

Supplementary Figures

Nuclear function of IL-33 in desensitization to DNA damaging agent and change of glioma nuclear structure

Yu-Han Chung¹, Qiu Qian¹, Hsin-Ying Huang², Wen-Tai Chiu³, Chung-Shi Yang², Shun-Fen Tzeng^{1*}

¹Department of Life Sciences, College of Bioscience and Biotechnology, National Cheng Kung University, Tainan, Taiwan

²Institute of Biomedical Engineering and Nanomedicine, National Health Research Institutes, Zhunan, Miaoli, Taiwan

³Department of Biomedical Engineering, National Cheng Kung University, Tainan, Taiwan

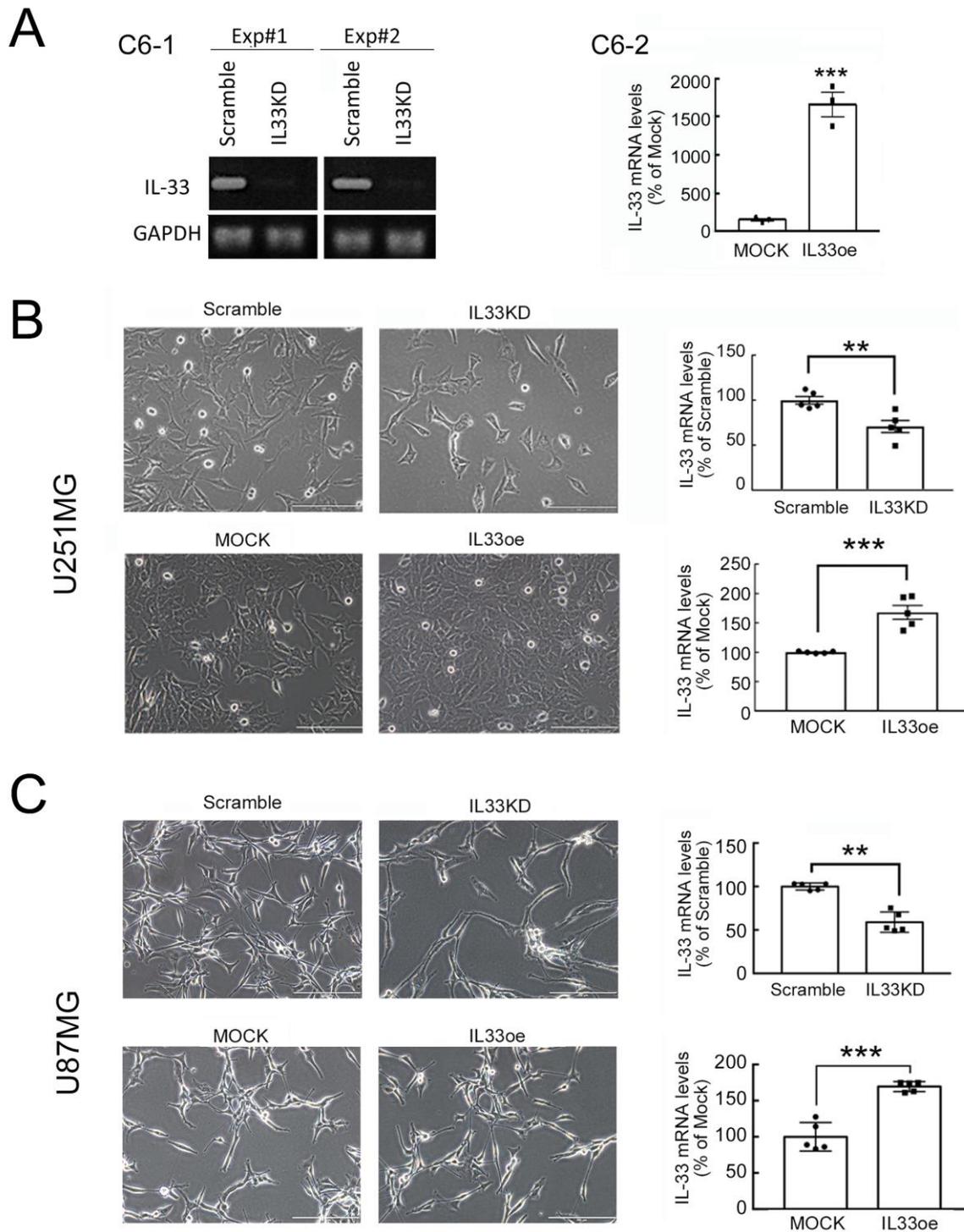


Fig. S1. Efficiency of IL-33 gene knockdown and overexpression in glioma cell lines used in this study. (A) RNA samples were isolated from C6-1 cells receiving lenti-scramble (Scramble) and lenti-shIL33_795 (IL33KD), and prepared from C6-2 cells receiving pLVpuro-EF1a-GFP-Bsd (MOCK) and pLV-EF1a-rnoIL33-IRES-Puro(IL33oe). The samples were subjected to RT-PCR analysis and confirm efficient downregulation of IL-33 in C6-1 cells (left-handed panel). The experiments were repeated from the two cell passages with similar results. Alternatively, the samples from MOCK- and IL33oe-C6 cells were subjected

to QPCR and validate IL-33 overexpression in C6-2 cells (right-handed panel). The results are present as Mean \pm SEM from the three cell passages (n=3). *** P <0.001 vs. MOCK. (B, C) Human U251MG and U87MG cells were transduced by lenti-scramble (Scramble) and lenti-sh-hIL33_661 (IL33KD), as well as pLVpuro-EF1a-GFP-Bsd (MOCK) and pLVpuro-EF1a-rnoIL33-3xFLAG (IL33oe). The representative phase-contrast images after lentivirus gene transduction are shown in left-handed panel. The results from QPCR assays indicate that IL-33 expression on was significantly downregulated or increased in the two human glioma cell lines (right-handed panel). The results are present as Mean \pm SEM from the five cell passages (n=5). ** P <0.01, *** P <0.001 vs. Scramble (B) or MOCK (C). Scale bar, 200 μ M.

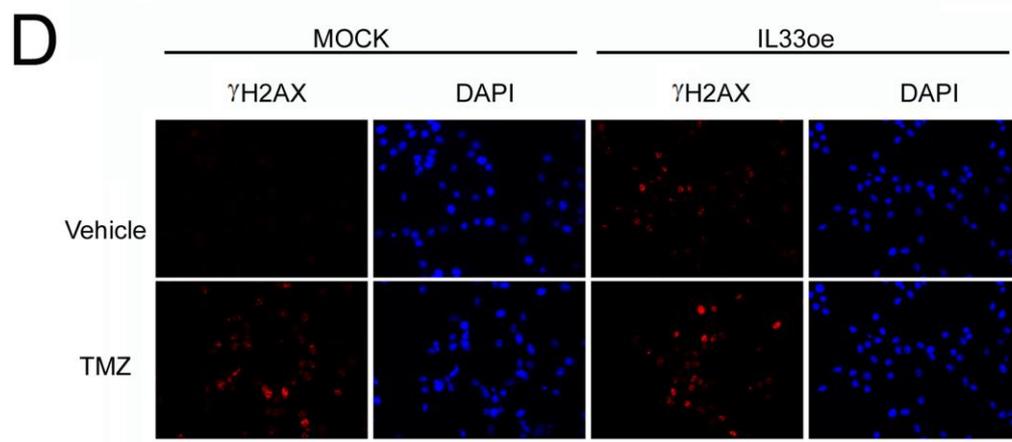
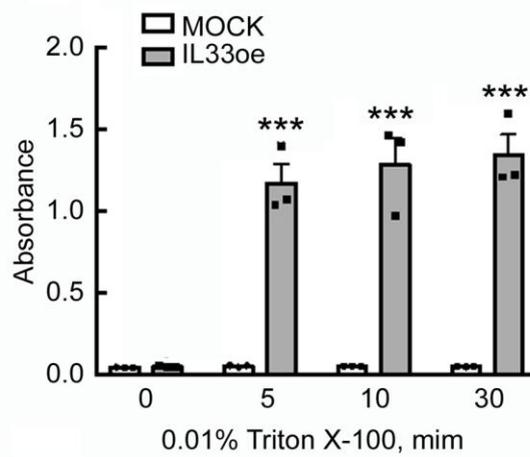
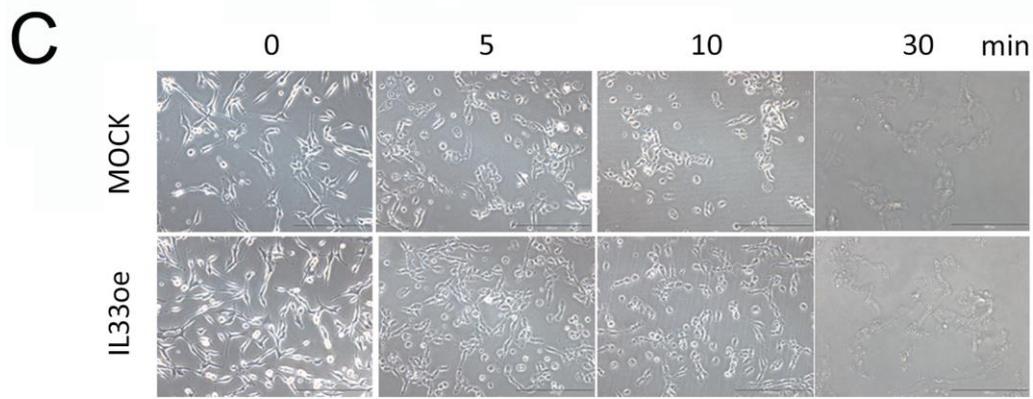
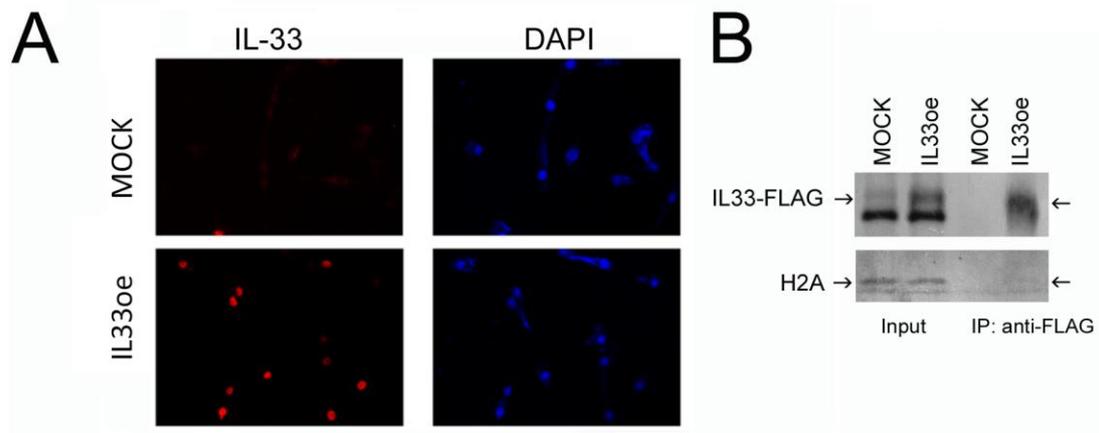


Fig. S2. IL-33 release in IL33oe-C6 cells by Triton X-100 and γ H2AX levels in glioma cells treated by TMZ. (A) Nuclear IL-33 molecules (red) were clearly observed in IL33oe-C6 cells. IL-33 immunoreactivity was relatively weak in MOCK-C6 cells. DAPI (blue) nuclear counterstaining was conducted. Scale bar, 100 μ m. (B) C6-2 cells were transduced by the control lentiviral particles (MOCK) and the lentiviral particles with IL33-FLAG (IL33oe) as described in Materials and Methods. The proteins collected by MOCK- and IL33oe-C6 cells were subjected to immunoprecipitation using anti-FLAG. Representative images were derived from the separation of total proteins (Input) or immunoprecipitates (IP) on SDS-PAGE. Arrows indicates IL33-FLAG (greater than 33kDa) and H2A (17kDa). (C) After treatment of IL33oe-C6 cells with 0.01% Triton X-100 for 5, 10, and 30 min, the culture media were collected and subjected to measure IL-33 levels using IL-33 ELISA assay kit. IL-33 was able to be detected in the culture medium starting at 5 min post treatment (bottom panel). The rounding cells with process withdrawal and cell shrinkage were observed in the cultures right after a 5 min-Triton exposure (upper panel). Cell lysis was noticed at 30 min post exposure. The results are present as Mean \pm SEM from the five cell passages (n=5). *** P <0.001 vs. MOCK. Scale bar, 100 μ m. (D) MOCK- and IL33oe-C6 cells were treated with Vehicle or 200 μ M of TMZ for 72 h, and then subjected to γ H2AX immunostaining (red) and DAPI nuclear counterstaining (blue). An increase in γ H2AX immunoreactivity was observed in the nuclei of MOCK- and IL33oe-C6 cells treated by TMZ. Scale bar, 20 μ m.

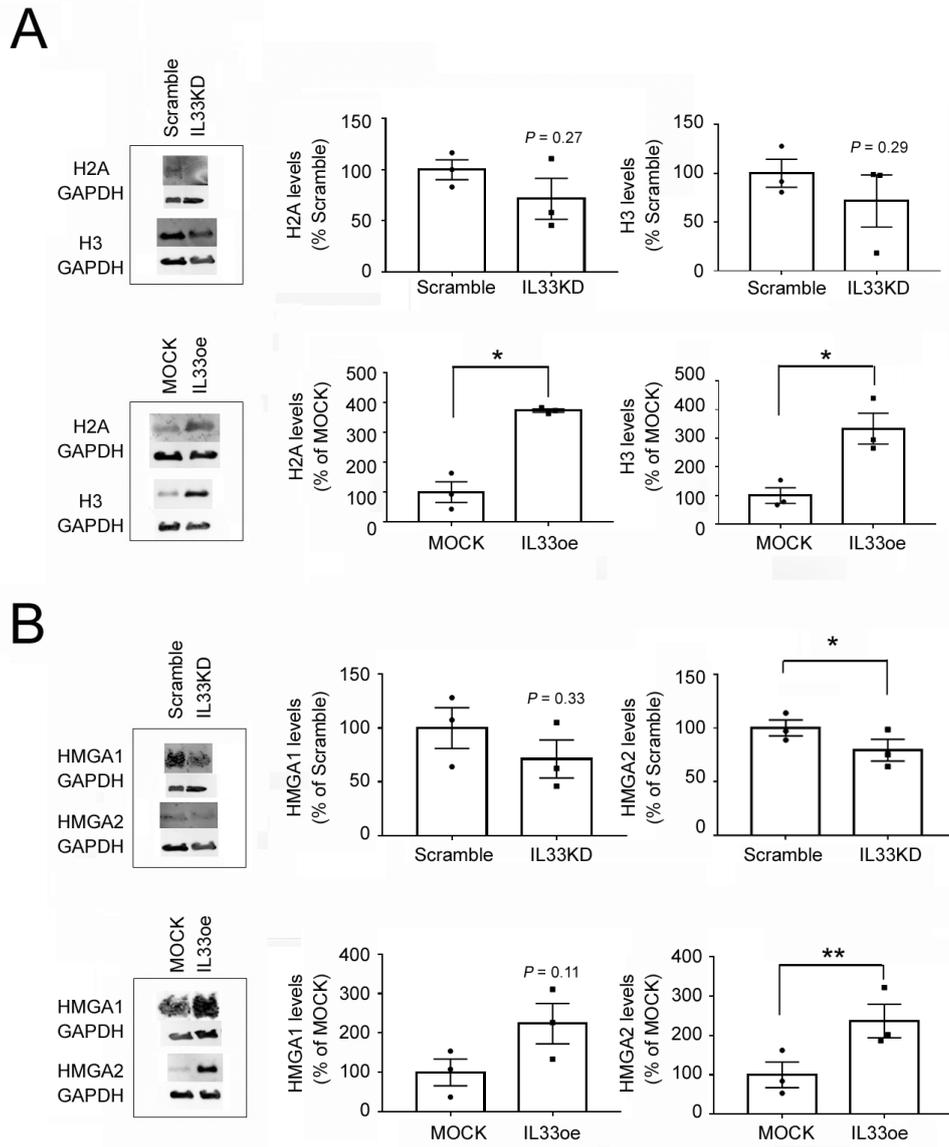


Fig. S3. IL-33 mediates histone proteins and non-histone proteins HMGA1/HMGA2 expression in U87MG cells. Total proteins were isolated from Scramble, IL33KD, MOCK, and IL33oe-U87MG cells and then subjected to the Western Blot analysis for the examination of histone proteins H2A and H3 (A), as well as non-histone proteins HMGA1 and HMGA2 (B). The quantification was performed by normalization of the indicated protein levels over GAPDH protein level (as a loading control). The results show that declined levels of H2A and H3 proteins were observed in IL33KD-U87MG cultures, whereas their production was increased in IL33oe-U87MG cells. In addition, the data indicate that the levels HMGA2 expression was decreased in U87MG cells by IL33KD, but increased in IL33oe-U87MG cells. The results are presented as Mean \pm SEM from the three cell passages (n=3) following by the two-tailed paired Student's t-test. * P <0.05, ** P <0.01 vs. Scramble or MOCK.

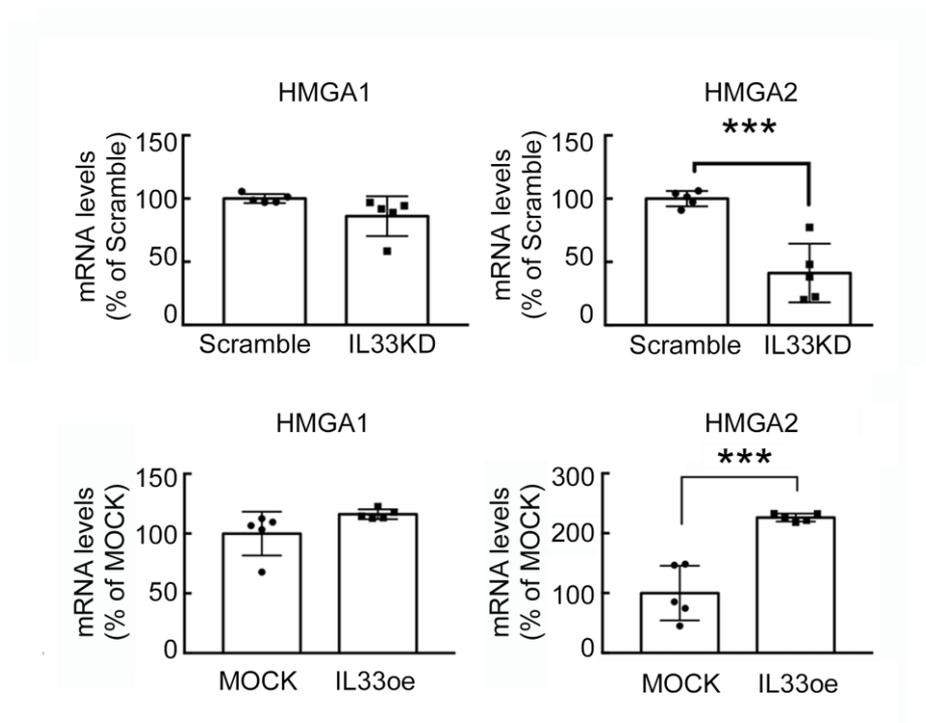


Fig. S4. IL-33 mediates non-histone proteins HMGA1/HMGA2 gene expression in U87MG cells. HMGA1 and HMGA2 mRNA expression in Scramble, IL33KD, MOCK, and IL33oe-U87MG cells was examined by QPCR analysis. The results show that HMGA2 expression was decreased in U87MG cells by IL33KD, but increased in IL33oe-U87MG cells. The results are presented as Mean \pm SEM from the five cell passages (n=5). *** P <0.001 vs. Scramble or MOCK.