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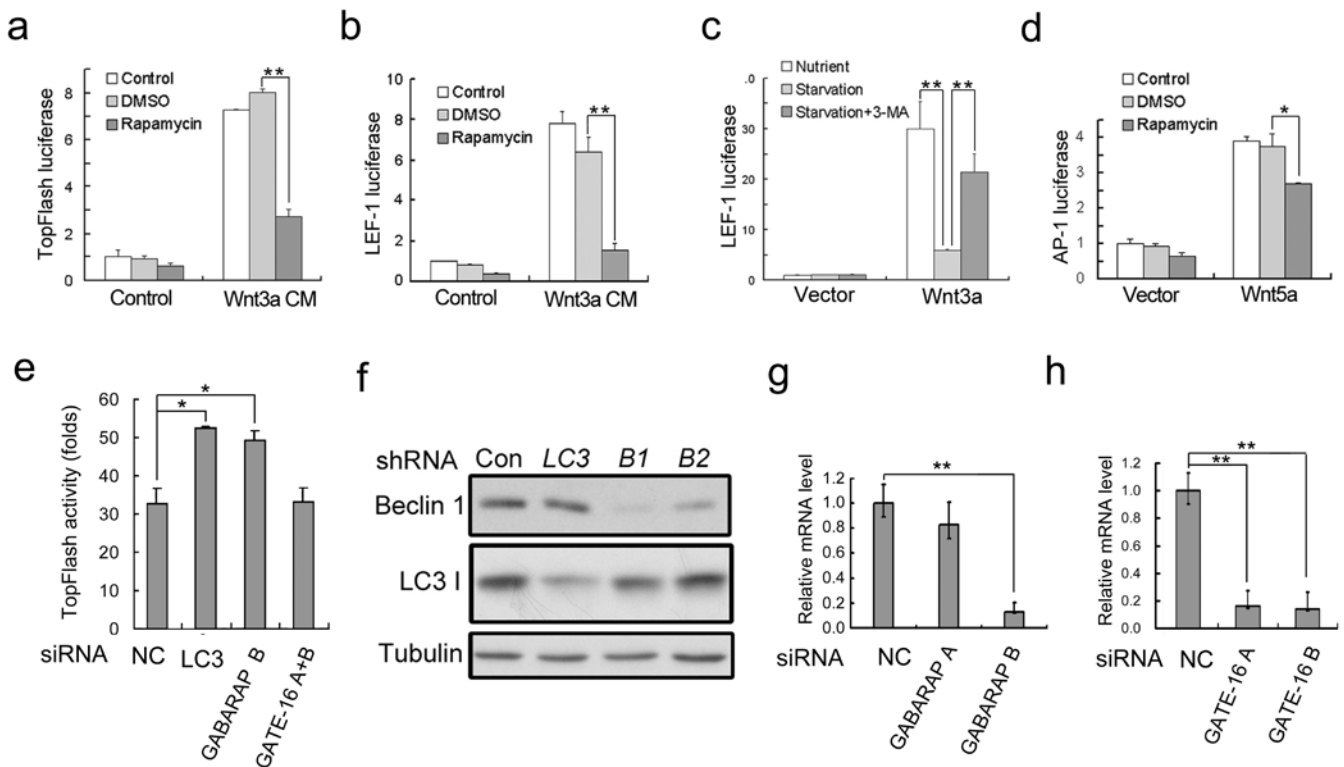


Figure S1 Autophagy attenuates the expression of TopFlash or AP-1 reporter induced by Wnt3a or Wnt5a. **(a, b)** HEK293T cells transfected with TopFlash or LEF-1 luciferase reporter were maintained in control medium or Wnt3a condition medium (CM) overnight, and then treated with DMSO or rapamycin (2 μ M). After 2h treatment, luciferase activity was measured. The pRL-tk Renilla reporter (5ng) was co-transfected to normalize transfection efficiency. **(c)** HEK293T cells transfected with LEF-1 luciferase reporter with or without Wnt3a were in HBSS solution (starvation) in the absence or presence of 10 mM 3-MA for 2 h, and then luciferase activity was measured. **(d)** HeLa cells transfected with AP-1 luciferase reporter or co-transfected with Wnt5a were treated with DMSO or rapamycin for 2 h, and then luciferase activity was measured. **(e)** Knockdown of LC3 or GABARAP, but not GATE-16 potentiated Wnt signaling. HEK293T cells were transfected

with LC3 siRNA, GABARAP siRNA (B), or two GATE-16 siRNA (A, B). At 24 h post-transfection, the cells were transfected with TopFlash reporter and then were maintained in control medium or Wnt3a condition medium (CM) overnight. Then cells were harvested and subjected to luciferase activity assay. **(f)** Efficiency of shRNA-mediated downregulation of LC3 and Beclin 1. HEK293T cells were transfected with LC3 shRNA or two Beclin 1 shRNAs (B1, B2). The cell lysates were subjected to anti-Beclin or anti-LC3 immunoblotting. Tubulin served as a loading control. **(g, h)** Efficiency of siRNA-mediated downregulation of LC3, GABARAP and GATE-16. Reporter assays were performed in triplicate and the data represent the mean \pm S.D. after normalized to Renilla activity. All the other data are also presented as the mean \pm S.D. (n=3). The asterisks indicate a statistically significant difference (* p<0.05; ** p<0.01).

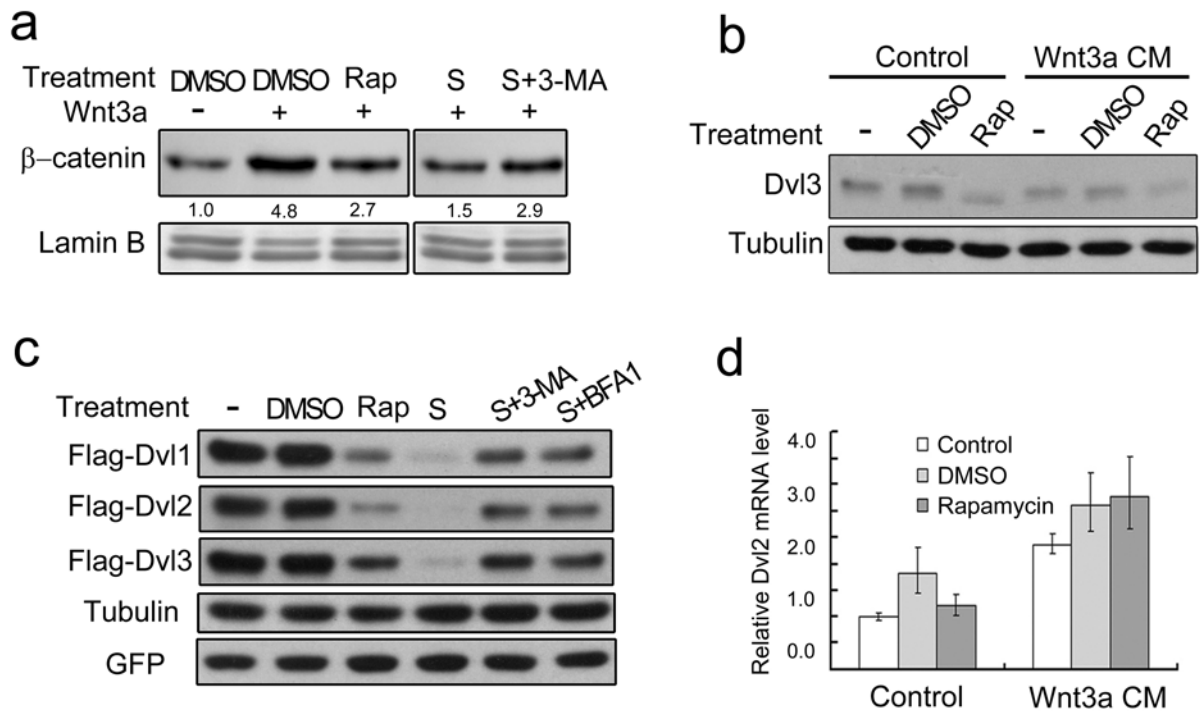


Figure S2 Dvl undergoes autophagy-mediated degradation. **(a)** Effect of autophagy on Wnt3a-induced nuclear accumulation of β -catenin. HEK293T cells transfected with Wnt3a (0.5 μ g) were treated with 2 μ M rapamycin or starved for 4h with or without 10 mM 3-MA. Then the cell nuclei were harvested for immunoblotting analysis of the endogenous β -catenin protein. Lamin B served as a loading control. **(b)** Rapamycin treatment promoted turnover of endogenous Dvl3 protein. HEK293T cells maintained in complete medium were treated with DMSO or 2 μ M rapamycin. Then, cells were harvested for immunoblotting to detect endogenous Dvl3. Tubulin

served as a loading control. **(c)** Autophagy induced degradation of ectopically expressed Dvl1, Dvl2, and Dvl3. HEK293T cells transfected with human Flag-Dvl1, -Dvl2, or -Dvl3 were treated with DMSO or 2 μ M rapamycin, or placed in DMEM or HBSS solution (starvation, S) for 4h in the absence or presence of 3-MA or BFA1. Then, cells were harvested for anti-Flag immunoblotting. Tubulin served as a loading control. **(d)** Rapamycin had no effect on Dvl2 mRNA levels shown by quantitative RT-PCR. Total RNA was extracted from HEK293T cells treated with DMSO or 2 μ M rapamycin for 4 h and subjected to q-RT-PCR. The results are shown as means \pm S.D. (n=3).

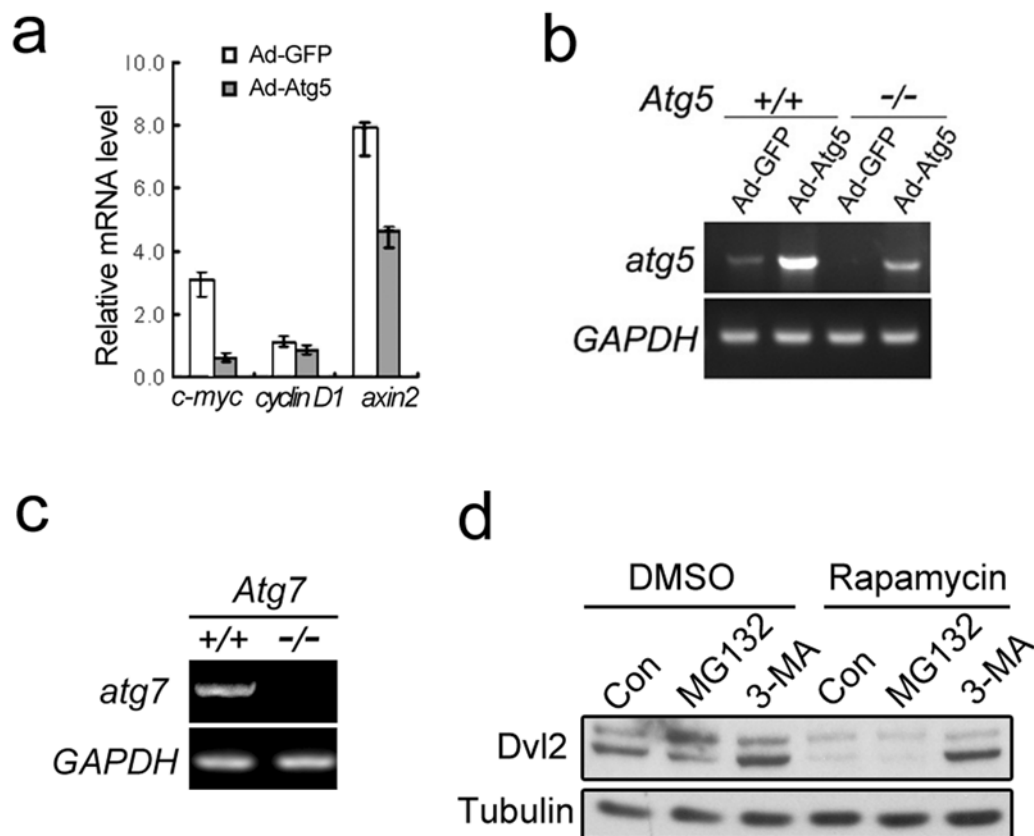


Figure S3 (a) Re-introduction of Atg5 in *atg5*^{-/-} cells repressed the induction of Wnt target genes. GFP or Atg5 was re-introduction in *atg5*^{-/-} MEFs, and the cells were then treated with control or Wnt3a condition medium. Total RNA was harvested for q-PCR. The bars indicated the induction folds of target genes under Wnt stimulation. Each experiment was performed in

triplicate and the data represent the mean ± S.D. (n=3). (b) Atg5 expression was confirmed by PCR. (c) Atg7 expression was examined by PCR. (d) HEK293T cells were treated with MG132 (1μM) or 3-MA (10 mM) in the absence or presence of rapamycin (2μM) for 4 h, followed by anti-Dvl2 immunoblotting to detect endogenous Dvl2 protein level.

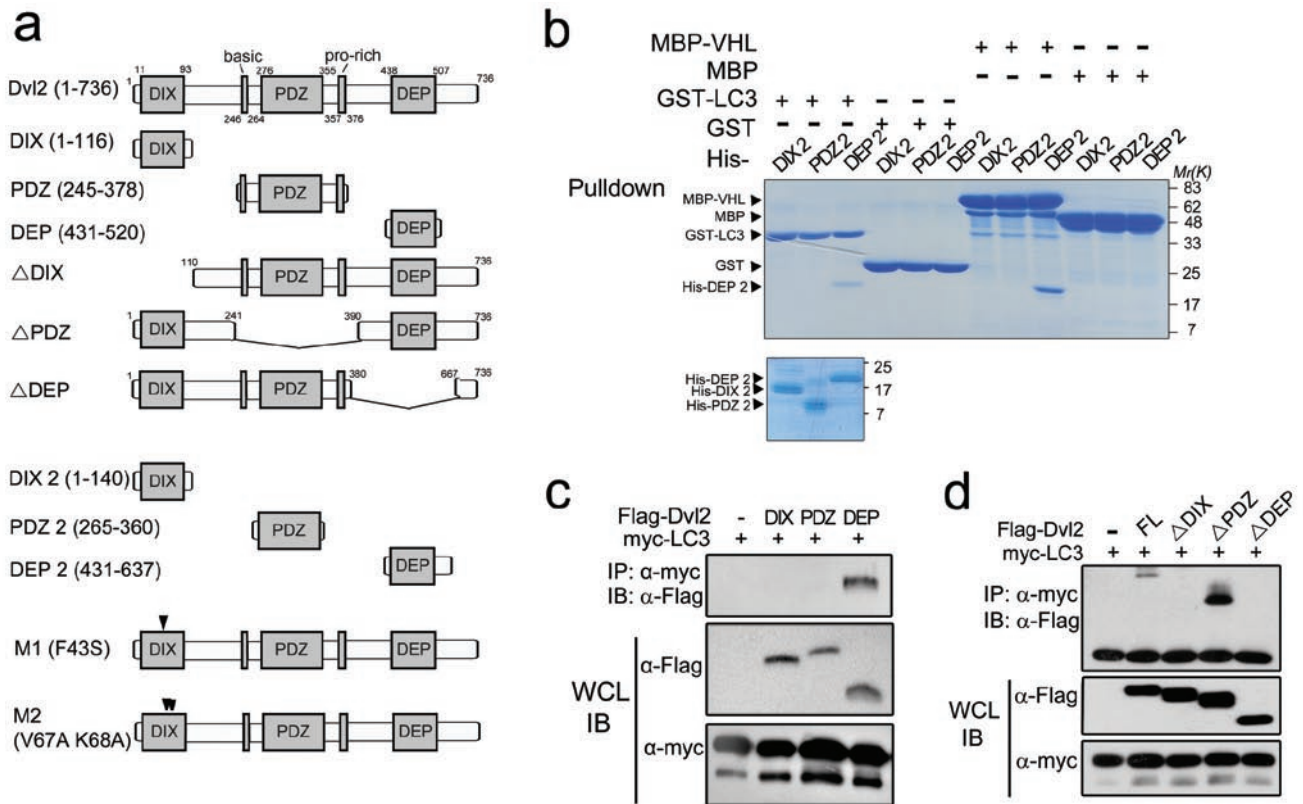


Figure S4 The DEP domain of Dvl2 directly interacts with LC3. **(a)** A schematic representation of wild-type mouse Dvl2 and different domains, deletions or point mutations used in this study. **(b)** Pull-down assay using various recombinant Dvl2 domains and immobilized GST, GST-LC3, MBP, or MBP-VHL. Proteins were detected by Coomassie staining. **(c, d)**

Interaction between LC3 and wild-type or various mutants Dvl2. After co-transfected with myc-LC3 and Flag-Dvl2 variants as indicated, HEK293T cells were harvested for anti-myc immunoprecipitation followed by anti-Flag immunoblotting. Total protein expression was confirmed by immunoblotting with whole cell lysates (WCL).

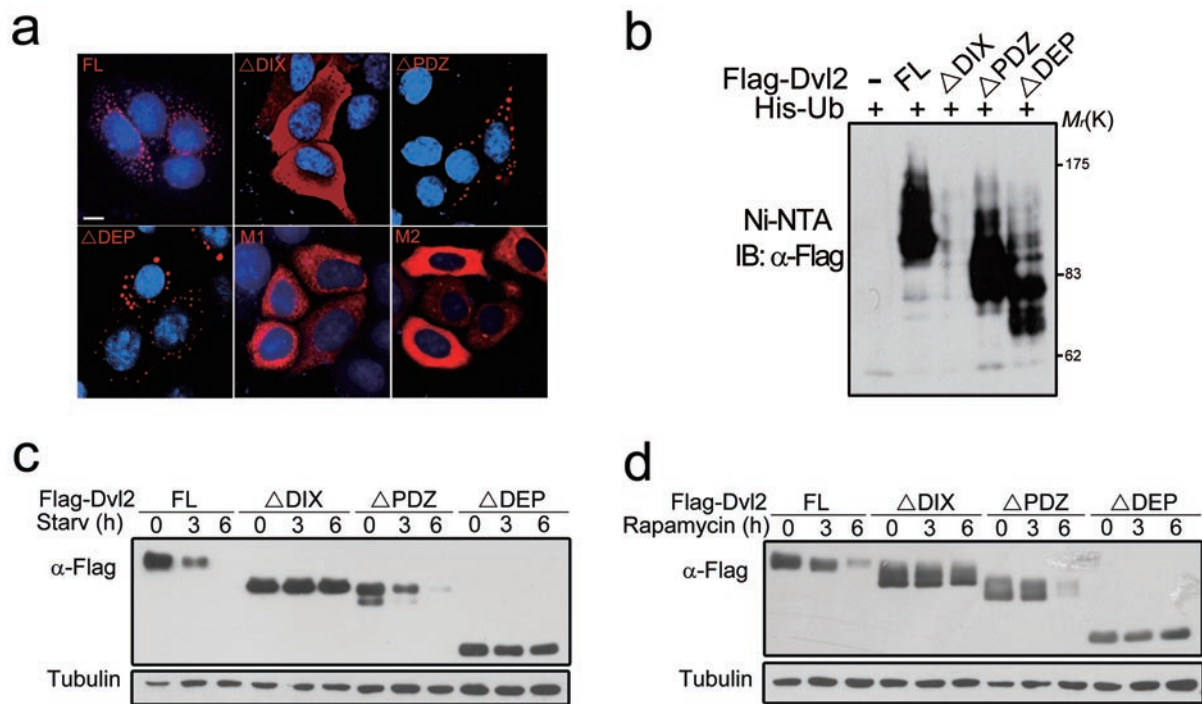


Figure S5 The DIX and DEP domains of Dvl2 are important for autophagy-induced Dvl2 degradation. **(a)** HeLa cells transfected with Flag-tagged full length (FL) and various mutant Dvl2 were processed for immunofluorescence. The nuclei were counter-stained with DAPI (blue). Scale bar: 10µm. **(b)** Ubiquitination of full-length Dvl2 and its variants. HEK293 cells transfected with His-tagged ubiquitin and Flag-tagged Dvl2 variants were harvested for Ni-NTA beads precipitation followed by anti-Flag immunoblotting. **(c, d)**

Degradation kinetics of Dvl2 full-length and variants under starvation **(c)** or rapamycin treatment **(d)**. HEK293T cells were transfected with the plasmids as indicated. At 36 h post-transfection, cells were washed three times with PBS, and subjected to starvation with HBSS or 2µM rapamycin treatment in the presence of 20mM cycloheximide. At a various time points, cells were harvested for anti-Flag immunoblotting. Total protein expression was detected by immunoblotting. Tubulin served as a loading control.

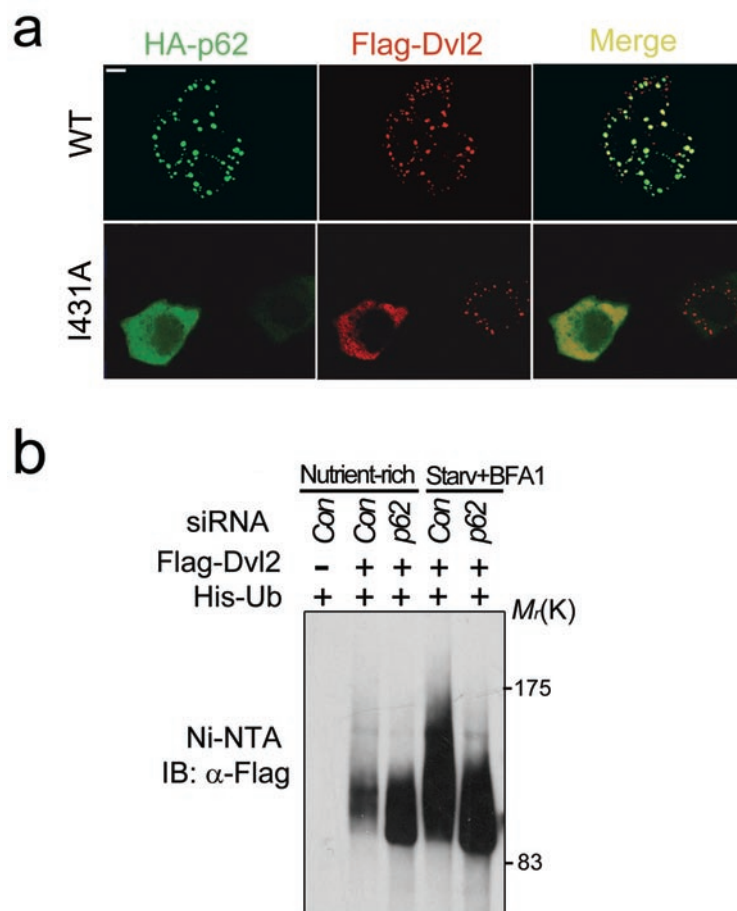


Figure S6 p62 promotes Dvl2 aggregation. **(a)** Immunofluorescence of HeLa cells transfected with Flag-Dvl2 and wild-type or I431A mutant HA-p62. At 36 h post-transfection, the cells were starved for 4 h in the presence of BFA1. Proteins visualized by immunofluorescence with anti-HA (green) and anti-Flag (red) antibodies. Scale bar: 10 μ m. **(b)** Ubiquitination of Dvl2 in

p62-knockdown cells under normal or starvation condition. HEK293T cells transfected with His-tagged ubiquitin and Flag-tagged Dvl2 with control or p62 siRNA. After 36 h post-transfection, the cells were cultured under normal or starvation condition with BFA1 for 4 h, and then harvested in GTN buffer for Ni-NTA beads precipitation, followed by anti-Flag immunoblotting.

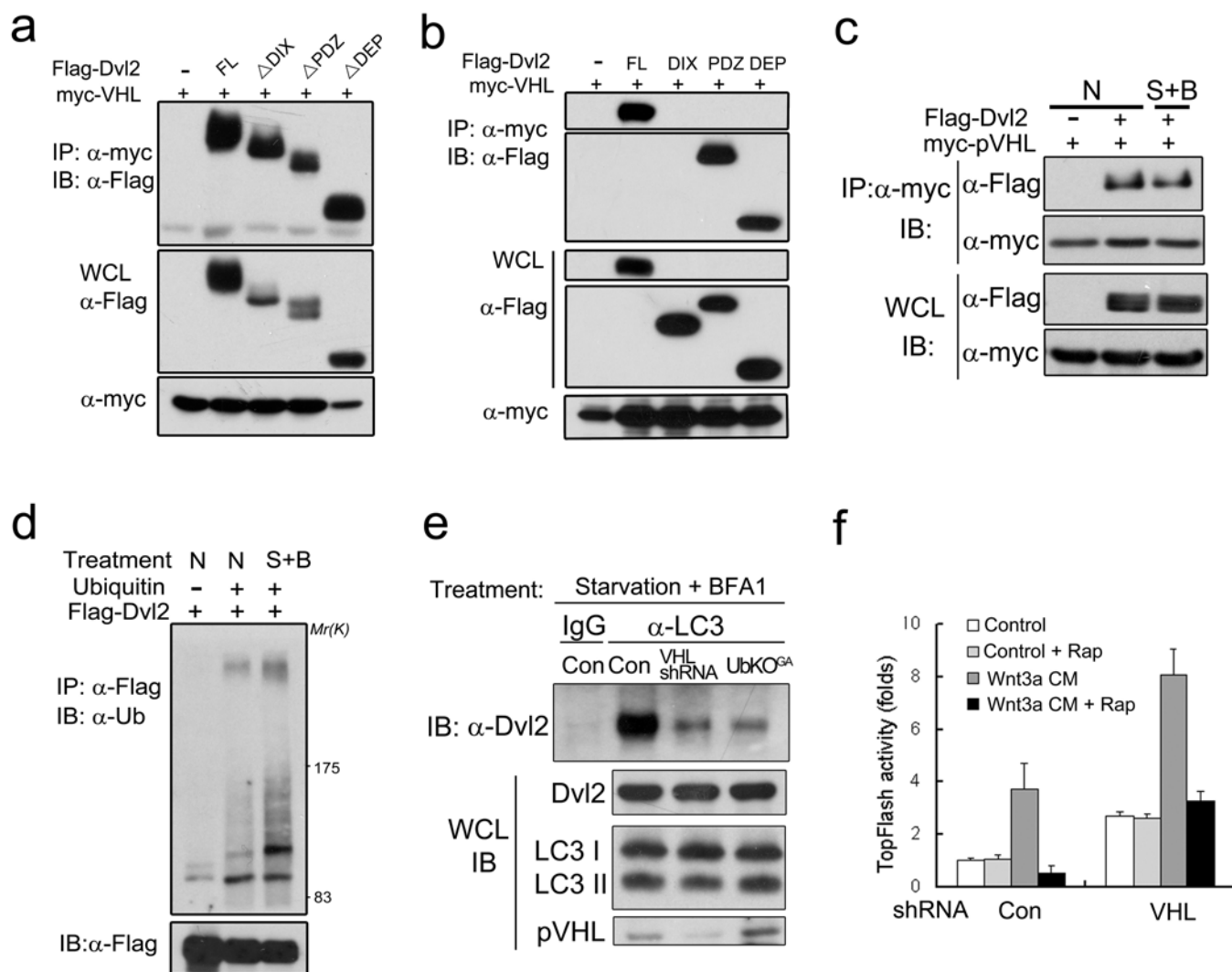


Figure S7 (a, b) Interaction between pVHL and Dvl2 mutants. After transfected with myc-VHL together with various mutants of Flag-Dvl2 for 36 h, HEK293T cells were harvested for anti-myc immunoprecipitation followed by anti-Flag immunoblotting. Total protein expression was confirmed by immunoblotting with whole cell lysates (WCL) (lower panels). **(c)** Interaction between Dvl2 and pVHL. After transfected with myc-pVHL and Flag-Dvl2 for 36 h, HEK293T cells were cultured in nutrient-rich medium or starved with BFA1 for 4 h. Cells were harvested for anti-myc immunoprecipitation followed by anti-Flag immunoblotting. Protein expression was confirmed by immunoblotting with whole cell lysates (WCL). **(d)** Ubiquitination of Dvl2. HEK293T cells were transfected with Flag-Dvl2 or together with

ubiquitin. After transfection for 36 h, the cells were treated with BFA1 for 6 h under normal or starvation condition. Cell extracts were subjected to anti-Flag immunoprecipitation. The ubiquitinated Dvl2 was revealed using anti-Ub antibody. **(e)** Knockdown of pVHL expression attenuates the LC3-Dvl2 interaction. HeLa cells transfected with either control or VHL shRNA were placed in starvation medium with BFA1 for 4 h. The cell lysates were subjected to anti-LC3 immunoprecipitation followed by anti-Dvl2 immunoblotting. The total protein expression was confirmed by immunoblotting with whole cell lysates (WCL). **(f)** pVHL knockdown promoted TopFlash reporter activity. Each experiment was performed in triplicate and the data represent the mean ± S.D. (n=3).

