

The Role of Heparanase in the Pathogenesis of Acute Pancreatitis:

A Potential Therapeutic Target

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Supplementary Figure Legend

Suppl. Figure 1. A. Heparanase activity. Pancreas tissue was harvested from control WT mice (Con) or WT mice treated with cerulein in the absence (Cer) or presence of Roneparstat (Cer+SST), and pancreatic tissue extracts were evaluated for heparanase activity as described under 'Materials and Methods'. **B.** Immunostaining. Hpa-Tg mice were injected with saline (left panels) or cerulein in the absence (middle panels) or presence (right panels; +SST) of Roneparstat pretreatment. Pancreas tissues were collected 24 h thereafter, and 5 micron sections from formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded samples were stained for phospho-STAT3 (upper panels) and p65 (lower panels). **C.** Pancreatic index. Pancreatic tissues were collected from control untreated WT (n=13) or Hpa-Tg mice (saline; n=11) or mice treated with cerulein in the absence (cerulein; n=24) or presence of PG545 (cerulein+PG545; n=20) or SST0001 (Cerulein+SST; n=6) and evaluated for pancreatic index (i.e., pancreatic weight/body weight ratio). ***p<0.01 for saline vs. cerulein in Hpa-Tg mice; *p<0.05 in cerulein vs. cerulein+PG545/SST0001 in WT and Hpa-Tg mice. **D.** IL-10 induction. WT and Hpa-Tg mice were injected with saline (Con) or cerulein in the absence (Cer) or presence of PG545 pretreatment (Cer+PG). Pancreas tissues were collected 24 h thereafter, total RNA was extracted and subjected to real-time PCR analyses applying primers specific for IL-10. **E, F.** Secretion of both lipase and amylase is markedly

inhibited by PG545 administered already 2 h prior to cerulein. Hpa-TG mice were pretreated with PG545 (400 µg/mouse; i.p) or saline administered 24 h (TG+Cerulein+PG early) or 2 h (TG+Cerulein+PG late) prior to induction of AP by cerulein. Lipase (**E**) and amylase (**F**) levels were quantified after 24 h. Note reduced levels of lipase and amylase already upon late administration of PG545.

