Angiotensin II Increases Endoplasmic Reticulum Stress in Adipose Tissue and Adipocytes Kalhara R. Menikdiwela, Latha Ramalingam, London Allen, Shane Scoggin, Nishan S. Kalupahana & Naima Moustaid-Moussa



Supplementary Figure 1. Epididymal fat normalized to body weight of Agt-Tg and Wt mice fed low fat and, high fat with or without captopril: Epididymal fat weight normalized to body weight was significantly higher in low fat fed Agt-Tg mice compared to Wt mice (A). However, when Agt-Tg and Wt mice were fed a high fat diet, no changes were observed in normalized epididymal fad weights. Further, no differences were observed with captopril supplementation in Wt mice or Agt-Tg mice (B). Data is presented as mean  $\pm$  SEM. (n=6-8 each group). \* p <0.05.



## Supplementary Figure 2. Agt-Tg overexpression in adipose tissue causes obese phenotype:

Agt-Tg mice showed significantly higher HOMA-IR compared Wt mice (A). Hematoxylin and eosin staining was performed on visceral fat and larger adipocytes were observed in Agt-Tg mice compared to Wt mice (C). Additionally, we observed crown-like structures (indicated in arrows), which represent macrophage infiltration around adipocytes and immunofluorescent staining (Galectin-3 pink color: macrophage marker and Cy3 blue color: nuclei; n=3) confirmed higher macrophage infiltration in Agt-Tg group compared to Wt group (D). Plasma triglyceride levels exhibited increased trends in LF fed Agt-Tg mice compared to Wt mice (p= 0.0732). Data is presented as mean  $\pm$  SEM. (n=6-8 mice each group). \* p <0.05, # p<0.1.



Supplementary Figure 3. RAS blockage by captopril activates other RAS pathways in

**HMSCs:** Inhibition of RAS pathway by captopril activates other pathways as HMSCs showed significalty high *Ace2* expression in CAP (captopril) group (A). However, AT1 inhibition did not alter *Ace2* in HMSC. Common letters indicate no significance. Data is presented as mean  $\pm$  SEM (n=3). p <0.05.





## Supplementary Figure 4. Full-length western blots of ER stress markers BIP and CHOP: BIP protein amount was significantly reduced when 3T3-L1 cells treated with PBA (A) and similar reduction was observed in CHOP (B)

Primer	Forward (5'-3') Sequence	Reverse (5'-3') Sequence
Mouse Mcp1	ACTTCTATGCCTCCTGCTCAT	GCTGCTTGTGATTCTCCTGTAG
Mouse Atf4	AAGCAGCAGAGTCAGGCTTTC	GGGTTCTGTCTTCCACTCCA
Mouse Bip	TTCAGCCAATTATCAGCAAACTCT	TTTTCTGATGTATCCTCTTCACCAGT
Mouse Chop	CCACCACACCTGAAAGCAGA	AGGTGAAAGGCAGGGACTCA
Mouse II6	AACCGCTATGAAGTTCCTCTC	TCCTCTGTGAAGTCTCCTCTC
Mouse NFkB	GGTGAAGGTCGGTGTGAAC	TGAGTGGAGTCATACTGGAACA
Mouse Yy1	TACCTGGCATTGACCTCTC	CTATTGTTCTTGGAGCATCATCTT
Mouse Tflli	TGTCCTCACTGCCATTCA	ATCCTCCACCTGCTCAAG
Mouse Gapdh	CTGAGTGGAGTCATACTGGAACA	GGTGAAGGTCGGTGTGAAC
Mouse 18S	GGACAGGATTGACAGATTGATAGC	TGCCAGAGTCTCGTTCGTTA
Human Atf4	CCTTCACCTTCTTACAACCTCTTC	GTAGTCTGGCTTCCTATCTCCTT
Human <i>Bip</i>	CCGAGGAGGAGGACAAGAAG	AGGAGTGAAGGCGACATAGG
Human <i>Nfkbiα</i>	ACCTGGTGTCACTCCTGTT	GCTCTCCTCATCCTCACTCTC
Human Chop	GTCTAAGGCACTGAGCGTATC	CAGGTGTGGTGATGTATGAAGAT
Human Ace2	CTTCCTGGCTCCTTCTCA	TCTTCGGCTTCGTGGTTA
Human <i>Gapdh</i>	AGTCCACTGGCGTCTTCA	ATCTTGAGGCTGTTGTCATACTTC
Human 18S	AGTCGCTCCAGGTCTTCA	GCAGAATCCACGCCAGTA

Supplementary Table 1: List of Primer