

## Supplementary Materials for

### Targeting the NF- $\kappa$ B signaling pathway in chronic tendon disease

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#### This PDF file includes:

Fig. S1. Gene expression of cultured tendon fibroblasts in response to varying doses of IL-1 $\beta$ .

Fig. S2. Multiplex ELISA of cultured tendon fibroblasts in response to 10 ng of IL-1 $\beta$  over the 72-hour period.

Fig. S3. H&E- and Toluidine blue-stained section of tendons and tendon entheses of WT, IKK $\beta$ KO<sup>Scx</sup>, and IKK $\beta$ CA<sup>Scx</sup> mice.

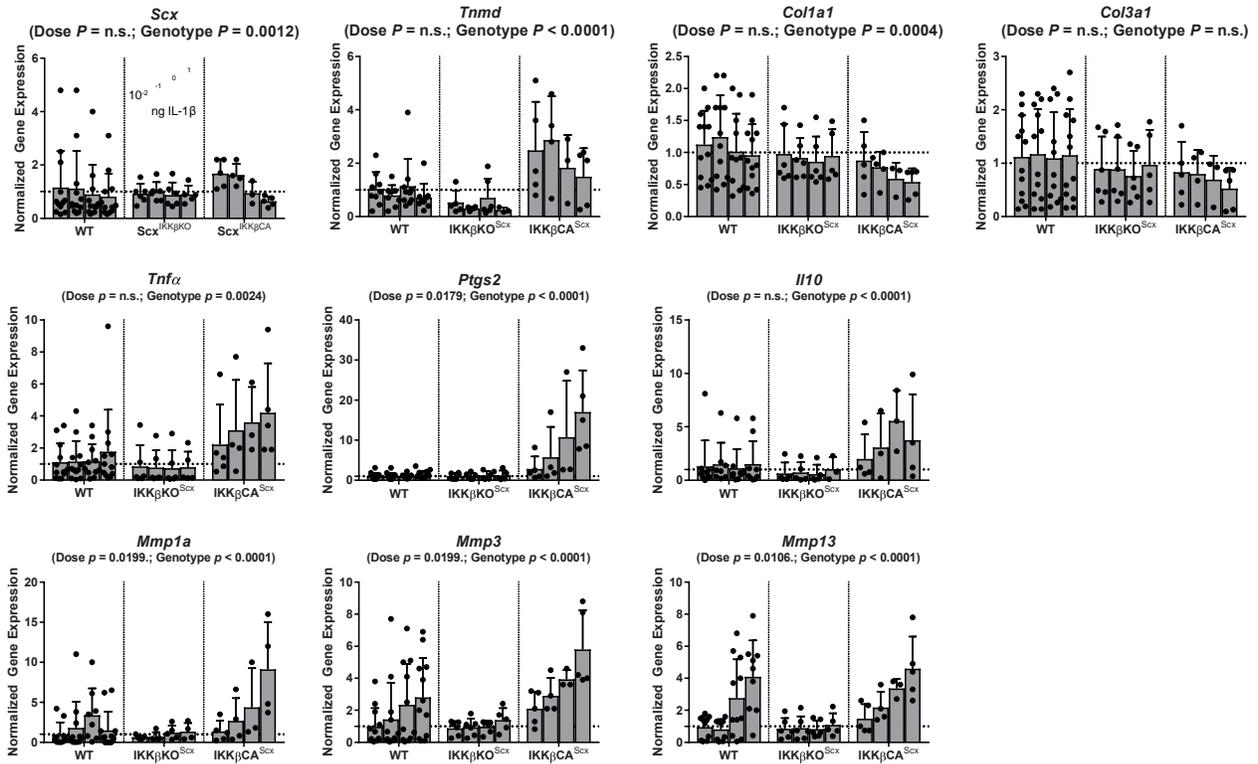
Fig. S4.  $\mu$ CT results for treadmill overuse model.

Fig. S5.  $\mu$ CT results for acute injury and repair model.

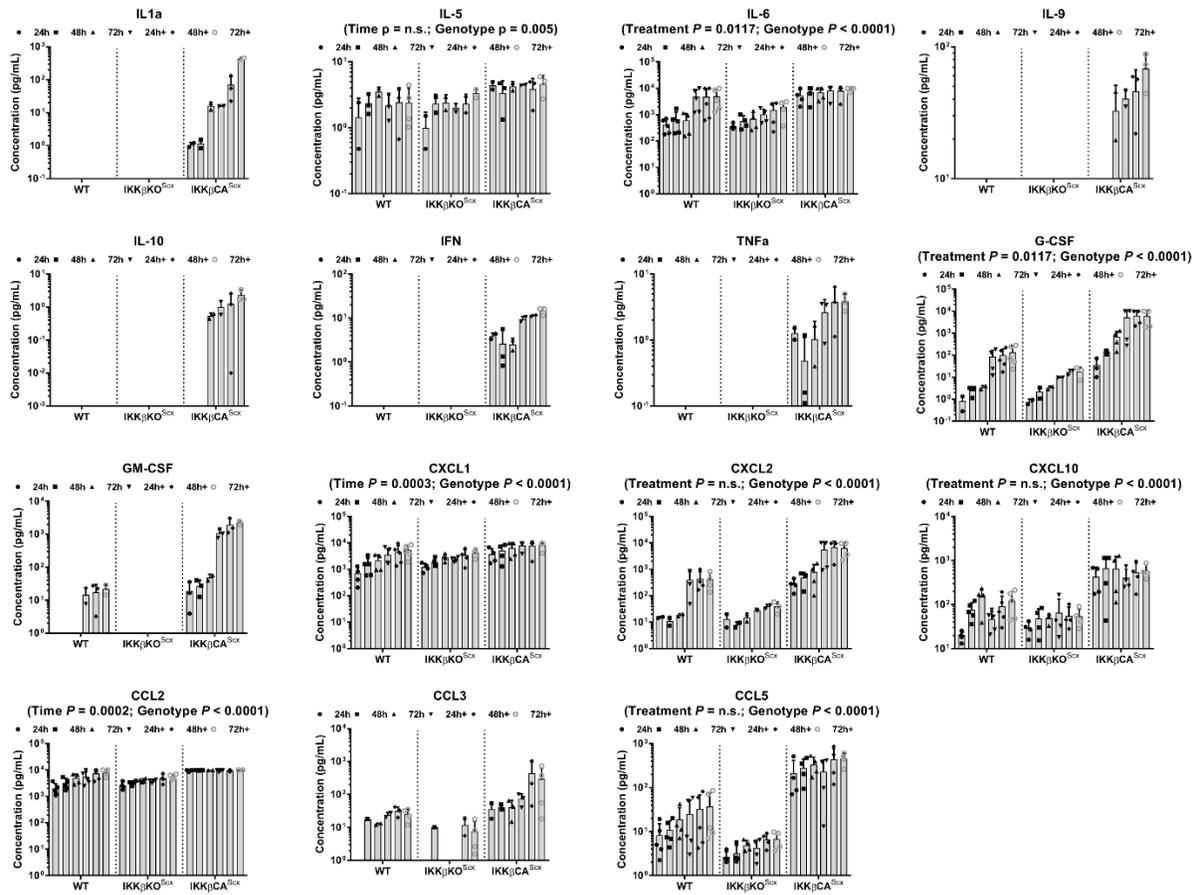
Fig. S6. Gene expression of cultured human tendon fibroblasts in response to IL-1 $\beta$  and IKK $\beta$  inhibitor.

Fig. S7. Schematic of how IKK $\beta$ /NF- $\kappa$ B drives chronic tendinopathy.

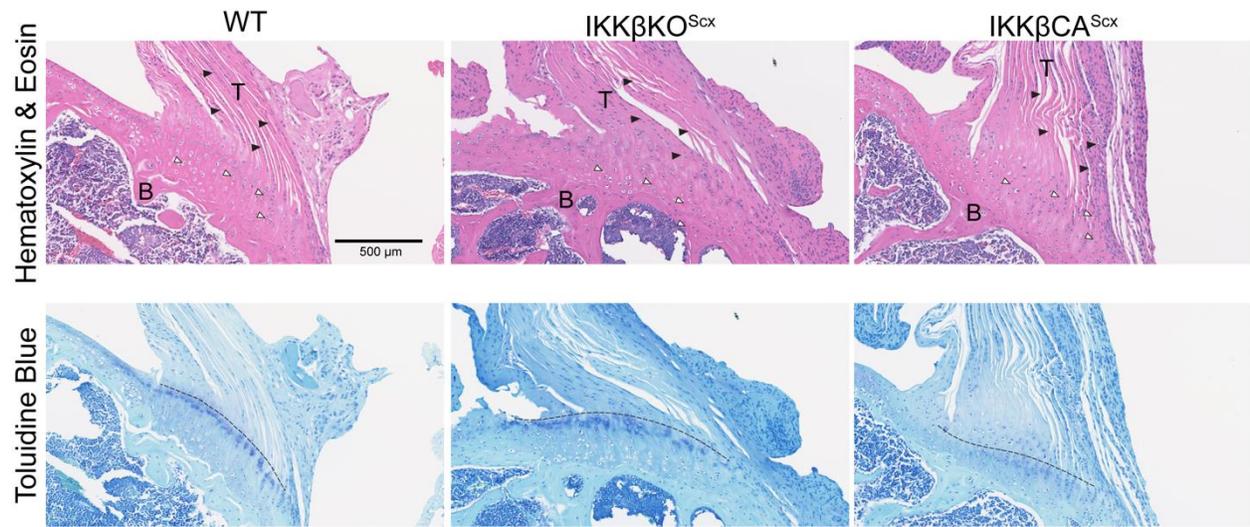
Table S1. Semiquantitative histological assessment of supraspinatus tendons in WT, IKK $\beta$ KO<sup>Scx</sup>, and IKK $\beta$ CA<sup>Scx</sup> mice.



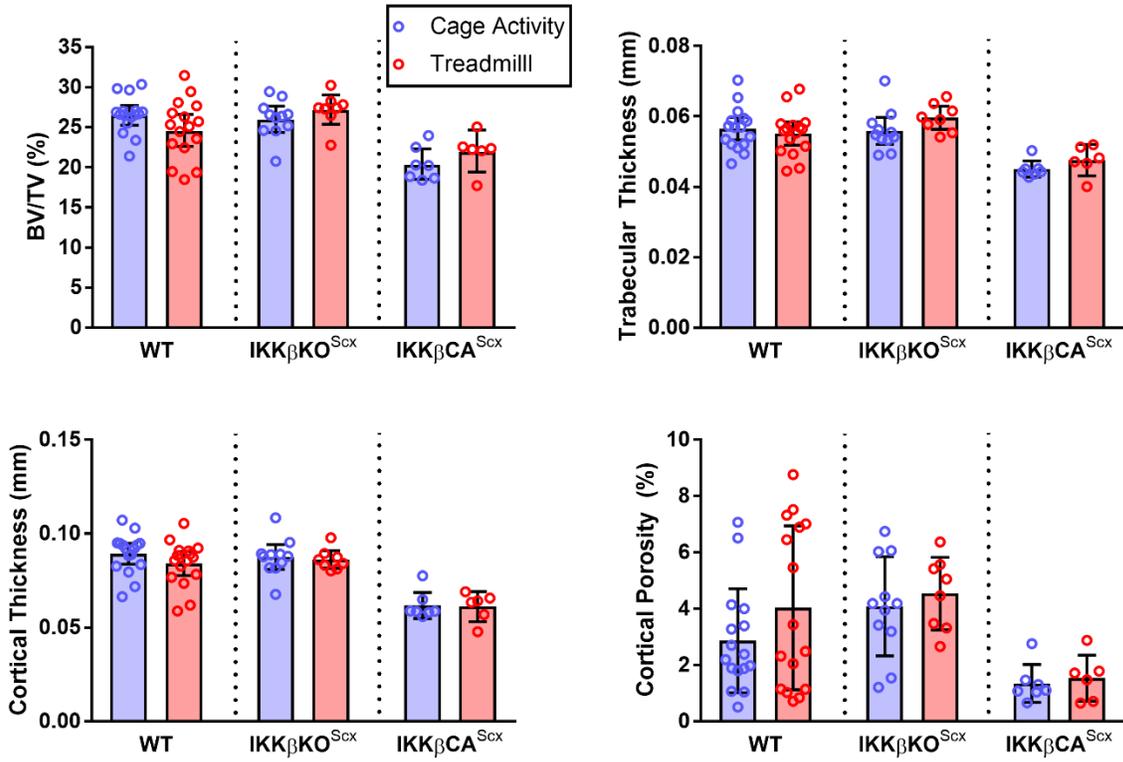
**Fig. S1. Gene expression of cultured tendon fibroblasts in response to varying doses of IL-1 $\beta$ .** Fibroblasts were isolated from tail tendons from wildtype (WT,  $n = 10$ ), tendon-specific IKK $\beta$  knockout (IKK $\beta$ KO<sup>Scx</sup>,  $n = 6$ ), and constitutively active IKK $\beta$  (IKK $\beta$ CA<sup>Scx</sup>,  $n = 5$ ) mice. Gene expression is normalized to *GAPDH*. Data are shown as mean  $\pm$  SD. Statistically significant differences were calculated using two-way ANOVA (genotype, dose) with Tukey's post-hoc test.



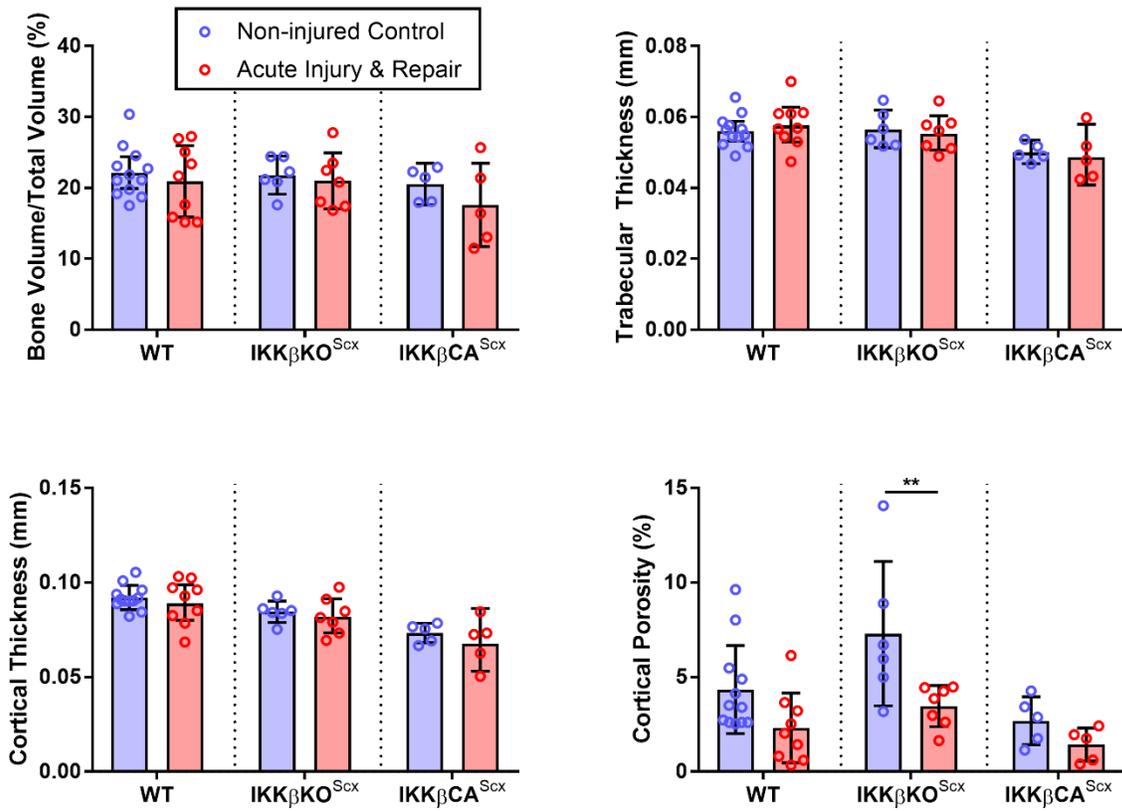
**Fig. S2. Multiplex ELISA of cultured tendon fibroblasts in response to 10 ng IL-1 $\beta$  over the 72-hour period.** Fibroblasts were isolated from tail tendons from wildtype (WT,  $n = 5$ ), tendon-specific IKK $\beta$  knockout (IKK $\beta$ KO<sup>Scx</sup>,  $n = 5$ ), and constitutively active IKK $\beta$  (IKK $\beta$ CA<sup>Scx</sup>,  $n = 5$ ) mice. Bars represent mean + SD. Statistically significant differences were calculated using two-way ANOVA (genotype, treatment) with Tukey's post-hoc test. Datasets without reported  $P$ -values were not compared due to undetectable baseline cytokine concentrations in WT controls.



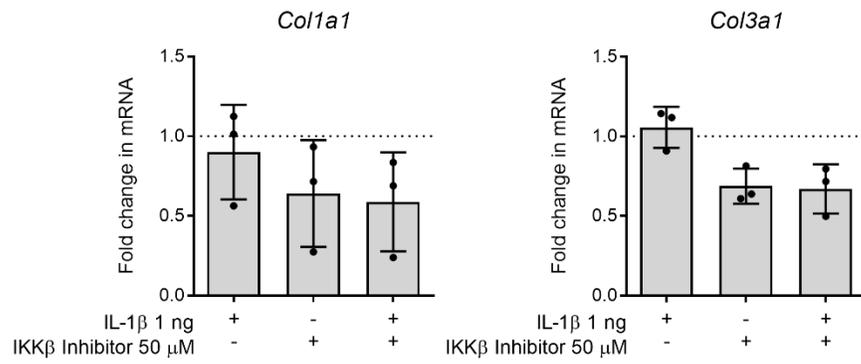
**Fig. S3. H&E- and Toluidine blue-stained section of tendons and tendon entheses of WT, IKKβKO<sup>Scx</sup>, and IKKβCA<sup>Scx</sup> mice.** Black arrowheads: spindle shaped tendon fibroblasts indicated, white arrowheads: enthesis chondrocytes; metachromasia demonstrating fibrocartilage interface can be seen below the dashed line in Toluidine Blue-stained sections.



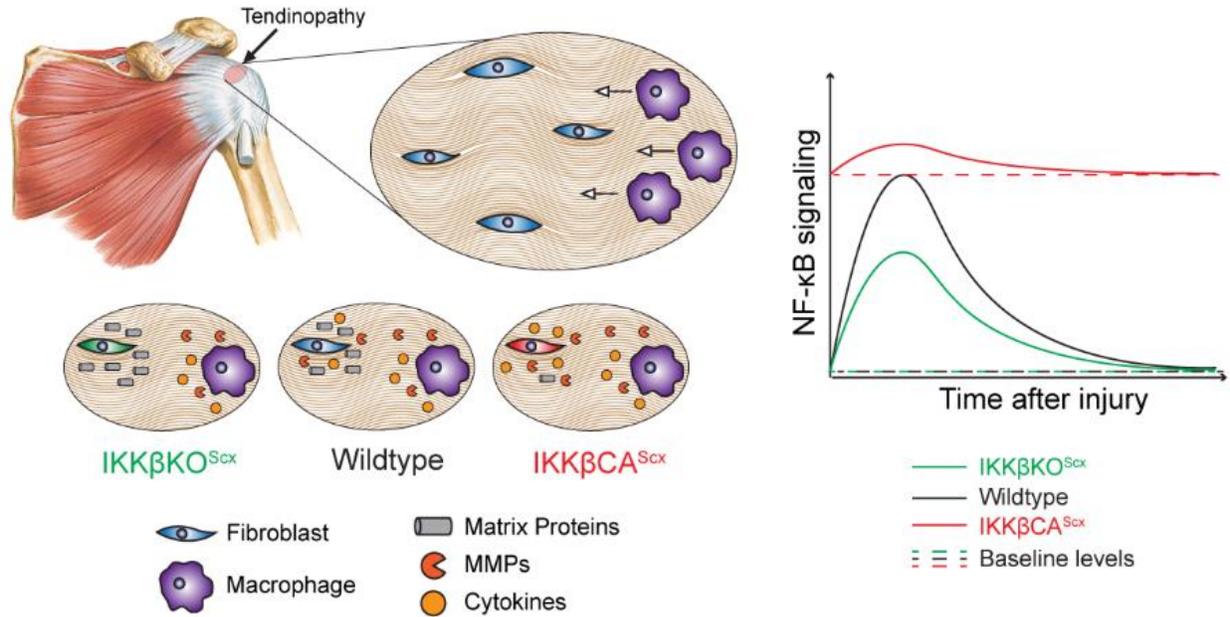
**Fig. S4.  $\mu$ CT results for treadmill overuse model.** 10-week-old mice were subjected to a chronic overuse protocol with 1 week of progressive training followed by 4 weeks of downhill running. Control mice were permitted normal cage activity. The humeral head was scanned at an energy of 55 kVP, intensity of 145  $\mu$ A, and a resolution of 12.3  $\mu$ m. Data are shown as mean  $\pm$  SD with individual points representing biologically independent samples.



**Fig. S5.  $\mu$ CT results for acute injury and repair model.** 10-week-old mice were subjected to a unilateral acute injury of the supraspinatus tendon and immediate repair followed by 2 weeks of recovery. Sham operations were performed on contralateral limbs. The humeral head was scanned at an energy of 55 kVP, intensity of 145  $\mu$ A, and a resolution of 12.3  $\mu$ m. Data are shown as mean  $\pm$  SD with individual points representing biologically independent samples. Statistically significant differences were calculated using One-way ANOVA (genotype, treatment) with Fisher's LSD post-hoc test \*\* -  $P < 0.01$ .



**Fig. S6. Gene expression of cultured human tendon fibroblasts in response to IL-1 $\beta$  and IKK $\beta$  inhibitor.** Data are shown as mean  $\pm$  SD with individual points representing biologically independent samples. Statistically significant differences were calculated using One-way ANOVA (treatment) with Fisher's LSD post-hoc test.



**Fig. S7. Schematic of how IKKβ/NF-κB drives chronic tendinopathy.** Schematic illustrating how injury-induced pro-inflammatory cytokines cause tendon fibroblasts to suppress tissue anabolism and increase matrix catabolism and cytokine production. NF-κB signaling within the tendon stromal and immune compartment increases during initial phases of healing. Constitutive activation of IKKβ (IKKβCA<sup>Scx</sup>) chronically degrades the rotator cuff by synthesizing degenerative enzymes and pro-inflammatory cytokines. Fibroblasts without IKKβ (IKKβKO<sup>Scx</sup>) remain agnostic to proinflammatory cytokines, maintain matrix production, and keep total NF-κB signaling lower. Dotted lines represent basal expression.

**Table S1. Semi-quantitative histological assessment of supraspinatus tendons in WT, IKK $\beta$ KO<sup>Sex</sup>, IKK $\beta$ CA<sup>Sex</sup> mice. Mast Cells, PMN Acute Inflammatory Cells, Monocytes: # of samples where present.**

	<b>WT (n = 8)</b>	<b>IKK<math>\beta</math>KO<sup>Sex</sup> (n = 4)</b>	<b>IKK<math>\beta</math>CA<sup>Sex</sup> (n = 4)</b>
<b>Mast Cells</b>	1 of 8	3 of 4	1 of 4
<b>PMN</b>	0 of 8	0 of 4	0 of 4
<b>Monocytes</b>	8 of 8	4 of 4	4 of 4
<b>Total Inflammatory Cells</b>	1.00 (1,1)	1.00 (1,1)	2.00 (2,2)
<b>Total Cellularity</b>	1.13 (1,2)	1.75 (1,3)	3.00 (3,3)