

Redox activation of JNK2 α 2 mediates thyroid hormone-stimulated proliferation of neonatal murine cardiomyocytes

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Short title: T3-stimulated cardiomyocyte proliferation is mediated by mitochondria-generated H₂O₂.

Key words: Thyroid hormone, cardiomyocyte proliferation, cell cycle, mitochondrial H₂O₂, JNK2 α 2, and IGF-1.

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Supplementary Section includes Supplementary Methods, five Supplementary Tables and four Supplementary Figures and a separate pdf file with all the uncut immunoblotting gels.

Supplementary Methods

Immunoblotting

Whole cell cardiomyocyte lysates were generated, aliquoted and stored as detailed in the cell culture protocol above. Aliquots were removed from -80°C freezer and allowed to thaw on ice. Initially, 5 to 10 μl of each sample ($\sim 20\ \mu\text{g}$ protein) was mixed with an equal volume of 2x Laemmli sample buffer (Bio-Rad, 1610737) and heated for 5 min at $95\text{--}99^{\circ}\text{C}$ and then immediately cooled on ice. For protein complexes to be analyzed under native/non-denaturing conditions we used Native sample buffer (Bio-Rad, 1610738) instead of the Laemmli buffer. After cooling on ice for 5 min we centrifuged tubes briefly and then we loaded the samples onto a SDS-polyacrylamide gel (12–18%) for electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE) at 200 volts for 5 min, then at 150 volts for 30 min to 2 h, and then transferred to a PVDF membrane by electroblotting (Turbo Transfer; Bio-Rad). Depending upon the molecular weight of the proteins or protein complexes, the transfer time on Turbo Transfer was varied for high (11 min), average (7 min) and low (5 min) molecular weight proteins. After transfer, all blots were pre-blocked from 30–60 min in Superblock (Thermo Scientific, 37536). Initially, the samples were probed with GAPDH antibody. Based on GAPDH, the loading for each sample was adjusted to run gels containing all samples with an equal amount of GAPDH. Membranes were probed with the target protein specific primary antibody. For quantitative analysis, the membrane was then stripped and re-probed with GAPDH to normalize loading for each sample. For stripping, the membrane was washed twice with 1x Tris-buffered saline (TBS, Thermo Scientific, BP2471-1) 5 min each and then incubated with Restore™ Western Blot Stripping Buffer (Thermo Scientific, 21059) for 5–15 min and then washed again twice with 1x TBS and pre-blocked with Superblock (Thermo Scientific, 37536) for 1 h before incubating with GAPDH antibody. Primary antibodies (see

below) were also diluted in Superblock and incubated for 2 h at 22 °C, or overnight at 4 °C, followed by horseradish peroxidase (HRP)-labeled secondary antibody (1:10,000) for 45 min at 22 °C. The signals were detected using Super Signal West Dura Detection Reagent (Thermo Scientific, 34075) and images captured on a Bio-Rad GelDoc system equipped with CCD camera and ImageLab program (Bio-Rad). Quantification was performed by densitometry using the ImageLab program.

The antibodies used for immunoblots, immunoprecipitation, or both were: c-Jun (Cell Signaling, 9165P); cyclin D1 (Abcam, ab134175); cyclin A2 (Abcam, ab181591); cyclin B1 (Abcam, ab32053); ERK1/2 (Cell Signaling, 4695); γ H2AX (GeneTex, GTX80694); IGF-1 (Abcam, ab9572); JNK(1/2/3) (Abcam, ab179461); JNK2 (Cell Signaling, 9258); JNK2 α (Abcam, ab134567); JNK2 β (Abcam, ab133158); Nrf1 (Abcam, ab175932); phospho-ATM (S1981) (Abcam, ab36810); phospho-c-Jun (S73) (Cell Signaling, 3270); phospho-CHK2 (T68) (Abcam, ab183895); phospho-CREB (S133) (Cell Signaling, 9198); phospho-ERK1/2 (T202/Y204) (Cell Signaling, 4370); phospho-JNK(1/2/3) (T183/Y185) (Cell Signaling, 9255); phospho-MKK4 (S257) (Cell Signaling, 4514); phospho-MKK7 (S271/T275) (Cell Signaling, 4171); phospho-p53 (S15) (Cell Signaling, 12571); Prx1 (Cell Signaling, 8499); Prx2 (Abcam, ab109367); TFAM (Sigma, SAB1401383); TR α (Thermo Scientific, PA1-211A); TR β (Thermo Scientific, MA1-216); and Wip1 (Cell Signaling, 11901S). Most of these antibodies are profiled in 1DegreeBio and were also validated using siRNA.

Immunoprecipitation

Cardiomyocytes were collected post-T3 treatment and lysates were generated as detailed in the cell culture protocol (above). To immune-precipitate phosphorylated forms of JNK antigens from the cardiomyocyte lysates, we first incubated primary pan-phosphorylation-specific JNK

antibody (1-10 μg) with 50 μl (1.5 mg) immunoglobulin (antibody) binding Protein A Dynabeads (Life technologies, 10001D) for 20 min at room temperature for immobilizing the antibody to the solid Dynabead support. We then placed the tube containing the magnetic Dynabeads on a magnet. The magnetic Dynabeads attached to the inner wall of the tube touching the magnet. This allowed removal of supernatant without disturbing the beads containing the antibody. The supernatant was removed and 200 μl PBS containing 0.02% Tween-20 (PBST) added. The tube was detached from the magnet and the PBST solution was gently mixed with the beads. The tube was again placed on magnet and the supernatant containing unbound primary antibody liberated from the Dynabeads by mixing with PBST, was removed. The tube now contained antibody coupled magnetic beads. We then added whole cell protein lysate prepared earlier from T3 treated cardiomyocytes (typically 0.1–1 ml) for 1 to 2 h at room temperature to allow formation of antibody-antigen complexes. At the end of incubation, we washed 3x with 200 μl PBST using the magnet as described earlier. These washings helped purification of only the antibody-antigen bound complex from any unbound non-specific antigens. We then added 20 μl of 2x Laemmli sample buffer (Biorad, 1610737), and after mixing the beads, the sample was heated for 5 min at 95–99 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ and immediately cooled on ice. The tube was then placed on the magnet and the supernatant containing the immunoprecipitated antigen was aspirated and loaded on to an SDS-PAGE gel. Gel running conditions, transfer to PVDF membrane, probing with antibodies and detection were performed as described above.

Non-reducing/reducing SDS-PAGE for detection of multimeric protein complexes

Cardiomyocytes were treated with T3 (10 nmol/L) and collected at 0.5, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 8 h post-T3 treatment. To ensure that the endogenous oxidation and disulfide state of proteins was maintained, cardiomyocytes were immediately washed twice in 500 μl ice-cold PBS

supplemented with 10 mg/ml catalase (Sigma-Aldrich, C1345-1G) and 100 mmol/L N-ethylmaleimide (NEM, Sigma-Aldrich, E3876-5G). The solution was then aspirated, and the cardiomyocytes were harvested in 250 μ l of RIPA buffer supplemented with 10 mg/ml catalase for 20 min on ice. Whole cell cardiomyocyte lysates were generated as detailed in the cell culture protocol above.

For detection of multimeric complexes, we ran the lysates under non-reducing conditions. We mixed equal volumes of each sample (~10 μ l) with equal volume of Native Sample Buffer (Bio-Rad, 161-0738), vortexed briefly and centrifuged at 16,000 x g for 5 min. We collected the supernatant and loaded onto 4-15% Criterion™ TGX™ gel (Bio-Rad, 5671084). The gel was run in pre-chilled 1x running buffer (Tris-Glycine Buffer without SDS; Bio-Rad, 161-0734) and placed the gel tank in iced water. Electrophoresis was performed at 200 volts for 5 min, and then at 150 volts until the loading dye ran through the entire gel. Proteins were then transferred to PVDF membrane, probed with antibody and signal was detected as detailed above in the immuno-blotting protocol. To determine if JNK2/Prx1 multimeric complex are stabilized by disulfide bonds, we added DL-Dithiothreitol (DTT, Sigma-Aldrich, D0632-1G) at a final concentration of 350 mmol/L in the samples diluted in 2x Laemmli sample buffer (Bio-Rad, 161-0737); to reduce disulfide bonds. We heated the samples at 95–99 °C for 5 min and immediately cooled on ice. The samples were then vortexed briefly and centrifuged at 16,000 x g for 5 min. We collected the supernatant and loaded it onto 4-15% Criterion™ TGX™ gel (Bio-Rad, 5671084). We ran these DTT containing samples on 12% Criterion™ TGX™ gel (Bio-Rad, 5671044) with 1x denaturing conditions running buffer (Tris/Glycine/SDS Buffer–Bio-Rad, 161-0732). After electrophoresis, proteins were transferred to PVDF membrane, incubated with primary antibody and proteins of interest detected as described above.

RT-qPCR

Cardiomyocyte sample tubes containing RNAlater stabilization solution were removed from -80°C freezer and thawed on ice. The samples were then centrifuged at $21,000 \times g$ for 10 min. RNAlater supernatant was removed and replaced with 240 μl of lysis binding buffer from the mirVana miRNA Isolation Kit (ThermoFisher, AM1560). RNA was purified according to the manufacturer's guidelines. Purified RNA was reverse transcribed using Transcriptor Reverse Transcriptase (Roche, 03531295001) and random primer (Primer, random p(dN)₆, Roche, 11034731001). Quantitative PCR was performed with SYBR Green Supermix (Bio-Rad, 1708882) on a iQ5 Thermal Cycler (Bio-Rad). Primers were synthesized by IDT Technologies; their sequences are presented in Supplementary Table S5.

Cardiomyocyte purification for immunoblotting and immunocytochemistry

For Western blotting and immunocytochemistry, hearts were enzymatically digested, as described above. Before making single cell suspensions, atria were excised, and cardiac cells were disaggregated into single cell suspension. Cardiomyocytes were purified with 3 low speed centrifugations ($18 \times g$ for 4 min at room temperature), which caused cardiomyocytes to settle as a pellet. Supernatant fractions, enriched in non-myocytes, were discarded. These cardiomyocyte preparations were $> 95\%$ pure (2). Cardiomyocytes were snap frozen in liquid nitrogen and stored at -80°C for Western blotting. Additionally, cardiomyocytes were fixed with Cytifix (BD Biosciences, 554655) for 5 min and spread on glass slides for immunocytochemistry.

H₂O₂ measurement: After treating cardiomyocytes with T3 alone or in combination with other reagents tested, the culture medium was collected for H₂O₂ quantitation using the Amplex® Red Hydrogen Peroxide/Peroxidase Assay Kit (Thermo Scientific, A22188). Assays were performed immediately after media collection, according to manufacturer's guidelines.

Immunofluorescence

Cardiomyocytes were isolated as described above and fixed in Cytifix (BD Biosciences, 554655) for 5 min. After pre-blocking, cardiomyocytes were stained with anti-cardiac troponin T- (Miltenyi Biotec, 130-119-674), or anti-phospho-histone H3-AlexaFluor 594 conjugate (Cell signaling, 8481S) in 10% v/v goat serum. EdU positive cardiomyocyte nuclei were detected using Click-iT EdU Alexa Fluor 594 Imaging Kit (Invitrogen, C10339). DAPI was used to stain cardiomyocyte nuclei. Images were acquired on a confocal microscope (Leica SP5).

Supplementary Table S1. Effect of T3 on genes that regulate cardiomyocyte mitochondrial Function, DNA damage and antioxidant response

Gene	Vehicle	T3 (10 nmol/L)	P-value
Mitochondrial biogenesis			
<i>Nrf1</i>	1±0.066	1.60±0.22	0.04
<i>PGC1α</i>	1±0.13	1.75±0.17	0.01
<i>Tfam</i>	1±0.11	1.76±0.15	0.007
Oxidative phosphorylation			
<i>Accα</i>	1±0.17	2.29±0.37	0.02
<i>Cox4</i>	1±0.074	1.65±0.21	0.03
<i>Cox5b</i>	1±0.073	1.44±0.16	0.05
<i>Cytc</i>	1±0.17	2.93±0.46	0.007
<i>Sdha</i>	1±0.16	1.47±0.080	0.04
Fatty acid synthesis			
<i>Atp5a1</i>	1±0.095	1.01±0.059	0.92
<i>Elovl6</i>	1±0.085	1.76±0.24	0.02
<i>Fasn</i>	1±0.13	1.82±0.19	0.01
DNA damage response			
<i>Atm</i>	1±0.28	1.14±0.20	0.69
<i>Brca1</i>	1±0.17	0.84±0.12	0.47
<i>Brca2</i>	1±0.11	0.77±0.049	0.10
<i>Dclre1a</i>	1±0.25	0.80±0.20	0.56
<i>Fancc</i>	1±0.18	1.02±0.078	0.92
<i>Mlh1</i>	1±0.16	1.11±0.13	0.60
<i>Mlh3</i>	1±0.31	1.40±0.22	0.34
<i>Mre11a</i>	1±0.10	0.92±0.17	0.69
<i>Parp1</i>	1±0.45	0.79±0.075	0.67
<i>Parp2</i>	1±0.24	1.54±0.33	0.24
<i>Ppm1d</i>	1±0.14	4.91±1.06	0.01
<i>Rad50</i>	1±0.37	1.37±0.47	0.56
Antioxidant response			
<i>Keap1</i>	1±0.12	0.60±0.086	0.033
<i>Nrf2</i>	1±0.14	1.06±0.17	0.79
<i>Pitx2</i>	1±0.14	2.69±0.30	0.002

Values are mean ± SEM. *n* = 4. Data analyzed by Student's *t*-test.

Supplemental Table S2. Effect of T3 on genes that are associated with cardiomyocyte differentiation

Gene	Vehicle	T3 (10 nmol/L)	P-value
Cardiomyocyte differentiation/dedifferentiation			
<i>Acta1</i>	1±0.15	1.09±0.043	0.59
<i>Acta2</i>	1±0.35	6.13±0.89	0.001
<i>Gata4</i>	1±0.083	3.20±0.42	0.002
<i>Meis1</i>	1±0.14	1.30±0.051	0.09
<i>Myh6</i>	1±0.12	1.95±0.30	0.02
<i>Myh6/Myh7</i>	1±0.09	1.71±0.21	0.02
<i>Myh7</i>	1±0.12	1.16±0.19	0.51
<i>Nppa</i>	1±0.14	1.70±0.18	0.02
<i>Tnni1</i>	1±0.085	1.29±0.061	0.03
<i>Tnni3</i>	1±0.10	1.03±0.045	0.76
Stem/progenitor cell			
<i>Kit</i>	1±0.18	1.05±0.12	0.82
<i>Runx1</i>	1±0.15	2.39±0.51	0.04

Values are mean ± SEM. *n* = 4. Data analyzed by Student's *t*-test.

Supplemental Table S3. Effect of T3 on cardiomyocyte genes that regulate the cell cycle

Gene	Vehicle	T3 (10 nmol/L)	<i>P</i> -value
Growth factor			
<i>ErbB2</i>	1±0.10	1.30±0.28	0.36
<i>ErbB4</i>	1±0.092	1.57±0.33	0.15
<i>Igf1</i>	1±0.12	2.25±0.23	0.003
<i>Igf2</i>	1±0.05	1.25±0.2	0.27
<i>Igf1r</i>	1±0.26	7.77±2.51	0.04
Cell cycle positive regulators			
<i>Anln</i>	1±0.16	3.37±0.80	0.02
<i>AurkA</i>	1±0.20	3.19±0.48	0.006
<i>AurkB</i>	1±0.12	11.5±3.31	0.02
<i>Bub1b</i>	1±0.10	3.11±0.80	0.04
<i>Ccna2</i>	1±0.43	3.10±0.59	0.03
<i>Ccnb1</i>	1±0.31	2.20±0.34	0.04
<i>Ccnd1</i>	1±0.30	7.16±1.22	0.003
<i>Cdc2</i>	1±0.15	2.12±0.10	0.0008
<i>Cdc20</i>	1±0.064	5.15±1.67	0.04
<i>Cdc25c</i>	1±0.37	44.0±15.2	0.02
<i>Cenpe</i>	1±0.20	1.85±0.27	0.04
<i>Ckap2</i>	1±0.31	2.20±0.34	0.04
<i>Clspn</i>	1±0.27	3.48±0.96	0.04
<i>E2f1</i>	1±0.093	1.87±0.23	0.01
<i>Ect2</i>	1±0.27	1.83±0.07	0.03
<i>Foxm1</i>	1±0.26	3.40±0.82	0.03
<i>Hist1h2af</i>	1±0.04	7.93±2.23	0.02
<i>Incenp</i>	1±0.17	1.77±0.16	0.02
<i>Plk1</i>	1±0.23	9.05±1.36	0.001
<i>Prc1</i>	1±0.081	6.96±1.78	0.02
<i>Rrm2</i>	1±0.36	13.8±4.9	0.04
<i>Tk1</i>	1±0.14	16.8±6.24	0.04
<i>Top2a</i>	1±0.33	3.22±0.76	0.03
Cell cycle negative regulators			
<i>P21</i>	1±0.11	0.86±0.078	0.36
<i>P27</i>	1±0.028	0.51±0.026	0.0002

Values are mean ± SEM. *n* = 4. Data analyzed by Student's *t*-test.

Supplementary Table S4. Effect of T3 on proteins that regulate cardiomyocyte mitochondrial function, cardiomyocyte differentiation, cell cycle, and DNA damage

Protein	Vehicle	T3 (10 nmol/L)	P-value
NRF-1	1±0.24	4.86±1.10	0.01
PGC1 α	1±0.23	2.25±0.23	0.02
TFAM	1±0.14	7.48±0.55	0.00003
COX4	1±0.12	8.33±0.89	0.0002
SDHA	1±0.07	2.22±0.15	0.0003
WIP-1	1±0.05	7.16±0.34	0.0000002
α MHC	1±0.13	3.39±0.16	0.00002
RUNX1	1±0.21	4.13±0.87	0.03
IGF-1	1±0.51	66.19±20.7	0.02
IGF-1R	1±0.04	35.48±0.95	0.00000003
Cyclin A2	1±0.03	13.66±0.09	0.0000001
Cyclin B1	1±0.52	8.5±2.05	0.01
Cyclin D1	1±0.03	82.46±2.17	0.000003
PLK1	1±0.34	8.05±1.12	0.003
P27	1±0.053	0.47±0.014	0.0001

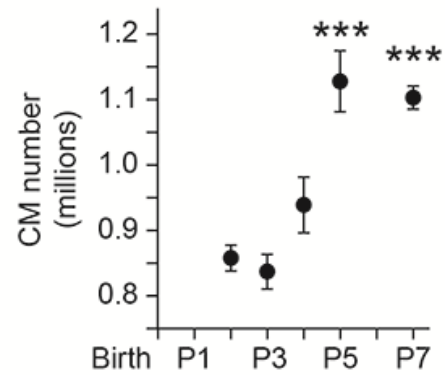
Values are mean \pm SEM. $n = 4$. Data analyzed by Student's *t*-test.

Supplemental Table S5. PCR primers used in this study

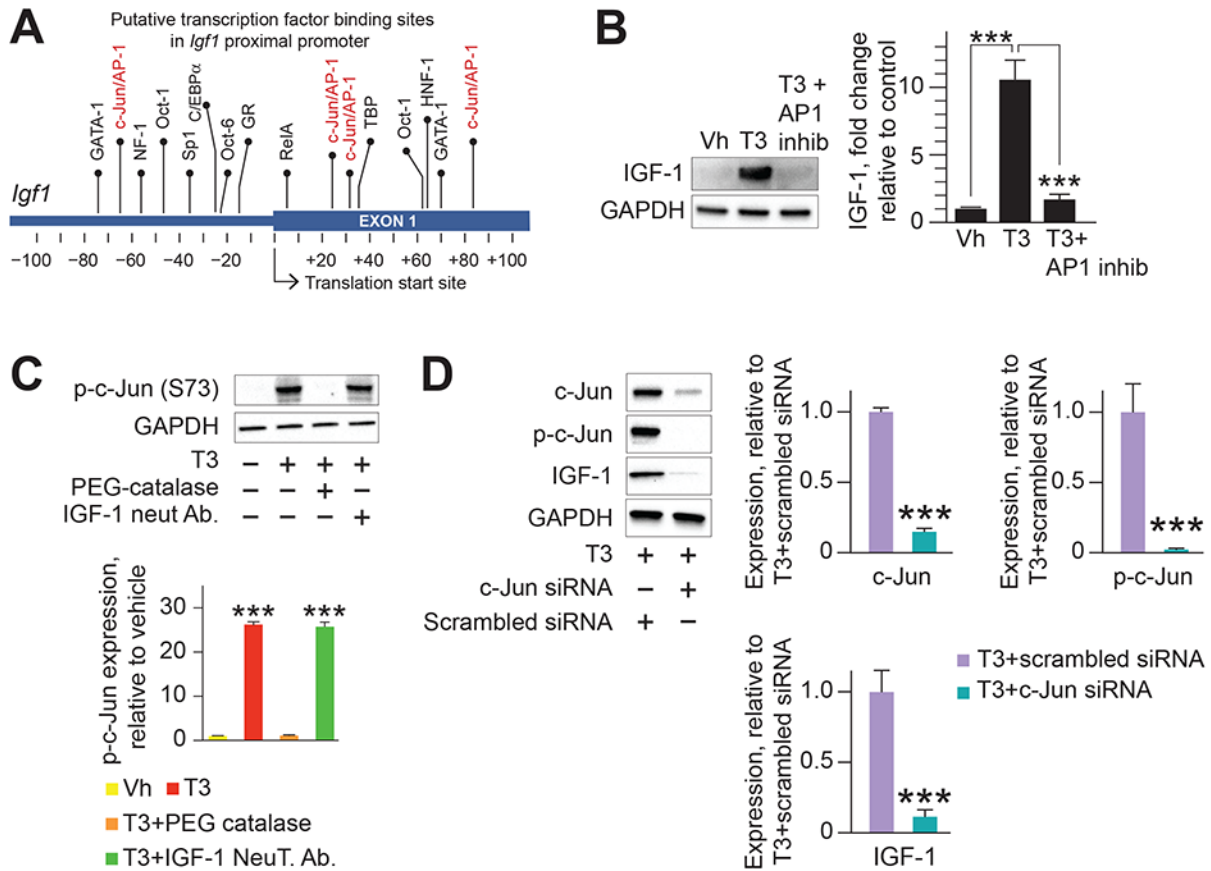
Gene	5' primer	3' primer
<i>Accα</i>	GGAGGAGGAGGGAAAGGGAT	GAAGCTTCCATCCTGGCTGT
<i>Acta1</i>	GACATCAAAGAGAAGCTGTG	ACTCCATACCGATAAAGGAAG
<i>Acta2</i>	Biorad syber green assay primer pair: qMmuCIP0032840	
<i>Anln</i>	TAGAGTCCTCATATTAACATTAGC	CAGAGTTGTAGAAAAGTGTATAG
<i>Atm</i>	AGCAGTCGGCAGAGCTTGTG	TGCCTTCTCCACGCCTTTC
<i>Atp5a1</i>	GCGGGACTGGTCTCCAAAAA	AGGTCAACAGACGTGTGAGC
<i>AurkA</i>	ACGCTCTGTCTTACTGTCT	GCCTTCAATCATCTCTGG
<i>AurkB</i>	TTTCATCGTGGCACTCAAG	ATCCTCTGCTGGTCGTAG
<i>Brca1</i>	GCGCCTGGACAGAAGACAGC	TGTCCAACACCCAGTCCCAC
<i>Brca2</i>	GCCTCCACTTGTGTGCTTC	TGCCATCTGGGCTGAGTGAG
<i>Bub1b</i>	ACAACCTCTTGACAATCG	GGAGAAGAACAGTTAGCC
<i>Ccna2</i>	CTGGTTGAGGTGGGAGAAGA	ATGACTCAGGCCAGCTCTGT
<i>Ccnb1</i>	CTAAAGCTCGGAGAGGTTG	GTCTTCACTGTAGGATAGG
<i>Ccnd1</i>	AGGAGCAGAAGTGCGAAGAGGA	AAAGTGCCTGTGCGGTAGC
<i>Cdc2</i>	TACTTACACCAAATCCTCCAG	TACCACAGCGTCACTACC
<i>Cdc20</i>	CCAGAAGGCTACCAGAAC	GGATGTCACCAGAACCAG
<i>Cdc25c</i>	CGGTGCCAGGGAACACCCG	GCTTCGCCAGCTCAGCAGCT
<i>Cenpe</i>	AAGTGACTCGGACAGATTC	GGCTCCACATTCTCTACG
<i>Ckap2</i>	AGGACTGATTCGTCTAATAC	GGTGACTACTGAATGAGG
<i>Clspn</i>	TGAGTGAAGAGATTCTGATG	TAAGTTCTCTGAGTGTCC
<i>Cox4</i>	GTCTTGGTCTTCCGGTTGCG	GTTTCATCTCGGCGAAGCTCT
<i>Cox5b</i>	GCGTTGTTAGACTCCACCA	TGCTGATGGACGGGACGGGAC TAGA
<i>Cytc</i>	ACTACAGCCACGCTTACCC	AGCCTTTTACCCCCACAAA
<i>Dclre1a</i>	GCGTTCCGACCCACAGGATG	ACCGAAAGCTGCCGACATTG
<i>E2f1</i>	AAGGGAGAGGGAGACAGAC	AGGACAGCAGAGGAGCAC
<i>Ect2</i>	AGGACTTCCATTTCGAACCT	GACTCGGGTGTGTTGGAGAT
<i>Elvol6</i>	TCTGATGAACAAGCGAGAGCCA	CCTAGTTCCGGTGCTTTGCT
<i>ErbB2</i>	CGCTGCCCCAGTGGTGTGAAG	GCAGCCTCGTTCGTCCAGGT
<i>ErbB4</i>	GCCCCAAAGCCAACGTGGAGT	GCGGCATCAGCTGCGTAACC
<i>Fancc</i>	CGGTGCTCCATGTCTTGCTG	GCGGAGACCCACGAGTACAG
<i>Fasn</i>	AGAAGAGCCATGGAGGAGGT	GAAGCGTCTCGGGATCTCTG
<i>Foxm1</i>	CTATTGGATTCCGGGTGTAG	AGTAGTGTGTTCTGTAGC
<i>Gata4</i>	TAAATCTAAGACGCCAGCAGGT	CCCAGTTTTTCTCAGGAGTTG
<i>Hist1h2af</i>	AGTACCTGACGGCCGAGAT	CTTTCCTTGGGCTTATGGT
<i>Igf1</i>	ATAAAGATACACATCATGTCT	TTGTAGGCTTCAGTGGGGCAC
<i>Igf1r</i>	CGCCTGGAAAACCTGCACG	AGCTGCCCAGGCACTCCG
<i>Igf2</i>	CGCTTCAGTTTGTCTGTTCCG	TGGGTGGTAAACAGATCAGG
<i>Incenp</i>	GAGAGGGTGGAAACAGATG	TCCTTCTCCGTTGTAGC
<i>Keap1</i>	CATCCACCCTAAGGTCATGGA	GACAGGTTGAAGAACTCCTCC
<i>Kit</i>	GTAACAACAAGAGCAAATC	TCTCCTCGACAACCTTCC
<i>Meis1</i>	GTTGTCCAAGCCATCACCTT	ATCCACTCGTTCAGGAGGAA
<i>Mlh1</i>	TCTCAGGCCAGCAGAGTGAC	CGGAGGTAGGAGGTGTGAGC
<i>Mlh3</i>	AGAAGGTGTTGGCCTCCAG	TCCAGGTGAGCTAAGGGCAG
<i>Mre11a</i>	AGGGCGAAGAGGAGCCAGAG	ATCTCCAGCCCAGTGTCTCG
<i>Myh6</i>	AGTACTTTGCCAGCATTGCAG	CGGACACCTCTCCCTGAGAGA
<i>Myh7</i>	AATATTTTGCTGTTATTGCCGC	CAGTCGTCTCTCCTTGGGAGAT
<i>Nppa</i>	CCTGTGTACAGTGCGGTGTC	ACACACCACAAGGGCTTAGG
<i>Nrf1</i>	GCACCTTTGGAGAATGTGGT	CTGAGCCTGGGTCAATTTGT
<i>Nrf2</i>	TGCCCTGGAAGTGCAACA	CAACAGGGAGGTTAATGATT
<i>P21</i>	TATCCAGACATTGAGCCACA	CAGGGCAGAGGAAGTACTGG
<i>P27</i>	CAAACCTGAGGACCGGCAT	TTCTTAATTCGGAGCTGTTTACG
<i>Parp1</i>	TCAACGACACCTGCCCTGCTG	GGTGCAGAGGCACTAGGGAG
<i>Parp2</i>	GGGCAAGCATAGCACAAGG	TGCTGGTCTAAGGGCACTG
<i>PGC1α</i>	AAACTTGCTAGCGGTCTCA	ACGTCTTTGTGGCTTTTGTCT
<i>Pitx2</i>	AGGGAGGGAGGCAAGAAAAG	CTTGAAAGAGCCAGGGAACG
<i>Plk1</i>	CATTGAGTGCCACCTTAG	GCCATACTTGTCCGAATAG
<i>Ppm1d</i>	CTGACTGATAGCCCTACTTACAACA	GAGAAGGCATTACTGCGAACA
<i>Prc1</i>	GCTTGTCTGACCTGTTGAG	GAAGAGTAGTGATGGGTTTGG
<i>Rad50</i>	GCCTTGGATGAGCCGACAAC	AGTTGGAAGTTGCGCTGCTG
<i>Rrm2</i>	AGCGAGTAGGCGAGTATC	GGTGTAGCCAGTTGGTTG
<i>Runx1</i>	Biorad syber green assay primer pair: qMmuCEP0041879	
<i>Sdha</i>	CCAACCGGCTTGGAGCAAAT	ATCATACTCATCGACCCGCA
<i>Tfam</i>	AGGAGGCAAGGATGATTCCGG	GTCTCCGGATCGTTTACAC

Supplemental Table S5. PCR Primers Used in this Study (Continued)

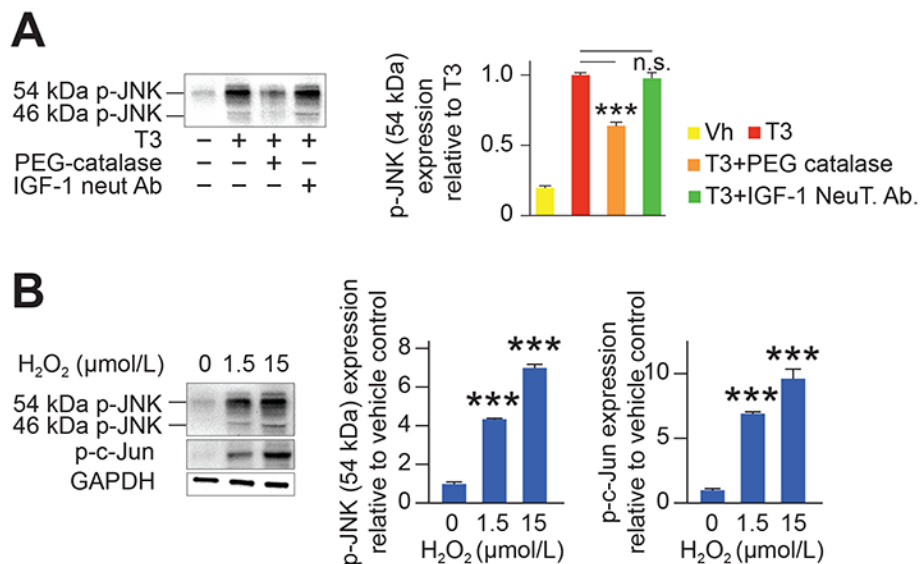
Gene	5' primer	3' primer
<i>Tk1</i>	TTTCCACCCACGGACTCTC	ATACTTGATGACCAGGCACTTG
<i>Tnni1</i>	CCACGAGGACTAACTAGGCAC	GAGGACGCTTGAACTTCCCA
<i>Tnni3</i>	GATGCGGCTGGGGAACC	GCTGTCGGCATAAGTCCTGA
<i>Top2a</i>	CATTGCCGTTTAAGCCTGTC	TTCATCCTCATCCTTCTCATCC

Supplementary Figures with Figure Legends

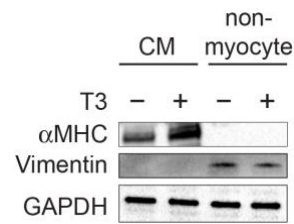
Supplementary Figure S1. Changes in cardiomyocyte (CM) number during the first week of life. Assessments of ventricular cardiomyocyte numbers between postnatal day-2 (P2) and P7. n's at P2, P3, P4, P5 and P7 were 12, 7, 8, 5 and 11, respectively. *** $P < 0.001$ compared to P2 using ANOVA.



Supplementary Figure S2. T3 stimulates IGF-1 formation in neonatal cardiomyocytes by activating (phosphorylation) c-Jun, a transcription factor that is a component of the AP1 complex. **(A)** Schematic showing the location of putative transcription factor binding sites on the proximal *Igf1* promoter by *in silico* analysis using AliBaba2. Multiple c-Jun/AP1 binding sites are present on *Igf1* promoter. **(B)** Representative immunoblot of lysates from cultured neonatal cardiomyocytes showing that AP1 inhibitor blocks T3-dependent IGF-1 formation. Quantitative analyses of these data are also shown. **(C)** Representative immunoblot of neonatal cardiomyocytes lysate showing that PEG-catalase, but not an IGF-1 neutralizing antibody, inhibits c-Jun phosphorylation by T3. **(D)** Representative immunoblot showing that c-Jun knockdown by siRNA inhibits T3-dependent c-Jun phosphorylation and IGF-1 expression. Error bars indicate SEM. $n = 4/\text{group}$. *** $P < 0.001$.



Supplementary Figure S3. Evidence that H₂O₂ mediates T3-stimulated phosphorylation of 54 kDa JNK in neonatal cardiomyocytes. **(A)** Representative immunoblot showing that PEG-catalase, but not an IGF-1 neutralizing antibody, attenuates JNK phosphorylation by T3. **(B)** Representative immunoblot and quantitative analyses of neonatal cardiomyocytes lysate showing dose dependent effect of H₂O₂ on JNK and c-Jun phosphorylation. Immunoblot shows that H₂O₂ treatment to cardiomyocytes mainly phosphorylates high molecular weight 54 kDa band of JNK2. Error bars indicate SEM. n = 4/group. ****P* < 0.001, compared to T3 treatment; n.s., nonsignificant.



Supplementary Figure S4. Purity and quality of isolated cardiomyocytes for T3 studies. Representative immunoblots show the purity of isolated cardiomyocytes (CM) by showing robust expression of α MHC, a cardiomyocyte specific marker, as compared to vimentin, a non-myocyte marker. This figure also shows that cardiomyocytes are responsive to canonical T3 signaling as evident, for example, by increased α MHC expression. Non-myocytes are devoid of α MHC but positive for vimentin. Representative of 4 biological replicates.

Figure 1B

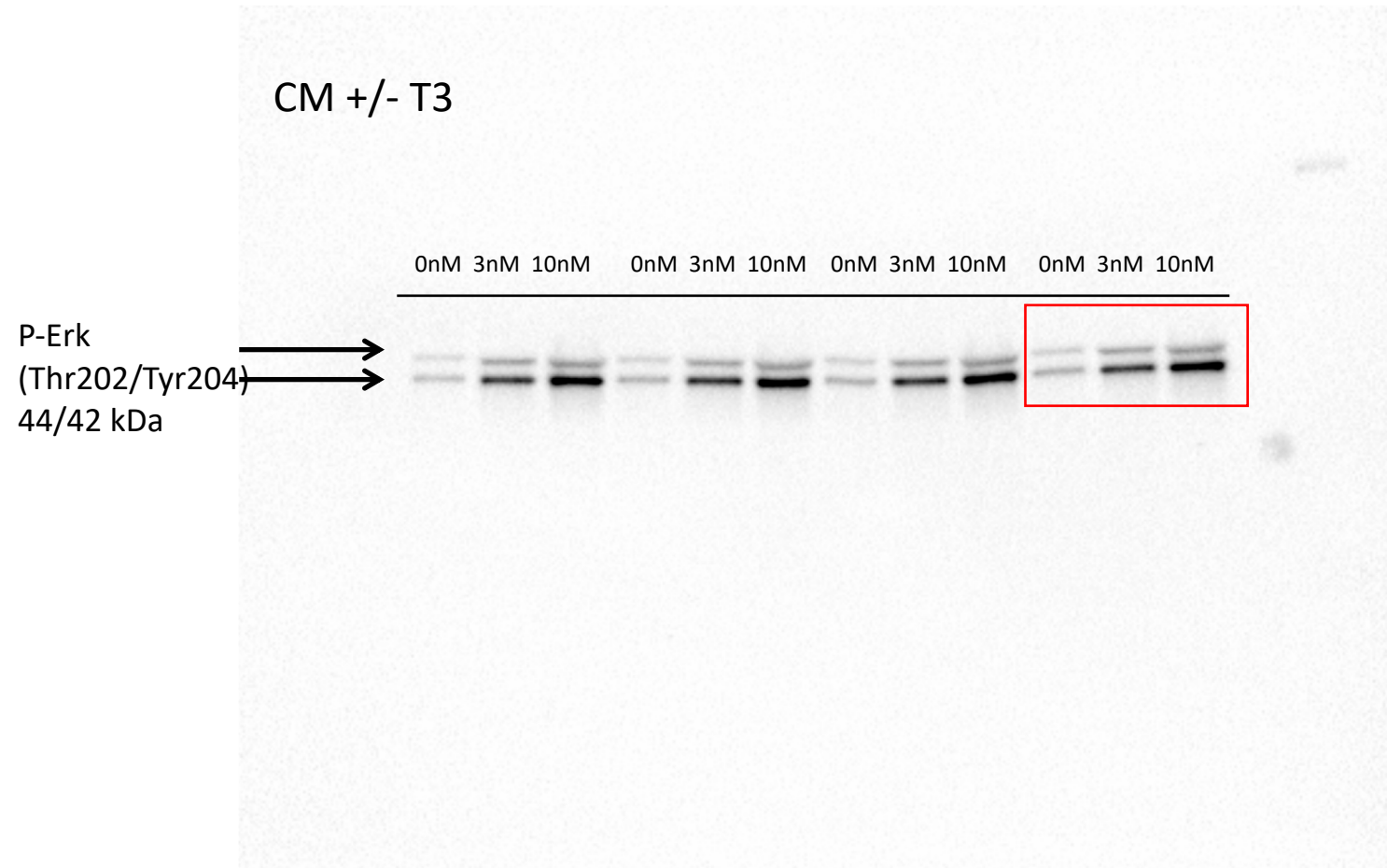


Figure 1B

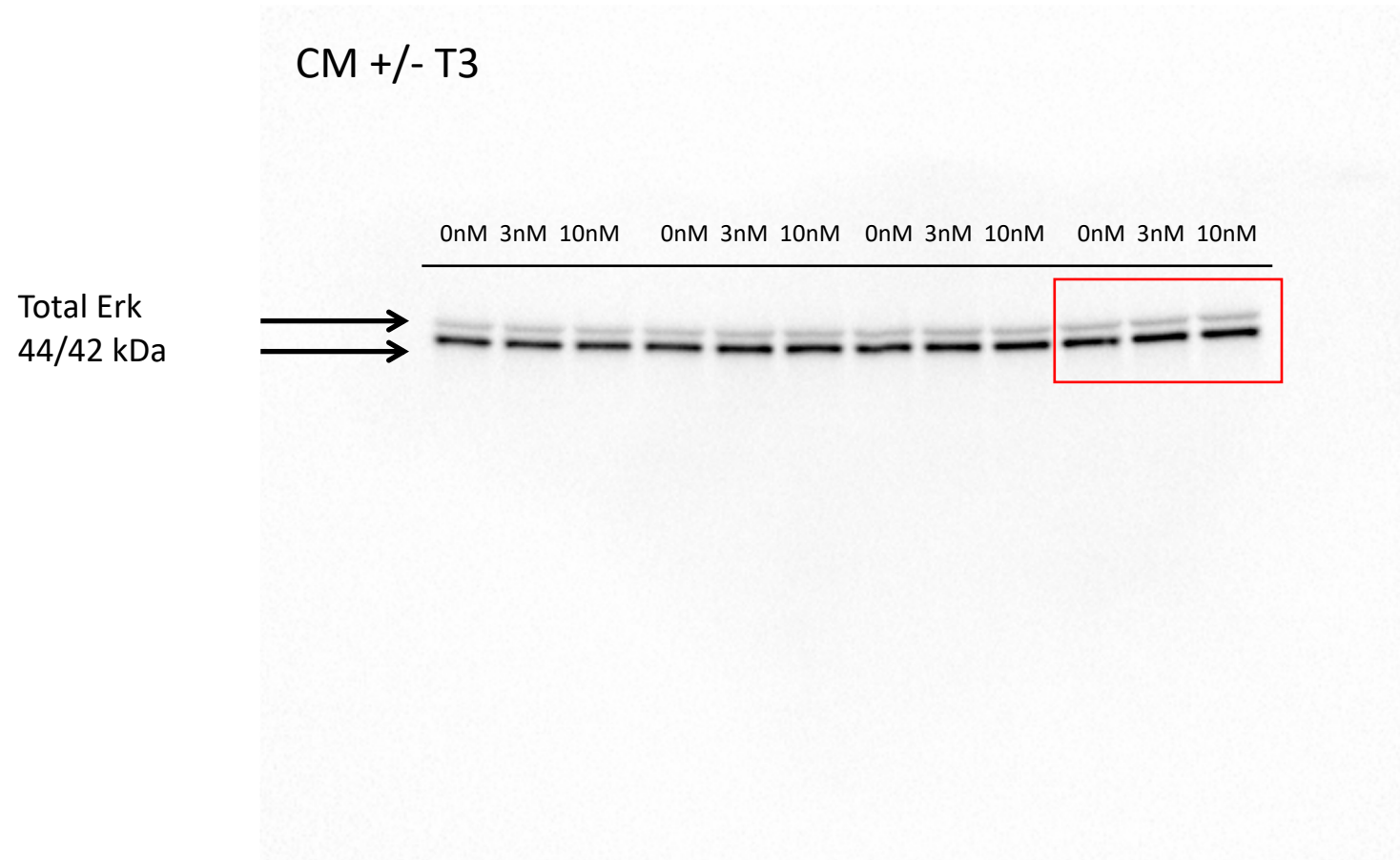


Figure 1B

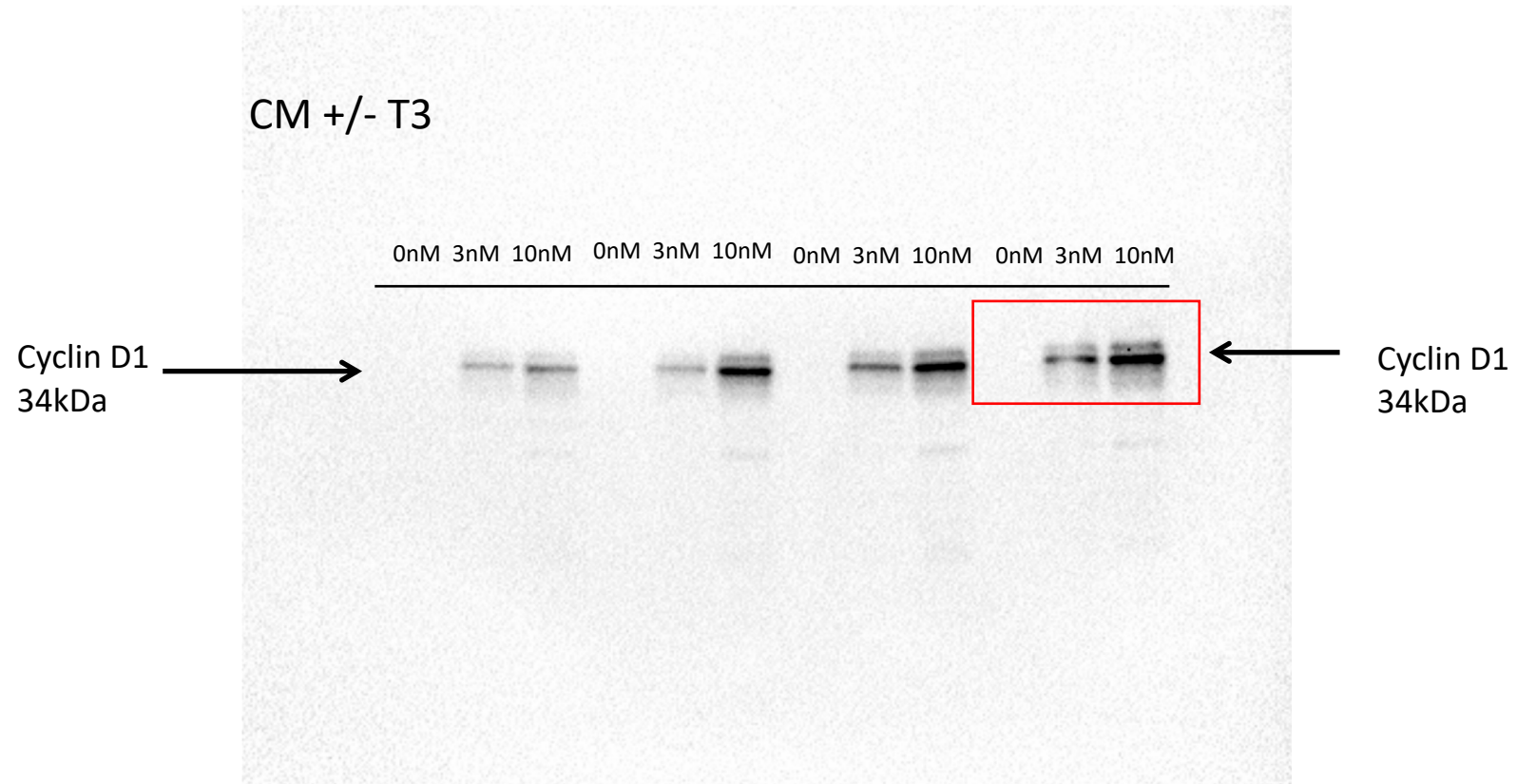


Figure 1B

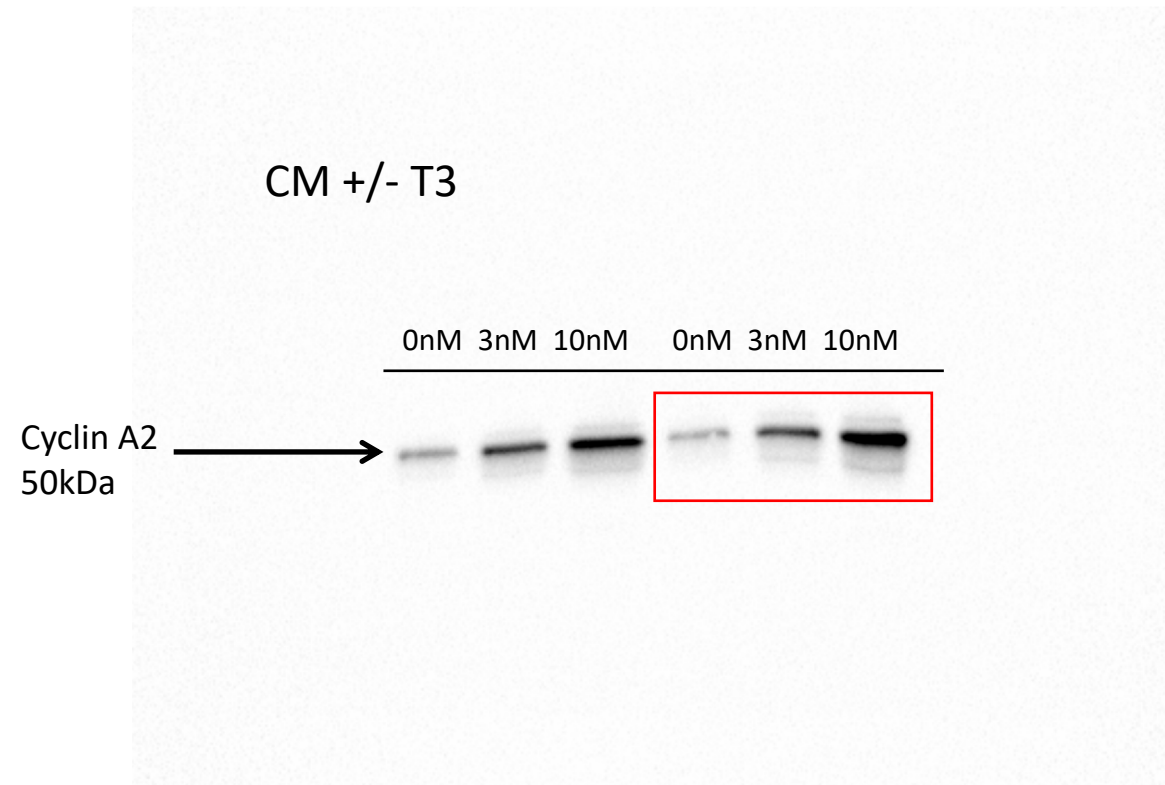


Figure 1B

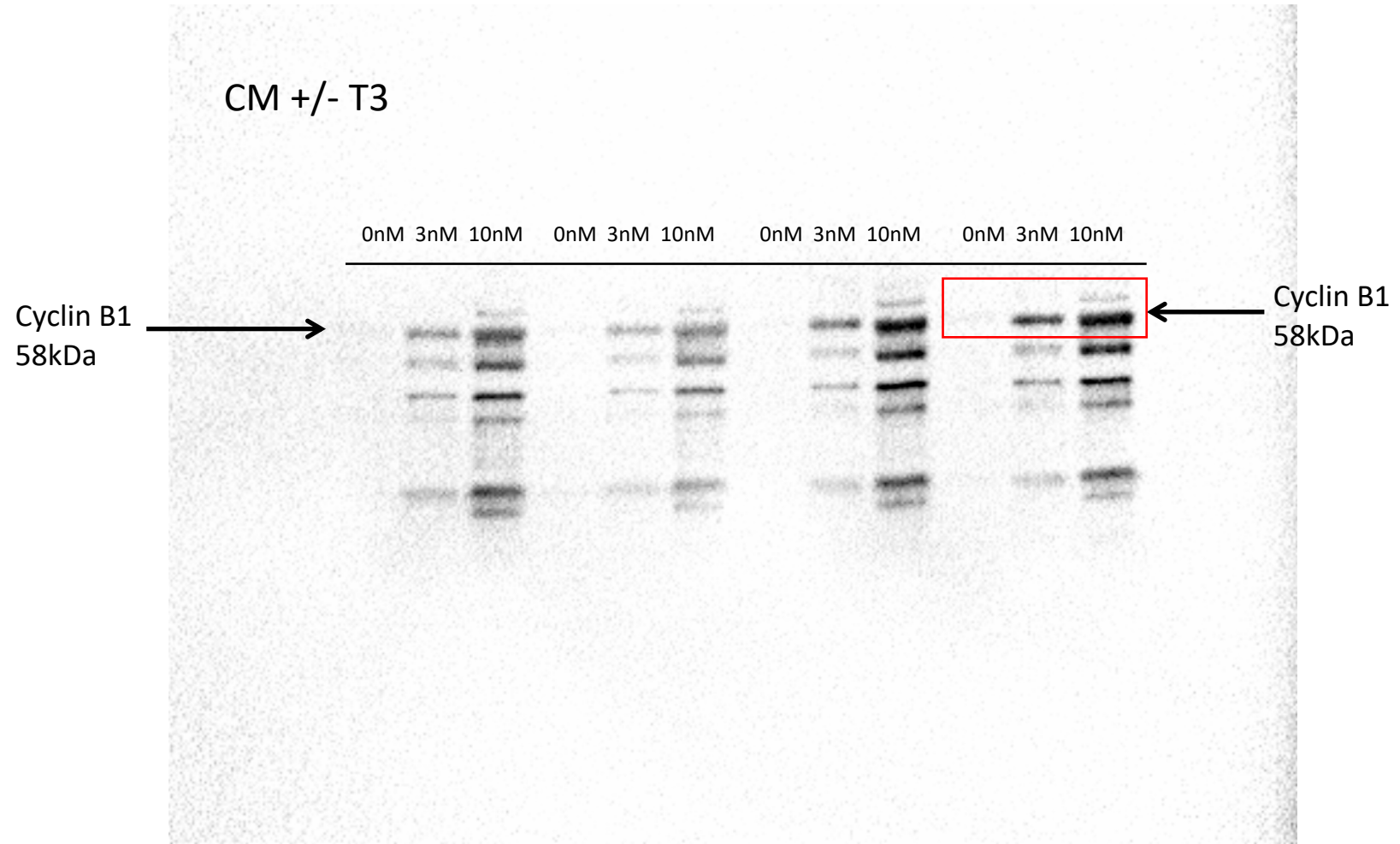


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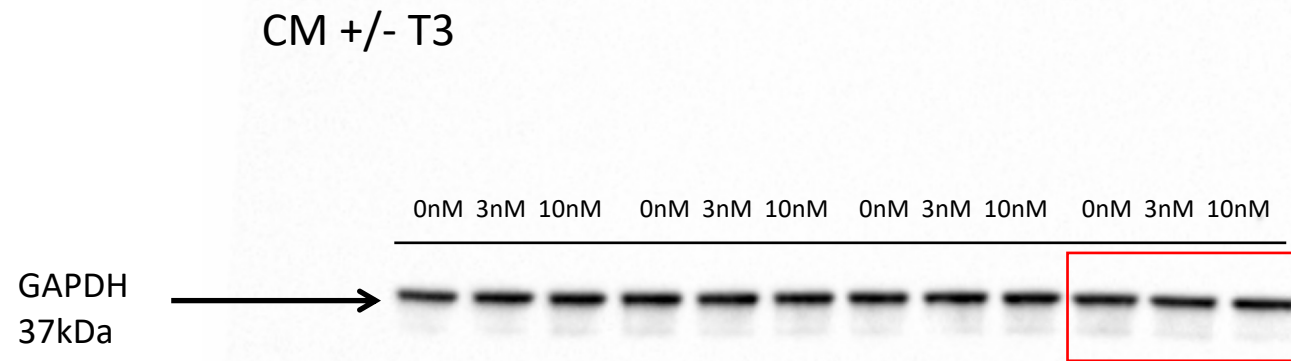


Figure 1C

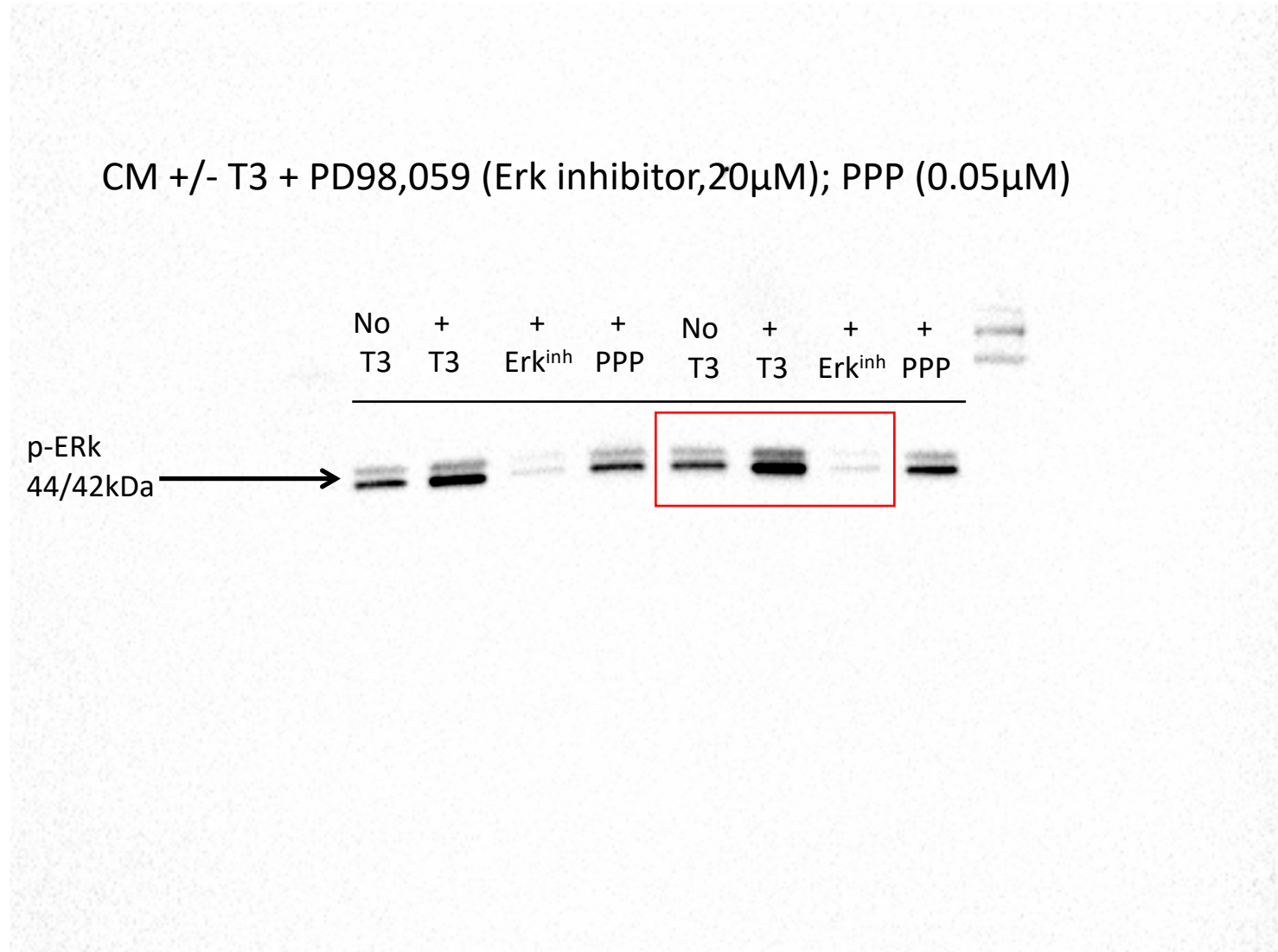


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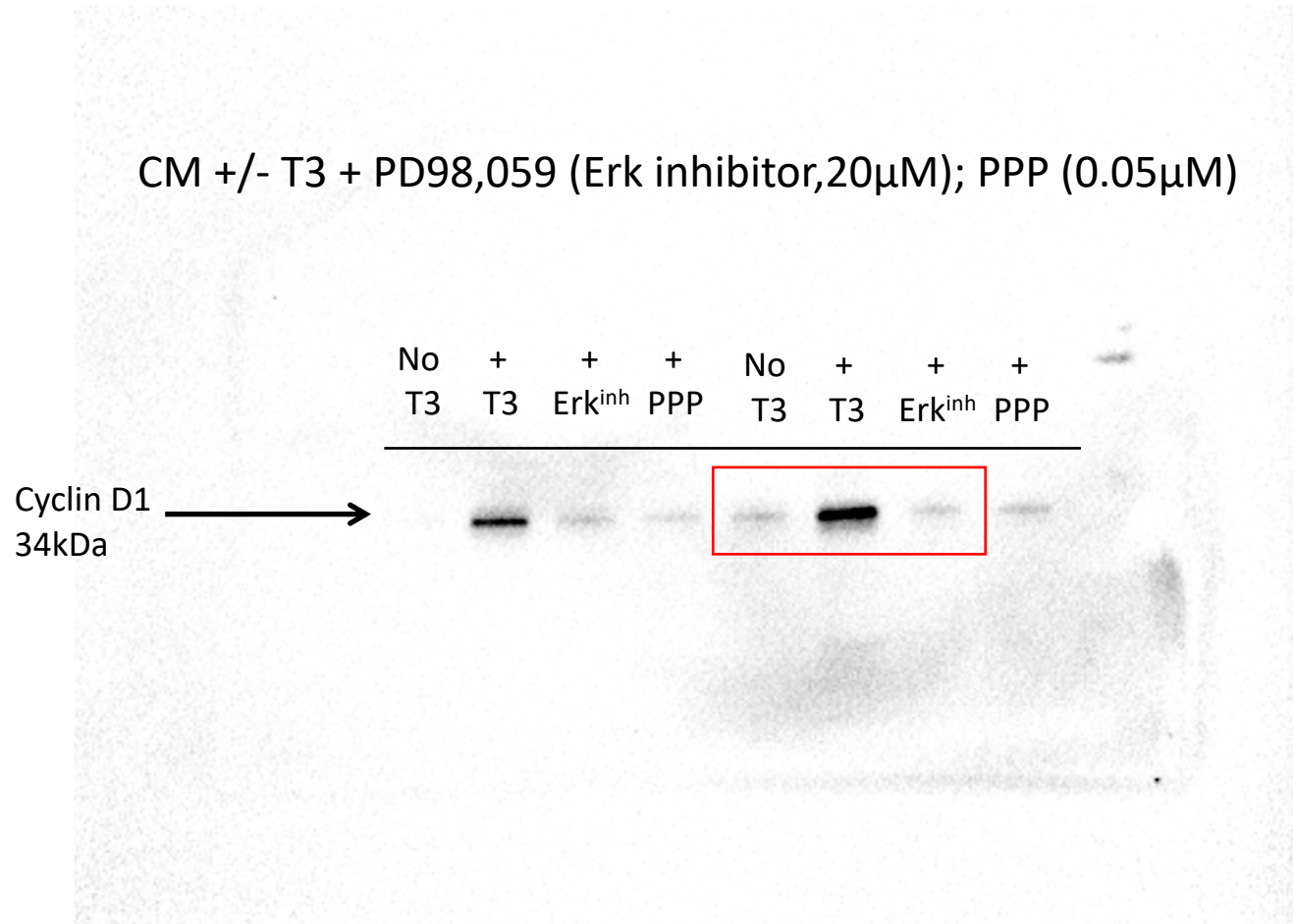


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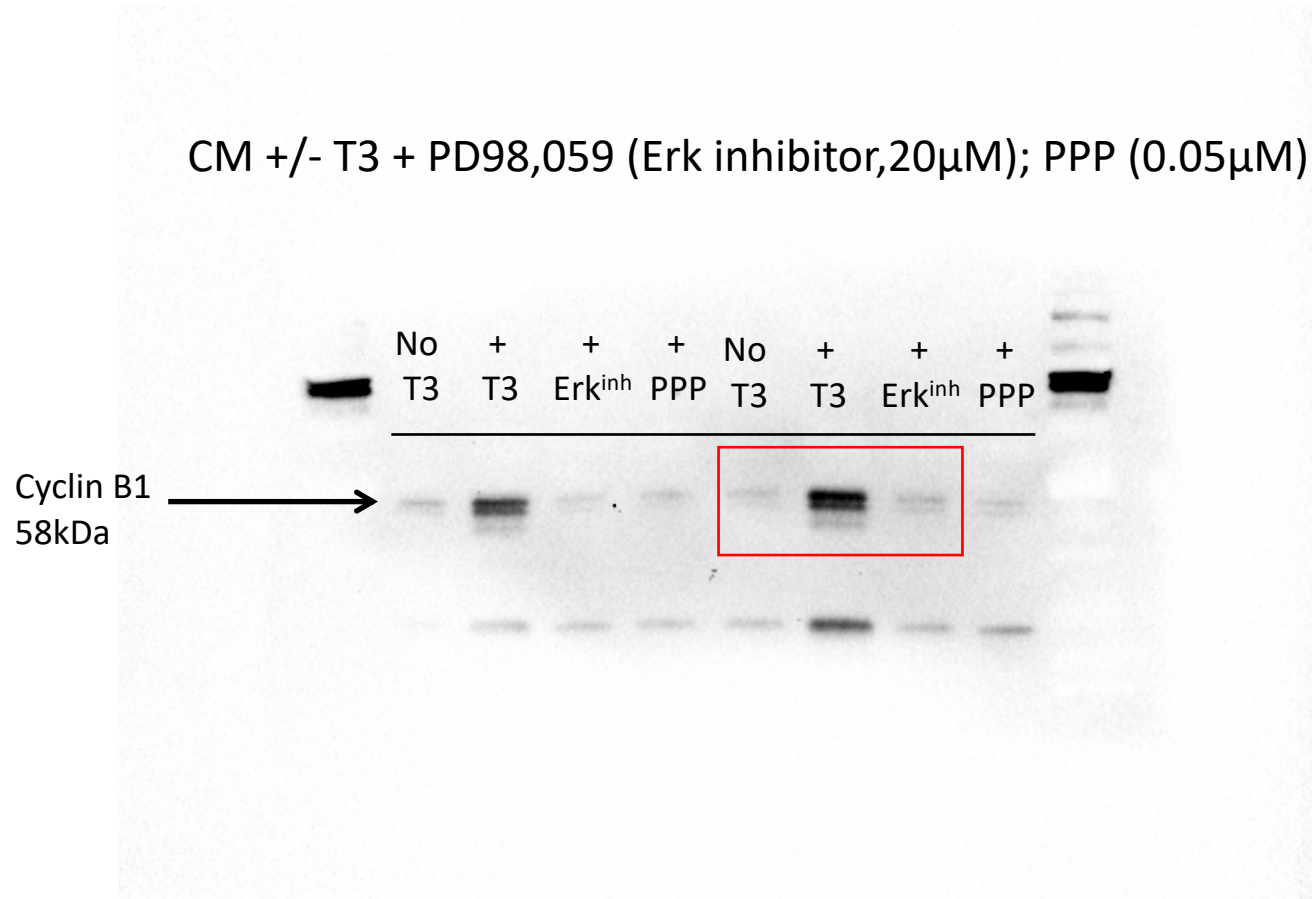


Figure 1C

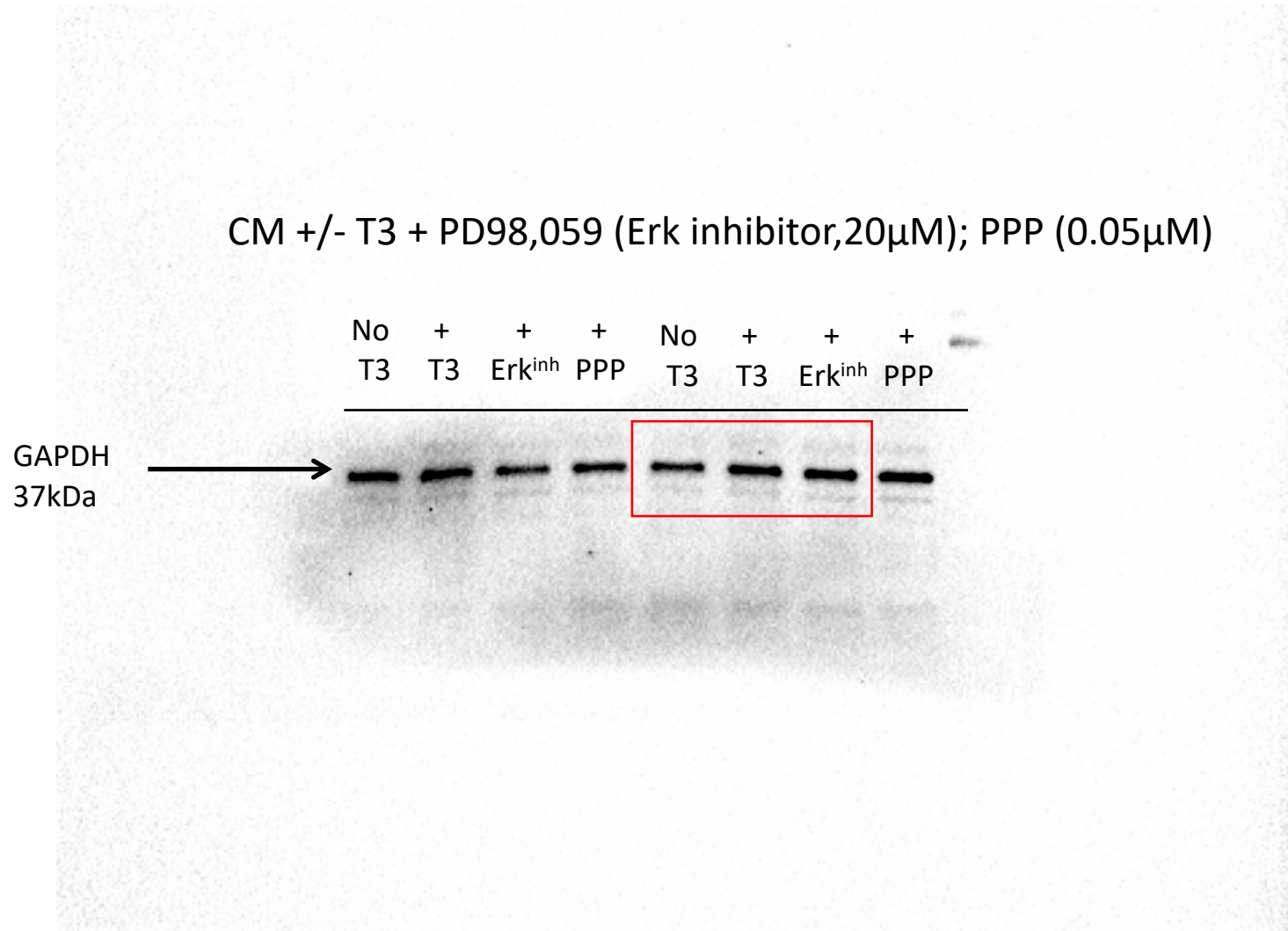


Figure 1D

CM +/- T3 + PEG-catalase (200u/ml); IGF-1 Antibody (1:500)

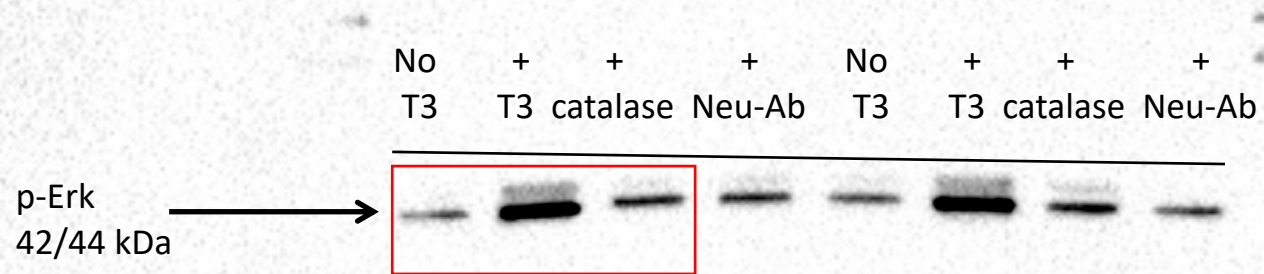


Figure 1D

CM +/- T3 + PEG-catalase (200u/ml); IGF-1 Antibody (1:500)

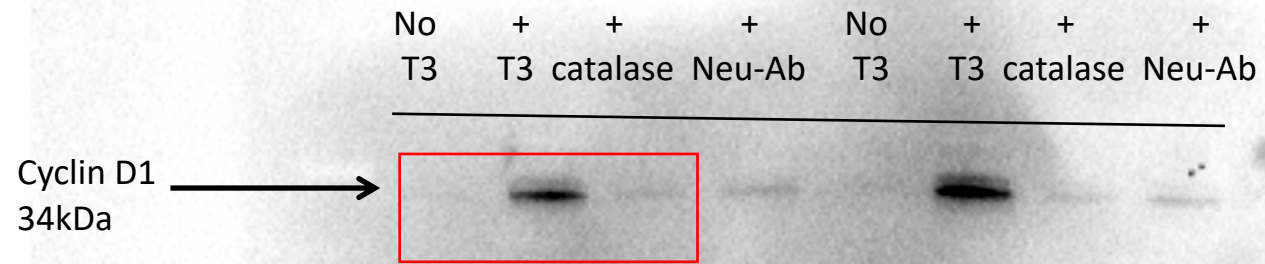


Figure 1D

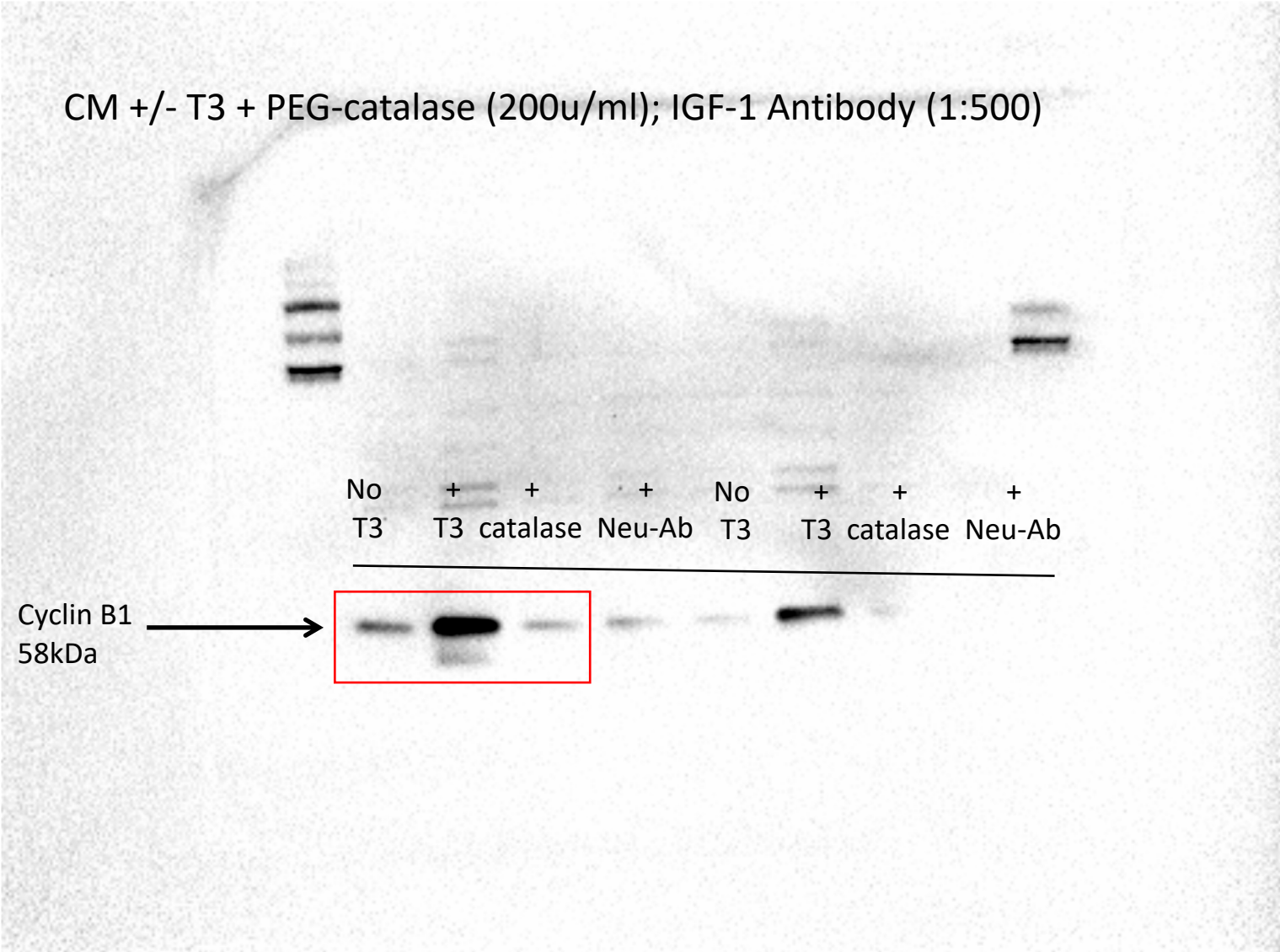


Figure 1D

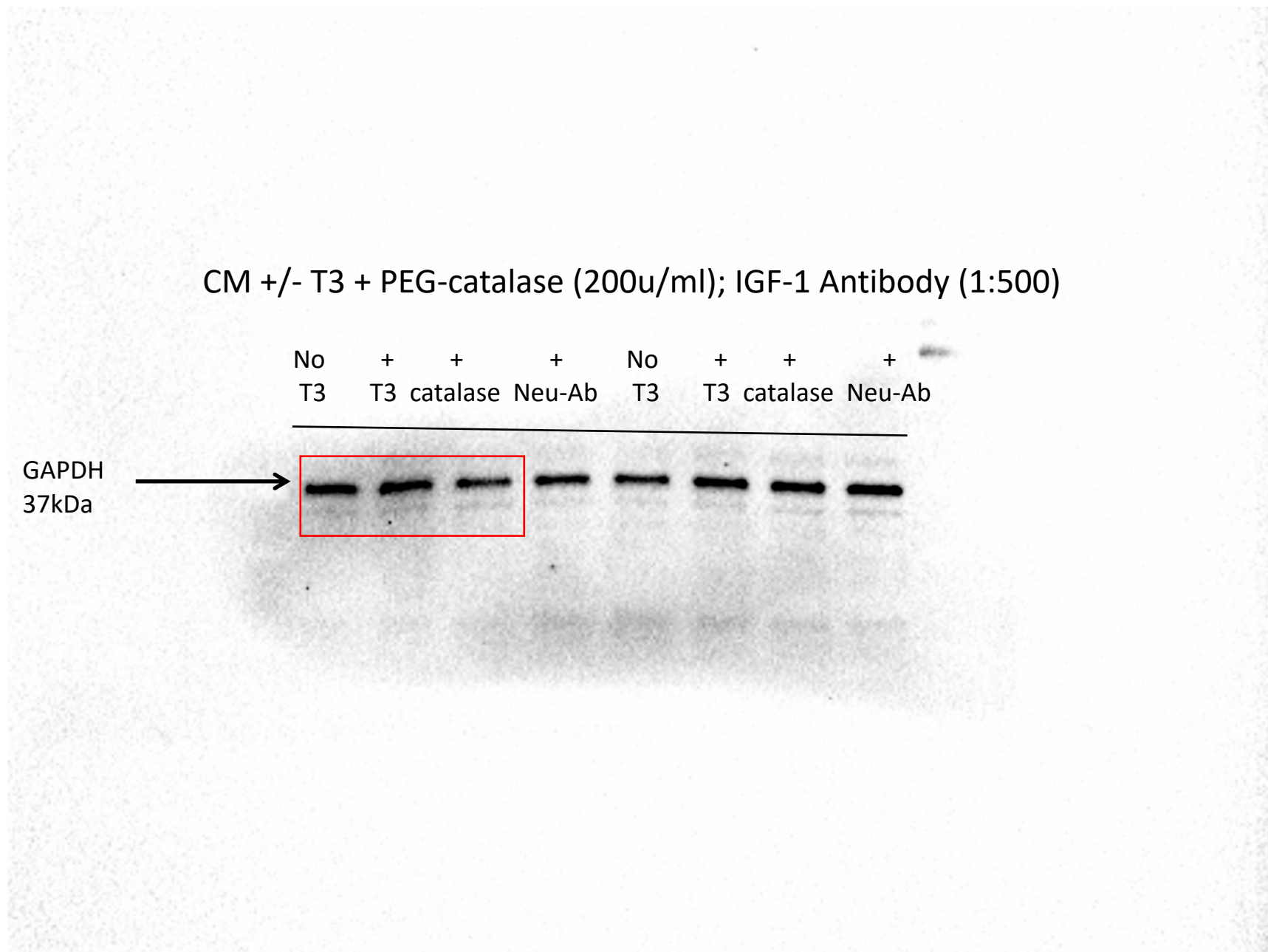


Figure 1E

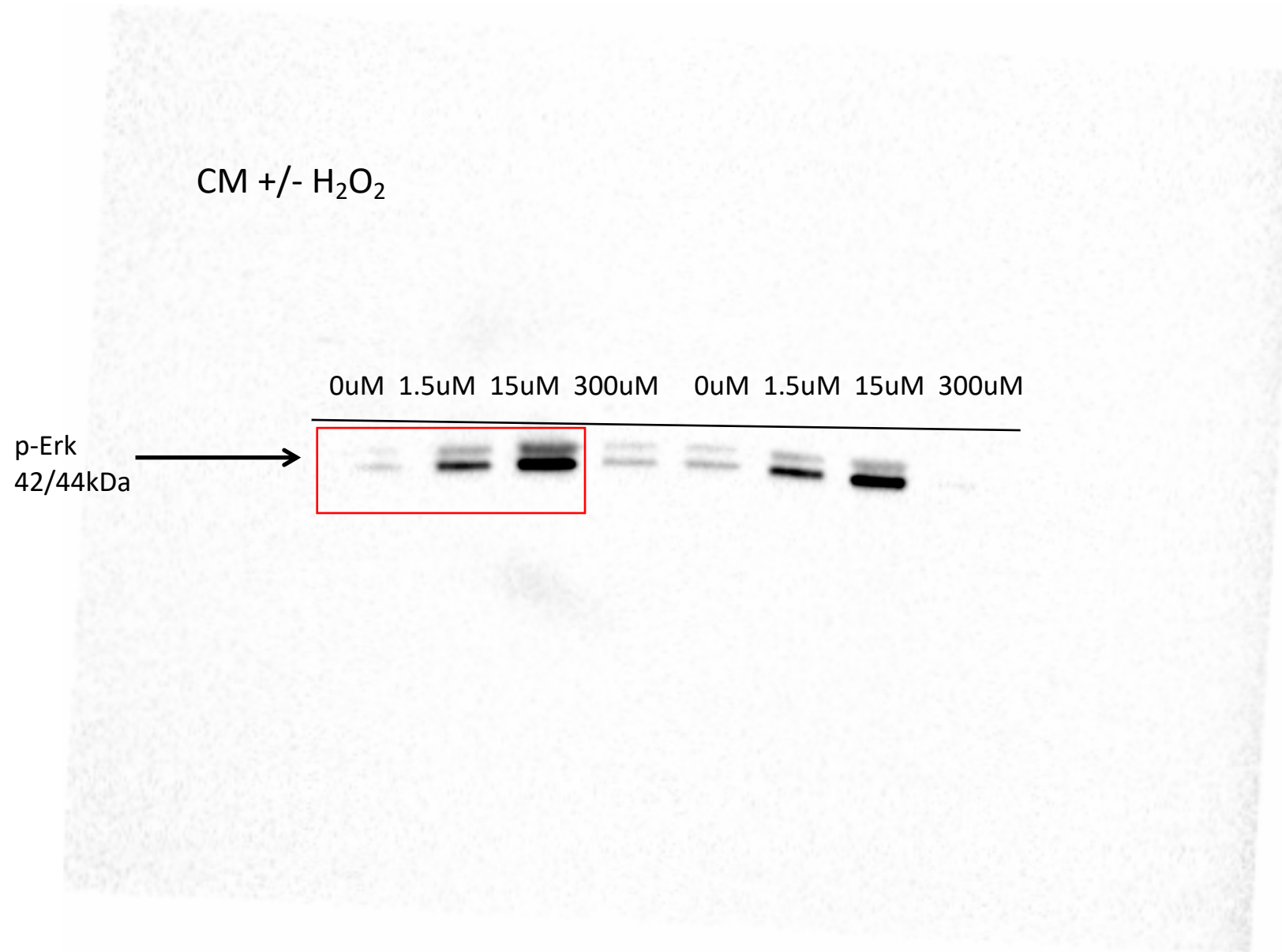


Figure 1E

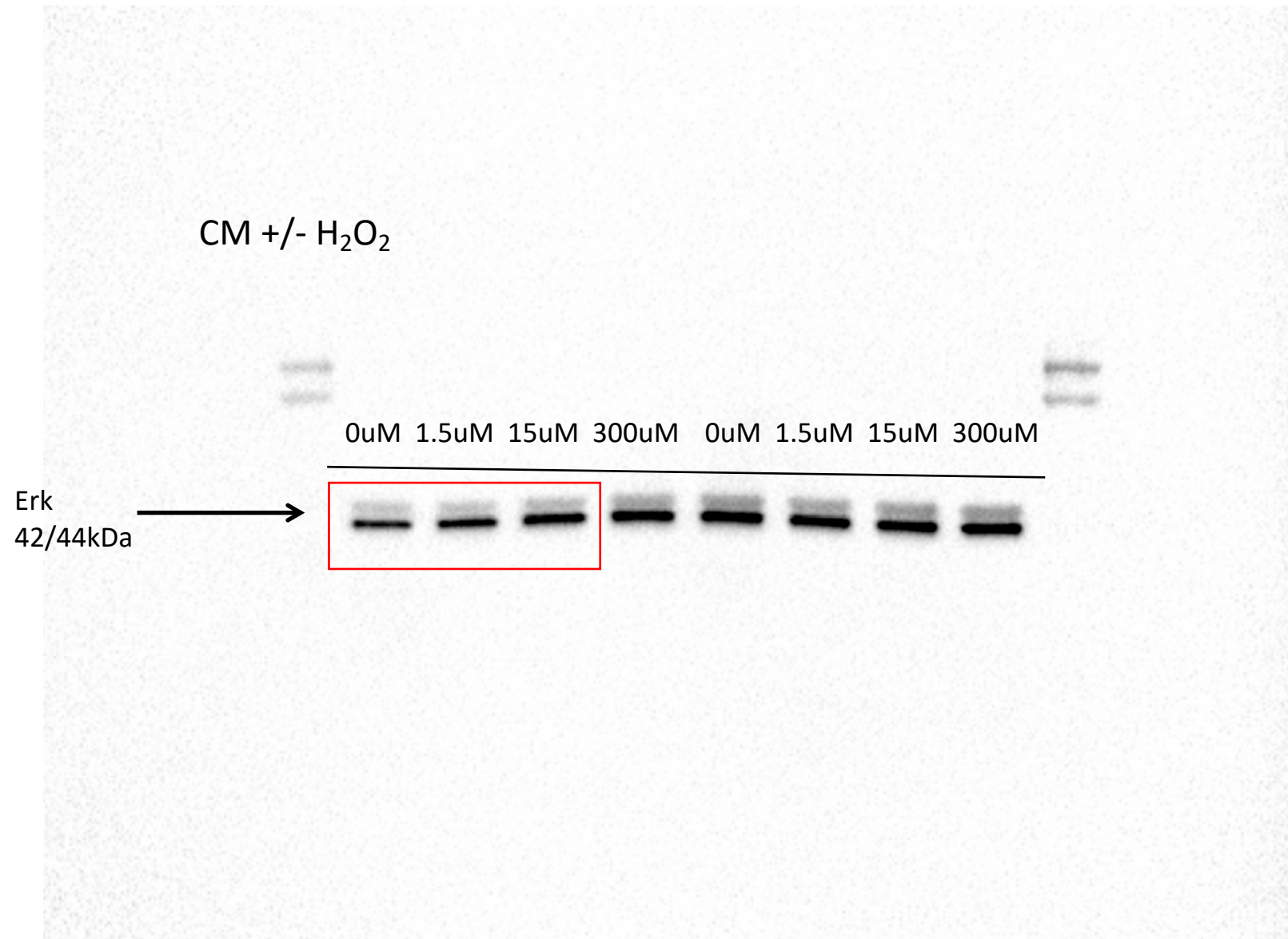


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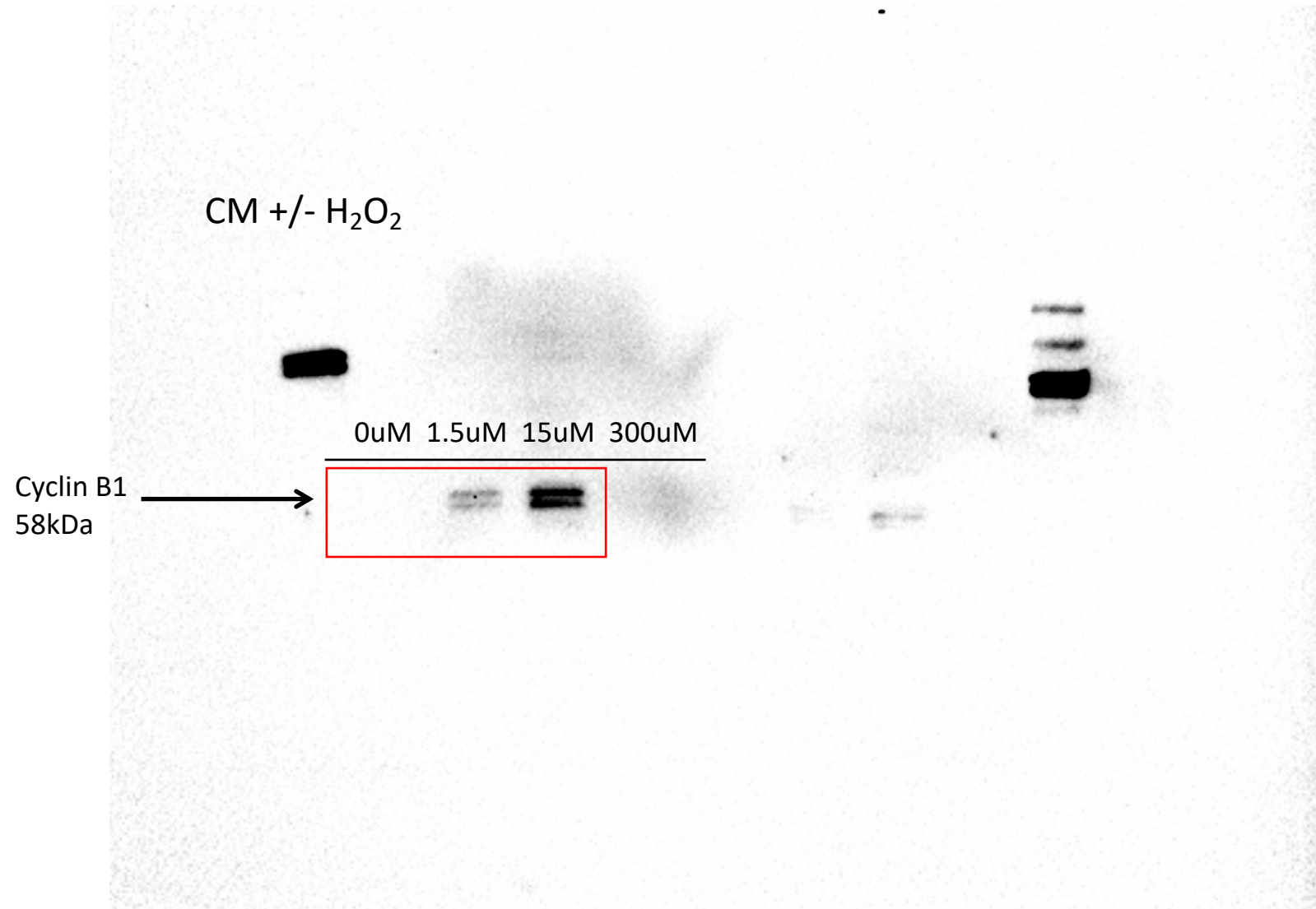


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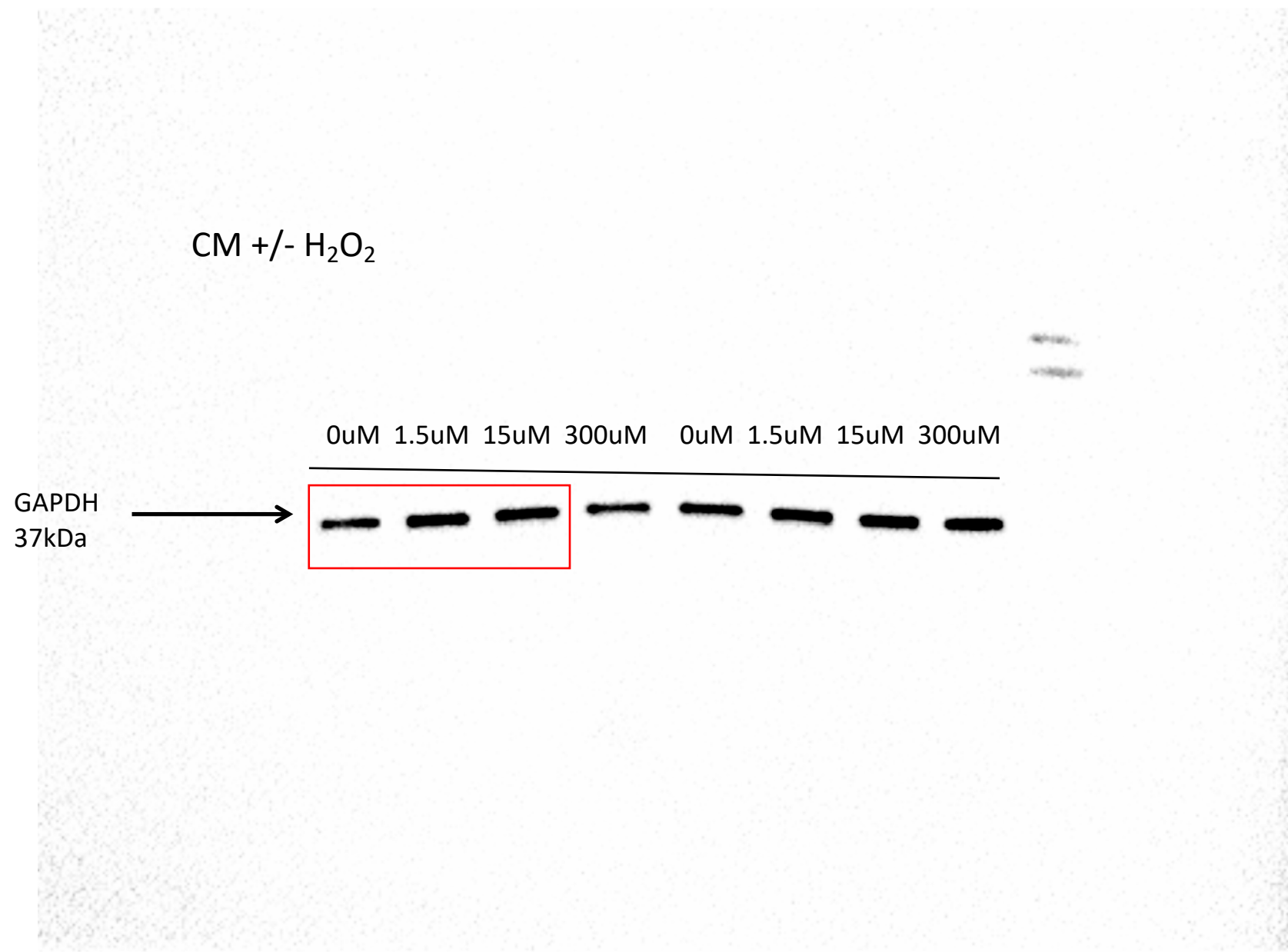


Figure 1F

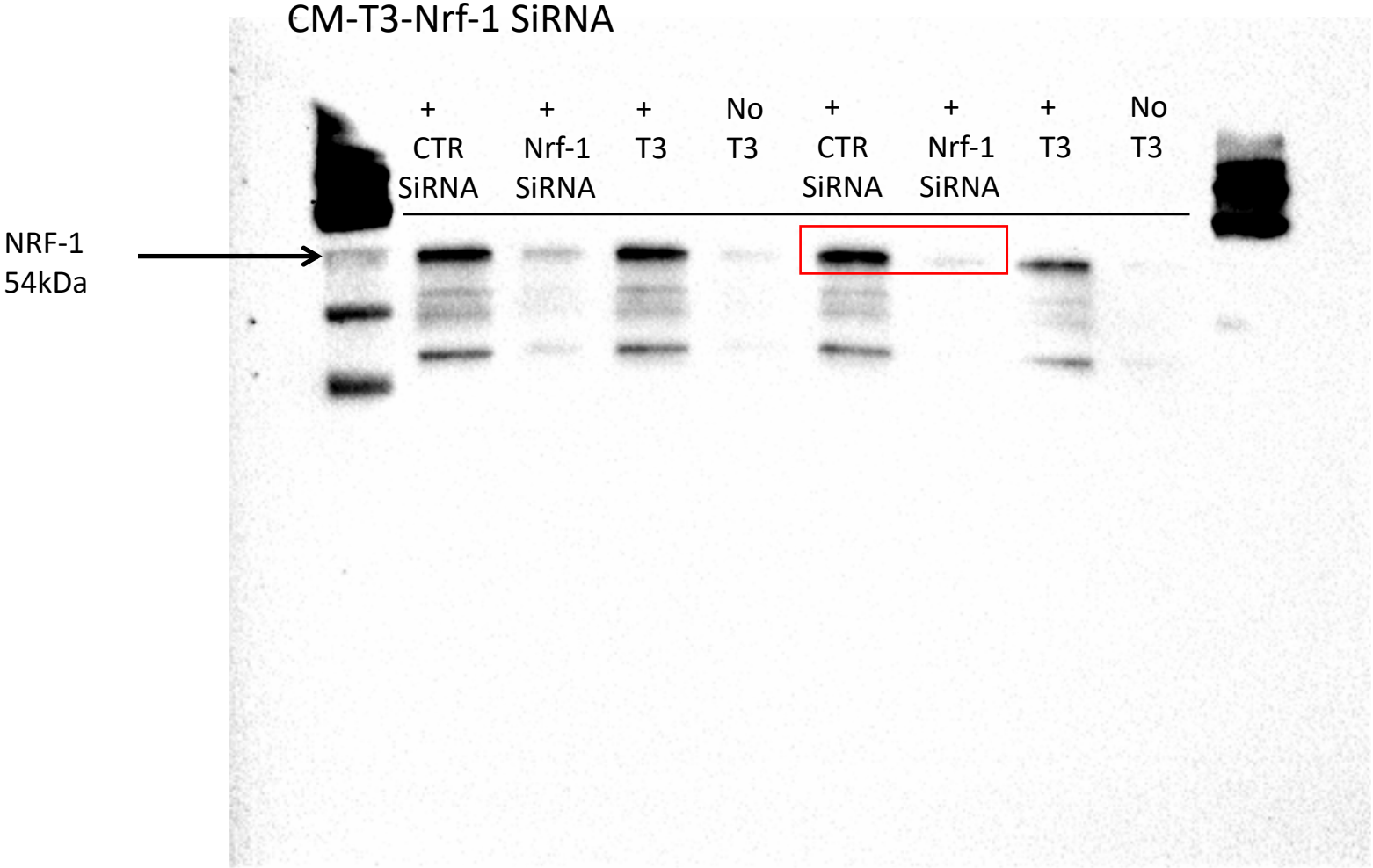


Figure 1F



Figure 1F

CM-T3-Nrf-1 SiRNA

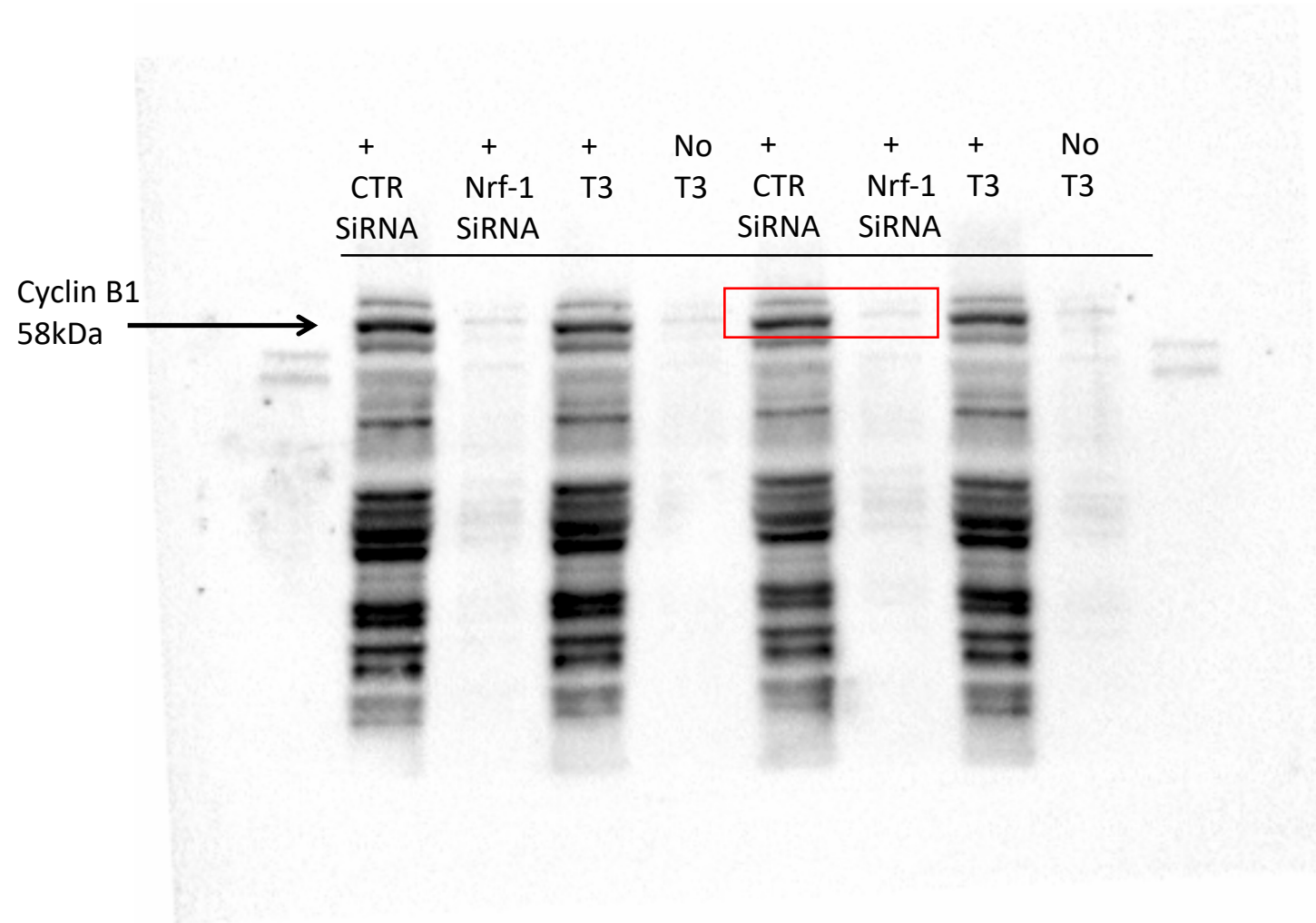


Figure 1F

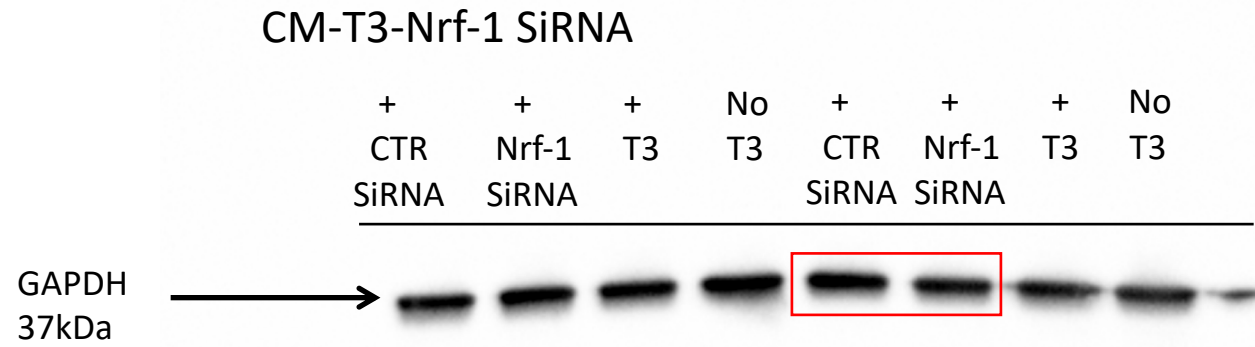


Figure 4B

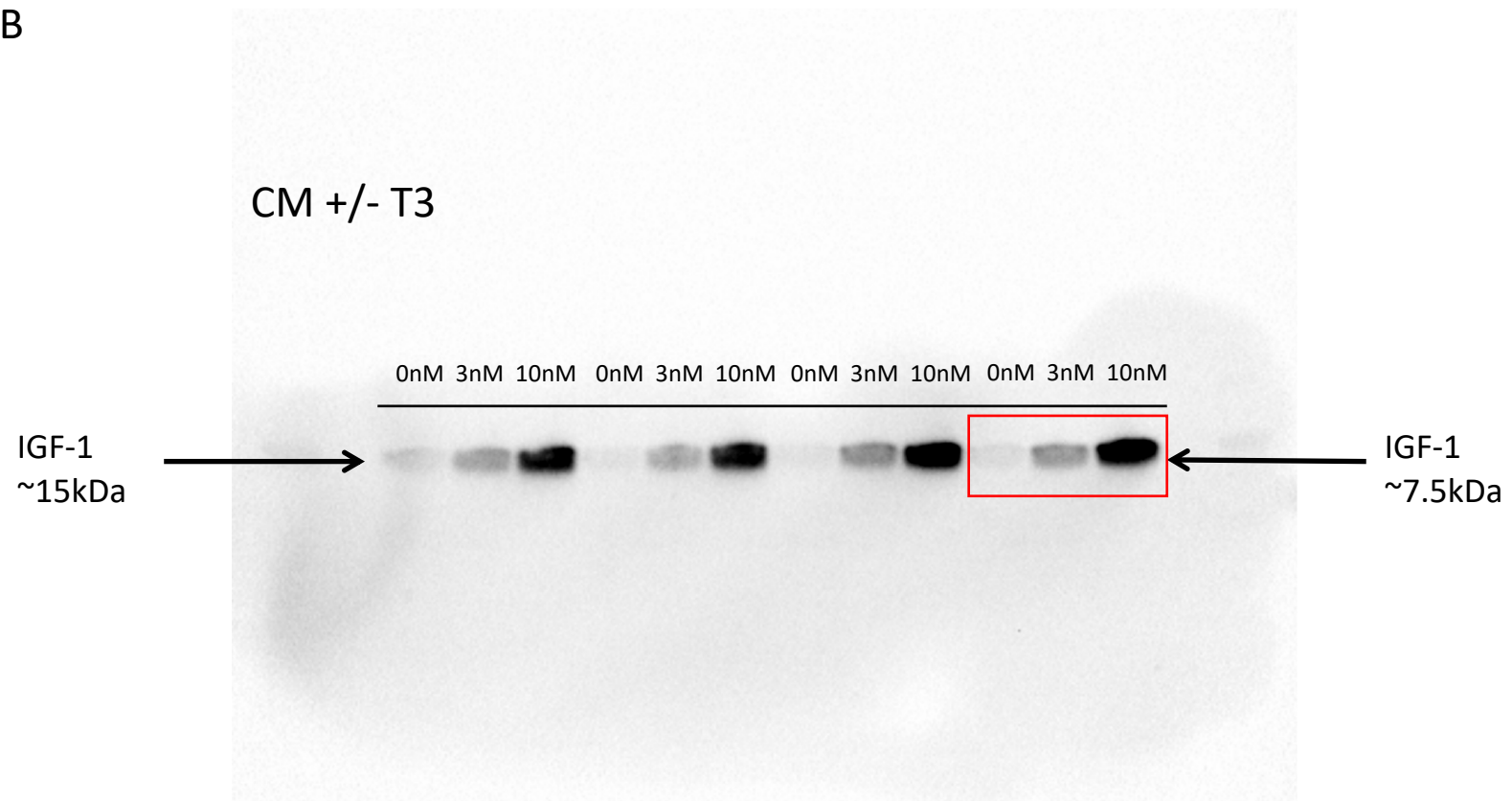


Figure 4B

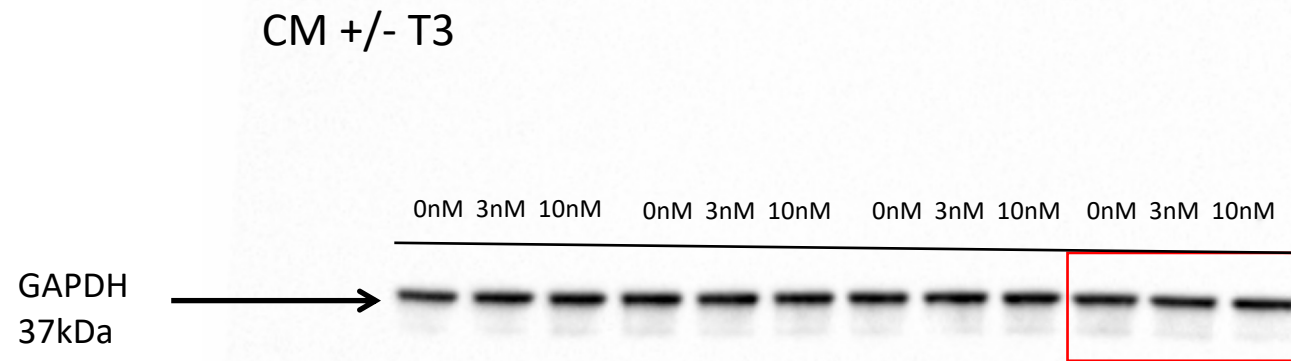


Figure 4C

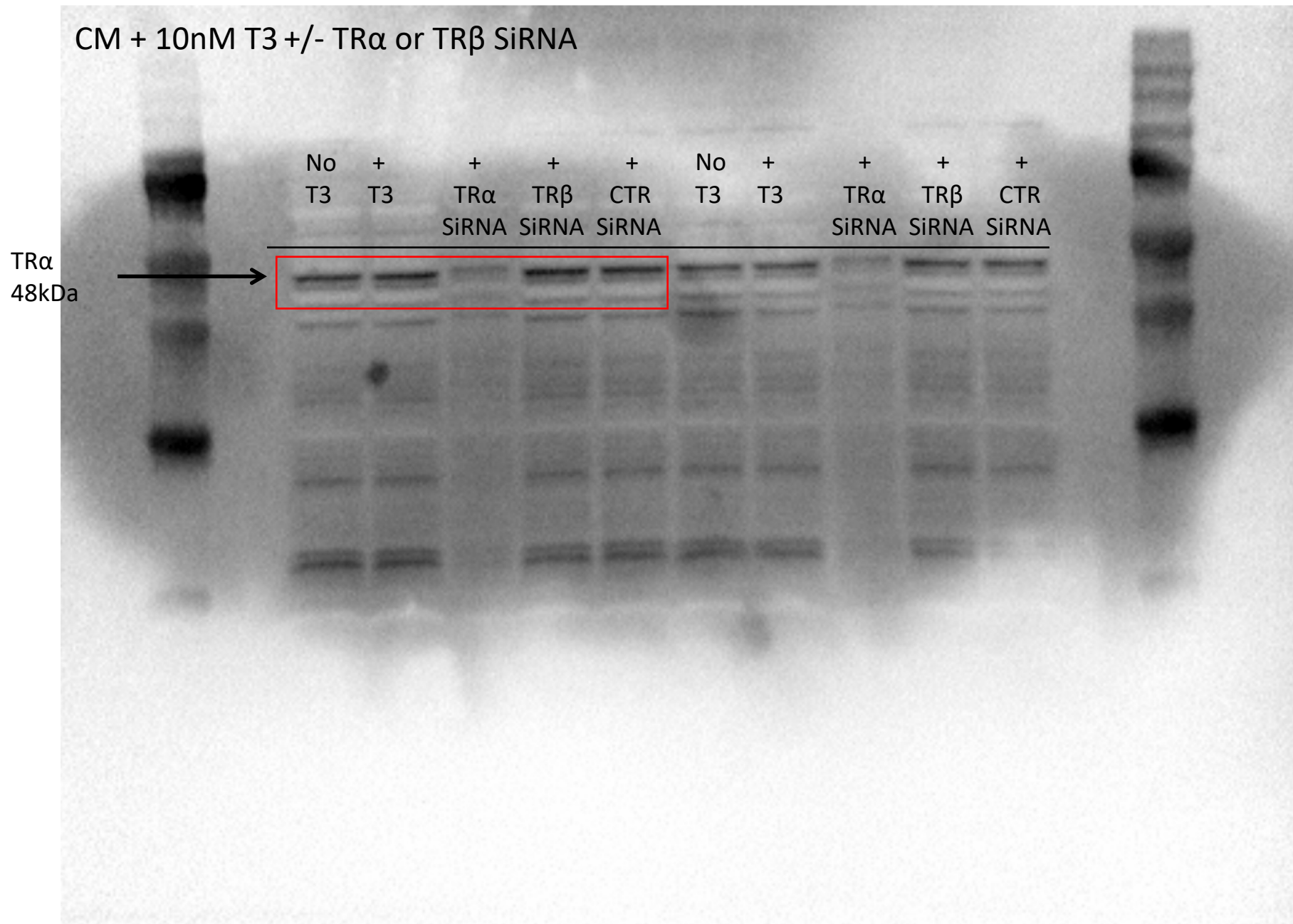


Figure 4C

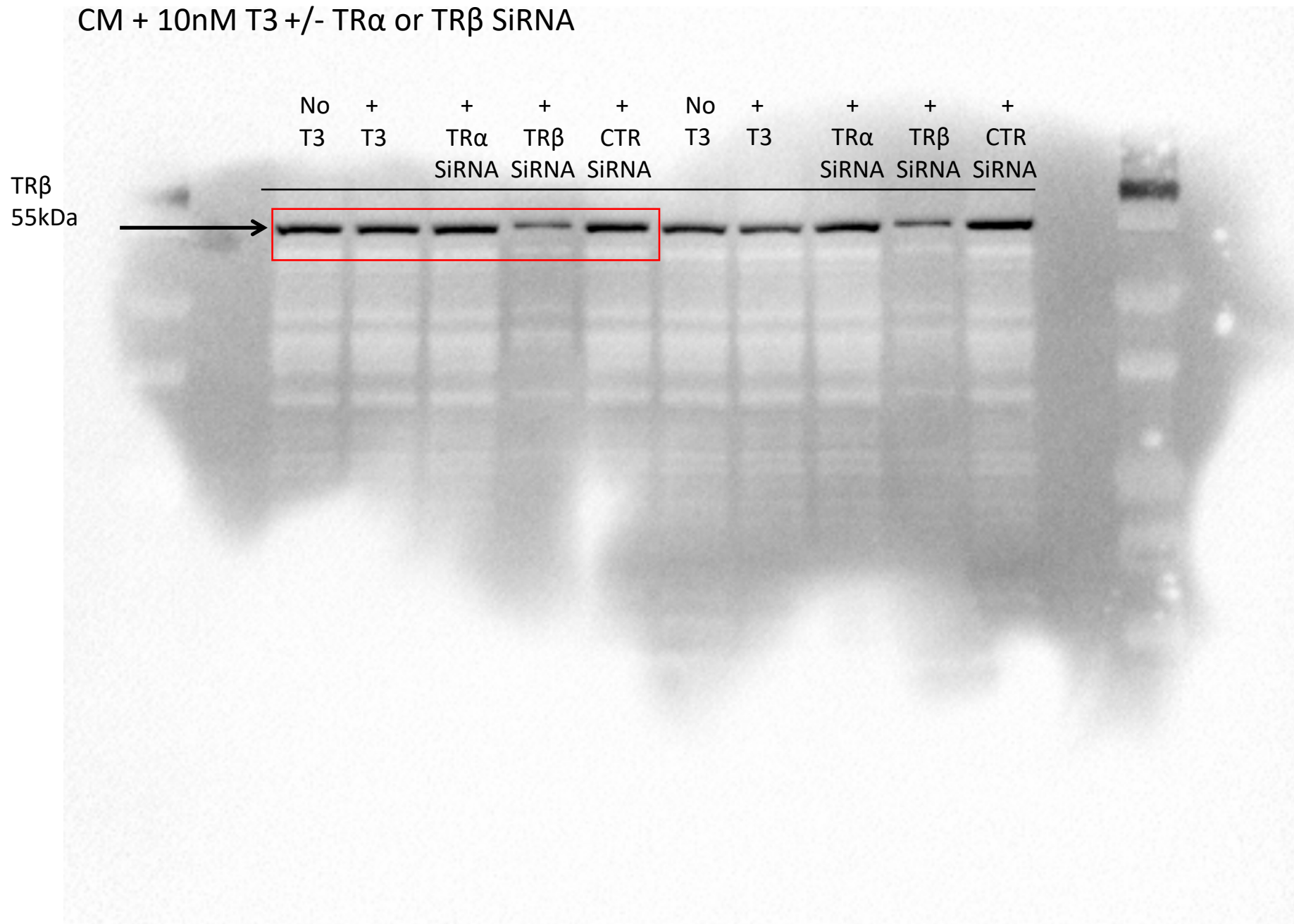


Figure 4C

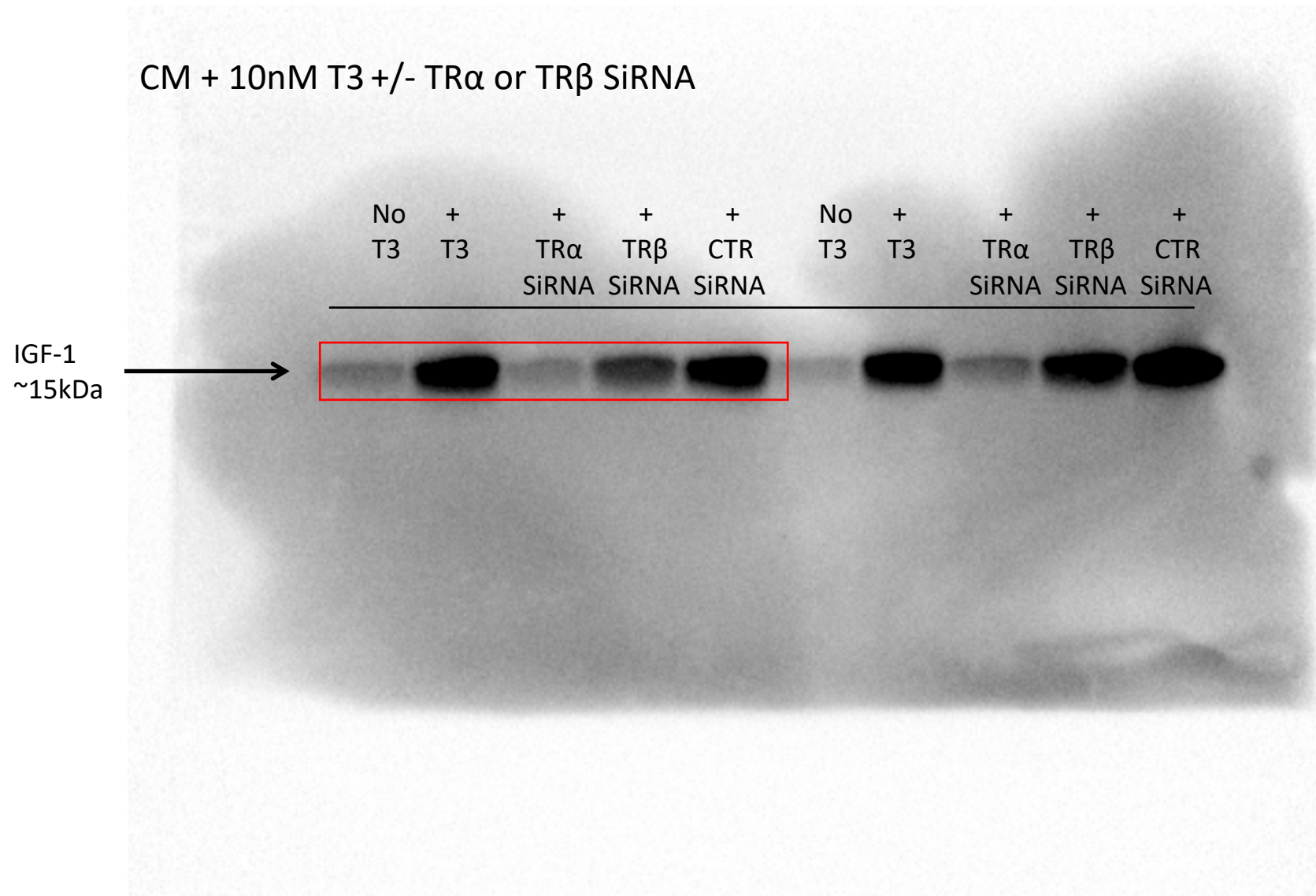


Figure 4C

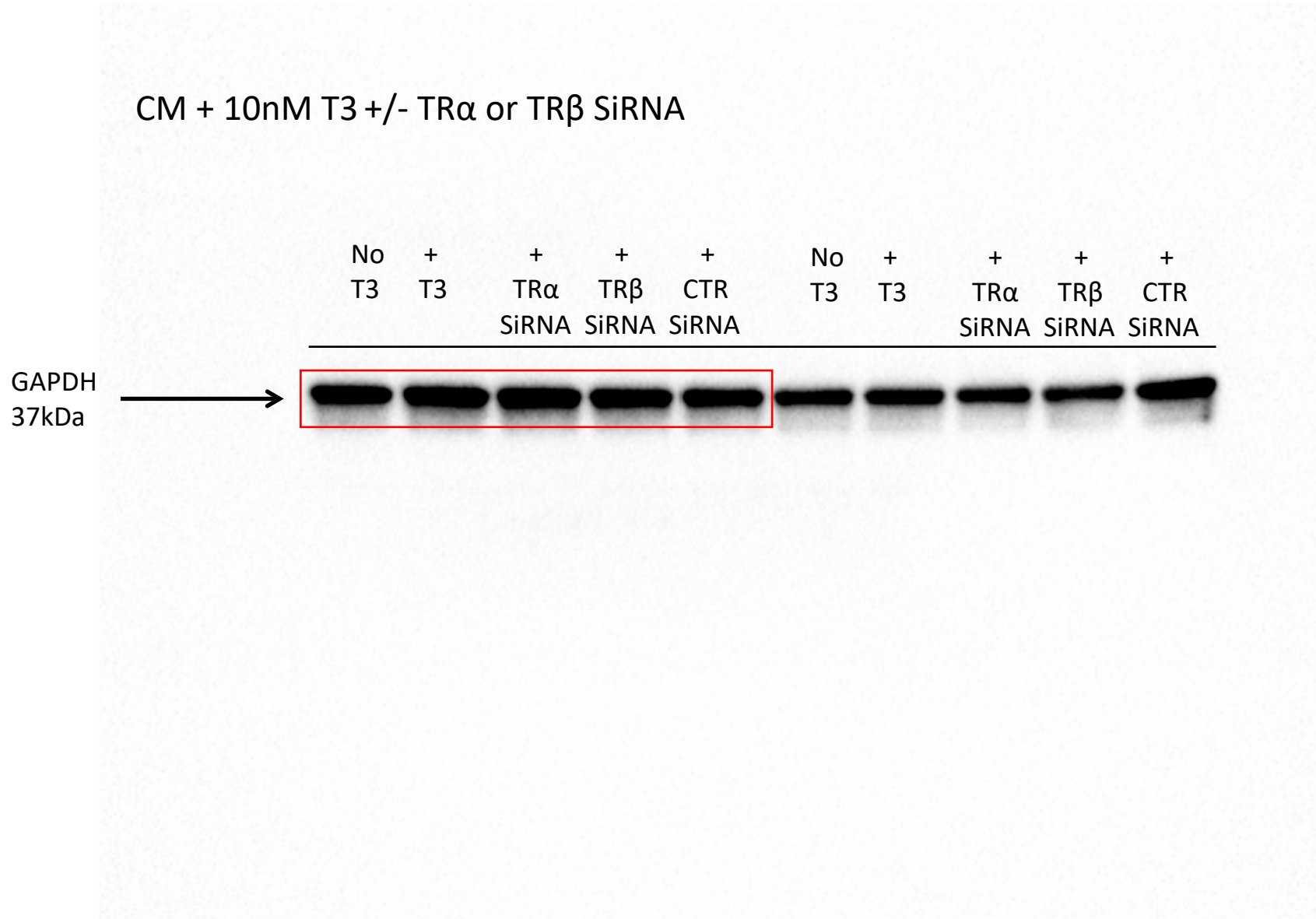


Figure 4D

CM + 10nM T3 +/- IGF-1 SiRNA

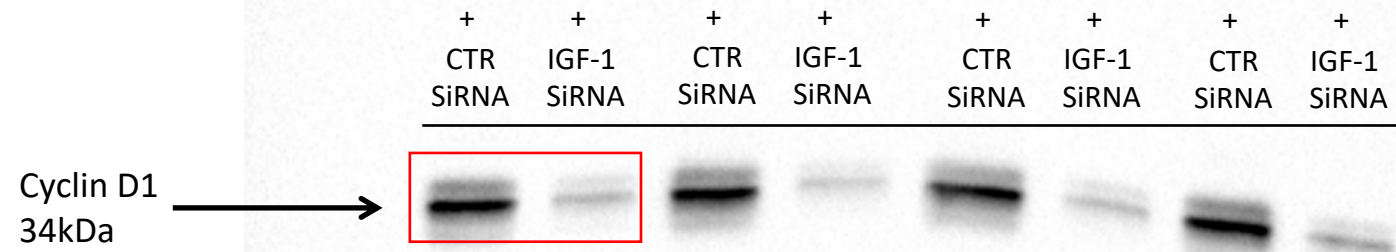


Figure 4D

CM + 10nM T3 +/- IGF-1 SiRNA

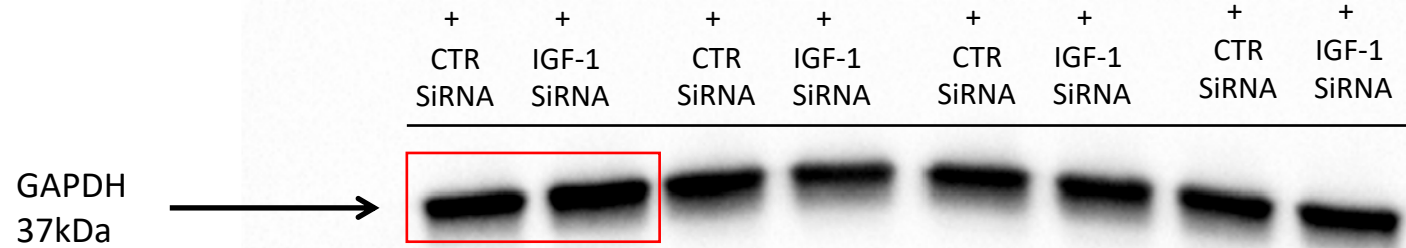


Figure 5A

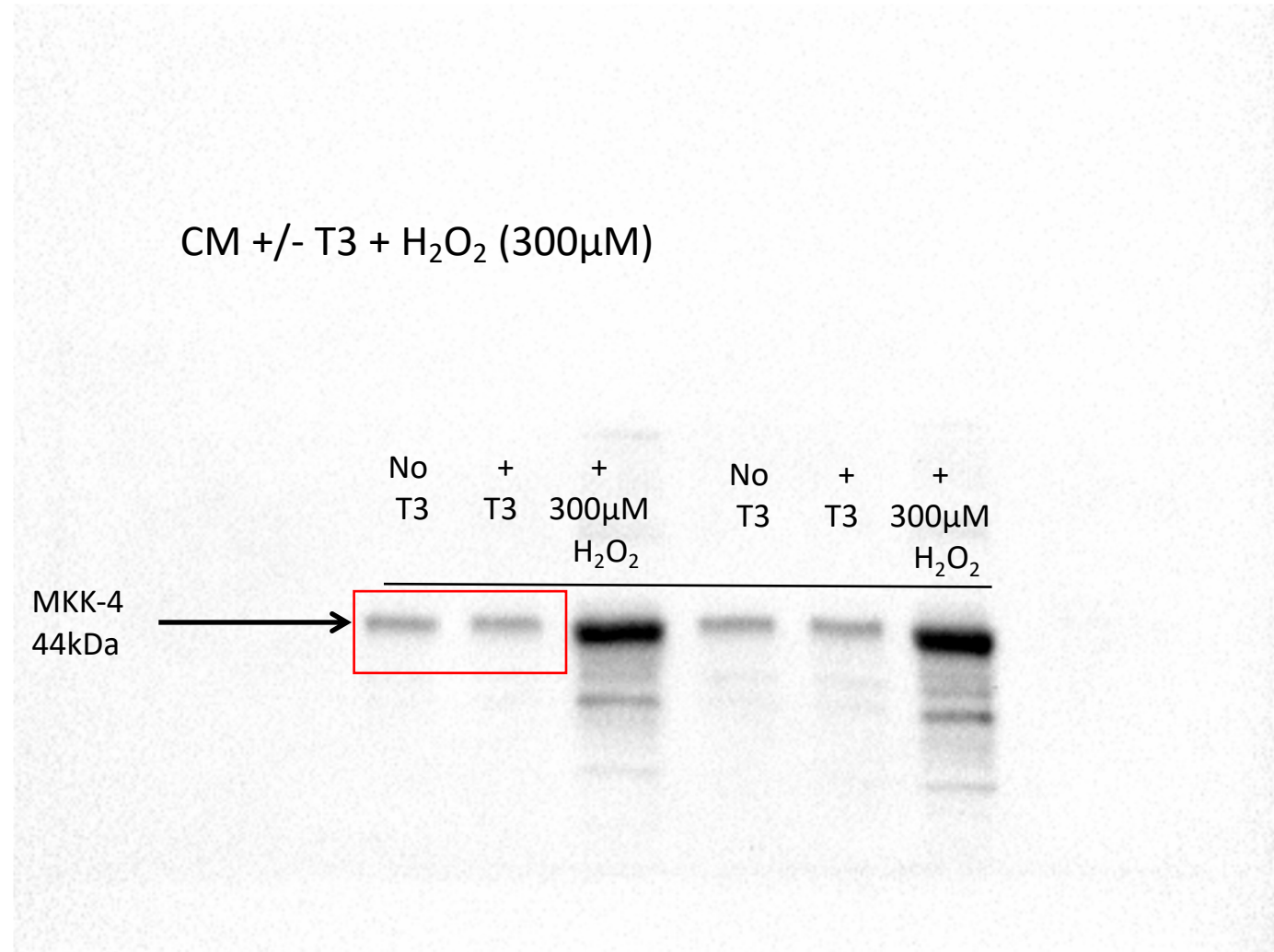


Figure 5A

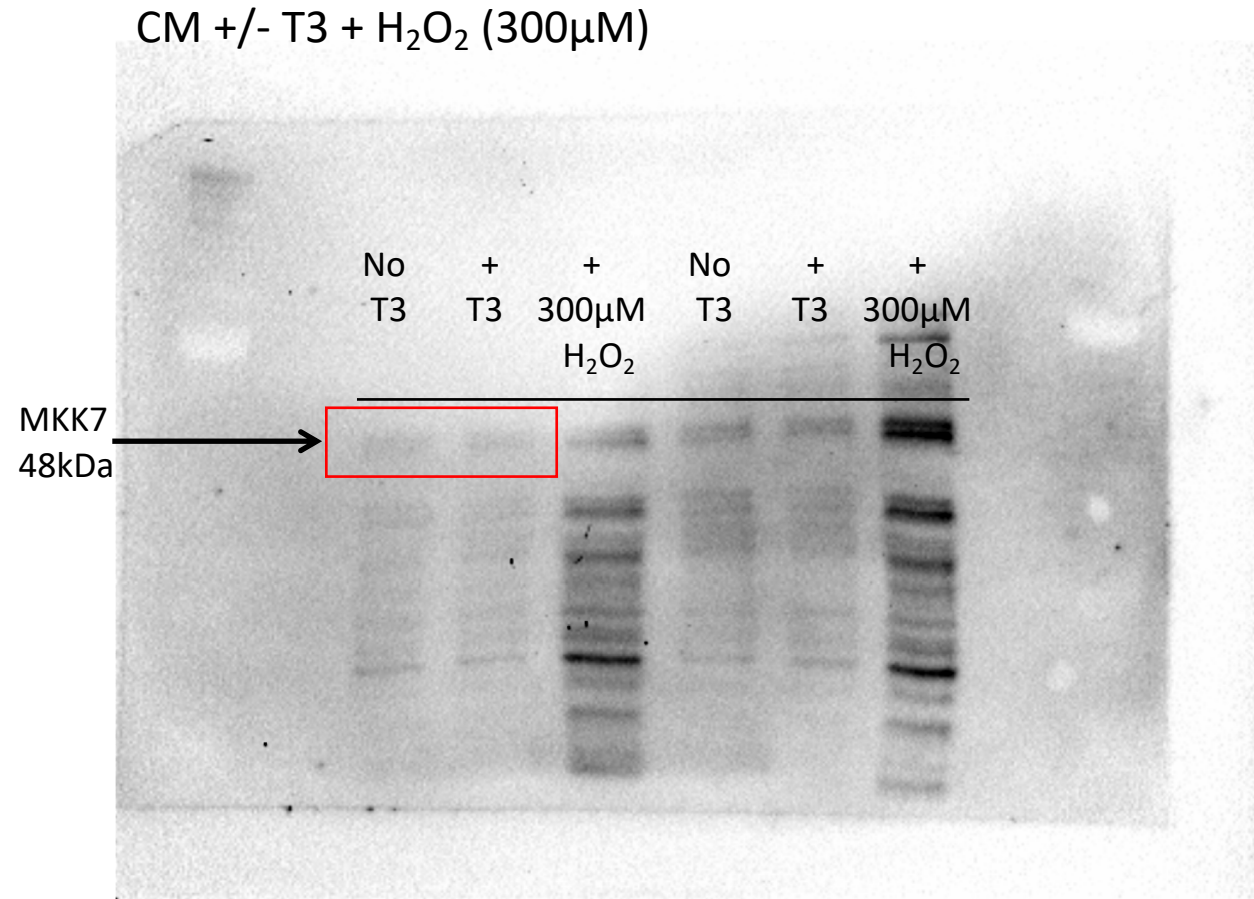


Figure 5A

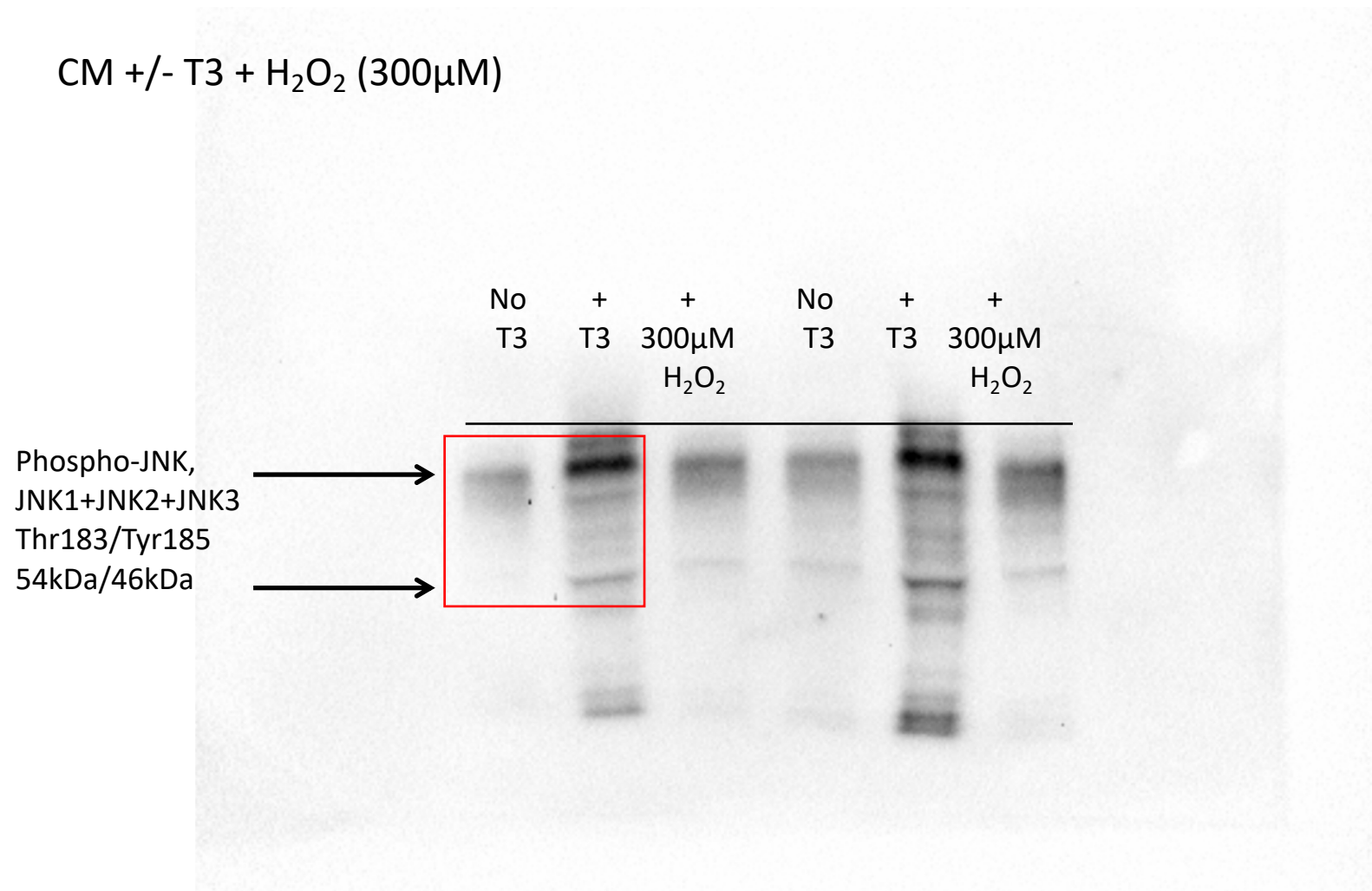


Figure 5A

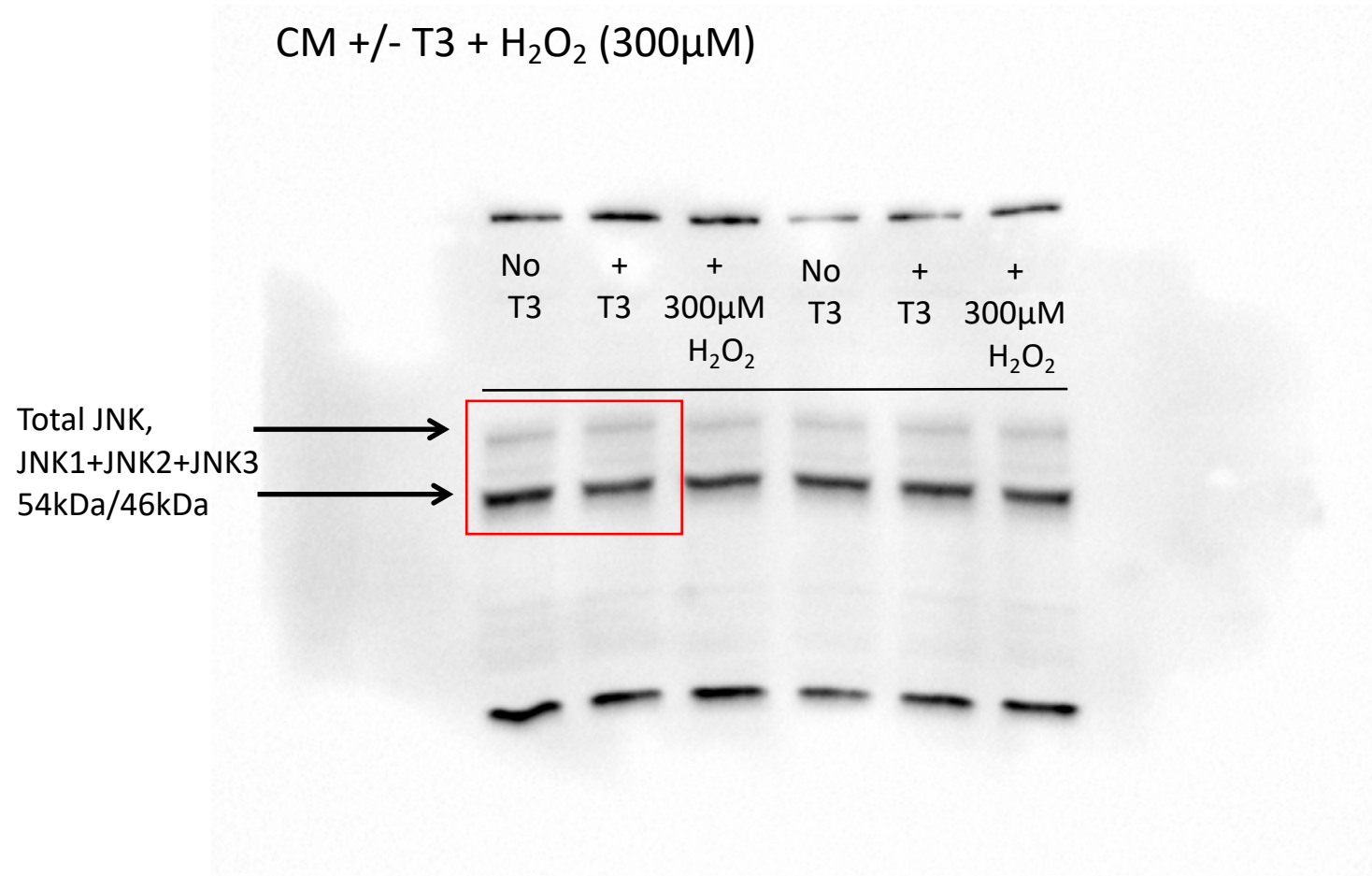


Figure 5A

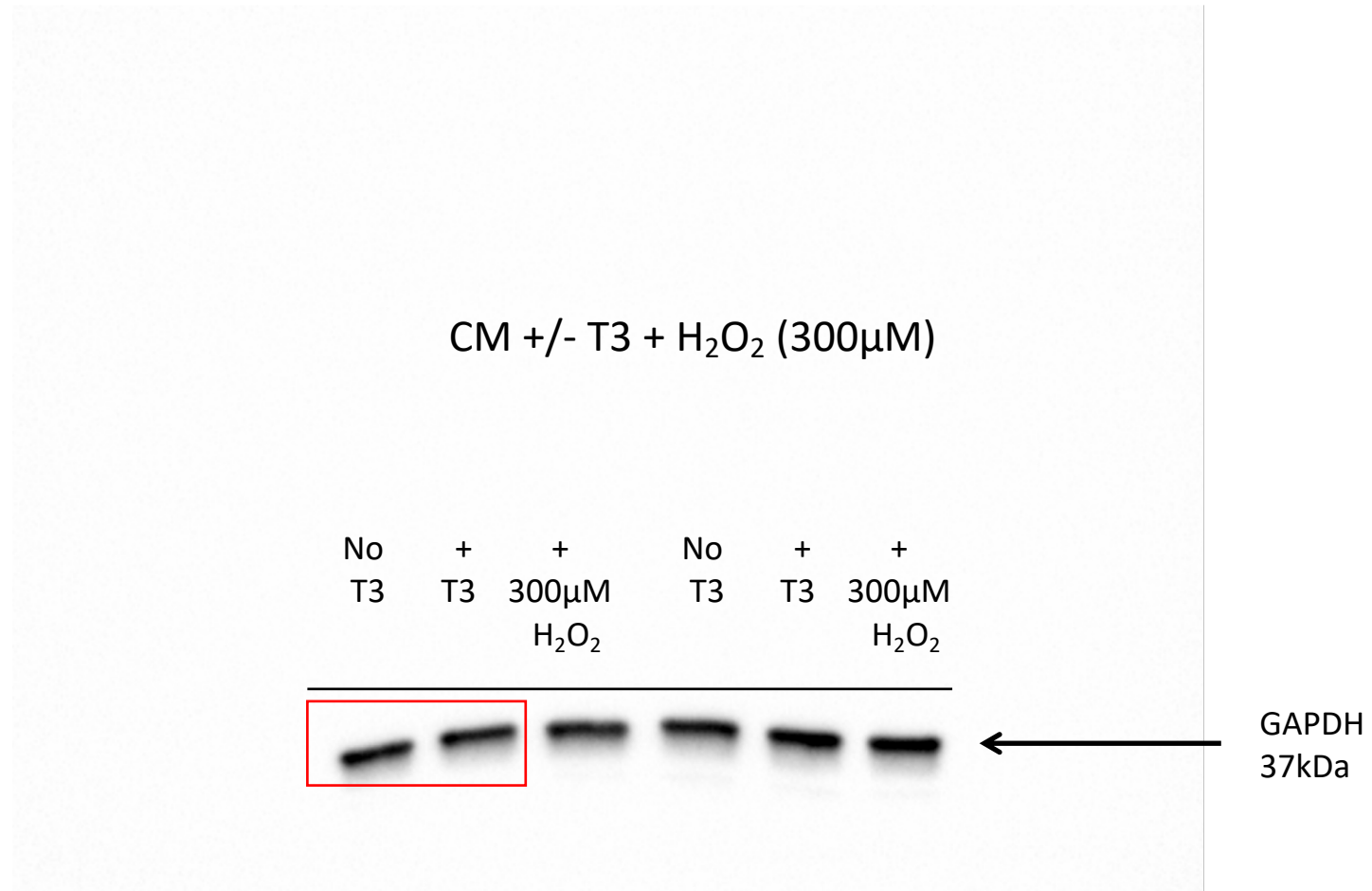


Figure 5B

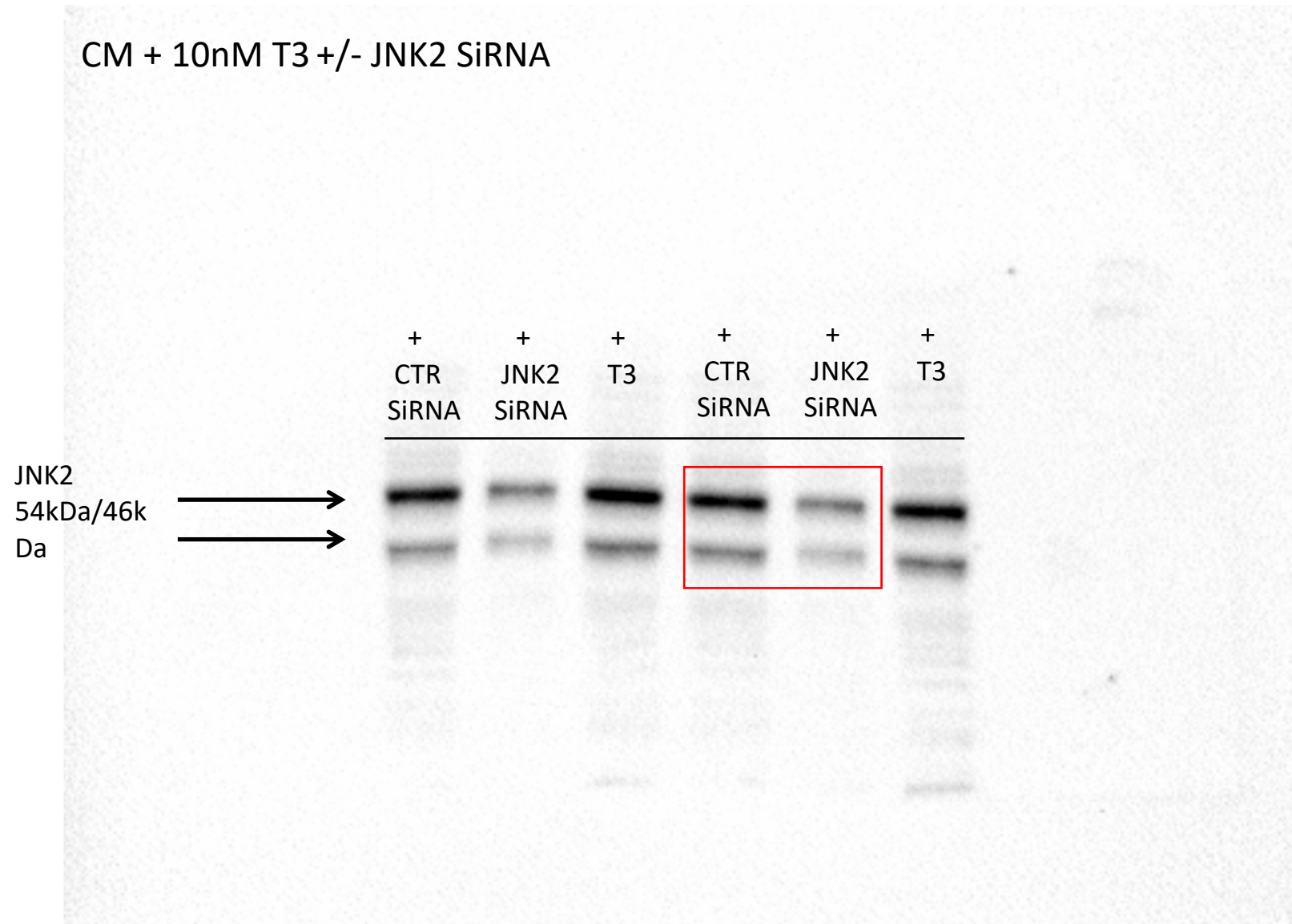


Figure 5B

CM + 10nM T3 +/- JNK2 SiRNA

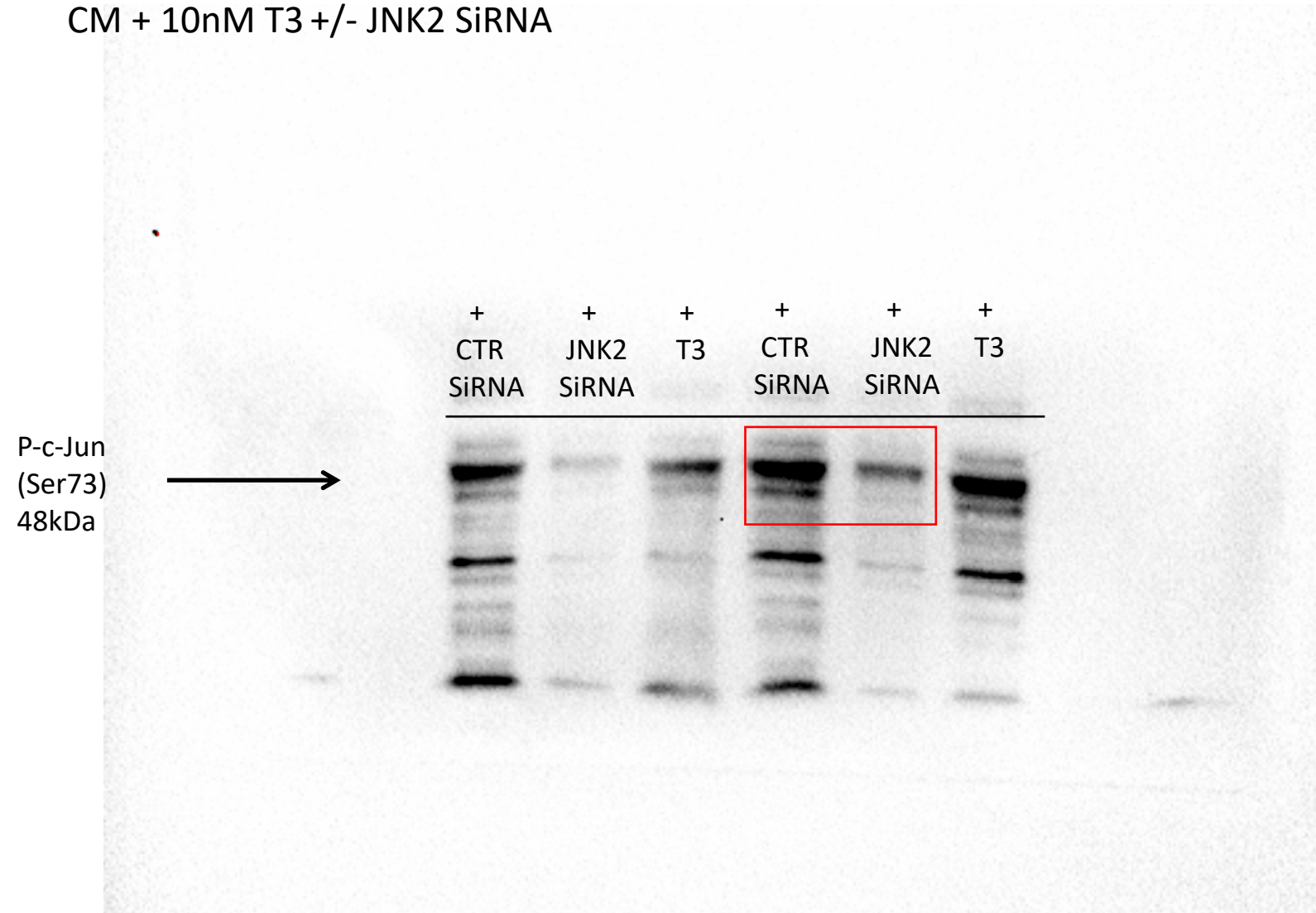


Figure 5B

CM + 10nM T3 +/- JNK2 SiRNA

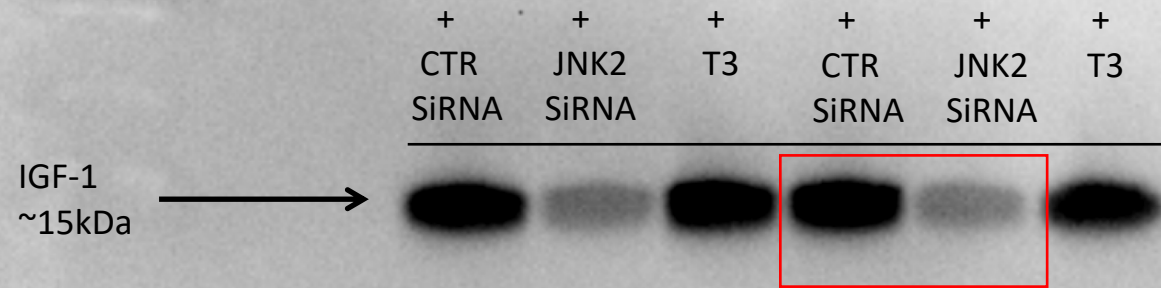


Figure 5B

CM + 10nM T3 +/- JNK2 SiRNA

GAPDH
37kDa

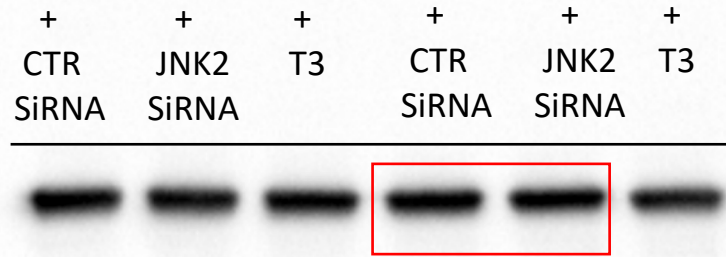


Figure 5C

CM + 10nM T3 IB: JNK-2 α

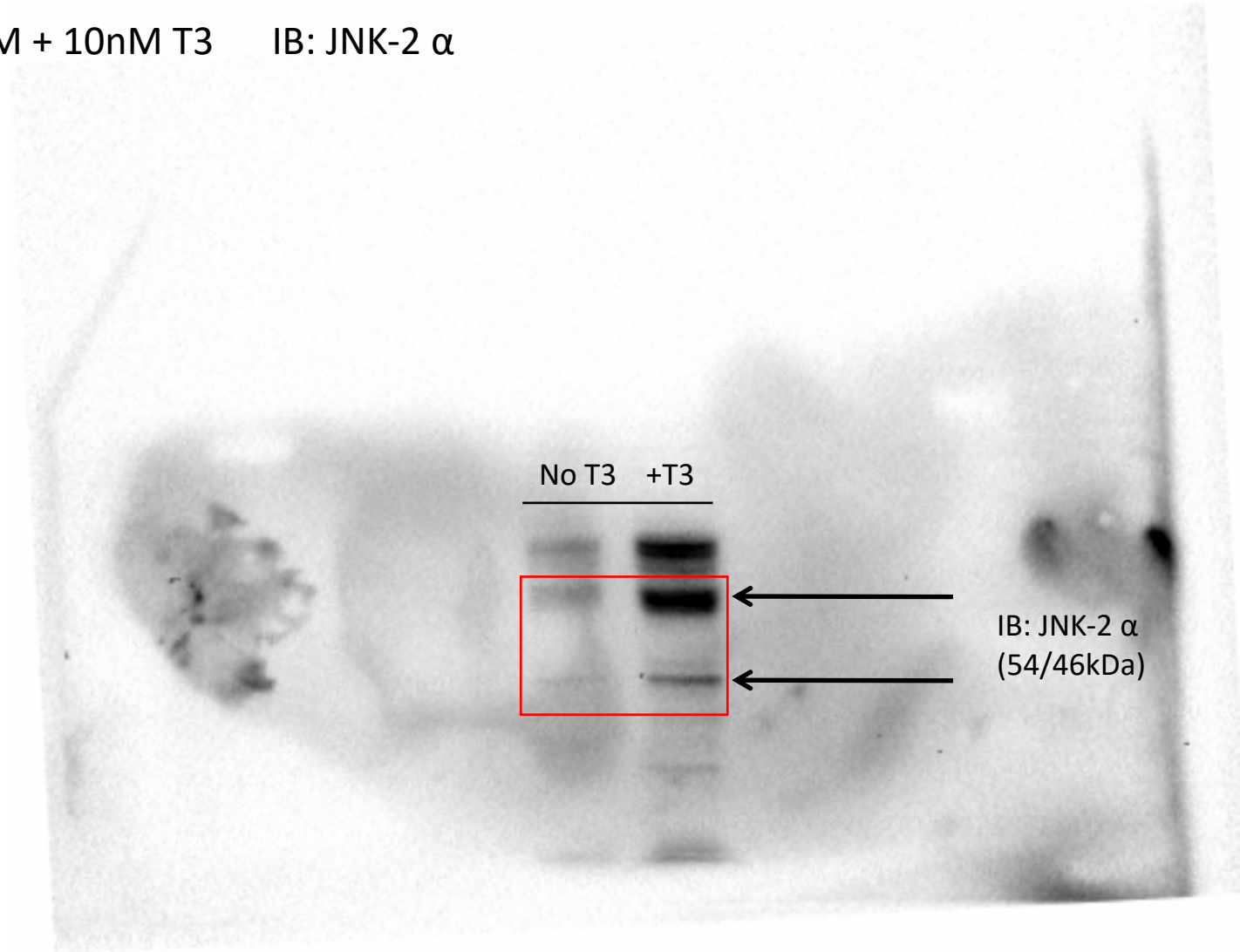


Figure 5C

CM + 10nM T3 IB: JNK-2 β

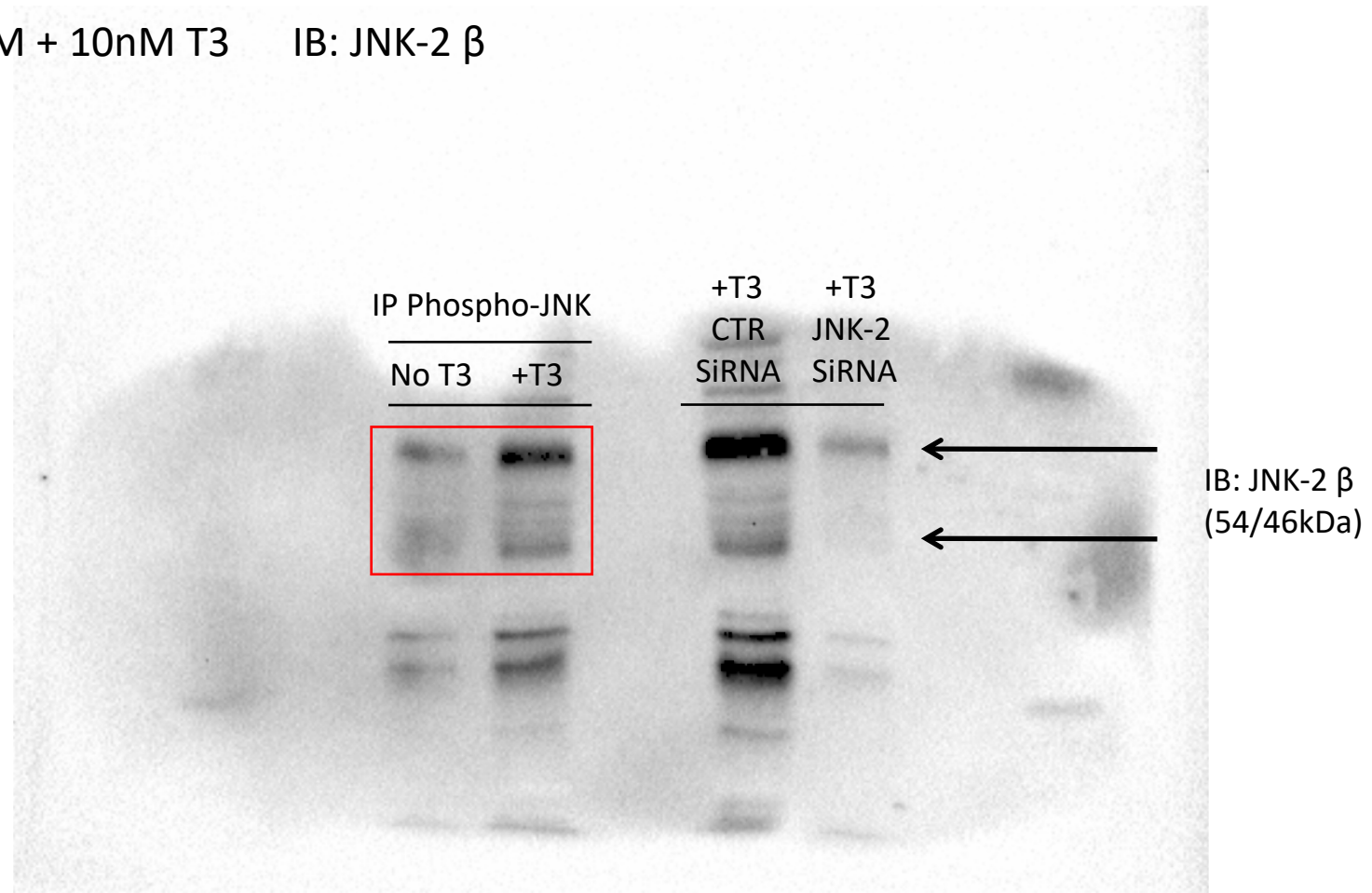


Figure 5D

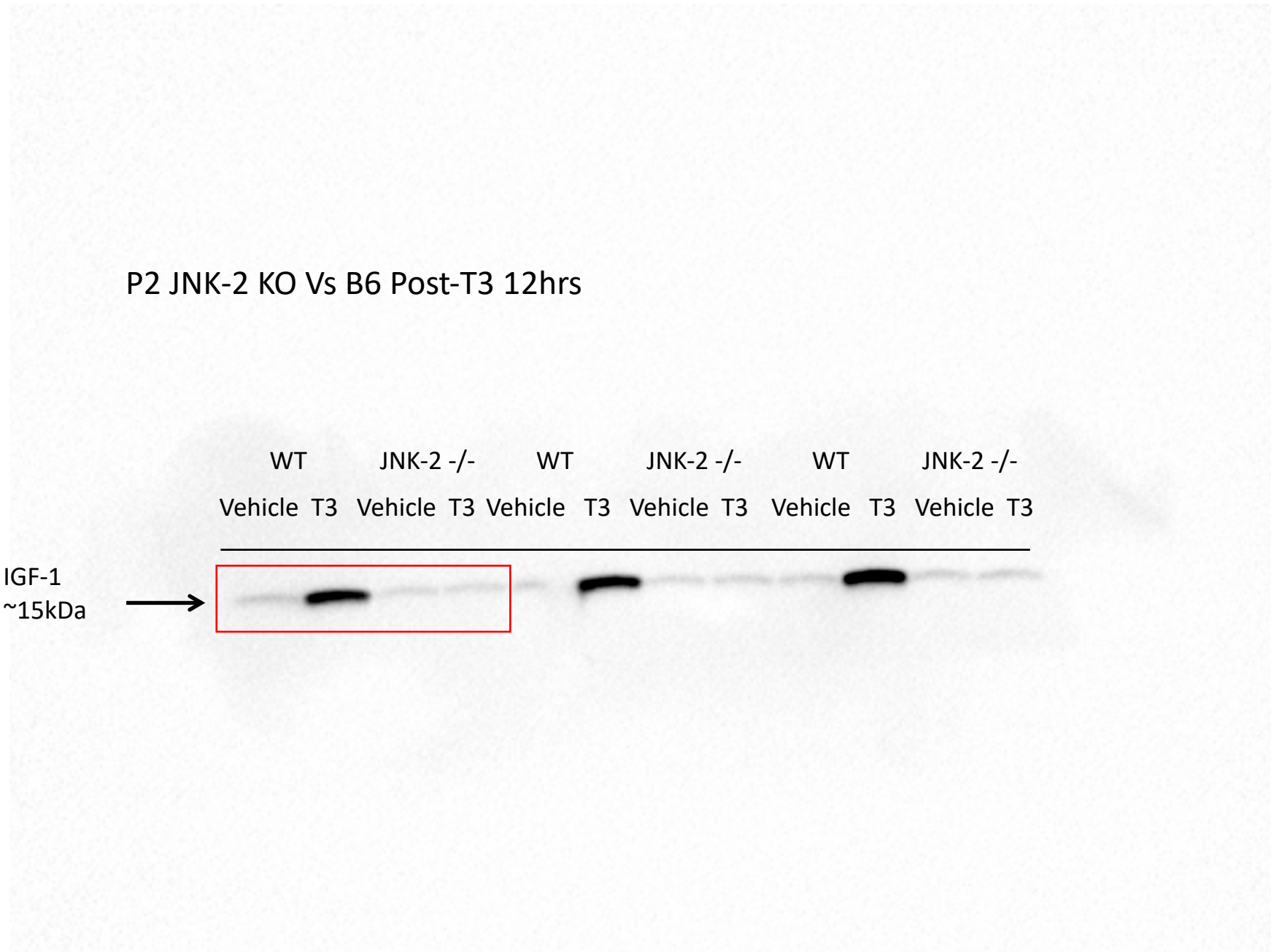


Figure 5D

P2 JNK-2 KO Vs B6 Post-T3 12hrs (40ng)

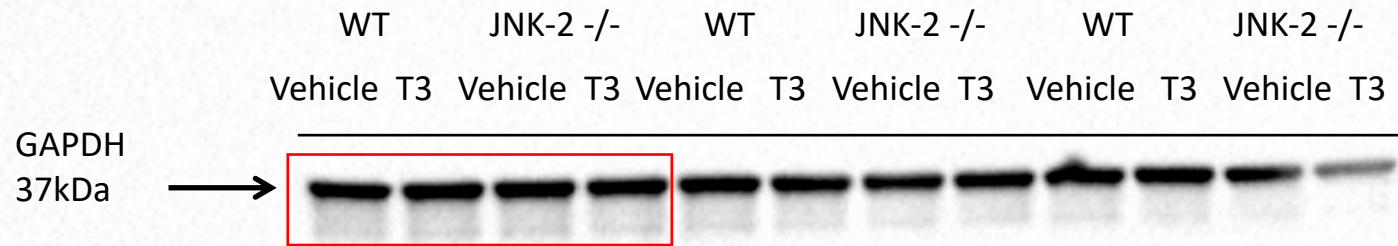


Figure 6A

CM + 10nM T3 +/- Prx1 and Prx2 SiRNA

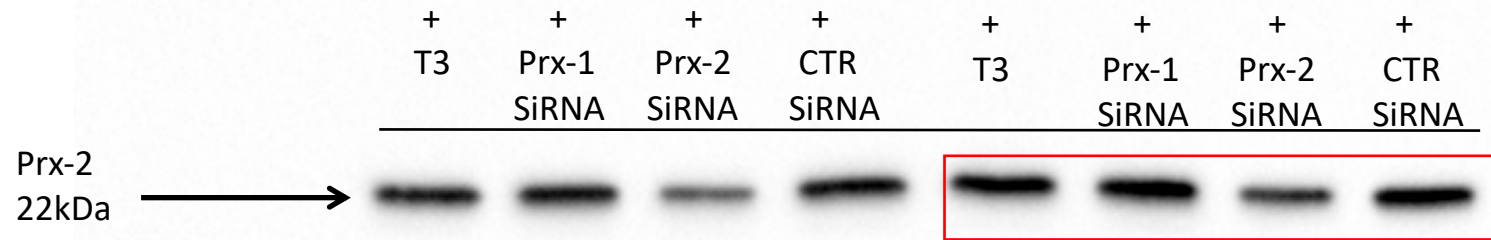


Figure 6A

CM + 10nM T3 +/- Prx1 and Prx2 SiRNA

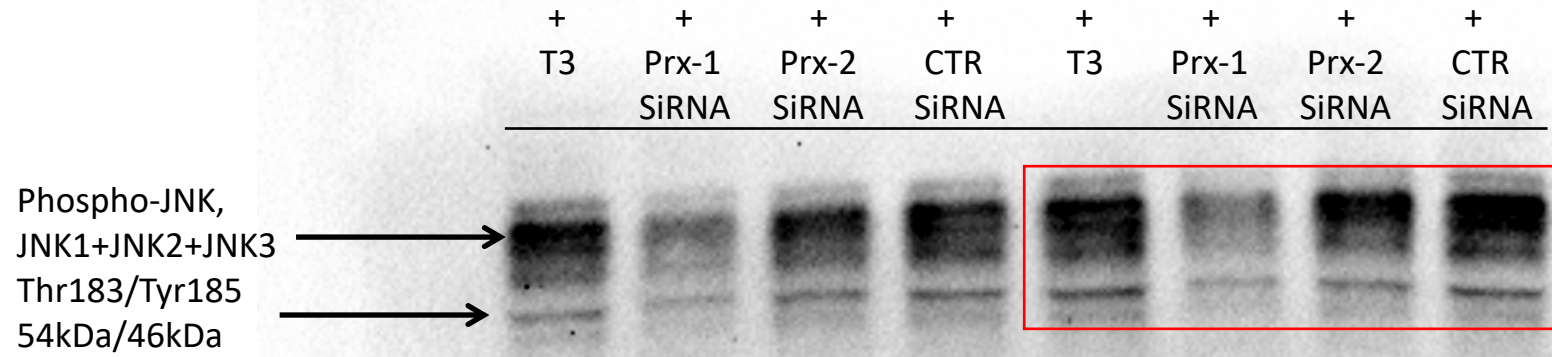


Figure 6A

CM + 10nM T3 +/- Prx1 and Prx2 SiRNA

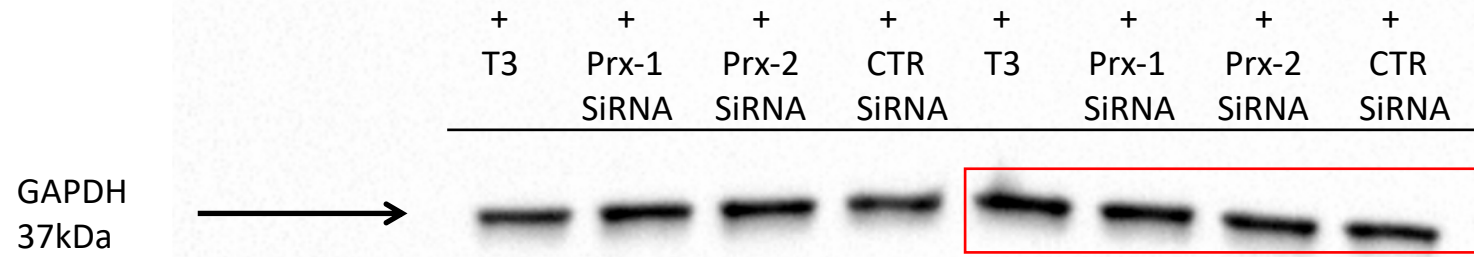
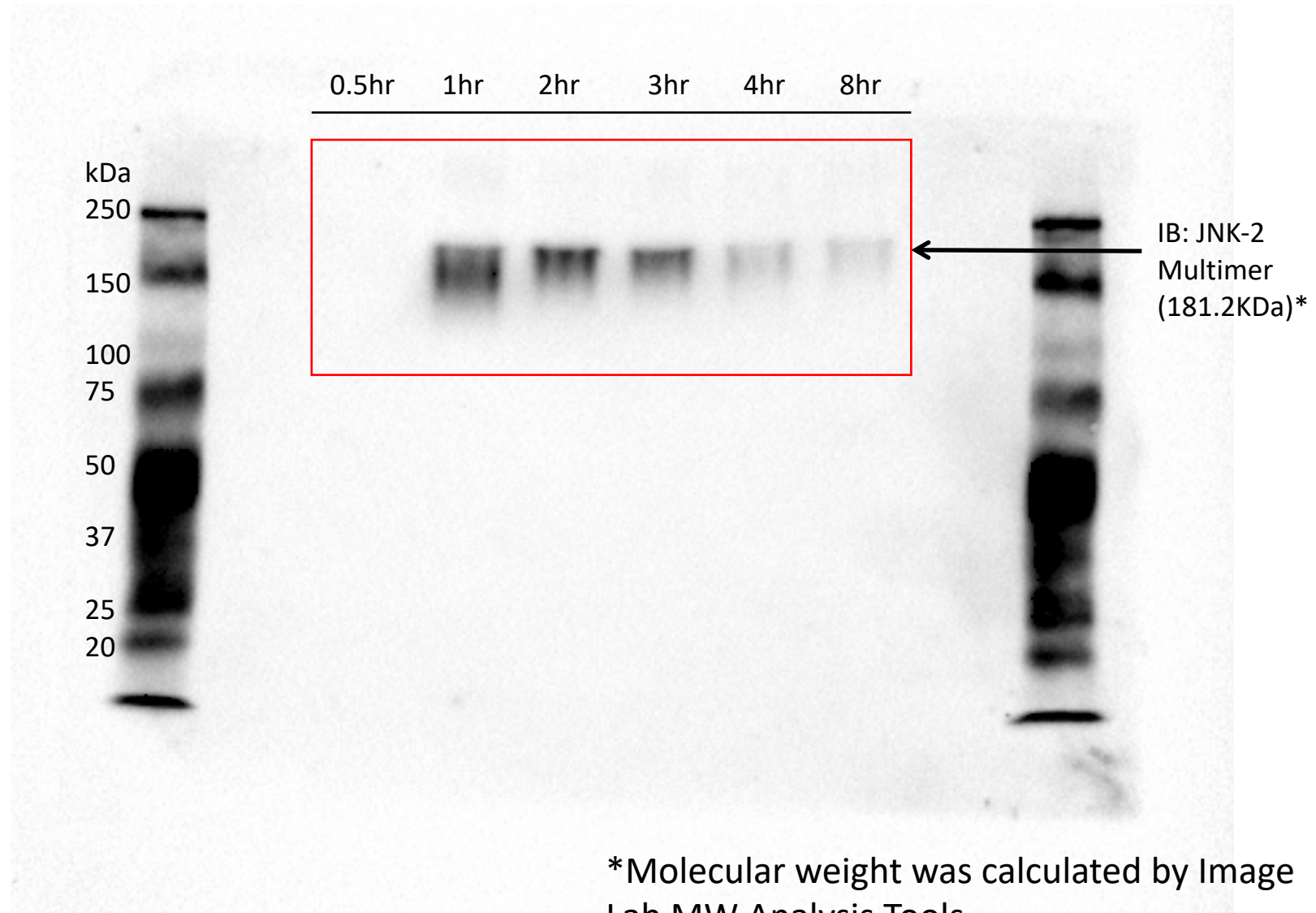


Figure 6B

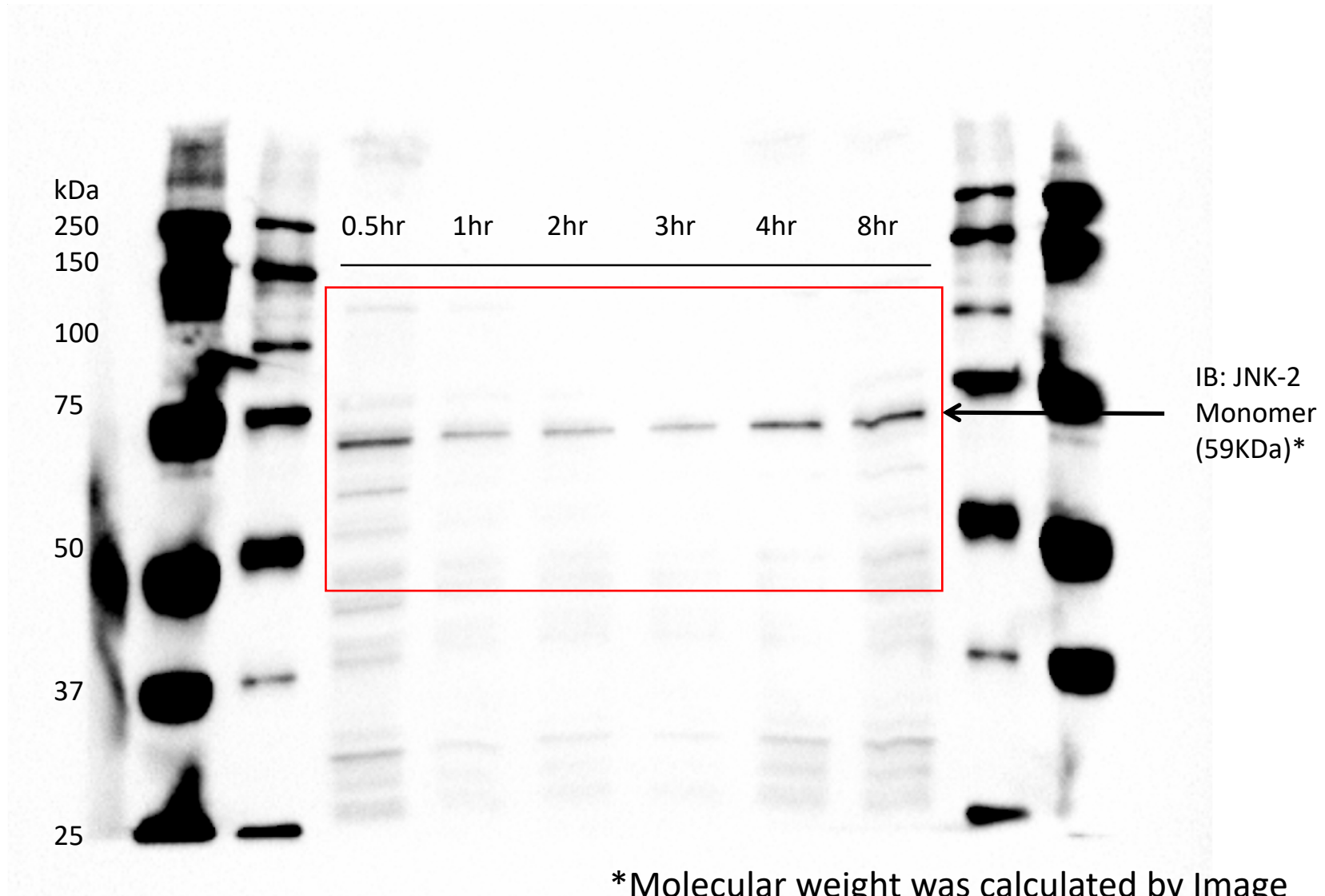
CM + 10nM T3 Native Gel (Multimers) IB: JNK-2



*Molecular weight was calculated by Image Lab MW Analysis Tools

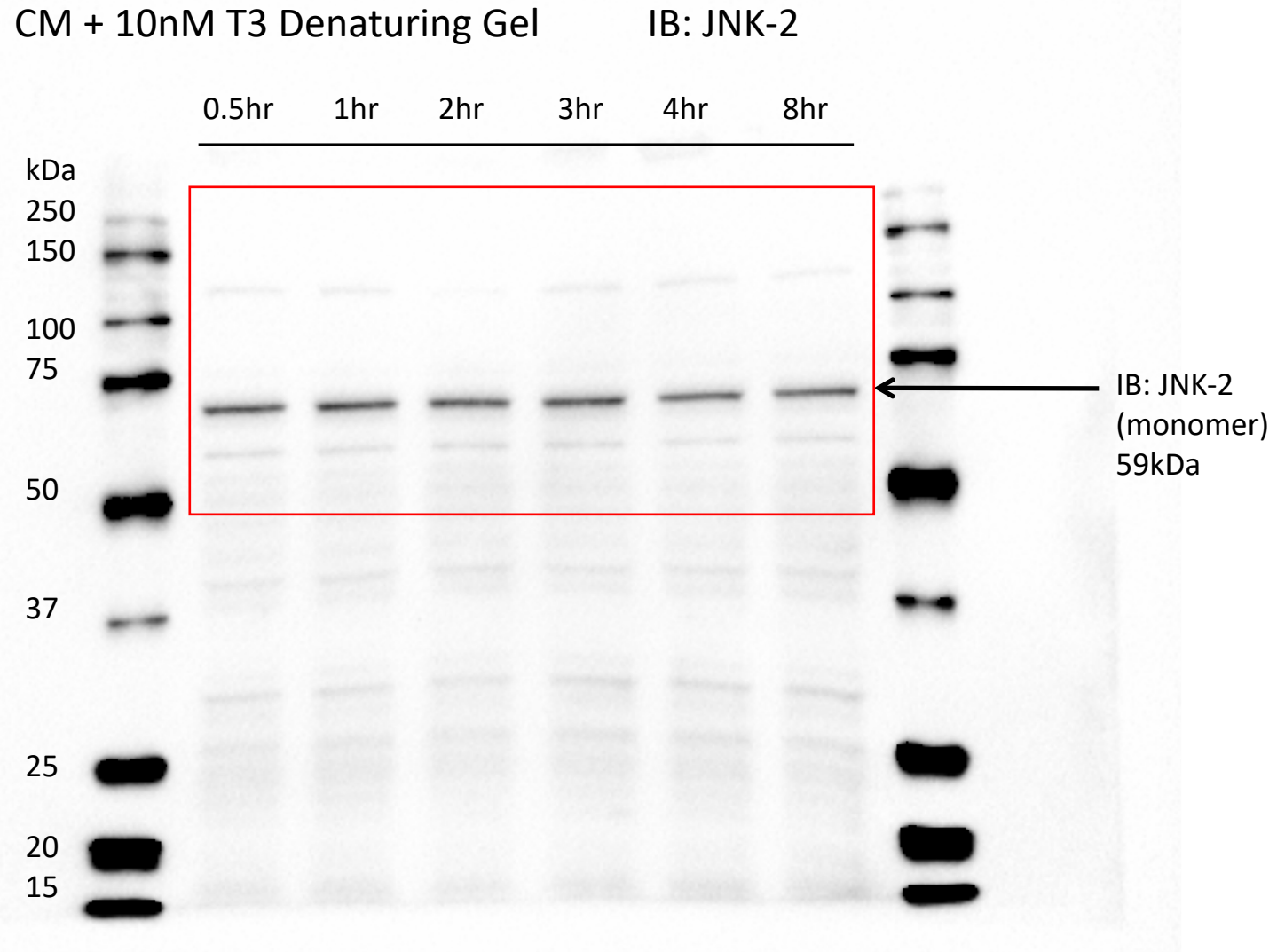
Figure 6B

CM + 10nM T3 Native Gel (Monomers) IB: JNK-2



*Molecular weight was calculated by Image Lab MW Analysis Tools

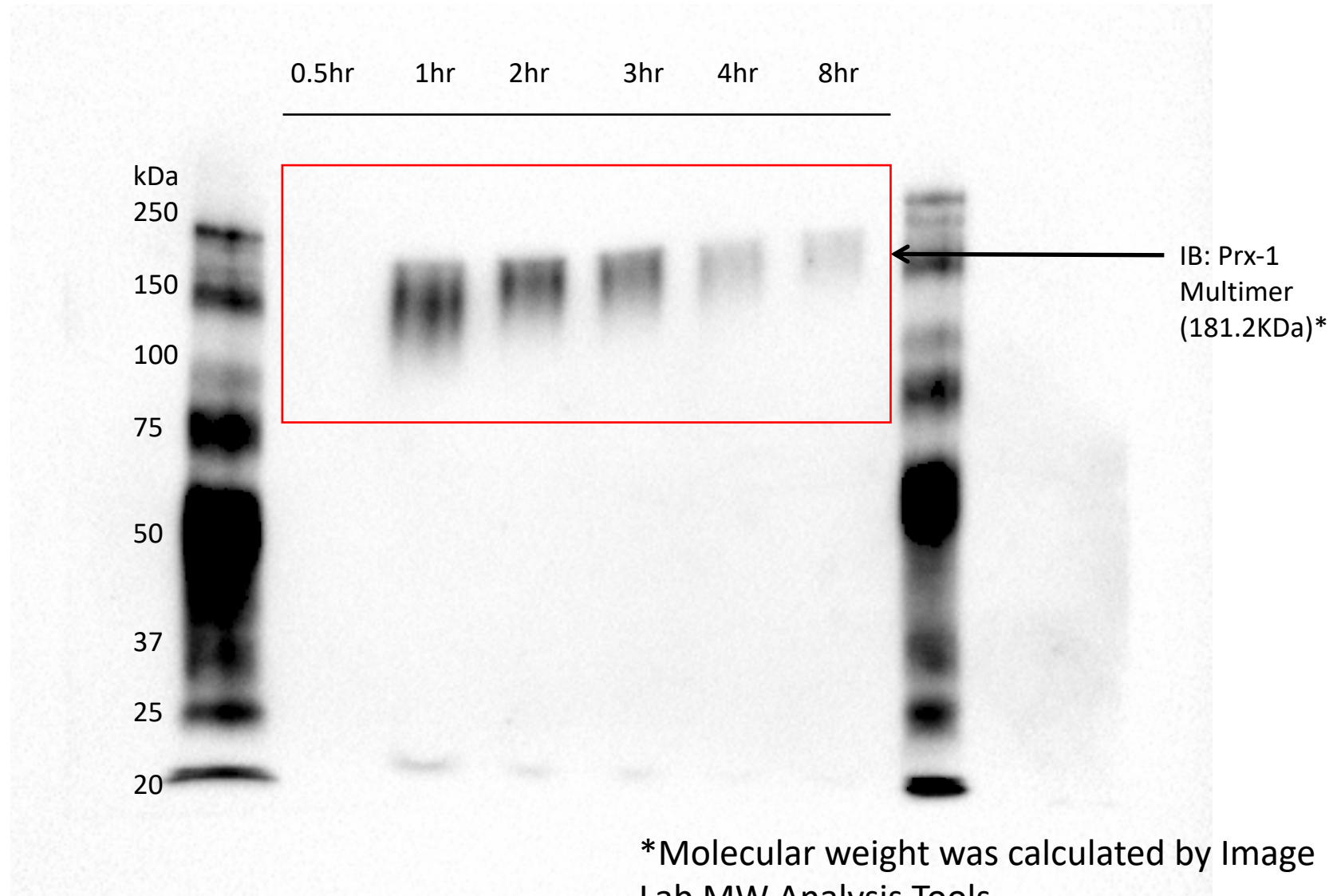
Figure 6C



*Molecular weight was calculated by Image Lab MW Analysis Tools

Figure 6D

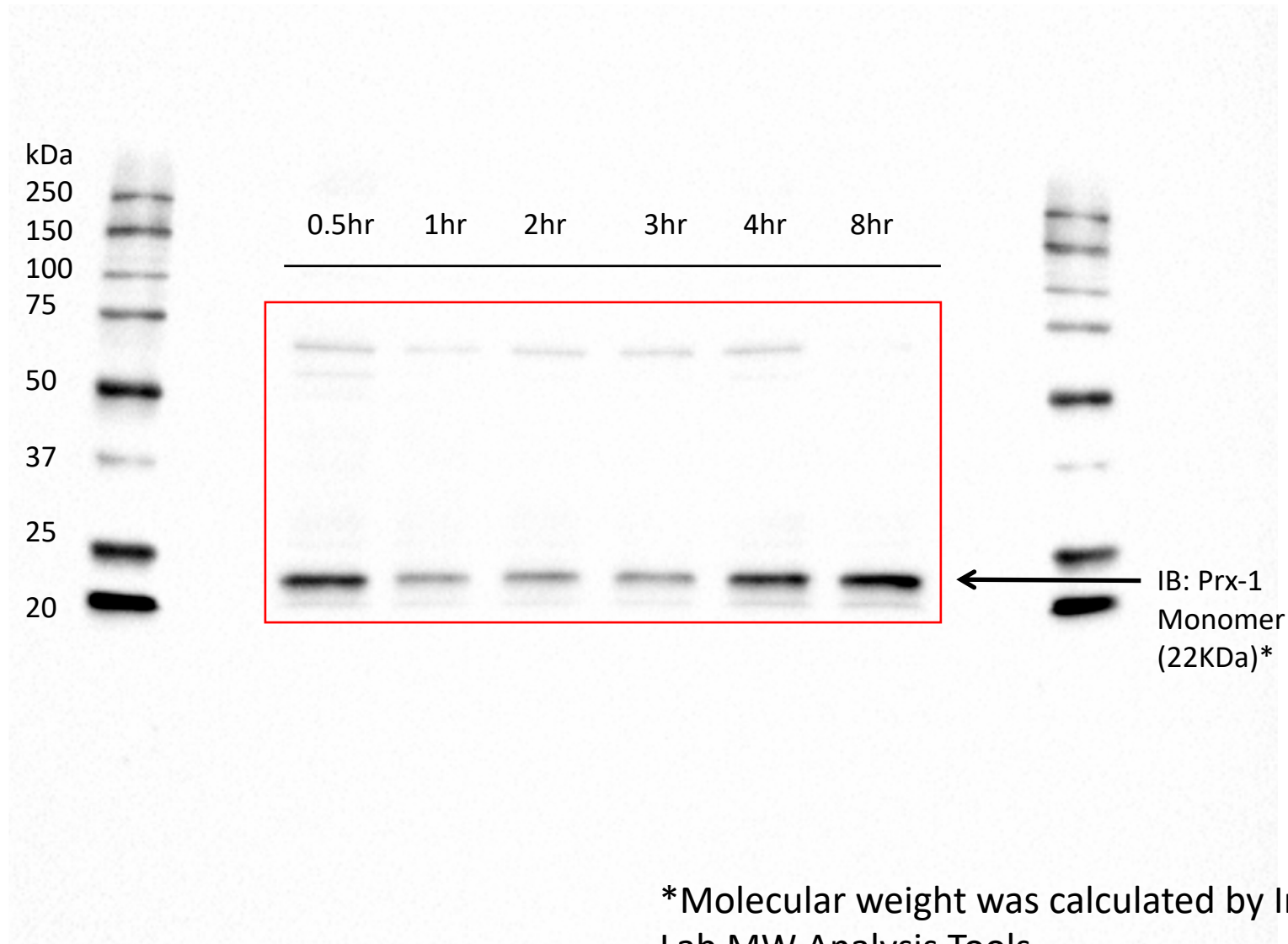
CM + 10nM T3 Native Gel (Multimers) IB:Prx-1



*Molecular weight was calculated by Image Lab MW Analysis Tools

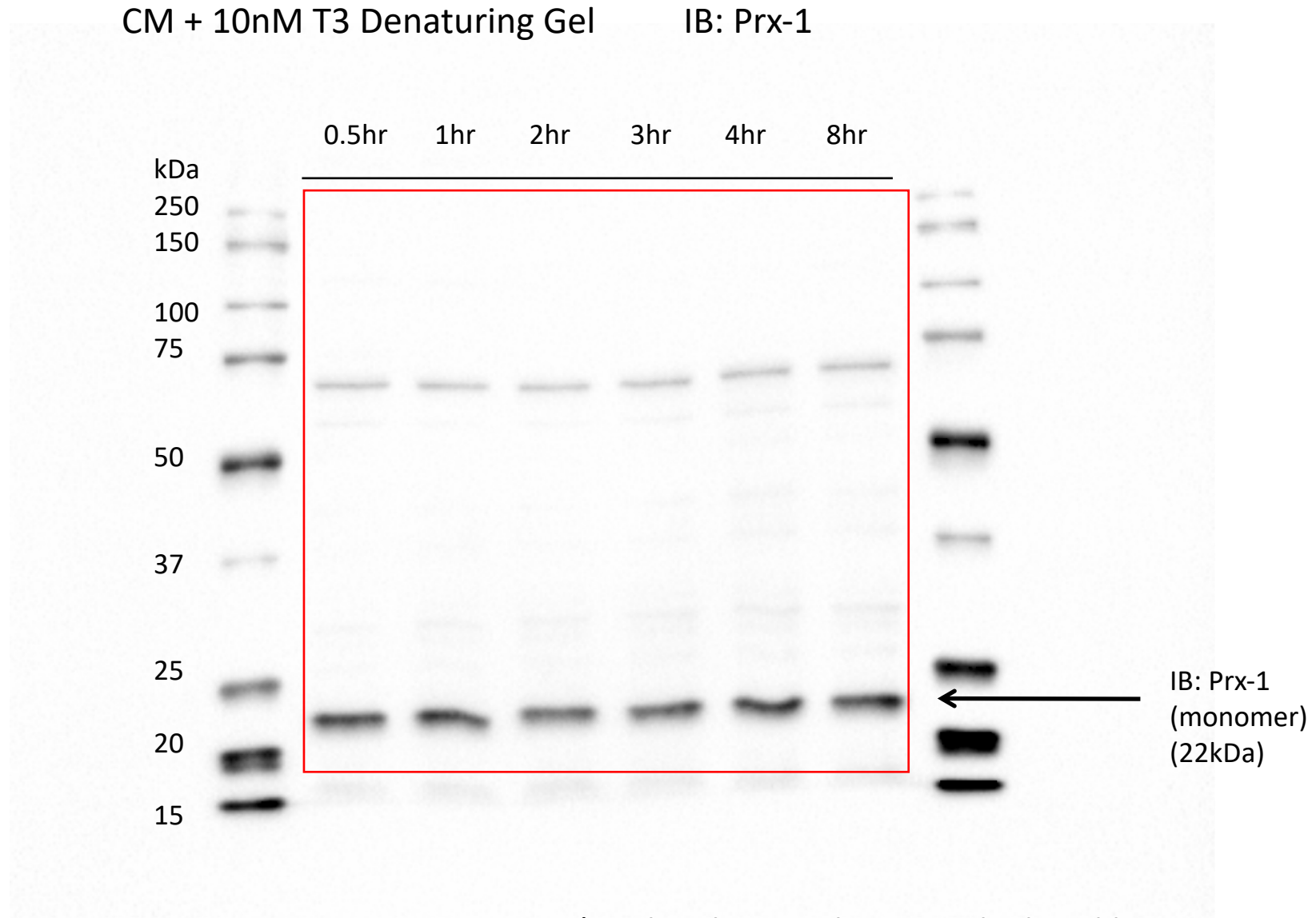
Figure 6D

CM + 10nM T3 Native Gel (Monomers) IB:Prx-1



*Molecular weight was calculated by Image Lab MW Analysis Tools

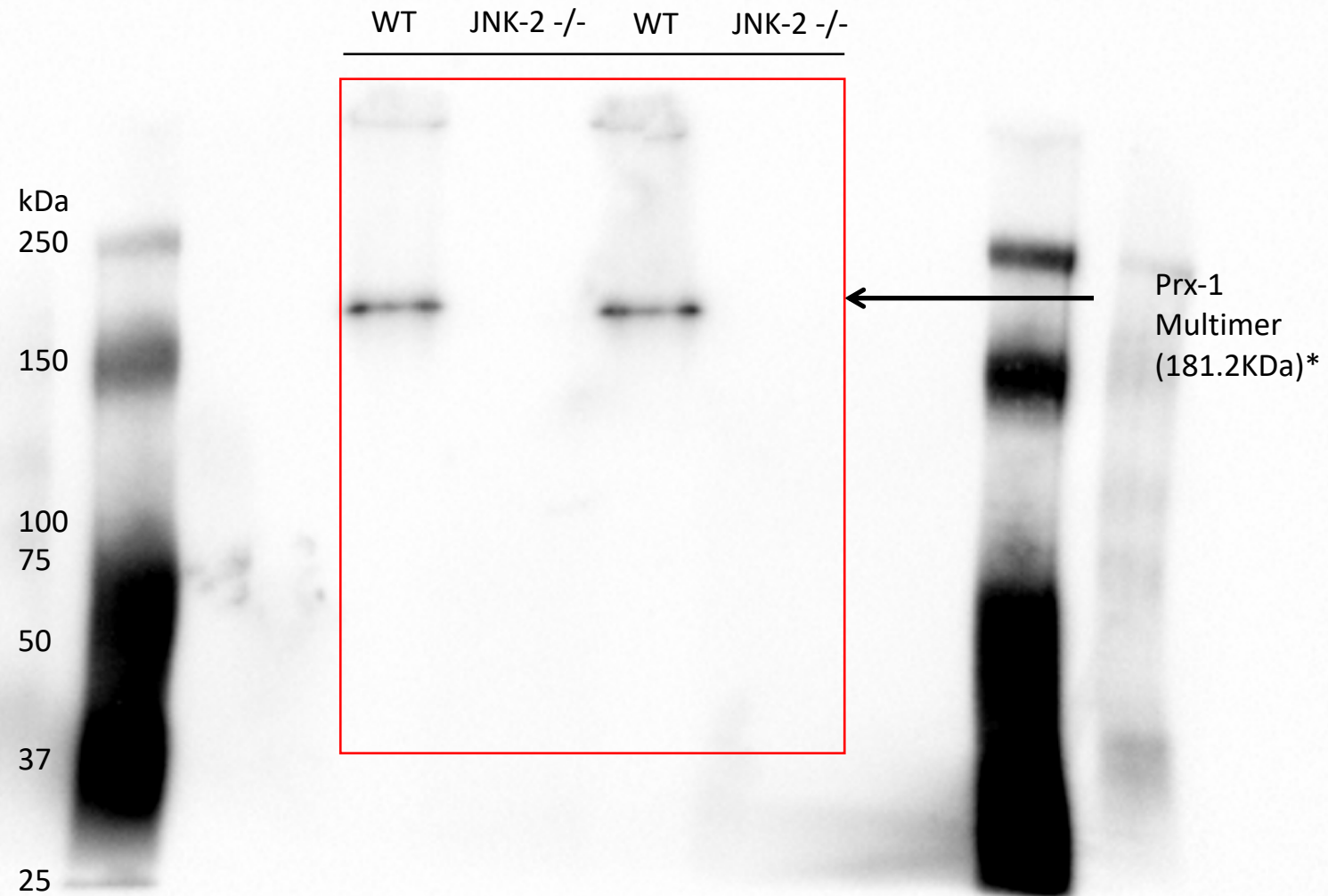
Figure 6E



*Molecular weight was calculated by Image Lab MW Analysis Tools

Figure 6F

CM + 10nM T3 Native Gel (Multimers) B6 vs JNK-2 KO



*Molecular weight was calculated by Image Lab MW Analysis Tools

Figure 6F

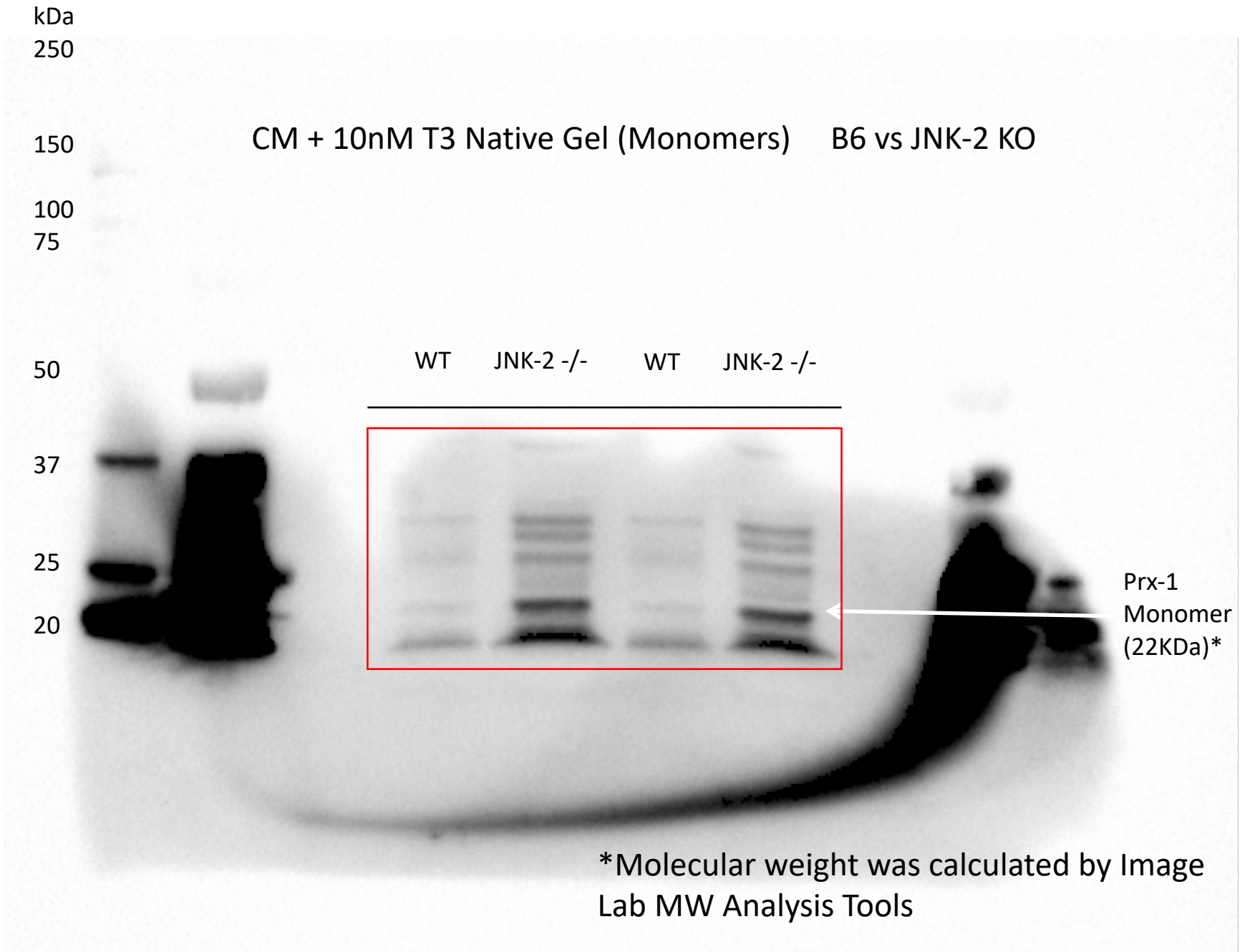
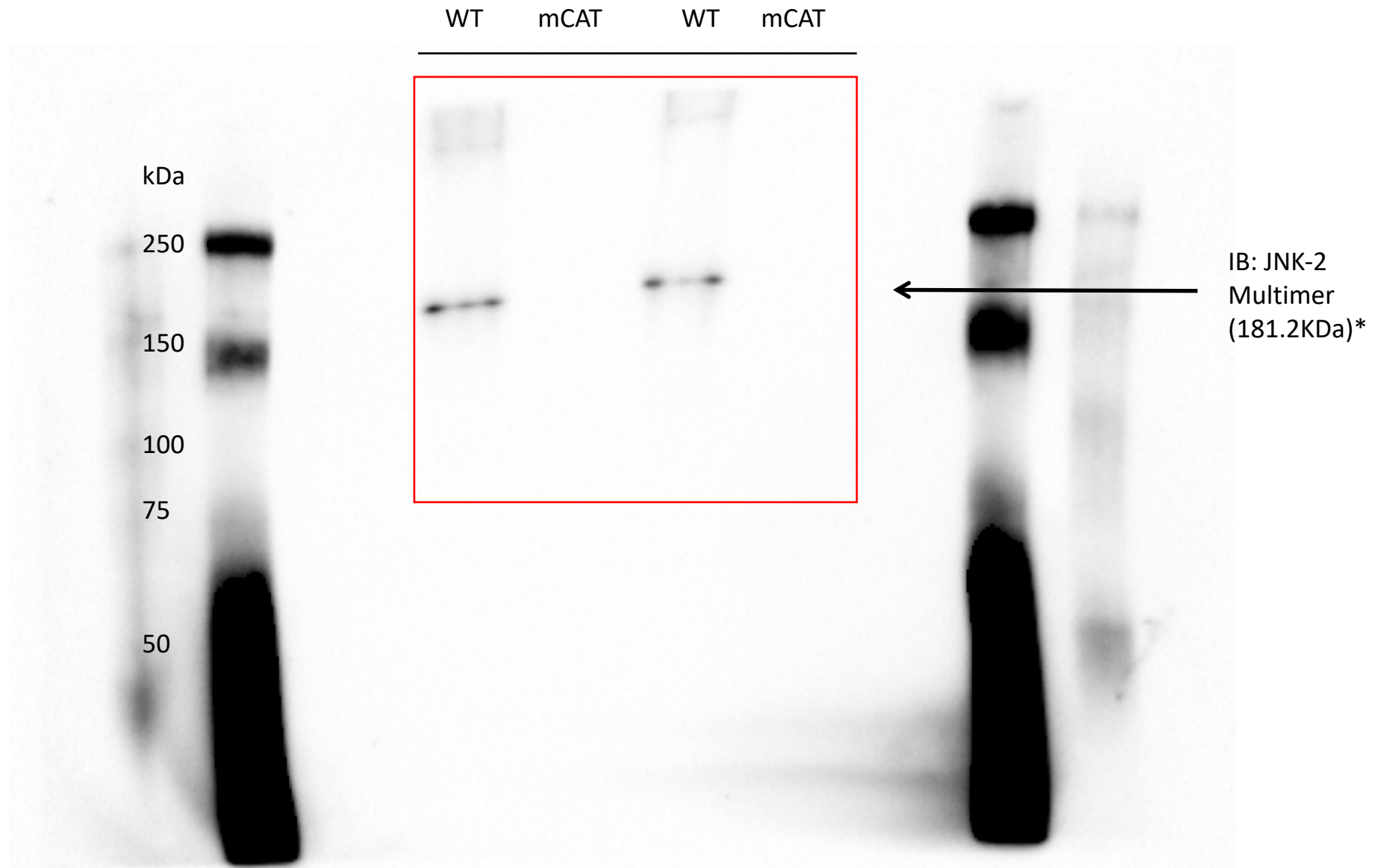


Figure 6G

CM + 10nM T3 B6 vs mCAT Native Gel (Multimers) IB:JNK-2



*Molecular weight was calculated by Image Lab MW Analysis Tools

Figure 6G

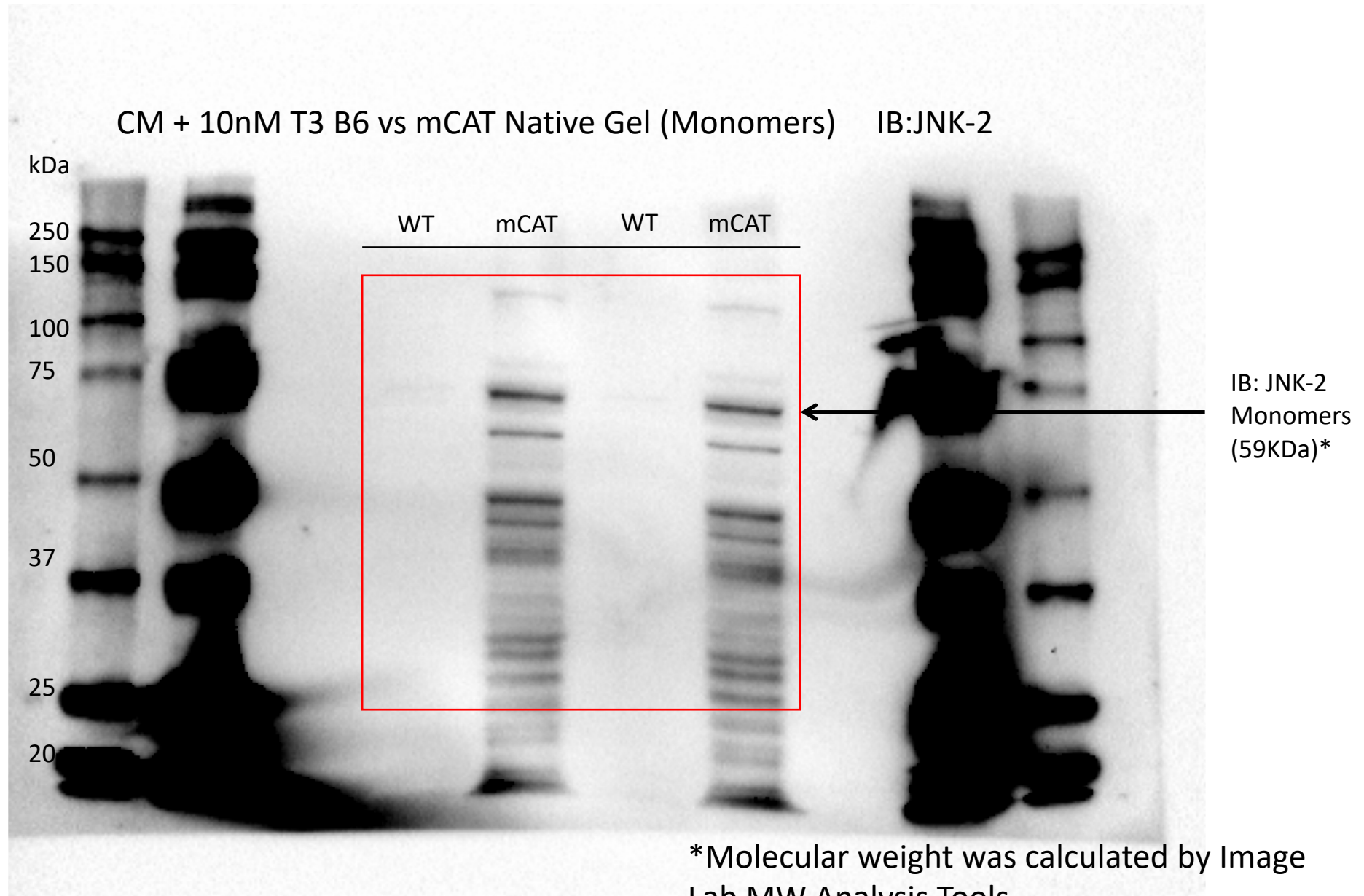


Figure 7A

CM +/- T3 + PEG-catalase (200u/ml); IGF-1 Antibody (1:500)

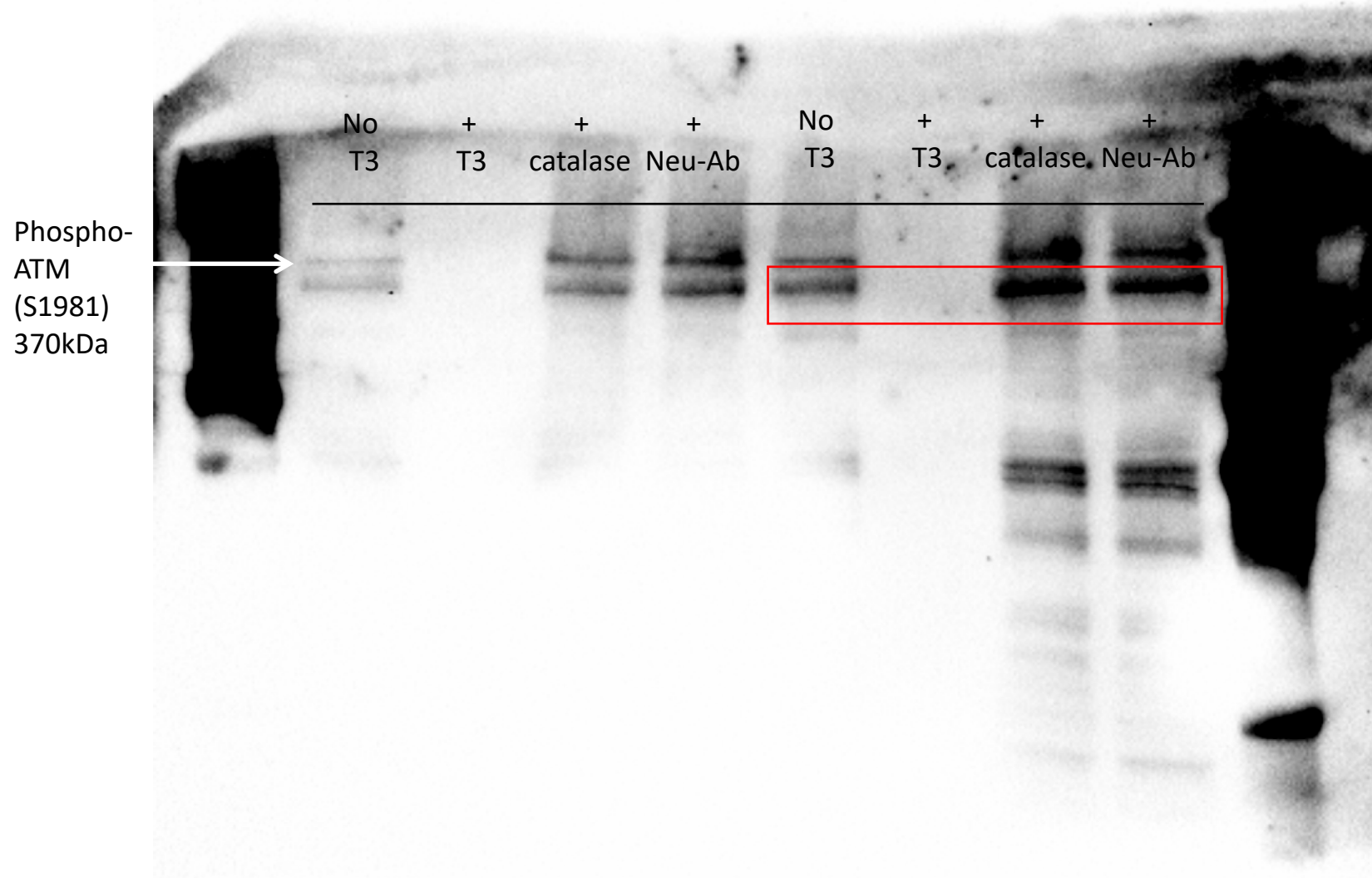


Figure 7A

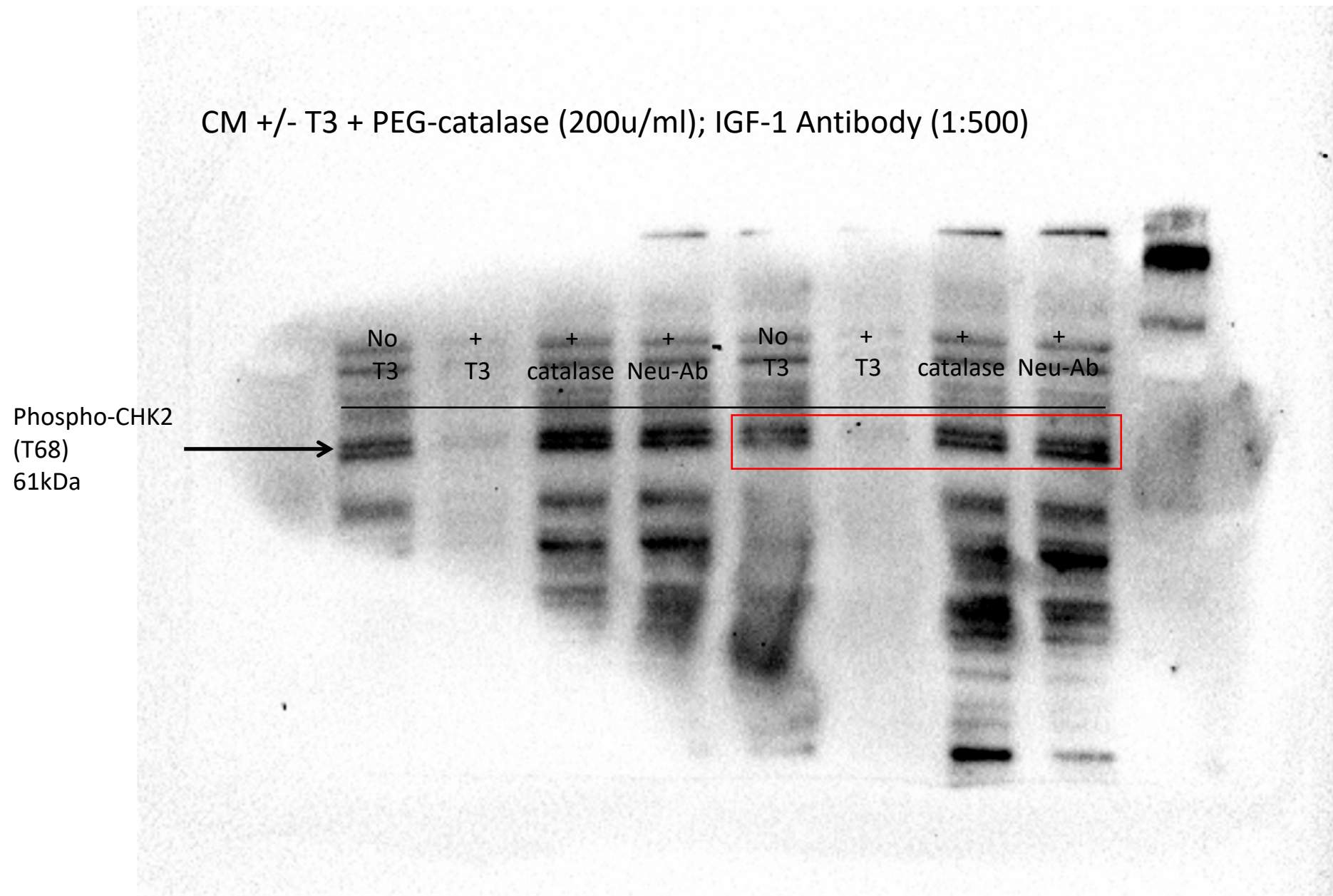


Figure 7A

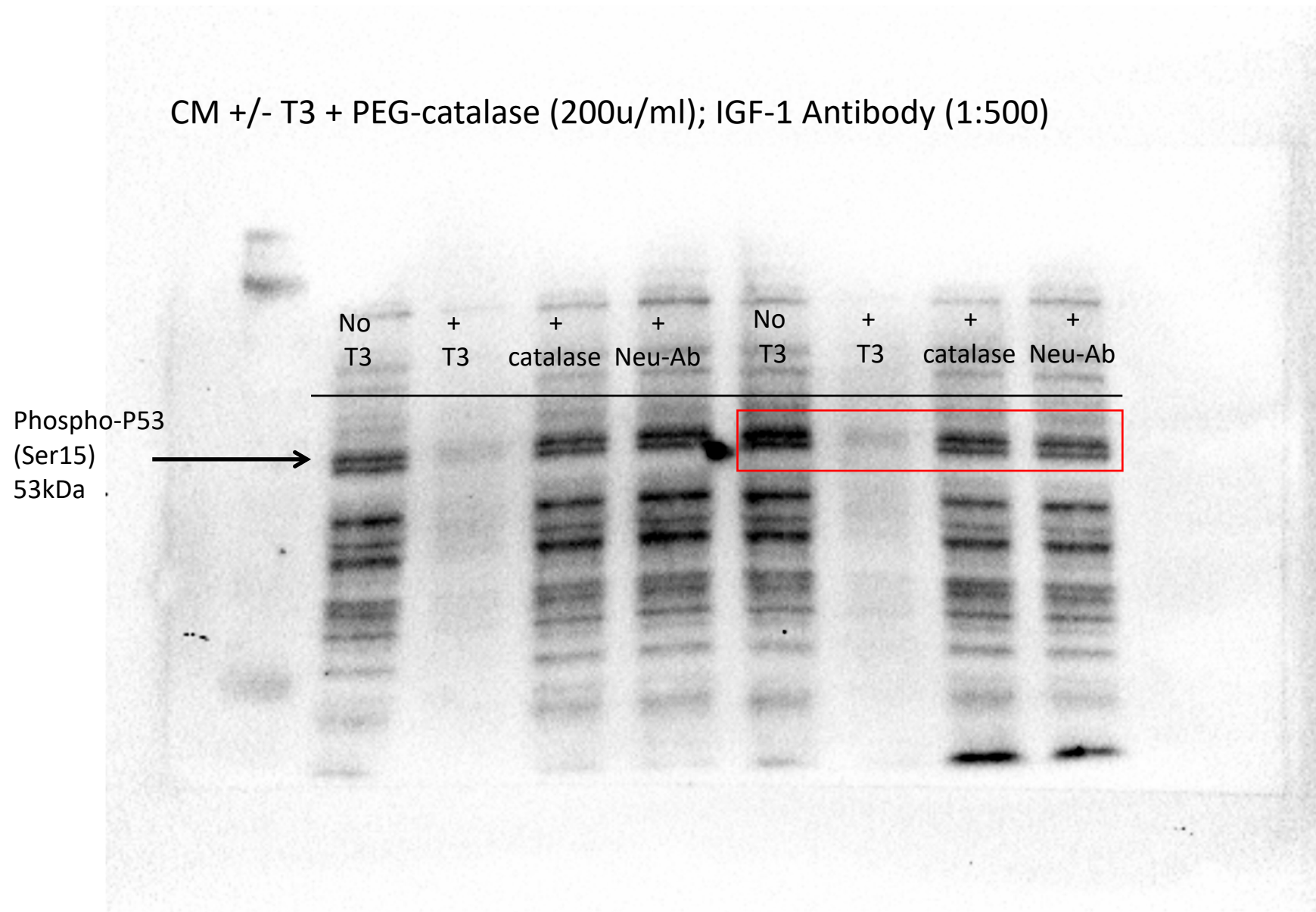


Figure 7A

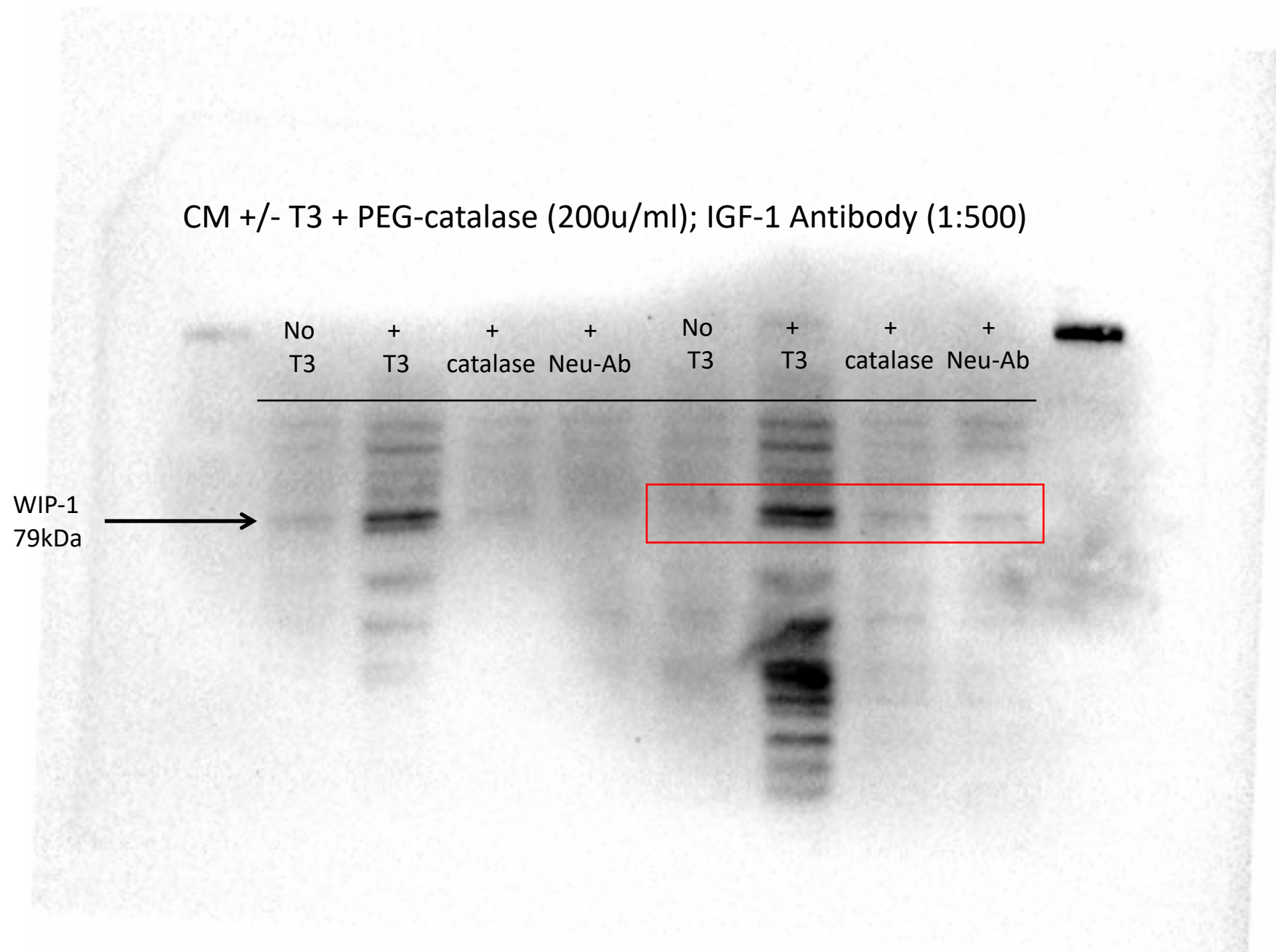


Figure 7A

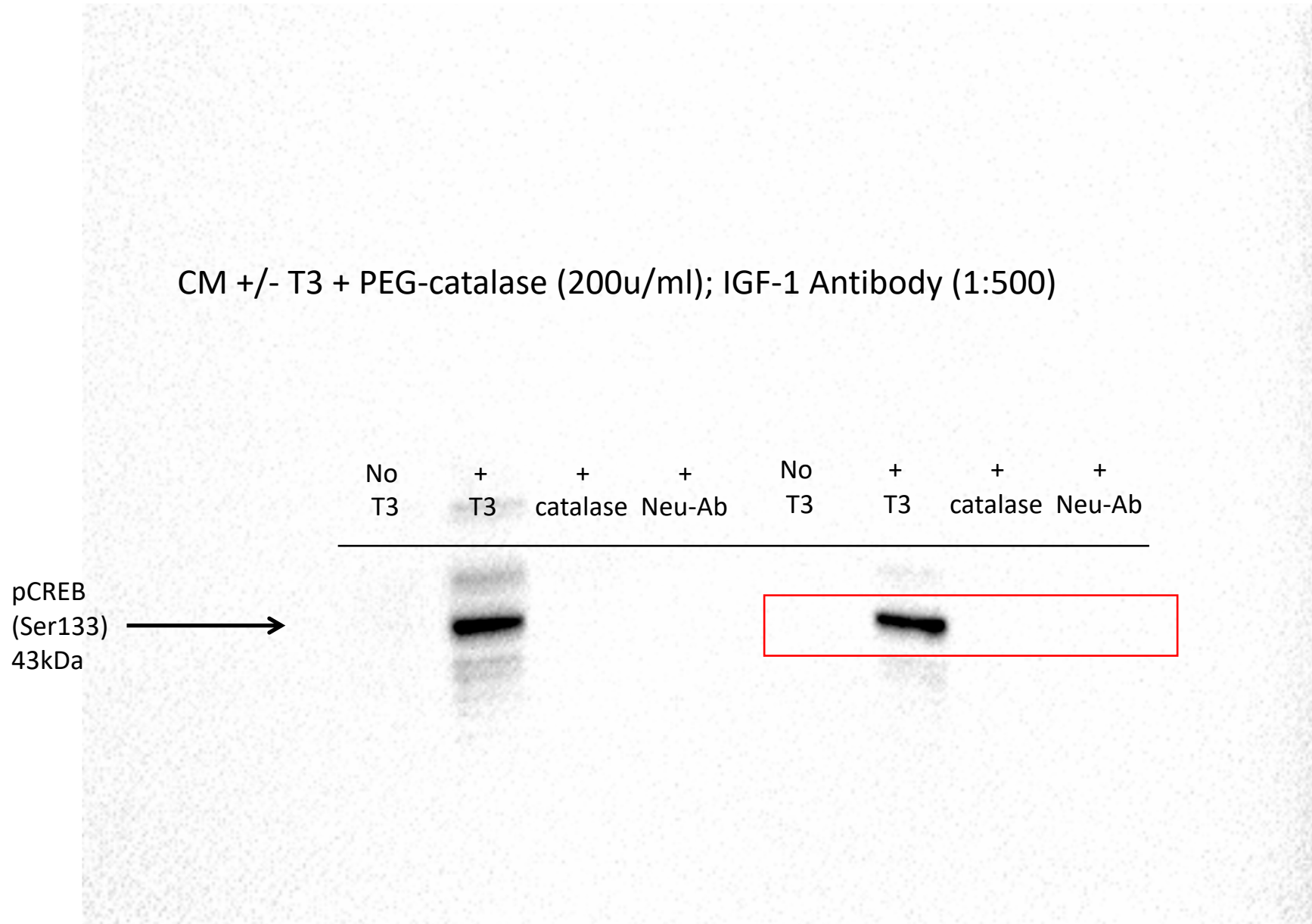


Figure 7A

CM +/- T3 + PEG-catalase (200u/ml); IGF-1 Antibody (1:500)

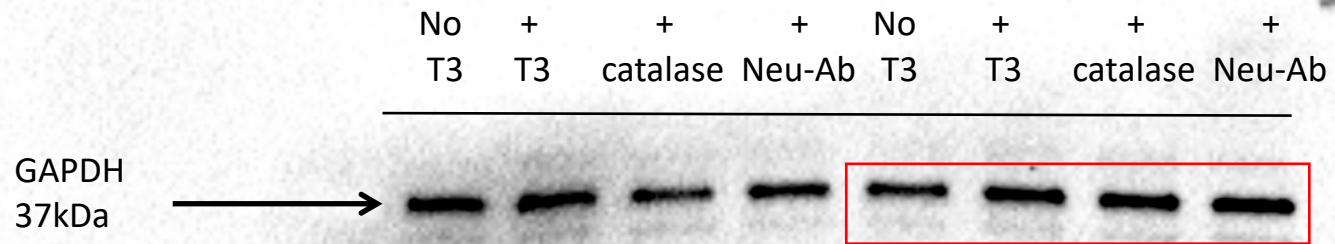


Figure 7B



Figure 7B

CM + 10nM T3 +/- CREB SiRNA

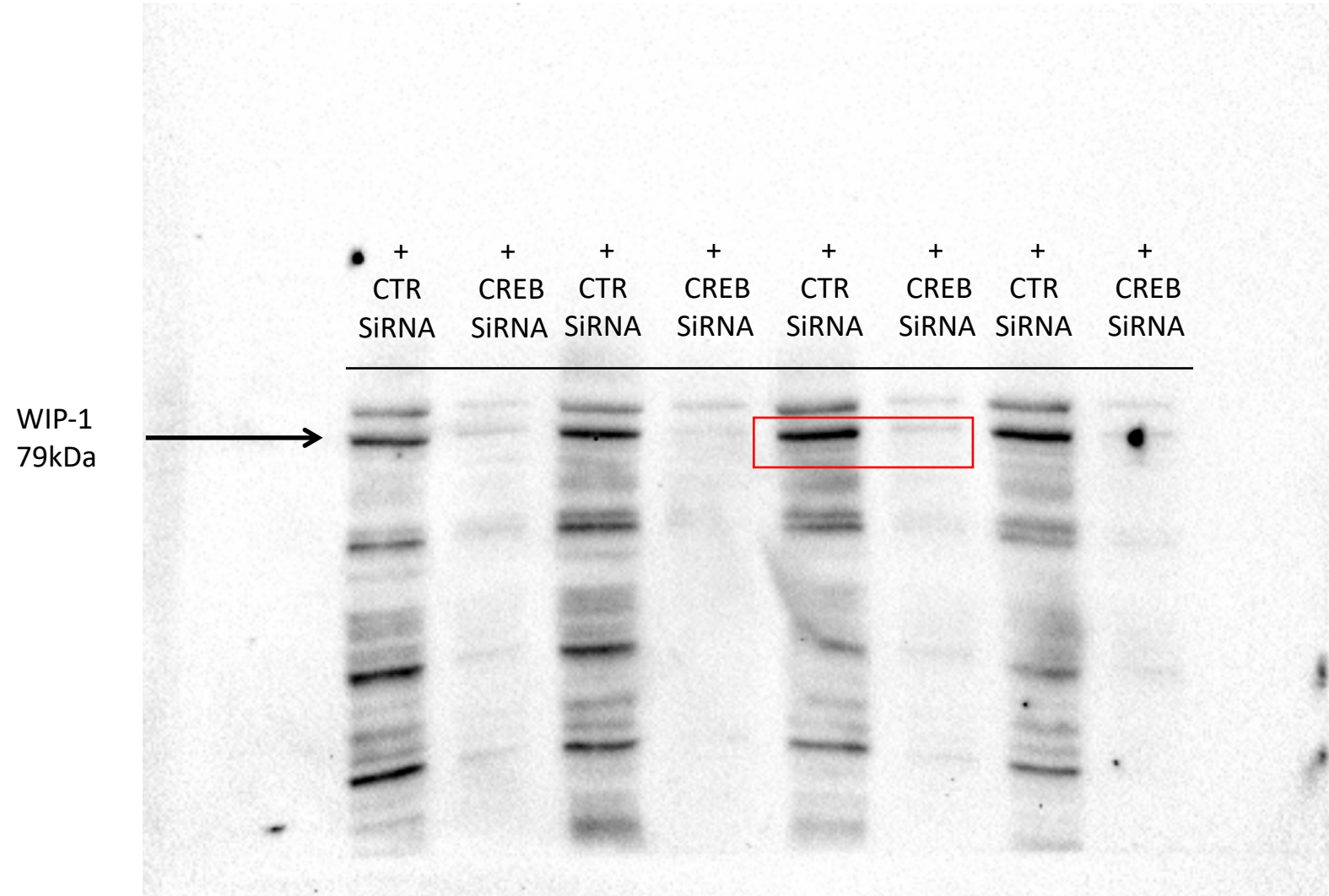


Figure 7B

CM + 10nM T3 +/- CREB SiRNA



Figure 7C

CM + 10nM T3 +/- Wip-1 SiRNA

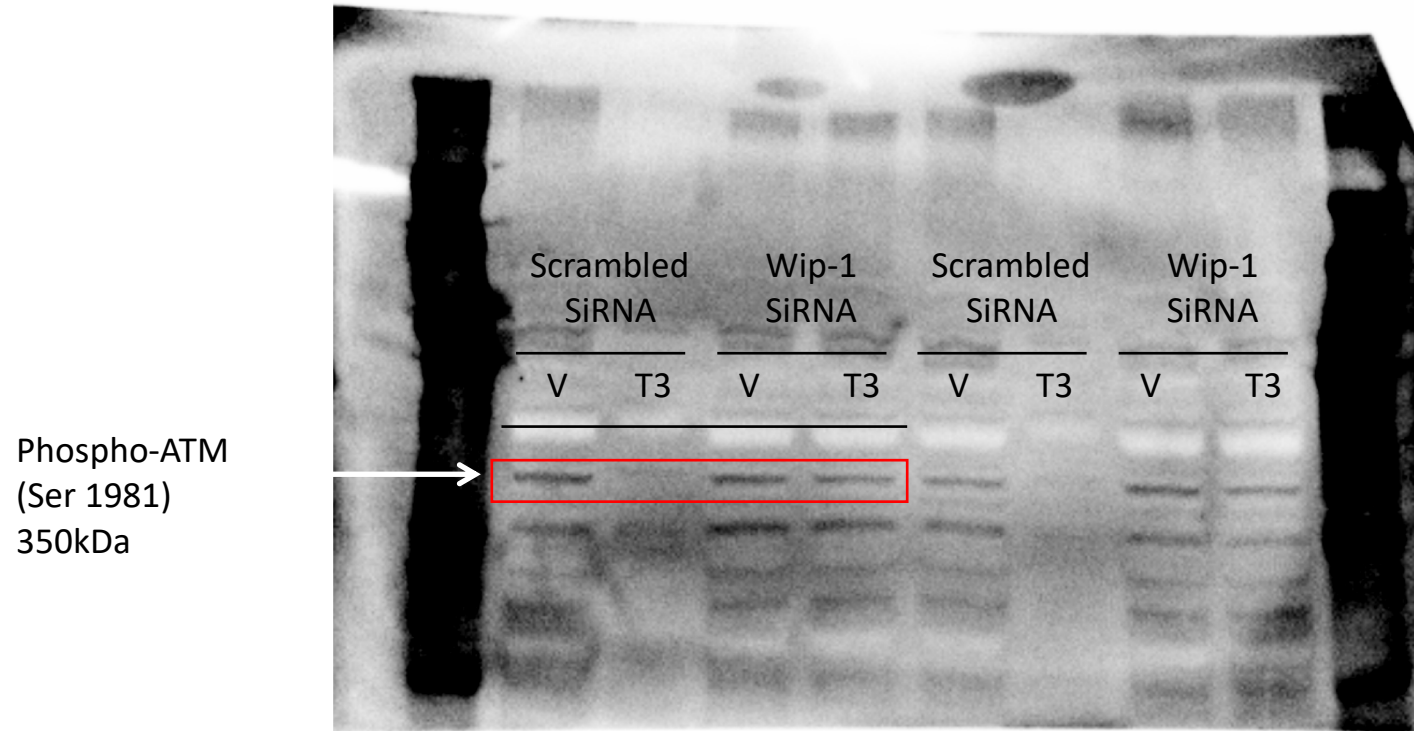


Figure 7C

CM + 10nM T3 +/- Wip-1 SiRNA

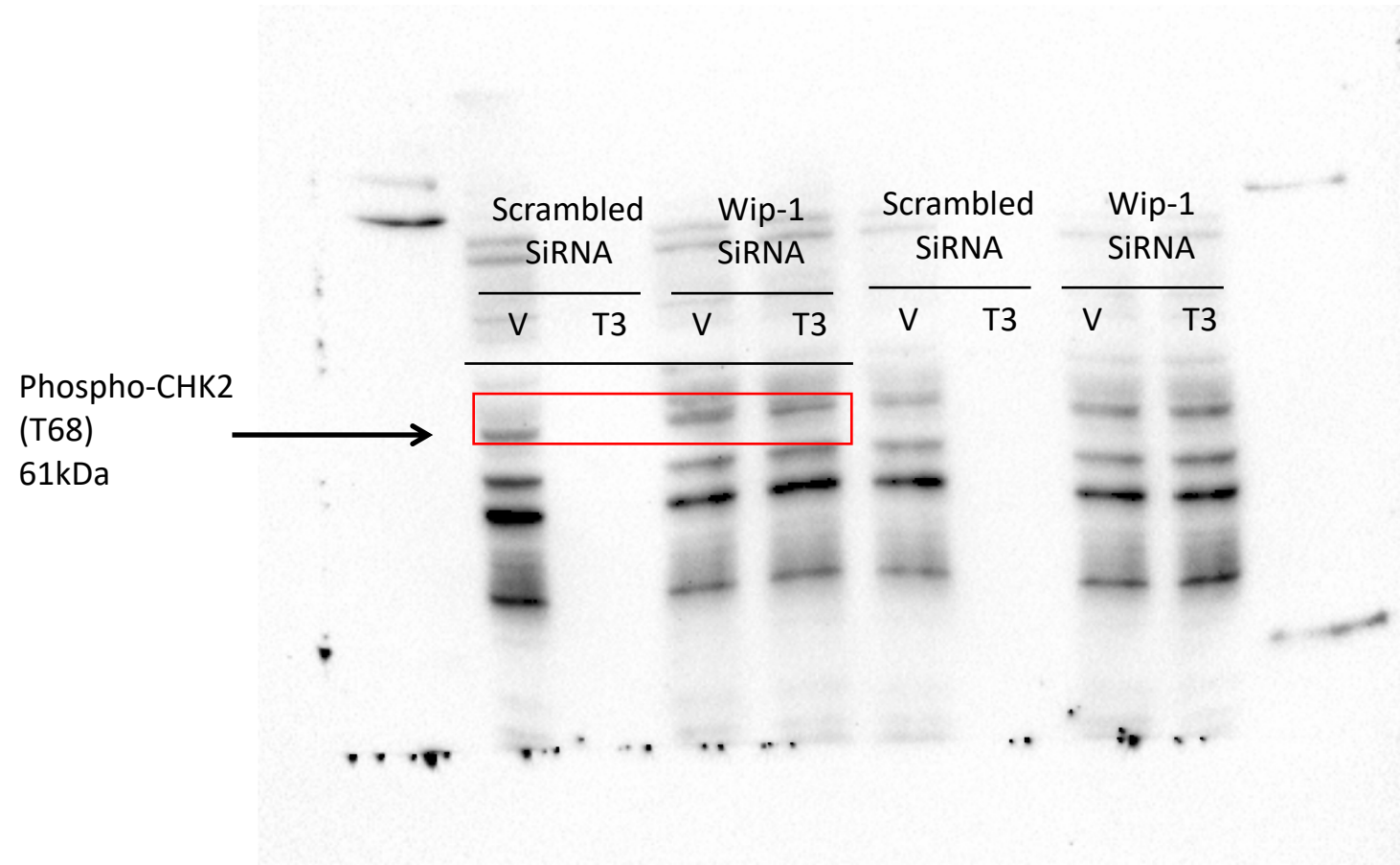


Figure 7C

CM + 10nM T3 +/- Wip-1 SiRNA

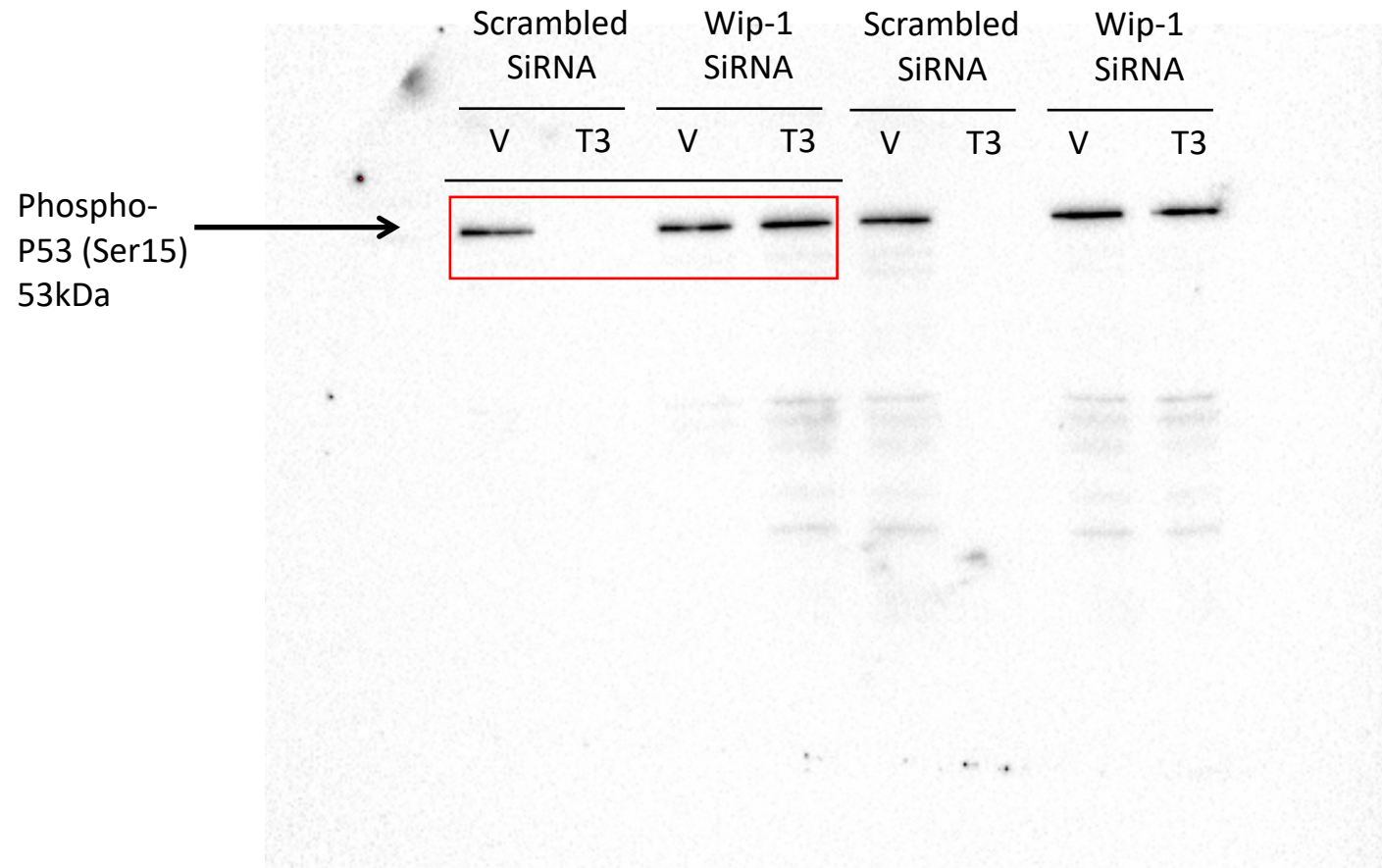


Figure 7C

CM + 10nM T3 +/- Wip-1 SiRNA

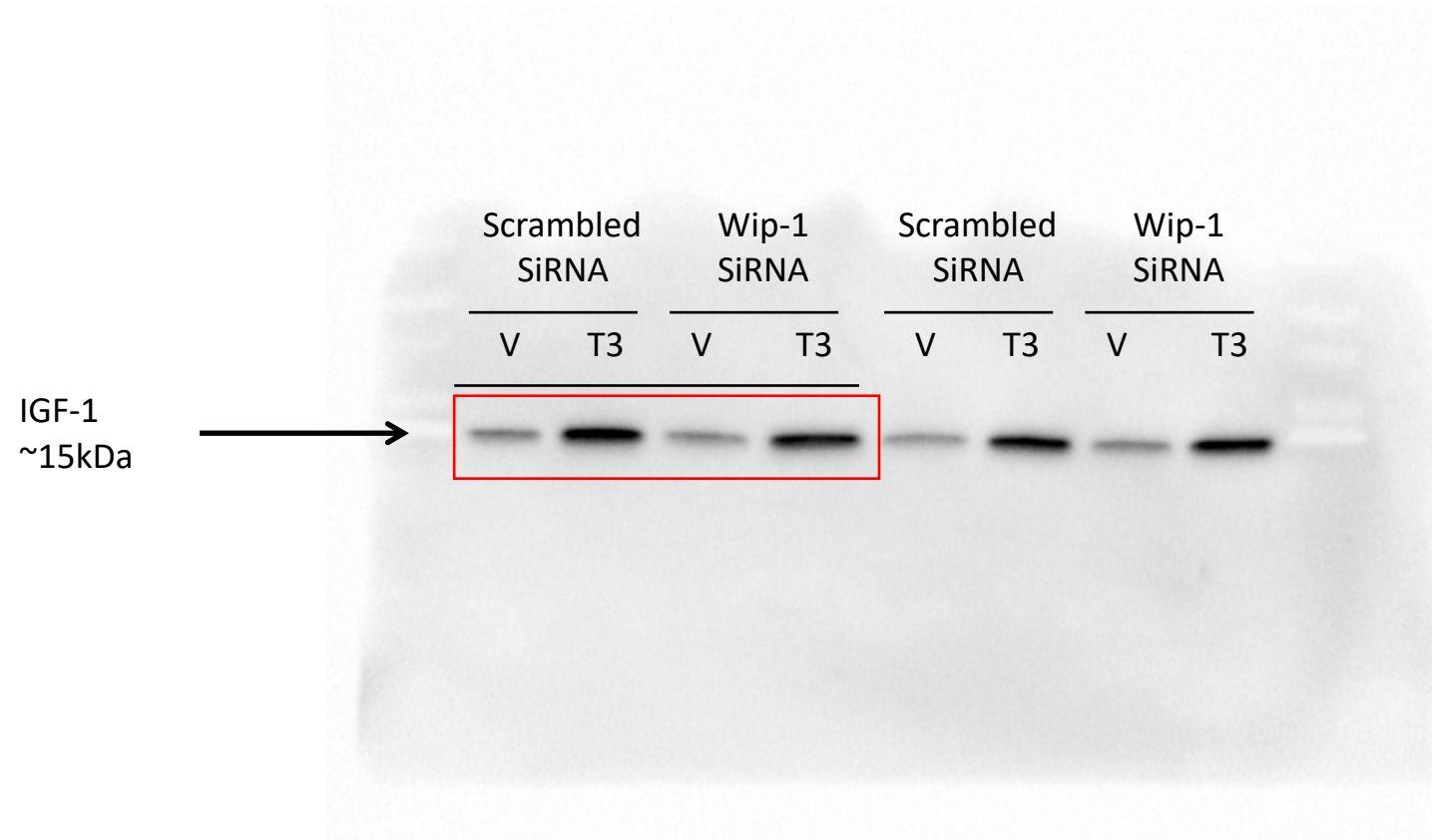


Figure 7C

CM + 10nM T3 +/- Wip-1 SiRNA



Figure 7C

CM + 10nM T3 +/- Wip-1 SiRNA

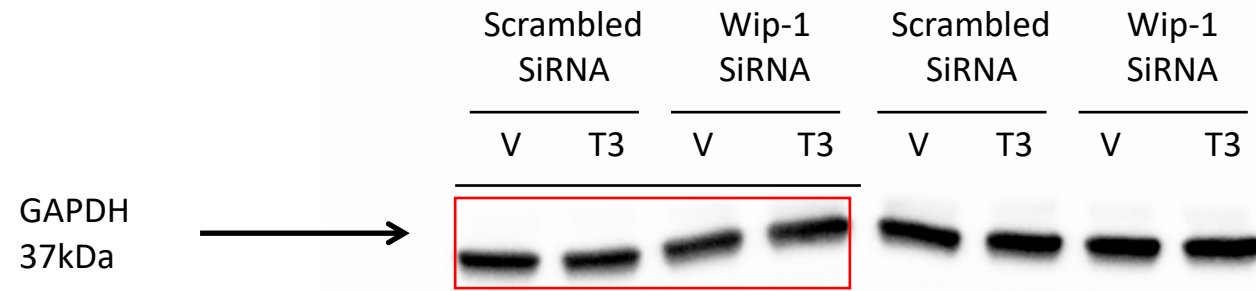


Figure S2B

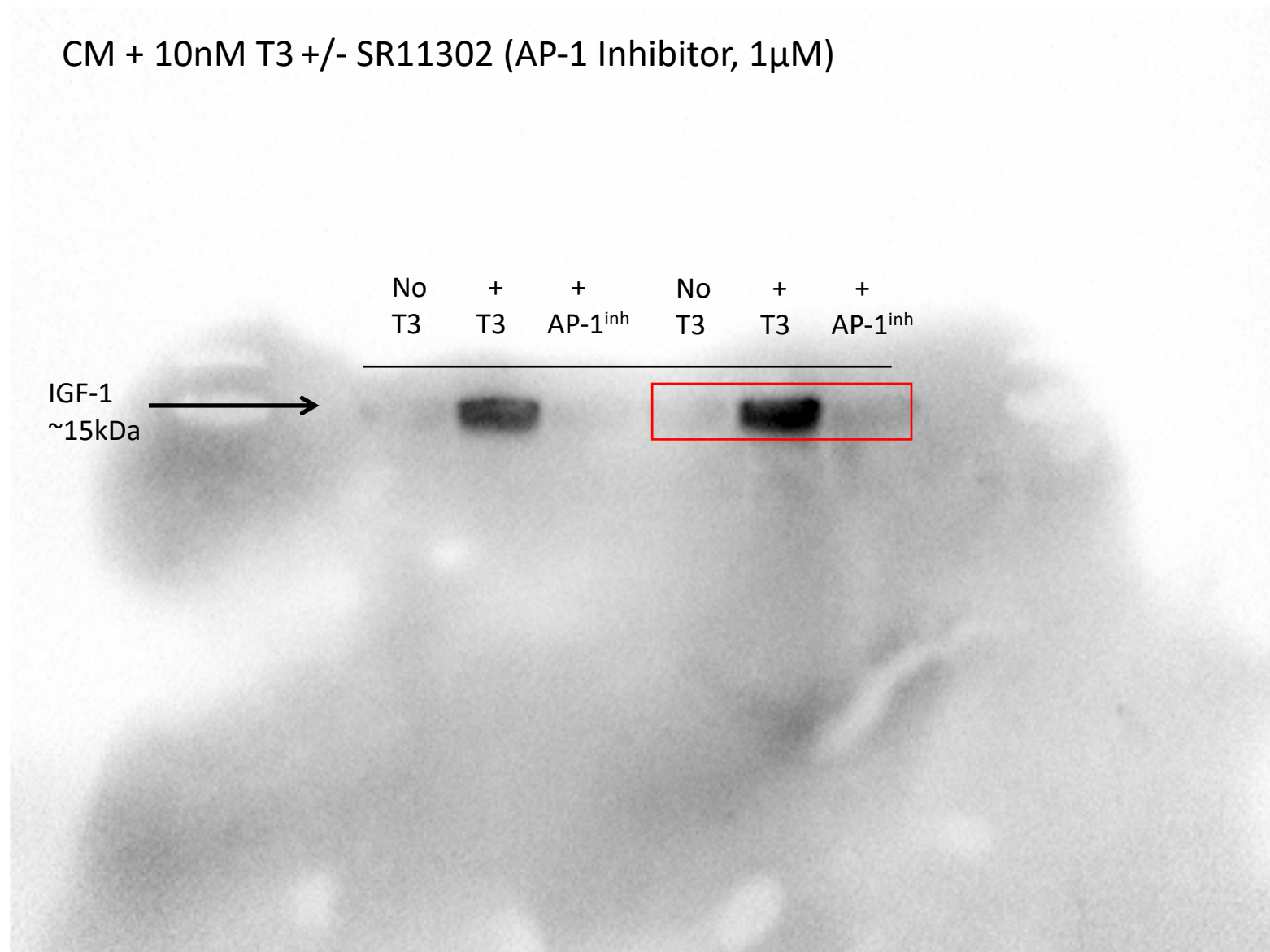


Figure S2B

CM + 10nM T3 +/- SR11302 (AP-1 Inhibitor, 1 μ M)

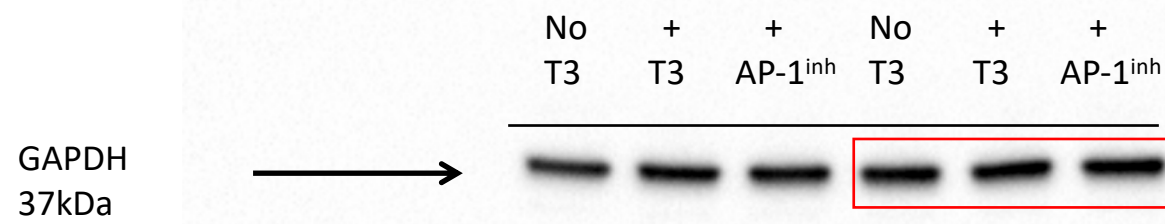


Figure S2C

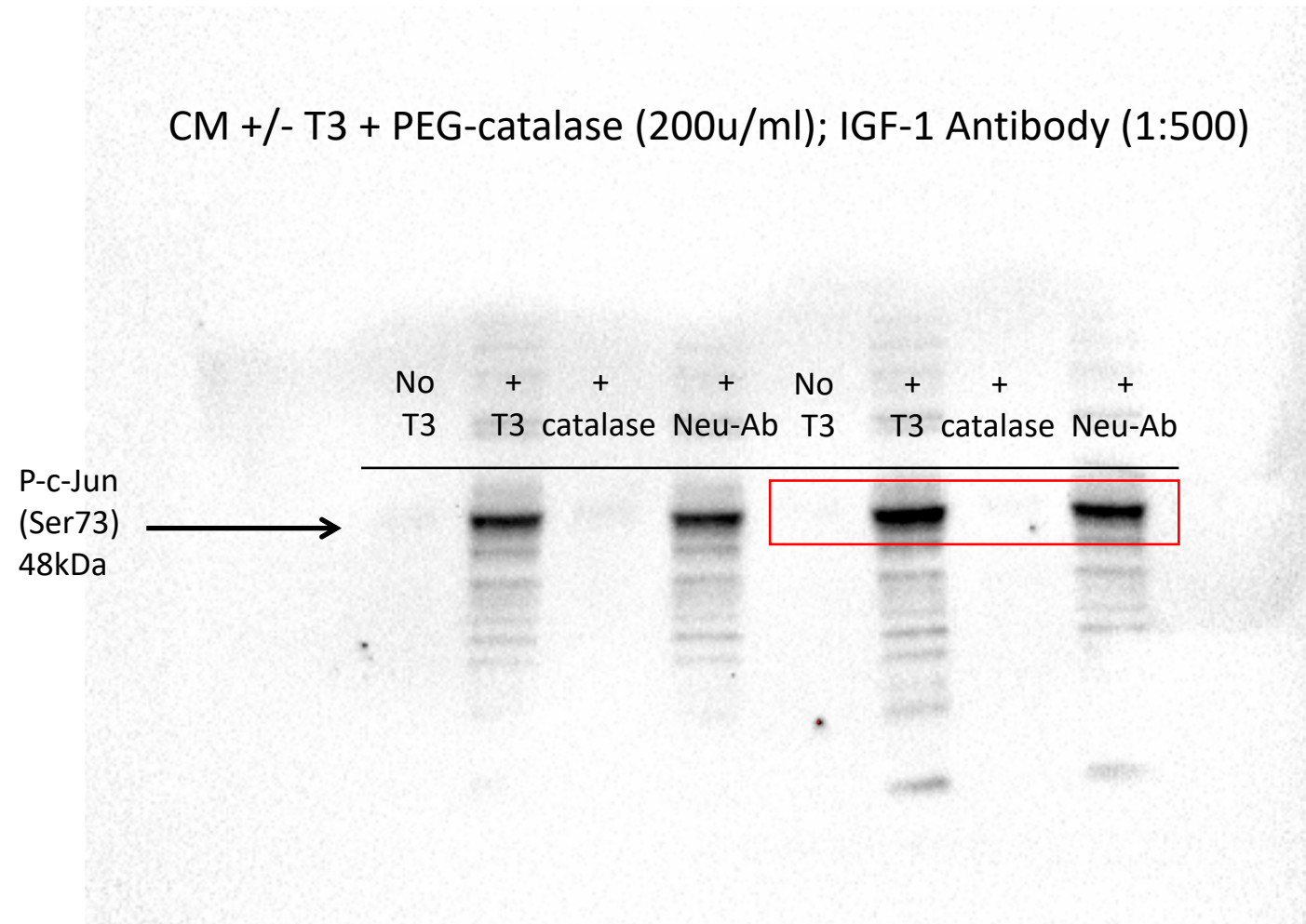


Figure S2C

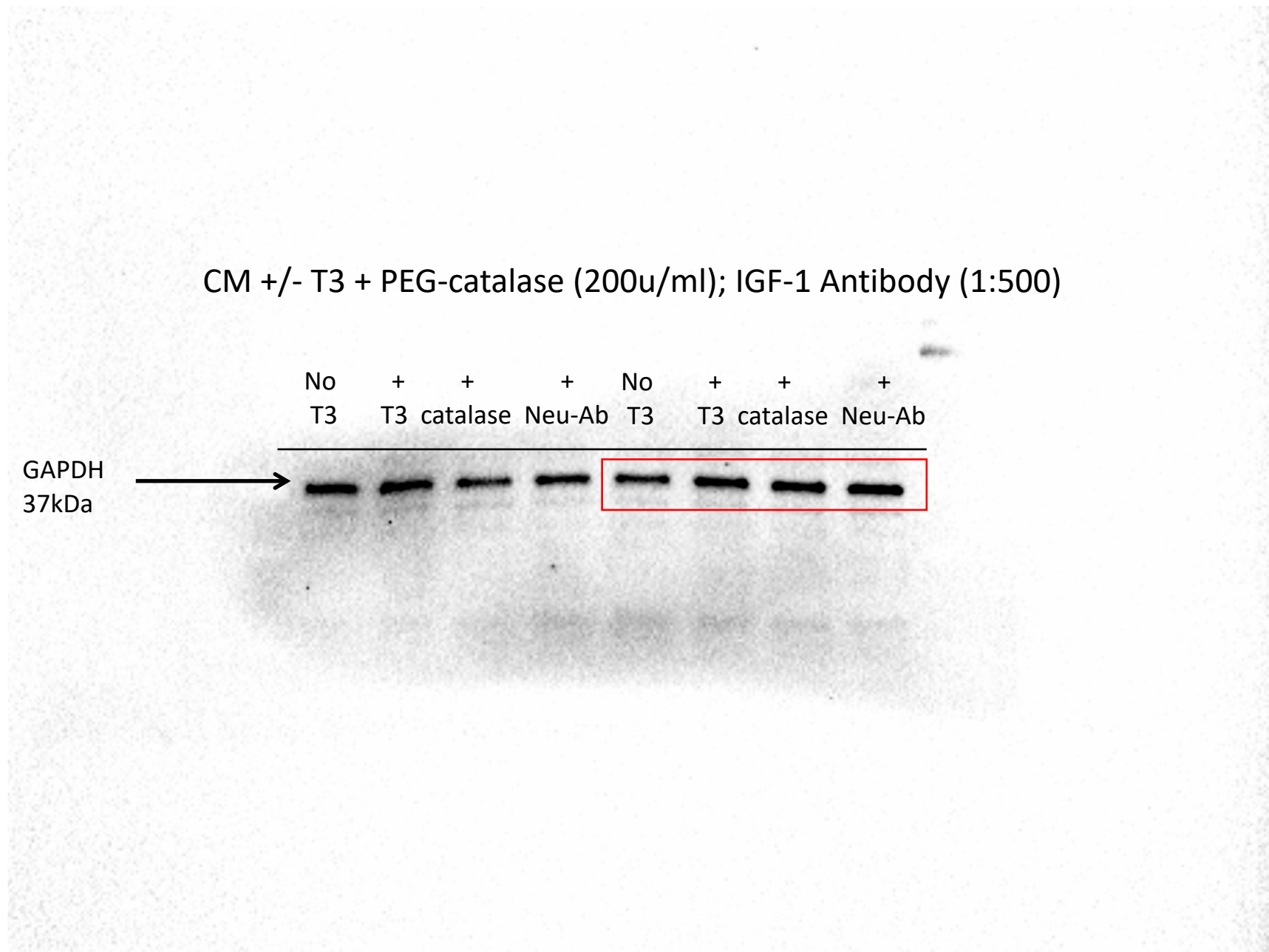


Figure S2D

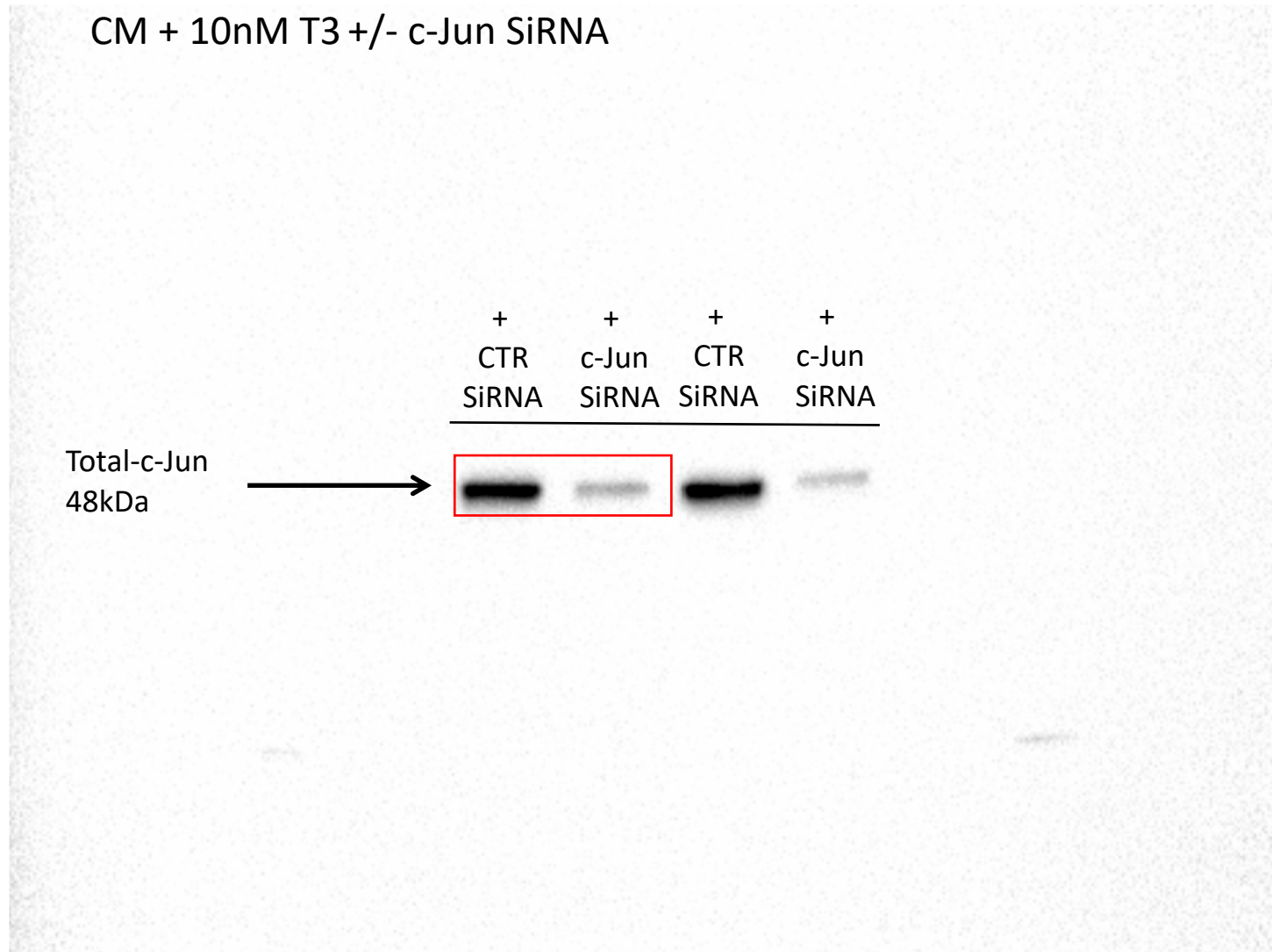


Figure S2D

CM + 10nM T3 +/- c-Jun SiRNA

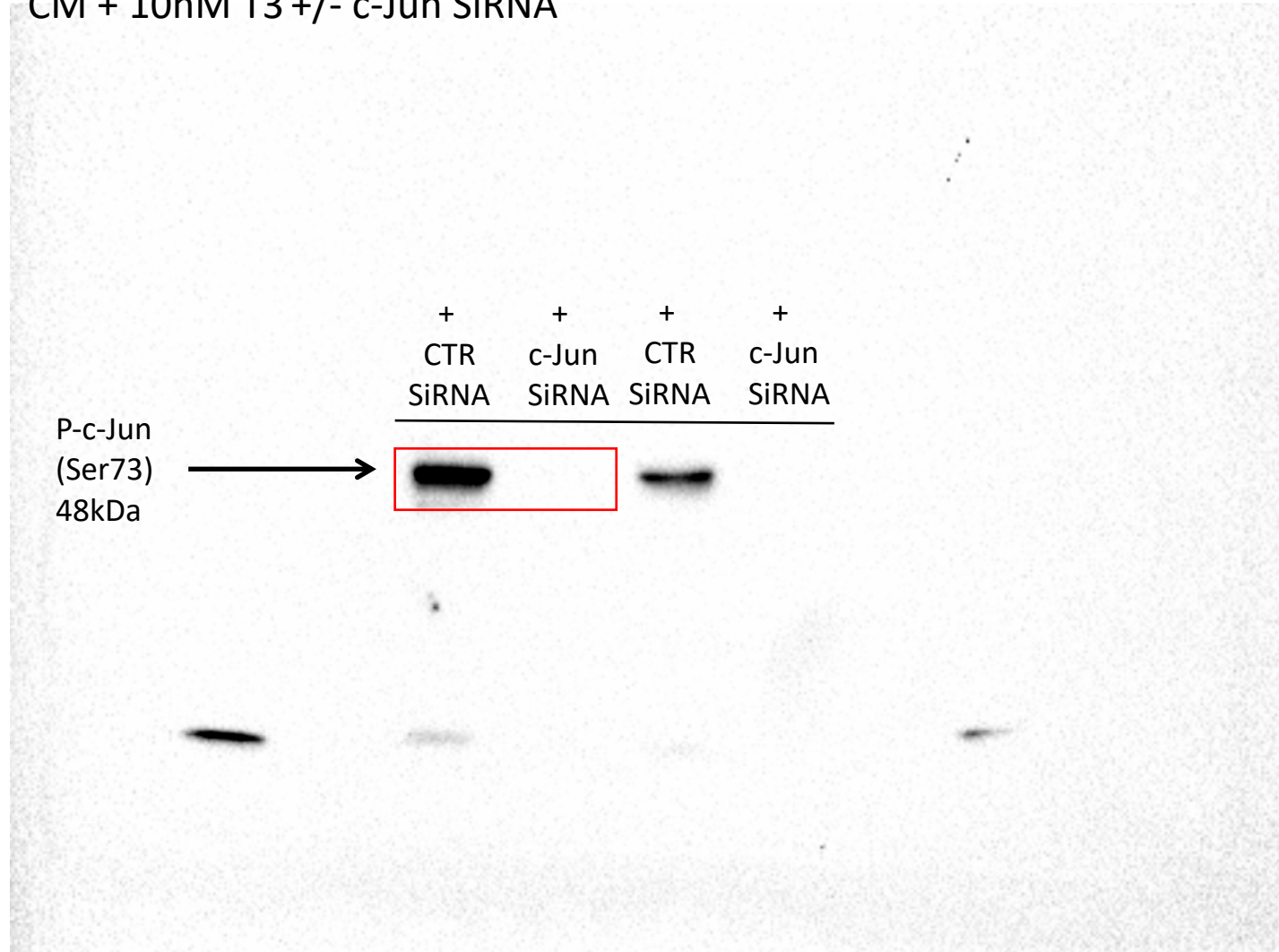


Figure S2D

CM + 10nM T3 +/- c-Jun SiRNA

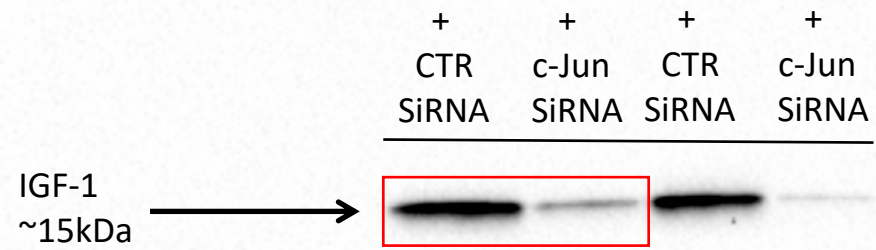


Figure S2D

CM + 10nM T3 +/- c-Jun SiRNA

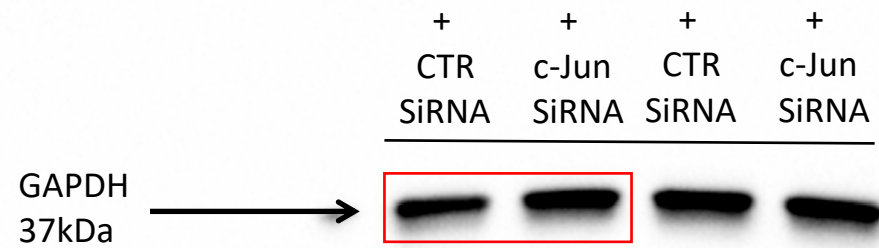


Figure S3A

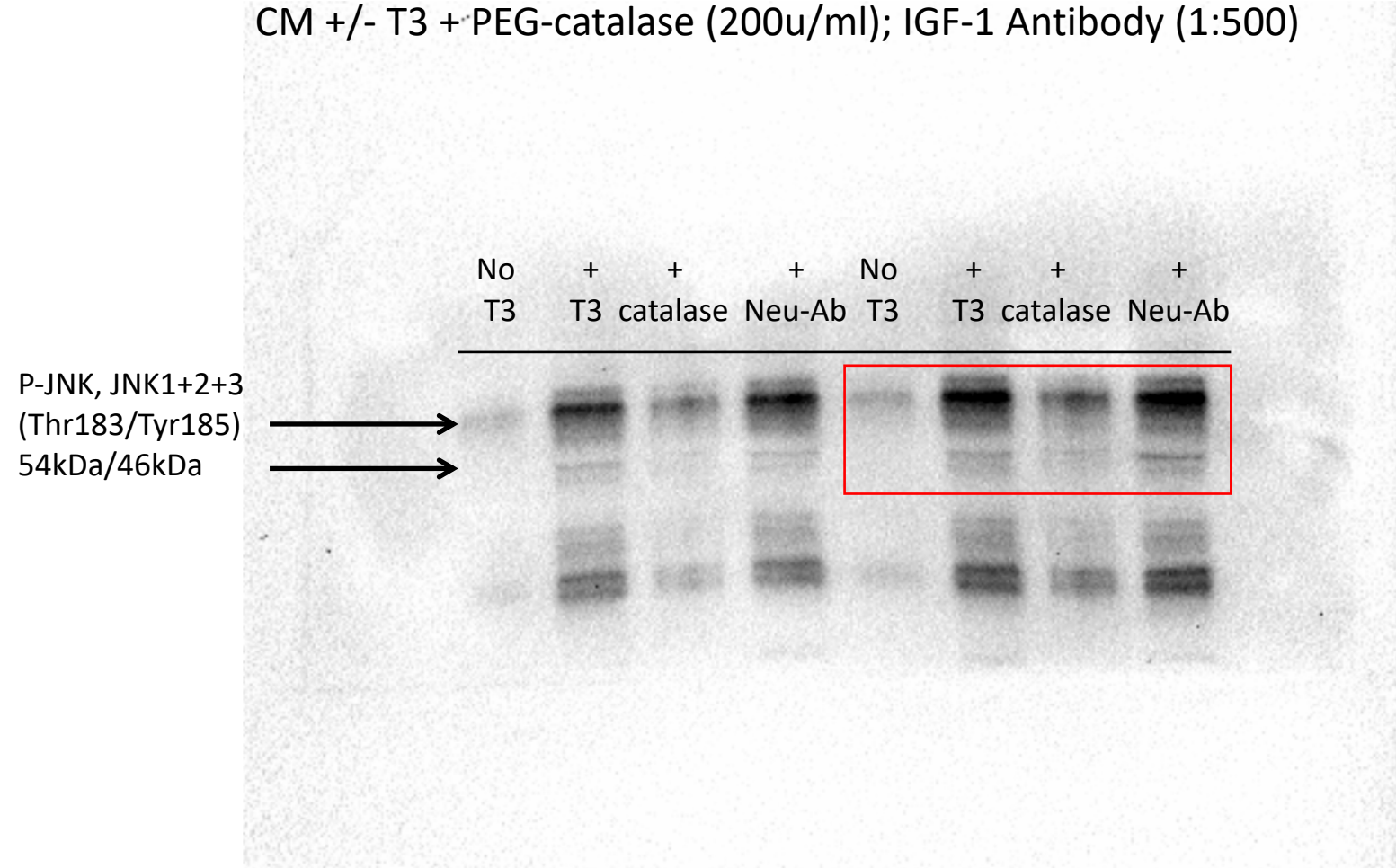


Figure S3B



Figure S3B

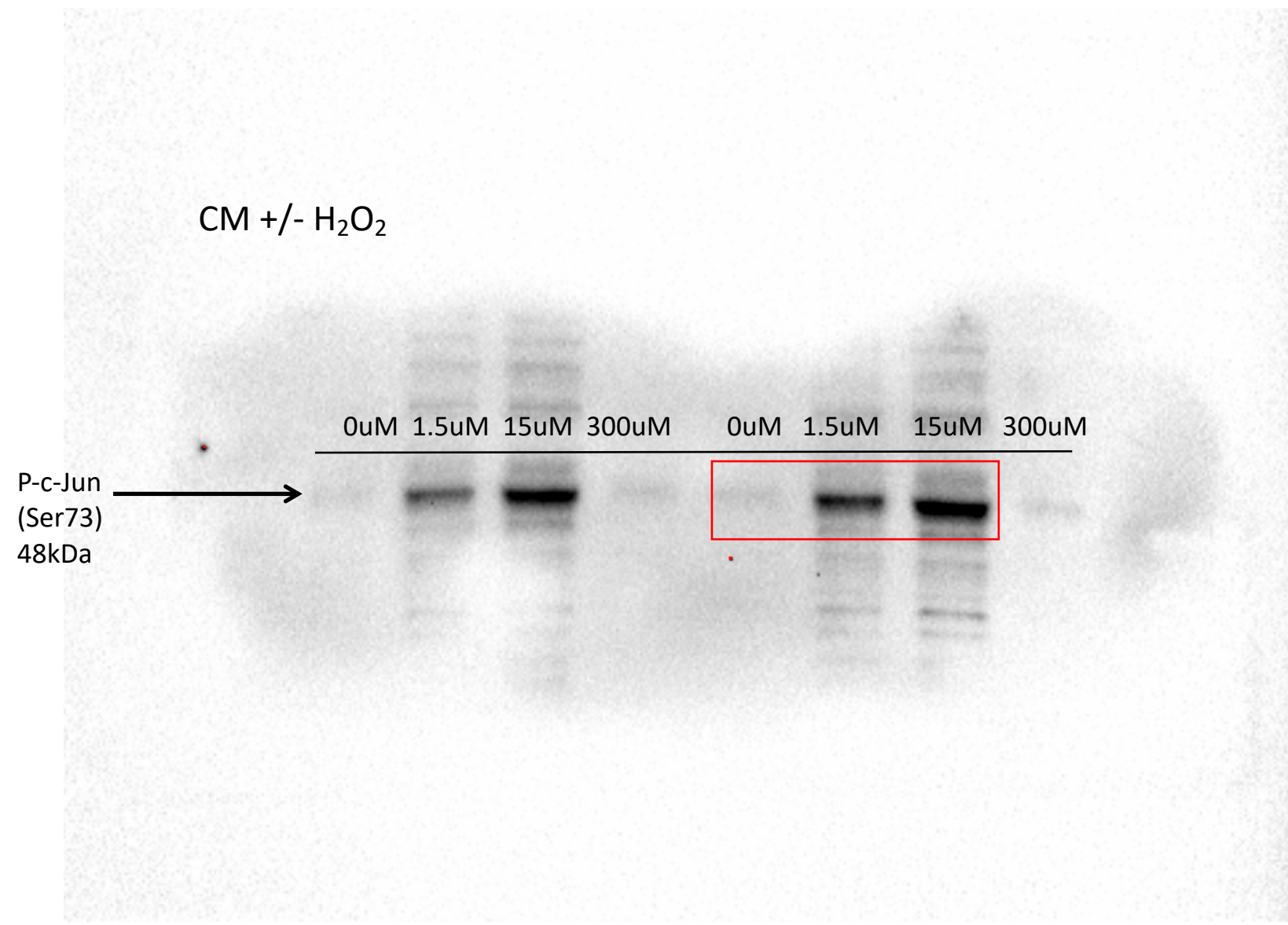


Figure S3B

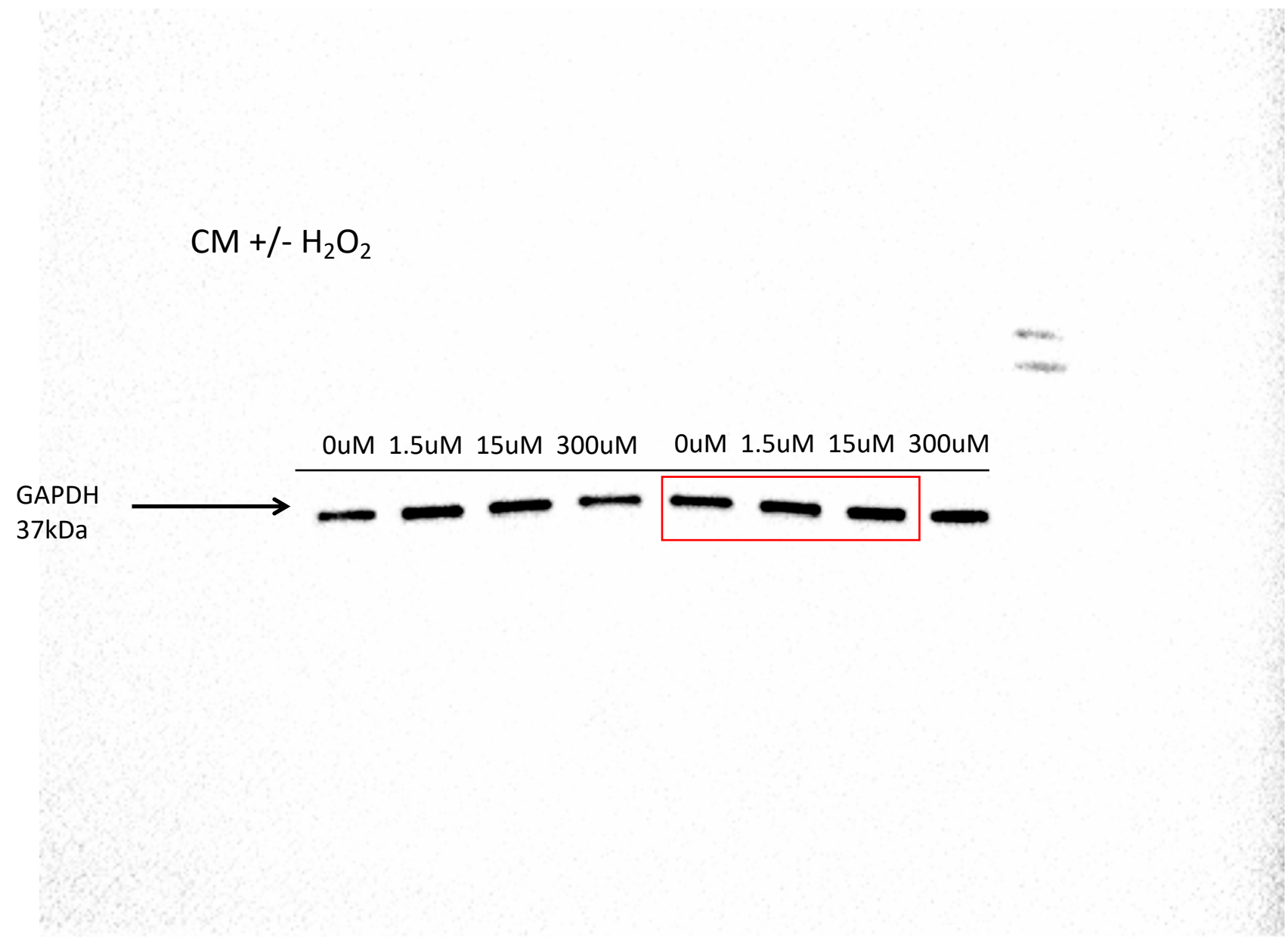


Figure S4

CM/Non-CM +/- T3

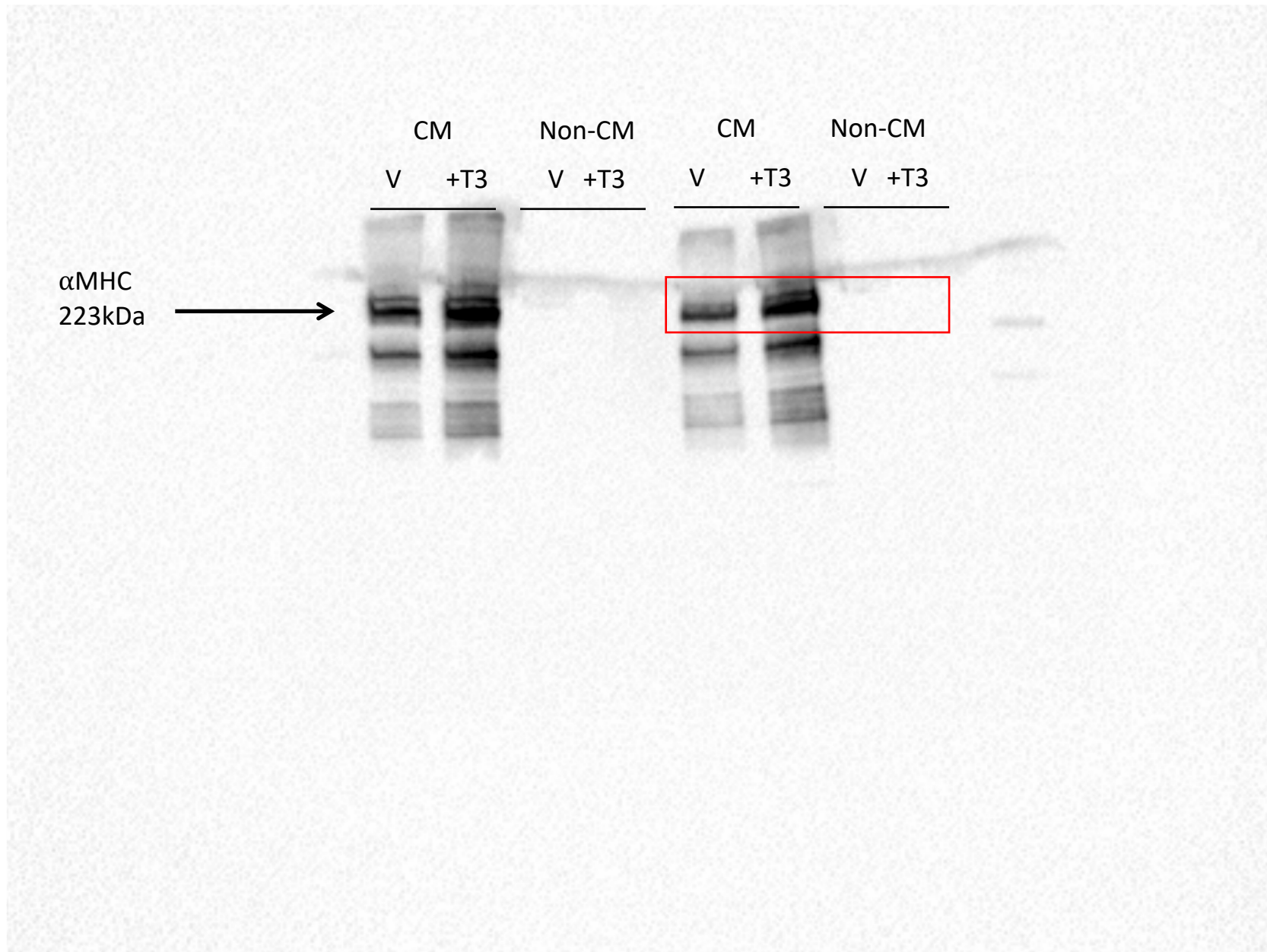


Figure S4

