

## **Zika virus alters centrosome organization to suppress the innate immune response**

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### **Abstract**

Zika virus (ZIKV) is a flavivirus transmitted via mosquitoes and sex to cause congenital neurodevelopmental defects, including microcephaly. Inherited forms of microcephaly (MCPH) are associated with disrupted centrosome organization. Similarly, we found that ZIKV infection disrupted centrosome organization. ZIKV infection disrupted the organization of centrosomal proteins including CEP63, a MCPH-associated protein. The ZIKV nonstructural protein NS3 bound CEP63, and expression of NS3 was sufficient to alter centrosome architecture and CEP63 localization. Loss of CEP63 suppressed ZIKV-induced centrosome disorganization, indicating that ZIKV requires CEP63 to disrupt centrosome organization. ZIKV infection or loss of CEP63 decreased the centrosomal localization and stability of TANK-binding kinase 1 (TBK1), a regulator of the innate immune response. ZIKV infection or loss of CEP63 also increased the centrosomal accumulation of the CEP63 interactors, Mindbomb1 (MIB1) and DTX4, ubiquitin ligases that respectively activate and degrade TBK1. Therefore, we propose that ZIKV NS3 binds CEP63 to increase centrosomal DTX4 localization and destabilization of TBK1, thereby tempering the innate immune response. In addition to identifying a mechanism by which CEP63 controls the innate immune responses in ZIKV infection, we propose that the altered centrosomal organization caused by altered CEP63 function may contribute to ZIKV-associated microcephaly.

## Introduction

In the summer of 2015, cerebral malformations were linked to mosquito-transmitted Zika virus (ZIKV). Inherited forms of microcephaly (MCPH) are characterized by reduced head and brain size, resulting in severe intellectual disability and motor movement defects. Many forms of MCPH are caused by autosomally recessive mutations in genes encoding centrosomal proteins required for centrosome biogenesis and mitotic progression<sup>1</sup>. Given the similar pathologies between ZIKV-associated and inherited MCPH, we hypothesized that both disorders were due to centrosomal defects leading to disrupted brain development.

In mammalian cells, centrosomes serve as the microtubule organizing center of the cell to facilitate neuronal migration and cell division<sup>2-4</sup>. The centrosome is composed of centrioles surrounded by a pericentrosomal matrix that nucleates microtubules<sup>5,6</sup>. During S phase, the centrosome duplicates by recruiting specialized proteins to the centriole base<sup>5,7-9</sup>. Many MCPH-associated proteins are recruited to the centrosome in a hierarchical manner to promote centrosome duplication<sup>7,10-13</sup>. Defects in centrosome organization and biogenesis leading to cell death or premature differentiation in neural progenitors may underlie the pathology of many forms of MCPH<sup>10,14,15</sup>.

Cells infected with ZIKV have disrupted centrosome organization and mitotic abnormalities, leading to altered neural progenitor differentiation<sup>16-20</sup>. However, the mechanism by which ZIKV disrupts centrosome architecture remains unclear. We found that ZIKV alters the function of the MCPH-associated protein, CEP63. More specifically, the ZIKV nonstructural protein, NS3, localizes to the centrosome and binds CEP63. ZIKV NS3 overaccumulates CEP63 at centrosomes of ZIKV-infected cells and recruits the ubiquitin ligases, MIB1 and DTX4. MIB1 and DTX4 promote the degradation of TBK1, a regulator of the innate immune response<sup>21-25</sup>. Consequently, ZIKV-infected cells express lower levels of interferon  $\beta$  (IFN $\beta$ ), a key anti-viral signal. We propose that ZIKV recruits CEP63 to the centrosome to degrade TBK1, dampening anti-viral responses, and disrupted centrosomal architecture in ZIKV-infected cells may also perturb neural development.

## Results

## **ZIKV infection disorganizes the centrosome**

To explore whether microcephaly associated with ZIKV infection involves the centrosome, we infected human induced neural precursor cells (iNPCs) derived from induced pluripotent stem cells with ZIKV and examined the organization of their centrosomes. Sixteen hours post infection (hpi) with ZIKV, iNPCs displayed supernumerary foci of Centrin, a component of the centriolar distal lumen <sup>26</sup> (**Figure 1A, C**). Similarly, ZIKV-infected U87 and H4 cells exhibited supernumerary Centrin foci (**Figure 1B, C**, and Supplemental Figure 1A). Like ZIKV-infected cultured cells, NPCs isolated from human fetal neocortical tissue infected by ZIKV exhibited supernumerary Centrin foci (**Figure 1D**).

In ZIKV-infected iNPCs and U87 cells, the supernumerary Centrin foci co-localized with the distal centriole protein CP110 <sup>27</sup> (**Figure 1E** and Supplemental Figure 1B), indicating that ZIKV-associated supernumerary Centrin foci can recruit centriolar proteins. However, the supernumerary Centrin foci do not accumulate the distal appendage protein CEP164 <sup>28</sup> or pericentrosomal protein  $\gamma$ -tubulin <sup>29</sup> (**Figure 1F**, Supplementary Figure 1B, C). ZIKV infection did not alter the levels of CP110 or  $\gamma$ -tubulin (Supplemental Figure 1D). Electron microscopy revealed that ZIKV infection did not alter centriole number or distal appendages 16 hpi (**Figure 1G**). Instead, ZIKV-infected cells accumulated electron dense particles in the vicinity of the centrosome. Thus, acute ZIKV infection does not cause centrosome overproduction, but rather disorganizes the centrosome.

## **ZIKV disrupts centrosome organization in a CEP63-dependent manner.**

Many MCPH-associated proteins dynamically localize to the centrosome during its biogenesis <sup>30-32</sup>. Given that ZIKV infection alters centrosome organization, we investigated whether the localization of MCPH-associated proteins is also altered. ZIKV infection in U87 cells did not affect either the localization or levels of the MCPH-associated proteins PLK4, STIL, SAS6, CDK5RAP2, CEP152, or WDR62 (Supplemental Figure 2A-D). In striking contrast, ZIKV infection caused CEP63, another MCPH-associated protein <sup>7</sup>, to overaccumulate at supernumerary Centrin foci (**Figure 2A**, and quantified in **Figure 2B**). As in U87 cells, ZIKV infection of iNPCs and NPCs isolated from dissociated fetal brain tissue relocalized CEP63 to supernumerary Centrin foci (**Figure 2C**). Although ZIKV infection did not dramatically affect CEP63 protein levels, it did increase the levels of a higher molecular weight species of CEP63 (**Figure 2D**).

Because MCPH-associated proteins function in centrosome biogenesis, we hypothesized that the disruption of CEP63 localization participates in ZIKV-associated centrosomal disorganization. To test this, we infected control and *Cep63<sup>gt/gt</sup>* mouse embryonic fibroblasts (MEFs)<sup>8</sup> with ZIKV and assessed Centrin organization. In contrast to control cells, ZIKV did not induce supernumerary Centrin foci in the absence of Cep63 (**Figure 2E-F**). Together, these findings indicate that CEP63 is required for ZIKV-associated reorganization of the centrosome.

### **ZIKV NS3 binds CEP63 to disrupt centrosome organization**

In ZIKV-infected iNPCs, the non-structural viral protein NS3 localized to one or two foci among the supernumerary Centrin foci at 16hpi (**Figure 3A**). A yeast two-hybrid analysis suggested that CEP63 binds the non-structural protein NS3 of flaviviruses related to ZIKV<sup>33</sup>. As ZIKV infection causes CEP63 to overaccumulate at centrosomes, we determined whether ZIKV NS3 interacts with CEP63. Immunoprecipitation of endogenous CEP63 in ZIKV-infected cells revealed that CEP63 interacts with ZIKV NS3 (**Figure 3B**). To confirm the interaction of ZIKV NS3 with CEP63, we transfected cells with Myc-tagged Brazilian ZIKV NS3 and found that Myc-NS3 co-precipitated with endogenous CEP63, but not CP110, another centrosomal protein that misaccumulates at the centrosome upon ZIKV infection (**Figure 3C**).

As ZIKV NS3 interacts with CEP63, we investigated whether CEP63 was required to localize NS3 to the centrosome. To test this, we infected control and *Cep63<sup>gt/gt</sup>* MEFs with ZIKV and examined NS3 localization 16 hpi. Similar to control cells, ZIKV NS3 localized to centrosomes in *Cep63<sup>gt/gt</sup>* MEFs (**Figure 3D**) suggesting that NS3 affects CEP63 localization, but not vice versa.

NS3 acts together with another nonstructural protein, NS2B, to form a proteolytic complex (**Figure 3E**)<sup>34</sup>. To gain insight into how ZIKV disrupts centrosomes, we examined whether the NS2B/NS3 complex could induce supernumerary Centrin foci or if NS3 alone is sufficient. Expression of either Brazilian ZIKV Myc-NS2B/NS3 or Myc-NS3 induced supernumerary Centrin foci (**Figure 3F-H**), suggesting NS3 alone is sufficient to perturb centrosome organization. Additionally, Myc-NS3 increased the centrosomal accumulation of CEP63 (**Figure 3I** and quantified in Supplementary Figure 3D) and had no effect on the localization or stability of CEP152, CDK5RAP2 and WDR62 (**Figure 3I** and Supplemental

Figure 3B-D). Therefore, Brazilian ZIKV NS3 interacts with CEP63, localizes to the centrosome, and is sufficient to reorganize centrosomal architecture akin to ZIKV infection.

Microcephaly is associated with South American strains of ZIKV, but not Uganda ZIKV<sup>35-37</sup>. Given the NS3 proteins of the Brazilian and Ugandan strains of ZIKV differ by 11 amino acids, we examined whether Ugandan NS3 was sufficient to induce supernumerary Centrin foci and misrecruit CEP63. Like Brazilian NS3, Ugandan ZIKV NS3 localized to centrosomes (**Figure 3J**). In striking contrast to Brazilian ZIKV NS3, the Ugandan NS3 did not induce supernumerary Centrin foci or increase centrosomal CEP63 localization (**Figure 3J**, and quantified in Supplementary Figure 3E, F). Together, these findings indicate that Brazilian ZIKV NS3 has acquired the ability to increase centrosomal CEP63 localization and induce supernumerary Centrin foci.

### **ZIKV suppresses innate immune signaling in a CEP63-dependent manner**

To assess how centrosomal disorganization participates in ZIKV biology, we examined whether centrosomal disorganization contributes to viral production. We found that loss of CEP63 did not alter ZIKV production (**Figure 4A**).

As CEP63 is not required for ZIKV production, we hypothesized that it may alter the cellular response to ZIKV infection. ZIKV inhibits type I interferon effector signaling by degrading STAT2, and by an unknown mechanism, inhibits interferon induction<sup>38,39</sup>. During viral infections, the kinase TBK1 phosphorylates and activates the transcription factor IRF3, and is then degraded, to regulate interferon induction<sup>23,40,41</sup>. TBK1 localizes to centrosomes<sup>42-47</sup> and proximity interaction studies have suggested that TBK1 and CEP63 interact<sup>46</sup>. Through co-immunoprecipitation, we confirmed that endogenous CEP63 and TBK1 interact (**Figure 4B**). An activated form of TBK1, phospho-TBK1 (p-TBK1), is removed from centrosomes upon ZIKV infection during mitosis<sup>47</sup>, we confirmed p-TBK1 is removed during interphase (**Figure 4C**, and quantified in Supplemental Figure 4A).

As p-TBK1 is absent from centrosomes of ZIKV-infected cells, we assessed whether ZIKV infection induces interferon beta (IFN $\beta$ ) using reverse-transcription digital droplet PCR (RT-ddPCR). Following ZIKV infection, IFN $\beta$  expression gradually peaked 6 to 8 hpi, (**Figure 4D**). IFN $\beta$  expression was abruptly curtailed at 8 to 10 hpi in ZIKV-infected cells, corresponding to the timing of when centrosome begin to disorganize. ZIKV infection

decreased levels of TBK1 and phosphorylated TBK1 (p-TBK1) at 16 hpi (**Figure 4E**). Therefore, we propose that ZIKV may suppress the innate immune response by suppressing TBK1 stability and centrosome organization.

To test whether ZIKV disrupts TBK1 function in a CEP63-dependent manner, we examined whether centrosomal p-TBK1 localization depends upon CEP63. Indeed, p-TBK1 was absent from centrosomes in *Cep63<sup>gt/gt</sup>* MEFs (**Figure 4F**, and quantified in Supplemental Figure 4B), indicating that CEP63 is required for the centrosomal localization of p-TBK1. Similarly, TBK1 and p-TBK1 levels were decreased in *Cep63<sup>gt/gt</sup>* MEFs (**Figure 4G**). These data are consistent with ZIKV interfering with CEP63 function to disrupt TBK1 stability.

### **ZIKV infection increases centrosomal MIB1 and DTX4 to degrade TBK1**

How might ZIKV reorganize the centrosome in a CEP63-dependent manner to affect TBK1 stability? In response to Sendai virus infections, Mindbomb1 (MIB1) binds and activates TBK1 through K63-linked ubiquitylation<sup>21,25</sup>, and proximity interaction studies of CEP63 identified MIB1 as an interactor<sup>46</sup>. We confirmed the interaction of MIB1 to TBK1 and CEP63 using reciprocal co-immunoprecipitation of endogenous MIB1 with TBK1 and CEP63 (**Figure 5A** and Supplemental Figure 5A). Furthermore, we assessed whether ZIKV infection induced a change in the centrosomal localization of MIB1. ZIKV infection increased centrosomal accumulation of MIB1 in iNPCs, fetal NPCs, and U87 cells (**Figure 5B** and Supplemental Figure 5B, C). ZIKV infection mildly altered the stability of MIB1, but significantly increased the levels of a higher molecular weight species (**Figure 5C**).

Because CEP63 function is altered in ZIKV infected cells and CEP63 interacts with MIB1, we assessed whether CEP63 restricts MIB1 localization to the centrosome. Like ZIKV infection, depletion of CEP63 increased MIB1 accumulation at the centrosome and resulted in the appearance of a higher molecular weight species of MIB1 (Supplemental Figure 5D-F), indicating that MIB1 localization to centrosomes is restricted by CEP63.

We then tested whether CEP63 regulates MIB1 activity by examining the levels of MIB1-dependent K63-ubiquitylation of TBK1 in *Cep63<sup>gt/gt</sup>* MEFs. K63-ubiquitylation of TBK1 was significantly increased in *Cep63* mutant cells, suggesting that increased centrosomal MIB1 may facilitate its ability to ubiquitylate TBK1 at the centrosome (Supplemental Figure 5G-H). Similar to the loss of CEP63, K63-ubiquitylation of TBK1 was dramatically increased



in ZIKV infected cells (**Figure 5D** and Supplemental Figure 5I). Together, these data suggest that ZIKV disrupts CEP63 to affect the levels and function of MIB1 at the centrosome.

Once activated the innate immune response is attenuated by K48 ubiquitin-mediated degradation of TBK1 by the ubiquitin ligase DTX4<sup>41</sup>. As TBK1 localizes to the centrosome, we examined whether DTX4 is, like MIB1, present at centrosomes. Interestingly, DTX4 partially co-localized with  $\gamma$ -tubulin (Supplemental Figure 5J). The specificity of the antibody was confirmed by siRNA (Supplemental Figure 5J). In accordance with previously published data, depletion of DTX4 led to the stabilization of TBK1<sup>41</sup> (Supplemental Figure 5K).

As TBK1 stability is disrupted in the absence of CEP63, we hypothesized that DTX4 interacts with and is localized to the centrosome by CEP63. Reciprocal immunoprecipitation of CEP63 and DTX4 confirmed that these two proteins interact (**Figure 5E**). Similar to MIB1, DTX4 accumulated in the vicinity of the centrosome in *CEP63*-depleted and ZIKV-infected cells (**Figure 5F-G**, Supplemental Figure 5L-M), suggesting that DTX4 interacts with, and its centrosomal localization is restricted by, CEP63. Protein levels of DTX4 were unaltered in *CEP63* depleted or ZIKV infected cells (Supplemental Figure 5N-O). Thus, we hypothesized that inhibition of CEP63 function increases centrosomal DTX4 which, in turn, targets TBK1 for K48 ubiquitin-mediated degradation.

To test this hypothesis, we immunoprecipitated TBK1 from cells lacking Cep63 or infected with ZIKV and immunoblotted for K48-linked ubiquitin chains (**Figure 5H-I** and Supplemental Figure 5P-Q). Like K63-ubiquitin, there was a marked increase in K48-ubiquitylated TBK1 in *Cep63* mutant and ZIKV-infected cells suggesting that increased centrosomal MIB1 and DTX4 impacts the K63 and K48-ubiquitylation and degradation of TBK1. These findings suggest that ZIKV disrupts centrosomal CEP63 altering the ubiquitylation and stability of TBK1 to dampen the innate immune response.

## Discussion

We have found that ZIKV-produced NS3 binds CEP63 to alter centrosome organization, but not centrosome amplification<sup>47</sup>, increases centrosomal MIB1 and DTX4, decreases TBK1 levels, and disrupts the innate immune response. As CEP63 mutations cause

microcephaly in humans <sup>7</sup>, disrupted CEP63 function may underlie the pathogenesis of ZIKV-associated microcephaly. Moreover, the centrosomal CEP63 interactors MIB1 and DTX4, regulators of neurogenic NOTCH and innate immune signaling, respectively are altered upon either loss of CEP63 or ZIKV infection. Based on these results, we propose that ZIKV NS3 disrupts CEP63 function to both dampen the innate immune response and to disrupt developmental signaling during brain development.

Previous studies have reported conflicting effects on centrosome biogenesis in ZIKV infected cells <sup>16,17,19,20,47</sup>. Our results using human neural progenitor cells from fetal tissue, induced pluripotent stem cells, and established neural cell lines indicate that acute ZIKV infection disrupts centrosome organization but does not lead to centrosome amplification. As studies by others on centrosome biogenesis examined later time points following ZIKV infection, centrosomal overabundance in ZIKV-infected cells may be secondary to multiple rounds of abnormal cell division.

We found that ZIKV-produced NS3 localizes to the centrosome to induce the formation of supernumerary Centrin foci by interacting with and localizing increased amounts of CEP63 to the centrosome. The failure of ZIKV infection in *Cep63* mutant MEFs to induce supernumerary Centrin, supports our assertion that ZIKV disrupts centrosome organization in a CEP63-dependent manner.

We and others have shown that CEP63 promotes centriole duplication <sup>7,8,11,48</sup>. However, its function in other cellular processes has not been explored. Here, we have provided evidence that CEP63 controls TBK1 stability, a central component of innate immune signaling. Given that CEP63 interacts with and limits the localization of the centrosomal ubiquitin ligases, MIB1 and DTX4, to the centrosome, a direct role for CEP63 in promoting cellular signaling at the centrosome is implicit.

MIB1, a K63-linked ubiquitin ligase is a key regulator of NOTCH signaling, a pathway that controls neural progenitor maintenance and cell division <sup>49</sup>. A less studied role for MIB1, is in the innate immune response <sup>21</sup>. We have found that MIB1 over accumulates at the centrosome and K63-ubiquitylates TBK1 in response to ZIKV infection or CEP63 loss. The increased activity of MIB1 in ZIKV-infected neural progenitors or *CEP63*-depleted cells suggests that MIB1 activity in the NOTCH signaling pathway could also be affected. In agreement with this, a recent publication has demonstrated that MIB1 levels are affected



in response to ZIKV infection<sup>18,50</sup>, raising the possibility that ZIKV-associated microcephaly is a side effect of ZIKV altering the centrosome to evade host immunity.

We found that DTX4 localizes to the centrosome and promotes the K48-ubiquitylation of TBK1. Similar to MIB1, DTX4 accumulates at the centrosome in ZIKV infected cells in a CEP63-dependent manner. As TBK1 is ubiquitylated by DTX4 to promote its degradation, we propose that ZIKV mediated recruitment of DTX4 to the centrosome may limit TBK1 activity and stability, and thus the innate immune response, to ZIKV infection. It will be interesting to determine whether other viruses with NS3 homologues such as SARS-CoV-2 M<sup>Pro</sup> and NSP13 which interact with centrosome proteins<sup>51</sup> can similarly suppress innate immunity by altering centrosome organization.

In summary, we have found that ZIKV NS3 localizes to the centrosome, recruits CEP63 and its binding partners MIB1 and DTX4 to ubiquitylate and degrade TBK1, a key regulator of the innate immune response. These findings provide mechanistic insight into how ZIKV specifically targets the centrosome with implications for how it may both evade viral detection and alter brain development.

## Materials and methods

### Cell culture and transfection

HeLa and 293T/17 cells (UCSF tissue culture facility) were cultured in Advanced Dulbecco's Modified Eagle's medium (DMEM, Thermo Fisher Scientific) supplemented with 2% fetal bovine serum (FBS, Thermo Fisher Scientific) and Glutamax-I (Thermo Fisher Scientific). U87 and H4 cells were cultured in DMEM (Thermo Fisher Scientific) supplemented with 10% FBS and L-glutamine (Thermo Fisher Scientific). *Cep63<sup>gt/gt</sup>* MEFs and control *Cep90<sup>+/-</sup>* MEFs were cultured in Amniomax C-100 (Thermo Fisher Scientific). 293T/17 and HeLa cells were transfected with plasmids using FugeneHD (Promega) or Lipofectamine3000 (Thermo Fisher Scientific), respectively, according to manufacturer's instructions and analyzed 8 h later. NPCs were derived from pluripotent stem cells (NIH Human Embryonic Stem Cell Registry line WA09 (H9) at passages 30-35) according to a recently published protocol<sup>52</sup> and maintained in neural media composed of DMEM/F12 with sodium pyruvate and Glutamax, N2, B27, heparin and antibiotics. Medium was either supplemented with growth factors epidermal growth factor (10 ng/ml) and fibroblast growth factor (10 ng/ml).

### Fetal tissue collection, dissociation and culture

De-identified fetal brain tissue samples were collected with previous patient consent in strict observance of the legal and institutional ethical regulations from elective pregnancy termination specimens at San Francisco General Hospital. Protocols were approved by the Human Gamete, Embryo and Stem Cell Research Committee (an institutional review board) at the University of California, San Francisco. Blocks of cortical tissue spanning the ventricle to the cortical plate were dissected away from meninges and germinal zone using

a stereomicroscope, and then minced using a razor blade. Cells were dissociated by incubation with Papain (Worthington Biochemical Corporation) at 37°C for 30-40 min, followed by addition of DNase I and trituration. The cells were collected by centrifugation for 5 min at 300g, the supernatant was removed, and the cells were resuspended in sterile DMEM containing N-2, B-27 supplement, penicillin, streptomycin and glutamine and sodium pyruvate (0.11mg/mL) (all Invitrogen). The suspension was passed through a 40 µm strainer (BD Falcon) to yield a uniform suspension of single cells. Cells were plated at a density of 1.5x10<sup>6</sup> cells/well on 18mm coverslips (Neuvitro 18-GG-PDL) precoated with high concentration growth factor-reduced Matrigel (BDBiosciences, 354263) and cultured at 37°C, 5% CO<sub>2</sub>, 8% O<sub>2</sub>.

### ***Cep90*<sup>-/-</sup> MEFs**

We acquired *Cep90*<sup>tm1.1(KOMP)Vlcg</sup> (also called *Pibf1*<sup>tm1.1(KOMP)Vlcg</sup>) heterozygous mice (Jackson Laboratory). *Cep90*<sup>tm1.1(KOMP)Vlcg</sup> is a deletion of Chr14:99099433-99254493 (GRCm38.p3), covering all 17 coding exons of *Cep90*. We isolated MEFs from littermate E8.5 embryos produced from a heterozygous intercross. MEFs were genotyped by quantitative PCR using EXPRESS SYBR GreenER qPCR Supermix, with premixed ROX (Invitrogen) on a 7300 Real-Time PCR machine (Applied Biosystems) and *Cep90* genotyping primers listed in the reagents table.

### **Virus and infections**

ZIKV strain PRVABC59 was propagated in Vero cells. Viral titers were determined by focus assay<sup>53</sup>. Briefly, serial dilutions of viral stock were added to Vero cells in 96-well plates. 24 h post-infection, inoculum was removed and cells were fixed with 3.7% PFA for 15 minutes. Foci were visualized by immunofluorescent staining for flavivirus envelope. ZIKV infections of NPCs, U87 and H4 cell lines, at MOIs of 10, were carried out by incubating cells with inoculum for 1 h and then replacing the inoculum with fresh media. ZIKV was added to dissociated fetal brain cells at MOIs of 10 and incubated for 16 h unless stated otherwise. Mock and ZIKV-infected cells were fixed 12-16 h post infection in chilled methanol for 3 min at -20°C and processed for immunofluorescence.

### **Molecular Biology**

Wild type human codon optimized ZIKV NS2B3 and NS3 open reading frame flanked by attB sites were synthesized by Gibson assembly (SGI). Gateway cloning into pDONR221 generated pENTR-NS3 ZIKV. Subsequent Gateway-mediated subcloning into pDEST-CMV-Myc (gift of Keith Yamamoto) generated pCMV-Myc-NS3 Brazilian and Ugandan ZIKV, encoding N-terminally Myc-tagged NS3 and pCMV-Myc-NS2B3 Brazilian ZIKV encoding an N-terminally Myc-tagged fusion of NS2B and NS3. The S135A mutant form of NS3 was generated using site-directed mutagenesis to create pCMV-Myc-NS3-S135A Brazilian ZIKV (QuikChange II, Agilent).

### **Biochemistry**

Immunoprecipitations were performed as previously described<sup>54</sup>. In brief, mock or ZIKV infected U87 cells or 293T/17 cells were collected in Dulbecco's phosphate-buffered saline (DPBS), lysed in lysis buffer (1% IGEPAL CA-630, 50mM Tris-HCL pH7.4, 266mM NaCl, 2.27mM KCl, 1.25mM KH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>, 6.8mM Na<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub>·7H<sub>2</sub>O) supplemented with protease and phosphatase inhibitors (EMD Millipore). Myc-tagged proteins were immunoprecipitated with 4AG Myc monoclonal agarose beads (EMD Millipore), washed three times in lysis buffer and boiled in 2X Laemmli reducing buffer (Bio-Rad). Samples were separated on 4-15% TGX precast gels (Bio-Rad), transferred onto Protran BA85 nitrocellulose

membrane (GE Healthcare) and subsequently analyzed by immunoblot using ECL Lightening PLUS (Perkin-Elmers) or SuperSignal West Dura (Thermo Fisher Scientific).

### Immunofluorescence microscopy

Cells were fixed in -20°C methanol for 3 minutes followed by permeabilization in blocking buffer (2.5% BSA, 0.1% Triton-X100, 0.03% NaN<sub>3</sub> in DPBS) for 30 min. Primary and secondary antibodies were diluted in blocking buffer and incubated with cells for at least 1 h. To detect cells in S-phase, cells were co-stained with antibodies to Centrin and Cyclin A to determine centriole number and S-phase/G2 cells, respectively. To detect Phospho-TBK1, U87 and MEFs were fixed in 4% paraformaldehyde for 30 minutes, blocked in 5% FBS and 0.5% TritonX100 diluted in DPBS. Permeabilized cells were stained overnight at room temperature using the p-TBK1 antibody at a dilution of 1:50 in 5% FBS and 0.1% TritonX100 diluted in DPBS. Samples were mounted in Gelvatol and imaged with an Axio Observer D1 or LSM700 (Zeiss). Images were processed using Adobe Photoshop and analyzed using Fiji.

### RT-ddPCR

RNA was isolated from infected cells at various time points post infection using Trizol (Invitrogen) and Direct-zol RNA Miniprep kits (Zymo Research). Droplets containing RNA, One-Step RT-ddPCR Advanced Kit for Probes (Bio-Rad Laboratories), and probes were prepared on a QX200 Droplet Generator (Bio-Rad Laboratories), using Droplet Generation Oil for Probes (Bio-Rad Laboratories). RT-PCR was run in droplets on a C1000 Touch (Bio-Rad Laboratories) following the manufactures direction for One-Step RT-ddPCR Advanced Kit for Probes. Droplets were read on a QX100 Droplet Reader (Bio-Rad Laboratories). Primers: Forward IFN $\beta$  5'-GATGACGGAGAAGATGCAGAAG-3', Reverse IFN $\beta$  5'-ACCCAGTGCTGGAGAAATTG-3'. The probe was designed using the Primer Quest Tool from IDT and used 5'6'FAM/ZEN/3'IBFQ (IDT): 5'-/5HEX/ACACTGCCT/ZEN/TTGCCATCCAAGAGA/3IABkFQ/-3'.

### Antibodies used:

Target	Dilution	Species	Source
Flavivirus envelope	1:500	Mouse	Millipore MAB10216
Centrin	1:1,000	Mouse	Millipore 04-1624
Centrin 3	1:1,000	Rabbit	Proteintech 15811-1-AP
SOX2	1:250	Goat	Santa Cruz SC-17320
$\gamma$ -tubulin	1:1,000 (WB/IF)	Rabbit	Sigma T5192
$\gamma$ -tubulin	1:500	Mouse	Sigma T5326
Pericentrin	1:2,000	Rabbit	Abcam ab4448
CP110	1:2,000	Rabbit	Proteintech 12780-1-AP
CEP164	1:500	Goat	Santa Cruz sc-240226
PLK4	1:1,000	Rabbit	Dr. Andrew Holland
STIL	1:1,000	Rabbit	Dr. Andrew Holland
STIL	1:2,000 (WB)	Rabbit	Bethyl A302-441
SAS6	1:1,000	Rabbit	Dr. Alexander Dammermann
SAS6	1:2,000 (WB)	Mouse	Santa Cruz SC-81431
CDK5RAP2	1:2,000	Rabbit	Millipore 06-1387
CEP152	1:2,000	Rabbit	Bethyl A302-480

WDR62	1:500	Rabbit	Bethyl A301-559
WDR62	1:5,000 (WB)	Rabbit	Bethyl A301-560
CEP63	1:500 (WB/IF)	Rabbit	Millipore 06-1292
CEP63	1:1,000 (IF)	Rabbit	Proteintech 16268-1-AP
c-Myc-488	1:1,000	Mouse	Millipore 16-224
c-Myc	1:1,000	Mouse	Millipore 05-724
CyclinA	1:500	Rabbit	Santa Cruz SC-751
Actin	1:2,000 (WB)	Rabbit	Proteintech 20536-1-AP
Mindbomb1	1:1,000 (IF)	Rabbit	Sigma M5948
Mindbomb1	1:1,000 (WB)	Rabbit	Abcam ab71749
NS3	1:1,000	Rabbit	Thermo Fisher PA5-32199
K63 Ubiquitin	1:500 (WB)	Rabbit	Millipore 05-1308
K63 Ubiquitin	1:500 (WB)	Rabbit	Abcam
K48 Ubiquitin	1:500 (WB)	Rabbit	Millipore
K48 Ubiquitin	1:500 (WB)	Rabbit	Abcam
TBK1	1:1,000 (WB)	Rabbit	Cell Signal 3504S
TBK1	1:100 (IP)	Rabbit	Cell Signal 3013S
p-TBK1 (Ser172)	1:1,000 (WB) 1:50 (IF)	Rabbit	Cell Signal 5483S

#### Primers used:

Name	Sequence
<i>Cep90</i> WT L	5'-ggaaaccattttattgacgacag-3'
<i>Cep90</i> WT R	5'-ctcaaagtctcgcagatttcg-3'
<i>Cep90</i> gt L	5'-ctcatcaatgtatcttatcatgtctgg-3'
<i>Cep90</i> gt R	5'-tcgactactaggaaagcaacgag-3'
<i>Cep63</i> -WT L	5'-gtaggaccaggccttagcgtag-3'
<i>Cep63</i> -WT R	5'-tgaaacttcagcatatacac-3'
<i>Cep63</i> gt L	5'-gtaggaccaggccttagcgtag-3'
<i>Cep63</i> gt R	5'-caaggcgattaagtgggtaacg-3'
Forward IFN $\beta$	5'-gatgacggagaagatgcagaag-3'
Reverse IFN $\beta$	5'-accagtgctggagaaattg-3'
Probe IFN $\beta$	5'-/5hex/acactgcct/zen/ttgccatccaagaga/3iabkfq/-3'

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## Figure Legends

### Figure 1: ZIKV infection induces the formation of supernumerary Centrin foci in neural precursor cells

(A) Neural precursors derived from human iPS cells (iNPCs) were mock or ZIKV-infected and co-stained for Centrin (green), Sox2 (blue) and flavivirus envelope (red). All cells were fixed 16 hours post infection (hpi). (B) Mock and ZIKV-infected U87 and H4 cells in S phase co-stained for Centrin (green), flavivirus envelope (red) and DNA (blue). (C) Quantification of the percentage of mock or ZIKV-infected iNPC, U87 or H4 cells in S phase with greater than four Centrin foci. Asterisk denotes  $p < 0.005$  (Student's t test) (D) Neural precursor cells mock or ZIKV-infected and co-stained for Centrin (green), flavivirus envelope (red) and SOX2 (blue). (E) Mock or ZIKV-infected iNPC and U87 cells in S phase co-stained for Centrin (red) and the centriole distal end component, CP110 (green). (F) Mock or ZIKV-infected iNPC and U87 cells co-stained for Centrin (red) and the pericentriolar material proteins  $\gamma$ -tubulin (green) (G) Transmission electron micrographs of centrioles from mock or ZIKV-infected U87 cells. Scale bars indicate 100nm. Arrows indicate electron dense particles.

### Figure 2: ZIKV induces supernumary Centrin foci in a CEP63-dependent manner.

(A) Mock or ZIKV-infected U87 cells in S phase co-stained for Centrin (red) and the centrosomal microcephaly-associated protein, CEP63 (green). (B) The fluorescence intensity  $\pm$  s.d. of CEP63 were quantified in mock and ZIKV infected U87 cells. For fluorescence quantifications 8 cells were analyzed per experiment (n=3). Asterisk denotes  $p < 0.005$  (Student's t test). (C) Mock and ZIKV-infected neuronal progenitors (NPC) isolated from fetal brain cortex and iPSC derived neural precursor cells (iNPC) co-stained for Centrin (red), CEP63 (green) and SOX2 (blue). (D) Immunoblot analysis of lysate from mock or ZIKV-infected U87 cells probed for CEP63 and ZIKV NS3. Actin served as a loading control. Asterisk denotes specific band. (E) S-phase mock and ZIKV infected control and *Cep63<sup>gt/gt</sup>* MEFs co-stained for Centrin (green) and flavivirus envelope (red). Scale bars indicate 5 $\mu$ m for all images. All cells were fixed 16 hours post infection (hpi), (F) Quantification of the percentage of mock or ZIKV-infected Het and *Cep63<sup>gt/gt</sup>* MEFs in S phase with greater than four Centrin foci. Asterisk denotes  $p < 0.005$  (Student's t test).

### Figure 3: ZIKV NS3 binds the microcephaly-associated protein CEP63 and accumulates it at the centrosome

(A) Mock or ZIKV-infected iNPC cells were co-stained for Centrin (red) and NS3 (green). (B) Mock or ZIKV-infected U87 cell lysates were immunoprecipitated for CEP63 or c-Myc, which served as a negative control for this and other immunoprecipitations (Control). Precipitated proteins were immunoblotted for CEP63 and NS3. Asterisk denotes specific band. (C) We expressed Myc-tagged Brazilian Zika NS3 in 293T/17 cells and immunoprecipitated c-Myc. Precipitated proteins were probed for the Myc tag of NS3 and endogenous CEP63. The centriole distal end component, CP110 served as a negative control. (D) Mock and ZIKV-infected control and *Cep63<sup>gt/gt</sup>* MEFs were co-stained for Centrin (red) and ZIKV NS3 (green). (E) Schematic representation of Myc-NS2B-NS3 being proteolytically cleaved by itself to generate Myc-NS2B and NS3 proteins. Immunoblot of HeLa cells transfected with Myc-NS2B-NS3 probed with antibodies to Myc and NS3. Actin served as a loading control. (F) Mock or Myc-NS2B-NS3 expressing HeLa cells co-stained for c-Myc (red) and Centrin (green). (G) Quantification of the percentage of control or NS2B-NS3 expressing cells in S-phase with greater than four Centrin foci. Asterisk denotes  $p < 0.005$  (Student's t test). (H) Quantification of the percentage of control and NS3 expressing HeLa cells with greater than four Centrin foci. For all quantifications

at least 100 cells were counted per experiment (n=3). p<0.005 (paired Student's t test) for the comparison of NS3 to mock transfected cells was denoted with asterisk. **(I)** Control or Myc-tagged Brazilian ZIKV NS3 (Br NS3) transfected HeLa cells were co-stained for Myc (red) and MCPH protein CEP152 or CEP63. **(J)** Control or Myc-tagged Ugandan NS3 (Ug NS3) expressing HeLa cells were co-stained for Myc (red) and Centrin (green) or CEP63 (green). Scale bars indicate 5µM for all images.

**Figure 4: ZIKV disrupts the innate immune response.**

**(A)** Viral titers from Control and *Cep63<sup>gt/gt</sup>* MEFs at 24, and 48 hpi. There was no statistical difference between control and *Cep63<sup>gt/gt</sup>* viral titers at the two time points (paired student's t-test). **(B)** HeLa cell lysates were immunoprecipitated with antibodies to CEP63 and TBK1. Precipitated proteins were immunoblotted for CEP63 and TBK1. **(C)** Mock and ZIKV-infected U87 cells were co-stained for  $\gamma$ -tubulin (red) and p-TBK1 (green). **(D)** RT-ddPCR of IFN $\beta$  transcript at the indicated time points in mock and ZIKV-infected H4 cells. **(E)** Lysate from mock or ZIKV-infected U87 cells at 16 hpi were immunoblotted with antibodies to NS3, TBK1, and p-TBK1. Actin served as a loading control. **(F)** Control and *Cep63<sup>gt/gt</sup>* MEFs were co-stained with antibodies to  $\gamma$ -tubulin (red) and p-Tbk1 (green). Scale bars indicate 5µM for all images. **(G)** Immunoblot analysis of control and *Cep63<sup>gt/gt</sup>* MEFs probed with antibodies to Tbk1 and p-Tbk1. Actin served as a loading control.

**Figure 5: ZIKV increases the ubiquitylation of TBK1 by mislocalizing the ubiquitin ligases MIB1 and DTX4.**

**(A)** HeLa cell lysate was immunoprecipitated for CEP63, MIB1, or c-Myc (Control). Precipitated proteins were immunoblotted for CEP63 and MIB1. **(B)** Mock or ZIKV infected iNPC cells co-stained for Centrin (red) and MIB1 (green). All cells were fixed and stained 16 hpi. **(C)** Immunoblots for mock and ZIKV-infected cell lysates probed for NS3 and MIB1. Actin served as a loading control. Asterisk denotes higher molecular weight species of MIB1. **(D)** Total cell lysates from mock or ZIKV-infected U87 cells 16hpi were immunoprecipitated for TBK1 or c-Myc. The TBK1 immunoprecipitation was probed with TBK1 and K63-linked ubiquitin. **(E)** HeLa cell lysate was immunoprecipitated with antibodies to CEP63, DTX4 or c-Myc (negative control). Precipitated proteins were blotted with antibodies to CEP63 and DTX4. **(F)** SC and *CEP63* siRNA treated HeLa cells were co-stained for Centrin (red) and DTX4 (green). **(G)** Mock and ZIKV-infected U87 cells co-stained for Centrin (red) and DTX4 (green). Scale bars indicate 5µM for all images. **(H)** TBK1 or c-Myc (negative control) were immunoprecipitated from Control or *Cep63* mutant MEFs. Precipitated proteins were probed with antibodies to TBK1 and K48-linked ubiquitin. **(I)** 16hpi Mock and ZIKV-infected U87 cell lysate was immunoprecipitated for TBK1 or c-Myc. The immunoprecipitations were probed using antibodies to TBK1 and K-48-linked ubiquitin.

**Supplemental Figure 1:**

**(A)** Mock and ZIKV-infected H4 cells co-stained for Centrin (green) and flavivirus envelope (red) to mark centrioles and infected cells, respectively. All cells were fixed 16hpi. Scale bars indicate 5µm for all images. **(B)** Quantification of mean fluorescence intensities  $\pm$  s.d. of  $\gamma$ -tubulin, CP110, and CEP164 in mock and ZIKV infected U87 cells. For fluorescence quantifications 8 cells were analyzed per experiment (n=3). Asterisk denotes p<0.005 (Student's t test). **(C)** Immunofluorescence analysis of mock and ZIKV-infected U87 cells co-stained for Centrin (red) and CEP164 (green). Scale bars indicate 5µM for all images. **(D)** Immunoblot of mock or ZIKV-infected U87 cell lysates probed for NS3, CP110, or  $\gamma$ -tubulin. Actin served as a loading control.

### Supplemental Figure 2:

**(A)** Immunofluorescence analysis of S phase mock and ZIKV-infected U87 cells co-stained with antibodies to Centrin (red), and the microcephaly-associated centriole duplication factors: PLK4 (green), STIL (green), SAS6 (green), CDK5RAP2 (green), CEP152 (green) or WDR62 (green). **(B-C)** The fluorescence intensities  $\pm$  s.d. of PLK4, STIL, SAS6, CDK5RAP2, CEP152 and WDR62 were quantified in mock and ZIKV infected U87 cells. For fluorescence quantifications 8 cells were analyzed per experiment (n=3). Asterisk denotes  $p < 0.005$  (Student's t test). **(D)** Immunoblot of mock or ZIKV-infected U87 cell lysates probed for NS3, PLK4, STIL, SAS6, CDK5RAP2, CEP152, and WDR62. Actin served as a loading control.

### Supplemental Figure 3:

**(A)** Quantification of the percentage of control or NS2B-NS3 expressing cells in S-phase with greater than four Centrin foci. Asterisk denotes  $p < 0.005$  (Student's t test). **(B)** Control or Myc-tagged Brazilian ZIKV NS3 (Br NS3) were co-stained for Myc (red) and CDK5RAP2 (green) or WDR62 (green). Scale bars indicate 5 $\mu$ m for all images. **(C)** Immunoblot of HeLa cells expressing Myc-tagged NS3 probed for c-Myc, CDK5RAP2, CEP152, WDR62, and CEP63. Actin served as a loading control. Asterisk denotes specific band for CEP63. **(D)** Quantification of mean fluorescence intensities  $\pm$  s.d. of CDK5RAP2, CEP152, WDR62, and CEP63 in HeLa cells transfected with an empty c-Myc vector (Control) or Brazilian Myc-NS3. For fluorescence quantifications 8 cells were analyzed per experiment (n=3). Asterisk denotes  $p < 0.005$  (Student's t test). **(E)** Quantification of HeLa cells transfected with Ugandan Myc-NS3 with greater than four centrioles. **(F)** Quantification of mean fluorescence intensities  $\pm$  s.d. of CEP63 in control and Ugandan Myc-NS3 expressing HeLa cells.

### Supplemental Figure 4:

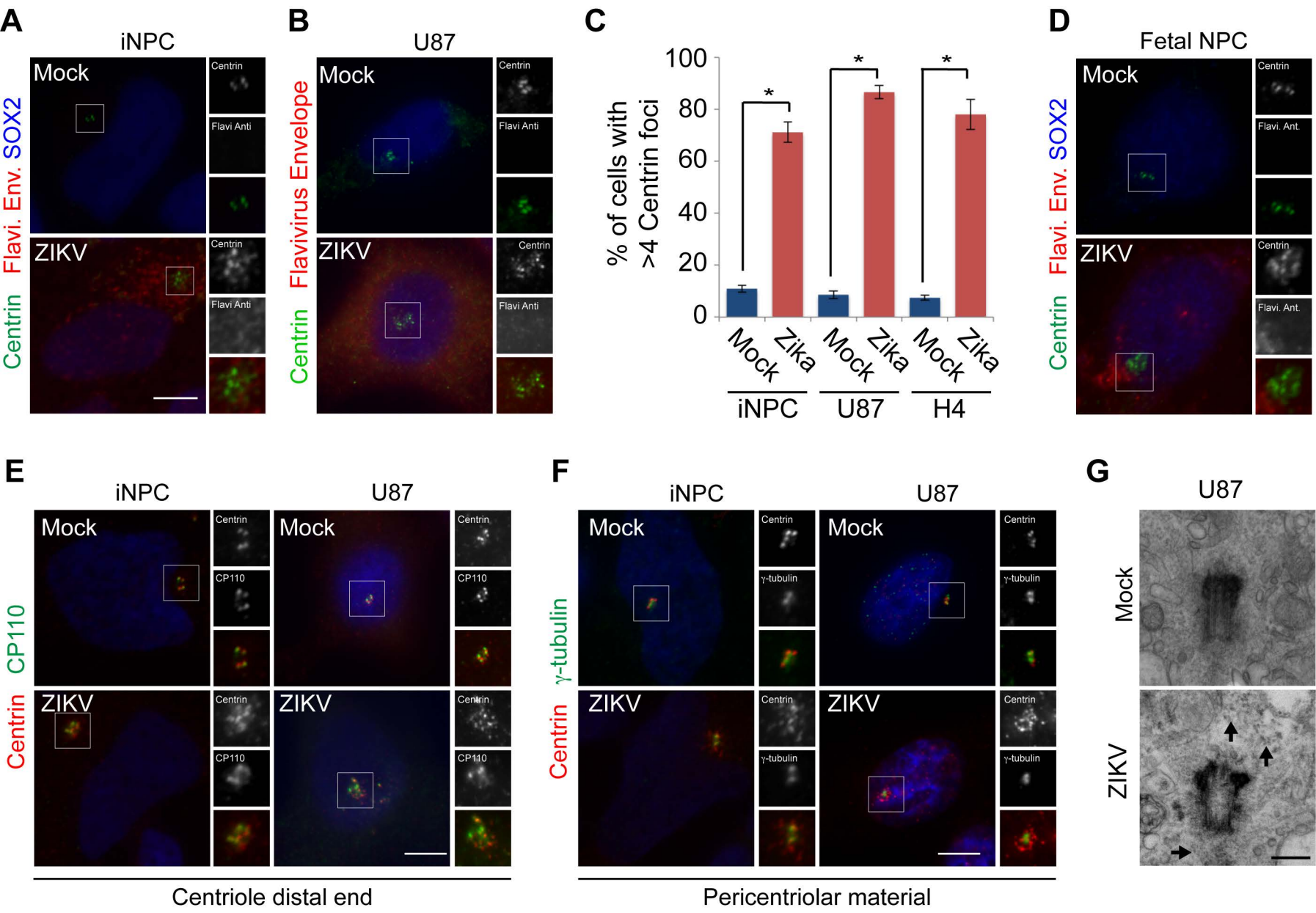
**(A)** Quantification of mean fluorescence intensities  $\pm$  s.d. of centrosomal p-TBK1 in mock and ZIKV-infected U87 cells. For fluorescence quantifications 8 cells were analyzed per experiment (n=3). Asterisk denotes  $p < 0.005$  (Student's t test). **(B)** Mean fluorescence intensity quantifications of centrosomal phospho-Tbk1 (p-Tbk1) in Control and *Cep63<sup>gt/gt</sup>* MEFs.

### Supplemental Figure 5:

**(A)** HeLa cell lysate was subjected to immunoprecipitation using antibodies to MIB1, TBK1 and c-Myc (negative control). Coprecipitated proteins were analyzed by western blotting using antibodies to MIB1 and TBK1. **(B)** Mock or ZIKV infected fetal neural precursors and U87 cells co-stained for Centrin (red) and MIB1 (green). All cells were fixed and stained 16 hpi. Scale bars indicate 5 $\mu$ m for all images. **(C)** Quantification of mean fluorescence intensities  $\pm$  s.d. of MIB1 in mock and ZIKV-infected U87 cells. For fluorescence quantifications 8 cells were analyzed per experiment (n=3). Asterisk denotes  $p < 0.005$  (Student's t test). **(D)** S phase SC and *CEP63* siRNA transfected HeLa cells co-stained for Centrin (red) and MIB1 (green). **(E)** Mean fluorescence intensity quantifications of MIB1 in SC and *CEP63* siRNA-treated HeLa cells. **(F)** Lysates from Control and *Cep63<sup>gt/gt</sup>* MEFs immunoblotted for Mib1. Asterisk denotes a higher molecular weight species of Mib1. Actin served as a loading control. **(G)** Tbk1 was immunoprecipitated from Control and *Cep63<sup>gt/gt</sup>* MEF total cell lysate. Precipitating proteins were probed for Tbk1 or K63-linked ubiquitin. **(H)** Cell lysates from Control and *Cep63<sup>gt/gt</sup>* MEFs used in immunoprecipitation experiments in Supplemental Figure 5G. Lysates were probed with an antibody to Tbk1. Actin served as a loading control. **(I)** Mock and ZIKV-infected U87 cell lysates used to

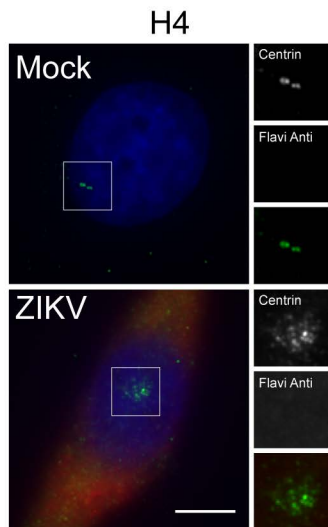
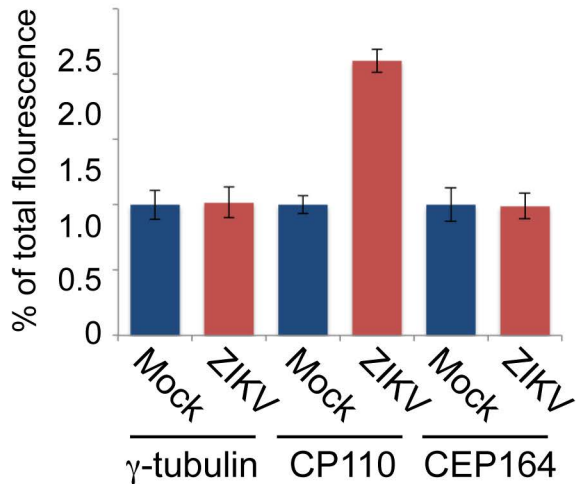
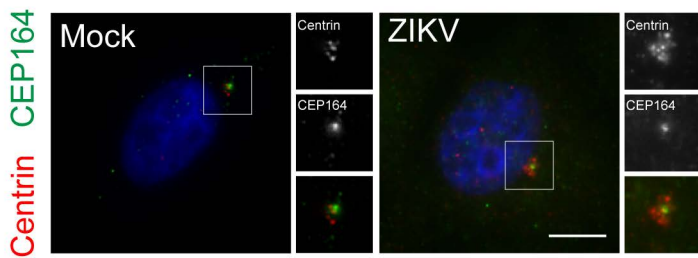
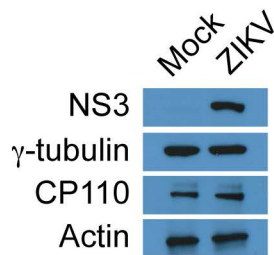
immunoprecipitate TBK1 in Figure 5D were analyzed by western blot using antibodies to NS3 and TBK1. Actin served as a loading control. **(J)** SC or *DTX4*-depleted HeLa cells were co-stained for  $\gamma$ -tubulin and DTX4. **(K)** Immunoblot of HeLa cells transfected with SC or *DTX4* siRNA probed for DTX4 and TBK1. Actin served as a loading control. **(L)** Quantification of mean fluorescence intensities  $\pm$  s.d. of DTX4 in mock or ZIKV-infected U87 cells. **(M)** Quantification of centrosomal DTX4 in SC and *CEP63* depleted HeLa cells expressed as a mean fluorescence intensities  $\pm$  s.d. of the control. **(N)** Total cell lysate from mock and ZIKV-transfected U87 cells 16 hpi were analyzed by western blot using antibodies to ZIKV NS3 and DTX4. Actin served as a loading control. **(O)** Immunoblot analysis of lysate from SC and *CEP63* siRNA-treated HeLa cells using antibodies to CEP63 and DTX4. Actin served as a loading control. **(P)** Control and *Cep63<sup>gt/gt</sup>* MEF lysates used to immunoprecipitate Tbk1 in Figure 5M were analyzed by western blot using antibodies to Tbk1. Actin served as a loading control. **(Q)** Cell lysates from mock and ZIKV-infected U87 cells used to immunoprecipitate TBK1 in Figure 5N. Lysates were probed with an antibody to ZIKV NS3 and TBK1. Actin served as a loading control.



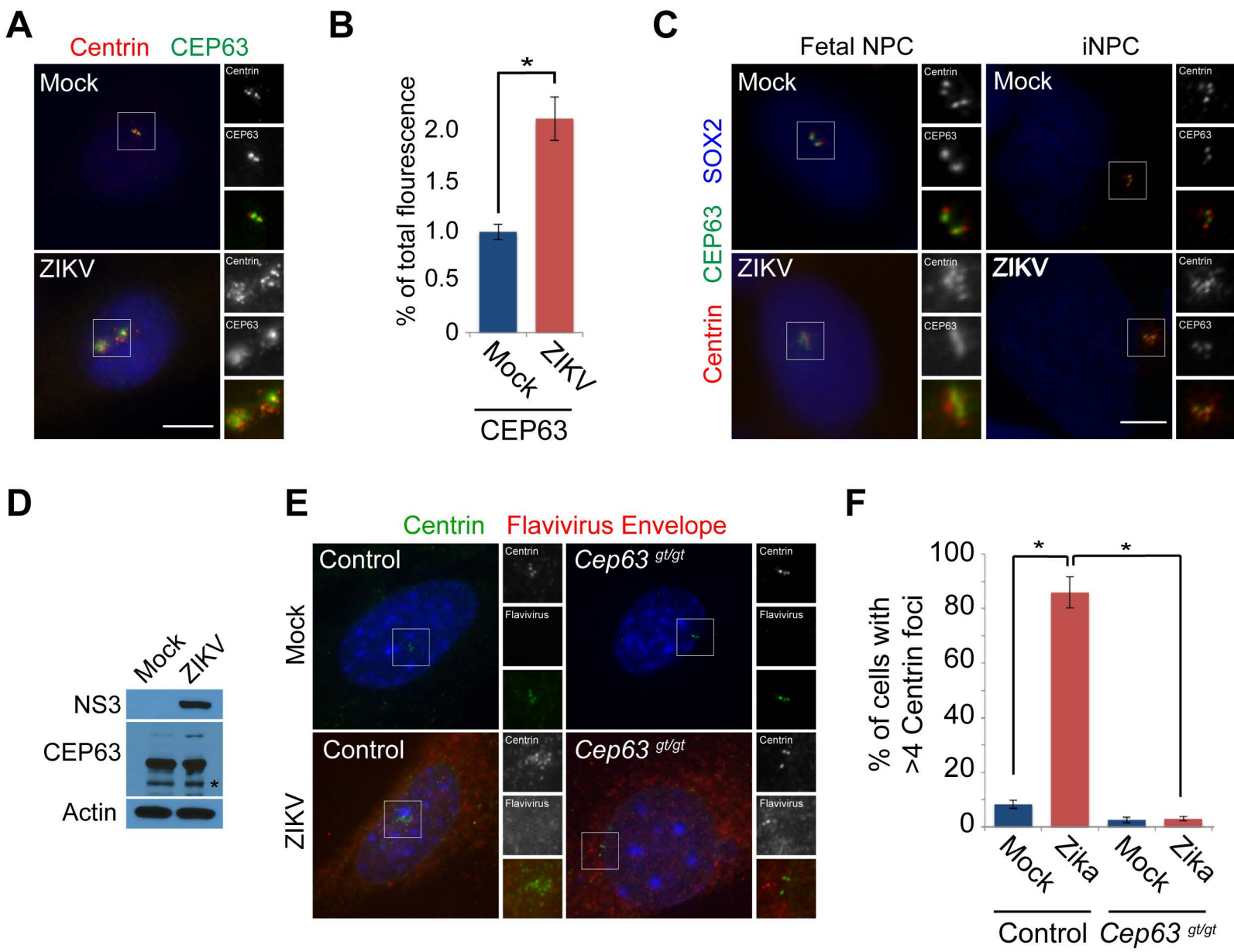
**Figure 1**



# Supplemental Figure 1

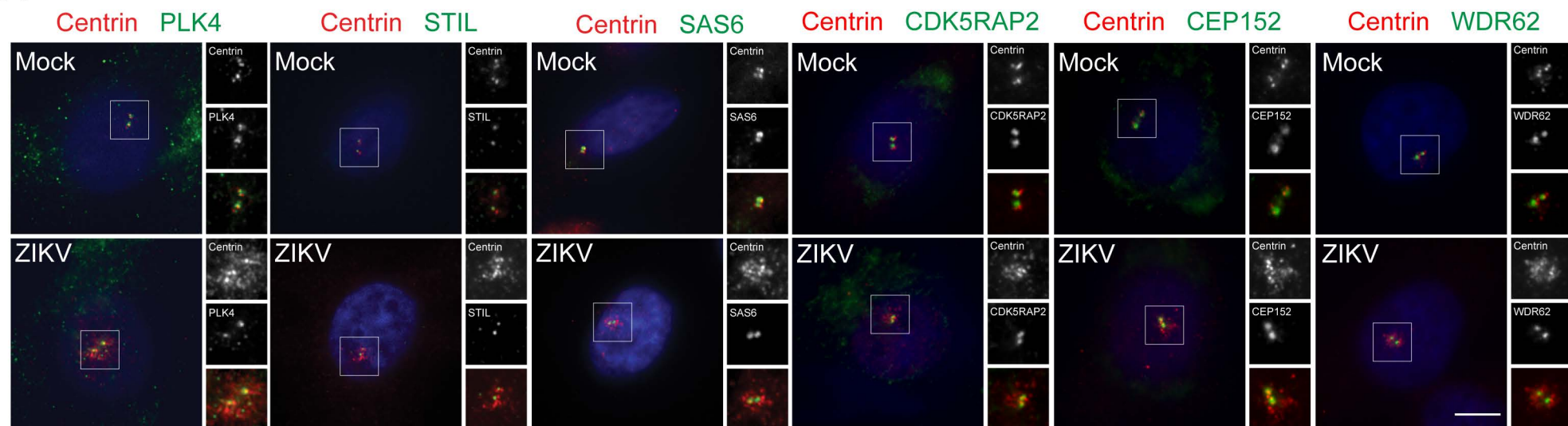
**A****B****C****D**

**Figure 2**

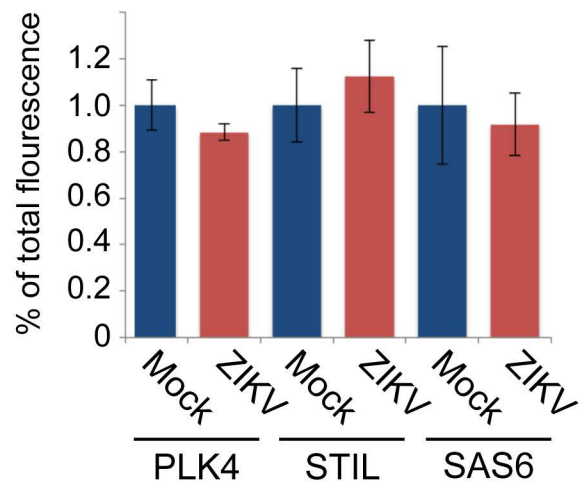


# Supplemental Figure 2

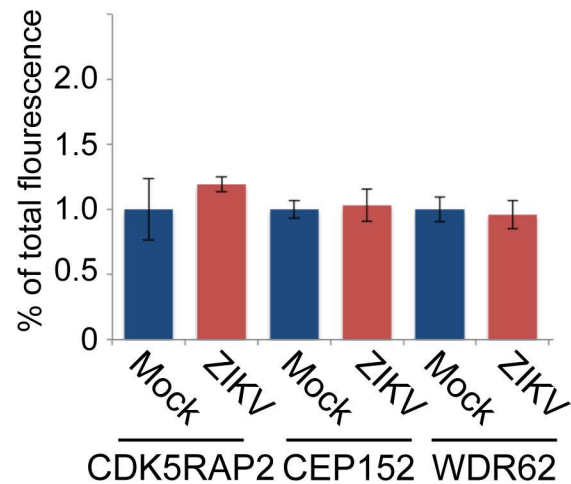
**A**



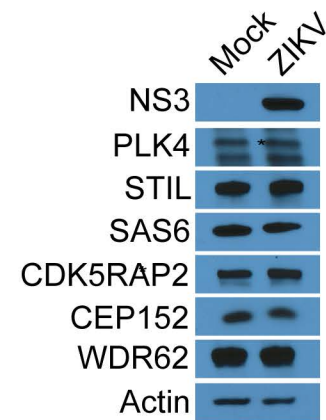
**B**

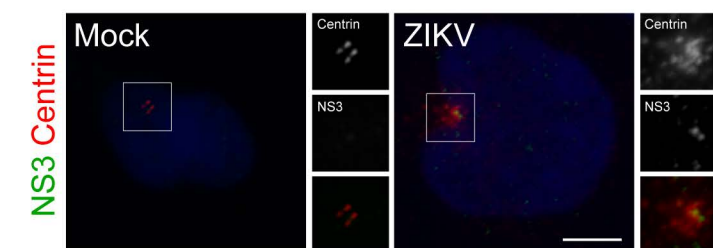
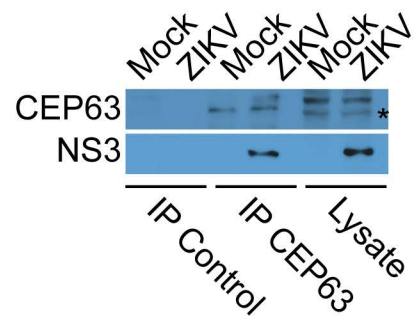
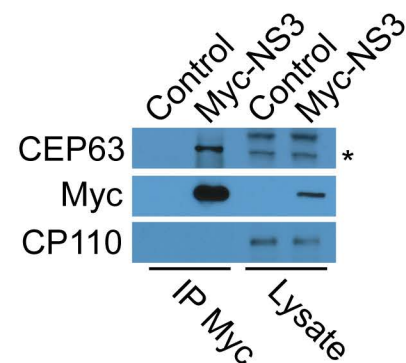
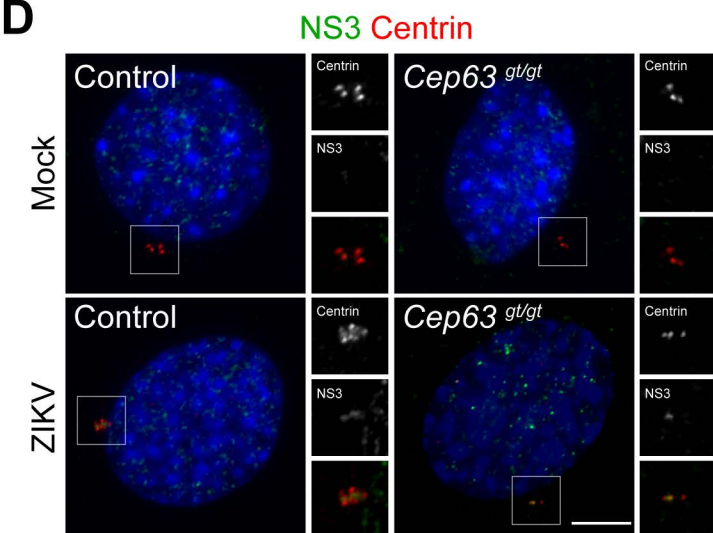
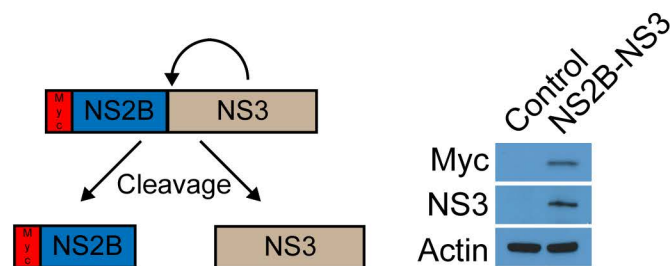
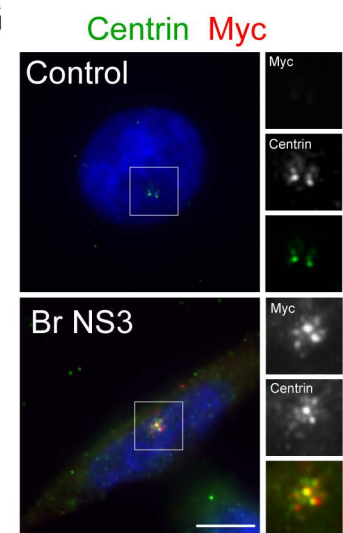
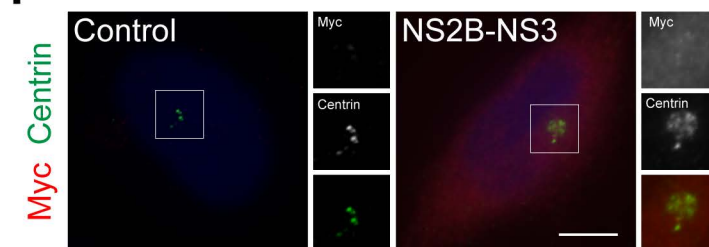
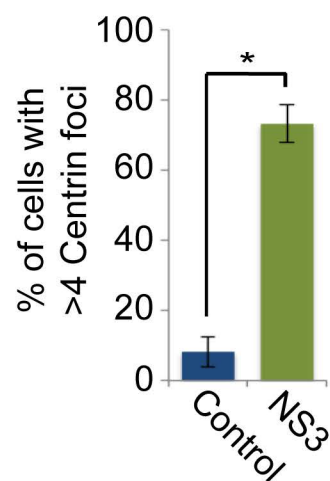
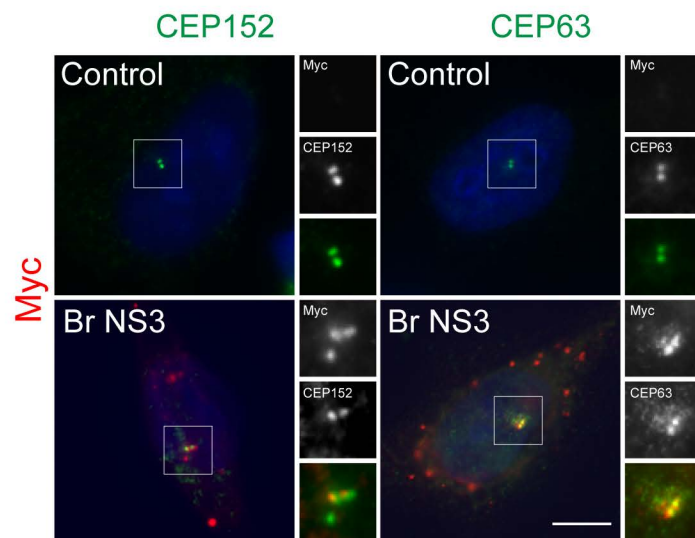
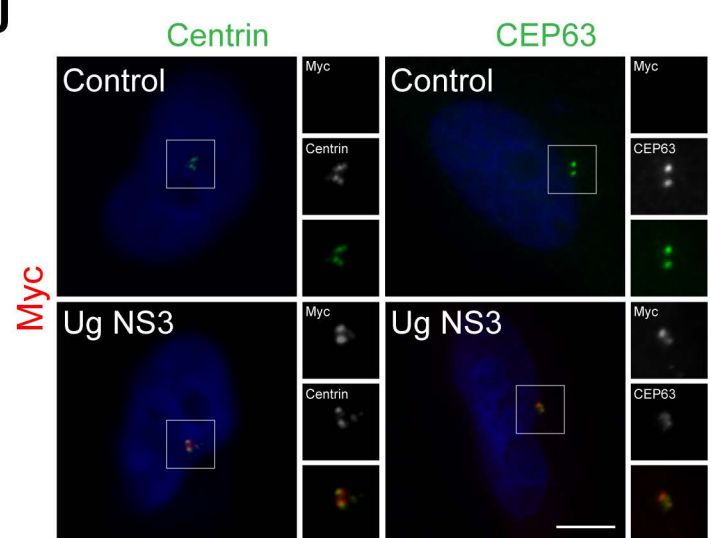


**C**



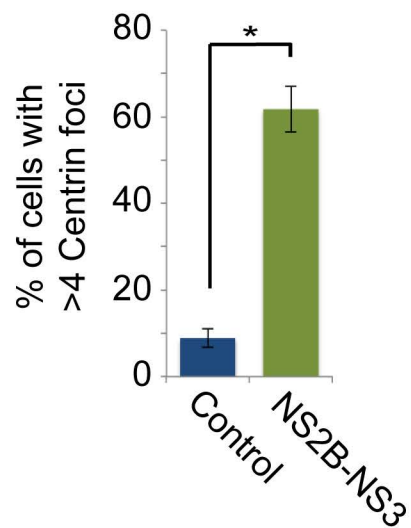
**D**



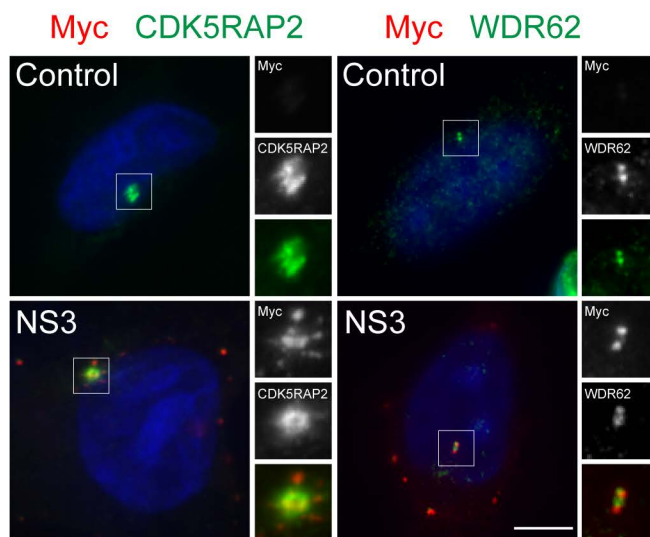
**Figure 3****A****B****C****D****E****G****F****H****I****J**

# Supplemental Figure 3

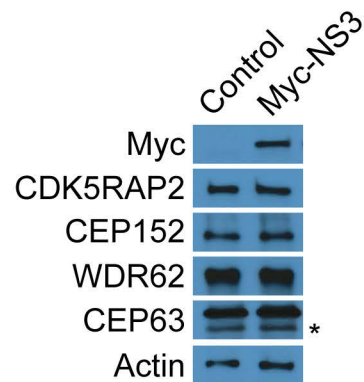
**A**



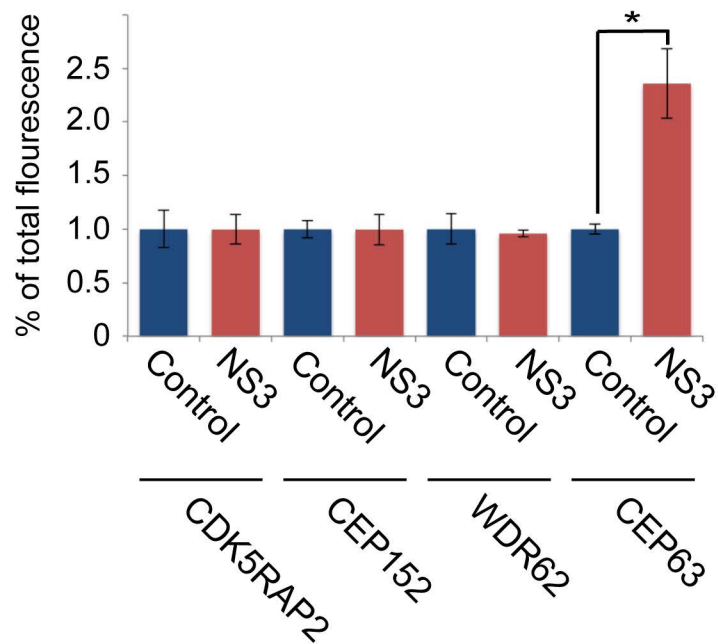
**B**



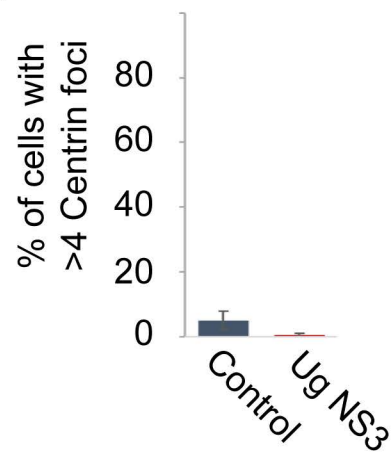
**C**



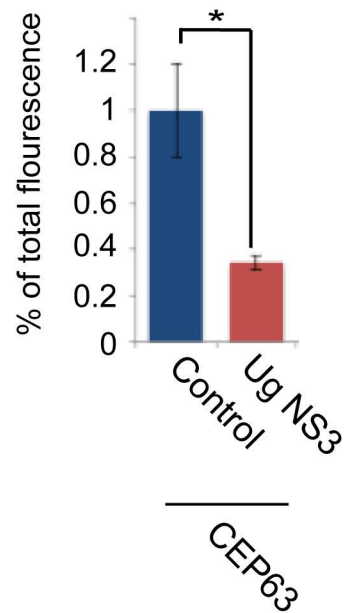
**D**



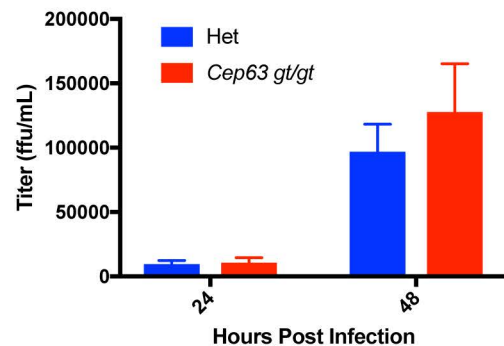
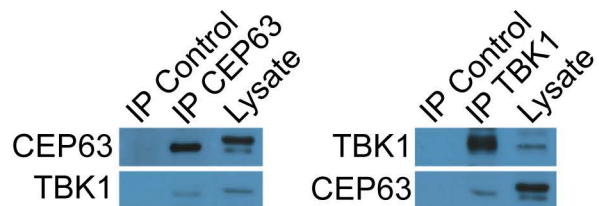
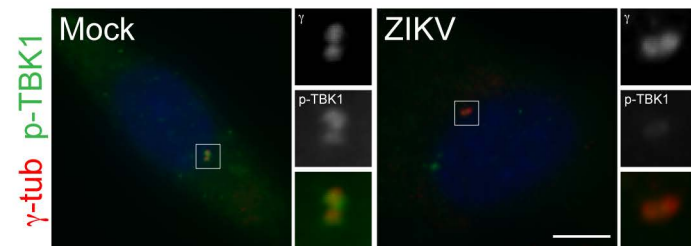
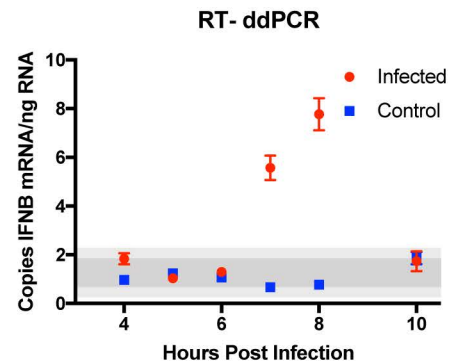
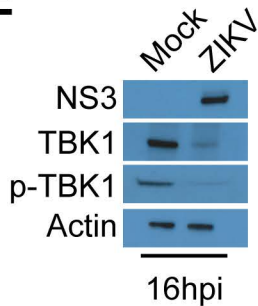
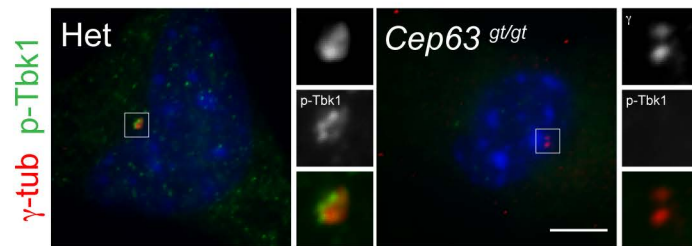
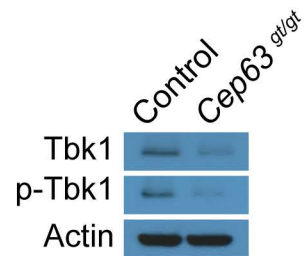
**E**



**F**



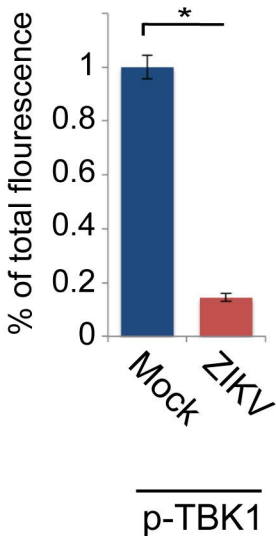


**Figure 4****A****B****C****D****E****F****G**

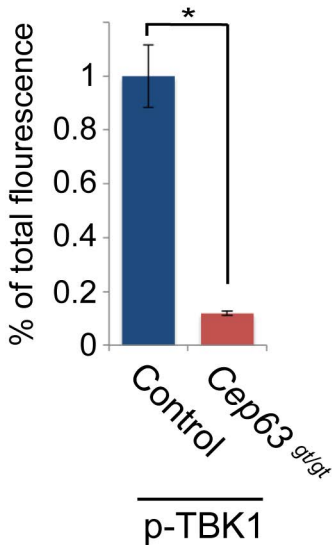


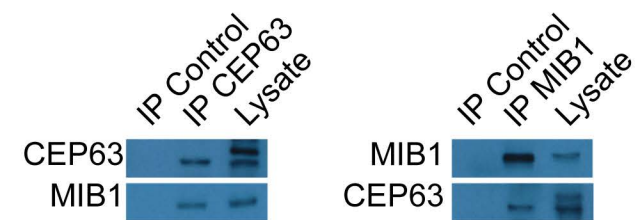
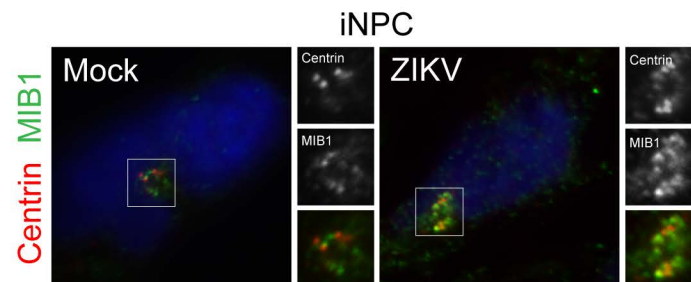
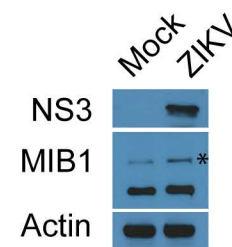
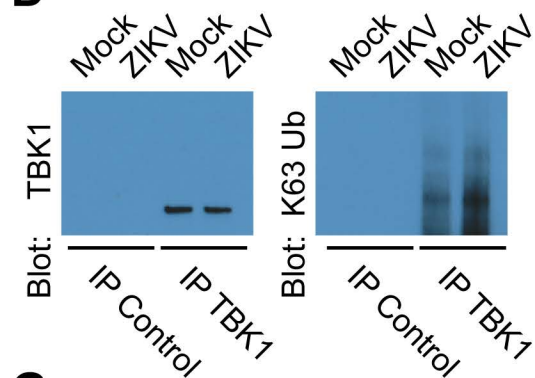
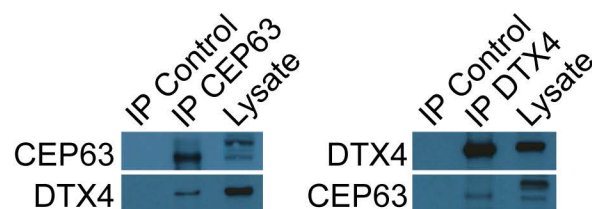
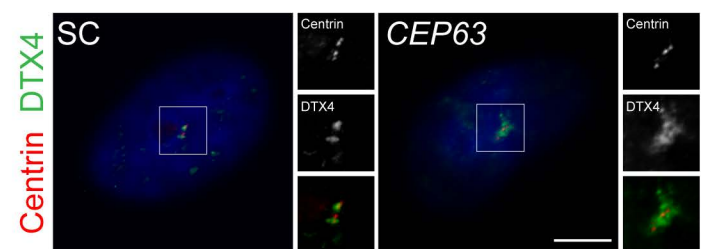
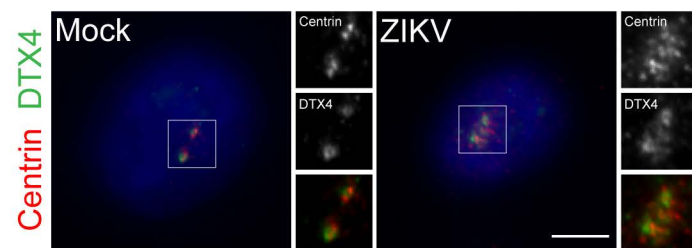
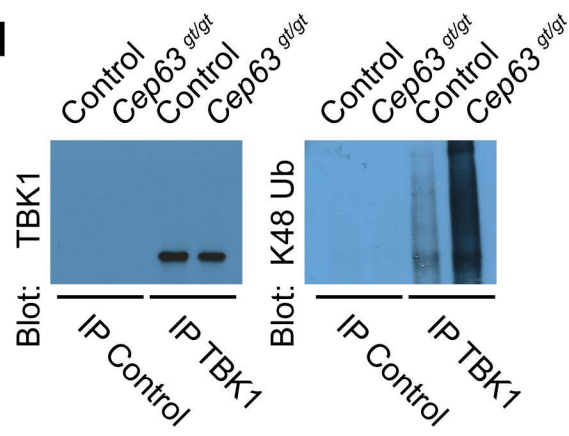
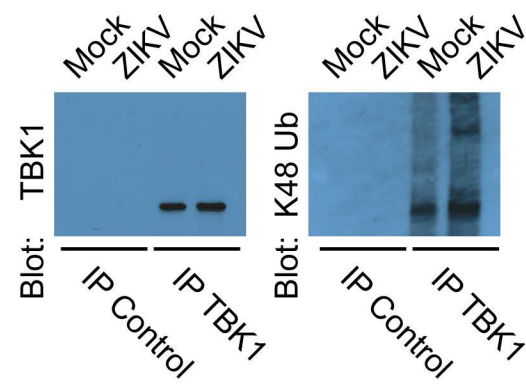
# Supplemental Figure 4

**A**



**B**



**Figure 5****A****B****C****D****E****F****G****H****I**

# Supplemental Figure 5

