

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Retinoic acid promotes metabolic maturation of human embryonic stem cell-derived cardiomyocytes

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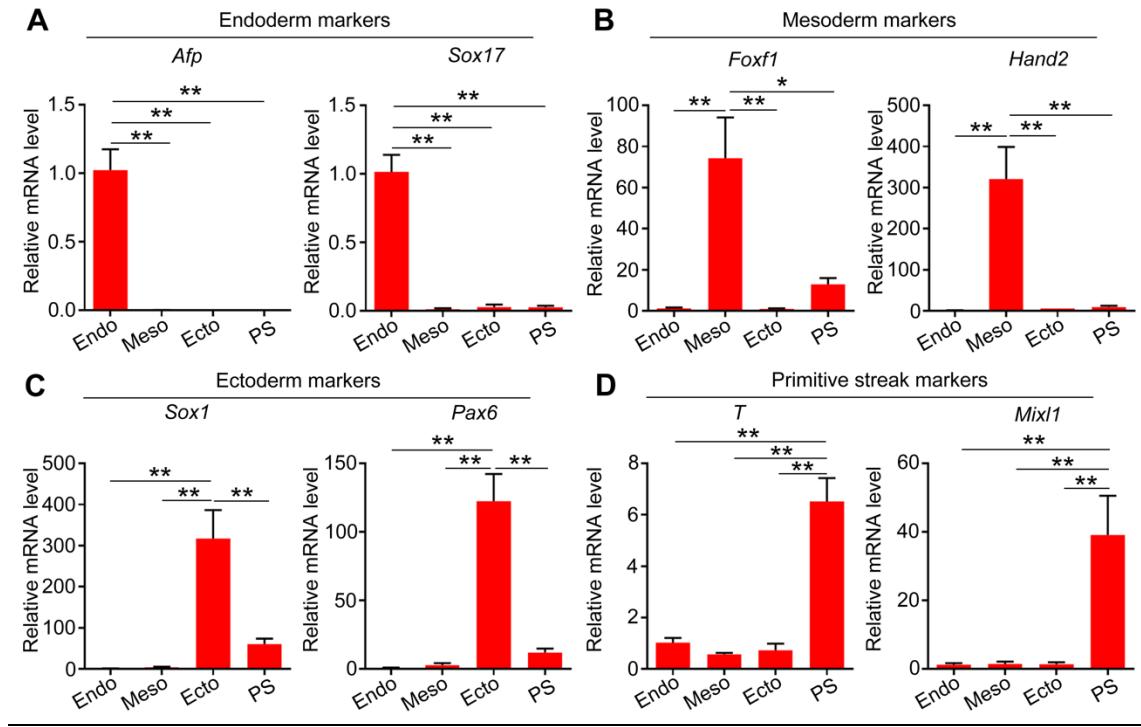


Figure S1. Germ layer marker expressions in dissected mouse embryo tissues. (A) Expression patterns of endoderm markers *Afp* and *Sox17*. (B) Expression patterns of mesoderm markers *Foxf1* and *Hand2*. (C) Expression patterns of ectoderm markers *Sox1* and *Pax6*. (D) Expression patterns of primitive streak markers *T* and *Mixl1*. Endo: endoderm; Meso: mesoderm; Ecto: ectoderm; PS: primitive streak. Student's *t*-test; * p<0.05; ** p<0.01.

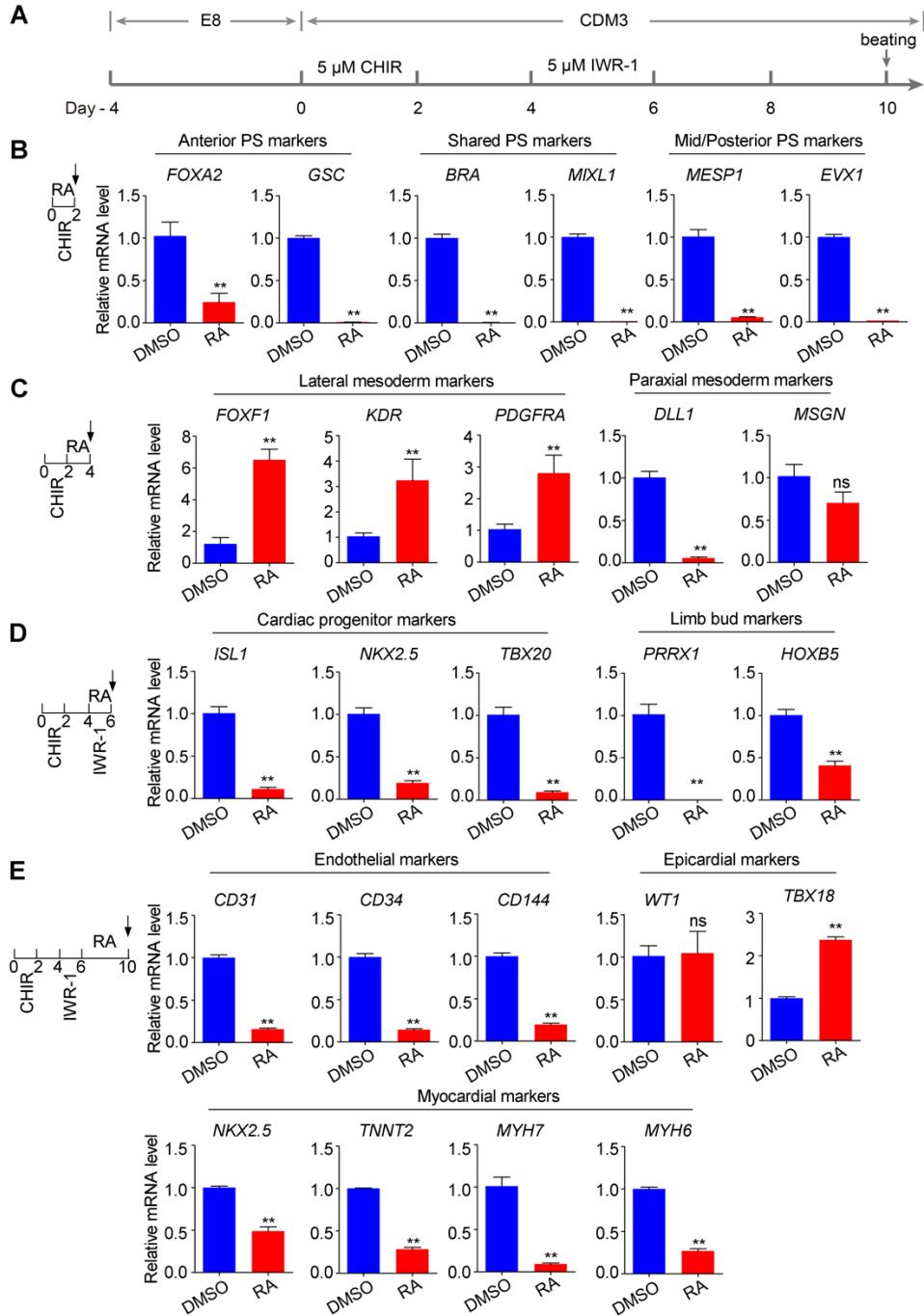


Figure S2. RA treatment during cardiomyocyte differentiation. (A) Schematic diagram of cardiomyocyte differentiation from hESCs. (B) Real-time PCR showed the expression levels of anterior PS, shared PS and mid/posterior PS markers in the DMSO- or RA-treated hESC-derived cells on day 2 of differentiation. PS: primitive streak. The downward arrow indicates the time point for qPCR detection. (C) Real-time PCR showed that RA promoted lateral mesoderm differentiation but not paraxial mesoderm differentiation. (D) Real-time PCR showed that cardiac progenitor markers and limb bud markers were significantly inhibited after RA treatment on days 4-6. (E) Real-time PCR showed that RA treatment on days 6-10 mainly inhibited the expression levels of endothelial and myocardial markers. Student's *t*-test; ** $p < 0.01$, and ns, not significant.

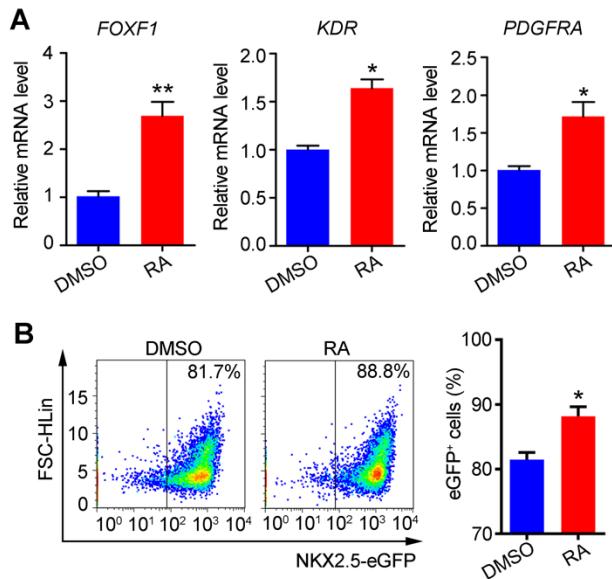


Figure S3. RA treatment on days 2-4 induces lateral mesoderm and cardiomyocyte differentiation in the NKX2.5^{eGFP/W} hES3 line. (A) Real-time PCR showed that RA significantly increased lateral mesoderm markers on day 4 of differentiation. **(B)** Flow cytometry analysis of differentiated cardiomyocytes (day 10) showed that the proportion of NKX2.5-eGFP⁺ cells was increased after RA treatment. Student's *t*-test; *p<0.05; **p<0.01.

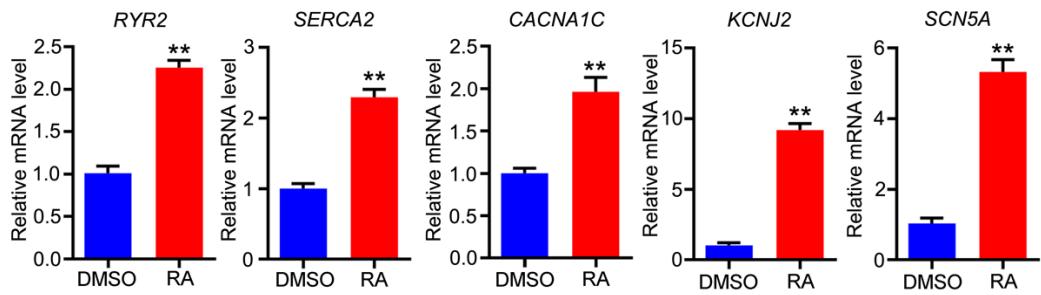


Figure S4. The effect of RA (days 15-20) on maturation marker expressions in cardiomyocytes derived from $\text{NKX2.5}^{\text{eGFP/W}}$ hES3 line on day 30. Student's *t*-test; ** $p < 0.01$.

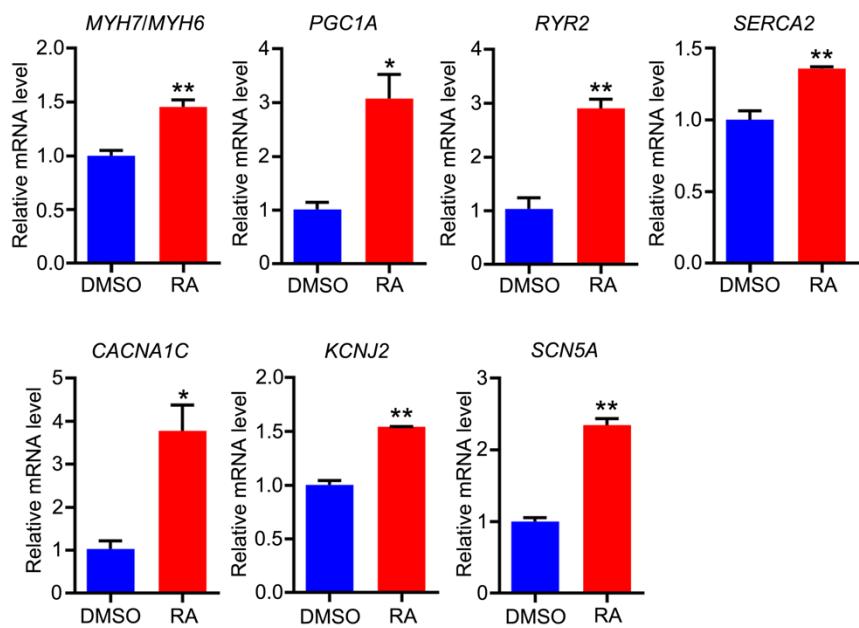


Figure S5. The effect of RA (days 15-20) on maturation marker expressions in cardiomyocytes derived from H1 hESC line on day 30. Student's *t*-test; **p*<0.05; ***p*<0.01.

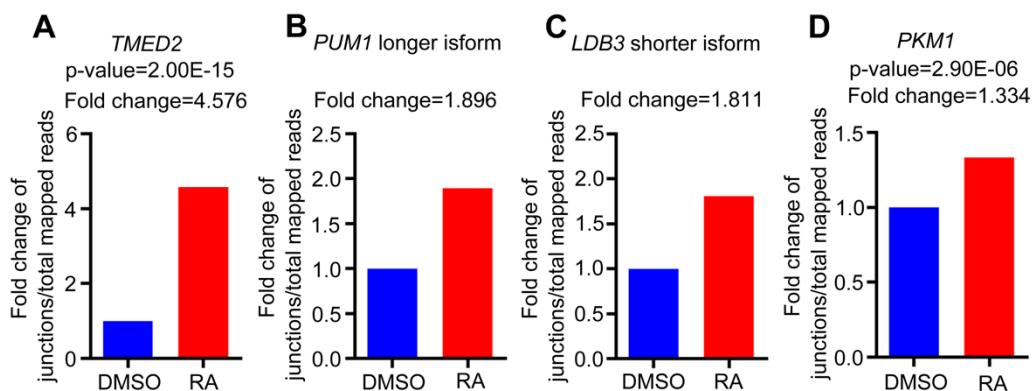


Figure S6. Quantification of RNA splicing.

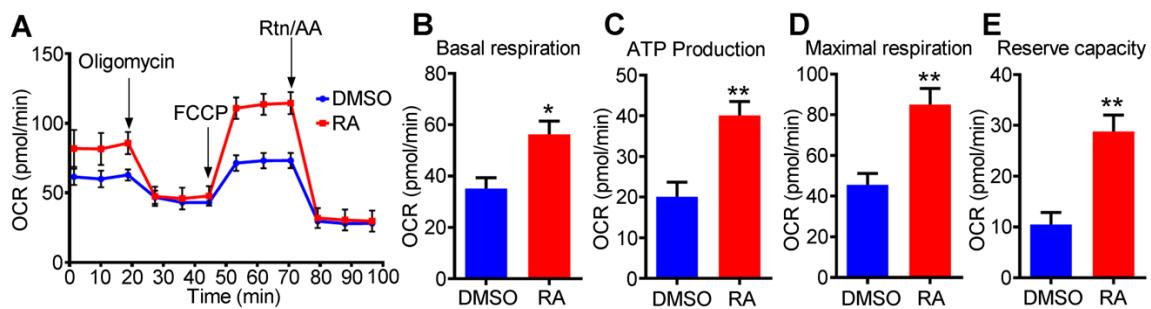


Figure S7. RA promotes the oxidative phosphorylation of cardiomyocytes derived from H1 hESC line. (A) Representative OCR traces of the DMSO- and RA-treated hESC-CMs derived from H1 ESCs in the presence of both glucose and pyruvate obtained using a Seahorse XF24 Extracellular Flux Analyzer. (B-E) Quantification of basal respiration (E), ATP production (F), maximal respiration (G) and reserve capacity (H). Student's *t*-test; * $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$.

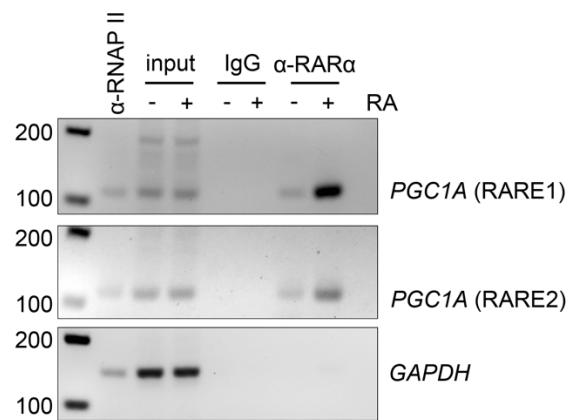


Figure S8. ChIP-PCR reveals the direct binding of RAR α to RAREs in *PGC1A* promoter after RA treatment in hESC-CMs. The two RAREs in *PGC1A* promoter were named as RARE1 (-229 bp ~ -212 bp: 5'-AGGGTTATCTGGGGCGA-3') and RARE2 (-70 bp ~ -53 bp: 5'-TGACTCTGAGATGCCCTC-3'), respectively.

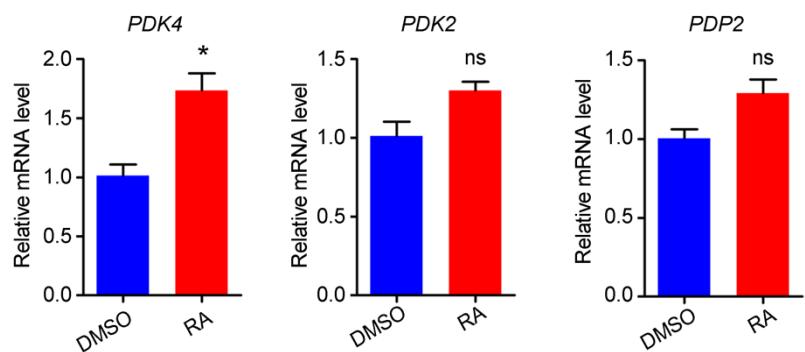


Figure S9. The effects of RA (days 15-20) on the expression of mitochondrial genes related to pyruvate metabolism. *PDK4*: pyruvate dehydrogenase kinase 4; *PDK2*: pyruvate dehydrogenase kinase 2; *PDP2*: pyruvate dehydrogenase phosphatase catalytic subunit 2. Student's *t*-test; **p*<0.05, and ns, not significant.

SUPPLEMENTAL TABLES

Table S1. Mouse primer sequences used for quantitative real-time PCR.

Genes	Forward	Reverse
<i>Rbp1</i>	AGGCATAGACGACCGCAAGT	ATCCACTGCGTCCAGGCCAC
<i>Aldh1a2</i>	ATCGCTTCTCACATCGGCATAG	CCTCCGAGTTCCAGGGTCA
<i>Crabp1</i>	CATGCTGAGGAAGGTGGCC	TGAAGTTGATCTCCGTGGTGC
<i>Cyp26a1</i>	GGGTTTCGGGTTGCTCTG	CGGGATTAAATTCCCTCTTG
<i>Rbp4</i>	ACGAGTCCGTCTTGAGCAA	TGGAGAAAGGAGGCTACACCC
<i>Stra6</i>	TCGCCAAGCCATAGTCAGC	GCAGTAAAGGCACAAACACCAG
<i>Afp</i>	CAGCCAAAGTGGAGTGGAAAG	GGAAACTGGAAGGGTGGGAC
<i>Sox17</i>	CTTTATGGTGTGGGCCAAAG	TTCCAAGACTTGCCTAGCATC
<i>Foxf1</i>	GCATCCCCTCGGTATCACTCAC	ATCCTCCGCCTGTTGTATGC
<i>Hand2</i>	TCCCCACCTCCCTCTCCA	CACACAGAGAACATGACGGGGT
<i>Sox1</i>	AGACTTCGAGCCGACAAGAG	AACTGTGAAACACAGGTGCAG
<i>Pax6</i>	TAACGGAGAAGACTCGGATGAAGC	CGGGCAAACACATCTGGATAATGG
<i>T</i>	CCAGAATGAGGAGATTACAGCC	TGGTCGTTCTTCTTGGC
<i>Mixl1</i>	CGCTCCCTCAGTAACAACGC	GCTGCCACAGACTTCAAATG
<i>Gapdh</i>	CCCCAATGTGTCCGTG	TGCCTGCTTCACCACCTCT

Table S2. Human primer sequences used for quantitative real-time PCR.

Genes	Forward	Reverse
STR46	CCTACACGCTGCTGCACAA	GGAACATGCCTCAGCACAGA
FOXA2	AGGGCCAGAGTTCCACAAATC	GGGTATCCCTCCCTCCTTCTT
GSC	GAGGAGAAAGTGGAGGCTGGTT	CTCTGATGAGGACCGCTTCTG
BRA	ACTACACACCCCTCACCCAT	GTACTGGCTGTCCACGATGT
MESP1	CCTGAAGGGCAGGCATG	CCTGTCACTTGGCTCCTC
EVX1	AGTGACCAGATGCGTCGTTAC	TGGTTCCGGCAGGTTAG
FOXF1	AGCAGCGTATCTGCACCAAGAA	CTCCTTCGGTCACACATGCTG
KDR	ATGTCAGAAAAGGAGATGCTCGC	TTTCCCACAGCAAAACACCAA
PDGFRA	AGAGGAACAGACACAGCTCG	TTCCACCAGGTCTGAAGAGTC
DLL1	ACTCCGCGTTCAGCAACCCAT	TGGGTTTCTGTTGCGAGGTACAGG
MSGN	CGGAATTACCTGCCACCTGT	GGTCTGTGAGTTCCCCGATG
ISL1	TACTGAGCGACTCGCCTG	GTGGAATTAGAGCCGGTCC
NKX2.5	CTATCCGGGTTACGGCGG	TGAACCGCATTCAAGTCCCC
TBX20	TGCGGTGGGAATAGAGG	GGGAGACAAAGACCCGAAAC
PRRX1	TGATGCTTTGTGCGAGAAGA	AGGGAAGCGTTTTATTGGCT
HOXB5	AACTCCTTCTCGGGCGTTAT	CATCCCATTGTAATTGTAGCCGT
WT1	GCCTCACTCCTCATCAAACA	GGCCGAAAAGTGGACAGT
TNNT2	AGCGGAAAAGTGGGAAGAGG	CACAGCTCCTTGGCCTTCTC
MYH7	ACCTGTCCAAGTCCGCAAG	TCATTCAAGCCCTCGTGCC
MYH6	CAAGAGCCGTGACATTGGT	AGGTTGGCAAGAGTGAGGTT
MYL7	GCCTTACACTGCTTTGGG	CAGATGAAGGGTGACGGGAG
IRX4	CAGGATAGCCGGAGACGC	TTAGGAGGTGGCTGAGACGG
SLN	AGTTAGATGAAGACCTACAGCAGC	GAAGGCGGCTATGTAAGATGAG
CD31	TTGAGACCAGCCTGATGAAACCC	TCCGTTCTGGTTCAAGCGATA
CD34	CAAGCCACCAGAGCTATTCC	TAGCCAGTGTGATGCCAAGAC
CD144	CATCTTCCCAGGAGGAACAG	AGAGCTCCACTCACGCTCAG
TBX18	TCTGGCGACCATCACTACGG	GGGTGAGTGGCAGGAACG
PGC1A	GTCTAACTATGCAGACCTAGATTCA	CTGTCATCCTCAGCTAGGAAC
ENO1	GGAGCAGGTTTACCAAA	CCTCTTTATTCTCCAGGATGTT
ALDOA	GGCCTCCGTCTGGATTTC	GGGCATGGTGTGGTAGTAG
LDHA	GAECTCTGAGGAAGAGGCC	CATGCACAACCTCACCTAGA
BPGM	AGGGAGAAAATGGCTTGAATC	TCGTGGAAGTAGGGATGAGACT
PDK4	GAACCTGGAAAAGAAGTGGC	AGGAGTTTCGTTGCTGTCG
PDK2	ATGGCAGTCCTCCTCTGA	CACCCACCCCTTCCTAACAA
PDP2	GGTAGACGCTTAACTCCAGGT	CACATGGGAACTGTTAGGG
SERCA2	ACCTGGAACCTGTTCTAGCTC	CATCACAGATGACAATTAGTGCC
RYR2	TCCGGAAACAGTATGAAGACCA	CACACAACGCTGGCAATTCA
CACNA1C	CATGCTCACGGTGTCCA	TCCTACGGCATCATTGACC
KCNJ2	TGTACGGATGAATGCCAA	CTGCGCCAATGATGAAAGCA
SCN5A	TTCAAGGGCTGAAGACCATCG	GCACTTGTGCCTTAGGTTGC
18S	GTAACCCGTTGAACCCATT	CCATCCAATCGGTAGTAGCG
ND1	AACCTCAACCTAGGCCTCCT	GAGTTGATGCTCACCCCTGA
(mtDNA)		
mtCO1	ACGTTGTAGCCCACCTCCAC	CATCGGGTAGTCCGAGTAA
(mtDNA)		
RNA18S5	GCTGAGAAGACGGTCGAAC	CGCAGGTTCACCTACGGAAA
(genomic DNA)		

Table S3. Antibodies used in this study.

Antibody	Company	Catalog Number	Immunostaining	Flow cytometry	ChIP
Troponin T (TNNT2)	Thermo Scientific	MS-295-P1	1:200	1:200	
Sarcomeric Alpha Actinin (α -actinin)	Abcam	ab9465	1:200		
RAR α	Abcam	ab41934			1: 1000
Alexa Fluor® 594	Jackson	711-585-152	1:1000		
AffiniPure Donkey Anti-Mouse IgG (H+L)	ImmunoResearch				
Alexa Fluor® 488	Jackson	715-545-151	1:1000		
AffiniPure Donkey Anti-Mouse IgG (H+L)	ImmunoResearch				
Alexa Fluor® 647	Jackson	715-605-151	1:1000		
AffiniPure Donkey Anti-Mouse IgG (H+L)	ImmunoResearch				

Table S4. Human primer sequences used for ChIP-PCR.

Target Region	Primer Sequence (5'→3')	Product Length (bp)
Predicated RARE1	Forward: ATAACATGTATGCATGCC Reverse: GTGAGTGTCCCTCATCTCAT	119
Predicated RARE2	Forward: GTGCCCTATTGTGGAGTTC Reverse : ATGAGATGAGGAAACACTCAC	119