

1 **Supplementary information**

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3 **Quercetin and its metabolite isorhamnetin promote glucose uptake through**
4 **different signalling pathways in myotubes**

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20 **Methods**

21 **Materials** Quercetin and dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) were purchased from Wako Pure
22 Chemical Industries (Osaka, Japan), while isorhamnetin was from Extrasynthese (Genay,
23 Franch). 5-aminoimidazole-4-carboxyamide ribonucleoside (AICAR) and leptin were
24 obtained from Sigma-Aldrich (St. Louis, MO). Bovine serum albumin (BSA), Blocking-One
25 and Blocking One-P solutions were from Nacalai Tesque (Kyoto, Japan). Polyvinylidene
26 difluoride membrane was from GE Healthcare (Fairfield, WA). Minimum essential medium
27 (MEM) was from Nissui Pharmaceutical (Tokyo, Japan). Protease and phosphatase inhibitor
28 cocktails were purchased from Roche Diagnostics (Tokyo, Japan). For western blotting
29 analysis, anti-Akt rabbit IgG, anti-phospho-AMPK α (Thr 172) rabbit IgG, anti-AMPK α rabbit
30 IgG, anti-JAK2 rabbit IgG, anti-phospho-JAK2 rabbit IgG, anti-mouse IgG, and anti-rabbit
31 IgG antibodies were from Cell Signaling Technology (Danvers, MA). Anti-phospho-Akt
32 (Thr308) rabbit IgG and anti-phospho-Akt (Ser473) rabbit IgG were from Sigma Chemical
33 (St. Louis, MO).

34 **Cell culture and treatment** *In vitro* cultured cell experiments were conducted according to
35 a previously described protocol^{1,2}. Briefly, L6 myoblasts derived from rat skeletal muscle and
36 of less than 40 passages were maintained in MEM supplemented with 10% FBS and
37 antibiotics (100 U/mL penicillin and 100 μ g/mL streptomycin) at 37°C under a humidified
38 atmosphere condition of 5% CO₂ and 95% air. In each experiment, cells (2.2×10^4 cells/mL)
39 were seeded into 96-well plates or 60-mm dishes for induction of differentiation into mature
40 myotubes. After reaching confluence, cells were supplemented with differentiation medium
41 containing 2% FBS and the same antibiotics for 7 days. Cells were used for each experiment

42 after morphological analysis of differentiation status using phase-contrast microscopy.

43 **Preparation of whole protein and plasma membrane fractions** After serum starvation
44 for 18 h, myotubes were treated with various concentrations of quercetin or isorhamnetin (1–
45 10 μ M) for 15 min; DMSO (final 0.1%) was used as a vehicle control. As positive controls,
46 100 nM insulin, 1 mM AICAR, or 10 nM leptin were used for insulin, AMPK or JAK2/STAT
47 signalling pathways, respectively. Cells were treated with insulin or AICAR for 15 min, or
48 leptin for 60 min. Whole protein and plasma membrane fractions were prepared from
49 myotubes as previously described^{3,4}.

50 **Western blot analysis** Expression and phosphorylation levels of GLUT4-related regulators
51 were estimated by western blot analysis. Briefly, equal amounts of proteins were separated by
52 sodium dodecyl sulfate-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE). Separated proteins
53 were transferred onto a polyvinylidene fluoride membrane and nonspecific binding sites were
54 blocked using either Blocking One (to detect unphosphorylated proteins) or Blocking One-P
55 (to detect phosphoproteins). The membrane was incubated overnight with an appropriate
56 primary antibody for p-Akt (1:5000), Akt (1:10000), p-AMPK α (1:5000), AMPK α (1:10000),
57 p-JAK2 (1:5000), or JAK2 (1:5000), and subsequently treated with the corresponding
58 horseradish peroxidase-conjugated secondary antibody (1:50000) for 1 h. Specific immune
59 complexes were developed using ImmunoStar[®] LD and detected with an ATTO Light-Capture
60 II Western Blotting Detection System. Individual band density was calculated by ImageJ and
61 normalized to the control.

62 All western blot data was performed the same gel and not combined from the different gels.

63 In the supplementary Figure 4-12, the gel was cropped from parts showing red rectangle of

64 the same gel.

65 **Statistical analysis** Data are represented as mean \pm SD from at least three independent
66 experiments. Statistical analysis was performed using Dunnett or Tukey–Kramer
67 multiple-comparison tests. The statistical significance level was set at $p < 0.05$ using JMP
68 11.2.0.

69

70 **Results**

71 **Quercetin and isorhamnetin activated insulin-, AMPK- and JAK2/STAT-dependent** 72 **pathways in L6 myotubes.**

73 At higher concentrations (1 μ M and 10 μ M), quercetin and isorhamnetin significantly
74 increased phosphorylation of Akt at Ser473 (Supplementary Fig. 1). At these concentrations,
75 quercetin and isorhamnetin also induced phosphorylation of AMPK (Supplementary Fig. 2)
76 and JAK2 (Supplemental Fig. 3). However, expression levels of these proteins was unaffected
77 by treatment with these compounds.

78

79 **References**

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81 glucose uptake via the AMP-activated protein kinase pathway in muscle cells. *Mol Cell*
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84 glucose transporter 4 and glucose uptake through both PI3K- and AMPK-dependent
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87 adipocytes and muscle cells: application to detection of translocated glucose transporter
88 4 on the plasma membrane. *Biosci. Biotechnol. Biochem*, **71**, 2343-2346 (2007).
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90 preparation of a plasma membrane fraction: western blot detection of translocated
91 glucose transporter 4 from plasma membrane of muscle and adipose cells and tissues.
92 *Curr Protoc Protein Sci*. **85**, 1-12 (2016).

94 **Figure legends**

95 Figure S1. Effect of quercetin and isorhamnetin on insulin signalling in L6 myotubes.
96 Differentiated L6 myotubes were treated with quercetin and isorhamnetin at the indicated
97 concentrations for 15 min. Cell lysates were prepared and subjected to analysis of
98 phosphorylation and expression of proteins in the insulin signalling pathway by western
99 blotting. Arrow showed the target protein blots. Marked blots are presented in Supplementary
100 Figure S10. Representative data are shown from independent triplicate analyses. Band density
101 was measured and represented as the ratio of p-Akt to Akt. Values shown represent mean \pm
102 SD (n = 3). * and ** indicate significant differences from control cells by Dunnett's multiple
103 comparison test (* $p < 0.05$ and** $p < 0.01$, respectively).

104

105 Figure S2. Effect of quercetin and isorhamnetin on the AMPK signalling pathway in L6
106 myotubes. Differentiated L6 myotubes were treated with quercetin and isorhamnetin at the
107 indicated concentrations for 15 min. Cell lysates were prepared and subjected to analysis of
108 phosphorylation and expression of proteins in the AMPK signalling pathway by western
109 blotting. Arrow showed the target protein blots. Marked blots are presented in Supplementary
110 Figure S11. Representative data are shown from independent triplicate analyses. Band density
111 was measured and represented as the ratio of p-AMPK to AMPK. Values shown represent
112 mean \pm SD (n = 3). * and ** indicate significant differences from control cells by Dunnett's
113 multiple comparison test (* $p < 0.05$ and** $p < 0.01$, respectively).

114

115 Figure S3. Effect of quercetin and isorhamnetin on the JAK/STAT signalling pathway in L6

116 myotubes. Differentiated L6 myotubes were treated with quercetin and isorhamnetin at the
117 indicated concentrations for 15 min. Cell lysates were prepared and subjected to analysis of
118 phosphorylation and expression of proteins in the JAK/STAT signalling pathway by western
119 blotting. Arrow showed the target protein blots. Marked blots are presented in Supplementary
120 Figure S12. Representative data are shown from independent triplicate analyses. Band density
121 was measured and represented as the ratio of p-JAK2 to JAK2. Values shown represent mean
122 \pm SD (n = 3). * and ** indicate significant differences from control cells by Dunnett's
123 multiple comparison test (* p < 0.05, and ** p < 0.01, respectively).

124

125 Figure S4. This figure is supported information for Figure 3 in the manuscript.

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127 Figure S5. This figure is supported information for Figure 4 in the manuscript.

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129 Figure S6. This figure is supported information for Figure 5 in the manuscript.

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131 Figure S7. This figure is supported information for Figure 6 in the manuscript.

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133 Figure S8. This figure is supported information for Figure 7 in the manuscript.

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135 Figure S9. This figure is supported information for Figure 8 in the manuscript.

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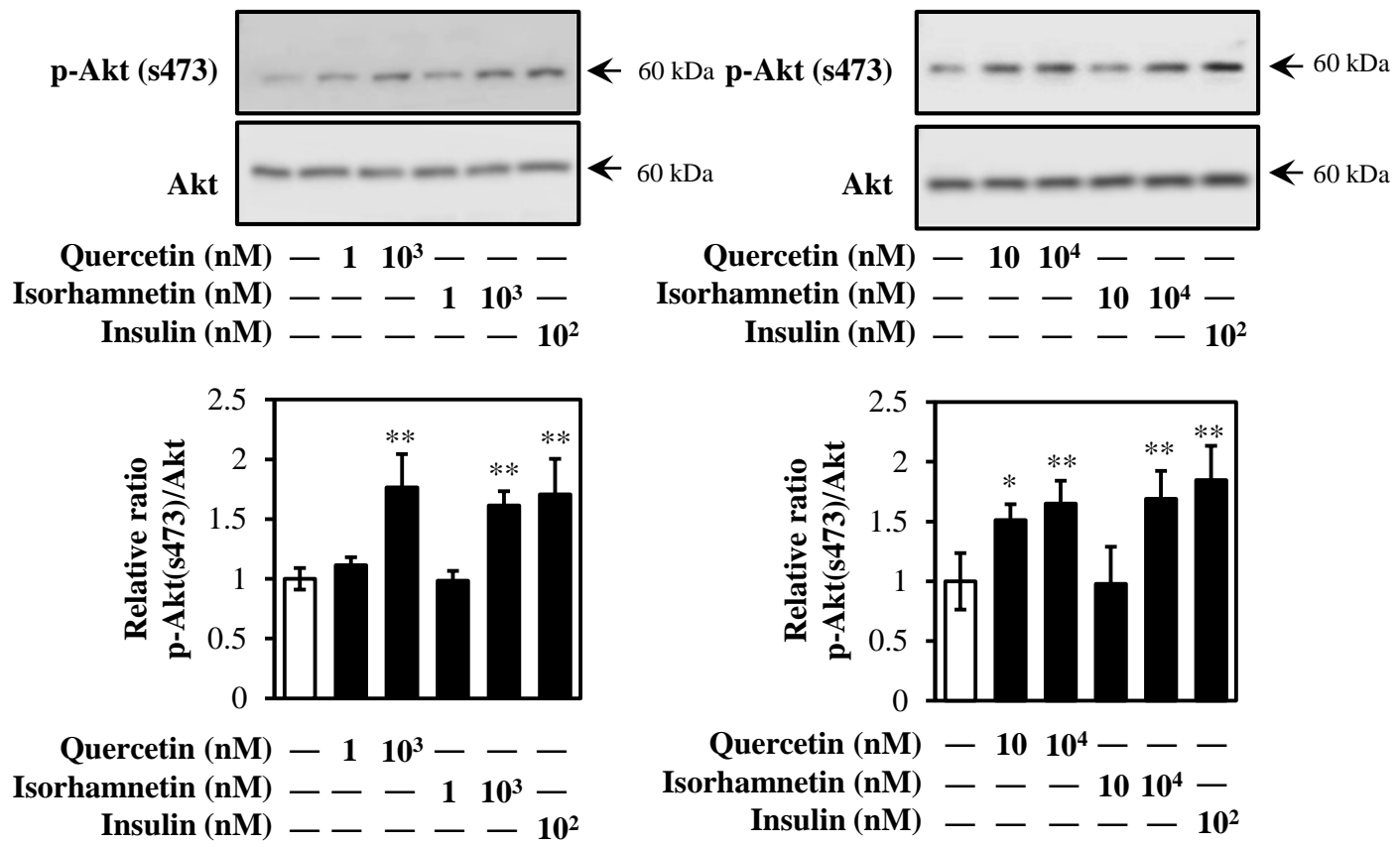
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138 Supplemental data.

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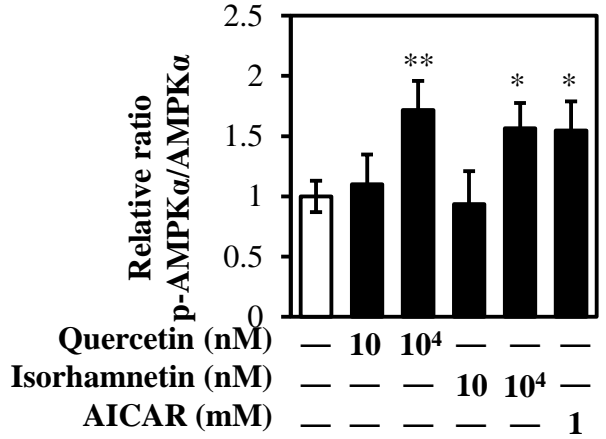
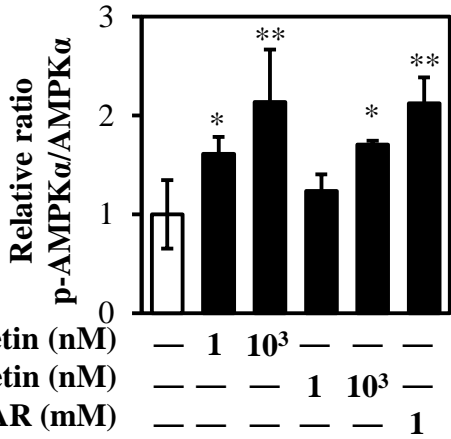
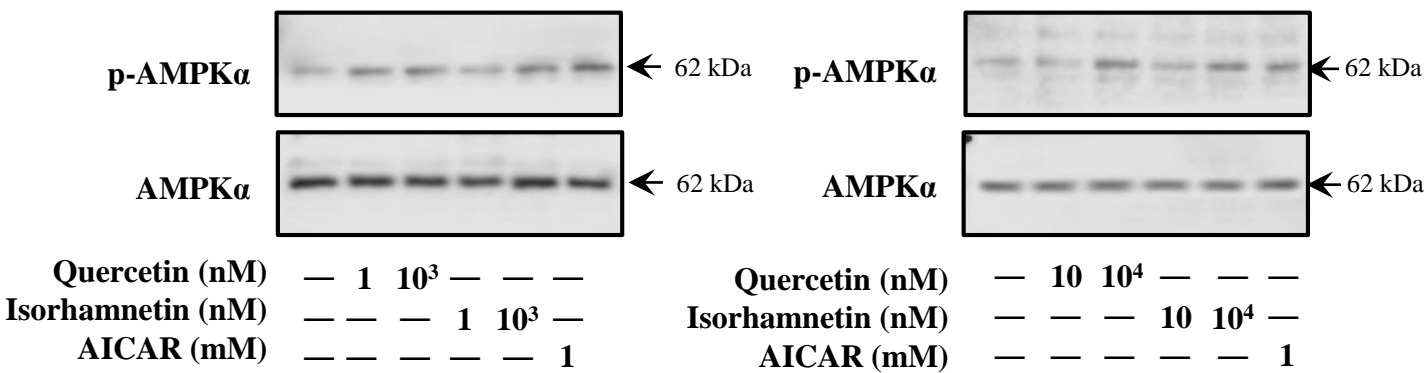
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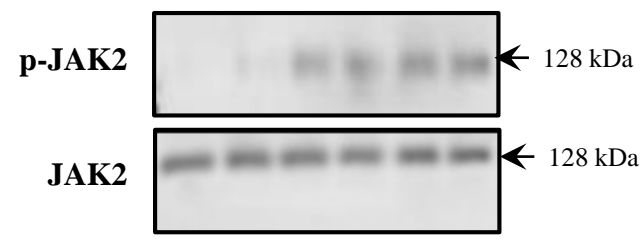
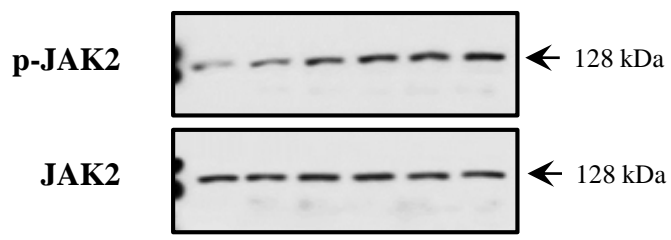
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Supplemental Figure 2

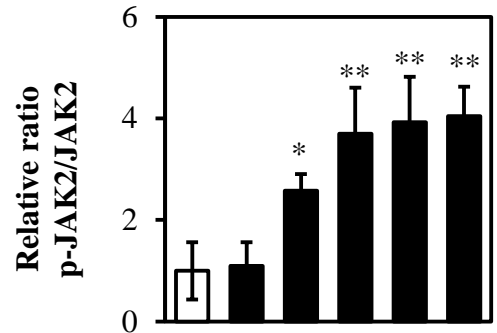
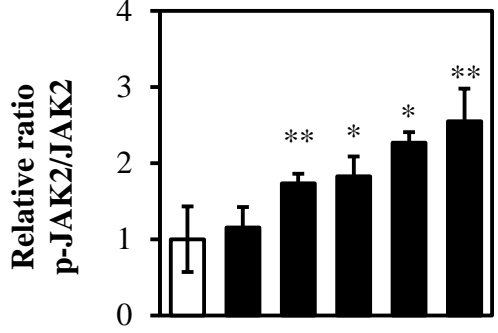


Supplemental Figure 3



Quercetin (nM) — 1 10³ — — —
Isorhamnetin (nM) — — — 1 10³ —
Leptin (nM) — — — — — 10

Quercetin (nM) — 10 10⁴ — — —
Isorhamnetin (nM) — — — 10 10⁴ —
Leptin (nM) — — — — — 10

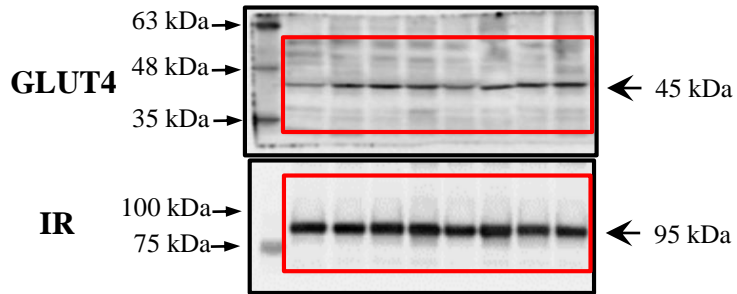


Quercetin (nM) — 1 10³ — — —
Isorhamnetin (nM) — — — 1 10³ —
Leptin (nM) — — — — — 10

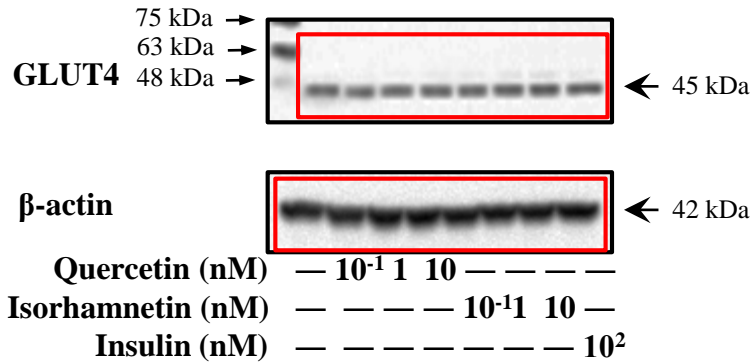
Quercetin (nM) — 10 10⁴ — — —
Isorhamnetin (nM) — — — 10 10⁴ —
Leptin (nM) — — — — — 10

(A)

Plasma membrane

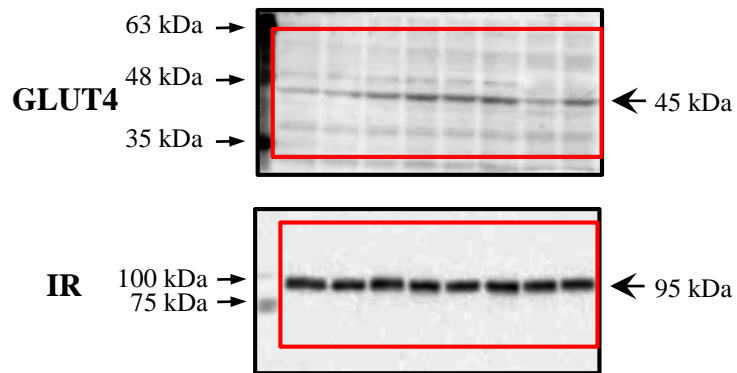


Post plasma membrane



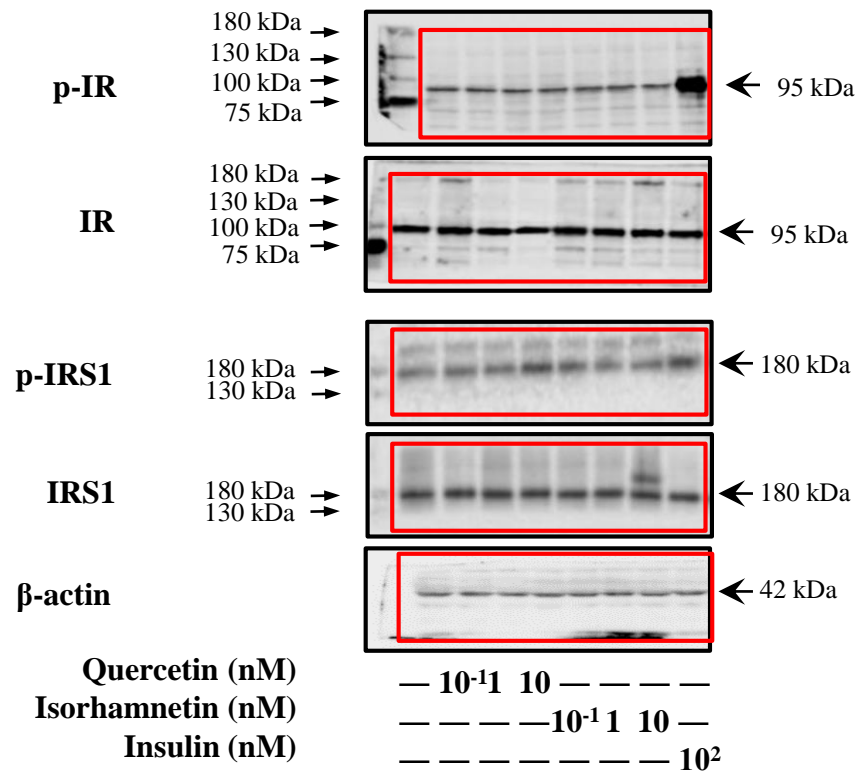
(B)

Plasma membrane

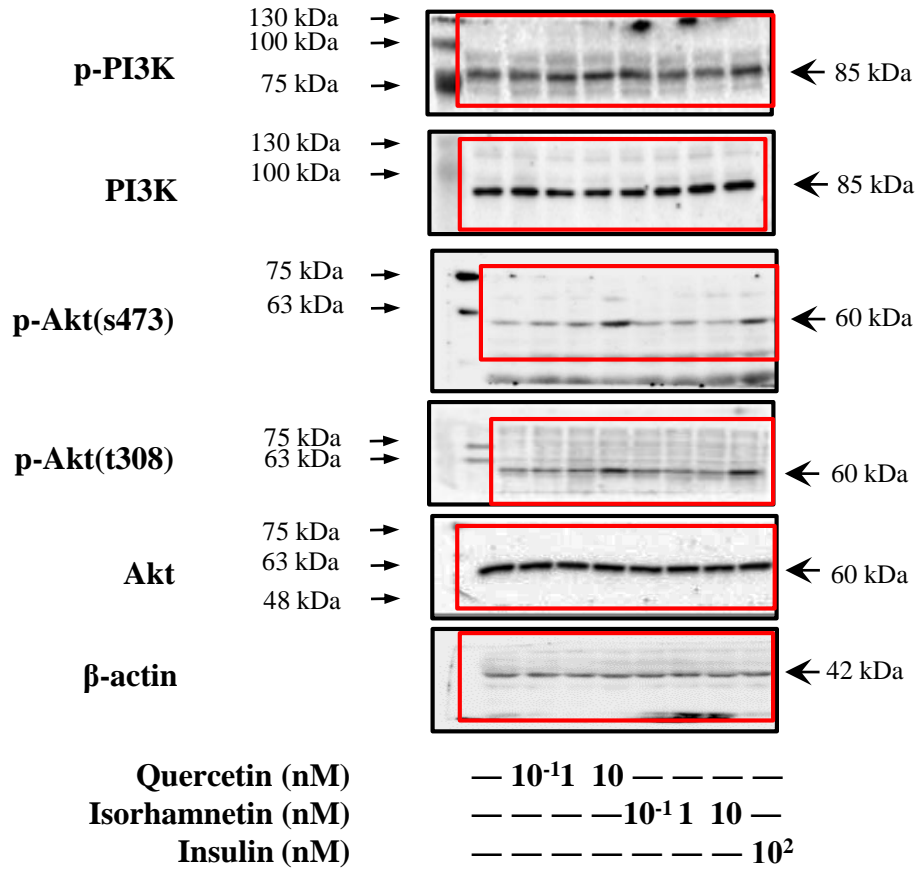


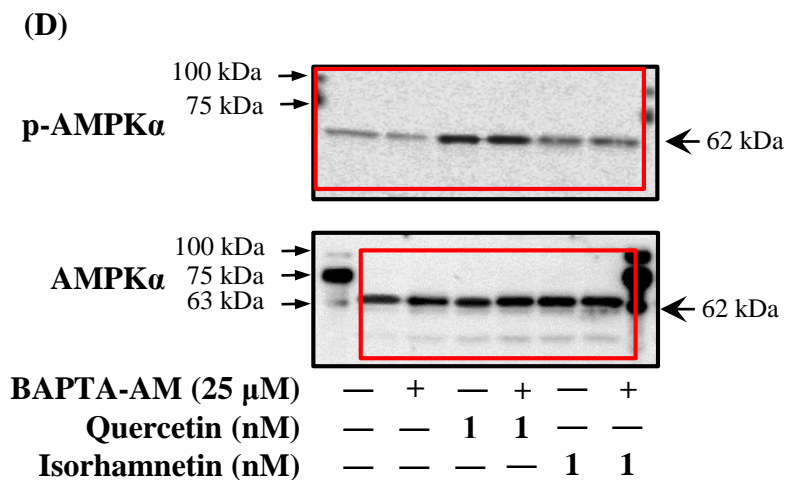
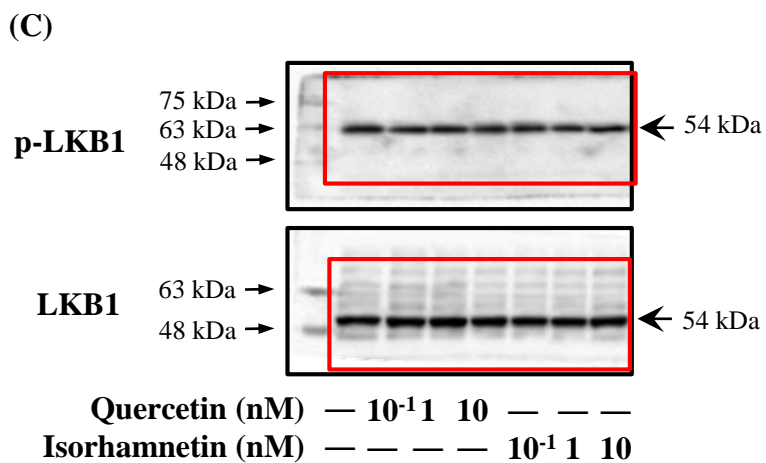
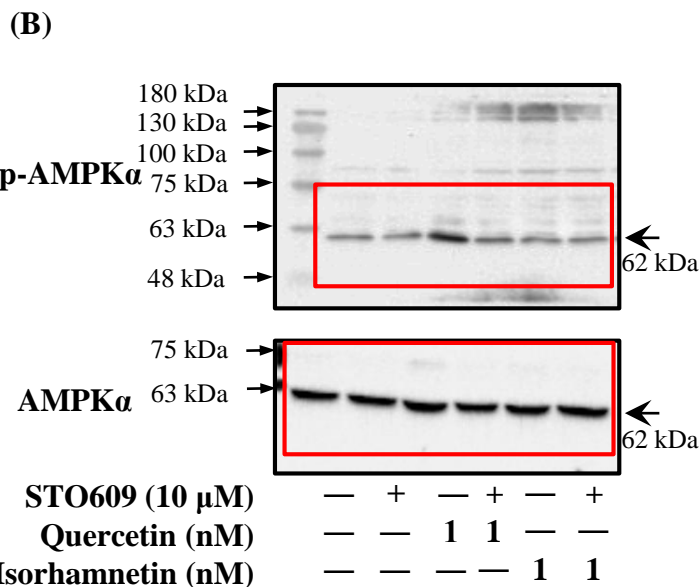
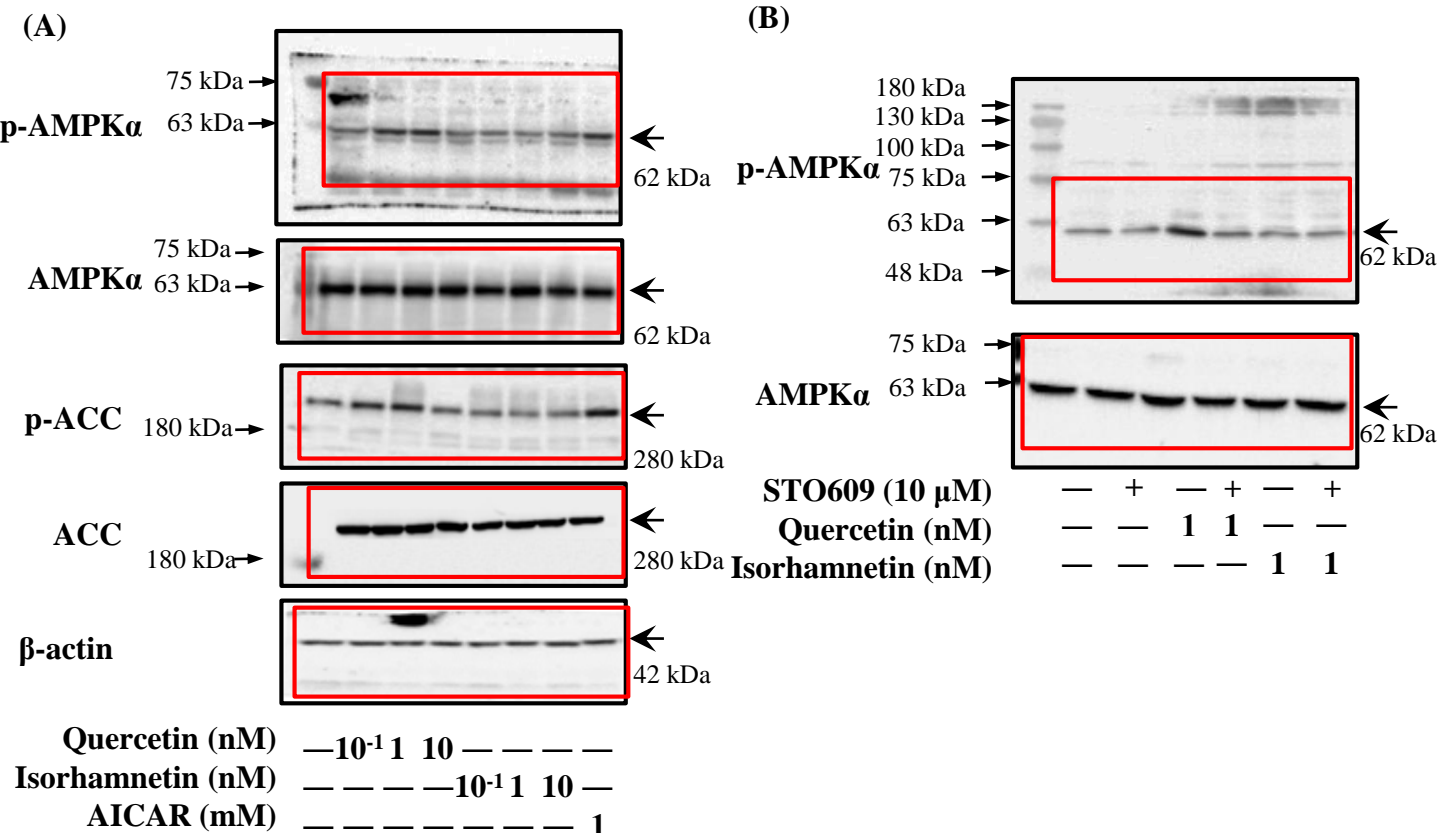
Quercetin (1 nM)	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	—
Insulin (100 nM)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+
Times (min)	—	7.5	15	30	60	120	240	15

(A)

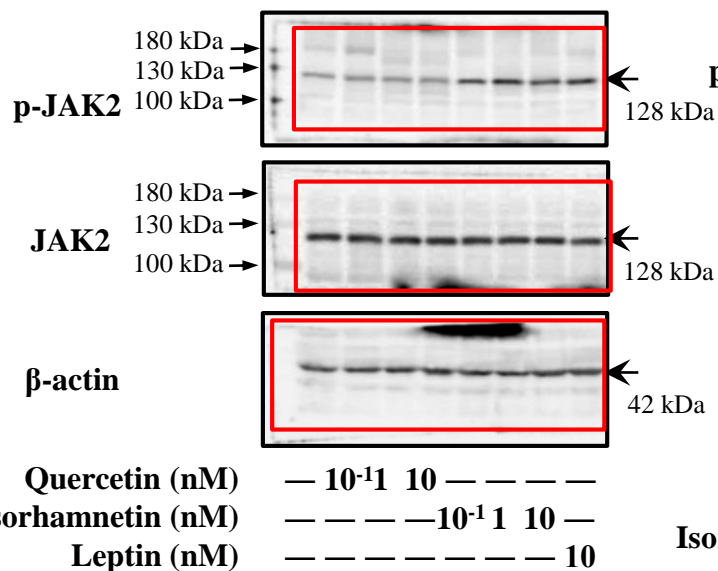


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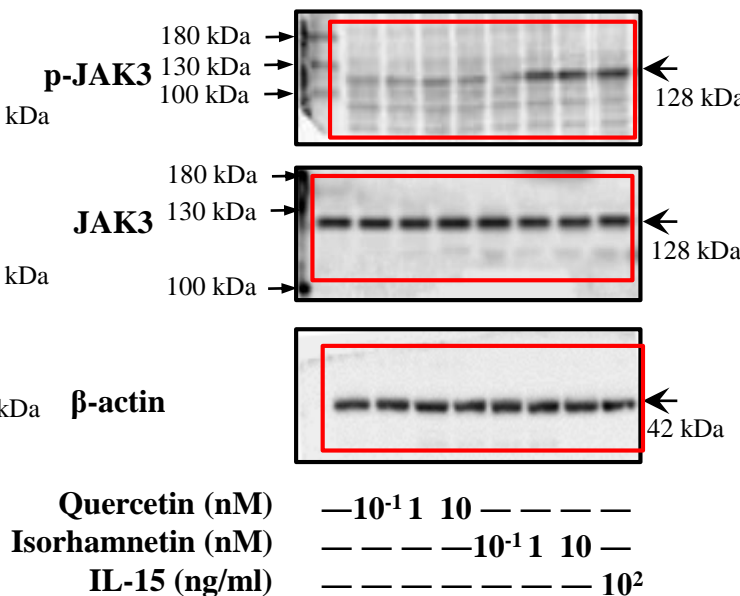




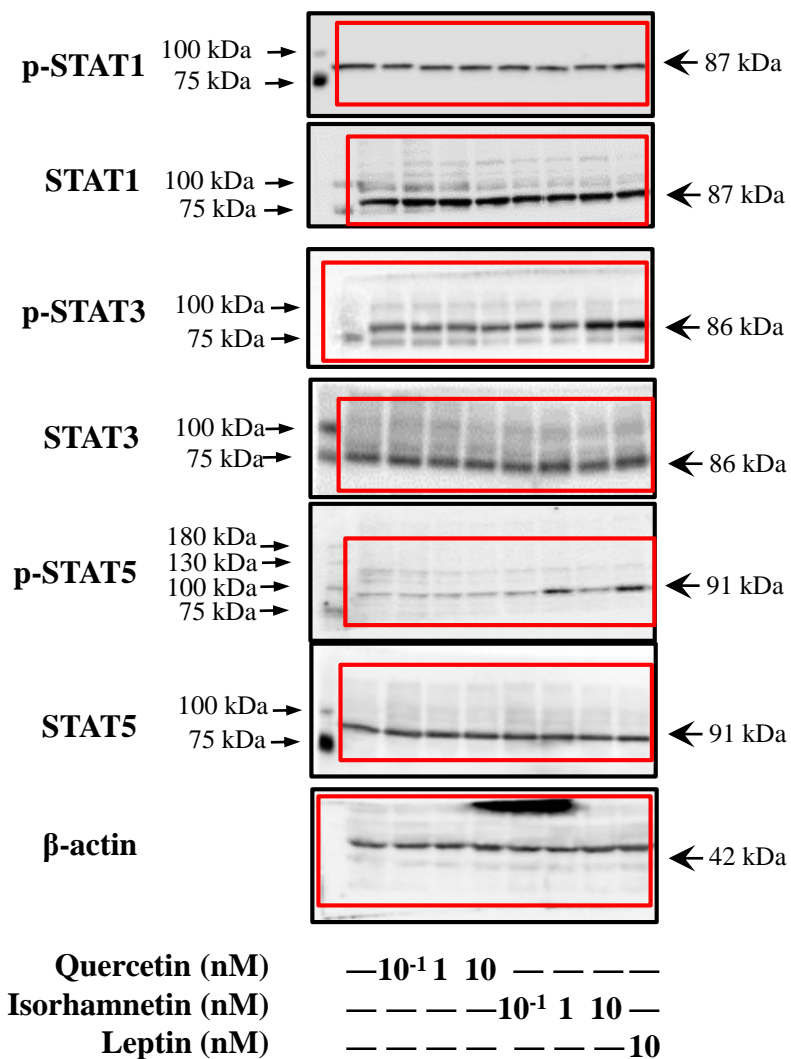
(A)

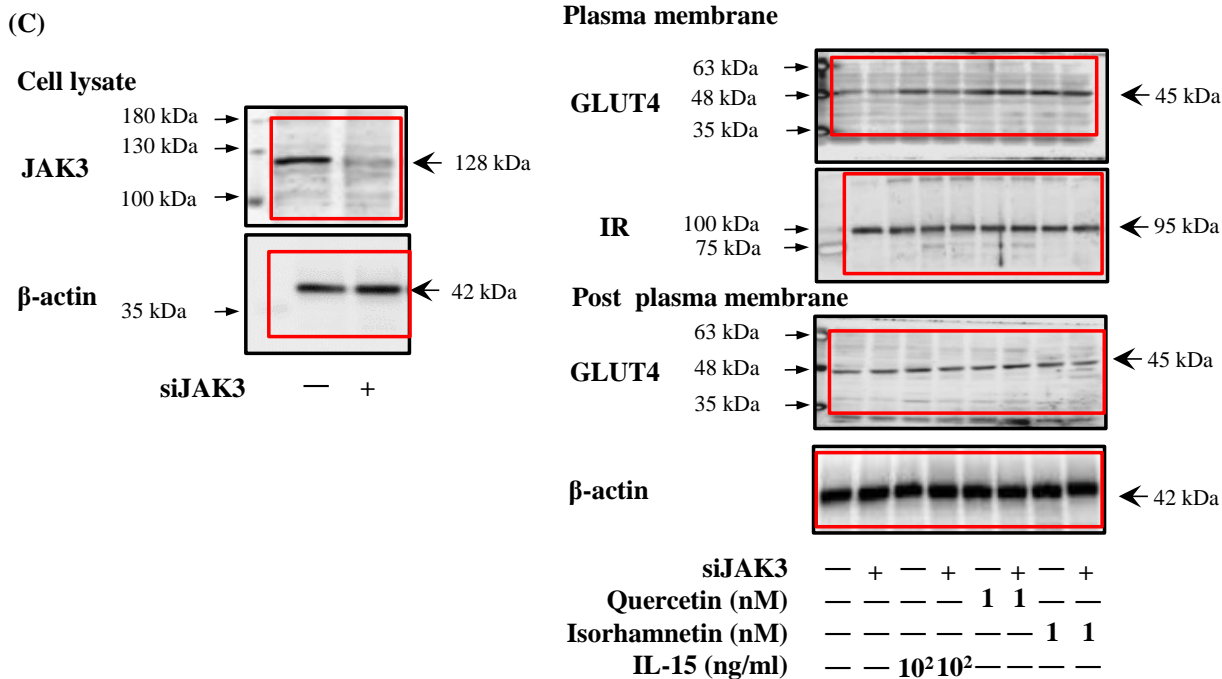
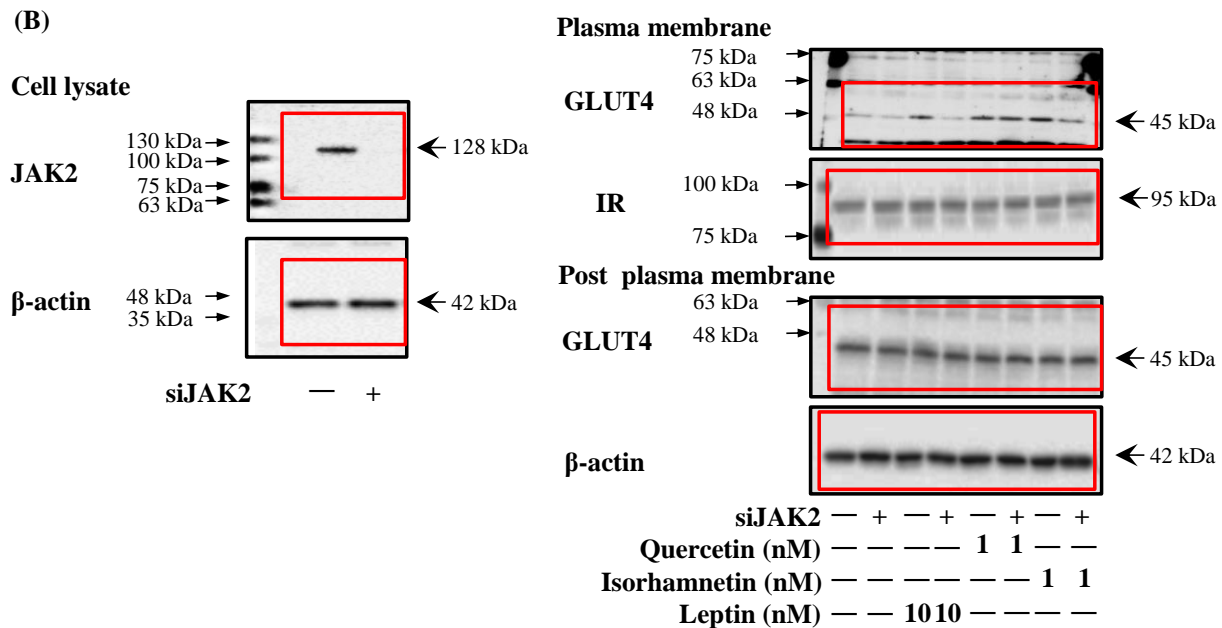
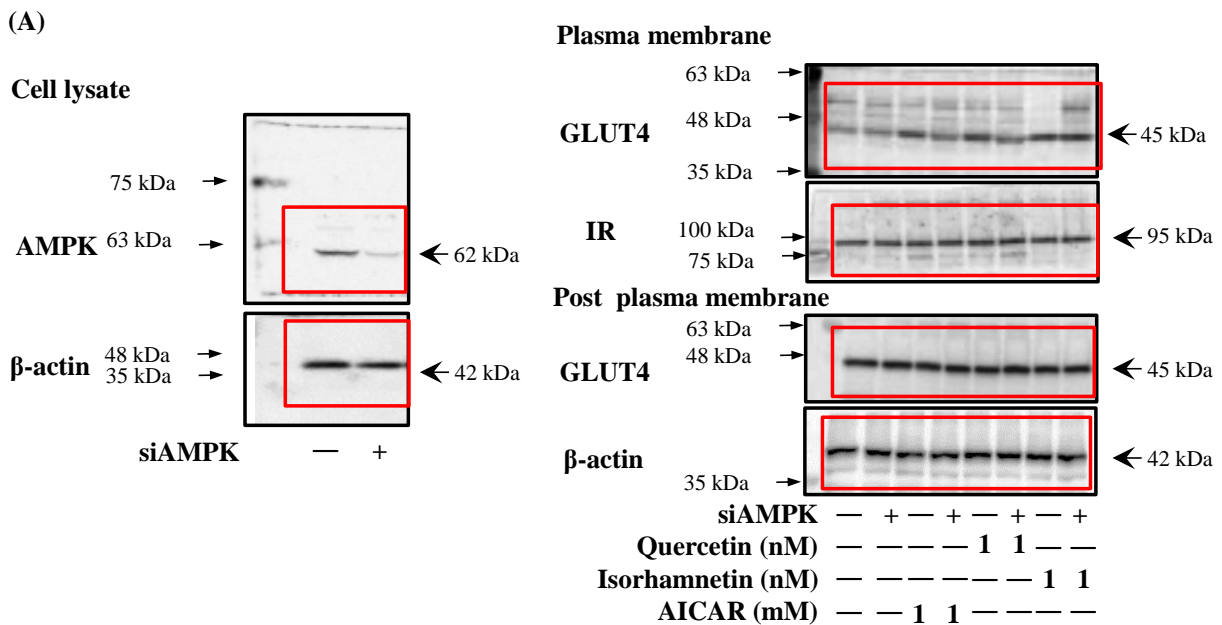


(B)

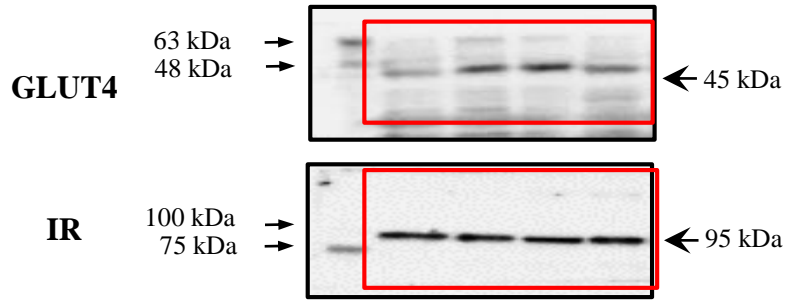


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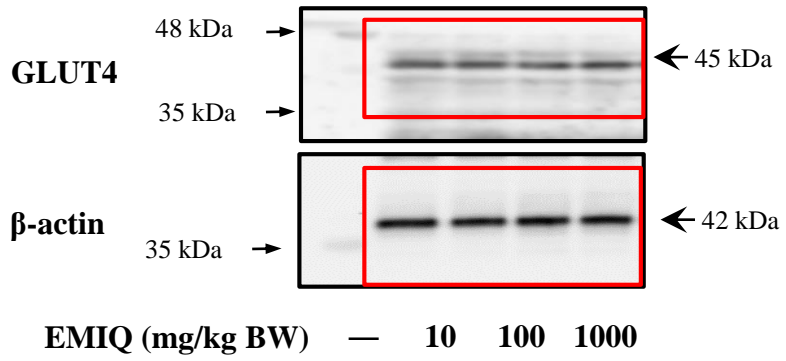




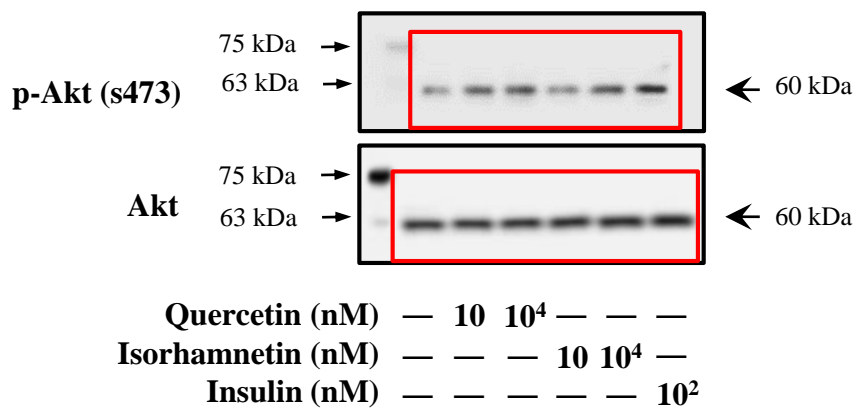
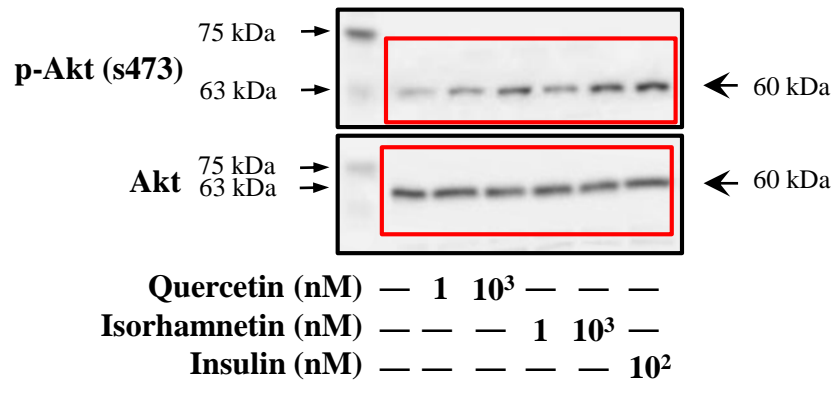
Plasma membrane



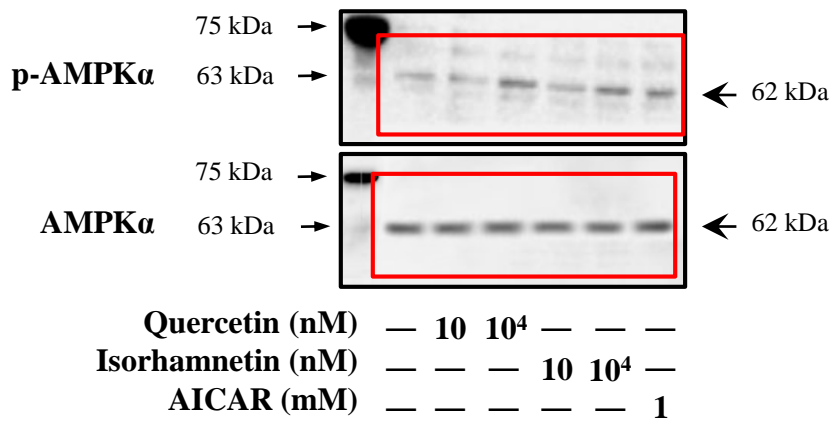
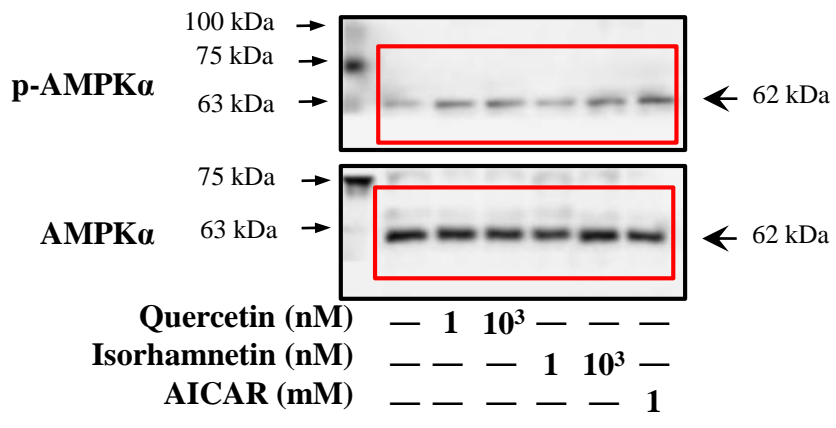
Post plasma membrane



Supplemental Figure 10 (Support data for Supplemental Figure 1)



Supplemental Figure 11 (Support data for Supplemental Figure 2)



Supplemental Figure 12 (Support data for Supplemental Figure 3)

