Supplementary Figures and Table

Endothelial TAZ inhibits capillarization of liver sinusoidal endothelium and damage-induced liver fibrosis via nitric oxide production.

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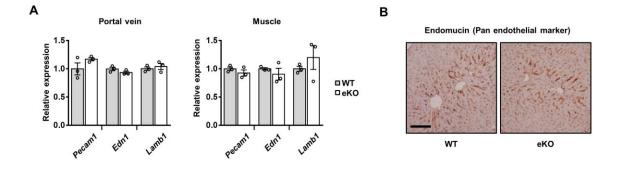


Figure S1. A) Descending aorta and tibialis anterior muscle were isolated from wild-type (WT) and endothelial TAZ-knockout (eKO) mice. After RNA extraction and cDNA synthesis, endothelial marker gene expression was assessed by qRT-PCR (n = 3). **B**) Liver endothelium of WT and eKO mice was visualized by immunostaining for the panendothelial marker, endomucin. Scale bar = 200 μ m. For panel **A**, data are presented as mean \pm SD.

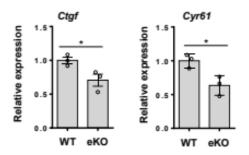


Figure S2. Liver sinusoidal endothelial cells were isolated from wild-type (WT) and endothelial TAZ-knockout (eKO) mice. The relative expression of TAZ target genes was analyzed by quantitative real-time PCR (n = 3). Data are presented as mean \pm SD. (*P<0.05, as assessed using a one-tailed Student's t-test).

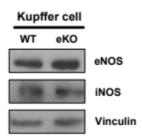


Figure S3. eNOS and iNOS levels in Kupffer cells. Kupffer cells were isolated from WT or eKO mice. The expression of eNOS, iNOS, and vinculin was analyzed by immunoblotting. Vinculin was used as a loading control.

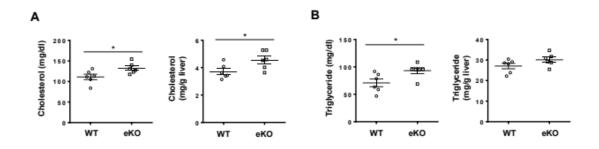


Figure S4. A) Wild-type (WT) and endothelial TAZ-knockout (eKO) mice were fed with a 3,5-diethoxycarbonyl-1,4-dihydrocollidine (DDC) diet. Serum and liver tissue cholesterol levels were quantified using a cholesterol quantification kit (n = 6). **B**) Serum and liver tissue triglyceride levels of the mice in panel **A** were quantified using a triglyceride assay kit (n = 6). Data are presented as mean \pm SEM. (*P<0.05, as assessed using a one-tailed Student's t-test).

Table S1

	Primers us	ed for gene expression analysis
Gene	Direction	Sequence $(5' \rightarrow 3')$
Cd209b	Forward	TGGGCTCCTGCTGATCATT
	Reverse	TTCCCTTGGGAGATGGGGAT
Ehd3	Forward	CGCCGTGCTTGAAAGTATCAG
	Reverse	ATAATTCGGTCCACCCGCTC
Dlum 1	Forward	AGCACACTGCCTTCTCCTTG
Plvp1	Reverse	AGCACACTGCCTTCTCCTTG
Stab 1	Forward	TCACTGTCCCCACACTACTTT
Stab1	Reverse	TGTCGCAACGTTTAGACCGTA
C. 12	Forward	CACTATGTCGGGGATGGACG
Stab2	Reverse	GGGAGCGTAGGTGGAATACG
D 1	Forward	ACCGGGTGCTGTTCTATAAGG
Pecam1	Reverse	TCACCTCGTACTCAATCGTGG
	Forward	CACCGTCCTCTTCGTTTTGC
Edn1	Reverse	GGCTCTGCACTCCATTCTCA
Lamb1	Forward	GAAAGGAAGACCCGAAGAAAA
	Reverse	CCATAGGGCTAGGACACCAAA
N7 - 2	Forward	CCTTCCGCTACCAGCCAG
Nos3	Reverse	CAGAGATCTTCACTGCATTGGCT
4 + 2	Forward	GTTCAGTGGTGCCTCTGTCA
Acta2	Reverse	ACTGGGACGACATGGAAAAG
	Forward	TAGGCCATTGTGTATGCAGC
Collal	Reverse	ACATGTTCAGCTTTGTGGACC
T_{-} $(1, 1)$	Forward	GTGGAAATCAACGGGATCAG
Tgfb1	Reverse	ACTTCCAACCCAGGTCCTTC
<i>T</i> : 1	Forward	AGGTGGTCTCGTTGATTTCT
Timp1	Reverse	GTAAGGCCTGTAGCTGTGCC
Fasn	Forward	AGGGGTCGACCTGGTCCTCA
	Reverse	GCCATGCCCAGAGGGTGGTT
Pparg	Forward	ATGGGTGAAACTCTGGGAGA
	Reverse	CTTGTGAAGTGCTCAGC
Scd1	Forward	CGTCTGGAGGAACATCATTCT
	Reverse	CAGAGCGCTGGTCATGTAGT

Srebp1c	Forward	GTACCTGCGGGACAGCTTAG	
	Reverse	TCAGGTCATGTTGGAAACCA	
Ctgf	Forward	CGACTGGAAGACACATTTGG	
	Reverse	CAGGTCTTAGAACAGGCG	
Cyr61	Forward	GAGTGGGTTTGTGATGAAGAC	
	Reverse	CTTCAGTGAGCTGCCTTTTCC	
	Forward	GCTTGTCATCAACGGGAAG	
Gapdh	Reverse	GATGTTAGTGGGGTCTCG	
Primers used for chromatin immunoprecipitation			
Target	Direction	Sequence $(5' \rightarrow 3')$	
Nos3 promotor	Forward	GGTCAGCGGGCATGAAG	
Nos3 promoter	Reverse	AGCAGAGTCCTGGCCTT	
Primers used for luciferase reporter construction			
Target	Direction	Sequence $(5' \rightarrow 3')$	
Nag2 momotor	Forward	AAAAAACTCGAGGTGGGTTCAGGAAATTGAGATGA	
Nos3 promoter	Reverse	AAAAAAAAGCTTAGCAGAGTCCTGGCCTT	