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Supplemental Information

**hGBP1 Coordinates *Chlamydia* Restriction
and Inflammasome Activation
through Sequential GTP Hydrolysis**

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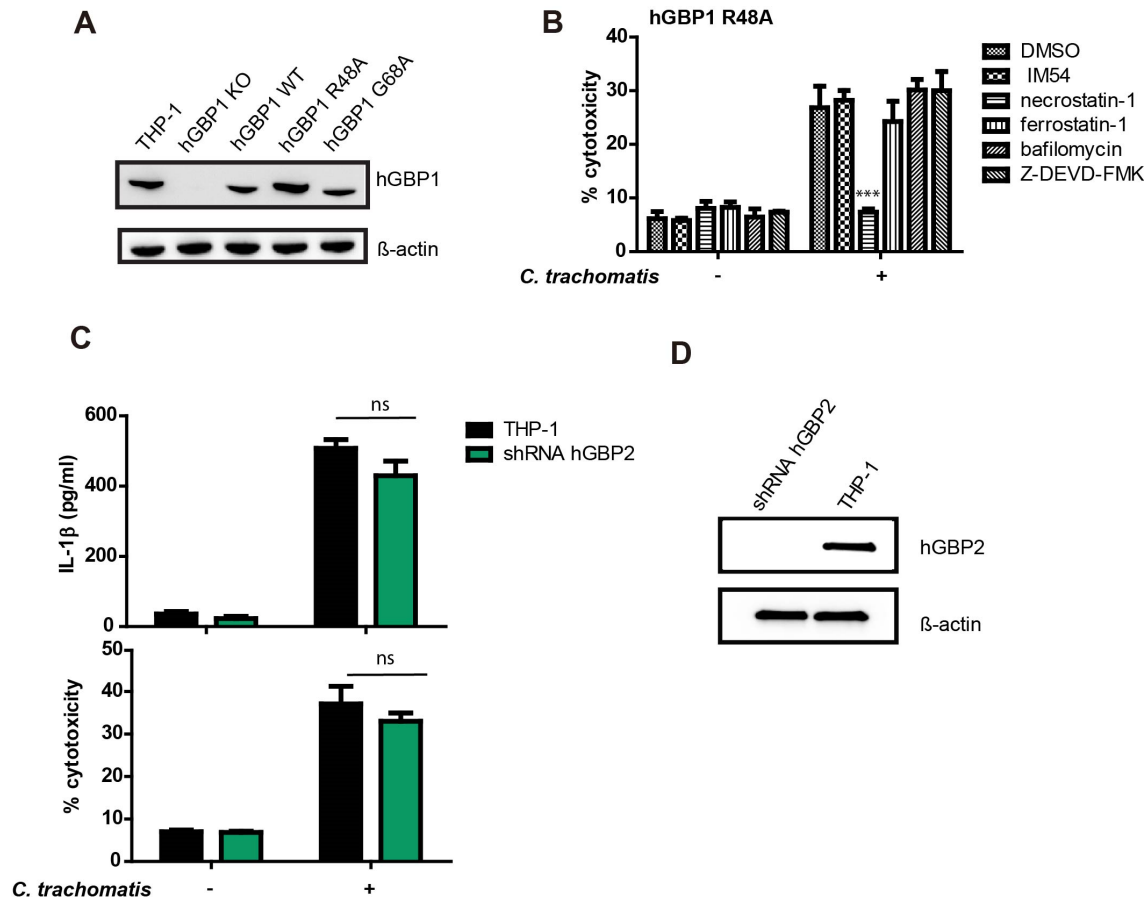


Figure S1. hGBP1 restricts *C. trachomatis*, related to Figure 2.

(A) CRISPR-Cas9-mediated knock-out of hGBP1 and stable overexpression of hydrolysis mutants as shown by immunoblotting. Cell lines were stimulated with IFN-γ for 16 h.

(B) LDH release of THP-1 hGBP1 R48A cell line stimulated with IFN-γ + LPS for 16 h, followed by infection with *C. trachomatis* at MOI 30 for 24 h. Cells were co-treated with indicated cell death inhibitors for 24 h, n=3; two-way ANOVA. Cell death inhibitors - IM54, necrostatin-1, ferrostatin-1, bafilomycin and Z-DEVD-FMK that inhibit necrosis, necroptosis, ferroptosis, autophagy and apoptosis, respectively.

(C) hGBP2 knock-down by shRNA in THP-1 cells. IL-1β ELISA and LDH release following infection with *C. trachomatis* at MOI 30 for 24 h, n=3; two-way ANOVA.

(D) Stable-knock down of hGBP2 in THP-1 cells shown by immunoblotting against hGBP2. Cells were treated with IFN-γ for 16 h.

All error bars indicate SEM. *P<0.05, **P<0.01, ***P<0.001.

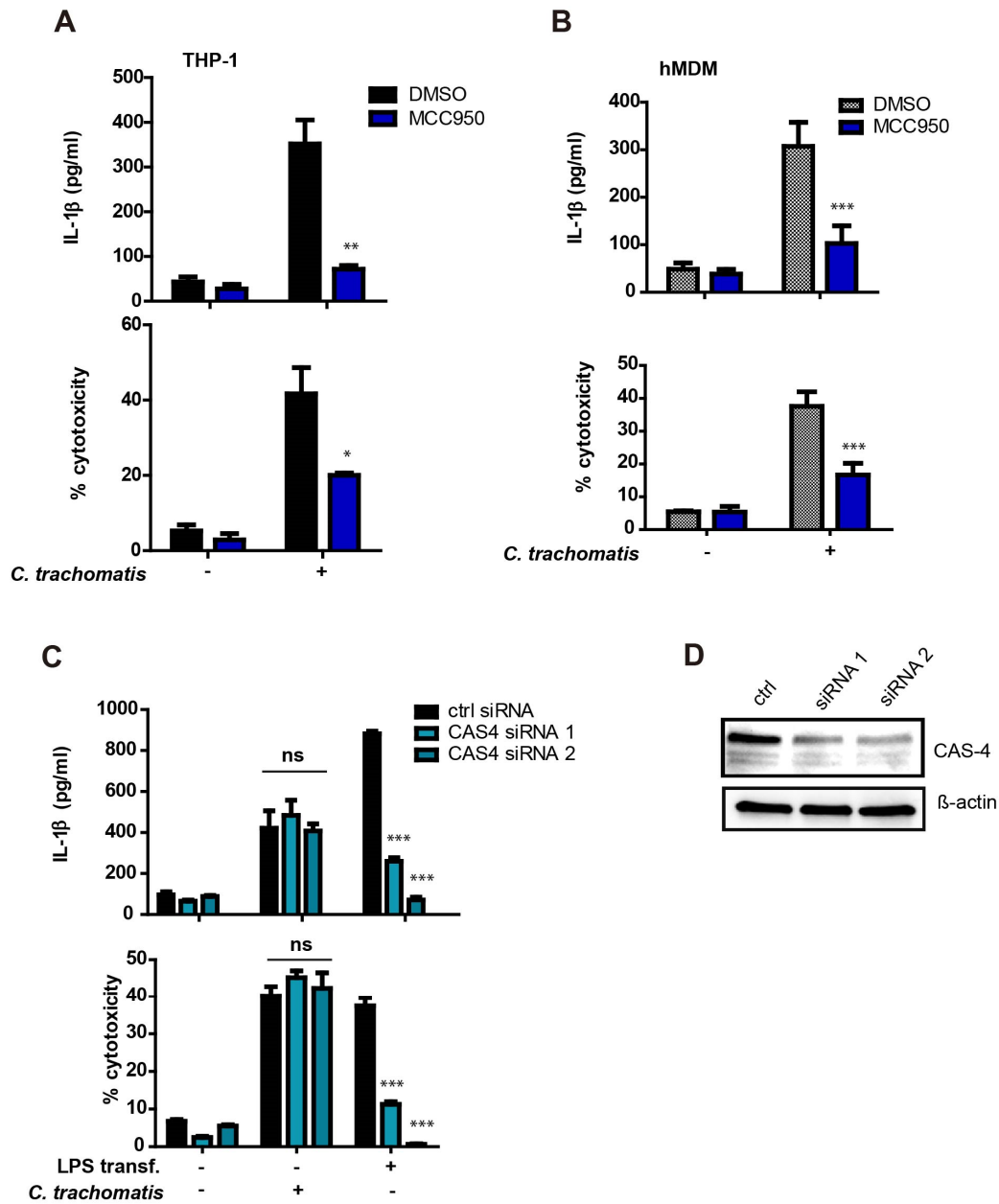


Figure S2. hGBP1 activates the caspase-4-independent NLRP3 inflammasome pathway upon *C. trachomatis* infection, related to Figure 3

(A) IL-1 β ELISA and LDH release for THP-1 cells treated with MCC950 and infected with *C. trachomatis* at MOI 30 for 24 h, n=3; two-way ANOVA.

(B) IL-1 β ELISA and LDH release for hMDMs treated with MCC950 and infected with *C. trachomatis* at MOI 30 for 24 h, n=3; two-way ANOVA.

(C) IL-1 β ELISA and LDH release for THP-1 and THP-1 caspase-4 knock down cells, transfected with LPS or infected with *C. trachomatis* at MOI 30 for 24 h, n=3; two-way ANOVA.

(D) Transient knock down of caspase-4 in THP-1 cells was validated by immunoblotting against caspase-4. Cells were primed with IFN- γ and LPS.

*P<0.05, **P<0.01, ***P<0.001.

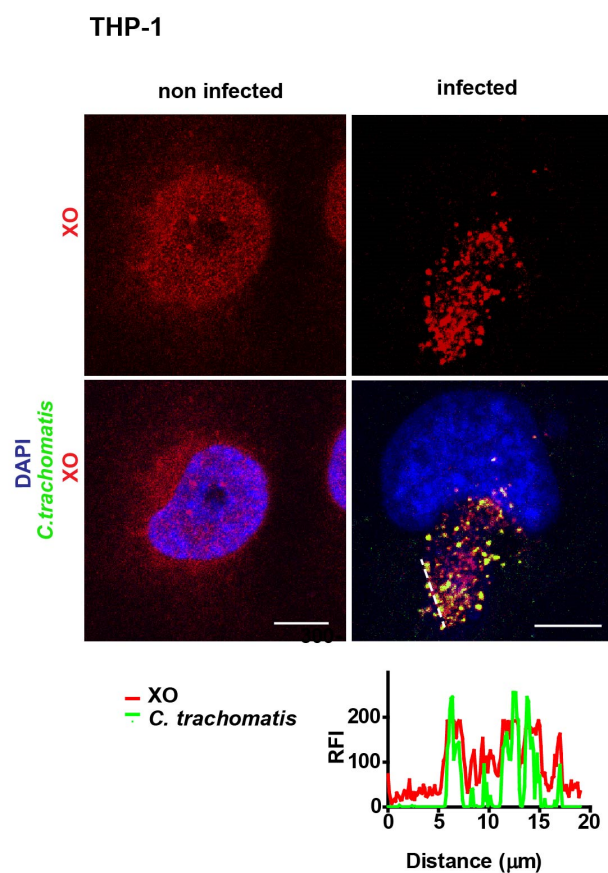
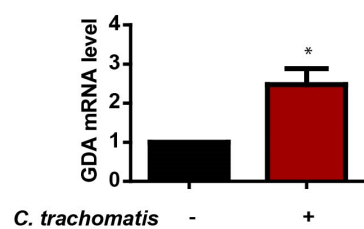
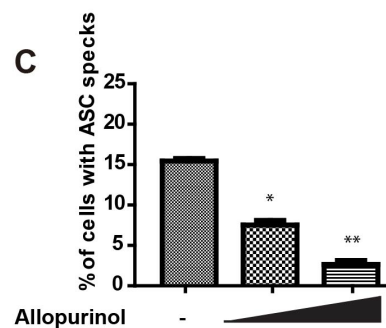
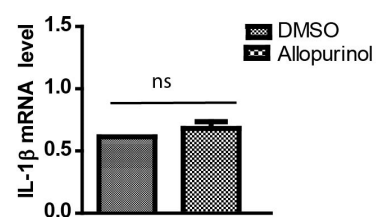
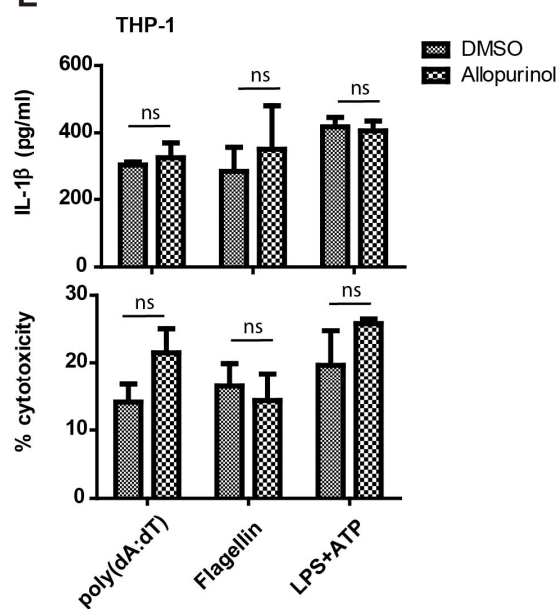
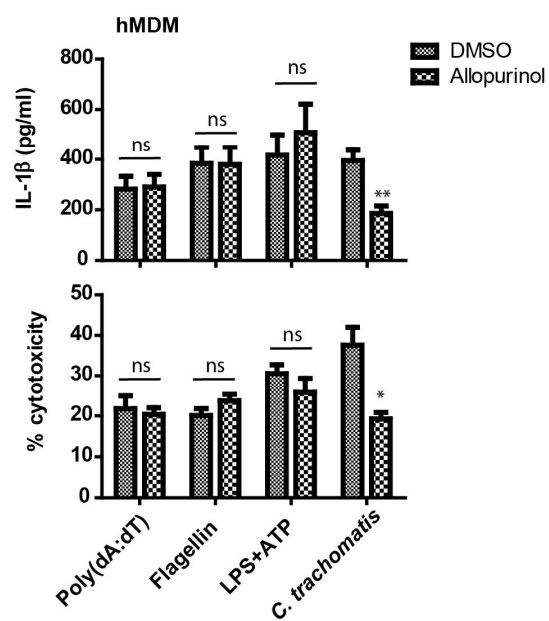
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Figure S3. Allopurinol specifically abrogates inflammasome activation upon *C. trachomatis* infection, related to Fig. 4.

(A) Representative images of xanthine oxidase (red) immunostaining with or without *C. trachomatis* (green) infection. The line tracing quantification of the white dashed line is shown at the bottom. Scale bar = 10 μ m.

(B) mRNA levels of GDA in THP-1 cells upon infection or not with *C. trachomatis* at MOI 30 for 24 h, n=3; two-tailed Student's t-test.

(C) Quantification of inflammasome ASC specks in THP-1 cells upon infection with *C. trachomatis* at MOI 30. The cells were co-treated with increasing concentrations of allopurinol (100 μ M and 500 μ M) for 24 h, n=3; one-way ANOVA.

(D) mRNA levels of IL-1 β in THP-1 stimulated and treated or untreated with allopurinol (500 μ M), n=3; two-tailed Student's t-test.

(E) IL-1 β ELISA and LDH release of THP-1 cells, which were transfected with Flagellin, poly (dA:dT) or stimulated with LPS + ATP and co-treated with allopurinol (500 μ M) as indicated, n=3; two-tailed Student's t-test.

(F) IL-1 β ELISA and LDH release of THP-1 cells transfected with Flagellin, poly (dA:dT) or stimulated with LPS + ATP or infected with *C. trachomatis* and co-treated with allopurinol (500 μ M) as indicated, n=3; two-tailed Student's t-test.

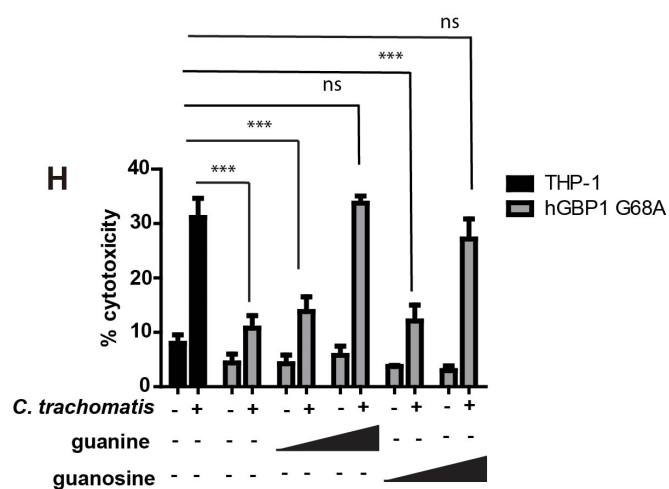
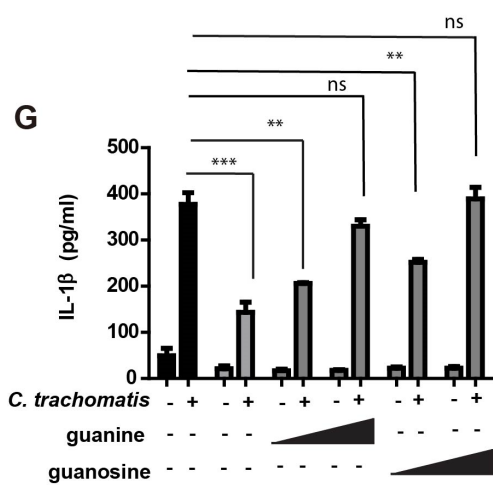
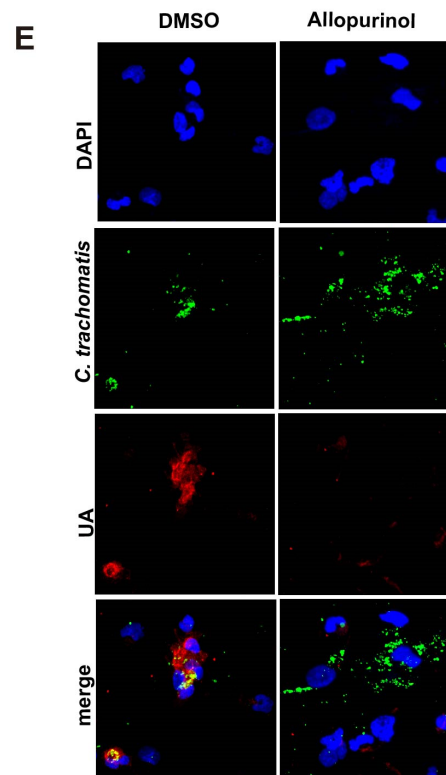
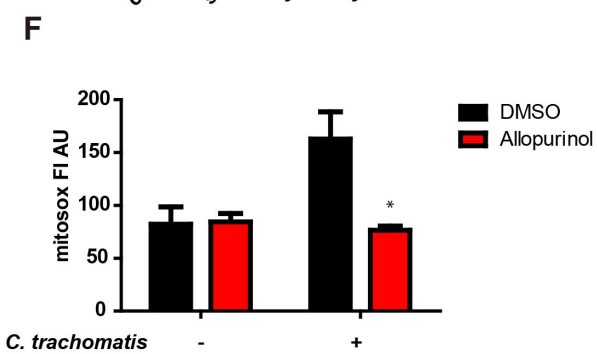
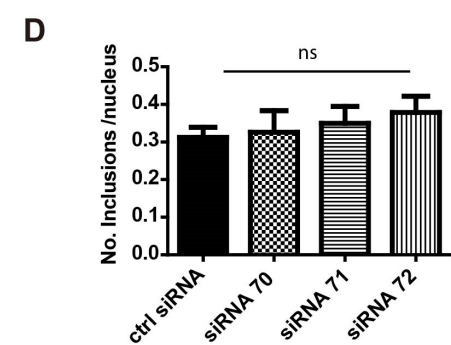
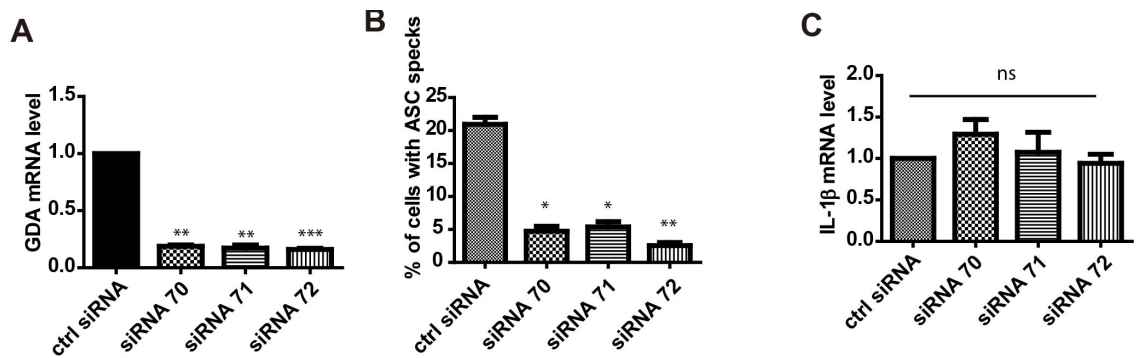


Figure S4. Uric acid production upon *C. trachomatis* infection, related to Fig. 4.

(A) GDA knock down verification. GDA mRNA levels in THP-1 cells transfected with control or 3 different GDA siRNAs, n=3; one-way ANOVA.

(B) Quantification of inflammasome ASC specks in THP-1 transfected with 3 different GDA siRNAs, and infected with *C. trachomatis* at MOI 30 for 24 h, n=3; one-way ANOVA.

(C) mRNA levels of IL-1 β in THP-1 cells transfected with three different GDA siRNAs (n=3; one-way ANOVA).

(D) Inclusion count of THP-1 cells transfected with three different GDA siRNAs and infected with *C. trachomatis* at MOI 5 for 24 h, n=3, one-way ANOVA.

Representative images of uric acid fluorescence intensity quantification, as in Fig. 4B.

(E) THP-1 cells were stimulated with IFN- γ + LPS, infected with *C. trachomatis* at MOI 30, and treated with allopurinol or DMSO. Cells were stained for *C. trachomatis* (green), uric acid (red) and DAPI (blue).

(F) Fluorescence intensity measurements of mitochondrial ROS in THP-1 cells infected or not with *C. trachomatis* and treated or not with 500 μ M allopurinol, n=3; two-way ANOVA.

(G, H) IL-1 β ELISA (G) and LDH release (H) of hGBP1 WT or G68A mutant cells infected with *C. trachomatis* at MOI 30 for 24 h and treated with increasing concentrations of guanine or guanosine (0.25 mM and 0.5 mM), n=3; significance was determined in comparison to the parental cells by two-way ANOVA.

All error bars indicate SEM. *P<0.05, **P<0.01, ***P<0.001.