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Crosstalk between arginase-II and S6K1 in vascular endothelial inflammation and aging

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Supporting Information listing

Supplementary figure legends

Fig. S1: Senescent endothelial cells exhibit enhanced Arg-II expression and activity. (A) SA- β -gal staining in young (Y) and senescent (S) HUVECs. (B) Immunoblotting analysis of senescence markers p53-S15, p53, and p21^{Cip1} levels, and endothelial inflammation markers VCAM1 and ICAM1 expression. Tubulin served as protein loading control. (C) Immunoblotting analysis of Arg-II protein levels and arginase activity. *** $p < 0.005$ vs Y group. Scale bar = 0.2 mm.

Fig. S2: Overexpression of Arg-II gene in young cells induces eNOS uncoupling, endothelial senescence, and inflammation. Young endothelial cells were transduced with empty rAd/CMV vector as control (con) or rAd/CMV-Arg-II to overexpress Arg-II. (A) Immunoblotting analysis of Arg-II overexpression. (B) DHE staining for detection of O₂⁻ and DAF-2DA staining for detection of NO, and effect of the eNOS inhibitor L-NAME (1 mmol/L, 1 hour). Bar graphs show quantifications of DHE and DAF-2DA signals. (C) SA- β -gal staining. Bar graphs show quantifications of percentage of SA- β -gal positive cells. (D) Immunoblotting analysis of senescence markers p53-S15, p53, and p21^{Cip1} levels, and endothelial inflammation markers VCAM1 and ICAM1 expression. Tubulin serves as loading control. Bar graphs show quantifications of the markers. ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.005$ vs control; [†] $p < 0.05$ vs Arg-II. Scale bar = 0.2 mm.

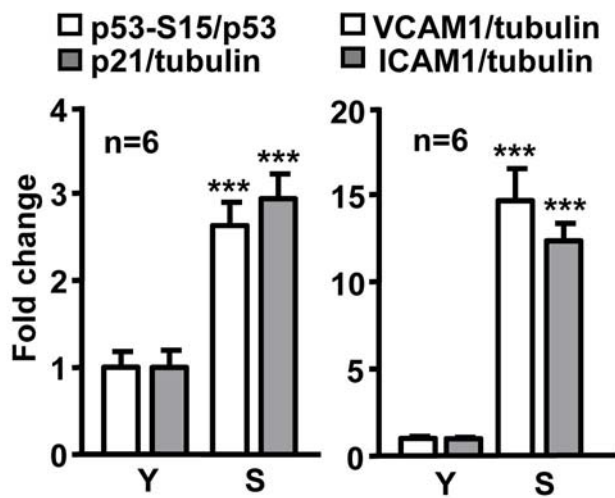
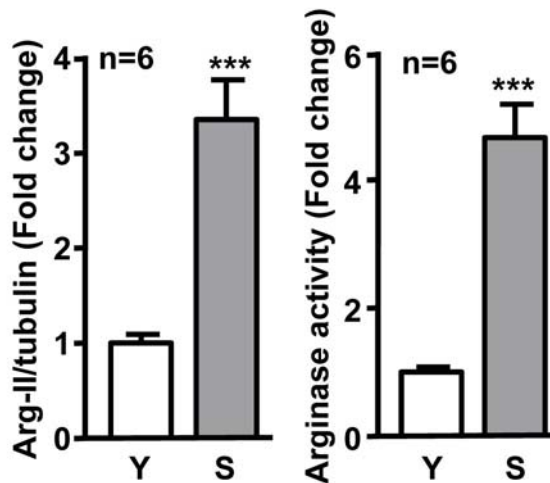
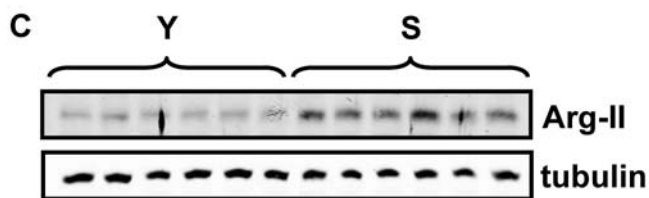
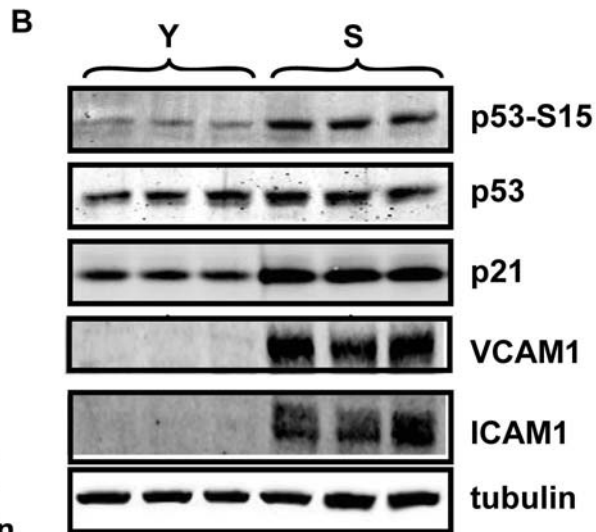
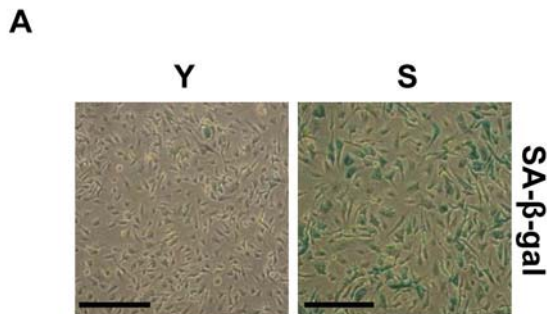
Fig. S3: Enzymatic activity dependence of the Arg-II-promoted endothelial aging in young cells. The young endothelial cells were transduced with empty rAd/CMV vector as control (con), rAd/CMV-Arg-II to overexpress wild type Arg-II or with rAd/CMV-Arg-II (H160F) to overexpress the inactive Arg-II mutant. (A) Immunoblotting analysis of Arg-II overexpression. (B) DHE staining for detection of O₂⁻ and DAF-2DA staining for detection of NO. Bar graphs show quantifications of DHE and DAF-2DA signals. (C) SA- β -gal staining. Bar graphs show quantifications of percentage of SA- β -gal positive cells. (D) Immunoblotting analysis of p53-S15, p53, p21^{Cip1} levels, VCAM1, and ICAM1 expression.

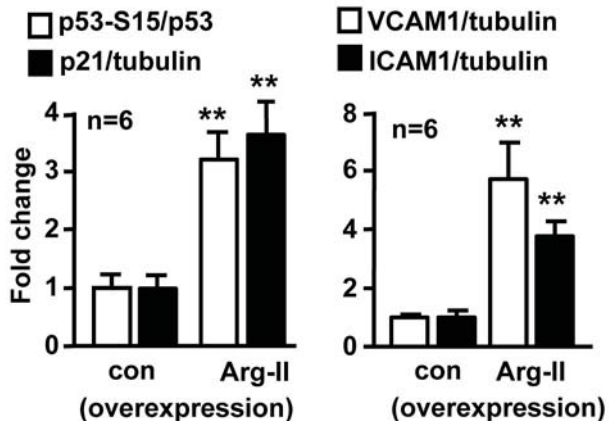
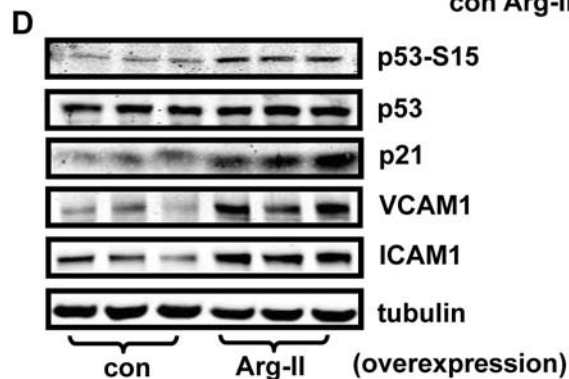
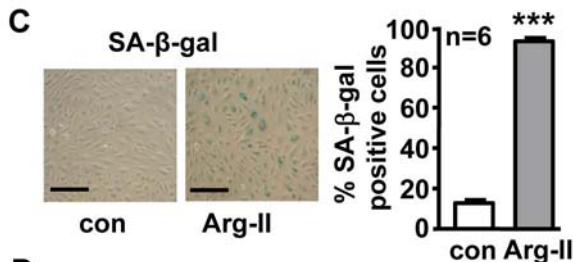
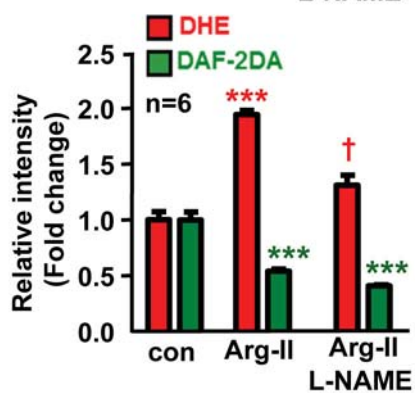
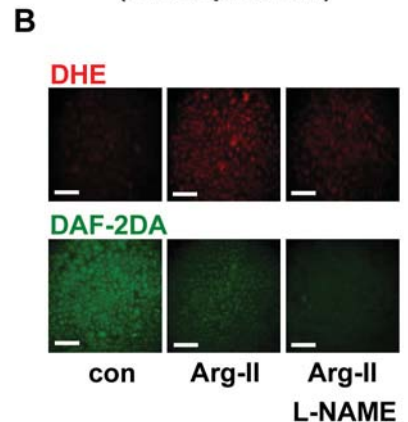
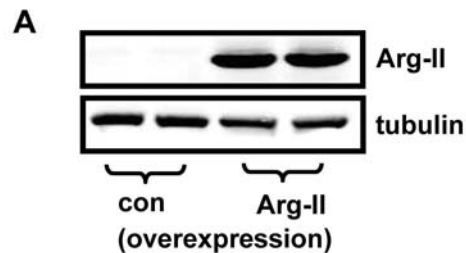
Tubulin serves as loading control. Bar graphs show quantifications of the markers. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.005$ vs control; †† $p < 0.01$, ††† $p < 0.005$ vs Arg-II. Scale bar = 0.2 mm.

Fig. S4: Silencing Arg-II prevents S6K1-induced Arg-II expression and arginase activity. Young HUVECs were first transduced either with rAd/U6-LacZ^{shRNA} as control or rAd/U6-Arg-II^{shRNA}. Four days post transduction with rAd/U6-shRNA, cells were then transduced either with rAd/CMV as control (con) or rAd/CMV-HA-S6K1ca (a constitutively active S6K1 mutant). Experiments were performed on day two post 2nd transduction. Cells were serum starved with 0.2% FCS-RPMI 12 hours prior to experiments. Blots above reveal the immunoblotting analysis of HA-tagged S6K1ca and Arg-II with anti-HA and anti-Arg-II antibody, respectively. Bar graphs below show quantifications of Arg-II/tubulin protein level, arginase activity, and Arg-II/GAPDH mRNA levels as analysed by qRT-PCR. *** $p < 0.005$ vs control; ††† $p < 0.005$ vs S6K1ca.

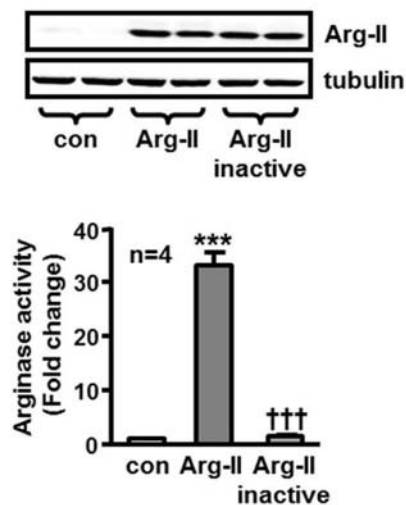
Figure S5: Deficiency in Arg-II gene in mice (Arg-II^{-/-}) improves eNOS function in aging. (A) Immunofluorescence confocal microscopy showing *en face* detection of aortic endothelial O₂⁻ (DHE staining) and NO production (DAF-2DA staining) in young (2–3 months) and old (23–24 months) WT and Arg-II^{-/-} mice followed by counterstaining with DAPI for endothelial nuclei. (B) Bar graphs show quantifications of DHE and DAF-2DA signals. ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.005$ vs young WT mice; † $p < 0.05$, ††† $p < 0.005$ vs old WT mice. Scale bar = 100 μ m.

Fig. S6: S6K1 activity in aging is positively regulated by Arg-II. Immunoblotting analysis of S6-S235/S236 (p-S6) and total S6 in (A) aortas of young (2–3 months) and old (23–24 months) WT and Arg-II^{-/-} mice and (B) senescent endothelial cells transduced with LacZ^{shRNA} as control or Arg-II^{shRNA}. Bar graphs below show quantifications of the above experiments. ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.005$ vs young WT mice or LacZ^{shRNA} group; ††† $p < 0.005$ vs old WT mice. (C) Scheme illustrating mutual positive crosstalk between S6K1 and Arg-II in endothelial aging.

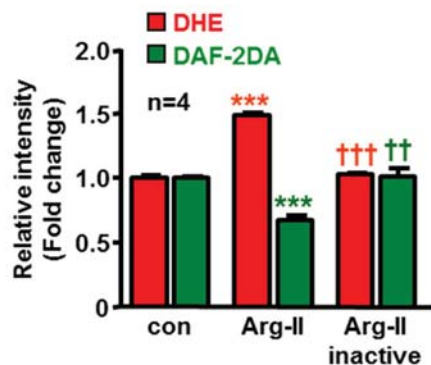
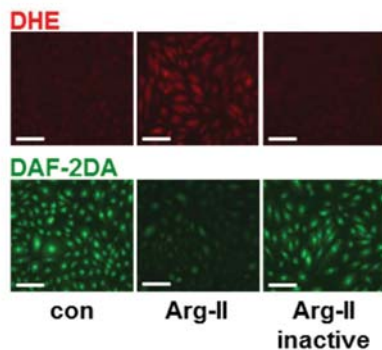




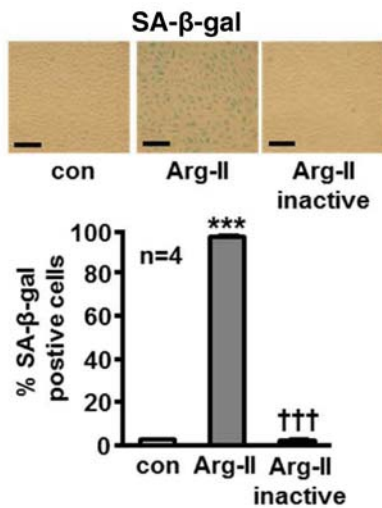
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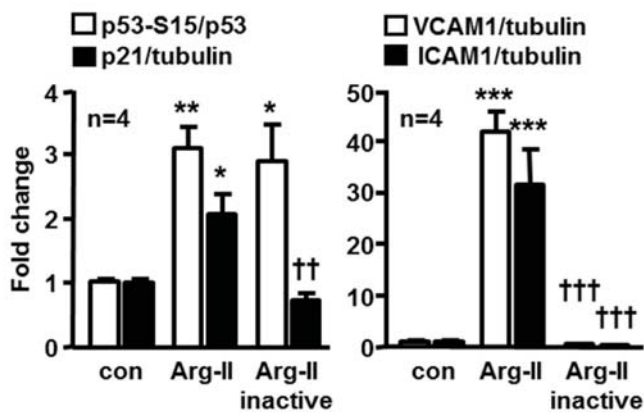
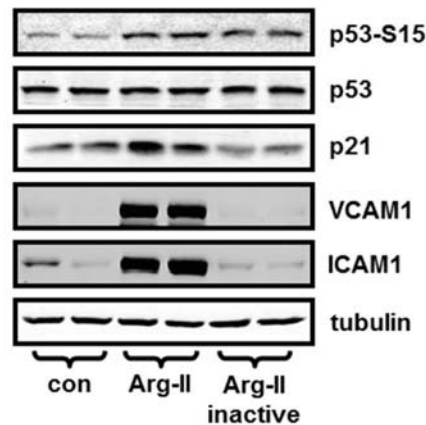
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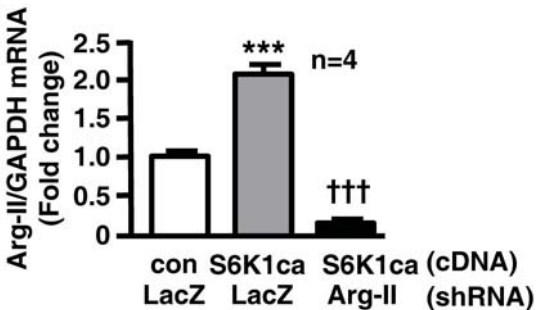
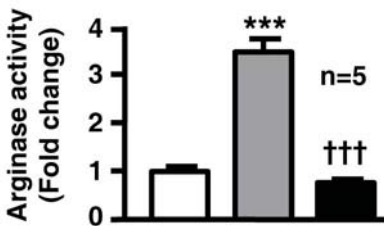
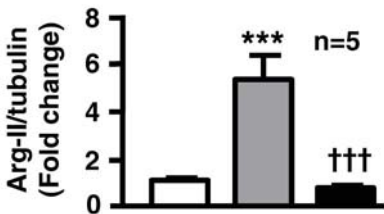
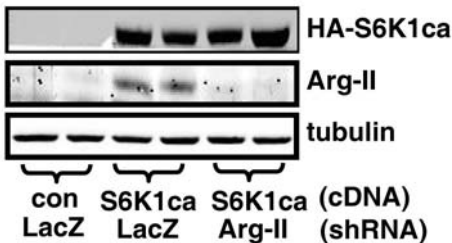


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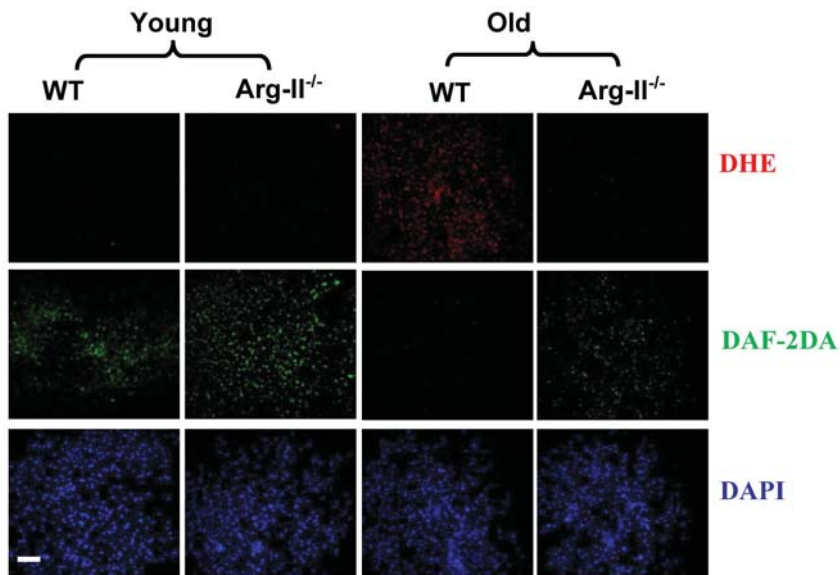


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