

Supplementary Information S2 | **Role of GRPs in development, tissue and organ homeostasis**

Knockout Site	Mutant Mouse Model*	KO	Key Phenotypes	Refs.
Whole body	<i>Grp78^{-/-}</i>	-/-	Embryonic lethality at E3.5 Proliferation↓, apoptosis↑	1
	<i>Grp78^{+/-}</i>	+/-	Viable, normal phenotype, Ig production normal GRP94↑, PDI↑ Suppress HFD-induced acute pancreatitis	1 2
	<i>Grp78^{+/-}</i> (C57BL/6)	+/-	HFD-induced obesity and insulin resistance↓, UPR (adipose)↑ Suppress experimentally induced arthritis T cell proliferation↓, suppress cytotoxic T cell phenotype	3 4 5
	BiP (ΔKDEL)-HA (knockin)	-/-	Pulmonary surfactant biosynthesis↓, neonatal respiratory failure	6
	<i>Grp94^{-/-}</i> (exon 1 disruption)	-/-	Embryonic lethality at E7-10.5 Blocks cardiomyocyte differentiation IGF-1↓, integrin↓, GRP78↑, CNX↑, CRT↑, XBP-1s↓	7
	<i>Grp94^{-/-}</i> (exon 3 disruption)	-/-	Embryonic lethality at E.7 Blocks mesoderm induction, IGF-II production↓	8
	<i>ORP150^{+/-}</i>	+/-	Survival to kainate↓	9
Inducible knockout, adult bone marrow and other organs	<i>Grp78^{ff}; Mx1-Cre</i>	-/-	Hematopoietic stem cells↓, lymphoid progenitors↓, viability↓ Cytokine and chemokine secretion↑↓ UPR↑, apoptosis↑ in bone marrow	10
	<i>Grp94^{ff}; Mx1-Cre</i>	-/-	Loss of HSC niche attachment, HSC↑ Alters myeloid and lymphoid differentiation, viability↓ Surface integrin α-4↓, Ms4a3↓, Cx32↓, PIP3↑, pAKT↑ in HSCs	11 12
	<i>Hsp90b1^{ff}; Rosa26^{ERT-Cre}</i>	-/-	Hematochezia, small intestinal defect Diarrhea, weight loss, postnatal death (D12-14)	13
B cells	<i>Hsp90b1^{ff}; CD19-Cre</i>	-/-	Toll-like receptor response↓ Normal B cell function	14

Macrophage	<i>Hsp90b1^{ff}; Lys-Cre</i>	-/-	Toll-like receptor response↓ Endotoxin shock↓, acute infection↑	15
Adipose	<i>Grp78^{ff}; aP2-Cre</i>	-/-	Lipoatrophy, insulin sensitivity↑ ER expansion viability↓	16
Muscle	<i>Grp94^{ff}; MCK-Cre</i>	-/-	IGF↓, muscle and body growth↓	17
Liver	<i>Grp78^{ff}; Alb-Cre</i>	-/-	Fatty liver, moderate liver injury Exacerbates acute and chronic liver disease	18 19
	<i>Grp94^{ff}; Alb-Cre</i>	-/-	Minor liver injury, disrupts cell adhesion protein organization Liver progenitor cell proliferation↑	20
Oocyte	<i>Hsp90b1^{ff}; Zona pellucida 3-Cre</i>	-/-	Fails to reach 2 cell stage Abnormal mitotic spindle	21
Prostate epithelium	<i>Grp78^{ff}; Probasin Cre</i>	-/-	Normal	22
Intestinal epithelium	<i>Grp78^{ff}; Ah1-Cre</i>	-/-	ER stress↑, loss of intestinal epithelial stemness Rapid repopulation by GRP78 positive, unrecombined cells	23
	<i>Hsp90b1^{ff}; Villin-Cre</i>	-/-	Wnt signaling↓, gut proliferation defect↓, postnatal death	13
Purkinje cells	<i>Grp78^{ff}; pc-Cre</i>	-/-	GRP94↑, PDI↑, CHOP↑, GADD34↑, pelf2α↓ ER dilution, cytosolic ubiquitination↓, cerebellar atrophy, growth retardation	24
	<i>Grp94^{ff}; pc-Cre</i>	-/-	Normal	24
Endothelial cells	<i>Grp78^{ff}; Tie2-Cre</i>	+/-	Normal organ microvessel density Tumor angiogenesis↓, melanoma metastatic growth↓	25
Whole body (over-expression)	<i>ORP150-Tg</i>		Vacuolar degeneration in the mouse myocardium Abetalipoproteinemia	26 27
	<i>ORP150-Tg</i>		Glutamate toxicity↓, survival↑	9
Neuronal (over-expression)	<i>ORP150-Tg</i>		Purkinje cell↑, cerebellar function↓	28

**Hsp90b1* is also known as *Grp94*.

References

1. Luo, S., Mao, C., Lee, B. & Lee, A. S. GRP78/BiP is required for cell proliferation and protecting the inner cell mass from apoptosis during early mouse embryonic development. *Mol. Cell. Biol.* **26**, 5688-5697 (2006).
2. Ye, R. et al. Grp78 heterozygosity regulates chaperone balance in exocrine pancreas with differential response to cerulein-induced acute pancreatitis. *Am. J. Pathol.* **177**, 2827-2836 (2010).
3. Ye, R. et al. Grp78 heterozygosity promotes adaptive unfolded protein response and attenuates diet-induced obesity and insulin resistance. *Diabetes* **59**, 6-16 (2010).
4. Yoo, S. A. et al. A novel pathogenic role of the ER chaperone GRP78/BiP in rheumatoid arthritis. *J. Exp. Med.* **209**, 871-886 (2012).
5. Chang, J. S. et al. Endoplasmic reticulum stress response promotes cytotoxic phenotype of CD8 α beta⁺ intraepithelial lymphocytes in a mouse model for Crohn's disease-like ileitis. *J. Immunol.* **189**, 1510-1520 (2012).
6. Mimura, N. et al. Aberrant quality control in the endoplasmic reticulum impairs the biosynthesis of pulmonary surfactant in mice expressing mutant BiP. *Cell Death Differ.* **14**, 1475-1485 (2007).
7. Mao, C. et al. Targeted mutation of the mouse Grp94 gene disrupts development and perturbs endoplasmic reticulum stress signaling. *PLoS One* **5**, e10852 (2010).
8. Wanderling, S. et al. GRP94 is essential for mesoderm induction and muscle development because it regulates insulin-like growth factor secretion. *Mol. Biol. Cell* **18**, 3764-3775 (2007).
9. Kitao, Y. et al. Expression of the endoplasmic reticulum molecular chaperone (ORP150) rescues hippocampal neurons from glutamate toxicity. *J. Clin. Invest.* **108**, 1439-1450 (2001).
10. Wey, S., Luo, B. & Lee, A. S. Acute inducible ablation of GRP78 reveals its role in hematopoietic stem cell survival, lymphogenesis and regulation of stress signaling. *PLoS One* **7**, e39047 (2012).
11. Luo, B. et al. The endoplasmic reticulum chaperone protein GRP94 is required for maintaining hematopoietic stem cell interactions with the adult bone marrow niche. *PLoS One* **6**, e20364 (2011).
12. Luo, B., Tseng, C. C., Adams, G. B. & Lee, A. S. Deficiency of GRP94 in the hematopoietic system alters proliferation regulators in hematopoietic stem cells. *Stem Cells Dev.* **22**, 3062-3073 (2013).
13. Liu, B. et al. Essential roles of grp94 in gut homeostasis via chaperoning canonical Wnt pathway. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* **110**, 6877-6882 (2013).
14. Liu, B. & Li, Z. Endoplasmic reticulum HSP90b1 (gp96, grp94) optimizes B-cell function via chaperoning integrin and TLR but not immunoglobulin. *Blood* **112**, 1223-1230 (2008).
15. Yang, Y. et al. Heat shock protein gp96 is a master chaperone for toll-like receptors and is important in the innate function of macrophages. *Immunity* **26**, 215-226 (2007).
16. Zhu, G. et al. GRP78 plays an essential role in adipogenesis and postnatal growth in mice. *FASEB J.* **27**, 955-964 (2013).
17. Barton, E. R. et al. Deletion of muscle GRP94 impairs both muscle and body growth by inhibiting local IGF production. *FASEB J.* **26**, 3691-3702 (2012).
18. Chen, W. T. et al. GRP78 as a regulator of liver steatosis and cancer progression mediated by loss of the tumor suppressor PTEN. *Oncogene*, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1038/onc.2013.437> (2013).

19. Ji, C. et al. Liver-specific loss of glucose-regulated protein 78 perturbs the unfolded protein response and exacerbates a spectrum of liver diseases in mice. *Hepatology* **54**, 229-239 (2011).
20. Chen, W. T. et al. Liver-specific knockout of GRP94 in mice disrupts cell adhesion, activates liver progenitor cells, and accelerates liver tumorigenesis. *Hepatology*, **59**, 947-957 (2013).
21. Audouard, C., Le Masson, F., Charry, C., Li, Z. & Christians, E. S. Oocyte-targeted deletion reveals that hsp90b1 is needed for the completion of first mitosis in mouse zygotes. *PLoS One* **6**, e17109 (2011).
22. Fu, Y. et al. Pten null prostate tumorigenesis and AKT activation are blocked by targeted knockout of ER chaperone GRP78/BiP in prostate epithelium. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* **105**, 19444-19449 (2008).
23. Heijmans, J. et al. ER stress causes rapid loss of intestinal epithelial stemness through activation of the unfolded protein response. *Cell. Rep.* **3**, 1128-1139 (2013).
24. Wang, M. et al. Essential role of the unfolded protein response regulator GRP78/BiP in protection from neuronal apoptosis. *Cell Death Differ.* **17**, 488-498 (2010).
25. Dong, D. et al. A critical role for GRP78/BiP in the tumor microenvironment for neovascularization during tumor growth and metastasis. *Cancer Res.* **71**, 2848-2857 (2011).
26. Kobayashi, T. & Ohta, Y. Enforced expression of oxygen-regulated protein, ORP150, induces vacuolar degeneration in mouse myocardium. *Transgenic Res.* **12**, 13-22 (2003).
27. Kobayashi, T., Iguchi, T. & Ohta, Y. Abetalipoproteinemia induced by overexpression of ORP150 in mice. *Comp. Med.* **57**, 247-254 (2007).
28. Kitao, Y. et al. ORP150/HSP12A regulates Purkinje cell survival: a role for endoplasmic reticulum stress in cerebellar development. *J. Neurosci.* **24**, 1486-1496 (2004).