Reductions in the mitochondrial ABC transporter Abcb10 affect the transcriptional profile of heme biosynthesis genes Alexandra Seguin^{1,2}, Naoko Takahashi-Makise^{1,2}, Yvette Y. Yien³, Nicholas C. Huston³, Jared C. Whitman³, Gabriel Musso⁴, Jared A. Wallace¹, Thomas Bradley¹, Hector Bergonia⁵, Martin D. Kafina³, Mitsuyo Matsumoto⁶, Kazuhiko Igarashi⁶, John D. Phillips⁵, Barry H. Paw^{3,7}, Jerry Kaplan¹, Diane M. Ward^{1,8} ¹Department of Pathology, Division of Microbiology and Immunology, University of Utah School of Medicine, Salt Lake City, Utah 84132, ³Department of Medicine, Division of Hematology, Brigham & Women's Hospital, Harvard Medical School, Boston, Massachusetts 02115, USA,⁴Department of Medicine, Division of Cardiovascular Medicine, Brigham & Women's Hospital, Harvard Medical School, Boston, Massachusetts 02115, USA, ⁵Department of Medicine, Division of Hematology-Oncology University of Utah School of Medicine, Salt Lake City, Utah 84132, ⁶Department of Biochemistry, Tohoku University Graduate School of Medicine, Sendai, Japan, 'Department of Medicine, Division of Hematology-Oncology, Boston Children's Hospital, Harvard Medical School, and Department of Pediatric Oncology, Dana-Farber Cancer Institute, Harvard Medical School, Boston, Massachusetts 02115, USA

Materials included:

5 supplemental figures and figure legends.

Supplemental Figure 1 Abcb10 mutants are expressed and localize to mitochondria

MEL cells stably expressing control shRNA or Abcb10-specific shRNA were transfected with empty vector, wild type Abcb10-GFP or mutant Abcb10-GFP and stable cells lines selected by growth in 1 mg/ml G418. Expression of wild type or mutant Abcb10-GFP was assessed by Western blotting with tubulin as a load control (bottom panel) (A) and localization was determined by immunofluorescence using Mfrn1-FLAG as a mitochondrial marker (B). Cells were processed as described in Materials and Methods.

Supplemental Figure 2 Abcb10-shRNA MEL cells show decreased steady-state mRNA for heme related transcripts.

qRT-PCR for *Pgbd, Urod, Ppox, Tfr1, Bcl-xl, Fth, Ftl* and *Sod2* was performed using the primers listed in Table 2.

Supplemental Figure 3 Abcb10-shRNA MEL cells show reduced transduction efficiency.

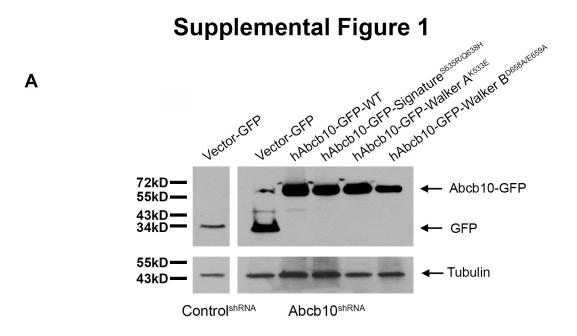
qRT-PCR for human *Abcb10* and mouse β -actin was performed on control shRNA and Abcb10-specific shRNA MEL cells transduced with lentivirus based expression of human Abcb10 as in Figure 5C.

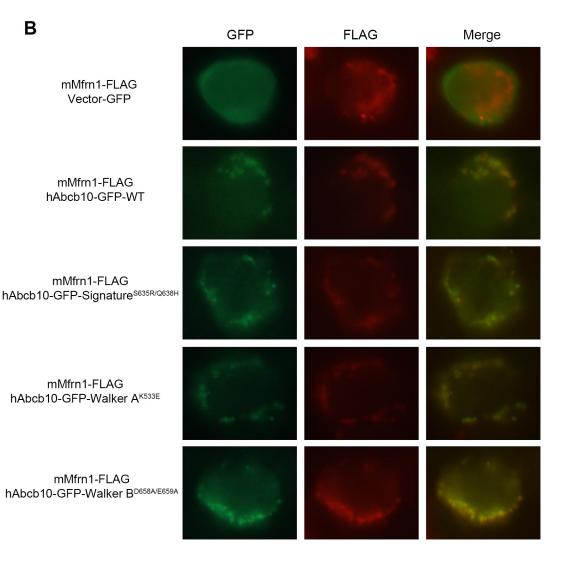
Supplemental Figure 4 Addition of SA did not alter *Alas2* or β -*Globin* mRNA levels in Abcb10-shRNA MEL cells.

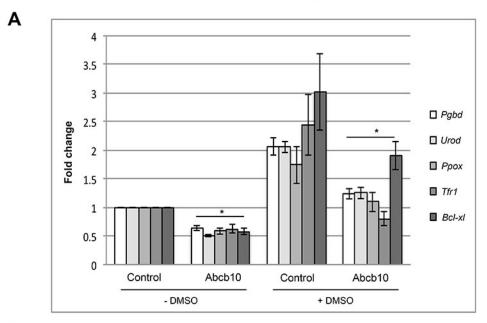
qRT-PCR for *Mfrn1*, *Abcb10*, β -*Globin* and *Alas2* was performed using the primers listed in Table 2.

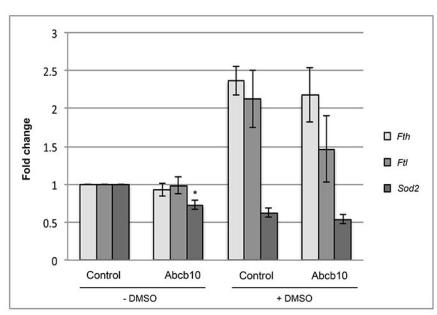
Supplemental Figure 5 Addition of hemin does not increase *Mfrn1*, β -Globin, Alas2 or *Fech* transcripts but does increase *HO-1* transcripts in shRNA Abcb10 MEL cells.

qPCR for *Mfrn1*, β -Globin, Alas2, Fech and Heme Oxygenase 1 (HO-1) was performed on undifferentiated and differentiated control shRNA and Abcb10-specific shRNA MEL cells grown for three days with or without 75 µM hemin.









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