

# Non-coding RNA *TERC* functions as an ageing-related mitochondrial retrograde signal

Qian Zheng<sup>1\*</sup>, Peipei Liu<sup>1\*</sup>, Ge Gao<sup>1</sup>, Jinliang Huang<sup>1</sup>, Jiapei Yuan<sup>1</sup>, Pengfeng Wang<sup>2</sup>, Leiming Xie<sup>1</sup>, Xinping Lu<sup>1</sup>, Fan Di<sup>1</sup>, Tanjun Tong<sup>2,3</sup>, Jun Chen<sup>2,3</sup>, Zhi Lu<sup>1</sup>, Jisong Guan<sup>1</sup>, Geng Wang<sup>1</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup>MOE Key laboratory of Bioinformatics, Cell Biology and Development Center, School of Life Sciences, Tsinghua University, Beijing, 100084, China

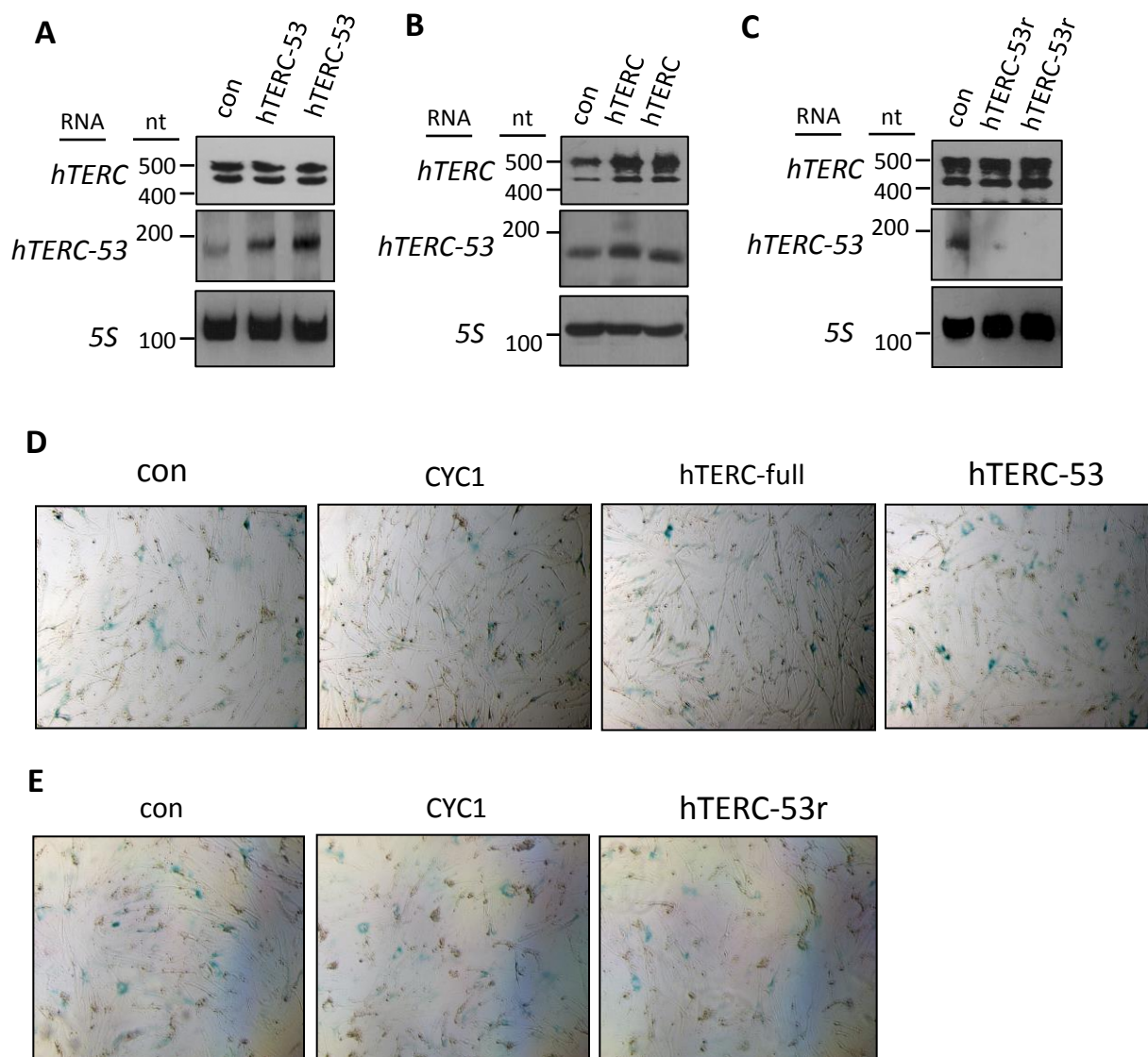
<sup>2</sup>Peking University Research Center on Aging, Beijing 100191, China

<sup>3</sup>Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, Peking University Health Science Center, Beijing 100191, China

\*These authors contributed equally to this work.

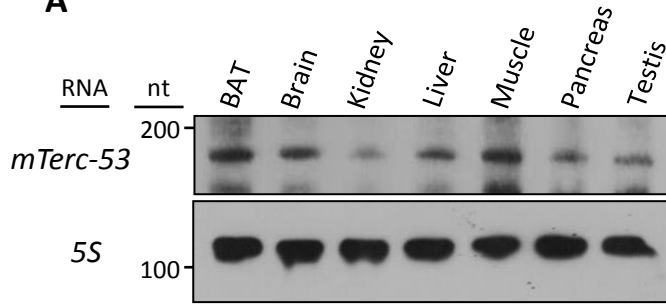
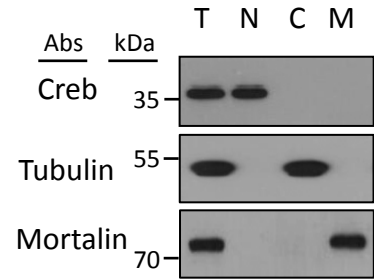
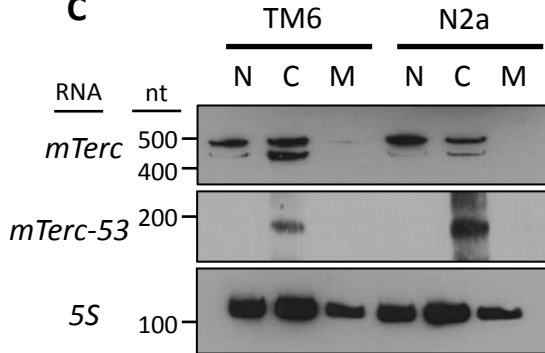
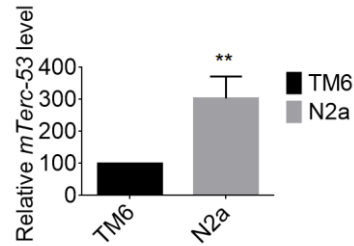
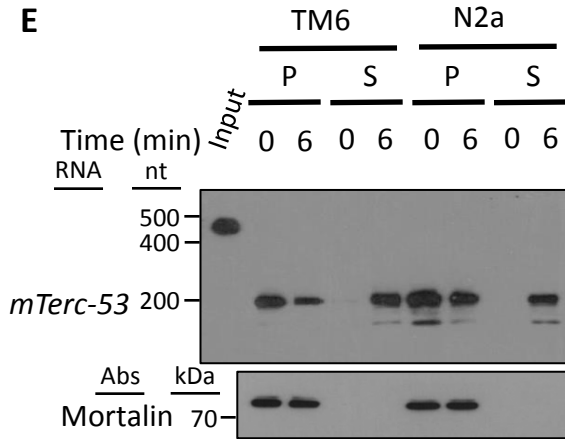
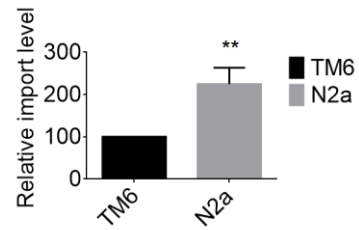
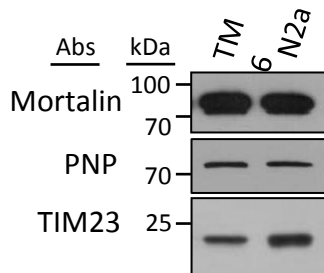
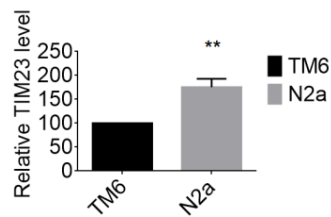
Correspondence should be addressed to GW, E-mail:

wangeng@biomed.tsinghua.edu.cn



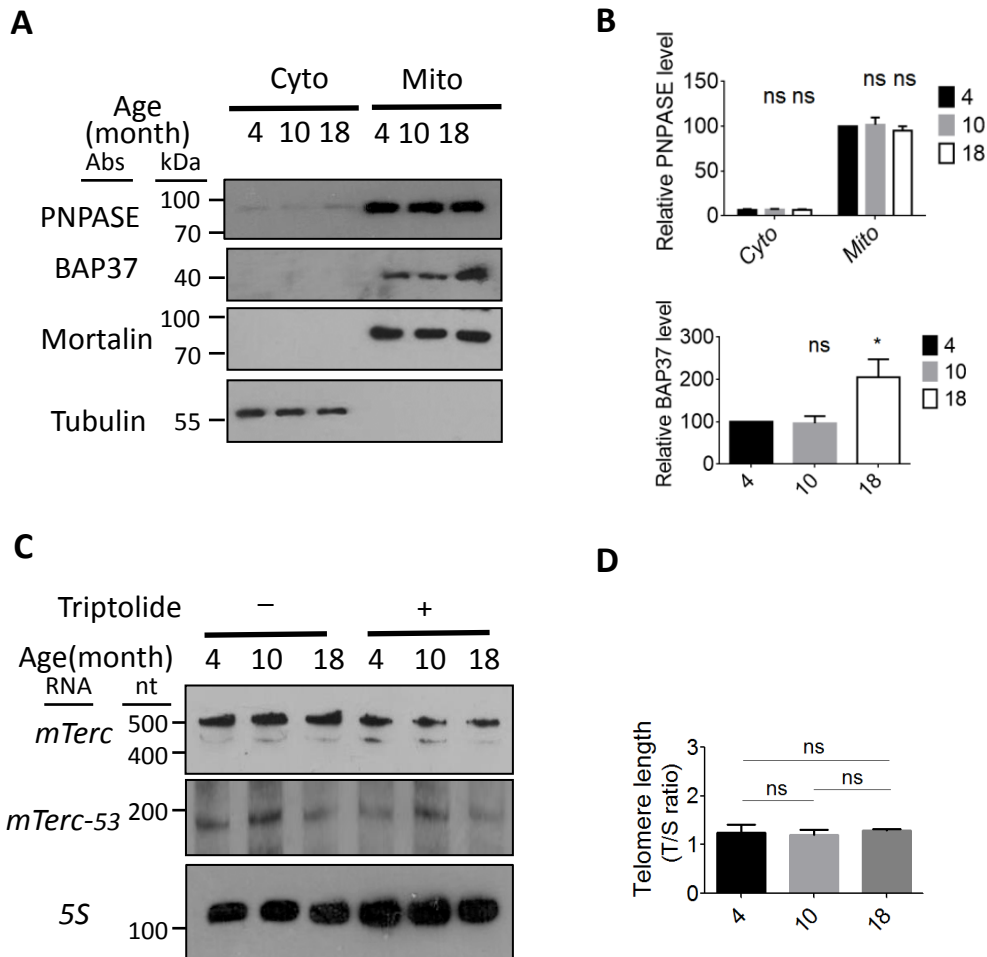
**Figure S1. SA- $\beta$ -gal staining of 2BS cell lines, related to Figure 1.**

(A) Northern blots of total *hTERC*, *hTERC-53* and 5S rRNA in HEK cells (con), or HEK cells overexpressing *hTERC-53* (hTERC-53). (B) Northern blots of total *hTERC-53* and 5S rRNA in HEK cells (con), or HEK cells overexpressing *hTERC* (hTERC). (C) Northern blots of total *hTERC-53* and 5S rRNA in HEK cells (con), or HEK cells overexpressing *hTERC-53r* (hTERC-53r). (D) 2BS cell lines generated with the empty vector (con), or the vector expressing yeast *CYC1* RNA (CYC1), full length *hTERC* (hTERC-full) or *hTERC-53* (hTERC-53) were grown to 37 PDs, and then stained for SA- $\beta$ -gal. (E) 2BS cell lines generated with the empty vector (con), or the vector expressing yeast *CYC1* RNA (CYC1) or anti-sense *hTERC-53* (hTERC-53r) were grown to 43 PDs and stained for SA- $\beta$ -gal.

**A****B****C****D****E****F****G****H**

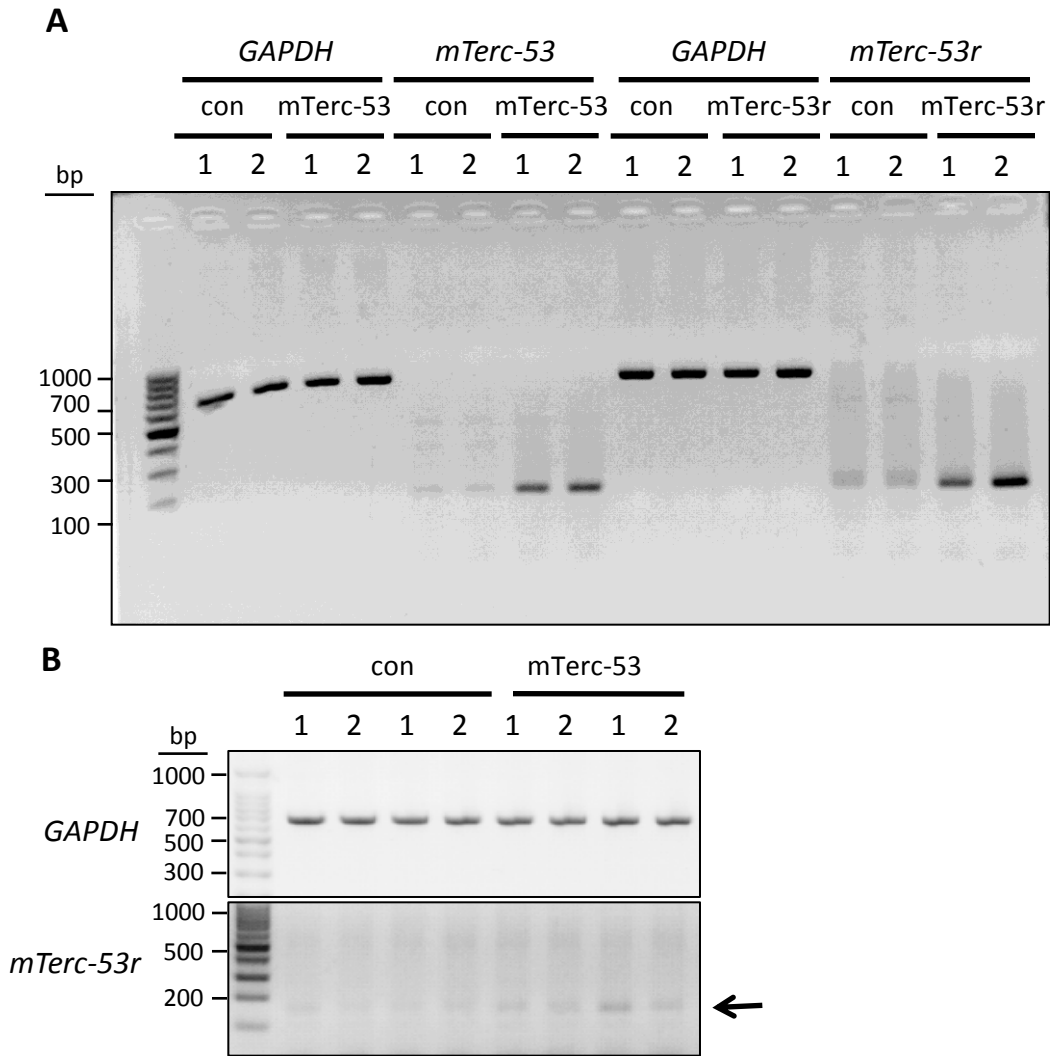
**Figure S2. *mTerc-53* levels in different mouse tissues, *mTerc-53* localization in neuronal N2a cells, in vitro import of *mTerc* into N2a mitochondria and export of *mTerc-53*, and N2a mitochondrial protein levels, related to Figure 4.**

(A) Northern blots of cytosolic *mTerc-53* and 5S rRNA in different mouse tissues. BAT (Brown Adipose Tissue). (B) Immunoblots of different cellular fractions of mouse neuronal cells N2a: total cell lysate (T), the nucleus (N), the cytosol (C) and mitochondria (M). Creb,  $\beta$ -tubulin, and mortalin were used as markers for the nucleus, the cytosol and mitochondria respectively. (C) Northern blots of *mTerc*, *mTerc-53* and 5S in equal cellular volume of nuclear, cytosolic and mitochondrial fractions in mouse TM6 cells and mouse neuronal N2a cells. (D) Quantification of the relative cytosolic *mTerc-53* level in panel (C) (n = 3). (E) In vitro import of *mTerc* into TM6 or N2a mitochondria and export of *mTerc-53* from the mitochondria; P (Pellet), S (Supernatant). (F) Quantification of the relative import efficiency in panel (E) (n=3). (G) Immunoblot of TM6 and N2a mitochondria. (H) Quantification of the relative TIM23 level in panel (G) (n = 3). Statistical comparisons are performed using unpaired *t*-tests; \**P*<0.05, \*\**P*<0.01, \*\*\**P*<0.001, \*\*\*\**P*<0.0001. Data are presented as mean  $\pm$  standard error of the mean (s.e.m.).



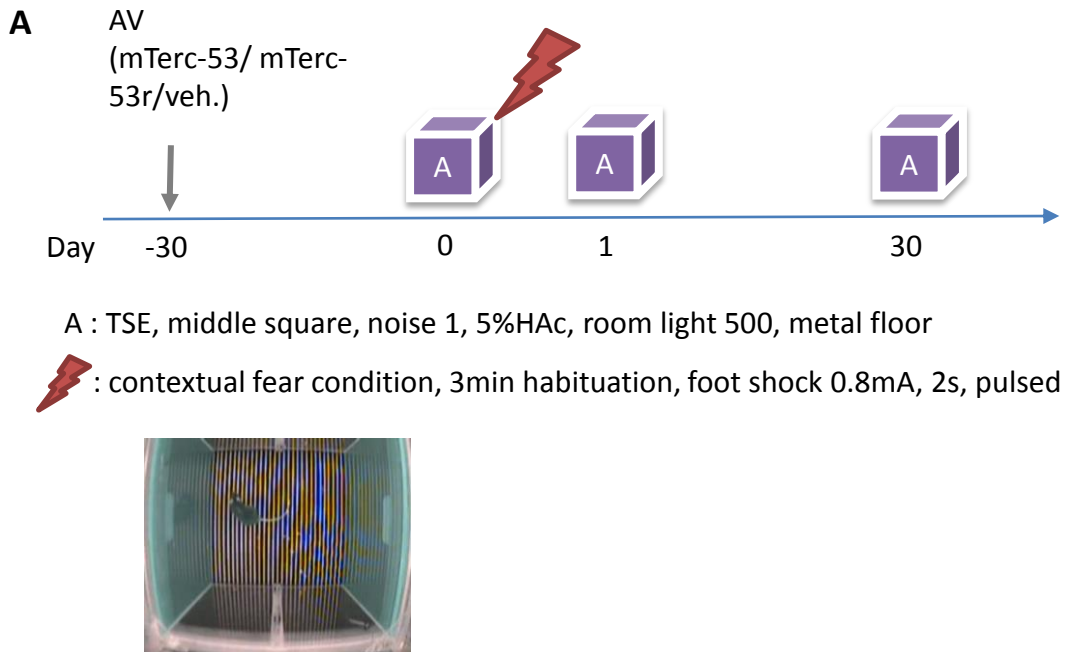
**Figure S3. Protein level changes in the brains of 4 months, 10 months and 18 months old mice, and the effect of triptolide treatment on cytosolic *mTerc* and *mTerc-53* levels, related to Figure 4.**

(A) Immunoblots of the cytosol and mitochondria isolated from the brains of 4 months, 10 months and 18 months old mice. (B) Quantification of the relative PNPASE levels and the mitochondrial BAP37 levels in panel (A) ( $n = 6$ ). (C) Northern blots of cytosolic *mTerc*, *mTerc-53* and 5S rRNA in the brain cells of 4 months, 10 months and 18 months old mice with or without triptolide treatment ( $2 \mu\text{M}$  for 3 hs). (D) Comparison of the telomere length in the brains of 4 months, 10 months and 18 months old mice. Statistical comparisons are performed using unpaired *t*-tests; \* $P < 0.05$ , \*\* $P < 0.01$ , \*\*\* $P < 0.001$ , \*\*\*\* $P < 0.0001$ . Data are presented as mean  $\pm$  standard error of the mean (s.e.m.).

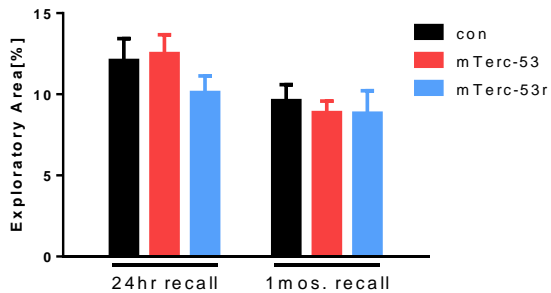


**Figure S4. exogenous expression of *mTerc-53* and *mTerc-53r* in mouse hippocampi, related to Figure 4 and 5.**

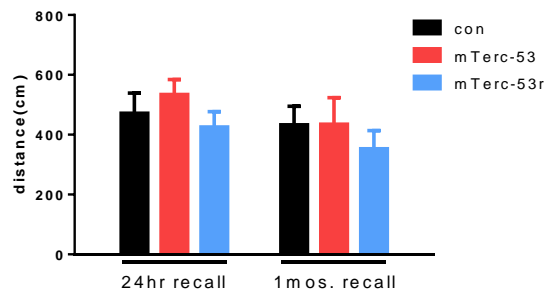
(A) Total RNA was isolated from *mTerc-53*, or *mTerc-53r* overexpressing mouse hippocampi or control hippocampi (con) and RT-PCR was performed with primers for *GAPDH*, *mTerc-53* or *mTerc-53r*. Two mouse hippocampi were examined (1 and 2). (B) *mTerc-53r* level was examined in mouse hippocampi with exogenous expression of *mTerc-53* or the control hippocampi.



**B**

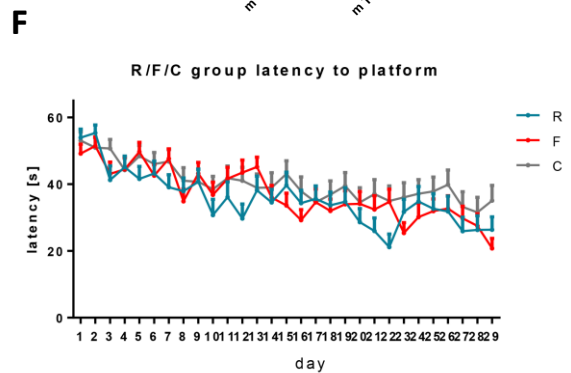
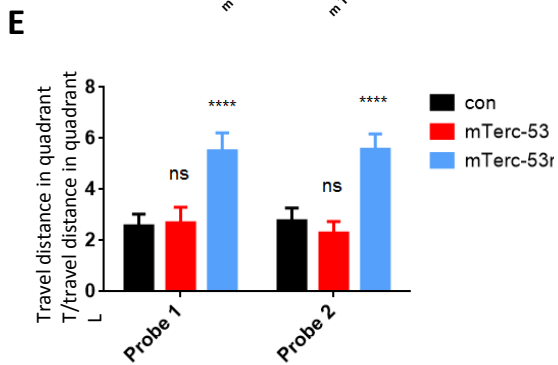
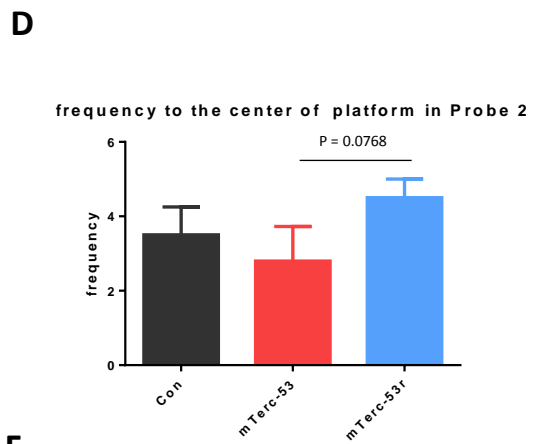
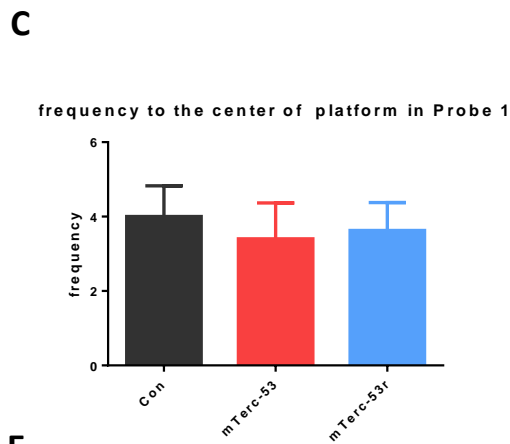
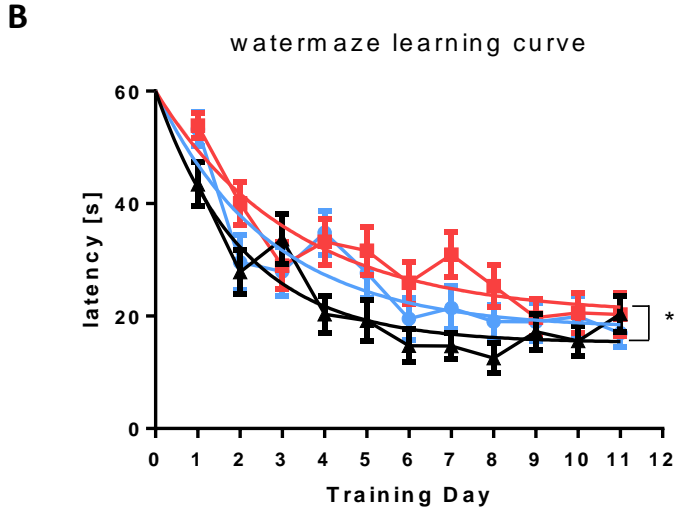
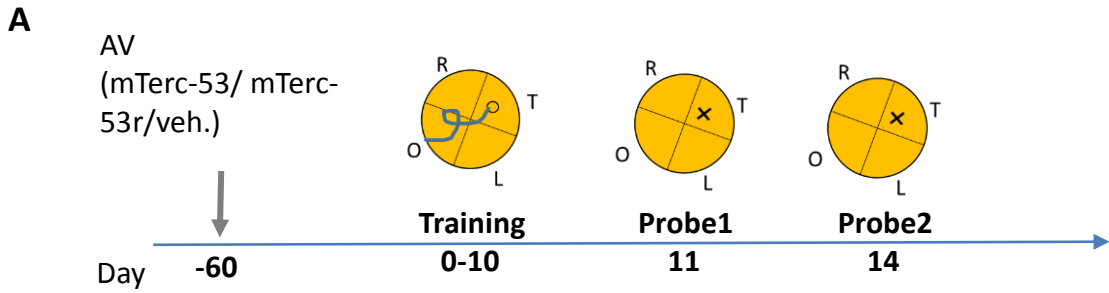


**C**



**Figure S5. Contextual fear conditioning, related to Figure 4.**

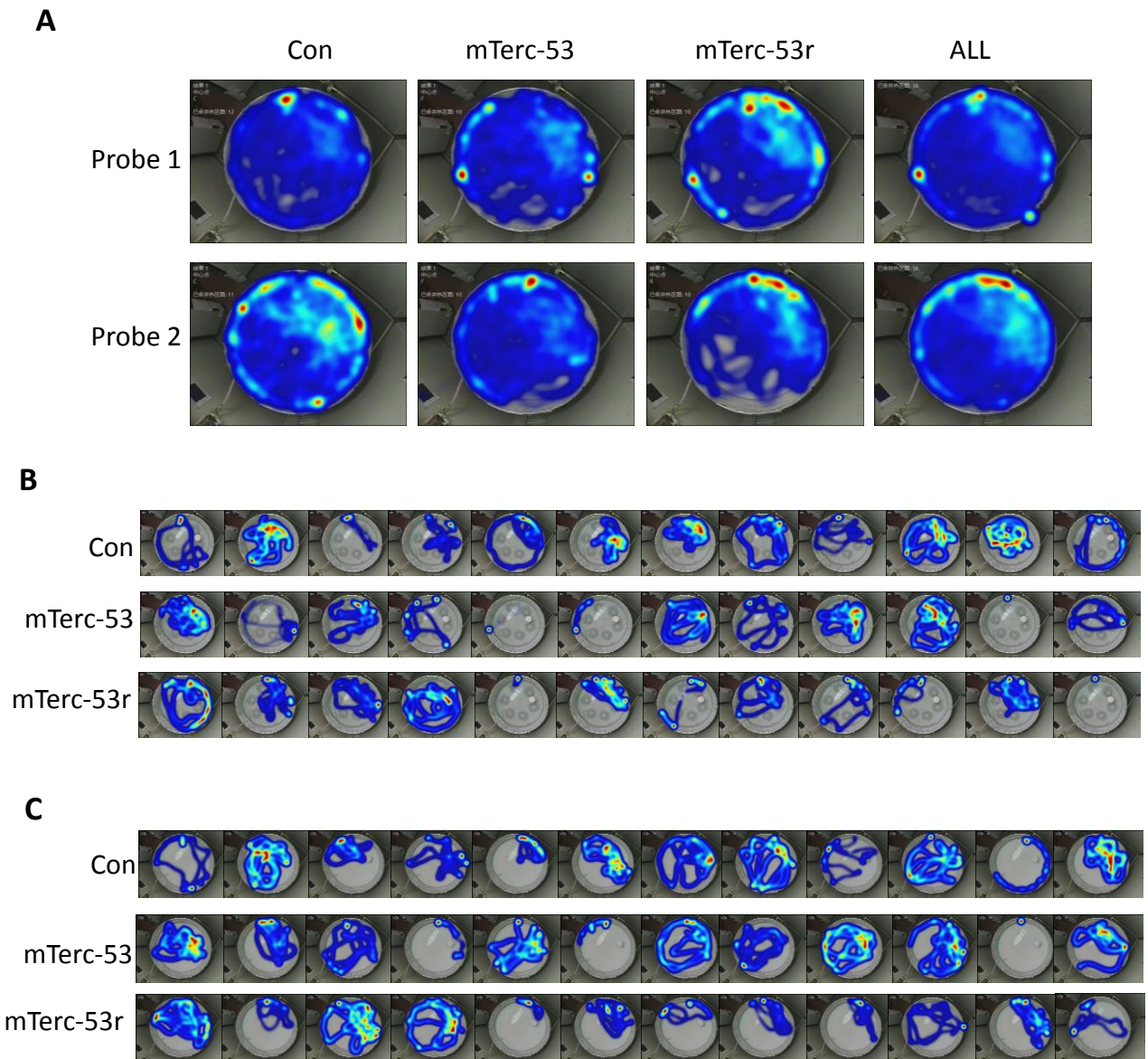
(A) Schematic of the contextual fear conditioning paradigm with a photo of a mouse in context A. (B) Exploratory area of control mice (n = 20) or mice overexpressing *mTerc-53* (n = 20) or *mTerc-53r* (n = 20) in the hippocampus 24 hours (24hr recall) or 1 month (1mos. recall) after training. (C) Travel distance of the mice.





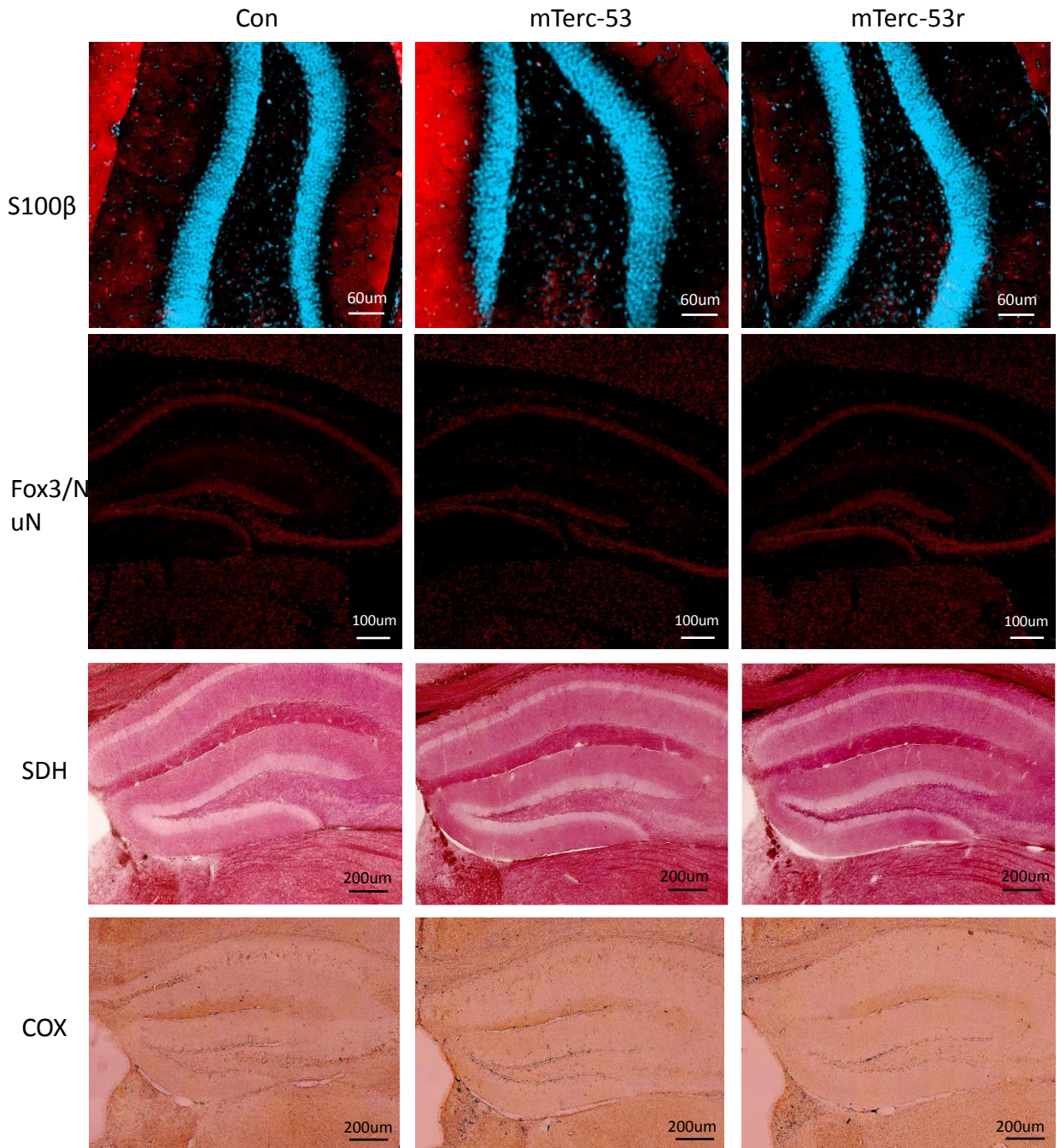
**Figure S6. Morris Water Maze (MWM) test, related to Figure 4.**

(A) Schematic of the MWM paradigm. (B) Latency learning curve of control mice ( $n = 12$ ) or mice overexpressing *mTerc-53* ( $n = 10$ ) or *mTerc-53r* ( $n = 10$ ) in the hippocampus to locate the hidden platform. Two-way repeated measures ANOVA was used for comparison. (C, D) Frequency of locating the hidden platform in probe 1 (C) and 2 (D). Statistical comparisons are performed using unpaired *t*-tests; (E) Ratio of travel distance in quadrant T to that in quadrant L in probe 1 and 2. (F) Latency learning curve of 18 months old control mice (C) or mice overexpressing *mTerc-53* (F) or *mTerc-53r* (R) in the hippocampus to locate the hidden platform ( $n = 8$ ). Two-way repeated measures ANOVA was used for comparison. \* $P < 0.05$ , \*\* $P < 0.01$ , \*\*\* $P < 0.001$ , \*\*\*\* $P < 0.0001$ . Data are presented as mean  $\pm$  standard error of the mean (s.e.m.).



**Figure S7. Morris Water Maze (MWM) test, related to Figure 4.**

(A) Average traveling heat maps in three groups and in total for two probes. (B) Individual traveling heat maps during probe 1. (C) Individual traveling heat maps during probe 2.



**Figure S8. Histological examination of the hippocampi of control mice or mice overexpressing *mTerc-53* or *mTerc-53r*, related to Figure 5. S100 $\beta$  (red) and Fox3/NeuN immunostaining, and COX/SDH histochemistry of the hippocampi.**

## Table legends

**Table S1. Differentially expressed genes between Terc-53 (53) and control cells (Con).**

**Table S2. Differentially expressed genes between Terc-53r (53r) and control cells (Con).**

**Table S3. Gene ontology of differentially expressed genes between Terc-53 (53) and control cells (Con).**

**Table S4. Gene ontology of differentially expressed genes between Terc-53r (53r) and control cells (Con).**