## **Supplemental Information**

for

## ELABELA and its fragment protect against acute kidney injury

Running title: ELA protects against AKI

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Table S1 Effects of ELA peptides on physiological parameters of I/R injured mice.

	CREA	uCREA	uBUN	Urea volume	Urea protein
	(µmol/L)	(mmol/L)	(mmol/L)	(mL/day)	(mg/day)
СТ	3.0±0.8	$2427.5 \pm 90.8$	$282.5 \pm 0.5$	$0.28 \pm 0.05$	$0.91 \pm 0.1$
I/R	$6.6 \pm 1.0^*$	$3767 \pm 264.7^*$	$290.1 \pm 2.1^*$	$0.66 \pm 0.07^*$	$2.2 \pm 0.2^*$
I/R+E32	$4.6\pm0.3^{\#}$	$2954.7 \pm 246.7^{\#}$	$278.3 \pm 2.6^{\#}$	$0.46 \pm 0.05^{\#}$	$1.5\pm0.1^{\#}$
I/R+E11	$4.3\pm0.2^{\#}$	$2979.3 \pm 237.6^{\#}$	283.2±5.5 <sup>#</sup>	$0.43 \pm 0.02^{\#}$	$1.3 \pm 0.06^{\#}$
I/R+AE11C	$6.2 \pm 1.5$	$3847.4 \pm 133.4$	$290.7 \pm 1.7$	$0.55 \pm 0.02$	$1.8 \pm 0.06$

CT, non-injured mice; I/R, I/R injured mice; E32/E11/AE11C, ELA32/ELA11/AE11C treated I/R-injured mice, n=5-7 per group. CREA, serum creatinine; uBUN, urea nitrogen; uCREA, urea creatinine, p < 0.05 compared to CT mice; p < 0.05 compared to I/R-injured mice.

 $\label{eq:continuous} \textbf{Table S2} \ \text{Primers used in the present study}.$ 

Gene	Forward	Reverse
M Apela	TTTGCAGAGACTTCCCGCTT	GCTCACCCCACATCCTATGG
M Apln	GCTGCTGCTGCTCTGGCTCT	GGGGCGCTGTCTGCGAAAT
M Aplnr	GCCTGTCATGGTGTTCCG	CTCAATGCGCTCCTTTCGG
M <i>Il6</i>	CACTTCACAAGTCGGAGGCT	CTGCAAGTGCATCATCGTTGT
M <i>Il8</i>	TTGGAGCCAAGGCAAGAACA	AATGGAGAGGCATCCGGTTC
M Collagen1a	GCACGTCTGGTTTGGAGAGA	ACATTAGGCGCAGGAAGGTC
M Tgfb1	GACTCTCCACCTGCAAGACC	GGACTGGCGAGCCTTAGTTT
M Fibronectin	TCAGAAGAGTGAGCCCCTGA	CAGGGTTGGTGATGAAGGGG
M Mcp1	ACAAGAGGATCACCAGCAG	GGACCCATTCCTTCTTGGGG
M Icam1	CCATCACCGTGTATTCGTTT	GAGGTCCTTGCCTACTTGCT
R <i>Il6</i>	AGCCAGAGTCATTCAGAGCAA	AGAGCATTGGAAGTTGGGGT
R Tnfa	TCTCTTCAAGGGACAAGGCT	TCCTGGTATGAAATGGCAAA
R Kim1	CTCCAGGAAGCCGAGCAAAC	AAGCACTGGGTACAGATCCAAA
R Mcp1	TTGCTGCCTGTAGCATCC	GAGTAGCAGCAGGTGAGTGG
R Icam1	TACAAGTGCCGTGCCTTTAG	CATGGTACAGCACTGTCAGGT
R Vcam1	GCTACATCCACACTGACGCT	CAGGGAATGAGTAGACCTCCA
H/R/M Rn18s	CTCAACACGGGAAACCTCAC	CGCTCCACCAACTAAGAACG

APJ primer	CCGGAATTCATGGAGGAAGGT	CGCGGATCCATGTCAACCACAAGG	
	GGTGATTT	GTCTCCT	
E32-GFP	CCGGAATTCATGCAGAGACCA	TGCTCTAGAGGGAAAGGGTACTCG	
primer	GTTAATTTG	TGA	
E11-GFP primer	CCGGAATTCATGTGTATGCCTC	TGCTCTAGAGGGAAAGGGTACTCG	
	TCCATTCA	TGA	

M: Mus musculus; H: Homo sapiens; R: Rattus norvegicus.

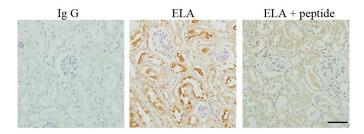
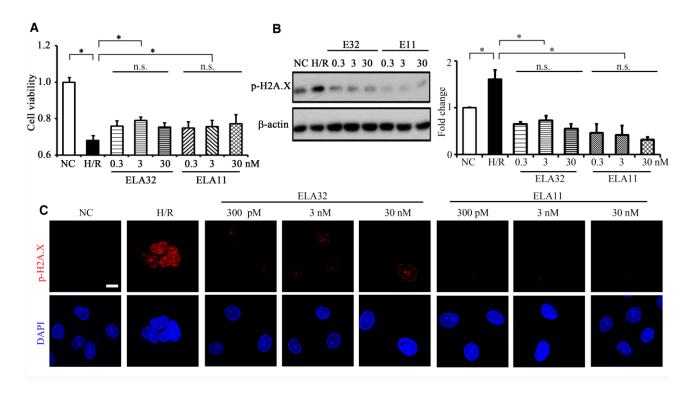
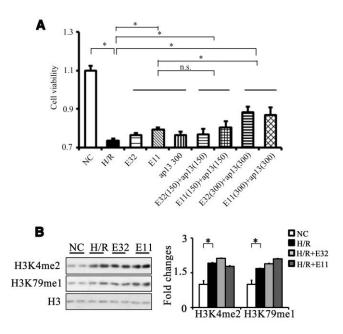


Figure S1. ELA staining on the mouse renal section. Representative images of ELA (brown) staining. IgG (left): section stained with IgG instead of primary antibody; ELA (middle): section stained with ELA antibody; ELA + peptide (right): section stained with ELA antibody pre-incubated with blocking peptide at ratio 1:10 for 30 min, scale bar =  $50 \mu m$ .



**Figure S2. ELA32 and ELA11 dose-independently suppress H/R-induced cell death and DNA damage in cultured renal tubular cells.** (A) Relative cell viability. (B) Representative western blots (left) with densitometric quantitative results (right) of p-H2A.X in different experimental groups. (C) Representative images of p-H2A.X staining in different groups, scale bar = 10 μm. NC, non-injured cells; H/R, H/R-injured cells; E32 or E11, 300 pM/3 nM/30 nM, 300 pM/3 nM/30 nM ELA32/ELA11 treated H/R-injured cells.



**Figure S3. ELA32, ELA11 and apelin-13 suppress H/R injury induced cell death in cultured renal tubular cells.** (A) Relative cell viability. (B) Representative western blots (left) with densitometric quantitative results (right) of H3K4me2, H3K79me1 and H3 in different experimental groups. NC, non-injured cells; H/R, H/R-injured cells; E32/E11/ap13 300, 300 pM ELA32/ELA11/apelin-13 treated H/R injured cells; E32(150)+ap13(150), 150 pM ELA32 and 150 pM apelin-13 treated H/R injured cells; E32(300)+ap13(300), 300 pM ELA32 and 300 pM apelin-13 treated H/R injured cells; E11(300)+ap13(300), 300 pM ELA32 and 300 pM apelin-13 treated H/R injured cells; E11(300)+ap13(300), 300 pM ELA11 and 300 pM apelin-13 treated H/R injured cells;

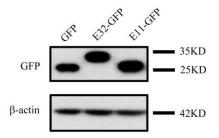
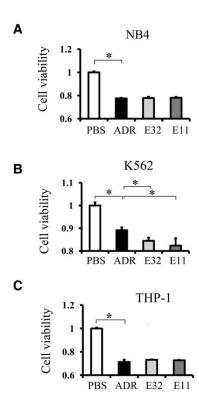


Figure S4. Successful overexpression of E32-GFP and E11-GFP in NRK-52E cells. Representative western blots of GFP and  $\beta$ -actin in different experimental groups.



**Figure S5. ELA32 and ELA11 do not influence the efficacy of ADR-induced cell death in K562 leukemia cell line.** Relative cell viability measured by MTT assay of NB4 cells (A), K562 cells (B), and THP-1 cells (C), treated with or without ADR, or with or without ELA32 or ELA11. PBS, PBS treated NRK-52E cells; ADR, ADR treated NRK-52E cells; E32/E11, ELA32/ELA11 treated ADR injured cells, n = 10 per group.

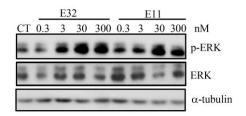


Figure S6. High dosages of ELA32 and ELA11 activate p-ERK in HEK293 cells under normal cultured conditions. Representative western blots of p-ERK, ERK and  $\alpha$ -tubulin in different experimental groups.

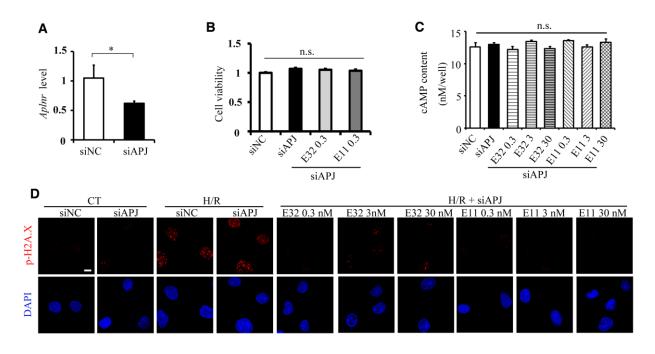


Figure S7. ELA and its short fragment dose-independently inhibit H/R-induced cell death and DNA damage in APJ knockdown NRK-52E cells. (A) qPCR result of *Aplnr* in NRK-52E cells. (B) Relative cell viability measured by MTT assay in APJ knockdown NRK-52E cells. (C) cAMP assay of ELA32 and ELA11 in APJ knockdown NRK-52E cells. (D) Representative images of p-H2A.X in different groups, scale bar = 10 μm. NC, non-injured cells; H/R, H/R injured cells; siNC or siAPJ, siNC or siAPJ transfected NRK-52E cells; E32 or E11 0.3/3/30 nM, 0.3/3/30 nM ELA32/ELA11 treated APJ knockdown NRK-52E cells, n.s., not significant.

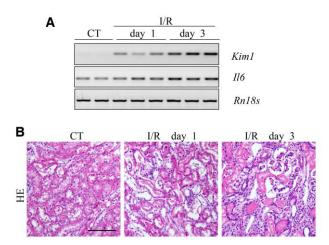


Figure S8. Assessment of renal I/R injury. (A) RT-PCR results of  $\mathit{Kim1}$ ,  $\mathit{Il6}$  and  $\mathit{Rn18s}$  in different experimental groups. (B) Representative images of H&E staining in different experimental groups, scale bar =  $100 \, \mu m$ .