

Supporting Information

Wei et al. 10.1073/pnas.1205664109

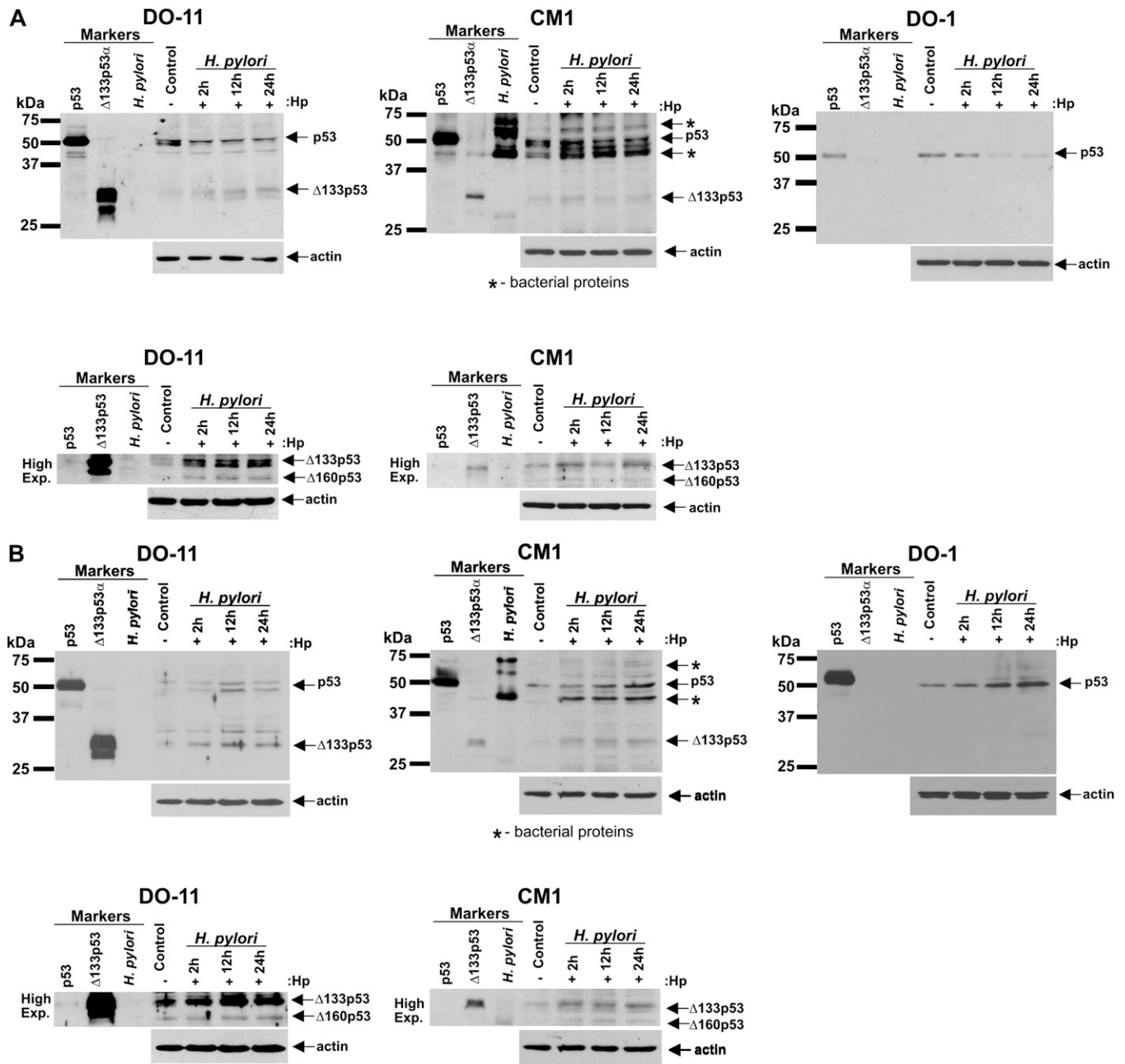


Fig. S1. Truncated p53 isoforms are up-regulated by *Helicobacter pylori*. (A) Protein lysates were prepared from control AGS gastric cancer cells (–) or those co-cultured with *H. pylori* strain J166 (+) for the indicated time and analyzed for expression of p53 isoforms by Western blotting using DO-11, CM1, and DO-1 antibodies. (Lower) Higher exposure images are required to facilitate detection of Δ160p53 isoform. As size markers, cells were transfected with either full-length p53 or Δ133p53 α expression plasmids. *H. pylori* bacterial lysates were used for detection of antibody cross-reactivity. Although CM1 antibody cross-reacts with bacterial proteins, it can be used for detection of Δ133p53 isoform. The asterisk (*) indicates bacterial proteins that cross-react with CM1 antibody. (B) Same as in A, but SNU-1 gastric cancer cell line was analyzed.

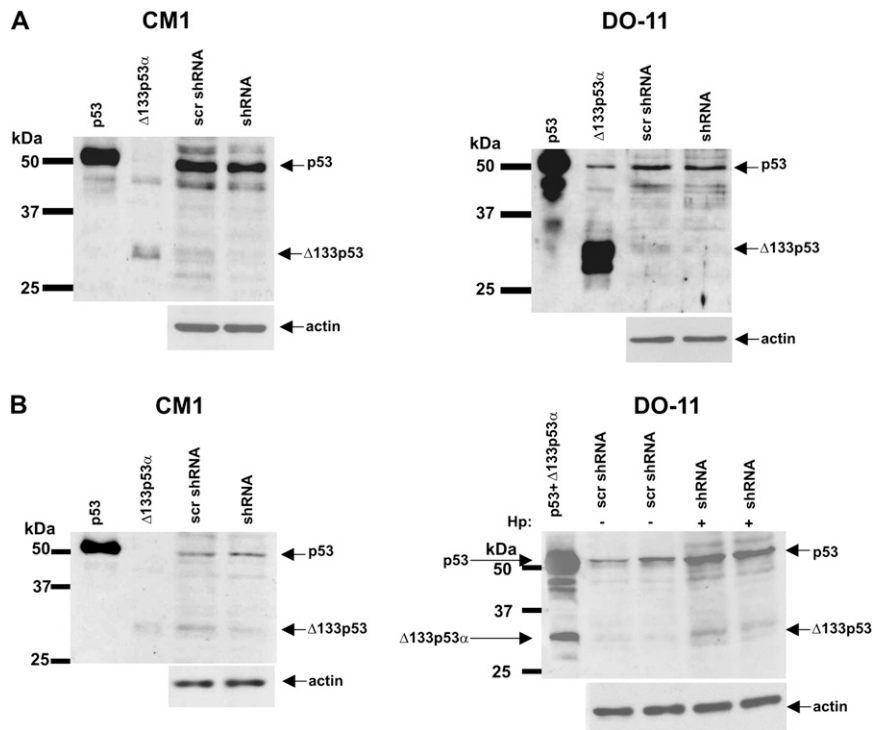


Fig. S2. Characterization of p53 isoforms. (A) Gastric cancer cell line AGS was stably transfected with either shRNA against $\Delta 133p53$ or scrambled control vector and were analyzed for expression of p53 isoforms by Western blotting. (B) Same as in A, but gastric cancer cell line SNU-1 was used. Hp, *Helicobacter pylori*.

A

	133	160
Human	MFCQLAKTCTPVQLWVDSTPPPGTRVRA	MAIYKQSQHMTEVVRRCPHHERCS-----DSDG
Gerbil		MAIYKNSQHMTEVVRRCPHHERCSENEASDPRG
Mouse		MAIYKKSQHMTEVVRRCPHHERCS-----DGDG
Human	LAPPQHILIRVEGNLRVEYLDDRNTFRHSVVVPYEPPEVGSDCCTTIHYNMCMNSSCMGGMN	
Gerbil	RAPPQHILIRVEGNLHAEYVDDRQTFRHSVLVPYESPPEVGSDCCTTIHYNMCMNSSCMGGMN	
Mouse	LAPPQHILIRVEGNLYPEYLEDRQTFRHSVVVPYEPPEAGSEYTTIHYKYMCMNSSCMGGMN	
Human	RRPILTIITLEDSSGNLLGRNSFEVRVCACPGRDRRTEENLRKKGEPHHELPPGSTKRA	
Gerbil	RRPILTIITLEDPSGNLLGRNSFEVRVCACPGRDRRTEENLRKKQR-CPPELPQGSRAKRA	
Mouse	RRPILTIITLEDSSGNLLGRDSFEVRVCACPGRDRRTEENFRKKEVLCPELPPGSAKRA	
Human	LPNNTSSSPQPKKKPLDGEYFTLQIRGRERFEMFRELNEALELKDAQAGKEPGGSAHSS	
Gerbil	LPTNTSSSPQSKRKPADGEYFTLQIRGRKRFVFEVRELNEALELKDAQAAGESGDGRAQAS	
Mouse	LPTCTSASPPQPKKKPLDGEYFTLQIRGRKRFEMFRELNEALELKDAHATEESGDRAHSS	
Human	HLKSKKGQSTSRHKKLMFKTEGPDSD	
Gerbil	CLKTKKDKSTSPRKNPMIKREEPDSD	
Mouse	YLKTKKGQSTSRHKKTMVKKVGPDSD	

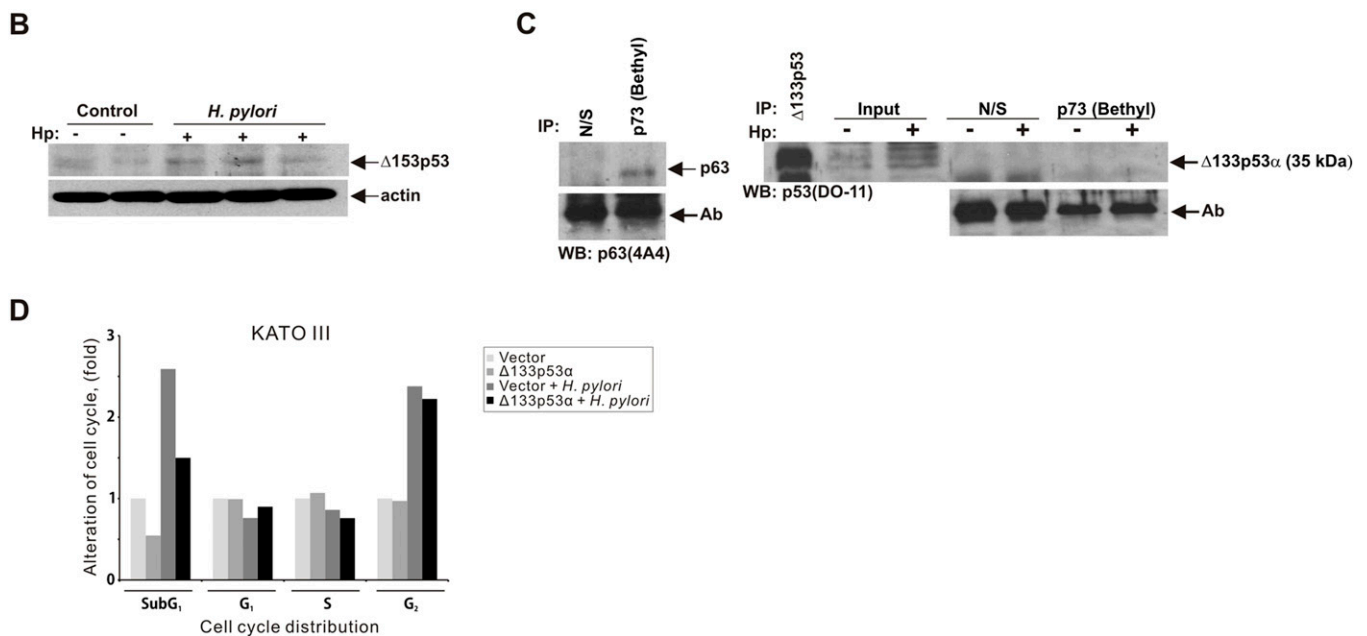


Fig. 53. (A) Sequence alignment of human, gerbil, and murine isoforms of p53. (B) Expression analysis of gerbil $\Delta 153p53$ protein using Western blotting with p53 (DO-11) antibody. The $\Delta 153p53$ protein migrated as a band with molecular mass of 32 kDa. Tissue extracts were prepared from animals infected with *Helicobacter pylori* strain 7.13 for 3 d. (C) Interaction of TAp73 and $\Delta 133p53$ proteins. Protein lysates from SNU-1 gastric cancer cells co-cultured with *H. pylori* (+) for 8 h or left uninfected (-) were immunoprecipitated with either p73 antibody or nonspecific rabbit IgG (N/S). The TAp73- $\Delta 133p53$ protein complexes were analyzed by Western blotting (WB) with the p53 (DO-11) antibody, which recognizes the $\Delta 133p53$ isoform. As a positive control, p73 immunoprecipitates were also analyzed for interaction with p63 using p63 (4A4) antibody. Equal antibody loading was verified by detecting light or heavy chains of antibodies. (D) Analysis of cell cycle by flow cytometry in Kato III cells that were stably transfected with either empty vector or $\Delta 133p53$ expression plasmid and co-cultured with *H. pylori* strain J166 for 24 h is shown.

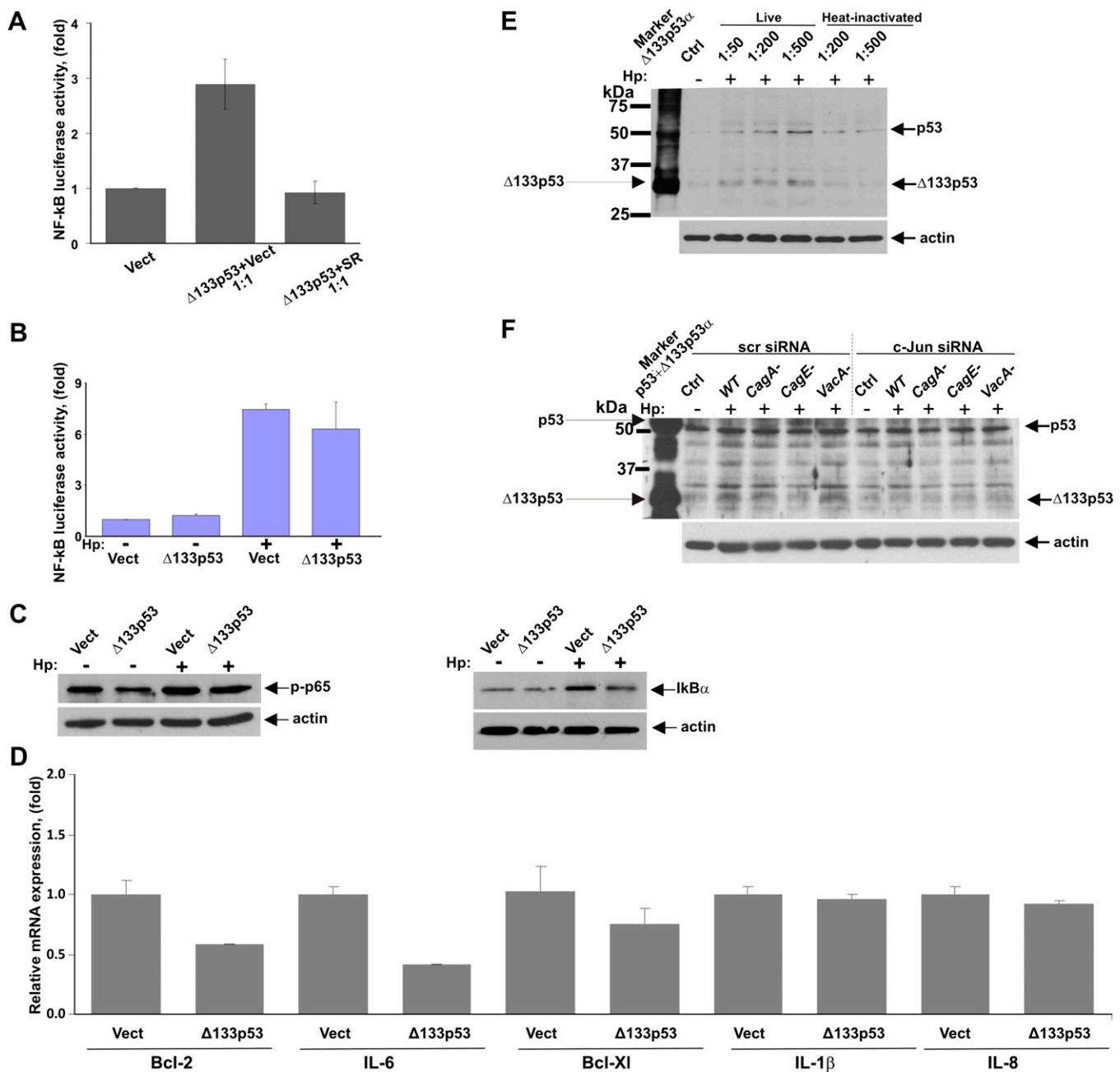


Fig. 54. Regulation of NF-κB activity by Δ133p53. (A) Gastric cancer cell line AGS was cotransfected with Δ133p53 and either empty vector or NF-κB inhibitor, IκB super repressor (SR), at a 1:1 ratio. NF-κB activity was assessed using the pNFκB-Luc reporter. (B) NF-κB activity was assessed in p53-null Kato III cells transfected with either Δ133p53 expression vector (Δ133p53) or empty control vector (Vect) and co-cultured with *Helicobacter pylori* (Hp) (+) for 8 h or left uninfected (-). NF-κB activity was assessed using the pNFκB-Luc reporter. (C) Kato III cells stably transfected with Δ133p53 or empty control vector were co-cultured with *H. pylori* for 3 h and analyzed for phosphorylation of p65 (RelA) protein at serine 536 (Left) and IκBα protein (Right). (D) Kato III cells were transfected with either Δ133p53 or empty control vector for 48 h and analyzed for mRNA expression of the indicated NF-κB target genes by quantitative PCR. (E) Protein lysates were prepared from control SNU-1 cells (-) or those co-cultured with *H. pylori* (+) strain J166 at the indicated cell/bacteria ratios or with heat-inactivated bacteria and were analyzed for expression of Δ133p53 protein by Western blotting. (F) SNU-1 cells were transfected with either siRNA against c-Jun or scrambled siRNA for 48 h and then co-cultured with WT *H. pylori* strain J166 or its isogenic *cagA*-, *cagE*-, or *vacA*-null mutant for an additional 8 h. Expression of Δ133p53 protein was assessed by Western blotting.

Table S1. Primer sequences for quantitative RT-PCR analyses

Gene	Forward	Reverse
Human genes		
p53	TAACAGTTCCTGCATGGGCGGC	AGGACAGGCACAACACGCACC
Δ 133p53	TGCCCTGACTTTCAACTCTGT	GGCCAGACCATCGCTATCT
IL-6	CGCCCCACACAGACAGCCAC	TCACCAGGCAAGTCTCCTCATTGAA
IL-1 β	GATGAAGTGCTCCTCCAGGACCT	TGCTGTGAGTCCCGGAGCGT
IL-8	TGTGAAGGTGCAGTTTGGCCAAGG	GTTGGCGCAGTGTGGTCCACTC
Bcl-2	GGATAACGGAGGCTGGGATGCCT	CAAGCTCCCACCAGGGCCAAA
Bcl-xL	GGTATTGGTGAGTCGGATCG	TGCTGCATTGTTCCCATAGA
Gerbil genes		
p53	CCTGTCATCCTTTGTCCCTT	GGAGTACGTGCATGTGACAG
Δ 153p53	TGGCCTTCCCCTGATCCTCCA	CGCGGATCGGACGCTTCGTT
GAPDH	TTCAACGGCACAGTCAAGGC	GCCTTCTCCATGGTGGTGAAG