article 1)**

**Relative expression of VCL in cells transfected with Tol2-GgVCL vs Tol2-VCL/*TBM.**

Intensity quantification on confocal images was used to estimate the relative expression of VCL and GFP in transfected cells. Whole-cell contours and nuclear contours were used as ROIs to determine whole-cell GFP, whole-cell VCL, nuclear GFP and cytoplasmic VCL.

**10. Cell Shape index: combined Roundness and Circularity.**

Epithelial cells display tension in their adherens junctions belts and subcortical actin rings, giving rise to straight lines. Besides, even in the absence of neighbor cells, they have quite sharp borders. In contrast, mesenchymal or mesenchymal-like cells have serrated, wavy junctions and an irregular outline due to the presence of filopodia and lamellipodia (which can be decorated with ruffles) [53]. To be able to quantify and compare morphological changes, it was required to express these morphologies in terms of numbers. ImageJ offers measurements of Roundness and Circularity. While Roundness accounts for gross changes (from circular to ovoid or triangular), it is insensitive to straight vs serrated or undulated borders. On the other hand, Circularity is very sensitive to such edge characteristics. Thus, we defined a Cell Shape Index (CShin) combining Roundness and Circularity.

\[
\text{CShin} = \frac{\text{Roundness}}{\text{Circularity}}
\]

**Figure 1A** depicts values of CShin associated to some geometric figures (on the left). CShin is sensitive to radial symmetry, being higher for a circle than for an ellipse or higher for a square than a rectangle. If the clean edge of each geometric form is substituted by a serrated or undulated border, CShin values show a sharp increase. As can be seen on **Fig. 1 A (right)**, CShin is very sensitive to the edge characteristics of the shape. For example, CShin = 1 for a perfect
circle and $C_{Shin} = 1.81$ for a form that conserves the circular proportions but has an undulated edge.

As a proof of concept, $C_{Shin}$ was applied to a well-characterized cell model of an epithelial to mesenchymal transition (EMT). NMuMG (NAMRU Murine Mammary Gland) cells were measured untreated (when they have epithelial characteristics) or after a treatment with TGF-β (when they have mesenchymal characteristics).

The Plotly Chart Studio online graph maker (https://chart-studio.plotly.com/create/box-plot/#/) was used to build box & whisker graphs plus represent all the individual data points. Statistics were done using the free software available online at astatsa.com, attributed to Navendu Vasavada (2016). As $C_{Shin}$ statistical distribution is not normal, medians were compared using Mann-Whitney non-parametric test. Kruskall-Wallis non-parametric ANOVA followed by Conover test adjusted by Benjamini-Hochberg FDR method.

The shape change was evidenced as an increased $C_{Shin}$ index (Fig. 1 B). In this model, $C_{Shin}$ mean and median were below 1 for epithelial cells and above 1 for mesenchymal cells, with a significant difference ($p=2.413887 \times 10^{-8}$). Thus, the index proved to be useful to evidence the cell shape change from an epithelial to a mesenchymal cell.

11. TBM analysis in hVCL and homologues

Using SnapGene viewer, hVCL protein RefSeq sequence was searched for the c-TBM, $R_{XXOXG}$, and the nc-TBM, $R_{XXXOXG}$, where X is any aminoacid and O is Gly, Pro, Ala or Cys. After global lineal-sequence alignment was made using ClustalX 2.0 for Windows [54], TBM conservation was checked among VCL homologs in different representative species. The Reference Sequences used were (as in Han et al 2017, [55]): Human NP_003364.1, Mouse NP_033528.3, Chicken NP_990772.1, Xenopus NP_001090722.1, Zebrafish NP_001122153.1, Drosophila NP-476820.1 and C elegans NP_501104.2). BLOSUM series matrix. Comparison between hVCL and dVCL sequences were made using ExPASy alignment tool, SIM [56]. Result indicated as Drosophila 1 corresponds to comparison matrix PAM400, while result indicated as Drosophila 2 corresponds to comparison matrix BLOSUM30, using equal parameters in both cases.
Drosophila VCL structure was predicted using CPHmodels-3.0 [57]. Structural alignment and figures were made using YASARA [58].

12. Generation of eukaryotic expression vectors with WT-GgVCL (Tol2-GgVCL/WT) or G454V-GgVCL (Tol2-GgVCL/*TBM).

To disrupt the association of VCL with TNKS, Gly454 (in TBM-II) was substituted for a Val residue. A ggc codon was substituted for gta by directed/circular mutagenesis using custom primers G454V (Table 3) and following the protocol published by Wang and Wilkinson [59].

pET15b/GgVcl 1-1066 (Addgene #46171) bearing the complete Gallus gallus VCL sequence was used as template. An AccI (BioLabs R0161S) (gtagac) site generated by the point mutations introduced was used as diagnostic recognition site. The new plasmid, pET15/GgVcl/*TBM, will soon be available in Addgene (#162781).

The GgVCL and GgVCL/*TBM ORFs were then cloned into TOPO TA #450640 through the topo cloning reaction, following the manufacturer’s instructions, an then into a middle entry plasmid with multiple cloning sites (Tol2 Kit#237, pME-MCS), to obtain the pME-VCL vector.

The final mammalian expression vector was obtained through the use of Tol2 kit LR [60][61].

The LR reaction involved the use of Gateway LR Clonase II Plus Enzyme Mix (Invitrogen 12538-120) to fuse 4 plasmids into a single final vector: the 5’entry plasmid with a β-actin promoter called p5E-actin (#299), the middle entry plasmid with the VCL insert pME-VCL (wt or mut), the 3’entry plasmid p3E-IRES-nls-GFP (#391) and the destination vector pDestTol2pA2 (#394). The resulting 14.5 KB eukaryotic expression vectors carried the WT or mutant VCL under a β-actin promoter and a GFP coding sequence driven by an internal ribosome entry site (IRES-GFP). Tol-2 GgVCL and Tol-2 GgVCL/*TBM (that have been deposited in a repository (Addgene #162787 and #162790) constructs were amplified in NEB C3019I bacteria and corroborated by primer walking sequencing (Macrogen).

13. Transfection of MCF-7 cells with Tol2-GgVCL or Tol2-GgVCL/*TBM

FUGENE transfection reaction: DNA (3:1) was used to transfet MCF-7 undisrupted monolayers. Cells were monitored under epifluorescence and phase contrast or subjected to ICF at the indicated times. 1 µg Pmax GFP plasmid (~3KB) from Amaxa Mouse/Rat Hepatocyte Nucleofector kit was used as a positive control to evaluate transfection efficiency of a DNA plasmid.
Results

1. VCL sequence harbors three TBMs conserved in vertebrates.
All confirmed TNKS substrates to date contain one or more TBMs that are recognized via TNKS ARC domains (ARC1, ARC2, ARC4 and ARC5) [43]. Therefore, proteins harboring a TBM are putative TNKS PARylation targets. We examined the presence of TBMs in hVCL. Also, a comparative alignment was done with VCL sequences from model organisms including some vertebrates and two invertebrates: Drosophila melanogaster, whose adherens junctions are quite similar to those of vertebrates, and Caenorhabditis elegans, whose adherens junction proteins are not essential for general cell adhesion or for epithelial cell polarization.

Human VCL has three TBMs (Fig. 2 A): TBM–I is RARGQG at positions 339-344 (exons 8-9), TBM–II is RRQGKG at 449-454 (exons 10-11) and TBM–III is RGLVAEQ at positions 520-526 (exon 12). The first two sites are canonical (RXXOOG) and correspond to peripheral, easily accessible loops whereas the third is non-canonical (RXXXOQG) and is situated in a deeper position, on a helix.

All TBMs were conserved in other vertebrates such as Mus musculus, Gallus gallus, Xenopus laevis and zebrafish, while only one of them was also found in Drosophila melanogaster. In contrast, none of them was present in Caenorhabditis elegans (Fig. 2A). It is interesting to note that the single TBM domain of Drosophila could align with both canonical TBMs (TBM I and II) of hVCL. Hereafter structural comparison between hVCL and dVCL was done. The superimposition of hVCL with the predicted 3D-structure of dVCL indicated that Drosophila TBM was located in the same relative position in the structure than the human VCL TBM–II (Fig. 2 B).

2. Endogenous PAR and TNKS were detected in the plasma membrane fraction of Vero cells
PAR had been previously detected associated to the epithelial belt in Vero cells by ICF using an anti-PAR antibody [15]. Now we corroborated PAR presence in subcellular fractions whose purity was checked with specific markers (Fig. 3 A). Instead of an antibody, the novel anti-PAR reagent MABE 1031 was used to evidence the presence of PAR associated to the plasma membrane fraction (PMF). MABE1031 (AB_2665467) is a recombinant protein comprising the
WWE domain from RNF146 and the Fc region of rabbit IgG. The latter is recognized by anti-rabbit secondary antibodies. Thus, it can be handled as an equivalent to a primary antibody in ICF, WB or affinity pull-down applications.

TNKS presence in the internal membrane fraction (IMF) was conspicuous and a slighter signal was also detected in nuclear fraction (NF), cytoplasmic fraction (CF) and plasma membrane fraction (PMF) (Fig. 3 A). The cell fractionation results matched with ICF images (Fig. 3 B - E).

In ICF, a TNKS ‘hat’ can be observed on one side of the nucleus, presumably corresponding to the Golgi complex. It is possible to see that a mild/slight TNKS signal spreads towards the rest of the cell, reaching the plasma membrane or subcortical region sometimes (Fig. 3 D, E). This TNKS distribution was robust, since it was observed in ICF experiments carried using two different anti-TNKS antibodies designed to recognize the Nt or the (Ct) catalytic domain, as well as under two different fixation protocols (Fig. S 1).

3. TNKS inhibitors disrupted the PAR belt synthesis and altered cell shape.

A tight adherens junctions belt, indicative of tension, involves a straight PAR belt and a straight subcortical actin belt. In contrast, an incomplete lax belt is associated with punctuated (less abundant) or serrated PAR and F-actin signals.

Four TNKS inhibitors with different potency and specificity towards TNKS-1 and TNKS-2 (Table 2), were added to cell cultures at the moment of seeding (Fig. 4). Results were ordered according to TNKSi in vitro specificity, starting with TNKS-1-prone FLALL (Fig. 4 B, G, L), then MN64, G007LK and in the end the TNKS-2 selective OD35 (Fig. 4 E, J, O). All of them hindered PAR belt synthesis. A punctuated or zipper-like discontinuous distribution of PAR was observed (Fig. 4 B - O). The PAR belt did not completely disappear, which could be explained by incomplete TNKS inhibition. Cortical F-actin changed accordingly (Fig. 4 G - J), reinforcing our previous results correlating PAR and F-actin distributions in epithelial cells and nerves [15,62]. In the presence of MN64, less cells remained attached fixation, after the PBS wash done previous to fixation. Such a cell density decrease has been previously documented in the presence of a TNKS and PARP-1/2/3 inhibitor called XAV939 [15].
With the aim of quantifying changes in cell shape, particularly those involving cell contours, we designed a Cell Shape Index or CShin (see Materials and Methods, section 9, Fig. 1).

Median CShin (Fig. 5) was below 1 in control cells, as expected for epithelial cells according to the index validation in NMuMG cells (Fig. 1B). No effect of the PARP-1/2/3 inhibitor Olaparib (OLA) was detected. In contrast, all TNKSi, namely FLALL, MN64, G007LK and OD35, induced a significant increase of CShin indicating a measurable change in cell contours.

We did not find a correlation among TNKSi selectivity and the observed effects on PAR belt, the subcortical F-actin cytoskeleton and CShin. The potency and specificity of the inhibitors is determined in vitro while, in whole cells, factors as permeability, subcellular distribution, stability and metabolic alterations may affect the effective dose and outcome. Therefore, a straight-forward correlation was not necessarily expected.

As stated in the introduction, in epithelial cells the subcortical actin ring and the PAR belt are somehow associated. We are now arguing that PARylation of a target protein joining adherens junctions and the F-actin cytoskeleton by TNKS1/2 is at least one of the factors that could explain this association.

**4. A VCL pool was a PARylation target.**

Using a WWE-affinity resin, covalently PARylated proteins were affinity precipitated. Next, cell junction or cytoskeletal proteins were tested by WB as putative PARylation targets (Fig. 6A). Interestingly, while β-catenin, E-cadherin, actin and α-tubulin were recovered only in the flow through (FT), a fraction of VCL was affinity precipitated (AP) by the WWE-affinity resin which consists of highly purified GST-RNF146(100-175) fusion protein bound to glutathione beads. Only anti-α-tubulin and anti-VCL antibodies were of mouse origin; thus, the result is clear-cut and cannot have been affected by successive membrane stripping, demonstrating the existence of a PARylated VCL pool. Given the AP was done in the absence of crosslinking and in the presence of high detergent and salt concentrations, non-covalent interactions were not expected to be maintained. This was reflected in the fact that other proteins of the adherens junctions complex were not affinity precipitated. Thus, this result indicated the existence of covalently PARylated VCL.
VCL was also affinity precipitated as a light band in experiments carried using the Af1521 Macrodomain resin, which recognizes mono or poly(ADP-ribosylated) proteins. PARP-1 was also checked as an AP control. While the specific TNKSi G007LK hindered only VCL affinity precipitation (Fig. S 2 A), XAV939, which inhibits PARP-1/2/3 & TNKS, hampered both VCL and PARP-1 affinity precipitation (Fig. S 2 B).

Altogether, these results support that TNKS is responsible for VCL PARylation.

To map the subcellular localization of PARylated VCL, we evaluated the co-occurrence of PAR and VCL signals in confocal ICF images. Fig. 6 B is a scheme representing the relative position of the subsequent confocal epithelial monolayer sections, running from basal to apical direction shown as a merged channels montage in Fig. 6 C – H. The correspondent masks and multiplied masks montages (Fig. 6 I – N and Fig. 6 O - T) are also displayed to highlight the overlapping points. VCL was present in all these sections but the PAR belt was distributed along a 1 to 1.5 µm in z (3 to 5 slices depending on voxel height). PAR and VCL signals overlap drew just a thin polygon (in this case, a pentagon) representing the epithelial belt. No PARylation was ever detected at VCL-rich focal contacts (neither in untreated or treated cell cultures of Vero, NMuMG or MCF-7 cells, nor in mice epithelial tissues).

To quantify these observations, colocalization was analyzed in terms of signals overlap or signal intensity correlation (see Materials and Methods).

We have included an example of intensity correlation analysis, taking a ROI from Fig. 6 E. The ROI red and green channel images (Fig. 6 U and V) were subjected to an intensity correlation analysis. Pearson Coefficient (Rr), which ranges from -1 to +1 (from anti-colocalization to complete colocalization), was 0.191. Li’s ICQ (which ranges from -0.5 to +0.5) was 0.235. Double positive PDMs (products of the differences from the means) were localized precisely in the belt region (Fig. 6 W), just as the mask obtained through the correspondent masks multiplication (Fig. 6 X). Therefore, the intensity correlation analysis and the overlapping analysis converged in the epithelial belt region. Thus, mask multiplication to highlight overlapping signals and the overlapping analysis was used hereon (see supplementary Fig. S3 A-L).

We have additionally explored PAR and VCL colocalization in an EMT model. Epithelial NMuMG cells display PAR and VCL colocalization (overlap) just at the epithelial belt region.
which is lost upon treatment with TGF-β to induce EMT (Fig. S3 N). (For further reference, see our previous work [30]). We have also analyzed PAR-VCL in belt ROIs colocalization (overlap) focused on epithelial belt ROIs (Fig. 6 Y). In this case, Mander’s coefficient M1 ranged from 0.262 to 0.660, indicating that ≈ 30 to 60 % of belt VCL signal overlapped with PAR signal; M2 ranged from 0.255 to 0.882 indicating that ≈ 30 to 90 % of belt PAR signal overlapped with VCL.

Partial colocalization of PAR and VCL (within 200 nm) had also been previously observed in Vero cells by ICF and confocal microscopy [15]. FRET was carried after indirect ICF (Fig. S4), lowering the colocalization maximal distance to about 50 nm (estimated according König et al 2006 [63]) as the addition of 10 nm FRET + 10 nm each primary antibody + 10 nm each secondary antibody. FRET results were not included in the main manuscript because this resolution did still not allow distinguishing among VCL and nearby PARylated proteins nor among covalently PARylated or PAR-bound proteins; thus, the affinity precipitation result constituted by far stronger evidence.

Not only not all VCL was PARylated (according to AP and ICF results), but also not all belt PARylation could be attributed to VCL; the band pattern detected after subcellular fractionation using the PAR-detecting reagent indicated there may be additional targets.

5. Mesenchymal-like shaped cells were observed under VCL/*TBM transient overexpression

We finally wanted to study whether VCL PARylation was related to its functions. Using the obtained information and given the importance of the single conserved c-TBM in Drosophila to preserve its function, we decided to mutate the equivalent motif (c-TBM-II) in vertebrate VCL.

Direct mutagenesis of VCL in pET15b/GgVCL was achieved using primer pair G454V and the circular mutagenesis protocol suggested by Wang and Wilkinson (2000) [59] in the presence of DMSO. As depicted in Fig. 7 A, a ggc codon (coding Glycine) was substituted by gTA (coding Valine), generating an AccI (BioLabs R0161S) diagnostic restriction recognition site (gTAgac). Then, after incorporating each VCL sequence to a middle entry plasmid (pME), pME-VCL and pME-VCL/*TBM were obtained. The recombination of a plasmid carrying a β-actin promoter, pME-VCL or pME-VCL/*TBM, a plasmid coding an IRES-GFP and a destination plasmid allowed to obtain the desired eukaryotic expression plasmids depicted in Fig. 7 B.
Transfection of MCF-7 cells with Tol2-GgVCL (Fig. 8 A, B, E-J) or Tol2-GgVCL/*TBM (Fig. 8 C, D, K - O) was achieved using FUGENE reagent on cell monolayers. These Tol2 plasmids allow the identification of transfected cells that express the plasmid as GFP+ cells (Fig. 8 A’- O’, in green). Although carried in parallel and in the same conditions, the transfection with Tol2-GgVCL/*TBM rendered more GFP+ cells than the WT version, indicating that this transfection was more effective or less cytotoxic (low cell numbers did not allow carrying additional quantifications to distinguish among these two scenarios). Moreover, image intensity quantifications showed that GFP expression was similar in Tol2-GgVCL or Tol2-GgVCL/*TBM cells while VCL expression was doubled in the mutant with respect to the WT transfected cells.

It is worth noting that cells transfected with Tol2-GgVCL/*TBM presented a distorted morphology without lineal tense cell junctions and with filopodia or lamellipodia, that looked mesenchymal-like (Fig. 8 C, D, K - O). Cell shape was measured and the results are in Fig. 9. While GgVCL transfected cells displayed a median CShin <1, cells transfected with GgVCL/*TBM had a significatively higher CShin. This result strongly suggested the involvement of TBM in the function of VCL to maintain cell shape.

To confirm this result, we aimed to use a KO-add back approach. We attempted to obtain VCL knocked-out MCF cells by a CRISPR/Cas9 strategy (Fig. S5 A). Only a limited heterogeneous cell pool could be obtained as transfected cells grew extremely slowly and lost their colony forming ability under isolation (Fig. S5 B - Q, Fig. S6 A - H), precluding the obtainment of pure clones and the possibility of straight-forward VCL KO confirmation. The available cells, however, were transfected with the Tol2-GgVCL/*TBM plasmids (Fig. S7 A - N) or Tol2-GgVCL (Fig. S7 O - R). CShin was sensitive enough to detect changes in cell shape induced by the presumptive VCL partial “KO” which were reverted by the transfection with Gg WT VCL but not with Gg VCL/*TBM (see contours examples in Fig. S7 E, I, L & P, and the graph in Fig. S8). Unfortunately, the obstacles regarding the “KO” cells obtainment limited the conclusions that could be driven from these experiments and pointed out the need to implement an alternative approach to confirm these observations.
Discussion

Our hypothesis was that TNKS PARylates epithelial belt VCL, affecting adherens junctions VCL-dependent functions, like subcortical actin ring anchorage and epithelial cell shape maintenance. The insight to consider this pool of VCL as a putative PARylation target came from ICF images and data obtained in Vero cells, where partial colocalization of belt PAR and VCL was observed [15], indicating a distance <200 nm among them. FRET allowed to shorten the spatial proximity radio from PAR to VCL (or from VCL to PAR) to <50 nm (Fig. S4). The hypothesis that TNKS could be the PARylating enzyme was based on previous works indicating the role of TNKS in cell junctions [40,41]. We performed a sequence analysis that revealed that human VCL harbored three TBMs: two c-TBM and one nc-TBM. In 2011 Guetler and collaborators reported a huge list of TMB bearing proteins. VCL was included, but at that time only the canonical TBMs were reported [42]. TBMs presence is a requirement to be a TNKS target. For this reason, the presence of TBMs reinforced the hypothesis regarding both VCL as a PARylation target and TNKS as the involved enzyme. Moreover, the three detected TBMs were conserved among well-studied vertebrate models including green monkey, mice, chicken and zebrafish. Among invertebrates, one of the TBMs was present in VCL from Drosophila, whose adherens junction proteins are quite similar to those of vertebrates, while none of the TBMs was found in Caenorhabditis elegans. Interestingly, “in contrast to vertebrates, C. elegans adherens junction proteins are not essential for general cell adhesion or for epithelial cell polarization” [64]. Thus, a comparative analysis suggested that, although the presence of more than one TBM may facilitate the establishment of stronger interactions with TNKS, at least one of the VCL TBMs was deeply involved in adherens junctions functions and was highly conserved. A simple sequence alignment of human/vertebrate vs Drosophila VCL yielded two possible results, pointing to TBM-I or TBM-II (Fig. 2 A). In silico modeling of Drosophila VCL allowed us to observe that TBM-II in human VCL is a loop localized like Drosophila single TBM (Fig. 2 B).

The binding of a substrate protein by ARCs is required for subsequent PARylation, but may not be sufficient for the modification, as certain substrates are not modified upon binding.

PAR association to the plasma membrane was confirmed through a biochemical approach, using the PAR-binding reagent MABE1031 to detect PAR in a plasma membrane fraction (PMF) of Vero cells (Fig. 3 A). These results agree with the recent detection of enriched cortical PAR in
mouse oocyte meiosis [65] and confirm the ones previously obtained combining ICF with either post-fixation PAR digestion with PARG or pretreatments of cells with XAV939 in Vero cells [15]. XAV939 was formerly thought to be a specific TNKS inhibitor [66–68]. Therefore, data relying on XAV939 were interpreted as favoring a role of TNKS-1/2 in PAR belt synthesis [15] that fitted with the results obtained overexpressing TNKS in MDCK cells [40]. Nevertheless, it has been recently demonstrated that XAV939 does also inhibit full length PARP-1 and PARP-2 [69], raising again the question of which is the PARP responsible for the synthesis of the PAR belt. Experiments with more specific TNKS-1/2 inhibitors supported TNKS involvement in PAR belt synthesis (Fig. 4). Additionally, TNKS was detected in the plasma membrane fraction of Vero cells (Fig. 3 A - D).

Finally, affinity precipitation of covalently PARylated proteins was done using WWE affinity resin (Fig. 6 A) or Macrodomain resin in the absence and presence of TNKSi (Fig. S2 A, B). Clear-cut results were obtained demonstrating that a VCL fraction was precipitated while cortical actin or other components of adherens junctions, like E-cadherin or β-catenin, were not. Both the experimental conditions (precipitation under extremely astringent conditions and in the absence of cross-linking) and the fact that VCL partners from adherens junction complexes were not affinity precipitated argue in favor of a covalent VCL PARylation. This, together with the fact that VCL harbors TBMs and that cell shape changes if a single aminoacid in a single TBM is substituted, precluding a putative PARylation by TNKS, demonstrates that VCL is a direct TNKS target. VCL had formerly been detected in PAR-bound protein pools. Gagné et al [70,71] detected hVCL (but not E-cadherin or β-catenin) in fractions immunoprecipitated with anti-PAR antibodies followed by mass spectrometry [70,71]. Moreover, VCL was recently identified in a pool of octomeric PAR (~8-mer PAR) binding proteins but not among ~40-mer PAR binders, using photoaffinity probes of defined lengths [72]. As TNKS synthetizes short chain PAR, it is not surprising that VCL has been recovered among ~8-mer PAR binders.

ICF confocal microscopy images allowed to compare VCL in focal adhesions vs VCL in the adhesion belt, to observe that partial colocalization existed among belt VCL and PAR but there was no PAR signal detected around the VCL located at focal adhesions (Fig. 6 C - Y, Fig. S3, Fig. S4). Thus, the VCL pool PARylated by TNKS (Fig. 6 A & Fig. S2) seemed to correspond to the VCL pool bound to the adhesion belt (Fig. 6 C - Y, Fig S3, Fig. S4).
Then, we further investigated the role of TBM in VCL on epithelial cells. To be able to compare cell shape changes, a Cell Shape index was designed and validated using an EMT model. CShin proved to be a robust cell shape quantification method and coherent results were obtained. The comparison of graphs in Fig. 1 (NMuMG and EMT), Fig. 5 (TNKSi effects), Fig. 9 and Fig. S8 (“KO” and GgVCL vs GgVCL/*TBM effects) indicates that in all cases epithelial cells displayed a median CShin < 1, while CShin increased similarly under treatment by TNKSi, VCL “KO” or VCL/*TBM indicated that any interference on TNKS and VCL interaction has effects on cell shape similar to those observed in the EMT model.

VCL directed mutagenesis and overexpression of Tol2-GgVCL or Tol2-VCL/*TBM in MCF-7 human epithelial breast cancer cells showed that VCL/*TBM induced mesenchymal-like changes in cell morphology that were more similar to those expected under knockdown conditions than under VCL overexpression, suggesting that the TBM could be crucial to VCL function in cell junctions (Fig. 8, Fig. 9, Fig. S8).

Our transfections with Tol2-GgVCL or Tol2-GgVL/C/TBM had important design limitations that could be solved using a different approach. First, it was meant to achieve transient exogenous GgVCL expression, making it impossible to follow up cells in migration, invasion or chemo-resistance studies. Second, even though we chose a medium-expression promoter (β-actin promoter rather than the stronger CMV), there was a clear GgVCL overexpression. It is worth trying a direct substitution of nucleotides on the endogenous VCL (to obtain G454V aminoacidic change), so that the endogenous VCL gene expression remains unchanged. A long-term expression of TBM*/hVLC, without a change in basal expression level could be achieved through CRISPR-directed edition of the endogenous hVCL gene in MCF-7 cells. In spite of the fact that VCL harbors at least 3 TBMs, we have observed promising interesting changes in cell shape introducing a single aminoacidic substitution in TBM-II.

**Conclusions**

In this work, we started to test the hypothesis that TNKS PARylates epithelial belt VCL, affecting adherens junctions VCL-dependent functions. To sum up, the hypothesis has several predictions which have been corroborated: (1) VCL harbored TBMs conserved in evolution.
correlating with adherens junctions functions; (2) TNKS inhibitors disrupted the PAR belt while
PAR and a TNKS pool was detected in the plasma membrane fraction; (3) A VCL pool was
covalently PARylated in the absence of TNKSi (4) overexpression of VCL/*TBM induced
changes in cell morphology remnant of an EMT, which have been described in the context of
VCL knockdown [16] or VCL loss [73].

The last important prediction of our hypothesis would be that (5) the effect of long-term
expression of VCL/*TBM at physiological levels on cell junctions would be EMT induction,
implying changes on epithelial morphology, migration and invasion capacity as well as chemo-
resistance. This last prediction remains to be tested. Importantly, as the adherens junctions have
distinct distribution and roles in certain non-epithelial tissues [62,74], any discovery regarding
adherens junctions composition and functions is putatively exciting in fields that look as distant
as cancer, infections, neurodegeneration or spermatogenesis. Several processes in different cell
types could be modulated by TBM-dependent VCL PARylation by TNKS. Thus, we hope this
work will encourage further research in diverse areas.

Acknowledgements

We are grateful to everyone who made this work possible. MCF7 cells were a generous gift from
Dr. Archana Dhasarathy and Dr. Sergei Nechaev, University of North Dakota, USA, and were
routinely cultured at the Cell Culture Room from the Neurochemistry Department, IIBCE. Vero
cells were donated by Dr. Santiago Mirazzo and Dr. Juan Arbiza. Accl was a kind gift from Dr.
Fernanda Azpiroz, from Microbiology Laboratory at Science Faculty, UdelAr. Anti-PMCA and
anti-GRASP antibodies were respectively donated by Dr. Gerardo Corradi, IQUIFIB-CONICET
and Dr. Cynthia He Yingxin, National University of Singapore. Dr. Lari Lehtio gently gave us
TNKSi. Dr. Marcelo Comini and Dr. Mariana Bonilla gave us open access to the Lonza
Nucleofector and the cell culture room at IPMONT. We are particularly indebted to Dr Jose
Badano and his team, including Dr Victoria Prieto and Dr Paola Lepanto, who opened their
laboratory at IPMONT and shared with us their reagents, their molecular biology background
and their valuable time. We are also grateful to Synthego who donated us the CRISPR/Cas9
VCL KO kit.
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Figure Legends

Figure 1. Cell Shape Index: design and proof of concept.

(A) Roundness, circularity and their quotients were initially measured and calculated for geometric figures. Here are CShin values for some geometric figures and the correspondent figures with a wavy limit. (B) NMuMG cells are a well-known model to study a process through which an epithelial cell loses its epithelial characteristics and acquires mesenchymal characteristics. Such process is an epithelial to mesenchymal transition (EMT) and is induced by a treatment with TGF-β. We induced that process and measured CShin to validate the proposed index.
Figure 2. VCL sequence harbors three TBMs conserved in vertebrates, one of which is present in Drosophila.

(A) VCL TBMs, according to the hexamer rule for c-TBMs or the heptamer rule for nc-TBMs, follow the patterns: RXXOXG or RXXXOXG, where X is any aminoacid and O is G, P, A or C. These two patterns were searched and found conserved in vertebrates (Human, Mouse, Chicken, Xenopus and Zebrafish) as indicated under TBM–I, TBM–II and TBM–III. Only one of them was present in Drosophila while none of them was present in Caenorhabditis elegans. The single TBM present in Drosophila can align with human TBM–I or TBM–II depending on the matrix used for the alignment. (B) Superimposition of hVCL (blue, PDB: 1TR2, B subunit) and dVCL predicted structure (grey). TBMs from hVCL are highlighted using the same color code than in panel A, while Drosophila TBM is colored in pink. Overlapped hVCL and Drosophila VCL structures evidence the equivalence of Drosophila TBM and vertebrate TBM–II.

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TNKSi were added to Vero cells at the moment of seeding and after 5 h cells were fixed, washed in PBS and subjected to ICF to detect PAR (green), F-actin with rhodamine-phalloidin counterstain (red) and nuclei with DAPI (blue). (A - E) PAR channel; (F - J) F-actin channel, (K
- O) merged channels. (A, F, K) control, (B, G, L) 80 nM FLALL-9, (C, H, M) 60 nM MN-64, (D, I, N) 250 nM G007-LK, (E, J, O) 2.6 µM OD35. Instead of the tight straight continuous appearance of the belt (A, F, K), a serrated discontinuous distribution was observed (B - O). Bar: 25 µm. For a quantitative expression of cell shape change, see Fig. 5.

**Figure 5. TNKSi changed cell shape**
Cells were exposed to the PARP-1/2-3 inhibitor Olaparib (OLA) or to TNKSi FLALL, MN64, G007-LK or OD35, at the moment of seeding. Five hours later they were fixed after a quick wash and subjected to ICF (see images in Fig. 4). Cell shape index was calculated as: \( \text{CShin} = \frac{\text{Roundness}}{\text{Circularity}} \). To appreciate the overall behavior of CShin and its validation as an index, see Fig. 1.

**Figure 6. A VCL pool was PARylated**
(A) Vero cell proteins were affinity precipitated using PAR-recognizing WWE-resin to recover covalently-PARylated proteins. The flowthrough (FT) and affinity precipitated fractions (AP) were subjected to WB. Five cell junction and cytoskeletal proteins were assayed. Unlike β-catenin, E-cadherin, actin and α-tubulin, a VCL pool was affinity precipitated (the arrow points to the lower apparent MW VCL band, around 90 to 100 Kda, which was the most abundant in the AP fraction). As expected, the resin did also precipitate PARylated PARP-1 and PAR itself. The species in which each antibody was raised is indicated under the correspondent label (R:rabbit; M:mouse) Except for mouse anti-α-tubulin and mouse anti-VCL, all primary antibodies used (anti-β-catenin, anti-E-cadherin, anti-PARP-1, anti-PAR) were of rabbit origin or directly labeled (anti-actin). (B) Diagram indicative of the relative position of confocal images of the right panels. (C - H): ICF anti-VCL (red) and anti-PAR (green), merged channels; (I - N) correspondent VCL and PAR masks; (O - T): in yellow, masks product highlighting the overlapping VCL and PAR regions, drawing precisely the epithelial belt. Subsequent confocal planes, from basal to apical, allowed the distinction of VCL in focal adhesions (eg. C, I, O) from VCL associated to the PAR belt (eg. G M, S). Bar: 25 µm. (U, V): VCL and PAR region of interest around the belt (cropped from E). (W): ++PDMs from an intensity correlation colocalization analysis. The pixels with values above the mean of each channel, in both channels, are depicted. (X): in yellow, the product of U and V masks (as in (O - T). Notice that the complex intensity correlation analysis and masks images multiplication lead to the same result: colocalizing PAR and VCL pixels are on the epithelial belt. (Y): enlarged belt masks ROIs
extracted from (L - N), facilitate the precise visualization of colocalizing pixels. Overlapping percentages were calculated according to Mander’s coefficients (small numbers in Y: 1000x Mander’s coefficients).

**Figure 7. Transfection of MCF-7 (P10) monolayer with Tol2 14.5 KB eukaryotic expression vectors harboring VCL or VCL/*TBM.**

(A) Circular PCR was carried on the 8909 pb plasmid template pET15b/GgVCL using G454V mutagenic primers to generate pET15b/GgVCL/*TBM (B) Schematic representation of the 14.5 KB eukaryotic expression plasmids Tol2/Gg-VCL and Tol2/Gg-VCL/*TBM, expressing the correspondent WT or mutated VCL under a β-actin promoter, plus green fluorescent protein whose expression relied on an Internal Ribosome Entry Site (IRES-GFP). In this way, transfected cells were expected to harbor free GFP (being easily identifiable) while expressing untagged VCL.

**Figure 8. Transfection with Tol2-GgVCL or Tol2-GgVCL*/TBM.**

MCF-7 (P10) monolayers were transfected with either Tol2-GgVCL or Tol2-GgVCL/*TBM. Cells were fixed 17 h later. GFP (green) and VCL (red) were detected by ICF. The left half of the figure (A, B, E - J) corresponds to Tol2-GgVCL(WT), the right half (C, D, K - O) pertains to Tol2-GgVCL/*TBM. (A - O): mixed channels; (A′ - O′): only GFP; (A′′ - O′′): only VCL. Notice the abundant VCL expression (neighbor cells in A are hardly detected) and the irregular, mesenchymal-like shape of cells harboring mutated VCL. Bar: 25 µm.

**Figure 9. Cell shape was different in cells transfected with WT or TBM*-GgVCL.**

Cell shape index after transfection with WT VCL was below 1, as in other epithelial cells, while transfection with VCL/*TBM significantly increased the index value.
Table 1. Antibodies and counterstains for ICF and WB.
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| code               | Primary antibody/reagent                  | ICF         | WB       |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------------|-------------|----------|
| BD551813           | rabbit anti-PAR                           | 1:1500 -   | --       |
|                    |                                            | 1:50        |          |
| ENZO               | rabbit anti-PAR                           | 1:100       | 1:400    |
| ENZO BML-SA216     | mouse anti-PAR (<50 units)                | 1:50        | 1:1000   |
| MABE 1031          | rabbit anti-PAR reagent                   | --          | 1:4000   |
| sc-7150            | rabbit anti-PARP                          | --          | 1:4000   |
| GTX117417          | rabbit anti-TNKS-1/2 (Nt)                | 1:200       | 1:2000   |
| Novex 730101       | mouse anti-hTNKS; 1106-1125              | 1:50        | --       |
| ab 73412           | rabbit anti-VCL (2016)                    | 1:500       | 1:1500   |
| ab18058            | mouse anti-VCL (2013)                     | 1:50        | 1:1000   |
| ab32572            | rabbit anti- β-catenin                    | 1:1000      | 1:10000  |
| ab133597           | rabbit anti-E cadherin                    | --          | 1:400    |
| STJ 93885          | rabbit anti-lamin A/C                    | --          | 1:4000   |
| Dr. Gerardo Corradi, IQUIFIB-CONICET | mouse anti-PMCA                       | --          | 1:5000   |
| STJ190646          | rabbit anti-CALR                         | --          | 1:2000   |
| Dr. Cynthia He Yingxin, National University of Singapore | anti-GRASP           | --          | 1:10000  |
| SIGMA              | mouse anti-α-tubulin                     | --          | 1:10000  |
| sc-47778 HRP       | mouse anti-actin -HRP                     | --          | 1:10000  |
| Invitrogen A11122  | rabbit anti-GFP                          | 1:1000      | --       |

#### Secondary antibody or counterstain

|                     |                                            |             |          |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------------|-------------|----------|
| ThermoFisher Sci    | goat anti-mouse 633                       | 1:500       | --       |
| Invitrogen A11034   | goat anti-rabbit Alexa 488 (A11034)       | 1:1000      | --       |
| Invitrogen A11030   | goat anti-mouse Alexa Fluor 546 (A11030); | 1:1000      | --       |
| Invitrogen A11029   | goat anti-mouse Alexa 488                 | 1:1000      | --       |
| Invitrogen A11035   | goat anti-rabbit Alexa 546                | 1:1000      | --       |
| Perkin Elmer        | anti-rabbit-HRP                           | --          | 1:6000   |
| Perkin Elmer        | anti-mouse-HRP                            | --          | 1:6000   |
| ab176756            | Cytopainter (actin cytoskeleton)          | 1:1000      | --       |
| Sigma-Aldrich       | 4, 6-diamino-2-phenylindol (DAPI)         | 1 μg/mL     | --       |
Table 2. Potency of TNKS inhibitors towards PARP-1/2, TNKS-1/2 and TcPARP.

*In vitro* IC50 values determined for activity assays using full length (FL) or truncated recombinant enzymes. [1-7]

1. Haikarainen, T.; Koivunen, J.; Narwal, M.; Venkannagari, H.; Obaji, E.; Joensuu, P.; Pihlajaniemi, T.; Lehtö, L. Para-substituted 2-phenyl-3,4-dihydroquinazolin-4-ones as potent and selective tankyrase inhibitors. *ChemMedChem* **2013**, *8*, 1978–1985, doi:10.1002/cmdc.201300337.

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| PARP inhibitor | PARP-1 | PARP-2 | TNKS-1 | TNKS-2 |
|---------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| FLALL 9 (compound 8) | >10000 [46] | >10000 [46] | 5 [46] | >10000 [46] |
| MN64 | 19000 [47] | 35000 [47] | 6 [47] | 72 [47] |
| XAV 939 | 2200 [48,49] 5500 [50] 74 (FL) [51] | 27 [51] (FL) | 11-13 [48,49] 5 [50] 95 [51] | 4-5 [48,49] 2 [50] 5 [51] |
| G007LK | - | - | 46 [46] | 25 [46] |
| OD35 (compound 2) | - | - | 11000 [52] | 260 [52] |

Table 2. Potency of TNKS inhibitors towards PARP-1/2 and TNKS-1/2. In vitro IC50 values determined for activity assays using full length (FL) or truncated recombinant enzymes. All concentrations are expressed as nanomolar (nM).

References:
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Table 3 (on next page)

Table 3. Primers sequences
| Mutagenic primers | Fwd: CTGCAGACGACATGGGAAGTAGACTCTCCTGAG GCCCGT |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
|                  | Rev: ACGGGGCTGCAGAGGAGTCTACTTTCCCATGCAG TCAGCAG |

| Primers with Kozak and restriction enzymes to facilitate transference to the eukaryotic plasmid ch-VCL (#10336022: 379546 A01 & A02) | Fwd (KpnI-Kozak-chVCL): 5->3: ATATgtaccACCATGatgcccgtcttc (28 nt) |
|------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                  | RV (EcoRI-STOP-ch VCL): 5->3: AGCTgaattcttaCTGATACCATGGGTC (29 nt) |

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VCL sequence harbors three TBMs conserved in vertebrates, one of which is present in *Drosophila*.

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