Supplementary Information

Podocyte OTUD5 alleviates diabetic kidney disease through deubiquitinating TAK1 and reducing podocyte inflammation and injury

The supplementary file includes 2 Table and 7 Figures.

Supplementary Table 1. Primer sequences for RT-qPCR	assay.
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Gene	Species	Sequence	
<i>Il6</i>	Mouse	CTCCCAACAGACCTGTCTATAC	
		CCATTGCACAACTCTTTTCTCA	
Tnfα	Mouse	ATGTCTCAGCCTCTTCTCATTC	
		GCTTGTCACTCGAATTTTGAGA	
Otud5	Mouse	CTGCCTTTGGTCTGAATGATTG	
		GTCTAGGTATTCCTGTTGGGAC	
β -actin	Mouse	CTACCTCATGAAGATCCTGACC	
		CACAGCTTCTCTTTGATGTCAC	

Patient	Age	Sex	Scr	eGFR	UPE/24h	FBG			
			(µmol/L)	$(mL/min/1.73m^2)$	(g)	(mmol/L)			
Normal group									
1	55-60	F	84	114.7	< 0.15	6.2			
2	75-80	М	61	82.4	< 0.15	5.1			
3	70-75	М	59	97.9	< 0.15	4.8			
DKD group									
1	75-80	F	97	48	3.6	12.1			
2	45-50	F	135	40.4	3.4	18.7			
3	60-65	М	202	29.2	6.4	13.2			

Supplementary Table S2. Clinical data from human subjects with or without DKD.



Supplementary Figure 1: Identification of OTUD5 as a regulator of podocyte inflammation and injury.

(a) KEGG enrichments of differentially expressed genes. (b) Densitometric quantification of the immunoblot in Figure 1e. (n=3 independent experiments; Pvalues were determined by one-way ANOVA with Bonferroni's correction). (c) Relative mRNA levels of *Otud5* in renal cortex of T2DM mice and T1DM mice. (n = 6samples; P values were determined by Two-tailed unpaired t test). (d) Relative mRNA levels of *Otud5* in renal cortex of NOD mice and db/db mice. (n = 6 samples; P values were determined by two-tailed unpaired t test). (e) Representative western blot of Flag expression in podocytes transfected with gradient Flag-OTUD5. (n=3 independent experiments). (f) Representative western blot of OTUD5 expression in podocytes transfected with different si-OTUD5 sequences. (n = 3 independent experiments). (g-h) Real-time qPCR analysis of Il6 (g) and $Tnf\alpha$ (h) in OTUD5 knockdown MPC5 transfected with Flag-OTUD5 plasmid followed by HG/PA for 8h. (n = 3 independent experiments; P values were determined by one-way ANOVA with Bonferroni's correction.). (i-j) Representative western blot of Cleaved Caspase3 (i) and Nephrin (j) expression in OTUD5 knockdown MPC5 transfected with Flag-OTUD5 plasmid followed by HG/PA. (n = 3 independent experiments). For b, c, d, g and h, data are presented as mean \pm SD.



Supplementary Figure 2: Podocyte-specific *Otud5* knockout aggravates macrophage infiltration in T2DM mouse kidney.

(a) The primers of *Otud5* (WT:327bp, FI:405bp) and *Nphs-iCre* (KI:283bp) were respectively used for PCR to identify the genotype of mice. (b) Representative Western blot of OTUD5 expression in the kidney from *OTUD5*^{fl/fl} and OTUD5CKO mice. (n = 6 samples). (c) The levels of body weight in mice.(n=6 samples; *P* values were determined by one-way ANOVA with Bonferroni's correction). (d-e) Real-time qPCR showing mRNA levels of *Ccl2* (e) and *Cxcl10* (f) in kidney tissues of each group. (n = 6 samples; *P* values were determined by one-way ANOVA with Bonferroni's correction. ns= no significance). (f) Representative immunohistochemistry (IHC) images of CD68 expression in mice. Scale bar, 50 µm. (n = 6 samples). For c-e, data are presented as mean ± SD.



Supplementary Figure 3: Schematic diagram depicting the procedure of STZ-induced T1DM mice.





Supplementary Figure 4: Identification of TAK1 as a potential substrate protein of OTUD5.

(a) A table showing the candidate substrates of OTUD5 screened by the interactomes. (b) Co-IP of OTUD5 in NIH/3T3 co-transfected with Flag-OTUD5 (WT or C24A) and His-TAK1 plasmids. Exogenous OTUD5 was immunoprecipitated using anti-Flag antibody. (n = 3 independent experiments)



Supplementary Figure 5: OTUD5 negatively regulates TAK1-MAPK pathway activation in podocytes.

(a) Densitometric quantification of immunoblots in Figure 5a. (n=3 independent experiments; P values were determined by one-way ANOVA with Bonferroni's correction). (b-c) Densitometric quantification of immunoblots in Figure 5c-d. <math>(n=6 samples; P values were determined by one-way ANOVA with Bonferroni's correction).(d-e) Densitometric quantification of immunoblots in Figure 5e-f. $(n=3 \text{ independent} experiments}; P \text{ values were determined by one-way ANOVA with Bonferroni's correction}).$ (d-e) Densitometric quantification of immunoblots in Figure 5e-f. $(n=3 \text{ independent} experiments}; P \text{ values were determined by one-way ANOVA with Bonferroni's correction}).$



Supplementary Figure 6: Inhibition of TAK1 eliminates the aggravated podocyte inflammatory cytokines in OTUD5CKO-T2DM mice.

(a-b) Real-time qPCR showing mRNA levels of *Il6* (a) and *Tnfa* (b) in the kidney tissues of each group. (n = 6 samples; *P* values were determined by one-way ANOVA with Bonferroni's correction and data are presented as mean \pm SD).



Supplementary Figure 7: Podocyte-specific overexpression of OTUD5 alleviates podocyte inflammatory in T2DM mice.

(a) Representative Western blot of OTUD5 expression in the kidney from $OTUD5^{fl/fl}$ +AAV-EV and $OTUD5^{fl/fl}$ +AAV-OTUD5 mice induced by T2DM. (n = 6 samples). (b) Representative immunofluorescence staining images of kidney tissues from $OTUD5^{fl/fl}$ +AAV-OTUD5 mice, showing immunoreactivity to OTUD5 (green) and Desmin or Nephrin or AQP1(red). Tissues were counterstained with DAPI (blue). Scale bar, 50µm. (c-d) Real-time qPCR showing mRNA levels of *Il6* (b) and *Tnfa* (c) in the kidney tissues of each group. (n = 6 samples; *P* values were determined by two-tailed unpaired t test and data are presented as mean ± SD)