Supplementary Information

Loss of Pyruvate Kinase M2 limits growth and triggers innate immune signaling in endothelial cells.

Stone et al.



Supplementary Figure 1: PKM2 silencing alters mitochondrial metabolism.

(a) mRNA levels for selected glycolytic enzymes in HUVECs (RNA-seq analyses on control HUVECs (FPKM - fragments per kilobase of transcript per million mapped reads)). (b) Schematic representation illustrating alternative splicing of the human *PKM* gene, leading to the inclusion of either exon 9 (*PKM1*) or exon 10 (*PKM2*). siRNA duplexes were used to specifically target *PKM2* mRNA (exon 10) or all *PKM* transcripts (exon 4, leading to the silencing of *PKM1* and *PKM2* expression). (c) RT-qPCR analysis of *PKM1* and *PKM2* mRNA expression showing specific knockdown of the relevant transcripts using siRNA duplexes specific to *PKM2* or pan-*PKM* in ECs (n=3). (d) Western blot analysis of PKM1 and PKM2-I^{KD}, and PKM^{KD} ECs (n=9). (f) Glucose uptake in control, PKM2-I^{KD}, PKM2-I^{KD}, PKM2-I^{KD}, and PKM^{KD} ECs (n=3). (g) Extracellular acidification rate (ECAR) in cells treated with or without oligomycin, showing basal and maximal glycolytic rate in control, PKM2^{KD} and PKM^{KD} ECs (n=5). (h) Relative levels of TCA cycle intermediates in control, PKM2^{KD} and PKM^{KD} ECs (n=3). (j) Ratio of glutathione to oxidized glutathione in control, PKM2^{KD} and PKM^{KD} ECs (n=3). (k) Relative ROS levels in control, PKM2^{KD} and PKM^{KD} ECs (n=4). (l) Relative mitochondrial DNA content in control, PKM2^{KD} and PKM^{KD} ECs (n=3). (a, c, e-l data represent means \pm s.d. (***P < 0.001, *P < 0.05 by one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) followed by Tukey's HSD test).



Supplementary Figure 2: *In vitro* analysis of endothelial growth and zebrafish loss-of-function models. (a) Quantification of phospho-Histone H3 positive cell numbers in control, PKM2^{KD} and PKM^{KD} ECs (n=6). (b) Flow cytometry analysis of cell cycle in propidium iodide stained control, PKM2^{KD} and PKM^{KD} ECs (n=3). (c) Quantification of EdU positive cell numbers in DMSO and ML265 treated ECs (n=6). (d) Genomic loci of the zebrafish *pkma* and *pkmb* genes, sequences targeted using TALEN (*pkma2*) or CRISPR (*pkmb*) and the recovered lesions. (e) Clustering analysis based on a 56 amino acid sequence from each of the indicated proteins, which displays homology to the amino acids encoded by either exon 9 or 10 of the human *PKM* gene (Hs - Human, Mm - Mouse, X - *Xenopus*, Dr - Zebrafish, Gg - Chicken). High resolution melt analysis (HRMA) genotyping of *pkma2*^{+/+} and *pkmb* (g) mutant zebrafish alleles. (h) mRNA expression levels of zebrafish *pkm* transcripts in *pkma2*^{+/+} and *pkma2*^{-/-} embryos at 26 hpf. **a,c, h** data represent means ± s.e.m. **b** data represent means ± s.d. (***P < 0.001, **P < 0.01 by one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) followed by Tukey's HSD test).

Supplementary Figure 3



Supplementary Figure 3: Endothelial specific deletion of *Pkm2* in the post-natal mouse retina.

(a) Schematic representation illustrating alternative splicing of the mouse Pkm gene, leading to the inclusion of either exon 9 (Pkm1) or exon 10 (Pkm2), blue arrows indicate loxP sites in $Pkm^{tm1.1Mgvh}$ mutant mice and below is a schematic representation of the recombined locus. (b) PCR from genomic DNA of P7 $Pkm2^{fl/fl}$ mice showing efficient 4-OHT induced recombination of exon 10 from the Pkm gene in mice carrying (right) the Pdgfb-CreERT2 transgene. (c) Representative confocal projections of central plexus vessels in PECAM and ERG stained retinas from control and $Pkm2^{iEC-KO}$ mice. (d) Representative confocal projections of central plexus vessels in PECAM and Collagen IV stained retinas from control and $Pkm2^{iEC-KO}$ mice. (e) Quantification of Collagen IV⁺/PECAM⁺ sleeves, ERG⁺ ECs, EC area per field and branch point density at the angiogenic front of control and $Pkm2^{iEC-KO}$ mice (n=6). e data represent means \pm s.e.m. (**P < 0.01 by by two tailed students t-test) Scale bars in c and d = 100 \mum.

а



Supplementary Figure 4: Loss of PKM2 is associated with coordinated protein expression changes. (a) Relative protein expression levels of enzymes in the pyrimidine synthesis and serine, glycine, one-carbon metabolism pathways in control and PKM2^{KD} ECs (related to heatmap in Figure 4c). a data represent means \pm s.d.



Supplementary Figure 5: RELB-P53 signalling limits proliferation of primary endothelial cells.

(a) Relative protein expression levels of components of the NF-κB and P53 pathways in control and PKM2^{KD} ECs. (**b**) mRNA expression levels of NF-κB transcription factors and selected targets in control and PKM2^{KD} ECs (RT-qPCR, n=3). (c) EdU positive cell numbers in control, PKM2^{KD}, REL^{KD}, PKM2^{KD}/REL^{KD}, RELA^{KD}, PKM2^{KD}/RELA^{KD}, RELB^{KD} and PKM2^{KD}/RELB^{KD} ECs (n=6). (d) Relative cell numbers at the indicated time points in control, P53^{KD}, PKM2^{KD} and PKM2^{KD}/P53^{KD} ECs (n=6). (e) Heatmap of P53 target gene expression changes in control, P53^{KD}, PKM2^{KD} and PKM2^{KD}/P53^{KD} ECs. Metabolomics profile of (**f**) control vs PKM2^{KD} and (**g**) control vs PKM2^{KD}/P53^{KD} ECs (log₂(fold change) vs -log₂(p-value), two tailed students t-test, n=3). **a**,**b** data represent means \pm s.d., c,d data represent means \pm s.e.m. (***P < 0.001 by one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) followed by Tukey's HSD test).



Supplementary Figure 6: Loss of PKM2 leads to activation of innate antiviral signalling.

(a) Relative levels of S-methyl-5-thioadenosine, methionine and GSH/GSSG ratio in control, P53^{KD}, PKM2^{KD} and PKM2^{KD}/P53^{KD} ECs (n=3). (b) Protein expression levels of viral responsive genes in control and PKM2^{KD} ECs (n=3). (c) mRNA expression levels of interferon stimulated genes in control and PKM2^{KD} ECs (RNA-seq analysis, n=3). (d) mRNA expression levels of the 10 most statistically significantly changed genes from wild type and *Pkm2^{-/-}* mouse embryonic fibroblasts (microarray analysis, n=2, re-analysed from Lunt et al., 2015). a-d, data represent means \pm s.d.

Supplementary Figure 7



Supplementary Figure 7: PKM2 and RELB limit endogenous retrovirus expression and innate immune signalling in endothelial cells.

(a) RT-qPCR analysis at the indicated loci of H3K9me3 chromatin immunoprecipitated DNA from control and PKM2^{KD} ECs. (b) mRNA expression levels of interferon stimulated genes in control , P53^{KD}, PKM2^{KD} and PKM2^{KD}/P53^{KD} ECs (RNA-seq analysis, n=3) and relative mRNA expression of the indicated endogenous retroviruses in control, P53^{KD}, PKM2^{KD} and PKM2^{KD}/P53^{KD} ECs (n=3). (c) Restriction digestion of bisulfite-treated DNA amplified from the MLT1B and MER4D genom-ic loci from control, P53^{KD}, PKM2^{KD} and PKM2^{KD}/P53^{KD} ECs (U, undigested/unmethylated DNA; D - digested/ methylated DNA). (d) Relative mRNA expression of the top 25 most regulated probes in a microarray analysis of wild-type versus *Relb^{-/-}* dendritic cells treated with or without CpG for 1 hour (data from Shih et al., 2012). (e) Restriction digestion of bisulfite-treated DNA amplified from the MLT1B and PKM2^{KD}/RELB^{KD} ECs

(U, undigested/unmethylated DNA; D - digested/methylated DNA). (f) RT-qPCR analysis at the indicated loci of H3K9me3 chromatin immunoprecipitated DNA from control and RELB^{KD} ECs. (g) Proposed model of DNA methylation and endogenous retrovirus expression changes in control, PKM2^{KD} and RELB^{KD} ECs. (a) and f, data represent means \pm s.d. (***P < 0.001, **P < 0.01, *P < 0.05 by one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) followed by Tukey's HSD test).

Supplementary Figure 8

Figure 1b



Supplementary Figure 8: Uncropped images relating to indicated Western blot data.