

**TIGAR regulates DNA damage and repair through pentosephosphate pathway  
and Cdk5-ATM pathway**

Running title: TIGAR regulates DNA damage response

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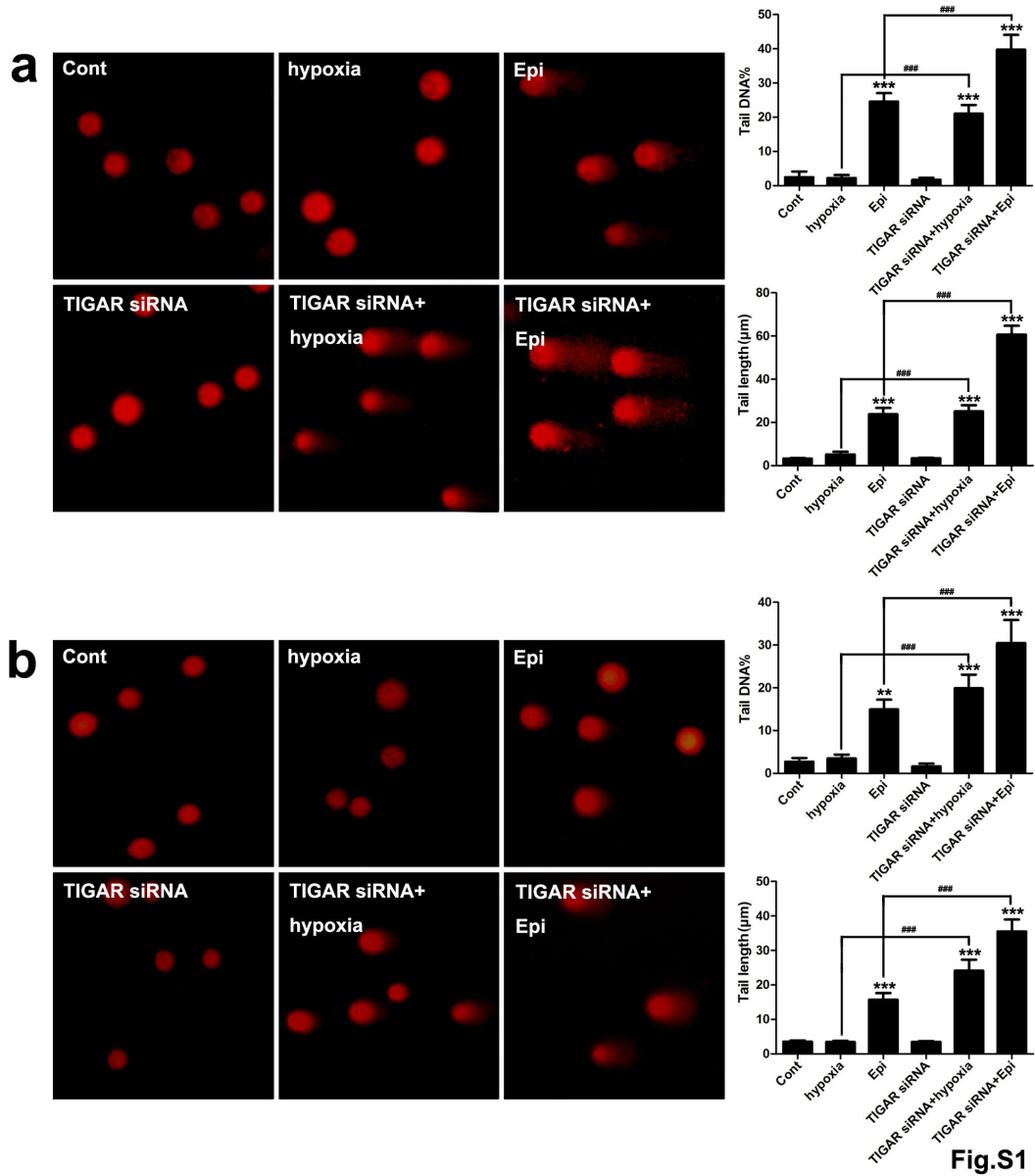
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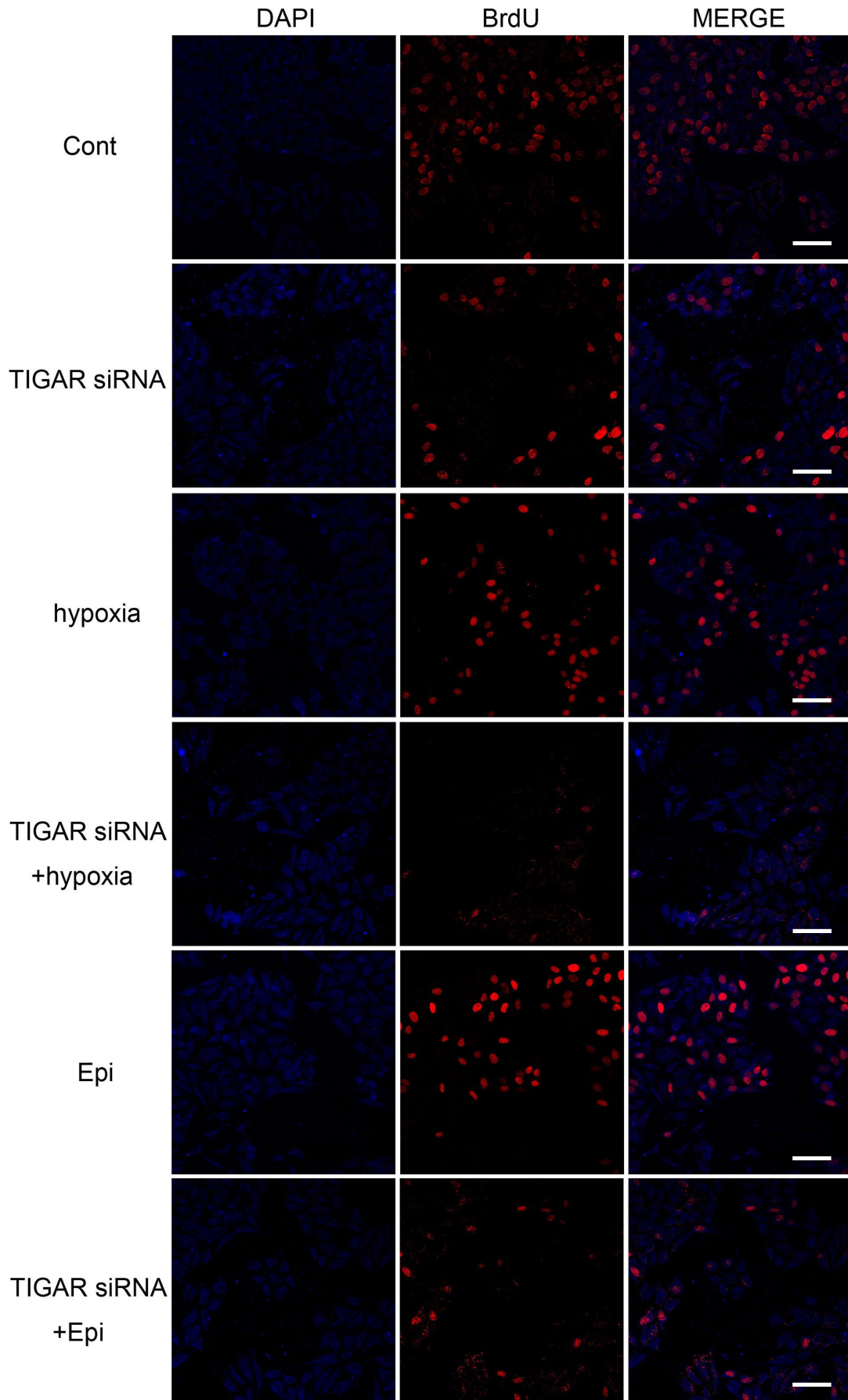


Fig.S2

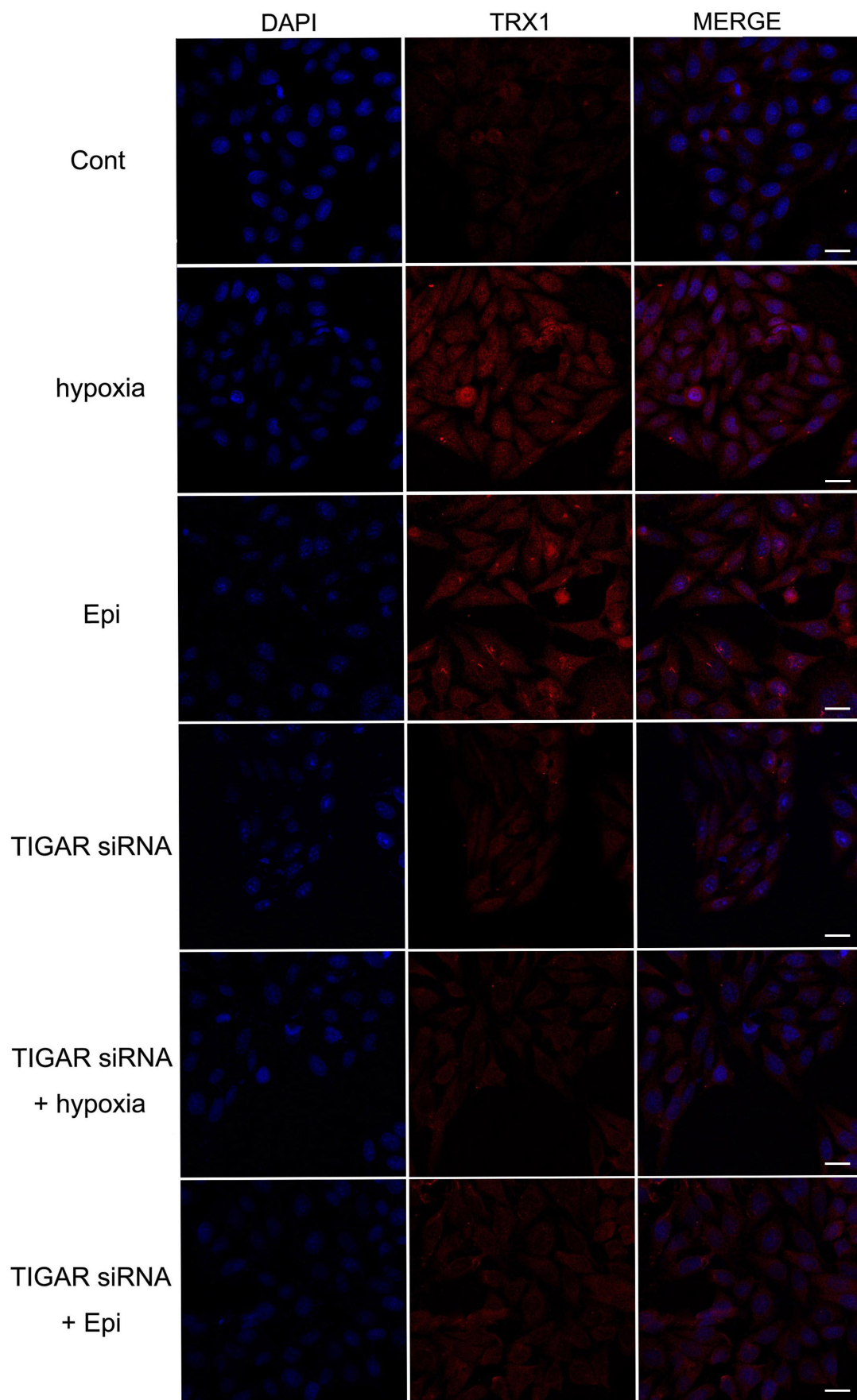


Fig.S3

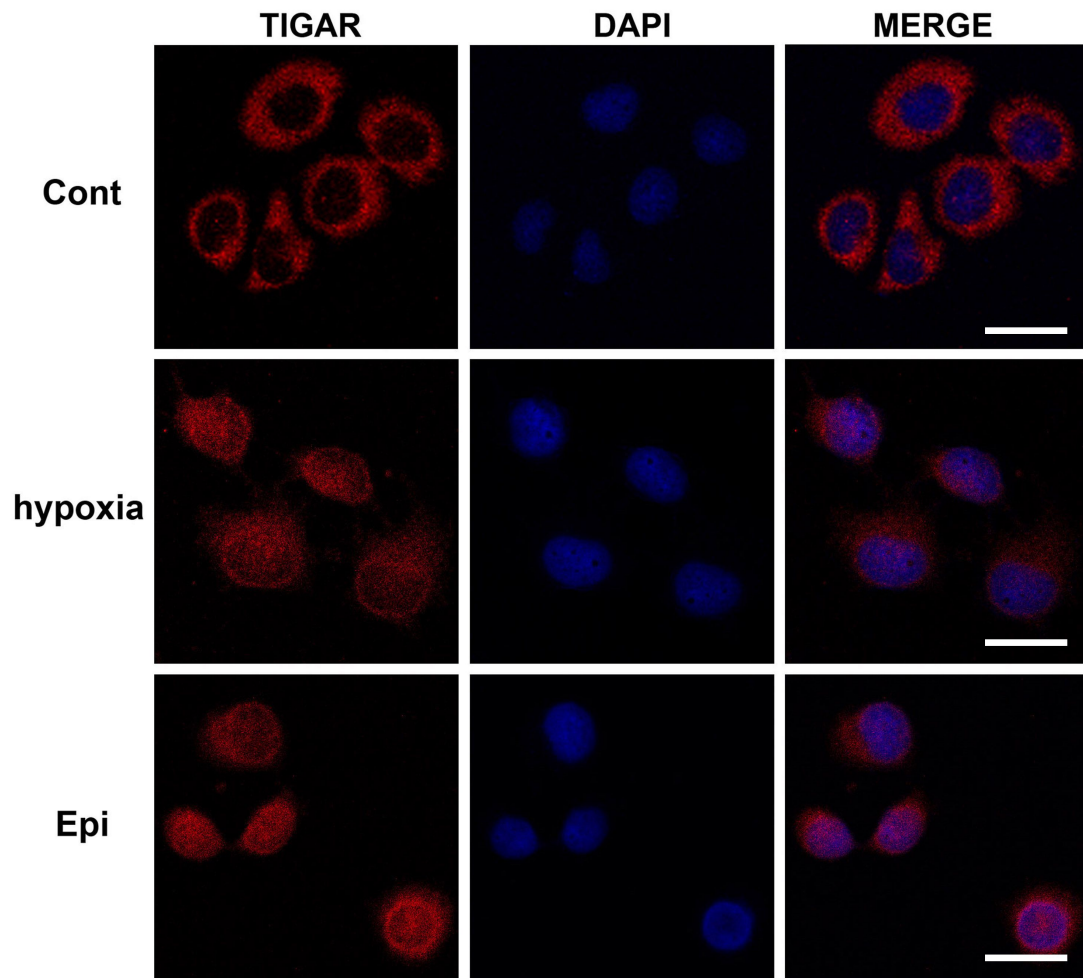


Fig.S4

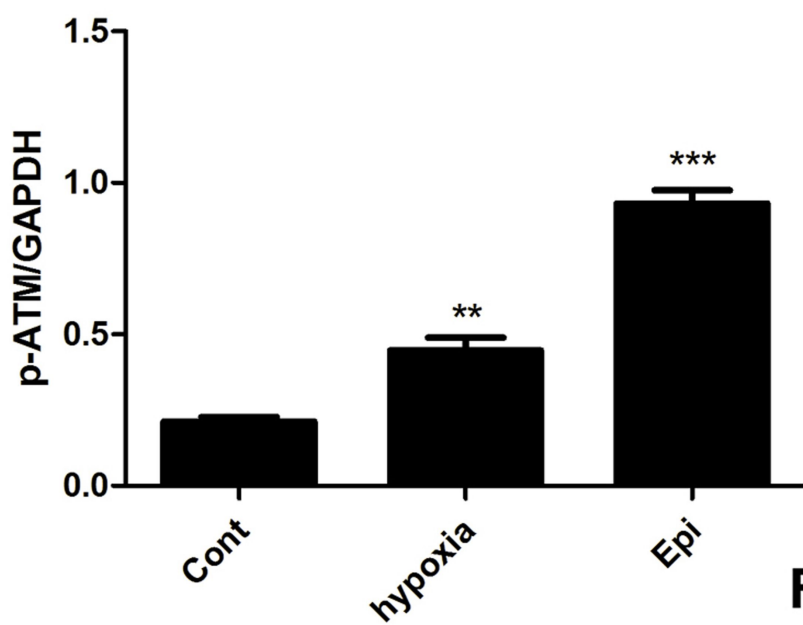
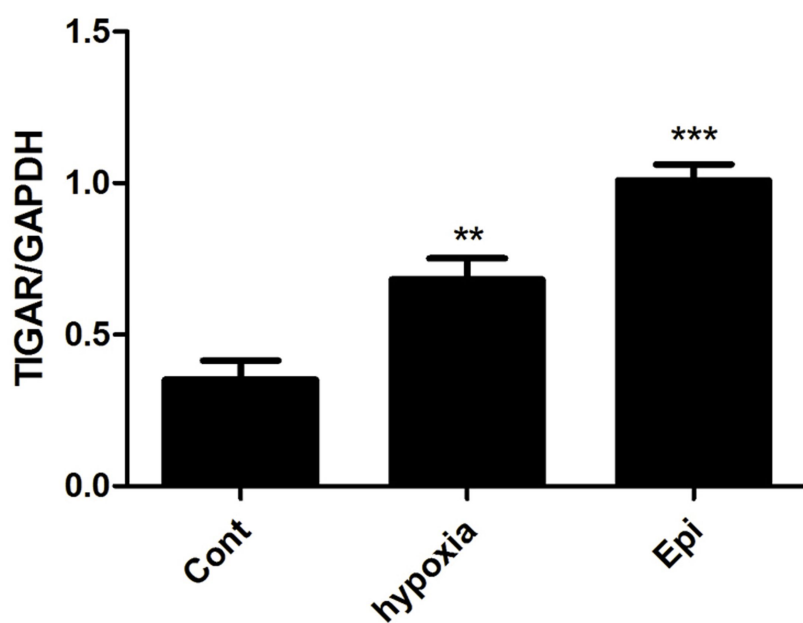
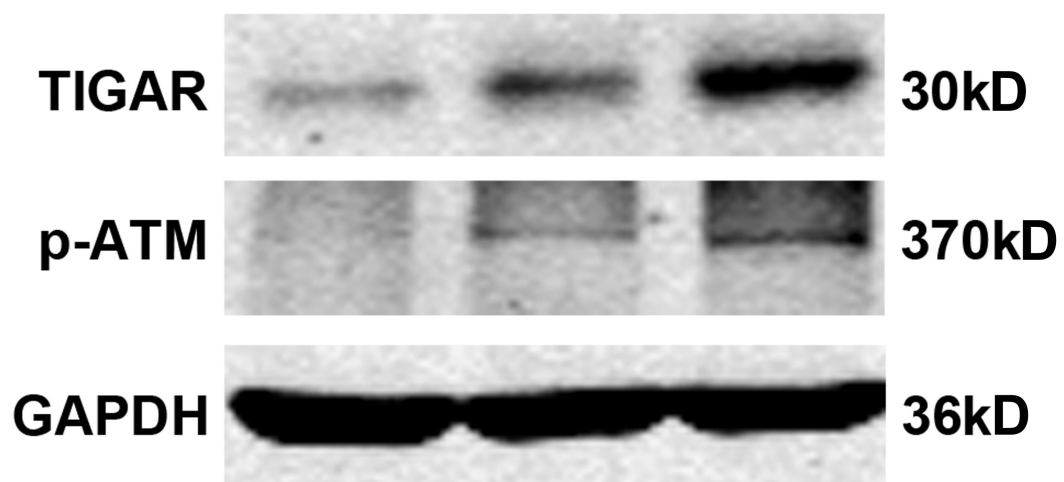


Fig.S5

### **Legends to figures:**

#### **Fig. S1 TIGAR knockdown increased DNA damage in H1299 and HCT116 cells.**

Knockdown of TIGAR in H1299 and HCT116 cells was achieved with transient transfection of TIGAR siRNA. Forty-eight h after transfection, H1299 and HCT116 cells were then treated with 200 mM CoCl<sub>2</sub> or 2.5 µg/ml epirubicin for 10 h and 12 h, respectively. (a) DNA damage caused by CoCl<sub>2</sub> or epirubicin in TIGAR knockdown H1299 cells. Left: representative images of Comet assay. Right: quantification of Comet tail DNA% and tail length. (b) DNA damage caused by CoCl<sub>2</sub> or epirubicin in TIGAR knockdown HCT116 cells. Left: representative images of Comet assay. Right: quantification of Comet tail DNA% and tail length. Values are means ± SD from 3 independent experiments. \*\*p<0.01, \*\*\* p<0.001 versus control group; ### p<0.001 versus corresponding groups.

#### **Fig. S2 TIGAR knockdown reduced DNA repair after epirubicin or CoCl<sub>2</sub> treatment.**

HepG2 cells or TIGAR knockdown HepG2 cells were treated with 200 mM CoCl<sub>2</sub> or 2.5 µg/ml epirubicin. BrdU was added to culture medium 1 h before the end of experiment. BrdU positive cells were detected with a confocal microscopy. BrdU was stained red and the nucleus was stained blue. Scale bar =100 µm.

#### **Fig. S3 TIGAR regulated the nuclear translocation of TRX1 in HepG2 cells.**

HepG2 cells or TIGAR knockdown HepG2 cells were treated with 200 mM CoCl<sub>2</sub> or 2.5 µg/ml epirubicin. The nuclear TRX1 protein was detected with a confocal



microscopy. TRX1 was stained red and the nucleus was stained blue. Scale bar = 25  $\mu\text{m}$ .

**Fig. S4 The nuclear translocation of TIGAR under genome stress or hypoxia condition in SMMC 7721 cells.** The nucleus translocation of TIGAR after treatment of SMMC7721 cells with 200 mM  $\text{CoCl}_2$  for 4 h or 2.5  $\mu\text{g/ml}$  epirubicin for 12 h. The nuclear TIGAR was detected with a confocal microscopy. TIGAR was stained red and the nucleus was stained blue. Scale bar = 25  $\mu\text{m}$ .

**Fig. S5 TIGAR and ATM were induced by epirubicin or  $\text{CoCl}_2$  in SMMC7721 cells.** SMMC7721 cells were treated with 200 mM  $\text{CoCl}_2$  for 8 h or 2.5  $\mu\text{g/ml}$  epirubicin for 12 h. Expression of phosphorylated ATM and TIGAR proteins were detected with Western blot analysis. GAPDH was used as a loading control. Quantitative analysis was performed with Image J. Values are means  $\pm$  SD from 3 independent experiments. \*\* $p < 0.01$ , \*\*\*  $p < 0.001$  versus control group.

*Full-length gels and blots*

*Figure 2 a*

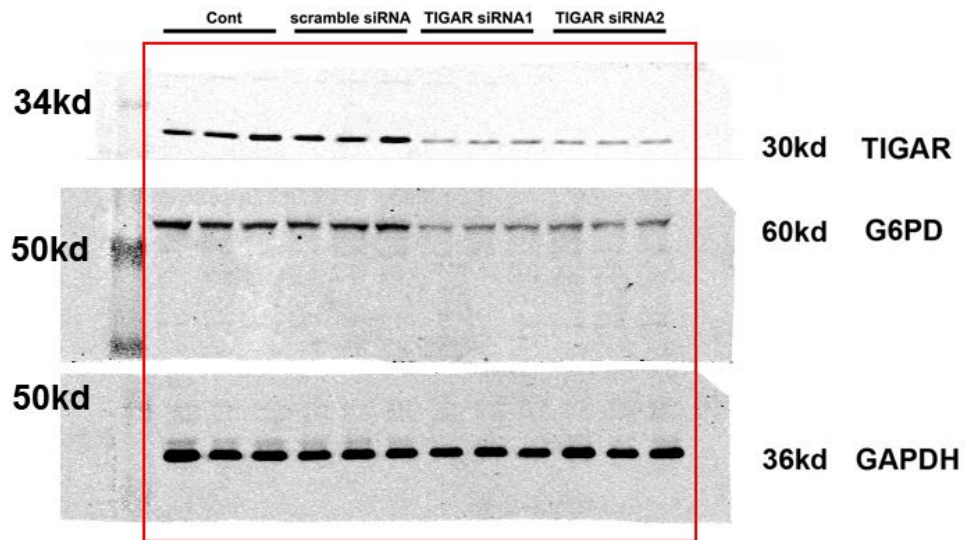


Figure 4 c

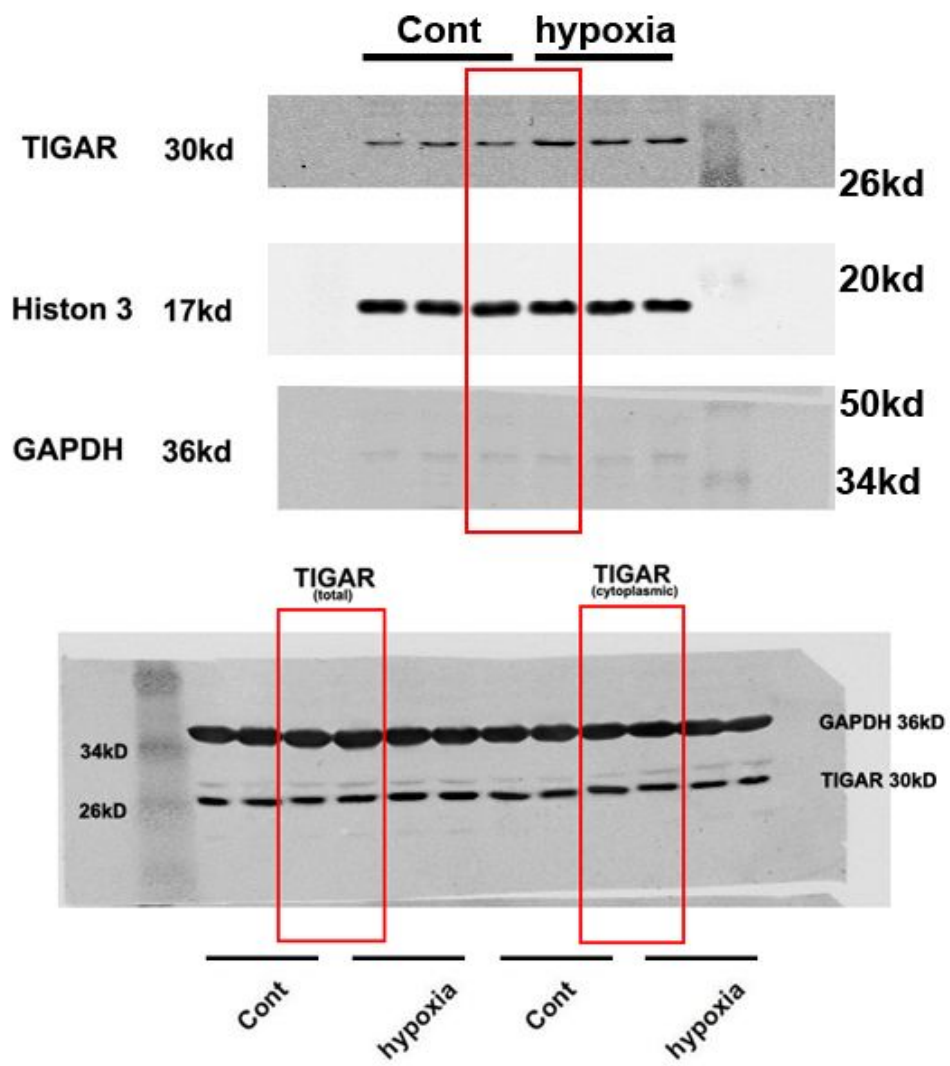


Figure 4 d

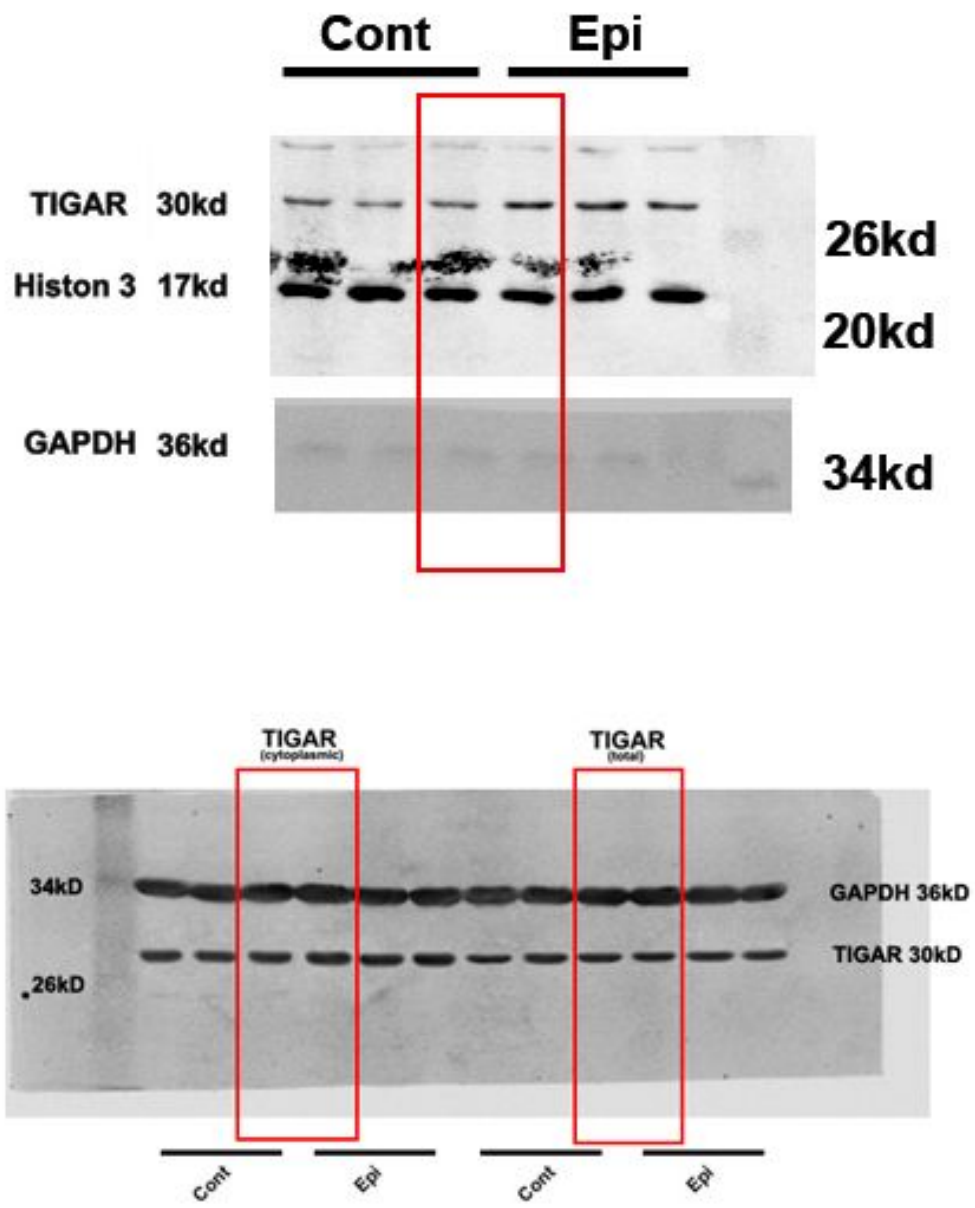
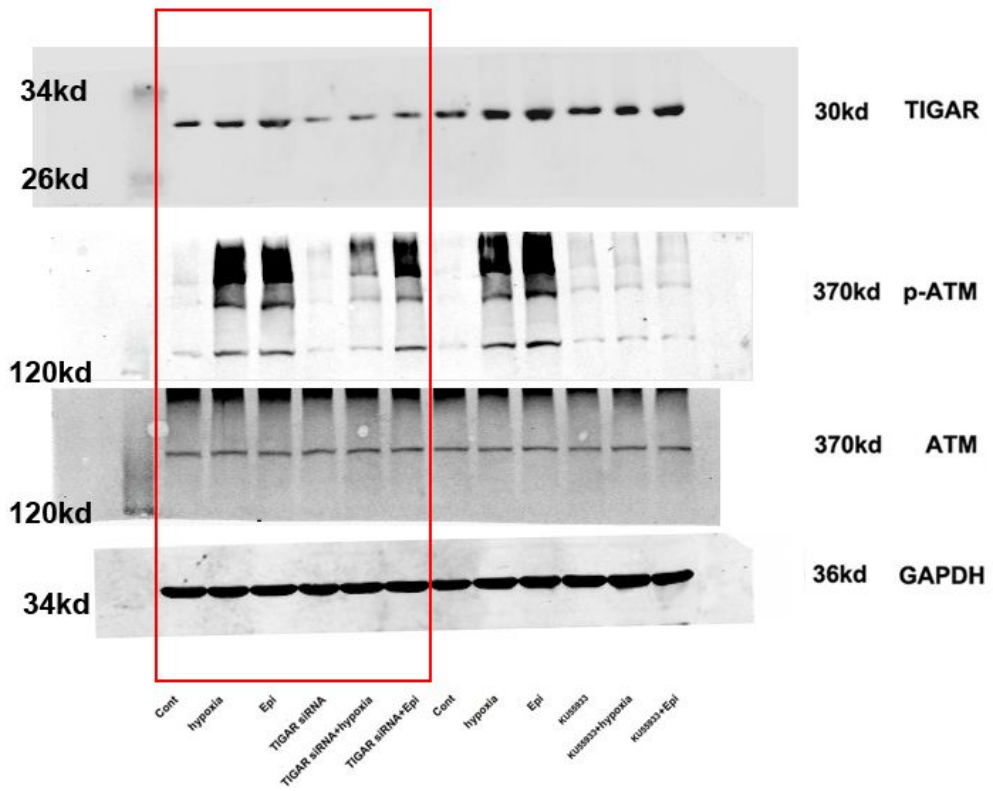
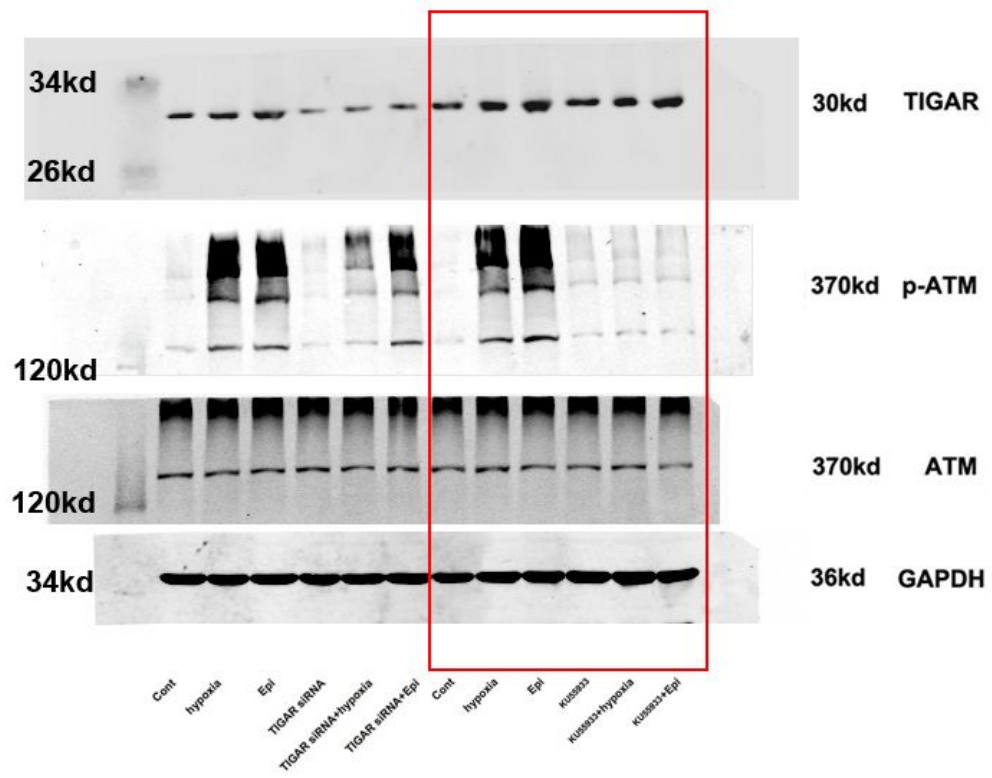


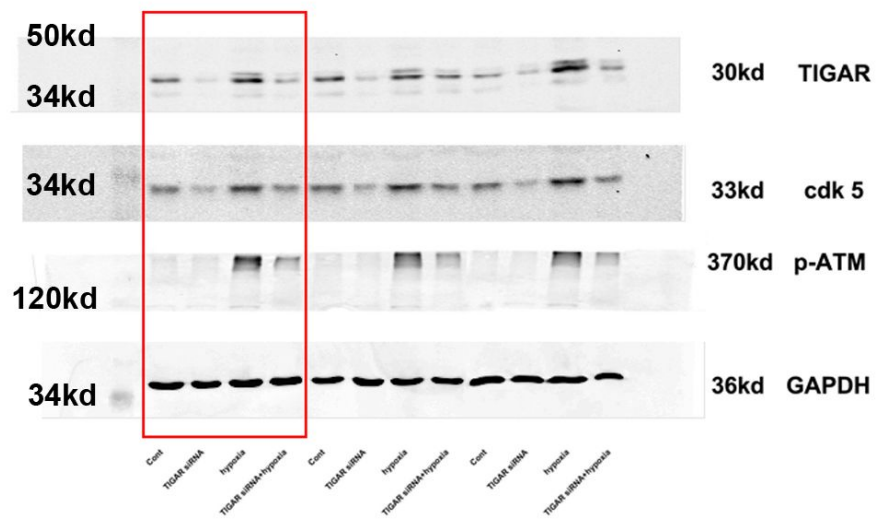
Figure 5 c



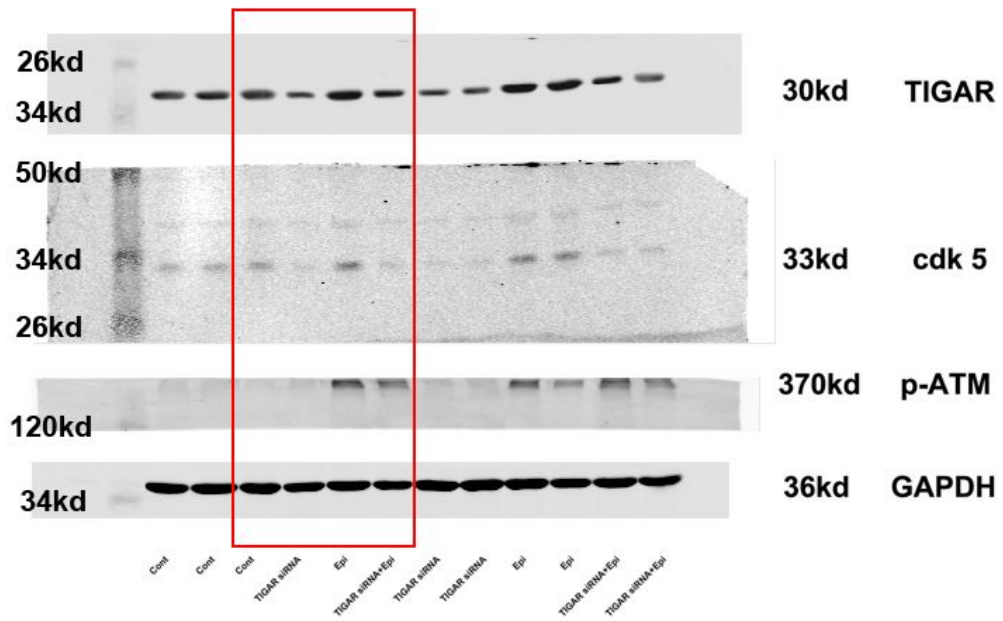
*Figure 5 d*



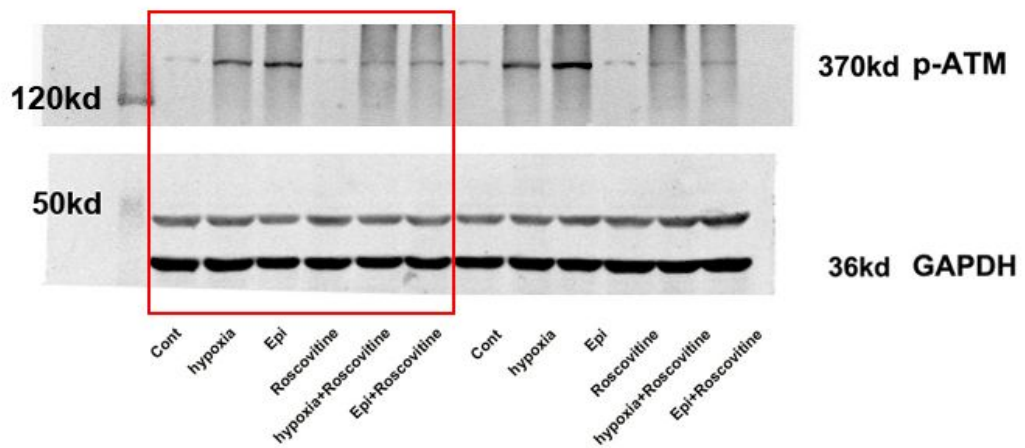
*Figure 6 a*



*Figure 6 b*



*Figure 6 c*



*Figure S5*

