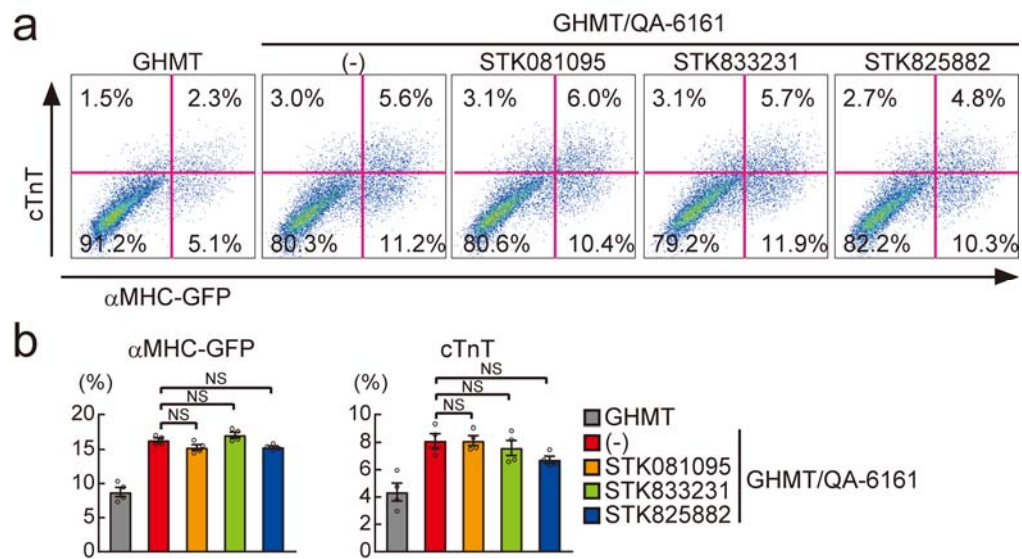


**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**

**Role of Cyclooxygenase-2/Prostaglandin E2/Prostaglandin E Receptor 4 Signaling in Cardiac Reprogramming.**

**Muraoka et al.,**

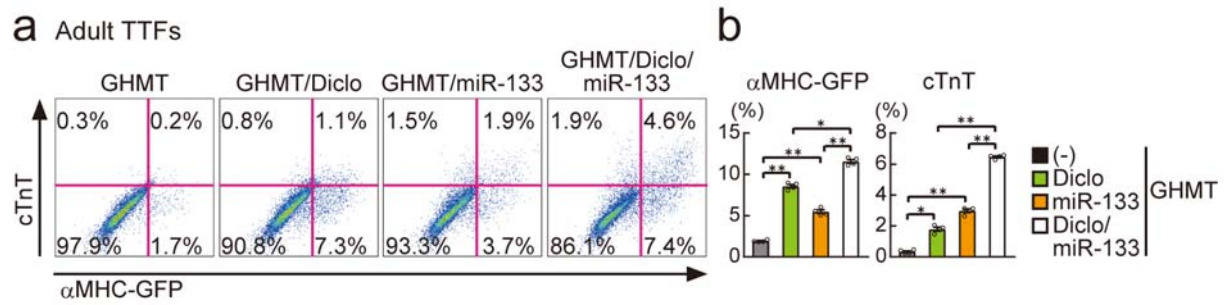


**Supplementary Figure 1. Related to Fig. 1d.**

**Addition of Other Compounds Did Not Improve Diclofenac-induced Cardiac Reprogramming.**

**(a, b)** FACS analyses for αMHC-GFP and cTnT expression in GHMT/QA-6161-treated TTFs with or without indicated compounds for 1 week. Quantitative data are shown in **(b)**; n = 4 biologically independent experiments.

All data are presented as mean ± SEM. NS, not significant.

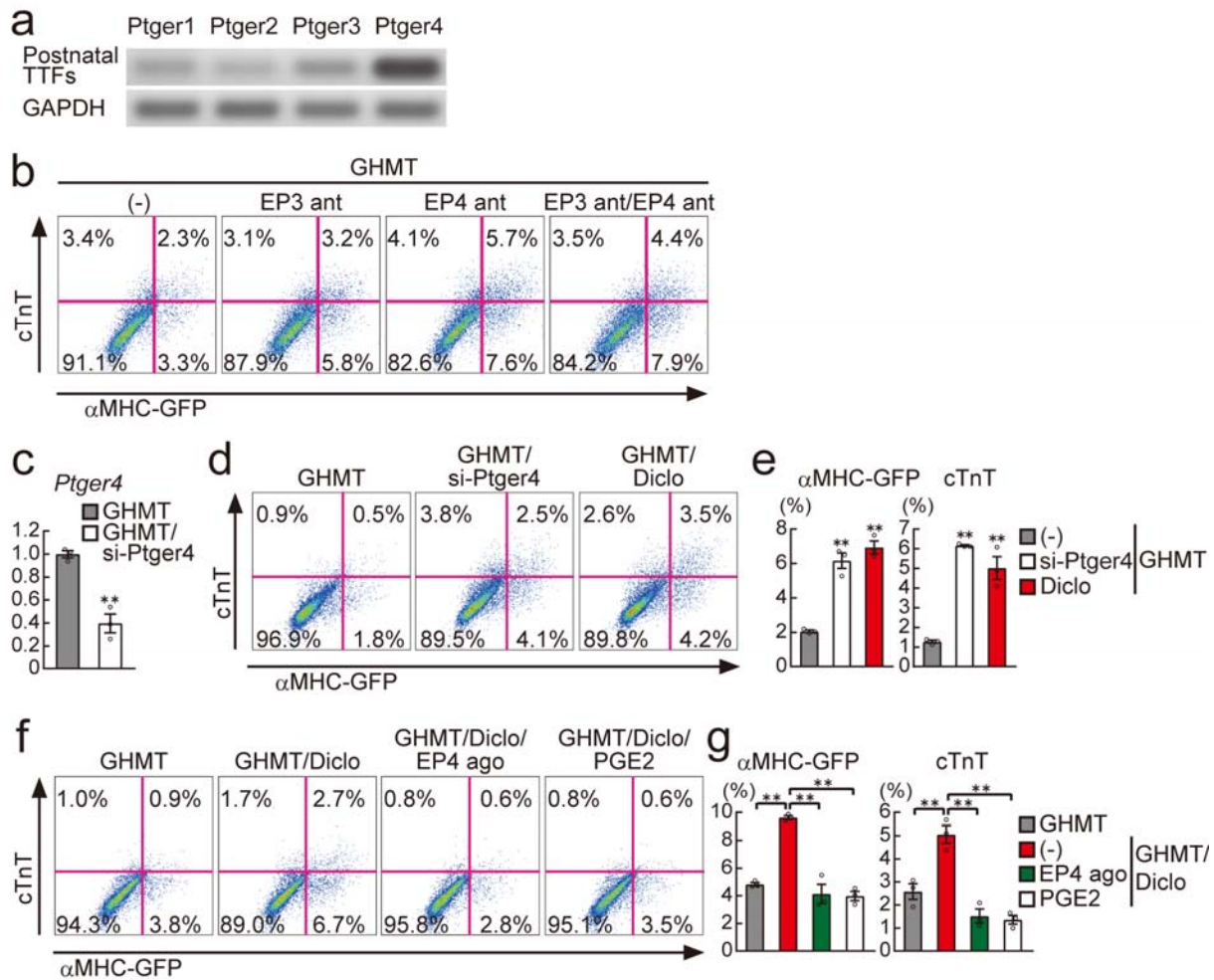


**Supplementary Figure 2. Related to Fig. 3a.**

**Addition of miR-133 Promoted Diclofenac-induced Cardiac Reprogramming in Adult TTFs.**

**(a, b)** FACS analyses for  $\alpha$ MHC-GFP and cTnT expression in GHMT-transduced adult TTFs treated with diclofenac, miR-133 or diclofenac plus miR-133 for 1 week. Quantitative data are shown in **(b)**;  $n = 4$  biologically independent experiments.

All data are presented as mean  $\pm$  SEM. \*,  $P < 0.05$ , \*\*,  $P < 0.01$  vs. the relevant control (one-way ANOVA).



**Supplementary Figure 3. Related to Fig. 4.**

### Inhibition of PGE Receptor 4 Improved Cardiac Reprogramming

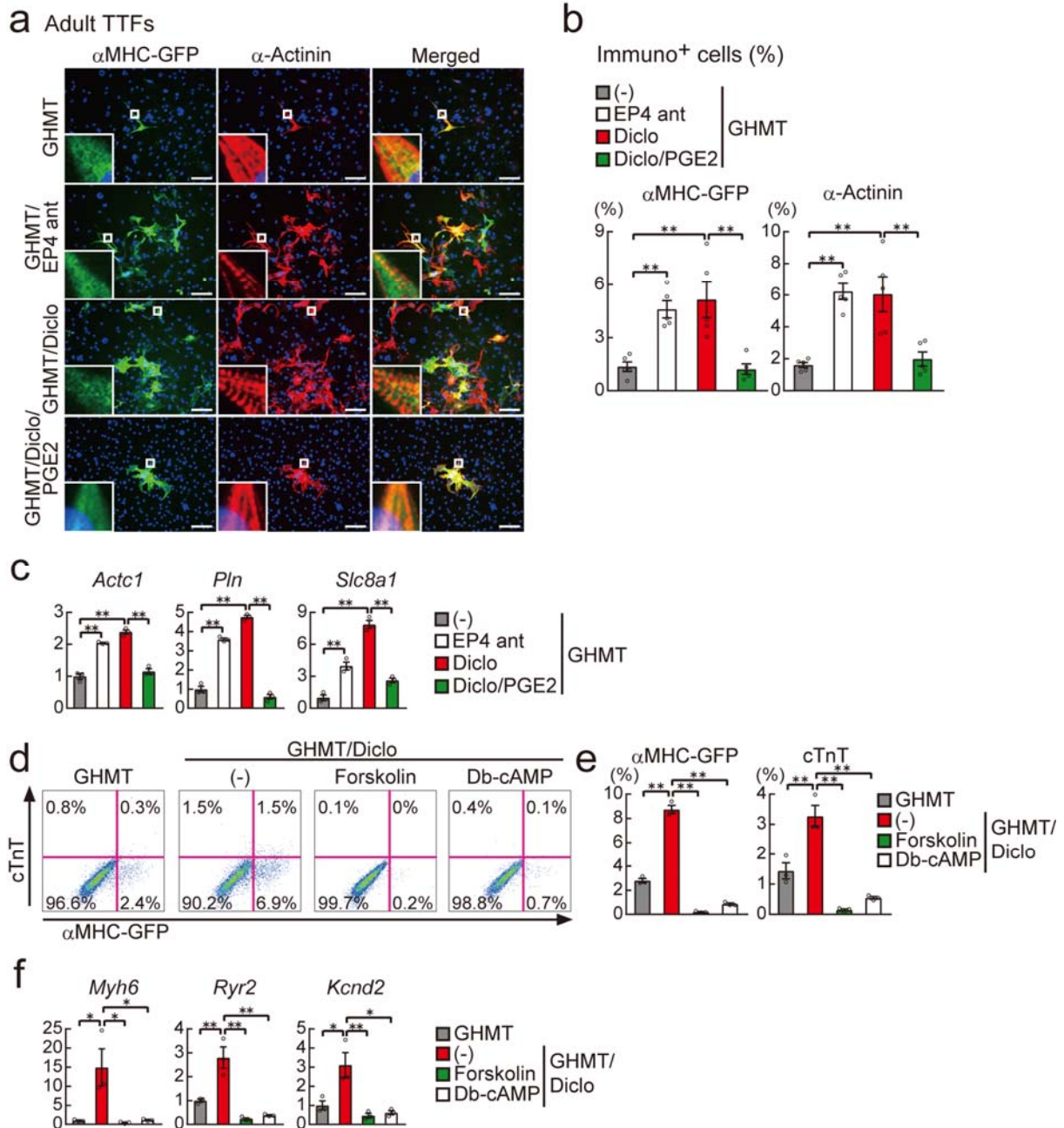
(a) Semiquantitative RT-PCR for *Ptger1-4* in postnatal TTFs. Source data are provided in **Supplementary Figure 7**.

(b) FACS analyses for αMHC-GFP and cTnT expression. GHMT-transduced postnatal TTFs were cultured with the indicated EP antagonists (ant) for 1 week.

(c) Relative mRNA expression of *Ptger4* in GHMT-TTFs transfected with scramble siRNA or siRNA against *Ptger4* (si-Ptger4); n = 3 biologically independent experiments. \*\*,  $P < 0.01$  vs. the relevant control (Student's *t* test).

(d, e) FACS analyses of αMHC-GFP<sup>+</sup> and cTnT<sup>+</sup> cells in postnatal TTFs 1 week after GHMT transduction with or without si-Ptger4. Quantitative data are shown in (e); n = 3 biologically independent experiments. \*\*,  $P < 0.01$  vs. the relevant control (one-way ANOVA).

**(f, g)** FACS analyses of  $\alpha$ MHC-GFP<sup>+</sup> and cTnT<sup>+</sup> cells. GHMT-transduced TTFs were cultured with diclofenac with or without EP4 agonist (ago) or PGE2 for 1 week. Quantitative data are shown in **(g)**; n = 3 biologically independent experiments. \*\*,  $P < 0.01$  vs. the relevant control (one-way ANOVA). All data are presented as mean  $\pm$  SEM. NS, not significant. Diclo, diclofenac.



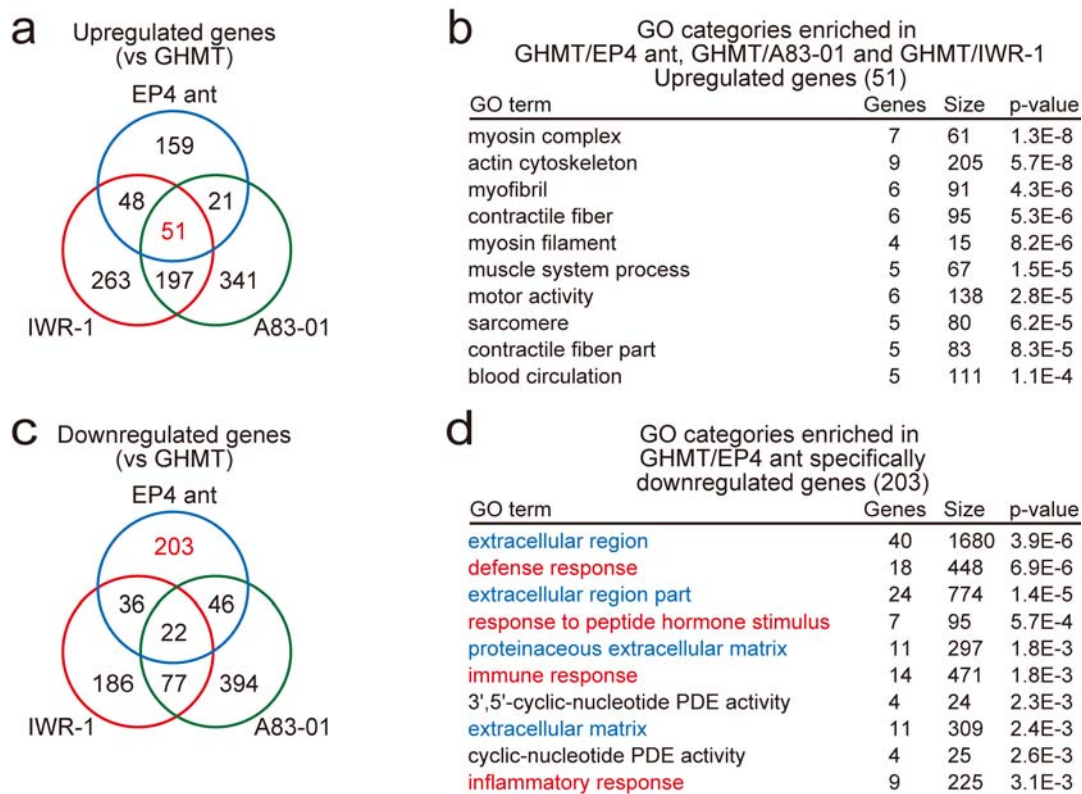
**Supplementary Figure 4. Related to Fig. 5a.**

### EP4 Antagonist Promoted Cardiac Reprogramming in Adult TTFs.

(a, b) Immunocytochemistry for  $\alpha$ MHC-GFP,  $\alpha$ -actinin, and DAPI. EP4 antagonist (ant) and diclofenac treatment increased generation of iCMs, while PGE2 inhibited GHMT/diclofenac-induced cardiac reprogramming in adult TTFs after 4 weeks. High-magnification views (insets) show the sarcomeric organization. Quantitative data are shown in (b);  $n = 5$  biologically independent experiments.

(c) qRT-PCR analyses for cardiac gene expression in postnatal TTFs transduced with GHMT and

treated with or without indicated reagents for 1 week; n = 3 biologically independent experiments. **(d, e)** FACS analyses for  $\alpha$ MHC-GFP<sup>+</sup> and cTnT<sup>+</sup> cells induced from adult TTFs. GHMT-transduced adult TTFs were cultured with diclofenac with or without forskolin or dibutyryl-cAMP (Db-cAMP) for 1 week. Quantitative data are shown in **(e)**; n = 3 biologically independent experiments. **(f)** qRT-PCR analyses of cardiac gene expression in adult TTFs treated as indicated for 1 week; n = 3 biologically independent experiments. All data are presented as mean  $\pm$  SEM. \*,  $P < 0.05$ , \*\*,  $P < 0.01$  vs. the relevant control (one-way ANOVA). Scale bars represent 100  $\mu$ m.



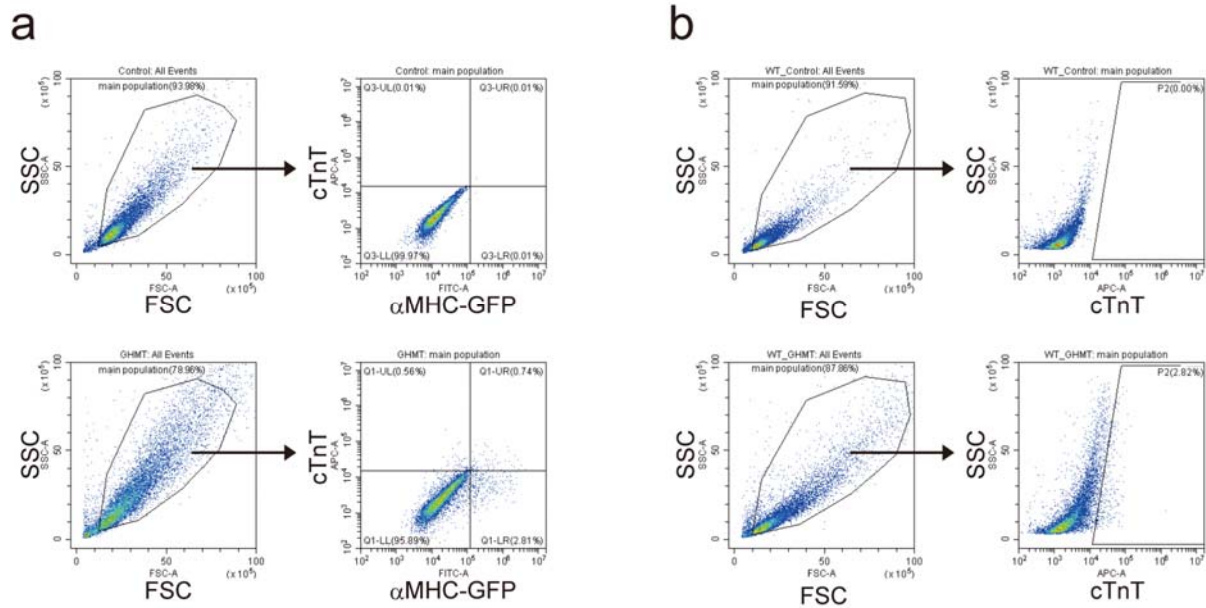
**Supplementary Figure 5. Related to Fig. 6h.**

### EP4 Antagonist Promoted Cardiac Reprogramming via Suppression of Inflammation and Fibroblast Signatures.

**(a, b)** Venn diagram showing the genes that are upregulated in postnatal TTFs with EP4 antagonist (ant, blue), GHMT/TGF $\beta$  inhibitor (A83-01, green) or GHMT/Wnt inhibitor (IWR-1, red) by more than 2-fold compared to GHMT alone, after 1 week. Top 10 GO analyses for the 51 upregulated genes with EP4 antagonist, TGF- $\beta$  inhibitor, and Wnt inhibitor treatment are shown in **(b)**.

**(c, d)** Venn diagram showing the genes that are downregulated in postnatal TTFs with EP4 antagonist (ant, blue), GHMT/TGF- $\beta$  inhibitor (A83-01, green) or GHMT/Wnt inhibitor (IWR-1, red) by more than 2-fold compared to GHMT alone, after 1 week. Top 10 GO analyses for the 203 downregulated genes specifically in GHMT/EP4 antagonist (ant) treatment are shown in **(d)**.





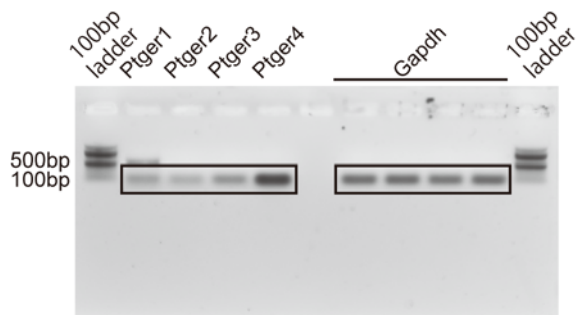
**Supplementary Figure 6.**

**Representative Sequential Gating Strategies for Flow Cytometry Analysis.**

**(a)** Gating strategy to determine  $\alpha\text{MHC-GFP}^+$  and  $\text{cTnT}^+$  cells induced from  $\alpha\text{MHC-GFP}$  fibroblasts, presented in Fig.1d, e, Fig.2a-c, Fig.3a-d, f-k, Fig.4a-e, Fig.5f, g, Fig.6h-j, Fig.7b, c, g-j,

Supplementary Figure.1a, b, Supplementary Figure.2a, b, Supplementary Figure.3b, d-g and Supplementary Figure.4d, e.

**(b)** Gating strategy to determine  $\text{cTnT}^+$  cells induced from wild type or EP4-knockout fibroblasts, presented in Fig.4f, g.



**Supplementary Figure 7.**

**Uncropped scan image for Supplementary Figure 3a.**

**Supplementary Table 1. Related to Methods.**

**qRT-PCR primer sequences for SYBR green technology (TOYOBO).**

Gene	Forward primer	Reverse primer
<i>Ccl2</i>	5'-AGGTCCTGTCATGCTTCTG-3'	5'-CGTAACTGCATCTGGCTGA-3'
<i>Ccl8</i>	5'-TCTACGCAGTGCTTCTTTGCC-3'	5'-AAGGGGATCTTCAGCTTTAGT-3'
<i>Gapdh</i>	5'-AGCTTGTCATCAACGGGAAG-3'	5'-TTTGATGTTAGTGGGGTCTCG-3'

**qRT-PCR primer sequences for Universal Probe Library (Roche).**

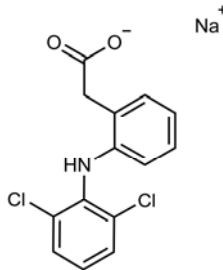
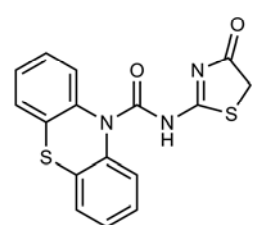
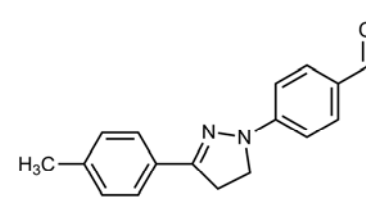
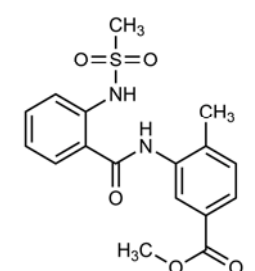
Gene	Forward primer	Reverse primer	Probe no.
<i>Actc1</i>	5'-CCGATCGTATGCAAAAGGAA-3'	5'-CTGGAAGGTGGACAGAGAGG-3'	58
<i>Ccr1</i>	5'-GACACATTGAGCATCCAAGG-3'	5'-CAAAACAAAATAACAGATTGGTCA-3'	51
<i>Col12a1</i>	5'-CCAGGTCCTCCTGGATATTG-3'	5'-AAATTTGTTAGCCGGAACCTG-3'	89
<i>Cxcl11</i>	5'-CTGTAGCCCACGTCGTAGC-3'	5'-TTGAGATCCATGCCGTTG-3'	25
<i>Cxcl14</i>	5'-TCTGCAAAGAGAGATCTCAAAG-3'	5'-CGCCCCTGTTTGAACATAAG-3'	13
<i>Cxcl3</i>	5'-TGTGTGGACAAAATACTCTGGAA-3'	5'-GTGGGGTAGGCTTCTGTGAA-3'	58
<i>Gapdh</i>	5'-AGCTTGTCATCAACGGGAAG-3'	5'-TTTGATGTTAGTGGGGTCTCG-3'	9
<i>Il1b</i>	5'-ACCCTGCAGTGGTTCGAG-3'	5'-TTGCCATAGCTGCTTCAGAC-3'	55
<i>Il6</i>	5'-ACCCTGCAGTGGTTCGAG-3'	5'-TTGCCATAGCTGCTTCAGAC-3'	55
<i>Il33</i>	5'-GAAGCTGTGGGGAGATCG-3'	5'-TTTCAAGCACGCCTCTCTCT-3'	51
<i>Myh6</i>	5'-CGCATCAAGGAGCTCACC-3'	5'-CCTGCAGCCGCATTAAGT-3'	6
<i>Nppa</i>	5'-CACAGATCTGATGGATTTCAA GA-3'	5'-CCTCATCTTCTACCGGCATC-3'	25
<i>Ryr2</i>	5'-TTCAACACGCTCACGGAGTA-3'	5'-GTGCCAGGCTCTGCTGAT-3'	81
<i>Snai1</i>	5'-CTTGTGTCTGCACGACCTGT-3'	5'-CAGGAGAATGGCTTCTCACC-3'	81
<i>Timp1</i>	5'-GCAAAGAGCTTTCTCAAAGACC-3'	5'-AGGGATAGATAAACAGGGAAACACT-3'	76

**TaqMan probes (Applied Biosystems).**

<b>Target gene</b>	<b>Assay ID</b>
<i>Gjal</i>	Mm01179639_s1
<i>Il1r1</i>	Mm00434237_m1
<i>Kcnd2</i>	Mm01161732_m1
<i>Pln</i>	Mm00452263_m1
<i>Ptger1</i>	Mm00443098_g1
<i>Ptger2</i>	Mm00436051_m1
<i>Ptger3</i>	Mm01316856_m1
<i>Ptger4</i>	Mm00436053_m1
<i>Ptgs1</i>	Mm00477214_m1
<i>Ptgs2</i>	Mm00478374_m1
<i>Scn5a</i>	Mm00451971_m1
<i>Slc8a1</i>	Mm01232254_m1
<i>Tnnc1</i>	Mm00437115_g1

**Supplementary Table 2. Related to Fig. 1c.**

**List of Compounds promoting Cardiac Reprogramming in Postnatal TTFs.**

ID number	Formula	Structure	Source
QA-6161	C <sub>14</sub> H <sub>10</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> NNaO <sub>2</sub>		Combi-Blocks
STK081095	C <sub>16</sub> H <sub>11</sub> N <sub>3</sub> O <sub>2</sub> S <sub>2</sub>		Vista-M Laboratory
STK833231	C <sub>17</sub> H <sub>16</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O		Vista-M Laboratory
STK825882	C <sub>17</sub> H <sub>18</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> S		Vista-M Laboratory