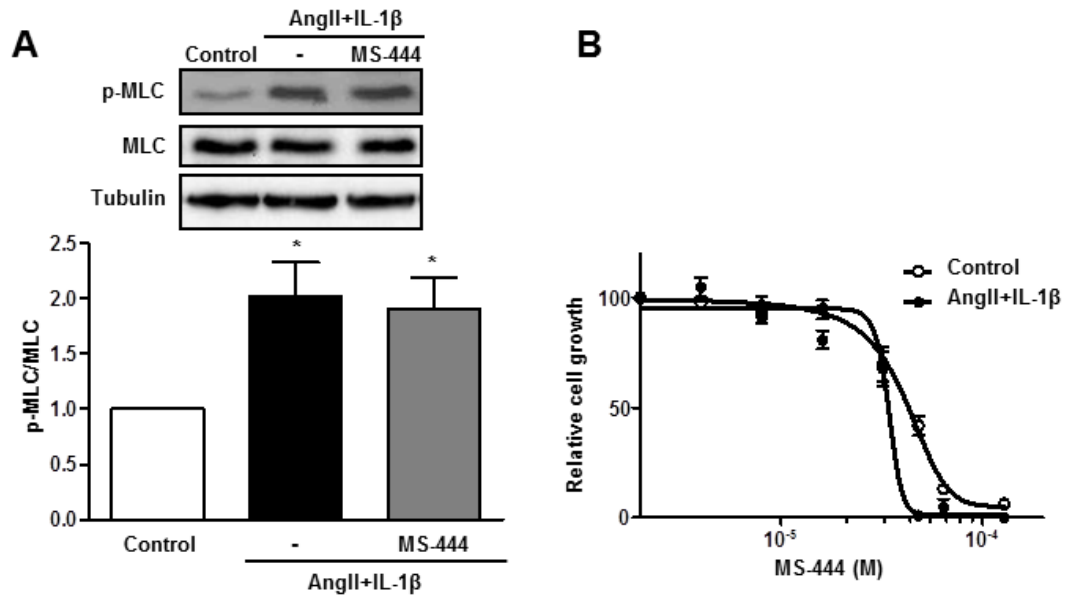


## **SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL**

### **HuR is required for NOX-1 but not NOX-4 regulation by inflammatory stimuli in vascular smooth muscle cells**

<sup>1</sup>Andrea Aguado, <sup>2</sup>Thierry Fischer, <sup>3</sup>Cristina Rodríguez, <sup>4</sup>Adrian Manea, <sup>3</sup>José Martínez-González, <sup>5</sup>Rhian M. Touyz, <sup>6</sup>Raquel Hernanz, <sup>6</sup>M. Jesús Alonso, <sup>7</sup>Dan A. Dixon, <sup>1</sup>Ana M. Briones, <sup>1</sup>Mercedes Salaices.

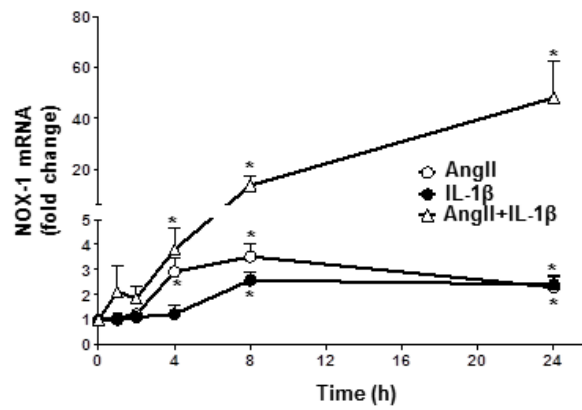
## Supplementary Fig. S1



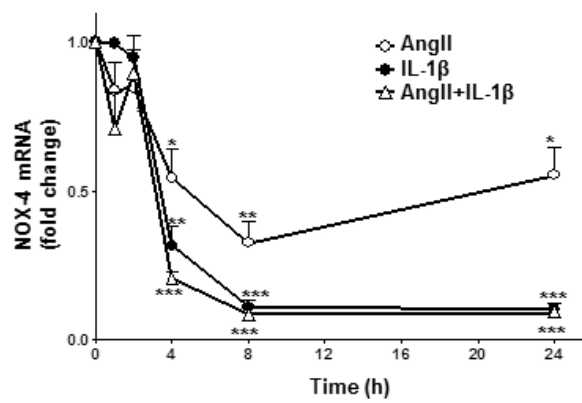
**Supplementary Figure S1.** (A) Effect of MS-444 on p-myosin light chain (p-MLC) and MLC expression in VSMC treated with AngII+IL-1 $\beta$  (24 h). Representative blots are also shown. (B) Concentration-dependent effect of MS-444 on cell viability in control or AngII+IL-1 $\beta$ -treated VSMC. Data are expressed as mean $\pm$ SEM. \*P<0.05, vs Control. n=5-6.

## Supplementary Fig. S2

**A**

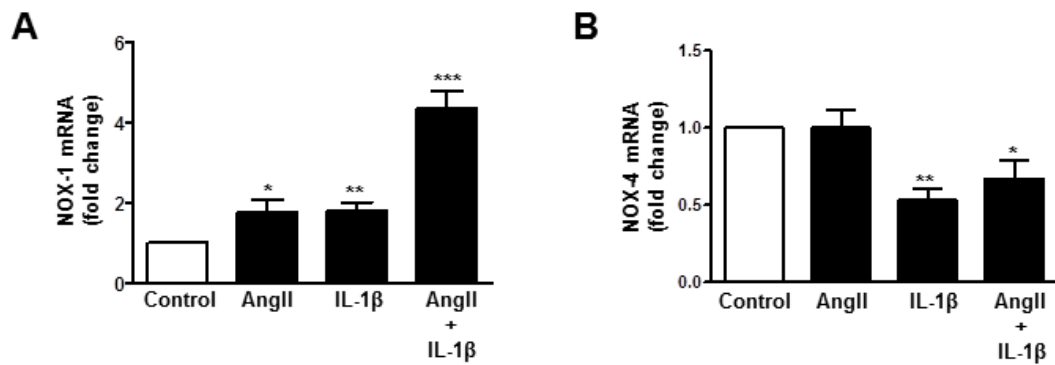


**B**



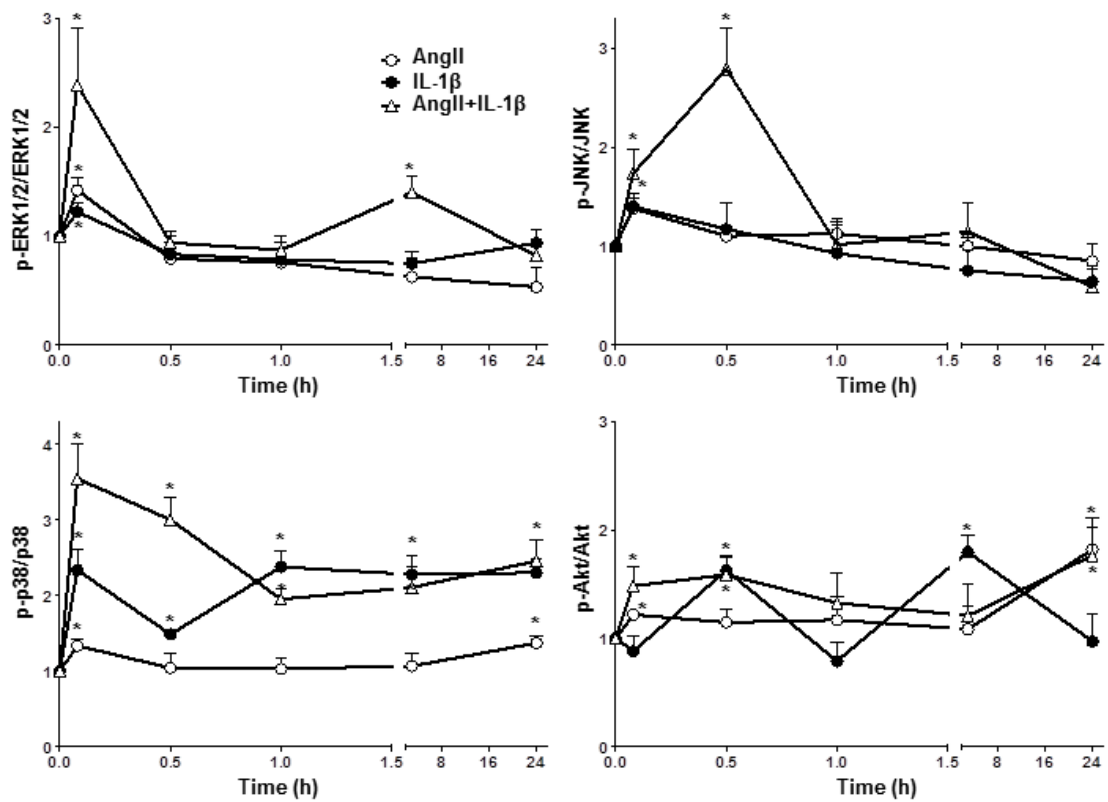
**Supplementary Figure S2.** Effect of AngII, IL-1 $\beta$  and AngII+IL-1 $\beta$  on NOX-1 and NOX-4 mRNA levels. Time course of NOX-1 (A) and NOX-4 (B) mRNA levels in rat VSMC. Data are expressed as mean $\pm$ SEM. \*  $P < 0.05$ , \*\*  $P < 0.01$ , \*\*\*  $P < 0.001$  vs Control. n=5-13.

### Supplementary Fig. S3



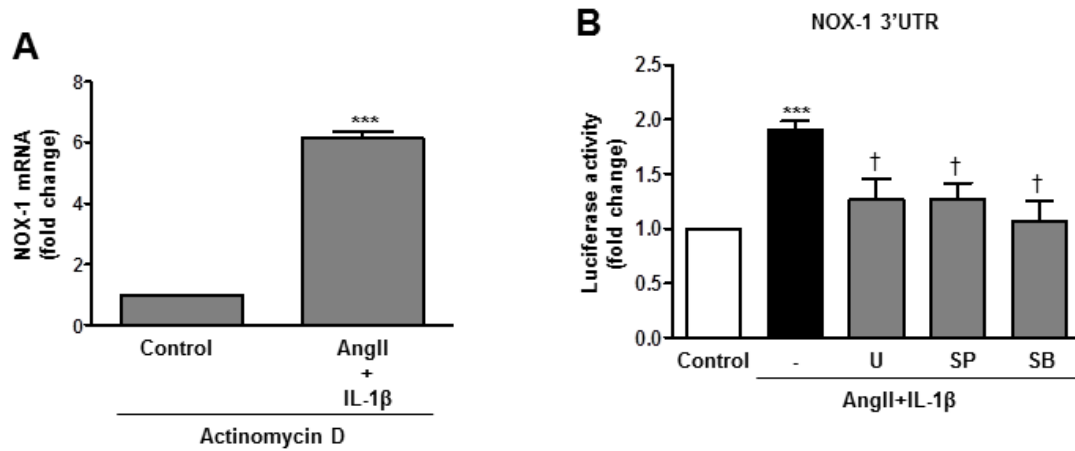
**Supplementary Figure S3.** AngII potentiates IL-1 $\beta$ -induced NOX-1 expression and does not modify IL-1 $\beta$ -dependent NOX-4 decrease expression in human VSMC. Effect of AngII, IL-1 $\beta$  and AngII+IL-1 $\beta$  on NOX-1 (A) and NOX-4 (B) mRNA levels in human VSMC. Data are expressed as mean $\pm$ SEM. \*P < 0.05, \*\*P < 0.01, \*\*\*P < 0.001 vs Control. n=4-8.

## Supplementary Fig. S4



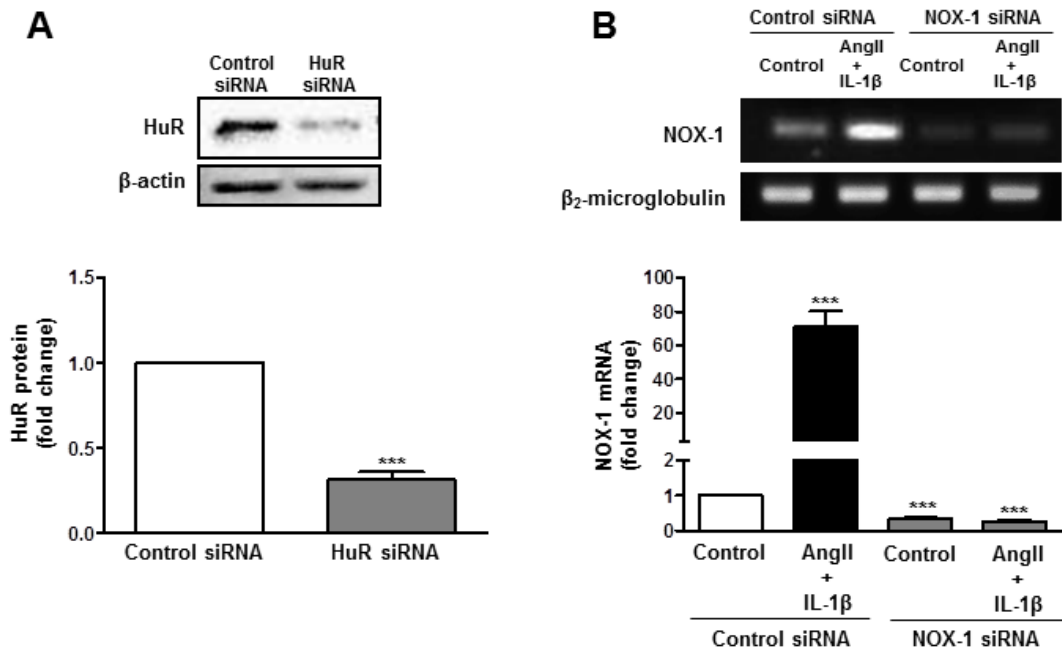
**Supplementary Figure S4.** Effect of AngII, IL-1 $\beta$  and AngII+IL-1 $\beta$  on ERK1/2, JNK, p38 and Akt activation. Time course of p-ERK1/2, p-JNK, p-p38 MAPK and p-Akt levels in rat VSMC. Data are expressed as mean $\pm$ SEM. \* $P < 0.05$ , \*\*\* $P < 0.001$  vs unstimulated cells. n=4-7.

## Supplementary Fig. S5



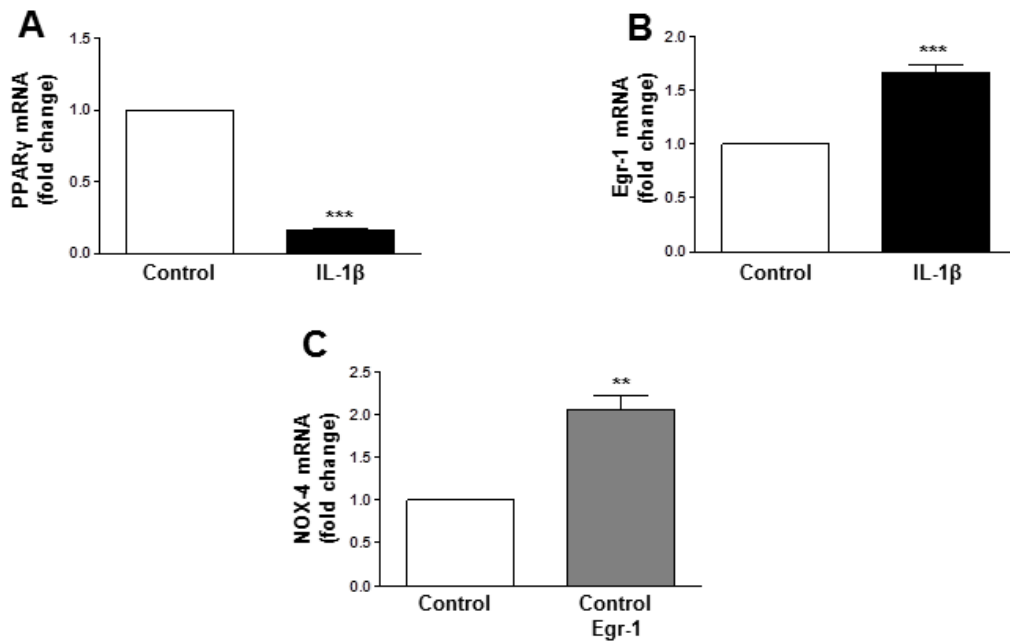
**Supplementary Figure S5.** (A) NOX-1 mRNA levels in VSMC preincubated with Actinomycin D (30 min) and treated with AngII+IL1 $\beta$  for 24 h. (B) Effect of inhibitors of ERK1/2 (U, U0126), JNK (SP, SP600125) and p38 MAPK (SB, SB203580) on NOX-1 3'UTR luciferase activity induced by AngII+IL-1 $\beta$  (24 h). Data are expressed as mean $\pm$ SEM. \*  $P$ <0.05, \*\*\*  $P$ <0.001 vs unstimulated cells. n=5-6.

## Supplementary Fig. S6



**Supplementary Figure S6.** (A) HuR protein levels in cells transfected with control or HuR siRNA. (B) NOX-1 mRNA levels in cells transfected with control or NOX-1 siRNA stimulated or not with AngII+IL-1 $\beta$  (24 h). Data are expressed as mean $\pm$ SEM. \*\*\*P<0.001 vs Control or Control siRNA. n=5-7.

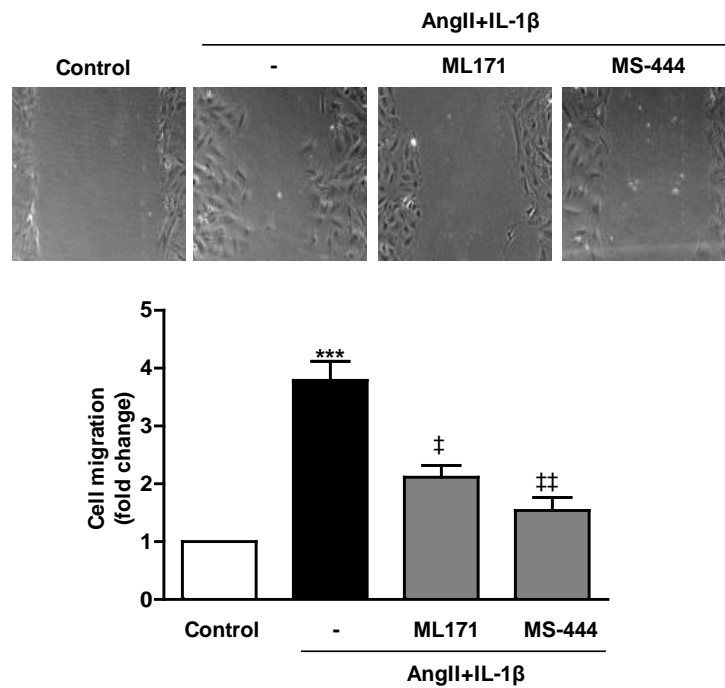
## Supplementary Fig. S7



**Supplementary Figure S7.** Transcription factors that might be involved in NOX-4 repression. Effects of IL-1 $\beta$  (24 h) on PPAR- $\gamma$  (A) and Egr-1 (B) mRNA levels in rat VSMC. (C) NOX-4 mRNA levels in VSMC transfected with pcDNA3.1 (Control) or Egr-1. Data are expressed as mean $\pm$ SEM. \*\* $P$ <0.01, \*\*\* $P$ <0.001 vs Control. n=6-11.

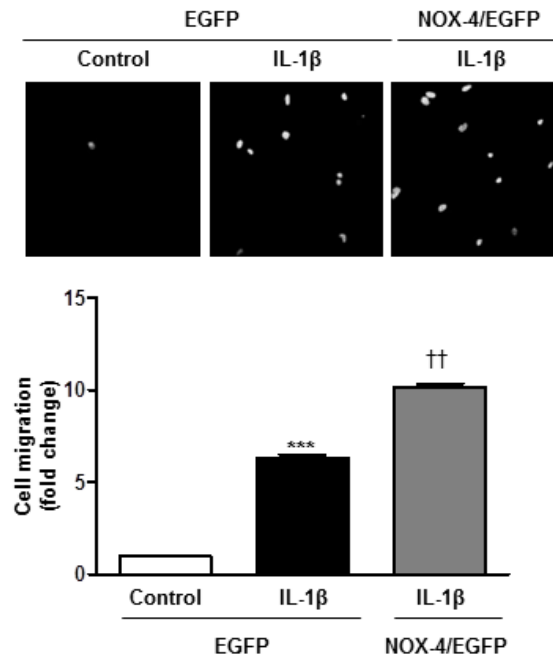


## Supplementary Fig. S8



**Supplementary Figure S8.** NOX-1 and HuR participate in cell migration induced by AngII+IL-1 $\beta$ . Effect of ML171 and MS-444 on cell migration induced by AngII+IL-1 $\beta$  measured by wound healing assay. Data are expressed as mean $\pm$ SEM. \*\*\*P<0.001 vs Control. †P<0.05, ††P<0.01 vs AngII+IL-1 $\beta$ . n=5.

## Supplementary Fig. S9



**Supplementary Figure S9.** NOX-4 participates in cell migration induced by IL-1 $\beta$ . Effect of NOX-4/EGFP overexpression on cell migration induced by IL-1 $\beta$  measured by transwell assays. Data are expressed as mean $\pm$ SEM. \*\*\*P<0.001 vs Control. ††P<0.01 vs EGFP-IL-1 $\beta$ . n=3-5.