

Supplemental Figures and Tables.

“Aldehyde dehydrogenase-2 regulates nociception in rodent models of acute inflammatory pain”

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Genomic ALDH2 region

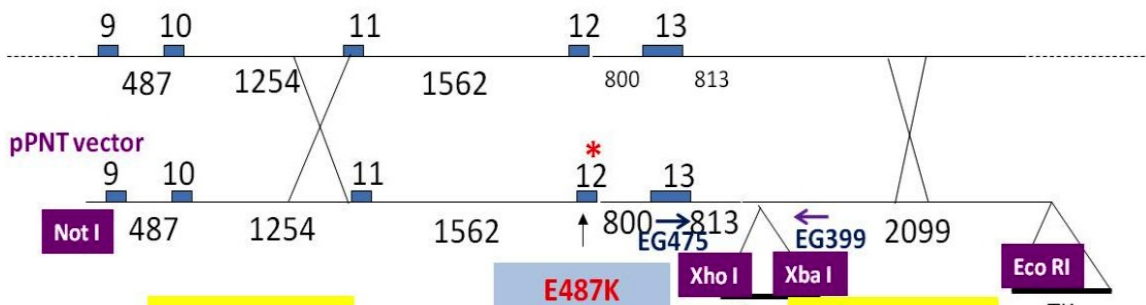


Fig S1. Scheme for generation of ALDH2*2 (E487K) knock-in mice. The details regarding the protocol for the mutant mouse generation is described in the methods section.

A

Speed (rpm)	Latency to fall (seconds)	
	WT	*1/*2
4	60±0	60±0
8	60±0	60±0
15	58±2	57±3
20	59±1	57±2
24	59±1	59±1
33	60±0	60±0
40	48±5	49±4

B

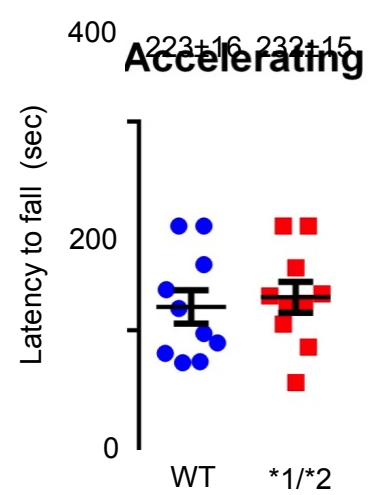


Fig S2. Rotarod data. **A.** Individual data points and speeds used for rotarod data presented in Fig 1D. Shown are data for wild type (WT; ALDH2*1/*1) and heterozygotic mice (ALDH2*1/*2) **B.** Scatogram of results from dynamic rotarod testing, with increased rotation speed from 4 to 40rpm over 5 minutes (n=10 mice/group, tested once per animal, mean±SEM).

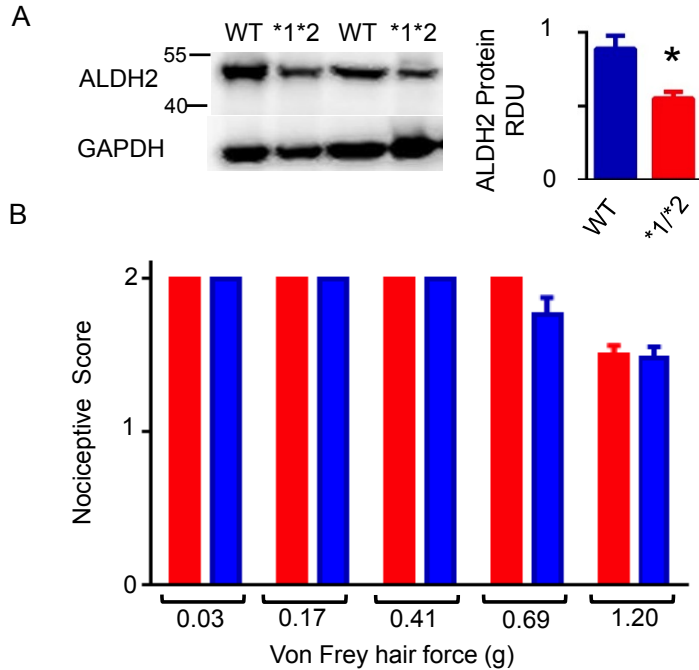


Fig S3. ALDH2 protein level in mouse paw and additional nociceptive data. **A.** Left, a representative Western blot for ALDH2 protein expression in mouse hind paw. Right, a histogram of averaged data from 7 mice/treatment group, biological replicates, expressed as relative densitometry units, RDU, * $P < 0.01$ assessed by t-test. **B.** Baseline nociceptive threshold in mice for both wild type ALDH2 (blue bars) and heterozygous mice (ALDH2*1/*2; red bars) using the scoring technique for von Frey hairs ($n=6-8$ mice/treatment group, mean \pm SEM).

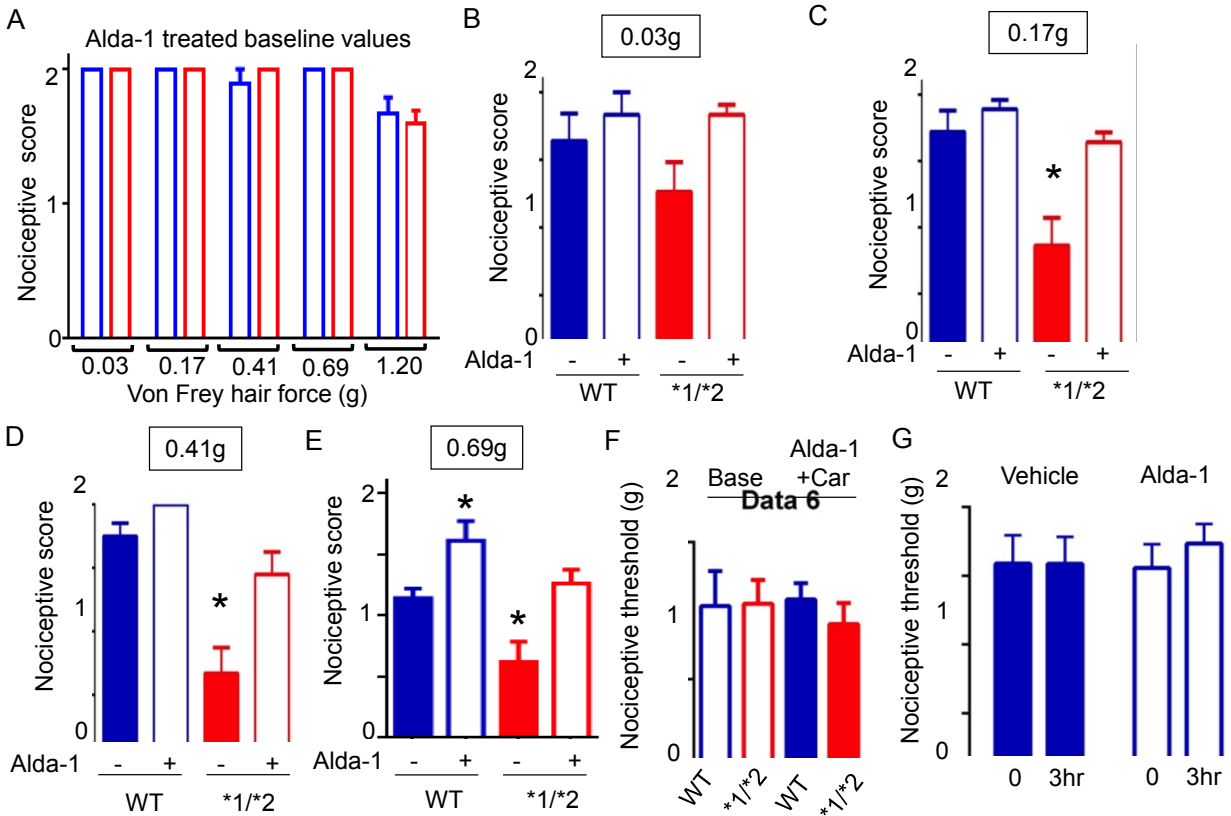


Fig S4. Nociceptive testing. **A.** Additional baseline nociceptive threshold measurements in mice using von Frey hairs (0.03, 0.17, 0.41, 0.69 and 1.20 grams, for both wild type ALDH2 (WT, blue bars) and heterozygous ALDH2*1/*2 mice (red bars) treated with Alda-1 (1mg/kg) using the scoring technique described in Figure 2D. **B-E.** Effect of Alda-1 on nociceptive tolerance for different von Frey hairs (boxed number) for wild type ALDH2 (blue bars) and heterozygous ALDH2*1/*2 mice (red bars) after carrageenan-induced insult. Alda-1 was administered at 3 time points; see **Fig. 2B**. (n=6-7 mice/treatment group; *P<0.001). **F.** Alda-1 effect on nociceptive threshold during a carrageenan-induced inflammatory insult using the “up-down” method. **G.** Nociceptive threshold without an inflammatory insult using the up-down technique for wild type mice treated with Alda-1 as described in Fig. 2A. (n=8/treatment group). All data are presented as mean \pm SEM, *P<0.05 as assessed by one-way ANOVA with Tukey’s correction.

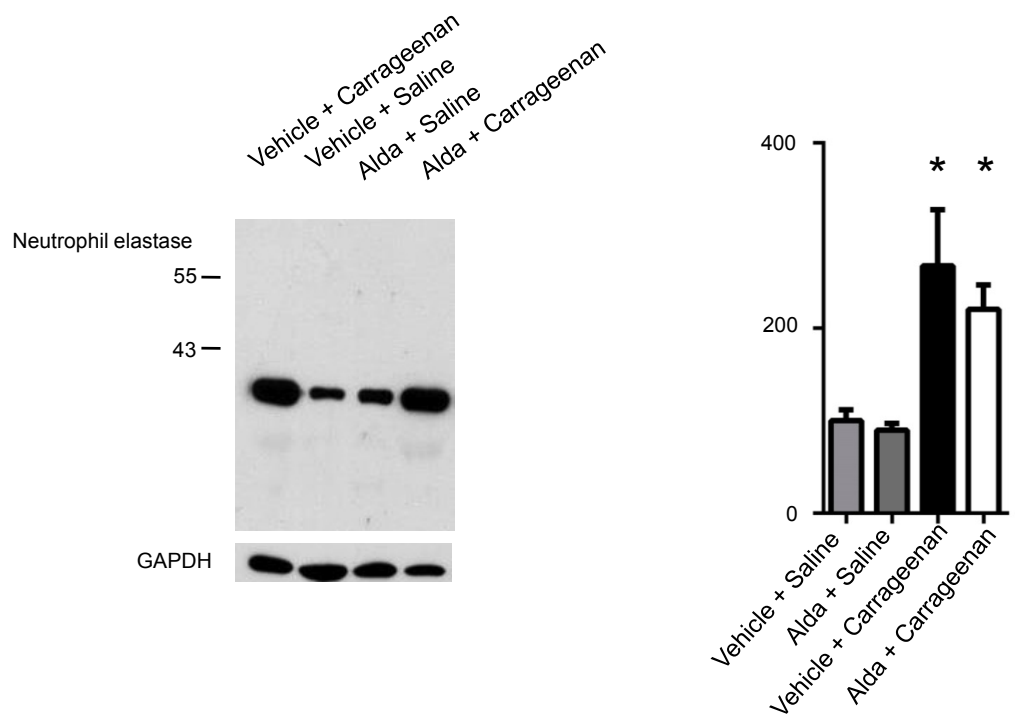


Fig. S5. Neutrophil elastase protein levels. Left, representative Western blot for neutrophil elastase. Right, histogram of neutrophil elastase levels for carrageenan treated and carrageenan-nontreated groups (n=6 biological replicates/group, mean \pm SEM, expressed as a percentage change from vehicle alone *P<0.05 compared to respective carrageenan treated groups assessed by t-test).

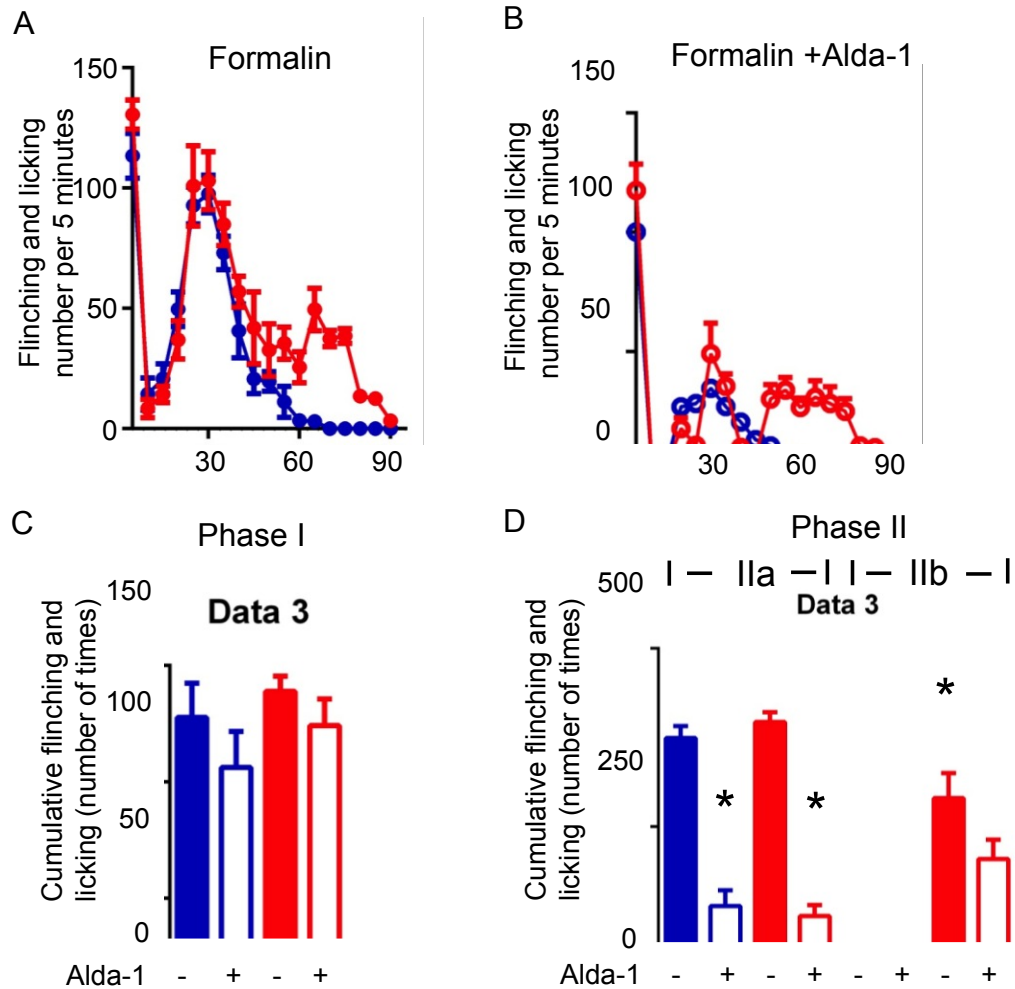


Fig S6. Formalin-induced pain model. **A.** Flinching and licking for wild type mice (red) and ALDH2*1/*2 mice (blue) when subjected to 2% formalin injected into the paw. **B.** Mice treated as in (A.) were also given Alda-1 with flinching and licking responses were measured. **C.** Cumulative phase I flinching and licking responses for each group. **D.** Phase IIa and IIb cumulative flinching and licking responses. n=8 animals/treatment group, blue data points and bars, wild type mice; red data points and bars, ALDH2*1/*2 mice, mean ± SEM, *=P<0.01 as assessed by one-way ANOVA with Tukey's correction.

Isozyme	% Enzyme Activity	
	Vehicle	Alda-1
ALDH1A1	100 ± 4.6	91 ± 5.1
ALDH2 *1	100 ± 2.3	193 ± 4.3**
ALDH2 *2	100 ± 7.4	202 ± 11.0**
ALDH3A1	100 ± 4.7	99 ± 6.9
ALDH4A1	100 ± 1.6	96 ± 2.0
ALDH5A1	100 ± 1.9	97 ± 6.6
ALDH7A1	100 ± 3.1	96 ± 3.7

Table S1. ALDH activation by Alda-1. 10 µg of the indicated human recombinant ALDH isozyme were used in standard ALDH enzymatic assays using 10 mM acetaldehyde as substrate. DMSO was the vehicle of Alda-1. The Alda-1 concentration was 20 µM in each assay. Data were collected and analyzed from 3 technically independent assays using recombinant ALDH enzymes (mean ± SEM, **P<0.01 as assessed by t-test).