

SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL

Figure S1. CDC20 protein levels in cardiac fibroblasts. CDC20 protein levels in cardiac fibroblasts treated with phenylephrine (PE, 100 μ M (A)) or angiotensin II (Ang II, 100 nM, (B)) at different time points (n=4).

Figure S2. Upregulation of CDC20 promoted the phenylephrine (PE)-induced hypertrophic response in cultured cardiomyocytes. (A) Immunoblot analysis of CDC20 in NRCMs infected with Ad-CDC20 or Ad-GFP control (n=3). (B) Representative images of double immunostaining (red for α -actinin, blue for DAPI) of NRCMs after 24 hours of PE (100 nM) (left). Scale bar: 50 μ m. Quantification of the myocyte surface area (n=3, 150 cells counted per experiment; right) (n=3). (C) qPCR analysis of ANP, BNP and β -MHC mRNA levels in NRCMs treated as described in (B) (n=3). (D) Immunoblot analysis of AKT, ERK1/2, p38 and GAPDH in NRCMs treated as described in (B) (n=3). * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$ vs. control; # $P < 0.05$, ## $P < 0.01$ vs. Ad-control plus PE.

Figure S3. The effect of rAAV9-ZsGreen on mouse organs. (A) Fluorescence detection of rAAV9-ZsGreen (green). (B) Western blot showing the expression of CDC20 and β -actin in the heart, liver and lung treated with rAAV9-siCDC20/siZsGreen (n=3). (C) Fluorescence detection of rAAV9-ZsGreen (green). (D) Western blot showing the expression of CDC20 and β -actin in the heart, liver and lung treated with rAAV9-CDC20/ZsGreen (n=3).

Figure S4. Overexpression of CDC20 aggravates hypertrophy *in vivo*. (A) Wild-type (WT) mice injected with rAAV9-siZsGreen or rAAV9-CDC20 were subjected to sham operation or TAC for 3

weeks. Kaplan–Meier survival curves. **(B)** Echocardiographic assessment of ejection fraction (EF%) and fractional shortening (FS%) (n=6). **(C)** H&E staining of heart sections (upper panel). Scale bar 0.5 cm. The ratios of heart weight to tibia length (HW/TL) and body weight (HW/BW) (lower panels) (n=6). **(D)** Heart cross-sections were stained with TRITC-labeled WGA (upper). Scale bar: 10 μ m. Quantification of the relative myocyte cross-sectional area (n=6, 200 cells counted per heart; lower panel). **(E)** Representative images of Masson’s Trichrome (upper) and DHE staining (middle) of the ventricular sections. Scale bar: 50 μ m. Quantification of the relative fibrotic area and ROS fluorescence intensity (n=6 lower). **(F)** qPCR analysis of ANP, BNP and β -MHC mRNA levels in the heart (n=6). **(J)** Immunoblot analysis of p-AKT, AKT, p-ERK1/2, ERK1/2, NOX4 and GAPDH in heart samples (n=6). * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$ vs. sham; # $P < 0.05$, ## $P < 0.01$ vs. the rAAV9-ZsGreen plus TAC group.

Figure S5. The expression of LC3 mRNA in NRCMs. Relative mRNA levels of LC3 in NRCMs infected with Ad-CDC20 or the Ad-GFP control. LC3 mRNA levels were measured using a real-time PCR assay and normalized against GAPDH mRNA (n=3).

Figure S6. Inhibition of autophagy reversed the reduction of cardiomyocyte size after the deletion of CDC20 *in vitro*. **(A)** Functional link between CDC20 and LC3-dependent autophagy in hypertrophy. C, Representative images of double immunostaining (green for α -actinin) of NRCMs transfected with siRNA-CDC20 or siRNA-control with or without CQ treatment after 24 hours of Ang II stimulation (left). Scale bar 50 μ m. Quantification of the myocyte surface area (right) (n=3). **(B)** Representative Western blot analyses of p-AKT, AKT, p-ERK1/2, ERK1/2, NOX4, LC3 I/II and GAPDH in NRCMs infected with siRNA-control or siRNA-CDC20 with or without CQ treatment after 24 hours of Ang II

stimulation. ** $P < 0.01$ vs. saline; # $P < 0.05$, ## $P < 0.01$ vs. saline (n=3).

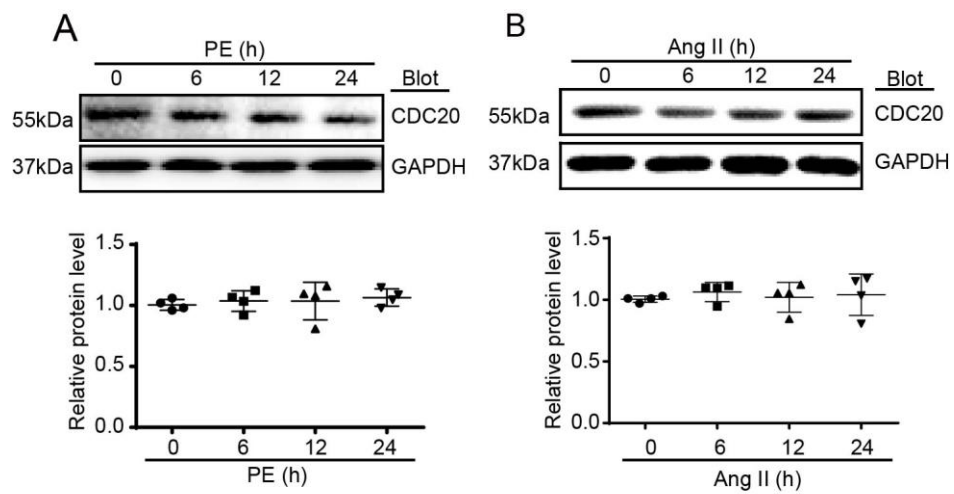


Figure S1

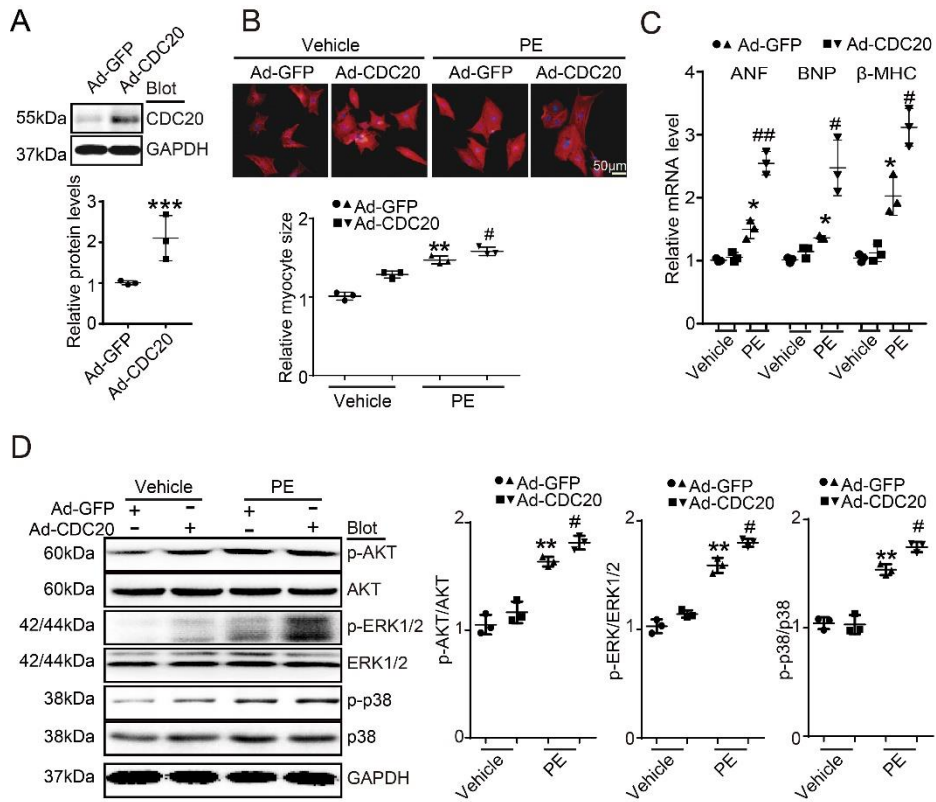


Figure S2

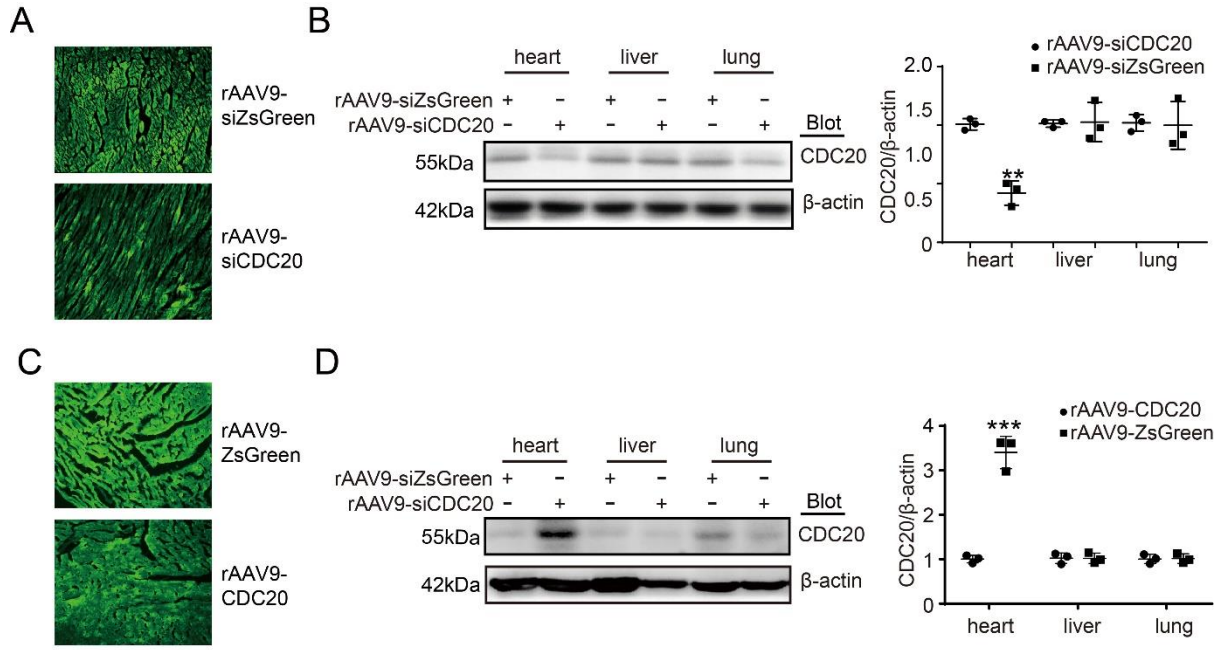


Figure S3

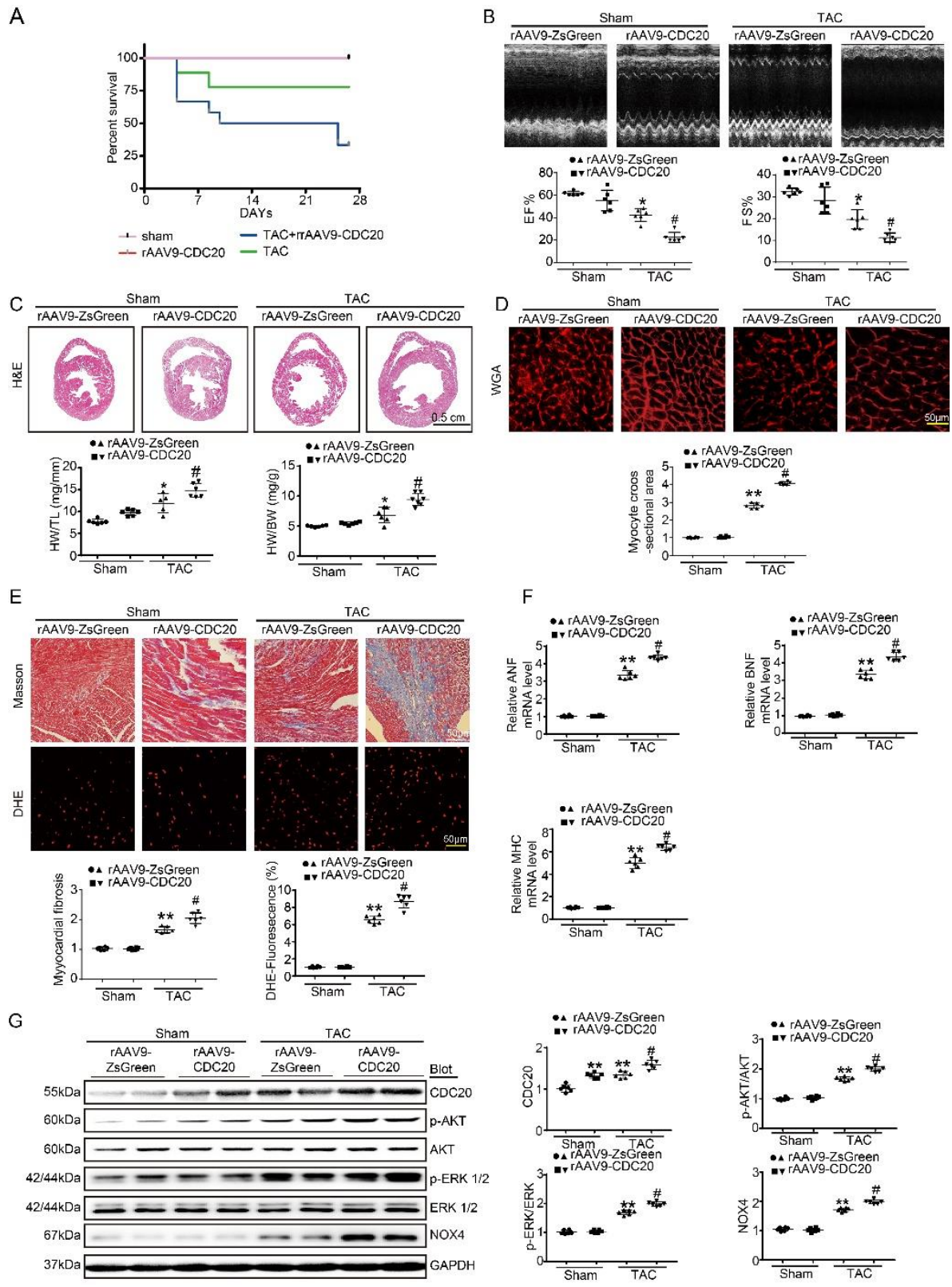


Figure S4

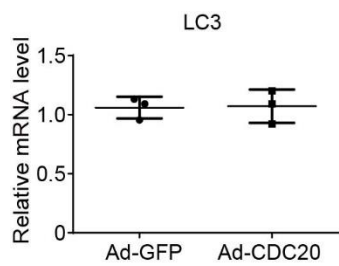


Figure S5

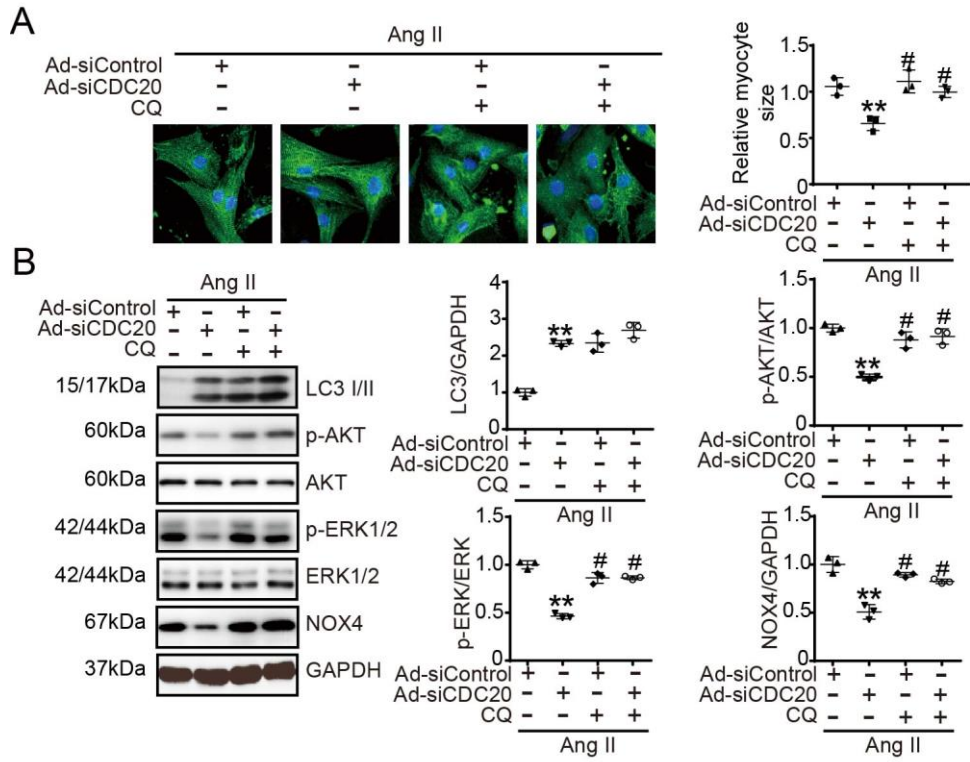


Figure S6