Expanded View Figures

Figure EV1. CARD14 signaling does not affect ERK MAP kinase activation. HEK293T cells were transfected with the indicated concentrations of FLAG-CARD14 with or without MALT1 (30 ng). PMA treatment was used as a positive control. ERK phosphorylation was determined by immunoblotting. Data are representative of two independent experiments.
A Effect of BCL10 knockdown on CARD14sh-induced NF-κB signaling.

HEK293T cells were transfected with scrambled (scr) or BCL10 siRNA. Cells were replated and transfected 48 h later with NF-κB reporter plasmid and FLAG-CARD14sh (20 ng). Luciferase activity in cell lysates was measured after 24 h. BCL10 knockdown was verified by immunoblotting (inset). Values are the mean of triplicates ± SE. Significance levels: ***P < 0.001 by Student’s t-test.

B Comparison of the ability of different CARD family proteins to form a complex with MALT1 and BCL10.

HEK293T cells were transfected with Myc-MALT1, FLAG-BCL10, FLAG-CARD14, FLAG-CARD14sh, FLAG-CARD9, or FLAG-CARD11 (L232I) as indicated. After 48 h, cell lysates were immunoprecipitated (IP) with anti-MALT1 and co-immunoprecipitation of specific CARD family proteins and BCL10 was detected by immunoblotting with anti-FLAG. Immunoprecipitation with a non-relevant antibody (rIgG) was used as a negative control (last lane). Total expression levels of transfected proteins are shown by immunoblotting of a fraction of the cell lysates with the indicated antibodies (bottom panel). Data are representative of two independent experiments.
Figure EV3. Pathogenic mutant CARD14-induced gene expression in human primary keratinocytes is MALT1-dependent.

A, B Longer exposure of the multiplex antibody array shown in Fig 6.

C Position of all 36 human cytokines, chemokines, and acute-phase proteins on the multiplex antibody array.