

## Supplementary Materials

### **Mitochondrial ROS promote mitochondrial dysfunction and inflammation in ischemic acute kidney injury by disrupting TFAM-mediated mtDNA maintenance**

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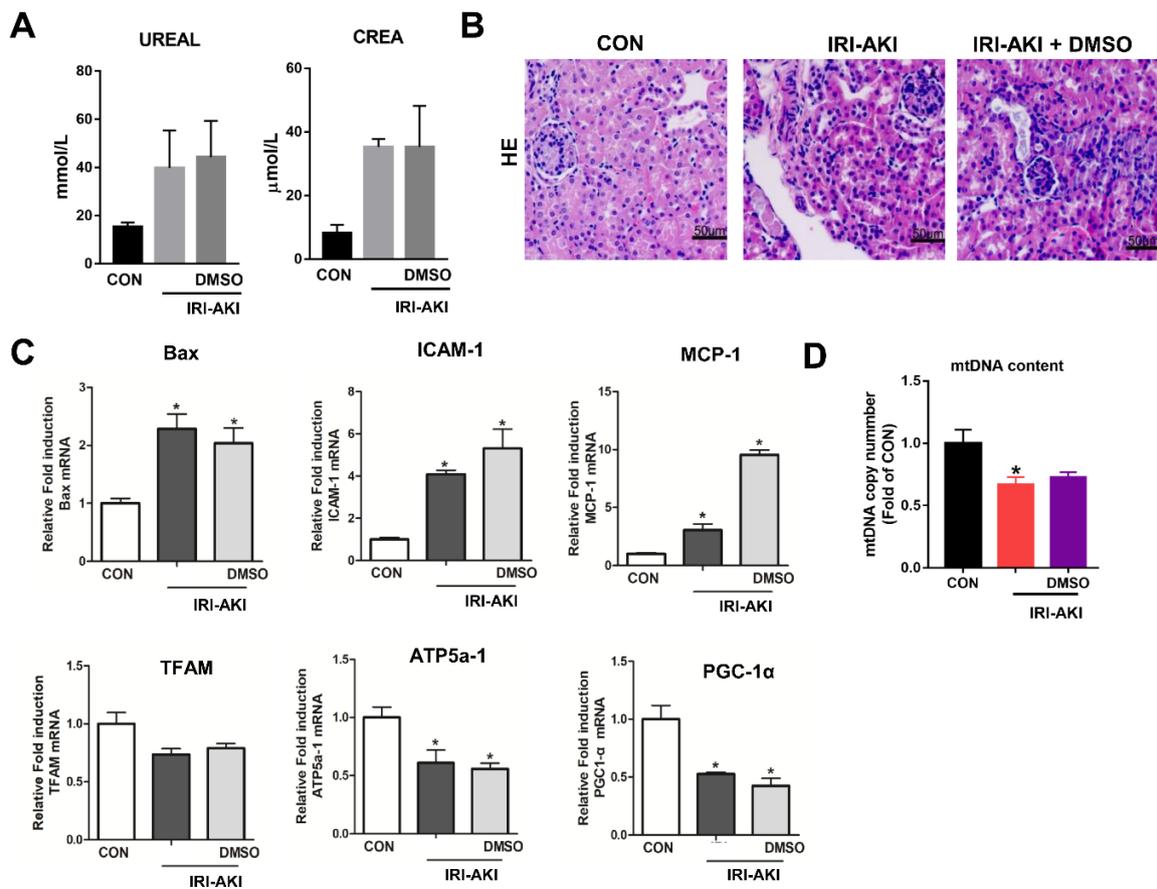
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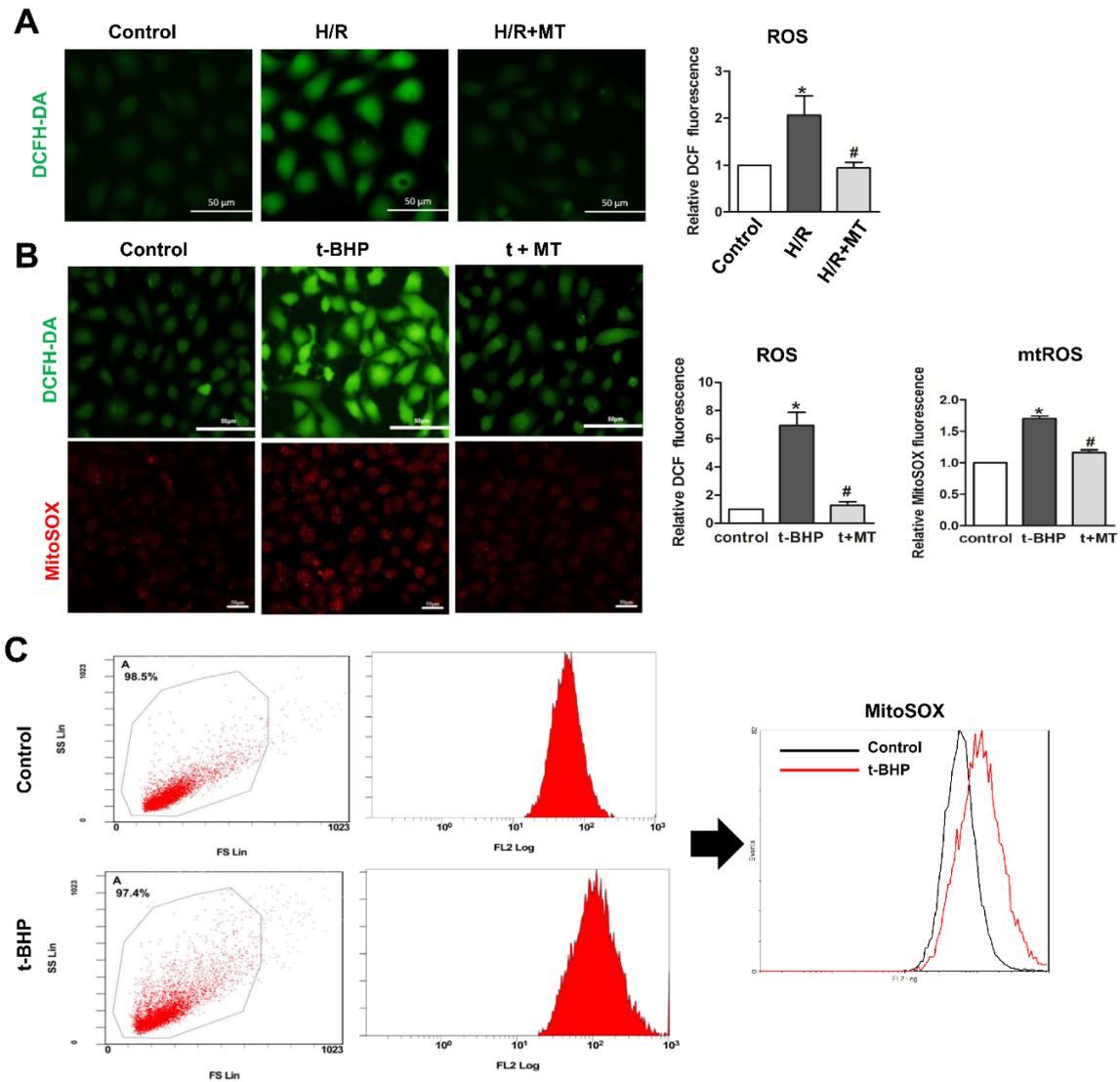
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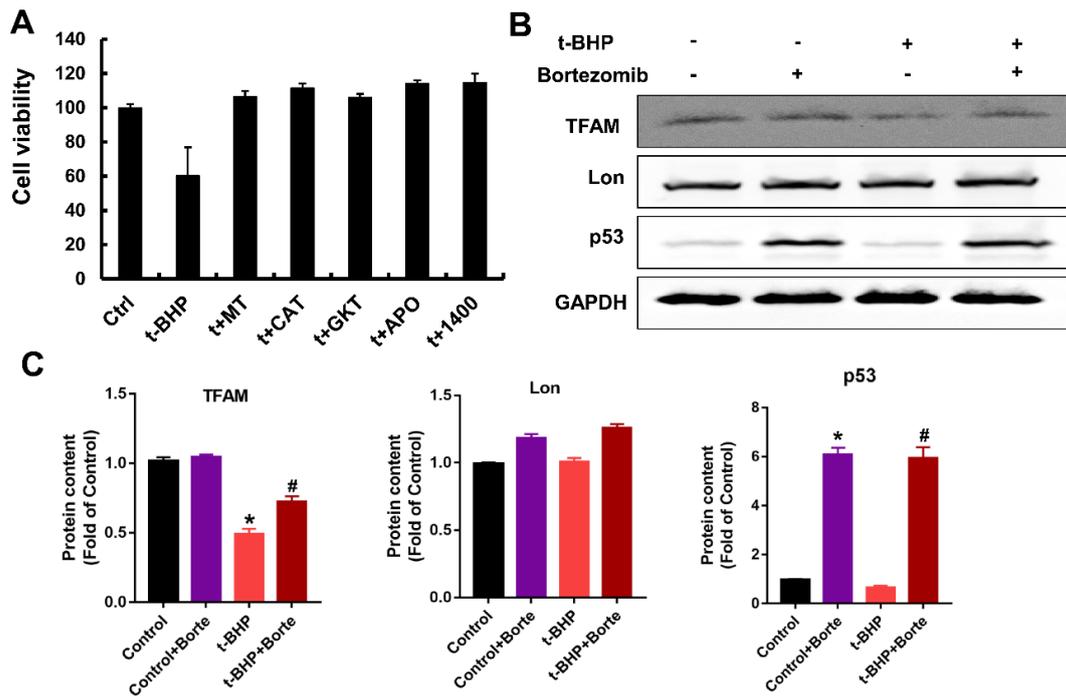
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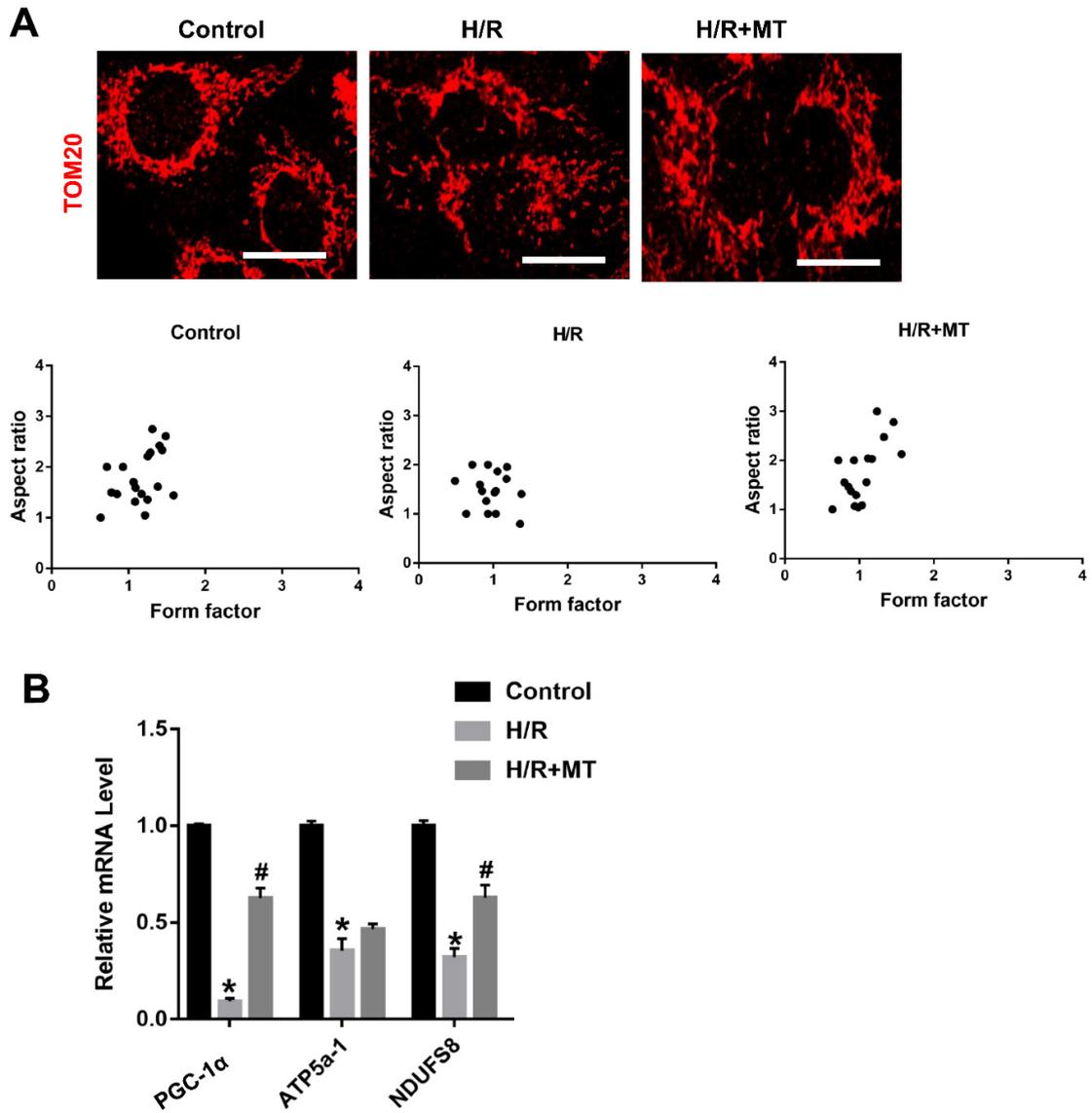
**Figure S1.** The vehicle (DMSO/PBS) alone had no influence on renal lesions in IRI-AKI mice. (A) Serum CREA and UREA concentrations of mice on day 5 after IRI-AKI (n = 6; \*p < 0.05 vs. CON group). (B) Representative micrographs of renal H&E staining in mice with different treatments. (C) Real-time PCR analysis of Bax, ICAM-1, MCP-1, TFAM, ATP5a-1, and PGC-1α mRNA levels in kidneys of mice on day 5 after IRI-AKI (n = 3; \*p < 0.05 vs. CON group). (D) mtDNA copy number in kidneys of mice on day 5 after IRI-AKI (n = 3; \*p < 0.05 vs. CON group).



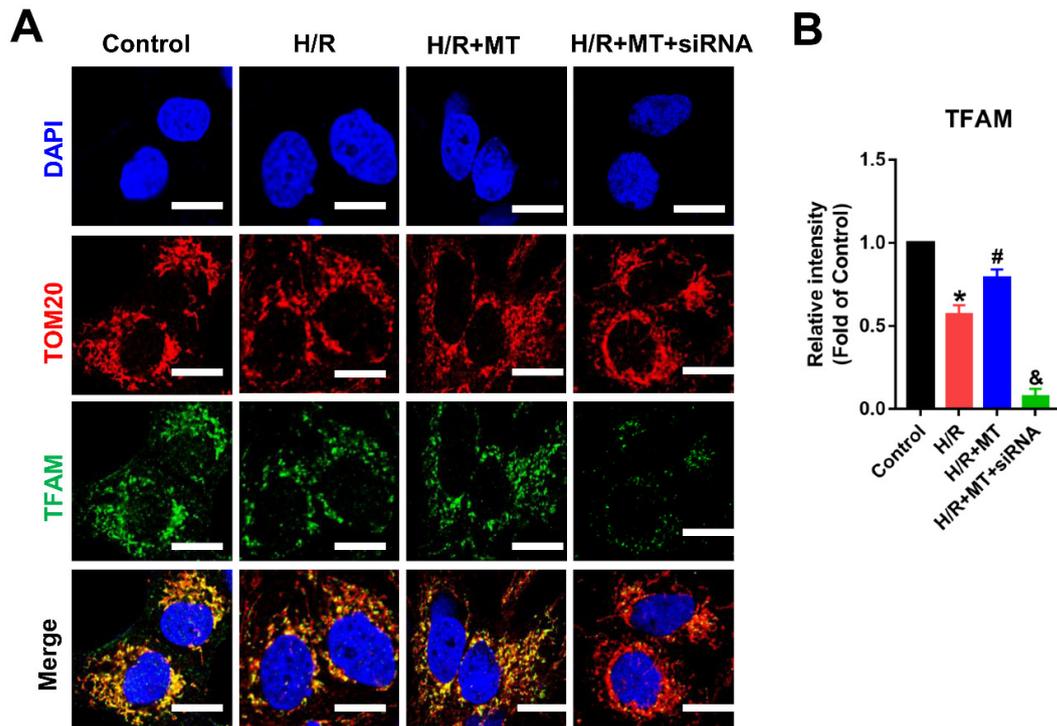
**Figure S2.** Measurement of ROS production in HK2 cells under different stress conditions. (A) Determination of intracellular ROS in the HK2 cells under H/R conditions using the DCFH-DA staining (scale bar = 50  $\mu$ m). (B) Determination of intracellular ROS and mtROS in HK2 cells under t-BHP conditions with the DCFH-DA and MitoSOX staining (Scale bar = 50  $\mu$ m). (C) Determination of mtROS level in HK2 cells under t-BHP conditions using flow cytometry with MitoSOX staining.



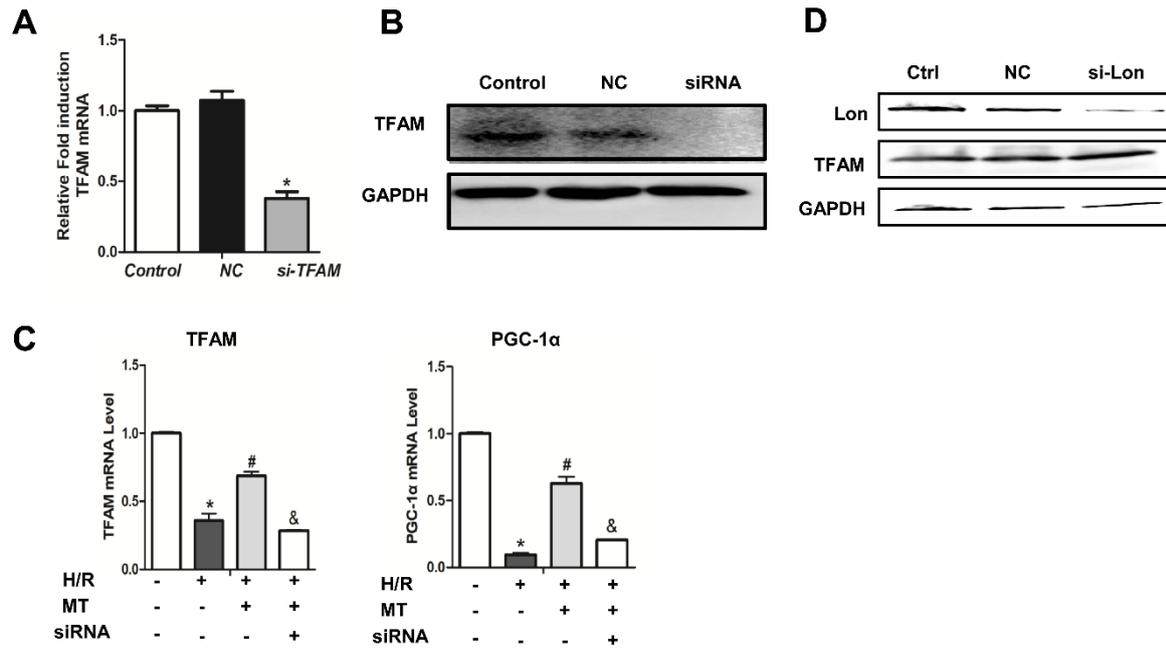
**Figure S3.** TFAM degradation was enhanced in HK2 cells under oxidative stress. (A) Cell viability was determined by CCK8 assay (n = 3; \*p < 0.05 vs. Control group; #p < 0.05 vs. t-BHP group). (B) Western blotting of TFAM, Lon, and p53 proteins in HK2 cells under t-BHP conditions with or without bortezomib treatment. (C) Quantitative analysis of protein expression detected by western blotting (n = 3; \*p < 0.05 vs. Control group; #p < 0.05 vs. t-BHP group).



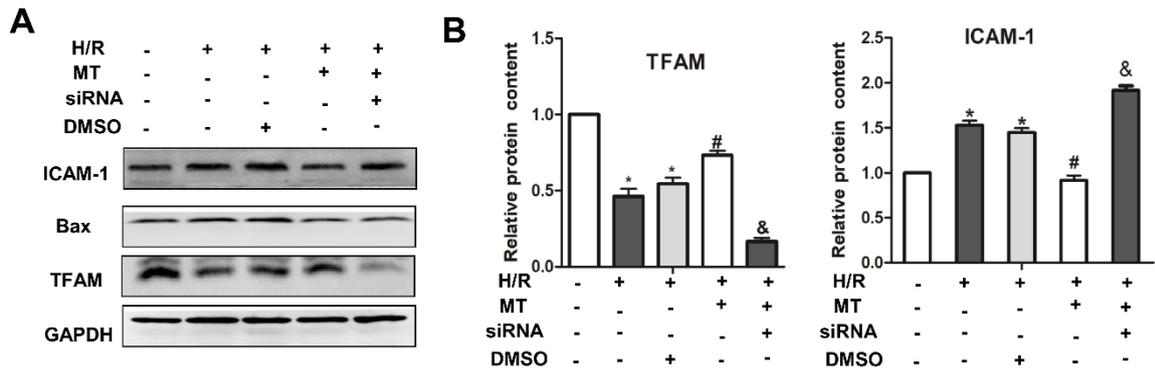
**Figure S4.** (A) Observation of mitochondria and quantification of mitochondrial length in HK2 cells under H/R conditions. HK2 cells were treated with or without MT and then stained with anti-TOM20. (B) Real-time PCR analysis of PGC-1 $\alpha$ , ATP5a-1, and NDUFS8 mRNA levels in HK2 cells under H/R conditions with or without MT treatment (n = 3; \*p < 0.05 vs. Control group; #p < 0.05 vs. H/R group).



**Figure S5.** (A) Double-IF staining of TOM20 (red) and TFAM (green) in the HK2 cells under H/R conditions with or without TFAM siRNA treatment (scale = 10  $\mu$ m). (B) Quantitative analysis of TFAM protein expression in the HK2 cells (n = 6; \*p < 0.05 vs. Control group; #p < 0.05 vs. H/R group; &p < 0.05 vs. MT group).

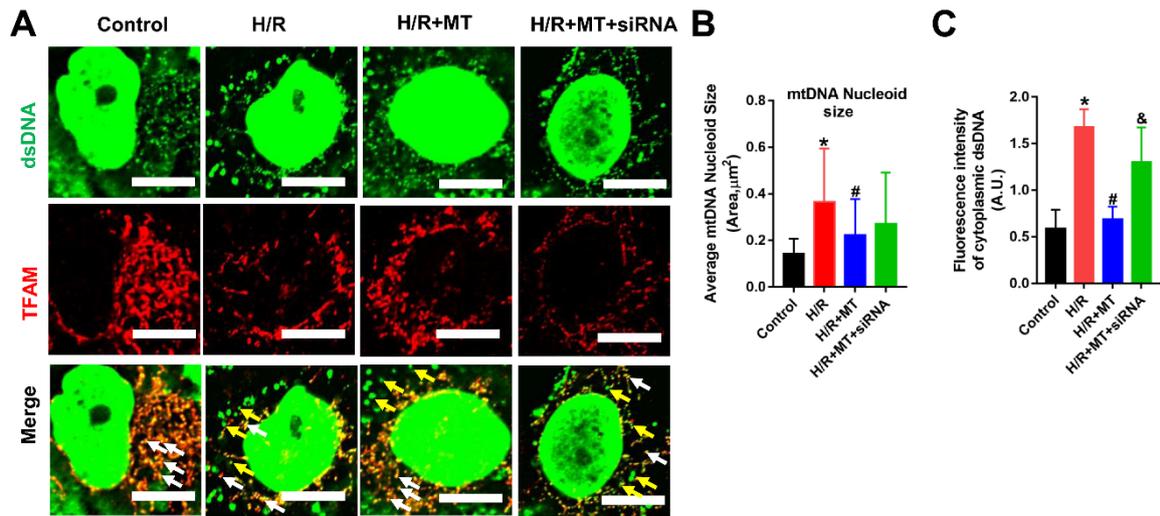


**Figure S6.** TFAM deficiency abolished the protective role of mtROS scavenger in the HK2 cells. (A) Real-time PCR analysis of TFAM mRNA levels in HK2 cells. (B) Western blotting analysis of TFAM protein levels in the HK2 cells at 48 h after transfection. (C) Real-time PCR analysis of TFAM and PGC-1 $\alpha$  mRNA levels in HK2 cells under H/R conditions (n = 3; \*p < 0.05 vs. Control group; #p < 0.05 vs. H/R group; &p < 0.05 vs. MT group).

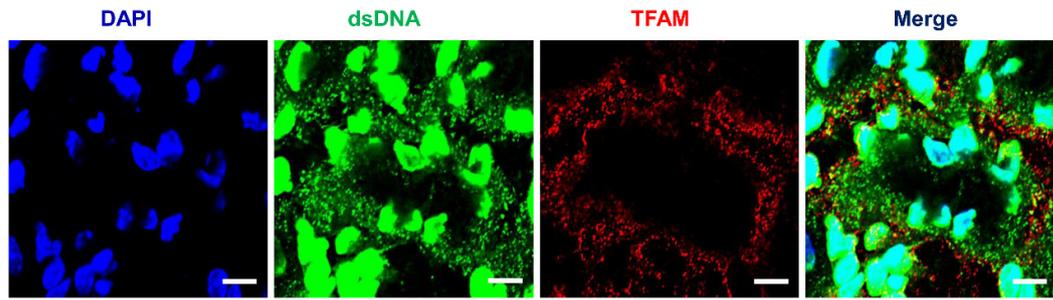


**Figure S7.** Loss of TFAM under oxidative stress induced cytokine production in HK2 cells.

(A) Western blotting analysis of ICAM-1, Bax, and TFAM protein levels in HK2 cells under H/R conditions with various treatments. (B) Quantitative analysis of ICAM-1 and TFAM protein expression detected by western blotting (n = 3; \*p < 0.05 vs. Control group; #p < 0.05 vs. H/R group; &P < 0.05 vs. MT group).



**Figure S8.** (A) Double-IF staining of TFAM (red) and dsDNA (green) in HK2 cells under H/R conditions with various treatments (scale bar = 10  $\mu\text{m}$ ). (B) Average size of mtDNA nucleoid in HK2 cells of different groups (n = 20 cells; \*p < 0.05 vs. Control group; #p < 0.05 vs. H/R group). (C) Quantification of cytoplasmic dsDNA (yellow arrows) intensity in HK2 cells (n = 16 cells; \*p < 0.05 vs. Control group; #p < 0.05 vs. H/R group; &p < 0.05 vs. MT group).



**Figure S9.** Representative images of the TFAM (red), dsDNA (green), and DAPI costaining in kidney of normal control mice (scale bar = 10  $\mu\text{m}$ ).

**Table S1** Primers used in Real-time PCR assay

<b>Gene</b>	<b>Sequence 5'-3'</b>	<b>Species</b>	
TFAM	AGCTCAGAACCCAGATGCAA CCGCCCTATAAGCATCTTGA	Human	
PGC1- $\alpha$	TGCTGAAGAGGCAAGAGACA CACACACGCACACTCCATC		
NDUFS8	CATCTACTGCGGCTTCTGC GGGCGTCACCGATAACAAGT		
ATP5a-1	AGAGGACAGGAGCCATTGTG TCAGACCAACTCGCCTACG		
UQCRC1	CAGTCCTCTCAGCCCCTTG CCGATTCTTTGTTCCCTTGA		
IL-1 $\beta$	TGGCAGAAAGGGAACAGAAA CTGGCTGATGGACAGGAGAT		
TNF- $\alpha$	TGCTGCACTTTGGAGTGATCG TGTCACTCGGGGTTCGAGAAG		
GAPDH	ACCACAGTCCATGCCATCAC TCCACCACCCTGTTGCTGTA		
TFAM	CACCCAGATGCAAACTTTCAG CTGCTCTTTATACTTGCTCACAG		
PGC1- $\alpha$	CACCAAACCCACAGAAAACAG GGGTCAGAGGAAGAGATAAAGTTG		
ATP5a-1	CATTGGTGATGGTATTGCGC TCCCAAACACGACAACCTCC		
Bax	TGGAGATGAACTGGACAGCA TGAAGTTGCCATCAGCAAAC		Mouse
MCP-1	AGTTGACCCGTAAATCTGAAGC GTGGTTGTGGAAAAGGTAGTGG		
ICAM-1	ACCCAACCTGGAAGCTGTTTG CACACTCTCCGGAAACGAAT		
TNF- $\alpha$	CCAGGAGAAAGTCAGCCTCCT TCATACCAGGGCTTGAGCTCA		
GAPDH	CAGATCCACAACGGATATATTGGG CATGACAACCTTGGCATTGTGG		

**Table S2** Primers used in mtDNA copy number assay

<b>Gene</b>	<b>Sequence 5'-3'</b>	<b>Species</b>
hB2M	TGTTCCCTGCTGGGTAGCTCT CCTCCATGATGCTGCTTACA	Human
mtND1	CACTTCCACACAGACATCA TGGTTAGGCTGGTGTAGGG	
COX2	ATAACCGAGTCGTTCTGCCAAT TTTCAGAGCATTGGCCATAGAA	Mouse
Rsp18	TGTGTTAGGGGACTGGTGGACA CATCACCCACTTACCCCAAAA	