



Beneficial Role of HO-1-SIRT1 Axis in Attenuating Angiotensin II-Induced Adipocyte Dysfunction

Hari Vishal Lakhani ¹, Mishghan Zehra ¹, Sneha S. Pillai ¹, Nitin Puri ¹, Joseph I. Shapiro ¹, Nader G. Abraham ² and Komal Sodhi ^{1*}

¹ Department of Surgery, Internal Medicine, and Biomedical Sciences, Marshall University Joan C. Edwards School of Medicine, Huntington, WV 25701, USA; lakhani@marshall.edu (H.V.L.); humayun@marshall.edu (M.Z.); sneha.sp88@gmail.com (S.S.P.); purin@marshall.edu (N.P.); shapiroj@marshall.edu (J.I.S.)

² Department of Pharmacology, New York Medical College, Valhalla, NY 10595, USA; nader_abraham@nymc.edu

* Correspondence: sodhi@marshall.edu; Tel.: +1-304 691-1704, Fax: +1-0914 347-4956

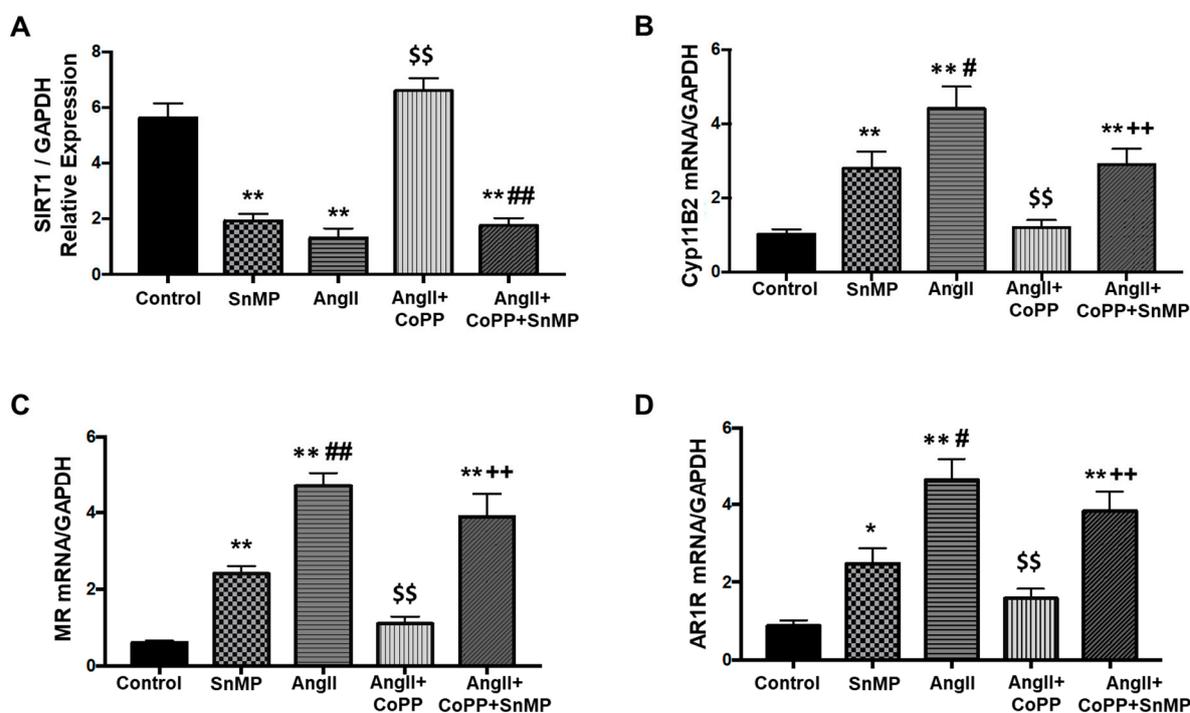


Figure S1. Effect of AngII on mechanistic interplay between HO-1/SIRT1 axis in mouse adipocyte with or without HO-1 induction. Effect of AngII exposed to 3T3-L1 murine pre adipocytes by RT-PCR analysis for relative mRNA expression of (A) SIRT1, (B) CYP11B2, (C) MR and (D) AT1R. Values represent means \pm SEM. * $p < 0.05$ vs. CTR, ** $p < 0.01$ vs. CTR, # $p < 0.05$ vs. SnMP, ## $p < 0.01$ vs. SnMP, \$\$ $p < 0.01$ vs. AngII, + $p < 0.05$ vs. AngII + CoPP, ++ $p < 0.01$ vs. AngII + CoPP ($n = 6$).