## Antenatal Hypoxia Induces Epigenetic Repression of Glucocorticoid Receptor and Promotes Ischemic-Sensitive Phenotype in the Developing Heart

By

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	Forward	Reverse	
exon 1 <sub>4</sub>	AAGCAACACCGTAACACCTT	AGAAGCAGCAGCCACTGA	
exon 1 <sub>5</sub>	CATGCAACTTCCTCCGAGT		
exon 17	GGAGCCTGGGAGAAGAGAAA		
exon 1 <sub>11</sub>	GCCGCAGAGAACTCAACAG		
exon $1_{10}$	CACGCCGACTTGTTTATC	TCTGCTGCTTGGAATCTG	
exon 1 <sub>6</sub>	ACCTGG CGG CAC GCG AGT	GCAGCCACTGAGGGCGAAGA	
exon 1 <sub>8</sub>	GACAGTCGCCAACAGGTTAA	TGAGAAGCAGCAGCCACT	
exon 19	GTCAGTGCCTGGAGCCCGAG	AGCAGCCACTGAGGGCGAAG	
GR total	AGGTCTGAAGAGCCAAGAGTTA	TGGAAGCAGTAGGTAAGGAGAT	
β-Actin	TCAGGTCATCACTATCGGCAAT	ACTGTGTTGGCATAGAGGTCTT	
GR-IP-14	AAAGAACGACTCGGGTTTGA	CTCTGCCTGACCTCTTGGAG	
GR-IP-15	ACAGCTGGACGGAGCTAAAA	CCCGAATCTTGACATTTGCT	
GR-IP-1 <sub>6</sub>	GGGTTCTGCTTTGCAACTTC	GAGAGGGTCAGCGCATACAT	
GR-IP-17	GACACACTTCGCGCAACTC	CACCCAAGGAACGAGAAAAA	
EMSA 1 <sub>4</sub> -CRE UM	CGACTCGGGTTTGACGCCAAAGAGCAC	GTGCTCTTTGGCGTCAAACCCGAGTCG	
EMSA 1 <sub>4</sub> -CRE M	CGACTCGGGTTTGAmCGCCAAAGAGCAC	GTGCTCTTTGG <sub>m</sub> CGTCAAACCCGAGTCG	
EMSA 15-CRE UM	GAGCTAAAAGCTGACGTTTTAAAGATG	CATCTTTAAAACGTCAGCTTTTAGCTC	
EMSA 15-CRE M	GAGCTAAAAGCTGA <sub>m</sub> CGTTTTAAAGATG	CATCTTTAAAAmCGTCAGCTTTTAGCTC	
EMSA 1 <sub>6</sub> -Sp1 UM	GATCGGGGCGCGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGG	ACCCACCCTCCCCGCGCCCCGATC	
EMSA 16-Sp1 M	GAT <sub>m</sub> CGGGG <sub>m</sub> CG <sub>m</sub> CGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGG	ACCCACCCTCCCCmCGmCGCCCmCGATC	
EMSA 17-Sp1 UM	ACCCACGGGGCGGGCTCCCGAGCGG	CCGCTCGGGAGCCCGCCCGTGGGT	
EMSA 17-Sp1 M	ACCCAmCGGGGGmCGGGGCTCCmCGAGmCGG	C <sub>m</sub> CGCT <sub>m</sub> CGGGAGCC <sub>m</sub> CGCCC <sub>m</sub> CGTGGGT	

Animal	HR	LVDP	dP/dt <sub>max</sub>	dP/dt <sub>min</sub>	CF
groups	(beat/min)	(mmHg)	(mmHg/s)	(mmHg/s)	(ml/min/g)
N <sub>-Aza</sub> (n=8)	317±9.5	126.7±5.1	4468±116	2692±86	$10.5 \pm 0.9$
H <sub>-Aza</sub> (n=9)	320±13.5	125.4±8.8	4432±150	2573±66	9.6±0.7
N <sub>+Aza</sub> (n=8)	298±11.0	133.2±1.9	4543±183	2681±79	8.8±0.6
H <sub>+Aza</sub> (n=8)	295±17.6	130.6±4.1	4698±111	2549±58	8.3±0.7

Supplementary Table II. Pre-ischemic baseline values of left ventricle functional parameters

Pregnant rats were exposed to normoxia (N) or hypoxia (H) at 10.5% O<sub>2</sub> from day 15 to day 21 of gestation. Newborn rats were injected with saline (-AZA) or 5-aza-2'-deoxycytidine (+AZA) (1  $\mu$ g/g/day, *i.p.*) at postnatal day 1 and day 3. Hearts were isolated from 4 week old offspring and subjected to 45 minutes of ischemia and 30 minutes of reperfusion in a Langendorff preparation. HR, heart rate; LVDP, left ventricular developed pressure; dP/dt<sub>max</sub>, maximal rate of contraction; dP/dt<sub>min</sub>, maximal rate of relaxation; CF, coronary flow.

## **Supplementary Figure I**



Supplementary Figure I. Effects of methylation on binding of CREB and Sp1 to GR promoter. Nuclear extracts (NE) from fetal hearts were incubated with double-stranded oligonucleotide probes containing unmethylated (UM) or methylated (M) CRE at GR promoter  $1_4$  and  $1_5$  (A), or Sp1 binding site at GR promoter  $1_6$  (B) and  $1_7$  (C) in the absence or presence of antibodies (Ab) against CREB or Sp1. Cold competition (CC) was performed with unlabeled competitor oligonucleotide at a 100-fold molar excess. Free oligo: no nuclear extracts were added. S, shift; SS, super-shift.

# Supplementary Figure II



Supplementary Figure II. Diagrammatic representation of GR promoter constructs. Panel A shows site-directed deletion of  $CRE_{.4408}$ ,  $CRE_{.3896}$ ,  $Sp1_{.3425}$ ,  $Egr-1_{.3361}$ ,  $Sp1_{.3034}$  and  $Egr-1_{.2996}$  in GR promoter  $1_4$ ,  $1_5$ ,  $1_6$  and  $1_7$  constructs. Panel B shows wild type GR promoter  $1_6$  reporter construct (WT-P1<sub>6</sub>) and constructs with a dual insertion of EcoR1 and Pmel site (P1<sub>6</sub>-EcoRI-Pmel), an insertion of CpG methylation at Sp1 (Sp1-mCpG), and unmethylation at Sp1 (Sp1-CpG).

### **Supplementary Figure III**



Supplementary Figure III. Dexamethasone protected the heart from ischemia and reperfusion injury in 4 week old rats. Four week old rats were injected with either saline (control) or dexmethasone (DEX, 1 mg/kg/day, *i.p.*) 24 hours prior to the heart isolation. Hearts were subjected to 45 minutes of ischemia and 30 minutes of reperfusion in a Langendorff preparation. LVDP, left ventricle developed pressure; LVEDP, left ventricle end-diastolic pressure. Data are mean  $\pm$  SEM, n = 5. \* P < 0.05, DEX vs. control.