

Expanded View Figures

Figure EV1. RNF34 negatively regulates RLR signaling pathways.

- A Immunoblot showing RNF34 levels in the PMA-differentiated THP-1 cells transfected with siCtrl, siRNF34-1, siRNF34-2, or siRNF34-3 oligos shown in Fig 1A and B.
- B Immunoblot showing Flag-RNF34 and Flag-RNF34 H342A levels in the cells presented in Fig 1C and D. α -Tubulin was used as a loading control.
- C Immunoblot showing RNF34 levels in the control (shCtrl) and three stable RNF34-knockdown (shRNF34-1, shRNF34-2, and shRNF34-3) HEK293T cell lines shown in Fig 1E and F.
- D NDV-GFP replication was defined as the product of the mean fluorescence intensity of GFP-positive cells in shRNF34-1, shRNF34-2, or shRNF34-3 cells and the mean fluorescence intensity of shCtrl cells.
- E-I (E, F, H) Luciferase activity driven by the IFN- β promoter in HEK293T cells transfected with Flag-MAVS (E), Flag-N-RIG-I (F), or poly(I:C) (10 μ g/ml; H) together with increasing amounts of the HA-RNF34 expression vector. Luciferase assays were performed 24 h after transfection, and luciferase activity was reported as the fold induction. (G, I) Luciferase activity driven by the IFN- β promoter in HEK293T cells transfected with Flag-STING and Myc-cGAS (G), or (dAT:dT) (10 μ g/ml; I) together with increasing amounts of the HA-RNF34 expression vector. Luciferase assays were performed 24 h after transfection, and luciferase activity was reported as the fold induction.
- J Luciferase activity driven by the NF- κ B promoter in HEK293T cells transfected with poly(I:C) together with increasing amounts of the HA-RNF34 expression vector. Luciferase assays were performed 24 h after transfection, and luciferase activity was reported as the fold induction.
- K Immunoblot showing the levels of the phosphorylated (-p) and total IRF3, TBK1, and RNF34 proteins in PBMCs transfected with siCtrl or siRNF34-1 oligos and infected with VSV for the indicated times.

Data information: Cell-based studies were performed independently at least three times with comparable results. The luciferase reporter and ELISA data are presented as means $\pm$ SEM. Two-tailed Student's *t*-tests were used for statistical analyses: **P* < 0.05; ***P* < 0.01; and ****P* < 0.001.

Source data are available online for this figure.

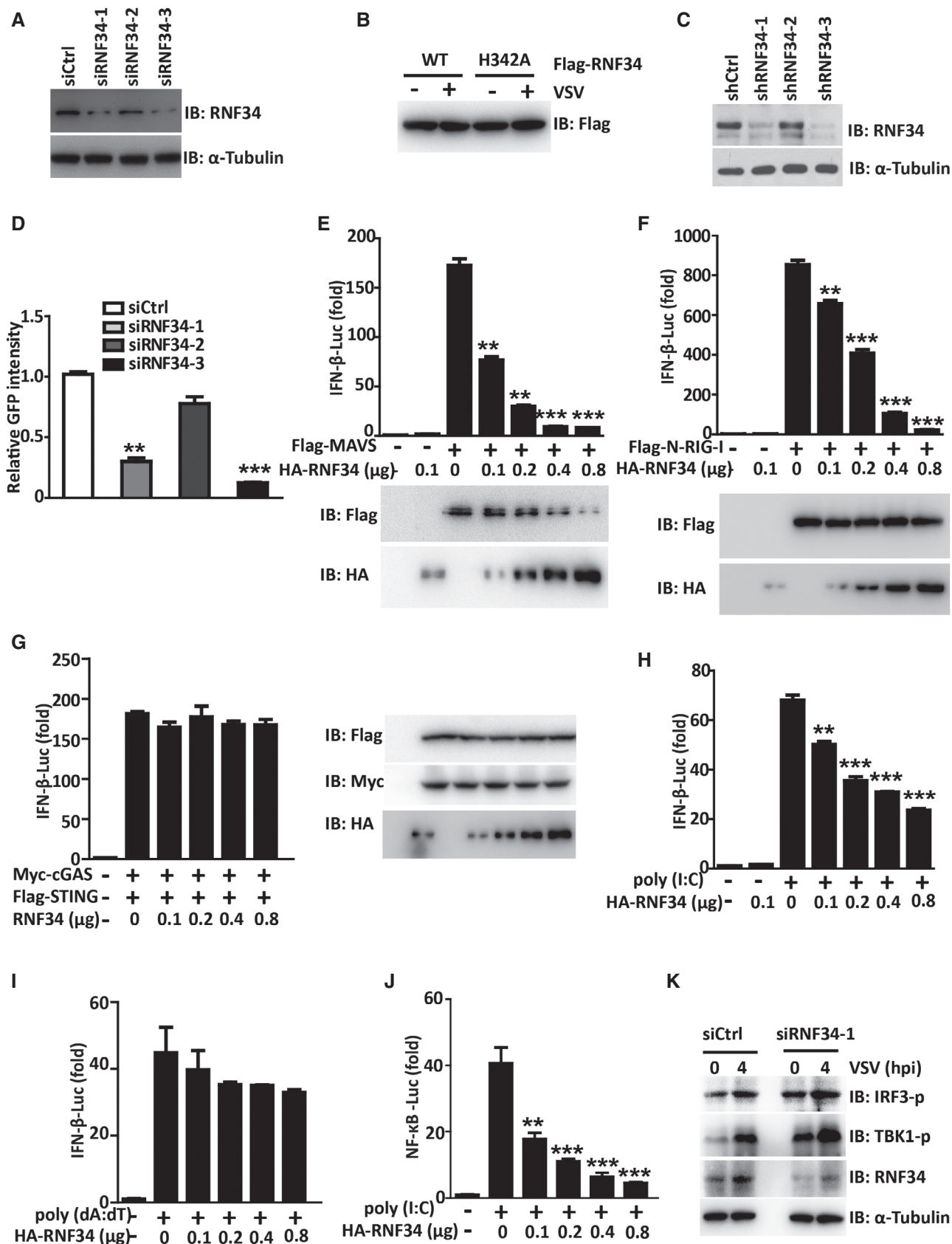


Figure EV1.

Figure EV2. RNF34 interacts with MAVS and enhances the K27-/K29-linked ubiquitination of MAVS.

- A Immunoblot showing the levels of HA-RNF34 and Flag-N-RIG-I, Flag-MAVS, Flag-STING, and Flag-TBK1 in the cells shown in Fig 2A.
- B Immunoprecipitation analysis of HEK293T cells transfected with Myc-RNF34 together with Flag-V, Flag-MAVS, Flag-RIG-I, Flag-STING, or Flag-TBK1. Anti-Flag or IgG agarose immunoprecipitates were analyzed using immunoblotting with an anti-Myc or anti-Flag antibody.
- C Immunoblot showing the levels of MAVS, RIG-I, STING, and TBK1 in HEK293T cells transfected with the Myc-vector (Myc-V) or Myc-RNF34.
- D Quantification of MAVS colocalization with RNF34 in Fig 2F.
- E Schematic of MAVS along with predicted translation product mMAVS with the start site corresponding to Met 142.
- F Immunoprecipitation analysis of HEK293T cells expressing Flag-MAVS and Myc-RNF34 together with HA-Ub (WT; K27R; K29R; K27/29R). Anti-Flag immunoprecipitates were analyzed using immunoblotting with an anti-HA or anti-Flag antibody. Levels of the transfected proteins were analyzed using immunoblotting with an anti-HA, anti-Myc, or anti-Flag antibody.
- G Immunoblot showing levels of the RNF34 protein in cells transfected with the control siRNA and RNF34 siRNA-1 shown in Fig 3F. α -Tubulin was used as a loading control.

Data information: Cell-based studies were performed independently at least three times with comparable results. The luciferase reporter and ELISA data are presented as means $\pm$ SEM. Two-tailed Student's *t*-tests were used for statistical analyses: **P* < 0.05; ***P* < 0.01; and ****P* < 0.001.

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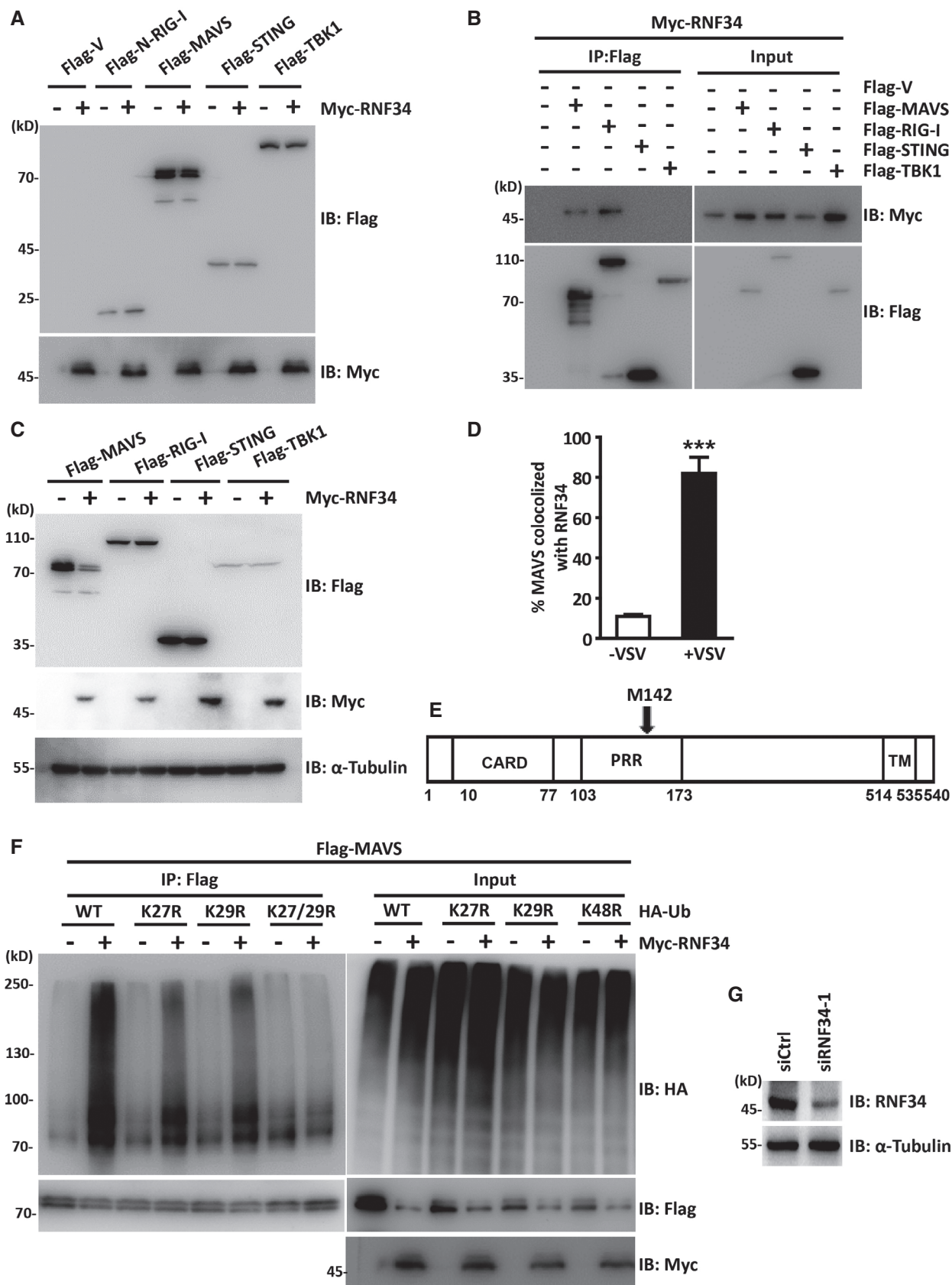


Figure EV2.

Figure EV3. RNF34 transfers ubiquitin to Lys 297, 311, 348, and 362 Arg in MAVS.

- A MS analyses were performed on MAVS recovered from an *in vitro* ubiquitination assay.
- B Schematic showing the distribution of the four Lys residues in MAVS that are ubiquitinated by RNF34. MS analyses were performed on MAVS recovered from an ubiquitination assay.

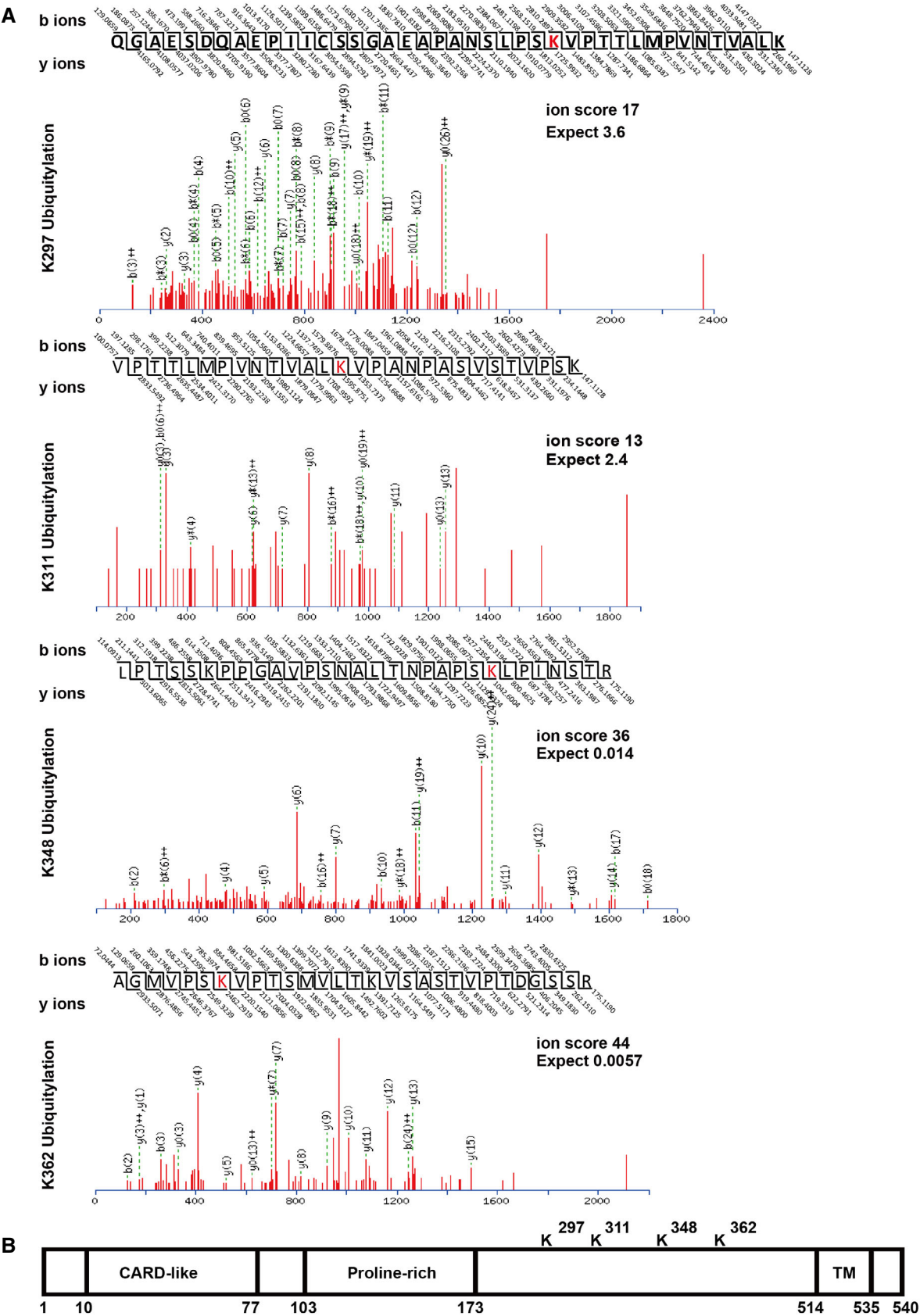


Figure EV3.

Figure EV4. RNF34-mediated autophagic degradation of MAVS is facilitated by NDP52.

- A Immunoblot showing levels of MAVS, RNF34, and LC3 in THP-1 cells infected with VSV for 9 h in the presence or absence of 3-MA (1 mM). α -Tubulin was used as a loading control.
- B The efficiency of ATG5, ATG7, or tetherin knockdown was assayed using RT-PCR. The target gene was normalized to the ACTB gene.
- C, D Immunoblot showing MAVS levels in ATG5- (C) or ATG7-knockdown (D) cells transfected with Myc-RNF34. α -Tubulin was used as a loading control.
- E Immunoblot showing Flag-MAVS levels in HEK293T cells expressing Flag-MAVS together with increasing amounts of Myc-RNF34. α -Tubulin was used as a loading control.
- F Immunoblot showing Flag-MAVS levels in siCtrl or siTetherin cells infected with or without VSV. α -Tubulin was used as a loading control.
- G Immunoblot showing levels of the MAVS protein in HEK293T cells expressing Flag-MAVS or its KR mutants together with Myc-RNF34. α -Tubulin was used as a loading control.
- H, I Luciferase activity driven by the IFN- β (I) or ISRE (J) promoter in HEK293T cells transfected with Myc-RNF34 together with Flag-MAVS or 4KR and subsequently infected with VSV for 12 h.
- J Immunoprecipitation analysis of HEK293T cells transfected with Flag-NBR1, Flag-OPTN, Flag-SQSTM1, and Flag-OPTN together with HA-MAVS. Anti-Flag immunoprecipitates were analyzed using immunoblotting with an anti-HA or anti-Flag antibody.
- K Luciferase activity driven by the IFN- β promoter in HEK293T cells transfected with HA-MAVS together with Flag-NBR1, Flag-OPTN, Flag-SQSTM1 or Flag-NDP52 (top panel). Immunoblotting analysis of loading controls (lower panel).
- L Immunoblotting analysis of loading controls for the experiments shown in Fig 6B.
- M Immunoblotting analysis of loading controls for the experiments shown in Fig 6D.
- N Immunoblot showing levels of the MAVS protein in MEFs expressing Flag-NDP52 together with Myc-RNF34. α -Tubulin was used as a loading control.

Data information: Cell-based studies were performed independently at least three times with comparable results. The luciferase reporter and ELISA data are presented as means $\pm$ SEM. Two-tailed Student's *t*-tests were used for statistical analyses: **P* < 0.05; ***P* < 0.01; and ****P* < 0.001.

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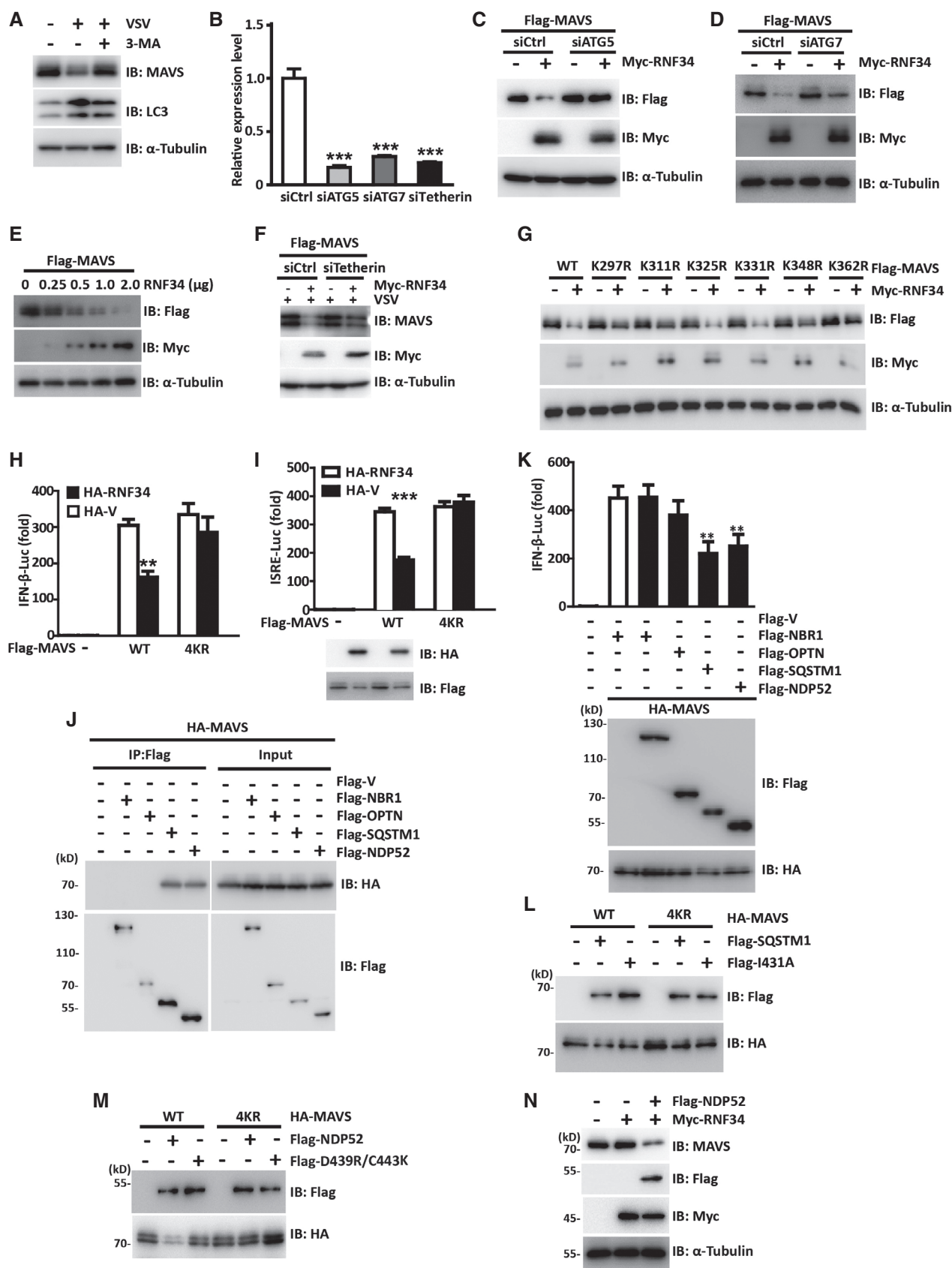


Figure EV4.

Figure EV5. RNF34 is required for the clearance of damaged mitochondria upon viral infection.

- A Immunoblot showing MAVS, IRF3-p, LC3, TOM20, and HSP60 levels in siCtrl- or siRNF34-1-transfected cells infected with VSV for the indicated times. α -Tubulin was used as a loading control.
- B Immunoblot showing the levels of activated caspase-3 in 293T cells infected with VSV for the indicated times and cultured in the presence or absence of Z-VAD (50 μ M). α -Tubulin was used as a loading control.
- C Representative confocal images of immunofluorescence staining for TOM20 clearance in shCtrl- or shRNF34-1 cells infected with VSV and stained with anti-TOM20 and anti-LAMP1 antibodies. Red represents TOM20; green represents LAMP1. Scale bar, 10 μ m.
- D Quantification of TOM20 colocalization with LAMP1 in the cells shown in (C).
- E The product of the mean fluorescence intensity of TOM20 in GFP-RNF34-transfected cells and the mean fluorescence intensity of GFP-transfected cells.
- F Representative confocal images of TOM20 immunofluorescence staining in cells transfected with GFP or GFP-RNF34. Scale bar, 10 μ m.

Data information: Cell-based studies were performed independently at least three times with comparable results.

Source data are available online for this figure.

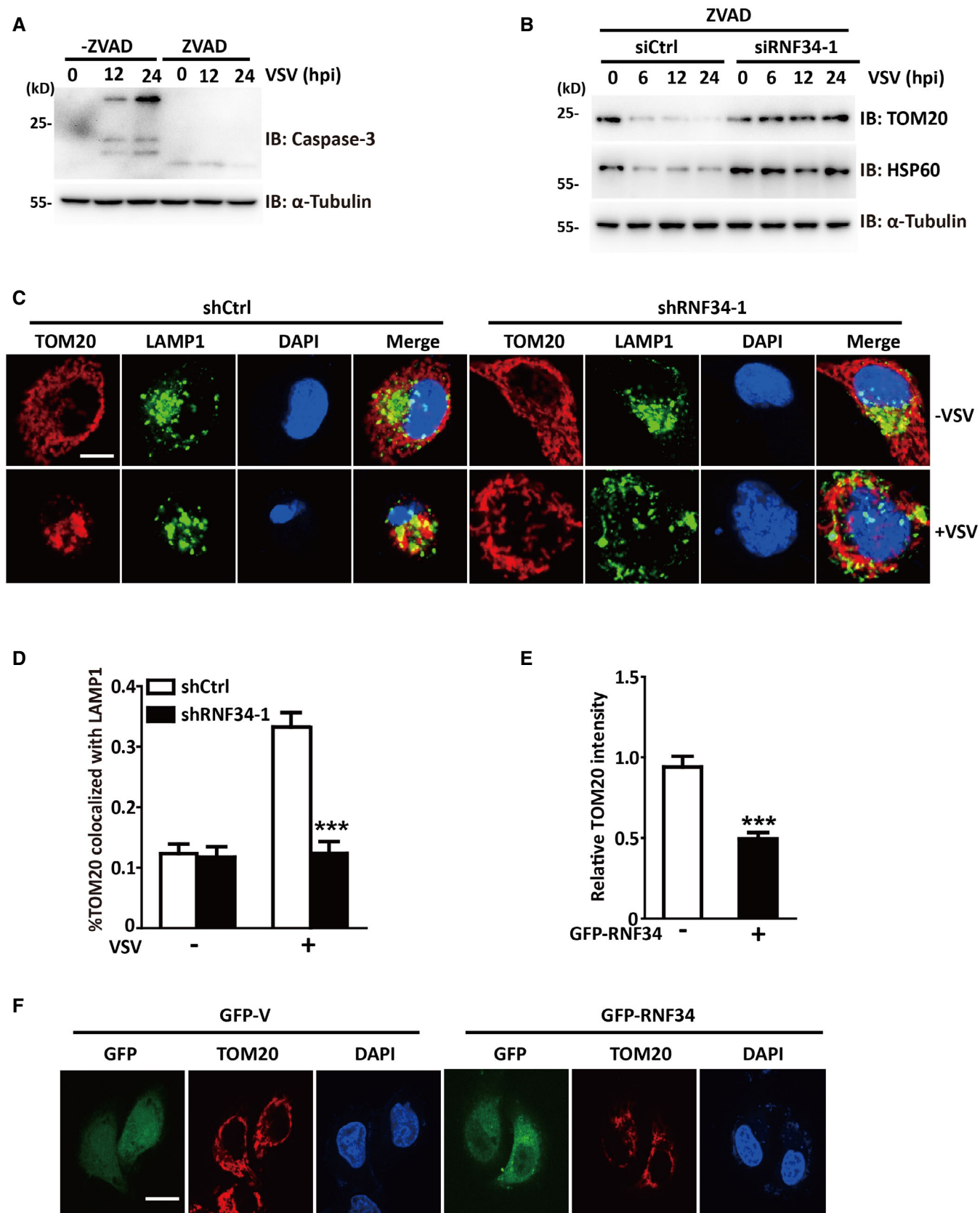


Figure EV5.