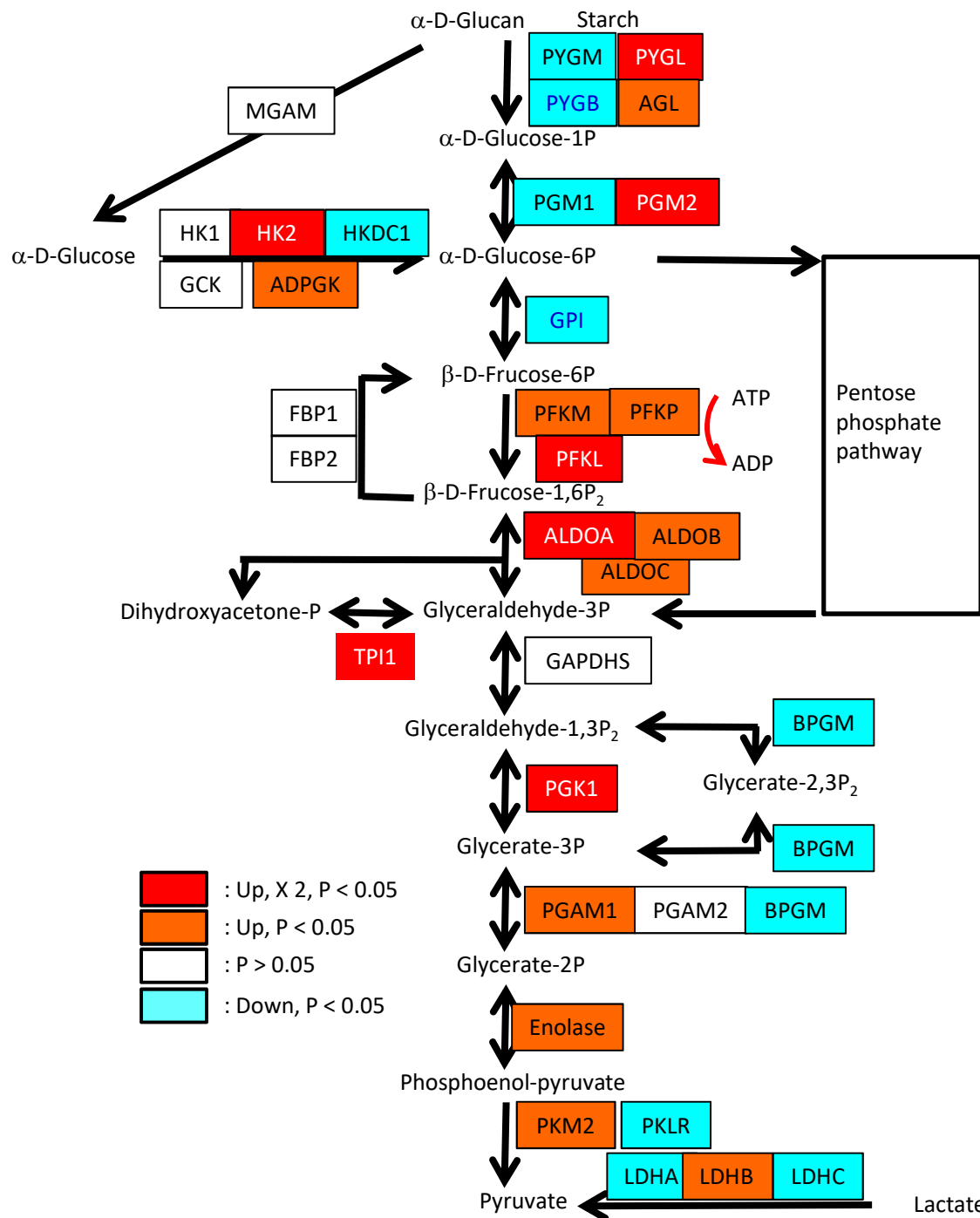


Title: Mitochondrial function in immature bovine oocytes is improved by an increase of cellular cyclic AMP

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: Up, X 2, P < 0.05
 : Up, P < 0.05
 : P > 0.05
 : Down, P < 0.05

Supplementary Figure 1. Schema of expression of genes involved in glycolysis in granulosa cells following FSK and IBMX treatment. Each box shows enzymes involved in glycolysis. Red and orange boxes indicate that gene expression is significantly upregulated (P < 0.05). White and blue boxes show that gene expression is unchanged and downregulated, respectively. Red box also means that the expression level is increased more than double in granulosa cells after FSK and IBMX treatment compared with control granulosa cells. PYGL, PYGM, and PYGB: glycogen phosphorylases; AGL: glycogen debranching enzyme; MGAM: maltase-glucoamylase; PGM1: phosphoglucomutase-1; PGM2: phosphoglucomutase-2; HK1, HK2, and HKDC1: hexokinases; GCK: glucokinase; ADPGK: ADP-dependent glucokinase; GPI: glucose-6-phosphate isomerase; PFKM, PFKL, and PFKP: 6-phosphofructokinases 1; FBP1 and FBP2: fructose-1,6-bisphosphatases I; ALDOA, ALDOB, and ALDOC: fructose-bisphosphate aldolases, class I; GAPDH: glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate dehydrogenase; BPGM: bisphosphoglycerate/phosphoglycerate mutase; PGK1: phosphoglycerate kinase; PGAM1 and PAM2: 2,3-bisphosphoglycerate-dependent phosphoglycerate mutases; TPI1: triosephosphate isomerase; PKM: pyruvate kinase; PKLR: pyruvate kinase isozymes R/L; LDHA, LDHB: lactate dehydrogenase. HK2, ADPGK, PFKL, PFKM, PFKP, ALDOA, ALDOC, and PKM2 are rate-limiting enzymes in the glycolytic system.

NADH dehydrogenase

ND1	ND2	ND3	ND4	ND4L	ND5	ND6
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Ndufs1	Ndufs2	Ndufs3	Ndufs4	Ndufs5	Ndufs6	Ndufs7	Ndufs8	Ndufv1	Ndufv2	Ndufv3
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Ndufa1	Ndufa2	Ndufa3	Ndufa4	Ndufa5	Ndufa6	Ndufa7	Ndufa8	Ndufa9	Ndufa10	Ndufab1	Ndufa11	Ndufa12	Ndufa13
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Ndufb1	Ndufb2	Ndufb3	Ndufb4	Ndufb5	Ndufb6	Ndufb7	Ndufb8	Ndufb9	Ndufb10	Ndufb11	Ndufc1	Ndufc2
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Succinate dehydrogenase

SDHC	SDHD	SDHA	SDHB
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Cytochrome C reductase

ISP	Cyt b	Cyt 1
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COR1	QCR2	QCR6	QCR7	QCR8	QCR9	QCR10
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Cytochrome C oxidase

COX10	COX3	COX1	COX2	COX4	COX5A	COX5B	COX6A	COX6B	COX6C	COX7A	COX7B	COX7C	COX8	COX11	COX15	COX17
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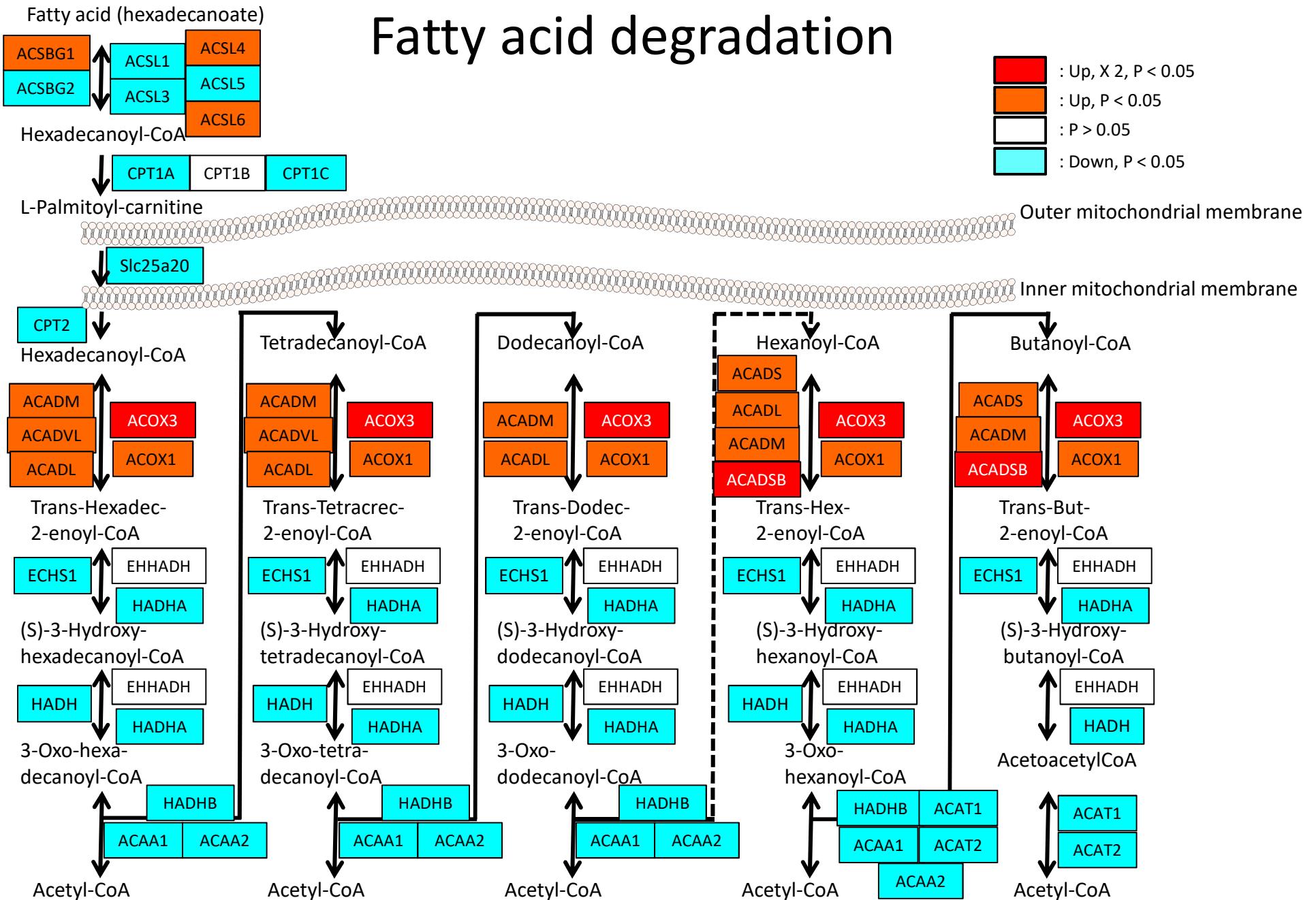
F-type ATPase

alfa	beta	gamma	delta	epsilon	
OSCP	a	b	c	d	e
f	g	F6/h		8	

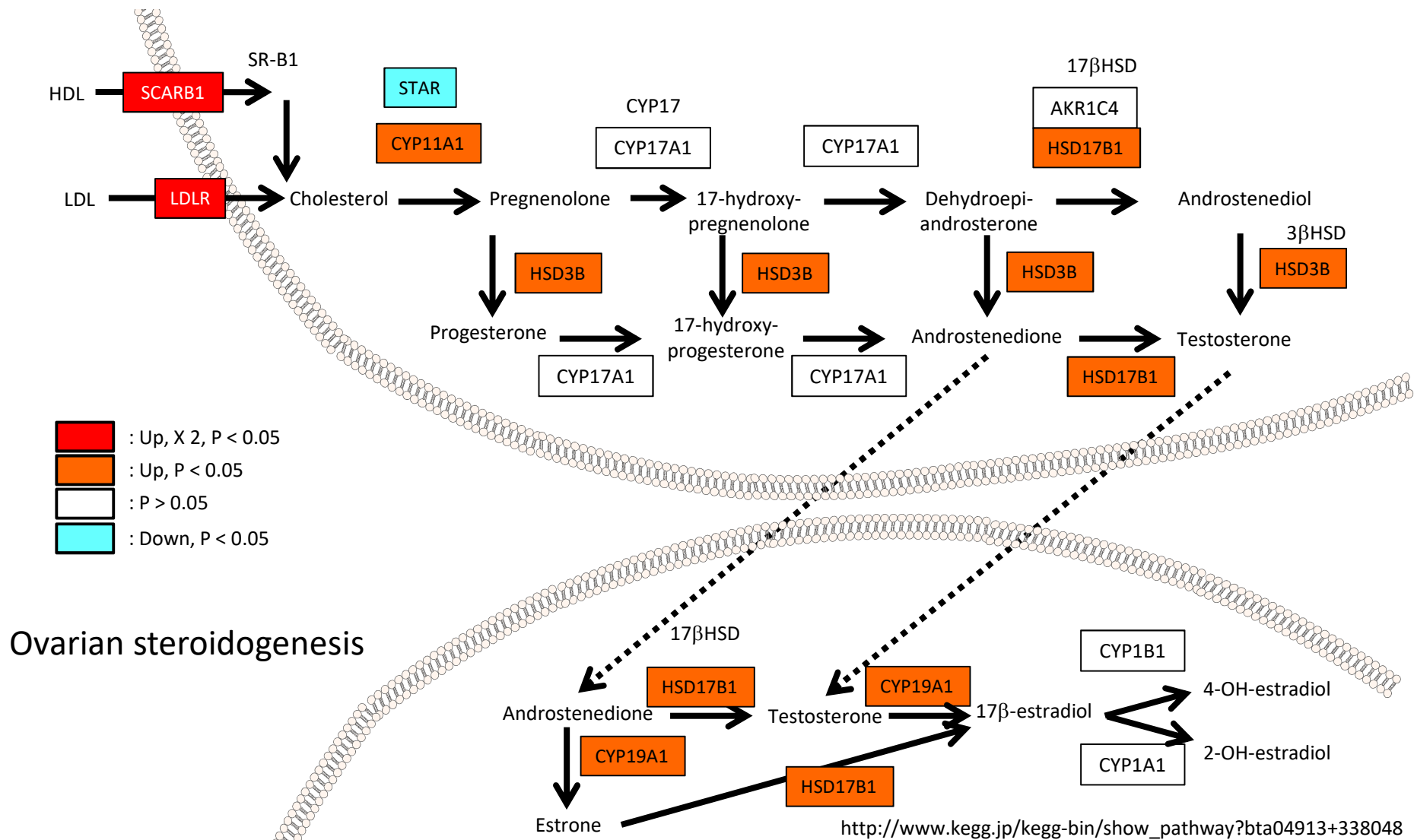
Supplementary Figure 2. Schema of mitochondrial complexes on inner mitochondrial membrane in granulosa cells. Each box shows protein constituents of mitochondrial complex, NADH dehydrogenase, succinate dehydrogenase, cytochrome C reductase, cytochrome C oxidase, and ATPase. Red and orange boxes indicate that gene expression is significantly upregulated ($P < 0.05$). White and blue boxes show that gene expression is unchanged and downregulated, respectively. Red box also means that the expression level is increased more than double in granulosa cells after FSK and IBMX treatment compared with control granulosa cells.

This schema was produced in reference to KEGG pathway for oxidative phosphorylation in *Bos Taurus* (https://www.genome.jp/kegg-bin/show_pathway?org_name=bta&mapno=00190&mapscale=&show_description=show).

Fatty acid degradation



Supplementary Figure 3. Schema of beta oxidation in granulosa cells. Each box shows enzymes involved in beta-oxidation. Red and orange boxes indicate that gene expression is significantly upregulated ($P < 0.05$). White and blue boxes show that gene expression is unchanged and downregulated, respectively. Red box also means that the expression level is increased more than double in granulosa cells after FSK and IBMX treatment compared with control granulosa cells.



Supplementary Figure 4. Change of expression of genes involved in ovarian steroidogenesis in granulosa cells . Red and orange boxes indicate that gene expression is significantly upregulated (P < 0.05). White and blue boxes show that gene expression is unchanged and downregulated, respectively. Red box also means that the expression level is increased more than double in granulosa cells after FSK and IBMX treatment compared with control granulosa cells. The expression of genes related to ovarian steroidogenesis in granulosa cells was significantly upregulated following FSK and IBMX treatment.

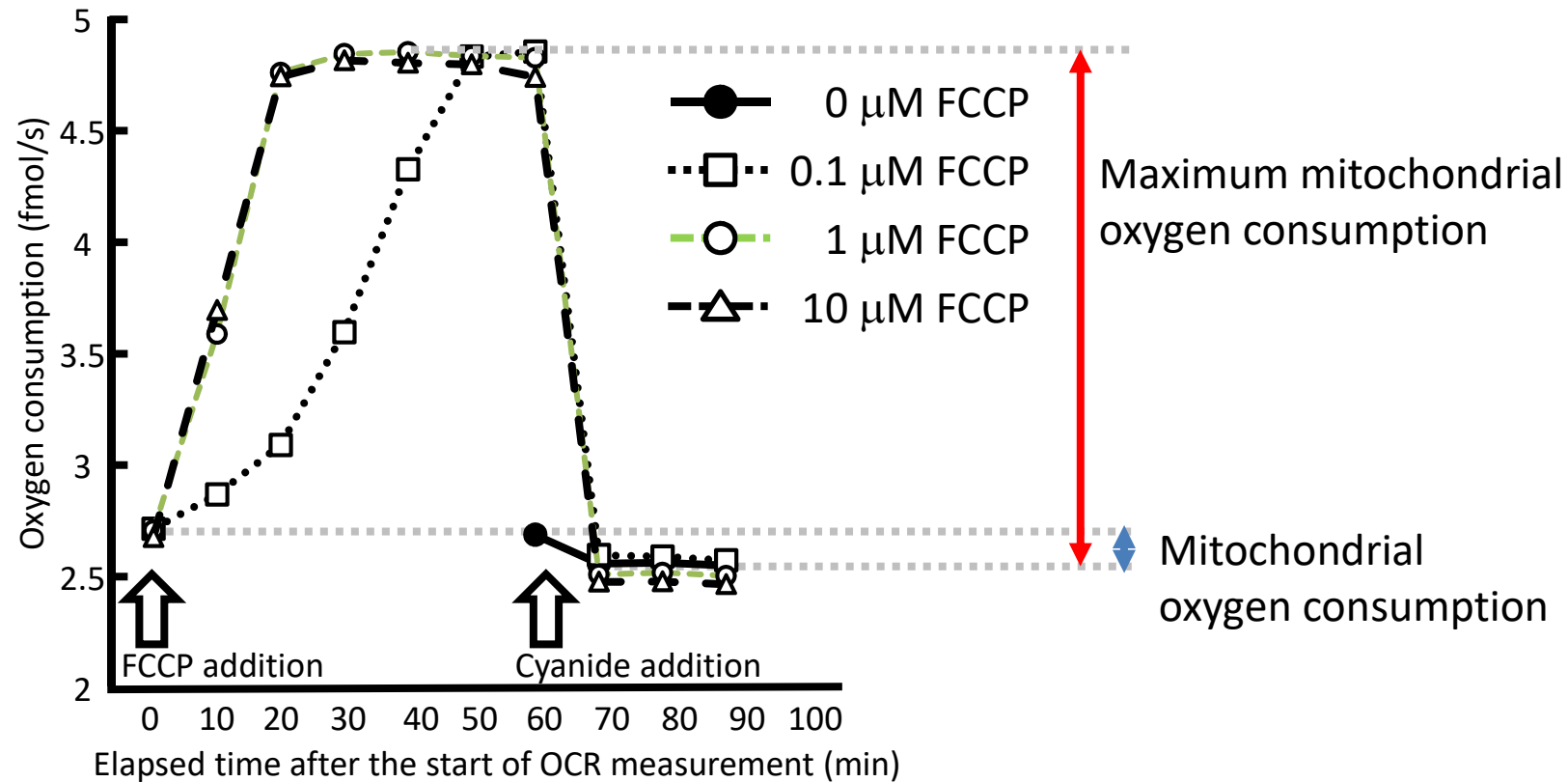
SCARB1: scavenger receptor class B member 1; LDLR: low-density lipoprotein receptor; STAR: steroidogenic acute regulatory protein; CYP11A1: cytochrome P450, family 11, subfamily A, polypeptide 1; CYP17A1: cytochrome P450, family 17, subfamily A, polypeptide 1; AKR1C4: aldo-keto reductase family 1, member C4; HSD17B1: hydroxysteroid 17-beta dehydrogenase 1; HSD3B: hydroxy-delta-5-steroid dehydrogenase, 3 beta- and steroid delta-isomerase 1; CYP19A1: cytochrome P450, family 19, subfamily A, polypeptide 1 (aromatase); CYP1A1: cytochrome P450, subfamily I (aromatic compound-inducible), polypeptide 1; CYP1B1: cytochrome P450, family 1, subfamily B, polypeptide 1.

Supplementary Table. Change of expression of genes involved in ErbB signaling pathway in somatic cells surrounding oocytes.

Feature ID	Annotations - database object name	Experiment – fold change* (original values)	Kal's Z-test: P-value correction	Control	cAMP	
SRC	Tyrosine-protein kinase Src	2.509901	0	404	1,014	upregulated
BTC	Betacellulin	2.282158	0	241	550	upregulated
STAT5A	Signal transducer and activator of transcription	1.833333	0	300	550	upregulated
PIK3CA	Phosphatidylinositol 4,5-bisphosphate 3-kinase catalytic subunit alpha isoform	1.557411		0	479	746 upregulated
CBLC	E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase CBL	#DIV/0!	0.43022	0	1	unchanged
AREG	Amphiregulin	-1	1	1	1	unchanged
GRB2	Growth factor receptor-binding protein 2	-1.04579	0.002566	708	677	downregulated
PIK3CG	PIK3CG protein	#DIV/0!	0.343036	2	0	unchanged
PIK3CB	Phosphatidylinositol-4,5-bisphosphate 3-kinase	-1.08974	0.2471	255	234	unchanged
PIK3R5	Phosphoinositide-3-kinase, regulatory subunit	-1.12121	0.986831	37	33	unchanged
PLCG1	Phosphoinositide phospholipase C	-1.30913	0.095171	3,371	2,575	unchanged
PIK3R2	Phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase regulatory subunit beta	-1.38643	0.0168	1,410	1,017	downregulated
PIK3R1	Phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase regulatory subunit alpha	-1.77778	4.37E-09	784	441	downregulated
CRK	Proto-oncogene C-crk	-2.01917	0	4,107	2,034	downregulated
SHC1	SHC-transforming protein 1	-2.80526	0	10,444	3,723	downregulated
STAT5B	Signal transducer and activator of transcription 5B	-3.22881	0	762	236	downregulated
CBLB	E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase CBL	-5.7839	0	1,365	236	downregulated
NCK1	NCK adaptor protein 1	-8.30496	0	4,684	564	downregulated
NRG1	neuregulin 1	-9	0.052897	9	1	unchanged
CBL	E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase CBL	-10.0533	0	1,699	169	downregulated
NRG3	Neuregulin 3	-21.6	0	108	5	downregulated
HBEGF	Heparin-binding EGF-like growth factor	-24.3163	0	7,149	294	downregulated
NRG2	Neuregulin 2	-26.0652	0	1,199	46	downregulated
PLCG2	Phosphoinositide phospholipase C	-37.0351	0	2,111	57	downregulated
PIK3CD	Phosphatidylinositol-4,5-bisphosphate 3-kinase	-55.875	0	447	8	downregulated

*When the ratio is less than 1, it is converted to its negative inverse.

The transcriptome data have been deposited in the DDBJ Sequence Read Archive (DRA) with accession number DRA006403.



Supplementary Figure 5. The determination of measuring condition for OCRs. At first, the OCRs of bovine oocytes in the respiration buffer were measured. Immediately after the 1st OCR measurement, the samples were transferred into respiration buffer containing 0.1, or 1, 10 μM FCCP and moved into the buffer containing 1 mM cyanide 70 min after the start of OCR measurement. The measurement of the OCR was conducted every 10 min until 90 min. The OCRs of the sample in 1 or 10 μM FCCP sharply increased 10 min after the exposure to FCCP. On the other hand, the OCRs in 0.1 μM FCCP gradually increased until 50 min. The OCRs of all samples (0-10 μM FCCP) went down precipitously 10 min after the exposure to cyanide. Five oocytes were used in each treatment. From these data, we decided to measure the OCRs 30 min after the exposure to 1 μM FCCP and 10 min after the exposure to cyanide.