

**Supplemental materials:**

**Figure S1. Distribution of β-catenin protein in O<sub>2</sub>/air recovered mouse lung.**

Representative β-catenin immunohistochemical staining of WT and HO-1KO lungs exposed to 3 days of hyperoxia and recovered in air for 11 days are shown at 10 x magnification. Arrows indicate clusters of cells expressing β-catenin in the HO-1KO lung.

**Figure S2. Detection of protein-protein interaction of β-catenin and HO-1.**

**A.** A representative Western blot demonstrating FLAG tagged-full length and truncated HO-1 protein in cytoplasmic and nuclear fractions. **B.** Representative Western blot after immunoprecipitation with FLAG and immunoblotting with anti-β-catenin and HO-1 antibodies. The schematic representation of HO-1 constructs is shown in Figure 6B. V: empty vector, FL: full length HO-1, TR: truncated HO-1 lacking 53 amino acids from the c-terminus. Calnexin was used as a loading control for cytoplasm and Lamin B was used as a loading control for nucleus. Input lanes represent 10% of the cell lysates before immunoprecipitation.

**Table. 1. Identification of potential HO-1 binding partner proteins.**

HEK293 cells stably transfected with full-length FLAG-HO-1 cDNA were exposed to hypoxia (3% O<sub>2</sub> for 24 hours) (19). Nuclear fractions were passed through a FLAG affinity column. Eluates were run on a SDS-PAGE gel and stained with colloidal blue to separate protein bands (Inset). Band numbers were referred to as orders of the appearance

on the colloidal blue stained gel (Inset). These were excised, trpsin digested and subjected to liquid chromoatography/MS/MS analysis to identify potential HO-1 binding candidates. The resulting peptide masses and MS/MS spectra were searched against the nonredundant NCBI data base using the TurboSEQUEST brower. Identified proteins with top scores and amino acid sequence coverage of over 20% are listed.

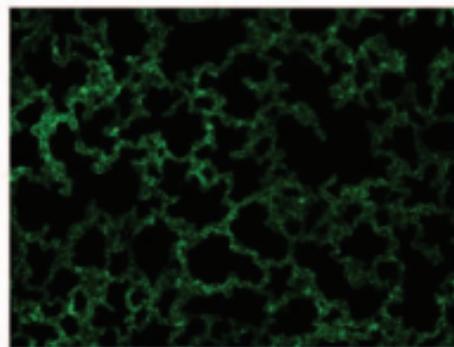
**Table. 2. Lung cell cycle mRNA levels in the lungs of WT and HO-1KO neonatal mice exposed to 3 days of hyperoxia.**

Total RNA was extracted and three lung RNAs were pooled in each group before the reverse transcription.

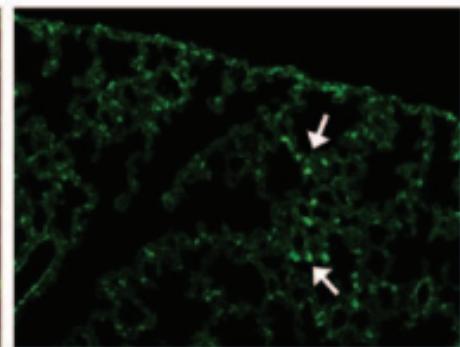
**Table. 3. Lung cell cycle mRNA levels in the lungs of WT vs HO-1KO mice exposed to hyperoxia and recovered in air (O<sub>2</sub>) or air controls (Air).**

Total RNA was extracted and three lung RNAs were pooled in each group before the reverse transcription.

$\beta$ -catenin

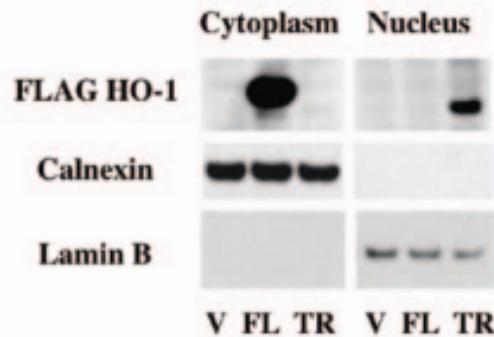
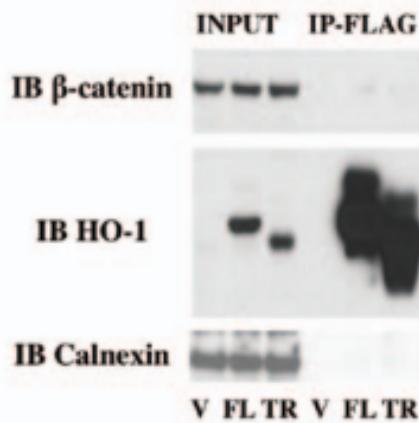


WT



HO-1KO

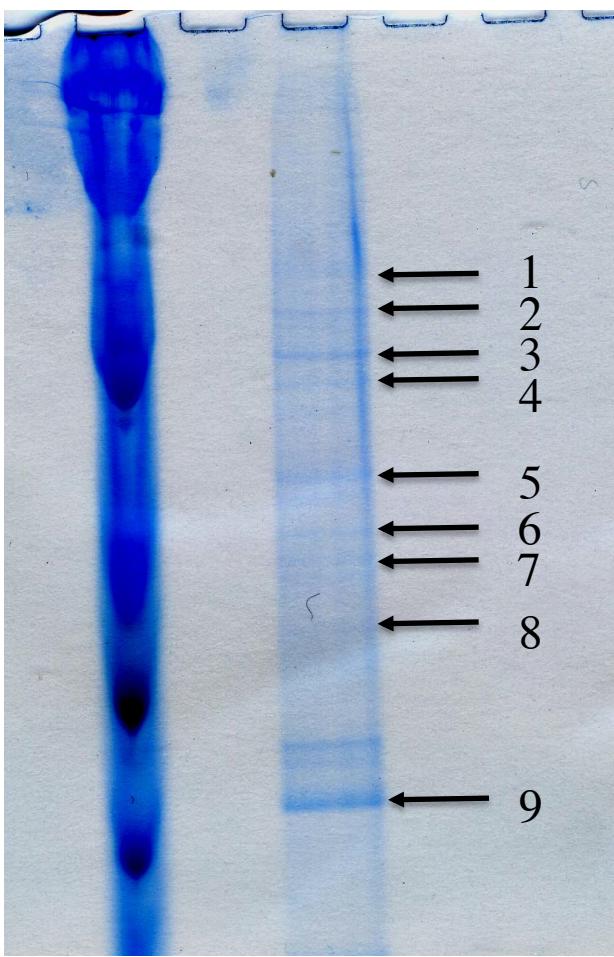
Figure S1.

**A****B****Figure S2.**

**Table 1.** Proteins identified as potential nuclear HO-1 binding candidates after hypoxic stress.

Protein Name	Symbol	Selected Functions	Reference	Band#
Myb-binding protein 1A	MYBBP1A	Activates or represses transcription via interaction with sequence specific DNA-binding proteins.	gi/71153825	1
DEAH (Asp-Glu-Ala-His) box polypeptide 9	DHX9	Unwinds double-stranded DNA and RNA in a 3' to 5' direction.	gi/100913206	1
Poly (ADP-ribose) polymerase-1	PARP1	Involved in the base excision repair pathway.	gi/130781	2
Nucleolin	NCL	Involved in the synthesis and maturation of ribosomes.	gi/109101818	3
14-3-3 protein major isoform	Bmh1p	Binds proteins and DNA, involved in regulation of exocytosis, vesicle transport, Ras/MAPK signaling, and rapamycin-sensitive signaling.	gi/6321025	3
DNA topoisomerase I	TOP1	Controls and alters the topologic states of DNA during transcription.	gi/11225260	3
SFPQ splicing factor proline/glutamine-rich	SFPQ	Pre-mRNA splicing factor that also acts as a transcriptional co-repressor, and is a constituent of the PERIOD (PER) complex involved in the generation of circadian rhythms.	gi/38014635	4
Heat shock 70 kDa protein-1	HSPA1A	Stabilizes existing proteins against aggregation and mediates the folding of newly translated proteins in the cytosol and in organelles.	gi/462325	5
ATP-dependent DNA helicase II, 70 kDa subunit	XRCC6	Functions as a single stranded DNA-dependent ATP-dependent helicase. Involved in the repair of non-homologous DNA ends such as that required for double-strand break repair, transposition, and V(D)J recombination.	gi/4503841	5

Ribophorin II precursor	RPN2	Catalyzes the transfer of a high mannose oligosaccharide from a lipid linked oligosaccharide chain donor to an asparagine residue within an Asn-X-Ser/Thr consensus motif in nascent polypeptide chains.	gi/35493916	6
Heterogeneous nuclear ribonucioprotein L	hnRNPL	Provides the substrate for the processing events that pre-mRNAs undergo before becoming functional, translatable mRNAs in the cytoplasm. Is associated with most nascent transcripts including those of the landmark giant loops of amphibian lampbrush chromosomes. Associates, together with APEX1, to the negative calcium responsive element (nCaRE) B2 of the APEX2 promoter.	gi/109124618	6
Non-POU domain, octamer-binding	NONO	Contains highly abundant domains of ribonucleoprotein (RNP) in eukaryotes found in proteins involved in post-transcriptional gene expression processes.	gi/114053303	7
Heterogeneous nuclear ribonucioprotein K	hnRNPK	Associates with pre-mRNAs in the nucleus and appears to influence pre-mRNA processing and other aspects of mRNA metabolism and transport. Located in the nucleoplasm and has three repeats of KH domains that binds to RNAs. Thought to have a role during cell cycle progression.	gi/109111925	8
Guanine nucleotide-binding protein, beta-2-like 1	GNB2L1	Provides a functional link between PKC signaling and ribosome activation. Is an essential component of an oxygen-independent mechanism for regulating HIF1A stability.	gi/109080187	9



**Table 1 inset**



