## Hypaphorine Attenuates Lipopolysaccharide-Induced Endothelial Inflammation via Regulation of TLR4 and PPAR-γ Dependent on PI3K/Akt/mTOR Signal Pathway

Haijian Sun, Xuexue Z	hu, Weiwei	Cai and	Liying (	Qiu
-----------------------	------------	---------	----------	-----

<b>Table S1.</b> Primer for RT-PCR analysis.		
Primers	Sequences (5'–3')	
GAPDH (Forward)	CCACATCGCTCAGACACCAT	
GAPDH (Reverse)	CCAGGCGCCCAATACG	
TNF- $\alpha$ (Forward)	TGCTGCACTTTGGAGTGATCG	
TNF- $\alpha$ (Reverse)	TGTCACTCGGGGTTCGAGAAG	
IL-1β (Forward)	TCCAGGGACAGGATATGGAG	
IL-1 $\beta$ (Reverse)	TCTTTCAACACGCAGGACAG	
MCP-1 (Forward)	GATGCAATCAATGCCCCAGTC	
MCP-1 (Reverse)	TCCTTGGCCACAATGGTCTTG	
TLR4 (Forward)	ATGAAATGAGTTGCAGCAGA	
TLR4 (Reverse)	AGCCATCGTTGTCTCCCTAA	
VCAM-1 (Forward)	TTGCTGACAGCTGACCTTTG	
VCAM-1 (Reverse)	TTTAGGCCACATTGGGAAAG	
PPAR-γ (Forward)	ATTCCATTCACAAGAACAGATCCAG	
PPAR-γ (Reverse)	TTTATCTCCACAGACACGACATTCA	

Note: GAPDH, glyceraldehyde phosphate dehydrogenase; TNF- $\alpha$ , tumor necrosis factor- $\alpha$ ; IL-1 $\beta$ , interleukin-1 $\beta$ ; MCP-1, monocyte chemoattractant protein 1; TLR-4, toll-like receptor 4; VCAM-1, vascular ellular adhesion molecule-1; PPAR- $\gamma$ , peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor  $\gamma$ .



Figure S1. Chemical structures of investigated Hy.



**Figure S2.** Effects of different doses of VH on the protein expressions of TNF- $\alpha$ , IL-1 $\beta$ , VCAM-1 and MCP-1 in HMEC-1 cells response to LPS. HMEC-1 cells were pretreated with different doses of VH for 6 h before LPS incubation for another 48 h. The protein expressions of TNF- $\alpha$ , IL-1 $\beta$ , VCAM-1 and MCP-1 were quantified by ELISA kits. Values are mean ± S.D. \*p < 0.05 vs. Control, † p < 0.05 vs. LPS. n = 6 for each group. Hy, hypaphorine; LPS, lipopolysaccharide; TNF- $\alpha$ , tumor necrosis factor- $\alpha$ ; IL-1 $\beta$ , interleukin-1 $\beta$ ; VCAM-1, vascular cellular adhesion molecule-1; MCP-1, monocyte chemoattractant protein 1.



**Figure S3**. Average TLR4 or PPAR- $\gamma$  fluorescence intensity normalized to control was obtained from four independent experiments. The mean fluorescent intensity of TLR4 (**A**) or PPAR- $\gamma$  (**B**) in endothelial cells of the control group was normalized to 1.0. Values are mean ± S.D. \* *p* < 0.05 vs. Veh, + *p* < 0.05 vs. VH, ‡ *p* < 0.05 vs. Veh + LPS. *n* = 4 for each group. Hy, hypaphorine; LPS, lipopolysaccharide; PPAR- $\gamma$ , peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor  $\gamma$ .



**Figure S4**. Knockdown of TLR4 alleviated inflammatory response in HMEC-1 cells response to LPS. The HMEC-1 cells were transfected with 100 nM Control siRNA or TLR4 siRNA for 24 h followed by LPS (500 ng/mL) stimulation for 48 h. The mRNA expressions of TNF- $\alpha$ , IL-1 $\beta$ , VCAM-1 and MCP-1 were detected by real time quantitative PCR (**A**) and ELISA (**B**). Values are mean±S.D. \* *p* <0.05 vs. Veh, † *p* < 0.05 vs. Con siRNA (Control siRNA), ‡ *p* < 0.05 vs Veh + LPS. *n* = 4 for each group for PCR and *n* = 6 for each group for ELISA. LPS, lipopolysaccharide; TNF- $\alpha$ , tumor necrosis factor- $\alpha$ ; IL-1 $\beta$ , interleukin-1 $\beta$ ; VCAM-1, vascular cellular adhesion molecule-1; MCP-1, monocyte chemoattractant protein 1.



**Figure S5**. PPAR- $\gamma$  activation ameliorated inflammatory response in HMEC-1 cells response to LPS. The HMEC-1 cells were pre-incubated with pioglitazone (20 µM) for 6 h followed by LPS (500 ng/ml) stimulation for 48 h. The mRNA expressions of TNF- $\alpha$ , IL-1 $\beta$ , VCAM-1 and MCP-1 were detected by real time quantitative PCR (**A**) and ELISA (**B**). Values are mean±S.D. \*p < 0.05 vs. Control, +p < 0.05 vs. Veh, ‡ p < 0.05 vs Control+LPS. n = 4 for each group for PCR and n = 6 for each group for ELISA. LPS, lipopolysaccharide; TNF- $\alpha$ , tumor necrosis factor- $\alpha$ ; IL-1 $\beta$ , interleukin-1 $\beta$ ; VCAM-1, vascular cellular adhesion molecule-1; MCP-1, monocyte chemoattractant protein 1.



**Figure S6**. Knockdown of TLR4 with siRNA effectively downregulated the protein and mRNA levels of TLR4 in HMEC-1 cells. The HMEC-1 cells were transfected with 100 nM Control siRNA or TLR4 siRNA for 24 h followed by LPS (500 ng/mL) stimulation for 48 h. The protein and mRNA levels of TLR4 were measured by Western blot or RT-PCR, respectively. Values are mean  $\pm$  S.D. \* p < 0.05 vs. Scrambled siRNA. n = 4 for each group.



**Figure S7**. The EA.hy926 cells were pre-incubated with pioglitazone (20  $\mu$ M) for 6 h followed by LPS (500 ng/mL) stimulation for 48 h. The protein levels of TLR4 were measured by Western blot. Values are mean  $\pm$  S.D. \* p < 0.05 vs. Control,  $\pm p < 0.05$  vs. Veh (Vehicle),  $\pm p < 0.05$  vs. Pioglitazone. n = 4 for each group. Hy, hypaphorine; LPS, lipopolysaccharide; PPAR- $\gamma$ , peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor  $\gamma$ .



**Figure S8**. GW9662, a PPAR- $\gamma$  antagonist, blocked pioglitazone-mediated inhibition of TLR4 in LPSchallenged HMEC-1 cells. The HMEC-1 cells were pre-incubated with GW9662 (10  $\mu$ M) for 30 min, and then pioglitazone (20  $\mu$ M) for 6 h, followed by LPS (500 ng/mL) stimulation for 48 h. The protein levels of TLR4 were measured by Western blot. Values are mean ± S.D. \* *p* < 0.05 vs. Control. *n* = 4 for each group.



**Figure S9**. The HMEC-1 cells were pretreated with LY294002 (10  $\mu$ M), or mTOR inhibitor rapamycin (200 nM) for 6 h before LPS incubation for 48 h. The mRNA expressions of TNF- $\alpha$ , IL-1 $\beta$ , VCAM-1 and MCP-1 were detected by real time quantitative PCR (**A**) and ELISA (**B**). Values are mean±S.D. \**p*<0.05 vs. Veh, ‡ *p* < 0.05 vs Veh+LPS. *n* = 4 for each group for PCR and n=6 for each group for ELISA. LPS, lipopolysaccharide; TNF- $\alpha$ , tumor necrosis factor- $\alpha$ ; IL-1 $\beta$ , interleukin-1 $\beta$ ; VCAM-1, vascular cellular adhesion molecule-1; MCP-1, monocyte chemoattractant protein 1.