The innate sensor ZBP1-IRF3 axis regulates cell proliferation in multiple myeloma

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Supplementary methods

Cloning and lentiviral transduction

The puromycin selection gene was replaced with green fluorescent protein (eGFP) cDNA in Lentiviral pLKO.1 plasmid (Sigma). shRNA oligos (Sigma) were annealed by temperature ramp from 100°C to 25°C and cloned into pLKO.1 vector between AgeI and EcoRI sites. Doxycycline-inducible shRNAs were established using retroviral TRMPVIR vector (kind gift from Scott Lowe, Addgene plasmid #27994) as previously described. ¹ ZBP1-full cDNA construct was kindly gifted by Stefan Rothenburg, University of California, USA.² The ZBP1 cDNA was amplified using forward (Forw): GGGAATTCATGGCCCAGGCTCCTGCT and reverse (Rev): TAGCGGCCGCCTAAATCCCACCTCCCCA primers from pEGFPN.1 vector cloned into LeGO-iG2-IRES-EGFP vector (Addgene plasmid #27341) between EcoRI and NotI sites followed by 5 repeats of strep-tag II (TGGAGCCATCCGCAGTTTGAAAAA) sequences insertion between BamHI and EcoRI sites. ZBP1 ∆RHIM vector was constructed by amplifying strep-tagII-ZBP1 using forward: CCGGAATTAGGATCCATGTGGAGCCATCCG and reverse: TAGCGGCCGCCTAGGCTGACTTTGCTCTTC from LeGO-strep-tagII-ZBP1 full vector. The genetic rescue experiment was performed by co-expression of ZBP1 cDNA with silent mutation at shRNA1 binding regions 5'- CAAGAGGGAGCTCAA**TC**A**G**GT**AT**T**A**TA**TA**GAATGAA**G**AAGGAGTTGAAAGTCTCCCT-3' (here gray indicates sh1 ZBP1 target site and **bold** indicates **mutated sequences**) using LeGO-iC2 (mCherry) plasmid (addgene #27345) and anti-*ZBP1* shRNA1 in MM.1S cells. All viral particles were produced by calcium phosphate co-transfection of pRSV.REV, pMDLgpRRE and pMD2.VSVG (lentiviral) plasmids in HEK293T cells and concentrated by ultracentrifugation at 23,000 rpm for 100 minutes at 4°C. Myeloma and nonmyeloma cells were treated with 8µg/ml polybrene (Sigma) and transduced with lentivirus by spinoculation at 2000 rpm, 37°C for 1hr followed by replacement of

polybrene-media with appropriate culture media 24hr post-spinoculation.

shRNA sequences (5'-3')

scramble (scr): GGCCCTCCATCACAGTCTATA sh1 ZBP1: CCAAGTCCTCTACCGAATGAA sh2 ZBP1: GCACAATCCAATCAACATGAT sh3 ZBP1: GCGGATCAATAGGTCAGGAAA sh1 IRF3: GATGAGCTACGTGAGGCATGT sh2 IRF3: CCCTTCATTGTAGATCTGATT sh1 TBK1: GCAGAACGTAGATTAGCTTAT sh2 TBK1: GCGGCAGAGTTAGGTGAAATT sh1* ZBP1 seed control: CCAAGTCCTCCTGCGAATGAA

TRMPVIR-sh1 ZBP1 (5'-3')

TCGAGAAGGTATATTGCTGTTGACAGTGAGCGCCAAGTCCTCTACCGAATGAAATAGTGAA GCCACAGATGTATTTCATTCGGTAGAGGACTTGGTGCCTACTGCCTCGG **TRMPVIR-sh2 ZBP1 (5'-3')** TCGAGAAGGTATATTGCTGTTGACAGTGAGCGGCACAATCCAATCAACATGATTAGTGAAG CCACAGATGTAATCATGTTGATTGGATTGTGCTGCCTACTGCCTCGG

qPCR primers (5'-3')

following primers used for ChIP and ChIP-re-ChIP Negative: ACAGCCTAGCCCATGGATTT (Forw) and CAGCGTCCCTCATCCAGTTC (Rev) Peak 1: TCTCAGTTTCACCGCTCGAT (Forw) and TCCTCTCTGGTATCAGCCTCA (Rev) Peak 2: TCTGACCGTGCCCACTTTAG (Forw) and AACCTCCAACACCTGTGACT (Rev) Peak 3: TGTTTGAAGCCAACCCCAGAT (Forw) and CGCTCTTACACACCCGACTG (Rev) E2F1: GTCTCGACTGCACCGACTTC (Forw) and GATCCGAATTTCGCGGCAC (Rev) E2F2: GTCTCGACTGCACCGACTTC (Forw) and GATCCGAATTTCGCGGCAC (Rev) MCM2: CTCCGTGTCCCTTCTGGTCG (Forw) and ACGATCCTCTCCGCCACTAC (Rev) MCM3: AATCTCTCTGAGCCTCCCGC (Forw) and GTTCGGAAGTTTTCGCGCC (Rev) MCM4: CCCTAGCCAACGCTAGAGGA (Forw) and CCCGTGCGTAAACCAGAAGTA (Rev) MCM5: GTTTTTCCCGCGAAACTCGG (Forw) and CCAACTACACCCGGAAATCCA (Rev)

Taqman probe for mouse *Zbp1:* Mm01247052_m1

Human *ZBP1*: GCCAACAACGGGAGGAAGA (Forw); ATCTTCTGGGCGGTAAATCGT (Rev) Human *E2F1*: GGACTCTTCGGAGAACTTTCA (Forw); TGGTGGTGGTGACACTATGG (Rev) Human *Ki-67:* CGTCCCAGTGGAAGAGTTGT (Forw); CGACCCCGCTCCTTTTGATA (Rev) Human *FOXM1*: TCTTTCTTTGTTTATCAGTGCTGC (Forw); CCCCAGGCTGGATTTCTTCC (Rev)

Antibodies for Co-IP

anti-ZBP1 (ThermoFisher Scientific; catalog number: PA5-20455), anti-V5-Tag (ThermoFisher Scientific; catalog number: 37-7500), anti-IRF3 (BioLegend; clone number: 12A4A35).

Total cell lysis buffer

250mM NaCl, 1.5mM MgCl2, 20mM HEPES pH 7.4, 0.5mM EDTA, 1% IGEPAL CA-630, 1% Triton X-100, 0.1% SDS, 10mM of PMSF (Sigma) supplemented with 1x halt protease & phosphatase Inhibitor cocktail (Fisher scientific).

Antibodies for immunoblot

anti-ZBP1 (1:1000; ThermoFisher Scientific; catalog number: PA5-20455), anti-ZBP1 (1:1000; SantCruz Biotech; sc-67259), anti-IRF3 (1:500; BioLegend; clone number: 12A4A35), anti-TBK1 (1:1000; SantCruz Biotech; sc-52957), anti-pTBK1(ser172) (1:250; Cell Signalling Technolog; catalog number: 5483), anti-V5-tag (1:500; Cell Signalling Technology; catalog number:13202S), anti-pIRF3(S396) (1:500; ThermoFisher Scientific**;** Catalog number: 720012), GAPDH (1:2000; SantCruz Biotech; sc-47724).

Immunization

Zbp1-/- animals, ³ already cross-bred to C57BL/6 animals for 4-5 generations were obtained from Manolis Pasparakis, Institute of Genetics, Cologne, Germany. They were further cross-bred with wild type C57BL/6 mice for another three generations and their littermates used to study T-cell dependent humoral immune response to 4- Hydroxy-3-nitrophenylacetyl hapten conjugated to Keyhole Limpet Hemocyanin (NP-KLH) antigen (Santacruz Biotech). 6mg/kg NP-KLH prepared in Imject™ Alum Adjuvant (Thermoscientific) 3:1 ratio and injected intraperitoneally into 10-12 weaks old age-

matched *Zbp1-/-* and wild type littermates. On day 4 post-immunization, 4mg/kg NP-KLH alone injected as booster dose and after 10 days post-immunization, blood samples were collected, and spleen was harvested. Single cell suspension of spleen cells were stained for B220 (BioLegend; clone: RA3-6B2), CD19 (BioLegend; clone: 6D5), CD95 (eBioscience; clone number: 15A7), GL7 (BioLegend; clone;GL7), CD138 (BioLegend; clone: 281-2) and analyzed for germinal center activated B cells (GCB), plasma cell (PC) development. GCB (B220⁺ CD19⁺ GL7⁺ CD95⁺) and PC (B220^{Io}CD138⁺) spleen cells were sorted using (FACSAria), and total RNA was isolated and quantified *Zbp1* mRNA levels as described in qPCR methods. A standard ELISA method was used to quantify NP-KLH-specific IgG or IgM antibodies. Diluted (1:1000) serum samples used to detect levels of IgG by anti-IgG-HRP antibody (Bio-Techne) or IgM by anti-IgM-HRP antibody (Sigma) on 100μg/ml NP-KLH-coated plates. The antibody levels of immunized mice sera were normalized to their appropriate control alum-only immunized mice sera.

ChIP-seq and ChIP-re-ChIP

MM.1S cells were cross-linked with 1% formaldehyde (Alfa Aesar) at 10^6 cells/ml density for 15min at room temperature with gentle mixing followed by addition of 0.125M Glycine to final volume for 5min at room temperature with gentle mixing. Cells were washed thrice with ice cold 1x PBS with 10mM phenylmethylsulfonyl fluoride (PMSF) and 10^8 cells were lysed with hypotonic lysis buffer (10 mM Hepes-KOH, pH 7.8, 10 mM KCl, 0.1 mM EDTA, and 0.1% IGEPAL CA-630) for 15minutes on ice followed by centrifugation at 5000g for 5min. Further the cell pellet was lysed in nuclear lysis buffer (1% SDS, 50mM Tris-HCl pH 8.0, 10mM EDTA pH 8.0, 300mM NaCl supplemented with 1x halt protease & phosphatase Inhibitor cocktail (Fisher scientific) for 15min on ice. The lysate was diluted 10 times with dilution buffer (0.01% SDS, 1 % Triton X-100, 1mM EDTA, 50mM Tris-HCl pH 8.0, 150mM NaCl) and sonicated to shear the chromatin DNA up to 500bp size. The lysates were precleared with 50 μl protein A/G magnetic beads (Life Technologies) and then IRF3-bound chromatins were pulled overnight, rotating at 4°C with either 5μg IRF3 antibody (BioLegend, clone:12A4A35) or equivalent isotype control conjugated with protein A/G magnetic beads. Immunoprecipitated beads were washed twice with wash buffer A (0.1% SDS,

1% TritonX-100, 1mM EDTA, 10mM Trish-HCl pH 8.0, 150mM NaCl), buffer B (0.1% SDS, 1% TritonX-100, 1mM EDTA, 10mM Trish-HCl pH 8.0, 500mM NaCl) and buffer C (0.25M LiCl, 1% IGEPAL CA-630, 1% sodium deoxycholate, 1mM EDTA, 10mM Tris-HCl pH 8.0) for 5min, rotating at 4°C. The ChIP complex was treated with 10mg/ml RNase A, 20mg/ml proteinase K and reverse crosslinked with a buffer containing 1% SDS, 50mM Tris HCl pH 8.0, 4M NaCl, 1mM EDTA at 65°C overnight. ChIP DNA was collected with Ampure XP beads (Beckman) and quantified using Qubit High Sensitivity DNA kit (Life Technologies). 1ng of ChIP DNA was taken to prepare library using NEBNext kit for Illumina (New England Biolabs) following manufacturer's instructions and the quality or fragment size was assessed using the Bioanalyser High Sensitivity DNA kit (Agilent). 2nM of 400-500bp DNA library was sequenced using Illumina NextSeq500 platform to obtain paired-end 150bp reads.

For ChIP-reChIP, above protocol to pull IRF3 or IRF4-bound chromatin using IRF3 antibody (BioLegend, clone:12A4A35) or IRF4 antibody (BioLegend, clone: IRF4.3E4) and their equivalent isotype control respectively was followed. The chromatin was eluted in 1% SDS with 1x halt protease & phosphatase Inhibitor cocktail (Fisher Scientific) followed by 10 times dilution with elution buffer and repeated ChIP with the appropriate antibody. The ChIP-reChiP DNA was quantified using Qubit High Sensitivity DNA kit (Life Technologies) and quantified specific DNA fragments by qPCR.

Immunohistochemistry

Immunohistochemistry was undertaken on one-micron formalin-fixed paraffinembedded tissue sections on Leica Bond III automated immunohistochemistry stainer. Prior to the procedure, paraffin sections were placed in oven preheated to 60°C for 30 minutes. Ready to use antibodies were used for PAX5 (clone number: PA0552; 15 minutes incubation) and MUM.1 (IRF4) (clone number: PA0129; 15 minutes incubation) antigens. Antibodies for ZBP1 (Sigma-Aldrich; catalogue number: HPA041256; 20 minutes incubation), CD3e (clone: NCC-L-CD3-565; 20 minutes incubation) and CD21 (clone: NCC-L-CD21-269; 20 minutes incubation) were diluted 1:100. 1:100 and 1:25 respectively prior to incubation. Heat induced epitope retrieval was undertaken for 20 minutes (PAX5 (EDTA buffer), MUM.1 (EDTA buffer), ZBP1 (citrate buffer) and CD21 (citrate buffer)) and 30 minutes (CD3e (citrate buffer)).

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Signal detection for single immunostains was performed using Bond Polymer Detection Kit (clone number: DS9800) with DAB (brown colour) as the chromogen. For double immunostains, the sections were initially stained for CD3e, CD21, MUM.1 or PAX5 antigens as for single immunostaining protocol. This was followed by a sequential step for staining for ZBP1 antigen, where is the ZBP1 signals were detected using Bond Polymer Refine Red Detection Kit (Red signals; catalogue number: DS9390).

RNA-seq and ChIP-seq data analysis

For RNA sequencing analysis, reads were aligned and transcripts were quantified using STAR (v2.5.3a),⁴ for shRNAs targeting *ZBP1* in MM.1S and H929 cells; related to figure 2, against GRCh38 release 79 or with Salmon (v0.12.0), 5 for shRNAs targeting *ZBP1* or *IRF3* in MM.1S; related to figure 4, against GRCh38 Gencode v28 transcript annotations. Differential expression analysis was performed in R (R Core Team, 2020 [\(https://www.R-project.org/\)](https://www.r-project.org/)) with DESeq2 (v1.24.0) from STAR output or Salmon output using tximport (v1.12.3), and limma-voom for processing CCLE data with cut off p adj <0.05.^{4,6} IRF3 ChIP sequencing reads were aligned with BWA MEM (v0.7.15) to GRCh38 genome (Gencode v28) with standard settings. QC and duplicate marking were performed with Picard (v2.6.0) and samtools (v1.2). Tracks were generated with Deeptools ($v3.3.1$),⁷ and peaks were called with MACS2 ($v2.1.1$).⁸ Motif enrichment was performed with Homer (v4.10).⁹ The peaks were visualized using Integrative Genomes Browser (IGV) (v2.5.2).¹⁰ Binding and Expression Target Analysis (BETA)-plus package $(v1.0.7)^{11}$ was used to integrate IRF3 cistrome, with the peaks within 2kb distance to TSS, and a complete transcriptome of *IRF3*-depleted MM.1S cells with cut off padj <0.05. Bigwig and BED files of ATAC-seq and Pol II, H3K27ac, H3K27me3, H3K4me3, H3K4me2, H3K4me1 and IRF4 ChIP-seq files of MM.1S cells were collected from Cistrome Data Browser. 12

Bedtools (v2.25.0) Intersect¹³ was used to identify the common genome-wide binding of IRF3 and IRF4 factors. Deeptools computeMatrix and plotHeatmap ($v3.4.1$)⁷ with 2kb distance in reference to center of the region were used to visualize genome-wide binding of histone marks, Pol II, with IRF3, and IRF4 transcription factors. Homer $(v4.10)^9$ was used for annotation of the genomic regions that are plotted in the

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heatmap. Gene Set Enrichment Analysis (GSEA) (v4.0.3) software¹⁴ was used for pathway annotation of differentially regulated genes with p adj <0.05 to analyse the pathways of Hallmark gene sets. Enrichr online web tool¹⁵ was used for pathways enrichment analysis of differentially regulated genes from RNA-seq and output of BETA-plus for integration of ChIP-seq and RNA-seq data. Significant pathways enriched with p adj < 0.05 were selected to create the figures and listed in the tables.

Statistical analysis

Data graph and statistical analysis were performed using GraphPad Prism 8.0 software under institute licence. All experiments were repeated at least three times except for RNA-seq and ChIP-seq which were performed in replicates. Fold changes for *in vivo* data that were obtained in different time points were calculated by comparing the immunized groups to median value of control group. Comparison of two groups were performed using two-tailed unpaired Student t-test. All the information on sample size, replicates, statistical method and significance are indicated in the figure legends. GraphPad Prism 8.0 or Morpheus [\(https://software.broadinstitute.org/morpheus\)](https://software.broadinstitute.org/morpheus) was used for heatmap creation with log2 transformed values of RNA-seq data.

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Supplementary Figure S1

Supplementary Figure S1 (related to Figure 1)

(A) Heat map showing the top 30 differentially expressed genes between 27 MM and >800 non-myeloma cancer cell lines (raw data collected from the Cancer Cell Line Encyclopedia Portal (CCLE)). *ZBP1* is boxed. ALL: Acute Lymphoblastic B Cell Leukaemia, BILD: Biliary Tract Carcinoma, BLCA: Bladder Carcinoma, BRCA: Breast Carcinoma, COLR: Colorectal Carcinoma, DLBC: Burkitt Lymphoma, DLHN: Lymphoma Hodgkin, ESCA: Squamous Cell Carcinoma, GBM: glioma HighGrade, HNSC: Upper Aerodigestive Tract, KIRC: Clear Cell Renal Cell Carcinoma, LAML: Acute Myeloid Leukaemia, LCML: Blast Phase Chronic Myeloid Leukaemia, LIHC: Hepatocellular Carcinoma, LGG: Glioma, LUAD: Lung Non-Small Cell Carcinoma, LUSC: Lung Squamous Cell Carcinoma, MB: Medulloblastoma, MESO: Mesothelioma, NB: Neuroblastoma, OV: Ovary Carcinoma, PAAD: Pancreas Carcinoma, PRAD: Prostate Carcinoma, SARC: Ewings Sarcoma, SCLC: Lung Small Cell, SKCM: Skin Melanoma, STAD: Stomach Gastric Carcinoma, THCA: Thyroid Carcinoma, UCEC: Endometrium Carcinoma, MM: Plasma Cell Myeloma.

(B) mRNA expression levels of *ZBP1* in >800 cancer cell lines (non-myeloma) including 27 MMCL (myeloma) from CCLE data sets. Box-whiskers plot shows minimum to maximum log2 TPM values. Elaborated form of all the cell line names shown in *Online Supplementary Figure S1A* legend.

(C) mRNA expression level of ZBP1 in GSE4581 data set. Expression of ZBP1 is not different between normal, MGUS and myeloma PC. However, in the hyperdipoid group expression of ZBP1 is significantly higher than normal and total myeloma PC. BMPC (n=22), normal bone marrow PC; MGUS (n=44); Myeloma (n=414). Molecular subgroups: PR: proliferative; LB: lytic bone; MS: over-expression of MMSET in t(4;14); HY: hyperdiploid; CD1 and CD2: Cyclin D1 and D2 over-expression groups; MF: MAF over-expression in t(14;16).

(D) mRNA expression levels of *ZBP1* in purified myeloma PC (n=767 MM patients) compared to PC-lineage defining transcription factors *IRF4*, *XBP1* and *PRDM1* from MMRF data sets*.* Bar graph shows the mean values. **(E)** ZBP1 mRNA expression in human common lymphoid progenitors (CLP), naïve, class switched memory (CSM) and germinal centre (GC) B cells as well as tonsillar plasma cells (data from the Blueprint DCC Portal; data shown as mean ± SEM).

(F, G) Immunoblot shows lack of ZBP1 expression in non-myeloma hematopoietic cell lines K562 (erythromyeloid), Jurkat (T cell lymphoblastic) and C1R (EBV-transformed B cell) cells, and 293T cells, and solid tumor cell lines HCC95 (squamous cell lung carcinoma), SF295 (glioblastoma), HT29 (colon adenocarcinoma), DU145 and LNCaP (prostate carcinoma) and MCF7 (breast cancer).

(H, I) ZBP1 mRNA and protein expression as assessed by qPCR (H) and immunoblotting (I) respectively in FACSpurified primary human bone marrow erythroblasts (ErythroB), peripheral blood CD14+ monocytes, CD19+ B cells, CD4+ T cells. The MMCL H929 and MM.1S are shown as positive controls.

(J) *ZBP1* mRNA expression in 53 healthy human tissues. *ZBP1* expression is only detected in organs with lymphoid tissue (data obtained from the GTEx Portal).

(K) ZBP1 expression in lymph nodes, tonsil, and healthy bone marrow as assessed by immunohistochemistry on paraffin-embedded tissue section. Within lymph nodal and tonsillar germinal centres, ZBP1 expression is mostly restricted to PCs. Germinal centre B cells are mostly negative. ZBP1 is also strongly expressed in PCs outside the follicles. There is weaker ZBP1 expression in mantle cells and other interfollicular B cells. ZBP1 expression is mostly restricted to PCs in normal bone marrow (BM#1 & BM#2).

(L) ZBP1 expression in tonsillar germinal centres co-stained with CD3e (T cells), CD21 (follicular dendritic cells) or MUM.1 (IRF4) as identified by immunohistochemistry on paraffin-embedded tonsil tissue section. ZBP1 is not expressed in CD3e⁺ T cells or CD21⁺ follicular dendritic cells, but is co-expressed with IRF4 (MUM.1)⁺ PCs. **(M)** ZBP1 expression in bone marrow tissue sections of another two MM patients.

Supplementary Figure S2 \blacksquare Zbp1 $12 Irf4$ 10 Prdm1 Log2_FPKM 8 \blacktriangleright Xbp1 6 $\overline{4}$ $\overline{2}$ Ω SpIPC FoB **MZB B1 SpIPB BMPC**

Supplementary Figure S2 (related to Figure 2)

Zbp1 mRNA expression levels in murine follicular B cells (FoB), marginal-zone B cells (MZB), B1, splenic plasmablasts (splPB) and splenic and bone marrow plasma cells (splPC, BMPC) compared to PC-lineage defining transcription factors (data were reanalysed from previously published RNA-seq experiments by Shi et al., REF. #4).

Supplementary Figure S3

Supplementary Figure S3 (Related to Figure 3)

(A) Schematic of *ZBP1* mRNA exonic structure, positions of Zα1, Zα2 and RHIM domains and shRNA1 (sh1)-, shRNA2 (sh2)- and shRNA3 (sh3)-targeting sites with reference to the two main ~48 and ~40 kDa ZBP1 isoforms are shown.

(B) Immunoblotting shows shRNA1- or shRNA2-mediated depletion of ZBP1 isoforms in MMCL H929 cells on day 4 post-transduction with sh1 or sh2 or sh3 or scr control that had >90% transduction efficiency. GAPDH is shown as loading control. Two ZBP1 isoforms i.e isoform 1 (iso-1) and isoform 2 (iso-2) are indicated.

(C) Typical example of gating strategies of flow cytometry plots (top) and applied formula (bottom) for calculation of the %GFP+ cells to analyse cytostatic effects of shRNA- or scramble-transduced cells. Live cells were determined by negative for DAPI staining.

(D) Immunoblotting for ZBP1 in MMCL MM.1S cells on day 4 post-transduction with sh1 or sh2 or scr control that had >90% transduction efficiency. GAPDH is shown as loading control.

(E) Immunoblotting for ZBP1 expression in the epithelial cancer cell line HeLa.

(F) %GFP+ cells after co-transduction of MM.1S myeloma cells with *ZBP1*-targeting sh1 with empty vector (mock) or *ZBP1*-targeting sh1 with *ZBP1* cDNA with silent mutation at sh1 seed annealing sequences (ZBP1*). $(n=4)$

(G) ZBP1 expression assessed by immunoblotting in MM.1S cells transduced with shRNA1 targeting ZBP1 (sh1), 'seed'shRNA1 control (sh1*) or scr control.

(H) %GFP+ cells after transduction with ZBP1-targeting sh1, 'seed' shRNA1 (sh1*) control or scr control in MM.1S cells. The %GFP+ cells were normalised to day 3 %GFP expression levels for all the time points for each shRNA or scr control shown. (n=3)

(I, J) Representative flow-cytometric analysis of doxycycline inducible shRNA targeting ZBP1 in MMCL before and after dox treatment. Transduced cells are GFP+, and express dsRed+ after dox-treatment. Quantitative data for %GFP+ or %GFP+dsRed+ H929 (I) and MM.1S (J) myeloma cells without and with dox treatment *in vitro.* $(n=3)$

(K, L) Photographs of tumors explanted at sacrifice from control (i.e., non-dox-treated) or dox-treated animals engrafted with MMCL MM.1S transduced with dox-inducible shRNA1 or shRNA2 targeting ZBP1. Tumor weight at sacrifice in animals engrafted with MM.1S (K) and H929 (L) myeloma cells transduced with anti-ZBP1 shRNAs for control or dox-treated.

The error bars of all the cumulative data indicate mean ± SEM. Two-tailed unpaired t-test was applied to determine the P values. ** p≤0.01, *** p≤0.001. The number of experiments performed for the study are indicated separately in each figure legend.

Supplementary Figure S4

Supplementary Figure S4 (Related to Figure 3)

(A) Heatmap showing log2-fold change in expression of key cell cycle genes from RNA-seq data after sh1- or sh2-mediated ZBP1 depletion in MM.1S and H929 cells (p adj <0.05).

(B) Expression of cell cycle genes *FOXM1*, *E2F1*, *Ki-67* validated at mRNA level using qPCR on day 4 posttransduction with anti-*ZBP1* sh1 or sh2 or scr control in MM.1S cells.

(C) Immunoblotting for indicated cell cycle proteins following dox-induction of inducible anti-*ZBP1* sh1 or sh2 in MM.1S myeloma cells. Protein lysates were prepared from FACS-purified GFP+dsRed+ or GFP+ live cells on day 3 after dox-treatment or control respectively.

(D, E) A representative flow-cytometric histogram of Ki-67 expression in MM.1S cells (D) and its cumulative data shows reduction of cell proliferation marker Ki-67 in anti-*ZBP1* sh1- or sh2-transduced cells as compared to scramble control cells on day 4 post-transduction in MMCL H929 and MM.1S (E). (n=3)

(F) Flow-cytometric analysis of Annexin V staining and its cumulative data shows apoptosis induction following ZBP1-depletion in MMCL MM.1S and H929. (n=3)

(G) Representative flow-cytometric example of MM patient-derived bone marrow myeloma PC purity before and after CD138+ selection using CD138 immunomagnetic microbeads.

(H) Gene set enrichment analysis with reference to Molecular Signatures Database v7.1 Hallmark gene sets for transcriptomes of ZBP1-depleted MM.1S and H929 MMCL.

(I) GSEA of highest 5% vs lowest 90% *ZBP1-*expressing myeloma PC. Analysis was performed using RNA-seq transcriptomes of purified myeloma PC (n=767 patients) and the inbuilt GSEA tool in the multiple myeloma research foundation (MMRF) research gateway portal.

(J) GSEA example of reactome pathway for cell cycle, mitotic genes enriched in the top 5% *ZBP1*-expressing cohort as compared to lowest 90% ZBP1-expressing myeloma PC cells.

The error bars of all the cumulative data indicate mean ± SEM. Two-tailed unpaired t-test was applied to determine the P values. * p≤0.05, ** p≤0.01, *** p≤0.001. The number of experiments performed for the study are indicated separately in figure legends.

Supplementary Figure S5

 \mathbf{A}

Supplementary Figure S5 (Related to Figure 4)

(A) Schematic illustration of V5-tagged IRF3 and strep-tag II-tagged full length ZBP1 and its deletion mutant. RHIM, RIP homotypic interaction motif.

(B, C) Strep-tag II ZBP1-full, ZBP1-ΔRHIM and mock GFP-expressing cDNA constructs, were transiently coexpressed with V5-tagged IRF3 in HEK293T cells. Cell lysates were co-immunoprecipitated with anti-V5 antibody or anti-strep-tag magnetic beads followed by immunoblotting with anti-ZBP1 or -IRF3 antibody. IRF3 can be readily co-immunoprecipitated with only full length ZBP1.

(D) Immunoblot for pIRF3/IRF3 and pTBK1/TBK1 following dox-induction of inducible anti-ZBP1 sh1 or sh2 in MM.1S cells. Lysates were prepared from FACS-purified GFP+dsRed+ or GFP+ live cells on day 3 after doxtreatment or control respectively.

Supplementary Figure S6

Supplementary Figure S6 (Related to Figure 4)

(A) Immunoblot for IRF3 in MM.1S cells on day 4 post-transduction with scr or IRF3-targetting shRNA1 or shRNA2. Lysates were prepared from the cells with >90% transduction efficiency.

(B) Flow-cytometric analysis of cell cycle in MM.1S cells on GFP+ cells day 4 post-transduction with scr or anti-IRF3 shRNA1 or shRNA2. (n=3)

(C) Annexin V staining for flow cytometric-based assessment of apoptosis in H929 and MM.1S cells on day 4 post-transduction with scr or anti-IRF3 shRNA1 or shRNA2. (n=3)

(D) %GFP+ cells after transduction with scr control or shRNA1 or shRNA2 targeting TBK1 in H929 and MM.1S cells. All the time points were normalised to day 3 %GFP expression levels for each shRNA shown. (n=3)

(E, F) A representative flow-cytometric histogram for cell cycle analysis in GFP+ cells day 4 post-transduction with *TBK1*-depleting shRNA1 or shRNA2 or scr control and its quantitative data show cell cycle arrest in H929 (E) and MM.1S (F) cells. (n=3-4)

(G) Annexin V staining for flow cytometric-based assessment of apoptosis in MMCL H929 and MM.1S cells on day 4 post-transduction with *TBK1*-depleting shRNA1 or shRNA2 or scr control. (n=3)

The error bars of all the cumulative data indicate mean ± SEM. Two-tailed unpaired t-test was applied to determine the P values. * p≤0.05, ** p≤0.01, *** p≤0.001. The number of experiments performed for the study are indicated separately in each figure legend.

Supplementary Figure S7

40

20

 Ω

 Ω

2000 4000

6000

Rank of genes based on Regulatory Potential Score (from high to low)

10000

8000

40

20

 Ω

 Ω

2000 4000

8000

10000

6000

Supplementary Figure S7

Supplementary Figure S7 (Related to Figure 5)

(A) Annotation of IRF3 genome wide binding according to genomic features. ~35% and ~41% of IRF3 binding observed in promoter and intergenic genomic regions respectively.

(B, C) Enrichr pathway enrichment analysis of the 770 and 339 genes predicted to be directly activated (B) and repressed (C) by IRF3 binding to their regulatory areas.

(D) Regulatory potential prediction models display significant activating (blue) and repressive (red) function of IRF3 in MM.1S cells. Models derived from BETA-plus analysis, after integrating the IRF3 cistrome with *IRF3* depleted transcriptome for anti-IRF3 shRNA1 or shRNA2.

(E) IGV browser snapshots of IRF3 and Pol II binding, chromatin accessibility and histone mark enrichment at regulatory areas of several genes promoting cell cycle progression and cell proliferation. The red block on the top indicates 5kb genomic size.

(F) Heatmap shows the downregulation of MCM2-7 complex at mRNA levels in indicated mRNA-depleted RNAseq data (p adj <0.05).

(G, H) IRF3 binding to IFN type I pathway genes (G), the red block on the top indicates 1kb genomic size, and mRNA expression changes of indicated genes (H). Note neither *IFNA1* nor *IFNB1* is expressed before or after IRF3 depletion in MM.1S cells.

Supplementary Figure S8

Supplementary Figure S8 (Related to Figure 6)

(A, B) qPCR of IRF3 ChIP or IRF3 to IRF4 ChIP-re-ChIP (A) and qPCR of IRF4 ChIP or IRF4 to IRF3 ChIP-re-ChIP (B) at the promoter regions of genes involved in cell cycle regulation.

Supplementary Table S1. Differentially expressed genes that are common in both H929 and MM.1S cells and in both shRNAs (log2 fold change >1.0 and p adj <0.05)

Supplementary Table S2. Reactome pathways_Enrichr pathway enrichment analysis of the 270 common genes downregulated in both MM.1S and H929 cells treated with anti-ZBP1 shRNAs

Supplementary Table S3. Gene sets enriched in indicated reactome pathways; Gene set enrichement analysis between highest 5% and lowest 90% ZBP1-expressing myeloma PC from MMRF data sets

Cell cycle, Mitotic pathway (5% ZBP1 highest/95% ZBP1 lowest); p-value <0.05

Interferon Signaling pathway (5% ZBP1 highest/95% ZBP1 lowest); p-value <0.05

Supplementary Table S4. Differentially expressed genes that are common between shZBP1 and shIRF3 in MM.1S cells (top50% log2 fold change and p adj <0.05)

Supplementary Table S5. Reactome pathways_Enrichr pathway enrichment analysis of the shared 109 genes downregulated in MM.1S cells upon ZBP1 and IRF3 depletion

Supplementary Table S6. Commonly identified IRF3 target genes by integration of IRF3 binding within 2kb distance to TSS and both shRNAs-mediated IRF3 -depleted transcriptome of MM.1S cells

Supplementary Table S7. Reactome pathways_Enrichr pathway enrichment analysis of the 770 genes predicted to be directly activated by IRF3 binding to their regulatory areas

Enrichr pathway enrichment analysis of the 339 genes predicted to be directly repressed by IRF3 binding to their regulatory areas

Supplementary Table S8. commonly co-regulated genes by both IRF3 and IRF4 in MM.1S cells; Integration of intersection of IRF3 and IRF4 binding within 2kb distance to TSS and both shRNAs-mediated IRF3-depleted transcriptome of MM.1S cells

Activated genes

Repressed genes

Supplementary Table S9. Reactome pathways_Enrichr pathway enrichment analysis of genes predicted to be activated by IRF3-IRF4 co-binding

