

# IDENTIFICATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF AN ALTERNATIVELY TRANSCRIBED FORM OF PEROXIREDOXIN IV THAT IS SPECIFICALLY EXPRESSED IN SPERMATIDS OF THE POSTPUBERTAL MOUSE TESTIS

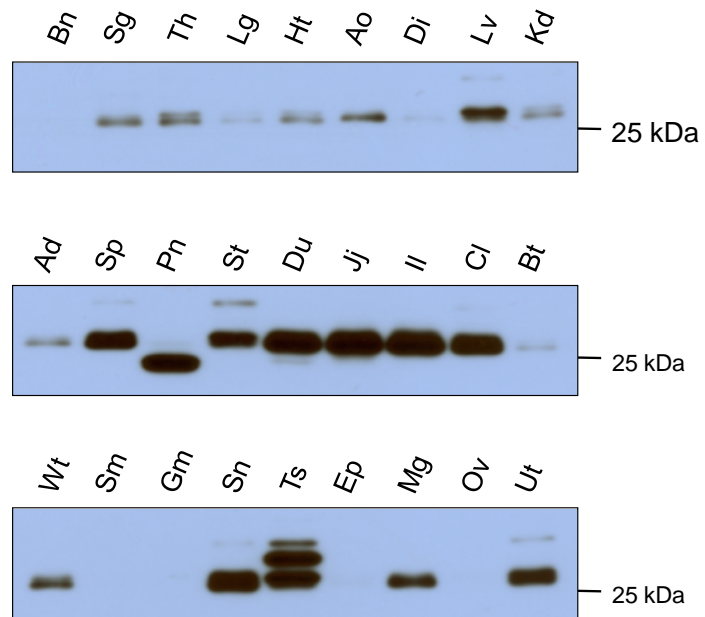
Sun Hee Yim, Yoo-Jin Kim, Sue Young Oh, Junichi Fujii, Yan Zhang, Vadim N. Gladyshev and Sue Goo Rhee

## SUPPLEMENTAL DATA

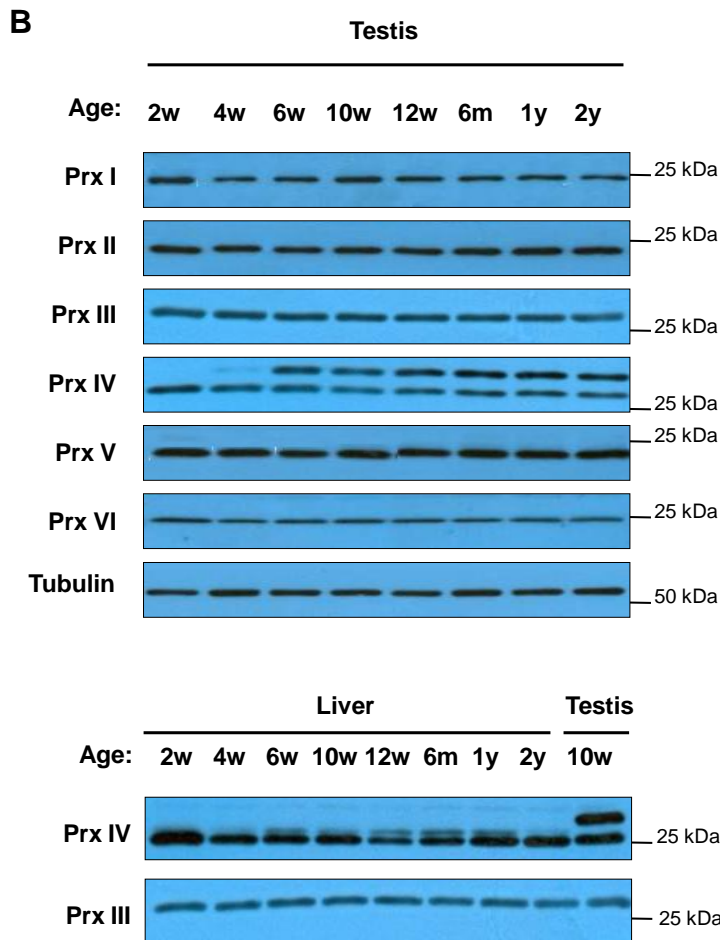
*Computational analyses* - To identify transcription initiation sites and promoter regions for both mouse Prx IV genes, we extracted a 5000-bp genomic sequence (Fig. 2A) containing the upstream region of exon 1B (>gi|149272536: 14188586–14193585 *Mus musculus* strain C57BL/6J chromosome X genomic contig, MGSCv37 C57BL/6J) and analyzed it with Web-based programs. Promoter prediction with BDGP ([http://www.fruitfly.org/seq\\_tools/promoter.html](http://www.fruitfly.org/seq_tools/promoter.html)) identified two transcription start sites at positions -306 bp → -356 bp and -2486 bp → -2536 bp in the analyzed 5000-bp genomic sequence, which correspond to the transcription start sites of Prx IV-S and a position -90 bp relative to Prx IV-L. The Promoter 2.0 prediction program (<http://www.cbs.dtu.dk/services/promoter>) identified the position -204 bp upstream of exon 1B as a possible transcription promoter site with the highest prediction score (1.191) in the region analyzed. Overall, the computational prediction of transcription start sites identified two independent such sites. We further analyzed Prdx4-001 (ENSMUST00000026328, Prx IV-S) and Prdx4-003 (ENSMUST00000130349, Prx IV-L). A 400-bp region upstream of exon 1A and a 400-bp region upstream of exon 1B were analyzed for potential transcription factor binding sites with the use of TFSEARCH (<http://molsun1.cbrc.aist.go.jp/research/db/tfsearch.html>). In the immediate upstream sequence of exon 1B, three USF binding sites, two sites each for AP-1, MZF1, Nkx-2, N-Myc, and Sp1, as well as single sites for C/EBP $\alpha$ , E2F, FATA-1, FATA-2, GATA-X, Ik-2, SRY, and Tst-1 were identified. Analysis of the upstream sequence of exon 1A revealed nine sites for CdxA, two sites each for deltaE and SRY, and one site each for AML-1 $\alpha$ , Ik-2, MZF1, Oct-1, SREBP, TATA, Th1/E4, and v-Myb. Analysis of promoter signals with BIMAS (<http://www-bimas.cit.nih.gov/cgi-bin/molbio/signal>) identified 16 binding sites for Sp1 as well as sites for  $\alpha$ -CB, ATF, CACCC-binding factor, CBF-B, CP1, GR, and NF-1 in the immediate upstream region of exon 1B; NF-1, NF-E, NF-E2, and NF-Y binding sites were identified multiple times in the upstream region of exon 1A. These data thus suggest that the two alternative promoters for the Prx IV gene locus are regulated independently by specific transcription factors.

Supplemental data – Yim *et al.*, 2011

**A**

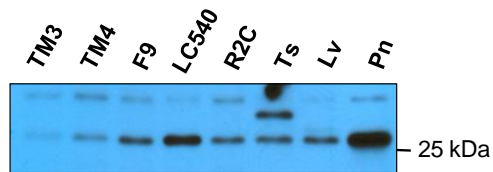


Supplemental data – Yim *et al.*, 2011



**Supplemental Figure S1. Expression of Prx IV in mouse tissues.** **A.** Immunoblot analysis of Prx IV in various tissues from 12-week-old C56BL/6J mice. Proteins were separated by SDS-PAGE on a 14% gel and probed with polyclonal antibodies specific for the COOH-terminal region of Prx IV. The testis exhibited two pronounced immunoreactive proteins of 29.5 and 27 kDa. Abbreviations: Bn, brain; Sg, salivary gland; Th, thymus; Lg, lung; Ht, heart; Ao, aorta; Di, diaphragm; Lv, liver; Kd, kidney; Ad, adrenal gland; Sp, spleen; Pn, pancreas; St, stomach; Du, duodenum; Jj, jejunum; Il, ileum; Cl, colon; Bt, brown adipose tissue; Wt, white adipose tissue; Sm, soleus muscle; Gm, gastrocnemius muscle; Sn, skin; Ts, testis; Ep, epididymis; Mg, mammary gland; Ov, ovary; Ut, uterus. The faster moving band in the pancreas tissue is likely due to proteolyzed Prx IV. **B.** Immunoblot analysis of Prx isoforms in the testis of C57BL/6J mice of the indicated ages in weeks (w), months (m), and years (y) is shown in the upper panels.  $\alpha$ -Tubulin served as a loading control. Immunoblot analysis of Prx III and Prx IV in the liver of the same animals as well as in the testis sample of the 10-week-old mouse is shown in the lower panels.

Supplemental data – Yim *et al.*, 2011



**Supplemental Figure S2. Expression of Prx IV-L and Prx IV-S in testis-derived cell lines.** Lysates of TM3 (neonatal mouse Leydig), TM4 (neonatal mouse Sertoli), F9 (mouse embryonic testis carcinoma), LC540 (adult rat Leydig), and R2C (adult rat Leydig cell tumor) cells were fractionated by SDS-PAGE on a 14% gel and probed with antibodies to the COOH-terminal sequence of Prx IV. Homogenates of the testis (Ts), liver (Lv), and pancreas (Pn) of adult C57BL/6J mice were also analyzed as positive controls.

## Supplemental data – Yim *et al.*, 2011

Bos taurus	1	MDHRSRPRGIGLSRVPGTQPRIPRAPVFFHVEQ-EARGEDEWEVRELPREPTPTPINRPL
Sus scrofa	1	MDHRSRPRNIGLSRIPGTOARTPRAPLPFQVVEQ-EAREGEWEIRELPREPR--TPISSPM
Equus caballus	1	MDHRSRPRGIGLSRMPGTQSRTPRVPLPLHVEQ-EAREGEWEQREQPROR--TFVCGFS
Canis lupus familiaris	1	MDHRSRPRGIGLNRIPG--TFTCRTPPLFFHVEQ-EAREGEEERQREMPROR--TFVYVPP
Mus musculus	1	MDHRSRPRSRGMSHSRVSQSHITTPRVPLFFHVEQ-EAREGEWE--RELPQR--PTIYGPP
Rattus norvegicus	1	MDHRSRPRSRGMSHSRVPGSQTRAPRVPLFFHVEQ-EAREGEEER--REMPROR--PTIYVPP
Homo sapiens	1	MDHRSRLRGTGLNRIPGTOFRAPRVPLFFHVQ-EAREGEDWE--REMPROR--PTIYBPP
Pan troglodytes	1	MDHRSRLRGTGLNRIPGTOFRAPRVPLFFHVEQ-EAREGEDWE--REMPROR--PTIYBPP
Macaca mulatta	1	MDHRSRLRGTGLNRIPGTOFRAPRVPLFFHVEQ-EAREGEDWE--REMPROR--PTIYBPP
		↓
Bos taurus	60	QSEEMTDNVMVSKPAPYWEGTAVINGEFKELKLTDIRGKYLVEFFYPDFTFVCPTETIIA
Sus scrofa	58	ESEETKDNAMVSKPAPYWEGTAVINGEFKELKLTDIRGKYLVEFFYPDFTFVCPTETIIA
Equus caballus	58	ESEETPDVMVSKPAPYWEGTAVINGEFKELKLTDIRGKYLVEFFYPDFTFVCPTETIIA
Canis lupus familiaris	57	ESEELTDNVMVSKPAPYWEGTAVINGEFKELKLTDIRGKYLVEFFYPDFTFVCPTETIIA
Mus musculus	57	ESEELQETVMI SKPAPYWEGTAVINGEFKELKLTDIRGKYLVEFFYPDFTFVCPTETIIA
Rattus norvegicus	57	ESEELQETVMI SKPAPYWEGTAVINGEFKELKLTDIRGKYLVEFFYPDFTFVCPTETIIA
Homo sapiens	57	ESEELPDNVMVSKPAPYWEGTAVI DGEFKELKLTDIRGKYLVEFFYPDFTFVCPTETIIA
Pan troglodytes	57	ESEELPDNVMVSKPAPYWEGTAVI DGEFKELKLTDIRGKYLVEFFYPDFTFVCPTETIIA
Macaca mulatta	57	ESEELPDNVMVSKPAPYWEGTAVI DGEFKELKLTDIRGKYLVEFFYPDFTFVCPTETIIA
Bos taurus	120	FGDRI DEFRSINTEVVACSVDSQFTHLAWINTPRQGGGLG S TINIPLLA DLN HQISKDYGV
Sus scrofa	118	FGDRIEEFRSINTEVVACSVDSQFTHLAWINTPRQGGGLGPIRIPLLSDL N HQISKDYGV
Equus caballus	117	FGDRIEEFRSINTEVVACSVDSQFTHLAWINTPRQGGGLGPIRIPLLSDLTHQISKDYGV
Canis lupus familiaris	117	FGDRIEEFKSINTEVVACSVDSQFTHLAWINTPRQGGGLGPI KIPLLSDLTHQISKDYGV
Mus musculus	117	FGDRIEEFKSINTEVVACSVDSQFTHLAWINTPRQGGGLGPIRIPLLSDL N HQISKDYGV
Rattus norvegicus	117	FGDRIEEFKSINTEVVACSVDSQFTHLAWINTPRQGGGLGPIRIPLLSDL N HQISKDYGV
Homo sapiens	117	FGDRIEEFRSINTEVVACSVDSQFTHLAWINTPRQGGGLGPIRIPLLSDLTHQISKDYGV
Pan troglodytes	117	FGDRIEEFRSINTEVVACSVDSQFTHLAWINTPRQGGGLGPIRIPLLSDLTHQISKDYGV
Macaca mulatta	117	FGDRIEEFRSINTEVVACSVDSQFTHLAWINTPRQGGGLGPIRIPLLSDLTHQISKDYGV
Bos taurus	180	YLED SGHTLRGLFIIDDKGILRQITLNDLPVGRSVDETLRLVQAFQYTDKHGEVCPAGWK
Sus scrofa	178	YLED SGHTLRGLFIIDDKGILRQITLNDLPVGRSVDETLRLVQAFQYTDKHGEVCPAGWK
Equus caballus	177	YLED SGHTLRGLFIIDDKGILRQITLNDLPVGRSVDETLRLVQAFQYTDKHGEVCPAGWK
Canis lupus familiaris	177	YLED SGHTLRGLFIIDDKGILRQITLNDLPVGRSVDETLRLVQAFQYTDKHGEVCPAGWK
Mus musculus	177	YLED SGHTLRGLFIIDDKG VLRQITLNDLPVGRSVDETLRLVQAFQYTDKHGEVCPAGWK
Rattus norvegicus	177	YLED SGHTLRGLFIIDDKG VLRQITLNDLPVGRSVDETLRLVQAFQYTDKHGEVCPAGWK
Homo sapiens	177	YLED SGHTLRGLFIIDDKGILRQITLNDLPVGRSVDETLRLVQAFQYTDKHGEVCPAGWK
Pan troglodytes	177	YLED SGHTLRGLFIIDDKGILRQITLNDLPVGRSVDETLRLVQAFQYTDKHGEVCPAGWK
Macaca mulatta	177	YLED SGHTLRGLFIIDDKGILRQITLNDLPVGRSVDETLRLVQAFQYTDKHGEVCPAGWK
Bos taurus	240	PGSETIIPDPAGKLYFDKLN
Sus scrofa	238	PGSETIIPDPAGKLYFDKLN
Equus caballus	237	PGSETIIPDPAGKLYFDKLN
Canis lupus familiaris	237	PGSETIIPDPAGKLYFDKLN
Mus musculus	237	PGSETIIPDPAGKLYFDKLN
Rattus norvegicus	237	PGSETIIPDPAGKLYFDKLN
Homo sapiens	237	PGSETIIPDPAGKLYFDKLN
Pan troglodytes	237	PGSETIIPDPAGKLYFDKLN
Macaca mulatta	237	PGSETIIPDPAGKLYFDKLN

**Supplemental Figure S3. Multiple alignment of Prx IV-L protein sequences.** The last residue of the first exon is indicated with arrow. Residues shown in white on black or on gray are identical or conserved, respectively, among homologs.