

# Genetic deficiency or pharmacological inhibition of miR-33 protects from kidney fibrosis

Nathan L. Price<sup>1,2,\*</sup>, Verónica Miguel<sup>3,\*</sup>, Wen Ding<sup>1,2</sup>, Abhishek K. Singh<sup>1,2</sup>, Shipra Malik<sup>4</sup>, Noemi Rotllan<sup>1,2</sup>, Anna Moshnikova<sup>5</sup>, Jakub Toczek<sup>1,6,7</sup>, Caroline Zeiss<sup>2</sup>, Mehran M. Sadeghi<sup>1,6,7</sup>, Noemi Arias<sup>8</sup>, Ángel Baldán<sup>8</sup>, Oleg A. Andreev<sup>5</sup>, Diego Rodríguez-Puyol<sup>9</sup>, Raman Bahal<sup>4</sup>, Yana K Reshetnyak<sup>5</sup>, Yajaira Suárez<sup>1,2</sup>, Carlos Fernández-Hernando<sup>1,2,#</sup> and Santiago Lamas<sup>3,#</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Vascular Biology and Therapeutics Program, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, Connecticut, USA.

<sup>2</sup> Integrative Cell Signaling and Neurobiology of Metabolism Program, Department of Comparative Medicine and Department of Pathology, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, Connecticut, USA.

<sup>3</sup> Department of Cell Biology and Immunology, Centro de Biología Molecular “Severo Ochoa” (CSIC-UAM), Madrid, Spain.

<sup>4</sup> Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences, University of Connecticut, Storrs, Connecticut, USA.

<sup>5</sup> Department Physics, University of Rhode Island, Kingston, Rhode Island, USA.

<sup>6</sup> Cardiovascular Molecular Imaging Laboratory, Section of Cardiovascular Medicine and Yale Cardiovascular Research Center, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, Connecticut, USA.

<sup>7</sup> Section of Cardiology, Veterans Affairs Connecticut Healthcare System, West Haven, CT, USA

<sup>8</sup>Edward A. Doisy Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology and Center for Cardiovascular Research, Saint Louis University School of Medicine, St. Louis, USA.

<sup>9</sup> Department of Medicine and Medical Specialties, Research Foundation of the University Hospital “Príncipe de Asturias”, IRYCIS, Alcalá University, Alcalá de Henares, Madrid, Spain

**Running Title:** miR-33 in renal fibrosis.

## SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

### SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE LEGENDS

**Supplemental Figure 1. Renal SREBP2/miR-33 expression is not altered in folic acid and UUO-induce kidney fibrosis.**

**(A-D)** *miR-33* (**A** and **C**) and *Srebp2* (**B** and **D**) expression in non-treated (NT) or folic acid (FA) treated mice (**A** and **B**) or in mice that underwent UUO surgery (**C** and **D**) (n=6). Statistical significance was

determined using unpaired two-sided Student's t-test. Data represent the mean  $\pm$  S.E.M. of relative expression levels normalized to NT mice or CT kidney.

**Supplemental Figure 2. miR-33 is expressed in the kidney and renal TECs.** (A) miR-33 expression in several human tissues. Data obtained from the human miRNA tissue atlas project (<https://ccb-web.cs.uni-saarland.de/tissueatlas/>). Red arrow indicates miR-33 expression in the kidney. (B) Functional annotation of mammalian genome (FANTOM5) analysis of miR-33 expression analysis in 400 human primary cells (fantom.grs.riken.jp). Red squares highlight the expression of miR-33 in renal TECs. (C) qRT-PCR analysis of miR-33 expression in mouse primary renal TECs. CT value for the analysis is indicated in red. Statistical significance was determined using unpaired two-sided Student's t-test.

**Supplemental Figure 3. miR-33 expression is not affected by TGFB treatment in renal TEC.**

qRT-PCR analysis of miR-33 expression in the HKC-8 human renal TEC line treated with TGF $\beta$  for 24 and 48 h. Statistical significance was determined using non-parametric two-tailed Mann-Whitney U test.

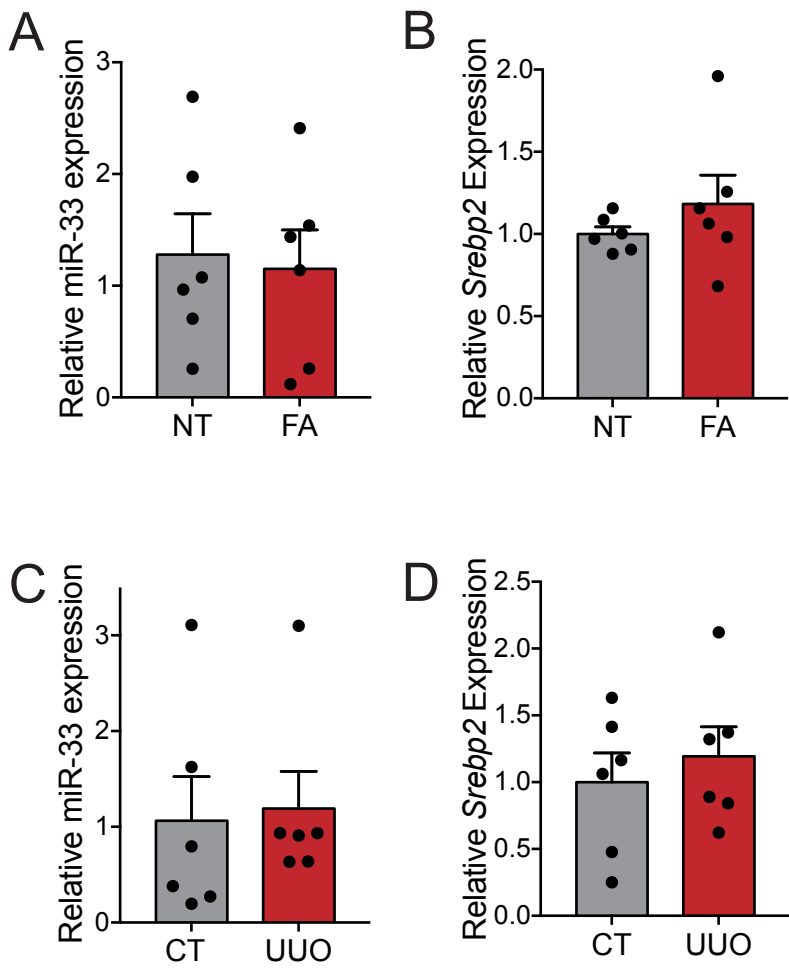
**Supplemental Figure 4. Gating strategy used for the analysis of pHLIP association to renal TECs.**

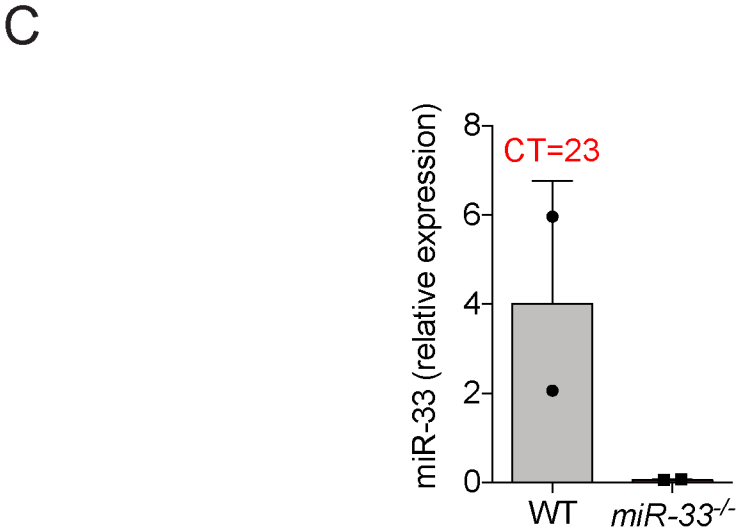
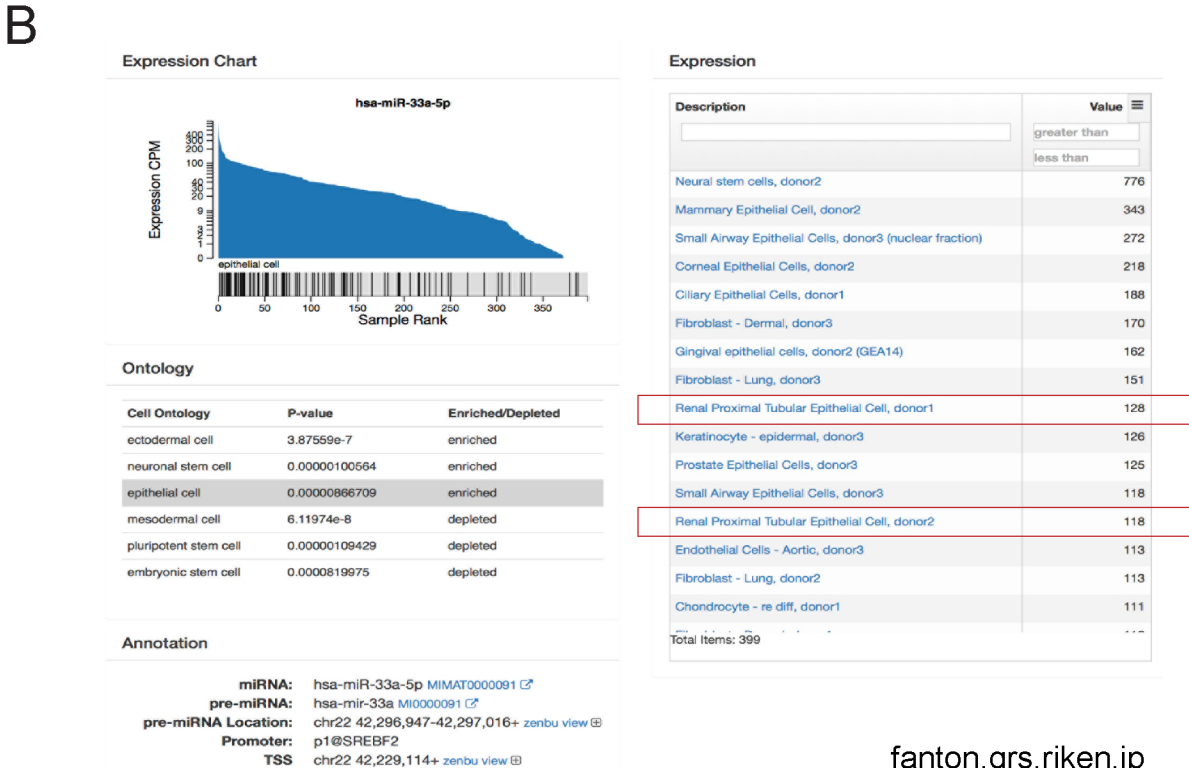
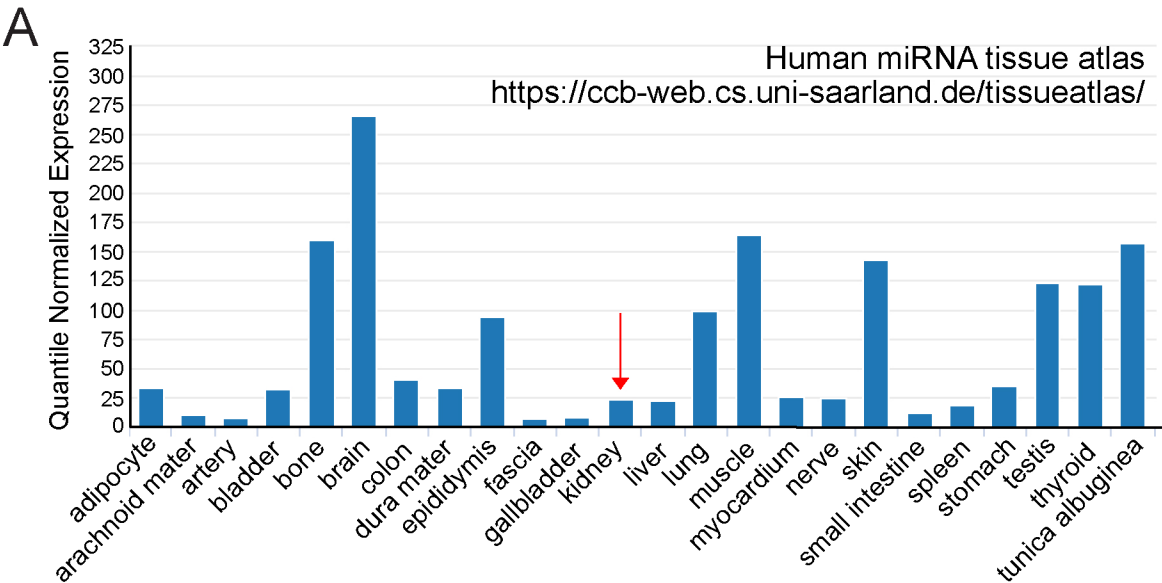
Representative dot plot FACS analysis of pHLIP associated to TECs treated with saline (left panel), pHLIP-A546-5K (middle panel) and pHLIP-A546 (right panel). LTL (lotus tetragonolobus lectin)-FITC labelling was used for the identification of renal TECs.

**Supplemental Figure 5. miR-33 silencing does not influence renal AMPK and PGC1 $\alpha$  expression.**

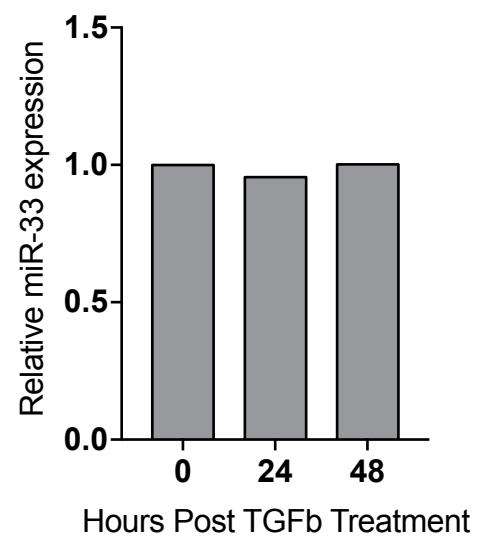
Representative WB analysis of PGC1 $\alpha$ , AMPK, p-AMPK and vinculin in kidneys of mice injected with Src<sup>pHLIP</sup> or anti-miR-33<sup>pHLIP</sup> treated or not with folic acid.

Supplemental Figure 1

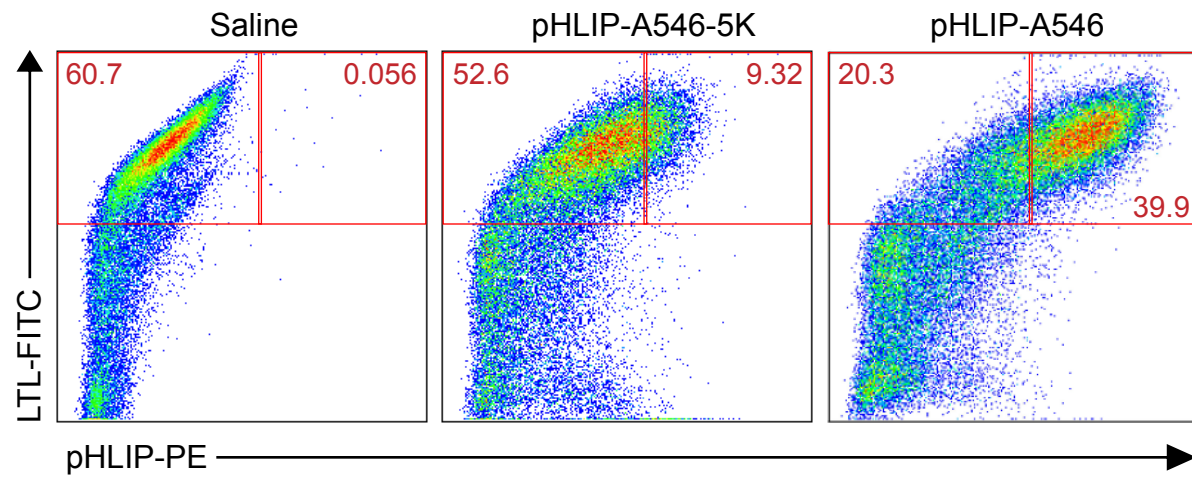




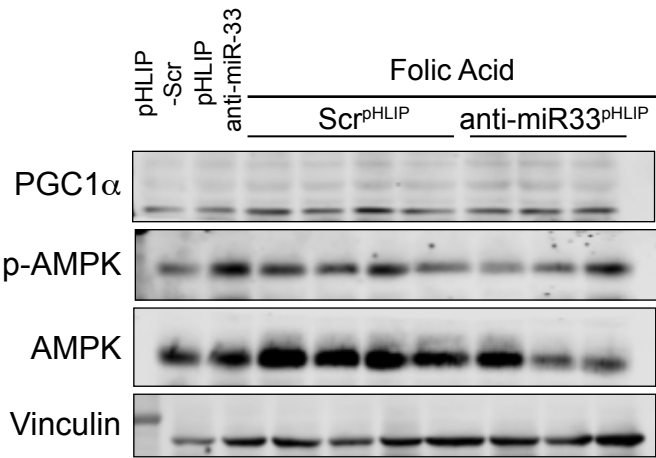
## Supplemental Figure 3



## Supplemental Figure 4



Supplemental Figure 5



<b>Genotyping Primers</b>	
miR-33 Knockout	FW: AGCCTGCTGGGCTCTCTGAGAC
	RE: AGCCGCTACCATGACATTCCAG
<b>qPCR Primers</b>	
$\alpha$ SMA	FW: CTGACAGAGGCACCACTGAA
	RE: CATCTCCAGAGTCCAGCACA
FN1	FW: ACCGACAGTGGTGTGGTCTA
	RE: CACCATAAGTCTGGGTCACG
COL1A1	FW: CTGCTGGCAAAGATGGAGA
	RE: ACCAGGAAGACCCTGGAATC
CPT1A	FW: TTGATCAAGAAGTGCCGACGAGT
	RE: GTCCATCATGGCCAGCACAAAGTT
CROT	FW: ACTGAGAGTGAAGGGCATTGTCCA
	RE: AATGCCGCTATACTGGGTCCAACA
HADH $\beta$	FW: CACTTTCGGGTTTGTTCATCGGA
	RE: GCTGTGGTCATGGCTTGGTTTGAA
IL-6	FW: AGTTGCCTTCTTGGGACTGA
	RE: TCCACGATTTCCCAGAGAAC
IL-1 $\beta$	FW: CCAAATACCTGTGGCCTTGG
	RE: GCTTGTGCTCTGCTTGTGAG
18s	FW: TTCCGATAACGAACGAGACTCT
	RE: TGGCTGAACGCCACTTGTC
CD68	FW: CCAATTCAGGGTGGAAGAAA
	RE: CTCGGGCTCTGATGTAGGTC
TNF $\alpha$	FW: CCCTCACACTCAGATCATCTTCT
	RE: GCTACGACGTGGCTACAG

**Supplementary Table 1**